ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT HARDINGS PITS AND BLUBBERHOUSE CREEK, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK (ENF 122805)

Work Undertaken For
King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council

August 2009

Report Compiled by
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National Grid Reference: TF 6186 1923
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-63549

APS Report No. **87/09**

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King's Lynn
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CONTENTS

Appendices

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Hardings Pits and Blubberhouse Creek, King's Lynn, Norfolk. The evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed road scheme development at the site.

The site lies immediately south of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) defences of the town which in this locality used the River Nar. These defences were enhanced and refortified during the Civil War (1642-45) and ramparts were constructed in the evaluated area. During the 18th century, the site was partly occupied by a whale oil factory and shipyards were also located in the vicinity. During the mid 19th century, a railway was constructed across the site and remained in use until the 1960s.

The evaluation identified a sequence of alluvial, undated, post-medieval and recent deposits. A number of dumped deposits were encountered and remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. It is possible that these may relate to the Civil War defences, though could also have derived from intentional raising of the ground level, perhaps in preparation for the railway. Deposits associated with the railway were found in two trenches. No deposits were identified that relate to the whale oil factory that occupied part of the site.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprised a single brick and land drain. This lack of finds indicates the area was not in a densely habited area.

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

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Hardings Pits and Blubberhouse Creek, King's Lynn, Norfolk, in advance of proposed development of the site. The work was undertaken between the 6th and 14th August 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Development Control Archaeologist, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

2.3 Topography and Geology

King's Lynn is located 36km west of East Dereham and 17km north of Downham Market alongside the River Great Ouse, Norfolk (Fig. 1).

The site lies 590m south of the centre of King's Lynn as defined by the parish church of St Margaret at National Grid Reference TF 6186 1923 (Fig. 2). The area of investigation lies on the south bank of the River Nar, northwest of Wisbech Road at heights of between 5.1m and 5.35m OD.

King's Lynn lies on marine and freshwater silts which overlay the Kimmeridge Clay of the Fen basin (GSGB 1978). As the site lies within an urban area, local soils have not been mapped.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies outside the medieval core of King's Lynn. During the medieval period the River Nar formed the southern line of defences to the town which was also marked by an earthen bank on its northern side (Smith 1970, 60).

During the English Civil War (1643-45) the town defences had extended further south into the investigation area. This defensive circuit was begun by the Royalist garrison in 1643 but was unfinished by the time of the Parliamentary siege in August of that year (Clarke and Carter 1977, 437). It has been suggested that the defences were incomplete for a plan of the southern defences dating to 1645 was for this work (*ibid.*). However, south of the Nar the profile of the defences show an elaborate scheme with two ditches, the main rampart with a fausse-braye and a covered way (Kent 1988, 230). An angled bastion existed to the west of the site with a square bastion occupying the centre and an outwork to the South Gate existed to the east. Part of these defences survive as slight earthworks across the investigation area

The loop of the River Nar was home to the Lynn whaling fleet, established around 1774. Associated with this were two blubber houses, one of which disappeared before 1900 (Richards 1997, 35). Additionally, a map of 1830 shows shipyards to the north of the Nar and immediately southwest of South Gates, east of the site.

Railways were introduced in 1849 to serve the Boal Quay and extended through the evaluated area. The harbour section of the railway became disused during the 1960s.

Early maps of the area and its vicinity show the defensive earthworks as still present as late as the 18th century (Raistrick 1725). By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1888, there appears no visible trace of the Civil War defences and the site is bisected by a railway line with a number of clay extraction pits along its southern boundary and a coal yard on its eastern side.

A watching brief undertaken during Trial Pit and borehole excavations identified 19th century deposits relating to a brick surface and railway embankments with evidence for widespread dumping of refuse which continued into the 20th century (Cope-Faulkner 2003, 10).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable Norfolk Landscape Archaeology to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site. In particular, the trenches were positioned to investigate the defences of the town and to identify structures relating to the former Blubber factory.

4. METHODS

Three trenches were placed to provide sample coverage within the proposed development area and address specific questions set by the brief (Fig. 3). The position of Trench 3 had to be repositioned to avoid extant earthen banks and concrete surfaces. These were excavated by machine to the upper surface of archaeological deposits. Following excavation, the bases were cleaned and sides of the trenches cleaned and rendered vertical. Archaeological deposits were then

examined by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. 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 interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of the deposits encountered was undertaken based on the single context approach developed by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994) with minor modifications by Archaeological Project Services.

The locations of the excavated trenches were surveyed by using a Thales Global Positioning System (GPS). A base receiver was established over a temporary survey station which logged satellite data while a roving receiver was used to record points of detail. This was processed using N4ce (version 1.11) software to produce CAD drawings.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete MAP II (English Heritage 1991) archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

Trench 1 (Figures 4 and 5)
Trench 1 was located on the side of Blubberhouse Creek and measured 4m by 4m in size.

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the trench was a dumped layer of grey clay with mortar fragments (017). This measured in excess of 0.4m thick.

Sealing this was a 0.4m thick dumped layer of grey/black sandy silt (016) with coal and brick/tile fragments. A land-drain from this deposit was of mid 19th century date. This was in turn overlain by a further dump, comprising yellowish red sand with brick/tile fragments (015).

A possible surface comprising a cemented dark purple silt (013) sealed the dumping episodes. This measured 0.2m thick and was overlain by grey/black sand (012).

Overlying the black sand were dumped deposits of grey sand (011) and grey/black sand (010). A layer of purple silt with flint (009), measuring 0.11m thick, may represent another surface.

Further dumping was identified and consisted of purplish grey/black sand (008), yellow to yellowish brown sand and gravel (007), yellow sand and gravel (014) and grey/black sand (006).

Sealing this sequence of dumped layers was an earthen bank comprising yellowish grey to yellowish brown sand (003), brown silty sand (004) and greyish brown sand (005). This had a combined height of 2.25m. The creek side of this bank had been surfaced or stabilised with concrete (002).

Sealing all deposits within this trench was the current topsoil of brownish grey clayey silt with small gravel (001), which measured 0.4m thick.

Trench 2 (Figures 6 and 7)
Trench 2 was located southeast of the sluice at the mouth of the Nar and was 28m long by 1.8m wide.

Earliest deposits within this trench were of alluvial origin and comprised naturally formed grey silt (101, 106, 121 and 122), bluish grey silty clay (105), mottled grey silt (114), brownish grey silt (115), greyish brown silt (119) and brown silt (120). These alluvial layers were all encountered by augering.

Overlying the alluvial deposits were layers of brown silt (099, 102, 107 and 140), grey silt (100, 103, 104, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 116), brown silty sand (023), brownish grey clayey silt (113), reddish brown silt (117), brownish grey silt (118), mottled brown silt (139), brownish grey silt and gravel (062), greyish brown clayey silt (141) and grey silt with coal fragments (142). These deposits are likely to have been dumped as they contained small amounts of coal or charcoal.

Above the dumped deposits was a layer of greyish red sand with gravel (029) which was sealed by a layer of rammed chalk rubble (022 and 051), yellow sand (041 and 044) and brown sand (043 and 059). These layers provided the base of the former railway that ran through the site. Cut into these deposits were rectangular features (024) and (026) that may mark the position of wooden beams, perhaps used to stabilise the ground surface. These measured between 0.42m and 0.45m wide and were filled with brownish grey sandy silt (025) and grey/black sandy silt with gravel (027).

Also cutting the ballast for the railway was a possible pit (040) that was over 0.18m wide and 0.19m deep.

Sealing the railway ballast towards the east end of the trench was a dumped layer of grey/black sand (021) which was overlain by a 70mm to 0.11m thick deposit of bluish grey cinders (038 and 050) and reddish grey to light brown cinders and sand (042). A similar deposit (058) lay to the west.

Brownish yellow (036) and brown sand (048 and 049) sealed these layers. A small pit (047) measuring 0.39m wide and 0.11m deep and filled with brown sand and gravel (046) was cut into the brown sand. This was sealed by further railway ballast comprising black sand (035) and brownish grey sand with stone (045 and 054).

Overlying the deposits associated with the railway were dumped layers of grey sand and white chalk (019), grey sand and gravel (020) and brown to red sand (053). A discrete layer of greyish brown sand (052) may represent topsoil formation.

Towards the western end of the trench were a number of dumped deposits consisting of reddish yellow sand (057), brownish grey sand and gravel (060), grey sandy silt with gravel (061), brownish grey sand and gravel (062), grey clay with white chalk pebbles (063), yellowish brown sand and gravel (064), black sand and coal (065) brown silty sand with brick/tile fragments (066) and brown silty clay (067).

Cut into these dumped layers and the possible former topsoil was a pit (056) that was 0.8m wide by 0.5m deep. This contained a single fill of brownish yellow sand (055).

Sealing all deposits was a levelling deposit of brownish yellow sand (034) that measured up to 0.29m thick. Overlying this was the current topsoil comprising a 0.1m thick layer of brown sand (018).

Trench 3 (Figure 8)
This trench was located immediately west of Blubberhouse Creek and measured 14m by 1.8m.

Alluvial deposits within this trench were revealed by auger survey and comprised

grey silt (127, 128, 131, 132, 134 and 136), bluish grey clayey silt (133) and grey gravel and silt (135). The uppermost level of these deposits lay at a height of 3.56m OD, the lowest point reached was 2.05m OD.

At the western end of the trench, the alluvial deposits were overlain by a layer of yellowish brown silty sand (075) which was sealed by a dumped layer of reddish yellow sand and gravel (074).

This was cut by a large feature (073), the full extent of which was not determined. A depth of at least 1.35m was recorded. Fills within this feature comprised brown sandy silt (072), greyish brown silty sand (076), brownish grey silty clay (077 and 078), grey silt (090, 129), brown silt (093), brownish grey silt (130), grey/black sandy silt with coal (137) and brown silty clay (138). An early 19th century brick fragment was recovered from (137).

The more easterly of the auger holes identified a sequence of grey silts (125 and 126), greyish brown silt (123) and red sandy silt (124). These deposits are also likely to represent fills within this feature and suggest that the feature became deeper to the east.

Above the pit at the west end of the trench was a compacted white chalk layer (071) that was 0.14m thick. This was sealed by grey sand with grit (070).

Further compacted chalk (090 and 092) was exposed towards the east end of the trench which was sealed by a dump of black cinders and coal (088 and 091). This was partially sealed by a possible concrete surface (087).

Cut through (087) and (091) was service trench (086). Aligned north to south, this was 0.55m wide and deeper than 0.68m. Within this trench was a plastic drain and the cut backfilled with grey silt and sand (085). Sealing this was a dumped deposit of grey sand with gravel (084).
Overlying (091) and (070) was a dumped layer of yellowish red sand (094 and 143). This had been sealed by a levelling deposit of brownish red sand with flint nodules (069) and a dumped deposit of grey sand with gravel (084).

Cutting (084) and (069) was a north-south aligned service trench (097). This measured up to 2.65m wide and contained two fills, a lower of grey silt (096) and an upper of light yellow concrete (095).

Sealing this was a levelling deposit of reddish yellow sand (083) which was in turn overlain by a brown sand (068) topsoil. A discrete area of tarmac (098) was also identified overlying the topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

Alluvial deposits comprise silts, silty clay and silt and gravel and were likely to have been deposited by the adjacent River Nar. No alluvial deposits were encountered in Trench 1.

Above the alluvial sequence were dumped layers identified in all three trenches. The purpose of this dumping would appear to raise the ground level in the vicinity in what was a marshy area.

There is no firm evidence for the existence of the Civil War defences within Trenches 2 and 3. Some of the dumped layers alluded to above may possibly be the remnants of banks or the infill of ditches of such a defensive scheme. However, no dating evidence was obtained from these deposits.

Trench 1 was located to ascertain if any quayside structures or deposits associated with the whaling factory survived at the

site. Dating evidence obtained from this trench indicates a mid 19th century for the earliest dumping in this vicinity, contemporary with the blubber factory. The deposits in this trench were sealed by a modern bank, presumably erected as a flood defence.

Trench 3 contains a large feature, the function of which was not determined. It is possible that it was natural in origin, perhaps part of a larger Blubberhouse Creek. Brick from the fill was dated to the early 19th century and suggests that it was infilled prior to the construction of the railway.

Deposits associated with the construction and use of the mid 19th century railway dominate in Trenches 2 and 3. These are typified by a chalk sub-base upon which are deposits of ballast, possible evidence for a wooden sub-structure and the waste cinders from the steam engines. Those deposits encountered in Trench 2 are of the main railway branch, though Ordnance Survey maps suggest that those revealed in Trench 3 were associated with a small siding.

There is a marked paucity of finds retrieved from this investigation. This suggests that the site lay outside areas of habitation, although land immediately south of the site was used for dumping during the 19th and early 20th century. The finds that were collected comprise a brick and land drain fragment.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Hardings Pits and Blubberhouse Creek, King's Lynn, as the site overlay the line of Civil War defences and adjacent to a Whale oil factory.

However, no deposits were revealed that could be assigned to the defences of the town, although dumped deposits may indicate some remnants survive. Similarly, evidence for the whale oil factory was entirely absent.

Most deposits encountered relate to the mid 19th century harbour railway and include the sub-base, ballast of the rail tracks and waste cinders from locomotives.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise post-medieval brick and land drain.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Ms Jemma Girdlestone, Growth Point Project Officer, and David Hardy, Regeneration programme Manager, Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk 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 parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

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Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

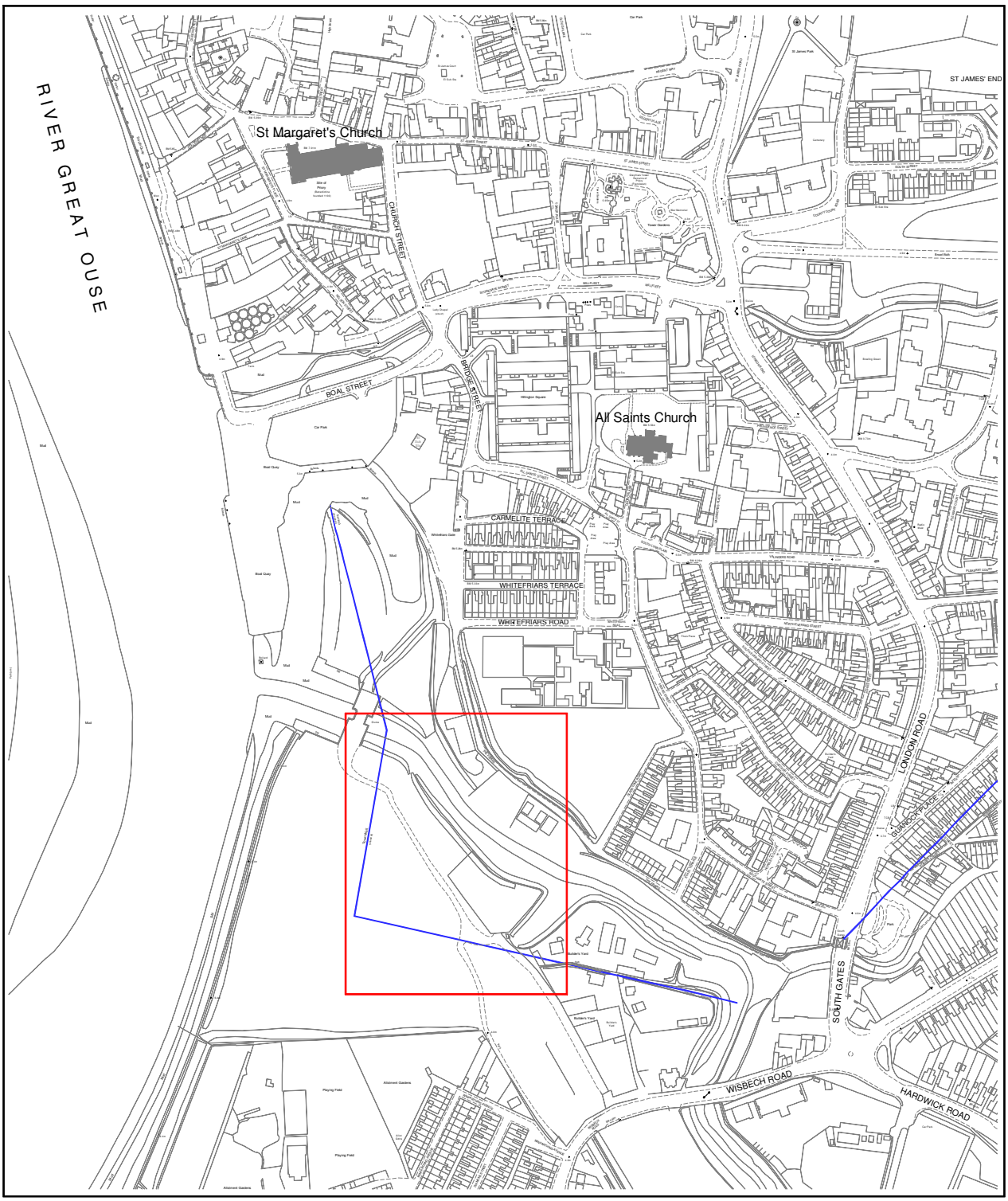
APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

MoLAS Museum of London Archaeology Service

Figure 1 - General Location Plan



N

0 200m

Area detailed in Figure 3

Conjectured line of town defences

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Hardings Pits, King's Lynn ENF122805		
Scale 1:5000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 87/09

Figure 2 - Site location plan

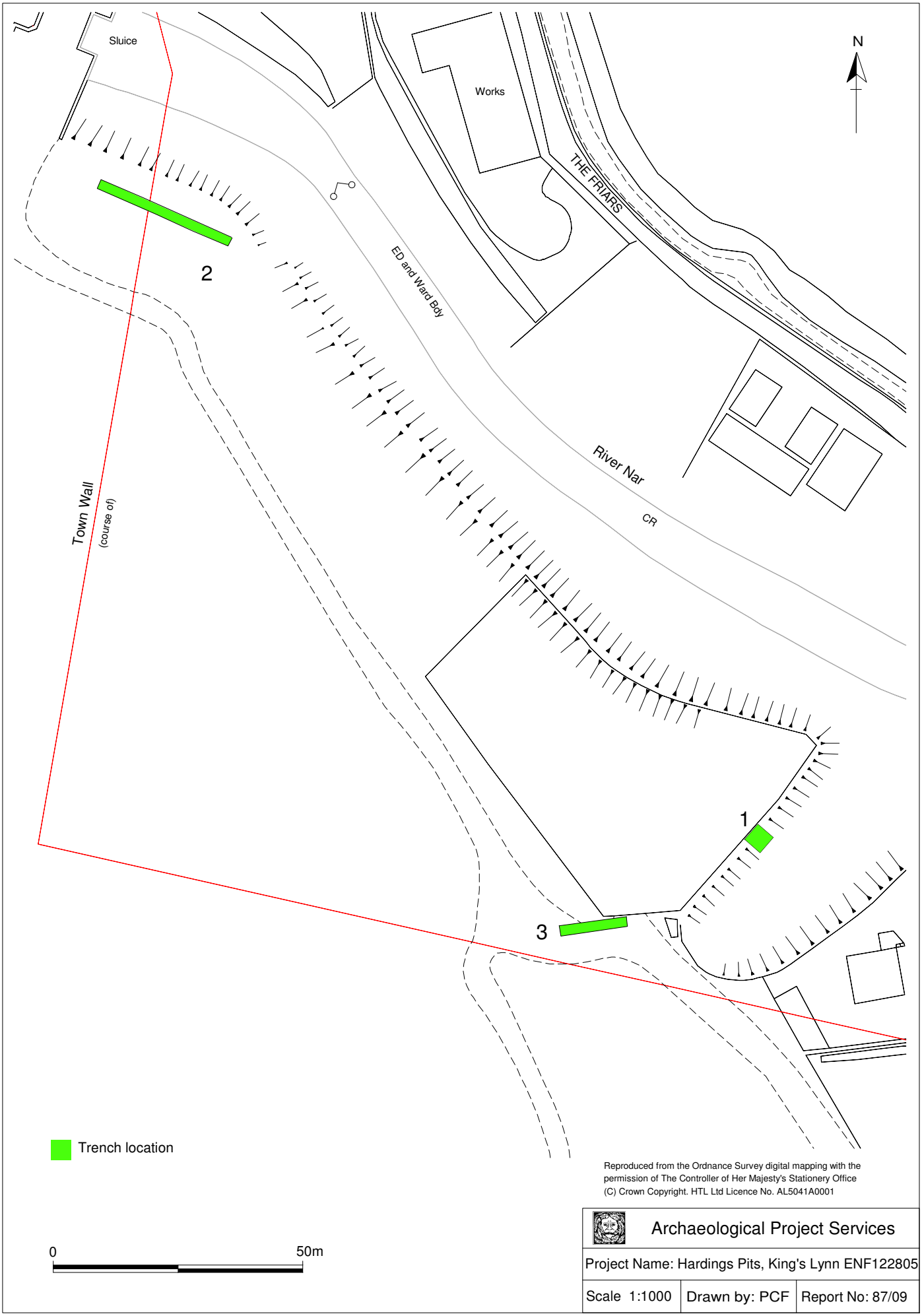


Figure 3 - Trench location plan

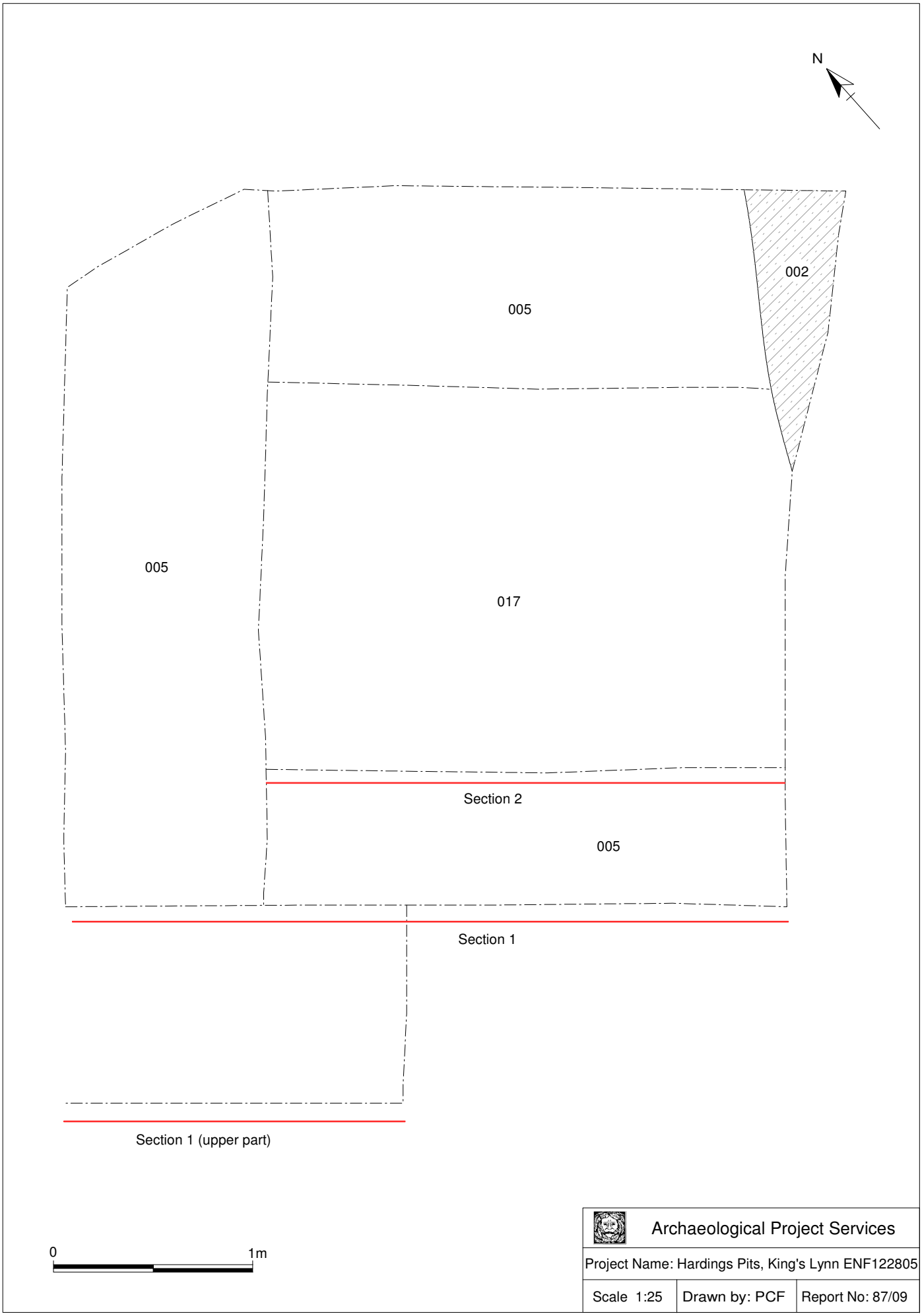
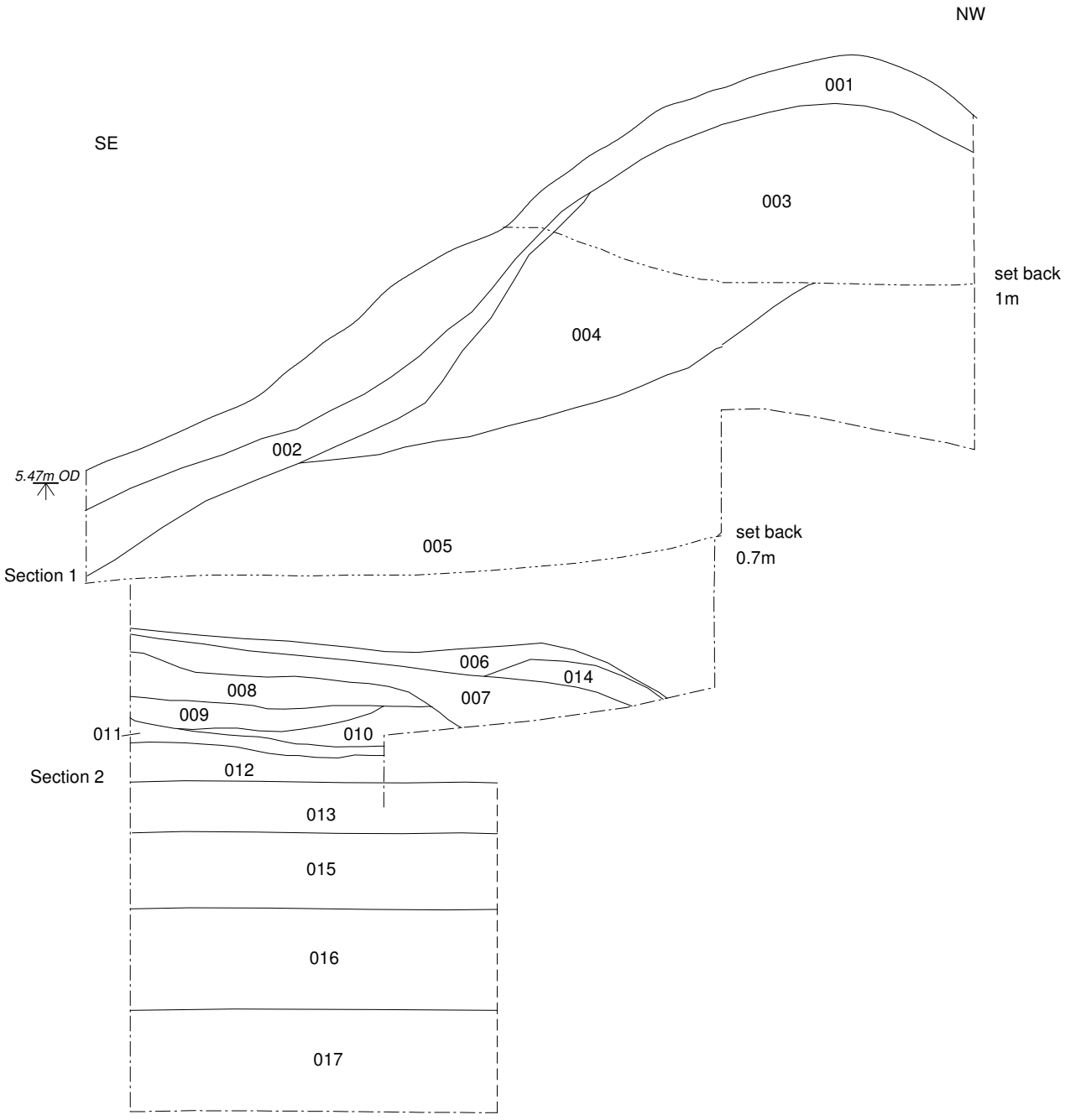


Figure 4 - Trench 1: Plan



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Hardings Pits, King's Lynn ENF122805		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 87/09

Figure 5 - Trench 1: Sections

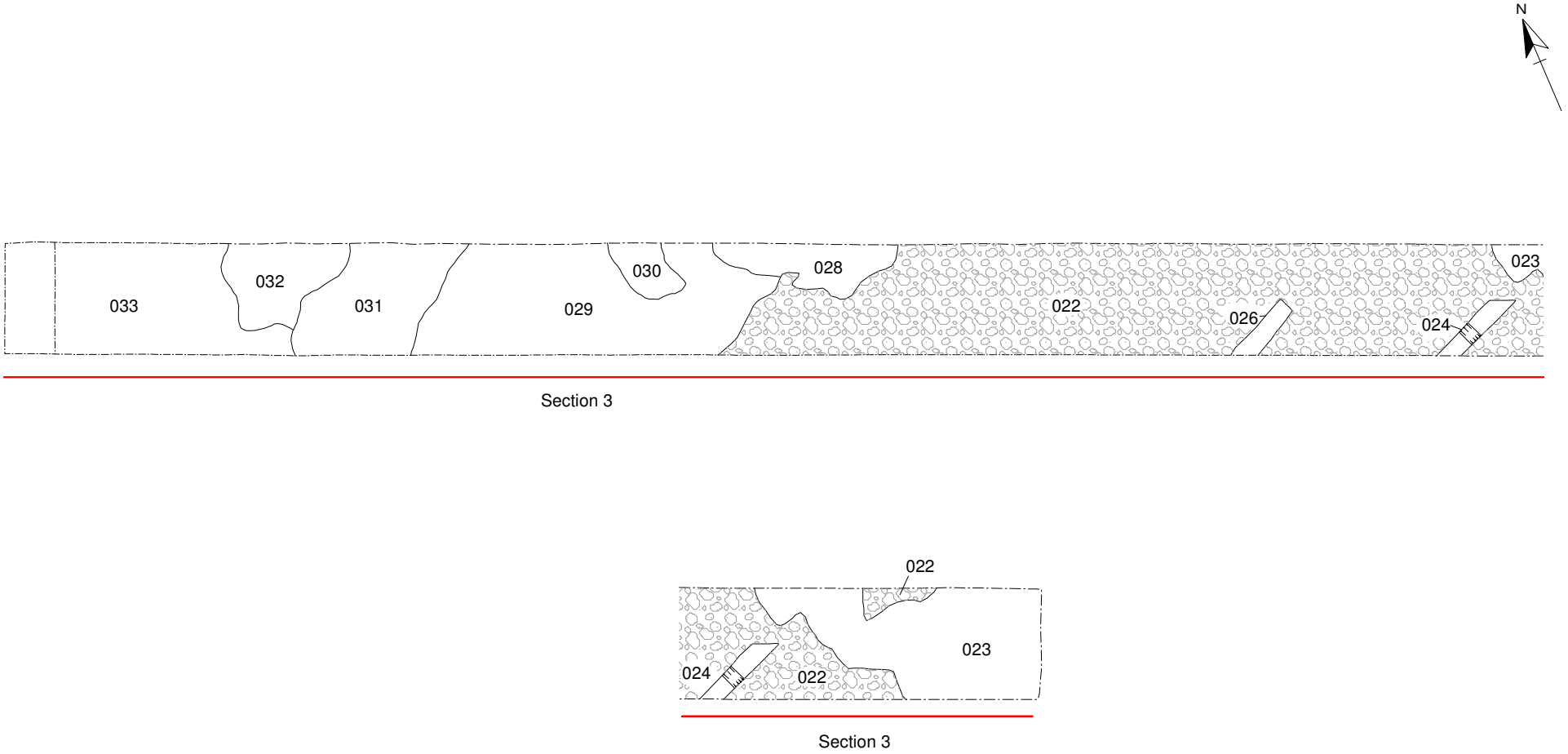
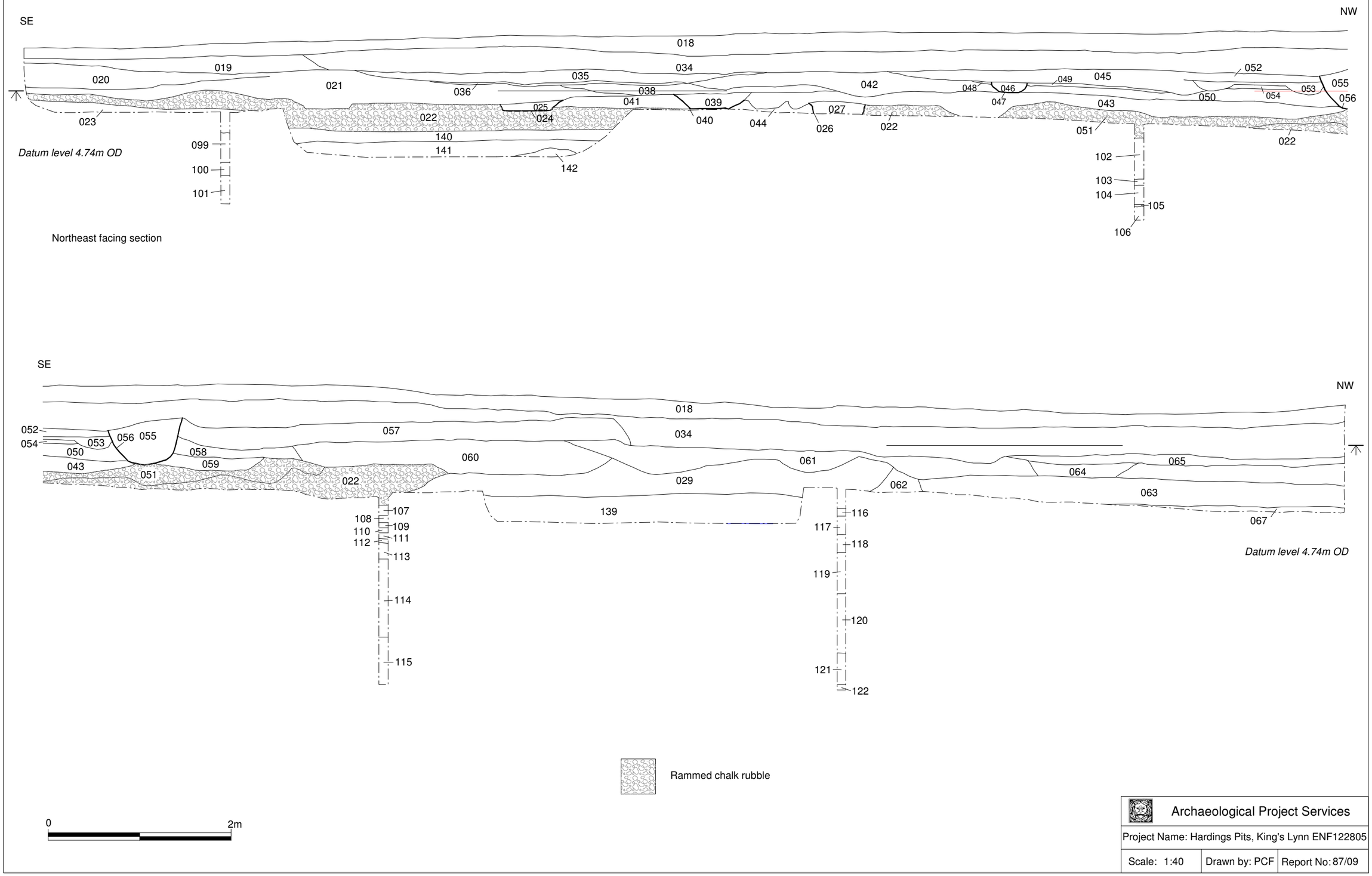


Figure 6 - Trench 2: Plan



Northeast facing section

Figure 7 - Trench 2: Section

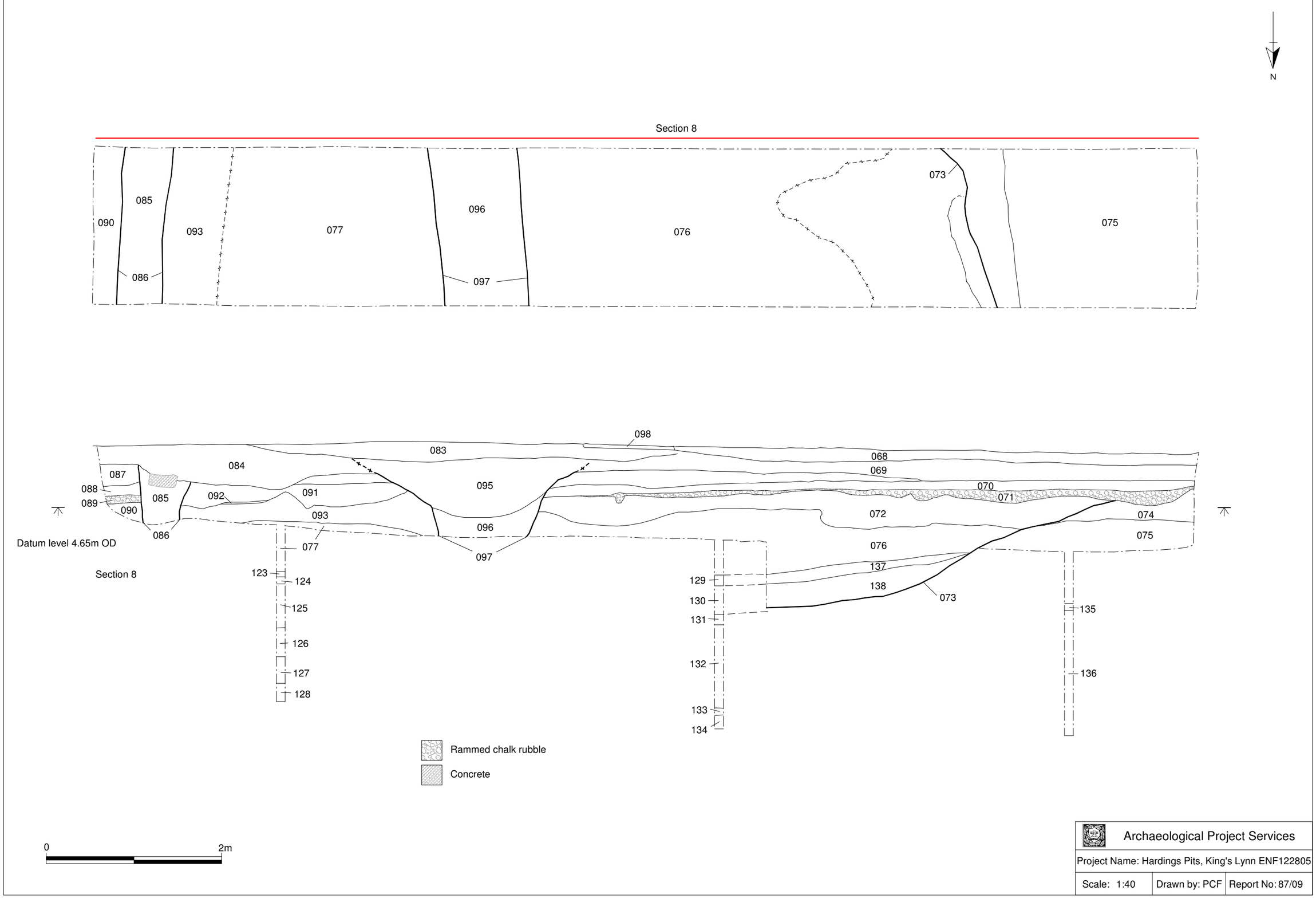


Figure 8 - Trench 3: Plan and section

Plate 1 – Trench 1, plan view, looking southeast

Plate 2 – Trench 1, Section 1, looking southwest

Plate 3 – Trench 1, Section 2, looking southwest

Plate 4 – Trench 1 after deepening showing the sequence of deposits, looking southwest

Plate 5 – Trench 2, plan view, looking northwest

Plate 6 – Trench 3, plan view, looking east

Plate 7 – Trench 3, section 8, looking southeast

Plate 8 – Trench 3 after deepening showing cut (073), looking south

Appendix 1

HARDINGS PITS AND BLUBBERHOUSE CREEK, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Hardings Pits and Blubberhouse Creek, part of the Nar-Ouse Regeneration Area at King's Lynn, Norfolk.

1.2 The area is archaeologically sensitive, containing the site of a section of the Civil War defences of King's Lynn. Clay pits of 19th century date, at least some infilled in the 20th century, were located in the area, as was a rail track. Remnants of structures associated with the whaling industry are located at Blubberhouse Creek, and there are timber revetments too.

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 at Hardings Pits and Blubberhouse Creek, as part of the Nar-Ouse Regeneration Area, at King's Lynn, Norfolk.

2.2 The document contains the following parts:

- 2.2.1 Overview
- 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
- 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
- 2.2.4 List of specialists
- 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 King's Lynn is located at the western edge of Norfolk, at the southeastern corner of The Wash. The investigation site is located on the southwestern side of the town, by the Nar-Ouse confluence, at TF 6182 1915.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The site is the subject of a pre-application enquiry for regeneration of the area. Norfolk Landscape Archaeology has advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to inform decisions on any planning application that might be submitted, and provided a brief for investigations.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site is on fairly flat and level land at c. 5m OD. Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban. The town sits on deep marine and freshwater silts that overlie Kimmeridge Clay (GSGB 1978).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 The site is outside the medieval core of King's Lynn, whose southern defence was provided by the River Nar. During the Civil War the defences were extended south of the river in to the present investigation area. The defences in this area comprised banks, ditches and bastions. The defences were probably short-lived and seem to have been eradicated by 1744. In the 19th century quarry pits were excavated throughout the area and a rail track, part of the King's Lynn Harbour Railway, was constructed. Monitoring of trial pits and boreholes indicated that the quarrying was very widespread and may have removed all traces of the Civil War defences. The railway embankment was also identified and modern dumped waste occurred extensively (Archaeological Project Services 2003). Built in 1775 and demolished in 1960, the Old Blubber House, associated with the whaling industry, was located in the area. The timber revetment around the creek also survives (Roe 2005).

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.

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 two trenches each 30m x 1.8m across the line of the Civil War defences and one trench at 4m x 4m in the Blubberhouse Creek area.

9.2 General Considerations

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

9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21) managed by a member (MIfA) of the institute.

9.2.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification. Additionally, the work will be undertaken in consideration of, and with reference to, the regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

9.2.4 Any artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9.2.5 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

9.2.6 Open trenches will be enclosed with HERAS 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.

9.3 Methodology

9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. Should excavations extend below a safe depth (nominally 1.2m but dependent on the nature of the soil conditions) then the trenches may need to be stepped or shored. Specifically, the $4m^2$ trench will be shored, while the linear trenches will be stepped.

9.3.2 On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed. Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

9.3.2 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.3.3 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

9.3.4 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

9.3.4.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.

9.3.4.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.

9.3.4.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

9.3.4.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.

9.3.4.5 the site on completion of fieldwork

9.3.5 Should human remains be encountered, 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.

9.3.6 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

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

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

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

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

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

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

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

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

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

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

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

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

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

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

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

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

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

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

12 ARCHIVE

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

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

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

12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themself 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.

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

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 Fieldwork will be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and to take 5 days.

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

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GSGB, 1978 *King's Lynn and The Wash, solid and drift edition*, 1:50000 map sheet 145 with parts of 129

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

Roe, A., 2005 *Nar Ouse Regeneration Area: Cultural Heritage Recommendations for Future Strategy and Works*, unpublished Scott Wilson report D104633

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small gravel, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
002	1	Indurated light grey/white concrete, 0.25m thick	Revetment
003	1	Soft to loose light yellowish grey to dark yellowish brown sand, 0.7m thick	Bank
004	1	Soft dark brown silty sand, 0.75m thick	Bank
005	1	Soft light greyish brown sand, 1.2m thick	Bank
006	1	Firm dark grey/black sand, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit
007	1	Cemented dark yellow to mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
008	1	Cemented dark purplish grey/black sand, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit
009	1	Cemented dark purple silt with frequent flint, 0.11m thick	?surface
010	1	Cemented dark grey/black sand, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
011	1	Firm dark grey sand, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
012	1	Indurated dark grey/black sand, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
013	1	Indurated dark purple with yellow streaks silty ?concrete, 0.2m thick	?surface
014	1	Cemented dark yellow sand and gravel, 0.1m thick	Dumped deposit
015	1	Firm dark yellowish red sand with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
016	1	Firm dark grey/black sandy silt with frequent coal and brick/tile fragments, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
017	1	Firm mid to dark grey clay with frequent mortar fragments, >0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
018	2	Firm mid brown sand, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
019	2	Friable light grey sand and white chalk, 0.16m thick	Dumped deposit
020	2	Cemented dark grey sand and gravel, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
021	2	Firm dark grey/black sand, 0.42m thick	Dumped deposit
022	2	Compacted white chalk with flint nodules, 0.3m thick	Railway sub-base
023	2	Firm mid brown silty sand, 0.26m thick	Dumped deposit
024	2	Rectangular feature, >0.92m long by 0.42m wide by 50mm deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Railway sleeper position
025	2	Firm dark brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of (024)
026	2	Rectangular feature, >0.9m long by 0.45m wide, not excavated	Railway sleeper position
027	2	Firm dark grey/black sandy silt with frequent small gravel	Fill of (026)
028	2	Soft and plastic dark greyish brown silty clay	Dumped deposit
029	2	Soft mid greyish red sand with frequent gravel, 0.38m thick	Railway ballast
030	2	Soft to plastic dark greyish brown silty clay	Dumped deposit
031	2	Soft mid brownish grey sand with frequent gravel	Railway ballast
032	2	Loose mid greyish red sand with frequent gravel	Railway ballast
033	2	Soft and plastic mid brownish grey clayey silt	Dumped deposit
034	2	Firm mid brownish yellow sand, 0.29m thick	Levelling deposit
035	2	Firm black sand, 0.1m thick	Railway ballast
036	2	Firm light brownish yellow sand, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
037	2	Firm mid yellow slag and white chalk, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
038	2	Friable dark bluish grey cinders, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
039	2	Firm dark brown sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (040)
040	2	?rectangular feature, >0.2m long by >0.18m wide by 0.19m deep, steep sides and flat base	?pit
041	2	Firm dark yellow sand, 0.15m thick	Railway ballast
042	2	Friable dark reddish grey to light brown cinders and sand, 0.26m thick	Dumped deposit
043	2	Firm dark brown sand, 0.19m thick	Railway ballast
044	2	Firm dark yellow sand, 0.12m thick	Railway ballast
045	2	Firm dark brownish grey sand with frequent stone, ##m thick	Railway ballast
046	2	Friable dark brown sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (047)
047	2	Feature, 0.39m wide by 0.11m deep, steep sides and flat base	?pit
048	2	Firm mid to dark brown sand, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
049	2	Firm mid to dark brown sand, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
050	2	Friable dark bluish grey cinders, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
051	2	Compacted light brown sand and white chalk, 0.23m thick	Railway ballast
052	2	Firm mid greyish brown sand, 90mm thick	Former topsoil
053	2	Firm light brown to light red sand, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit
054	2	Firm dark grey sand with stone, 50mm thick	?railway ballast
055	2	Firm mid brownish yellow sand	Fill of (056)
056	2	Feature, 0.8m wide by 0.5m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
057	2	Firm dark reddish yellow sand, 0.25m thick	Levelling deposit
058	2	Firm dark brown to black sand with frequent clinker, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit
059	2	Firm dark brown sand with frequent gravel, 0.14m thick	Railway ballast
060	2	Firm to friable dark brownish grey sand with frequent gravel, 0.25m thick	Railway ballast
061	2	Friable dark grey sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
062	2	Cemented mid brownish grey sand and gravel, >0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
063	2	Firm dark grey clay and white chalk pebbles, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
064	2	Loose mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
065	2	Cemented black sand and coal.0.1m thick	Dumped deposit
066	2	Cemented dark brown silty sand with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
067	2	Soft mid brown silty clay	Dumped deposit
068	3	Friable mid brown sand, 0.16m thick	Topsoil
069	3	Friable mid brownish red sand and flint nodules, 0.21m thick	Levelling deposit
070	3	Firm dark grey sand with grit, 0.16m thick	Railway ballast
071	3	Compacted white chalk, 0.14m thick	Railway sub-base
072	3	Firm mid to dark brown sandy silt	Fill of (073)
073	3	?linear feature, >1.6m long by >11.6m wide by 1.35m deep, gradual sides and flat base	Indeterminate feature
074	3	Friable dark reddish yellow sand and gravel, 0.36m thick	Railway ballast
075	3	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand, 0.37m thick	Dumped deposit
076	3	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (073)
077	3	Firm to plastic dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of (073)
078	3	Firm to plastic dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of (073)
079			
080			
081			
082	3	Firm dark grey/black gravel and asphalt	Dumped deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
083	3	Friable dark reddish yellow sand, 0.12m thick	Levelling deposit
084	3	Firm mid grey sand with gravel, 0.43m thick	Dumped deposit
085	3	Firm dark grey silt and sand with plastic drain pipe	Fill of (086)
086	3	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >1.7m long by 0.55m wide by >0.68m deep, steep to near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Service trench
087	3	Indurated light grey concrete, 0.34m thick	?surface
088	3	Cemented black cinders and coal, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
089	3	Compacted white chalk rubble, 90mm thick	Railway sub-base
090	3	Firm dark grey silt	Fill of (073)
091	3	Cemented black cinders and coal, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
092	3	Compacted white chalk rubble, 90mm thick	Railway sub-base
093	3	Firm mid brown silt, 0.33m thick	Dumped deposit
094	3	Firm to cemented dark yellowish red sand, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
095	3	Cemented light yellow concrete	Fill of (097)
096	3	Firm mid grey silt	Fill of (097)
097	3	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >1.7m long by 2.65m wide by >0.9m deep, gradual then vertical sides, not fully excavated	Service trench
098	3	Indurated black tarmac, 40mm thick	Surface
099	2	Soft dark brown silt, 0.35m thick	Dumped deposit
100	2	Soft dark grey silt, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit
101	2	Soft light grey silt,>0.31m thick	Alluvial deposit
102	2	Soft light brown silt, 0.46m thick	Dumped deposit
103	2	Soft dark grey silt, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
104	2	Soft mixed light and dark grey silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
105	2	Firm light bluish grey silty clay, 20mm thick	Alluvial deposit
106	2	Soft light grey silt, >0.15m thick	Alluvial deposit
107	2	Soft light brown silt, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
108	2	Soft dark grey silt, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
109	2	Soft mixed light and dark grey silt, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
110	2	Soft dark grey silt, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
111	2	Soft mixed light and dark grey silt, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
112	2	Soft dark grey silt, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
113	2	Soft mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit
114	2	Soft mid grey with darker mottled clayey silt, 0.85m thick	Alluvial deposit
115	2	Soft light brownish grey silt, >0.47m thick	Alluvial deposit
116	2	Soft dark grey silt, 0.1m thick	Dumped deposit
117	2	Soft mid reddish brown silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
118	2	Soft mid brownish grey silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
119	2	Soft mid to light greyish brown silt, 0.46m thick	Alluvial deposit
120	2	Soft light brown silt, 0.66m thick	Alluvial deposit
121	2	Soft mid grey silt, 0.35m thick	Alluvial deposit
122	2	Soft mid grey silt, >50mm thick	Alluvial deposit
123	3	Soft dark greyish brown silt, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
124	3	Soft mid red sandy silt, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
125	3	Firm mid grey silt, >0.5m thick	Dumped deposit
126	3	Soft mid to light grey silt, 0.35m thick	Dumped deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
127	3	Soft mid grey silt, 0.3m thick	Alluvial deposit
128	3	Soft light grey silt, >0.21m thick	Alluvial deposit
129	3	Soft light grey silt, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
130	3	Soft dark brownish grey silt, 0.32m thick	Dumped deposit
131	3	Soft mid grey silt, 0.11m thick	Alluvial deposit
132	3	Soft mid to light grey silt, 0.94m thick	Alluvial deposit
133	3	Soft light bluish grey clayey silt, 90mm thick	Alluvial deposit
134	3	Soft light grey silt, >0.16m thick	Alluvial deposit
135	3	Compacted dark grey grave and silt, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
136	3	Soft mid grey silt, >1.48m thick	Alluvial deposit
137	3	Firm dark grey/black sand and small gravel with frequent coal fragments	Fill of (073)
138	3	Stiff mid brown silty clay	Fill of (073)
139	2	Firm mixed light brown with grey and bluish grey mottled silt, >0.32m thick	Dumped deposit
140	2	Firm light brown silt, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit
141	2	Firm light greyish brown clayey silt, >0.19m thick	Dumped deposit
142	2	Firm dark grey silt with coal fragments, >0.1m thick	Dumped deposit
143	3	Firm to cemented dark yellowish red sand, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). Two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 2868 grams, were 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. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 1.

Condition
Both pieces of ceramic building material are in good condition and do not pose any problems for long-term archive storage.

Results
Table 1, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Type	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
016	Field drain	Ox, fine, rare mica	1	504	173x67x70mm; near complete; flat base; extruded	Mid 19th century
137	Brick, handmade	R; high fired (over-fired); fine; rare flint grit; occasional vegetation impressions	1	2364	230x102x65-68mm; complete; handmade; frogged; over-fired	Early 19th century

Provenance
The artefacts were recovered from a dumped deposit (016) and the fill of a large feature of indeterminate size and function (137). It is likely that the brick was made in the King's Lynn area, and the drain may have been too.

Range
A handmade brick and an extruded field drain were recovered. Both are late post-medieval in date, probably 19th century. The brick is frogged, with three sub-circular indentations in the base of the frog.

Cylindrical drain pipes, as recovered from (016), were invented in the 1840s, indicating the earliest possible date for this artefact (Douglas and Oglethorpe 1993, 16).

Potential
The assemblage is of very limited potential, other than providing some dating evidence. The dearth of finds from the site suggests it was never intensively occupied but served other, non-habitation, functions.

SPOT DATING
The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
016	Mid 19th	Date on one field drain
137	Early 19th	Date on 1 brick

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context

NoF Number of Fragments
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>

Douglas, G. and Oglethorpe, M., 1993 *Brick, Tile and Fireclay Industries in Scotland*, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium — 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.

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 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, *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.

Dumped deposits — 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.

Fausse-Braye — A second rampart, between the main rampart and outer ditch, usually at a level below the main rampart.

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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).

Layer — A layer is a term 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.

Post-medieval — The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

143	Context sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
6	Daily record sheets
30	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norfolk Museums Service
Union House
Gressenhall
Dereham
Norfolk
NR20 4DR

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

Norfolk Museums Service Number: ENF 122805

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.