
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT MAGPIE ROAD,
NORWICH
NORFOLK
(52835)**

Work Undertaken for
Lovell Partnerships Limited

June 2009

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA(Hons)

Planning Application No: (07/01303/F)
National Grid Reference: TG 2286 0969
OASIS ID: Archaeo11-60884

APS Report No. **59/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation at
Magpie Road,
Norwich, Norfolk
NOMR 09 (52835)

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Site Assistant	Jonathon Smith
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey, Sue Unsworth
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey


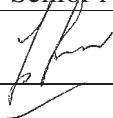
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 24 June 2009	Date: 24 June 2009

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Magpie Road, Norwich, Norfolk.

The evaluation was required as the proposed development lay in an archaeologically sensitive area, immediately outside the city wall and close to one of the medieval gates. Additionally, a 12th century leper hospital was located immediately north of the investigation site.

The evaluation revealed part of the outhouse of a mid 19th century terraced house along with evidence of the demolition of these buildings. A fence line may relate to mid 20th century prefabricated buildings at the site. There was also evidence that the southeastern part of the site had been lowered in the relatively recent past. This operation may have removed any earlier archaeological remains in this part of the site.

Finds retrieved consisted of 17th century and later artefacts, with no earlier material recovered. This suggests the area was not occupied until this period.

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 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

The site was the subject of a planning application (07/01303/F) for residential development. Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was required to inform decisions on the application and any mitigation measures that may be required.

It was established that the proposed development area contained extensive tree coverage in the southwestern part and along the southern boundary. It was agreed with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology that it was not possible to excavate trenches in this area, and consequently the trenches were located in the areas of site free of trees. The evaluation was carried out between 2nd and 5th June 2009 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by NLA.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The site is close to the historic core of Norwich, about 1km north of the centre of the city, as defined by the cathedral (Fig 1). The proposed development is located on the northwest side of Magpie Road, with the western boundary provided by Waterloo Road and the eastern limit of the site on Starling Road, centred on National Grid Reference TG 2286 0969 (Fig.2).

The proposed development site lies on undulating land to the north of the River Wensum between approximately 7m and 9m OD. As an urban area the soils have not been mapped but the natural geological deposits of the area are sands and gravels overlying chalk (Ayers 1994).

The site is on a slight slope down to the east, with the southern part of the area up to 1m above adjacent Magpie Road. In the southeastern part of the site is an area of concrete and tarmac that is up to 1.2m below the grassed and tree-covered areas

of the western and northwestern parts of the site.

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

Although two Roman roads passed through the present boundaries of Norwich known settlement began in about 720 AD with small Anglo-Saxon villages on both banks of the River Wensum. During the Danish occupation of c870-917 the main settlement on the north bank, *Northwic*, was surrounded by a defensive bank and ditch and in the subsequent reign of Athelstan, a mint was established here. The first documentary reference to Norwich is in the *Liber Eliensis* of c980 (Ayers 1994) and the name derives from the Old English for 'north town' (Ekwall 1989). According to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* the borough was burned and ravaged by Danish forces led by King Swayn in 1004 (Ayers 1994).

The Domesday Survey of 1086 records over 25 churches and 1320 burgesses in the borough. The castle was built in 1068-75 and the cathedral begun in 1096.

The Anglo-Danish defensive ditch extended to 200m southeast of the current site and excavations at Calvert Street in 1989-90 established that it was backfilled at the end of the 10th century as the town expanded (Ayers *et al.* 1992). The church of St Augustine, 200m south of the site, was established at about this time and by 1300 the northern part of the town was a prosperous textile producing district.

From 1253 a new defensive bank and ditch was constructed around the whole town. This was improved with a masonry wall between c1297 and 1344. The wall was 4m high with over 40 towers and 12 gates and enclosed much open space (Ayers 1994).

The northern part of the town, particularly, fell into decline after the Black Death of

1348/9. Regeneration began in the following century with the movement of weavers and dyers from the western part of the city. They were supplemented after 1565 with an influx of weavers and dyers from the Low Countries, forming one third of the population by 1600 (Ayers *et al.* 1992). This revitalised the cloth trade helping to give the town a wealth which lasted well into the following century.

The gates were all removed between 1791 and 1810. After this the walls ceased to be maintained and were demolished in places while buildings were erected against the exterior along Magpie Road, the ditch having been filled in. Nevertheless, there was little further extramural development on the north side until the late 19th century (Ayers 1994).

The site is located immediately north of the line of the medieval city wall and defensive ditch. One of the medieval gateways, St Austin's Gate (NHER 26160), was located just southwest of the site, and another, Magdalen Gate was located to the southeast.

According to R. Taylor's map of 1821, the 12th century Hospital of St. Mary and St. Clement (NHER 629) or Leper House lay immediately to the north of the site prior to the dissolution of the monasteries in the late 1530s. On Cleer's map of 1696 this had become the 'The Pest Houses', one of few buildings outside the city walls shown at this date. By Francis Blomefield's map of 1746 it was labelled 'The Infirmary'. The site itself was empty on these maps as it was on Anthony Hochstetter's map of 1789, regarded as the first truly accurate map of the town (Ayers 1994). The infirmary was still present on Millard and Manning's map of 1830 along with some small buildings, probably houses, along the Waterloo Rd frontage of the site, probably mainly under the current verge. On Witorant's map of 1873 the larger buildings of the Borough Lunatic Asylum occupied the site of the hospital and rows

of terraced houses had been built on the current site, set back from the roads behind small front gardens. These were still present on the 2nd edition OS map of 1905 by which date the asylum had been demolished. The houses were also on the 1938 map but were demolished in the 1940s after bomb damage during World War Two as shown on a Ministry of Defence aerial photograph of 1945/6. On the 1956 OS map they had been replaced by postwar prefabricated houses known as 'prefabs'. These were not depicted on the 1978 OS map, the site lying vacant, with the current garages probably dating from soon afterwards.

Several archaeological remains have been found in the immediate vicinity.

A 5th/6th century Early Saxon cremation cemetery (NHER 165) was revealed 300m north of the site during the building of Eade Road in 1898 (Ayers 1994, 22).

Short sections of the city wall remain, adjacent to the gate sites, at either end of Magpie Road. A further section was excavated 280m east of the site on the corner of Magdalen Street and Bull Close Road in 2001 (Hall 2001). Post-medieval finds from upper fills of the defensive ditch were retrieved from a sewer pipe trench 150m east of the site at 104, Magpie Road in 1979 (NHER 420). Immediately opposite the site no features or finds were revealed at 16, Magpie Road (NHER 753) in 1985.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was 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.

The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the type of archaeological

activity that may be present within the site, determine its likely extent, the date and function of archaeological features, their state of preservation and spatial arrangement and to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape. Further objectives were to assess the impact of the development on archaeological deposits and to consider measures to mitigate the impact of the development on archaeological remains, if necessary.

4. METHODS

Three trenches (Fig. 3) were excavated by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Trench 1 measured 19m long by 1.5m wide, Trench 2 was 25m by 1.5m and Trench 3 was 31m by 1.5m.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A full list of contexts appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record, comprising monochrome print and digital images, was compiled. Plans of trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1 (Fig 4)

The natural in this trench was mid orangey yellow sand with frequent angular pebbles (003), recorded at a depth of approximately 1.2m below ground level, at c. 8.2m OD.

Other than tree root disturbance, an animal burrow and a modern pipe trench, two features cut the natural. Post hole [004] (Fig 5, Section 2) was located towards the centre of the trench and was oval in plan with concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.42m long, 0.35m wide and 0.14m thick and was filled with mid brownish grey sandy silt (005) which contained no finds. Immediately to the north of this feature, Pit [006] (Fig 5, Section 1, Plate 4) was sub-circular with a rounded base and measured 1.1m across and 0.55m deep. It was filled with 0.15m of thick mid greyish brown silty sand (007) overlain by mid greyish brown silt (008), neither of which contained finds.

These features were sealed by 0.35m thick mid brownish grey undated subsoil (016). This was overlain by 0.6m thick modern overburden (002), containing bricks, ceramic drain pipes and plastic, which was below topsoil (001). These layers were battered back for safety reasons.

Trench 2 (Fig 4)

Within this trench the natural was mid orangey yellow sand with common angular pebbles (035), recorded 0.75m below the current ground surface. The surface of the natural declined from west to east, from 9.2m OD to c. 8.5m OD.

At the eastern end of the trench the natural was overlain by a similar undated subsoil (034) (Fig 5, Section 6) to that in Trench 1 but slightly darker and 0.25m thick. A row of post holes, identified after stripping was complete (Plate 5), probably cut through the subsoil. Post hole [009] (Fig 5, Section 3) was ovoid, steep-sided and measured 0.65m by 0.5m and 0.35m deep. It was filled by dark brownish grey sandy silt (010) which contained 18th-19th century pottery, brick, clay pipe and iron slag. To the east, post hole [011] (Fig 5, Section 4) was ovoid with a rounded base and was 0.45-0.55m across and 0.15m deep. It contained 0.06m of mid yellowish brown silty sand (012) sealed by a 0.1m thick dark brownish grey sandy silt (013). Post hole [014] (Fig 5, Section 5) was roughly circular, steep-sided, 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It was filled with dark brownish grey sandy silt (015) which contained occasional brick fragments.

Also cutting subsoil (034) was sub-rectangular, near vertical-sided pit [033] (Fig 5, Section 6) which was at least 4m long (its west end obscured by concrete pipe housing), at least 1.5m wide and over 0.5m deep. This was filled entirely by loose red brick, tile and mortar rubble.

Laid onto the natural near the centre of the trench was the corner of a 1.2m wide rectangular brick/flint structure [030]. This structure comprised walls of 18th century or later handmade brick that enclosed a flint cobbled surface [031] (Fig 5, Section 6, Plate 6). Aligned northeast-southwest, this structure was at least 1.5m long, with the easternmost brick wall surviving to a height of 0.5m in the section. Within the area defined by the walls [030] and overlying the cobbles was a layer of up to 0.05m thick sticky dark brown silt (029) which contained 19th-20th century pottery and cockle shells. Sealing this was 0.1m thick loose red brick and mortar rubble (028). Above this was a 0.4m thick dump of mid yellowish grey sandy silt (027) backfilling the structure. This was cut on

its west side by large amorphous, irregular-sided pit [019] (Fig 5, Section 6, Plate 7) which measured about 7m wide and up to 1.2m deep. The lower fill was 0.95m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt (018) which contained mixed pottery of 17th to 19th century date, bone and window glass. This was overlain by 0.5m thick loose brick, flint, mortar and concrete rubble (017) which contained pottery of the 17th-19th centuries.

Sealing (032) in the eastern part of the trench was up to 0.5m thick dark grey clayey silt (026) which butted up to structure [030]. Sealing this and (017) was topsoil (001) which was largely stepped back for safety reasons.

Trench 3

In Trench 3 the natural was mottled light yellowish brown and mid brown sand (025) that was overlain by 0.46m thick mid brown sandy silt subsoil (024) (Fig 6 representative section). The natural was revealed 1.2m below the current ground surface at 5.8m OD.

Sealing the natural and subsoil was a 0.39m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt made ground (023). Overlying (023) was a former rough surface (022) which was sealed by the modern car park. No archaeological features were revealed in this trench.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural in all three trenches was yellow to yellowish brown sand. In Trenches 1 and 2, in the northwestern part of the site, the surface of the natural was at c. 8.2 – 8.5m OD. However, only 40m to the southeast, in Trench 3, the surface of the natural was at 5.8m OD. The significant difference in the height of the surface of the natural suggests that the southeastern part of the site has been truncated significantly. This ground

reduction operation may have removed any potential archaeological remains in this part of the site.

In all three trenches the natural was overlain by a brown sandy silt subsoil. This subsoil was absent in the western half of Trench 2, perhaps due to the site being stripped prior to mid 19th century house building. This subsoil is probably a former ploughsoil and the only feature definitely sealed by it was undated pit [006] in Trench 1.

Brick structure [030] fits exactly with the rear wall, probably of an outhouse, of one of the terraced houses shown fronting Waterloo Road on the 1905 and 1938 OS maps. The pits to either side of this structure are probably related to the demolition of these buildings. The amorphous nature of pit [019] perhaps suggests rough movement of rubble by a post-war machine while layer (026) was probably modern levelling of the site.

The post holes revealed in Trenches 1 and 2 may have been cut from a higher level and could possibly be garden fence posts from the 'prefab' phase.

The lack of any features in Trench 3, and the significantly reduced level of natural, suggests that this southeastern part of the site had been lowered in the relatively recent past. This might be associated with demolition of the houses along Magpie Road.

No artefacts earlier than the 17th century were recovered during the investigation. This would tend to suggest that the site was unoccupied prior to this time. Moreover, while all of the 17th century artefacts were redeposited in later features, their presence implies settlement or other activity in the vicinity of the site at that period.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed housing development at Magpie Road, Norwich.

Part of the outhouse of a mid 19th century terraced house was revealed along with evidence of the demolition of these buildings. A fence line of probable mid 20th century date was also encountered. There was also evidence that the southeastern part of the site had been lowered previously, probably in the relatively recent past, and this operation may have resulted in the removal of any earlier archaeological remains.

Finds retrieved consisted of 17th century and later pottery, brick/tile, glass and clay pipe, with no earlier material found.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Lovell Partnerships Limited who commissioned this investigation. In particular, David Betts of Lovell Partnerships Limited provided assistance on site. Thanks are also due to the staff of Norfolk Archives. The work was co-ordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Site Assistant: Jonathon Smith
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey, Sue Unsworth
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

NHER Norfolk Heritage Environment Record

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

OS Ordnance Survey

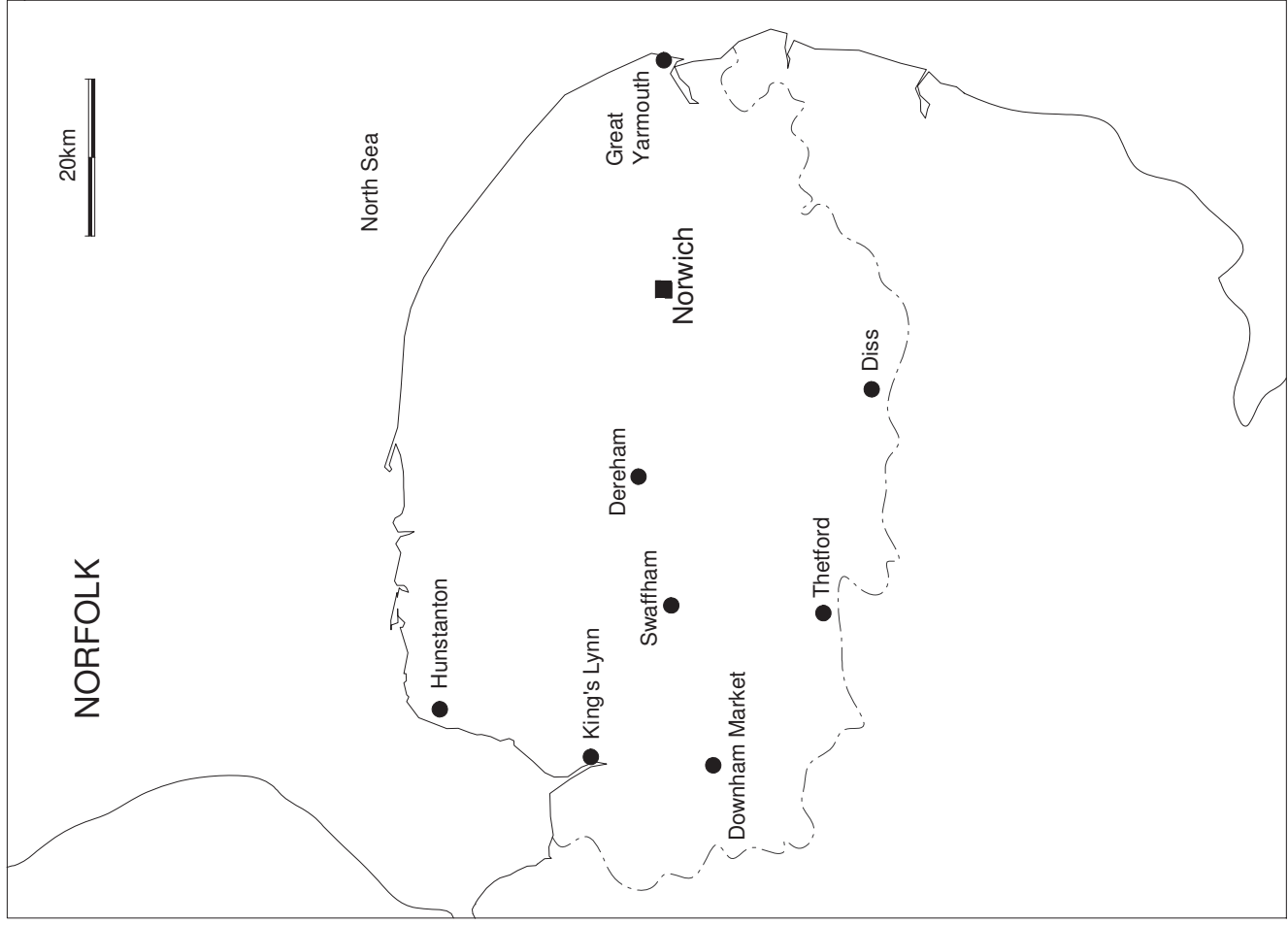
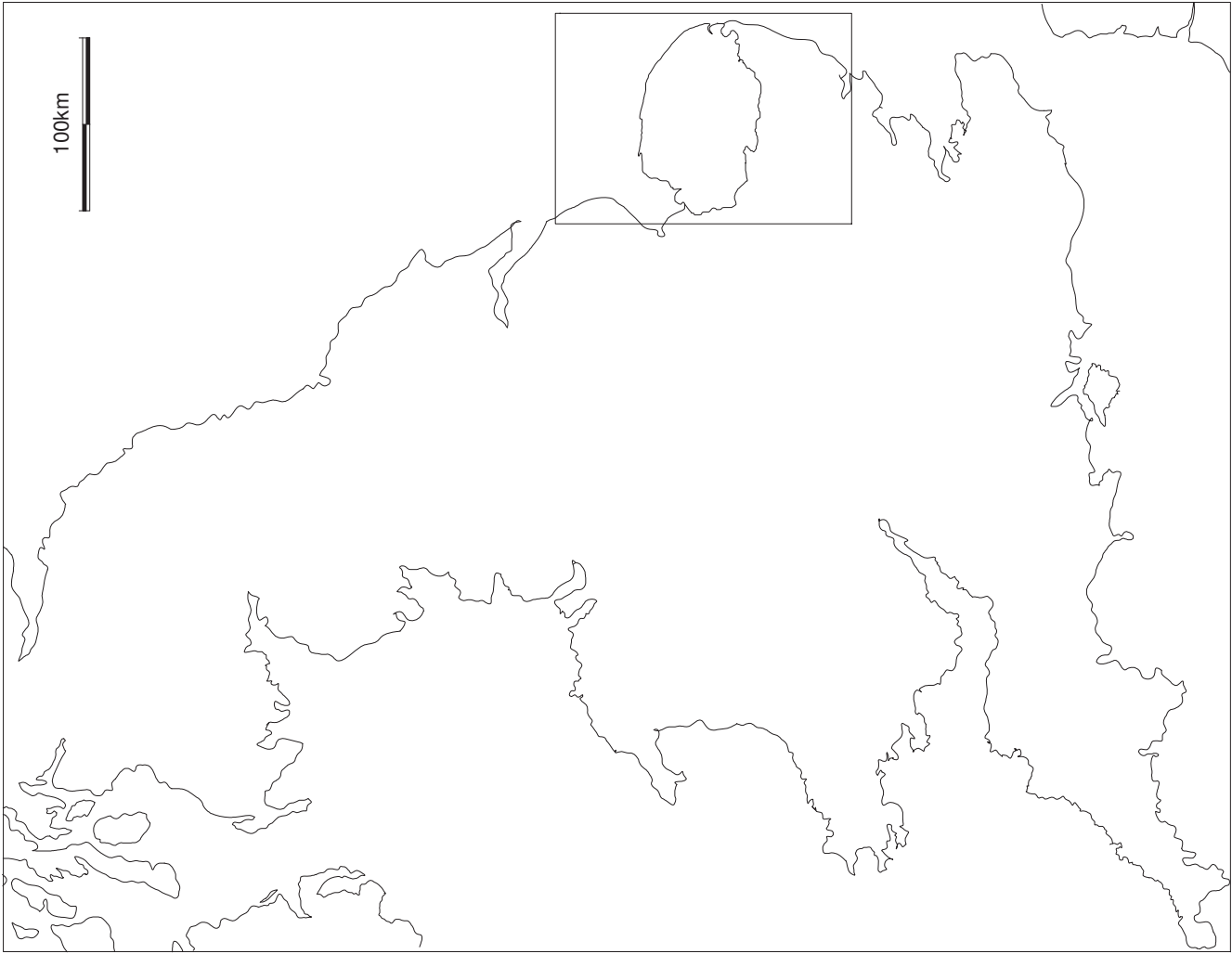
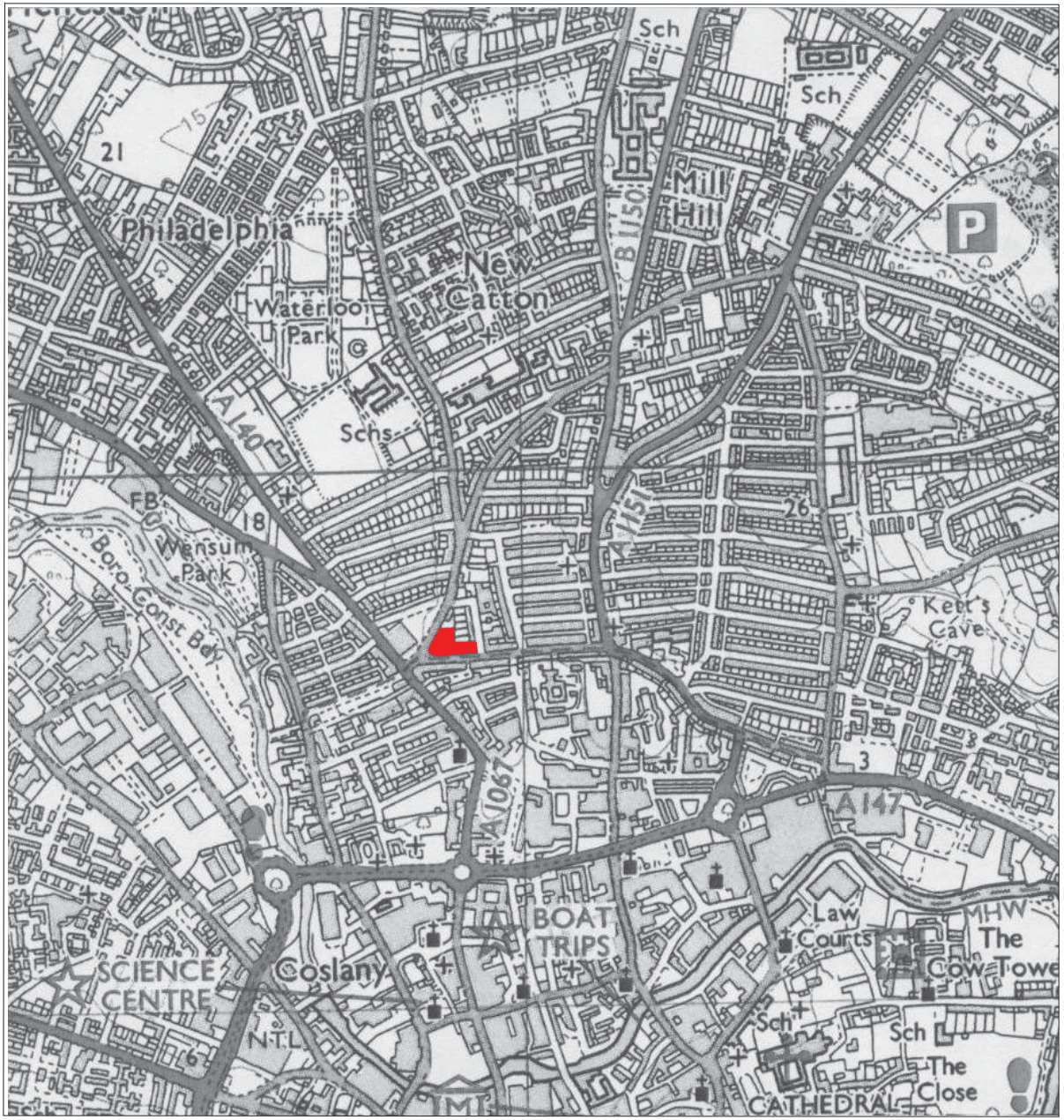


Figure 1 General location Map



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Project Name: Norwich Magpie Rd NOMR09 (52835)		
Scale 1:12500	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 59/09

Figure 2. Site Location Plan

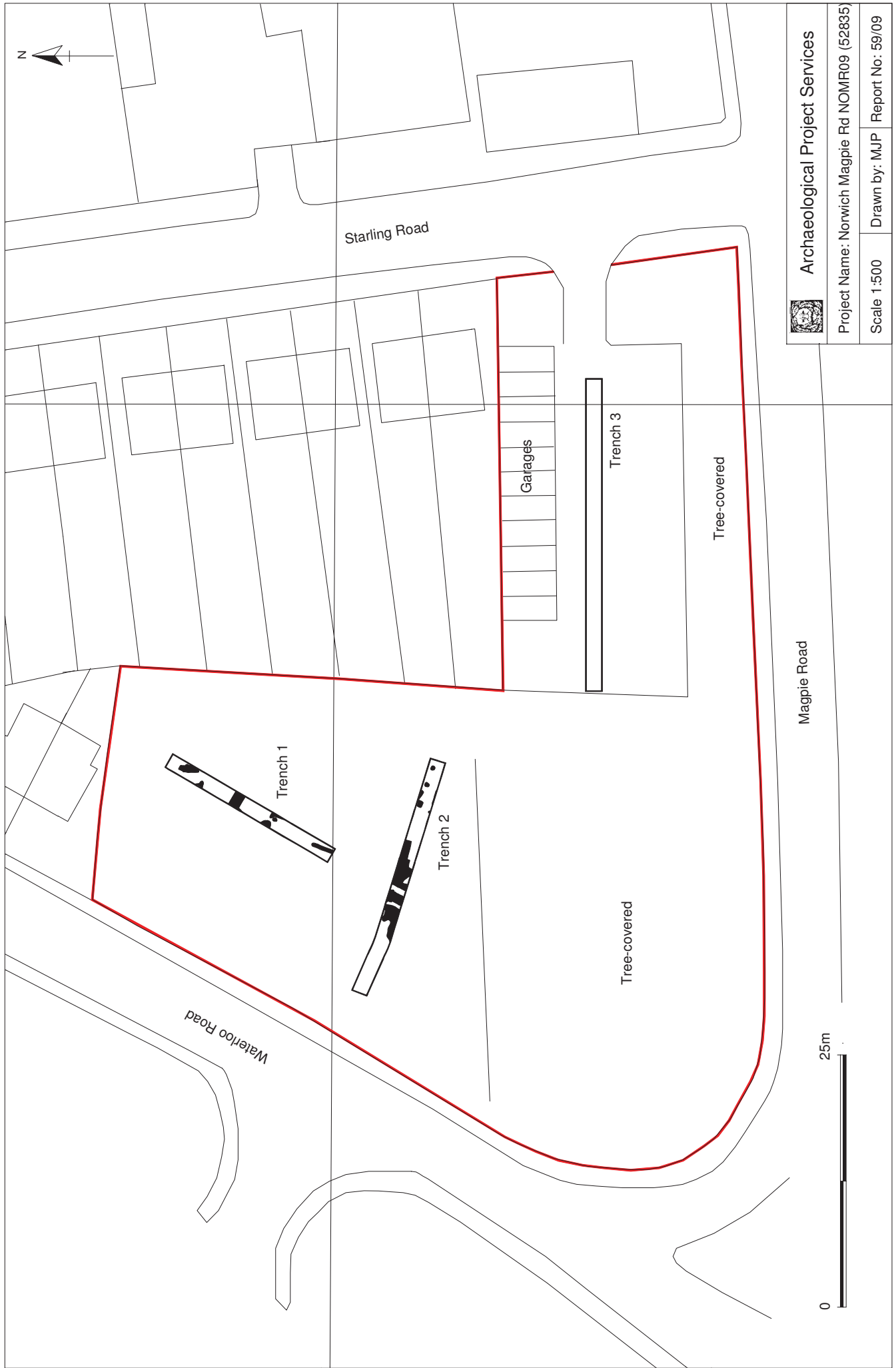
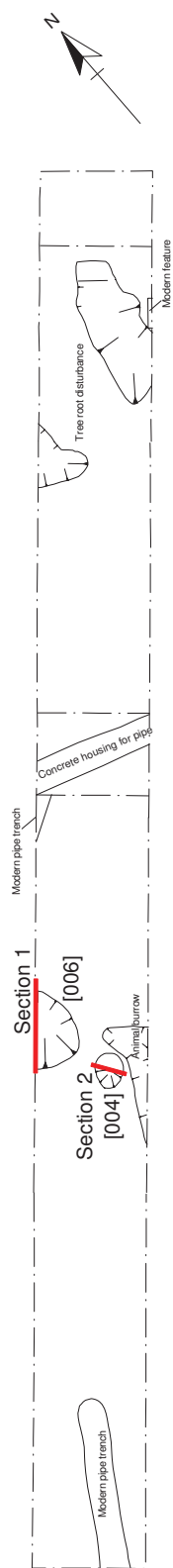
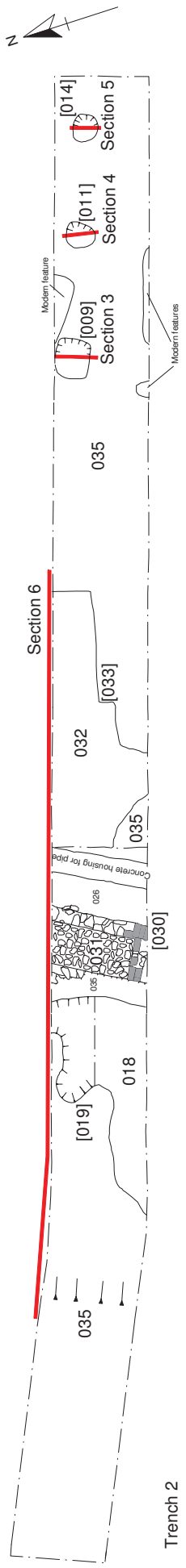


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan



Trench 1



Trench 2



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Scale 1:100	Drawn by: MJP
Report No: 59/09	

Figure 4. Trench 1 and 2 Plans

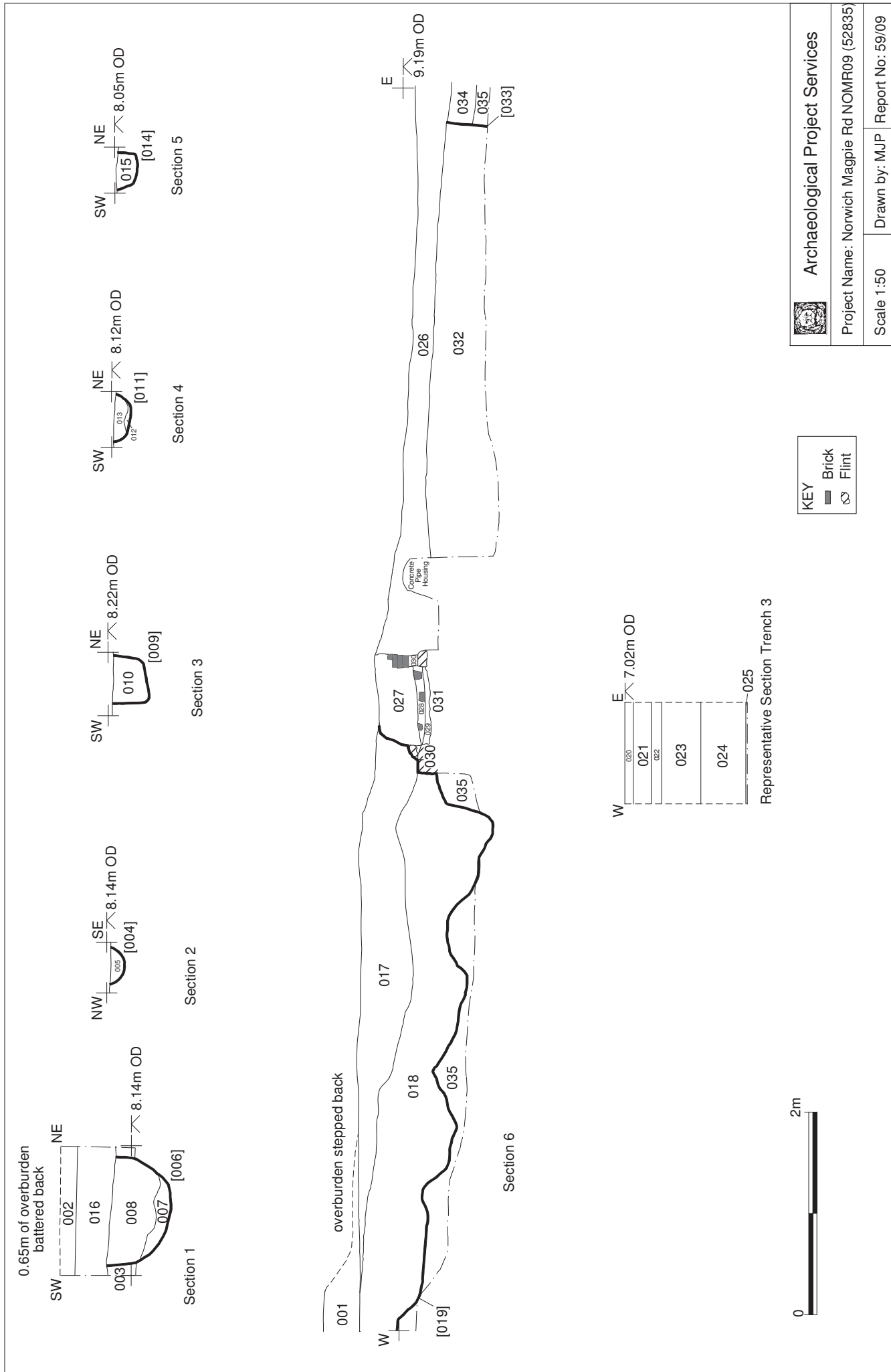


Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of area of Trench 1 looking north



Plate 2. Machining Trench 3 looking east



Plate 3. Pre-excitation view of Trench 1 looking southwest



Plate 4. Pit [006], Section 1, Trench 1



Plate 5. Pre-excavation view of Trench 2 looking northwest with post holes [009], [011] and [014] in the foreground



Plate 6. Structure [030] and cobbled surface [031], Trench 2



Plate 7. Pit [019] looking north, Trench 2



Plate 8. Trench 3 looking east

Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR LOVELL PARTNERSHIPS LTD

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Institute for Archaeologists'

Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Magpie Road, Norwich.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying immediately outside the city wall, close to one of the medieval gates. The defensive ditch was located outside the wall, and may extend into the current site. The proposed development area is also the site of a post-medieval hospital that had its own chapel, and possibly a cemetery. Additionally, the site is directly adjacent to an Early Saxon cemetery.*
- 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. The investigation will assess the impact of the development on archaeological remains and consider measures to mitigate that impact if necessary.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land on the north side of Magpie Road, 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 The site is close to the historic core of Norwich, about 1km northwest of the centre of the city, as defined by the cathedral. The site is on the northwest side of Magpie Road, with the western boundary provided by Waterloo Road and the eastern limit of the site on Starling Road, at national grid reference TG 2286 0969.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is the subject of a planning application (07/01303/F) for residential development of the site. Norfolk Landscape Archaeology has advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to inform decisions on the application and any mitigation measures that might be required, and provided a brief for investigations.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on the north side of the River Wensum on undulating land at c. 10m OD. As an urban area soils have not been mapped. The natural geological deposits of the area are sands and gravels.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is located immediately north of the line of the medieval city wall, and in the area of the defence ditch. One of the medieval gateways is located just to the southwest of the site, and another was located to

the southeast. There is the potential for the site to be located on extramural expansion of the medieval or later settlement. The proposed development area is also the location of a post-medieval hospital or lunatic asylum that had its own chapel, and perhaps also a cemetery. Additionally, adjacent to the site is an Early Saxon cemetery. It is possible that the cemetery extends into the proposed development area and that associated settlement may occur in the area.

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.

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.

7.2.8 Assess the impact of the development on archaeological deposits.

7.2.9 Consider measures to mitigate the impact of the development on archaeological remains, if necessary.

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 three trenches with a combined length of 75m, each 1.6m wide.

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 of the institute (MIFA).

9.2.3 Any and all 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 promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9.2.4 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.

- 9.2.5 If necessary, the open trenches will be enclosed with fencing. 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.
- 9.2.6 The investigations 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).

9.3 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. 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.
- 9.3.2 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.
- 9.3.3 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.
- 9.3.4 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.
- 9.3.5 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:
 - 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 9.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 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.
- 9.3.8 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.
- 9.3.9 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 the City and County Museum, 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.
 - 11.3.1.12 A consideration of the potential impact of the development on archaeological remains, and measures to mitigate that impact, if necessary.

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.

- 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 *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* 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 Landscape Archaeology. 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: D Trimble, APS |
| | Roman: A Boyle, APS |
| | Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS |

Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner/J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val 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 is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and to take about a week.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 10 days. 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.
- 20.3 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.
- 20.4 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.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds), 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **8**

Glazebrook, J (ed), 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **3**

Gurney, D, 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, ALGAOEE

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	1, 2	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional angular pebbles 0.22m thick in Tr 1, 0.35m thick in Tr 2	Topsoil	Modern
002	1	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional angular pebbles and occasional red brick frags, ceramic pipes and plastic, 0.6m thick	Overburden	Modern
003	1	Loose mid orangey yellow sand with frequent angular pebbles and frequent small patches of dark grey silt caused by root penetration	Natural	
004	1	Oval cut with rounded base 0.42m long, 0.35m wide, 0.14m deep	Cut of post hole	
005	1	Loose mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional angular pebbles 0.14m thick, very similar to layer (016) above	Fill of [004]	
006	1	Sub-circular cut with rounded base 1.1m long, 0.55m wide, 0.55m deep	Cut of pit	
007	1	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand 0.15m thick	Lower fill of [006]	
008	1	Loose mid greyish brown silt with occasional angular pebbles 0.45m thick	Top fill of [006]	
009	2	Steep sided ovoid cut 0.65m long, 0.5m wide, 0.35m deep	Cut of post hole	
010	2	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional sub-angular pebbles 0.35m thick	Fill of [009]	
011	2	Concave sided ovoid cut 0.55m long, 0.45m wide, 0.15m deep	Cut of post hole	
012	2	Friable mid yellowish brown silty sand 0.06m thick	Lower fill of [011]	
013	2	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional angular pebbles and brick, 0.1m thick	Top fill of [011]	
014	2	Steep sided, roughly circular cut 0.4m diameter, 0.2m deep	Cut of post hole	
015	2	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional sub-angular pebbles and brick frags, 0.2m thick	Fill of [014]	
016	1	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles 0.35m thick	Subsoil	
017	2	Loose brick, flint, mortar and concrete rubble 0.5m thick	Upper fill of [019]	Modern
018	2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional rubble frags, up to 0.95m thick	Lower fill of [019]	
019	2	Amorphous cut with irregular sides and base about 7m wide and up to 0.95m deep	Cut of rubble pit	
020	3	Black tarmac 0.08m thick	Car park surface	
021	3	Friable light yellowish grey sand/gravel with occasional brick frag 0.18m thick	Base for tarmac	
022	3	Friable dark purpleish grey silty sand with frequent brick frags, occasional sub angular pebbles 0.1m thick	Former surface	
023	3	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional brick frags and sub angular pebbles 0.39m thick	Made ground	
024	3	Firm mid brown sandy silt with occasional sub angular pebbles 0.46m thick	Subsoil	
025	3	Loose mottled light yellowish brown and mid brown sand with occasional sub angular pebbles	Natural	
026	2	Friable dark grey clayey silt with moderate brick frags up to 0.5m thick	Overburden	Modern
027	2	Friable mid yellowish grey sandy silt with common small rounded pebbles 0.4m thick	Backfill of [030]	
028	2	Loose red brick/mortar rubble 0.1m thick	Dump of rubble within [030]	
029	2	Friable dark brown silt 0.05m thick	Occupation layer over [031]	
030	2	Rectangular red brick and flint structure 1.5m+ long, 1.2m wide, 0.5m deep	Lower part of an outhouse of terraced house	
031	2	Surface formed of flint cobbles 1.35m+ long by 0.7m wide	Cobble surface	
032	2	Loose red brick/tile/mortar rubble 0.5m+ thick	Fill of [033]	

033	2	Roughly rectangular cut 4m+ long, 1.55m+ wide, 0.5m+ deep	Cut of rubble pit	
034	2	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles 0.25m thick	Subsoil	
035	2	Loose mid orangey yellow sand with common angular pebbles	Natural	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A moderate quantity of artefacts, 57 items weighing a total of 4355g, was recovered. Pottery, brick/tile, glass, clay pipe and slag were found and all the material, where datable, is post-medieval to early modern in date, with nothing earlier than the 17th century. Faunal remains were also recovered.

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 39 sherds from 22 vessels, weighing 616 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 Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the post medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

The pottery shows expected levels of abrasion and the average sherd weight is 15.7 grams. Seventeen vessels are represented by more than one sherd, but all the material appears to be redeposited.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	5	4	136
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	6	3	150
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	11	3	44
ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	1900	2	1	3
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1	84
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	2	2	45
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1	50
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1400	1800	1	1	4
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	1	2
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1600	1800	1	1	50
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	8	4	48
TOTAL				39	22	616

Provenance

A mixture of post medieval and early modern pottery was recovered from pits [009], [019] and [033] and occupation layer (029).

Range

The group is typical of assemblages of this date from the area and comprises locally made wares as well as regional and continental imports.

Potential

The pottery poses no problems for long term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small group of post medieval and early modern pottery, spanning the 17th to 20th centuries, was recovered from the site.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL*By Anne Boyle***Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of eight fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 3675 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Condition

All the fragments are large and in fresh condition.

Results*Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
010	BRK	Brick		1	63	Flake	18th to 20th
018	PANT	Pantile		1	53		18th to 20th
030	BRK	Brick	50 x 105 x 225 mm	1	2424	Sand moulded; handmade; mortar; complete	18th to 20th
032	PANT	Pantile		5	1135	Some patchy mortar	18th to 20th

Provenance

Modern pantile and brick came from from pits [009], [019] and [032], with a single early modern brick associated with structure (030).

Potential

The material is suitable for discard. No further work is required.

Summary

A small collection of early modern building material was recovered from four contexts.

FAUNAL REMAINS*By Paul Cope-Faulkner***Introduction**

A total of 12 (118g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The faunal remains were recovered from the fill (018) of a pit (019) and an occupation layer (029)

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was fair to good.

Results*Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
018	cattle	phalange	1	50	Chalky, rodent gnawing
	cattle	radius	1	33	
	sheep/goat	molars	2	14	
	sheep/goat	metatarsus	1	9	
	sheep/goat	radius	1	4	burnt
large mammal	unidentified	1	3		
029	Cockle	Shell	5	5	

Summary

Cattle and sheep/goat are well represented in the assemblage. However, the small size of the assemblage precludes further analysis. The faunal remains should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Six pieces of glass weighing a total of 21g were recovered from two separate contexts.

Condition

All the glass is in good condition, though is naturally fragile. Additionally, the pieces from (018) exhibit pronounced iridescent decay.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
018	Colourless window glass, diamond-shaped quarries and rectangular panels, heavy iridescence	5	17	18 th century
029	Colourless bottle	1	4	19 th -early 20 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a pit fill (018) and an occupation layer (029).

Range

Both window and bottle glass was recovered, all of it of post-medieval or early modern date. The window glass from (018) retains marks where it was fixed in to frames or comes. These marks indicate that at least one of the panels was diamond-shaped.

Potential

The glass is of limited potential, though that from (018) suggests probable leaded windows in buildings on the site.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition.

Results

Table 5, Clay Pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
010		1				1	3	Stem only	17 th century
018		1				1	3	Stem only	17 th century
029				1		1	3	Stem only	18 th century
Totals		2		1		3	9		

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from a posthole fill (010), a pit fill (018), and an occupation layer (029). It is likely that all of the clay pipe was manufactured locally in Norwich.

Range

The small assemblage of clay pipe was limited to stems of 17th-18th century date.

Potential

Other than providing some dating evidence, the clay pipe is of limited potential.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single other artefact, weighing 34g, was recovered.

Condition

The artefact is in good, archive-stable, condition.

Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
010	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	1	34	

Provenance

The other find was recovered from a posthole fill.

Range

A single piece of iron smithing slag was recovered.

Potential

Iron smithing normally generates large quantities of slag. As only one piece of slag was recovered this indicates that iron smithing was probably not undertaken at the site. Rather, the slag was probably introduced to the site as hardcore. Therefore, the potential of the item is low.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
010	Mid/late 18th to 19th	Date on a single sherd; other finds 17th and possibly includes later CBM
017	18th to 19th	
018	18th to 19th	
029	19th to early 20th	
030	18th to 20th	Date on a single brick
032	18th to 20th	Date on CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>

Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Archaeological Project Services*

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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)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	sub_fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
010	CREA		?	1	1	1		BS		Mid/late 18th to 19th
017	BERTH		Jar/ bowl	1	1	91		Base	Worn	17th to 18th
017	BERTH		Jar	1	1	9		Rim		17th to 18th
017	PEARL		Bowl	1	1	37	Blue transfer print	Base		19th
017	SLIP	Red	Bowl	1	1	50		BS	Wheel thrown	18th to 19th
017	WEST		Jar	1	1	50	Rilling and blue wash	Rim	Inturned rim	17th to 19th
018	BERTH		Jar	2	1	9		Rim	Long everted rim; worn rim edge	17th to 18th
018	BERTH		Jar/ bowl	1	1	27	Incised horizontal line	BS		17th to 18th
018	BL	GRE type	Bowl	1	1	26		Rim	Rounded rim	17th
018	BL	GRE type	Pipkin	4	1	88		Rim with UHJ + base	Mortar/residue over break; heavy soot/carbonised deposit including over break; rounded rim	17th
018	BL	GRE type	Jar	1	1	36		Base	Rounded base; abraded	17th
018	CREA		Bowl	9	1	39		Base + Rim + BS	All same vessel?	Mid/late 18th to 19th
018	GRE		Bowl	1	1	84		Base	Wear marks; soot patch	17th to 18th
018	PEARL		Bowl/ dish	1	1	8	Blue slipped	Base	Footring	19th
018	TGW		Jar/ bowl	1	1	4	Handpainted blue lines and dash	Rim	Lead backed; English	18th?
029	CREA		Narrow jar	1	1	4		Rim	Bead rim	Mid/late 18th to 19th
029	ENPO		?	2	1	3		BS		19th to 20th
029	TPW		?	1	1	2	Blue transfer print	Base		19th to 20th
029	WHITE		Plate/ bowl	1	1	10	Red handpainted lines	Rim		19th to 20th
029	WHITE		Cup	1	1	1	Red handpainted lines	Rim		19th to 20th

NOMR09 Finds Appendix

029	WHITE		Jar?	5	1	17	Moulded design	Base + BS	All same vessel?	19th to 20th
029	WHITE		Teapot	1	1	20	Moulded design	Handle		19th to 20th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	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.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	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].
Cut	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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post hole	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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	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:

2	Context record sheets
29	Context sheets
1	Trench Record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
4	Daily record sheets
10	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Box of finds

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

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

Norfolk Historic Environment Record Site Code:	52835
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	NOMR 09
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-60884

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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