
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

7 SOUTH LYNN PLAIN, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
BY WINDOW SAMPLING**

Authors: Adam Dyson (fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TF 6204 1949	Report No: 3489
District: Norfolk	Site Code: 53858
Approved: C Halpin	Project No: 3786
Signed:	Date: February 2010

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 METHODOLOGY**
- 4 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 5 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 6 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 7 DISCUSSION**

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 2 SPECIALIST REPORT**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	7 South Lynn Plain, Kings Lynn, Norfolk		
<p><i>In February 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation by window sampling at 7 South Lynn Plain, King's Lynn, Norfolk (NGR TF 6204 1949). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to construct a residential dwelling. The development had already started and part of the foundations had been laid. The evaluation was to determine whether any archaeological remains beneath the slab, if present, are likely to be damaged by the rest of the development using this foundation design.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within the historic core of Kings Lynn which developed as one of the foremost medieval ports in England. Two boreholes were drilled, one at the front and one at the rear of the site, each with a diameter of 60mm. The boreholes used a windowless linear system which obtained cores from the modern ground surface to a depth of 5m below ground level.</i></p> <p><i>Borehole 2 recorded made ground deposits to a substantial depth (1.80m). The lowest made ground deposit, L1012, is recorded as containing frequent brick, mortar and tarmac, and the brick is modern. The made ground deposits in Borehole 1 were more numerous and equally substantial (depth 1.80m). Made Ground L1003 (0.68 – 1.52m) contained frequent brick and tarmac, and the brick is modern. Within the confines of the borehole sampling, only Made Ground deposits BH1 L1004 (1.52-1.67m) and BH1 L1005 (1.67 – 1.80m) may be judged as possible archaeological deposits.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	19 th February 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)		Future work	TBC
P. number	P3786	Site code	53858
Type of project	An archaeological evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Undergoing residential development		
Planned development	A detached house		
Main features (+dates)	Possible preserved archaeological horizon		
Significant finds (+dates)	None		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Norfolk	Kings Lynn	King's Lynn
HER/ SMR for area	Norfolk HER		
Post code (if known)	--		
Area of site	58m ²		
NGR	TL 6204 1949		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c. 5.49m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA)		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Adam Dyson		
Funded by	Eastern Builders Ltd		
Full title	7 South Lynn Plain, Kings Lynn, Norfolk. An archaeological evaluation by window sampling.		
Authors	Dyson, A		
Report no.	3489		
Date (of report)	February 2010		

7 SOUTH LYNN PLAIN, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY WINDOW SAMPLING

SUMMARY

In February 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation by window sampling at 7 South Lynn Plain, King's Lynn, Norfolk (NGR TF 6204 1949). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to construct a residential dwelling. The development had already started and part of the foundations had been laid. The evaluation was to determine whether any archaeological remains, if present, beneath the slab, are likely to be damaged by the rest of the development using this foundation design.

The site lies within the historic core of Kings Lynn which developed as one of the foremost medieval ports in England. The site occupies an important position in the town. All Saints Church, founded in the 11th century lies some 65m north of the site. The Carmelite Friary, founded in the 13th century, was located 60m to the east, with its extant Carmelite Arch scheduled as an Ancient Monument. The site thus has the potential to contain significant medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains associated with the historic core King's Lynn.

Two boreholes were drilled, one at the front and one at the rear of the site, each with a diameter of 60mm. The boreholes used a windowless linear system which obtained cores from the modern ground surface to a depth of 5m below ground level.

Borehole 2 recorded made ground deposits to a substantial depth (1.80m). The lowest made ground deposit, L1012, is recorded as containing frequent brick, mortar and tarmac, and the brick is modern. The made ground deposits in Borehole 1 were more numerous and equally substantial (depth 1.80m). Made Ground L1003 (0.68 – 1.52m) contained frequent brick and tarmac, and the brick is modern. Within the confines of the borehole sampling, only Made Ground deposits BH1 L1004 (1.52-.167m) and BH1 L1005 (1.67 – 1.80m) may be judged as possible archaeological deposits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation by window sampling at 7 South Lynn Plain, King's Lynn, Norfolk (NGR TF 6204 1949; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to

construct a residential dwelling. The development had already started and part foundations had been laid (DP1). The evaluation was to determine whether any archaeological remains, if present, beneath the slab are likely to be damaged by the rest of the development using this foundation design.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) (dated 22/12/2009), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 22/01/2010). The archaeological evaluation adhered to the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and the procedures contained in the *IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2001) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 & 2)

2.1 The site lies within the historic core of Kings Lynn which developed as one of the foremost medieval ports in England. The site occupies an important position in the town. All Saints Church, founded in the 11th century lies some 65m north of the site. The Carmelite Friary, founded in the 13th century, was located 60m to the east, with its extant Carmelite Arch scheduled as an Ancient

Monument. The site thus has the potential to contain significant medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains associated with the historic core King's Lynn.

2.2 The site comprises a former yard area, on the northern side of South Lynn Plain, and it lies at an average height of 5.49m AOD.

2.3 The area around The Wash, particularly West Norfolk, saw significant economic growth during the middle Saxon period. This is evident in the emergence of a number of 'producer'/ market sites, known from wide surface scatters of occupation material and numerous metal-detector finds of coins and high-quality metalwork (e.g. NHER¹ 25765, NHER 18496 and NHER 28127; Rogerson 2003). The 'productive' site at Bawsey (NHER 25962), just east of King's Lynn, may have been the pre-Conquest precursor of the Norman town (Hutcheson 2006).

2.4 The town itself is thought to have started as a planned foundation by the bishops of Norwich, who had a manor at Gaywood, a few miles to the north-east. The initial foundation was the work of Bishop Herbert Losinga (AD 1091-1119), who built the parish church of St Margaret (NHER 1026; some Norman fabric survives) next to a wide space known as the Saturday Market Place. This initial urban centre lay between the Purfleet Stream to the north and the Mill Fleet to the south. Around fifty years later, a new borough was laid out by Bishop de Turbe (AD 1146-1174) on marshland ('New Land') further to the north. This centred on the chapel of St Nicholas and the Tuesday Market (Pantin 1962, 173; Parker 1965, 94). The early medieval waterfront was located some 60m east of the present east bank of the Ouse (Clarke 1981, 132). Natural silting and centuries of deliberate rubbish dumping, in part for convenience, and in part probably intended to consolidate the river margins and enlarge the area available for building, resulted in the gradual westward shift of the riverbank (Clark 1981, figs. 120-123). A late 13th-century timber wharf, the first to be discovered in England, was excavated in the courtyard of Thoresby College, 50m from the present Ouse frontage, in 1964 (Parker 1965).

2.5 The port's three main wharves or quays were described in the 18th century as being the 'Common Staithe Yard', west of the Tuesday Market, the 'Purfleet Quay' in the middle, on the north side of the Purfleet, and the 'King's Staithe Yard', to the south of the Purfleet. In addition, medieval deeds show that there were numerous private quays attached to individual tenements, stretching up the wide tributary streams as well as on the Ouse waterfront itself (Pantin 1962, 173). Leading down lanes to the river Ouse were long tenements with merchants' houses at the street end and yards/ warehouses to the rear – these included one complex of buildings, the Steelyard, which was owned by the Hanseatic League.

2.6 The port was a centre of North Sea trade, exporting wool from East Anglia and the Fenland estates of Crowland and Peterborough Abbeys, and importing furs, timber and naval stores from northern Europe and Scandinavia. At its height, it was the third largest port in England, after London and Southampton. Richly-appointed buildings, such as the Guild of Holy Trinity (built in 1421) on Queen Street, attest to the wealth of King's Lynn's mercantile class (Steane 1985, 131-2). The town acquired walls in second half of 13th century, following murage grants in 1266, 1294, 1300 and 1339. It is possible that these three masonry walls replaced timber precursors, and parts of the defences probably always remained ditch and bank. Some artillery defences were added in 1570 at St Anne's Gate (James 1987). The town's historic link with the bishopric of Norwich was severed and its name changed to 'King's' Lynn when it became royal property in 1537.

2.7 The port remained an important hub for trade and a centre of the North Sea fishing and whaling industries, throughout the post-medieval period; the town defences were renewed and extended to the south during the Civil War and partially re-fortified again during the Jacobite Rebellion.

2.8 Relatively little archaeological fieldwork has been carried out in King's Lynn using modern techniques. The majority of the archaeological evidence for the layout, economy and character of the medieval town comes from work carried out by the King's Lynn Archaeological Survey in the 1960s (Clarke and Carter 1977). Much of this was carried out under 'rescue' conditions or during *ad hoc* monitoring of groundworks; the windows onto buried archaeological features were therefore small, and the scope for accurate dating and full characterisation of deposits correspondingly limited.

2.9 Nevertheless, these investigations allowed deeply-stratified sequences of medieval floor layers and structural remains to be recorded at a number of locations around the town (e.g. NHER 1246, NHER 1198, NHER 1185, NHER 1187, NHER 1226 and NHER 1244; Clarke and Carter 1977). Investigations on the junction of All Saints' Street and Bridge Street found evidence of north to south aligned mid 12th-century tenements demarcated by wattle fences, which were positioned along the eastern bank of a watercourse following the present course of Bridge Street (probably an earlier course of the river Nar; NHER 1246). These tenements were demolished in the 13th century and replaced by more substantial wooden walls associated with east to west aligned structures. There was also some evidence of industrial activity, in the form of 13th to 14th-century metalworking. By the late medieval period, a substantial stone building occupied the site (Clarke and Carter 1977, 112-61). Particularly significant were the sparse indications of earlier (late 11th/early 12th-century) occupation, dating either from the very earliest phase of the planned post-Conquest town, or perhaps indicating the presence of a small late Saxon waterside settlement. 1970s trenches on Bridge Street revealed a sequence of medieval floor layers, the

earliest of which produced sherds of Grimston and Stamford Ware, suggesting a c. 12th-century date (NHER 1244).

2.10 Only a handful of modern developer-funded excavations have taken place in the town core. One in North End revealed several medieval structures including a blacksmith's workshop, in addition to internationally-important evidence of 'high' medieval (c. AD 1250-1350) fishhook manufacturing (NHER 31393). Despite its distance from the present sites, this excavation was carried out in a built-up area and indicates the potential of brownfield sites within the modern town to yield important surviving medieval structural and industrial remains. At Church Street an excavation in 1998 revealed a sequence of occupation layers dating back to the late 12th century, which were truncated by 'high' and late medieval rubbish pits (NHER 33517). The town core and, more particularly, the southern waterfront area, thus have considerable potential for well-preserved stratified sequences of medieval remains, probably extending back to the town's foundation in the late 11th century (and perhaps earlier).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Two boreholes were drilled by Geodrive Ltd, one at the frontage and one at the rear of the site as specified in the brief (Fig. 3).

3.2 Each borehole was drilled to a depth of 5m under close archaeological supervision. The boreholes used a windowless linear system enabling the recovery of cores within 1m lengths of plastic tubing. This plastic lining was used between the depths of 1.00m and 5.00m for both boreholes, with each tube being clearly labelled and retained for off-site examination. Between 0.00 and 1.00m the stratigraphic sequence was recorded on site using *pro forma* recording sheets and photographed.

3.3 Between the depths of 2m and 4m in Borehole 1, lined samples could not be recovered due to the quantity of ground water present. At this depth the cores fell from the apparatus during lifting, however, sufficient soil was raised to provide an indication of the deposits present at this depth range. The basal layers in Borehole 1 were recovered without difficulty and Borehole 2 provided a complete sample.

4 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual borehole stratigraphic descriptions are presented below:

Borehole 1 (Fig. 3)

<i>Northern end of site (DP3 and 4)</i> <i>0.00m = 5.48 m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Current surface. Mid yellowish orange, loose sand.
0.20 – 0.42m	L1001	Made ground. Light white, loose mortar.
0.42 – 0.68m	L1002	Made ground. Mid grey, moderately compact, silty clay with frequent brick and tarmac.
0.68 – 1.52m	L1003	Made ground. Light grey, moderately compact, silty clay with frequent brick and tarmac.
1.52 – 1.67m	L1004	Made ground/levelling deposit. Mid yellow brown, moderately compact, clay silt.
1.67 – 1.80m	L1005	Made ground/levelling deposit. Mid greenish grey, moderately compact, clay silt with moderate flecks of CBM.
1.80 – c.4.00m	L1006	Natural alluvial deposit. Light yellowish brown, compact, sandy silt.
c.4.00 – 4.42m	L1007	Alluvial deposit. Light greyish brown, compact, silty clay.
4.42 – 4.74m	L1008	Alluvial deposit. Light greyish blue, compact, silty clay.
4.74m+	L1009	Peat deposit. Dark reddish brown, compact, peat.

Borehole 2 (Fig. 3)

<i>Southern end of site (DP5 and 6)</i>		
<i>0.00m = 5.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1010	Current surface. Light yellowish white, loose, mortar.
0.24 – 0.72m	L1011	Made ground. Mid grey, compact, silty clay with frequent brick and mortar.
0.72 – 1.80m	L1012	Made ground. Light grey, compact, silty clay with frequent brick, mortar and tarmac.
1.80 – 2.00m	L1013	Natural alluvial deposit. Light yellowish brown, compact, silt.
2.00 – 2.09m	L1014	Alluvial deposit. Mid greyish brown, compact, clay silt.
2.09 – 2.16m	L1015	Alluvial deposit. Dark greyish brown, compact, silt.
2.16 – 2.26m	L1016	Alluvial deposit. Light-mid brownish grey, compact, silt.
2.26 – 2.37m	L1017	Alluvial deposit. Mid-dark brownish grey, compact, silt with occasional medium angular stones. Includes a 5mm dark blackish brown organic lens at the base of the deposit.
2.37 – 2.42m	L1018	Alluvial deposit. Light greyish brown, compact, clay silt.
2.42 – 2.50m	L1019	Alluvial deposit. Mid-dark greyish brown, compact, silt.
2.50 – 2.54m	L1020	Alluvial deposit. Light whitish grey, compact, sandy silt.
2.54 – 2.60m	L1021	Alluvial deposit. Dark greyish brown, compact, silt.
2.60 – 2.70m	L1022	Alluvial deposit. Light bluish grey, compact, sandy silt.
2.70 – 2.81m	L1023	Peat deposit. Dark brown, compact, peat mottled with light bluish grey silt.
2.81 – 2.86m	L1024	Alluvial deposit. Light bluish grey, compact silt.
2.86 – 2.92m	L1025	Alluvial deposit. Mottled light bluish grey and mid greenish brown, compact, silt
2.92 – 3.16m	L1026	Alluvial deposit. Light greyish blue, compact, silt.
3.16 – 3.34m	L1027	Alluvial deposit. Mid bluish grey, compact, silt.
3.34 – 3.65m	L1028	Alluvial deposit. Light bluish grey, compact, silt.
3.65 – 4.25m	L1029	Alluvial deposit. Mid brownish grey, compact, silt.
4.25 – 4.36m	L1030	Alluvial deposit. Light brownish grey, compact, silt.
4.36 – 4.51m	L1031	Alluvial deposit. Mid greyish brown, compact, silty clay.
4.51 – 4.68m	L1032	Alluvial deposit. Mottled black and mid brown, compact, silty clay.
4.68 – 4.94m	L1033	Alluvial deposit. Mid greyish brown, compact, silty clay.
4.94m+	L1034	Alluvial deposit. Mid bluish grey, compact, silty clay.

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSITS

L1012 was the lowest of the layers of made ground in Borehole 2. Two courses of brick were encountered at the very base of this deposit (1.62 - 1.80m). Given the very limited area of excavation it is impossible to determine whether this represents the remains of a wall, or simply rubble consisting of a pair of bricks that survived bonded after demolition. A sample of the brick was recovered as a find. The brick is modern (CBM Report below)

L1017 was a mid to dark brownish grey, compact, silt with occasional medium angular stones. It was 0.11m metres thick and occurred at 2.26m below ground level. It also included a 5mm dark blackish brown organic lens at its base. The deposit also contained mussel shell.

5 CONFIDENCE RATING

5.1 The identification of archaeological finds was inhibited in Borehole 1 between the depths of 2 and 4m due to the quantity of ground water present. At this depth the cores fell from the apparatus during lifting. Sufficient soil was recovered to verify the continuation of L1006 within this depth range. The basal layers were recovered without difficulty. In Borehole 2 it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological finds.

6 DEPOSIT MODEL

6.1 The current surface of the site varied between the two boreholes, but in each case represents the site's present use as a building site: L1000 to the north (Borehole 1) was 0.20m of light yellowish orange loose sand; and L1010 to the south (Borehole 2) was 0.24m of light yellowish white loose mortar.

6.2 Beneath L1000 and L1010 were layers of made ground containing demolition rubble such as brick, mortar and tarmac. In Borehole 1 these layers continued to a depth of 1.80m and consisted of L1001 a light white loose mortar, L1002 a mid grey compact silty clay with frequent brick and tarmac, L1003 a light grey compact silty clay with frequent brick and tarmac, L1004 a mid yellow brown moderately compact clay silt, and L1005 a mid greenish grey moderately compact clay silt with moderate flecks of CBM.

6.3 In Borehole 2 these layers continued to a depth of 1.80m and consisted of L1011 a mid grey, compact silty clay with frequent brick and mortar, and L1012 a light grey, compact silty clay with frequent brick, mortar and tarmac.

6.4 Beneath the made ground was a layer of clean silt, which occurred in both boreholes at a depth of 1.80m; L1006 in Borehole 1 and L1013 in Borehole 2. In both cases this was light yellowish brown, compact sandy silt with no finds or inclusions. This layer is the first layer likely to have been described as 'natural' during a conventional trial trench evaluation.

6.5 From 2m the results from Borehole 2 become the more accurate representation due to the difficulty in recovering a complete sample from Borehole 1. Between 2m and 3m the core from Borehole 2 revealed a series of 9 deposits of alluvial silt; L1014 - L1022. These varied in colour, often alternating between a greyish brown and a bluish grey. They were all relatively thin layers

with a variation in depth of only 0.04 to 0.11m. Within these layers, L1017 was a mid to dark brownish grey compact silt with occasional medium angular stones, measuring 0.11m meters thick, it also included a 5mm dark blackish brown organic lens at its base and contained mussel shell. These deposits of silt are likely to represent successive periods of flooding.

6.6 Beneath these, occurring at a depth of 2.70m was L1023, a dark brown compact peat mottled with light bluish grey silt, an organic layer perhaps representing a drier period that allowed for vegetation. Beneath this were two further thin silt deposits; L1024 a light bluish grey compact silt, and L1025 a mottled light bluish grey and mid greenish brown compact silt.

6.7 Beneath L1024 and L1025 were five further layers of alluvial silt, L1026 - L1030, all being either greyish blue or grey in colour. In general these were notably thicker than those described above, with L1029 being the thickest, at 0.60m.

6.8 Beneath the layers of silt, were layers of alluvial clay. In Borehole 2 these began at a depth of 4.36m below ground level with L1031 a mid greyish brown compact silty clay. Beneath this was L1032 a mottled black and mid brown compact silty clay. Followed by another mid greyish brown compact silty clay, L1033. Finally at a depth of 4.94m, a mid bluish grey compact silty clay L1034 begins, this continues beyond the excavated depth of 5m

6.9 In Borehole 1, the clay deposits began at a higher depth at the northern end of site. L1007 was first recorded at 4.00m below ground level. This was a light greyish brown compact silty clay measuring 0.42m thick. Below L1007 was L1008 which was light greyish blue compact silty clay, measuring 0.32m thick.

6.10 Unique to Borehole 1 was a substantial deposit of peat at the lowest excavated depths. L1009 was a dark reddish brown compact peat. It was a highly organic deposit consisting largely of degraded wood. It occurs at 4.74m below ground level and continues beyond the excavated the depth of 5m.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Borehole 2 recorded made ground deposits to a substantial depth (1.80m). The lowest made ground deposit, L1012, is recorded as containing frequent brick, mortar and tarmac, and the brick is modern (CBM report below).

7.2 The made ground deposits in Borehole 1 are more numerous and equally substantial (depth 1.80m). Made Ground L1003 (0.68 – 1.52m) contained frequent brick and tarmac, and the brick is modern (CBM report below). Within the confines of the borehole sampling, only Made Ground deposits BH1 L1004

(1.52-1.67m) and BH1 L1005 (1.67 – 1.80m) may be judged as possible archaeological deposits.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Norwich Castle Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Eastern Builders Ltd for their co-operation and funding of the project (in particular Mr Gary Kirk for his kind assistance).

AS is also grateful to David Taylor Associates (UK) Ltd for commissioning the project (in particular Mr Stephen Sharp).

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Dr Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bates, S. 1998 'The waterfront at King's Lynn: recent excavations', *Norfolk Archaeology* 43, 31-61

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds.) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8, Scole Archaeological Committee

Clarke, H. 1981 'The medieval waterfront of King's Lynn' in Milne, G. and Hobley, B. (eds.) *Waterfront Archaeology in Britain and Northern Europe*. CBA Research Report No. 41, 132-6

Clarke, H. 2007 'The changing riverline of King's Lynn, Norfolk, in the Middle Ages', *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* Vol. 2 Issue 1, 95-106

Clarke, H. and Carter, A. 1977 *Excavations in King's Lynn, 1963-1970*. Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series No. 7

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2001) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

Medlycott, M. forthcoming *East Anglian Regional Research Agendas*. East Anglian Archaeology Report

James, E.M. 1987 'A fresh study of the South Gate at King's Lynn in the light of recent restoration work', *Norfolk Archaeology* 40 (1), 55–72

Steane, J.M. 1985 *The Archaeology of Medieval England and Wales*. Taylor and Francis

Parker, H. 1965 'A medieval wharf in Thoresby College courtyard, King's Lynn', *Medieval Archaeology*, 94-104

Hutcheson, A. 2006 'The origins of King's Lynn? Control of wealth on The Wash prior to the Norman Conquest', *Medieval Archaeology* 50 (1), 71-104

Kent, P. 1988 *The Fortifications of East Anglia*. Terence Dalton, Lavenham

Rogerson, A. 2003 'Six middle Anglo-Saxon sites in West Norfolk' in Pestell, T. and Ulmschneider, K. *Markets in Early Medieval Europe: Trading and Productive Sites, 650-850*

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Description	Spot Date	CBM (g)
1003	Bore Hole 1 Layer	Modern	272
1012	Bore Hole 2 Layer	Modern	229

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORT

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Three fragments (501g) of modern (late 19th to 20th century) brick were recovered from the borehole sampling exercise. Two fragments (272g) were contained in Layer L1003 and a single fragment (229g) in Layer L1012. The brick was highly fragmented with no extant dimensions and was identified by fabric.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
General shot of site showing stage of development at time of fieldwork, looking north-west.



2
Location of Borehole 1 and machine used for drilling, looking north.



3
Borehole 1 core: 0.00 – 1.00m.



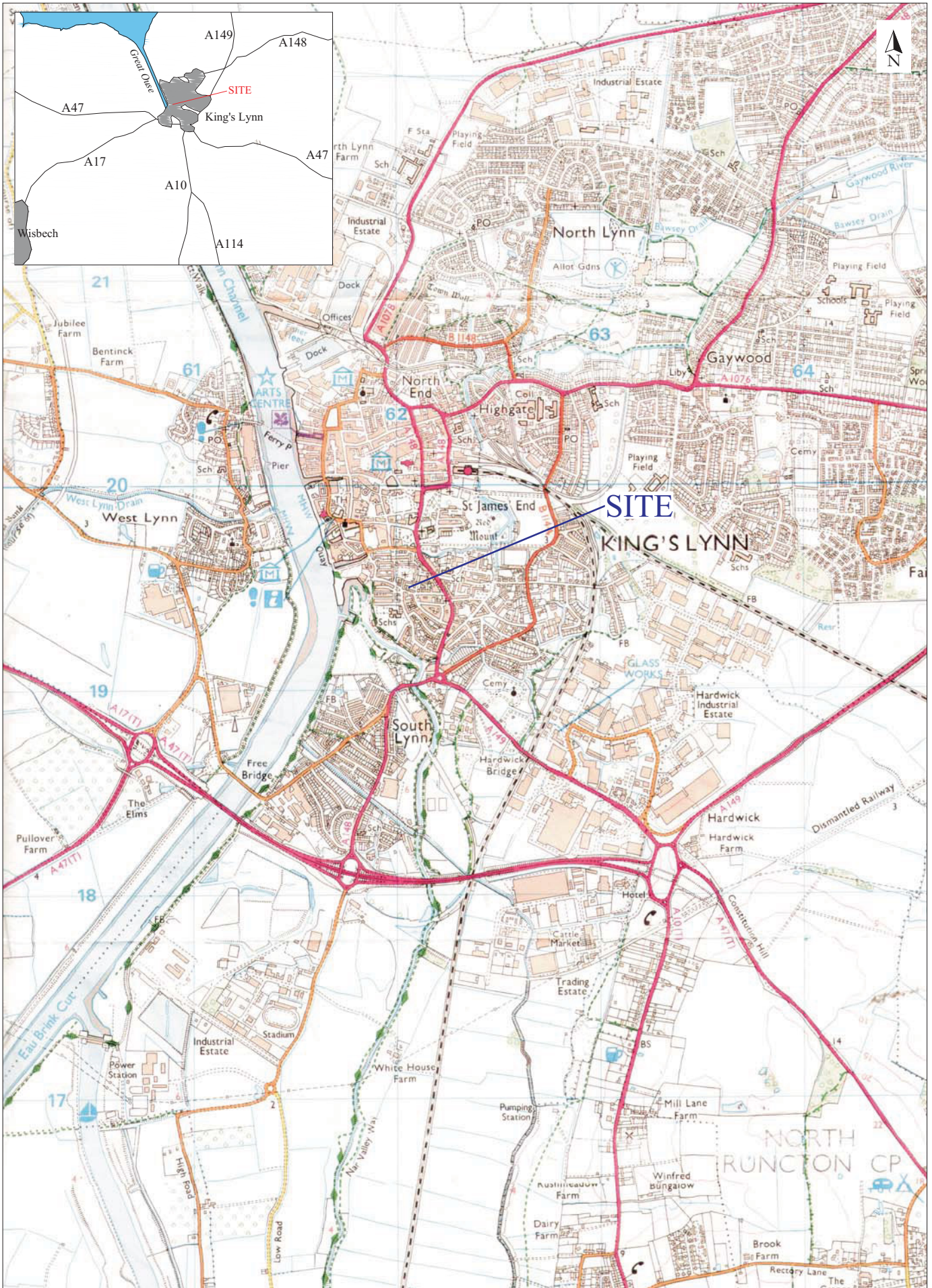
4
Borehole 1 core:
1.00 – 2.00m (left),
4.00 – 5.00m (right).



5
Borehole 2 core: 0.00 – 1.00m.

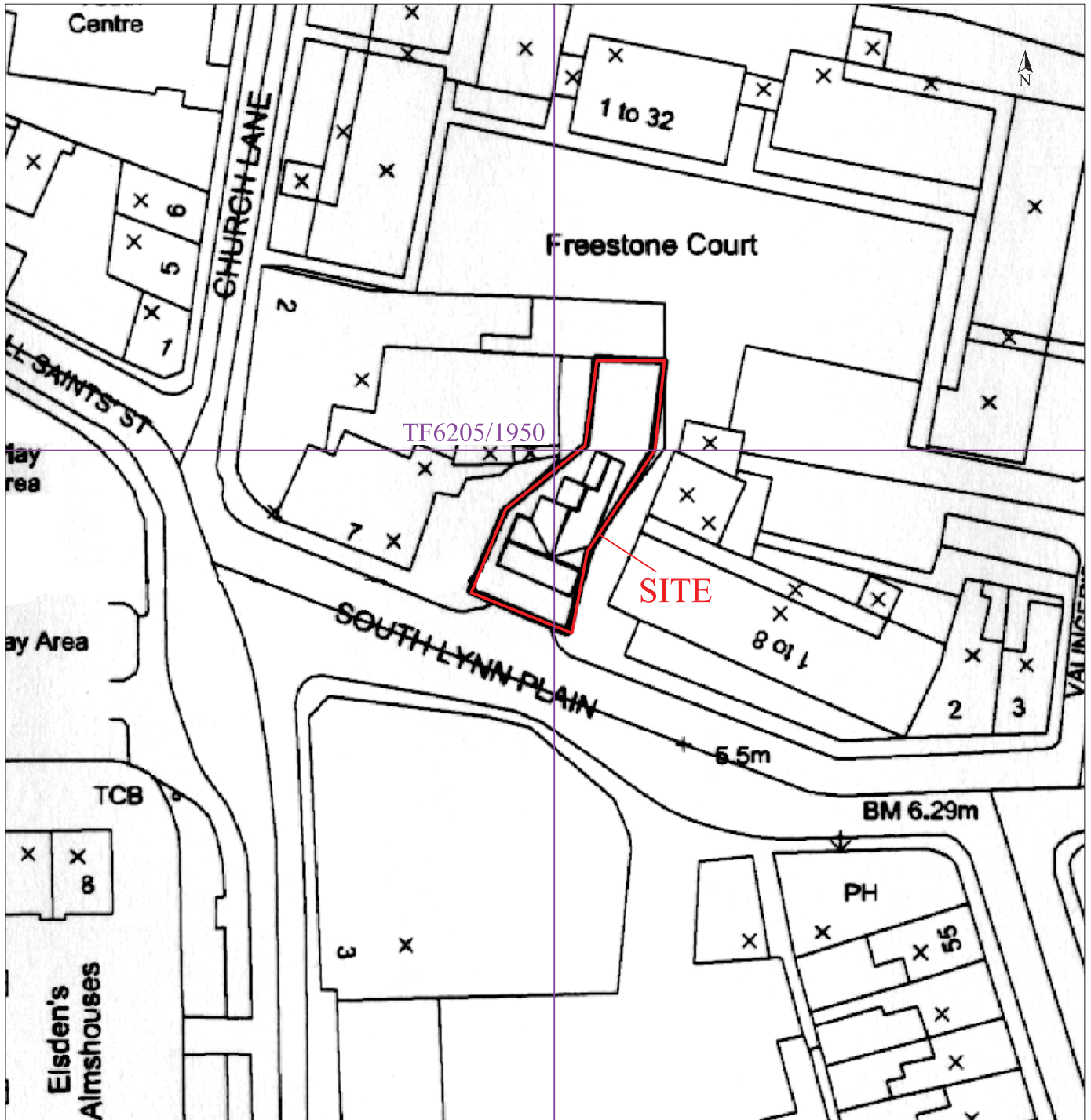


6
Borehole 2 core: 1.00 – 5.00m.

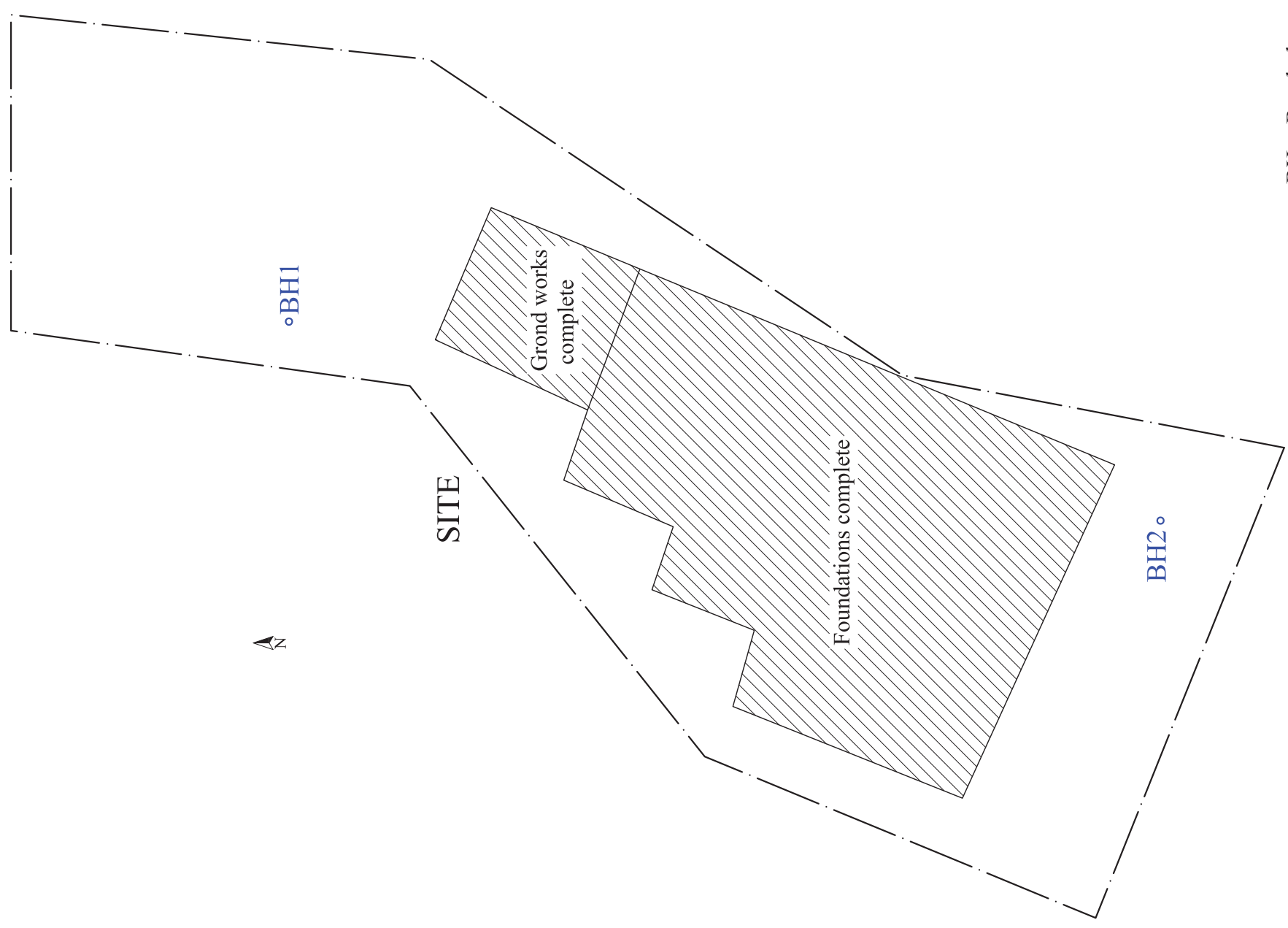
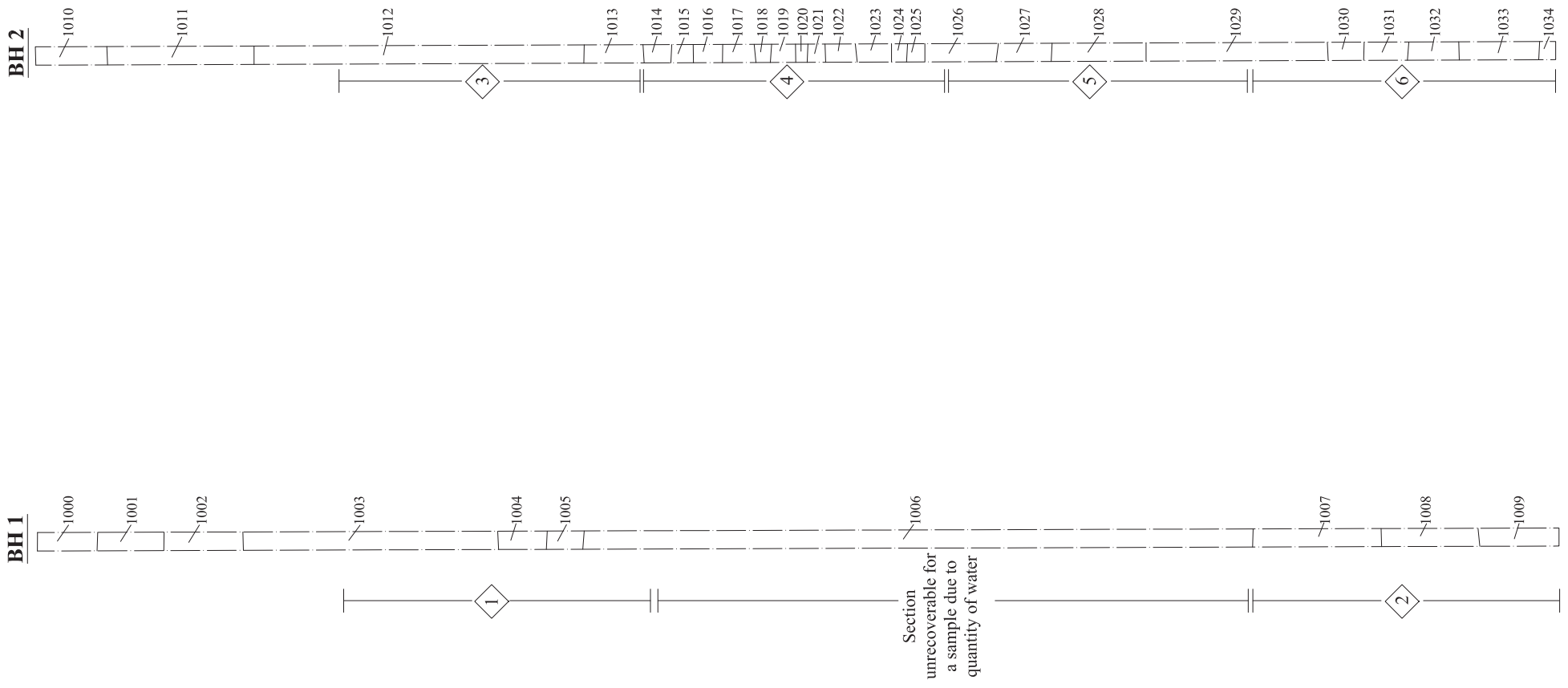


Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4



BH = Borehole

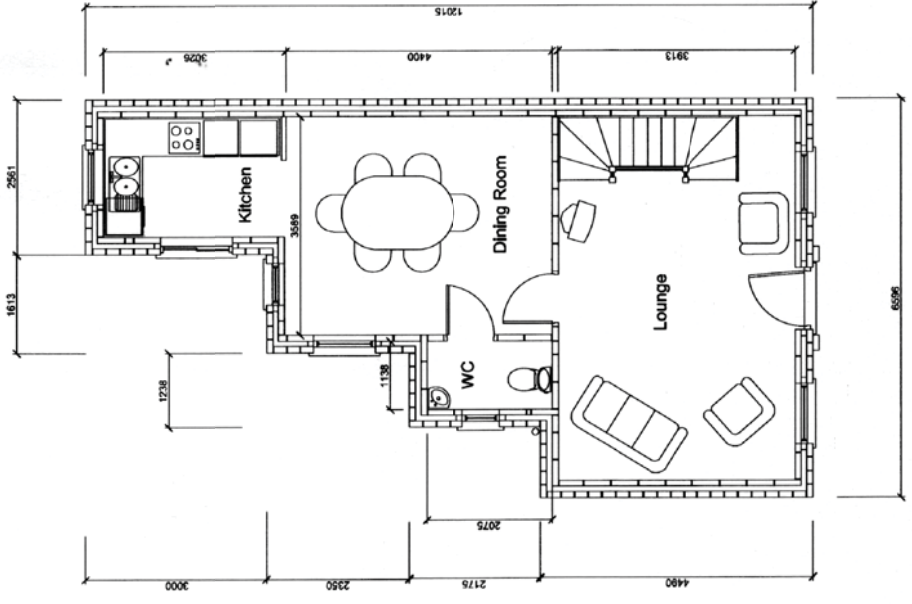


Plan

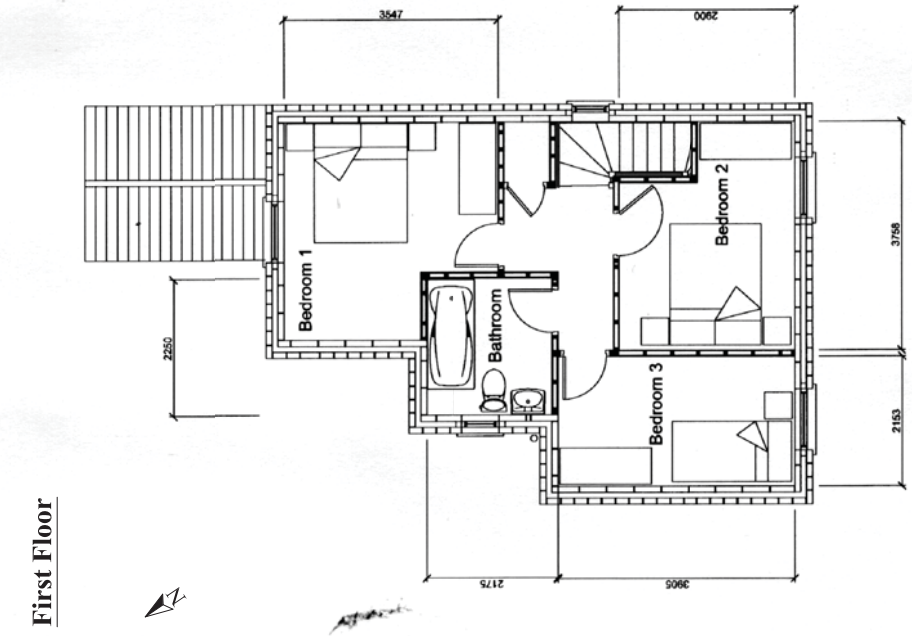


Sections

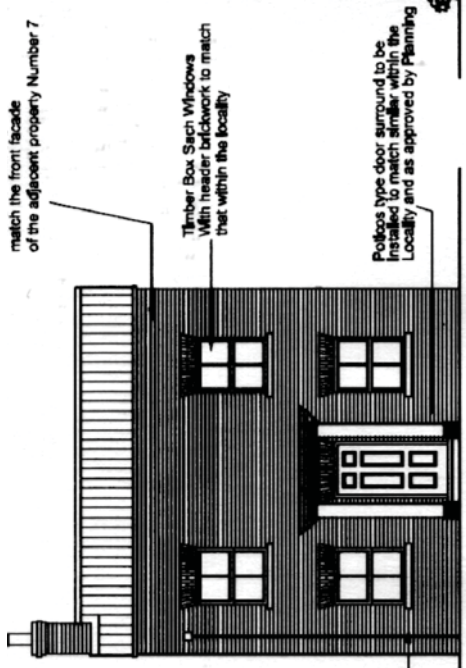
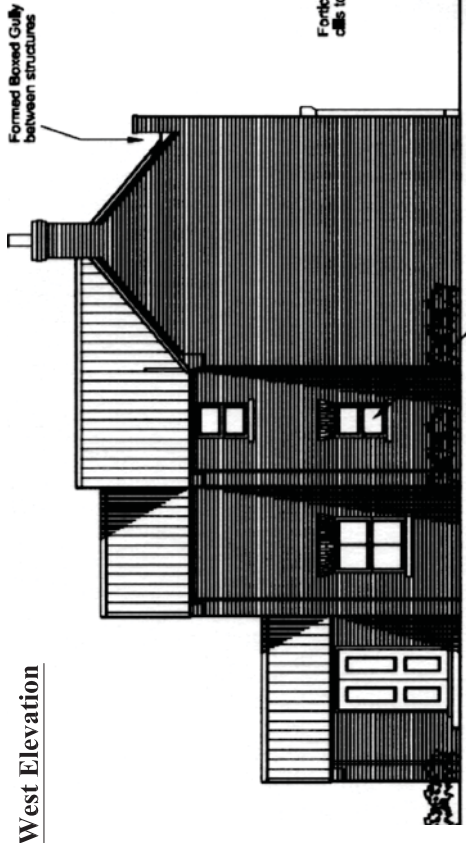
Ground Floor



First Floor

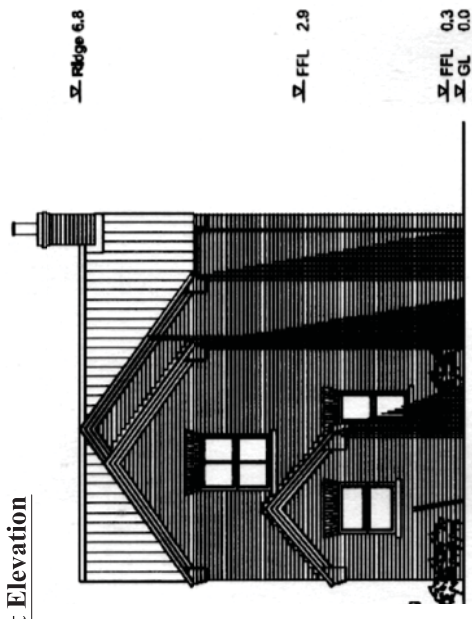


North West Elevation

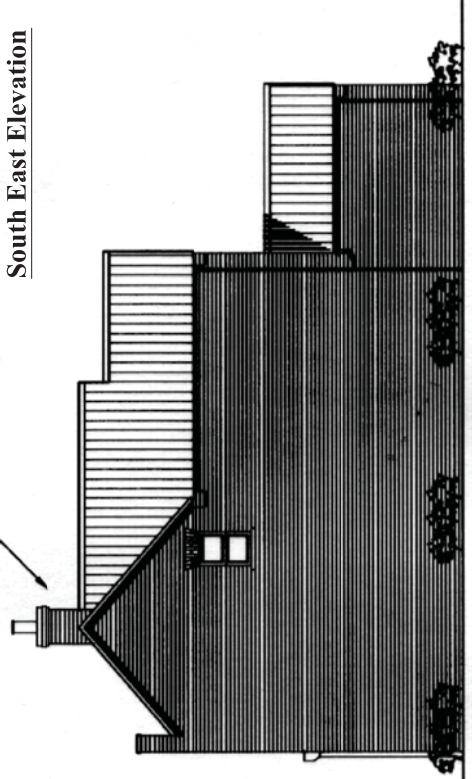


South West Elevation

North East Elevation



South East Elevation



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Proposed development plans & elevations
 Scale 1:125 at A3