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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION ON LAND AT  
OLD LAUNDRY COURT,  
NORWICH,  
NORFOLK  
(ENF126676)**

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Work Undertaken For  
**George Wilson**

June 2011

Report Compiled by

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APS Report No. **6811**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**







**Quality Control**  
**Old Laundry Court, Norwich**  
**Norfolk**

(ENF126676)

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Date: 27/06/2011	Date: 27/06/2011



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## **1. SUMMARY**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Old Laundry Court, Norwich, Norfolk.*

*The archaeological evaluation revealed only two features of potential archaeological significance, a ditch and pit, both of which were undated. These were sealed by an eighteenth or nineteenth century buried soil.*

*Extensive evidence of post-medieval buildings, demolition events and widespread dumps of modern material was uncovered. These were probably associated with the Swan Laundry, known to occupy the site in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and its subsequent demolition.*

## **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**

Planning permission was sought for residential development on land at Old Laundry Court immediately east of 328 and 326 Heigham Street, Norwich, Norfolk through an application

(Application No. 09/01104/F) to Norwich City Council. Planning permission was granted subject to a condition requiring a programme of archaeological works to provide adequate information to develop a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site. Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) recommended that in the first instance an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken to characterise the nature of any archaeological remains present at the site.

The fieldwork was carried out between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> June 2011.

### **2.3 Topography and Geology**

The site lies within the urban area of Norwich and, as a result, the soils have not been mapped. Solid geology in the area is composed of Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver chalk formations. Superficial geology comprises alluvium, including sand, clay, silt and gravel (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer>).

The area of proposed development (Figs. 3 and 4) is presently vacant and occupies an area approximately 600m square, between the River Wensum to the north and St. Bartholomew’s Church to the south, with a slight slope downwards towards the river (Fig. 2).

### **2.4 Archaeological Setting**

To the north east of the proposed development area, in the environs of Sweet Briars Industrial estate, finds of prehistoric significance have been recovered, ranging from a Palaeolithic hand axe (NHER 31389) to prehistoric and Neolithic flints (NHER 760, 762, 799, 805).

A Bronze Age socketed axe (NHER 697) was recovered during dredging of the River

Wensum, just to the north of the site. Further Bronze Age remains have been identified, again in the Sweet Briars area, in the form of a ring ditch (NHER 366).

To the south east of the proposed development area, just to the south of Dereham road, a Romano-British cemetery has been identified (NHER 536). Indeed, Dereham road itself is thought to follow the line of a Roman road running east-west towards the centre of Norwich (NHER 5244). Several Roman coins have also been recovered in the vicinity (NHER 364, 551).

Saxon remains are more scarce in the area, with pottery recovered from fieldwalking at Sweet Briars Road (NHER 801) being the sole example.

Medieval remains in the vicinity are more commonplace, with medieval structural remains, possibly a tannery, being located at 29 Heigham Street (NHER283) and Medieval and post-Medieval finds being recovered from 12-14 Heigham Street (NHER 26529). It is likely that the site lies within the core of the medieval settlement of Heigham, outside the city walls, constructed in the early fourteenth century, of nearby medieval Norwich. The exact location of the suburb of Heigham is not known, but the remains of the medieval parish church of St. Bartholomew (NHER 437) lie immediately to the south of the site. It is likely that St. Bartholomew's Church was in existence by 1176 and survived, with enhancements and alterations, until World War II, when Norwich was heavily bombed. Only the fifteenth century tower now remains.

Maps from the 1880's show the proposed development site being occupied by 'Swan Laundry' (NHER 55734) (<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html?txtXcoord=622390&txtYcoord=308870>), the largest steam laundry in Norwich. This was abandoned in the 1970's, when it became unprofitable.

Archaeological monitoring of trenches excavated for commercial purposes in 1997 at Swan Works, adjacent to Old Laundry Court, revealed mainly twentieth century deposits mixed with earlier alluvium (NHER 26466).

### **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 NLA to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

### **4. METHODS**

#### **4.1 Trial Trenching**

Two 4m by 4m trenches were excavated (Fig. 4). Removal of topsoil and other 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 photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at an appropriate scale. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

#### **4.2 Post-excavation**

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they



constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 1. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## **5. RESULTS**

### **5.1 Description of the results**

Two trenches, four metres square, were excavated within the proposed development area (Fig. 4). The natural horizon was encountered between 1.1m and 1.4m below current ground level. The results of the trial trenching programme are presented in detail below (a list of all contexts recorded on site is included as Appendix 1).

#### **Trench 1** (Fig. 5, Plates 3-5)

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 1 was (029), a loose layer of orange brown sand and gravel. This was identified as forming part of the natural horizon in the area. Overlying (029) was (050), a brown sandy silt and gravel deposit, 0.6m thick. This was of natural origins, probably an alluvium. These layers were uncovered by means of a sondage in the middle of the trench (Plate 5) due to the great depth of overlying deposits.

Sealing the natural deposits was (005), a friable, very dark brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions. This was probably a buried soil. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

Truncating (005) to the east of Trench 1 was [058], a construction cut for (003), a compact flint cobble foundation bound by mortar, 0.34m thick. This formed the foundation for modern wall (001). Wall (001) survived to six courses and was aligned N-S/E-W, forming the north west corner of a structure. Deposits (057) and (058) were packed against the base of wall (001) and were probably derived from (005).

Within the area defined by (001) was (008), a loose red brick and mortar deposit with coal and ash inclusions, 0.2m thick. This may have been a former floor surface or may be associated with a demolition event. Sealing (008) was (004), a compact deposit of coal and ash, and (002), a deposit of crushed red brick and mortar. These were probably both dumps of material associated with a demolition event.

To the exterior of (001), a 0.74m thick series of dumped layers was identified. These were (011), (010) and (028), (022), (021), (020) and (026) (in stratigraphic order, from earliest to latest) which varied in nature from coal and ash deposits to orange brown sand and gravel with red brick fragments. Nineteenth-twentieth century pottery and twentieth century glass were recovered from deposits (020) and (021) (Appendix 2). Twentieth century glass and plastic were recovered from deposit (026). All of these deposits post-dated the construction of wall (001).

Overlying (005) to the west of Trench 1 was (016), a loose coal and ash deposit with inclusions of crushed red brick and mortar. This was truncated by [054], the construction cut for a possible foundation (019), comprising large flint cobbles bound by white mortar. The purpose for this feature was unclear as it was only partially exposed within the trench and

was, itself, truncated by cut [055], a possible pit or ditch, also only partially uncovered. Cut [055] was filled by (015) and (014), both comprising of construction material with red brick, sand and gravel inclusions.

These deposits were truncated by modern drain cut [025], which also truncated dumped layer (020) and earlier layers, described above. The fill of [025], (018), was sealed by deposit (017), a dump of dark brown sand, 0.06m thick.

Sealing both the deposits on the interior and the exterior of wall (001) was deposit (006), a compact, mid brown sandy silt with red brick fragments, 0.12m thick. This also appeared to be a dumped layer of construction material.

Deposits (017) and (006) were truncated by [051], a possible pit or ditch not seen in plan, but with steep sloping sides and a flattened base, 1.13m wide and 0.6m deep. The purpose for this feature was unclear, but its two filling deposits, (052) and (013) contained modern construction material, including concrete and red brick. A further dump of modern construction material, (012), sealed (013).

The latest deposit encountered within Trench 1 was (009), a thin layer of mid brown sandy silt, 0.09m thick, which formed the topsoil on site.

### **Trench 2** (Fig. 6, Plates 6-8)

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 2 was (049), a loose, light orange brown sand and gravel. This was identified as forming the natural horizon in the area and was probably alluvial in origin.

Truncating the natural horizon was [048], a sub-circular feature, only partially exposed within the trench, which was at

least 1m long and 0.2m deep, with shallow, concave sides and a flattened base. This was filled by deposit (047), a loose, mid yellow brown sandy silt and gravel mix. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

Sealing (047) was (046), a loose, mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions, up to 0.35m thick. This was possible an alluvial layer. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

Truncating (046) was [045], a north-south aligned linear cut, at least 4m long, 1.4m wide and 0.52 m deep. This was possibly a boundary ditch or a drainage feature, running down slope to the river to the north of site. Deposit (044), a soft, dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, filled [045]. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

Deposit (044) was sealed by (043), a friable dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions, 0.65m thick. This was identified as being a buried soil horizon. Eighteenth to nineteenth century pottery was recovered from this layer (Appendix 2).

Overlying (043) towards the south west of Trench 2 was (042), a friable, very dark grey sandy silt, 0.05m thick. This was identified as being a possible base layer to (041), mid grey brown sandy silt and crushed red brick fragments, 0.05m thick, a potential defunct path or area of hardstanding.

Deposit (041) was sealed by (040), loose light yellow brown sandy gravel, up to 0.45m thick. This was identified as a levelling layer, or former land surface. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

Truncating (040) was large, shallow pit [039], seen only in section. This feature was at least 4m long, 0.95m wide and 0.45m deep. The primary fill, (038), comprised loose, orange sand, 0.04m thick, which was sealed by (037), a loose deposit of dark grey ash, clinker and red brick fragments, 0.45m thick.

A modern layer (036), a dark grey brown sandy silt with red brick, gravel and concrete inclusions, sealed (037). This was truncated by [033] and [035], both interpreted as being modern pits or machine slots of purpose unknown, and [053], the construction cut for modern wall (031), only partially exposed in the south east corner of Trench 2.

Topsoil (030), dark grey clay silt, 0.25m thick, sealed the area.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

### **Phase 1: Natural**

The earliest deposits exposed during the evaluation were (050), (029) and (049). These deposits were likely to form the natural horizon and had variable elements of sand and gravel. They were probably alluvial in origin.

### **Phase 2: Undated**

Two undated features were uncovered in Trench 2. The earliest of these was shallow pit [048]. This was identified as cut into the alluvial layer, (049), and was sealed by (046), another layer apparently alluvial in origin, perhaps relating to a flood event. The stratigraphic position of this feature suggests that it was of archaeological interest, although, as no dateable artefacts were recovered, no period can be assigned.

The second undated feature with Trench 2 was [045], a roughly north-south aligned boundary or drainage ditch. This appeared to head for the River Wensum, to the north of the proposed development area. Deposit (043), an eighteenth-nineteenth century soil, sealed (044), the fill of [045].

### **Phase 3: Post-medieval/Modern**

Evidence of post-medieval activity was encountered across the site. Trench 1 and 2 each contained a layer of buried soil, (005) in Trench 1 and (043), dated to the eighteenth or nineteenth century, in Trench 2. Given similarities in the soil matrix and stratigraphic location of these deposits, it is likely that these formed part of the same deposit.

The presence of structures on site was indicated by wall (001) and foundation (019). These probably relate to the Swan Laundry, and associated buildings, documented during the nineteenth and twentieth century.

Layers of dumped modern material were found in abundance in both trenches, possibly forming landfill and levelling layers related to the demolition of laundry buildings formerly occupying the site. Documentary evidence indicates that these layers are likely to post-date 1970, when the Swan Laundry was abandoned.

Wall (031) appears to be comparatively late in the stratigraphy of the site, post-dating the dumped layers. This indicates that some re-development of the site took place after the Swan Laundry ceased to function.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS**

The archaeological evaluation revealed extensive evidence for post-Medieval and modern occupation of the site, with the remains of structures, dumped layers of construction material, and modern features being present in both trenches.

The presence of alluvial layer (046) and buried soil (043)=(005) may indicate, however, the potential for the survival of archaeological remains at depth, with undated features [046] and [045] illustrating this point.

However, the absence of artefactual material of medieval date would suggest that the site was probably not the focus of intensive occupation.

No further features of archaeological significance were uncovered during the evaluation.

## **8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of George Wilson, who commissioned the work and NLAU, who provided NHER information. Dale Trimble coordinated the project; Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited the report.

## **9. PERSONNEL**

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Site Assistant: Bryn Leadbetter  
Photographic reproduction: Katie Murphy  
CAD Illustration: Katie Murphy and Dale Trimble  
Post-excavation Analyst: Katie Murphy

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

IFA, 2008, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavations.

## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

NHER Norfolk Historic Environment Record

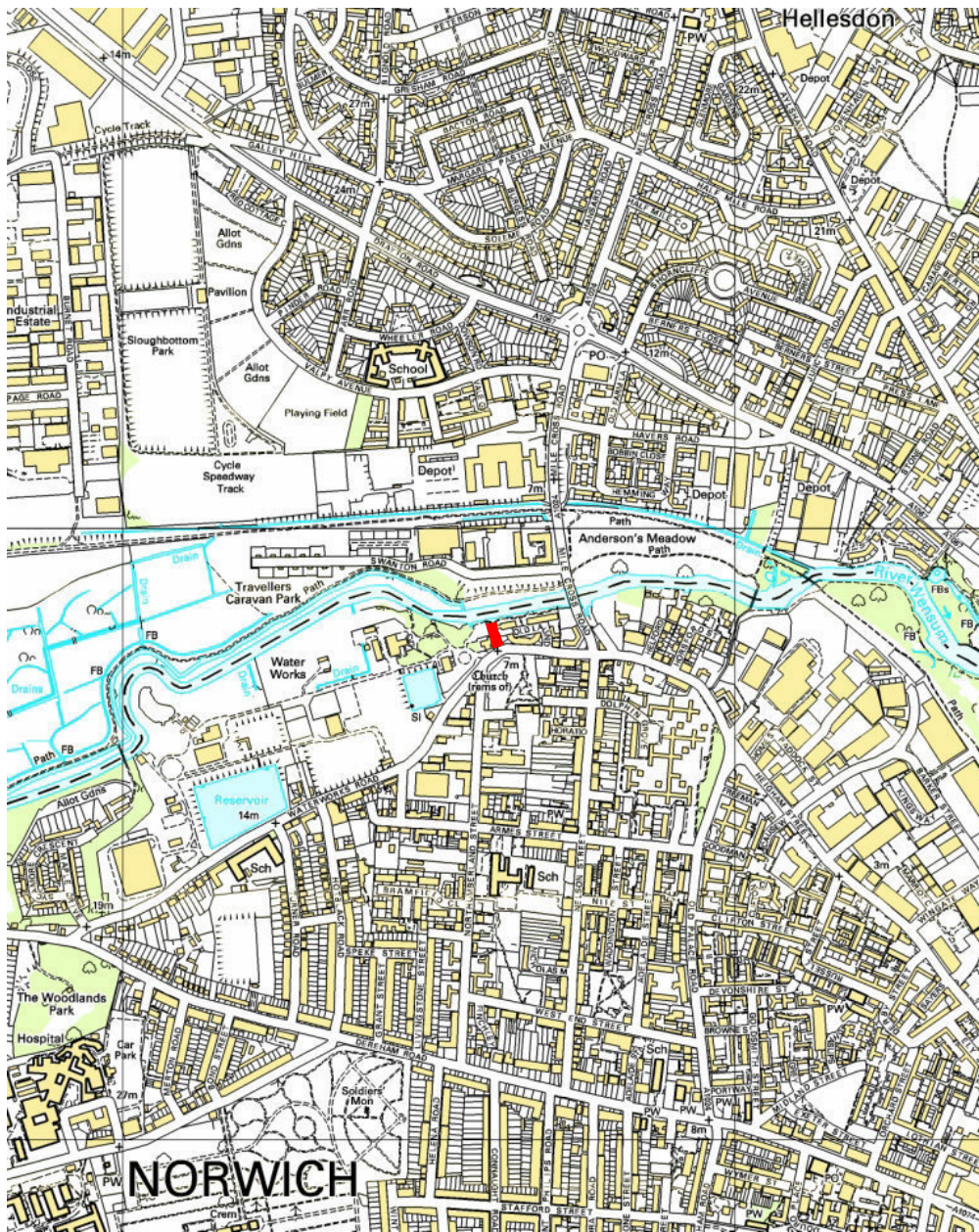
NLA Norfolk Landscape Archaeology



Figure 1 - General location plan



Site




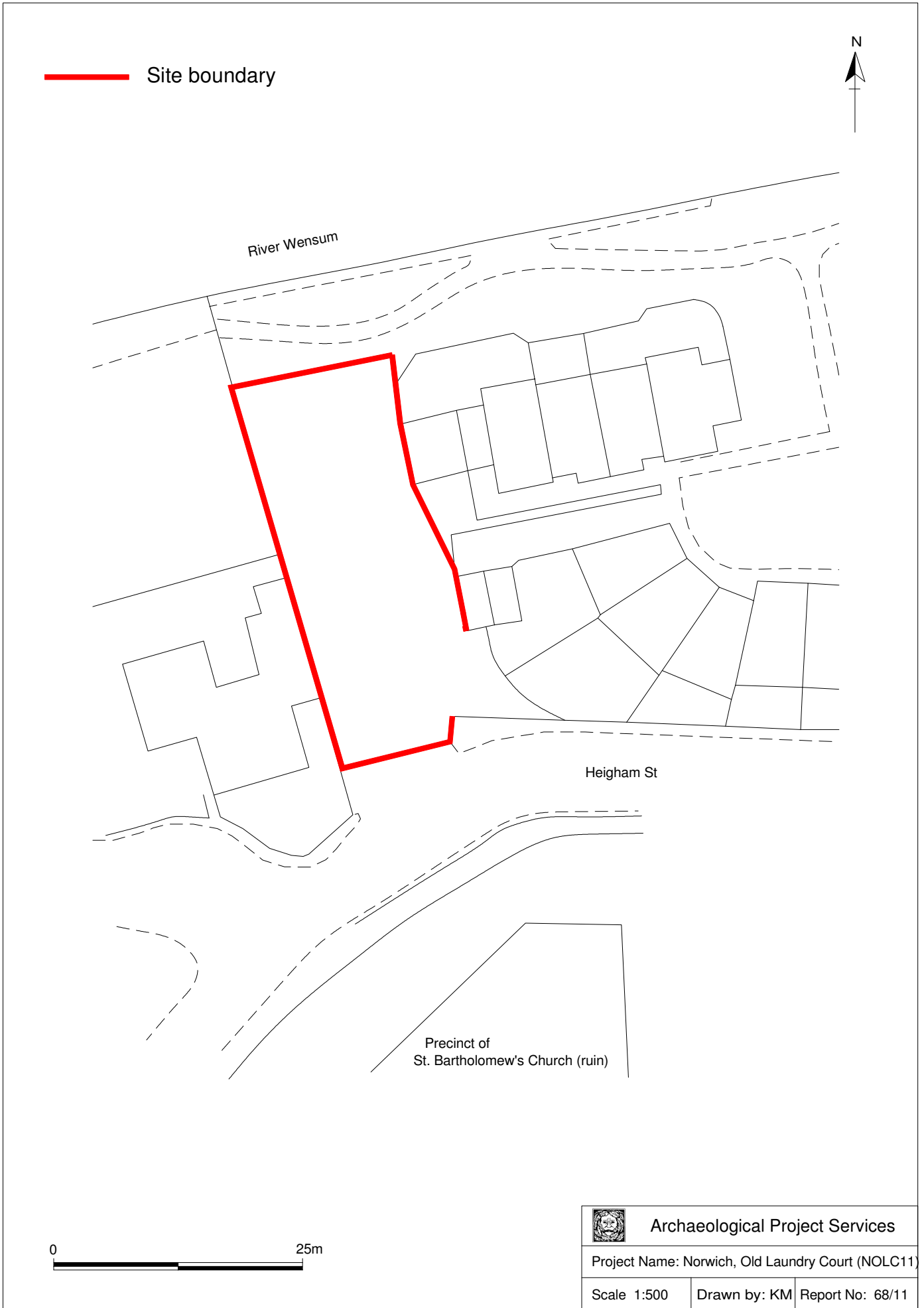
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Norwich, Old Laundry Court (NOLC11)		
Scale 1:12000	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 68/11

Figure 2 Site location map








 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Norwich, Old Laundry Court (NOLC11)		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 68/11

Figure 3 Site boundary plan



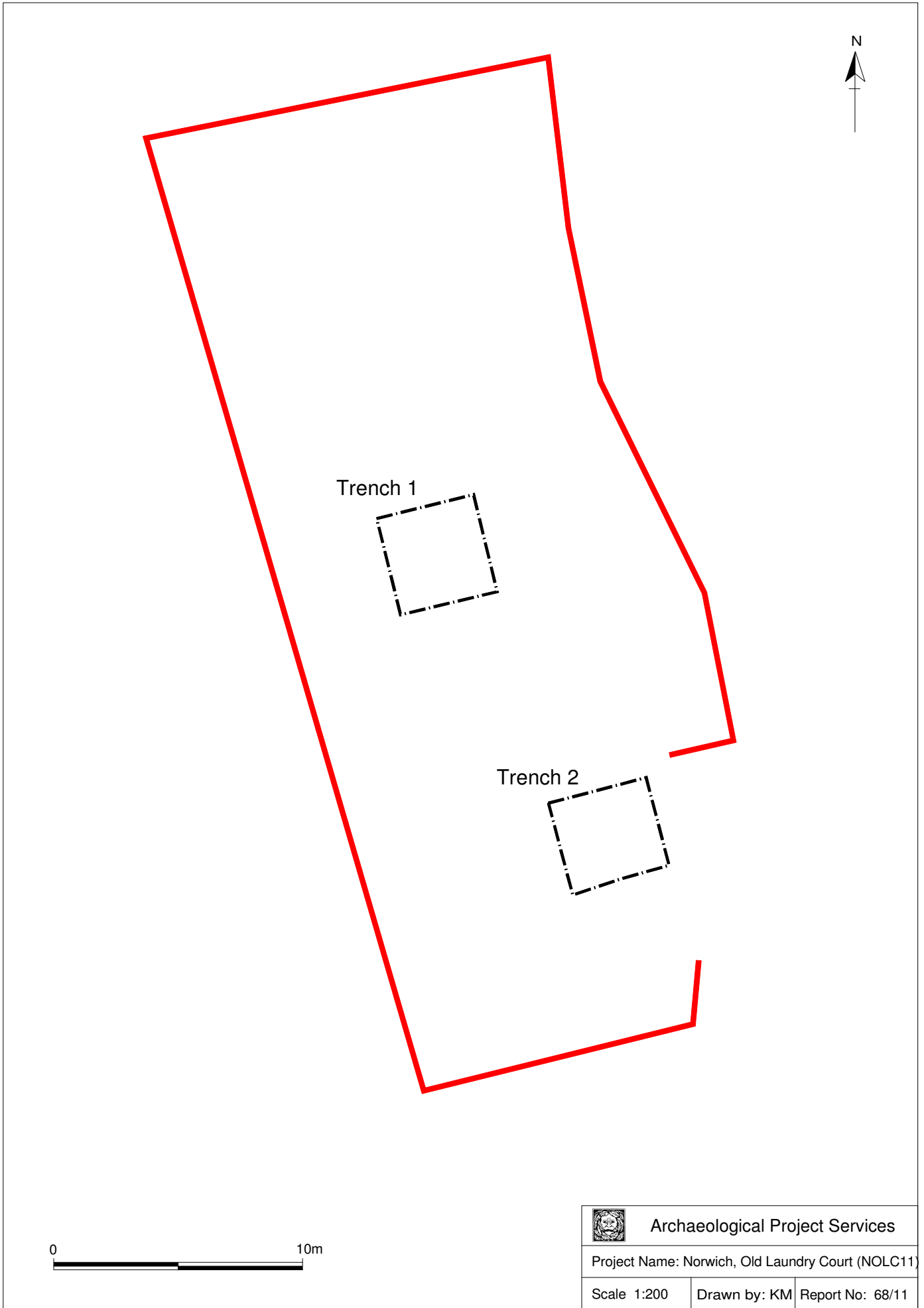


Figure 4 Trench locations



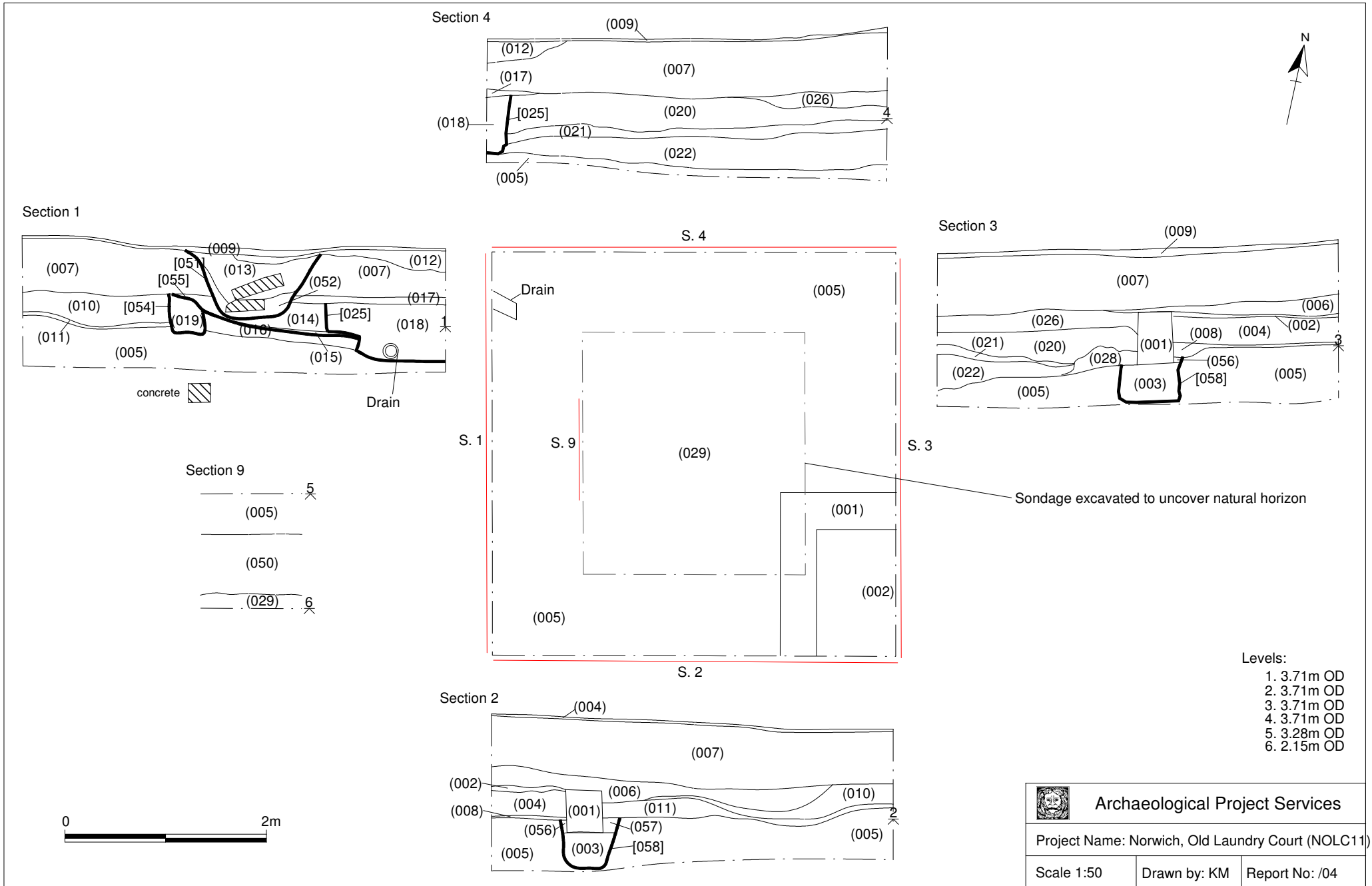


Figure 5 Trench 1, plan and sections.



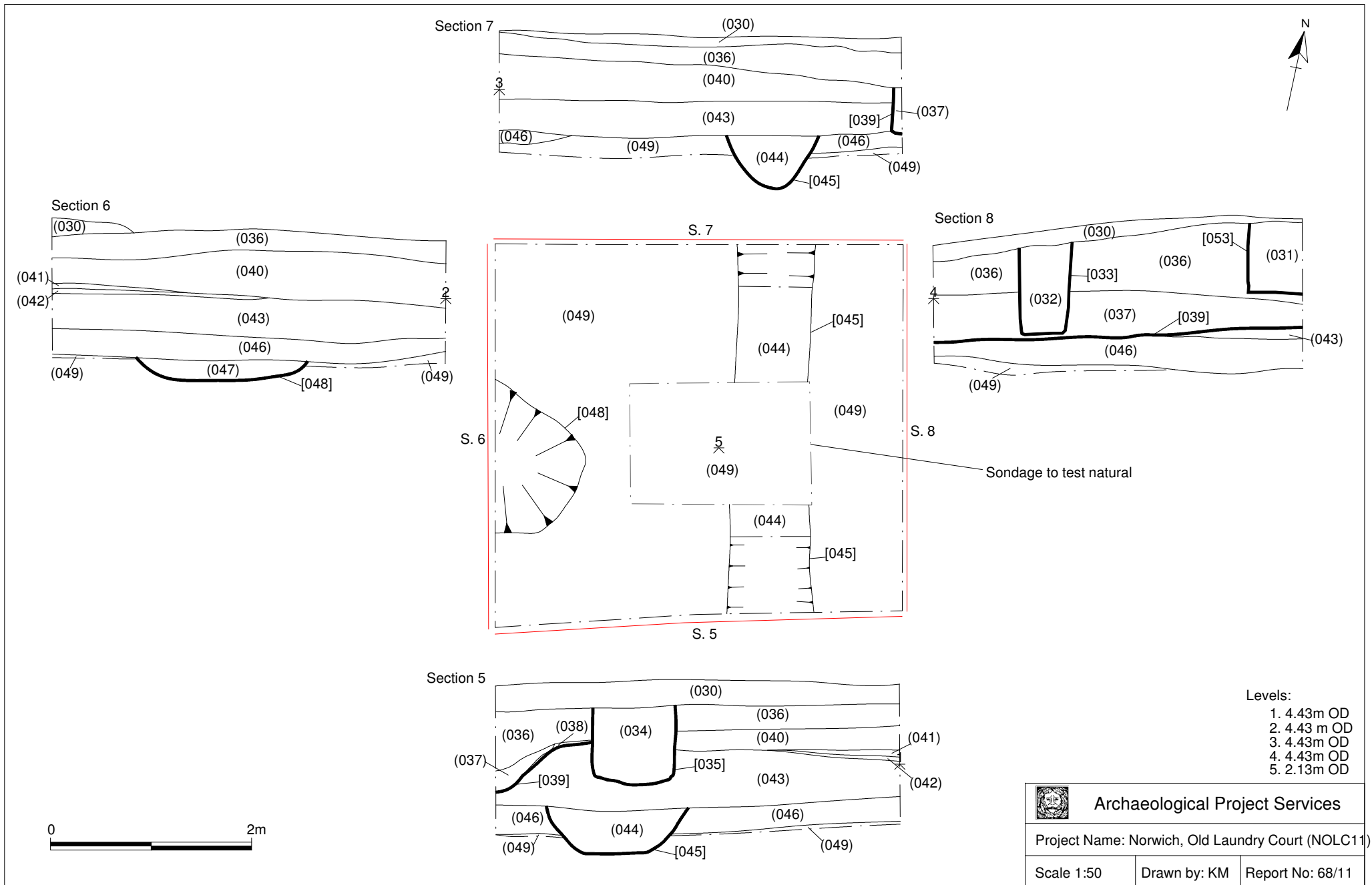


Figure 6 Trench 2, plan and sections







Plate 1 General view  
of site, looking South



Plate 2 General view  
of site, looking North





Plate 3 Trench 1, wall (001) and dumped layers



Plate 4 Trench 1, foundation (019) and dumped layers





Plate 5 Trench 1,  
sondage to natural  
horizon (029)



Plate 6 Trench 2,  
general shot





Plate 7 Trench 2, ditch [045] and overlying layers



Plate 8 Trench 2, pit [048] and overlying layers





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**APPENDIX 1**  
**PROJECT SPECIFICATION**  
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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological field evaluation of land at Old Laundry Court, off Heigham Street, Norwich, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within an area of archaeological interest, within the medieval settlement of Heigham and to the north of St. Bartholomew's Church which is likely to have formed the focus of the village.*
- 1.3 *An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to determine the archaeological implication of residential development at the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing and interpreting the archaeological deposits located during the trenching. The text will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Old Laundry Court, Norwich, 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 Old Laundry Court is located off Heigham Street, Norwich between St. Bartholomew's Church to the south and the River Wensum to the north. The area of proposed development is presently vacant and occupies an approximately 600m square area immediately east of 328 and 326 Heigham Street, centred on National Grid Reference TG 2161 0982.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No. 09/01104/F) for residential development of the site has been granted by Norwich City Council subject to a condition requiring that an archaeological evaluation is undertaken to provide Norfolk Landscape Archaeology with information regarding the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. This will enable an assessment to be made as to whether further investigations are necessary.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 As an urban area, local soils have not been mapped. Drift geology comprised 1<sup>st</sup> terrace river gravels overlain by river alluvium.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 It is likely that the site lies within the core of the medieval settlement of Heigham, although the exact location of this suburb is not known.
- 6.2 The remains of the medieval parish church of St. Bartholomew lie to the south of the site. Following bombing of the site during the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war, only the tower of the 15<sup>th</sup> century church remains (NHER 437). It is likely that this church, which was founded by the twelfth century, formed the focus of the medieval settlement of Heigham.
- 6.3 Archaeological monitoring of trenches excavated for commercial purposes in 1997 at the Swan works site adjacent to Old Laundry Court revealed mainly 20<sup>th</sup> deposits, probably mixed with earlier alluvium (NHER number 26466).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains on site to determine the need, or otherwise, for further archaeological investigations or preservation measures.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Establish the character of archaeological remains that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of archaeological remains in the area.
  - 7.2.5 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
  - 7.2.6 Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## 8 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 8.1 Reasoning for this technique
- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
  - 8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two (2No.) trenches eqach measuring 4m x 4m, as required by the brief.
- 8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21) managed by a Member of the Institute.
- 8.2.3 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, all work will be carried out with consideration for the regional research imperatives (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).
- 8.2.4 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.
- 8.2.5 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 evaluation 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.
- 8.2.6 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.
- 8.2.7 The trenches, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.
- 8.2.8 An accession number will be obtained from the Norfolk HER for allocation to the site archive.
- 8.3 Methodology
- 8.3.1 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. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 A metal detector will be used during normal hand excavation in order to maximise artefact retrieval. The spoil heap will also be scanned with a metal detector.
- 8.3.3 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, (*i.e.* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

- 8.3.4 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. All context and site numbering used will be compatible with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.
- 8.3.5 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.
- 8.3.6 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and digital colour images will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - the site on completion of fieldwork
- 8.3.7 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. The archaeological curator, local environmental health department and, if appropriate, the coroner and the police will be informed. If removal proves necessary, appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained before excavation of human remains commences.
- 8.3.8 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. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).
- 8.3.9 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependent on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.
- 8.3.10 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.3.11 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site

recording grid will be established by an EDM survey or tape survey to established features recorded on Ordnance Survey maps, as appropriate.

8.3.12 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples will be retained from approximately 50% of half-sectioned postholes where they form parts of recognizable structures. All sampling will follow the procedures in *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines - Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002).

8.3.13 Representative samples of structural masonry will be retained. The retention of unworked structural stone and plain ashlar will be determined by the number of geological types present. All dressed, inscribed or moulded stone masonry will be retained except where there are logistical, or archaeological considerations, not to do so.

## 9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 If relevant, during the evaluation specialist advice may be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary, 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 any such specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

## 10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

### 10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 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 images will be stored on CD and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 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 the City and County Museum.

### 10.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 10.3 Stage 3

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

- A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site - to include results of background research into the history and former land-use of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area
- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
- Text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- 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.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
- A consideration of the significance of the archaeological remains encountered, in local, regional and national terms.

## 11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 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.
- 11.2 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.
- 11.3 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.
- 11.4 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.

**12 REPORT DEPOSITION**

12.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client and the Senior Archaeologist, (Planning); Norfolk Historic Environment Service (3 copies), two copies for Norfolk County Historic Environment Record and one for the local planning authority; the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

**13 PUBLICATION**

13.1 A report of the findings of the excavation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology*, *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

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

**14 CURATORIAL MONITORING**

14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. As much notice as possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements. However, the curator will be contacted at the earliest opportunity to seek reduction, or waiving, of this notification period.

**15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.

15.2 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.

**16 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

16.1 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.

16.2 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: David Knight Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist. Small assemblages may be reported on by Dale Trimble, Project Manager for APS or by Dr Anne Boyle, the in-house pottery specialist at APS. All work by the latter will be mentored by the named specialists.
Roman:	Alex Beeby, APS/Barbara Precious, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required
Post-Roman:	Dr Anne Boyle, APS in house pottery specialist.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	M Holmes, independent specialist/P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Micromorphology	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## 17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

- 17.1 The site works are timetabled to take 3 days depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered and will be staffed by a Project Officer and a site assistant. Post-excavation work is timetabled to take about 5 days, depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

## 18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 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 can be supplied on request.

## 19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 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.

- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 20 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hamilton, K, *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching at Old Laundry Court, Norwich* Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

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**

IFA, 2008 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.

Specification: Version 1, April 27<sup>th</sup> 2011

## Appendix 2

### Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Red brick wall with mortar bond. Bricks 0.225m x 0.11m x 0.06m. 6 courses survive, forming right-angle aligned N-S/E-W	Modern red brick wall, possibly associated with defunct laundry buildings. North-west corner of structure.
002	1	Fragments of red brick and mortar rubble, not fully excavated.	Fill within red brick structure (001)
003	1	Flint cobble and mortar, compact. 0.34m thick	Foundation for brick wall (001)
004	1	Compact deposit of coal and ash, black with white flecks. Occasional inclusions of red brick fragments, 0.28m thick	Dumped material
005	1	Friable, very dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions, 0.8m thick	Buried soil deposit
006	1	Compact mid brown sandy silt with red brick rubble, flint fragments and mortar, 0.2m thick	Dumped later/demolition layer
007	1	Loose light brown sand, limestone and flint hard core, 0.6m thick	Modern hard core building material, probable dump.
008	1	Loose red brick and mortar deposit with some coal and ash inclusions, 0.02m thick.	Dumped layer
009	1	Loose mid brown sandy silt, 0.03m thick	Thin layer covering waste ground.
010	1	Compact coal and ash deposit, black with white flecks, 0.3m thick	Coal and ash layer, dump.
011	1	Loose orange brown sand and red brick fragments with frequent flint inclusion s. 0.2m thick	Demolition layer
012	1	Loose light orange brown sand (possibly heat affected) with frequent small flint fragments, 0.2m thick	Dump of construction material
013	1	Friable, very dark brown sandy silt with small flints and large blocks of concrete, 0.5m thick	Fill of [051]
014	1	Friable dark brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of red brick and coal fragments, 0.28m thick	Dump of soil and demolition material
015	1	Friable, loose orange brown sand and flint gravel, 0.2m thick	Layer of dumped construction material
016	1	Loose coal and ash deposit, black with white flecks, occasional inclusions of red brick and mortar, 0.1m thick	Coal and ash layer
017	1	Friable dark brown sandy silt with frequent small flint and plant inclusions, 0.06m thick	Dumped material
018	1	Friable dark brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and crushed red brick, moderate inclusions of small flints, 0.55m thick	Fill of [025], cut for modern drain pipe
019	1	Large (0.15m) flint cobbles bound by mortar, 0.35m <sup>2</sup>	A constructed feature, possibly a foundation block, but structure no longer present
020	1	Friable dark brown sandy silt with frequent brick and flint fragments, 0.36m thick	Dumped deposit
021	1	Loose orange brown sand and gravel mix, 0.1m thick	Dump of construction material

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
022	1	Loose coal and ash layer, black with white flecks, 0.34m thick	Dumped material
023	1	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with frequent small flint, red brick and mortar fragments, 0.02m thick	Dumped layer – void – lens within (022)
024	1	Loose dark brown sandy silt and coal mix with moderate inclusions of small flint fragments, 0.06m thick	Dumped layer – void – lens within (020)
025	1	Steep/vertical, step sided and flat based cut for modern drain pipe	Modern drain cut
026	1	Compacted layer of red brick and mortar fragments, 0.18m thick	Dumped material contained glass and plastic
027	1	Firm, compact off-white crumbly mortar layer	Dumped layer – void – lens within (020)
028	1	Compact dark brown sandy silt and brick and mortar fragments, 0.24m thick	Dumped layer
029	1	Loose orange brown sand and gravel mix, 0.13m thick	Natural layer
030	2	Loose dark grey clay silt with rough turf, frequent pebble and small brick fragment inclusions, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
031	2	Red brick wall, header bond, hard white mortar bond, 0.7m high, 0.55m wide seen only in SE corner of trench. Wall aligned NNE-SSW, bricks 0.11m wide x 0.06m high (as seen)	Wall, probably associated with former laundry buildings, only partially contained within trench
032	2	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and occasional brick fragment inclusions, 0.9m thick	Fill of [033]
033	2	Modern cut, not seen in plan, vertical sides and flat base, 0.52m wide x 0.9m deep	Possibly modern post hole or machine slot
034	2	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.77m thick	Fill of [035]
035	2	Cut, not seen in plan, 0.8m wide x 0.77m deep with vertical sides and flattened base	Small pit
036	2	Loose, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, occasional red brick, flint and concrete rubble, 0.75m thick	Modern overburden
037	2	Loose dark grey ash, clinker and brick fragments, 0.45m thick	Grate/fire debris filling [039]
038	2	Loose, orange sand, 0.04m thick	Band of sand within [039]
039	2	Cut of large pit, not seen in plan, at least 4m long x 0.95m wide x 0.45m deep with sharp, convex to vertical sides and flattened base	Large pit largely filled with rake out material for fire-grate
040	2	Loose light yellow brown gravel (70%) and Sand (30%) mix, up to 0.45m thick	Leveling layer or former land surface
041	2	Friable, mottled mid grey brown sandy silt and crushed red brick fragments, 0.05m thick	Possible defunct path or area of hardstanding, confined to SW of trench
042	2	Friable, very dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel, 0.05m thick	Possible base for (041), confined to SW of trench
043	2	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions, 0.65m thick	Buried soil
044	2	Soft, dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, 0.52m thick	Fill of [045]

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
045	2	Roughly N-S linear, at least 4m long x 1.4m wide x 0.52m deep with concave sides and rounded base	Cut of boundary ditch or drain leading to river
046	2	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, up to 0.35m thick	Possible alluvial layer
047	2	Loose, mid yellow brown sandy silt and gravel mix, 0.2m thick	Fill of [048]
048	2	Sub-circular/oval cut at least 1m long x 0.2m deep with shallow, concave sides and flattened base	Shallow undated pit, unknown function
049	2	Loose light orange brown sand and gravel mix, at least 0.2m thick	Sand/gravel natural
050	1	Friable dark brown sandy silt and gravel, 0.6m thick	Alluvial deposit
051	1	Cut feature, not seen in plan, steep sloping sides and flattened base, 0.6m deep x 1.13m wide (as seen)	Possible pit or ditch, seen only in Section 1
052	1	Primary fill of [051], slump of deposit (007), loose light brown sand, limestone and flint hard core, through which this feature was cut.	Primary fill of pit/ditch
053	2	Construction cut for wall (031)	Construction cut
054	1	Construction cut for foundation structure (019)	Construction cut
055	1	Cut truncating (019)	Cut of ditch/pit?
056	1	Fill around wall (001)	Fill around wall
057	1	Fill around wall (001)	Fill around wall
058	1	Construction cut for wall foundation (003)	Construction cut for foundation



## Appendix [3]

**THE FINDS****POST ROMAN POTTERY***By Anne Boyle***Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005) which also covers surrounding counties. A total of 10 sherds from six vessels, weighing 371 grams was recovered from the site.

**Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1.

**Condition**

All the material is in fresh condition.

**Results***Table 1 Post Roman Pottery Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
020	PEARL	Pearlware	Hollow	3	1	28	Blue transfer print	BS		Late 19th to 20th
021	ENGS	English Stoneware	Bottle	3	1	293	Stamped "LUNT, SON & Co NORWICH AND YARMOUTH"	Near profile		19th to 20th
043	CREA	Creamware	Bowl/dish	1	1	10		Rim		Mid 18th to 19th
043	NCBW	19th century Buff ware	Jar	1	1	10	White slipped bands	Rim		19th
043	SLIP	Slipware	Bowl	1	1	25	Internal white slip	Rim	Red fabric	18th to 19th
043	SWSG	Staffordshire white salt-glazed	Flat	1	1	5	Dot and Diaper	Rim		18th

**Provenance**

Pottery was retrieved from three contexts: (020), (021) and (043).

**Range**

The assemblage spans the 18th to 20th centuries and contains wares typical of this area and date range.

**Potential**

All the pottery is suitable for discard. No further work is required on the assemblage.

**Summary**

A small group of early modern pottery was retrieved from the site.

**GLASS***By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

Two pieces of glass weighing 4g were recovered.

**Condition**

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

**Results***Table 2, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
020	Colourless window glass	1	2	20 <sup>th</sup> century
026	Colourless window glass	1	2	20 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The glass was recovered from two contexts: (020) and (026).

**Range**

Two pieces of modern window glass were recovered.

**Potential**

Other than providing dating evidence, and probably indicating the presence of buildings, the glass is of very limited potential. It can be discarded.

**OTHER FINDS***By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

Four other finds weighing a total of were recovered.

**Condition**

Most of the other finds are in good condition, though the metal is very corroded.

**Results***Table 3, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
020	iron	Rolled sheet tube, possible rivet hole: socket of an implement to be fitted top separate shaft, post-medieval	1	26	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	stone	Roof slate, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	51	
	plastic	Bottle top, late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
026	plastic	Container	1	5	20 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The other finds were recovered from two contexts: (020) and (026).

**Range**

The other finds are mixed. They include single items of metal and stone, and remnants of plastic containers. The roofing slate suggests the probability of post-medieval buildings nearby, and supplements the evidence of the window glass (see above).

**Potential**



The slate perhaps indicates buildings nearby. Otherwise, apart from providing some dating evidence all of the other finds are of very limited potential and can be discarded.

### SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
020	Late 20 <sup>th</sup>	Date on plastic
021	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>	Date on a single vessel
026	20 <sup>th</sup>	Date on plastic
043	19 <sup>th</sup>	

### ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

### REFERENCES

- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)



## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used 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>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
<b>Post hole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<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 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

58	Context sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
3	Daily record sheet
10	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Bag of finds
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.

Norwich Castle Museum Accession Number: NWHCM:2011.432

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.

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.