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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AT PLOT 10,  
BRYGGEN ROAD,  
KING'S LYNN,  
NORFOLK  
(ENF 126597)**

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Work Undertaken For  
**Calvert Brain and Fraulo Architectural Limited**  
on behalf of  
**M C Nurse Builders Limited**

June 2011

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: 06/00159/F  
National Grid Reference: TF 6316 2170  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-102943

APS Report No. **61/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Plot 10, Bryggen Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.*

*The site lies within an extensive area of saltern mounds representing the waste material from salt-making which is first documented in the medieval period (AD 1066-1540). Aerial photographs indicate that the site itself contained an arrangement of ditches defining two such salterns.*

*The evaluation identified a sequence of natural alluvial deposits, including a possible small creek, over which were modern levelling and surface deposits. No evidence for medieval salt-making was encountered and no finds were retrieved during the investigation.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IfA 2008).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Calvert Brain and Fraulo

Architectural Limited on behalf of M C Nurse Builders Limited to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation at Plot 10, Bryggen Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk, as detailed in Planning Application 06/00159/F. The evaluation was undertaken on the 31<sup>st</sup> May 2011 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning), Norfolk County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

King's Lynn is located 21km northwest of Swaffham and 17km north of Downham Market, in the administrative district of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, Norfolk (Fig. 1).

The site is located 2.36km northeast of the centre of King's Lynn as defined by the parish church of St Margaret at National Grid Reference TF 6316 2170 (Fig. 2). Situated between Bryggen Road and Reid Way, the site lies at a height of 3.8m OD on gently undulating land.

The site lies at the junction of soils of the Blacktoft Association, typically gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils, to the west and Blackwood Association slightly stony sandy gley soils to the east (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 124; 127). These overlie a drift geology of young marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay (GSGB 1978).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies in an area from which no prehistoric or Romano-British material has been identified as this is likely to be sealed beneath marine alluvium.

The site originally lay within the parish of Gaywood, which is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to

as *Gaiuude*, the name is derived from the Old English personal name *Gáega* and simply means 'the wood belonging to *Gáega*' (Ekwall 1989, 194). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the Bishop of Thetford and contained 40 acres of meadow, woodland for pannage, a mill and 21 salt-houses reduced from 30 (Brown 1984, 10/2).

The salt-houses referred to in the Domesday Survey were part of an intensive industry that stretched from South Lynn to Snettisham. Characteristic of this industry were the mounds of waste silt which were recorded in close proximity to the site (Owen 1980, 143) and mapped over a wider area. The site itself contains an arrangement of ditches enclosing two saltern mounds which were identified from aerial photographs.

An archaeological evaluation undertaken 300m northwest of the site revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits within an area of saltern mounds (Greene and Unger 2008).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Senior Historic Environment Officer to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

### 4. METHODS

A single L-shaped trench, measuring a total of 20m long by 1.5m wide was excavated to a depth of 1.2m below the current ground level. The trench was placed to avoid existing services,

principally drains, adjacent to the proposed development area (Fig. 3).

Removal of overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered within this trench to the north was a layer of greyish blue silty clay (104). A blue clay (008) was also identified in the westernmost auger hole (A1). Identified as older marine alluvium, this lay at a height of between 1.6m and 1.89m OD and was in excess of 0.1m thick (Fig. 5, Section 1; Fig. 6, A1).

Within the auger holes, lying above the blue clay, was a layer of stiff brown clay (007, 013, 015, 016, 017, 018 and 019) which measured up to 0.86m thick.

Located within Auger Holes 2 and 3 were a series of deposits which may indicate the presence of a small natural creek. These comprise layers of greenish yellow sandy silt (010, 012 and 014) and a deposit of brown silt (011).

Sealing the creek and gradually becoming thicker to the east was an alluvial deposit of brown silt (004 and 009) which measured up to 1.6m thick. A further deposit of alluvium, consisting of brownish grey clayey silt (003) which had a total thickness of 0.95m (Fig. 5, Section 1; Figure 6; A1) was recorded towards the west end of the trench.

Sealing the alluvial deposits within this trench was a levelling layer of mixed grey, brown and pinkish red silty clay (002) that was 0.3m thick. Overlying this was a make-up deposit of stone and silty sand (001) for the current gravel surface (006).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural alluvial deposits comprise clays, silty clays and silts which are typical of this area. A natural saltmarsh creek was also revealed.

Despite the previous identification of saltern mounds and ditches at the site, no evidence for medieval salt-making was identified during the evaluation. Other than hearths and filtration tanks, medieval salterns are typified by their mounds of dumped silt which is usually lighter in colour than those silts recorded in this work.

No finds were retrieved during the investigation.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Plot 10, Bryggen Road, King's Lynn, as the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains relating to salt-making activities of medieval date.

However, no remains of salt-making were identified in the work. Instead a sequence of marine alluvium, including a natural creek, was recorded which was sealed beneath modern deposits. No finds were recovered during the work.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Calvert Brain and Fraulo Architectural Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of MC Nurse Builders Limited. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Staff: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Bob Garland  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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GSGB, 1978 *King's Lynn and The Wash, solid and drift edition*, 1:50,000 map sheet **145** with parts of **129**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

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Owen, DM 1980 'Bishop's Lynn: The First Century of a New Town?' in Allen Brown, R (ed), *Proceedings of the Battle Conference on Anglo-Norman Studies II 1979*

## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS	Archaeological Project Services
AS	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
GSGB	Geological Survey of Great Britain
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists



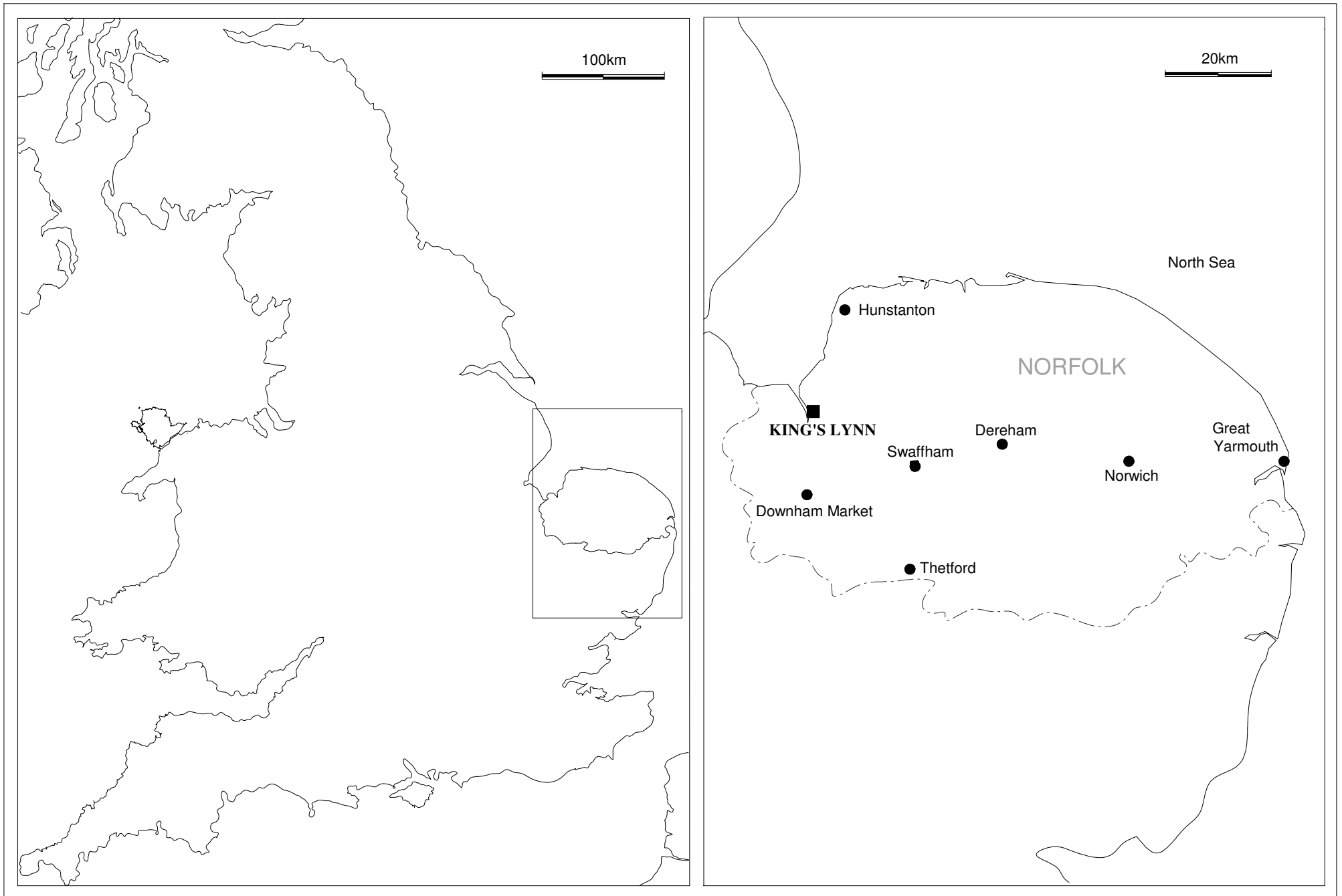
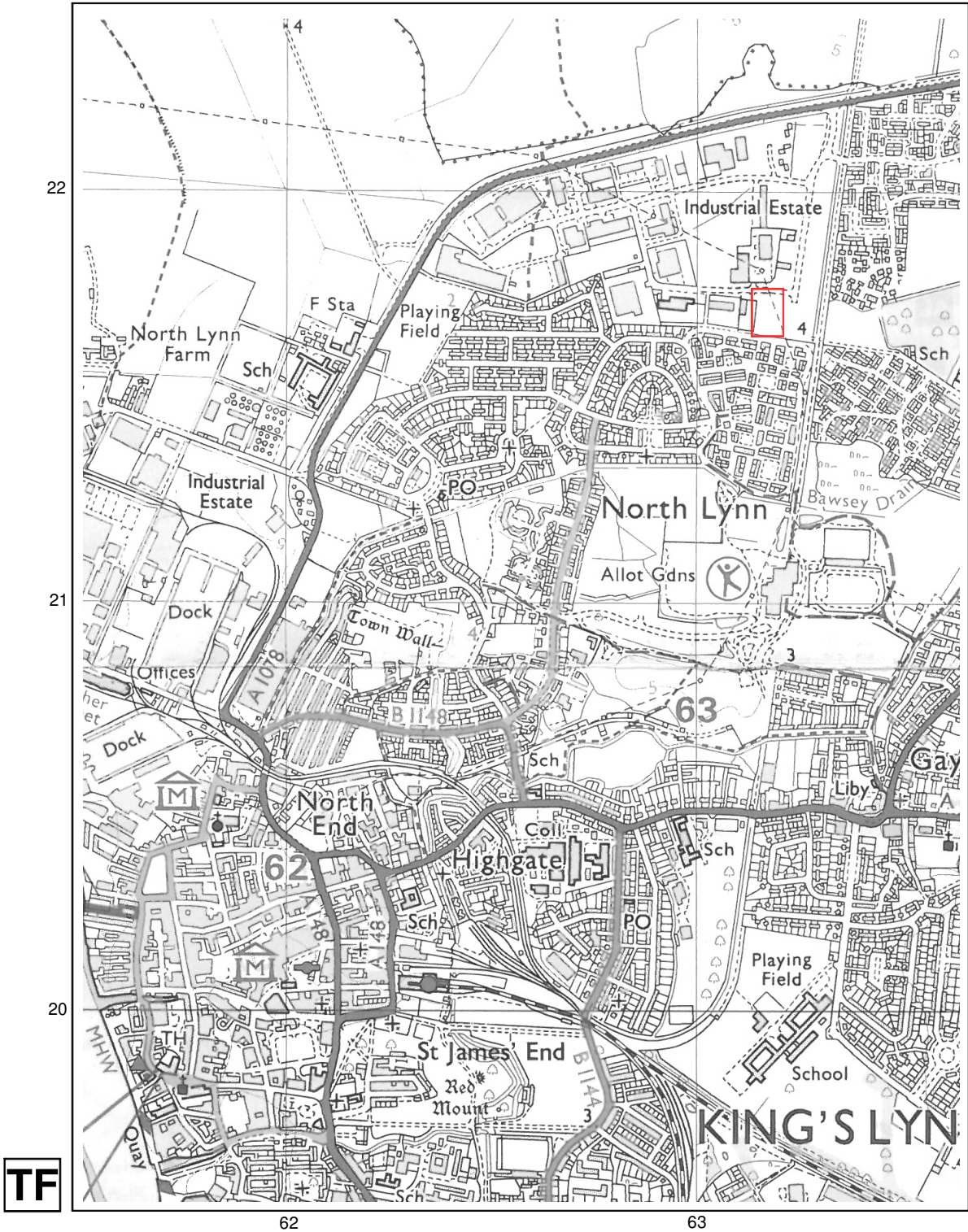



Figure 1 - General location plan



 Area detailed in Figure 3



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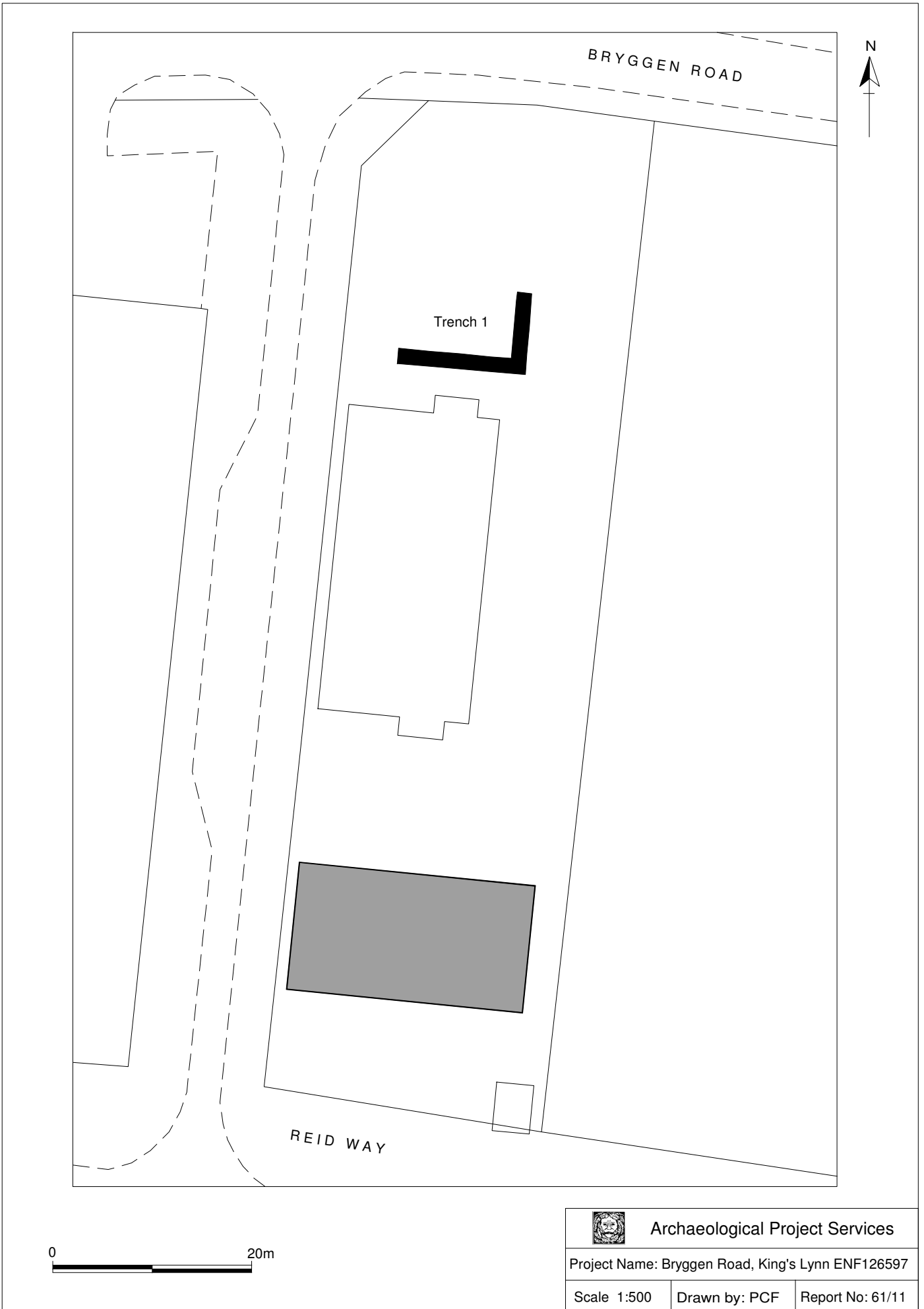
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Bryggen Road, King's Lynn ENF126597		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 61/11

Figure 2 - Site location plan



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Bryggen Road, King's Lynn ENF126597

Scale 1:500

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 61/11

Figure 3 - Trench location plan

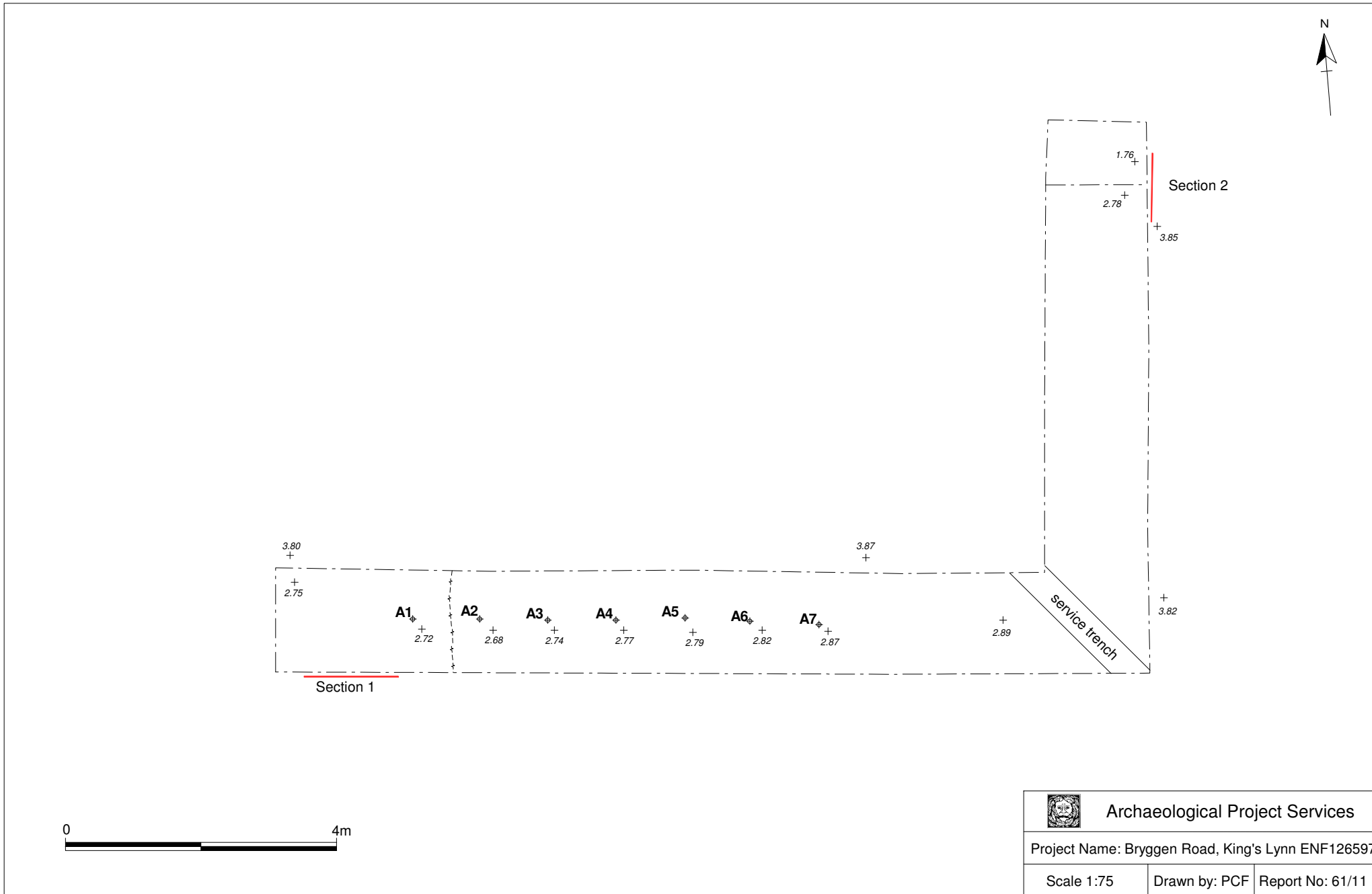

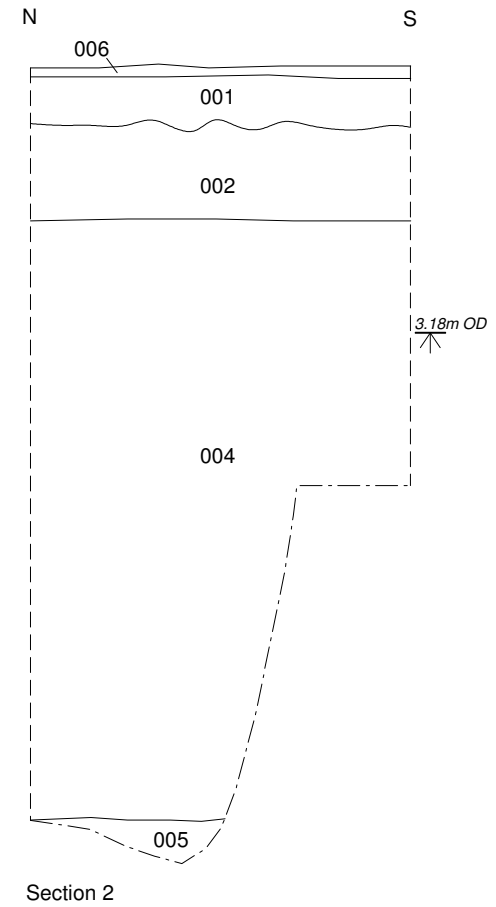
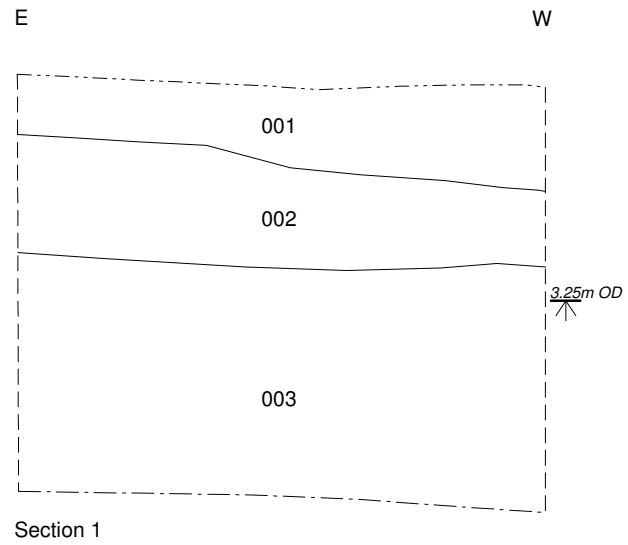


Figure 4 - Trench 1: Plan

 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Bryggen Road, King's Lynn ENF126597		
Scale 1:75	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 61/11




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Bryggen Road, King's Lynn ENF126597		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 61/11

Figure 5 - Trench 1: Sections

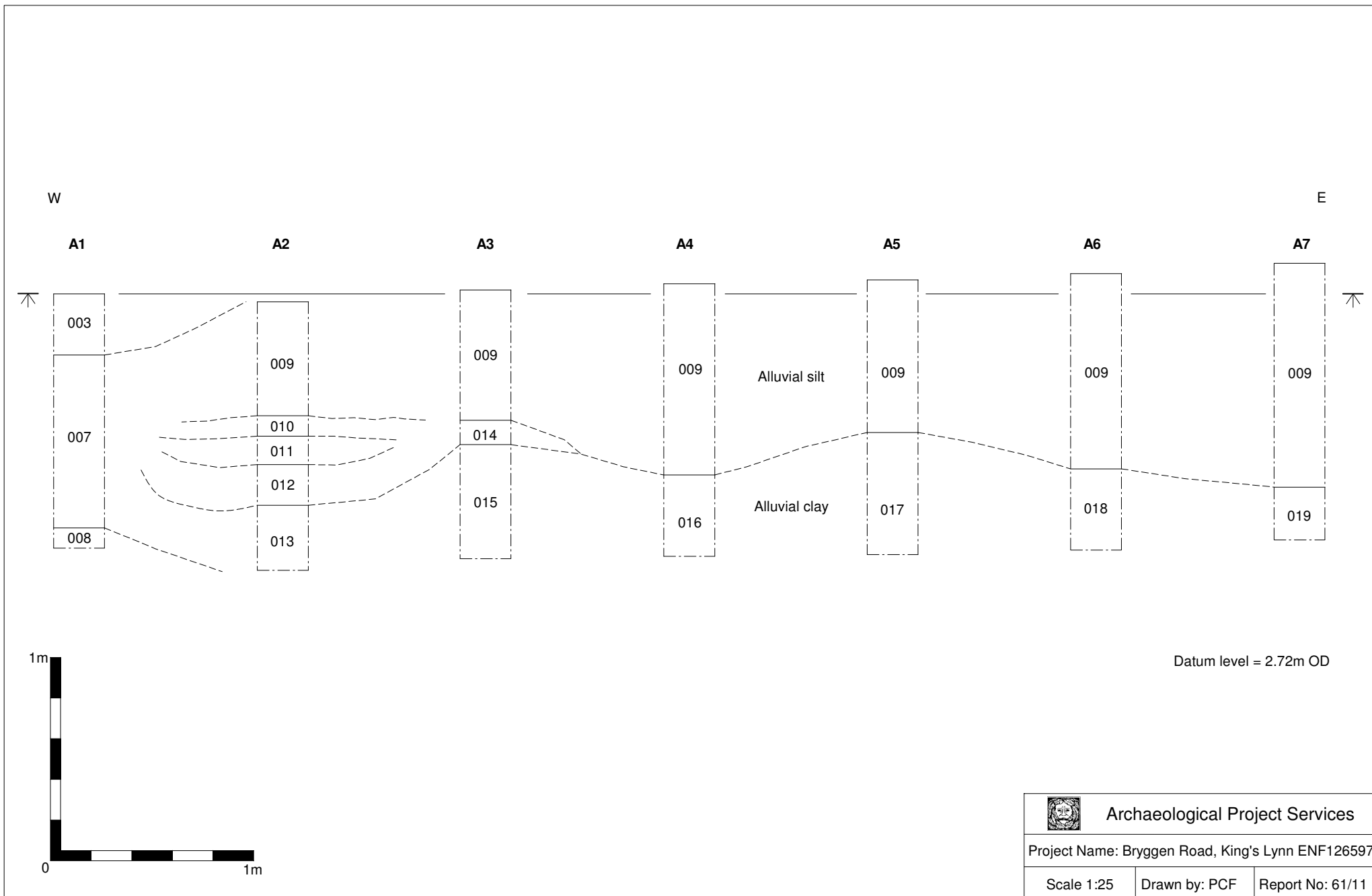


Figure 6 - Trench 1: Auger transect





Plate 1 – General view across the site, looking north



Plate 2 – The southern part of the trench after cleaning, looking east



Plate 3 – The eastern part of the trench after cleaning, looking south



Plate 4 – Section 1, looking south





Plate 5 – Section 2, looking northeast

## **Appendix 1**

### **LAND AT PLOT 10 BRYGGEN ROAD, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological investigation at Plot 10 Bryggen Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 The area is archaeologically sensitive, containing ditches which may part of an enclosure or channels around saltern mounds of medieval date.*
- 1.3 A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 1.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological investigation at Plot 10 Bryggen Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 King's Lynn is located 21km northwest of Swaffham and 17km north of Downham Market alongside the Great Ouse River in West Norfolk. The site is about 2km north of the centre of King's Lynn, within the North Lynn Industrial Estate, on the south side of Bryggen Road, immediately north of Reid Way, at National Grid Reference TF 6316 2170.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning Permission (Application number 06/00159/F) has been granted subject to a condition for a Programme of Archaeological Work. Construction has commenced and an archaeological evaluation is required to establish whether archaeological remains has been damaged by the development. A brief for investigations has been prepared by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

#### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site is on fairly flat land at *c.* 4m OD. The site is at the junction of soils of the Blacktoft Association gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils developed on marine alluvium to the west, with Blackwood Association slightly stony sandy gleys on glaciofluvial drift to the east (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 124; 127).

#### **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 The development area contains a C-shaped arrangement of ditches, with further ditches

branching from this. This is possibly an enclosure or a canalised channel around two saltern mounds. One of the ditches has an interior bank. The salterns are likely to be medieval and it is possible the mounds were initially one feature. They are sub-round with maximum diameters of 30m. Numerous saltern mounds of medieval date have been recognised in this area of North Lynn previously.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site, and to establish the state of preservation of the remains.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
  - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
  - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## 8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

## 9 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 9.1 Reasoning for this technique
  - 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
  - 9.1.2 The trial trenching arrangement has been specified as a single trench of 20m length between the two groups of buildings.
- 9.2 General Considerations
  - 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
  - 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21) managed by a member (MifA) of the institute.
  - 9.2.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification. Additionally, the work will be undertaken in consideration of, and with reference to, the regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

- 9.2.4 Any artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.5 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.6 If necessary, the trench will be enclosed by netlon plastic mesh fencing (the agent has advised that HERAS fencing should not be necessary). Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trench will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

### 9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. Should excavations extend below a safe depth (nominally 1.2m but dependent on the nature of the soil conditions) then the trenches will be stepped.
- 9.3.2 On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed. Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.2 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.3 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.4 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 9.3.4.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - 9.3.4.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - 9.3.4.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - 9.3.4.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - 9.3.4.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 9.3.5 Should human remains be encountered excavation will be limited to the identification of such remains, and they will be left *in situ*.
- 9.3.6 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the

individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.3.7 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.8 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS and/or EDM survey.

## 10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

## 11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

### 11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at Lincoln.

### 11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

## 12 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.

12.2 The archive will be microfilmed. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.

12.3 Prior to the project commencing, Norfolk Museums Service will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

## 13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client; to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (3 hard copies and 1 digital on CD) - two copies for Norfolk Historic Environment Record and one for the local planning authority; and the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

## 14 PUBLICATION

14.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

14.2 A note will also be submitted for publication to the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*.

14.3 Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

## 15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with Norfolk Historic Environment Team. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

## 16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

## 17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MifA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 17.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight/D Trimble, APS Roman: A Beeby, APS/B Precious, independent specialist Post-Roman: Dr A Irving, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, independent specialist/P Cope-Faulkner APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy/V Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## 18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork will be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and to take about 1 day.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 5days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

## 19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation are enclosed.

## 20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under

the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable mid orange brown stone and silty sand, 0.26m thick	Make-up for (006)
002	Firm mid to dark grey with light brown and pinkish red silty clay, 0.3m thick	Levelling deposit
003	Firm to slightly plastic mid brownish grey clayey silt, >0.65m thick	Alluvium
004	Firm to soft mid brown silt, 1.6m thick	Alluvium
005	Plastic mid greyish blue silty clay, >0.11m thick	Alluvium
006	Loose mixed gravel, 30mm thick	Surface
007	Stiff brown clay, 0.85m thick	Alluvium
008	Stiff blue clay, >0.1m thick	Alluvium
009	Firm brown silt,	Alluvium
010	Firm greenish yellow sandy silt, 0.1m thick	Alluvium
011	Firm brown silt, 0.14m thick	Alluvium
012	Firm greenish yellow sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Alluvium
013	Stiff brown clay, >0.32m thick	Alluvium
014	Firm greenish yellow sandy silt, >0.12m thick	Alluvium
015	Stiff brown clay, >0.56m thick	Alluvium
016	Stiff brown clay, >0.4m thick	Alluvium
017	Stiff brown clay, >0.6m thick	Alluvium
018	Stiff brown clay, >0.4m thick	Alluvium
019	Stiff brown clay, >0.26m thick	Alluvium

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saltern</b>	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

19	Context sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norfolk Museums Service  
Union House  
Gressenhall  
Dereham  
Norfolk  
NR20 4DR

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk*, produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Norfolk Event Number: ENF 126597

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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## Appendix 5

### OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

OASIS ID: *archaeol1-102943*

#### Project details

Project name	Plot 10 Bryggen Road, King's Lynn
Short description of the project	Single trench evaluation in an area of medieval salt-making activity recorded sequences of natural alluvium.
Project dates	Start: 31-05-2011 End: 31-05-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF126597 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK KINGS LYNN Plot 10, Bryggen Road
Study area	2850.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 6316 2170 52.7678352761 0.418695173036 52 46 04 N 000 25 07 E Point

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Norfolk Landscape Archaeology
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Project Services

Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at Plot 10, Bryggen Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk (ENF 126597)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cope-Faulkner, P.
Other bibliographic details	61/11
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Project Services
Place of issue or publication	Heckington, Sleaford
Description	A4 comb-bound