
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND
AT BOAL STREET,
KING'S LYNN,
NORFOLK
(ENF 122801)**

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

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Report Compiled by
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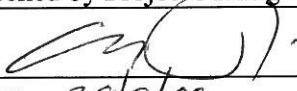
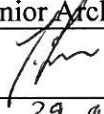
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to assess the surviving archaeology on land adjacent to Boal Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk. The work was undertaken in advance of proposed redevelopment of the area.

The site is in the area of the possible Saxon (AD 410-1066) shoreline, on the southern edge of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) town of King's Lynn. Part of the development area is adjacent to or within the precinct of the Carmelite Friary, just south of the Whitefriars Gate, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Building. At the northwestern edge of the development area is Boal Quay, of 17th century or earlier date. Also located nearby were the Civil War (1643-45) defences of the town, including a small fort located on the Boal peninsula. A number of industrial establishments were constructed in the area in the later post-medieval period, including shipbuilding yards and a bone mill relating to the whaling industry that used the Nar as its base. These were subsequently replaced by an oil mill and animal feed factory.

The evaluation identified a sequence of natural, medieval, post-medieval and recent deposits. Natural deposits comprise alluvium and represent gradual accretion from the east to the west. Medieval deposits were largely confined to the east of the site and initially comprised evidence for dumping to raise the ground level. Part of a wooden quayside was revealed as was the western continuation of the precinct wall of the Carmelite friary. Other medieval deposits included ditches, gullies and refuse pits.

Accretion and reclamation continued during the post-medieval period, reclaiming land westwards. Dumped deposits dominate this period, though

many derive from demolition of buildings which may have lain in proximity to the trenches. During the later post-medieval period, a timber post for mooring was revealed along with the foundations for an oil mill factory that stood on the site.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise local and regional pottery of medieval date with a few foreign imports. Post-medieval wares were also retrieved.

Brick and tile was recovered in large quantities and spans the medieval and post-medieval periods. A small assemblage of flints attests to gunflint manufacture at the site during the post-medieval period. Other finds include industrial residues, clay pipes, metalwork, glass and stone objects.

Animal bone from the site suggests sheep/goat, cattle, pig, fish and shellfish all contributed to the diet. Other animals represented include horse, dog and smaller rodent type creatures.

Environmental sampling was undertaken and revealed evidence for domestic and industrial craft waste, though in insufficient numbers to suggest it was happening in the immediate vicinity. The local environment was indicated by the remains of wetland plants including rushes and sedge.

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 adjacent to Boal Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk, in advance of proposed development of the site. The work was undertaken between the 18th May and 7th August 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Head of Archaeological Planning, 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 is located 225m south of the centre of the town as defined by St Margaret's parish church at National Grid Reference TF 618 195 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the south side of Boal Street, on land currently used for a car park, at heights of 5.1m to 5.3m on the slightly higher ground adjacent to the rivers Great Ouse and the Nar. The site encompasses some 1.7 hectares.

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 in South Lynn, essentially a

separate parish which has its origins in the Saxon period. This settlement was centred on All Saints church, 185m east of the site, which has elements of Norman origin (Pevsner 1990, 228). Originally, this church would have stood closer to the bank of the River Nar and the surrounding land was only reclaimed from about the 13th century.

Boal may be a corruption of Le Balle, a place where fish were cleaned and dried and where fullers set up their tenter frames for cleaning cloth (Alsford 2008). Le Balle is first mentioned in a document of 1439 relating to the disposal of animal entrails by the butchers of the town.

Excavations along All Saints Street, east of the site, identified a watercourse along the western edge of the excavation, in an area that was sparsely inhabited until the mid 12th century (Clarke and Carter 1977, 112). Some type of timber structure had stood here but the remains were fragmentary. A further watercourse along with evidence for timber revetments was also identified during an evaluation between All Saints Street and Carmelite Terrace. Evidence for occupation dated only from the 17th century and later (Trimble 2004, 26). It is possible that the Nar was flowing north-south in this vicinity, almost discharging into the Millfleet which lies north of the site.

The southeast corner of the proposed development area may lie within the precinct of the Carmelite friary. This was established in the mid 13th century, although the founder is unknown. Burials relating to the friary have been found along Whitefriars Terrace, suggesting the church lay towards this vicinity. The house was surrendered on the 30th September 1539 and the land eventually passed to the Corporation of Lynn (Dugdale 1830, 1573). The late 14th century brick built gatehouse to the precinct still stands

adjacent to the site (Pevsner 1990, 236; Morant 1995, 153) and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County No. 178) and listed building. The steeple, like that of Greyfriars tower, was maintained as a sea-mark being used as a dovecote, although the quarrying of stone from the surrounding church lead to it falling down in 1620 (Taylor 1844, 98), or 1631 (Blomefield 1808, 151). The site of the friary was being used as gardens and a ropewalk in the early 19th century.

The west of the site is bordered by Boal Quay, a natural peninsula between the Nar and Ouse. This was the site of a small blockhouse during the Civil War (1643-5) and was part of a system of contemporary defences that extended to the south (Kent 1988, 230).

Continued accretion and reclamation saw the River Great Ouse pushed further west and the subsequent development of the Nar Loop. Wharves are recorded along the bank of the Nar in the 16th century (Clarke 1981, fig. 123) and the Nar was the home of the Lynn whaling fleet in the early 19th century (Richards 1997, 36). The site was used from the later 18th century for shipbuilding (*ibid.* 34).

Railways were introduced in 1849 to serve the Boal Quay and extended throughout the adjacent industrial buildings, including an oil mill factory that was replaced by an animal feed manufactory, up to the 1880s. The harbour section of the railway became disused during the 1960s.

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.

4. METHODS

Ten trenches were placed to provide sample coverage within the proposed development area (Fig. 3), though generally within the footprints of proposed buildings (Trenches 1 to 6) or along the route of a proposed thoroughfare (7 to 10). These were excavated by machine to the upper surface of archaeological deposits or a maximum depth of 1.2m below the current ground level, whereupon shoring was employed before the trenches were excavated any deeper. Following excavation, the base and sides of the trenches were 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.

Environmental samples were taken at the discretion of the site supervisor using guidelines established by English Heritage (2002). The methodology for the subsequent processing of the samples is outlined in the environmental report (Appendix 4).

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 (Figs 4 and 5; Plates 2 and 3)

This trench began with a sequence of alluvial deposits interspersed with sporadic dumping. A timber mooring post was identified along with late post-medieval dumping and demolition.

The earliest deposits encountered in this trench were recorded from an auger survey which revealed a sequence of mid to dark grey laminated silt (624) which measured in excess of 0.35m thick, overlain by a 0.4m thick layer of mid grey silt with dark laminations (623). Above this was a layer of dark grey/black organic silt (622) measuring 0.37m thick (Fig. 5).

Sealing this and forming the base of the excavated trench, at a depth of 3.15m below the current ground level, was a deposit of brown sand (048) measuring 0.5m thick and of alluvial origin. A discrete area of dumping, as indicated by a

deposit of white mortar fragments and grey sand with brick and tile (047), was recorded above this (Fig. 5, Section 6; Plate 3). Tile of 18th to 19th century date was retrieved from this dumped layer.

Above the dumped layer was a sequence of alluvial deposits beginning with brown silty sand (046), then grey silt (045 and 050) and brown silty sand (044). This was in turn sealed by a layer of brown sand with shell (011) that was 0.4m thick (Fig. 5, Section 1).

Driven into this layer was a vertically set timber post (049) that was over 0.5m long and had a diameter of 0.31m (Fig. 4). The post had a length of substantial iron chain attached to it.

Overlying the post was a 0.56m thick dumped layer of brown sand (010) above which were deposits of grey sand (009) and yellowish brown sand (008), both also likely to have been dumped. Further dumping was evidenced by layers of red slag and iron (012) and black sand, grit and gravel (007).

This was sealed by a demolition deposit comprising brown sand with frequent brick fragments (006) that was 0.16m thick. Black sand (005) sealed this and was in turn overlain by purplish brown sand (004) and black grit with slag (003).

The site had been levelled with a deposit of brownish red sand with crushed brick/tile (002). Cut through this was a rectangular foundation trench (014) that was over 0.65m wide and 0.56m deep. It was filled with greenish brown silty sand (013). Sealing this and all other deposits was the current car park surface of gravel (001).

Trench 2 (Figs. 6 to 8; Plates 4 to 7)

Alluvial deposits were overlain by limited dumping episodes into which a timber

structure had been inserted during the 18th century. Dumping continued at the site and a brick wall was constructed during the later post-medieval period. The wall was subsequently removed and the foundations for an oil mill and later factory recorded.

A sequence of alluvial layers were recorded beginning with a layer of brownish grey laminated silt (184), overlain by greyish brown silt (183) containing brick/tile fragments and then grey/black silty clay (178 and 179), the latter measuring up to 2.43m thick (Fig. 8, Section 14) and its upper surface at 2.68m OD.

Cut into these alluvial layers was a linear trench (175 and 176) aligned north-south. This was 0.65m wide and 0.54m deep (Fig. 8, Section 13). Within the trench was a timber structure, comprising three boxed timber uprights (124, 165 and 174) to which were nailed three overlapping planks (173, 185 and 186) which had traces of caulking between, and together formed a revetment (Fig. 6; Fig. 8, Sections 13, 15 and 18; Plate 7). Other associated timbers include a lath (166) and a plank (133). Filling the trench around the timber structure was a deposit of grey clayey silt (177). Artefacts of 18th century date were retrieved from these deposits.

Overlying the wooden structure was a layer of yellowish grey clayey silt (170 and 171) which measured no more than 60mm thick. This was sealed by brown silt (168) of probable alluvial origin and a dumped layer of greyish brown silt with tile fragments (152).

Cut into this was a north-south aligned feature (181) measuring 0.66m wide by 70mm deep. This contained a single fill of greyish brown silty sand and tile fragments (182).

Further dumping was represented by a

sequence of layers comprising brownish grey sand (126), brown sand (127), brown sand with crushed brick/tile (128), brownish grey grit and sand with coal fragments (129), reddish grey sand (130), brownish red sand (131), grey sand (132), grey silt with tile fragments (143 and 144), yellowish and reddish brown silt with tile fragments (145), brown and grey sandy silt (146), grey sand and ash (147), grey silty clay (148), yellowish brown sandy silt with tile fragments (149), yellowish white mortar with brick/tile fragments (150), brown silt (151), grey silty sand with crushed mortar (157), grey silty sand with grit (158), brownish grey silty sand with brick/tile and mortar fragments (159 and 160), brown silt with limestone blocks and brick/tile fragments (162), grey sand with grit (163) and brown silt (169). Finds from these deposits are generally 18th to 19th century in date.

Cut into dumped deposit (126) was an east-west aligned foundation trench (167). This was 0.51m deep and contained a brick wall (138) in English Bond. This was 0.71m wide and over 0.76m high (Fig. 7, Section 11) and appears to re-use medieval bricks.

Dumping episodes continued with layers of grey sand with brick fragments (134), grey grit with mortar fragments (135), grey sand with brick/tile and mortar fragments (136), brownish grey sand with carstone (137), grey silt with slag and coal (142), greyish brown silt (140), reddish brown silty sand (141), brownish grey sand with pantile fragments (153), grey sandy silt (139) and brownish grey sand (125). Pottery of 18th century date was retrieved from these layers.

Cut into the last of these dumped layers was a pit (123). This measured 0.84m wide and 0.59m deep (Fig. 7, Section 10) and contained a half-sectioned timber post upright (124) and had been backfilled with

grey silty sand with slate fragments (122).

Sealing this pit were dumped layers of yellowish brown sand (072), brownish grey silty sand (073), black sandy silt with coal, ash and clinker (074), greyish brown silty sand (075), brownish grey sandy silt with slate (076), greyish brown silty sand with brick fragments (077), grey silty sand (079), greyish brown silty sand (080), grey/black sandy silt with charcoal (081), grey sandy silt (082), grey silt with coal (084), black cinders and coal (099), brown silt (100), greyish brown sand with slate (120) and greyish brown sand (121).

A posthole (085) had been cut into the dump (077). This had a diameter of 0.32m and a depth of 0.37m (Fig. 7, Section 8) and contained a single fill of greyish brown sandy silt (086).

A possible soil (098), comprising a 50mm thick layer of brown silt, had developed over dumped layer (072). This was subsequently sealed by brown silty sand (097) and then by grey cinders (092). Deposits of yellowish brown sand (070), yellowish brown sand with coal and clinker (069), black slag, clinker and coal (068), greyish brown crushed brick/tile and sandy silt (067) and greyish brown sand (064) represent a further stage of dumping.

Aligned northeast-southwest and cut into these dumped layers was a foundation trench (095). This was over 0.47m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 7, Section 7) and contained a brick wall (066 and 093) that survived to a height of 0.36m. The foundation trench had been backfilled with yellowish brown sandy silt with cinders (094 and 096).

Overlying the wall was a layer of demolition material, comprising greyish brown sand with brick/tile and mortar fragments (091) which was sealed by black cinders (090). Above this was a surface, of

light brown (088) and light yellow (089) mortar.

Cut into the mortar surface was linear or rectangular foundation trench (103) which was over 1.35m long, wider than 0.68m and 0.5m deep (Fig. 7, Section 7). This contained a brick pier base (102) in English Garden Wall Bond with iron anchor points. The foundation trench had been backfilled with brown sand (101).

Perhaps butting against the pier base was a layer of grey sand (065). This was sealed by a levelling deposit of brownish red sand (063) above which was a demolition deposit of greyish brown sandy silt with brick/tile fragments (083), dumped layers of black clinker (119) and greyish brown sand with coal (061) and a white and greenish yellow mortar surface (062).

Cut into the dumped and demolition deposits was a foundation trench (060). Aligned east-west, this measured over 4m long, 1.05m wide and 0.55m deep (Fig. 7, Section 8). A concrete raft (059) had been laid at the bottom of the trench upon which was a brick wall (058). The trench had been backfilled with grey sand with coal (057).

Butting the wall on its north side was a white concrete surface (056). This was overlain by sand and gravel make-up (055) for a black tarmac surface (054).

South of the wall was a make-up deposit comprising yellow sand with brick fragments (053) upon which was concrete surface (052).

All deposits were sealed by yellow and brown gravel (051) of the current car park surface.

Trench 3 (Fig. 9; Plates 8 and 9)

Alluvial deposits were encountered at the base of the trench above which were

episodes of dumping. Late 19th century structural remains with associated drains were recorded along with elements of a railway.

An alluvial layer of organic grey silt was the earliest deposit recorded (118) and measured over 0.22m thick (Fig. 9, Section 9) and 2.12m below the current ground level. This was overlain by a sequence of dumped deposits comprising greyish brown silt (117), grey grit with coal and cinders (114, 115 and 116). Above this sequence was a 10mm thick layer of brown silt (113) perhaps representing soil development.

Further dumping episodes overlay this, consisting of brown silt layers (105, 107, 109 and 111) interspersed with deposits containing grit, cinders and coal (104, 106, 108, 110/040 and 112). Dumping continued as represented by yellowish brown silt (039), brownish grey sand with slag and clinker (038), greenish grey sand (036), greyish brown sand (035) and yellow sand with mortar and brick/tile fragments (034). A possible cobble surface (037) was also revealed amid these dumped layers.

A drainage feature comprising a brick-built inspection chamber (032) and an iron pipe (042) within a trench (041) aligned north to south (Fig. 9). This had been sealed by a linear band of concrete (025) of no discernable function.

Further dumped deposits of brownish grey sand (023), yellow sand (024), brown sand (029) and grey/black sand (030) were recorded. A further drainage trench (022) was revealed in the northeast corner of the trench.

Sealing the drainage works was a make-up deposit of coal and clinker (020) upon which were the wooden sleepers and rails (016) of the harbour railway (Fig. 9,

Sections 3 and 4). Between the rails was a concrete and bitumen surface (019), perhaps laid when the railway went into disuse.

Cutting surface (019) was a linear drainage trench (018) with an associated feeder drain (028). This was sealed by a levelling deposit of pink gravel (026) and overlain by the gravel (015) of the current car park.

Trench 4 (Figs. 10 and 11; Plates 10 and 11)

Conditions were unsuitable in this trench for detailed observation as no shoring could be employed. Furthermore, no finds were retrieved from any of the deposits recorded. The sequence began with alluvial layers and possible occupation horizons, though these were severely truncated by a late post-medieval factory building.

The earliest deposits comprise a sequence of alluvial layers (Fig. 11, Sections 23 and 24) beginning with grey clayey silt (250) which was overlain by brownish grey silt (249), then grey silty clay (248), bluish grey silt (247 and 246) followed by bluish grey silty clay (230) the upper level of which lay at a height of 3.65m OD.

Cut into the uppermost alluvial layer was a northwest-southeast aligned feature (231), possibly a drainage gully. This measured in excess of 0.8m wide and was 0.14m deep (Fig. 11, Sections 23 and 24). A single fill of grey/black silt (232) was recorded.

This was overlain by a 100mm thick layer of brownish grey silt (233) that contained fired clay and charcoal. Above this was a possible mortar surface (235) that was 30mm thick.

A 90mm thick layer of brownish grey silty clay (234) overlay the surface and was in turn sealed by greenish brown silt (236).

Perhaps indicating an occupational horizon was a layer of grey organic silt (237). Above this was a possible surface consisting of white mortar (238) that was 20mm thick (Fig. 11, Section 22).

This possible surface was sealed by a succession of dumped deposits. These consisted of grey silt (239 and 240), yellow silt with brick/tile fragments (241), brown silt (242), yellow silt with mortar (243), brown silt (244), brownish grey silt with coal and brick/tile fragments (201), brownish white mortar with brick/tile fragments (200), greyish brown silt with brick/tile and coal fragments (199), brown silt (198) and greyish brown silt (197).

The site had been extensively disturbed by the construction of a massive building (Fig. 10; Plate 10), evidenced by walls (193), (196), (204), (206), (207), (211), (212), (220) and (223). Some of these were accompanied by concrete foundations (194), (195) and (205). Other associated features include drains and cable trenches as well as inspection pits. Many had been backfilled with dumped material.

Evidence for the demolition of this building was recorded as deposits of brick rubble (188) and brownish grey silt with brick rubble (189).

Sealing all deposits was brick rubble levelling (188 and 224) for the gravel car park surface (187).

Trench 5 (Figs. 12 and 13; Plates 12 and 13)

Observations within this trench were impeded by the presence of hydrocarbon pollution along the southern edge of the trench. However, alluvial deposits were cut into by ditches, pits, a posthole and gully of medieval date. Post-medieval dumped deposits were abundant with some pit digging evident.

Alluvial deposits of bluish grey silt clay (359), brown clayey silt (327 and 360), brown sandy silt (317), orange brown sand and silt (325), blue clay (326) and brown silt (344) were the earliest deposits encountered within this trench at heights of 3.95m OD.

Located on the western side of the trench was sub-circular pit (358). This measured 2.2m long by 1.65m wide and over 0.95m deep (Fig. 12; Fig. 13, Section 32). Four fills were recorded, the lowest comprising greyish brown silt with frequent grit, gravel and shell (352), upon which were deposits of greyish brown silt (357), greyish brown silt with brick/tile fragments (353), of 13th to 15th century date, and finally greyish brown silt with brick/tile, gravel and shell (354). A discrete dumped layer of coal and cinders (356) overlay the pit.

Situated on the east side of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch (328), measuring over 2.9m long, over 0.82m wide and 0.46m deep (Fig. 13, Section 29). Fills comprised orange brown clayey silt (329) and brown silt (330).

Cutting this ditch was a northwest-southeast aligned gully (339 and 382). This extended across the trench and was 0.45m wide and up to 0.22m deep (Fig. 13, Sections 30 and 32). A single fill of brown silty sand with coal fragments (340) was recorded to the east whereas fills in the western section comprised greyish brown silt with gravel (380) and grey silt with coal and cinders (381).

The gully was in turn cut by Pit (318), measuring 1m long, over 0.2m wide and 0.42m deep. Four fills were recorded and consisted of brown silty sand (319), greyish brown sandy silt (320), brown silt (321) and greyish brown silt with grit and gravel (322). Iron smithing and copper slag were retrieved from the uppermost fill

of this ditch.

A further ditch (386) was recorded aligned east-west along the north side of the trench. This was over 0.43m wide and was >100mm deep (Fig. 13, Sections 29 and 30). A single fill of grey silty sand with charcoal flecks (323) was recorded which contained 13th to 15th century pottery.

Cut into ditch (339) was a sub-circular posthole (345) that had a diameter of 0.24m and a fill of greyish brown and brown silt (346).

Developed over this posthole and ditch (386) was a soil horizon, comprising brown silty sand (324) and greyish brown silty sand (341), that measured up to 0.43m thick. Medieval pottery was retrieved from these layers.

Overlying the buried soil was a layer of brown silty sand (331) measuring 0.13m thick, upon which was a dumped deposit of yellowish brown sandy silt (332) varying to yellow sand (342). This was in turn sealed by grey silty sand (333 and 343) and silt (291).

Cut into (333) was an indeterminate feature, likely to be a pit (334). This measured over 0.25m long and wide and was 0.2m deep (Fig. 13, Section 29). A single fill of grey silty sand (335) was observed.

The sequence resumes with a number of discrete dumped layers including grey silt with gravel (271 and 290), greyish brown clayey silt (294) and brownish grey sandy silt (295).

These were sealed by an extensive dumped deposit comprising grey sandy silt with coal and cinders (270, 289 and 296) that measured up to 0.19m thick.

Further dumped layers were recorded

above this comprising brownish grey sandy silt (268), greenish brown silty sand (269), grey sandy silt with brick/tile fragments (285), orange brown silty sand (286), grey sandy silt (287/293), brownish grey sandy silt with coal (297), greyish brown silty sand (298), greyish brown silt with mortar fragments (299), grey gritty silt (300), greyish brown silt (301) and brownish grey silty sand (302). Residual medieval tile was retrieved from these dumps as was 18th century pottery.

These dumped layers were sealed by a possible demolition horizon comprising mortar and broken tile and brick (267, 284 and 303). This measured up to 0.16m thick.

Above this were deposited layers of grey coal, slag (including a plano-convex hearth bottom) and clinker (265, 306 and 316), grey sandy silt (266), brownish grey sandy silt (283), brownish grey sandy clay (304 and 305), brownish grey sandy silt (307), greyish brown sandy clay (308), greyish brown clayey sand (309) and yellow sand with gravel (310). These probably originated as dumping episodes.

Cut into these dumped layers were three pits. The first pit (279) measured 0.95m wide and 0.54m deep (Fig. 13, Section 26) with a fill of grey sandy silt (278).

The second pit (282) was 0.65m wide and 0.7m deep. This contained a single fill of grey sandy silt with gravel (281). The final pit (264) was sub-rectangular, measuring over 0.66m long, wider than 0.4m and 0.77m deep. A single fill of grey sandy silt (263) was recorded.

A possible soil, comprising a 100mm thick layer of grey sandy silt (262) had developed over pit (264).

Sealing the former soil and the pits were sequences of dumped deposits. One

sequence consisted of grey sandy silt with brick/tile fragments (273), greyish brown sandy silt with brick/tile fragments (273, 274 and 275), red brick/tile fragments (276) and yellowish brown mortar with brick/tile fragments (277). The incidence of brick, tile and mortar suggests these may have derived from the demolition of a building.

The other sequence comprised grey sandy silt with cockle shells (258 and 314), red tile fragments (259 and 313), reddish grey silty sand (260), brick/tile fragments and crushed mortar (261), mixed silt with sandstone and flint waste (311), brownish grey sandy silt (312) and yellowish brown sandy silt (315). Pottery retrieved from these dumped layers was dated to the 18th – 19th centuries. The flint waste in (311) was debris from the manufacture of gunflints and there were several other pieces of this material from (261).

Cut into the dumped deposit (258) was a linear drainage trench (257). Aligned northeast-southwest it measured 0.23m deep with a fill of brownish grey sandy silt with brick rubble (256).

Sealing the pit was a levelling deposit of brownish grey silty sand with brick rubble (254 and 255). Cut through the levelling deposits was a geotechnical test pit (253). This was sealed by the present gravel car park surface (272).

Trench 6 (Figs. 14 and 15; Plates 14 to 18) Constructed upon alluvial deposits, incorporating waste timber, was a medieval timber structure forming part of a quayside. The landward side had a number of dumped layers into which pits had been cut. Natural erosion had also occurred during the medieval period followed by further dumping. Post-medieval walls and further dumping completed the sequence.

An alluvial deposit of laminated purplish

brown silt (483) represents the earliest deposit within this trench (Fig. 15, Section 46) and were found 2.6m below the current ground level. Dumped on the upper surface of this layer was a worked timber (465) of uncertain function and probably unfinished (Fig. 14; Plate 18).

Overlying this timber was a layer of mottled brown and blue silt (482) which was sealed by brown organic silt (500), followed by bluish grey silt (501) and brown sand (484).

Constructed above these layers were two timber back-braces of a former quayside (Fig. 14; Plates 16 and 17). The lower one comprised two vertically set timber posts (463 and 464). Between them sat a long horizontal timber (456) which had been morticed to accept a cross timber (457) that was braced against the uprights.

The second back-brace lay slightly north and comprised a single post (461), set at an angle against which was braced timber (459) morticed through horizontal timber (458).

The timbers forming the quayside may have comprised vertical planks, but any such structure lay south of the trench. Other possibly associated timbers include posts (455, 462 and 446) and a plank (447). With the exception of (455), the position of these may indicate the location of a third back-brace, subsequently destroyed by later activity.

Overlying the timber back-braces was a deposit of grey silt (460) which contained 13th century pottery. Perhaps representing the same layer were deposits (441 and 443).

Cut into these latter deposits was a rectangular pit (449). Measuring 1.1m long by 1m wide and 0.95m deep (Fig. 15, Sections 40 and 41), it contained three

fills. The lowest was of brownish grey organic silt with mollusc shell, wood fragments and straw (450), which was overlain by bluish grey silt (453) and then brown silt (452). A single sherd of 13th to 15th century pottery was retrieved from (453).

Cut into this pit was a second pit (444). This measured over 1.13m long, was wider than 1.04m and was 0.61m deep (Fig. 15, Section 40). Three fills were recorded, all variations of brownish grey organic silt with mollusc shells (439, 442 and 448). Pottery of 13th century date was retrieved from the uppermost fills. This pit was overlain by a deposit of grey/black silt (438).

Along the northern edge of the trench was a dumped layer of yellowish brown silty sand (433). This was overlain by blue clayey silt (432), followed by brown sand (435) then greyish blue sandy silt (434) and brown silty sand (431 and 430). Cut into these deposits was a pit (429) that was 0.47m wide and over 0.25m deep with a single fill of yellowish brown sand (428).

These deposits and the pits were truncated by a broad cut (445) aligned east-west and perhaps representing natural erosion. This measured over 3.6m wide (Fig. 15, Sections 37 and 39) with a gradual slope and ran the full width of the trench.

Infilling this truncation were a number of dumped deposits, generally all sloping down to the south. These comprised brown sand (414 and 426), greenish grey silty sand (416), brown sandy silt (417) grey and greyish brown silty sand (418), yellowish brown sand (419 and 496), grey silty sand (420, brownish grey silty sand (421), brown clayey silt (422), mottled light blue and yellowish brown silty clay (423), brown silt (424), brownish yellow silty sand (425), white chalk rubble (427), grey silt (436), greyish brown silt (437),

brown silt (440) and grey/black organic silt (451). Pottery retrieved from these deposits was principally of 13th to 15th century date. A plano-convex hearth bottom was recorded from dump (418).

Developed upon this was a former soil layer comprising greyish brown and brown silty sand (413) that measured up to 0.31m thick and contained iron smithing slag.

This was covered by dumped layers of brown clayey silt with coal (405) and brown sandy silt (406) which was overlain in turn by a demolition deposit of brown mortar with brick/tile fragments (404 and 409). Also overlying (413) was a deposit of yellowish brown silt (375) which was partially sealed by a layer of yellowish brown gravel (371).

Cut into demolition deposit (404/409) was a posthole (402) that was 0.29m wide and 0.19m deep. This contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (403). This had subsequently been sealed by a levelling deposit of greyish brown clayey silt with coal and brick/tile fragments (401).

Constructed upon deposit (375) was a north-south aligned brick wall (376). No foundation trench was visible.

Cut into (375) was a pit (372) measuring 0.56m wide by over 0.16m deep. A single fill of greyish brown silty clay with coal and brick/tile fragments (374) was recorded.

This was overlain, as was wall (376), by a dumped deposit of yellowish brown silty clay with brick/tile fragments (370). South of the wall were dumped deposits of greyish brown silty clay with tile and mortar fragments (378) and brownish grey sandy silt (383).

Cut into deposit (401) was a possible posthole (392). This measured 0.36m wide

and over 0.32m deep and contained a single fill of brown clayey silt with mortar and brick fragments (393). This post may have provided a support for wall (389) which lay above it. This wall had been constructed within a north-south aligned foundation trench (387) that was over 1.22m wide and 0.5m deep. The wall (389) was constructed of brick and tile (the latter of medieval date) and the trench backfilled with brown sandy silt (388).

West of the wall was a dumped layer of black coal (400) measuring 20mm thick. This was overlain by grey/black sandy silt with coal (399).

Representing the robbing of wall (389), and cutting through (399), was a north-south trench (390) measuring 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 15, Section 34). This was filled with grey sandy silt (391) and brownish grey silty clay (369) both with mortar and brick fragments.

Also truncating deposit (399) was a north-south foundation cut (397) situated on the west edge of the trench. This measured over 0.5m wide by 0.35m deep and contained a brick wall (398) that was 0.45m high (Fig. 15, Section 34). The trench was backfilled with grey sandy silt (396). Abutting the wall was the remnants of a brown mortar surface (395) that was 50mm thick.

Once the structure represented by this wall had fallen into disuse the area was levelled as indicated by deposits of yellowish brown silty clay with mortar and brick/tile fragments (368), yellowish brown silt (384) and brown sandy silt (394). Dumped deposits of grey sand and gravel (364), grey silty sand with coal dust (367) and brownish grey silt (385) overlay the levelling deposits. Finds retrieved from deposit (368) were dated to the 18th-19th centuries.

Cut into these layers were two drainage trenches (365 and 407) which fed a soakaway (411). Sealing all deposits was a make-up/levelling layer of greenish yellow sand (363) for the gravel surface of the car park (361 and 377).

Trench 7 (Figs. 16 and 17; Plates 20 to 22) Alluvial deposits were present upon which was constructed a wall, forming the precinct boundary to the Carmelite Friary. Other medieval deposits include remnants of floors. These were eventually replaced by a post-medieval wall over which were dumped layers.

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench comprised a waterlogged greyish brown silt (518) which measured in excess of 0.3m thick (Fig. 17, Section 47). This was overlain by a deposit of grey/white mortar (517) that was restricted to the eastern extent of the trench and was no more than 50mm thick and at a height of 3.06m OD.

Constructed partly upon this deposit was an east-west aligned wall (466), identified as part of the precinct wall to the Carmelite friary (Fig. 16; Plate 20). It was built principally of brick and chalk with Carstone and flint also used and measured over 1.6m high at the western end (the full height was not established), stepping up at its east end to a height of 1.06m (Fig. 17, Section 48; Plate 22). A width of 0.7m was established. The brickwork tended to be in stretcher bond, though a few random header courses were also apparent.

Deposited against this wall, within the precinct, was a layer of greyish brown silt (516) measuring up to 0.69m thick. Grimston ware pottery of 13th century date was retrieved from this layer. This was in turn overlain by a 0.45m thick dumped deposit of brownish grey silt (509).

Upon this dumped deposit was an

intermittent grey/white sandy chalk mortar (467, 468, 469, 486, 488, 502 and 503). These measured up to 0.32m thick but were generally in the region of 0.12m thick (Fig. 17, Sections 42 and 43).

Sealing the surfaces was a layer of brownish grey sandy silt (470) measuring 0.15m thick and containing later medieval brick/tile. Upon this were discrete dumped deposits comprising reddish yellow fired clay (471), grey sandy silt (480), grey/black clayey silt (487 and 489), and brownish grey silt (490). Remnants of a further surface of grey white mortar survived as (491), overlying these dumps, which measured 0.1m thick.

This later surface was overlain by black (492) and grey (495) silt, upon which was a third surface (481 and 493) of grey/white mortar. Overlying surface (481) were deposits of grey silty clay (472) and a dumped deposit of mortar with brick/tile fragments (473).

Of uncertain relationship to the mortar surfaces was wall (474). This was constructed of handmade bricks in Flemish bond and was built above and adjacent to the precinct wall (466). The brick was dated to the 16th to 18th centuries. The subsequent demolition of this wall was indicated by deposits of greyish brown clayey silt (475), grey sandy silt (476) and yellowish brown clayey silt (505) all of which contained brick fragments.

The dumped deposits over the surfaces, and probably the wall, were sealed by a dumped deposit comprising grey/black clayey silt (478) that measured up to 0.6m thick.

Constructed above wall (474) and through the demolition layers and dumped deposit (478) was wall (507). This was made of machine produced brick and measured 0.28m wide by 0.8m high. A service trench

was excavated alongside this wall to carry a drain which was backfilled with grey clayey silt.

This wall was eventually removed as indicated by the demolition deposit of greyish brown sandy silt with brick/tile fragments (506). The area was then levelled (479) for the current car park.

Trench 8 (Figs. 18 and 19; Plates 23 and 24)

Alluvial deposits were sealed beneath medieval and post-medieval dumped layers. Post-medieval structural remains along with cut features were also recorded.

Revealed within a sondage, and through augering, was an alluvial deposit comprising light brown silt (581) that measured in excess of 1.05m thick (Fig. 19, Section 53). This was sealed by a layer of brown silt (576) that contained brick/tile and mortar fragments and measured up to 1.1m thick at a height of 4.03m OD. Tile from this was dated to the 13th – 15th centuries.

In the southeast corner of the trench, (576) was partly overlain by a dumped deposit of brown silt (548) which was sealed by another dump of greyish brown sandy silt (547). This measured 70mm thick and contained late medieval brick.

Above this was a deposit of grey silty sand (546), followed by greyish brown sand (545) and a demolition deposit comprising light grey mortar fragments with brick and tile (544).

Towards the north of this sequence, (576) had been cut into by an east-west aligned gully (580). This had a visible length of 0.55m and was over 0.2m wide and 80mm deep (Fig. 19, Section 50). This contained a single fill of grey silty sand with coal, charcoal and brick/tile fragments (569).

Sealing the gully was a 50mm thick layer of greyish brown silty sand (575), perhaps representing soil formation.

Sealing this and perhaps extending south over deposit (544) was a dumped deposit of grey silty sand with coal fragments (543 and 574). Further dumped deposits were recorded and comprised grey sand (536), brown sand (537), grey/black sand with coal (538), greenish brown sand (539), brown silty sand (540), grey sand with coal (541), brown sand (542), greyish brown sandy silt (573) and grey silty sand with mortar and coal (572). This latter deposit contained late 17th century clay pipe. This was overlain by grey silty sand with mortar and coal fragments (571).

Cut into (571) were two features. The first (566) was a possible circular foundation trench for a brick-lined (565) pit (Fig. 19, Section 50). This had been backfilled with grey silty sand with coal/charcoal fragments (564). North of this was a linear feature (570), possibly a ditch that measured over 0.25m wide and 0.4m deep. This contained two fills, a lower of brown silt with chalk fragments (568) and an upper of grey sandy silt (567).

Cut into the brick lined pit (566) was a large trench (563). This measured over 3.3m long, was 1.4m wide and deeper than 0.7m. A single fill of mixed silt with brick/tile and mortar fragments (562) was recorded.

Along the western edge of the evaluation trench, the sequence of deposits was different and perhaps later than that recorded to the east. Dumped deposits tended to slope down westwards and consisted of brown sand (558) that contained a post-medieval knife handle, overlain by brown sandy silt (557), followed by brown sand (556 and 555), then brownish grey silty sand (554), brown silt (553) and sealed by brownish grey silty

sand (552).

Cut into deposits (536) and (552) was a possible rectangular pit (550). This was 1.1m wide and over 0.99m deep (Fig. 19, Section 51) and contained a fill of grey and reddish brown sand with brick and lathe waste (549).

This pit was sealed by levelling deposits of reddish yellow sand (535) and brown silt with gravel (534). Upon which were tarmac (533) and concrete (551) surfaces. Further levelling deposits of brownish yellow sand and gravel (532) and grey gravel (531) were overlain by the brownish grey sand and gravel (530) of the current car park.

Trench 9 (Figs. 20 and 21; Plates 25 and 26)

Alluvial deposits were sealed by demolition and dumped layers, through which a post-medieval wall had been constructed. Further dumping and pit cutting was recorded.

An alluvial deposit of brown laminated silt (620), measuring over 0.95m thick (Fig. 21, Section 57), was the earliest deposit encountered in Trench 9, the upper surface of which was at a height of 3.11m OD. This was overlain by deposits of brown silt (608 and 619), possibly also alluvial in origin, though these contained 13th to 15th century tile fragments.

Sealing the alluvium was a demolition deposit comprising brownish yellow crushed and broken mortar with frequent brick/tile fragments (599 and 603). This measured 0.1m thick.

This demolition layer was sealed beneath brown silt with mortar fragments (607) and brown silt (611), both perhaps of alluvial origin.

Cut into these layers was a north-south

aligned trench (613). This was 0.7m wide by 0.25m deep. Contained within this trench was a brick, chalk and imported igneous rock wall (612). This was 0.6m high (Fig. 20; Fig. 21, Section 56; Plate 25) and was also recorded in Trench 10 (below).

Cut into the western side of this wall was a north-south aligned trench (621), perhaps associated with its demolition. This was 0.5m wide and 0.28m deep and contained two fills, a lower of brown silt with mortar fragments (610) and an upper of crushed and broken mortar (609).

Sealing this robber trench and the wall was a deposit of greyish brown silt with gravel (602), measuring 0.25m thick and perhaps extending northwards as deposit (598). This was partly overlain by greyish brown and grey silty sand (601) evident along the east side of the trench before being sealed by greyish brown sandy silt (597 and 600). Above (602), towards the south of the trench, was a dumped deposit of greyish brown sandy silt (606) that measured 0.36m thick.

Cut into this was a sub-rectangular pit (596) that was 0.75m long by over 0.45m wide and deeper than 0.51m (Fig. 21, Section 55). This contained a single fill of grey and brown sandy silt (595). This was overlain by a possible former topsoil of grey sandy silt (594).

Cutting layer (602) was rectangular pit (615). This measured 1m wide and over 0.5m deep. A fill of brownish grey sandy silt (614) was identified from which medieval tile was retrieved.

Sealing this pit and dumped deposit (606) was a further dumped layer of light brown mottled silt (605) that measured up to 0.5m thick.

Cut into the buried soil (594) were three

pits. The first (591) was sub-rectangular, measuring 1.3m long and over 0.7m deep (Fig. 21, Section 55) with a fill of grey sandy silt with gravel (590). The second (593) was 0.4m long by 0.75m deep with a fill of grey sandy silt (592). The final pit (617) was 1.9m long by 0.6m wide containing a fill of greyish brown and brown sandy silt (616).

Above pit (593) was a levelling deposit of grey silty sand with brick fragments (587), which was in turn sealed by a layer of reddish brown sandy silt with brick fragments (586).

Cut into this was a service trench (589) carrying an electric cable and backfilled with undifferentiated soil and rubble (588).

Overlying the dumped layer (605) was a further episode of dumping represented by a 0.1m thick layer of grey sandy silt with brick/tile and mortar fragments (604).

Sealing all deposits was a levelling layer of grey silty sand with brick fragments (585) for the current car park surface of grey gravel and stone (584).

Trench 10 (Figs. 22 and 23; Plates 27 and 28)

This trench recorded a broadly similar sequence to that recorded for Trench 9.

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a layer of yellowish brown silty sand (579) that measured over 0.3m thick (Fig. 23, Section 52) and was 1.82m below the current ground level. This was overlain by further yellowish brown silty sand (528) that contained brick/tile and mortar perhaps derived from the demolition of the friary. Sealing this was a layer of brown silty sand (525).

Constructed within a trench through this deposit was a brick and limestone wall (529). This was aligned north-south (Fig.

22; Plate 27), being a southerly continuation of wall (612) recorded in Trench 9, and was 3.44m long, 0.7m wide and 0.67m high (Fig. 23, Section 54). The brickwork was in stretcher bond with limestone rubble used for the core of the wall.

Perhaps indicating the demolition of this wall was a layer of mixed greyish yellow mortar and greyish brown clayey silt (527) that measured 0.4m thick. Dumped deposits were also evident and comprised grey clayey silt (524) and brownish grey clayey silt (526). Medieval roof tile was retrieved from deposits (527) and (524).

Sealing these dumped layers was a deposit of grey silty sand with frequent charcoal (523), perhaps originating as a dump, which measured 70mm thick.

Above this was a sequence of levelling deposits, comprising yellowish grey sandy silt (522), overlain by greyish yellow silty sand (583), then brown sandy silt (582), grey sandy silt with gravel (521) and finally crushed brick and tarmac (520). The modern car park surface was represented by greyish brown silty sand and gravel (519).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise mainly river deposited sands and silts which have gradually accreted across the site since the medieval period. Older alluvium lies on the eastern fringe of the evaluated area with deposits becoming younger as they move westwards across the site.

Some alluvial material contains finds suggesting dumping of refuse from the river bank or further upstream. Eventually, the alluvial deposits are replaced by a range of dumped deposits as the land is reclaimed. This dumping may have

occurred behind (landward side) quaysides. The timber back-braces revealed in Trench 6 form part of such a quayside structure. They are so braced to hold back a timber revetment from the landward side of the structure. This implies that the wharf was located south of Trench 6 and ran east-west. One back-brace lies slightly higher and northward of the other which may imply two phases. Similar examples have been excavated in London where they were in use from the 11th to 14th centuries (Milne 2003, figs. 59 and 64). Finds from the layers overlying the timbers suggest a 13th century date for this quay.

Once the land behind the quay had been stabilised, formal boundaries were marked by ditches, such as the sequence identified in Trench 5. Refuse pits were also excavated and may have served properties fronting Bridge Street.

Deposits associated with the Carmelite friary were encountered in Trench 7. This included the western continuation of the precinct wall from the extant gateway. The foundations of this wall become deeper within the trench and it would appear likely that the wall was built out into the river. It is unknown if the wall turns to the south, thus enclosing the precinct from the Nar. Any future work should address this. A great part of the brick wall was still standing in 1808 (Blomefield, 150).

Associated with the precinct wall were sequences of mortar floors. These may suggest that a building lay in this vicinity, though as no other structural features were identified, the presence of such a structure is speculative. The earlier deposits recorded in Trenches 8, 9 and 10 show a similar sequence to those recorded in Trench 7, though there are no deposits that can be directly associated with the friary. Open areas within friary precincts may have been used for gardens and orchards,

though the proximity of brackish water may have an adverse effect on such plants. Within these latter trenches, there are deposits that include broken tile and mortar, suggestive of a date after the friary was dissolved.

Post-medieval deposits are also dominated by dumped layers, though there is increasing evidence that some of these derived from demolition of buildings. Buildings are shown on this area on early maps including Henry Bell's (Bell *c.* 1680) with plots of land extending to meet the River Nar. Apart from the demolition deposits, there was no evidence for standing remains of this period. Later post-medieval buildings were identified.

A wooden post-medieval structure was encountered in Trench 2. This comprised vertically set posts holding a plank revetment. Two layers of planks, with caulking in between, were used and may indicate that it had been salvaged from a boat. The function of this structure is not clear, though it is unlikely to represent a formal quayside but perhaps a temporary arrangement. Deposits above this were typified by extensive dumping, mainly during the 18th century, and it is probable that this area was only reclaimed at this date.

The earliest deposits from Trench 4 are likely to be contemporary with the sequence recorded in Trench 2. However, no dating evidence was obtained from Trench 4 which had also been heavily disturbed by the construction of a late post-medieval oil mill which is recorded on early Ordnance Survey maps.

A substantial timber post with an attached chain was encountered in Trench 1 and would appear to have been a mooring post. A map of King's Lynn harbour dating to 1842 shows a number of mooring posts along the riverfront, though none are

shown along the Nar on which this post would be more associated.

A wall encountered in Trenches 9 and 10 is likely to have formed a boundary rather than be part of a building as no floor levels remained. Such a boundary appears in this approximate position on Faden's map of Lynn of 1797 where it is shown extending northwards to meet a building, perhaps that encountered in Trench 7.

Part of the harbour railway, which would have served the oil mills that formerly stood on the site, was encountered in Trench 3. Two sets of rails were encountered, although only one was recorded within the trench. The width of the rails, (1.47m; 4'10") is slightly larger than the Standard Gauge (4'8½) generally in use, though this may be due to more recent disturbance. The harbour railway became disused in the 1960s.

Pottery provided the key dating for the site and comprised medieval and later wares. Medieval wares were dominated by local kiln products from Grimston and Thetford. Regional trade was indicated by pottery from the Humber, Boston, Bourne and Ely and foreign imports by Saintonge, Siegburg and Raeren wares. Amongst the pottery are several that are seconds or kiln waste of those produced at Grimston, 9km northeast of the site. This material is likely to have arrived by overland means, though the Gaywood River may also have been used. Trade in seconds is known, and this may be a reflection of the relatively lower status of the inhabitants of South Lynn who were perhaps unable to afford higher quality vessels.

Post-medieval pottery was dominated by glazed earthenwares and early stonewares. A storage jar of Andalusian Coarseware denotes trade with the continent. Contemporary with this pottery is a small assemblage of glass, comprising vessels,

bottles and window glass.

Ceramic building material was the largest category of material recovered from the evaluation. Medieval and later bricks and roof tiles were recorded along with floor tiles of probable Flemish origin.

Clay pipes were also retrieved and are dominated by 19th century examples, though do include 18th century types as well as pieces dated to between 1660-80.

Industry is poorly represented, though hearth bottoms and slag associated with iron smithing and copper working were found in medieval contexts. A number of contexts from Trench 5 contained waste from the manufacture of gunflints and from layers that were dated to the 19th century. The flint derives from Brandon, which was also the principal centre of gunflint manufacture during this period, and its manufacture at Lynn seems unusual being so close to the centre of this industry.

The animal bone assemblage indicates sheep/goat, cattle and pig contributed to the diet with fish of varying sizes also a component. Chicken and goose were also probably eaten along with a range of shellfish.

The samples submitted for environmental assessment identified a range of cereals, pulses, common weeds and wetland plants in generally low numbers. Oat and wheat were recorded, though no evidence for their processing was obtained, and may represent hearth waste. Evidence for industrial/craft activities was also present, though their relatively low frequency suggests it derived from scattered waste.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Boal Street, King's Lynn, as the site lay in an area of medieval and post-medieval reclamation and quayside and adjacent to the medieval Carmelite friary.

The evaluation revealed alluvial deposits of varying date that became younger as they moved westwards. On the eastern side of the evaluated area, remnants of a medieval quayside were revealed, indicating reclamation occurring in the 13th century. Medieval dumped deposits above this are also related to reclamation from the riverside and were an attempt to heighten and stabilise the surrounding land. By the 13th – 15th centuries, the land was sufficiently high for pits and ditches, perhaps associated with properties fronting Bridge Street, to be excavated. The Carmelite precinct wall was identified to the southeast of the site where it appeared to head west to the River Nar. Medieval deposits survive to within 0.75m of the current ground levels in places

Further west, most deposits were post-medieval in date and also suggestive of reclamation and stabilisation of the land. Demolition deposits suggest the presence of buildings, though no earlier post-medieval structures were found. Later post-medieval deposits include the foundations of an oil mill and its associated railway.

A range of finds was retrieved from the investigation and includes a variety of local, regional and international medieval pottery. The local pottery includes a small quantity of kiln seconds which may imply lower status. Also of medieval date were bricks and roofing tiles, many of which appear to be re-used in later contexts, and remnants of leather shoes were also preserved. Leather and wood demonstrates preservation of organic material by

waterlogging.

Post-medieval finds include pottery, glass and clay pipe. Metal, industrial residues, animal bone were also collected.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CBA Council for British Archaeology

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

MoLAS Museum of London Archaeology Service

NAU Norfolk Archaeology Unit

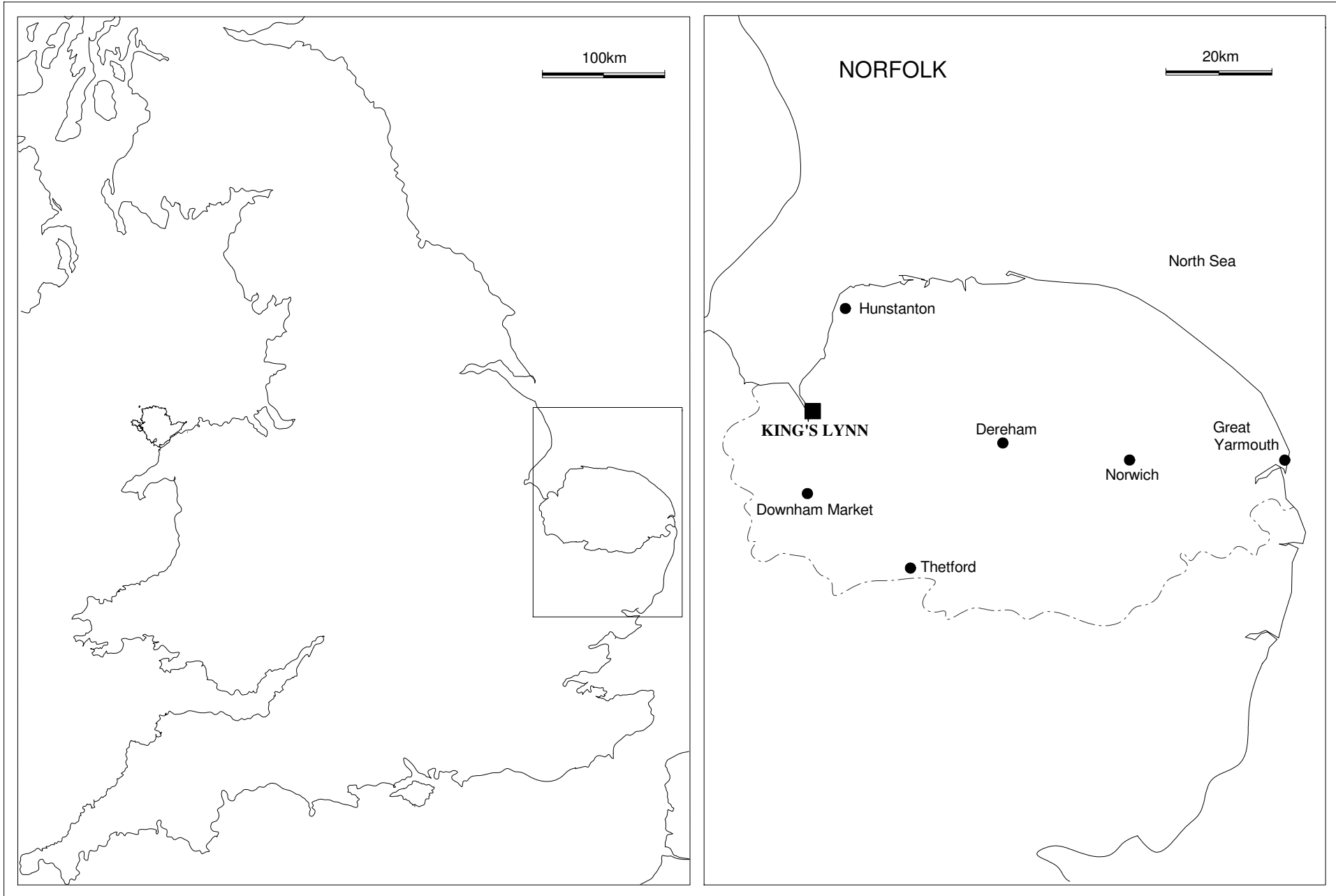
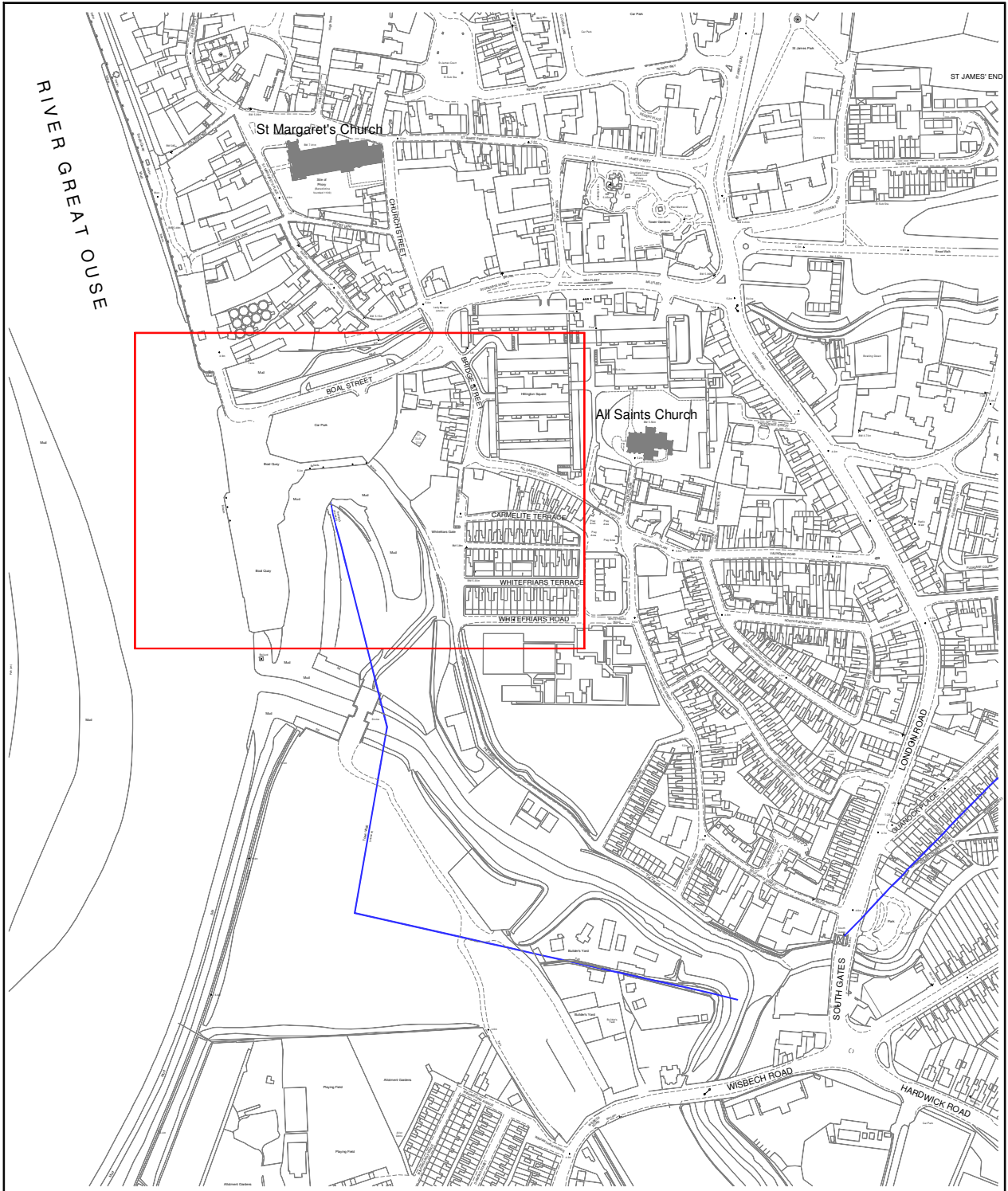
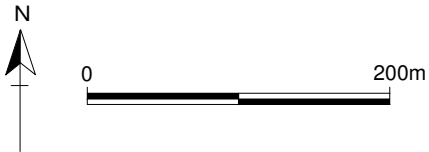


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Area detailed in Figure 3



Conjectured line of town defences



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Boal Quay, King's Lynn ENF122801

Scale 1:5000 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 97/09

Figure 2 - Site location plan

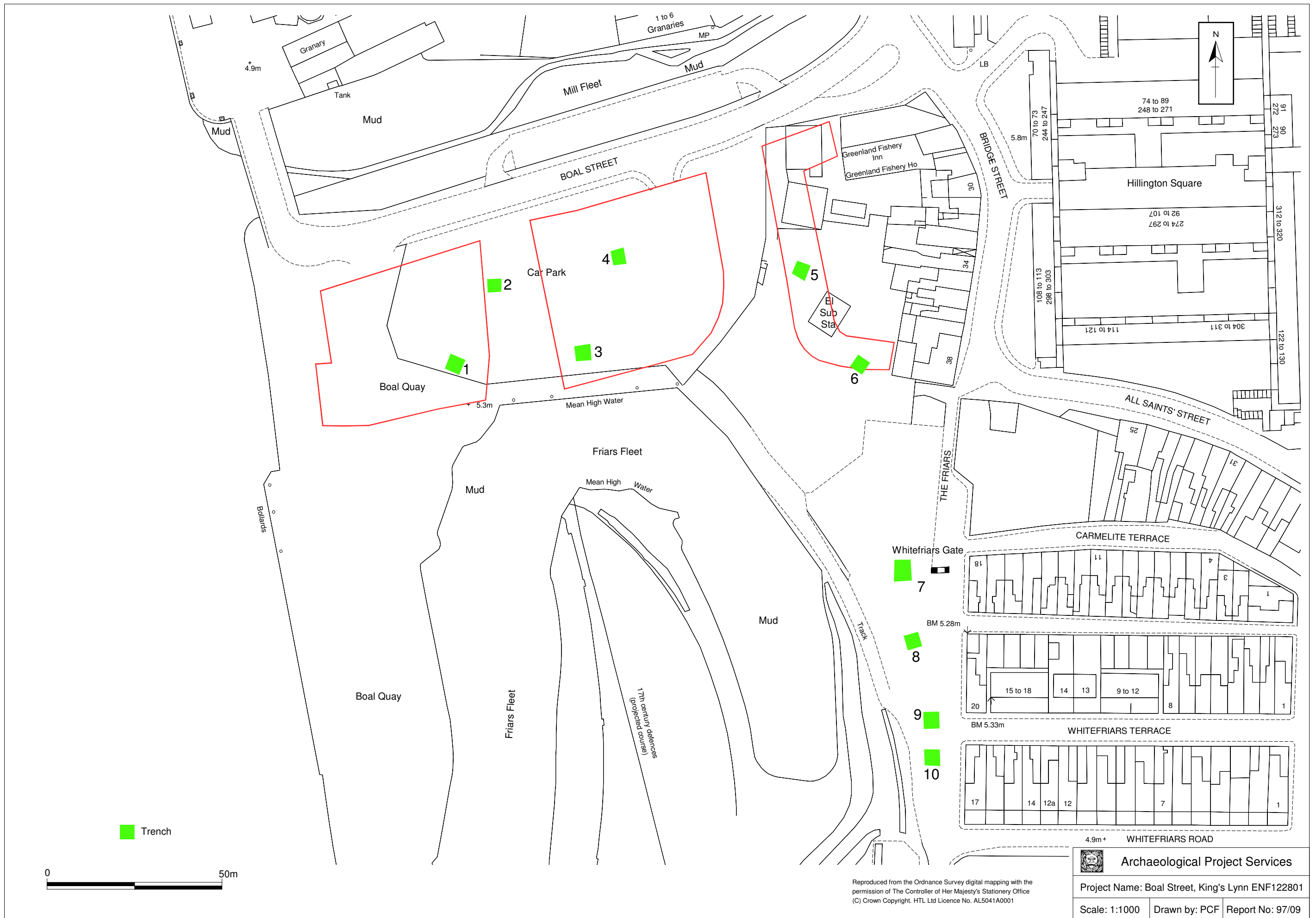


Figure 3 - Trench location plan



Trench 1

Sectors 1 and 6

048

Post 049




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Scale 1:50	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 97/09

Figure 4 - Trench 1: Plan

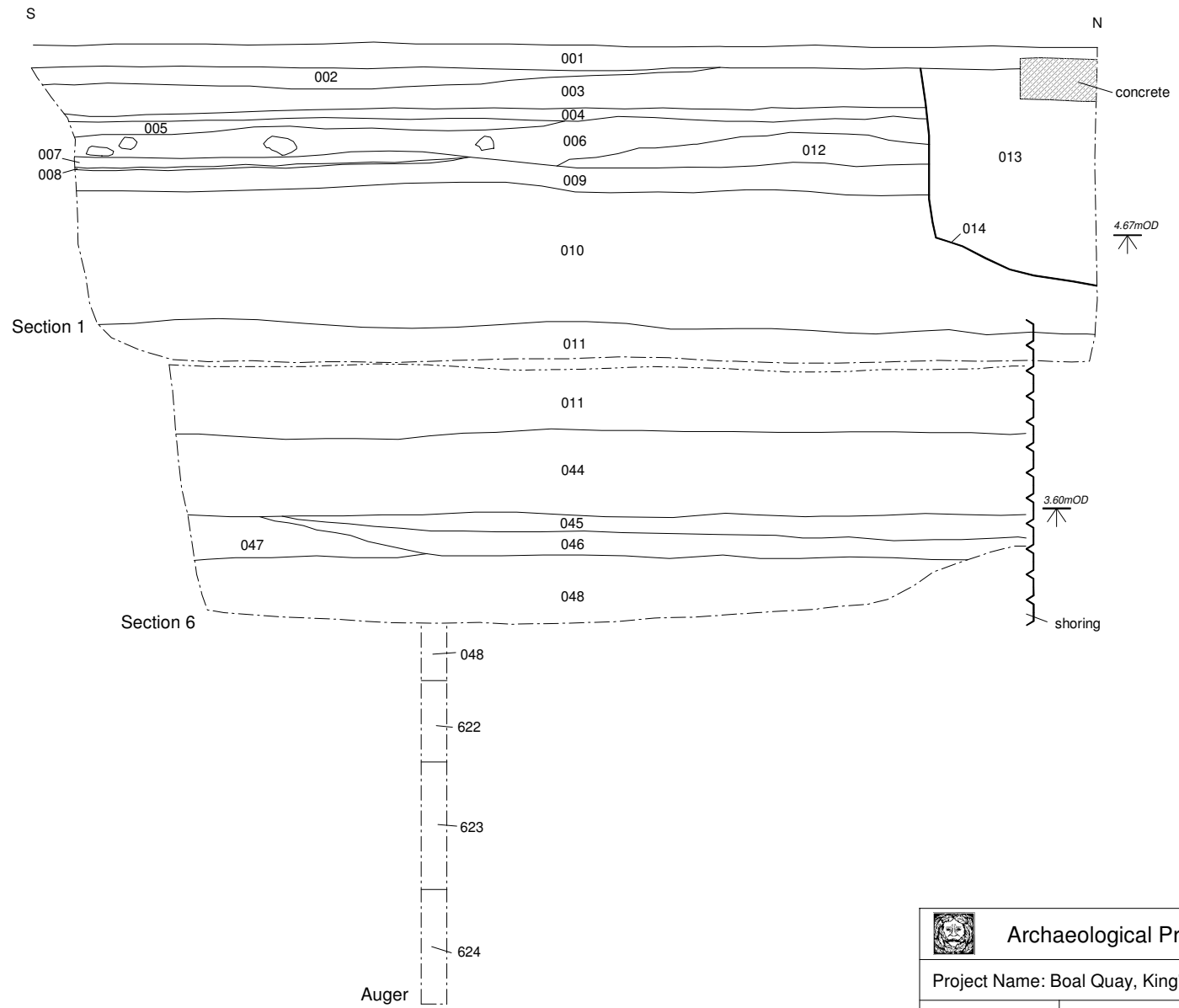
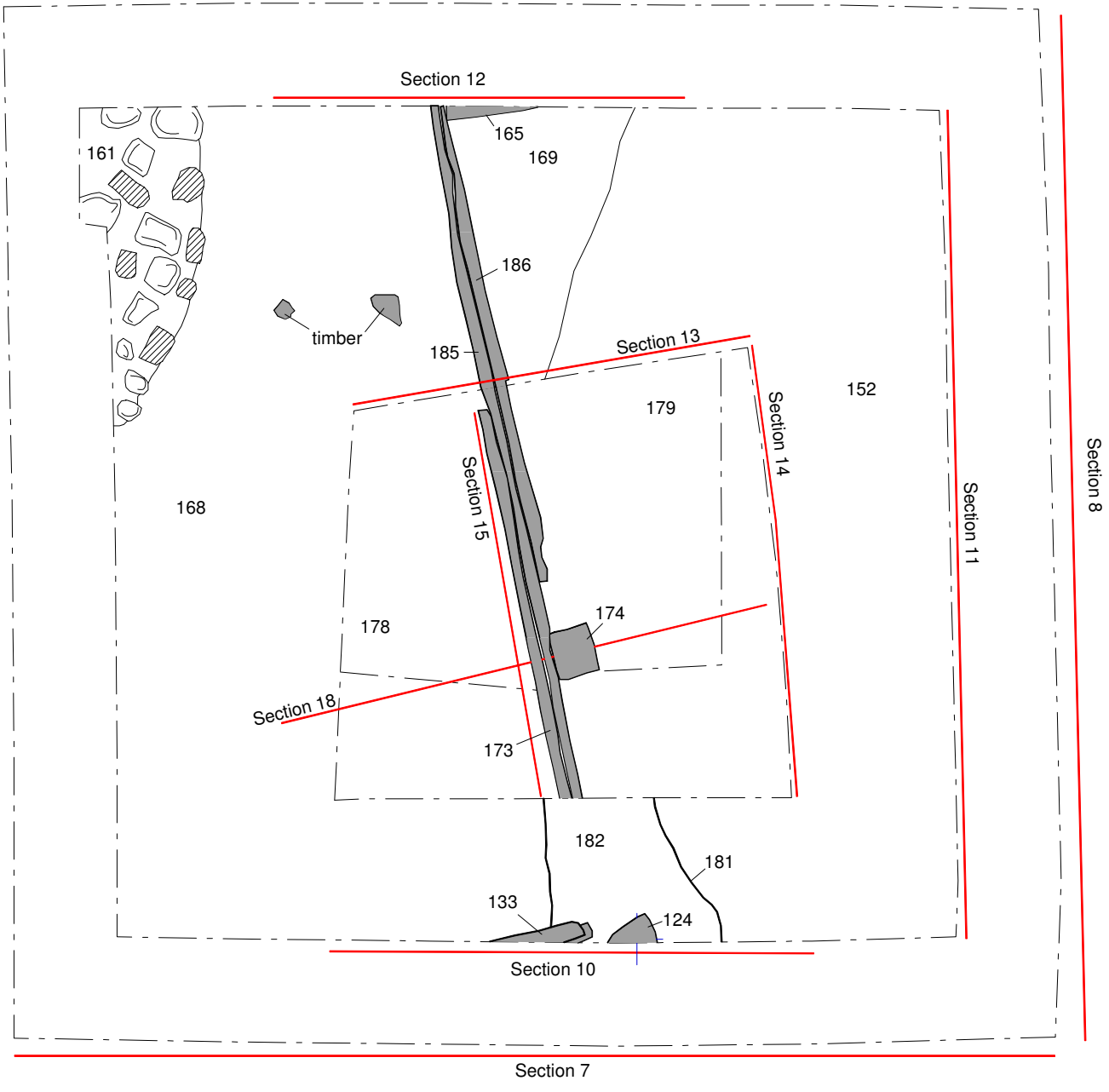


Figure 5 - Trench 1: Sections




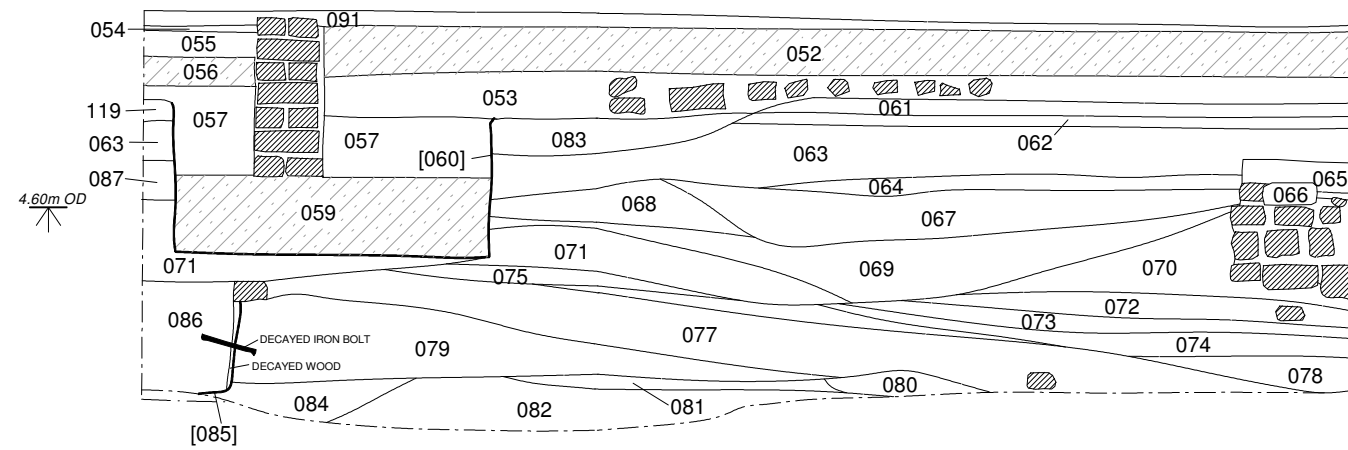
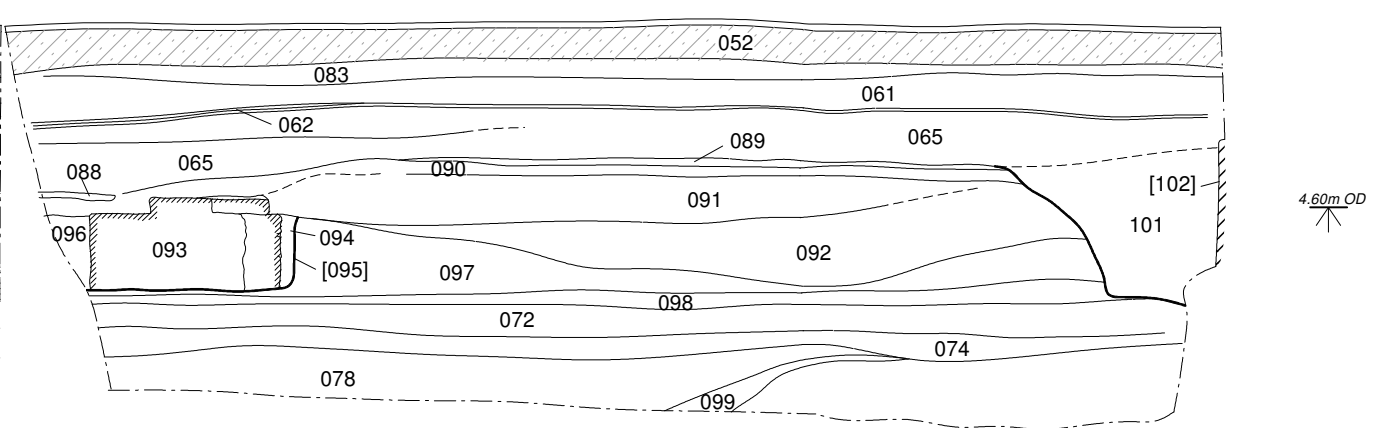
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Project Name: Boal Street, King's Lynn ENF122801		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 97/09

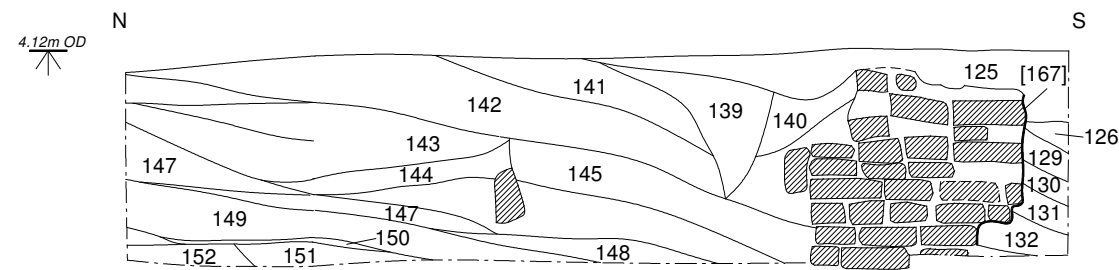
Figure 6 - Trench 2: Plan



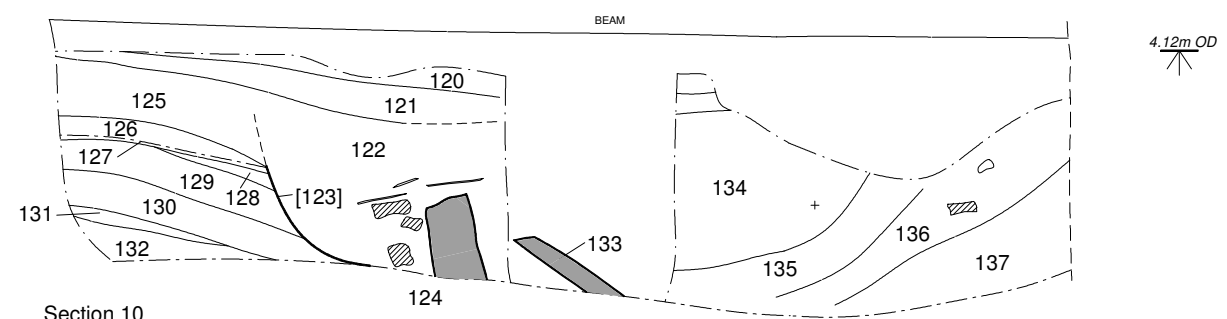
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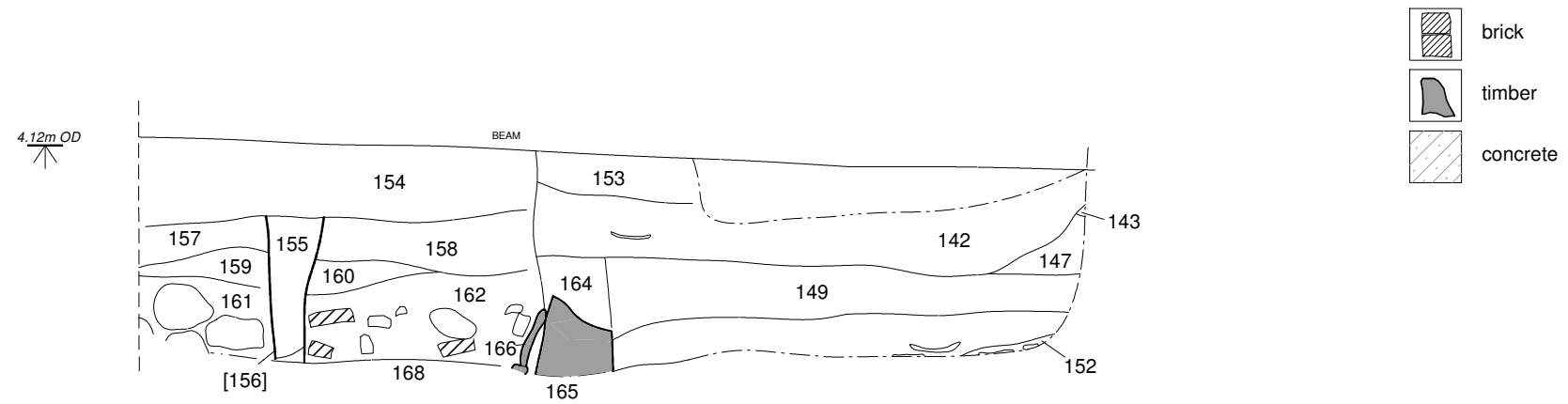
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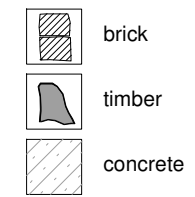
Section 11



Section 10



Section 12




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Boal Street, King's Lynn ENF122801		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 97/09

Figure 7 - Trench 2: Sections

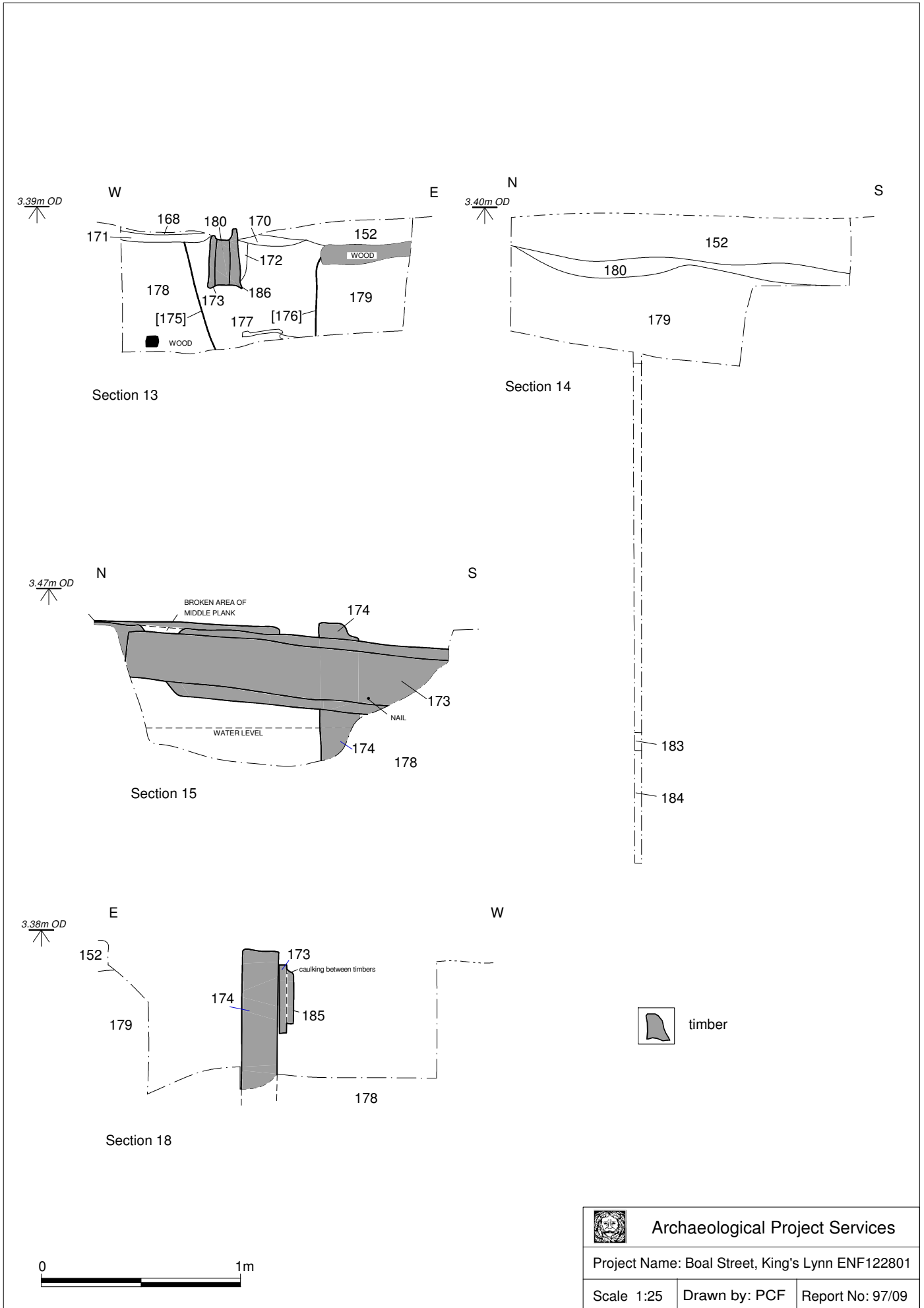


Figure 8 - Trench 2: Sections

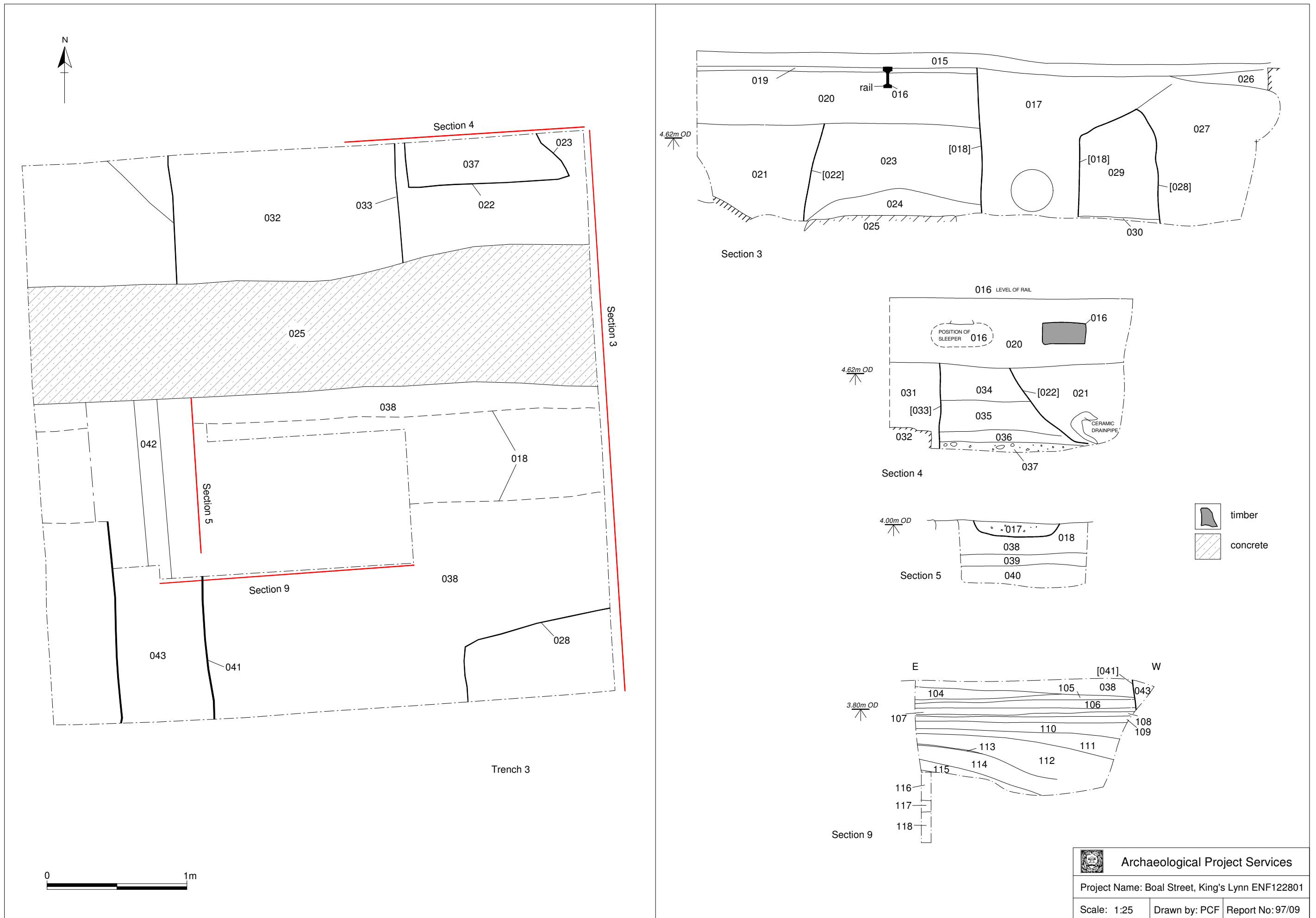


Figure 9 - Trench 3: Plan and sections

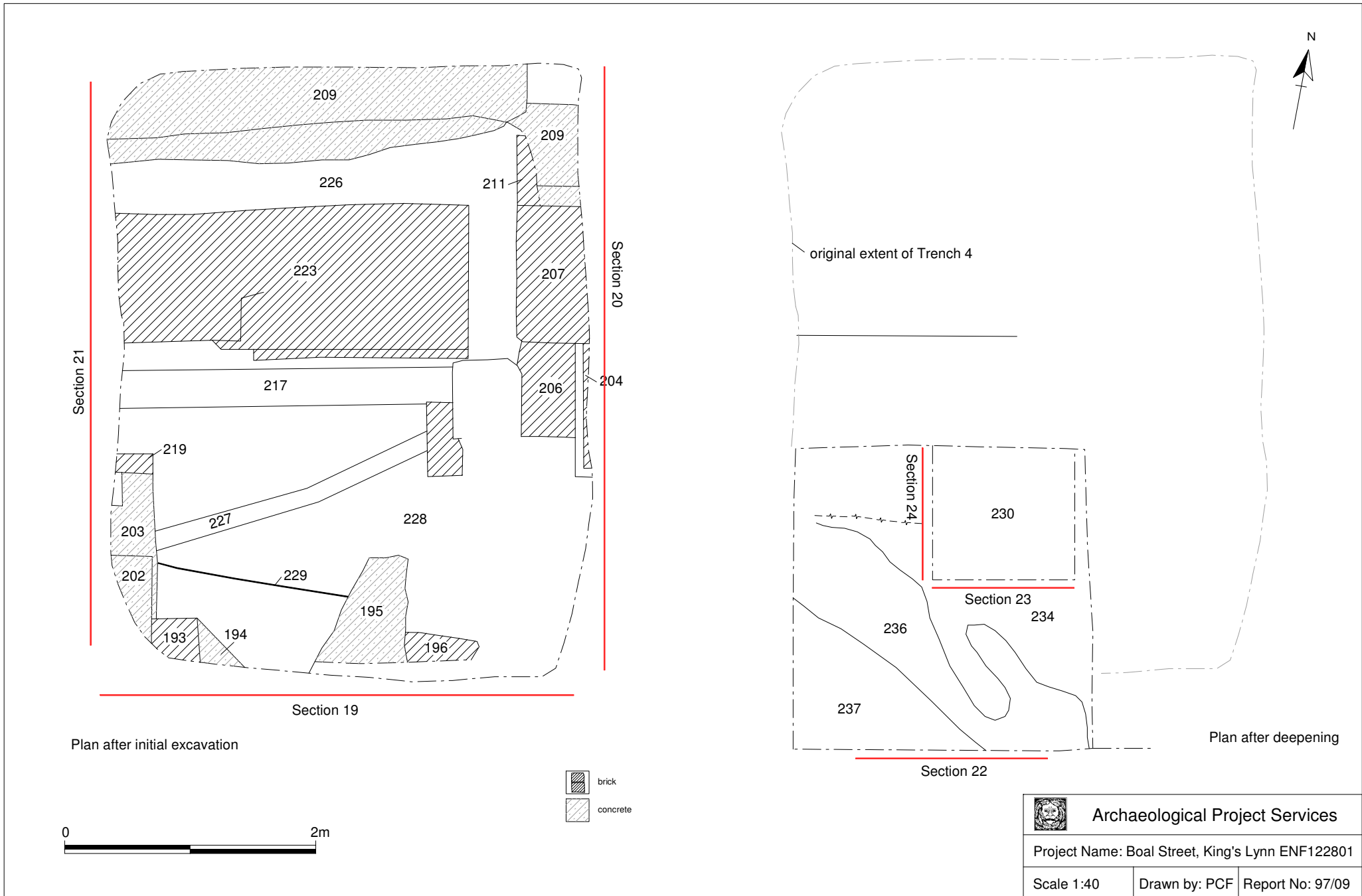
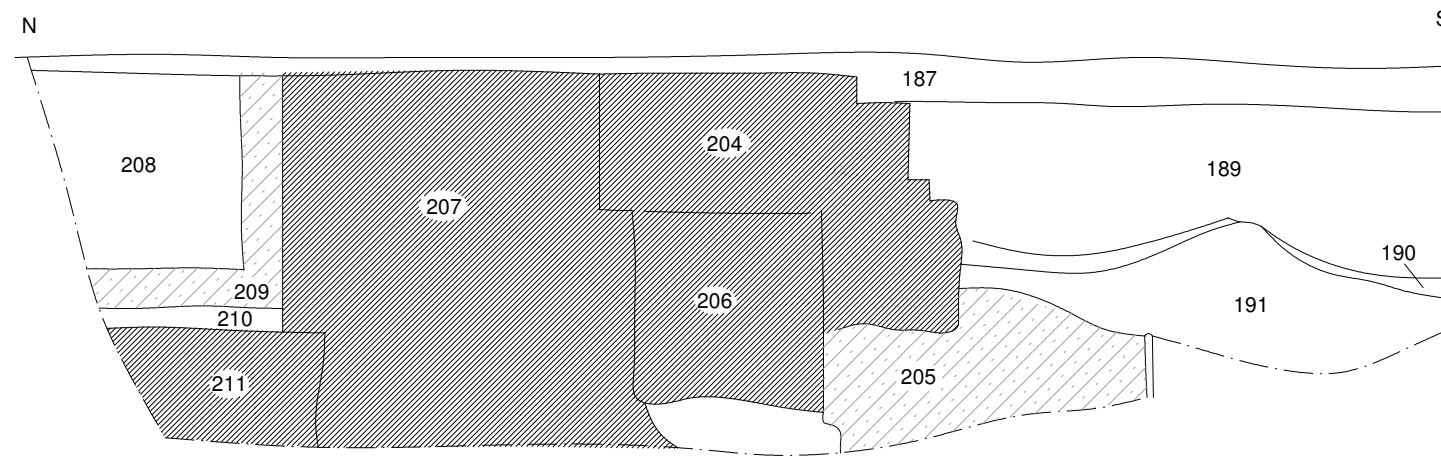
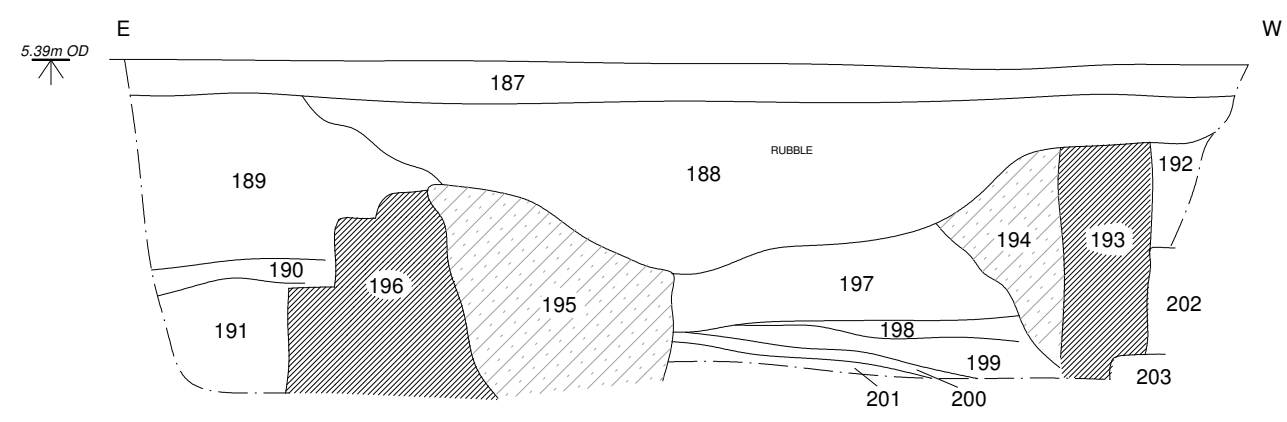


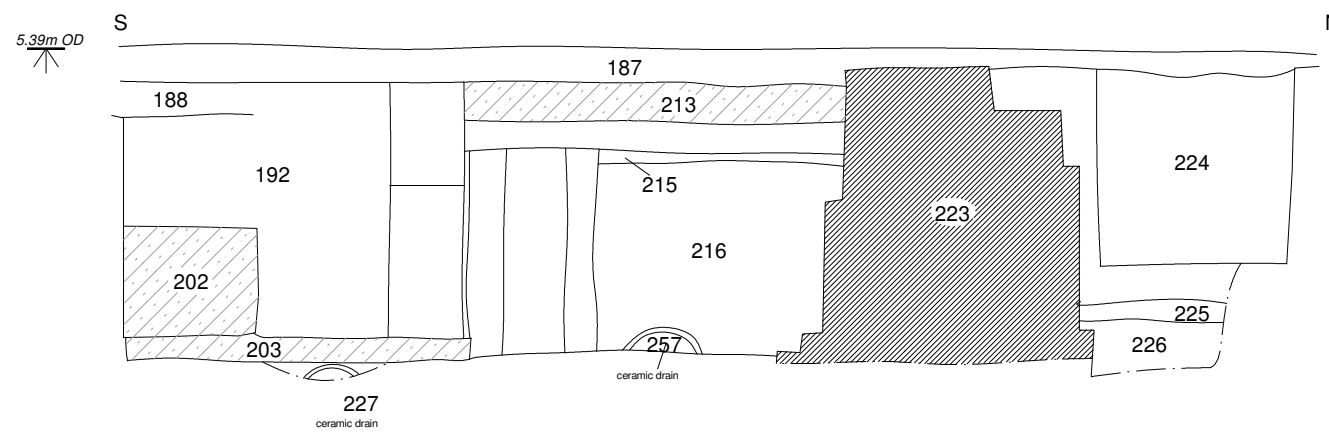
Figure 10 - Trench 4: Plans



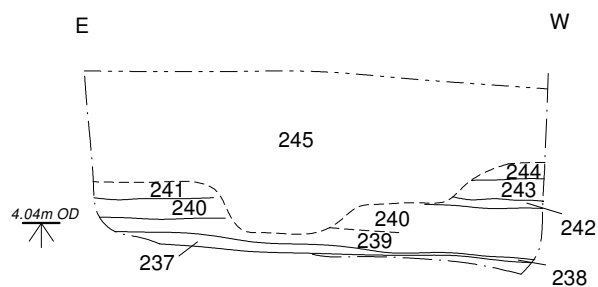
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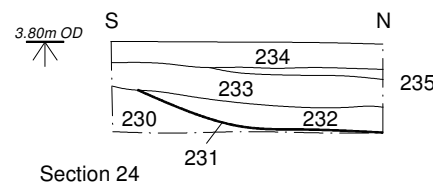
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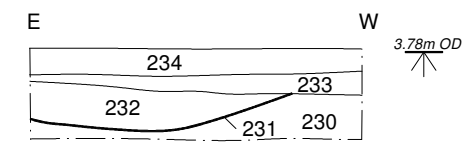
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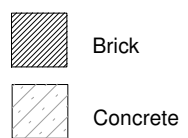
Section 22



Section 24



Section 23




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Boal Street, King's Lynn ENF122801		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 97/09

Figure 11 - Trench 4: Sections

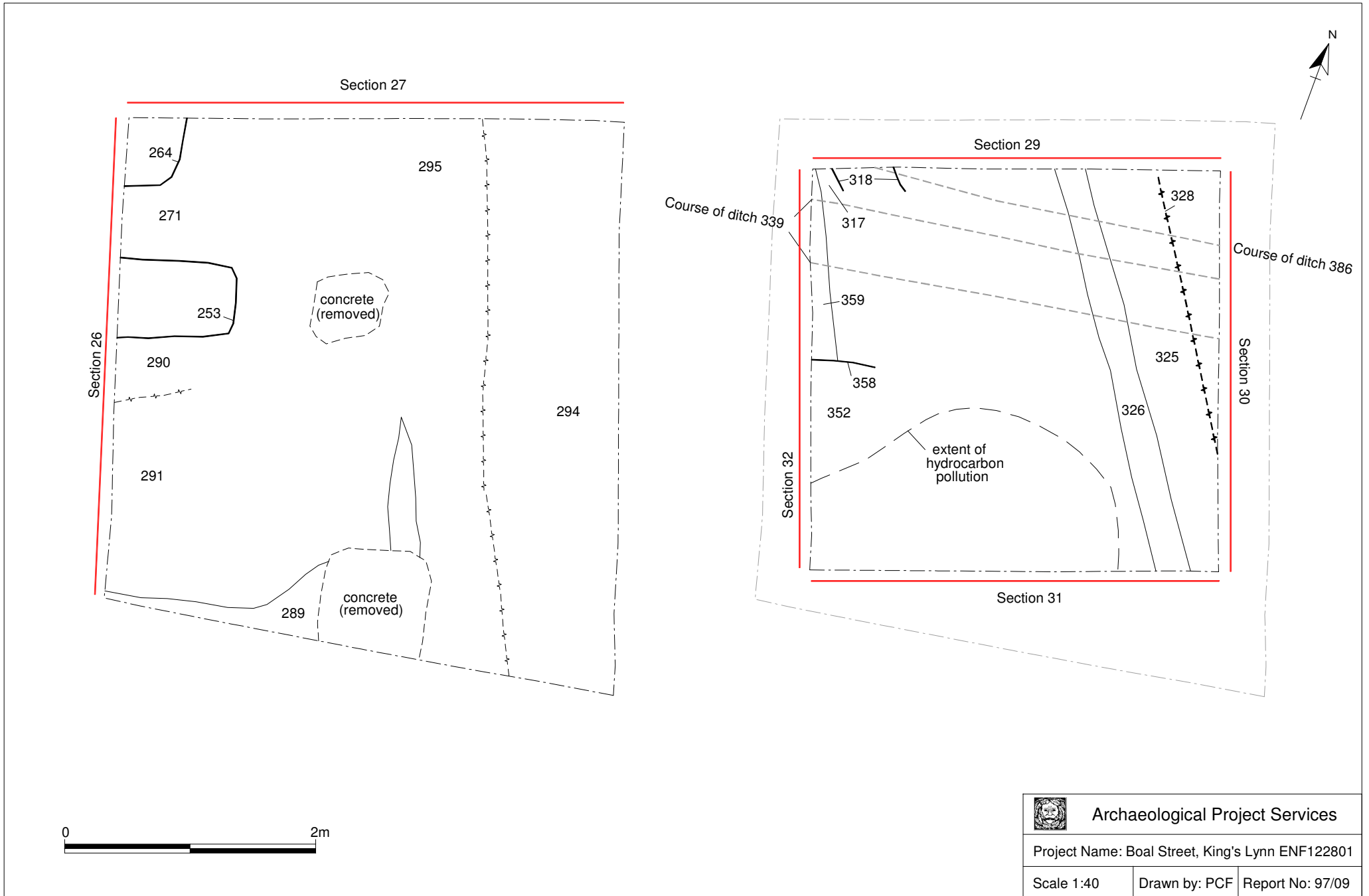



Figure 12 - Trench 5: Plans

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Boal Street, King's Lynn ENF122801		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 97/09

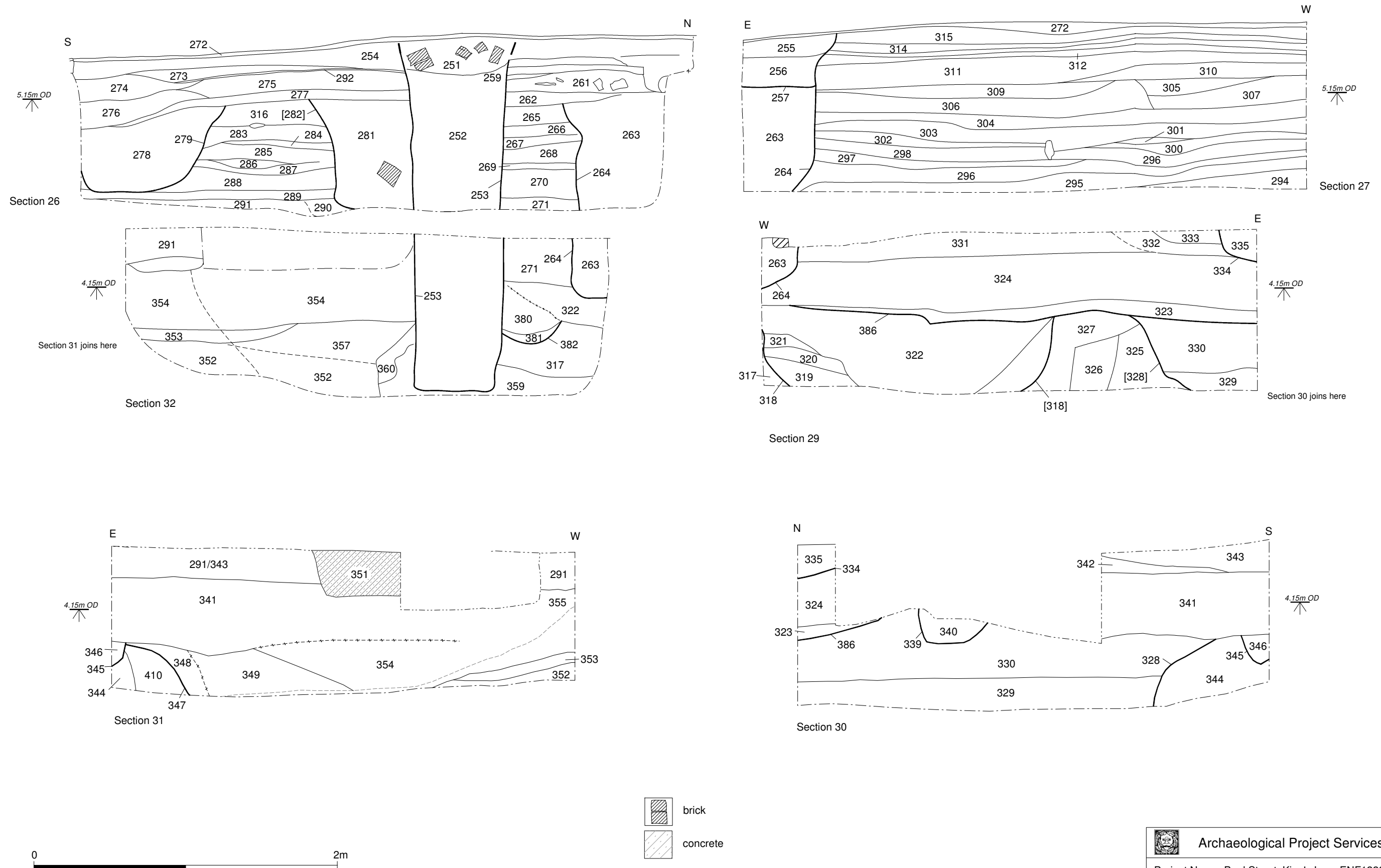

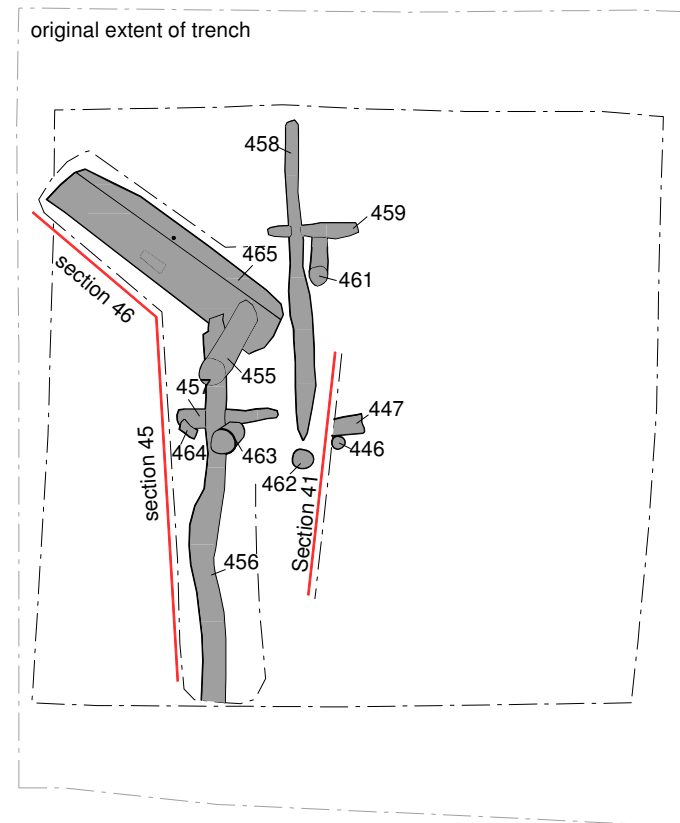
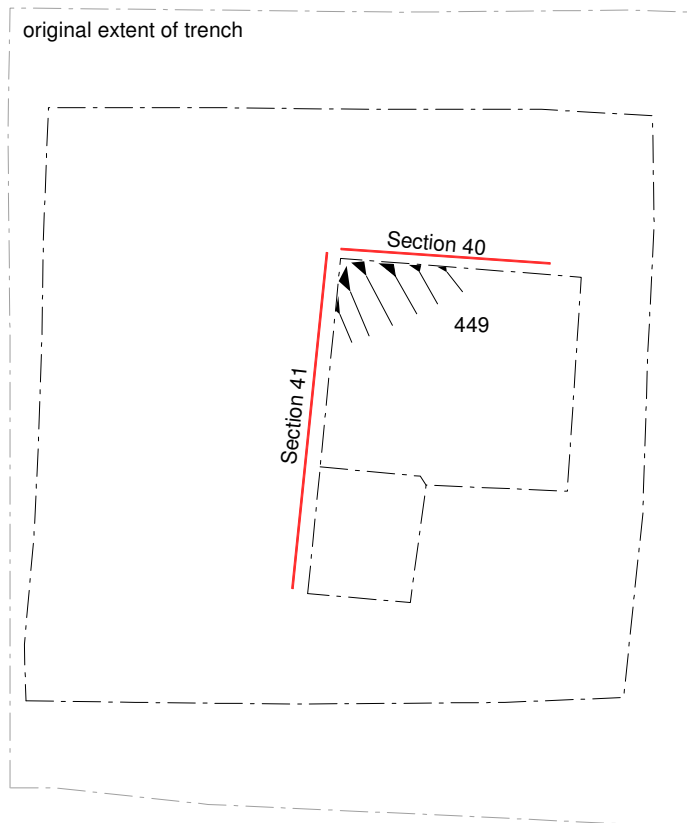
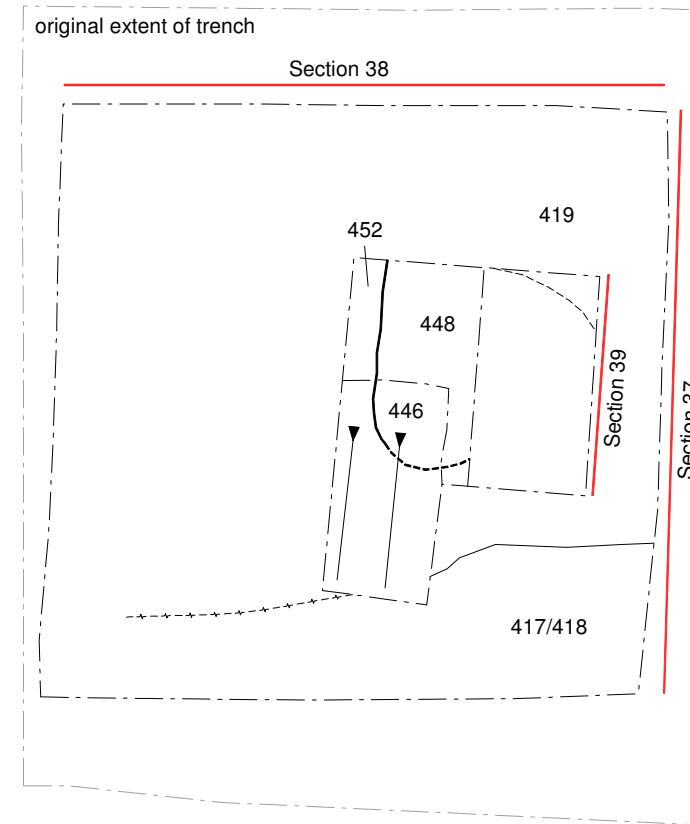
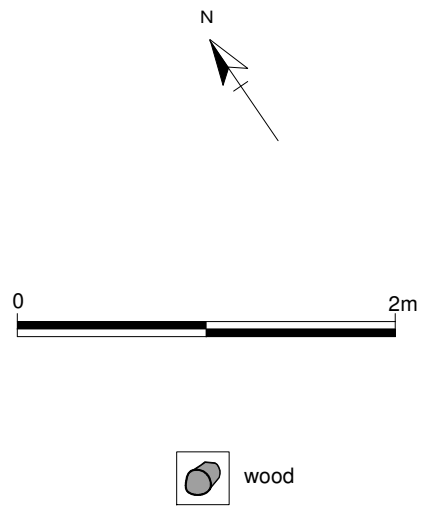
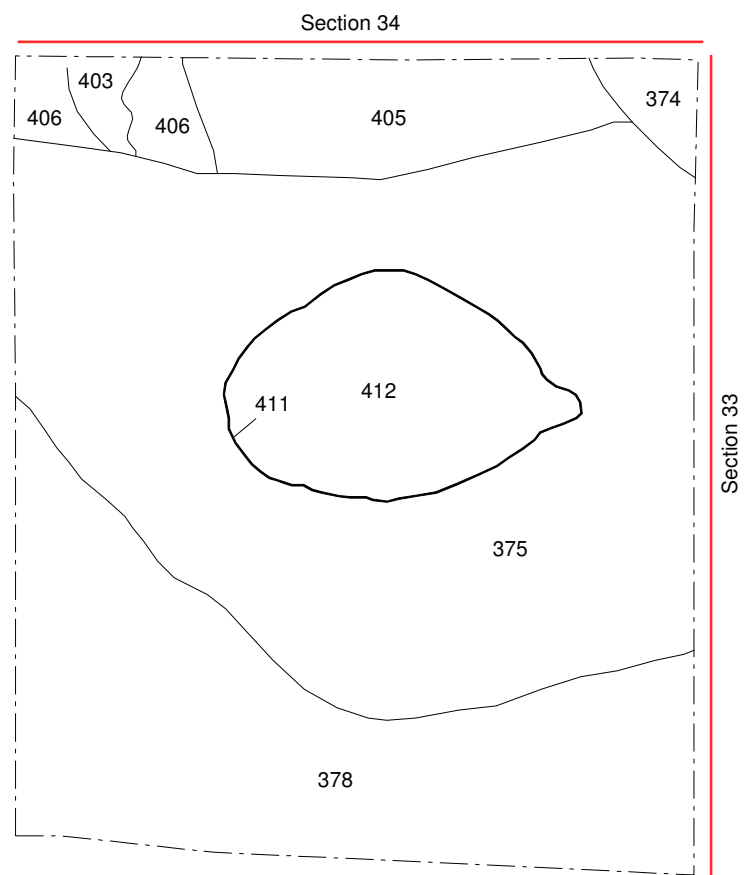


Figure 13 - Trench 5: Sections

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Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 97/09




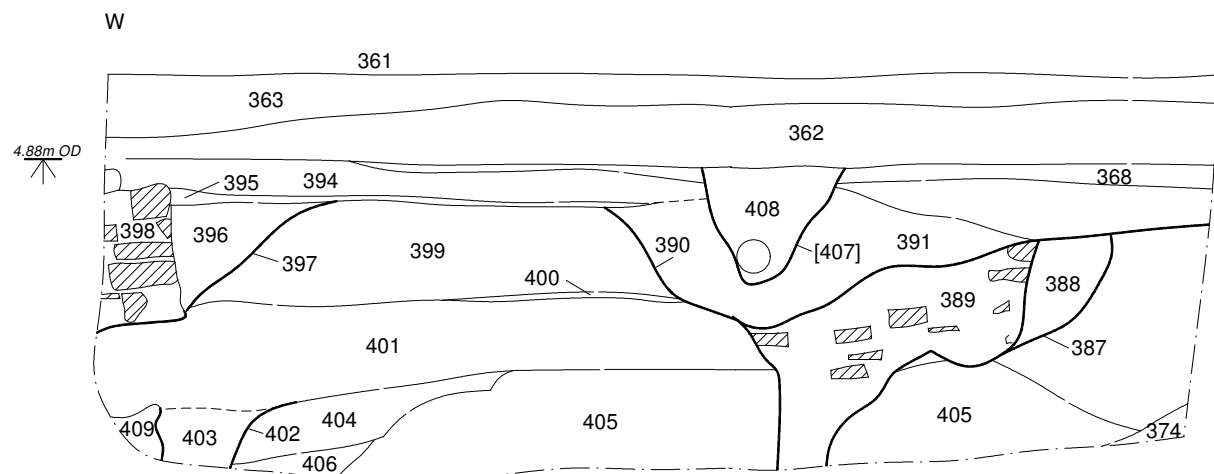
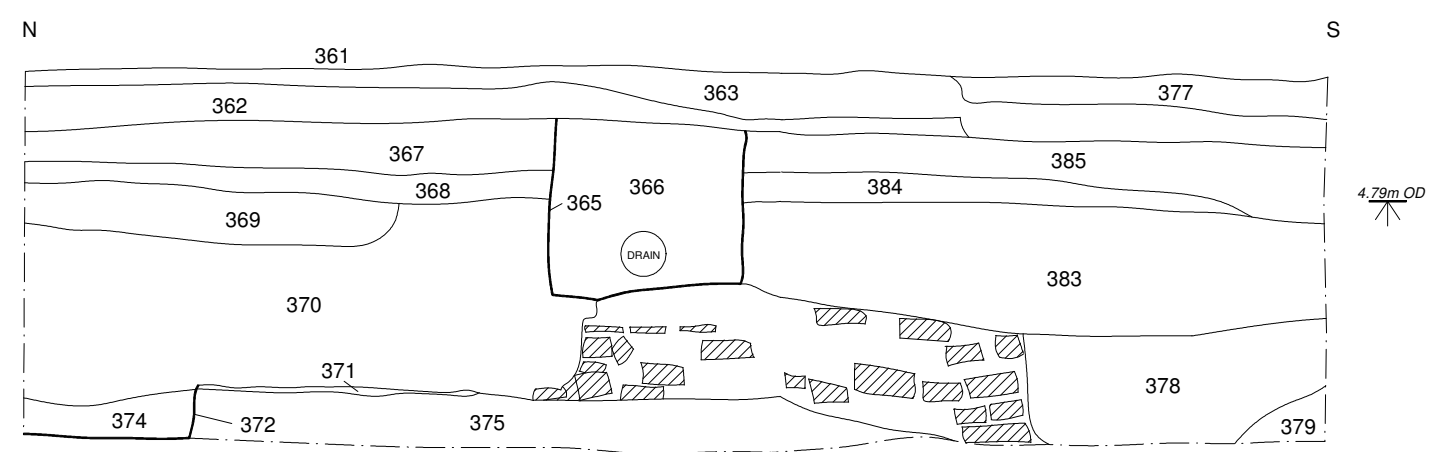
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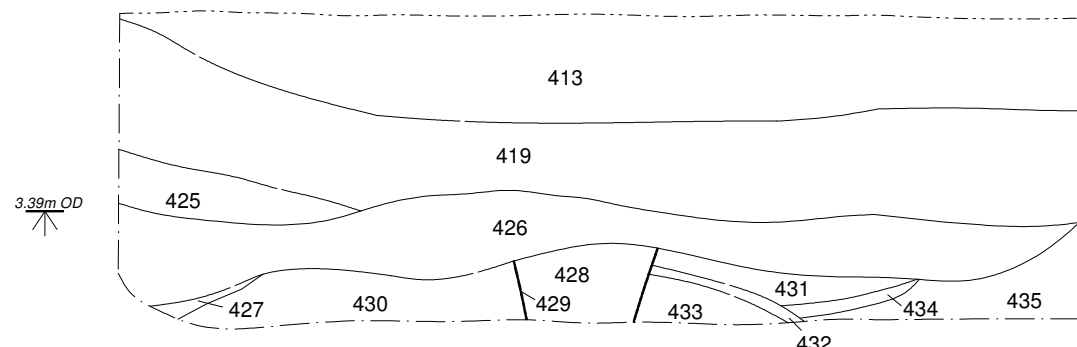
Figure 14 - Trench 6: Plans



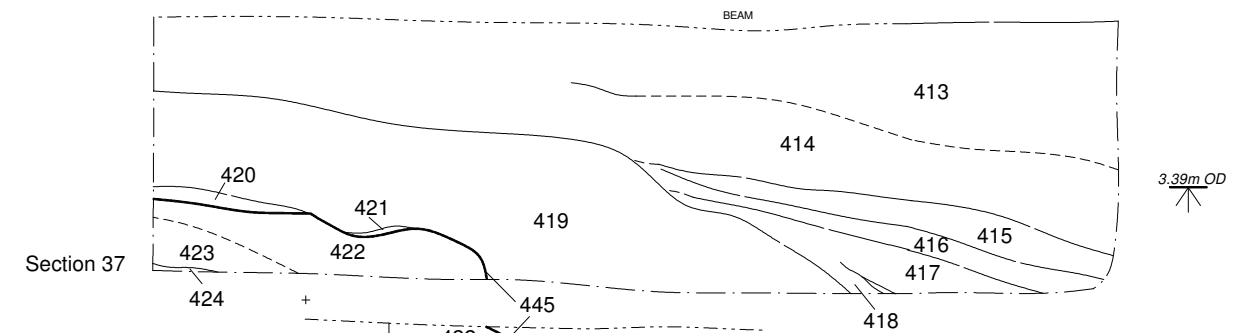
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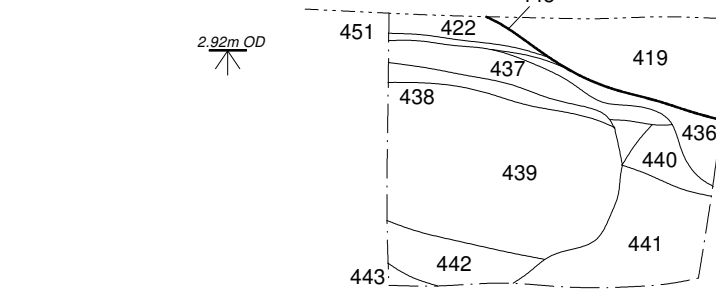
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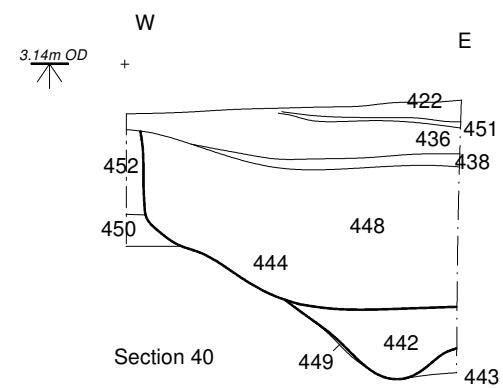
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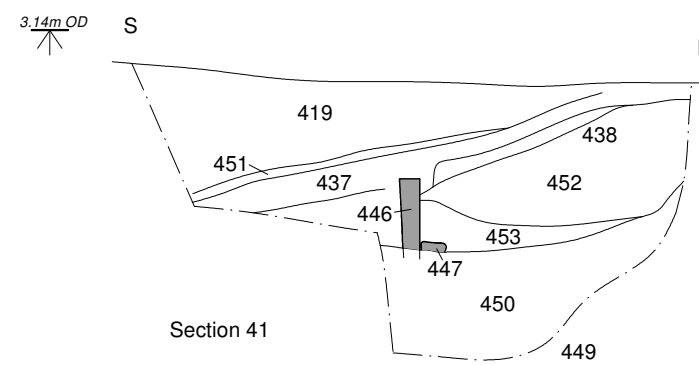
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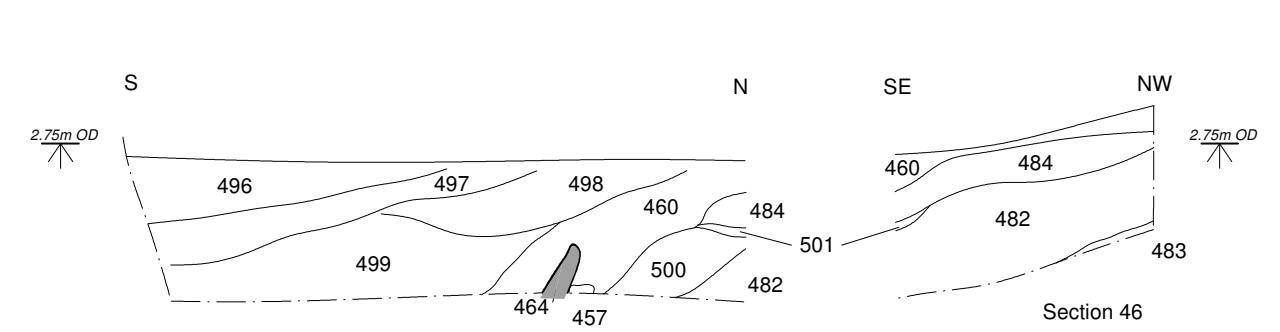
Section 39



Section 40

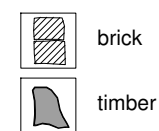


Section 41



Section 45

Section 46






 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Boal Street, King's Lynn ENF122801		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 97/09

Figure 15 - Trench 6: Sections



-  brick
-  mortar

Trench 7




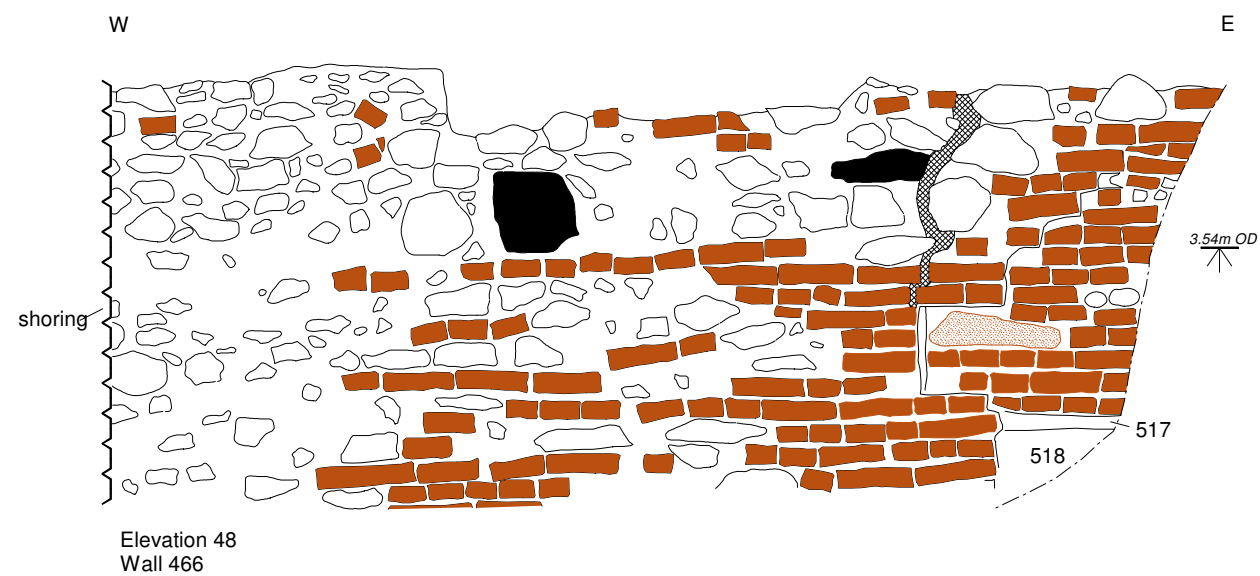
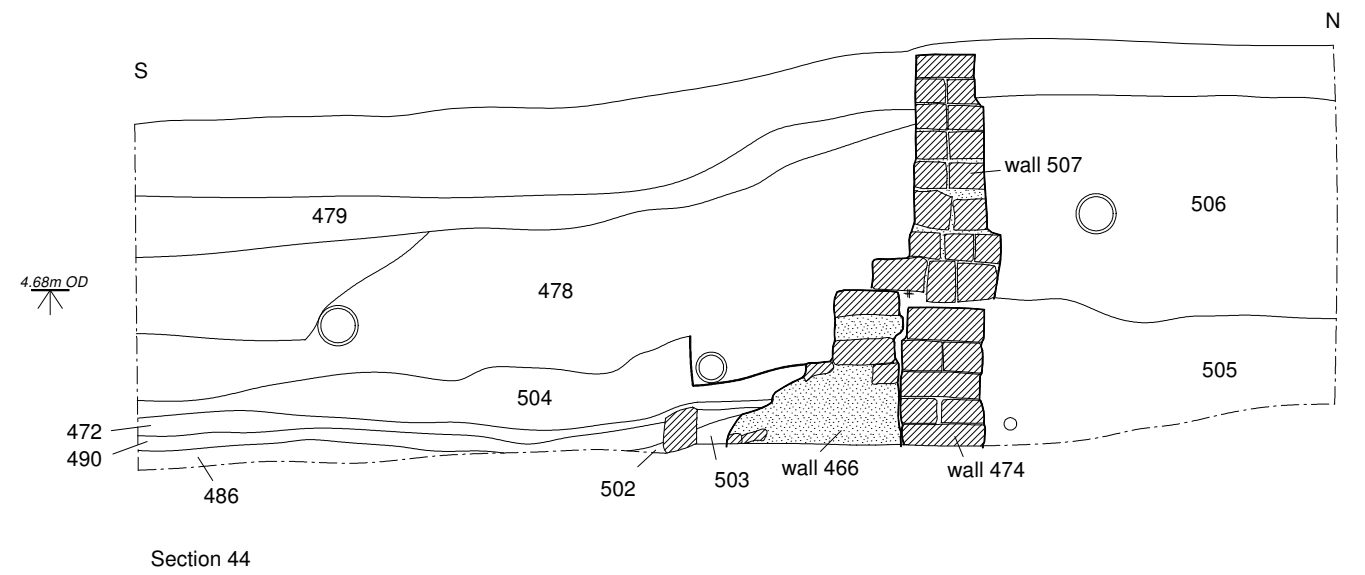
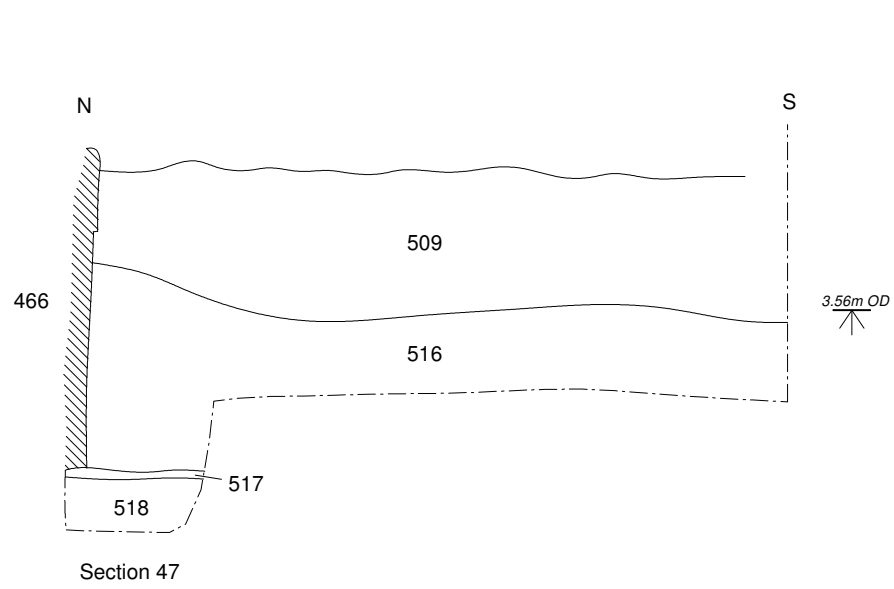
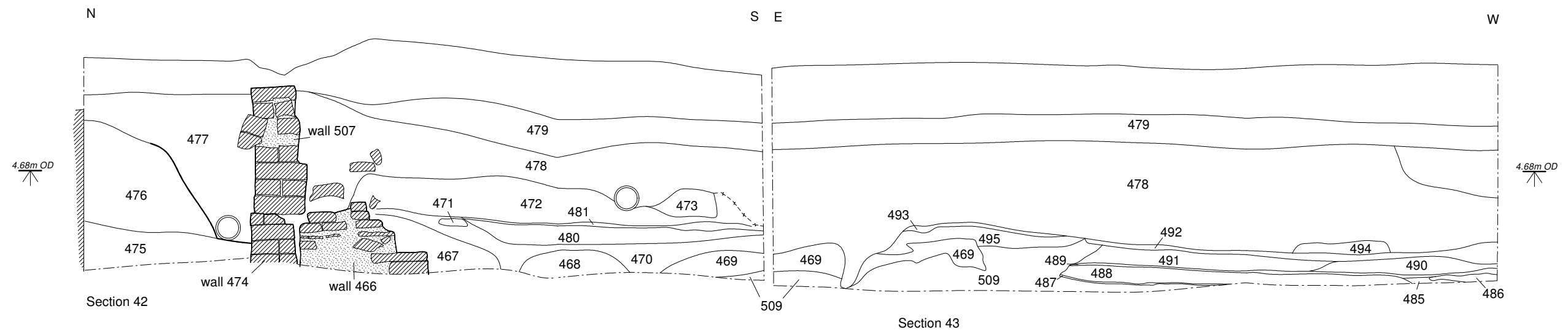





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Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 97/09	

Figure 16 - Trench 7: Plan



-  brick
-  brick (elevation only)
-  mortar
-  flint
-  carstone
-  chalk
-  crack


 Archaeological Project Services		
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Figure 17 - Trench 7: Sections

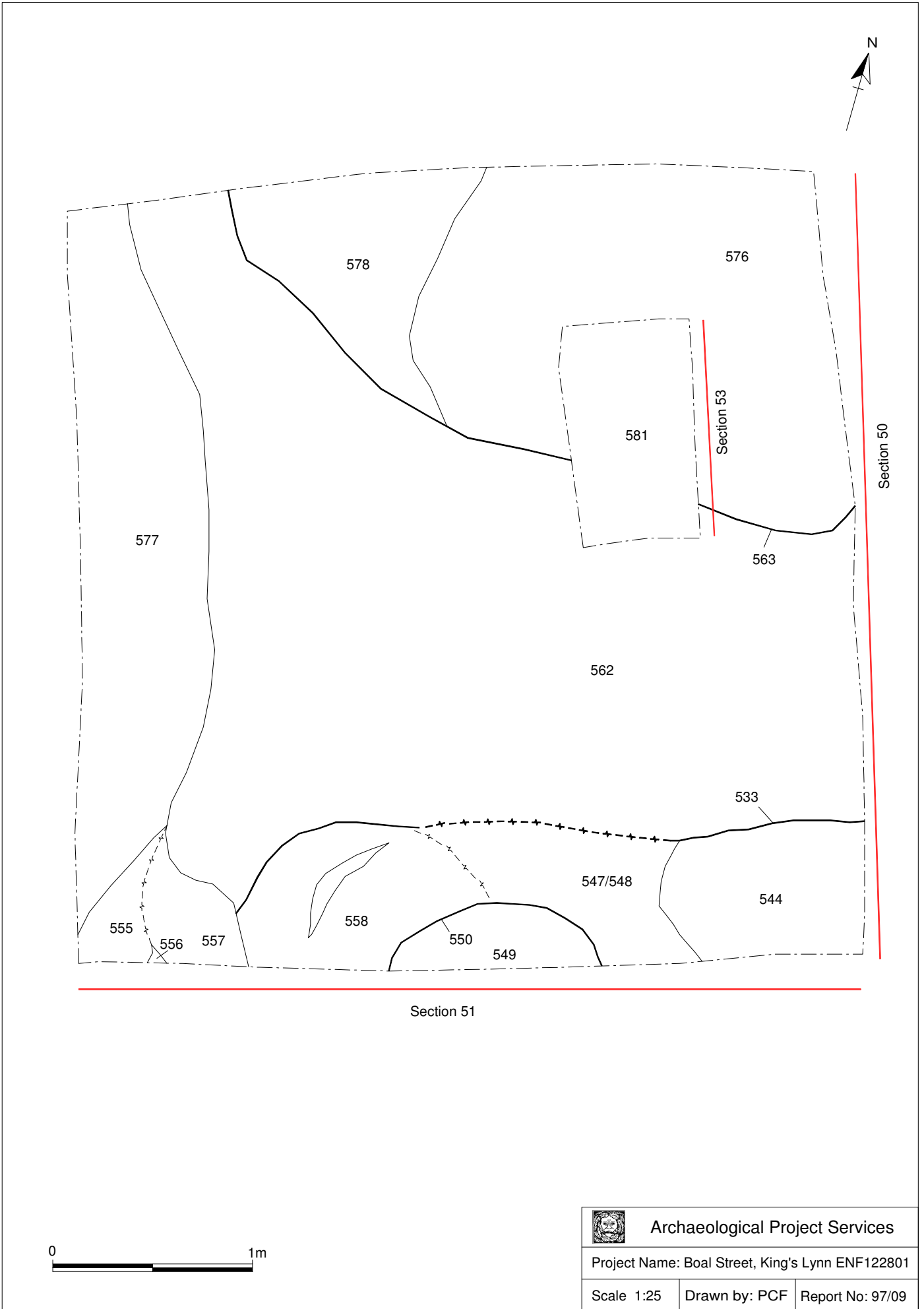


Figure 18 - Trench 8: Plan

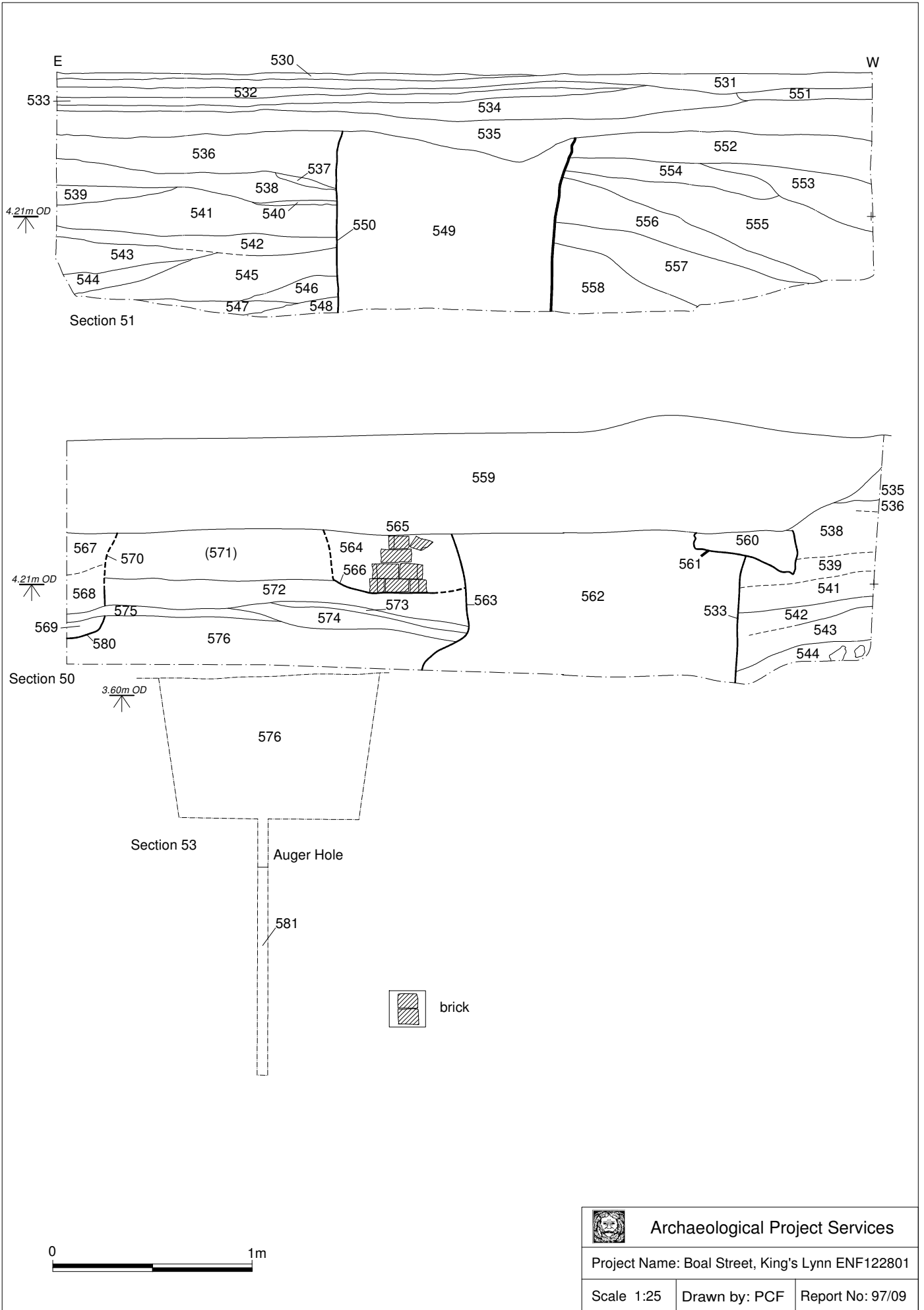
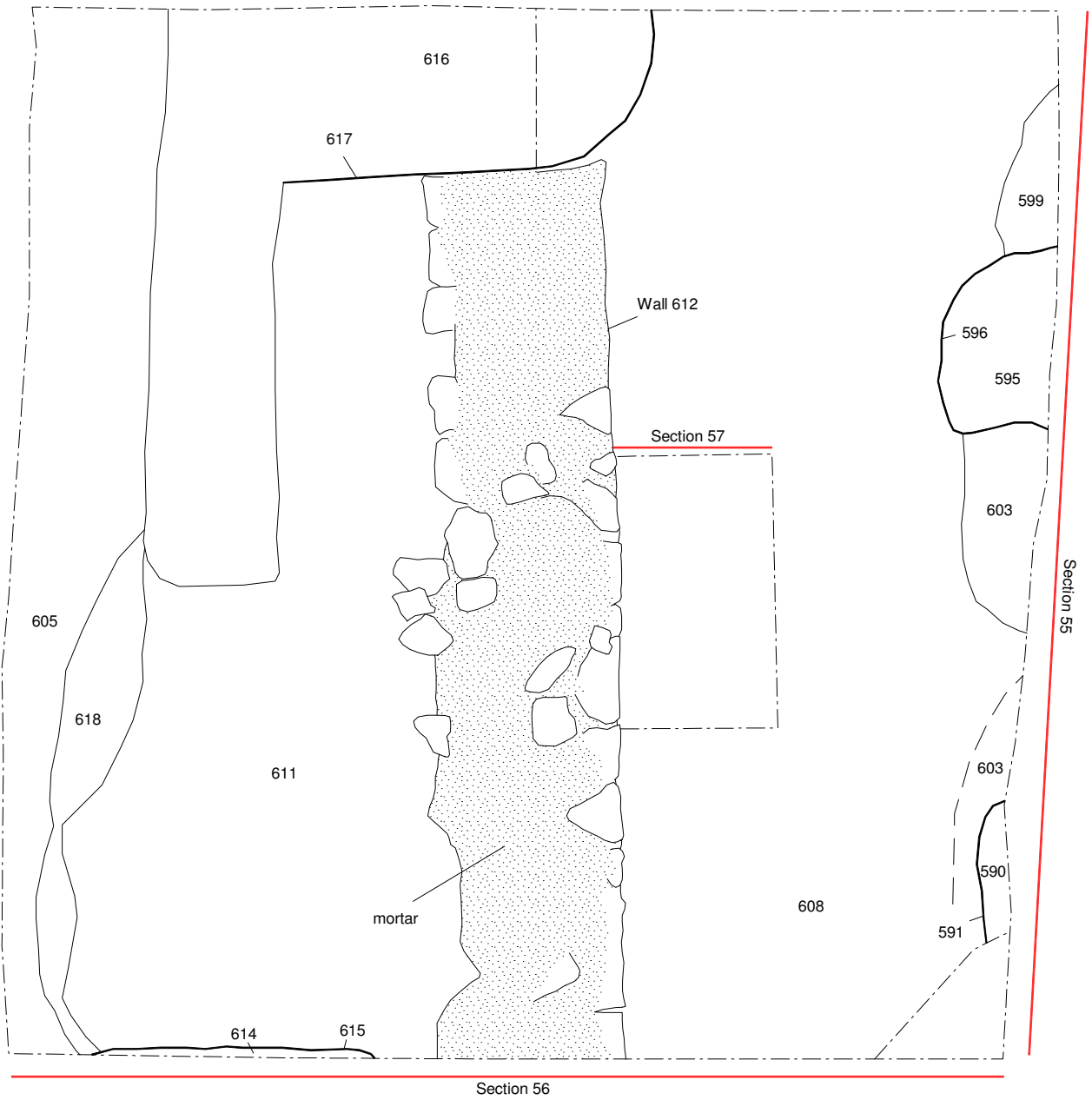


Figure 19 - Trench 8: Sections




	Archaeological Project Services	
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Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 97/09

Figure 20 - Trench 9: Plan

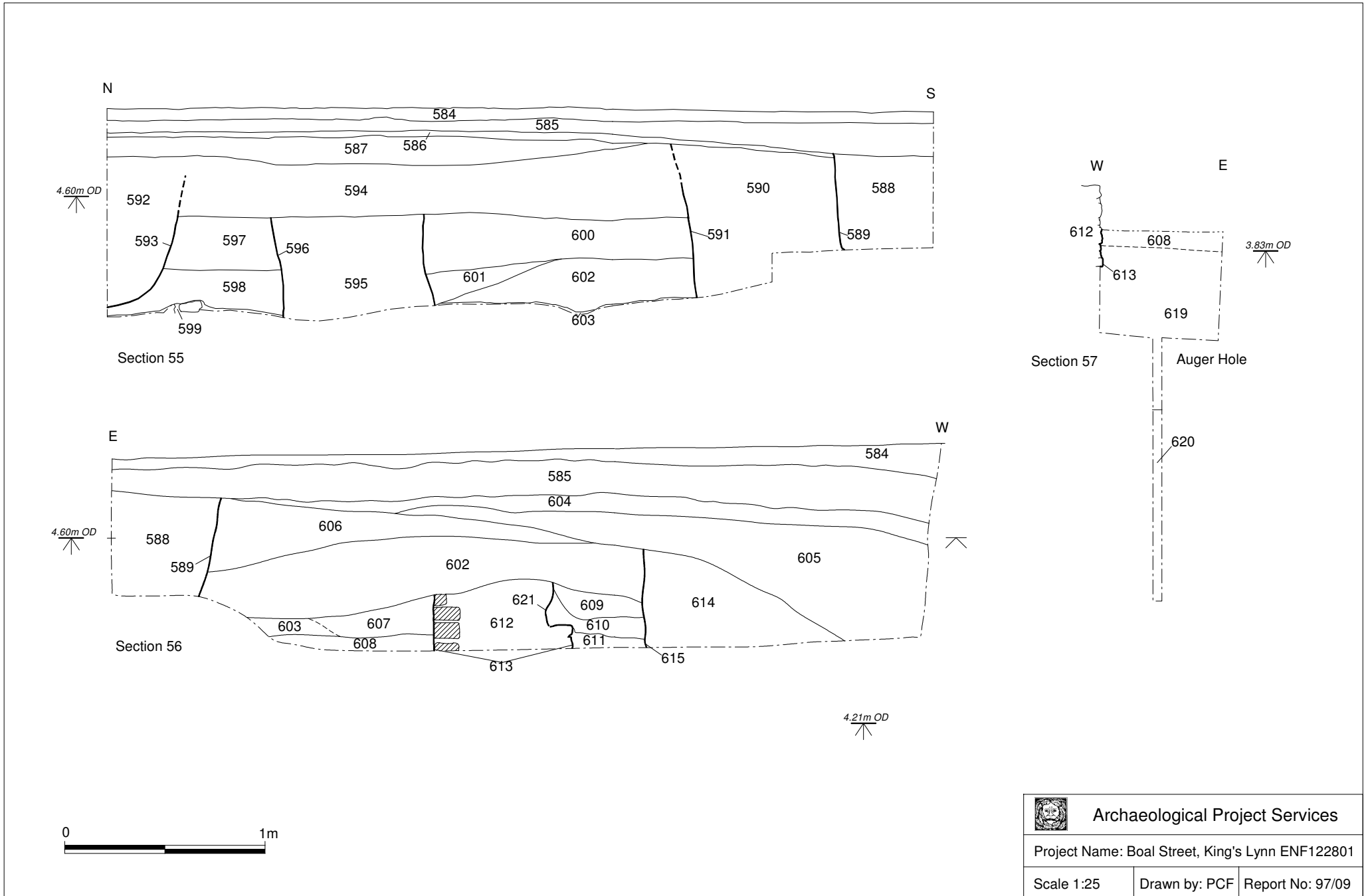

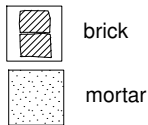


Figure 21 - Trench 9: Sections

 Archaeological Project Services		
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	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Boal Street, King's Lynn ENF122801		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 97/09

Figure 22 - Trench 10: Plan

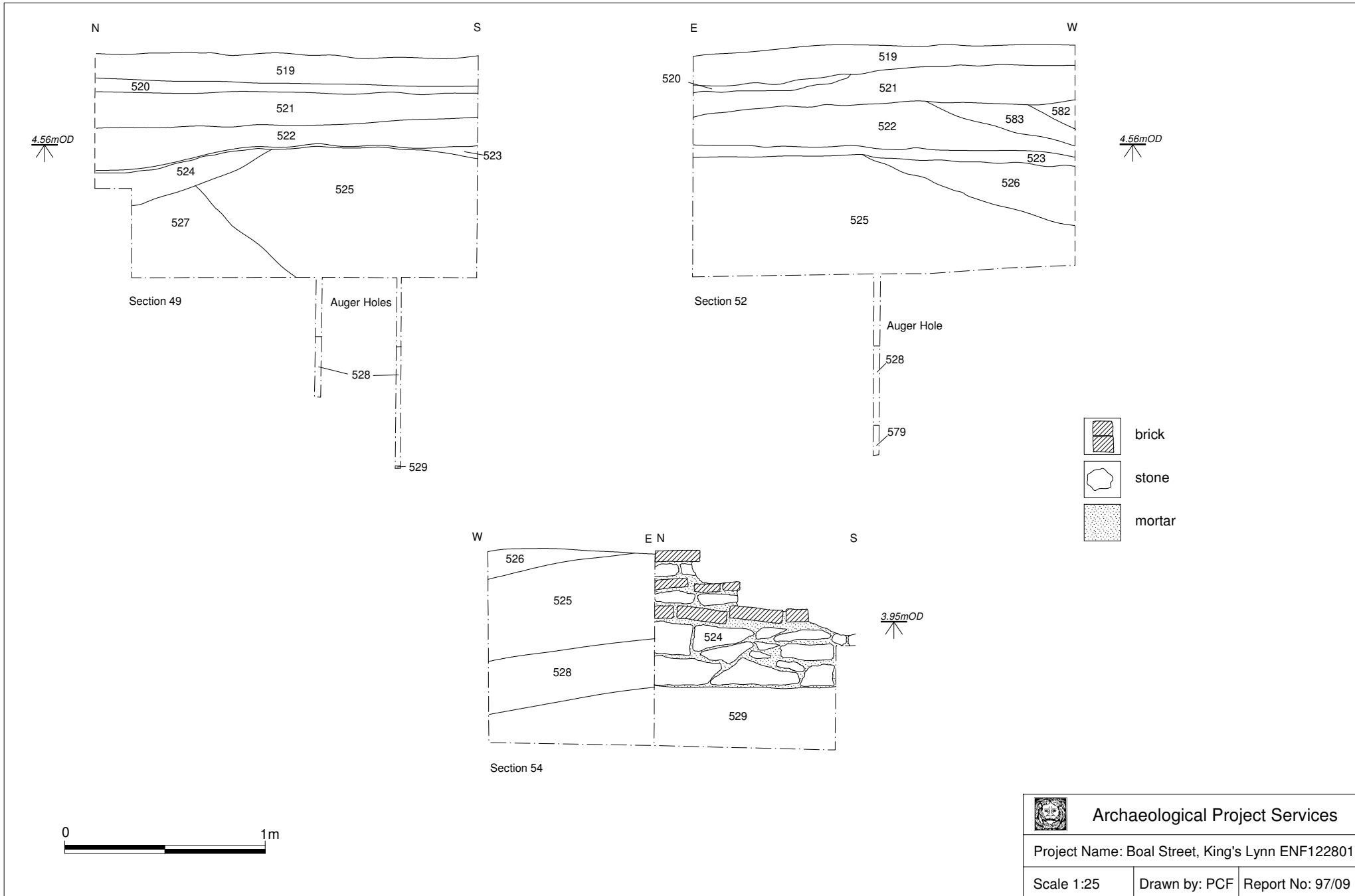


Figure 23 - Trench 10: Sections



Plate 1 – View looking east across the western part of the proposed development area



Plate 2 – Trench 1: Section 1, looking northwest



Plate 3 – Trench 1: Section 6, looking northwest



Plate 4 – Trench 2: Section 8, looking east



Plate 5 – Trench 2: Section 7, looking south



Plate 6 – Trench 2: Section 11, looking east



Plate 7 – Trench 2: Preserved timber structure, looking south



Plate 8 – Trench 3: Section 3, looking east



Plate 9 – Trench 3: Section 9, looking south



Plate 10 – Trench 4 showing walls of the former oil factory, looking east



Plate 11 – Trench 4 after deepening, looking west



Plate 12 – Trench 5: Section 27, looking north

Plate 13 – Trench 5: Section 30, looking north



Plate 14 – Trench 6: Section 33, looking northeast



Plate 15 – Trench 6: Section 40, looking northwest





Plate 16 – Trench 6: preserved wooden timbers of the quayside



Plate 17 – Trench 6: Timber brace for the quayside



Plate 18 – Trench 6: Timber (465)



Plate 19 – View looking north across the eastern part of the proposed development area



Plate 20 – Trench 7: Section 42 with the Carmelite Arch in the background, looking east



Plate 21 – Trench 7: Section 47, looking east



Plate 22 – Trench 7: Elevation view of the medieval friary precinct wall, looking north



Plate 23 – Trench 8: Section 51, looking south

Plate 24 – Trench 8: Section 50, looking east



Plate 25 – Trench 9, looking east



Plate 26 – Trench 9: Section 57, looking north





Plate 27 – Trench 10, looking east



Plate 28 – Trench 10: partial view of Section 54, looking east

Appendix 1

LAND NORTH AND EAST OF THE NAR LOOP, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land to the north and east of the Nar Loop, part of the Nar-Ouse Regeneration Area at King's Lynn, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 The area is archaeologically sensitive, located at the edge of the medieval town, with part of the development site being within the precinct of the medieval Carmelite Friary. Also close by are Civil War defences and later industrial areas.*
- 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 to the north and east of the Nar loop, 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 618 195.

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 in the area of the possible Saxon shoreline, on the southern edge of the medieval town of King's Lynn. Part of the development area is within the precinct of the medieval Carmelite Friary, just south of the Whitefriars Gate, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Building. At the northwestern edge of the development area is Boal Quay, of 16th century or earlier date. Also located nearby were the Civil War defences of the town. A number of industrial establishments were constructed in the area in the later post-medieval period.

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 ten trenches each 4m x 4m.

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 shored.
- 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 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: 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 is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and 10 days if shoring is NOT needed, or about 25 days if shoring is required.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 10 days, if the trenches are shallow (do not need shoring), or 20 days if they are deep. 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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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Loose light yellow and brown gravel, 40mm thick	Car Park surface
002	1	Firm dark to mid brownish red sand and crushed brick/tile, 60mm thick	Make-up for (001)
003	1	Firm to concreted black grit with occasional slag, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
004	1	Firm mid purplish brown sand with occasional coal, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit
005	1	Compacted black sand, grit and gravel, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
006	1	Firm mid brown sand with frequent brick fragments, 0.16m thick	Demolition deposit
007	1	Compacted black sand, grit and gravel, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit
008	1	Firm dark yellowish brown concreted sand, 10mm thick	Dumped deposit
009	1	Firm dark grey sand, 0.1m thick	Dumped deposit
010	1	Soft light brown sand, 0.56m thick	Dumped natural sands
011	1	Firm to friable mid brown sand with frequent mollusc shells and moderate gravel, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
012	1	Concreted mid to dark red slag and iron, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
013	1	Loose dark greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (014)
014	1	Possible rectangular feature, >0.65m wide by 0.56m deep, near vertical sides and uneven base	Cut for Manhole
015	3	Loose light yellow and brown gravel, 50mm thick	Car Park surface
016	3	Iron rails, wooden sleepers	Railway
017	3	Loose gravel, concrete and compacted mid grey sand	Fill of (018)
018	3	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >4m long by 0.66m wide and 1.21m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Drainage trench
019	3	Indurated black concrete with bitumen, 28mm thick	Surface
020	3	Friable dark grey coal and clinker, 0.38m thick	Levelling deposit for (016)
021	3	Firm dark brownish grey sand over ceramic drain	Fill of (022)
022	3	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >4m long by >0.9m wide by >0.7m deep, steep to near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Drainage trench
023	3	Firm dark brownish grey sand with moderate gravel, 0.7m thick	Dumped deposit
024	3	Soft mid yellow sand, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
025	3	Indurated light grey concrete	Concrete foundation?
026	3	Firm light pink gravel, 0.13m thick	Levelling deposit
027	3	Firm dark grey sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (028)
028	3	Rectangular feature, >0.61m long by >0.6m wide by >1.2m deep, steep to vertical sides, not fully excavated	Cut for manhole
029	3	Firm mid brown sand with moderate gravel, 0.75m thick	Dumped deposit
030	3	Loose dark grey/black sand and grit, >0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
031	3	Firm dark brown sand	Fill of (033)
032	3	Brick (220mm x 102mm x 60mm) structure, in stretcher bond	Drain chamber
033	3	Rectangular feature, 1.5m long by >1m wide and >0.62m deep, vertical sides	Foundation trench for (032)
034	3	Friable light yellow sand and fine mortar with moderate brick fragments, 0.26m thick	Dumped deposit
035	3	Firm dark greyish brown sand, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
036	3	Firm dark greenish grey sand, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
037	3	Compacted gravel and cobbles, >50mm thick	Possible surface
038	3	Loose dark brownish grey sand with slag and clinker, 0.22m thick	Dumped deposit
039	3	Friable mid yellowish brown silt, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
040	3	Loose dark grey/black sandy gravel with clinker, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
041	3	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >1m long by >0.4m wide by >0.46m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Trench
042	3	Cast iron pipe, 0.13m diameter	Drainage pipe
043	3	Loose dark greyish brown sandy grit with moderate gravel	Fill of (041)
044	3	Soft to firm mid brown silty sand, 0.33m thick	Alluvial deposit
045	1	Plastic dark grey silt, 50mm thick	Alluvial deposit
046	1	Firm mid brown silty sand, 80mm thick	Alluvial deposit
047	1	Firm white mortar fragments and dark grey sand with moderate brick/tile fragments, 0.19m thick	Dumped deposit
048	1	Firm dark brown sand, >0.25m thick	Alluvial deposit
049	1	Timber post, 0.31m diameter by <0.5m long, driven into (011) – associated with length of chain	Mooring post
050	1	Friable mid grey silt, >0.44m thick	Alluvial deposit
051	2	Loose light yellow and brown gravel, 70mm thick	Car park surface
052	2	Indurated white concrete, bitumen on upper surface, 0.16m thick	Former surface
053	2	Firm/compacted dark yellow sand with brick fragments, 0.17m thick	Make-up for (052)
054	2	Indurated black tarmac, 30mm thick	Former surface
055	2	Friable mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, 80mm thick	Make-up for (054)
056	2	Indurated white concrete, 95mm thick	Former surface
057	2	Firm dark grey sand with frequent small coal fragments and moderate brick/tile fragments	Fill of (060)
058	2	Brick (220mm x 104mm x 69mm) structure, aligned east-west, English bond. Bricks marked [CENTRAL WHITTLESEY], >4m long by 0.22m wide by 0.57m high	Wall
059	2	Indurated white concrete, 0.23m thick	Foundation for (058)
060	2	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >4m long by 1.05m wide and 0.55m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench
061	2	Firm dark greyish brown sand with coal, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
062	2	Indurated white and light greenish yellow mortar, 60mm thick	Former surface
063	2	Firm dark brownish red sand with moderate gravel and brick/tile fragments, 0.16m thick	Dumped/levelling deposit
064	2	Firm dark greyish brown sand, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
065	2	Firm dark grey sand, 0.12m thick	Layer
066	2	Engineering brick (220mm x 120mm x 70mm) structure, aligned northeast-southwest, >1m long by 0.45m wide and 0.36m high	Wall
067	2	Loose dark greyish brown crushed brick/tile and sandy silt, 0.19m thick	Dumped deposit
068	2	Loose black slag, clinker and coal, 0.16m thick	Dumped deposit
069	2	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt with coal and clinker, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
070	2	Loose mid yellowish brown sand, 0.28m thick	Dumped deposit
071	2	Loose mid yellowish brown silt, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit
072	2	Loose mid yellowish brown sand with moderate brick fragments, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
073	2	Friable dark brownish grey silty sand, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
074	2	Loose black sandy silt with ash, coal and clinker, 90mm thick	Dumped deposit
075	2	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
076	2	Loose mid brownish grey sandy silt and crushed Welsh slate fragments, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
077	2	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent brick fragments, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit
078	2	Loose mid yellowish brown silt, 0.13m thick	Alluvial deposit
079	2	Loose light grey silty sand, 0.28m thick	Alluvial deposit
080	2	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
081	2	Loose mid grey to black sandy silt with charcoal, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
082	2	Loose light grey sandy silt, >0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
083	2	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with brick fragments, 0.13m thick	Demolition deposit
084	2	Loose light grey silt with frequent coal, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
085	2	Circular feature, 0.32m diameter by 0.37m deep, vertical sides with rounded base	Posthole
086	2	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with decayed wood fragments	Fill of (085)
087	2	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand with brick and mortar fragments, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
088	2	Indurated light brown mortar, 30mm thick	Former surface
089	2	Firm light yellow mortar, 20mm thick	Former surface
090	2	Firm to friable black cinders, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
091	2	Friable dark greyish brown sand with frequent brick/tile and mortar fragments, 0.16m thick	Demolition deposit
092	2	Friable dark grey cinders, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
093	2	Brick (220mm x 120mm x 70mm) structure, aligned northeast-southwest, >1m long by 0.45m wide and 0.36m high (<i>same as (066)</i>)	Wall
094	2	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent cinders	Fill of (095)
095	2	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >0.58m long by >0.47m wide by 0.25m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench
096	2	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent cinders	Fill of (095)
097	2	Firm mid brown silty sand, 0.26m thick	Dumped deposit
098	2	Soft mid brown sand, 50mm thick	?buried soil
099	2	Friable black cinders and coal, 90mm thick	Dumped deposit
100	2	Soft mid brown silt, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
101	2	Firm mid brown sand with moderate brick/tile fragments	Fill of (103)
102	2	Brick (224mm x 104mm x 60mm) structure, northeast and southwest faces visible, English Garden Wall bond with missing bricks in which are iron anchor points, >1m long by >0.5m wide and 0.56m high	Brick pier base
103	2	Linear or rectangular feature, >1.35m long by >0.68m wide and 0.5m deep, vertical to steep sides and flat base	Foundation trench
104	3	Loose dark grey/black cinders and coal, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
105	3	Compact light brown silt, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit
106	3	Firm dark grey cinders and coal, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
107	3	Firm light brown silt, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
108	3	Firm dark grey grit with cinders and coal, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
109	3	Firm light brown silt, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
110	3	Firm dark grey grit with coal and cinders, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
111	3	Soft light brown silt, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
112	3	Loose mid grey with patches of brownish red coal and cinders, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
113	3	Soft light brown silt, 10mm thick	Dumped deposit
114	3	Loose dark grey grit with coal and cinders, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit
115	3	Soft light brown silt with frequent grit and cal flecks, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
116	3	Loose dark grey grit with coal and cinders, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
117	3	Soft light greyish brown silt, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
118	3	Soft dark grey silt with organic material, >0.22m thick	Alluvial deposit
119	2	Loose black clinker, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
120	2	Soft mid greyish brown sand with frequent Welsh slate, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
121	2	Soft dark greyish brown sand, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
122	2	Soft dark grey silty sand with moderate slate fragments	Fill of (123)
123	2	Feature, 0.84m wide by 0.59m deep, steep sides	Pit
124	2	Timber half-sectioned post, vertically set, >430mm long by >260mm x >110mm	Timber upright
125	2	Firm dark brownish grey sand	Dumped deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
126	2	Soft dark brownish grey sand, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
127	2	Soft mid brown sand, 10mm thick	Dumped deposit
128	2	Soft mid brown sand and crushed brick/tile, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
129	2	Soft dark brownish grey gritty sand with moderate coal fragments, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
130	2	Soft dark reddish grey sand with frequent coal fragments, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
131	2	Soft dark brownish red sand, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
132	2	Soft dark grey sand, >0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
133	2	Timber plank, orientated northeast-southwest, >400mm long by 80mm wide by 60mm breadth	Timber revetment
134	2	Soft dark grey sand with bands of silt with frequent brick fragments, 0.52m thick	Dumped deposit
135	2	Firm to soft dark grey grit with moderate mortar fragments, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
136	2	Firm dark grey sand with moderate brick/tile and mortar fragments, 0.23m thick	Dumped deposit
137	2	Soft dark brownish grey sand with moderate small carstone, >0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
138	2	Brick (220mm x 99mm x 54mm) structure, English bond, 0.71m wide by >0.76m high	Wall
139	2	Loose dark grey sandy silt, 0.39m thick	Dumped deposit
140	2	Loose mid greyish brown silt, 0.19m thick	Dumped deposit
141	2	Loose light reddish brown silty sand, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
142	2	Loose light grey silt with moderate slag and frequent coal, 0.23m thick	Dumped deposit
143	2	Loose dark grey silt with frequent tile fragments, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
144	2	Loose mid to dark grey silt with moderate tile fragments, 90mm thick	Dumped deposit
145	2	Loose mid yellowish and reddish brown silt with frequent tile fragments, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
146	2	Loose mixed light brown and light grey sandy silt, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
147	2	Loose dark grey sand and ash with moderate brick/tile and coal flecks, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
148	2	Plastic light grey silty clay, 80mm thick	Alluvial deposit
149	2	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent tile fragments, 0.16m thick	Dumped deposit
150	2	Loose light yellowish white mortar fragments with frequent brick/tile, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit
151	2	Firm light brown silt, 80mm thick	Alluvial deposit
152	2	Loose mid greyish brown silt and tile fragments, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit
153	2	Soft light brownish grey sand with moderate pan-tile fragments, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
154	2	Loose dark brownish grey silty sand and brick/tile fragments, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
155	2	Soft dark brown/black decayed wood	Decayed timber post
156	2	Vertically driven inclusion	Post-hole
157	2	Soft dark grey silty sand with frequent grit and crushed mortar, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
158	2	Soft dark grey silty sand with frequent grit, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
159	2	Soft to loose dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent brick/tile and mortar fragments, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit
160	2	Soft to loose dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent brick/tile and mortar fragments, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
161	2	Firm mid brown silt with limestone blocks (200mm x 150mm x 150mm) and frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
162	2	Firm mid brown silt with limestone blocks (200mm x 150mm x 150mm) and frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
163	2	Soft dark grey sand with frequent grit and moderate brick/tile fragments, 0.16m thick	Dumped deposit
164	2	Soft mixed mid brown and dark brown silt, 0.24m thick	Decayed timber post
165	2	Timber boxed post, >310mm long by 280mm x >110mm, vertically set	Timber upright
166	2	Timber lath, attached to (165), orientated north-south, >240mm long	Timber revetment
167	2	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.51m deep, vertical sides	Foundation trench
168	2	Firm light brown silt	Alluvial deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
169	2	Firm to plastic mid brown silt	Dumped deposit
170	2	Firm mid yellowish grey clayey silt, 60mm thick	Alluvial deposit
171	2	Firm mid yellowish grey clayey silt, 50mm thick	Alluvial deposit
172	2	Firm light grey silty clay, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
173	2	Timber plank, on edge orientated north-south, 2.7m long by 0.11m x 0.37m, attached caulking	Timber revetment
174	2	Timber boxed post, >0.68m long by 0.2m x 0.2m, vertically set	Timber upright
175	2	Feature, 0.55m wide by 0.54m deep, steep sides	Cut for plank (173)
176	2	Feature, 0.55m wide by 0.37m deep, steep side	Cut for plank (173)
177	2	Firm mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (175) and (176)
178	2	Firm dark grey/black silty clay, >0.6m thick	Alluvial deposit
179	2	Firm dark grey/black silty clay, 2.43m thick	Alluvial deposit
180	2	Soft mid brownish grey clayey silt, 100mm thick	Alluvial deposit
181	2	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.56m long by 0.66m wide by 70mm deep, slight sides and flat base	?gully
182	2	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand and tile fragments	Fill of (181)
183	2	Loose mid greyish brown silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
184	2	Loose mid to dark brownish grey laminated silt, >0.51m thick	Alluvial deposit
185	2	Timber plank, on edge orientated north-south, >2.7m long by 0.27m x 30mm, attached caulking	Timber revetment
186	2	Timber plank, on edge orientated north-south, >0.85m long by 0.3m x 25mm	Timber revetment
187	4	Loose light yellow and brown gravel, 0.12m thick	Car park surface
188	4	Loose mid greyish red brick rubble, 0.58m thick	Demolition deposit
189	4	Loose dark brownish grey silt and brick rubble, 0.56m thick	Demolition deposit
190	4	Loose light brownish yellow sand with frequent mortar fragments, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
191	4	Loose mid greyish red brick rubble, 0.35m thick	Demolition deposit
192	4	Loose mid greyish red brick rubble, 0.9m thick	Demolition deposit
193	4	Brick structure	Wall
194	4	Indurated concrete	Foundation
195	4	Indurated concrete	Foundation
196	4	Brick structure	Wall
197	4	Soft dark greyish brown silt with brick/tile fragments, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
198	4	Soft light brown silt, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
199	4	Soft dark greyish brown silt with frequent brick/tile and coal fragments, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit
200	4	Loose light brownish white mortar fragments with frequent small brick/tile fragments, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit
201	4	Soft dark brownish grey silt with frequent coal and brick/tile fragments, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
202	4	Concrete	Foundation
203	4	Concrete, 100mm thick	Foundation
204	4	Brick structure	Wall
205	4	Concrete	Foundation
206	4	Brick structure	Wall
207	4	Brick structure	Wall
208	4	No record	Dumped deposit
209	4	Concrete	Foundation
210	4	Loose dark grey coal and cinders, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
211	4	Brick structure	Wall
212	4	Brick structure	Wall

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
213	4	Concrete	Foundation
214	4	Concrete	Foundation
215	4	Loose dark grey cinders and coal flecks, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit
216	4	Loose dark brown silty sand and mid red brick rubble, 0.6m thick	Dumped deposit
217	4	Ceramic drain pipe, 0.3m diameter	Drain
218	4	Loose mid greyish red brick fragments, 0.68m thick	Dumped deposit
219	4	Brick structure	Brick channel
220	4	Brick structure	Brick channel
221	4	Electric cable	Cable
222	4	Concrete	Foundation
223	4	Brick structure	Wall
224	4	Loose mid greyish red brick fragments, 0.62m thick	Dumped deposit
225	4	Loose dark grey coal and cinders, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
226	4	Loose dark brown silt with brick rubble, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
227	4	Ceramic drain pipe, 0.15m diameter	Drain
228	4	Loose dark brown silty sand with brick rubble	Fill of (229)
229	4	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >1.6m long, steep sides	Indeterminate feature
230	4	Plastic light grey to dark bluish grey silty clay, 1.2m thick	Alluvial deposit
231	4	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >0.8m wide by 0.14m deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Ditch
232	4	Loose dark grey/black silt	Fill of (231)
233	4	Loose mid brownish grey silt with moderate fired clay and charcoal, 100mm thick	Occupation deposit
234	4	Loose mid brownish grey silty clay, 90mm thick	Occupation deposit
235	4	Firm light grey mortar, 30mm thick	Surface
236	4	Loose mid greenish brown silt	Occupation deposit
237	4	Loose dark grey organic silt, 50mm thick	Occupation deposit
238	4	Loose white mortar, 20mm thick	Surface
239	4	Loose mid to dark grey silt, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
240	4	Loose dark grey silt, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
241	4	Loose mid yellow silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
242	4	Loose mid brown silt, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
243	4	Loose mid yellow silt with frequent mortar, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
244	4	Loose mid brown silt, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
245	4	Mixed horizon	Modern disturbance
246	4	Friable mid bluish grey silt, 0.13m thick	Alluvial deposit
247	4	Friable dark bluish grey silt, 0.52m thick	Alluvial deposit
248	4	Plastic mid grey silty clay, 0.35m thick	Alluvial deposit
249	4	Loose light brownish grey silt, 0.41m thick	Alluvial deposit
250	4	Soft light to mid grey clayey silt, >0.29m thick	Alluvial deposit
251	5	Brick rubble	Fill of (253)
252	5	Soft mid to light brown silt with frequent brick/tile fragments	Fill of (253)
253	5	Rectangular feature, >0.9m long by 0.65m wide and 1.17m deep, vertical sides	Geotechnical test pit
254	5	Compact dark brownish grey silty sand and brick rubbles, 0.15m thick	Levelling deposit
255	5	Compact dark brownish grey silty sand and brick rubbles, 0.15m thick	Levelling deposit
256	5	Loose mid brownish grey sandy silt and brick rubble	Fill of (257)
257	5	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.23m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Drain trench

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
258	5	Soft mid grey sandy silt and cockle shells, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
259	5	Firm mid red tile fragments, 50mm thick	Levelling deposit
260	5	Soft dark reddish grey silty sand, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit
261	5	Firm light brown brick/tile fragments and crushed mortar, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
262	5	Soft dark grey sandy silt, 100mm thick	Soil build-up
263	5	Soft dark grey sandy silt with frequent grit	Fill of (264)
264	5	Sub-rectangular feature, >0.66m long by >0.4m wide by 0.77m deep, vertical sides	Pit
265	5	Firm dark grey coal and clinker, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
266	5	Firm dark grey sandy silt, 80mm thick	Soil build-up
267	5	Loose light whitish yellow mortar and broken tile, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
268	5	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
269	5	Soft mid to dark greenish brown silty sand with grey/black bands, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit
270	5	Soft dark grey sandy silt with coal and cinders, 0.19m thick	Dumped deposit
271	5	Firm dark grey silt with frequent small gravel	Levelling deposit
272	5	Loose light yellow and brown gravel, 30mm thick	Car park surface
273	5	Firm dark grey sandy silt and brick/tile fragments, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
274	5	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate brick/tile fragments, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit
275	5	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent grit and small gravel, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
276	5	Firm mid red brick/tile fragments and dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
277	5	Loose light yellowish brown mortar with brick/tile fragments, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
278	5	Soft dark grey sandy silt with frequent grit and small gravel	Fill of (279)
279	5	Feature, 0.95m wide by 0.54m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit
280			
281	5	Soft dark grey sandy silt with frequent small gravel and grit	Fill of (282)
282	5	Feature, 0.65m wide by 0.7m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Pit
283	5	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small gravel and grit, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
284	5	Loose light whitish yellow crushed mortar and tile fragments, 50mm thick	Demolition deposit
285	5	Soft dark grey sandy silt with frequent small brick/tile fragments, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
286	5	Loose to soft mid orange brown silty sand, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
287	5	Soft dark grey sandy silt, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
288	5	Soft mid to dark grey sandy silt with frequent grit and small gravel and mortar fragments, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
289	5	Soft dark grey sandy silt and coal and cinders, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
290	5	Soft mid to dark grey silt with frequent small gravel, 0.19m thick	Dumped deposit
291	5	Firm mid to dark grey silt with frequent grit and small gravel, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
292	5	Loose light greyish white cockle shells, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit
293	5	Soft dark grey sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
294	5	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, >0.14m thick	Dumped deposit
295	5	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
296	5	Loose mixed dark grey and dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent coal and cinders, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit
297	5	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt with coal, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
298	5	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
299	5	Loose mid greyish brown silt with frequent mortar fragments, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit
300	5	Loose dark grey gritty silt, 90mm thick	Dumped deposit
301	5	Loose mixed light and dark greyish brown silt, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
302	5	Loose dark brownish grey silty sand, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
303	5	Firm light yellowish brown crushed mortar with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.16m thick	Possible surface
304	5	Loose dark brownish grey sandy clay, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
305	5	Loose dark brownish grey sandy clay, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
306	5	Firm dark grey clinker and slag with brick/tile fragments, 0.21m thick	?surface
307	5	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
308	5	Loose dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent brick/tile fragments, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
309	5	Loose dark greyish brown clayey sand with frequent gravel, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
310	5	Loose mid yellow sand with frequent gravel, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit
311	5	Loose mixed mid brownish grey and light yellowish brown silt with moderate flint working waste and sandstone fragments, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
312	5	Loose mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
313	5	Loose mid red crushed tile, 40mm thick	?surface
314	5	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand and crushed mollusc shell, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
315	5	Friable dark yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
316	5	Firm dark brownish grey clinker and slag, 0.17m thick	?surface
317	5	Soft light brown sandy silt, 0.38m thick	Alluvial deposit
318	5	Sub-circular feature, 1m long by >0.2m wide by 0.42m deep, gradual sides	Pit
319	5	Soft mid brown silty sand	Fill of (318)
320	5	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (318)
321	5	Firm mid brown silt	Fill of (318)
322	5	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silt with frequent grit and small gravel	Fill of (318)
323	5	Soft dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of (386)
324	5	Firm mid to dark brown silty sand, 0.31m thick	Former topsoil
325	5	Firm mid orange brown laminated sand and silt, >0.42m thick	Alluvial deposit
326	5	Plastic light blue clay, 0.38m thick	Alluvial deposit
327	5	Plastic mid brown clayey silt, 0.55m thick	Alluvial deposit
328	5	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >2.9m long by >0.82m wide by 0.46m deep, steep sides	Ditch
329	5	Firm light orange brown clayey silt	Fill of (328)
330	5	Soft light brown silt	Fill of (328)
331	5	Firm dark brown silty sand, 0.13m thick	Former topsoil
332	5	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 90mm thick	Dumped deposit
333	5	Soft dark grey silty sand, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
334	5	Indeterminate feature, >0.25m long by >0.25m wide by 0.2m deep, steep sides and rounded base	?pit
335	5	Loose to soft dark grey silty sand	Fill of (334)
336			
337			
338			
339	5	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >3m long by 0.45m wide by 0.22m deep, steep north side, gradual to south with flat base	Gully
340	5	Firm dark brown silty sand with frequent coal fragments	Fill of (339)
341	5	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.43m thick	Former topsoil
342	5	Firm dark yellow sand, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
343	5	Firm dark grey silty sand, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
344	5	Soft light brown silt, >0.3m thick	Alluvial deposit
345	5	Sub-circular feature, 0.24m diameter by 0.17m deep, tapered rounded point	Posthole

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
346	5	Soft dark greyish brown and mid brown silt	Fill of (345)
347	5	Sub-circular feature, >3m long by >2m wide by >0.34m deep, steep sides	Pit
348	5	Soft light brown silt	Fill of (347)
349	5	Soft mid brown silt	Fill of (347)
350			
351	5	Concrete, 0.31m thick	Foundation
352	5	Soft mid to dark greyish brown silt with frequent grit and small gravel and mollusc shell	Fill of (358)
353	5	Soft mid to dark greyish brown silt and brick/tile fragments	Fill of (358)
354	5	Soft mid to dark greyish brown silt with frequent grit and small gravel, moderate coal, brick/tile and mortar fragments	Fill of (358)
355			
356	5	Loose dark grey/black coal and cinders, 90mm thick	Dumped deposit
357	5	Soft mid to dark greyish brown silt with frequent grit and small gravel and moderate mollusc shell	Fill of (358)
358	5	Sub-circular feature, 2.2m long by 1.65m wide by >0.5m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
359	5	Firm light bluish grey silty clay, 0.2m thick	Alluvial deposit
360	5	Soft light brown clayey silt, 0.17m thick	Alluvial deposit
361	6	Loose light yellowish brown gravel, 10mm thick	Car park surface
362	6	Loose dark brownish grey clayey sand with frequent coal fragments	Fill of (365)
363	6	Loose mid greenish yellow sand, 0.16m thick	Make-up for (361)
364	6	Loose light grey sand and gravel, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit
365	6	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.65m wide by 0.6m deep, vertical sides	Drain trench
366	6	Loose dark brownish grey clayey sand with ceramic drain pipe	Fill of (365)
367	6	Loose dark grey silty sand with coal dust, 0.19m thick	Dumped deposit
368	6	Loose light yellowish brown silty clay with mortar and brick/tile fragments, 100mm thick	Levelling deposit
369	6	Friable dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent mortar and brick/tile fragments, 0.18m thick	Fill of (390)
370	6	Friable mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.67m thick	Dumped deposit
371	6	Loose light yellowish brown gravel, 20mm thick	Former surface
372	6	Feature, 0.56m wide by >0.16m deep, near vertical sides	Pit
373			
374	6	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent coal flecks and moderate brick/tile fragments	Fill of (372)
375	6	Friable mid yellowish brown silt, 0.19m thick	Dumped deposit
376	6	Brick (220mm x 120mm x 60mm) and tile (120mm x 74mm x 17mm) structure, aligned north-south, irregular coursing	Wall
377			
378	6	Loose dark greyish brown silty clay with tile and mortar fragments, 0.36m thick	Dumped deposit
379	6	Soft mid yellowish brown silt, >0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
380	5	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silt with frequent small gravel	Fill of (382)
381	5	Loose dark grey silt and coal and cinders	Fill of (382)
382	5	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >4m long by >0.35m wide and >40mm deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
383	6	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate brick/tile fragments, 0.44m thick	Dumped deposit
384	6	Loose light yellowish brown silt, 100mm thick	Levelling deposit
385	6	Friable dark brownish grey silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
386	5	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >3.09m long by >0.43m wide by >100mm deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Ditch

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
387	6	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >1.22m wide by 0.5m deep, steep sides and uneven base	Foundation trench
388	6	Soft mid to dark brown sandy silt	Fill of (387)
389	6	Brick and tile structure, aligned north-south	Wall
390	6	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.4m wide by 0.4m deep, steep sides and uneven base	Robber trench
391	6	Loose mid grey sandy silt with frequent mortar and brick fragments	Fill of (390)
392	6	Feature, 0.36m wide by >0.32m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	?posthole
393	6	Soft mid brown clayey silt with moderate mortar and brick fragments	Fill of (392)
394	6	Soft dark brown sandy silt, 0.13m thick	Levelling deposit
395	6	Friable light brown mortar, 50mm thick	Surface
396	6	Friable mid grey sandy silt	Fill of (397)
397	6	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.5m wide by 0.35m deep, moderate sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (398)
398	6	Brick (186mm x 90mm x 40mm) structure, aligned north-south, 0.28m wide and 0.45m high	Wall
399	6	Soft dark grey/black sandy silt with frequent coal flecks and moderate brick fragments, 0.34m thick	Levelling deposit
400	6	Friable black coal fragments, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit
401	6	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate coal and brick fragments, 0.35m thick	Levelling deposit
402	6	Feature, 0.29m wide by 0.19m deep, steep sides	?posthole
403	6	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (402)
404	6	Friable light brown mortar and brick/tile fragments, 0.13m thick	Demolition deposit
405	6	Soft mid brown clayey silt with coal, 0.35m thick	Levelling deposit
406	6	Soft light brown sandy silt, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
407	6	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.47m wide by 0.33m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Drain trench
408	6	Soft and friable dark grey sandy silt with ceramic drain pipe	Fill of (407)
409	6	Friable light brown mortar and brick/tile fragments, 0.17m thick	Demolition deposit
410			
411	6	Oval feature, 1.2m long by 1.9m wide by >1.2m deep	Soakaway
412	6	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with modern rubble	Fill of (411)
413	6	Firm mid greyish brown and mid brown silty sand, 0.31m thick	Former topsoil
414	6	Firm mid brown sand, 0.27m thick	Dumped deposit
415	6	Soft mid greenish brown sandy silt, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit
416	6	Soft dark greenish grey silty sand, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
417	6	Firm mid brown sandy silt, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
418	6	Soft mid grey and greyish brown sandy silt, 90mm thick	Dumped deposit
419	6	Firm mid yellowish brown sand, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
420	6	Firm mid grey silty sand, 60mm thick	?dumped deposit
421	6	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
422	6	Plastic light to mid brown clayey silt, 0.21m thick	?dumped deposit
423	6	Firm mottled light blue with light yellowish brown silty clay, 0.16m thick	?dumped deposit
424	6	Soft mid to dark brown silt, >40mm thick	?dumped deposit
425	6	Firm dark brownish yellow silty sand, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit
426	6	Firm mid brown sand, 0.26m thick	Dumped deposit
427	6	Compacted white chalk rubble	Dumped deposit
428	6	Soft mid yellowish brown sand	Fill of (429)
429	6	Feature, 0.47m wide by >0.25m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
430	6	Firm mid to dark brown silty sand, >0.18m thick	Dumped deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
431	6	Firm mid brown silty sand, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
432	6	Plastic mid blue clayey silt, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit
433	6	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand, >0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
434	6	Soft mid greyish blue sandy silt, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
435	6	Firm mid to dark brown sand	Dumped deposit
436	6	Firm mid grey silt, 0.21m thick	Dumped deposit
437	6	Firm light greyish brown silt, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
438	6	Soft dark grey/black silt with frequent mollusc shell, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
439	6	Soft dark brownish grey organic silt with frequent mollusc shell	Fill of (444)
440	6	Soft light brown silt, 0.17m thick	Alluvial deposit
441	6	Soft mid grey silt, >0.37m thick	Alluvial deposit
442	6	Soft dark brownish grey organic silt with frequent mollusc shell and moderate degraded mortar	Fill of (444)
443	6	Soft mid to light grey silt, >50mm thick	Alluvial deposit
444	6	Rectangular feature, >1.13m long by >1.04m wide by 0.61m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Pit
445	6	Linear truncation, >3.6m wide, gradual sides, full extent not revealed	Riverbank erosion
446	6	Timber post, vertically set, 70mm diameter	Timber upright
447	6	Timber plank, on edge orientated east-west, 100mm wide	Timber revetment
448	6	Firm dark brownish grey organic silt with frequent mollusc shells	Fill of (444)
449	6	?linear feature, east-west aligned, 1.1m long by 1m wide by 0.95m deep, steep sides and uneven base	Pit
450	6	Firm dark brownish grey organic silt with frequent mollusc shell, wood fragments and straw	Fill of (449)
451	6	Soft dark grey/black organic silt with charcoal, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit
452	6	Soft light brown silt	Fill of (449)
453	6	Soft mid bluish grey silt, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
454	6		
455	6	Timber boxed post, 0.8m long by 0.1m by 90mm, notched at end	Back-brace element
456	6	Timber, laid flat, 1.9m long by 120mm diameter, morticed	Back-brace element
457	6	Timber plank, 0.47m long by 0.4m thick and 80mm breadth, fits into (456)	Back-brace element
458	6	Timber, 1.75m long by 90mm diameter, notched at one end	Back-brace element
459	6	Timber boxed post, 0.47m long by 60mm by 55mm, fits into (458)	Back-brace element
460	6	Firm dark grey silt with frequent mollusc shell	Dumped deposit
461	6	Timber post, set at 45° angle, 0.3m long by 90mm diameter	Back-brace element
462	6	Timber post, vertically set, 90mm diameter	Back-brace element
463	6	Timber post, set at >45° angle, 0.25m long by 110mm diameter	Back-brace element
464	6	Timber post, 0.25m long by 100mm by 60mm	Post
465	6	Timber beam, 1.4m long by 208mm wide by 140mm breadth, chamfered end, with mortice joint and peg-holes with some pegs surviving	Dumped timber
466	7	Brick (250mm x 120mm x 50mm), chalk and Carstone structure, aligned east-west, >4m long by 0.7m wide and up to >1.6m high, stretched bond predominates brickwork with random coursing in other materials	Precinct wall
467	7	Firm light grey/white sand mortar, 0.32m thick	?surface
468	7	Firm light grey/white sand and chalk, 0.15m thick	?surface
469	7	Firm light grey/white sand and chalk, 0.16m thick	?surface
470	7	Firm mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.15m thick	?surface
471	7	Firm light reddish yellow fired clay, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
472	7	Firm mid grey silty clay, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
473	7	Firm light grey/white sandy mortar with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
474	7	Handmade brick (230mm x 120mm x 90mm) structure, >4m long by 0.25m wide and >0.45m high, Flemish bond	Wall
475	7	Soft light greyish brown clayey silt with frequent brick fragments, 0.27m thick	Demolition deposit
476	7	Soft and friable light grey sandy silt with frequent brick fragments, 0.62m thick	Demolition deposit
477	7	Soft and friable dark grey clayey silt with frequent brick fragments, 0.8m thick	Demolition deposit
478	7	Firm dark grey/black clayey silt, 0.6m thick	Dumped deposit
479	7	Loose dark yellow sand, 0.13m thick	Levelling deposit
480	7	Firm dark grey sandy silt, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
481	7	Firm light grey/white mortar, 20mm thick	Surface
482	6	Firm mottled dark brown and mid blue silt, 0.24m thick	Dumped deposit
483	6	Soft dark purplish brown silty sand	Alluvial deposit
484	6	Firm mid to dark brown sand, 0.15m thick	Alluvial deposit
485	7	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, 40mm thick	Make-up for (486)
486	7	Firm light grey/white mortar, 50mm thick	Surface
487	7	Firm dark grey/black clayey silt, 10mm thick	Occupation deposit
488	7	Firm light grey/white mortar, 0.12m thick	Surface
489	7	Soft dark grey/black clayey silt, 10mm thick	Occupation deposit
490	7	Soft and friable mid brownish grey silt, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit
491	7	Firm light grey/white mortar, 0.1m thick	?surface
492	7	Soft and friable black silt with frequent small gravel, 0.7m thick	Dumped deposit
493	7	Firm light grey/white mortar, 40mm thick	Surface
494	7	Firm light reddish yellow fired clay/tile, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
495	7	Firm light grey interleaved with dark grey clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
496	6	Soft light brown silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
497	6	Firm dark brownish grey organic silt, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
498	6	Soft light brown silt, 0.18m thick	Alluvial deposit
499	6	Soft light bluish grey silt, 0.25m thick	Alluvial deposit
500	6	Firm dark brown organic silt, 0.2m thick	Alluvial deposit
501	6	Soft light bluish grey silt, 30mm thick	Alluvial deposit
502	7	Firm light grey/white mortar, 60mm thick	?surface
503	7	Firm light grey/white mortar, 0.19m thick	?surface
504	7	Firm light greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
505	7	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent brick fragments, 0.48m thick	Dumped deposit
506	7	Soft and friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent brick/tile, coal and glass fragments, 0.75m thick	Dumped deposit
507	7	Machine made brick (240mm x 120mm x 70mm) structure, aligned east-west, >4m long by 0.28m wide by 0.8m high, English garden wall bond	Wall
508			
509	7	Firm mid brownish grey silt, 0.45m thick	Dumped deposit
510	7	Firm dark grey silt, 10mm thick	Dumped deposit
511	7	Firm mid greyish brown silt, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit
512	7	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit
513	7	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt, 50mm thick	Alluvial deposit
514			
515			
516	7	Soft mid greyish brown silt, 0.69m thick	Alluvial deposit
517	7	Friable light grey/white mortar, 50mm thick	Construction deposit
518	7	Soft mid greyish brown silt, >0.18m thick	Alluvial deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
519	10	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand and gravel, 0.15m thick	Car park surface
520	10	Weakly cemented mid red crushed brick and dark grey tarmac, 0.12m thick	Former car park surface
521	10	Firm dark grey sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.13m thick	Levelling deposit
522	10	Firm mid yellowish grey sandy silt, 0.16m thick	Levelling deposit
523	10	Friable dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
524	10	Firm mid grey clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
525	10	Loose light brown silty sand	Dumped deposit
526	10	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
527	10	Soft light greyish yellow mortar and mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
528	10	Loose mid yellowish brown silty sand, 0.3m thick	Demolition deposit
529	10	Limestone and brick (260mm x 1100mm x 60mm) structure, aligned north-south, stretcher built brick wall with limestone rubble core, 3.44m long by 0.7m wide by 0.67m high	Wall
530	8	Friable light brownish grey sand and gravel, 30mm thick	Car park surface
531	8	Friable dark grey gravel, 40mm thick	Levelling deposit
532	8	Firm and compacted mid brownish yellow sand and gravel, 40mm thick	Levelling deposit
533	8	Indurated black tarmac, 40mm thick	Tarmac surface
534	8	Compacted mid brown silt with gravel, 0.11m thick	Levelling deposit
535	8	Firm dark reddish yellow sand, 0.21m thick	Levelling deposit
536	8	Firm dark grey sand, 0.26m thick	Former soil
537	8	Soft light brown sand, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
538	8	Firm dark grey/black sand with frequent coal fragments, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit
539	8	Soft dark greenish brown sand, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
540	8	Soft light brown silty sand, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit
541	8	Firm dark grey sand with frequent coal fragments, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
542	8	Soft mid brown sand, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit
543	8	Firm dark grey silty sand with frequent coal fragments, 0.17m thick	Levelling deposit
544	8	Firm light grey mortar with brick/tile fragments, 80mm thick	Demolition deposit
545	8	Firm to soft mid to dark greyish brown sand, 0.24m thick	Dumped deposit
546	8	Soft dark grey silty sand, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit
547	8	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
548	8	Firm mid brown silt, >80mm thick	Dumped deposit
549	8	Loose to firm dark grey and dark reddish brown sand with bricks and recent refuse	Fill of (550)
550	8	Feature, 1.1m long by >0.4m wide by >0.99m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
551	8	Indurated light grey concrete, 50mm thick	Surface
552	8	Firm dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit
553	8	Firm mid brown silt, 0.24m thick	Dumped deposit
554	8	Firm dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.1m thick	Dumped deposit
555	8	Firm light to mid brown sand, 0.33m thick	Dumped deposit
556	8	Firm mid brown sand, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
557	8	Firm mid brown sandy silt, 0.26m thick	Dumped deposit
558	8	Firm dark brown sand, 0.33m thick	Dumped deposit
559	8	Mixed layer	Disturbance
560	8	Indurated light grey concrete	Foundation
561	8	Linear feature, 0.5m wide by 0.2m deep, vertical sides and uneven base	Foundation trench for (560)
562	8	Soft mixed dark grey and light brown silt with frequent small brick/tile fragments and mortar	Fill of (563)

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
563	8	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >3.3m long by 1.4m wide by >0.7m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Trench
564	8	Soft to friable dark grey silty sand with frequent coal and charcoal fragments	Backfill in (566)
565	8	Brick (as seen 110mm x 65mm x 87mm) structure, curving broken bricks forming a lining	Brick lining in (566)
566	8	Possible circular feature, 0.7m wide by 0.3m deep, steep sides and flat base	Pit
567	8	Soft dark grey sandy silt	Fill of (570)
568	8	Soft light brown silt with frequent small chalk fragments	Fill of (570)
569	8	Soft dark grey silty sand with frequent coal and charcoal fragments and small broken brick/tile fragments	Fill of (580)
570	8	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >0.2m long by 0.25m wide by 0.41m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Ditch
571	8	Soft dark grey silty sand with frequent mortar and coal fragments, 1.15m thick	Dumped deposit
572	8	Soft dark grey silty sand with frequent mortar and coal fragments, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit
573	8	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
574	8	Soft dark grey/black silty sand with frequent coal fragments, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
575	8	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand, 50mm thick	Former soil
576	8	Soft light brown silt, 1.1m thick	Dumped deposit
577	8	Soft light brown silt, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
578	8	Soft dark grey silty sand, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
579	10	Soft mid yellowish brown silty sand, >0.2m thick	Alluvial deposit
580	8	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.55m long by 0.2m wide by 80mm deep, steep sides and flattish base	Gully
581	8	Soft light brown silt, >1.05m thick	Alluvial deposit
582	10	Firm dark brown sandy silt, 0.14m thick	Levelling deposit
583	10	Loose mid greyish yellow silty sand, 0.12m thick	Levelling deposit
584	9	Compacted mid grey gravel and stone, 100mm thick	Car park surface
585	9	Firm dark grey silty sand with brick fragments, 0.25m thick	Levelling deposit
586	9	Firm light reddish brown sandy with small brick fragments, 25mm thick	Levelling deposit
587	9	Firm dark grey silty sand with brick fragments, 0.14m thick	Levelling deposit
588	9	Soil rubble	Fill of (589)
589	9	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >0.7m long by 0.5m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Service trench
590	9	Firm dark grey sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (591)
591	9	Sub-rectangular feature, 1.3m long by >0.2m wide by >0.7m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
592	9	Firm dark grey sandy silt	Fill of (593)
593	9	Sub-rectangular feature, .0.4m long by >0.3m wide by 0.75m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit
594	9	Soft dark grey sandy silt, 0.27m thick	Former soil
595	9	Soft dark grey and light brown sandy silt	Fill of (596)
596	9	Sub-rectangular feature, 0.75m long by >0.45m wide by >.51m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
597	9	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.26m thick	Dumped deposit
598	9	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
599	9	Loose light brownish yellow crushed and broken mortar with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.1m thick	Demolition deposit
600	9	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
601	9	Soft mid greyish brown and mid grey silty sand, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
602	9	Soft mid greyish brown silt with frequent gravel, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
603	9	Loose light brownish yellow crushed and broken mortar with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.1m thick	Demolition deposit
604	9	Firm dark grey sandy silt with frequent brick/tile and mortar fragments, 0.1m thick	Dumped deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
605	9	Soft light brown with dark brownish grey mottled silt, 0.5m thick	Dumped deposit
606	9	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.36m thick	Dumped deposit
607	9	Soft mid to light brown silt with frequent mortar fragments, 0.18m thick	Demolition deposit
608	9	Soft mid brown silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
609	9	Loose light brownish yellow crushed and broken mortar, 0.13m thick	Fill of (621)
610	9	Soft mid brown silt with frequent small mortar fragments	Fill of (621)
611	9	Soft mid brown silt, 70mm thick	Alluvial deposit
612	9	Brick (130mm x 53mm) and chalk and imported igneous rock, structure, bricks in stretcher course with stone rubble core, aligned north-south, 3.2m long by 0.7m wide by 0.6m high	Wall
613	9	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.7m wide by 0.25m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (612)
614	9	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of (615)
615	9	Rectangular feature, 1m wide by >0.5m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
616	9	Soft mixed dark greyish brown and mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (617)
617	9	Irregular feature, 1.9m long by 0.6m wide, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
618	9	Soft dark greyish brown	Dumped deposit
619	9	Soft mid to light brown silt, 0.8m thick	Alluvial deposit
620	9	Soft light brown slightly laminated silt, >0.95m thick	Alluvial deposit
621	9	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.5m wide by 0.28m deep, steep sides and uneven base	Robber trench
622	1	Soft dark grey/black organic silt, 0.37m thick	Alluvial deposit
623	1	Soft mid grey silt with darker laminations, 0.4m thick	Alluvial deposit
624	1	Soft mid to dark grey laminated silt, >0.35m thick	Alluvial deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall

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). A total of 236 sherds from 178 vessels, weighing 5512 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 medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

Only a small amount of the pottery is abraded (10 vessels) indicating that the pottery has undergone little post depositional disturbance. However, the average sherd weight is low at 23 grams and most vessels are represented by a single sherd. Ten vessels are present with attributes normally associated with kiln waste or seconds, such as distorted fabric, burnt glaze and clear signs of cracking during firing; it is notable all these vessels are Grimston-type wares. Soot and carbonised deposits on 44 vessels, most of which are jar or bowl forms, is likely to relate to domestic use. A single crucible fragment is also present.

Results

Table 1, Summary of Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
ANDCO	Andalusian Coarseware	1700	1800	13	1	1716
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	5	5	227
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	5	5	38
BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	1230	1330	3	3	163
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	2	2	48
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	17	13	225
ELY	Ely-type ware	1175	1350	1	1	42
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	44	30	236
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	5	3	47
ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	1900	2	2	7
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	2	2	30
GRIM	Grimston ware	1200	1550	60	53	668
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750	1	1	29
LONS	London Stoneware	1670	1800	7	3	657
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	43
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	9	3	34
MISC	Unidentified types	-	-	10	10	6
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	1	1	17
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	1	1	8
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	2	2	107
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	3	3	15
PMCRUC	Post Medieval Crucible	1600	1800	1	1	75
PORC	Porcelain	1700	1900	1	1	1
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1450	1600	1	1	3
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1600	1850	1	1	26
SAIP	Saintonge polychrome ware	1280	1500	2	1	11
SIEG	Siegburg-type Ware	1250	1550	1	1	10
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	13	9	630
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1670	1800	1	1	6
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1650	1780	2	1	34

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	1700	1770	7	5	244
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1400	1800	4	4	49
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	8	7	60
TOTAL				236	178	5512

Provenance

Unstratified finds are assigned context number (545). Pottery came from dumped deposits (010), (011), (024), (039), (110), (132), (136), (141), (142), (143), (146), (152), (163), (288), (291), (302), (311), (414), (419), (430), (453), (460), (482) and (509) and alluvial layers (168), (441) and (516). Former topsoil (324), (341) and (413), and levelling deposits (368) and (405) also produced sherds.

Five pits ([263], [318], [358], [444] and [449]) contained small groups of sherds, as did Ditch [286] and features [123], [328] and [347]. A single 18th century sherd came from plank cut [175 & 176].

Range

Medieval

Ware types dating from the 11th to the 15th century are present in some quantity. These include types common in assemblages from this area and mainly comprise Grimston, Ely, Thetford and Early Medieval Handmade wares as well as regional imports from the Humber and Boston. Three vessels of Boston Toynton type (BOSTTT) require comparison with other examples to be certain of their identification as this recently defined ware type has not previously been identified in assemblages from King's Lynn. Three vessels recorded as MEDX may be from further afield and require more work to ascertain their provenance.

Continental imports include a Saintonge polychrome jug (SAIP) with painted motif which dates to the 13th or 14th century (Brown 2002, 26-27) and single examples of the more common Raeren (RAER) and Siegburg (SIEG) stonewares.

Post Medieval and Early Modern

Small amounts of post medieval pottery were recovered, including the ubiquitous glazed earthenwares (BERTH, BL, GRE, RGRE), as were early modern stonewares (ENGS, LONS) and earthenwares (e.g. CREA). Three Tin Glazed (TGW) vessels may be imported, along with a porcelain vessel (PORC). A largely complete Andalusian coarseware (ANDCO) storage jar is an interesting example of this type and worthy of illustration. A single crucible fragment probably falls into the post medieval period, although such vessels are difficult to date on typological grounds.

Potential

Further work could be carried out on the Early Medieval Handmade wares and those vessels (e.g. MEDLOC, MEDX) whose provenance is uncertain. Two vessels are recommended for illustration as they are diagnostic fragments which cannot be paralleled in published literature. In-depth stratigraphic analysis of the pottery, particularly in relation to other finds from the site, may contribute further to understanding the dating and development of the site. All the pottery is stable and poses no problems for long term storage.

Summary

For an urban site, a relatively small amount of pottery was recovered. This probably reflects the nature of these deposits, which appear to be dumped material used to construct the quay. The presence of several waster/second Grimston type vessels may fit with this as discarded pottery from production sites was used for a variety of purposes including as hardcore. However, this material is not present in any large amount and is represented by small sherds from highly fragmented vessels. Therefore this could, along with the rest of the pottery, be representative of general waste which was accidentally incorporated into the quay's construction or be associated with the nearby friary.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of 321 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 58,629 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 Archive Catalogue 2, with a summary in Table 2.

Condition

Most of the material is very fresh and contains many complete or near-complete examples. This is reflected in the average fragment weight of 183 grams. Evidence for use comes from mortar on 160 examples, including over broken edges indicating brick and tiles were cut to shape post-firing and possibly reused. Nineteen fragments are sooted and four are worn from use. A further eleven fragments are abraded, probably as a result of post-depositional conditions.

Results

Table 2, Summary of Ceramic Building Material

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
BRK	Brick	68	38681
CBM	Ceramic building material	75	765
FLEMISH	Flemish floor tile	4	3884
GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge tile	3	56
PANT	Pantile	26	7174
PEG	Peg tile	18	1045
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	127	7024
TOTAL		321	58629

Provenance

Brick and tile was recovered from former topsoil (324), (341), (413) and surfaces (001), (313), (370), (481), (488) and (491). Levelling (368), (405), alluvial (045), (050), (168), (441), (513), (516), (518), dumped (010), (011), (40), (047), (134), (136), (141), (142), (145), (146), (149), (152), (161), (163), (261), (291), (297), (302), (311), (378), (419), (460), (471), (472), (473), (480), (494), (494), (504), (505), (509), (511), (524), (525), (527), (547), (576), (578), (597), (600), (608), surface (470), and demolition deposits (404), (475), (476) (528) also contained a range of ceramic building material.

Medieval brick and tile came from pits [381], [358], [372], [444], [449] and [615], ditches [382], [386], walls (138), (376), (389), (466), gully [339] and feature [347]. Later material was retrieved from wall [474], [529], plank cut [175 & 176] and feature [328].

Range

Of the 321 fragments, 75 are non-diagnostic flakes and recorded in the archive as Ceramic Building Material (CBM); many of these are probably pieces of brick.

Brick

The bricks had, on the whole, very similar fabrics which fall into the typical calcareous "Fenland" type. These are produced from the 12th century to the early modern period and are extremely difficult to date, although manufacturing methods and Clarke and Carter's typology (1977, 441-42) was used to date as many examples as possible. Evidence for manufacture is present in the form of stacking scars, kiss marks, bedding, trimming and moulding. Further investigation of these features in relation to site stratigraphy may reveal patterns of manufacture which could have chronological/typological significance. A number of the bricks are associated with the friary and are therefore medieval in date. Later medieval and post medieval types are also present.

Tile

Roofing

A large group of flat roofing tile (PNR, GPNR) including 18 examples of pegtile (PEG) was recovered. Most of these are manufactured from Gault clay although some examples contain a quartz sand and other inclusions. Macroscopic examination of this collection suggests the range of fabrics is similar to that excavated from Greyfriars Tower and the Littleport Street garage site. As with the Boal Quay group, assemblages from these sites contained only peg tiles with no examples of suspension nibs. This may have dating implications, as at Lincoln where the styles of suspension of nib and peg tiles can have chronological significance, although it may be pegs were the favoured method of suspension throughout the medieval period in King's Lynn.

Floor

Four Flemish tiles may be medieval or post medieval and could represent a later floor or patching of an existing one. Plain yellow and dark green/brown Flemish type tiles are common in King's Lynn assemblages as they were made

locally and imported from the continent. The large size of the Boal Quay examples suggests they may be later post medieval types. The floor tiles show distinct patterns of use, such as worn upper surfaces and mortar over breaks, either from reuse or from being cut to shape.

Potential

Further work should also be carried out to characterise the bricks from different periods and the medieval roofing tile could undergo microscopic fabric analysis. In-depth stratigraphic analysis of the ceramic building material, particularly in relation to other finds from the site, may contribute further to understanding the dating and development of the site. All of the material is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage.

Summary

A substantial collection of brick and tile was retrieved from the site. Although of mixed date the majority falls into the medieval period and is likely associated with the friary which once stood on the site.

FIRED CLAY

By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 3.

Condition

The fired clay comprises small, non-diagnostic flakes.

Results

Table 3, Fired Clay Archive

Cxt	Ref:	Classification	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Comment
442	<6>	?		1	2	Flake
448	<7>	Surface	Light firing	1	10	Flat surface; patchy soot
448	<7>	Surface	Light firing	1	2	?ID or mortar

Provenance

All the fired clay came from two fills of pit [444] and is associated with medieval material.

Potential

No further work is required on the material.

Summary

A small collection of fired clay was retrieved from pit [444].

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

Over 1071 (2799g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from stratified contexts. The remains were identified using published catalogues.

Provenance

The animal bone was retrieved from dumped deposits (011, 139, 141, 152, 416, 419, 460, 472, 482, 509, 525 and 576), the fills of pits (322, 335, 354, 357, 374, 439, 442, 448 and 450), the fills of ditches (323, 330 and 380), former topsoils (324 and 413), an alluvial deposit (516) and as unstratified material (454).

The mollusc shell was recovered from an alluvial deposit (050), dumped deposits (011, 132 and 509), fills of ditches (323, 380), and pit fills (335, 439, 442, 448, 450).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Results

An archive list for the mammal and fish remains is included in the catalogues at the end of this appendix.

Mollusc remains are shown in Table 4.

Table 4, *Molluscs*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
011	cockle	shell		1	1	
	oyster	shell		1	2	
050	oyster	shell	top	1	70	
132	oyster	shell	top	1	32	
323	Ramshorn snail?	shell		1	1	
335	oyster	shell	top	1	7	
380	oyster	shell	bottom	2	4	
439	cockle	shell		25	42	
	mussel	shell		11	27	
	whelk	shell		1	5	
442	oyster	shell	T & B	4	23	
	cockle	shell		9	14	
	mussel	shell		27	91	
	winkle	shell		2	4	
	Painted top	shell		1	1	
448	oyster	shell	T & B	3	26	
	cockle	shell		19	30	
	mussel	shell		21	65	
	whelk	shell		1	2	
	winkle	shell		1	1	
450	cockle	shell		10	15	
	mussel	shell		24	78	
	winkle	shell		1	2	
509	cockle	shell		10	11	1 perforated
Totals				178	554	

Summary

Sheep/goat and cattle dominate the assemblage and represent the main meat source for the medieval and later inhabitants. Horse appears in the record, though there are no butchery marks suggesting they were a source of food. Pigs are also present and were perhaps brought up in the backyards of tenements. A single dog bone was also present.

Smaller mammal bones include a number derived from samples. These have not been identified to species, though would probably indicate the presence of species such as rat and mouse, both often living in close proximity to human communities. Further work may elucidate the local environment.

Bird bones were also present and, based on size alone, would suggest that chicken and goose were amongst those species eaten.

Fish remains were varied and were dominated by the smaller fish, likely to include herring, mackerel, plaice and flounder. These were mainly retrieved from sampling and are biased in favour of medieval deposits. There are larger fish, principally cod and ling, also evident in the assemblage though not in the numbers that have been identified at other sites in King's Lynn. None of the fish assemblages seems to indicate waste from food preparation and all can be considered as debris from a meal. Further work is desirable on the fish bone assemblage, not least in recording them to species and comparing the assemblage with others from the King's Lynn region.

Almost all of the mollusc shells are marine, and while much is likely to be food waste there are numerous examples of small or very small shells that would not have yielded useful food. Consequently, it is possible that some of the material was recovered by dredging or possibly on seaweed gathering. There is one example of a probable ramshorn snail, a freshwater species that lives in hard water bodies, often small habitats such as ponds, ditches or puddles (McMillan 1973, 110).

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A moderate quantity of glass, 40 items weighing a total of 443g, was recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile, all of the glass is in good condition. Many of the pieces exhibit iridescent decay.

Results

Table 5, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
010	Dark olive green bottle base, steep kick-up	1	163	Early 19 th century
011	Medium-dark olive green bottle, slight iridescence	1	11	19 th century
039	Dark olive green bottle base, moderate kick-up, 19 th century	1	47	19 th century
	Light green window glass, moderate iridescence, 19 th century	1	1	
050	Medium-dark olive green bottle	1	30	19 th -early 20 th century
132	Colourless dish? With rounded rim, moderate iridescence	1	1	Late 18 th -19 th century
135	Colourless (very pale blue-green) window, moderate iridescence	1	1	19 th century
137	Colourless (very pale green) window, light iridescence	1	1	19 th century
145	Colourless (very pale blue-green) window, light iridescence	1	1	19 th century
152	Green bottle base, moderate kick up, scar from iron? pontil, heavy iridescence, mid 19 th century	1	102	Mid 19 th century
	Pale green bottle, moderate iridescence, 19 th century	1	2	
	Pale blue-green window, light iridescence, 19 th century	1	2	
163	Very pale blue-green window, light iridescence, 19 th century	1	2	19 th century
	Colourless (very pale blue-green) bottle? 19 th century	1	1	
	Medium-dark green bottle, moderate iridescence, 19 th century	1	3	
	Olive green bottle, light iridescence, 19 th century	1	7	
	Colourless (very pale green) bottle, extreme iridescence, probably 2 separate vessels, 18 th -early 19 th century	8	35	
168	Colourless (very pale green) window, fire-rounded edge, light iridescence	1	4	19 th century
283	Colourless (very pale green) window, moderate iridescence	1	1	18 th -19 th century
306	Pale blue-green bottle, moderate iridescence	1	23	19 th century
311	Colourless window, light iridescence	1	2	19 th century
323	Colourless vessels, 1 burnt, post-medieval	2	1	Post-medieval
	Colourless vessels, heavy iridescence, post-medieval	9	1	
578	Linear dribble/rod, much iridescence	1	1	
Totals		40	443	

Provenance

The glass was recovered from dumped deposits (010, 011, 039, 132, 135, 137, 145, 152, 163, 283, 311, 578), alluvial deposits (050, 168), a possible surface (306), and the fill of a ditch (323).

Range

Bottles, other vessels (including a possible dish) and window glass are present in the assemblage. Most of the glass is 19th century, with occasional pieces extending into the 20th century and a few items perhaps originating in the 18th century. A few pieces (from 323) may be a little earlier than this, but their deposition was still in the post-medieval period.

The linear dribble from (578) may imply glass making in the vicinity of the site, but is not supported by any other evidence of glass manufacture.

Potential

For the most part the main potential of the glass is as dating evidence. However, the vessels suggest waste dumping and the window fragments probably indicate the presence of buildings nearby. The overwhelming 19th century date of the material reflects the date of most of the archaeological deposits in the area.

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

All of the clay pipe is in good condition and presents no problems for long-term archive storage.

Results

Table 6, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
010	2		1	2	1	6	33	Includes fragment of early 18 th century Atkin's bowl type 69 with initials 'RD' on spur; also, a 19 th century bowl fragment with leaves on seam and initials 'HH'? on spur. Mixed	19 th century
011	2		1	1	1	5	14	Stems only. Mixed	19 th century
024		1			1	2	9	Includes fragment of an early-mid 19 th century fluted bowl with initials 'IH' on spur. Mixed	19 th century
038					1	1	4		19 th century
039		2		1	3	6	16	Includes late 18 th century bowl fragment with initials 'IF' on spur. Mixed	19 th century
050					1	1	7		19 th century
125				1		1	4		18 th century
130					1	1	3		19 th century
132					1	2	6	Includes fragment of 18 th century bowl	19 th century
135					3	3	6	Stems only, 2 link	19 th century
138				1		1	2	mouthpiece	18 th century
139					2	2	5	Includes fragment of spurred bowl	19 th century
142					1	1	5		19 th century
146					1	1	7	Early-mid 19 th century fluted bowl with initials 'TI' on spur	Early-mid 19 th century
335				1		1	3		18 th century
572	2					2	15	Includes a bowl similar to Atkins' type 26/Oswald type G6, c. 1660-80	c. 1660-80
597				1		1	2		18 th century
Totals	6	3	2	8	17	37	141		

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from dumped deposits (010, 011, 024, 038, 039, 125, 130, 132, 135, 139, 142, 146, 572, 597), alluvial deposit (050), a wall (138), and the fill of a possible pit (335). Most of the pipes are probably local King's Lynn products and some are marked with the initials of known Lynn makers.

Range

Amongst the several bowls from (010) is an example of Atkin's form 69 with the initials RD on the spur. This is a product of Robert Dunn, a Lynn clay pipe maker who was active in the period 1708-37 (Atkin 1985, 135; fig 5). From the same context is a fragment with the initials 'HH' (or possibly 'HK') on the spur. These initials are not of

known Lynn makers, but may be of Harriet Harris, a pipe maker of Great Yarmouth who was working in the period 1875-77 (*ibid.* 147).

Context (024) yielded a fragment with the initials 'IH' on the spur. These are of John Hitchcock, a Lynn pipe maker operating between 1836 and 1850 (*ibid.* 139).

The fragment from (039) has poorly moulded initials reading 'IF' or 'IE'. They have not been identified.

The near-complete fluted bowl from (146) has the unidentified initials 'TI' on the spur.

There is also an unmarked mid-late 17th century bowl similar to Atkin's form 26 (*ibid.*, 126) or Oswald's type G6 (Oswald 1975, 37-9).

Potential

The main potential of the clay pipe assemblage is in providing dating evidence. In particular, the assemblage as a whole is dominated by 19th century pieces, which account for 50% of the collection, and many of the earlier pieces are redeposited with the later items.

WORKED FLINT

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A moderate quantity of flint, 51 pieces weighing a total of 678g, was recovered.

Condition

All of the flint is in good condition.

Results

Table 7, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
152	Chunk of dark grey (Brandon?) flint, waste?	1	11	
261	Brandon flint, waste flakes, post-medieval	3	51	Post-medieval, 18 th -mid 19 th century
	Brandon flint, bulbar end of prismatic blade, post-medieval	1	10	
	Brandon flint, gunflint, broken, post-medieval	1	3	
	Brandon flint, possible gunflint, or waste, much chalky cortex, post-medieval	1	8	
311	Brandon flint gunflints, broken, post-medieval	4	10	Post-medieval, 18 th -mid 19 th century
	Brandon flint, bulbar end of prismatic blades, post-medieval	9	72	
	Brandon flint, core preparation/rejuvenation flakes, a few with chalky cortex, post-medieval	7	240	
	Brandon flint, waste flakes, a few with chalky cortex	14	131	
	Brandon flint, amorphous chunks	3	56	
	Grey (Brandon?) flint bulbar ends of prismatic blades, post-medieval	4	43	
	Grey (Brandon?) flint, core preparation/rejuvenation flake, post-medieval	1	18	
	Grey (Brandon?) flint, waste flake	1	15	
329	Grey flint flake from cobble, crushed/hammered	1	10	
Totals		51	678	

Provenance

Most of the flint was probably obtained from the Brandon area on the Norfolk/Suffolk border, though one is probably a river cobble. The pieces were recovered from dumped deposits (152, 261, 311) and the fill of a ditch (329).

Range

Almost all of the flint appears to be debris from the production of gunflints. There are a few broken gunflints but most of the assemblage is manufacturing waste and includes several examples of the bulbar ends of prismatic blades used to make gunflints. There are also preparation or rejuvenation flakes from cores used for the primary striking of blades to make the gunflints.

Most of the flint is dark grey and from Brandon. There is also some lighter grey flint, which may also be from Brandon. The main period of gunflint making at Brandon itself was from the 1720s to the 1830s, with very large numbers produced during the Napoleonic Wars of 1799-1815. Thus, the British Army contracted flint knappers to

make 356000 gunflints per month in 1804. While Brandon was the main centre of production, the assemblage here at King's Lynn does not appear to be material in transit but manufacturing waste.

One piece, from (329), may be from a paving cobble.

Potential

The flint assemblage is of moderate-high potential. It signifies the production of gunflints for flintlock firearms at the site or very close by. Moreover, this gunflint manufacture relied on material imported from the southern border of Norfolk.

METAL FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Few metal objects, 12 items weighing a total of 183g, were recovered.

Condition

All of the metal items are in good condition though the iron, in particular, is corroded.

Results

Table 8, Metals

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
010	Iron	Spike (sleeper spike?), post-medieval	1	187	Post-medieval
	Copper alloy	Thimble, extremely corroded, medieval-post-medieval	1	4	
261	iron	Nail?	1	9	
263	iron	Spike/nail	1	52	
306	iron	Amorphous lump	1	21	
323	iron	Nail?	1	10	Post-medieval
	Copper alloy	Pin, wire-wound head, late medieval-post-medieval	1	1	
	Copper alloy	Pin, globular head, post-medieval	1	1	
405	iron	Nail?	1	33	
416	lead	Sheet offcut	1	22	
448	iron	unidentified	1	2	
	lead	Sheet offcut	1	9	
450	iron	Nail	1	3	
480	iron	Nail?	1	20	
Totals			12	183	

Provenance

The metals were recovered from dumped deposits (010, 261, 416, 480), pit fills (263, 448, 450), a possible surface (306), the fill of a ditch (323), and levelling layer (405).

Range

Iron dominates the small assemblage though copper alloys and lead were also recovered. Several of the iron objects appear to be spikes or nails, with one possible sleeper spike that perhaps relates to the rail tracks that previously crossed the area.

There are a couple of copper alloy pins, perhaps used in dress or for sewing. One has a wound wire head, a type that occurs in medieval and later deposits, becoming common in the 16th century. There is also a globular-headed pin, and similar examples appear to become numerous in the 16th-17th centuries with changes in fashion (Margeson 1993, 11-12).

Potential

The metal items are of limited potential.

WATERLOGGED WOOD

By Maisie Taylor

Quantity of material

There are six pieces of wood, which have been examined and recorded in detail.

Range and variation

All of the wood is worked, and some appears to be structural timbers.

Table 9, Catalogue of the waterlogged wood

Context	Description	Measurements
446	Roundwood, side branch trimmed, incomplete (end broken), vertical	D.70mm
447	Timber, boxed heart, lap joint chopped and torn	L.520 x 45 x 45mm
455	Timber, knotty, boxed heart, 1 end tenon/1 end possible lap joint	L.800 x 100 x 90mm
458	Roundwood, 2 mortice slots articulated with 459 and 447	L.458 D.90mm
459	Roundwood, lap joint with taper	L.470 D.50mm
465	Timber, ¼ split hewn square, holes and tree nails	L.1400 x 208 x 140mm

Condition of material

Using the scoring scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort, Ellis, Taylor and Weir 1995 Table 15.1) the material scores between 2 and 5.

	MUSEUM CONSERVATION	TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	WOODLAND MANAGEMENT	DENDRO- CHRONOLOGY	SPECIES IDENTIFICATION
5	+	+	+	+	+
4	-	+	+	+	+
3	-	+/-	+	+	+
2	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
1	-	-	-	-	+/-
0	-	-	-	-	-

This may indicate that the wood was retrieved from different contexts, different depths or that some of the material had been in poor condition when it became waterlogged.

Description

With one exception (446), all the wood is oak (*Quercus* sp.)

TIMBER

3 pieces have been classified as timber: Context (447) is boxed heartwood with a long taper or lap joint. The lap joint has been chopped square to a depth of 25mm, and then has torn for the rest of the length. This rough lap joint was articulated with one of the slots of (458), the tapering rough tear apparently acting as a wedge. The length (520mm) appears to be complete. Context (455) is a rather knotty piece of boxed heartwood. It has a tenon at one end and a possible lap joint at the other. Context (465) is a quarter split timber, hewn square with a mortice slot. One end is the original felled end from the tree which has not been further modified. The other end has been modified later, possibly having broken across a tree nail. There are two holes on either side of the mortice, one of which still retains its tree nail which is a dowel worked down from a radially split piece of oak. There are two holes (one broken) in the opposite plane. The complete hole also retained a tree nail of dowel worked down from a radially split piece of oak.

ROUNDWOOD

3 pieces have been classed as roundwood: Context (446) which was vertical when found and which has a trimmed side branch, but which is incomplete having been broken by machine during the early stages of excavation. Context (458) has two mortice slots, one broken, and was found articulated with (459) and (447). Context (459) has a lap joint which tapers and which appears to have acted in a similar way to the tapering end of (447), acting as a wedge which would have kept the articulation tight.

Discussion

The small quantity of wood and timber makes accurate interpretations impossible. The position of the material in the ground, the working and the articulation of some of the joints suggests, however, that it is all likely to be derived from some kind of waterfront structure. These structures often utilise material previously used in buildings or boats but there is no real evidence for that here. Timber (465) would be the best candidate because of the carefully cut mortice but the unmodified felling scars on one end of the timber suggest that it was never properly finished, making it unlikely that it was re-used. Similarly, the *ad hoc* nature of the joinery on all the other pieces argues against them being re-used.

The arrangement of timbers suggests a bracing structure such as the one behind the PERIOD III (Late 13th-early 14th century) revetment at Trig Lane in London (Milne and Milne 1982 fig.8a). The fragment of waterfront of roughly the

same date in Hull (Ayers 1979 fig 2) is also similar in construction. So little has been done on the construction of the medieval waterfront and quays in King's Lynn that there is no way of knowing whether techniques here developed in line with those in other ports at the time. This probable fragment of one of King's Lynn most southerly quays is a rare glimpse of one of these structures.

LEATHER

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Thirty-four pieces of leather, weighing a total of 107g, were recovered.

Condition

The leather is in good condition although, as an organic material, is subject to accelerated decay. It was mainly preserved due to waterlogging and, currently, is mostly retained wet.

Results

Table 10, Leather Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
439	Shoe fragments, stitched, includes heel	6	30	Medieval
442	Shoe fragments, stitched, includes side panel, rands and offcuts	22	41	Medieval
448	Triangular offcut	1	3	
450	Shoe fragments, stitched, includes rand, post-medieval	3	5	Medieval
	Belt	2	28	
Totals		34	107	

Provenance

The leather was recovered from the fills of pits (439, 442, 448, 450).

Range

With the exception of the belt (in two pieces) from (450), all of the leather is probably from shoes. These shoe fragments appear to be general domestic waste, represented perhaps by single discarded and disintegrating shoes. However, there are several offcuts, particularly from (442), that might suggest a cobbler was operating in the vicinity of the site.

Potential

The main significance of the leather is that it reveals that organic materials are preserved by waterlogging at the site. Most of the pieces are probably dumped domestic waste, though the assemblage from (442) includes offcuts and may indicate there was a shoe-maker working nearby.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A moderate quantity of other items, 58 objects that together weigh a total of 1090g, were recovered. The wood was briefly viewed by Maisie Taylor and her comments are incorporated here.

Condition

In general, the other finds are in moderate-good condition.

Results

Table 11, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
011	stone	Shale, cut?	1	7	
045	stone	Chlorite schist? unworked	1	66	
047	mortar	Off-white mortar	1	71	
048	wood	Wood, sawn	1	13	
146	Fire residue	cinder	1	5	
166	wood	wood	1	37	Late post-medieval
168	stone	Slate, Westmoreland? Mortar adhering, late post-medieval	1	27	Late post-medieval
	coal	coal	1	7	

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
	wood	Wood, burnt, late post-medieval	1	182	
173	Hair?	Hair? -caulking	1	6	
261	stone	Slate, Welsh	1	1	Late post-medieval
316	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, plano-convex hearth bottoms?	2	87	
322	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	5	7	
	Industrial residue	copper slag	2	1	
324	Fire residue	Cinder	1	10	
354	stone	Slate or graphite schist, natural?	1	6	
	coal	coal	1	2	
357	coal	coal	1	13	Post-medieval
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, post-medieval	1	16	
380	Fire residue	cinders	3	17	
413	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	13	42	late post-medieval
418	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, plano-convex hearth bottom	1	120	Post-medieval
425	stone	Chlorite mica schist hone	1	222	
439	mortar	Grey sandy mortar	1	50	
450	wood	Wood, includes 2 burnt, 1 cane, 1 natural root (birch?), late post-medieval	7	4	Late post-medieval
	seeds	Seeds, charred	4	1	
525	coal	coal	1	9	
558	Bone and iron	Knife handle, scale tang with bone plates and 3 iron rivets	1	50	Post-medieval
597	Ferrous concretion	Ferrous concretion/pan – natural?	1	11	
Totals			58	1090	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from dumped deposits (011, 047, 146, 261, 418, 425, 525, 558, 597), alluvial deposits (045, 048, 168), timber revetments (166, 173), a possible surface (316), pit fills (322, 354, 357, 439, 450), former topsoils (324, 413), and the fill of a ditch (380).

Range

The knife handle from (558) is not earlier than the 15th century, though scale tangs were probably introduced in the 13th or 14th century (Goodall 1993, 128). The handle is fairly plain and has as its closest similarities knife handle 891 from Norwich, dated to the 17th century (*ibid.*, 132-3) and 841, dated to the first half of the 15th century (*ibid.*, 128-30).

There are a few pieces of industrial residue, almost all of it from iron smithing. It is likely that this was dumped at the site as hardcore, as it does not occur in the quantities that would be expected from on-site smithing, which generates large amounts of slag.

A mat of fibrous material, apparently hair, was recovered from (173). This identification is likely to be correct as hair was used as a caulking material to make joints in wood water-tight. Hair caulking was used in the 10th century Graveney (Kent) boat (Evans and Fenwick 1971, 93) and is known both earlier and later than this.

Potential

The assemblage of other finds has low-moderate potential but provides some functional and dating evidence.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 12 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 12, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Probable date	Comment
001	18th to 20th		Date on CBM
010	19th	Early 19th	
011	18th to 19th	19th	
024	18 th to 19 th		Date on a single sherd

Cxt	Date	Probable date	Comment
038	19th		
039	19th		
040	18th to 20th		Date on CBM flake
045	16th to 18th?		Date on single brick
047	16th to 18th?		Date on CBM
050	18th to 20th		Date on CBM
110	13th to 15th		Date on a single sherd
122	17th to 18th	18th	
125	18th		
130	19th		
132	18th to 19th		
134	13th to 15th		Date on single brick
135	19th		
136	18th to 19th		
137	19 th		
138	18th		
141	16th+		Date on a single sherd
142	18th to 19th		
143	18th to 19th		
145	18th to 20th		Date on CBM
146	18th to 19th		
149	18th to 20th		Date on CBM
152	18 th – mid 19th		Date on glass
161	14th to 16th		Date on a single brick
163	18th to 19th	18th	
168	Mid/late 18th to mid 19th	18th	
177	18th		
261	18th to 20th		Date on CBM
263	Mid/late 18th to mid 19th	18th	
283	18 th to 19th		Date on glass
288	17th to 18th		
291	18th		
297	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
302	Mid/late 18th to mid 19th	18th?	
306	19th		
311	Late 18th to 19th		
313	-		Contains undateable CBM
322	13th to 15th		
323	Post-medieval		Date on glass
324	18th to 20th		Date on CBM
329	10th to 12th		Date on a single sherd
330	15th to 16th		
335	18th		Contains undateable CBM
340	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
341	Late 12th to 14th		Date on a single sherd
348	12th to mid 13th		Date on a single sherd
349	10th to 12th+		Date on a single sherd; contains updateable CBM
353	13th to 15th?		Date on CBM
354	13th to 15th	13th?	Date on CBM
357	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
368	Late 18th to 19th		
370	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
374	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
376	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
378	13th to 15th		Date on a single fragment of CBM
380	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
389	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
404	13th to 15th		Date on a single fragment of CBM
405	13th		
413	13th to 15th	13th	
414	13th to 15th		
416	10th to 12th		

Cxt	Date	Probable date	Comment
419	13th to 15th		
430	13th to 15th		
439	13th to 15th	13th	
441	13th to 15th		
442	13th to 15th	13th	
448	13th to 15th	13th	
450	13th to 15th	13th	
453	13th to 15th		Date on a single sherd
454	Unstratified finds		
460	13th to 15th	13th	
466	13th to 15th		Date on single brick
470	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
471	-		Contains undateable CBM
472	16th to 18th		Date on CBM
473	16th to 18th		Date on CBM
474	16th to 18th		Date on CBM
475	16th to 18th		Date on single brick
476	16th to 18th?		Date on CBM
480	-		Contains undateable CBM
481	13th to 15th		Date on single fragment of CBM
482	Late 12th to 13th		
488	14th to 16th?		Date on single fragment of CBM
490	-		Contains undateable CBM
491	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
494	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
504	13th to 15th		Date on single fragment of CBM
505	13th to 15th?		Date on CBM
509	14th to 15th		Date on CBM
511	16th to 18th		Date on CBM
513	-		Contains undateable CBM
516	13th to 15th	13th	
518	-		Contains undateable CBM
524	13th to 15th		Date on single fragment of CBM
525	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
527	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
528	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
529	14th to 15th		Date on CBM
547	14th to 15th		Date on a single fragment of CBM
572	17th	1660-80	
576	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
578	13th to 15th		Date on a single fragment of CBM
597	13th to 15th		Date on a single fragment of CBM
600	13th to 15th		Date on a single fragment of CBM
608	13th to 15th		Date on CBM
614	13th to 15th		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
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
010	BERTH		Footed pipkin	1	1	63		Base		Fe concretion including over broken edges; ?ID or GRE/DUTRT	16th-17th
010	GRIM		Jug/ jar	3	3	23		BS		Abraded	13th-15th
010	MEDLOC	Oxidised; fine to medium sandy	Jug	1	1	43		BS with UHJ		Quartz well sorted 0.1-0.5mm + rare ca + rare mica + fe; salt surfaces?	15th-16th
011	BL	GRE-type	Tyg/ mug	1	1	2		Rim		Upright rounded rim	Mid 16th-mid 17th
011	GRE	Cu bichrome	Jar/ pipkin	1	1	6		Rim		Abraded	16th to 17th
011	GRIM		Jar/jug	1	1	13		BS		Fe concretion including over break	13th-14th
011	GRIM		Jar/jug	1	1	5		Rim		Stacking scar on rim top; misfired or waterlain	13th-14th

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
011	MEDX	Light firing; fine sandy	Jar/jug	7	1	17	Applied pellets	BS		Possibly South Lincs?; very fine background red-tinged quartz, mod-well sorted up to 0.2mm + sparse fe + ca + limestone; copper green glaze; abraded/ waterworn?	13th-15th
011	MY		Hollow	1	1	17	Ridged body	Base		Fe stained; abraded	16th-17th
011	PEARL		?	1	1	1		Rim			Late 18th to mid/late 19th
011	PEARL		?	1	1	2	Blue transfer print	BS		Fe stained?	Late 18th-M/L 19th
011	RAER		Mug/jug	1	1	3	Moulded	BS		Possible panel jug	15th to 16th
011	SIEG		Jug/mug	1	1	10		BS			14th-15th
011	SLIP	Red	Bowl	1	1	15	White slip	BS			
011	SLIP	Red	Bowl	1	1	42	White slip	Rim		Fe concretion including over break	18th-19th
024	TGW		Dish/bowl	1	1	14	Hand painted blue and white deco	BS		Spalled glaze; fe stained; Anglo-Dutch	18th
039	NCBW		?	1	1	8		BS			
039	SLIP	Red	Bowl	1	1	14	Brown sponged/mocha on white slip	BS		Abraded; fe concretion	
039	SLIP	Red	Bowl	2	1	12	Brown sponged/mocha on white slip	BS		Thrown	
039	TGW		?	1	1	1	Blue handpainted lines	Base		Abraded	
110	MEDX		Jug	1	1	16	Incised rim	Jug		Triangular rim; light firing; Mill Green?; fe concretion; common sub angular to sub round quartz 0.2 to 0.8mm + sparse lenses of fe	
122	BL		Jar	1	1	21		Rim			18th+
122	BL		?	1	1	6		Base			17th to 18th
132	CREA		Hollow	1	1	1		BS		Fe concretion	Mid 18th-M/L 19th
132	CREA		Jar	1	1	3		Rim		Lid seated rim	Mid 18th-M/L 19th
132	CREA		?	1	1	1		BS		Fe concretion	
132	SLIP	Red	Dish/bowl	1	1	114	Mocha	Near profile		Thrown	18th-19th
136	SLIP	Red	Dish bowl	1	1	79		Base		Thrown	18th-19th
141	BERTH		Jar/pipkin	1	1	14		BS		?ID or DUTRT; heavy carbonised deposit on exterior and some over break	16th+
142	BERTH		Jar/bowl	1	1	71	Ridged internal surface	BS			16th-17th
142	BL		Jar	1	1	3		Rim		Fe concretion	18th-19th
142	BL		Hollow	1	1	6		BS		Late	18th-19th

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
142	CREA		Plate/ dish	4	1	42	Feather- edge deco	Profile			Mid 18th- M/L 19th
142	CREA		Bowl	1	1	7		Rim			
142	NOTS		Jar/ mug	1	1	20		Base		Fe concretion	Late 17th- 19th
143	SLIP	Red	Dish/ bowl	2	1	93	Brown sponged/mo cha on white slip	Rim		Thrown	18th-19th
143	SLIP	Buff	Oval PMD	3	1	231	Pressed rim; white slip on red combed	Rim + BS			
146	CREA		Dish/ bowl	1	1	25		Base		Soot; heat crazed; abraded	Mid/late 18th to mid 19th
146	CREA		Dish/ bowl	2	1	8		Rim			Mid/late 18th to mid 19th
152	ANDCO		Large jar	13	1	1716		Rim + BS	DR01	Patchy soot; inturned rim; fe concretion	
152	CREA		Bowl/ dish	1	1	111		Base		Worn footing	Mid/late 18th
152	LONS		Jug/ bottle	3	1	124		BS		Internal soot	18th
152	LONS		Jug/ bottle	2	1	354		Base			18th
152	LONS		Jug/ bottle	2	1	179		BS with HJ			18th
152	NOTS		Jug/ jar	1	1	87	Turned	Base		Worn footing	18th
152	SLIP	Red	Bowl	1	1	30	Brown sponged/mo cha on white slip	Rim		Hollow everted rim; thrown	18th
152	SWSG		Bowl/ dish	3	1	137		Base		Fe concretion	18th
152	SWSG		Cup/ tea bowl	1	1	5		BS		Fe concretion	18th
152	SWSG		?	1	1	12		Base			18th
154	SWSG		Dish	1	1	88		Base		? ID or ENGS	18th
163	ENGS		Hollow	1	1	8		BS		? Or SWSG	
163	ENGS		Dish/bo wl	3	1	35		Base + BS		Light fe wash; ? Or SWSG	18th
163	ENGS		Hollow	1	1	4	Rilling	BS			
163	ENPO		Cup	1	1	4		Handle			18th-19th
168	BERTH		Bowl	1	1	60		BS		Abraded	17th to 18th
168	CREA		Dish	1	1	20	Queen's shape moulded edge	Profile			
168	STSL		PMD	2	1	34	Combed white on red	BS		Soot	Late 17th to 18th
177	STMO		Cup/ mug	1	1	6		Rim			18th
263	CREA		?	1	1	1		Base			
263	CREA		?	2	2	2		BS			
263	SWSG		Tiny jar	1	1	2		Rim		Hooked rim	18th
288	GRE		Bowl	1	1	24		BS			17th to 18th
288	PMCRUC	Light firing	Crucibl e	1	1	75		Rim		Internal and external fuel ash/slag coating; possible cu	
288	TGW		Bowl	1	1	33	Blue hand painted floral	Profile		Blue tinged glaze; Dutch?	16th to 17th
291	MISC	Oxidised; fine sandy	?	1	1	1		BS		CU glaze; tiny flake	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
291	PORC		?	1	1	1	Banded rim; blue and black hand painted design	Rim		Import?	
291	TGW	Buff	?	1	1	1		BS		Grey tinged glaze	
302	CREA		Plate/dish/bowl	1	1	4	Moulded feather edge	Rim			
311	BERTH	Calcareous	Jar	1	1	19		Rim		Rounded rim	18th
311	PEARL		Oval jar?	1	1	12		Base		?ID; early?	
322	EMHM		Jar?	1	1	6		BS	<3>	External soot/ carbonised deposit	
322	GRIM		?	1	1	1		BS	<3>		
322	MISC		?	1	1	1		BS	<3>	Cu glaze; tiny frag	
323	GRIM		Jug	1	1	13	Applied vertical fe strip with diamond roller stamping; applied cordon	BS			
324	GRIM	Oxidised	?	1	1	1		BS		?ID	
329	THETT		?	1	1	4		BS		Spalled; flake; ?ID	
330	BOUA	B/C	Jug/ jar	1	1	15		BS		Splashed glaze; ?ID; concretions	
330	EMHM		Jar	1	1	8		Rim	<1>	Flared rim; soot	
330	EMHM		Jar	2	1	44		BS		Patchy soot; concretion; same vessel?	
330	EMHM		?	2	1	1		BS	<1>	?ID	
330	GRIM		?	1	1	1		BS	<1>		
330	GRIM		?	1	1	2		BS	<1>		
330	LHUM		Jug	1	1	29	Ridged body	BS		?ID	
330	RGRE		?	1	1	26		Base			
341	ELY		Jug	1	1	42		BS			
348	EMHM		Jar	1	1	49		BS		External soot and carbonised deposit; concretions	
349	THETT	Dull oxidised	Pitcher ?	2	1	16		BS		Neck distortion due to spout?; spalled	
354	MEDX	Light firing; fine sandy	Jug	1	1	1		BS		Splashed cu glaze; soot; abundant fine background quartz + sparse large sub angular quartz up to 1mm + black fe specks; possibly Developed Stamford or import	Late 12th to 13th
368	ENPO		Tiny vessel	1	1	3		Rim?		Flake	
405	BOSTTT		Jug	1	1	126	Pressed UHJ	Rim with UHJ	DR02	Spalled; oxidised over break?; inturned rim	Early 13th?
405	GRIM		Jug	4	1	30	Incised horizontal lines	BS + rim		Rounded inturned rim	
405	GRIM		Jug	3	1	105		BS		Internal soot	
413	EMHM		?	1	1	1		BS	<5>	Soot; ?ID	
413	GRIM		?	1	1	1		BS	<5>	?ID	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
414	GRIM		Bowl	1	1	80		Base		Internal glaze; external soot and carbonised deposit; worn basal angle; patchy white deposit	
414	GRIM		Bowl	1	1	14		Base		Internal glaze; sanded base	
416	THETT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	12		Base		Soot	
419	GRIM		Jug	1	1	24	Incised horizontal lines	BS		Blown fabric; fe concretion	
430	GRIM		Jug	1	1	5	Incised horizontal lines	BS			
439	EMHM		Jar/ bowl	1	1	7		BS		Soot and carbonised deposit; internal brown deposit	
439	EMHM		Jar/ bowl	4	1	13		BS	<4>	Soot; all same vessel?	
439	GRIM		Small jug	1	1	5	Incised horizontal lines	BS			
439	GRIM		Jug	1	1	10	Applied vertical strips	BS			
439	GRIM		Jug	1	1	5	Applied stabbed circular pad and cordon	BS		Possible anthropomorphic jug?; glaze over break	
439	THETT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	8		BS		Soot and internal deposit?	12th
441	GRIM		Jug/ jar	1	1	4		BS			
442	BOSTTT		Jug	1	1	32		BS	<6>	?ID	
442	EMHM		Jar/ bowl	2	2	2		BS	<6>		
442	GRIM		Small jug	1	1	1		BS	<6>	Ridged neck	
442	GRIM		Jug	1	1	11		BS			
442	GRIM		Jug	1	1	30	Applied vertical fe strips	BS		Internal soot and carbonised deposit including over break; white concretion	
448	BOSTTT		Jug/ bottle	1	1	5		BS		?ID	
448	EMHM		Jar/ bowl	2	1	11		BS		Heavy soot/ carbonised deposit; same vessel?	
448	EMHM		Jar/ bowl	9	1	10		BS	<7>	Soot; all same vessel?	
448	GRIM		Jug	1	1	7	Rilled	BS			
448	GRIM		Jug?	1	1	3		BS	<7>	Soot	
448	GRIM		Small jug	1	1	4		BS		Internal soot	
448	GRIM		Jug	1	1	10	Incised	BS		?ID	
448	GRIM		?	1	1	3		BS	<7>	?ID	
448	GRIM		Small jug/ bottle	1	1	29		Rim + handle		Hollow triangular rim; small oval handle with central hollow; burnt; cracked during firing; very similar to (460)	
448	GRIM		Jug	1	1	12	Incised	BS		Glaze over break; concretion	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
448	SAIP		Jug	2	1	11	Painted brown and green design	BS		Patchy soot/ concretion	
448	THETT		Jar?	1	1	3		BS		Patchy internal and external soot	12th?
448	MISC		?	1	1	1		BS	<7>	Tiny flake	
450	EMHM		Jar	1	1	2	Roller stamped?	Rim	<8>	Soot	
450	EMHM		Jar/ bowl	8	8	19		BS	<8>	Soot; some internal deposits	
450	EMHM		Jar/ bowl	3	3	22		BS		Soot/ carbonised deposit	
450	GRIM		Jar/ bowl	1	1	3		BS		Internal soot; ?ID	
450	GRIM		Jug	1	1	15	Applied strip/ cordon; notched/roller stamped?	BS			
450	GRIM		Jug	1	1	7	Painted fe strip	BS			
450	GRIM		Jug?	3	3	8		BS			
450	GRIM		Jug	1	1	28	Pressed base	Base			
450	GRIM		Narrow jug	1	1	12		Neck?			
450	GRIM		Jug	1	1	49		BS		Unglazed; ?ID THETT type?	
450	GRIM		Jug	2	1	17	Applied diagonal fe strips	BS			
450	GRIM		Jug	1	1	4	Incised horizontal lines	BS	<8>		
450	GRIM		?	2	1	1		BS	<8>	Tiny frags	
450	MISC		?	6	6	2		BS	<8>	Tiny frags	
453	GRIM		Jug/ jar	1	1	14		BS		Concretion	
454	EMHM		Jar	1	1	8		BS		White internal deposit	
454	EMHM		Jar	1	1	4		BS		Patchy soot; concretions	
454	EMHM		Jar	1	1	4		BS		Patchy soot; concretions	
454	GRIM		Jug	1	1	9		Base		Oxidised over break	
454	THETT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	7		BS		Soot	
454	THETT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	10		BS		Soot and carbonised deposit	
460	EMHM		Jar/ bowl	1	1	20		Base		Soot; square kiss mark on underside	
460	GRIM		Jug	1	1	10	Applied pressed strip	BS		Overfired?	
460	GRIM		?	1	1	5		?		Finished edge - rim or handle? Misshapen	
460	GRIM		Jug	1	1	5		BS		Possible cracked during firing	
460	GRIM		Small jug/ bottle	1	1	6		Rim		Hollow triangular rim; cracked during firing; neck cordon; very similar to (448)	
482	BOUA	A	Jug	1	1	33	Finger pressed	Base		?ID	
482	EMHM		?	1	1	4		BS		Soot/ carbonised deposit; ?ID	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
482	GRIM		Jug	1	1	6		BS		?ID	
482	GRIM		Jug	1	1	12		Rim + UHJ		Burnt; inturned rim	
509	EMHM		?	1	1	1		BS	<9>		
509	MISC		?	1	1	1		BS	<9>	Soot; flake	
516	GRIM		Jug	1	1	4	Painted? Fe strips	BS			
516	GRIM		Jug	1	1	1		BS			

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Cxt	Cname	Sub form	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Ref.	Description	Date
001	BRK	A/B	Oxidised; calcareous + fe	1	523		Abraded; mortar; bedded on organic material; handmade	Medieval?
001	PANT			1	271			
001	PANT			1	392		Patchy soot	
010	BRK	F?	Near vitrified; calcareous	1	344		Mortar including over breaks; abraded; fe stained; handmade	Late medieval?
011	PANT		Gault	1	233		Corner; sand bedded; mortar; vitrified; strike marks	
040	CBM			1	12		Flake	Early modern
045	BRK	G?	Oxidised; fine sandy + mica + fe	1	140		Corner; sand moulded; handmade?	Post medieval?
047	BRK		Oxidised calcareous	1	280		Corner; patchy mortar including over break; sand moulded; handmade	Early modern?
047	PEG		Gault	1	53		Vitrified; sand bedded; mortar	Medieval
050	BRK		Vitrified; calcareous	1	110		Flake; sand moulded?	
050	CBM			1	11		Flake	
050	PANT			2	459		Same tile	
050	PANT			1	109		Rectangular nib; dark deposit/residue	
050	PANT		Calcareous	1	58		Abraded; dark deposit/residue	
134	BRK		Near vitrified; calcareous	1	966		Half brick; mortar including over break; handmade	Medieval?
136	BRK	B	Near vitrified; calcareous	1	1022		Half brick; mortar including over break; spalled end; handmade	Medieval?
136	FLEMISH		Oxidised; fine sandy	1	272		Corner; worn upper; traces amber glaze; mortar including over breaks	
138	BRK	A	Near vitrified; calcareous	1	2017		Complete; mortar; handmade	Medieval?
141	PEG		Gault	1	59		Sand moulded; struck	Medieval
141	PNR		Gault	1	22		Flat roofers	Medieval
142	PANT			1	232			
145	PANT			1	171			
145	PNR		Gault	1	15			Medieval
146	PANT			1	324		Fe concretion	
149	PANT			1	186			
149	PANT			1	120			
149	PANT			1	24		Flake; ?ID	
152	PANT			1	106		Rectangular nib stamped "H";	
152	PANT			1	272			
152	PANT			1	71		Corner; patchy soot?	
152	PANT			1	191		Deposit including over break	
152	PANT			1	512		Corner	
161	BRK	F	Oxidised; calcareous	1	1131		Cut long ways; kiss mark; patchy mortar; slop moulded; residue; handmade	Late medieval
163	CBM			1	4		Flake; fe concretion	
163	PANT			1	602		Orange deposit	
168	FLEMISH		Ox; fine sandy; occ calc	1	1570		Worn green glaze on surface; glaze on edge and slightly under mortar on base; mod heavy mortar on base	

Cxt	Cname	Sub form	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Ref.	Description	Date
168	PANT			1	720			
168	PANT			1	695		Near complete tile	
177	PANT			1	264			
177	PANT			1	246			
177	PANT			1	537		Dark deposit/residue	
261	PANT			1	299		Black glazed	
291	PNR		Gault	1	11		Frag; strike marks	Medieval
291	PNR		Gault	1	66		Flat roofer; strike marks	Medieval
291	PNR		Gault; reduced	1	20		Flat roofer	Medieval
297	PEG		Gault	1	45		Peg hole goes narrow to wide: 6mm x 8mm at narrowest to 21mm x 7mm at widest	Medieval
297	PNR		Gault	6	183		Flat roofers	Medieval
297	PNR		Gault	1	173		Possibly two flat roofers adhered together. No peg visible.	Medieval
302	BRK		Ox; fine sandy; occ calc	1	102		Corner fragment; handmade; sand moulded	
302	PNR		Gault	8	99		Probably same tile; flat roofer; some pieces partially vitrified; two with mortar	Medieval
311	BRK	A?	Ox; fine sandy; calcareous	1	133		Partial brick; strike marks; handmade	Medieval?
313	CBM		Dull ox; fine; rare ca	5	80		Possible PANT frags; very smooth surfaces; one piece with shaped (chamfered?) edge	
322	CBM			6	14	3	Flakes	
322	CBM		Near vitrified	1	28		Poss BRK fragment; mortar	
322	CBM			1	15		Amorphous frag	
322	PEG		Gault; slight vitrification	2	31		Flat roofer; same tile; one with half peg hole 12mm diam.	Medieval
322	PNR		Ox/r/ox; partial vitrification	1	15		Flat roofer; corner frag;	Medieval
322	PNR		Ox/r/ox	1	42		Flat roofer; abraded; strike marks	Medieval
323	CBM		Gault?	2	7		Two flakes - possibly PNR?	
323	CBM		Calcareous	7	23	2	Mortar; patchy soot; flakes	
324	CBM		Dull ox; calc	1	2		Flake	
324	PANT			1	80			
324	PNR		Gault	1	24		Flat roofer; organic impressions; mortar	Medieval
330	CBM		Calcareous	3	2	1	Flakes	
335	CBM		Ox; fine sandy	1	38		Possible PANT frag	
340	PNR		Gault; vitrified and partially bloated	1	18		Flat roofer frag; strike marks	Medieval
341	CBM			1	8		Flake	
348	PEG		Ox/r/ox	1	44		Flat roofer; strike marks	Medieval
349	CBM		Ox/r	1	6		Frag	
353	BRK		Vitrified; calcareous	1	96		Brick fragment; organic impressions; handmade; mortar; salt surfaces	
353	CBM		Partial vitrification; calcareous	1	17		Possible BRK flake	
353	PNR		Ox/r/ox	1	64		Flat roofer	Medieval
354	CBM		Ox; fine; calc	2	57		Poss BRK frags; mortar	
354	PNR		Ox/r/ox	1	12		Flat roofer frag; mortar	Medieval
354	PNR		Gault	3	54		Flat roofers	Medieval
354	PNR		Gault; partially vitrified	1	22		Flat roofer	Medieval
357	CBM		Gault	2	9		Poss PNR flakes	
357	CBM		Ox; partially vitrified	1	6		Flake	
357	PEG		Gault	3	29		Flat roofer; same tile; one with half peg hole, 12mm diam	Medieval

Cxt	Cname	Sub form	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Ref.	Description	Date
368	BRK	B?	Near vitrified; calcareous	1	158		End; handmade; slight mortar over breaks; sunken margins; possibly cut to shape post firing	Medieval?
370	PNR		Gault; partially vitrified	1	125		Flat roofer; mortar; strike marks;	Medieval
370	PNR		Gault; ox	1	31		Flat roofer; mortar	Medieval
370	PNR		Gault	1	26		Flat roofer; mortar	Medieval
370	PNR		Gault	1	9		Flat roofer; mortar; frag	Medieval
374	BRK	B?	Ox; fine; occ calc	1	277		Corner; handmade; mortar; soot; strike marks; sand moulded	Medieval?
374	CBM		Partially vitrified	1	80		Possible BRK frag; heavy mortar and over breaks	
374	PNR		Gault; vitrified	1	7		Frag	Medieval
376	BRK	B	Partial vitrification	2	1291		Same brick; half brick; heavy, but powdery mortar on most surfaces and over break; green glaze present; handmade	Medieval
376	BRK	F?	Ox; partial vitrification; calcareous	1	776		Half brick; organic impressions and voids; sand moulded; handmade; strike marks on edge; salt surfaces?	Late medieval?
376	PNR		Gault	2	56		Same tile; flat roofer	Medieval
376	PNR		Gault; partially vitrified	1	156		Heavy but powdery mortar; corner	Medieval
378	PNR		Gault	1	108		Flat roofer; corner; soot; strike marks; mortar over break	Medieval
380	CBM		Ox	1	8		Flake	
380	CBM		Dull ox; fine	1	40		Possible abraded BRK fragment	
380	PNR		Gault; vitrified	1	97		Flat roofer; corner; mortar; strike marks	Medieval
389	BRK	F?	Partial vitrification	1	528		Most surfaces obscured by heavy, powdery mortar (and over breaks)	Late medieval?
389	PNR		Gault	1	234		Flat roofer; half tile; heavy mortar and over break;	Medieval
404	PNR		Gault	1	142		Flat roofer; corner; mortar and over break; strike marks	Medieval
405	PNR		Ox/r/ox	1	30		Flat roofer; mortar; possible sooting	Medieval
405	PNR		Ox/r/ox	1	54		Flat roofer; abraded	Medieval
405	PNR			1	54		Flat roofer; mortar; strike marks	Medieval
413	BRK			1	4	5	Mortar	
413	GPNR			1	1	5	Flake	
413	PNR		OX/R/OX; quartz tempered	4	49	5	Mortar	Medieval
419	PNR			1	61		Flat roofer; strike marks	Medieval
439	BRK		Oxidised; fine sandy	1	481		1/4 brick (corner); handmade; salt surfaces; sand moulded	
439	BRK	A?	Near vitrified; calcareous	1	94		Abraded corner; strike marks; handmade	Medieval?
439	CBM			1	58		Amorphous piece; possible BRK frag	
439	CBM			1	1	4	Flake	
439	GPNR			1	13		Reduced green glaze on one surface	
439	PEG		Gault	1	9	4		Medieval
439	PEG	Round peg hole 12mm diam		1	127		Strike marks; slight mortar; peg 15mm from top edge and 72mm from side	Medieval
439	PNR		Ox/r/ox	4	211		Same tile; flat roofer	Medieval
439	PNR		Ox/r/ox	3	191		Same tile; flat roofer; strike marks	Medieval
439	PNR			1	221		Heavy mortar concretion on one surface; flat roofer	Medieval
439	PNR			5	127		Flat roofer; one piece burnt	Medieval
439	PNR		Gault	1	63	4	Mortar	Medieval
441	PNR		Gault; Ox/r/ox	1	86		Flat roofer; mortar	Medieval
442	PNR		Gault	4	73	6	Mortar	Medieval
448	BRK		Calcareous	1	26		Abraded	
448	BRK			1	79	7	Very abraded; handmade	

Cxt	Cname	Sub form	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Ref.	Description	Date
448	CBM			1	1	7	Tiny flake	
448	CBM			1	1		Flake	
448	PNR		OX/R/OX; quartz tempered	3	84	7	Soot; spalled	Medieval
448	PNR		Gault	2	114		Corners; mortar; fe concretion	Medieval
448	PNR		Various	6	223		Some mortar; some vitrified/ glassy over breaks	Medieval
450	PEG	Double peg	Gault	1	97	DR01	Peg holes 10mm diam and 45mm apart; patchy mortar; patchy soot	Medieval
450	PNR		OX/R/OX; Medium sandy	1	151		Mortar; strike marks; patchy soot; sand bedded; glassy over break	Medieval
450	PNR		Gault	3	214		Mortar; same tile?	Medieval
450	PNR		Gault; vitrified	1	175		Mortar; strike marks	Medieval
454	CBM		Ox/r	1	12		Flake	
454	PNR		Gault; ox/r/ox	1	27		Flat roofer; mortar	Medieval
454	PNR		Gault	1	132		Flat roofer; heavy mortar	Medieval
454	PNR		Gault; slightly vitrified	2	113		Flat roofer; same tile; strike marks; mortar, one with mortar over breaks	Medieval
454	PNR		Gault; partially vitrified	2	177		Flat roofer; same tile; strike marks; mortar	Medieval
454	PNR		Reduced	1	61		Flat roofer; mortar	Medieval
454	PNR		Gault; ox/r/ox	2	128		Flat roofer; same tile; strike marks; mortar	Medieval
460	PNR			1	88		Flat roofer; corner; strike marks; mortar	Medieval
460	PNR			1	31		Flat roofer; strike marks; mortar; green deposit	Medieval
460	PNR		Ox/r/ox	1	67		Flat roofer; strike marks; partially burnt; green deposit	Medieval
460	PNR		Dull ox/r/dull ox	2	44		Flat roofer; same tile; strike marks	Medieval
460	PNR		Gault; slight vitrification	1	76		Flat roofer; strike marks; mortar; ?ID or RID?	Medieval
460	PNR		Gault; slightly vitrified	1	59		Flat roofer; mortar	Medieval
460	PNR		Gault	1	15		Flat roofer; frag	Medieval
466	BRK	B	Oxidised; fine sandy	1	816		Mortar; overhang from mould; slop moulded; end; handmade	Medieval
470	BRK	B	Calcareous; vitrified	1	1146		Half brick; organic bedded; mortar including over break; salt surfaces; worn; handmade	Medieval
470	PNR		Gault	1	93		Flat roofer; mortar and over break; strike marks	Medieval
471	CBM		Gault	3	73		Amorphous frags; mortar; probably brick	
472	BRK	A?	Ox; fine; partially vitrified	1	270		End; mortar; handmade	Medieval?
472	BRK	G	Heavily vitrified and slightly deformed	2	846		Half brick; handmade; organic impressions; mortar; knife trimming marks	Post medieval
472	PNR			1	52		Flat roofer; mortar; soot	Medieval
473	BRK	G	Ox; fine sandy	1	1095		Half brick; handmade; powdery mortar and over breaks; strike marks	Post medieval
473	PNR		Gault	2	91		Flat roofer; same tile; strike marks; mortar	Medieval
473	PNR		Gault; slightly vitrified	1	103		Flat roofer; strike marks	Medieval
474	BRK	G	Calcareous	1	2841		Complete; heavy mortar; kiss marks; slop moulded; even arisses; handmade	Post medieval
475	BRK	G	Calcareous	1	2647		Complete; kiss marks; slop moulded; even arisses; handmade; salt surfaces	Post medieval
476	BRK		Ox; fine sandy	1	274		Fragment; mortar over breaks; poss trimming marks; handmade	
476	BRK	G?	Ox; fine sandy; calcareous; slightly vitrified	1	853		Half brick; mortar over breaks; handmade; sand moulded	Post medieval?
480	BRK		Ox; fine; calcareous	1	31		Corner fragment; mortar	

Cxt	Cname	Sub form	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Ref.	Description	Date
480	CBM		Ox; partially vitrified	1	12		Flake; mortar	
480	CBM		Vitrified	1	24		Fragment, poss BRK?	
481	PEG		Gault	1	48		Flat roofer; corner; half peg hole 16mm diam one side, 8mm diam other side	Medieval
488	FLEMISH		Oxidised; calcareous	1	374		Mortar including over break; green reduced glaze; sanded sides; nail holes	
490	CBM		Ox; fine; calcareous	1	6		Flake; mortar	
491	BRK		Calcareous	1	20		Flake; mortar	
491	PNR		Gault	2	286		Two tiles mortared together including over breaks	Medieval
494	PNR		Gault	1	53		Flat roofer	Medieval
494	PNR		Gault	2	10		Flat roofer; same tile; frags	Medieval
494	PNR		Gault; slight vitrification	1	129		Flat roofer	Medieval
504	PNR		Gault	1	99		Flat roofer; strike marks	Medieval
505	BRK	A?	Ox; fine sandy	1	237		Corner fragment; mortar and over break; handmade; sand moulded; salt surfaces?	Medieval?
505	BRK	B?	Ox; fine sandy	1	348		End; mortar; handmade; knife trimming marks; sand moulded	Medieval?
509	BRK		Calcareous	15	133	9	Mortar; flakes	
509	BRK	F?	Calcareous	1	547	9	Cut to shape?; mortar; handmade; chiselled edges	Late medieval?
509	BRK		Calcareous; vitrified	1	79		Corner; flake; organic bedded; salt surfaces	
509	BRK	F	Calcareous	1	1219		Misshapen; organic bedding; mortar; sunken margins; salt surfaces; handmade	Late medieval
511	CBM		Light firing; dull ox	2	10		Flakes	
513	CBM		Heavy firing; fine; calcareous	1	48		Poss BRK frag; mortar	
516	BRK	B	Calcareous	1	862		Cut to shape post firing?; slop moulded; strike marks; mortar; worn surface; handmade	Medieval
516	CBM		Calcareous	17	14	10	Flakes	
516	CBM			2	10		Flakes; mortar	
518	CBM			1	28		Very abraded; probably brick	
524	PNR		Gault	1	14			Medieval
525	BRK		Calcareous	1	472		Flake; organic bedding; mortar over break	
525	BRK	F?	Vitrified	1	259		Clinkered; corner	Late medieval?
525	BRK		Calcareous	1	369		Flake; mortar including over break	
525	PEG		Gault	3	244		Same tile; mortar; 20mm from top edge and 55mm from side; finger impressions	Medieval
527	PNR		Various	3	403		Mortar; flat roofer	Medieval
528	PEG		Gault	1	110		Corner; mortar; kiss marks; overfired	Medieval
528	PNR		Gault	1	53		Mortar	Medieval
529	BRK	B	Calcareous	1	1692		Abraded; mortar; handmade; sunken margins; strike marks; end	Medieval
529	BRK	F	Oxidised	1	2638		Handmade; sunken margins; very heavy mortar; strike marks	Late medieval
529	BRK	F	Calcareous	1	2470		Complete; bedded on organics?; mortar; poorly moulded; handmade; finger impression	Late medieval
547	BRK	F	Calcareous	1	2567		Mortar including over break; handmade; stacking/mortaring scar	Late medieval
576	BRK		Calcareous	1	6		Flake	
576	GPNR			1	42		Green and yellow reduced glaze; mortar including on glazed face; flat roofer	
576	PEG		Gault	1	149		Hole 17mm from top edge and 55mm from side; mortar; flat roofer	
576	PNR		Gault	1	154		Mortar; corner; flat roofer	Medieval

Cxt	Cname	Sub form	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Ref.	Description	Date
576	PNR		Gault	1	109		Odd spalling; flat roofer	Medieval
576	PNR		Gault	1	193		Heavy mortar; flat roofer	Medieval
578	PNR		Gault + fe	1	32			Medieval
597	PNR		Gault	1	5			Medieval
600	PNR		Gault	1	90		Mortar	Medieval
608	BRK	B	Calcareous	1	821		Handmade; strike marks; mortar; sunken margins; finger impressions; diagonal header; end	Medieval
608	BRK	B	Calcareous	1	844		Handmade; strike marks; mortar; sunken margins; finger impressions; cut to shape post firing?	Medieval
608	BRK	B	Calcareous	1	714		Handmade; strike marks; mortar; cut to shape post firing?	Medieval
608	BRK	F	Calcareous	1	987		Handmade; organic bedded; sunken margins; strike marks; slat surfaces; end; post firing cut half brick?; patchy soot	Late medieval
608	FLEMISH		Oxidised	1	1668		Yellow glaze; white clip; cut edges; mortar including over break; abraded; late	
614	PNR		Gault	1	17		Mortar	Medieval
614	PNR		Oxidised; calcareous	1	8		Mortar	Medieval?

Archive catalogue 3, Faunal Remains

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
011	horse	rib	1	45	smaller sized
	large mammal	mandible	1	12	
	?pig	rib	1	2	
	sheep/goat	rib	1	3	
139	cattle	tibia	2	611	unfused
141	small mammal	sacrum	1	1	
152	cattle	rib	1	44	chalky chalky
	medium mammal	rib	2	5	
	sheep/goat	radius	1	7	
322	sheep/goat	metatarsus	1	14	
	cattle	?	1	8	
	sheep/goat	tarsus	1	12	
	large mammal	unidentified	1	1	
	bird	unidentified	1	<1	
322 <3>	medium mammal	unknown	41	9	
	fish	various	44	2	
323	large mammal	mandible	1	7	juvenile
	cattle	radius	1	42	
	pig	radius	1	8	
	unknown	unidentified	1	1	
323 <2>	medium mammal	unidentified	148	39	many burnt all small fish
	fish	various	-	7	
324	sheep/goat	humerus	2	20	burnt
	medium mammal	unidentified	1	4	
	unknown	unidentified	1	<1	
330	horse	mandible	1	10	
	cattle	rib	1	13	
330 <1>	small mammal	rib	1	<1	small fish
	cod/ling	vertebra	1	<1	
	fish	various	43	1	
	unidentified	unknown	20	4	
335	large mammal	skull	1	15	
	bird	rib	1	<1	
340	cattle	metacarpus	1	31	
354	large mammal	vertebra	1	9	
	sheep/goat	humerus	1	11	
357	cattle	incisor	1	3	
	large mammal	skull	1	4	
	large mammal	unidentified	1	11	

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
374	sheep/goat	humerus	1	27	juvenile
380	large mammal	vertebra	1	8	
	sheep/goat	scapula	2	11	
413 <5>	medium mammal	skull	6	13	
	medium mammal	humerus	1	4	
	small mammal	unknown	37	7	
	fish	various	88	1	
416	large mammal	unidentified	1	4	chalky
419	cattle	rib	1	16	
439	cattle	rib	3	33	
	sheep/goat	rib	2	7	
	cattle	mandible	2	62	
	sheep/goat	radius	2	39	
	cattle	skull	1	9	
	cattle	ulna	1	22	
	chicken	femur	1	1	
	goose	?femur	1	<1	
439 <4>	large mammal	unidentified	2	11	
	cattle	phalange	1	7	
439 <4>	large mammal	skull	1	2	
	medium mammal	unknown	7	2	
	fish	vertebra	3	2	one probable cod/ling includes ribs
	fish	unknown	18	1	
	small mammal	humerus	2	<1	
442	cattle	skull	1	41	
442 <6>	medium mammal	skull	1	7	
	sheep/goat	phalange	1	3	
	cod/ling	jaw	1	4	
	fish	various	37	6	all sizes
	bird	unknown	3	<1	
	unidentified	unknown	12	3	
448	large mammal	unknown	2	15	
	sheep/goat	humerus	1	5	
	sheep/goat	tibia	1	18	
	sheep/goat	ribs	3	18	
	fish	unknown	2	3	size would suggest cod or ling probably chicken
	bird	unknown	1	<1	
448 <7>	medium mammal	unknown	9	10	
	fish	various	11	3	cod/ling
	fish	various	36	1	smaller fish
	small mammal	various	3	<1	
450	cattle	humerus	1	99	chopped
	cattle	metatarsus	1	32	bone spur
	large mammal	skull	3	30	
	large mammal	ribs	2	36	
	medium mammal	ribs	2	7	
	sheep/goat	calcaneum	1	15	
450 <8>	large mammal	skull	5	71	
	large mammal	ribs	2	24	
	sheep/goat	mandible	1	50	
	fish	unknown	4	2	size would suggest cod or ling
	fish	various	53	2	small fish
	unidentified	unknown	18	12	
	small mammal	humerus	1	<1	
454	medium mammal	?humerus	1	7	
460	large mammal	skull	1	7	
	sheep/goat	radius	1	19	juvenile
	fish	unidentified	1	<1	size would suggest cod or ling
472	cattle	vertebra	1	8	
	cattle	phalange	1	12	

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
482	large mammal	rib	1	13	
	sheep/goat	humerus	1	18	
	pig	mandible	1	101	
	dog	maxilla	1	24	
	medium mammal	rib	1	14	
	unidentified	unknown	1	2	
509 <9>	medium mammal	rib	1	<1	
	medium mammal	unknown	7	1	
	small mammal	various	20	<1	
	fish	various	5	<1	small to medium fish
516	sheep/goat	skull	1	14	
516 <10>	unidentified	unknown	2	<1	
525	cattle	femur	2	74	
	cattle	ribs	4	32	
	cattle	molar	1	27	
	sheep/goat	scapula	1	18	
576	sheep/goat	femur	1	16	

Appendix 4

THE ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Boal Quay, undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (APS), recorded pits, ditches and deposits of medieval date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from Phase 2 features within trenches 5, 6 and 7, and ten were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by APS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. As some assemblages were seen to contain waterlogged plant remains, these were stored in water prior to sorting. Other flots were dried. Both wet retents and dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). The waterlogged remains are denoted within the table by a lower case 'w' suffix. Occasional modern seeds were noted within the charred assemblages.

Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants were present at a low to moderate density in all but sample 10. Preservation was variable. The charred macrofossils were frequently puffed and distorted, probably indicating combustion at very high temperatures. However, the waterlogged remains were moderately well preserved, although within samples 4 and 6 (both from pit [444]) the background matrix of roots and stem fragments was very heavily comminuted.

Charred oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded within all but two assemblages. Chaff was entirely absent. Other probable food remains included a large, charred, angular legume (probably field bean (*Vicia faba*)) within sample 1 (ditch [328]) and a single waterlogged fig (*Ficus carica*) seed from sample 6.

Although the list of weed and wetland plant species was moderately comprehensive, most seeds occurred as single specimens within an assemblage. With the exception of a single grass (Poaceae) fruit from sample 3 (pit [318]), all weed seeds were waterlogged. Dry land herbs were predominant, with taxa noted including cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), grass, knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and annual nettle (*Urtica urens*). Seeds/fruits of wetland plants included specimens of club-rush (*Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*), rush (*Juncus* sp.) and bog bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*). Seeds of the salt-marsh plant sea arrow-grass (*Triglochin maritima*) were noted within the assemblages from samples 4 and 6.

Although charcoal/charred wood fragments were present within all but two samples, waterlogged root/stem fragments formed the major components within the waterlogged assemblages from samples 4, 6, 7 and 8. Other plant remains occurred infrequently, but did include indeterminate buds, moss fronds and wood fragments.

Other remains were scarce, occurring most frequently within the small charred assemblages. Fragments of black porous and tarry material, many of which appear to have been derived from the high temperature combustion of coal, were common within samples 2 (ditch [386]) and 5 (buried soil layer [413]), along with a number of un-burnt pieces of coal. Ferrous globules were also noted within the same assemblages. Other remains included fragments of bone, fish bone and marine mollusc shell and small splinters of glass.

Discussion

Charred assemblages are present within samples 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9. Of these, sample 1 contains a moderate density of cereals and pulses and may be derived from a small deposit of hearth waste or

similar domestic detritus. The remainder appear more 'industrial' in nature, although all are small (<0.1 litres in volume) and are almost certainly derived from scattered refuse.

Although the waterlogged assemblages from pit [444] (samples 4, 6 and 7) have a high organic content, the material is very comminuted and identifiable plant macrofossils are relatively scarce. The few recorded remains appear to indicate material derived from varied sources, possibly including cereal processing/cleaning waste, sewage/dung and plants growing within the immediate vicinity of the pit. The waterlogged assemblage from pit [449] (sample 8) is similarly composed, although in this instance, the matrix of the sample is slightly less fragmented.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the charred assemblages are sparse and appear to be derived from a mixture of domestic and/or industrial/craft waste. However, there is insufficient material to indicate whether any of these activities were happening in the immediate vicinity during the medieval period. Given the proximity of the site to the waterfront, it is assumed that many of the wetland plant remains noted within the waterlogged assemblages are derived from the local flora. If this is the case, they indicate that the area was damp but probably only rarely inundated. Although other seeds within the assemblages may be derived from plants growing on the dried areas of the site, it is assumed that the segetal weed seeds were probably imported onto the site, possibly as contaminants of batches of cereal.

Although the waterlogged assemblages are reasonably comprehensive, further analysis of this material would add little to the data already included within this assessment. As none of the charred assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification, no further work is recommended at this time. However, if further excavations are planned within this area of Kings Lynn, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 10 – 20 litres in volume are taken from all recorded features. As pollen and insect analysis may provide valuable additional data, it is suggested that the relevant specialist within these areas are also consulted.

Bibliography

Stace, C, 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare w = waterlogged tf = testa fragment b = burnt
B.Topsoil = buried topsoil

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	6	7	5	8	9	10
Context No.	330	323	322	439	442	448	413	450	509	516
Feature No.	328	386	318	444	444	444		449		
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	B.Topsoil	Pit	Dump	Alluvium
Trench No.	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Cereals and other food plants										
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x									
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x				x				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x			x		x		x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x				x		x	x	x	
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.					xw					
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	xcf									
Large Fabaceae indet.	x									
Dry land herbs										
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.				xcftw	xcftw	xcftw		xcftw		
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.					xw					
<i>Brassica</i> sp.				xw	xw					
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.						xw				
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.				xw						
<i>C. cyanus</i> L.								xw		
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.				xw		xw		xw	x	
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.					xw					
Fabaceae indet.					x					
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love				xw				xw		
<i>Galium</i> sp.								xw		
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.						xw				
Lamiaceae indet.						xw				
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.				xw						
<i>Malva</i> sp.				xcfw						
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>				xw		xw		xw		
<i>P. lapathifolia</i> L.								xw		
Small Poaceae indet.			x	xw	xw			xw		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.					xw			xw		
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.						xw		xw		
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.				xcfw						
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.				xcfw						
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>					xw					
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frags.)					xw	xw				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.				xw		xw		xw		
<i>Silene</i> sp.				xcfw						
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.				xcfw	xw	xtfw				
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.				xw	xw					
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.)Vill				xw						
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i> L.					xw					
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.				xw				xw		
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.					xw					
Wetland/aquatic plants										
<i>Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus</i> sp.				xw	xw					
<i>Carex</i> sp.				xxw	xw	xw				
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl					xw					
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> L.				xw	xw	xw		xw		
<i>Juncus</i> sp.				xxw	xw	xw		xw		
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.				xw	xw	xw		xw		
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> L.				xw						
<i>Triglochin maritima</i> L.				xw	xw					
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	x	xxx	x	x		xx	x	x	
Charcoal >2mm	x	x			x			x		
Charred root/stem							x			
Waterlogged root/stem				xxxx	xxxx	xxxx		xxxx		x
Indet.buds						xw		xw		
Indet.fruit stone/nutshell				xw						
Indet.moss						xw		xw		
Indet.seeds				xw	xw	xw				
Indet.twigs								xw		
Wood >5mm				xw	xw			xw		
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xxxx	xxx				xxx		x	
Black tarry material		xxxx	x				xxx		xx	
Bone		xb								
Cleodoceran ephippia						x				
Fish bone		x xb								
Ferrous globules		x					xx			
Glass		x								
Marine mollusc shell		x								
Small coal frags	x	xxxx	x				x		xx	
Small mammal/amphibian bone		x						x		
Waterlogged arthropod remains				xx	x	xx		xx		
Sample volume (litres)										
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	25%	50%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%

Table 1. Plant macrofossils and other remains from Boal Quay, Kings Lynn, Norfolk.

Appendix 5

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, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
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.
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 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

624	Context sheets
5	Photographic record sheets
2	Section record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
34	Daily record sheets
96	Sheets of scale drawings
10	Stratigraphic matrices
5	Boxes 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 122801

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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