KING'S LYNN TO WISBECH
PROPOSED NATURAL GAS PIPELINE

Archaeological Reconnaissance, Fieldwalking,

Metal Detecting and Geophysical Survey

Prepared By

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

On behalf of

MURPHY PIPELINES LTD

For

NATIONAL GRID

Project Code: KLW 23

Accession Number:

NGR: 545620 313830 to 572240 316280

Issue date: March 2007

Report Number: 371

nationalgrid MURPHY network archaeology

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Project title	King's Lynn to Wisbech							
Document title	Archaeological Field Reconnaissance, Fieldwalking and Geophysical Survey							
Report no.	371							
Document ref.	KLW 23/v2.2							
Client 1	Murphy Pipelines Ltd (MPL)							
Client 2	National Grid							
Client 3								
Distribution	Maurice Payne, Murphy Pipelines Barry Robinson, National Grid David Robertson, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology							
Document Comprises	**Doc. Control sheet**	**Table of contents**	**List of tables**	**List of figures**	**List of plates**	**List of appends**	**Text**	**Appends**
	1	2	1	1	0	1	40	40

Version	Status	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
0.1	Draft internal	Sarah Ralph Project/Research Supervisor BA (Hons), MPhil, PhD			13/11/06
0.2	Draft internal	Sarah Ralph	David Bonner Director BA (Hons)		20/11/06
1.0	First issue	Sarah Ralph	David Bonner	Christopher Taylor Director BA (Hons)	21/11/06
1.1	Draft internal	Sarah Ralph			29/11/06
2.0	Second issue	Sarah Ralph	David Bonner	Christopher Taylor	29/11/06
2.2	Draft internal	Sarah Ralph			02/04/07
2.3	Draft issue	Sarah Ralph	Claire Lingard		04/04/07

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Network Archaeology delivers a complete consultancy and field service nationwide. The company's particular expertise is linear infrastructure, such as pipelines, roads, rail and cables. Their emphasis is upon good communication and recognition of client's individual needs and priorities. Network is known for delivering professional support, taking care of the archaeology and enabling projects to keep moving forward.

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This archaeological field survey report relates to a proposed pipeline route between King's Lynn in Norfolk (NGR 545620 313830) and Wisbech in Cambridgeshire (NGR 572240 316280).

This report presents the results of archaeological field reconnaissance, fieldwalking, metal detecting and geophysical survey along the course of the 42m wide proposed working width of the pipeline. Field reconnaissance aimed to cover the entire route and achieved 88% coverage. Fieldwalking was selective (as much of the route had been subject to previous fieldwalking), and covered 6.6km of a planned 8.5km (including re-route options). Metal detecting aimed to cover the entire route and achieved 81% coverage. A total of 209 fieldwalking and metal detecting finds, weighing 3,168g, was recovered, including ceramic building material, pottery, copper alloy, iron and aluminium objects. Geophysical survey was selective (due to predicted effectiveness of the technique), and covered 7km of a planned 11.8km (including re-route options).

Collectively, the surveys identified 122 sites of archaeological importance. One of these is statutorily protected, two are nationally important, four are considered to be of regional importance, one hundred and eleven are of local importance, and four are ungraded.

The one statutorily protected site (Blackborough Priory and fishponds) is not impacted by the proposed pipeline route. One of the nationally important sites (original extent of Blackborough Priory) has a direct impact, whilst the other (Sea Bank) has an uncertain impact. Three of the regionally important sites have an uncertain impact. Eighty-one locally important sites have a direct impact, and twenty-seven have an uncertain impact.

Recommendations are made for the consideration of: field survey completion (plots which could not be surveyed); topographical survey (one or two sites); trench evaluation (21 sites); dyke survey; assessment of auger survey, excavation (one site), a site visit (one site), investigation during Right of Way works (one site), and a watching brief during construction. These proposed recommendations should be discussed and agreed in consultation with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology and English Heritage.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeological surveys

1.1.1 Scope of archaeological work

This report presents the combined results of archaeological field reconnaissance, structured fieldwalking, metal detecting and geophysical survey along the course of a proposed pipeline route between King's Lynn, Norfolk and Wisbech, Cambridgeshire (Figure 1). Dyke survey was planned to take part alongside the field survey, but due to a methodology issue (NG have commissioned a separate palaeo-environmental report), health and safety and access permissions this survey has not yet taken place (see Section 5). A number of re-route options were surveyed and one such example, Fox Hill near West Bilney and Blackborough, was located on the edge of the current Study Corridor. An additional Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been commissioned for this Fox Hill re-route (Network Archaeology forthcoming a).

1.1.2 Aims of the surveys

The purpose of the archaeological surveys was to consider the cultural heritage implications of the proposed pipeline, to assist in the selection of an archaeologically least damaging route, and to provide a basis for further stages of investigation.

The general objectives were to:

- Identify and define the extent of known and hitherto unknown archaeological remains lying within the working width of the proposed pipeline;
- Provide a preliminary assessment of their significance;
- Assess the overall impact of the proposed pipeline on the remains;
- Assess the need for further evaluation and mitigation prior to and during construction; and
- Make recommendations for further evaluation and mitigation, where necessary.

All archaeological work associated with this project will be carried out with reference to the Regional Research Frameworks (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000). Survey specific objectives can be found within the Written Schemes of Investigation (Network Archaeology 2006a)

1.1.3 Archaeological procurement

The archaeological surveys were commissioned by Murphy Pipelines Ltd (MPL) on behalf of National Grid. The archaeological consultant was *Network Archaeology Ltd*, a professional archaeological organisation which specialises in managing archaeological issues associated with the design and construction of pipelines.

1.1.4 Resourcing

The reconnaissance, fieldwalking, and metal detecting surveys were undertaken by Network Archaeology staff during late August and September 2006. The geophysical survey was undertaken by ArchaeoPhysica Ltd during September and October 2006. Report production

was undertaken by an office team between September and November 2006. MapInfo GIS was used to manage and present the data.

1.2 Proposed pipeline

1.2.1 Location of the pipeline

The new pipeline is to be built between King's Lynn Compressor Station, in Norfolk (NGR 545620 313830) and the Wisbech Nene West Above Ground Installation (AGI) in Cambridgeshire (NGR 572240 316280) (Figure 1).

The proposed pipeline is on a predominantly east to west alignment, with a slight southwards meander. The route starts approximately 9km south-east of King's Lynn in Norfolk and ends approximately 2.5km north of Wisbech in Cambridgeshire, passing near the villages of West Bilney, Blackborough, Setchey, Watlington, Wiggenhall St Peter, Wiggenhall St Mary, Tilney St Lawrence, St John Fen End, Walton Highway, West Walton and Newton. All but the last are in Norfolk. About half way along its length, the proposed route crosses the Cambridge to King's Lynn railway.

The route starts 2km west of East Walton going south through West Bilney before turning south-west and passing to the south of Blackborough. From here it travels for a further 3km before crossing the River Nar and passing 1km south of Setchey. Continuing in a westerly direction for 3km, it crosses the River Great Ouse and its associated relief channel, 500m south of Wiggenhall St Peter. It crosses the Middle Level Main Drain and travels north-west passing north of St John Fen End. It then turns north-west, c. 1km from Walpole Highway and crosses the A47. It travels for a distance of 2km above Walton Highway and West Walton, before turning south-west and crossing the River Nene to the Wisbech West Nene AGI.

1.2.2 Reasons for building the pipeline

National Grid proposes to construct a new pipeline for the transportation of natural gas between the King's Lynn Compressor Station, in Norfolk and the Wisbech Nene West AGI in Cambridgeshire. The proposed pipeline is intended to reinforce National Grid's National Transmission System and Local Transmission System, primarily in response to increasing demand for gas by domestic and commercial users in Eastern England.

1.2.3 Pipeline specifications

The proposed 1220mm (48") diameter pipeline will be 30.3km long and will be designed for pressures up to 75 bar g.

1.2.4 Pipeline construction

The pipeline is to be built within a 42m wide working width, although it may be widened at railway, road and river crossing points, and narrowed at hedgerows. Construction will involve four main phases of activity. The first phase, Right of Way Activities, includes hedge removal, cleaning, fluming and temporary bridging of ditches, fencing the working width, topsoil stripping of access areas and the installation of pre-construction drainage. Topsoil stripping across the working width will then take place along the length of the pipeline. Trench Excavation and Pipe Laying will then follow. The pipe trench will have a usual excavated depth of 2.5m and width of 1.8m, with greater dimensions taken where the pipe is to be bored beneath railways, roads, river crossings and other areas of constraint. All roads, major rivers, major services, railways, etc, will be crossed by non-open cut. Finally, Reinstatement, involving the replacement of topsoil and the installation of post-construction drainage, will take place.

1.3 Legislation, regulations and guidance

The pipeline will be constructed under the Gas Act, 1986 (as amended by the Gas Act, 1995), and therefore does not require permission from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) under the Pipeline Act, 1962.

The pipeline is subject to the requirements of The Public Gas Transporter Pipeline Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 1999 (S.I. 1999/1672). As the pipeline will have a design operating pressure above 7 bar g and is in a 'sensitive area' (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty), as defined by the Regulation, National Grid is required to submit an Environmental Statement for approval by the DTI or seek determination from the DTI over the need for submission of an Environmental Statement. In this instance, National Grid has opted to submit an Environmental Statement for approval by the DTI.

Temporary works areas (e.g. the construction yard, pipe storage areas and mobilisation areas) will not require planning consent as they fall within the definition of Permitted Development under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order, 1995 (S.I. 1995/418).

The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) define a set of archaeological and historical criteria used for determining whether hedges are "important" (see Appendix B).

1.4 Archaeological background

A desk-based study of published archaeological information in the public domain, lying within 500m of the proposed pipeline route, identified 483 sites of archaeological importance. Four sites are legally protected listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments, two are nationally important sites, twenty-five are regionally important sites, four hundred and twenty-five are locally important sites, and the remainder are all ungraded. The sites include ancient woodland, field boundaries, listed buildings, ponds, ridge and furrow, enclosures, handaxes, pottery scatters, palaeochannels and parish boundaries (Network Archaeology 2006b).

The two nationally important sites, four regionally important sites, one hundred and fifty-seven locally important sites and fourteen ungraded sites are directly impacted. The impact upon eight regionally important sites, 33 locally important sites and one ungraded site is uncertain.

The nationally important sites include the original extent of medieval Blackborough Priory (HER MNF3430) and Sea Bank, an earthwork of undetermined date (MON 1032408).

Alluvial sediments occupy much of the route. Here, the potential exists for the discovery of buried landscape and valuable palaeo-environmental evidence, as well as preserved timbers and organic remains.

1.5 Physical environment of the survey area

1.5.1 Geomorphology

The Study Corridor is flat, low lying reclaimed Marshland/Fenland, mainly between 0m and 10m above OD. The proposed route crosses three major rivers, their tributaries and a network of minor watercourses, deep artificial drainage channels and ditches. From east to west, the rivers comprise the Nar, the Great Ouse and the Nene. The route also crosses the Middleton Stop Drain, a tributary of the River Nar, and the relief channel that runs parallel to the east

side of the Great Ouse, and the Middle Level Drain, Mill Basin and Smeeth Lode to the west of the Great Ouse.

1.5.2 Solid geology

The solid geologies are crossed by the proposed pipeline route. The solid geology of the region is characterised by rocks of Cretaceous and Jurassic age. The eastern tip of the Study Corridor is on Upper Greensand. The rest of the route is located on Jurassic Ampthill Clay, Kimmeridge Clay and Corallian Chalk. This is overlain by Lower Cretaceous Chalk, which found at the eastern end of the proposed route (for c. 6km). It comes to the surface on the eastern borders of the Fens and can be traced from Downham Market to Hunstanton. The far eastern edge of the pipeline lies on a geological boundary with Lower Cretaceous Chalk to the south and Ampthill Clay to the north.

The solid deposits which underlie the proposed route are described in greater detail in the desk-based assessment report (Network Archaeology 2006b).

1.5.3 Superficial geology

Superficial deposits are extensive across the proposed route. A broad expanse of silty and clayey alluvium in the Wash overlies bands of peat. Localised patches of sand and gravel are found in the east around King's Lynn, and Head deposits cover low ground in the valleys that lead into the Wash. The eastern tip of the Study Corridor also has deposits of glacial sand and gravel. Marine Alluvium (Tidal Flat Deposits) extends across land west of West Bilney, continuing beyond Wisbech. A complex sequence of deposits made up of marine clays and sands and freshwater peat underlies the whole of the western end of the pipeline route. The oldest deposits are laterally extensive gravelly sands, up to 1m thick. The gravels are overlain by Lower Peat rarely more than 1m thick (BGS 1995). River Terrace deposits are noted within the eastern 6km of the Study Corridor, in pockets in the vicinity of Setchey and along the River Nar. River Alluvium is less extensive along the pipeline route than Marine Alluvium. Strips are found along the floodplain of the River Nene. These deposits are believed to be less than 1m thick and overlie peat.

The superficial deposits which underlie the proposed route are described in greater detail in the desk-based assessment report (Network Archaeology 2006b).

1.5.4 Soils

The Study Corridor is situated on seven soil associations. These include: Isleham 2, Burlingham 1, Newport 2, Downham, Wisbech, Wallasea 2 and Blacktoft.

These are described in detail in the desk-based assessment (Network Archaeology 2006b).

1.5.5 Land use

The majority of the land within the Study Corridor comprises farmland interspersed with small settlements and the town of King's Lynn. The predominant land use is agricultural and is particularly significant in the Marshland and fen areas. However, the area has experienced significant change and much of the land has been created through the drainage of the wetlands using ditches and coastal sea defence. This extensive network of ditches and field drains has created an agricultural landscape characterised by relatively small fields. Some field boundaries and hedgerows have been removed to make larger, more open fields, particularly in the west of the proposed pipeline route around West Walton and Walton Highway. The

extensive network of open water field drains that separates each field has restricted the creation of larger field systems and made it difficult for fields to be combined.

Norfolk is involved in the production of aggregates and their extraction is largely confined to Sand and Gravel and Carstone sandstone (NCC 2004). An assessment of the historic maps and aerial photographs has shown that there are a number of disused pits within the Study Corridor. Historically, extensive areas of both the Nene and Ouse River valleys have been the subject of sand and gravel extraction. Many of the former workings have been flooded to form extensive areas of wetland. Mineral extraction within the floodplains of the River Nene and Great Ouse is now restricted to protect the remaining undisturbed river valley landscapes.

1.5.6 Hydrogeology and hydrology

The Groundwater Vulnerability 1:100,000 Map Series for West Norfolk show two distinct areas within the Study Corridor. To the west of King's Lynn, the Ampthill Clay, Kimmeridge Clay and Gault Clay provide a non-aquifer which is of negligible permeability. Non-aquifers are formations which are generally regarded as containing insignificant quantities of groundwater although some non-aquifers can yield water in sufficient quantities for domestic use. In some instances, they may also be underlain by major or minor aquifers. The Sandringham Sands to the east of King's Lynn provide a major aquifer of high permeability. The subterranean water maybe saline and can be continually moving.

The eastern end of the pipeline routes passes through the fluvial floodplain of the River Nar (approximately 4km). In addition, a large stretch of the proposed route from Tottenhill to the Wisbech AGI lies within the tidal floodplain (approximately 26km). Small areas along the eastern section of the Study Corridor lie outside either floodplain, such as areas near North Runcton and East Winch (Black and Veatch 2006).

1.6 Staged approach to archaeological investigation and route selection

1.6.1 Work to date

A staged multi-disciplined approach has been adopted for the archaeological investigation of this pipeline, beginning with:

- Level 1 Route Corridor Investigation Study for the proposed King's Lynn to Wisbech Natural Gas Pipeline, Transco, November 2001
- Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Network Archaeology Ltd, for Black & Veatch, on behalf of Murphy Pipelines Ltd for National Grid, October 2006

1.6.2 The current works

These archaeological field surveys form the third archaeological stage in what is expected to be a detailed investigative programme of archaeological research, investigation and mitigation during the Conceptual Design Phase, Detailed Design Phase and Construction Phase of the pipeline (see Appendix A).

1.7 Terms of reference

This field survey report will be issued to Murphy Pipelines Ltd, and its results will be incorporated into the final Environmental Statement (ES), which will be issued to the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) by National Grid (NG). This report will also be subject to external review by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA).

1.8 Report structure

This field survey report is divided into five chapters forming three main sections:

Chapters 1-2: serve to introduce the organisations involved, the proposed development, the context, method and standards of field survey, and the layout of this report.
Chapter 3: presents the results of the surveys.
Chapters 4-5: deal with the impacts of the proposed development on the archaeological sites within the proposed working width of the pipeline and discuss approaches recommended for dealing with them.

2 PROCEDURES

2.1 Standards

The surveys were conducted according to the Institute of Field Archaeologist' *Code of Conduct* (revised edition, 2002) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised edition, 2001). In addition, the surveys will adhere to the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991).

2.2 Establishment of the proposed pipeline centreline

The pipeline centre-line had been marked using GPS at field boundaries by Murphy Pipelines Ltd in advance of the archaeological surveys. These markers were used by the survey teams to locate the pipeline route and to orientate themselves across the fields.

2.3 Plot numbering

A series of consecutive numbers were assigned by MPL to all plots (including roads) crossed by the route, beginning with plot 1 at the East Walton AGI and finishing with plot 143 at the Wisbech Nene West AGI. A re-route to the east of Blackborough Priory was also surveyed, beginning with 144 to the north of Gwydir House and ending with plot 153 to the south of Middleton Common. Two further re-routes were also subject to further surveys. The first was to avoid the bomber crash site (FSU:099) and included plots 123, 123b, 124-125. The second was to the east of Setchey and included plots 46-56.

2.4 Field reconnaissance survey

2.4.1 Plots

Visual examination took place within the survey corridor of all plots lying along the pipeline route, where access had been permitted by landowners. The purpose of this work was to record extant earthworks, vegetative anomalies, soil discolourations, structures, finds concentrations, land use, visible geology, general topographical variations and heath & safety issues. Observations were recorded on pro-forma Plot Record Sheets, a summary of which appears in Appendix B.

Further details of the survey methodology can be found within the WSI (Network Archaeology 2006a).

2.4.2 Boundaries

Visual examination took place within the survey corridor of all plot boundaries crossed by the proposed pipeline, where access had been permitted by landowners. The purpose of the work was to record boundary elements such as walls, hedges, fences, ditches, banks and terraces. Observations were recorded on pro-forma Boundary Record sheets, a summary of which appears in Appendix C.

Further details of the survey methodology can be found within the WSI (Network Archaeology 2006a).

2.5 Fieldwalking survey

The majority of the route had already been subject to a fieldwalking survey, by the Fenland Survey during the 1980s (Silvester 1988), and by a National Grid commissioned survey in Spring 2006 (APS 2006). Consequently, seven areas totalling 6.7km of the route required fieldwalking. Re-routes added 1.8km, making 9.8km in all (see section 2.8). Fields under crop where visibility was significantly reduced were not surveyed, although a second visit was attempted to complete the survey in these cases. The seven main areas are as follows:

- NGR 568465 314395 to 572050 316315 (length 4810m) (Plots 2-28)
- NGR 560820 312450 to 561040 312470 (length 220m) (Plot 69)
- NGR 559485 312405 to 560075 312475 (length 580m) (Plots (75-76)
- NGR 558210 311800 to 558895 312210 (length 800m) (Plots 79-80)
- NGR 554630 312185 to 554790 312185 (length 160m) (Plot 95)
- NGR 547720 314340 to 547830 314355 (length 110m) (Plot 130)
- NGR 546100 313695 to 546140 313730 (length 50m) (Plot 138)

The survey was carried out by a team of five archaeologists walking at 10m spacings within each selected arable field. Five transects were walked, one on the centre line and two either side, thereby covering a 40m wide block of ground, coinciding with the working width, and providing an approximate 23% sample of the working width.

Recovered artefacts were located with a hand-held GPS system, and given a unique numeric reference (1, 2, 3 etc.). Details of each field walked (including weather/light conditions, ground visibility, walkers present etc.) were recorded on pro-forma Field Walking Survey record sheets. These form part of the project archive and a summary appears in Appendix B.

Further details of the survey methodology can be found within the WSI (Network Archaeology 2006a).

2.6 Metal Detector survey

A metal detector survey was carried out along the entire route (where accessible). A team of three detectorists walked three transects at 10m spacing, one on the centre line and one either side, thereby covering a 20m-wide block of ground.

All metal finds located within the topsoil were located using hand-held GPS, photographed, retrieved and placed within plastic bags marked with the unique GPS code and the construction section/plot number. Finds clearly of no archaeological significance were discarded. More deeply buried signals of archaeological potential importance were located by GPS but not investigated. The field conditions, equipment used, discriminator level, operator, and comments about any discard material were recorded on pro-forma Metal Detector Survey record sheets.

Those finds that may be considered treasure under the Treasure Act 1996, will be reported to the Coroner.

2.7 Geophysical survey

Much of the pipeline route crosses deep alluvium, which is considered unsuitable for geophysical survey, since such deposits often mask archaeological features and render

geophysical survey ineffective. Selective use of geophysical survey was agreed in seven areas. Six of these were in areas of specific archaeological potential, and here, a 45m-wide survey was agreed. The seventh area was the easternmost 6km of the route, which does not have alluvial cover, and which was surveyed with a 30m-wide grid. A total of c.9.7km was therefore selected for geophysical survey, to be undertaken by ArchaeoPhysica Ltd. Re-routes added a further 2.1km, making 11.8km in all (see section 2.8). The seven main survey areas are as follows:

- NGR 572060 316315 to 567020 313880 (6km) (Plots 2-37)
- NGR 567305 313900 to 567525 313955 (c. 0.2km) (Plots 35-36)
- NGR 559000 312265 to 560000 312475 (c. 1km) (Plots 75-78)
- NGR 551070 312200 to 550480 312700 (c.0.5km) (Plots 111-113)
- NGR 550100 313000 to 549655 313485 (c. 0.7km) (Plots 117-119)
- NGR 549080 314050 to 548245 314240 (c. 0.7km) (Plots 124-126)
- NGR 546855 314145 to 547520 314270 (c. 0.6km) (Plots 131-134)

The agreed geophysical survey technique was Caesium Vapour Magnetometry, which was thought more likely to produce positive results than the more commonly used Fluxgate Gradiometry technique (magnetometry). One of the selected areas was, however, unsuitable for Caesium Vapour Magnetometry due to the proximity of a power line, so Fluxgate Gradiometry was used (Plots 117-119).

The aim of the survey was to detect and record sub-surface anomalies across a 30m wide or 45m wide study corridor centred on the centre line of the pipeline route. South of Blackborough Priory, the survey was restricted to a 14m wide area between the woods and the ditch (where the pipeline may be re-routed; Figure 15). Samples were taken at between 0.13m and 0.25m along lines 1.0m apart (ArchaeoPhysica Ltd 2006).

The geophysical survey was positioned in each field by reference to Ordnance Survey co-ordinates measured from the 1:2500 strip maps, and located with a GPS system with sub-metre accuracy. Additional geophysical specification can be found in the technical geophysical survey report (Appendix G: ArchaeoPhysica Ltd 2006).

2.8 Additional Survey

In addition to the agreed survey areas, further field reconnaissance, fieldwalking, metal detector and geophysical survey took place along three main proposed re-routes: the first to the south-east of Setchey (Plots 46-56), second is to the north of Walton Highway in order to avoid a plane crash site (FSU:099/HER MNF8977) identified during this survey (Plots 123, 123b, 124-125), and finally to the east of Blackborough Priory (HER MNF3430) (Plots 144-153). A fourth potential re-route is south of Blackborough Priory: the field reconnaissance, fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys walked the original route within the former extent of the Priory (HER MNF3430) (Figures 4, 23), whilst the geophysical survey surveyed a potential re-route further south (Figure 15).

2.9 Data management and presentation

2.9.1 Definition of a 'site'

The term 'site' is used throughout this report to refer to ancient monuments, buildings of architectural and historical importance, parks, gardens, designed landscapes, battlefields,

public spaces, historic landscapes, historic townscapes, findspots of artefacts and any other heritage asset. Unless otherwise stated the term 'site' refers to the location where a site was situated and not to extant remains (e.g. a windmill means the location of a former windmill, and a pond means the location of a former pond). The only exception is structures, which can be taken to be extant unless otherwise stated.

2.9.2 Reference conventions

The information gathered from the field surveys is uniquely referenced throughout this report and on all the figures (Table 2.1). Sites found during the course of the field surveys, which were not previously identified in the desk-based assessment are referred to as FSU sites, and are identified by a numeric suffix. Known desk based sites, which have been corroborated by the field surveys, are referenced by their existing alphanumeric codes.

Table 2.1Summary of site reference codes

Reference code	Terms of reference	Example site reference
DBA	**D**esk-**B**ased **A**ssessment	DBA:AB
FSU	**F**ield **Su**rvey	FSU:08
LS	**L**isted **S**tructure	LS 202697
MON	English Heritage **MON**ARCH database and Events database	MON 1196492
SM	**S**cheduled (Ancient) **M**onument	SM LO127
HER	Norfolk **H**istoric **E**nvironment **R**ecord	HER MLO 244

2.9.3 Summary table of archaeological sites

Field survey sites are summarised within a gazetteer in Appendix F. The gazetteer is structured in alphanumerical order. The gazetteer provides the source, cross-references, description, period and location of each site. The location is given as a 12 figure National Grid Reference to centre of the point, area or linear. The gazetteer also gives a category of importance (Section 2.10.1), an assessment of impact (Section 2.10.2), and an assessment of the significance of impact (Section 2.10.3).

2.9.4 Field survey site figures

The archaeological sites listed in the gazetteer are presented on eleven A3 constraint figures (2-12). Each site is represented by a star, shaded area or dashed line, depending on the type of data held. The symbols and corresponding labels are coloured according to the importance of the corresponding site.

2.9.5 Finds distribution figures

The finds retrieved by fieldwalking and metal detecting are presented on seventeen A3 figures (20-36). Each find is represented by a symbol indicating the category of material. Each symbol is coloured according to the date of the find.

2.9.6 Geophysical survey figures

Geophysical survey data is presented in grey-scale on seven A3 figures (13-19).

2.9.7 Accuracy of displayed data

Site data may have been originally captured at a different scale to that which it is now displayed. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the exact location of constraint points and polygonal boundaries. Estimated accuracy levels based upon visual comparison with plots have been estimated for each source type (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Summary of accuracy levels for displayed data

Source	Source type	Source scale	Positional accuracy in relation to current OS mapping	Accuracy in relation to position on the ground
DBA	OS map	1:10,000 1:10,560	1mm	± 10m
DBA	OS map	1:2,500	1mm	± 2.5m
DBA	AP vertical	1:5,000 – 1:10,000	1-5mm	± 5 – 50m
DBA	AP oblique	1:1,000 – 1:2,500	1-5mm	± 5 – 50m
DBA	Tithe/enclosure map	1:5,000 – 1:10,000	1-5mm	± 5 – 50m
DBP	digital points	-	-	?
LS	digital points	-	-	? ± 10m
MON	digital points	-	-	? ± 10m – 1000m
HER	Annotated maps, digital points and text data	(1:10,000)	±1-200mm	? ± 10m – 2000m

2.10 Impact assessment process

Archaeological impact assessment is the process by which the impacts of a proposed development upon the archaeological resource are identified. Each site has been assessed in its wider heritage landscape, taking account of identity, place, and past and present perceptions of value. A three stage process was adopted:

Stage 1:assessment of importance (see Section 2.10.1)

Stage 2:assessment of the impact of the proposed development (see Section 2.10.2)

Stage 3:assessment of significance of impact (see Section 2.10.3)

2.10.1 Importance

The sites listed in the gazetteer have been rated according to their perceived importance into categories A to D and U (as shown in Table 2.3). Where possible, each site has been assessed on the following characteristics:

- complexity (i.e. diversity of elements and relationships)
- condition (i.e. current stability and management)
- period

- physical form
- rarity
- setting
- survival (i.e. level of completeness)

The grade awarded to each site considered the scale at which the site may be judged significant (i.e. in terms of local, regional and national policies, commitments and objectives); representational value, diversity and potential; and existing local, regional and national designations (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments). Some sites within the Study Corridor benefit from statutory protection and other protection (Network Archaeology 2006b, Appendix B).

The process of importance categorisation has been adopted as a tool in determining appropriate mitigation. The categories should not be taken as a statement of fact regarding the importance or value of a particular site. The use of examples of types of site is simply a guideline. The inclusion of a site in a particular category often involves a degree of subjective judgment and is based upon the current level of information. Categories are not fixed or finite, and there is every possibility that the classification of a site may change as a result of findings made during later stages of investigation.

Table 2.3 Site category definitions

Grade	Description	Examples	Investigation and mitigation
A	Legally protected	Conservation Area Listed Building (I, II* and II) Scheduled Ancient Monument World Heritage Site	To be avoided
B	Nationally important	Grade I and II* Registered Park and Garden Registered Battlefield Major settlements (e.g. villas, deserted medieval villages) Burial grounds Standing historic buildings (non-listed)	To be avoided
C	Regionally important	Grade II Registered Park and Garden Some settlements, finds scatters, Roman roads, sites of historic buildings	Avoidance desirable, otherwise investigation recommended
D	Locally important	Field systems, ridge and furrow, trackways, wells	Avoidance /investigation may or may not be envisaged at this stage
U	Ungraded	Non-archaeological site held by data source (e.g. natural mound, palaeo-channel etc)	n/a

2.10.2 Impact of the proposed development

The potential impact of the proposed scheme upon a site has been assessed at three levels:

- nature of impact (see Table 2.4)
- type of impact (see Table 2.5): a nominal 44m working width has been allowed.
- magnitude of impact (see Table 2.6)

Table 2.4 Nature of impact definitions

Positive	Beneficial contribution to the protection or enhancement of the archaeological and historical heritage
Negative	Detrimental to the protection of the archaeological and historical heritage
Neutral	Where positive and negative impacts are considered to balance out
None	No or negligible impact due to distance from proposed scheme, and/or construction technique which negates the impact

Table 2.5: Impact type definitions

Direct	Physical damage, including compaction and/or partial or total removal. Severance, in particular linear sites
Indirect	Visual intrusion affecting the aesthetic setting of a site. Disturbances caused by vibration, dewatering, or changes in hydrology etc.
Uncertain	Where the physical extent or survival of a site is uncertain, or where the visual impact of the proposed scheme on the setting of sites or the landscape has not been determined

Table 2.6: Magnitude of impact definitions

Severe	Entire or almost entire destruction of the site
Major	A high ratio of damage or destruction to the site
Minor	A low ratio of damage to the site
Indeterminate	Where the data level does not allow any secure calculation (e.g. because the quality and extent of the site is unknown, or because construction techniques have not yet been decided)

Factors affecting the assessed magnitude of impact include:

- the proportion of the site affected
- the integrity of the site; impacts may be reduced if there is pre-existing damage or disturbance of a site
- the nature, potential and heritage value of a site

2.10.3 Significance of impact

The 'significance' of the impact has been assessed as the product of the importance of each site, and the impact of the proposed scheme upon each site. The levels of significance of impact are defined in Table 2.7. Significance of impact definitions are provided only for negative impacts, as these were the only type on this particular scheme. The significance of impact rating takes no account of potential mitigation.

Table 2.7 Significance of impact definitions

Stage 1	Stage 2			Stage 3
Importance of site	**Nature of impact**	**Type of impact**	**Magnitude of impact**	**Significance of impact**
A	negative	direct	severe	high
			major	high
			minor	high
			indeterminate	high
		indirect	severe	high
			major	high
			minor	medium
			indeterminate	high or medium
		uncertain	n/a	unknown
B	negative	direct	severe	high
			major	high
			minor	medium
			indeterminate	high or medium
		indirect	severe	high
			major	medium
			minor	medium
			indeterminate	high or medium
		uncertain	n/a	unknown
C	negative	direct	severe	medium
			major	medium
			minor	low
			indeterminate	low or medium
		indirect	severe	medium
			major	low
			minor	low
			indeterminate	low or medium
		uncertain	n/a	unknown
D	negative	direct	severe	medium
			major	low
			minor	low
			indeterminate	low or medium
		indirect	severe	medium
			major	low
			minor	low
			indeterminate	low or medium
		uncertain	n/a	unknown

3 RESULTS

3.1 Survey summary

This section presents the results of the field reconnaissance, fieldwalking, metal detecting and geophysical survey carried out by Network Archaeology Ltd between August and October 2006. A summary of the fieldwork is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Summary table of fieldwork

Survey type	Surveyed plots	Total linear length of surveyed plots	Unsurveyed plots (scheduled for survey)	Total linear length of unsurveyed plots	Period of work
Reconnaissance	2-4, 6-8, 10, 12-16, 18, 21-22, 24-28, 31-37, 39-42, 44, 46-49, 51-54, 56, 59, 61-63, 65-66, 68-69, 71, 73, 75-76, 78-80, 82-83, 85-87, 89-95, 97-100, 102-105, 107-115, 117-119, 121-131, 133-138, 140, 142, 150-153	28.3km	5, 20, 29-30, 43, 45, 55, 57-58, 143, 14 6-149	3.6km	August and September 2006
Fieldwalking	6-8, 10, 13-16, 18, 21-22, 24, 26-28, 75-76, 79-80, 95, 130, 138, 150-151	6.6km	2-5, 9, 12, 20, 25, 69	1.9km	August and September 2006
Metal detector survey	2-3, 6-8, 10, 12-16, 18, 22, 24, 26-28, 31, 34-37, 41, 44-49, 54, 56, 59, 61-63, 65-66, 68-69, 71, 75-76, 78-79, 82, 87, 90-93, 95, 97-100, 102-105, 107-109, 111-114, 117-119, 121-130, 133-138, 143, 146, 150-151	25.9km	5, 20, 25, 29-30, 33, 39-40, 42-43, 51-53, 55, 57-58, 64, 73, 80, 83, 85-86, 89, 94, 110, 115, 131, 140, 142, 145, 147-149, 152	5.1km	August and September 2006
Geophysical survey	10, 12-15, 22, 26-28, 31-32, 34-35, 75-76, 78, 111, 113, 118-119, 124, 131, 133-134, 151, 153	7.0km	2-8, 16, 18, 20-21, 24-25, 29-30, 33, 36-37, 112, 117, 125-126	4.8km	September and October 2006

3.2 Field reconnaissance survey

3.2.1 Survey

Of the 143 plots, 107 plots were surveyed, and nine plots, although suitable for survey, could not be investigated due to access issues (Plots 5, 20, 29, 30, 43, 45, 55, 57, 58). Of a further nine plots identified for potential re-routes, four were surveyed by reconnaissance (Plots 150-153).

3.2.2 Plots

The majority of plots were arable with special plots, including rivers, railways, roads and tracks (Appendix B), forming the second largest group, and pasture formed the third largest

plot type. Set aside, arable and set-aside, urban and industrial, and woodland accounted for the remainder of the plots. Additionally, the landuse in three plots was not recorded during the survey (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Summary of landuse

Landuse	No plots	% of all plots
Arable	79	51.6
Arable/ Set-aside	4	2.6
Not recorded	3	2.0
Pasture	25	16.3
Set Aside	5	3.3
Special plots	27	17.7
Urban and Industrial	2	1.3
Woodland	8	5.2
Totals	**153**	**100.0**

3.2.3 Survey conditions

Conditions for detecting sites varied between poor and excellent with the most common conditions being poor (Table 3.3). A full list of observations appears in Appendix B.

Table 3.3 Summary of field reconnaissance conditions

Visibility	No plots	% of all plots
Excellent	14	9.2
Good	21	13.7
Moderate	20	13.1
Poor	65	42.5
N/A	25	16.3
Not recorded	8	5.2
Totals	**153**	**100.0**

3.2.4 Observations within plots

A total of 50 observations, accounting for 17 different site types, were recorded. The most significant of these findings are the possible plane crash site, the earthworks associated with the Sea Bank, possible fishpond earthworks close to Scheduled fishponds, and a mound and ring ditch (Table 3.4).

The possible plane crash site was identified as a scatter of metal debris recorded by field walking and metal detecting survey. The landowner has mentioned that in World War II a bomber crashed in this field (HER MNF18977). Metal debris was identified in plots (124-125).

The Sea Bank (MON 1032408) was recorded as marking the boundary between two plots (Plots 13-137). It was identified as a substantial earthwork (4m high) with trees along it.

Earthworks representing possible fishponds or natural undulations were observed within the non-Scheduled part of the former extent of Blackborough Priory (HER MNF3430). The Scheduled fishponds associated with the priory were also identified to the north of these earthworks.

Observations in the field of the mound and ring ditch corroborated a known DBA site (DBA:IS), which was originally identified from aerial photographs. These features are in the north part of the field and are not crossed by the proposed pipeline route.

The metal detector survey also identified two unexploded bombs (Plots 45, 46), which were subsequently disarmed in a controlled explosion.

The remaining observations were more typical, and included a former field boundary, drains and track.

Table 3.4 Summary of field reconnaissance site types

Site type	Count	% of sites
Bank and track	1	2.0
Artefact scatter	3	6.0
Plane crash debris	2	4.0
Railway	2	4.0
?Drains	1	2.0
?Fishponds	2	4.0
Former boundary ditch	1	2.0
Mound and ring ditch	1	2.0
Game Cover	1	2.0
River	4	8.0
Road	18	35.0
Earthwork	2	4.0
Track	2	4.0
Unexploded bomb	1	2.0
Farm structure	1	2.0
Relief channel	1	2.0
Wood	8	15.0
Totals	**51**	**100.0**

3.2.5 Existing Boundaries

A total of 154 existing boundaries were recorded. Of these, 79 met the archaeological and historical criteria for determining Important Hedgerows under the Hedgerows Regulations (1997) and these are referred to as 'historic' boundaries in this report. Just over half of these 'historic' boundaries were marked by a hedge, as a consequence of which they count as Important Hedgerows (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Summary of historic boundaries

Site type	Count	% of all boundaries
historic field boundary	67	43.5
historic field boundary and important hedge	5	3.3
historic parish boundary	7	4.6
historic parish boundary and important hedge	0	0
Non-historic boundaries	75	48.6
Totals	**1545**	**100.0**

Various attributes, including banks, ditches, fences, trees and hedges, were recorded for each boundary. This showed that approximately half of all boundaries had at least one ditch and/or one bank and/or a fence. Far fewer incorporated a trackway or hedge or were marked by trees (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6 Summary quantification of boundary attributes

Boundary attribute	Count of boundary attribute	% of all boundaries	Additional information
1 bank	23	12.8	1.2m W x 0.3m H to 22m W x 13m H
2 banks	4	2.2	
1 ditch	74	41.1	0.7m W x 0.2m D to 16m W
2 ditches	14	7.8	
fence	45	25.0	post/wire, post/rail
trackway	3	1.7	
trees	3	1.7	Lining boundary
1 hedge	13	7.2	
2 hedges	1	0.5	
Totals	**180**	**100.00**	

3.3 Fieldwalking survey and metal detecting survey

3.3.1 Survey

The fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys were carried out in two phases in August 2006 and in September 2006. Only those sections of the route (under arable) not covered by the Fenland Survey (Silvester 1988) or the APS fieldwalking survey (APS 2006) were fieldwalked for artefacts (see Section 2.5 and Table 3.1). Of the 153 plots along the route (including the extra nine for a re-route), 83 were arable or arable/set-aside (Table 3.2), the remainder being pasture, set-aside, urban & industrial, woodland or special plots (Section 3.2.2). Conditions were only suitable for structured fieldwalking within 24 of the 33 planned arable plots along the route, equivalent to linear length of 6.6km and accounting for 20% of the proposed route. Ground conditions for fieldwalking varied, but were moderately good (Section 3.2.3, Table 3.3).

Metal detecting took place in 91 plots, 66 of which were arable and the remainder being pasture, arable/set-aside, set-aside and woods. This was the equivalent of 25.9km and accounted for 81% of the proposed route. Ground conditions for metal detecting varied, but overall they were poor.

3.3.2 Find types and quantifications

A total of 209 finds, weighing just over 3kg, was retrieved from the fields which were suitable for fieldwalking and metal detector survey. Of five different material types, metal accounts for 83% by count and 82% by weight of all the finds (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 Summary quantifications by find type

Material type	Count	Weight (g)	Find specialist
CBM	5	40g	Alan Vince and Kate Steane
Glass	1	27g	Wendy Booth
Metal	173	2,607g	Alan Vince
Pottery: Roman	1	5g	Alan Vince and Kate Steane
Pottery: medieval	2	19g	Alan Vince and Kate Steane
Pottery: post-medieval	18	166g	Alan Vince and Kate Steane
Production waste	9	304g	Jane Cowgill

Totals	**209**	**3,168g**	

A brief summary of each find type is presented below and further detail can be found in the specialist reports in Appendix E.

Ceramic building material (CBM): The CBM consists of a fragment of field drain of 19th or 20th century date, three fragments of brick and one unidentified lump. All are believed to date to the post-medieval period (Appendix E, Vince and Steane).

Glass: One fragment of black bottle glass was recorded. This piece is considered to be post-medieval in date (Appendix E, Booth).

Metal: Items of copper alloy, lead, iron, silver and aluminium, including coins, nails, buttons, and plane fittings etc, the majority were post-medieval in date (Appendix E, Vince). Two Roman brooches were also identified, as well as a Roman coin and several medieval silver coins. Thirteen metal detector signals, nine of which were in Plots 45 and 46 were deeper than the ploughsoil, and so were not recovered. Two bombs were located on the surfaces of these two plots, and it is thought that the unrecovered signals on Plots 45 and 46 could also represent bombs.

Pottery: This small assemblage included sherds of Roman, medieval, post-medieval and early modern pottery. The Roman sherd was from a wheelthrown bowl probably of 2nd century date. Two bowl fragments and a Bourne D jar date from the 12th century to the later medieval period. Twelve post-medieval sherds dating between the later 16th and mid 18th centuries were identified. They came from bowls, jars and plates. Six sherds of late 18th century or later pottery were recovered. The Creamware, Pearlware and Transfer-printed ware are types which were current in the late 18th century, but continued to be produced into the 19th century. The English stoneware jar is probably of later 19th century or later date. The bulk of the pottery was abraded indicating that it had been within the ploughsoil over a prolonged period of time (Appendix E, Vince and Steane).

Production waste: The production waste included proto-hearth bottoms, clinker, coal, hearth-bottoms and smithing slag lump. The small group are probably all associated with perhaps a short-term smithing event, of a probable post-medieval date (Appendix E, Cowgill).

3.3.3 Artefact distribution

A list of finds is presented in Appendix D, and their distribution along the route is illustrated on figures 20-36. A summary of material type within plots is presented below (Table 3.8).

Given the limited amount of the route which was walked during this phase (Section 3.3.1) and the generally poor ground conditions (Table 3.3), the distribution of artefacts cannot be relied upon to be representative of archaeological activity along the route. However, the density and distribution is not dissimilar to the results from the Fenland Survey (Silvester 1988) and the APS field survey (APS 2006), suggesting that low density manuring scatters are typical of the immediate area.

Table 3.8 Summary of finds distributions by material type by plot

Material type	No. plots containing material type	No. plots with possibly significant finds/ concentrations	Plots with possibly significant finds/ concentrations
CBM	2	0	n/a
Glass	1	0	n/a
Metal	51	5	Plot 8, Plots 14-15, Plots 124-125
Pottery: Roman	1	1	Plot 10
Pottery: medieval	2	0	n/a
Pottery: post-medieval	6	0	n/a
Production waste	2	0	n/a

Most material types showed no significant concentrations, apart from the metal and pottery.

Ceramic Building Material: Only five fragments of ceramic building material were recovered and as a result no significant concentrations were apparent.

Metal: Two plots have been flagged up on the basis of finds of aluminium which originate from a plane crash site (FSU:099, Plots 124-125). An American bomber (Serial no. 62141) crashed in 1949 (HER MNF18977) in what is labelled as Plot 126. This crash occurred when the B-29 Superfortress was returning to its base when the wing fell off. The crew baled out over Parson Drove and the plane crashed in the orchard (Plot 126) just to the north of the crossing of Salts Road, Dixon's Lane and Mill Lane. The plane was destroyed by fire. Debris from this crash was located in Plot 124, which comprised a scatter of small metal fragments. These were not collected. Additional metal detector survey took place in Plots 123-125 along a potential re-route, a further c. 150m north of the previous route. The metal plane debris tailed off by this 150m point, so the re-route would effectively avoid the crash site. A possible military dog tag was recorded during the metal detecting survey in Plot 126, but its identity has not been confirmed.

Two Roman fibula brooches and other objects were found in adjoining Plots 14 and 15 (FSU:98), strongly suggesting that there may by a site of that date in that area, possibly related to the nearby cropmarks south of the route (HER MNF3892).

Pottery: A sherd of Roman pottery and a Roman coin were recorded in Plots 8 and 10. These may be representative of a site and could be associated with an undated enclosure (HER MNF11760) and a previous find of Roman pottery (MON 357101).

The remaining medieval and post-medieval pottery is probably representative of manuring and as a result there are no significant concentrations of this material.

Production waste: A small group of debris from Plot 104 are probably all associated with a short-term smithing event, which may have occurred at Trinity Lodge Farm, St John's Fen Edge. There is the possibility that this also represents manuring debris as well.

3.4 Geophysical survey

3.4.1 Survey

Of the planned survey areas, not all were available for survey. This was due to the presence of standing crops, overgrown or inaccessible land or freshly ploughed fields, which would either

prohibit the use of magnetic survey or likely to result in severely degraded data (see Section 3.1).

Table 3.9 Summary of geophysical survey site types

Site type	Count	% of site types
artefact scatter	3	5.8
ridge and furrow	1	1.9
curvilinear ditch	1	1.9
ditch	19	36.5
drains	7	13.6
enclosure ditch or furrows	1	1.9
former field boundary	2	3.8
former stream	2	3.8
linear feature	1	1.9
?moat	1	1.9
palaeochannels	7	13.6
pit-like features	5	9.6
?ring ditch	1	1.9
wheel ruts	1	1.9
Total	**52**	**100.0**

A total of 52 possible sites were found by geophysical survey, from which 14 different site types have been identified (Table 3.9).

The most significant positive findings include a probable enclosure site in Plot 118 (FSU:018). A number of small rectilinear enclosures appear to be defined by narrow ditches, as well as a 1.5m-wide ditch. This site has reasonably good archaeological potential in terms of the likelihood and quantity of archaeological deposits. These enclosures may be associated with the previously recorded Roman pottery and briquetage identified during the Fenland Survey (HER MNF18600).

Other significant findings include two curvilinear features in Plot 26 (FSU:008. FSU:024), two linear features which may represent two known Roman canals (DBA:KW, DBA:KX) in the area (FSU:14-15, Plot 78) and a possible moat in Plot 22 (HER MNF39604).

The most frequent site type, 'ditch', may represent field systems or be associated with settlement. In general, traces of settlement and cultivation tend to occur on soils associated with drier ground. However, it is possible that elements of these may continue below peat, where they cannot be easily detected by geophysical survey.

3.5 Coincidence of sites found by field reconnaissance, field walking, metal detecting and geophysical survey

Field reconnaissance, fieldwalking, metal detecting and geophysical survey are complementary prospecting techniques, the combined results of which can be crucial in interpreting the character of any site. The survey findings showed that there were no significant correlations.

3.6 Corroborated desk-based sites

Twenty-four sites identified during the desk-based assessment (Network Archaeology 2006b) were corroborated by field surveys (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10 Summary of corroborated desk-based assessment sites

Reference	Description	Period	Grade	NGR	Plots
DBA:DM	Walpole St Peter and West Walton historic parish boundary	Undetermined	D	549484 314333	112-113. 116, 121-124
DBA:DN	Terrington St Clement and Walpole St Peter historic parish boundary	Undetermined	D	552738 312281	104
DBA:DO	Terrington St Clement and Tilney All Saints historic parish boundary	Undetermined	D	553772 311562	99
DBA:DQ	Tilney All Saints and Wiggenhall St Germans historic parish boundary	Undetermined	D	557088 312125	86-87
DBA:EA	North Runcton with Hardwick and Setch and Wormegay historic parish boundary	Undetermined	D	564495 313421	46, 49-50, 58-59
DBA:EG	East Winch and Wormegay historic parish boundary	Undetermined	D	568578 313655	152
DBA:EH	East Winch and Pentney historic parish boundary	Undetermined	D	572521 316788	22-23, 26, 149, 151
DBA:FG	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	550537 312640	113
DBA:FJ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	550914 312366	111
DBA:GR	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	567625 313993	34
DBA:GW	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	571378 315281	10
DBA:IS	Mound and ring ditch	Undetermined	D	566297 314081	45
DBA:LB	Palaeochannels	Undetermined	U	549858 313469	112-123
DBA:LF	Palaeochannels	Undetermined	U	559046 312068	74-82
HER MNF3430	Original extent of Blackborough Priory	Medieval	B	567374 314032	34-37
HER MNF36904	Soilmarks of moat	Medieval	C	569768 314965	22
HER MNF42344	Rive Nene navigation	Medieval	C	545775 313818	140-142
MON 1032408	Sea Banks now also used in parts as a causeway	Medieval	B	532642 334247	137-138
MON 1341706	River Great Ouse navigation	Post-medieval	C	531622 270023	74
MON 1343039	River Nar navigation	Post-medieval	C	564333 313471	50
MON 1366840	Lynn and Ely Railway	Post-medieval	D	559608 300283	67
MON 354845	Peterborough and Sutton Bridge Railway	Post-medieval	D	537794 306770	142
MON 357784	King's Lynn and Dereham Railway	Post-medieval	D	582089 309522	4
SM 30560	Blackborough Priory and fishponds, 1135	Medieval	A	567381 314001	35, 37

3.7 Areas with little or no apparent archaeological potential

Approximately 29.5km of the route, representing 92% of its total linear length, appears to have few or no known archaeological remains. The possible reasons for this may include:

- Low levels of 'archaeological visibility' along the route, due to the masking effects of alluvium, colluvium and surface vegetation;
- Unresponsive soils or geology which hamper the detection of sites by geophysical survey; or
- A genuine absence of archaeological remains at certain points along the pipeline route.

3.8 Reliability and potential limitations of surveys

Field survey data collection and interpretation is limited for a number of reasons:

- Differential levels of 'archaeological visibility' along the route;
- The lack of clarity surrounding the extent of some sites makes it difficult to provide a precise assessment of potential impact;
- Making subjective interpretations of the archaeological significance of field observations is problematic.

4 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

4.1 Beneficial impacts

The proposed pipeline is unlikely to result in short or long term beneficial impacts on the archaeological resource.

4.2 Adverse impacts

4.2.1 Summary of construction activities resulting in potential adverse impacts

The following construction activities will have direct and indirect impacts on known and potential archaeological remains within the working width:

- Fencing
- Topsoil stripping
- Subsoil benching
- Soil storage
- Movement of heavy machinery
- Excavation of the pipe trench
- Working width reinstatement (e.g. subsoil ripping)

4.2.2 Summary of adverse impacts of the scheme

One hundred and twenty-two sites have been identified by the surveys. The grade of each site and level of impact are summarised below in Table 4.1 and 4.2.

Table 4.1 Summary of impacts of the scheme by grade

Grade	Description	Total no. sites collated	No. sites within nominal 44m wide working width		
			Uncertain impacts	Indirect impacts	Direct impacts
A	Legally protected	1	0	0	0
B	Nationally important	2	1	0	1
C	Regionally important	4	3	0	0
D	Locally important	111	27	0	81
U	Ungraded	4	0	0	4
	TOTALS	**122**	**31**	**0**	**86**

Table 4.2: Summary of significance of impacts

Significance of impact	Count
N/A	10
Unknown	31
Low	62
Low or Medium	19
Medium	1
Medium or high	0
High	0
Total	**123**

The following sections deal in category order with sites that are directly, or indirectly or possibly affected by the preferred proposed pipeline route.

4.2.3 Category A Sites

One legally protected site was identified during the surveys. This is the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Blackborough Priory and its fishponds (SM 30560). This site is not impacted by the proposed pipeline route. The fishpond earthworks were, though, seen during the surveys, to the north of the survey corridor.

4.2.4 Category B Sites

Two nationally important sites were recorded during the surveys. One is Sea Bank (MON 1032408), which is part of a system of banks. They extend for some 150 miles around the coast of The Wash. Early authorities suggested a Roman origin, but there are no records of associated finds or sites. The main work was probably medieval, possibly even pre-1086. It is now used in parts as a causeway. The pipeline has an uncertain impact because at this stage the exact engineering techniques and construction methods are not known and therefore it not possible to ascertain the exact nature of the impact of the proposed pipeline route.

The second site is the area which marks the original extent of the 12th century Blackborough Priory (HER MNF3430). During the field surveys, hollows representing possible fishponds, or perhaps natural undulations, were identified along the proposed pipeline route (Plot 35), east of the woods. These hollows may be associated with pit-like features (FSU:013) identified by the geophysical survey in the same area (Plot 35). The probable south wall of the church and the gable end of a substantial medieval building are still standing, and dense spreads of building materials mark the sites of other buildings attached to the Priory. This area encloses most of a smaller designated area, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM 30560). The earthworks of five medieval fishponds have been recorded in the southern portion of this Scheduled area (see above 4.2.3). The proposed pipeline crosses the south part of the unscheduled site (Plots 35 and 36) and passes within 60-100m of the Scheduled fishponds.

4.2.5 Category C Sites

Four regionally important sites were recorded during the field surveys. These include a possible moat that was recorded by geophysical survey (HER MNF39604, Plot 22), the River Nene navigation (HER MNF42344, Plot 141), River Great Ouse (MON 1341706, Plot 74) and the River Nar (MON 1343039, Plots 48-51, 54-55). The moat is not impacted by the proposed pipeline route. The three rivers have uncertain impacts. This is because, although construction works will underpass the rivers, the exact engineering techniques and construction methods are not known at this stage.

4.2.6 Category D Sites

One hundred and eleven sites have been identified by the surveys. Eighty-one of these sites have a direct impact and twenty-seven have an uncertain impact.

The most significant category D sites that are directly impacted are the 2 Roman brooches (FSU:98) and the bomber crash site (FSU:99). Other impacted sites include six field boundaries, 49 historic field boundaries, three historic field boundaries and important hedges, five historic parish boundaries, three possible canalised streams, a number of ditches, and isolated finds.

Twenty-seven sites have an uncertain impact because either the full extent of site is not currently understood or the exact location of the site has not been established. In some cases the exact engineering techniques and construction methods are not known at this stage and therefore it is not possible to ascertain the exact nature of the impact on the site. One site, FSU:003, although it is located on the proposed pipeline route, has been given an uncertain impact because the location of the 'houses/dwellings' is based on verbal evidence provided by the landowner. The landowner suggested that these dwellings were present along the route and it is believed that they were demolished within living memory.

4.3 Uncorroborated desk-based sites

One hundred and eighty sites, flagged up by the desk-based assessment, and within fields crossed by the proposed pipeline working width, were not corroborated by the field reconnaissance, fieldwalking, metal detecting or geophysical surveys (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 Summary of uncorroborated desk-based assessment sites

Reference	Description	Period	Importance	NGR	Plots
DBA:AE	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	545845 313655	138
DBA:AF	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	545889 313643	138
DBA:AG	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	545924 313700	138
DBA:AH	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	545964 313636	138
DBA:AI	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	546028 313617	138
DBA:AJ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	546294 313769 547172 314215	137
DBA:AK	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	547172 314215	131
DBA:AL	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	547742 314310	130
DBA:AM	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	547663 314327	130
DBA:AN	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	548439 314164	126
DBA:AO	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	548931 314090	124
DBA:AP	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	549475 313921	123
DBA:AQ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	549878 313209	118-119
DBA:AQ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	550575 312567	118-119
DBA:AZ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	550619 312474	112
DBA:BA	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	550646 312383	112
DBA:BB	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	550646 312383	112
DBA:BC	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	550908 312294	111
DBA:BE	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	551856 312141	107
DBA:BF	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	553228 312021	103
DBA:BG	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	552937 312065	103
DBA:BH	Building	Post-medieval	D	553758 312115	102

Reference	Description	Period	Importance	NGR	Plots
DBA:BK	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	553520 312020	102
DBA:BM	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	554006 312129	99
DBA:BN	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	554204 312087	99
DBA:BO	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	554453 312211	97
DBA:BP	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	554540 312197	97
DBA:BQ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	555276 312025	93
DBA:BR	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	555697 311821	93
DBA:BS	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	555858 311804	93
DBA:BT	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	555913 311730	93
DBA:BV	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	556024 311810	93
DBA:BW	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	556263 311859	92
DBA:BX	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	556270 311871	92
DBA:BY	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	556410 311937	91
DBA:BZ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	556508 311900	89
DBA:CA	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	556604 311951	89
DBA:CB	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	559688 312389	75-76
DBA:CC	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	559852 312565	75-76
DBA:CD	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	560059 312479	75
DBA:CE	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	560847 312445	69
DBA:CF	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	560990 312509	69
DBA:CG	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	561075 312606	69
DBA:CH	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	561542 312645	66-68
DBA:CI	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	561779 312673	66
DBA:CJ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	561986 312641	65
DBA:CK	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	562246 312668	63
DBA:CL	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	562346 312626	63
DBA:CM	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	562407 312663	63
DBA:CO	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	565080 313676	47
DBA:CQ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	565464 313718	46
DBA:CS	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	566230 313997	45
DBA:CT	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	566427 313979	44
DBA:CV	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	566471 313983	44
DBA:CW	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	566626 313970	42

Reference	Description	Period	Importance	NGR	Plots
DBA:CX	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	566732 313937	42
DBA:CY	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	566866 313934	41
DBA:DV	Watlington and Wiggenhall St Peters parish boundary	Undetermined	D	560389 312319	69, 72, 74
DBA:DZ	North Runcton with Hardwick and Setch and Pentney parish boundary	Undetermined	D	563131 312840	61-62
DBA:EB	Tottenhill and Wormegay parish boundary	Undetermined	D	564627 312630	57, 59
DBA:EC	Tottenhill and Watlington parish boundary	Undetermined	D	562512 312131	63
DBA:EE	Middleton and Wormegay parish boundary	Undetermined	D	566429 313872	32-35, 37-46
DBA:ET	Pond	Post-medieval	D	547375 314218	131
DBA:EX	Pond	Post-medieval	D	557458 311733	85
DBA:EY	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	548814 314189	125
DBA:FD	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	549752 313182	118-119
DBA:FH	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	550640 312488	112
DBA:FI	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	550788 312352	112
DBA:FM	Building	Post-medieval	D	551528 312119	107
DBA:FO	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	552097 312180	107
DBA:FP	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	552526 312086	104
DBA:FQ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	552618 312112	104
DBA:FY	Pond	Post-medieval	D	557315 311782	86
DBA:GA	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	558003 311715	82
DBA:GB	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	557777 311693	82
DBA:GC	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	557678 311652	82
DBA:GD	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	557128 311873	86
DBA:GE	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	557172 311838	86
DBA:GF	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	564379 312918	57
DBA:GH	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	564451 312960	57
DBA:GJ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	548052 314241	127
DBA:GL	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	565859 313764	46
DBA:GN	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	566637 314058	42
DBA:GO	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	567112 313901	37
DBA:GP	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	567215 313926	37

Reference	Description	Period	Importance	NGR	Plots
DBA:GQ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	567277 313966	37
DBA:GT	West Bilney Park	Post-medieval	D	569989 314702	16-22, 144-146
DBA:HA	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	546453 314024	136
DBA:HC	Palaeochannels	Undetermined	D	545591 313696	143
DBA:HL	Drains	Post-medieval	D	547818 314343	129-130
DBA:HT	Drains	Post-medieval	D	550372 312956	115
DBA:HX	Palaeochannels	Undetermined	D	551789 311977	107-108
DBA:IB	Palaeochannels	Undetermined	D	553982 312035	99
DBA:IG	Enclosures	Undetermined	D	558800 312154	79
DBA:IH	Palaeochannels	Undetermined	D	558965 312207	78
DBA:IK	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	561358 312577	68
DBA:IL	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	562726 312682	62
DBA:IM	Strip farming	Post-medieval	D	563521 312673	61
DBA:IO	Trackway	Undetermined	D	564089 312891	58
DBA:JC	Trackway	Undetermined	D	571860 316093	3
DBA:JJ	Field boundaries	Post-medieval	D	557172 311588	86-87
DBA:JP	Building	Undetermined	D	571370 315346	10
DBA:JU	Field boundaries	Post-medieval	D	558438 311991	79-80
DBA:JV	Field boundaries	Post-medieval	D	558832 312102	79
DBA:JW	Field boundaries	Post-medieval	D	558948 312231	78
DBA:JZ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	564634 313068	55
DBA:KA	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	564162 312850	57-58
DBA:KG	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	547383 314255	131
DBA:KL	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	563066 312698	61-62
DBA:KM	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	558221 311837	80
DBA:KP	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	550482 312723	113-114
DBA:KQ	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	552945 312042	103
DBA:KS	Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	571864 316005	3
DBA:KT	Pond	Post-medieval	D	572107 315963	
DBA:KW	Projected route of Spice Hills canal	Roman	D	553844 312250	99-103
DBA:KX	Canal	Roman	C	558756 312353	78-79
DBA:KZ	Cropmark	Roman	D	552928 312205	103
DBA:LA	Roddon	Roman	U	550907 312564	112-113

Reference	Description	Period	Importance	NGR	Plots
DBA:LC	Palaeochannels	Undetermined	U	551948 311977	123-123b, 104-108
DBA:LD	Roddon	Roman	U	554354 312147	93, 95-99
DBA:LE	Palaeochannels	Undetermined	U	555938 311952	86-99
DBA:LG	Palaeochannel	Undetermined	U	561020 312632	68-72
DBA:LH	Palaeochannels	Undetermined	U	562488 312698	61-66
DBA:LI	Palaeochannel	Undetermined	U	564103 313583	
DBA:LJ	Palaeochannel	Undetermined	U	562873 312753	61-62
DBA:LK	The Nar roddon	Undetermined	U	565006 313606	47-50
HER MNF11760	Cropmark of rectangular enclosure	Undetermined	D	571539 315446	8
HER MNF13297	Stone coffin lid and cartwheel	Undetermined	D	556889 311900	87-90
HER MNF14320	Broken flint blade	Neolithic	D	562047 312835	
HER MNF15633	Handaxe	Palaeolithic	C	572270 316280	
HER MNF16343	Drainage windmill	Post-medieval	D	553802 312143	100
HER MNF18600	Pottery and briquetage scatter	Roman	C	549899 313253	118
HER MNF18601	Pottery scatter probably from manuring	Medieval	D	549782 313213	119
HER MNF18944	Pottery scatter probably from manuring	Medieval, Post-medieval	D	547410 314168	131
HER MNF18961	Few pot sherds	Medieval	D	546497 314064	136
HER MNF18964	Few pot sherds	Medieval	D	546962 314171	134
HER MNF18965	Few pot sherds	Medieval	D	546702 314133	135
HER MNF18967	Few pot sherds	Medieval	D	548114 314300	127
HER MNF18975	Pottery scatter	Roman to medieval	D	548459 314308	126
HER MNF18977	Large pottery scatter, possibly settlement	Roman	C	548701 314260	125
HER MNF19067	Few pot sherds	Medieval	D	549602 313620	121
HER MNF19684	Few pot sherds	Medieval	D	550344 312994	115-116
HER MNF19686	Few pot sherds	Medieval	D	552530 311932	104-105
HER MNF19778	Pot	Roman, Medieval	D	550925 312343	111
HER MNF19793	Pottery scatter	Roman	D	550526 312464	112
HER MNF19806	Pottery scatter	Medieval	D	552288 312162	105
HER MNF19807	Pottery scatter	Medieval	D	552559 312262	105
HER MNF20180	Brooch, pottery, strap fitting and token	Roman, Saxon, Medieval, Post-medieval	D	571681 315203	
HER MNF21730	Cropmarks of	Undetermined	D	552964	103

Reference	Description	Period	Importance	NGR	Plots
	rectangular enclosure and linear feature			311810	
HER MNF2265	Polished stone axe and sandstone rubber	Neolithic	D	564919 313375	51
HER MNF23039	Few pottery sherds	Medieval	D	562363 312487	63, 65
HER MNF23054	Few pottery sherds	Medieval	D	561568 312248	66
HER MNF23055	Few pottery sherds	Medieval	D	561994 312464	63-66
HER MNF23064	Pottery and tile scatter	Medieval	D	563984 312743	59
HER MNF23066	Few sherds of pot	?Medieval	D	564920 313470	49
HER MNF23576	Few pottery sherds	Medieval	D	559854 312584	76
HER MNF23602	One sherd of pottery	?Medieval	D	563642 312743	61
HER MNF23605	Pottery scatter	Medieval	D	561016 312431	69
HER MNF23606	Pottery scatter	Medieval	D	561358 312375	68
HER MNF23614	Pottery scatter	Medieval	D	560191 312484	74-75
HER MNF23622	Flints, pottery scatter and brooch	Mesolithic, Medieval, Post-medieval	D	566489 314253	43
HER MNF23623	Few pottery sherds	Medieval	D	566407 314248	44
HER MNF3892	Cropmarks	Undetermined	D	570804 314396	15-16
HER MNF40367	Part of axehead	Bronze Age	D	572270 315790	
HER MNF48751a	Flints	Prehistoric	D	570195 314732	14-21, 24
HER MNF48751b	Pot and tile	Post-medieval	D	571493 315422	6-10, 12
HER MNF48751d	Brick, tile and slate	Medieval, Post-medieval	D	559717 312412	75-76
HER MNF48751g	Pot, tile and claypipe	Post-medieval	D	546098 313678	138
MON 1366573	Gas compressor station	Modern	D	572125 316089	3
MON 357088	One sherd of grey Ipswich ware	Saxon	D	571500 315500	7-8
MON 357101	Pottery	Roman	D	571600 315400	8
MON 868199	Wiggenhall St Germans Deserted Medieval Village	Medieval	C	559500 312500	76
MON 868370	Handaxe	Palaeolithic	C	572303 316297	
PA NMS230	Brooch	Roman	D	571999 315997	
PA NMS231	Harness fitting	Roman	D	572000 315997	
PA NMS-33C095	Pot sherd	Medieval, Post-medieval	D	571999 315999	
PA NMS-560A84	Fragment of crotal bell	Post-medieval	D	572000 315997	
PA NMS-571F77	Brooch	Saxon	D	571999 315997	

Reference	Description	Period	Importance	NGR	Plots
PA NMS-5A2005	Buckle	Roman	D	572000 315998	

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Liaison with statutory consultees

Liaison should be maintained with David Robertson of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA), in order to agree future archaeological investigation, approve and monitor the implementation of any archaeological WSIs, review reports, monitor fieldwork in progress, and also to visit the construction site.

5.2 Regional Research Frameworks

All future archaeological work on this project should be conceived within the context of the Regional Research Frameworks (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and carried out with reference to standards and guidance documents mentioned in Section 2.1.

5.3 Written Schemes of Investigation

An archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) should be produced for each stage of any future archaeological work (see 5.14), and be subject to approval by NLA.

5.4 Staged approach to mitigation

The most cost-effective means of managing archaeological risk is to implement a staged approach to investigation and mitigation, as laid out below in Table 5.1 and explained in greater detail in Appendix A. It is important, however, to avoid an overly mechanistic approach and to ensure a focus on gaining understanding and information relevant to key issues.

This report represents the conclusion of Stage 3.

Table 5.1 Staged approach to investigation and mitigation

Archaeological Stages of Investigation		**Phase of works**
Stage 1	**Route Corridor Investigation Study** an appraisal of archaeological potential	feasibility assessment
Stage 2	**Desk-Based Assessment** of route corridor a thorough synthesis of available archaeological information	conceptual design
Stage 3	**Field Surveys** of preferred pipeline route, including: field reconnaissance survey, fieldwalking survey, metal detector survey, geophysical survey as appropriate	detailed design
Stage 4	**Field Evaluation** of targeted areas along preferred pipeline route, including: machine-excavated trenches, hand-dug test-pits, dyke survey, auger survey, as appropriate	
Stage 5	**Open-Area Excavation** e.g. detailed investigation of those sites which it is not possible to avoid or desirable to preserve; topographic survey of appropriate earthworks	
Stage 6	**Watching Brief** permanent presence monitoring of all ground disturbing activities	construction
Stage 7	**Archive and Publication** synthesis and dissemination of results, leading on from each of the stages outlined above; production of an assessment report and updated project design, analysis and a full analysis report; publication of a synthesis report; compilation and deposition of the paper, digital and paper archive	post-construction

5.5 Recommendations for further archaeological investigation

Areas of the route which were scheduled for survey but which could not be surveyed (due to crops, access etc) should be surveyed when possible. These unsurveyed plots are listed in Table 3.1 above.

A number of field survey sites and uncorroborated desk-based assessment sites merit further archaeological investigation. A site visit, topographical survey, trench evaluation, monitoring of auger survey, and dyke survey, are all recommended for selected sites/areas (Table 5.2). A watching brief is recommended for the vast majority of the other sites. For locations of uncorroborated desk-based assessment sites, please refer to Network Archaeology 2006b.

Table 5.2 Summary of recommendations

Recommendation	Field survey sites		Uncorroborated desk-based assessment sites	
	No. sites	Site name/refs	No. sites	Site refs
Completion of field surveys				
Site visit to determine earthworks	1	Former extent of Blackborough Priory (HER MNF3430)	0	n/a
Topographical survey and reinstate (if open-cut)	1	Sea Bank (MON 1032408)	0	n/a
Trench evaluation – high priority	3	FSU:008, FSU:018, FSU:020	1	HER MNF18977 (Roman pottery scatter element of site)
Trench evaluation – medium priority	10	FSU:006, FSU:007, FSU:010, FSU:014, FSU:015 (?DBA:KX), FSU:016 (HER MNF19778, FSU:022 (HER MNF189440, FSU:097 (HER MNF11760, MON 357101), FSU:098, FSU 106 (HER MNF19793)	7	DBA:IG, DBA:KW, DBA:KX, DBA:KZ, HER MNF18600, HER MNF19793, MON 868199
Monitoring of auger survey	n/a	Locations/strategy/timetable to be agreed		
Dyke survey (and making use of auger survey data)	n/a	Locations/strategy/timetable to be agreed		
Avoidance (if feasible)	1	Former extent of Blackborough Priory (HER MNF3430)	0	
Excavation (if open-cut)	1	Sea Bank (MON 1032408)	0	n/a
Investigation during Right of Way	1			DBA:JC trackway
No works required as pipe to be bored beneath	2			DBA:IO, HER MNF13297
Watching Brief (during construction)				

5.5.1 Site visits

If the original route is followed, a site visit is recommended for the former extent of Blackborough Priory (HER MNF3430), in order to establish the exact nature of the hollows and features recorded during the field surveys (Plots 35-36) and to determine if topographic survey of the site will be required (see below 5.5.2). Should a proposed re-route to the south

be implemented (into the southernmost part of the HER site), the earthworks will be avoided so a site visit will not be necessary.

5.5.2 Topographical survey

The Sea Bank earthwork (MON 1032408) will require topographical survey in advance of construction, should the pipeline be open-cut through it (see also 5.6.2 below).

The earthworks recorded within the former extent of Blackborough Priory (MON 1032408) (above, 5.5.2) are not at this stage flagged up for topographic survey (see above 5.5.2).

5.5.3 Trench evaluation

The field survey sites and uncorroborated desk-based assessment sites have been assessed, taking into account their location, site type, and perceived importance, and assigned a high priority or medium priority. Currently, three sites are considered to be high priority and six sites are medium priority (Table 5.2). Appropriate mitigation should be determined for any of these sites which are found to be archaeological in origin and significant. This might include avoidance (Section 5.6.1) and/or minimisation of impact (Section 5.6), open-area archaeological excavation (Section 5.6.2) or a watching brief (Section 5.6.3).

Additional evaluation trenches may be required to assess the nature of any archaeological and environmental deposits identified during the auger survey (5.5.4) and/or dyke survey (5.5.5). Any refinements to the evaluation programme will be made after discussions with the curator and client, and will be set out in the forthcoming Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation (Network Archaeology forthcoming b).

5.5.4 Hand auger survey

A hand auger survey will carried out for engineering purposes, at regular intervals along the route, at locations to be agreed by MPL and National Grid. Auger holes will be recorded with hand-held GPS (to within 10m). Two extra hand augers will be carried out to the east of RDX 15 in order to establish the potential presence of a roddon.

MPL and National Grid will employ a palaeo-environmental archaeologist to observe the hand augers in order to ensure that the correct information is being recorded so that the data gathered will be sufficient to provide a firm basis for deposit modelling, and to assist with achieving the objectives of the dyke survey.

5.5.5 Dyke survey

Dyke survey was recommended by the NLA as a means of assisting with the prediction of where potential early settlement sites may be located, via the recording of geological/pedological deposits visible in the sides of existing dykes along the route. This survey, however, could not be carried out as originally conceived (at most or all dykes, at the field survey stage) due to issues of health and safety and access permissions. This survey, however, should be carried out at a later stage. It is currently envisaged that the same data can be partly recovered via the excavation of trenches during a programme of trench evaluation, as well as possibly during a period of mitigation (e.g. excavation), and by being incorporated into a construction watching brief (see Section 5.6.3) during right of way clearance/installation of flumes pipes/topsoil stripping. The survey will be carried out at locations agreed by MPL/NG in consultation with NLA.

5.6 Mitigation

5.6.1 Avoidance

Route selection
The final route selection should be determined in relation to sites of national and regional importance (i.e. sites of category A, B and C) and to sites where the significance of impact is deemed to be medium or high. At this stage, the route affects one site of national importance and three sites of regional importance (Section 4) and these sites should be considered when determining the final route.

Total avoidance by modification of the route
Two sites are recommended for avoidance at this stage. These are Sea Bank (MON 1032408), and the former extent of Blackborough Priory (HER MNF 3430). It is understood that with Sea Bank, open-cut is currently being proposed and in such a case avoidance is not practicable with such a long linear feature. Similarly, with HER MNF 3430, a re-route to the southernmost part of the site is currently being proposed.

Other minor alterations to the proposed route or the engineering design should be considered to avoid impacts upon nationally important archaeological remains should any come to light during subsequent archaeological investigations.

Minimisation of impact
Where feasible, the impact upon unavoidable archaeological sites having a significance of impact of medium or high should be minimised by reduction of the working width to the minimum practical level, and/or the laying of geotextile matting or bog mats, and/or careful reinstatement procedures (e.g. avoidance of subsoil 'ripping' at archaeological sites).

No sites currently have a significance impact of high, but one site has a medium impact and 19 have a low or medium impact (Appendix F). These sites should be considered for minimisation of impact.

5.6.2 Open area excavation

One site is provisionally recommended at this stage for open-area excavation. This is Sea Bank (MON 1302408). If, as seems likely, this earthwork is open-cut, it will require mitigation in the form of localised area excavation, without the need for first carrying out trench evaluation.

5.6.3 Watching brief

Known and unexpected archaeological sites
A permanent presence watching brief should be maintained during all ground disturbing activities of the construction phase of the project, to record unexpected discoveries, and known sites which did not merit investigation in advance of construction. Those sites which have not been flagged up for further investigation should be closely monitored during a watching brief (see gazetteer in Appendix F).

The main phases of monitoring for the pipeline should be topsoil stripping, trench excavation and the opportunistic observation of the pre-construction drainage. Monitoring should include all areas which are to be stripped of topsoil, including the working width of the proposed pipeline, site compounds and pipe storage areas.

Contingencies should allow for appropriate excavation of significant, unexpected archaeological remains found during construction.

Detection and assessment of archaeological, palaeo-environmental and organic remains within areas of alluvium

The Fenland presents unique issues in terms of the detection and assessment of archaeological, palaeo-environmental and organic remains. Most of the route crosses alluvium, none of which is recorded as being less than 1m deep. Alluvium can protect buried archaeological remains from plough damage and development, but can also mask them from the standard techniques of detection such as geophysical survey, fieldwalking and aerial reconnaissance. Thus, whilst sites are perhaps more likely to survive in these areas, they are harder to detect

A more reliable approach may be deposit modelling, the detection of areas which are likely to have been suitable for human occupation/settlement (e.g. raised gravel islands and areas alongside former river channels). This might be achieved through the application of a combination of dyke survey and use of hand-auger/borehole survey data, although this approach has not been routinely tested. An auger survey of the route will take place for geological/pedological purposes. A palaeoenvironmental archaeologist will be commissioned to monitor and advise on the auger survey in the field (see 5.5.4 and 5.5.5 above).

Geo-archaeological and palaeoenvironmental specialist advice should be sought in the formulation of a Written Scheme of Investigation for the watching brief. This should address the need for both pre-emptive and/or reactive works. Due to the difficulties in detecting archaeological remains in areas of deep alluvium in advance of construction, and the potential cost of recovering and analysing organic and palaeoenvironmental remains, adequate resources should be put in place for dealing with unexpected remains of this kind during construction.

Historic Landscapes and Boundaries

Ridge and furrow

One area of ridge and furrow earthworks exist within the Study Corridor, but it is not crossed by the proposed pipeline route. The loss of these fragments of relict medieval landscape is of current concern. Strategies for the recording of ridge and furrow have been devised to assist in the determination of issues such as importance, management and preservation. The level of recording of ridge and furrow, should any come to light during subsequent stages of work, should be considered with reference to existing systems and in consultation with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Existing parish and field boundaries

Existing field boundaries have been assessed according to the criteria for archaeological and historical importance (The Hedgerow Regulations, 1997, Appendix F).

The construction programme should aim to minimise the disturbance of existing 'historic' boundaries (township, parish, shire and estate or park), especially those which are later shown to incorporate an Important Hedge and/or early drystone wall. This might be achieved through minimisation of the working width. Cross sections of significant boundaries which are unavoidable should be recorded during the course of a watching brief, as this might lead to an understanding of land use, environment and construction methods.

Archaeologically significant layers, such as old land surfaces, sealed beneath banks may require sampling. Earthworks, such as banks and ditches, should be sensitively reinstated.

Particular attention should be paid to township, parish and shire boundaries, some of which may have Saxon or medieval origins.

Former field boundaries
Former field boundaries identified as potentially 'historic' could also be targeted for detailed recording during the course of a watching brief.

Built environment
No specific recommendations beyond those above are made at present, although this situation should be reviewed if further built remains are encountered on the proposed route during construction. Particular attention should be paid to those known structures which lie close to the current route, such as roads, railways, canals and buildings.

Reinstatement
Land should be reinstated to its previous condition, in consultation with the land owner.

6 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Network Archaeology Ltd would like to thank the following for their contribution to the project:

Organisation	Name	Position
Alan Vince	Alan Vince	Finds specialist
Black & Veatch	Ursula Bycroft	Senior Environmental Consultant
Jane Cowgill	Jane Cowgill	Finds specialist
Kate Steane	Kate Steane	Finds specialist
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	Rob Holland	Assistant Project Manager
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	Sarah Ralph	Project/Research Supervisor
	Sarah Mounce	Project Supervisor
	Adam Holman	IT/GIS Manager
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	Wendy Booth	Finds Officer
	Kealey Manville	Archive Supervisor

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Black and Veatch	2006	King's Lynn to Wisbech Gas Pipeline: Geomorphological and Geotechnical Desk Study		
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Network Archaeology Ltd	2006b	King's Lynn to Wisbech Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
Network Archaeology Ltd	Forthcoming a	King's Lynn to Wisbech Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline: Fox Hill Re-Route. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
Network Archaeology	Forthcoming b	King's Lynn to Wisbech Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline: Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation		
Norfolk County Council (NCC)	2004	Minerals Local Plan	Adopted version January 2004	
Silvester, R.J.	1988	The Fenland Project No. 3: Marshland and the Nar Valley, Norfolk	East Anglian Archaeology 45	

8 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

Every effort has been taken in the preparation and submission of this report in order to provide as complete an assessment as possible within the terms of the brief, and all statement and opinions are offered in good faith. Network Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for any loss or other consequences arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this report and any supplementary papers, howsoever such facts and opinions may have derived, or as a result of unknown and undiscovered sites or artefacts.

APPENDIX A

EXPLANATION OF PHASED APPROACH TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND MITIGATION

Explanation of Phased Approach to Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation

Stage 1: Route Corridor Investigation Study

An appraisal of archaeological potential

Stage 2: Desk-based Assessment

A thorough desk based synthesis of available information

Aerial photographic study:

Identification and mapping of palaeochannels from aerial photographs should be undertaken as part of the desk-based assessment.

Stage 3: Field Surveys

Field reconnaissance survey

This is a visual inspection of the proposed pipeline route, in order to:

- locate and characterise archaeology represented by above ground remains (e.g. earthworks and structures); and
- record the nature and condition of existing field boundaries crossed by the route, to establish their potential antiquity.
- A walkover of the entire pipeline route should normally take place.

Fieldwalking survey

The distribution of finds found by fieldwalking can indicate areas of archaeological activity, which are not represented by above ground remains.

A programme of structured fieldwalking should normally take place across all available arable land to recover archaeological artefacts. A minimum of five transects at 10m separation based upon the centreline of the proposed pipeline should normally be walked.

Geophysical survey

Geophysical survey methods are non-intrusive and can detect and precisely locate buried archaeological features.

Magnetometry is the most cost-effective technique for large scale surveys. *Recorded* magnetometer survey, supplemented by background magnetic susceptibility survey is normally recommended.

Unrecorded magnetometer scanning is not recommended because it requires spontaneous, subjective interpretation as the unrecorded scanning survey progresses. This method does not therefore provide a secure basis for eliminating areas that produce negative results from further consideration.

Auger survey

Geotechnical borehole survey supplemented by hand auger survey could:

- generate stratigraphic profiles and establish the depth of alluvium;
- look for 'islands' of solid geology which are elevated in comparison with their contemporary landscape;
- look for former river channels;
- look for evidence of buried land surfaces;
- assess the viability of using targeted magnetometer survey on the floodplain.

Ideally, an environmental archaeologist would consult with the geotechnical team in order to develop a strategy which would enable the opportunistic and immediate examination of the geotechnical team's soil cores, in conjunction with a *hand auger survey* tailored to meet archaeological objectives listed above.

Radiocarbon dating and palaeo-environmental assessment

Soil samples recovered may require radiocarbon dating and assessment of potential for preservation of palaeo-environmental important remains.

Stage 4: Evaluation

Field evaluation should normally take place at the sites of positive findings made during earlier stages of archaeological assessment and field survey, which it may not be possible or desirable to avoid. Evaluation might involve machine-excavated trenches, hand-dug test-pits and/or hand auguring. The objectives are to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains, to determine their character, extent, date and state of preservation, and to produce a report on the findings. The choice of technique(s) will depend upon site-specific factors.

Stage 5: Mitigation

Excavation

It may not be possible or desirable to avoid significant archaeological sites identified by previous survey work and/or evaluation. Ideally, *excavation* of such sites should take place in advance of construction. Excavation would involve machine-stripping of limited, open areas, followed by archaeological investigation. The objectives would be to obtain a full record of the archaeological remains prior to construction, and to produce a report on the findings.

Earthwork survey

This work is undertaken to produce a topographic record of extant earthworks. These sites might include known earthworks identified by the Desk based Assessment, or previously unknown earthworks found during the Field Reconnaissance Survey. The sites may include settlement earthworks or agricultural earthworks (such as, ridge and furrow and lynchets).

Two methods are commonly employed; plane table survey which obtains a hachure survey, or total-station theodolite survey which produces a close contour plot.

Stage 6: Watching Brief

A permanent-presence watching brief will be required during all ground disturbing activities of the construction phase of the project, to record unexpected discoveries, and known sites which did not merit investigation in advance of construction. The main phases of monitoring for the pipeline will be topsoil stripping, trench excavation and the opportunistic observation of the pre-construction drainage. The objectives are to obtain a thorough record of any archaeological remains found during construction, and to produce a report on the findings. Contingencies should allow for salvage excavation of significant, unexpected archaeological sites found during construction.

Stage 7: Archive, Report and Publication

On completion of all archaeological fieldwork associated with the pipeline scheme, a comprehensive programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis, reporting and publication will be implemented. The post-excavation programme will be subject to a written scheme of investigation to be agreed in advance with the Senior Planning Archaeologists and will be in line with 'The Management of Archaeological Projects', English Heritage 1991.

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY TABLE OF RECONNAISSANCE PLOT DATA

Summary of plot data

Plot	Landuse	Conditions	Weather	Visibility	H & S
N1	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N2	Pasture	Short	Full sun	Not recorded	
N3	Pasture	Short	Full sun	Excellent	
N4	Special parcel				
N5	Arable	Crop	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N6	Arable	Crop	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N7	Arable	Ploughed	Cloud/sun	Good	
N8	Arable	Crop	Full sun	Good	
N9	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N10	Arable	Not recorded	Cloud/sun	Excellent	
N11	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N12	Pasture	Short	Cloud/sun	Not recorded	
N13	Arable	Ploughed	Cloud/sun	Excellent	
N14	Arable	Not recorded	Cloud/sun	Excellent	
N15	Arable	Not recorded	Cloud/sun	Good	
N16	Arable	Crop	Cloud/sun	Moderate	
N17	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N18	Arable	Ploughed	Cloud/sun	Excellent	
N19	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N20	Arable	Crop, ploughed	Cloudy	Good	
N21	Arable, Set-aside	Crop, weeds	Cloudy	Poor	
N22	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun/rain	Poor	
N23	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N24	Arable	Bare earth, stubble	Cloud/sun/rain	Poor	
N25	Wood	Mixed	Rain	Poor	
N26	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun/rain	Moderate	
N27	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun/rain	Moderate	
N28	Arable, set-aside	Crop, weeds	Rain	Poor	
N29	Arable	Crop	Cloud/sun/rain	Poor	
N30	Arable	Crop	Cloud/sun/rain	Poor	
N31	Pasture	Long	Rain	Poor	
N32	Pasture	Long	Cloud/sun/rain	Poor	
N33	Set-aside	Weeds	Rain	Poor	
N34	Pasture	Long	Cloud/sun/rain	Poor	
N35	Pasture	Long	Rain	Poor	
N36	Wood	Mixed	Cloud/sun/rain	Poor	
N37	Pasture	Long	Rain	Moderate	
N38	Special parcel				
N39	Pasture	Long	Cloudy	Poor	
N40	Pasture	Long	Cloudy	Poor	
N41	Pasture	Short	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N42	Pasture	Long	Cloudy	Poor	
N43	Arable	Crop	Cloudy	Moderate	
N44	Set-aside	Grass, weeds	Cloud/sun/rain	Poor	
N45	Arable, set-aside	Crop, grass	Cloud/sun/rain	Poor	
N46	Arable	Stubble	Cloudy	Poor	Unexploded bomb
N47	Arable	Stubble	Cloudy	Poor	
N48	Pasture	Short	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N49	Pasture	Long	Cloudy	Poor	
N50	Special parcel		Cloud/sun	Poor	River
N51	Wood	Deciduous	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N52	Wood	Deciduous	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N53	Pasture	Long	Cloudy	Poor	
N54	Pasture	Long	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N55	Arable	Crop	Cloud/sun/rain	Poor	
N56	Pasture	Short	Cloudy	Moderate	
N57	Not recorded				
N58	Not recorded				
N59	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun	Moderate	
N60	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N61	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun	Excellent	
N62	Arable	Ploughed	Cloud/sun	Excellent	

Plot	Landuse	Conditions	Weather	Visibility	H & S
N63	Arable	Ploughed	Cloud/sun	Good	
N64	Wood	Mixed	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N65	Arable	Ploughed	Cloud/sun	Good	
N66	Arable	Ploughed	Cloud/sun	Excellent	
N67	Special parcel				Railway
N68	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun	Not recorded	
N69	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun	Excellent	
N70	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N71	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N72	Special parcel				Relief channel
N73	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N74	Special parcel				River
N75	Arable	Stubble	Full sun	Moderate	
N76	Arable	Stubble	Full sun	Moderate	
N77	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N78	Arable	Stubble	Cloudy	Poor	
N79	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun	Moderate	
N80	Arable	Ploughed	Cloud/sun	Excellent	
N81	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N82	Arable	Ploughed, stubble	Cloud/sun	Moderate	
N83	Urb. & Ind.	Overgrown	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N84	Special parcel				River
N85	Pasture	Short, long	Full sun	Poor	
N86	Arable	Harrowed	Cloud/sun	Good	
N87	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N88	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N89	Set-aside	Grass, weeds	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N90	Arable	Stubble	Full sun	Poor	
N91	Arable	Stubble	Full sun	Moderate	
N92	Arable	Ploughed, harrowed	Full sun	Good	
N93	Arable	Ploughed, stubble	Full sun	Poor	
N94	Arable	Ploughed, harrowed	Full sun	Moderate	
N95	Arable	Ploughed	Full sun	Excellent	
N96	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N97	Arable	Bare earth	Full Sun	Good	
N98	Pasture	Long	Full Sun	Poor	
N99	Arable	Stubble	Full Sun	Moderate	
N100	Arable	Stubble	Full Sun	Moderate	
N101	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N102	Arable	Stubble	Full Sun	Poor	
N103	Arable	Ploughed, stubble	Full Sun	Poor	
N104	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun	Good	
N105	Arable	Harrowed, crop	Full Sun	Poor	
N106	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N107	Arable	Bare earth	Full Sun	Good	
N108	Arable	Stubble	Full Sun	Poor	
N109	Pasture	Long	Full Sun	Poor	
N110	Arable	Stubble	Not recorded	Not recorded	
N111	Arable	Ploughed, stubble	Cloud/sun	Moderate	
N112	Arable	Ploughed, crop	Cloud/sun	Moderate	
N113	Arable	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded	
N114	Arable	Stubble	Full sun	Poor	
N115	Arable	Ploughed	Full sun	Good	
N116	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N117	Arable	Harrowed	Full sun	Good	
N118	Arable	Harrowed	Full sun	Good	
N119	Arable	Harrowed	Full sun	Good	
N120	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N121	Arable	Stubble	Full sun	Poor	

Plot	Landuse	Conditions	Weather	Visibility	H & S
N122	Arable	Harrowed	Full sun	Good	
N123	Arable	Harrowed, stubble	Full sun	Good	
N124	Arable	Ploughed, harrowed	Full sun	Good	
N125	Arable	Ploughed, harrowed	Full sun	Good	
N126	Arable	Harrowed	Full sun	Good	
N127	Arable	Harrowed	Full sun	Good	
N128	Pasture	Long	Full sun	Poor	
N129	Set-aside	Weeds	Full sun	Poor	
N130	Arable	Stubble	Full sun	Moderate	
N131	Arable	Ploughed	Full sun	Excellent	
N132	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N133	Pasture	Long	Full sun	Poor	
N134	Pasture	Long	Full sun	Poor	
N135	Arable	Stubble	Full sun	Poor	
N136	Arable	Stubble	Full sun	Poor	
N137	Arable	Stubble	Full sun	Poor	
N138	Arable	Crop	Full sun	Poor	
N139	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N140	Urb. & Ind.	Overgrown	Not recorded	Not recorded	
N141	Special parcel				River
N142	Set-aside	Grass	Full sun	Poor	
N143	Arable	Bare earth, harrowed	Full sun	Excellent	
N144	Special parcel				Traffic at RDX
N145	Not recorded				
N146	Pasture	Long	Full sun	Moderate	
N147	Wood	Coniferous	Full sun	Poor	
N148	Wood	Mixed	Full sun	Poor	
N149	Wood	Mixed	Full sun	Poor	
N150	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun	Poor	Water
N151	Arable	Stubble	Cloud/sun	Moderate	
N152	Arable, set-aside	Crop, weeds	Cloud/sun	Poor	
N153	Pasture	Short, long	Cloud/sun	Poor	

NB. 'Visibility', which takes account of ground visibility (for the detection of archaeological remains) and also weather conditions, is graded in the range, poor, moderate or good.

Special plots

Plot	Description
N1	Access road to AGI
N4	Disused railway line
N9	A47(T)
N11	Track
N17	Track
N19	Road
N23	Track
N38	New Road
N50	River Nar
N60	Lynn Road
N67	Railway
N70	St Peter's Road
N72	Relief channel
N74	River Ouse
N77	Lynn Road
N81	Magdalen High Road
N84	Middle Level Main Drain
N88	Gravel Bank
N96	School Road
N101	School Road
N106	Trinity Road
N116	A47(T)
N120	Lynn Road
N132	Mill Road
N139	Track
N141	River Nene
N144	Road

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY TABLE OF PLOT BOUNDARIES

Boundary	Plots	Bank 1	Bank 2	Ditch 1	Ditch 2	Fence	Boundary vegetation	Historic field boundary (pre 1845)	Historic parish boundary (pre 1850)	Important Hedge
B1	N1/N2					Post/wire				
B2	N2/N3					Post/wire				
B3	Unallocated									
B4	N3/N4			2.00m W		Post/wire				
B5	N4/N5					Post/wire				
B6	N5/N6			3m W						
B7	N6/N7			1.5m W						
B8	N7/N8			4.5m W						
B9	N8/N9					Farm track				
B10	N9/N10	3m W								
B11	N10/N11	5m W, 0.3m H								
B12	N11/N12			2.5m W, 1.6m D			hedge			
B13	N12/N13			3m W 1.8m D						
B14	N13/N14	4mW, 0.4m H					hedge			
B15	N14/N15					track				
B16	N15/N16	5mW					hedge			
B17	N15/N17					track				
B18	N17/N18					track				
B19	N18/N19	6mW					hedge			
B20	N19/N20	6mW					hedge			
B21	N20/N21					track				
B22	N21/N22			7mW, 1.5m D						
B23	N22/N24					track				
B24	N24/N25			10m W, 5m D						
B25	N25/N26			11m W, 5m D						
B26	N26/N27			11m W, 6m D						
B27	N27/N28					track				
B28	N28/N29			6m W, 1.5m D						
B29	N29/N30	5m W, 0.25m H								
B30	N30/N31	12m W, 5m H				Post/wire				
B31	N31/N32			7m W, 3.2m D						
B32	N32/N33			3m W, 2m D		Post/wire				
B33	N33/N34					Post/wire fence & track				
B34	N34/N35			6m W, 1.3m D		Post/wire x 2				
B35	N35/N36					Post/wire				
B36	N36/N37			4m W, 0.7m D		Post/wire				

Boundary	Plots	Bank 1	Bank 2	Ditch 1	Ditch 2	Fence	Boundary vegetation	Historic field boundary (pre 1845)	Historic parish boundary (pre 1850)	Important Hedge
B37	N37/N38	11m W,		1.5m W, 0.5m D		Post/wire				
B38	N38/N39	2m W, 4m H				Post/wire				
B39	N39/N40			2m W, 1.5m D		Post/wire x 2	Alder & bramble hedge	yes		yes
B40	N40/N41			2mW, 1.5m D		Post/wire x 2	Alder, willow and bramble hedge	yes		yes
B41	N41/N42			1m W, 1m D		Post/wire x 2				
B42	N42/N43	2m W, 1.5m H		1m W, 1.5m D		Post/wire				
B43	N43/N44			2m W, ?m D						
B44	N44/N45			4m W, ? m D						
B45	N45/N46			6m W, 5m D						
B46	N46/N47			2.5m W, 1m D						
B47	N47/N48			10m W, ?m D		Post/wire				
B48	N48/N49			8mW, ?m D		Post/wire x 2				
B49	N49/N50	Yes								
B50	N50/N51	Yes								
B51	N51/N52			4m W, 1.7mD						
B52	N52/N53			1.5m W, ?m D						
B53	N53/N54			3m W, ?m D		Post/wire				
B54	N54/N55					Post/wire x 2				
B55	N55/N56			3m W, ?m D	4m W, 1.2m D	track				
B56	N56/N57			Yes		Post/wire x 2				
B57	N57/N58	No access								
B58	N58/N59			20m W, ? m D		Post/wire				
B59	N59/N60					Post/wire	hedge		yes	yes
B60	N60/N61					Post/wire	hedge			
B61	N61/N62			4m W, ?m D						
B62	N62/N63			16m W, ?m D						
B63	N63/N64			0.7m W, 0.2m D						
B64	N64/N65						Overgrown bramble hedge			
B65	N65/N66			5m W, ?m D						
B66	N66/N67			2m W, ?m D		Post/wire				
B67	N67/N68			2mW, ?m D		Post/wire				
B68	N68/N69			10m W, ?m D						

Boundary	Plots	Bank 1	Bank 2	Ditch 1	Ditch 2	Fence	Boundary vegetation	Historic field boundary (pre 1845)	Historic parish boundary (pre 1850)	Important Hedge
B69	N69/N70			15m W, ?m D						
B70	N70/N71	Yes								
B71	N71/N72	Yes		2.3m W, 0.4m D						
B72	N72/N73	Yes								
B73	N73/N74	15m W				track				
B74	N74/N75	17mW				Post/wire				
B75	N75/N76			4m W, 2m D						
B76	N76/N77			1m W, 0.6m D						
B77	N77/N78			8mW, ?m D						
B78	N78/N79			4.5m W, ?m D						
B79	N79/N80			2.5m W, ?m D						
B80	N80/N81			6m W, ?m D						
B81	N81/N82	4m W, 0.7m H					Trees lining road			
B82	N82/N83			8m W, ?m D						
B83	N83/N84	Yes, but no access								
B84	N84/N85	Yes								
B85	N85/N86	Yes				track				
B86	N86/N87			12m W, ?m D						
B87	N87/N88			25m W, ?m D						
B88	N88/N89			23m W, ?m D						
B89	N89/N90			11m W, ?m D						
B90	N90/N91			2m W, 1.2m D						
B91	N91/N92			3m W, ?m D						
B92	N92/N93			3.7m W, 1.5m D						
B93	N93/N94			3m W, 1.3m D						
B94	N94/N95			4m W, 1.5m D						
B95	N95/N96			1.5m W, 0.4m D			hedge	yes		yes
B96	N96/N97			3mW, 2m D						
B97	N97/N98			4m W, 2m D						
B98	N98/N99			3m W, 1.7m D						
B99	N99/N100			7m W, 4m D						
B100	N100/N101			5m W, 5m D						
B101	N101/N102	Yes								
B102	N102/N103			4m W, 3m D						
B103	N103/N104			8m W, 6m D						

Boundary	Plots	Bank 1	Bank 2	Ditch 1	Ditch 2	Fence	Boundary vegetation	Historic field boundary (pre 1845)	Historic parish boundary (pre 1850)	Important Hedge
B104	N104/N105	1.2m W, 0.3m H								
B105	N105/N106			3.5m W, 2m D						
B106	N106/N107			7m W, 4m D						
B107	N107/N108			1m W, 0.5m D						
B108	N108/N109			1m W, 0.6m D						
B109	N109/N111			2m W, ?m D						
B110	N111/N112			2.5m W, 0.5m D						
B111	N112/N113			2mW, 0.7m D						
B112	N113/N114					track				
B113	N114/N115			1.5m W, 0.6m D						
B114	N115/N116	0.7m H, ?m W		7m W, 2.5m D						
B115	N116/N117	Yes, unmeasured		4m W, ?m D						
B116	N117/N118			2m W, ?m D						
B117	N118/N119			1.5m W, 0.8m D						
B118	N119/N120			2m W, 1.7m D						
B119	N120/N121			2m W, 1.4m D						
B120	N121/N122			15m W, ?m D						
B121	N122/N123	Power Cables								
B122	N123/N124			1m W, ?mD						
B123	N124/N125			6m W, 2.2m D						
B124	N125/N126			10m W, 3m D						
B125	N126/N127			0.9m W, 0.7m D	1m W, 0.4m D	Track	hedge	yes		yes
B126	N127/N128			2m W, 0.5m D						
B127	N128/N129						hedge			
B128	N129/N130					Post/wire				
B129	N130/N131			12m W						
B130	N131/N132			1.5m W, ?m D						
B131	N132/N133			1.5m W, 0.7m D						
B132	N133/N134			3m W, 0.7m D		Post/wire				
B133	N134/N135			3m W, ?m D		Post/wire				
B134	N135/N136					track				
B135	N136/N137			3m W, 4m D						
B136	N137/N138					track				
B137	N138/N139						hedge	yes		yes
B138	N139/N140	10m W								
B139	N140/N141					Post/wire				

Boundary	Plots	Bank 1	Bank 2	Ditch 1	Ditch 2	Fence	Boundary vegetation	Historic field boundary (pre 1845)	Historic parish boundary (pre 1850)	Important Hedge
B140	N141/N142	River bank, unmeasured								
B141	N142/N143	15m W, 6m H				Post/wire & track				
B142	N16/N144	5m W, 0.4m H					hedge	yes		yes
B143	N144/N145					Post/wire				
B144	N145/N146						hedge			
B145	N146/N147					Post/wire				
B146	N147/N148	No access								
B147	N148/N149	No access								
B148	N149/N150			6m W, 6m D						
B149	N150/N151			7m W. ?m D						
B150	N151/N152			6m W, ?m D						
B151	N153/N153			10m W, 6m D						
B152	N153/N31			8m W, 6m D						
B153	N20/N21						Overgrown strip			
B154	N21/N146					track				

APPENDIX D
SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDS

Plot	Data	CBM	Glass	Metal	Pottery			Production waste	Totals
					Roman	Medieval	Post-medieval		
003	count			1					1
	weight (g)			53					53
007	count						1		1
	weight (g)						57		57
008	count			6					6
	weight (g)			133					133
010	count			16	1				17
	weight (g)			82	5				87
012	count			4					4
	weight (g)			112					112
013	count	3		2			1		6
	weight (g)	26		8			1		35
014	count			7					7
	weight (g)			289					289
015	count			7					7
	weight (g)			162					162
016	count			1			2		3
	weight (g)			81			43		124
018	count			2					2
	weight (g)			58					58
022	count			2					2
	weight (g)			30					30
024	count			(1)					(1)
	weight (g)			0					0
026	count			1(1)					1 (1)
	weight (g)			124					124
033	count			1					1
	weight (g)			5					5
034	count			3 (1)					3 (1)
	weight (g)			36					36
035	count			1					1
	weight (g)			2					2
041	count			1					1
	weight (g)			2					2
044	count			7					7
	weight (g)			66					66
045	count			(4)					(4)
	weight (g)			0					0
046	count			(5)					(5)
	weight (g)			0					0
047	count			1					1
	weight (g)			1					1
054	count			15				1	16
	weight (g)			183				20	203
056	count			12					12
	weight (g)			68					68
061	count			3					3
	weight (g)			49					49
063	count			1					1
	weight (g)			4					4
069	count			1					1
	weight (g)			2					2
075	count			8					8
	weight (g)			54					54
076	count			3					3
	weight (g)			97					97
086	count			2					2
	weight (g)			10					10
097	count			6					6

Plot	Data	CBM	Glass	Metal	Pottery			Production waste	Totals
	weight (g)			112					112
099	count			1					1
	weight (g)			2					2
102	count			2					2
	weight (g)			11					11
104	count		1	3		1	1	8	14
	weight (g)		27	18		10	2	284	341
107	count			2					2
	weight (g)			8					8
111	count			1					1
	weight (g)			7					7
112	count	2		2		1	11		16
	weight (g)	14		35		9	59		117
113	count			1					1
	weight (g)			2					2
118	count			2					2
	weight (g)			18					18
119	count						2		2
	weight (g)						4		4
121	count			1					1
	weight (g)			3					3
123	count			1					1
	weight (g)			11					11
123b	count			2					2
	weight (g)			15					15
124	count			1					1
	weight (g)			1					1
125	count			1					1
	weight (g)			81					81
126	count			2					2
	weight (g)			16					16
127	count			1					1
	weight (g)			2					2
128	count			2					2
	weight (g)			13					13
130	count			2 (1)					2 (1)
	weight (g)			5					5
134	count			3					3
	weight (g)			39					39
135	count			2					2
	weight (g)			13					13
137	count			3					3
	weight (g)			4					4
138	count			23					23
	weight (g)			100					100
143	count			1					1
	weight (g)			106					106
Total count		**5**	**1**	**173 (13)**	**1**	**2**	**18**	**9**	**209 (13)**
Total weight (g)		**40**	**27**	**2607 (0)**	**5**	**19**	**166**	**304**	**3168**

Numbers in brackets (1) refer to metal detecting signals that were recorded, but finds were too deep to recover.

APPENDIX E

SPECIALIST FINDS REPORTS

Glass Report

Wendy Booth

One fragment of glass, weighing 27 grams, was recovered during the field surveys of the Kings Lynn to Wisbech gas pipeline. This unstratified fragment was collected from one of the one hundred and twenty five plots covered by the field surveys, and the find spot was individually located using a GPS handset.

The piece was weighed and examined by eye and the results are detailed below. The fragment was from the side, or more probably the indent, of a bottle, and was black-glass. The general condition of the piece was poor, and it was heavily iridescent and flaking, indicating an acidic burial environment. Due to the undiagnostic nature of the assemblage, it was not possible to gain any further information. This piece is characteristic of many such fragments that one would find in any later post-Medieval settlement or its general environs.

Glass Catalogue

Plot No.	Find No.	Material Type	Provisional Period	Count	Weight (gms)	Comments
104	13129	Glass	Post-Medieval	1	27	Bottle fragment.

Metal-working debris and associated finds

Jane Cowgill

Catalogue

Plot	Ref.	Type	Count	Weight	Comments
54	12/156	Proto-hearth bottom	1	20g	Mid grey; flowed.
104	43/129	Clinker	1	7g	
104	43/129	Coal	2	86g	Slagged.
104	43/129	Hearth bottom	3	174g	Coal fuel; very cindery.
104	43/129	Proto-hearth bottom	1	10g	Very cindery.
104	43/129	Smithing slag lump	1	7g	Cindery.

Comments

All the slags recovered are by-products of iron smithing - the forging, repair or recycling of iron objects. The single piece from Plot 54 is fairly abraded and was probably smithed using charcoal as a fuel because of its density. The small group from Plot 104 are probably all associated with perhaps a short-term smithing event, probably Post Medieval in date, which may have occurred at Trinity Lodge Farm, St John's Fen Edge, the nearest currently occupied farmstead.

Ceramic Building Material and Pottery

Alan Vince and Kate Steane

A small collection of ceramic building material and pottery was collected during fieldwalking between King's Lynn and Wisbech, undertaken by Network Archaeology Ltd.

The finds are mostly of post-medieval and modern date.

Description
The finds were identified and a record made of their findspot, ware name, form, and quantity (measured by fragment count, number of vessels/objects represented and weight in grams, Table 5).

The collection consists mostly of pottery with a much smaller quantity of ceramic building material (Table 1).

Table 1

Class	Cname	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Sum of Weight
CBM	PMTIL	5	5	40
POTTERY	BERTH	2	2	58
	BOUD	1	1	10
	CREA	2	2	5
	ENGS	1	1	19
	GRE	8	8	38
	LONS	1	1	24
	MEL	1	1	9
	PEAR	1	1	2
	RPOT	1	1	5
	SWSG	1	1	16
	TPW	2	2	4
Total		**26**	**26**	**230**

Ceramic Building Material

Five fragments of ceramic building material were recovered. They consist of a fragment of field drain, of 19th- or 20th-century date, three fragments of brick, all heavily abraded, and one unidentified lump. The brick fragments are not of the silty, sometimes calcareous fabric produced in the fens in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods and are probably of 18th- to 20th-century date.

Pottery

Roman
A single fragment of a wheelthrown, oxidised vessel with external cordons from Plot 10 is from a bowl of early Roman date, probably 2nd century (RPOT, pers comm B Precious).

Medieval
A fragment of internally-glazed bowl from Plot 112 has a fabric similar to that of Medieval Ely ware, which has a groundmass with a high carbon content and few visible

inclusions (of Upper Jurassic origin) and is tempered with a sand which includes rounded, polished quartz grains. This ware was produced throughout the medieval period, from the 12th to at least the 15th century (Alan Vince 1999;Alan Vince 2000;Alan Vince 2001).

A fragment from a Bourne D jar (BOUD) was recovered from Plot 104. This ware was produced in the later medieval and early post-medieval period (Young and Vince 2006).

Post-Medieval

Twelve sherds of pottery dating between the later 16th and the mid 18th centuries were recovered (Table 2). Few of the types are closely-datable and some continued in production and use into the early modern period. These include the brown-glazed earthenware (BERTH), glazed red earthenware (GRE) and London stoneware (LONS). The earliest possible date for the LONS vessel is the 1670s. The rim of a moulded white salt-glazed stoneware plate from Pl.112 can be dated to the mid 18th century.

Table 2

Trench	Cname	BOWL	JAR	PLATE	Total
PL.7	BERTH	1			1
PL.13	BERTH	1			1
PL.14	GRE		1		1
PL.16	LONS		1		1
PL.112	GRE	6	1		7
	SWSG			1	1
Total		**8**	**3**	**1**	**12**

Early Modern

Six sherds of late 18th-century or later pottery were recovered (Table 3). The Creamware (CREA), Pearlware (PEAR) and Transfer-printed ware (TPW) are types which were current in the late 18th century but continued to be produced into the 19th century. The Misc English stoneware jar (ENGS) is probably of later 19th century or later date.

Table 3

Trench	Cname	BOWL	DISH	JAR	PLATE	TANK	Total
PL.112	CREA	1					1
	PEAR	1					1
	TPW		1				1
PL.119	CREA					1	1
	TPW				1		1
PL.16	ENGS			1			1
Total		**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**6**

Assessment

Given the size of the collection of metal finds from this project, the quantity of ceramic building material and pottery is very low. There are at least ten metal objects from the project, of which only one occurs on the same plot as one of the two sherds of pottery (Table 4). Furthermore, the metal finds, and in particular the three silver coins, are in good condition. Nevertheless, the metal finds have the same thin scatter pattern as is often found with medieval and later pottery which has arrived on agricultural fields with manure rather than being disturbed from in situ occupation deposits. Few of the finds come from the immediate environs of modern settlements which may have a medieval origin (Table 4). This lack of evidence for manuring may be due to the use of this area for pasture, in which case the circumstances of loss of the metal finds requires some interpretation. Many are personal belongings and dress accessories.

Table 4

Trench	Location	COPP	LEAD	PEWTER	POTTERY	SILV	Total
PL.10	West Bilney	3					3
PL.15	West Bilney	1					1
PL.22	West Bilney					1	1
PL.56		1					1
PL.97	White House Farm, Tilney St Lawrence		1			1	2
PL.104	Tilney Lodge Farm, Walpole Highway				1	1	2
PL.112	Little West New Field, Walpole Highway				1		1
PL.128				1			1
Total		**5**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**12**

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Vince, A. 1999. *Petrographic and Chemical Analysis of Medieval Pottery from Ely, Cambridgeshire*. AVAC Reports 1999/47. Lincoln: Alan Vince Archaeology Consultancy.

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Vince, A. 2001. *Petrological analysis of Medieval Ely wares from consumer sites*. AVAC Reports 2001/2. Lincoln: Alan Vince Archaeology Consultancy.

Young, J. and A. Vince. 2006. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*. Lincoln Archaeological Reports. Oxford: Oxbow.

Table 5

Context	class	Trench	Cname	period	Description	Form	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Condition	Use
13/009	POTTERY	PL.7	BERTH	PMED		BOWL	B	1	1	57		
13/013	POTTERY	PL.10	RPOT	ROM		JAR/BOWL	BS	1	1	5	ABRA	
13/018	CBM	PL.13	PMTIL	PMED		?	BS	1	1	1		
13/020	POTTERY	PL.13	BERTH	PMED		BOWL	R	1	1	1		
13/021	CBM	PL.13	PMTIL	PMED		BRICK	BS	2	2	25	ABRA	
13/129	POTTERY	PL.104	BOUD	MED		JAR	BS	1	1	10	ABRA	
13/129	POTTERY	PL.14	GRE	PMED	GLAZE INT/EXT	JAR	BS	1	1	2		
13/137	POTTERY	PL.112	SWSG	PMED	MOULDED DEC	PLATE	R	1	1	16		
13/138	CBM	PL.112	PMTIL	PMED		FIELD DRAIN	BS	1	1	5		
13/139	POTTERY	PL.112	GRE	PMED		BOWL	BS	1	1	7	BURNT	
13/140	POTTERY	PL.112	GRE	PMED		BOWL	BS	2	2	12	ABRA	
13/140	CBM	PL.112	PMTIL	PMED		BRICK	BS	1	1	9		
13/141	POTTERY	PL.112	GRE	PMED	GLAZE INT/EXT	JAR	BS	1	1	1		
13/149	POTTERY	PL.119	TPW	EMOD		PLATE	BS	1	1	1		
13/150	POTTERY	PL.119	CREA	EMOD		TANK	BS	1	1	3		
13/223	POTTERY	PL.16	LONS	PMED		JAR	BS	1	1	24		
13/224	POTTERY	PL.16	ENGS	EMOD		JAR	B	1	1	19		
15/013	POTTERY	PL.112	CREA	EMOD	WITH BANDS OF INDUST BROWN SLIP	BOWL	BS	1	1	2		
15/014	POTTERY	PL.112	GRE	PMED		BOWL	BS	1	1	3	ABRA	
15/015	POTTERY	PL.112	GRE	PMED	GLAZE INT/EXT	BOWL	B	1	1	11	ABRA	
15/016	POTTERY	PL.112	TPW	EMOD	OVERGLAZE DEC IN GOLD	DISH	R-B	1	1	3		
15/017	POTTERY	PL.112	MEL	MED		BOWL	BS	1	1	9	ABRA	WHITE DEP INT
15/018	POTTERY	PL.112	PEAR	EMOD		BOWL	BS	1	1	2	ABRA	
15/018	POTTERY	PL.112	GRE	PMED	GLAZE INT/EXT	BOWL	BS	1	1	2	ABRA	

Metal Finds Catalogue

Plot	Reference	Description	Count	Weight	Period	Easting	Northing
3	12001	Iron. Pmed To Mod; 60 Across With Irregular Non-Central Hole 20 By 15. Washer. ?.	1	53	Post-medieval	571829.07	315866.49
8	12023	Copp. Pmed/Mod; Cast Circular Box 50 Dia; 12 Deep With 16 Triangular Cut Outs On Each Side. Horse Harness. Whole.	1	84	Post-medieval	571504.75	315446.62
8	12024	Copp. L1-E3 Roman Sestertius. Coin. Whole.	1	21	Roman	571485.75	315435.05
8	12025	Copp. 1729-1754 George Ii Halfpenny. Coin. Whole.	1	9	Post-medieval	571472.93	315438.16
8	12026	Lead. Pmed; Sphere. Shot. Whole.	1	14	Post-medieval	571494.53	315458.51
8	12027	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th Flat Button 20 Dia; Back Loop In Situ Together With Thread. Button. Whole.	1	3	Post-medieval	571496.39	315461.36
8	12028	Copp. 18Th To 20Th Cent; Domed Tack; 18 Dia. Upholstery Tack. Whole.	1	2	Post-medieval	571465.99	315464.3
10	12006	Copp. Leaded Bronze. Possible Key Hole Plate? One End Of Plate With Hole For Screw. Object. Part.	1	2	Post-medieval	571363.21	315191.22
10	12007	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th Stamped Button 19 Dia; Back Loop Missing; Stamped Dec On Front Of Button. Button. Part.	1	3	Post-medieval	571378.63	315239.08
10	12008	Copp. Medieval, Double Oval Frame; Similar Shape To Fig 50, 332 Egan And Pritchard 1991. Buckle. No Pin.	1	4	Medieval	571369.91	315244.9
10	12009	Copp. L14-E15Th Century; Arms Of France On One Side. Jett. Whole.	1	4	Medieval	571365.91	315216.37
10	12010	Lead. 2-3 Thick; Off Cut. Sheet. Part.	1	18	Undetermined	571365.35	315214.9
10	12011	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th Flat Button 25 Dia; Back Loop Missong. Button. Part.	1	4	Post-medieval	571392.39	315201.71

Plot	Reference	Description	Count	Weight	Period	Easting	Northing
10	12012	Copp. 18Th To 20Th Century; Oval 34 Across With 4 Holes For Screws. Key Hole Plate. Part.	1	7	Post-medieval	571367.09	315225.1
10	12013	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19Th/20Th 'Plated' 13 Dia. Button. Part.	1	1	Post-medieval	571371.47	315248.63
10	12015	Lead. Cut On Four Sides; 2-3 Thick. Sheeting. Frag.	1	3	Undetermined	571360.51	315269.73
10	12016	Copp. Medieval Leather Mount; Fleur De Lis. Mount. Whole.	1	1	Medieval	571399.25	315302.83
10	12017	Copp. 19Th/20Th <1 Thick. Sheet. Frag.	1	1	Post-medieval	571361.05	315277.55
10	12018	Iron. Mod; Part Of A Boiler?. Rivetted Iron. Part.	1	23	Post-medieval	571367.94	315291.27
10	12019	Copp. 18Th/19Th. Watch Key Attachment. Whole.	1	1	Post-medieval	571396.57	315338.7
10	12020	Copp. 19/20Th Would Have Been A Cloth Covered Dome; 12 Dia. Button. Part.	1	1	Post-medieval	571441.67	315373.36
10	12021	Copp. 1838-59 Victorian Halfpenny Worn Smooth And Bent. Coin. Whole.	1	7	Post-medieval	571442.76	315373.06
10	12022	Copp. White Metal Plated. 20Th Flat Button 14 Dia; Back Loop Intact; 'Fine Quality' Round Back Of Button. Button. Whole.	1	2	Post-medieval	571445.09	315377.94
12	12002	Lead. Roman Or Medieval; Flat Bottom, Domed Oval Shape (33 By 28) With Hole 9 Dia. Spindle Whorl. Whole.	1	47	Roman	571277.65	315030.21
12	12003	Lead. Pmed; Irregular. Shot. Whole.	1	19	Post-medieval	571300.8	315083.36
12	12004	Copp. Pmed-Mod; Twisted/Torn Sheet <1 Thick. Sheet. Frag.	1	3	Post-medieval	571354.05	315122.87
12	12005	Iron. Iron Frag 45 By 45 With Off Centre Hole 6 Dia. Object. Part.	1	43	Undetermined	571363.92	315142.25
13	12029	Copp. 19Th/20Th Holding 18 Thick; Shank 4 Wide; Top 13 Dia; Bottom 11 Dia. Rivet. Part.	1	3	Post-medieval	571195.8	314978.67
13	12030	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th; Flat 27 Dia; Back Loop Missing. Button. Part.	1	5	Post-medieval	571166.81	314966.4

Plot	Reference	Description	Count	Weight	Period	Easting	Northing
14	12031	Copp. White Metal Plated. 20Th; Flat 17 Dia; Loop At Back Intact. Button. Whole.	1	3	Post-medieval	571058.27	314873.62
14	12032	Lead. Pmed; Irregular Sphere. Shot. Whole.	1	16	Post-medieval	571055.66	314869.19
14	12033	Lead. Possible Oval Weight 24 By 19 By 12. Weight?. Whole.	1	27	Undetermined	570977.35	314826.68
14	12034	Lead. Irregular Flattish Lump Of Lead Torn Along 2 Sides. Lump. Part?.	1	224	Undetermined	570953.31	314813.7
14	12035	Copp. 18Th/19Th; Squarish 15 By 15 With Curved Corners; Back Loop Gone. Button. Part.	1	1	Post-medieval	570966.07	314806.58
14	12036	Copp. Roman Brooch. Brooch. Pin Missing.	1	7	Roman	570899.19	314777.51
14	12037	Copp. Pmed To Mod; 20 Dia And 5 Thick; No Loop Behind. Button?. Part.	1	11	Post-medieval	570917.3	314782.04
15	12038	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th Flat Button 13 Dia; Back Loop Missing. Button. Part.	1	1	Post-medieval	570843.28	314776.88
15	12039	Copp. Leaded Bronze. Possible Weight? Partly Circular 20 Dia With Flat Bottom And Domed Top; One Side Open With Bar Part Across - To Attach Weight To Something?. Object. Whole?.	1	10	Undetermined	570802.63	314759.53
15	12040	Copp. 1St Century; Trumpet-Headed Roman Brooch With Enamelled Fantail Fig11, 25 Bm 1958. Brooch. Part Pin Missing.	1	6	Roman	570775.85	314744
15	12041	Copp. Med-Mod; Scrap Metal. Lump. Frag.	1	18	Medieval	570747	314731.75
15	12042	Dr. Copp. 13Th/14Th Poss From A Spur; Pers Comme Quita Mould; Cast Buckle With Integral Plate. Buckle. Pin Missing.	1	3	Medieval	570747.87	314729.88
15	12043	Iron. 57 Long. Nail. Part.	1	21	Undetermined	570751.04	314732.33
15	12044	Iron. Mod; Bolt. Bolt. Whole.	1	103	Post-medieval	570735.62	314732.13
16	12162	Aluminium object. Lump.	1	81	Early Modern	570129.29	314595.98

Plot	Reference	Description	Count	Weight	Period	Easting	Northing
18	12045	Iron. Mod; Cast Iron Pipe. Pipe. Part.	1	52	Post-medieval	570365.5	314711.24
18	12046	Lead. Pmed; Sphere. Shot. Whole.	1	6	Post-medieval	570318.99	314720.31
22	12047	Silv. 1351-61 Edward Iii; 4Th Coinage Groat. Coin. Whole.	1	3	Medieval	569778.37	315011.18
22	12048	Iron. 86 Long. Nail. Part.	1	27	Undetermined	569854.3	315009.93
24	12049	Finds too deep to recover.	0	0	Undetermined	569483.05	314907.91
26	12050	Finds too deep to recover.	0	0	Undetermined	569043.5	314618.15
26	12137	Iron. Mod; Circular Head 70 Dia With Shank 17 Long. Agric Machinery. Part.	1	124	Post-medieval	568903.04	314609.93
33	12138	Copp. 1838-1859 Victorian Halfpenny. Coin. Whole.	1	5	Post-medieval	567756.15	314029.48
34	12139	Finds too deep to recover.	0	0	Undetermined	567701.69	314031.61
34	12140	Specialist. Copp. Med Or Later; 7 Settings, Partly Filled With Reddish Substance. 9. Part.	1	4	Medieval	567685.64	314037.62
34	12141	Copp. 1797 Cartwheel Penny George Iii Cb3777. Coin. Whole.	1	26	Post-medieval	567615.85	314019.85
34	12142	Copp. 20Th Century; 18 Dia; Poss Traces Of Material. Upholstery Popper. Whole.	1	6	Post-medieval	567684.17	314033.57
35	12051	Lead. Modern. Nozzle. Whole.	1	2	Post-medieval	567494.34	313951.76
41	12052	Copp. 1838-1859 Victorian Farthing. Coin. Whole.	1	2	Post-medieval	566866.72	313885.78
44	12053	Copp. 1838-1859 Victorian Halfpenny. Coin. Whole.	1	5	Post-medieval	566484.31	313920
44	12054	Copp. 19/20Th Centuries; Ring 27 Dia. Curtain Ring. Whole.	1	1	Post-medieval	566436.58	313929.4
44	12055	Copp. 1838-1859 Victorian Halfpenny. Coin. Whole.	1	4	Post-medieval	566432.13	313912.87
44	12056	Lead. Postmedieval Or Later. Spoon. Frag.	1	6	Post-medieval	566416.44	313918.8
44	12057	Lead. Blob. Whole.	1	21	Undetermined	566414.78	313923.97
44	12058	Copp. Victorian Mould Decorated Disc With Shank Protruding From Central Hole. Bell Fitting. Part.	1	27	Post-medieval	566427.02	313927.96

Plot	Reference	Description	Count	Weight	Period	Easting	Northing
44	12059	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th Cent; 16 Dia. Button. Whole.	1	2	Post-medieval	566419.99	313929.83
45	12149	Finds too deep to recover.	0	0	Undetermined	565993.68	313771.7
45	12150	Finds too deep to recover.	0	0	Undetermined	565997.33	313792.04
45	12151	Finds too deep to recover.	0	0	Undetermined	566012.41	313752.58
45	12152	Finds too deep to recover.	0	0	Undetermined	566087.74	313828.52
46	12144	Finds too deep to recover.	0	0	Undetermined	565176.17	313821.22
46	12145	Finds too deep to recover.	0	0	Undetermined	565273.99	313785.12
46	12146	Finds too deep to recover.	0	0	Undetermined	565330.86	313791.73
46	12147	Finds too deep to recover.	0	0	Undetermined	565362.71	313791.81
46	12148	Finds too deep to recover.	0	0	Undetermined	565838.16	313782.26
47	12143	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th Cent; 18 Dia; Attachment Behind Lost. Button. Part.	1	1	Post-medieval	565058.51	313692.42
54	12060	Lead. Possibly Three Surfaces; Top And Bottom Irregular; Side Lined; 10 Thick. Object. Frag.	1	23	Post-medieval	564777.96	313301.91
54	12061	Specialist. Lead. Post Medieval. Token. Whole.	1	3	Post-medieval	564706.98	313178.48
54	12062	Lead. Flattish Lump. Lump. Frag.	1	36	Undetermined	564705.86	313169.54
54	12063	Lead. Cut Frag From Sheet 1-2 Thick. Sheeting. Frag.	1	20	Undetermined	564694.84	313169.28
54	12064	Copp. 1838-1859 Victorian Halfpenny. Coin. Whole.	1	6	Post-medieval	564695.16	313153.81
54	12065	Lead. From Heating Lead. Runnel. Frag.	1	16	Undetermined	564676.92	313123.14
54	12066	Copp. 18Th/19Th. Watch Key Attachment. Whole.	1	2	Post-medieval	564681.96	313146.02
54	12067	Copp. 19Th/20Th Cent Handle 14 Dia; Would Have Slotted Through Wood 10 Thick And Bolted Using Screw Thread On Shank. Furniture Handle. Whole.	1	8	Post-medieval	564673.02	313110.42
54	12068	Copp. 18Th To 20Th Cent; Domed Tack; 12 Dia; Traces Of Material Tacked In Place Still Present. Upholstery Tack. Whole.	1	3	Post-medieval	564666.23	313107.07

Plot	Reference	Description	Count	Weight	Period	Easting	Northing
54	12069	Lead. Sheeting. Frag.	1	3	Undetermined	564664.05	313083.51
54	12153	Lead. Roman?/Medieval? Two Surfaces, One With Rough Parallel Grooves. Object. Frag.	1	21	Roman	564744.77	313239.11
54	12154	Copp. 1860-1894 Victorian Penny. Coin. Whole.	1	6	Post-medieval	564740.11	313230.93
54	12155	Lead object. Fitting.	1	11	Undetermined	564739.92	313184.61
54	12157	Lead. 31 Dia; 2 Thick; 2 Circular Marks On Each Side 2.5 Dia. Disc. Part Gone.	1	18	Undetermined	564712.58	313183.12
54	12158	Lead. Pmed To Mod; 27 Ext Dia; 20 Int Dia. Washer. Whole.	1	7	Post-medieval	564728.76	313168.65
56	12070	Copp. Part Of Shank. Nail. Frag.	1	7	Undetermined	564616.91	313047.18
56	12071	Iron. Mod. Battery Part. Part.	1	1	Post-medieval	564606.47	313023.89
56	12072	Copp. 1634-49 Possibly Charles 1 Rose Farthing. Coin. Whole.	1	1	Post-medieval	564581.89	313014.6
56	12073	Lead. 1-2 Thick Offcut. Sheeting. Part.	1	17	Undetermined	564574.17	313012.55
56	12074	Copp. 1860-1894 Victorian Halfpenny. Coin. Whole.	1	1	Post-medieval	564537.6	312983.82
56	12075	Copp. 1860-1894 Victorian Halfpenny. Coin. Whole.	1	2	Post-medieval	564557.49	312989.61
56	12076	Copp. Medieval To Modern; Square Frame With Iron Pin. Buckle. Whole.	1	4	Medieval	564585	313022.61
56	12077	Copp. 1860 Victorian Penny. Coin. Whole.	1	6	Post-medieval	564602.75	313057.83
56	12078	Copp. 1860-1894 Victorian Halfpenny. Coin. Whole.	1	3	Post-medieval	564582.72	313032.1
56	12159	Copp. 1892 Victorian Penny. Coin. Whole.	1	7	Post-medieval	564600.52	313055.87
56	12160	Iron. Iron Tack With Head 12 Dia, Inserted Into A Lead-Filled Hole. Tack. Whole.	1	3	Undetermined	564575.44	313051.23
56	12161	Lead. Irregular Lump. Lump. Part.	1	16	Undetermined	564547.44	313028.8
61	12079	Copp. 1838-1859 Victorian Halfpenny. Coin. Whole.	1	6	Post-medieval	563733.33	312811.74
61	12080	Copp. 1838-1859 Victorian Farthing. Coin. Whole.	1	4	Post-medieval	563725.88	312815.73

Plot	Reference	Description	Count	Weight	Period	Easting	Northing
61	12081	Copp. 18Th/19Th/20Th; Decorative Tube 52 Long; Of Varying Width 17-30. Object. Part.	1	39	Post-medieval	563665.02	312821.03
63	12082	Copp. Postmed/Mod 23 Across; Broken; No Pin. Buckle. Part.	1	4	Post-medieval	562353.18	312715.1
69	12083	Copp. 1860-95 Victorian Farthing Cb3958. Coin. Whole.	1	2	Post-medieval	560850.15	312472.93
75	12123	Copp. Modern. Cartridge Case. Part.	1	2	Post-medieval	560322.88	312498.86
75	12124	Lead. Piece Of Lead Sheeting With Rect Hole 6 By 2, Now Folded. Object?. ?.	1	11	Undetermined	560295.37	312500.07
75	12125	Copp. Modern. Cartridge Case. Part.	1	4	Post-medieval	560286.66	312499.56
75	12126	Iron. Head 13 Dia; Shank 22 Long. Nail. Whole.	1	4	Undetermined	560288.18	312496.27
75	12127	Specialist. Copp. Leaded Bronze. Medieval Pilgrim Badge; Cast Scallop Of Compostella With Fitting For Pin; Half Missing. Hat Badge. Part.	1	11	Medieval	560254.14	312478.22
75	12128	Copp. 18Th/19Th Century; Hollow Half Sphere 18 Dia With Attachment At Back. Button. Whole.	1	2	Post-medieval	560215.64	312476.17
75	12129	Copp. 1-2 Thick, Strip 5-6 Across, Trace Of Possible Rivet. Object? Metal Scrap?. Part.	1	1	Undetermined	560217.45	312493.27
75	12130	Copp. Post Medieval Rectangular Buckle 42 Across; Half Broken Off; Pin Lost. Buckle. Part.	1	19	Post-medieval	560108.24	312499.81
76	12135	Lead. Modern. Cartridge Case. Frag.	1	9	Post-medieval	559507.62	312440.13
76	12135	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th Century; Flat 23 Dia With Attachment At Back. Button. Whole.	1	5	Post-medieval	559507.62	312440.13
76	12136	Lead. Sheet 4 Thick; Rough Circle Of Lead 50 Dia. Object?. ?.	1	83	Undetermined	559829.28	312482.29
86	12121	Copp. 1729-54 George Ii Halfpenny. Coin. Whole.	1	7	Post-medieval	557437.36	311768.8

Plot	Reference	Description	Count	Weight	Period	Easting	Northing
86	12122	Copp. 18-19Th Century Farthing. Coin. Whole.	1	3	Post-medieval	557136.82	311862.85
97	12084	Lead. Cut Sheet 2-3 Thick. Sheeting. Frag.	1	71	Undetermined	554496.24	312220.12
97	12085	Lead. Med/Post Med. Came?. Frag.	1	21	Medieval	554450.09	312231.01
97	12086	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th Century; Flat 23 Dia With Attachment At Back Lost. Button. Part.	1	5	Post-medieval	554450.33	312244.82
97	12087	Copp. 1911-25 George V Halfpenny Cb4056. Coin. Whole.	1	5	Post-medieval	554433.47	312245.51
97	12088	Copp. 1936 George V Penny Cb4055. Coin. Whole.	1	9	Post-medieval	554442.71	312244.02
97	12089	Silv. 1180-1247 Cut Short Cross Penny Henry Ii-Iii. Coin. Quarter.	1	1	Medieval	554424.91	312229.43
99	12090	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th Century; Flat 22 Dia With Attachment At Back Lost. Button. Part.	1	2	Post-medieval	554035.44	312154.54
102	12091	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th Century; Domed 20 Dia With Attachment At Back. Button. Whole.	1	3	Post-medieval	553548.89	312084.07
102	12092	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th Century; Flat 27 Dia With Attachment At Back. Button. Whole.	1	8	Post-medieval	553379.24	312044.77
104	12093	Silv. 1279-1377 Edward I Or Iii Halfpenny. Coin. Whole.	1	1	Medieval	552679.62	312116.85
104	12094	Copp. Victorian; Shank 47 Long. Bell Fitting. Bs.	1	0	Post-medieval	552684.58	312120.24
104	12095	Copp. 1-2 Thick; Rough Strip 31 Wide, Broken Edge. Object? Metal Scrap. Part.	1	17	Undetermined	552581.1	312136.92
107	12096	Copp. Pmed To Mod; 25 Ext Dia; 18 Int Dia. Washer. Whole.	1	6	Post-medieval	552187.24	312188.72
107	12097	Copp. 18/19Th Century; Hollow Sphere 12 Dia With Attachment At Back. Button. Whole.	1	2	Post-medieval	551912.27	312168.44
111	12134	Copp. Part Of Curved Pmed Buckle. Buckle. Part.	1	7	Post-medieval	550850.52	312301.75

Plot	Reference	Description	Count	Weight	Period	Easting	Northing
112	12098	Copp. Leaded Bronze?. Possible Foot Broken Off? Flat Bottom Tapering Top And Splayed Sides. Object? Metal Scrap?. Part.	1	31	Medieval	550677.75	312413.51
112	12099	Copp. 22 High, Slighly Domed Top 11 Dia, Squashed; Ext Dec And Dimpling Faint. Thimble. Whole.	1	4	Undetermined	550640.96	312459.24
113	12100	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th; Flat 18 Dia; Central Hole; Back Loop Missing. Button. Part.	1	2	Post-medieval	550523.95	312635.96
118	12101	Lead. Pmed; Sphere. Shot. Whole.	1	6	Post-medieval	550031.99	313066.61
118	12102	Copp. Med/Pmed; Fragment Of The Rim Of A Cauldron. Cauldron. R.	1	12	Medieval	549954.24	313140.36
121	12103	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th; Flat 27 Dia; Back Loop Missing. Button. Part.	1	3	Post-medieval	549591.92	313591.86
123	12104	Lead. Modern; Screw Thread Inside Pipe. Piping. Part Gone.	1	11	Post-medieval	549115.05	314071.61
124	12105	Copp. White Metal Plated. Mod. Tag. Part.	1	1	Post-medieval	549052.83	314056.67
124	12106	No. given to spread of finds. No individual finds recovered. Thought to be crash site of aeroplane.	0	0	Undetermined	549016.75	314075.61
125	12131	Aluminium object. Tubing fragment.	1	81	Early Modern	548612.63	314187.37
126	12107	Copp. Part Of Rounded Object. Object. Frag.	1	7	Undetermined	548468.88	314196.01
126	12108	Copp. Mod; 1-2 Thick, Oval 26 By 37 With Hole 4 Dia On Left Side; '70' 'Comm'. Tag. Whole.	1	9	Post-medieval	548304	314227.83
127	12109	Copp. 1838-59 Victorian Farthing. Coin. Whole.	1	2	Post-medieval	548014.35	314356.6
128	12110	Fragment of casting of unknown metal or alloy. Aluminium?	1	3	Early Modern	547931.26	314369.43
128	12111	Specialist. Lead. Late/Post Med; Lower Part Of Stem Of Cup Or Candlestick. Stem. Frag.	1	10	Medieval	547926.78	314352.05

Plot	Reference	Description	Count	Weight	Period	Easting	Northing
130	12112	Copp. White Metal Plated. Mod; Flat 24 Dia With Part Of Attachment. Button. Part.	1	4	Post-medieval	547742.7	314393.66
130	12113	Finds too deep to recover.	0	0	Undetermined	547671.5	314368.89
130	12114	Copp. White Metal Plated. 19/20Th Part Of Flat Round Button. Button. Part.	1	1	Post-medieval	547571.93	314319.01
134	12115	Lead. Irregular Lump. Lump. Part.	1	18	Undetermined	547041.8	314203.89
134	12116	Lead. 2-3 Thick Off Cut; Cut Along One Edge. Sheeting. Part.	1	13	Undetermined	547037.15	314205.75
134	12117	Copp. 1770-5 George Iii Halfpenny Cb3774. Coin. Whole.	1	8	Post-medieval	546911.38	314170.01
135	12118	Copp. Mod Padlock Plate. Padlock. Part.	1	8	Post-medieval	546835.15	314141.77
135	12119	Lead. Med/Pmed Illegible. Bale Seal. Whole.	1	5	Medieval	546742.39	314134.63
137	12169	Copp. Highly Decorated With A Rim; Possibly A Fragment Of A Goblet. Object. R.	1	1	Undetermined	546178.39	313726.75
137	12171	Copp. <1 Thick; Sheet With Two Grooves Along One Edge 17 Long, Rest Torn; Found Folded. Object. Part.	1	1	Undetermined	546190.06	313725.26
137	12172	Copp. 1941 George Vi Farthing Cb4116. Coin. Whole.	1	2	Post-medieval	546187.59	313725.55
138	12163	Copp. 1860-1895 Victorian Farthing. Coin. Whole.	1	2	Post-medieval	546048.84	313691.33
138	12164	Copp. 12 Long; 4 Dia Possiblly A Broken Part Of A Buckle. Object. Part.	1	1	Undetermined	546132.68	313700.85
138	12165	Lead. 1-2 Thick; Torn Frag With One Cut Edge. Sheeting. Part.	1	3	Undetermined	546129.24	313698.3
138	12166	Copp. Offcut Fragment. Metal Scrap. Part.	1	1	Undetermined	546130.3	313705.57
138	12167	Copp. Modern; Military Button Without Attachment. Button. Part.	1	5	Post-medieval	546160.95	313720.85
138	12168	Copp. Modern; Military Button. Button. Whole.	1	4	Post-medieval	546177.59	313714.11
138	12170	Copp. 1838-1859 Victorian Farthing. Coin. Whole.	1	3	Post-medieval	546186.37	313718.83

Plot	Reference	Description	Count	Weight	Period	Easting	Northing
138	12173	Copp. 19/20Th Cent; 3 Thick, Slightly Domed With Dec On Top; Attachment Behind. Button. Whole.	1	1	Post-medieval	546166.22	313714.33
138	12174	Lead. Mod 'Rad' On One Side ; 'Anglo ..' 'Late' 'Dorfr..' On Other. Bale Seal. Part.	1	11	Post-medieval	546132.68	313707.64
138	12175	Copp. Mod; <1 Thick; Curved Sheet With One Rounded Edge 24 Long. Object. Part.	1	1	Post-medieval	546044.29	313696.42
138	12176	Copp. 1838-1859 Victorian Halfpenny. Coin. Whole.	1	6	Post-medieval	546052.44	313674.96
138	12177	Silv. 1856 Victoria Threepenny Cb3914. Coin. Whole.	1	1	Post-medieval	546084.08	313702.17
138	12178	Copp. Pmed/Mod; Handle Of Fork/Spoon. Fork/Spoon. Part.	1	4	Post-medieval	545988.84	313676.05
138	12179	Copp. 1831 William Iv Halfpenny Cb3847. Coin. Whole.	1	7	Post-medieval	545995.45	313678.93
138	12180	Copp. 20Th Century Oval Token 'J.S.Batterham''Walsoken' 'Wisbech' On One Side And '6D' On The Other. Token. Whole.	1	5	Post-medieval	545975.81	313668.76
138	12181	Copp. Mod; 1-2 Thick, From 9 To 12 Across With A Rivet At The Narrow End; This End Has Broken. Object. Part.	1	4	Post-medieval	545927.43	313699.03
138	12182	Copp. 15 Long; 4 Dia Curved And Highly Decorated Possibly A Broken Part Of A Buckle Or Brooch. Object. Part.	1	1	Undetermined	545900.67	313675.86
138	12183	Copp. Appears Like A Spoon; Handle 3-5 Thick, 2-9 Wide (Wide At End;Narrow Near Bowl); Bowl 13 Ext Dia; 9 Int Dia; 5 Thick; 2.5 Deep; Rivet In Middle Of Handle End Suggests It Was Attached To Something Else. Object. Whole.	1	14	Post-medieval	545931.44	313685.02
138	12184	Copp. 10 Dia; Modern. Cartridge Case. Part.	1	1	Post-medieval	545881.31	313674.28

Plot	Reference	Description	Count	Weight	Period	Easting	Northing
138	12185	Lead. Rough Frag 1-2 Thick. Sheeting. Part.	1	5	Undetermined	545870.74	313674.96
138	12186	Copp. Mod; <1 Thick, Rounded One End And Rivetted To Object At Other 11 Across; Screw Hole 5 Dia Reducing To 3 Dia. Screw Plate. Whole.	1	1	Post-medieval	545863.24	313677.19
138	12187	Lead. From Heating Lead. Runnel. Part.	1	5	Undetermined	545865.72	313686.84
138	12188	Iron. Pmed; Rectangular Buckle 45 By 33. Buckle. Part.	1	14	Post-medieval	545849.18	313688.35
143	12189	Lead. Irregular Lump. Lump. Part.	1	106	Undetermined	545660.15	313661.86
123b	12132	Aluminium object. Lump.	1	10	Early Modern	549139.81	314270.07
123b	12133	Aluminium object. Fragment of casting.	1	5	Early Modern	549156.26	314262.89

APPENDIX F

SUMMARY TABLE OF FIELD SURVEY SITES

Reference	Source	Cross references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	National grid reference	Figures	Plots	Recommendations
DBA:DM	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Walpole St Peter and West Walton historic parish boundary	Undetermined	D	-unc	unknown	549484 314333	9, 10, 11	112, 113, 116, 121, 122, 124, 123b	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
DBA:DN	FRS	T. 1839, T. ?1840	Terrington St Clement and Walpole St Peter historic parish boundary	Undetermined	D	-D min	low	552738 312281	9	104	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
DBA:DO	FRS	T. 1840, T. ?1840	Terrington St Clement and Tilney All Saints historic parish boundary	Undetermined	D	-D min	low	553772 311562	8, 9	99	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
DBA:DQ	FRS	T. ?1839, T. 1840	Tilney All Saints & Wiggenhall St Germans historic parish boundary	Undetermined	D	-D min	low	557088 312125	7, 8	86, 87	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
DBA:EA	FRS	T. 1838, T. 1839	North Runcton with Hardwick and Setch and Wormegay historic parish boundary	Undetermined	D	-unc, -unc	unknown, unknown	564495 313421	5	46, 49, 50, 58, 59	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
DBA:EG	FRS	T. 1838, T. 1838	East Winch and Wormegay historic parish boundary	Undetermined	D	-D min	low	568578 313655	4	152	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
DBA:EH	FRS	T. 1838	East Winch and Pentney hishoric parish boundary	Undetermined	D	-D min	low	572521 316788	2, 3, 4	22, 23, 26, 149, 151	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
DBA:FG	GEO		Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D indet	low or med	550537 312640	10	113	Watching Brief
DBA:FJ	GEO		Field boundary	Post-	D	-D min	low	550914	9, 10	111	Watching Brief

Reference	Source	Cross references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	National grid reference	Figures	Plots	Recommendations
				medieval				312366			
DBA:GR	GEO		Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D maj	low	567626 313993	4	34	Watching Brief
DBA:GW	GEO		Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	571378 315281	2, 3	10	Watching Brief
DBA:IS	FRS		Mound and ring ditch	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	566297 314081	4	45	n/a not on route
DBA:LB	GEO		Palaeochannels	Undetermined	U	-D indet	n/a	549765 313271	10, 11	118, 119	Watching Brief
DBA:LF	GEO		Palaeochannels	Undetermined	U	-D indet	n/a	559372 312383	6, 7	75, 76, 77, 78	Watching Brief
FSU:001	FRS		Extant walled pen	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	572051 316381	2	2	n/a not on route
FSU:002	FRS		Field boundary	Post medieval	D	-D min	low	571971 316315	2	3	Watching Brief
FSU:003	FRS		Houses	Undetermined	D	-unc	unknown	571583 315598	2, 3	6	Watching Brief
FSU:004	GEO		Three ditches	Undetermined	D	-D indet	low or med	571362 315208	2, 3	10	Watching Brief
FSU:005	GEO		Stream channel	Undetermined	U	-D indet	n/a	571341 315097	3	12	Watching Brief
FSU:006	GEO		2 parallel ditches	Undetermined	D	-D indet	low or med	571101 314906	3	13	Watching Brief
FSU:007	GEO		Ditches and pits	Undetermined	D	-D indet	low or med	570634 314690	3	15	Trench Evaluation - Medium Priority
FSU:008	GEO		Ring ditch	Undetermined	D	-D indet	low or med	568913 314006	3, 4	26	Trench Evaluation - High Priority
FSU:009	GEO		Ridge and furrow	Medieval	D	-D indet	low or med	568725 313943	4	151	Watching Brief
FSU:010	GEO		Ditch and pits	Undetermined	D	-D indet	low or med	568309 313867	4	153	Trench Evaluation - Medium Priority
FSU:011	GEO		Ditch	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	568533 314438	4	28	n/a not on route
FSU:012	GEO		Palaeochannel	Undetermined	U	-D indet	n/a	568068 314015	4	31	Watching Brief
FSU:013	GEO		2 pits	Undetermined	D	-D indet	low or med	567486 313945	4	35	Watching Brief
FSU:014	GEO		Probable canalised stream	Post-medieval	D	-D indet	low or med	559297 312361	7	78	Trench Evaluation - Medium Priority
FSU:015	GEO		Probable	Post-	D	-D indet	low or med	559105	7	78	Trench Evaluation -

Reference	Source	Cross references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	National grid reference	Figures	Plots	Recommendations
			canalised stream	medieval				312305			Medium Priority
FSU:016	GEO		Field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D indet	low or med	550870 312299	9, 10	111	Watching Brief
FSU:018	GEO		Rectilinear enclosure	Undetermined	D	-D indet	low or med	549988 313088	10	118	Trench Evaluation - High Priority
FSU:019	GEO		Probable canalised stream	Post-medieval	D	-D indet	low or med	549774 313267	10, 11	119	Watching Brief
FSU:020	GEO		Ditches, pits and canalised channel	Post-medieval	D	-D indet	low or med	548953 314279	11	124	Trench Evaluation - High Priority
FSU:021	GEO		Ditches and channels	Post-medieval	D	-D indet	low or med	547067 314211	12	133, 134	Watching Brief
FSU:022	GEO		Probable CBM concentration	Undetermined	D	-D indet	low or med	547355 314251	12	131	Watching Brief
FSU:023	GEO		Probable CBM concentration	Undetermined	D	-D indet	low or med	567678 314005	4	34	Watching Brief
FSU:024	GEO		Curvilinear ditch	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	569003 314618	3, 4	26	n/a not on route
FSU:025	FRS	T. 1838, T. 1838	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	568005 314019	4	31, 32	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:026	FRS	T. 1838, T. 1838	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	567039 313909	4	37	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:027	FRS	T. 1838, T. 1838	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	567028 313932	4	38	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:028	FRS	T. 1838, T. 1838	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	566999 313884	4	39	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:029	FRS	T. 1838, T. 1838	Historic field boundary and important hedge	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	566946 313884	4	41	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:030	FRS	T. 1838, T. 1838	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	566518 313921	4	43	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:031	FRS	T. 1838, T. 1838	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	566404 313912	4	45	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate

Reference	Source	Cross references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	National grid reference	Figures	Plots	Recommendations
FSU:032	FRS	T. 1838, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	565481 313651	5	46	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:033	FRS	T. 1838, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	565217 313442	5	48	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:034	FRS	T. 1838, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	565088 313430	5	50	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:035	FRS	T. 1838, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	565087 313426	5	50	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:036	FRS	T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	562157 312582	6	63, 65	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:037	FRS	T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	562561 312733	6	63	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:038	FRS	T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	561879 312620	6	65	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:039	FRS	T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	560507 312449	6	73	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:040	FRS	T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	560489 312427	6	74	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:041	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	560341 312417	6	74, 75	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:042	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	559981 312534	6, 7	75, 76	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:043	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	559472 312457	7	76, 77	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:044	FRS	T. ?1839, T. 1840	Historic field boundary and important hedge	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	556879 311867	7, 8	87	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:045	FRS	T. ?1839, T. 1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	556860 311861	7, 8	88	Watching Brief, Record and

Reference	Source	Cross references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	National grid reference	Figures	Plots	Recommendations
											Reinstate
FSU:046	FRS	T. ?1839, T. 1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	556819 311935	8	89	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:047	FRS	T. ?1839, T. 1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	556610 311983	8	90	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:048	FRS	T. ?1839, T. 1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	556308 311891	8	91	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:049	FRS	T. ?1839, T. 1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	556156 311841	8	92	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:050	FRS	T. ?1839, T. 1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	554888 312227	8	94	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:051	FRS	T. ?1839, T. 1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	554778 312191	8	95	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:052	FRS	T. ?1839, T. 1840	Historic field boundary and important hedge	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	554612 312215	8	95, 96	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:053	FRS	T. ?1839, T. 1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	554608 312151	8	97	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:054	FRS	T. ?1839, T. 1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	554412 312199	8	97	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:055	FRS	T. ?1839, T. 1840	Historic field boundary and important hedge	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	554305 312173	8	99	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:056	FRS	T. 1840, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	553927 312119	8, 9	100	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:057	FRS	T. 1840, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	553798 312145	9	100	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:058	FRS	T. 1840, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	553786 312046	9	101, 102	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate

Reference	Source	Cross references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	National grid reference	Figures	Plots	Recommendations
FSU:059	FRS	T. 1840, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	553238 312050	9	103	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:060	FRS	T. 1839, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	552509 312188	9	104, 105	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:061	FRS	T. 1839, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	552248 312083	9	106	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:062	FRS	T. 1839, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	551517 312043	9	107	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:063	FRS	T. 1839, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	551309 312098	9	109	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:064	FRS	T. 1839, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	551089 312195	9, 10	109, 110	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:065	FRS	T. 1839, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	551063 312205	9, 10	111	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:066	FRS	T. 1839, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	550834 312349	10	111	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:067	FRS	T. 1839, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	550827 312347	10	112	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:068	FRS	T. 1839, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	550513 312588	10	113	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:069	FRS	T. 1839, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	550505 312694	10	114	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:070	FRS	T. 1839, T. ?1840	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	550389 312753	10	114, 115	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:071	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	550077 312990	10	117	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:072	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	550013 313017	10	118	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate

Reference	Source	Cross references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	National grid reference	Figures	Plots	Recommendations
FSU:073	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	549852 313189	10, 11	118, 119	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:074	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	549612 313477	10, 11	119, 120	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:075	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	549516 313687	10, 11	121	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:076	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	549510 313694	10, 11	122, 123	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:077	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	549290 314086	11	123	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:078	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	549143 314136	11	123, 123b	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:079	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	549064 314270	11	124, 123b	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:080	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	548851 314267	11	124	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:081	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	548601 314175	11	125	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:082	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	548196 314196	11	126	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:083	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	548200 314219	11	127	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:084	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	547814 314304	11	129, 130	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:085	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	547571 314264	11, 12	130	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:086	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	547556 314262	11, 12	131	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate

Reference	Source	Cross references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	National grid reference	Figures	Plots	Recommendations
FSU:087	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	547144 314255	12	131	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:088	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	547130 314190	12	133	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:089	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	547074 314209	12	133	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:090	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	546845 314096	12	135, 136	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:091	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	546555 314114	12	135	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:092	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	546373 313925	12	136	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:093	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	546153 313729	12	137	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:094	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary and important hedge	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	545818 313626	12	139, 140	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:095	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	545676 313541	12	142	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:096	FRS	T. 1839, T. 1839	Historic field boundary	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	545556 313826	12	143	Watching Brief, Record and Reinstate
FSU:097	MDS		Coin and pottery	Roman	D	-D indet	low or med	571472 315406	2, 3	8, 9, 10	Trench Evaluation - Medium Priority
FSU:098	MDS		Two brooches	Roman	D	-D indet	low or med	570838 314761	3	14, 15	Trench Evaluation - Medium Priority
FSU:099	MDS	SMR MNF18977	Bomber crash, 1949	Post-medieval	D	-D min	low	548916 314123	11	124, 125	Watching Brief
HER MNF3430	FRS	EH, MON 356387	Possible ponds associated with Blackborough Priory	Medieval	B	-D min	medium	567473 313945	4	35	Site visit to determine need for earthwork survey

Reference	Source	Cross references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	National grid reference	Figures	Plots	Recommendations
HER MNF39604	GEO	NCC	Soilmarks of moat	Medieval	C	none	n/a	569768 314965	3	22	n/a not on route
HER MNF42344	FRS	EH, MON 1341696	River Nene navigation	Medieval	C	-unc	unknown	545775 313818	12	140, 141, 142	Watching Brief
MON 1032408	FRS	EH	Sea banks now also used in parts as a causeway	Medieval	B	-unc	unknown	532642 334247	11, 12	137, 138	Avoidance, of if not possible: topographical survey, Watching Brief or Excavation
MON 1341706	FRS	EH	River Great Ouse navigation	Post-medieval	C	-unc	unknown	531622 270023	6, 7	74	Watching Brief
MON 1343039	FRS	EH	River Nar navigation	Post-medieval	C	-unc	unknown	564333 313471	4, 5, 6	50	Watching Brief
MON 1366840	FRS	EH	Lynn and Ely Railway	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	559608 300283	6	67	Watching Brief
MON 354845	FRS	EH	Peterborough and Sutton Bridge Railway	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	537794 306770	12	142	Watching Brief
MON 357784	FRS	EH	King's Lynn and Dereham Railway	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	582089 309522	2, 3	4	Watching Brief
SM 30560	FRS	EH, LS 221977, MON 356364	Blackborough Priory and fishponds, 1135	Medieval	A	none	n/a	567381 314001	4	35, 37	Avoidance