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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND  
RECORDING ON LAND AT  
42 COBURG STREET,  
KING'S LYNN,  
NORFOLK  
(ENF 127913)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Chalcroft Limited**

August 2012

Report Compiled by  
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National Grid Reference: TF 6232 2020  
Planning Application No: 11/01333/F  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-131946

APS Report No. **59/12**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks at 42 Coburg Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk. The monitoring was undertaken during the construction of a retail unit.*

*The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of King's Lynn. Although lying within the circuit of the town defences, the area probably formed part of the town fields of Lynn throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods.*

*The investigation revealed natural alluvium over which a topsoil had developed. Buildings of 19<sup>th</sup> century date had been constructed on these soils, though their eventual demolition left but few traces. More recent demolition deposits were also encountered. No finds were retrieved during the investigation.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

A planning application (application number 11/01333/F) was submitted to King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council for the construction of an industrial unit. Norfolk Historic Environment Service specified that an archaeological excavation was required and produced a brief for investigations. However, enquiries made of the developer established that the development would be piled (driven piles), with shallow (max 700mm below ground level) and narrow (max 600mm) ground beam trenches, and service trenches not more than 1.2m deep. This information was passed to Norfolk Historic Environment Team and the requirement was altered to a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording. Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Chalcraft Limited to carry out this work, which was undertaken between 5<sup>th</sup> May and 12<sup>th</sup> July 2012, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Historic Environment Service, Norfolk County Council.

### 2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

King's Lynn is located 21km northwest of Swaffham and 17km north of Downham Market alongside the Great Ouse River in West Norfolk (Fig 1).

The site lies close the historic core of King's Lynn, to the east of Blackfriar's Road, on the north side of Coburg Street and south of Paxton Terrace, at National Grid Reference TF 6232 2020 (Fig 2). The site is on a gentle slope down to the south at a height of c. 4.5m OD.

As an urban area, soils have not been mapped but are likely to be Blacktoft Association gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 124). The town sits upon deep marine and freshwater silts that overlie the Kimmeridge Clay of the Fen basin (GSGB 1978).

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

Lynn is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Lena* and *Lun* the name is derived from the British 'lindo' (Welsh *llyn*) meaning a lake (Ekwall 1989, 310). The initial town was centred on St. Margaret's church and priory and granted a charter by Bishop Herbert de Losinga in 1101. Bishop's Lynn, as it was then known, grew rapidly in prosperity because of the advantageous location for the development of a major port with access inland via a number of fenland waterways.

The land north of the Purfleet was called 'New land' and was developed by another Bishop, William de Turbe, in the 12<sup>th</sup> century when St. Nicholas' was founded as a parochial chapel to St. Margaret's (Owen 1984, 27). The foundations for this new development probably lay along a track connecting the town to the Bishop's mill on the Gaywood River. This track was known as Damgate or Dampgate and is followed by the course of Norfolk Street and Littleport Street (*ibid.* 13). Clarke and Carter (1977, 411) suggested this track ran along a natural embankment, one of several in the town. Dampgate became the main thoroughfare east out of the town. Development occurred along this road from the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century as far east as the Bishop's Bridge which lay approximately 150m to the northwest of the site.

Late 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps of the area show a street named Dilke Place, occupying the eastern half of the site with terraced housing fronting the same street to the west. The northern part of the site is occupied by terraced housing fronting Paxton Terrace. The buildings appear on maps dating to the 1950s after which they were demolished. No buildings are depicted within the vicinity of the site on maps dating to 1830 (Wood 1830) and earlier.

Archaeological investigations undertaken 100m to the northwest of the site revealed the line of a former watercourse, the Fisher Fleet, and a medieval plot boundary, possibly aligned on properties fronting Littleport Street (Hobbs 2007).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the investigation was to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

The objectives of the investigation were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered; to as far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features and to establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

### 4. METHODS

Following piling of the building's footprint, foundation trenches and drainage trenches were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The exposed surfaces and sides of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. 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 were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 and plans at 1:100. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

All work was undertaken in accordance with the current Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and with attention to the regional research frameworks (Glazebrook 1997).

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 listed below and described. Numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered within the drainage trenches in the southern part of the site was a layer of bluish grey clay (022). Identified as natural alluvium, this measured in excess of 0.51m thick (Fig. 4, Section 6).

Sealing the natural alluvium was a layer of grey silt (021) of a former topsoil, measuring up to 0.35m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 6 to 9; Plates 6 and 7). This continued northward as a greyish brown silty clay (016) layer and into the foundation trenches as brown clayey silt (004), measuring over 30mm thick.

In the northwest corner of the foundations (Fig. 3) were two parallel brick walls (007 and 008). These were aligned northwest southeast and survived to a height of three courses (Plate 3). These were sealed beneath a demolition/dumped deposit of grey and greyish brown clayey silt with brick fragments (009).

A northeast-southwest wall (001) was encountered in the eastern foundation trench. Again, only three courses were visible (Fig. 4, Section 1; Plate 2) which had then been sealed beneath a deposit of brown silt with mortar and brick fragments (002). This latter deposit also sealed layers of coal, ash and charcoal (005) and yellowish brown sand (006) with a combined thickness of 0.24m (Fig. 4, Section 2).

Sealing all deposits within the foundation trench area was a demolition layer of brick and mortar fragments with modern debris (003) that measured up to 0.3m thick. A similar demolition deposit (020) was revealed at the southern end of the site.

Two parallel walls (013 and 014) and an associated brick floor were recorded within the drainage trench immediately southwest of the new building (Plate 4). These had been constructed upon the former topsoil (016) and the walls were up to 0.3m in height (Fig. 4, Section 4). The demolition of this wall was represented by a layer of brick rubble and grey silty sand (012) which extended southwards as a layer of greyish brown clayey silt with brick rubble (019) that was 0.4m thick (Fig. 4, Section 5).

In the central part of the site, sealing the demolition deposits (012 and 019) were surfaces of grey/black sandy silt and gravel (011) and tarmac (017), the latter with a make-up deposit of sand (018). These were associated with the recent use of the site.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The depths of the foundation and drainage trenches precluded natural deposits being reached other than in the southern area of the site. Therefore, further archaeological deposits may lie at depth. Overlying the natural layers were former topsoil deposits and these can be related to the agricultural use of the site during the medieval period and later post-medieval garden soils.

Constructed upon the former topsoil deposits were walls and floors of 19<sup>th</sup> century origin. The two parallel walls located in the northwestern area of foundations can be closely related to buildings fronting Paxton Terrace. The small section of wall revealed in the southeast foundation trench, along with the two walls and floor in the drainage trench, would appear to be related to buildings fronting the west side of Dilke Place.

The demolition of these buildings and the subsequent demolition of a later building were also recorded during the

investigation. No finds were retrieved during the investigation.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken at 42 Coburg Street, King's Lynn, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the town.

However, no medieval remains were encountered during the investigation. Instead, a sequence of natural, former topsoil and the foundations of 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings were revealed. The lack of medieval and earlier post-medieval remains indicates that this area lay outside the urban core of the town.

No finds were observed or retrieved during the investigation.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Reeve and Mr E Getley of Chalcroft Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Supervisor: Bryn Leadbetter, Gary Trimble, Russell Trimble  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Peachey  
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

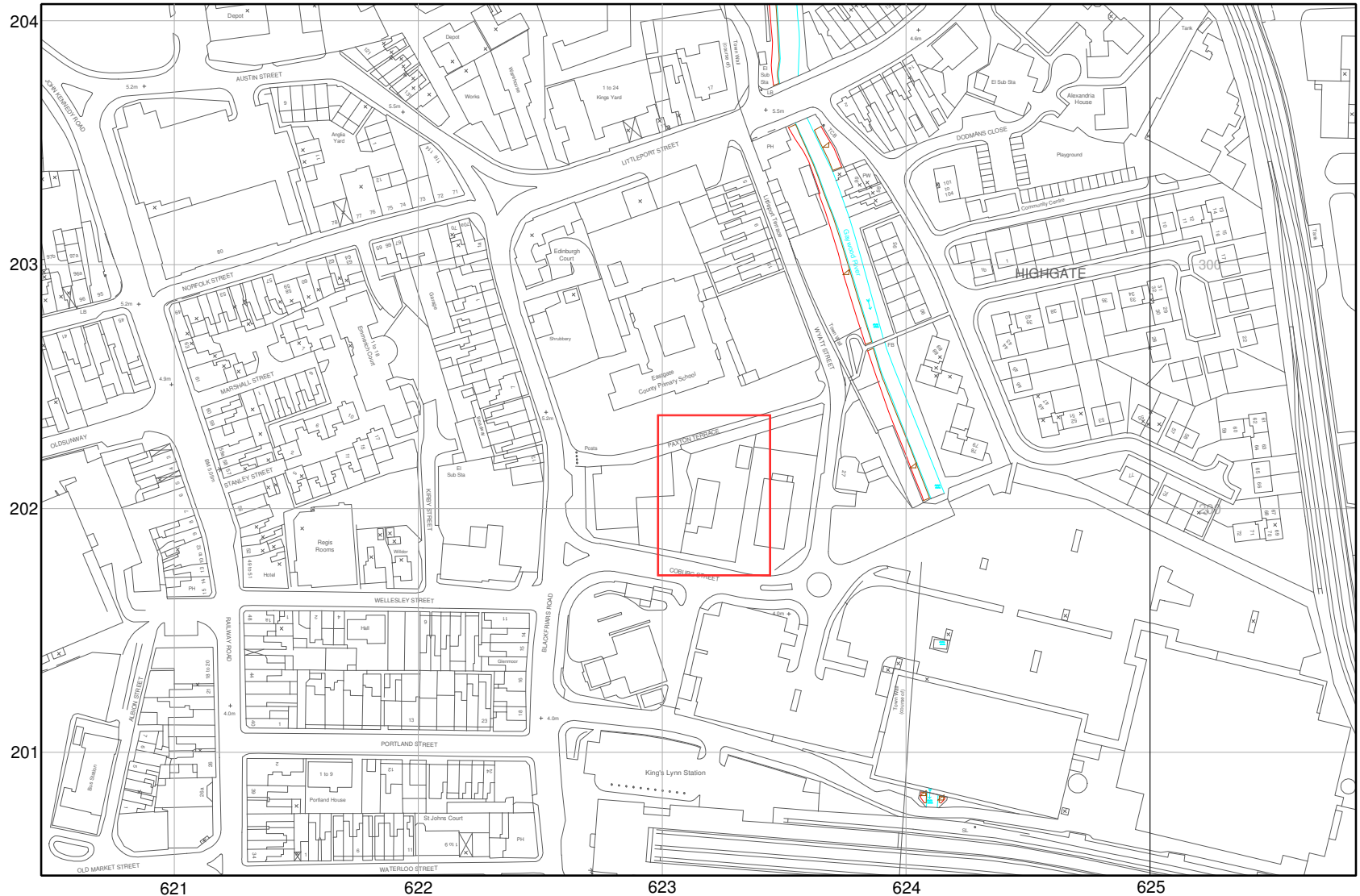
GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain




NAU Norfolk Archaeological Unit



Figure 1 - General location plan



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License number AL5041A0001

 Area detailed in Figure 3


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: 42 Coburg Street, King's Lynn		
Scale 1:2500	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 59/12

Figure 2 - Site location plan

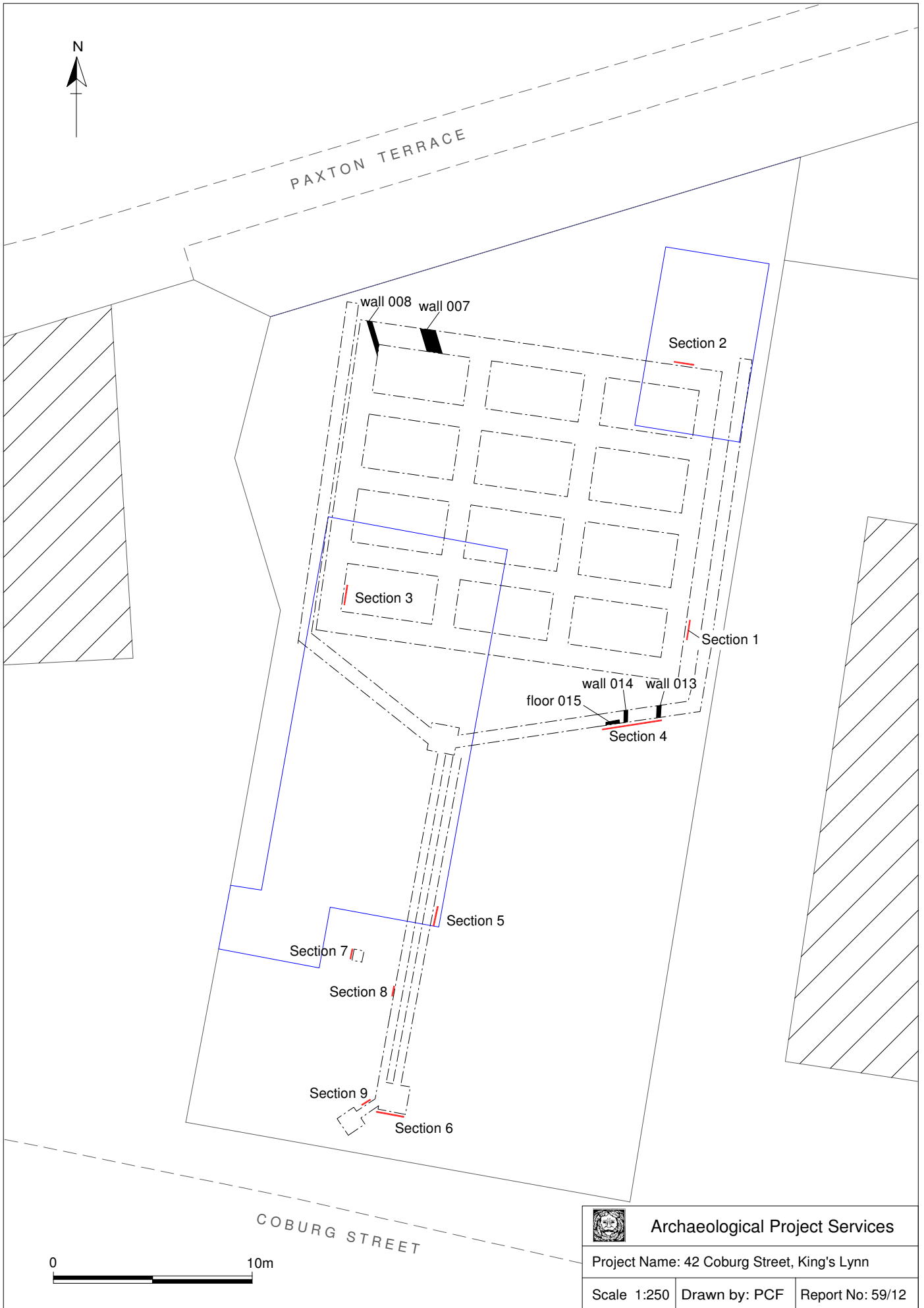


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations

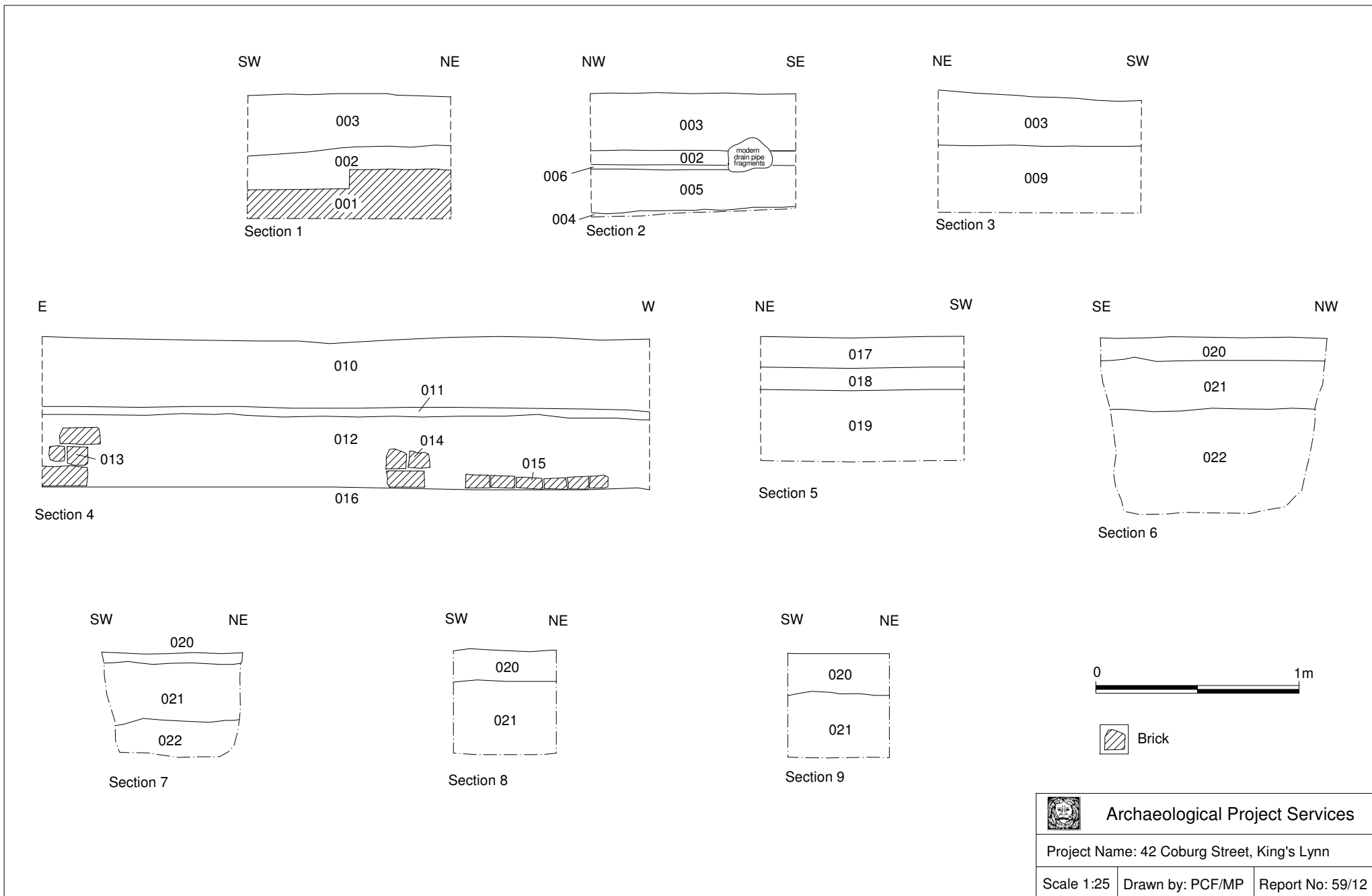


Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 9





Plate 1 – General view across the site, looking northwest



Plate 2 – Section 1 showing wall (001), looking southeast



Plate 3 – Wall (007), looking northeast





Plate 4 – Section 4 showing walls (013 and 014) and floor (015), looking east



Plate 5 – Section 5, looking southeast



Plate 6 – Section 6, looking southwest



Plate 7 – Section 9, looking north



# Appendix 1

## SPECIFICATION FOR SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK (MONITORING & RECORDING) AT COBURG STREET, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK

### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological monitoring and recording during development of land at Coburg Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within an area of archaeological interest, within the historic core of King's Lynn. Previous investigations nearby have revealed extensive medieval remains, and the medieval defences of the town lie to the east.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the development groundwork is required.*
- 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 archaeological monitoring and recording during development on land at Coburg Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 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 in the historic core of King's Lynn, to the east of Blackfriar's Road, on the north side of Coburg Street and south of Paxton Terrace, at National Grid Reference TF 6232 2020.

### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (application number 11/01333/F) was submitted to King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council for the construction of an industrial unit. Norfolk Historic Environment Service specified that an archaeological excavation was required and produced a brief for investigations. However, enquiries made to the developer established that the development would be piled (driven piles), with shallow (max 700mm below ground level) and narrow (max 600mm) ground beam trenches, and service trenches not more than 1.2m deep. This information was passed to Norfolk Historic Environment Team with an enquiry whether the requirement could be altered to a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording. The current document provides a specification for such a scheme.

### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 As an urban area, soils have not been mapped but are likely to be Blacktoft Association gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 124). The site is on a gentle

slope down to the south at about 3.5m OD.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 The site is in the historic core of King's Lynn, with the alignment of the medieval defences of the town located a little to the east. Excavations to the northwest of the present site revealed medieval structures of brick, stone and clay-walling and property boundaries. One of these structures had an associated iron smithy which was involved with wire working and fish hook production. Organic materials were well-preserved due to waterlogging. Pottery occurred abundantly and included regional and foreign imports (Archaeological Project Services 2005). Investigations to the west recorded evidence for medieval and later riverside development.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The aim of the investigation will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

2.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 3 SITE OPERATIONS

### 3.1 General considerations

6.0.0 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

6.0.1 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.

6.0.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *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).

6.0.3 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.

6.0.4 A metal-detector will be used to assist artefact recovery.

8.1.6 Prior to commencement of site operations, Archaeological Project Services will liaise with the Norfolk HER to ensure that the Site Code and Context Numbering system is compatible with the Norfolk HER.

### 3.2 Methodology

6.0.1 The investigation will be undertaken during the groundwork phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

6.0.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the

trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

6.0.3 Where appropriate, topsoil, stripped areas and spoil will be scanned by metal detector to assist artefact recovery.

6.0.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

6.0.5 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled and will consist of:

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

3.2.6 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 4 POST-EXCAVATION

### 4.1 Stage 1

4.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

4.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the 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 for Archaeologists' *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992). Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at Lincoln.

### 4.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 4.3 Stage 3

4.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared.

4.3.2 This will consist of:

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

4.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.

4.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

4.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

4.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

4.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

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

4.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

4.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

4.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

4.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 5 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

5.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client and Norfolk Historic Environment Record (3 copies; two copies for Norfolk County Historic Environment Record and one for the local planning authority).

## 6 **ARCHIVE**

6.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation 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.

6.2 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.

11.3 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.

## 7 **PUBLICATION**

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

12.2 A report of the findings of the investigation 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* and *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

## 8 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

8.1 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.

## 9 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

9.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

9.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.

9.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

9.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 10 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

10.1 The investigation will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme, and also on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains

encountered. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

- 10.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type will undertake the work.
- 10.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

## 11 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 11.1 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 Pottery Analysis	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln Prehistoric – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Beeby, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman - A Beeby, APS/A Irving, independent specialist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 12 INSURANCES

- 12.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 13 COPYRIGHT

- 13.1 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.
- 13.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 13.3 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. 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.
- 13.4 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.

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Specification: Version 1, 04-11-11

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Brick (230mm x 105mm x 65mm) structure, aligned northeast-southwest, 3 courses of brick with cream mortar bonding	Brick wall
002	Friable mid brown silt and brick/mortar, slate, up to 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
003	Loose brick/mortar fragments, occasional plastic, rubble, 0.3m thick	Demolition deposit
004	Friable dark brown clayey silt, >30mm thick	Former topsoil
005	Friable dark grey coal, charcoal and ash, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
006	Loose yellowish brown coarse sand, 20mm thick	Sand layer sealing 005
007	Brick structure, aligned northwest-southeast, 3 surviving courses, similar to 001	Brick wall
008	Brick structure, aligned northwest-southeast, parallel to 007	Brick wall
009	Firm dark grey/greyish brown clayey silt with brick fragments and flecks, >0.32m thick	Dumped deposit
010	Loose mid orange brown sand, gravel and stone, 0.3m thick	Make-up deposit
011	Firm dark grey/black sandy silt and gravel, 50mm thick	Former surface
012	Loose brick rubble and mid grey silty sand, 0.4m thick	Demolition deposit
013	Brick (230mm x 110mm) structure, two courses visible, lower set on edge,	Wall
014	Brick structure	Wall
015	Brick structure, single course laid flat, 0.8m by 0.12m extent	Surface
016	Firm to plastic dark greyish brown silty clay	Former topsoil
017	Tarmac surface 0.15m thick	Modern surface
018	Friable orangey-brown coarse building sand with occasional flint pebble, 0.22m thick	Make-up for (017)
019	Firm mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt with brick, drain-pipe fragments, 0.4m thick	Demolition deposit
020	Loose brick/mortar fragments, occasional plastic, rubble,	Demolition deposit
021	Firm dark grey silt with brick rubble, 0.28m thick	Former topsoil
022	Firm light to mid bluish grey clay, >0.51m thick	Natural deposit

## 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>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<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.



## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

5	Daily record sheets
1	Section register sheet
1	Photographic register sheet
1	Context register sheet
22	Context record sheets
8	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records 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

Norfolk Historic Environment Service Site Code:

ENF 131946

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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