Vancouver Centre
King's Lynn
Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Oxford Archaeology

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Alfred McAlpine Developments Ltd

VANCOUVER CENTRE, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK

Southwest Broad Street
NGR TF 6188 2012

Sainsbury's Extension and Extension to 32-34 Broad Street
NGR TF 6195 2015

North Side of New Conduit Street
NGR TF 6186 2003

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

Summary

Oxford Archaeology carried out a field evaluation at the Vancouver Shopping Centre, Kings Lynn on behalf of Alfred McAlpine. The evaluation revealed that archaeological features structures and deposits of medieval date (12th- 15th century) survive along the existing frontages of Broad Street and New Conduit Street. Building foundations and yard surfaces of late medieval/post medieval date (15th, 16th, 17th and 18th century)also survive in localised areas in the car parks to the rear of Sainsburys' and to the rear of Broad Street.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 During the period 10/02/03 to the 24/03/03 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at the Vancouver Centre, Kings Lynn on behalf of Alfred McAlpine Developments Ltd.. The work was carried out in respect of a proposed redevelopment of the site. The development proposal affects an area of known archaeological potential and therefore a programme of archaeological work has been required by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology acting as planning advisors to Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council Planning Department. Briefs for the programme of work were set by and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with A.R.J Hutcheson, the Development Control Archaeologist for Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

1.1.2 The development has been sub-divided into three sites reflecting the main construction elements of the proposal. The sites are located in the centre of King's Lynn and are each centred on the national grid references listed below. Their locations are illustrated on Fig 2. The three sites are currently occupied by retail premises and car parking facilities.

Site Name	NGR (centered)	Site code/SMR Number
Southwest Broad Street	TF 61882012	37719 KLY
Sainsbury's extension and extension to 32-34 Broad Street	TF 61952015	37720 KLY
North side of New Conduit Street	TF 61862003	37722 KLY

1.2 Geology and topography

(Extract from NAU 97)

1.2.1 A complex sequence of recent geological deposits made up of marine clays, sands and peats, up to about 10m thick, underlies the whole of King's Lynn and the surrounding area. All of this former marshland has been reclaimed from saltmarsh

within historic times. The earliest reclamations probably date from the mid-to-late Saxon period. These reclaimed saltmarsh deposits are soft reddish-brown clays with silt laminae, generally 1 to 2m. thick. Within them lie a complex network of silt-filled channels, the remains of a former pattern of tidal creeks (which may be the precursors of some minor fleets within the town). Peat occurs as a continuous layer, generally less than 1m thick, beneath the reclaimed saltmarsh deposits. It is soft, composed largely of reeds, and beneath the King's Lynn area is usually woody. The four major streams flowing into the Ouse, the River Nar, Millfleet, Purfleet and the Gaywood River to the north, came to define the extent of the several settlements and extensions to the town.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the development has been documented in a desk based assessment carried out by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU), 'The Vancouver Centre, King's Lynn. An Archaeological Impact Assessment' (NAU, 1997). An evaluation report (NAU 98) detailing the results of trenching in the area of New Conduit Street and to the south of the Vancouver Centre Car Park provides additional information. A broad summary of the development of Kings Lynn and the site specific results of the two documents are presented below.

1.3.2 The development area lies within the medieval town of King's Lynn. Formerly Bishop's Lynn the town was one of England's most important east coast ports during the Middle Ages. By the 13th century the town's significance was both regional and international, despite having been founded as late as the end of the 11th century.

1.3.3 The county Sites and Monuments Record lists finds of medieval and post medieval date from within the proposal area. These include remains of buildings, floors, occupation layers, pottery and other artefacts, cobbled surfaces and timber revetments from a possible medieval waterfront. A former Quaker burial ground is also situated within the development area. In the following text known sites or finds are referenced using their SMR number.

1.4 *Specific*

Southwest Broad Street.

1.4.1 Broad Street was previously known as Webstar Row. Documents from the late 16th century show that the area was divided into property plots. These plots were previously identified during ground works on the Vancouver centre and shown to have been associated with medieval remains including deposits indicative of cloth dying in the later medieval period (SMR 1183). To the south in the middle of Broad Street a timber lined 'leet' was observed and the Newland Survey of 1250 identifies fullers and tanners operating at the south end of Broad Street.

1.4.2 At the south end of the Vancouver Court Car Park, NAU evaluation Trenches 3 and 4 revealed remains of a post medieval wall but indicated that this area had probably been open ground in the medieval period (NAU, 98).

1.4.3 Other references include medieval floors at 3.9 - 4.4 m OD noted at Baptists' yard and probably contained within a 'sunken building' (SMR 1185) and medieval pottery sherds found at Broad Street (SMR 1181 and 1184).

Sainsbury's extension and extension to 32-34 Broad Street.

1.4.4 This part of King's Lynn was known as the Paradise in the later medieval and post-medieval periods. Documentary evidence of the late 16th century indicates that this was a mix of tenement plots and open, probably marshy, ground. At 30-32 Broad Street a medieval hall rebuilt in the 17th century existed until the early 1970s (SMR 17904).

North side of New Conduit Street.

1.4.5 At 28 New Conduit Street medieval pottery with some surviving structural remains was recorded (SMR 1188). Similar observations were made to the west (SMR 1190 and 1192). Fifteen New Conduit Street was the former Friends Meeting House and possessed a medieval stone archway (SMR 5541). NAU evaluation Trench 7 (NAU, 98) stopped at the top of post-medieval floor and wall levels within 18 New Conduit Street (SMR 33255).

1.5 Evaluation aims

1.5.1 General aims and objectives of the evaluation were as follows:

- To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of other evidence.
- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains.
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present.
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeo-environmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.
- To make available the results of the investigation.

1.5.2 Specific and research aims of the evaluation were as follows:

Aims relating to preservation:

- To assess the quantity and quality of dry deposits, which can be divided, broadly speaking, into deposits (including floors, surfaces and reclamation deposits), structural evidence in stone, cut features giving evidence of timber deposits, pits, and soils.
- To assess the quantity and quality of anaerobic preservation.
- To assess the impact of previous buildings on the archaeology - note that this is also a research aim, in that the effect of structures (particularly piled structures) on archaeological deposits is still not well understood.
- To assess the potential for preservation of remains in situ:

Research aims:

- It is an overall aim of the evaluation to assess the potential of the site to elucidate the process of the development of King's Lynn. In simplified form, this process is the transformation from saltmarsh with tidal creeks, saltings and some settlement, to reclamation and division into tenements on, which are buildings set back from the fleets. The buildings have access to open areas and wharves along the fleets (a road may sometimes divide them from this). Behind the buildings were back yards, with a variety of uses including industry, crafts, cultivation and rubbish disposal. Other larger open areas were cultivated or used as orchards. Gradual infill of the town involved reclamation and narrowing along the edges of the fleets, with construction of buildings in the former front yards and on other open areas.
- More specifically, the evaluation aims to examine the potential of the site to address the following areas. It is intended that this list of research issues would be reviewed and revised after the evaluation and prior to any further fieldwork on the site.
- Early exploitation of the salt marsh, early reclamation, and the nature of pre- and proto-urban occupation.
- Relationship between earlier tidal creeks and later fleets.
- Early activity, such as fishing and salt-making, along the edge of the Purfleet which was a wider and less regular watercourse at this time.
- Tenement layout and sizes, and the nature and development of structures within the tenements.
- Changes in the character of tenement use in the post-medieval period, following the gradual decrease in use of the fleets for shipping from the mid-15th century onwards, possibly encouraging merchants to move elsewhere, closer to the River Ouse itself.
- To compare the evidence from east of Broad St, which apparently remained an open area until relatively late, with that from the areas west of Broad St and on New Conduit St, which were developed earlier.
- To compare the evidence from the three evaluation sites north of the Purfleet, within the Newland area, with the Clough Lane evidence south of the Purfleet, in what is assumed to be the older settlement area.
- Trades and industries - to look for archaeological evidence of specific trades, for example, documentary evidence shows fullers and tanners at the south end of Broad St, while Clough Lane, on the south side of the Purfleet, was formerly known as Fullerowe.
- The state of preservation, form and development of the remains of the hospital which was built east of Broad St in the early 1700s, in an area apparently not previously occupied. Hospitals were recently identified as a poorly-studied building type within the eastern counties (Gould 2000: 41).
- To examine how the channels have been constricted and managed for the town's purposes.

Wider aims and research frameworks:

- It is important that archaeological work on the site should proceed within a recognised research framework (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000). It has been pointed out that the potential of King's Lynn for interdisciplinary study has been under exploited since the work of the Lynn Survey (Parker 1971, Carter and Clarke 1977, Owen 1984), which provides an excellent basis for further research. Through examination of the above elements, it is intended that the evaluation will examine the potential of the site, when combined with documentary and standing building evidence, to contribute to wider research questions. These include:

- The origins of the town - although the first town is generally assumed to be that founded by Bishop Herbert in late eleventh century (south of the Purfleet) the ancient route through the area, from Gaywood to West Lynn, is further north. This leads to the possibility that some early settlement existed here, perhaps along the roadside. Indeed, a site near the crossing of the river seems more likely for the early sand market, than the site near St Margarets which is normally assumed. The documentary evidence also provides some support for the idea of early settlement in north Lynn, as interpreted by Owen (1984, 11).
- The nature of the early planned extension to the town founded in the mid-12th century.
- International, national, regional and local exchange mechanisms. The role of trade as the urban motor.
- Demography
- Medieval and post-medieval industry
- Social organisation
- Economy
- Urban processes and urban innovation - the town as an accelerator of growth (see eg. Ayers 2000, 29). How did King's Lynn grow from a planned settlement to a major east coast port?
- The later town - Industrialisation and manufacture

2 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope of fieldwork

2.1.1 The evaluation consisted of 16 trenches in total Fig.2. Ten trenches measured approximately 7.5 m by 3 m (Trenches 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14), four measured approximately 3 m by 2 m wide (Trenches 3, 4, 7 and 16) and two measured approximately 2.2 m by 2 m (Trenches 15 and 17). Please see trench descriptions for exact measurements.

2.1.2 Trench 6 (detailed in the WSI, OA, 2003) was not excavated as access to the shop unit in which the trench was located was not possible.

2.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

2.2.1 Mechanical excavation was carried out with either a JCB or a mini-tracked excavator (1.5 ton or 3 ton). All mechanical excavation was carried out in such a manner so as to avoid or minimise damage to the archaeological remains. All machinery used was of an appropriate nature and power to suit the situation and mechanical excavators were fitted with ditching buckets. The Project Officer in charge of fieldwork directly supervised all machine work.

2.2.2 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin was removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon.

2.2.3 Spoil was scanned for artefacts, which were recorded and retained. A metal detector was also used for this purpose.

2.2.4 Excavations below 1.2 m were only accessed once shoring had been installed (see Health and Safety Statement).

2.2.5 The depth and complexity of the deposits across the site was characterised. Records were made of the stratigraphy of all trenches.

2.2.6 Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts were made in accordance with best archaeological practice. Archaeological deposits, which were not excavated, were recorded to the maximum extent possible in-situ. Records include overall trench and site plans. A single context planning methodology was used as appropriate. All excavation and recording was in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluations(IFA 2001).*

2.2.7 Fieldwork procedures unless stated otherwise above were as set out in Appendix 2 and 3 of the *OA Field Manual (*Wilkinson, D 1992).

2.3 Finds

2.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

2.3.2 Recording, cleaning and conservation of finds followed the IFA *Guidelines for collection ,documentation research and conservation of archaeological materials (IFA 2001).*

2.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

2.4.1 A series of column samples were taken in trenches 1,4 and 8. These were taken in order to assess the presence and preservation of waterlogged plant remains, pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera, in order that an appropriate sampling strategy could be generated for any further works. The results of the analysis of these samples are presented in Appendix 8: Waterlogged plant remains and diatoms and Appendix 9: Foraminifera and ostracods.

2.5 Presentation of results

2.5.1 In the following sections the deposits are described by trench. There is additional comment on the finds and the reliability of the results. The stratigraphy of each trench is described individually n summary followed by a detailed description. A discussion, interpretation and conclusions of the evaluation then follows. A context inventory, including finds lists, is included in Appendix 1.

3 RESULTS: GENERAL

3.1 Soils and ground conditions

3.1.1 In the upper levels of the trenches where brick, stone and timber occupation structures, floor levels, garden soils and demolition deposits were present, conditions were dry and accessible. Where trenches penetrated into the underlying reclamation and marine sediment sequences continual pumping was necessary in order to access, excavate and record within the trenches.

3.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

3.2.1 The distribution of archaeological deposits can best be described by dividing the investigation into two types of area these are:

- The street frontages : Trenches internal to the existing buildings on Broad Street and New Conduit Street.

- The 'open area' car parks: Trenches within the Sainsburys' Car Park and the car park to the south west side of Broad Street.

3.2.2 Within the investigated areas of the street frontages complex sequences of early medieval structures (characterised by floor layers, beam slots, decayed timber and chalk block walls) survive to an average depth of 1.4 m below existing ground levels. These are see to be constructed on either purposefully dumped levelling layers or sand that may either represent naturally deposited sand banks, redeposited levelling layers or accumulated by products of salt panning.

3.2.3 Within the 'open area' car parks localised 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th century structures as well as associated destruction layers and (imported?) garden soils have been revealed over a deep sequence of marine sediments, channel fills, dumping deposits and reclamation deposits.

4 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

Sainsburys Extension 37720KLY

4.1 Trench 1

(See Fig.3)

4.1.1 Trench 1 was positioned in the north west corner of the Sainsburys' car park. It measured 6.2 m by 3 m and was orientated north-west, south-east. Existing ground level was *c* 5.4m aOD. The trench was initially excavated to a depth of 1.20 m. The northern half of the trench was then excavated to 2.4 m below ground level. The trench was shored using piling sheets to allow for access.

Descriptive summary

4.1.2 The archaeological deposits consisted of a sand bank overlain (abutted by) an inter-digitating silt and peat formation. At the junction of these deposits a number of timbers (some re-used boat timbers) appeared to represent a displaced revetment. The sand bank, peat formation and timbers were overlain by a sequence of alluvial silting deposits. Pottery dates and the interpretation of wood technology for the timbers suggest a 14th-15th century date for the alluvial sequence. The upper part of the silt and peat formation contained pottery dating from the 12th-14th century and leather sole fragments characteristic of a 13th century date. The sand formation was undated and may be a significantly earlier by-product of salt panning or a naturally deposited feature. Analysis of the forams and ostracods from a column sample taken through these deposits indicates that the sequence represents inter-tidal mudflats/saltmarsh evolving into a tidal creek.

4.1.3 The alluvial sequence was uniformly truncated by modern deposits at *c*4.48 m aOD

Detailed description

4.1.4 Inter-digitating layers of grey silts and reed peat (114) were encountered at 3.4 m OD. The upper surface of deposit 114 contained fragments of leather soles (13th century) and pottery dating to the 12th-14th century. A bank of mid yellow silty-sand (113) was revealed running east-west along the northern edge of the trench. It was not fully revealed but was at least 0.4 m thick. The top of sand bank 113 was at 3.7 m OD. Five fragments of horizontal timber plank (115-119) and two fragments of horizontal timber post (120, 121) were retrieved from the mixed interface between the upper surface of the sand bank (113), the top of layer 114 and the overlying silt clay (112). Analysis shows that the timber planks were re-used boat planks, probably of 14th-15th century date (see Appendix 4). They probably originally formed a revetment, standing against and parallel to sandbank 113.

4.1.5 Sand bank 113 was abutted (partially overlain) by deposit 114 and both contexts were overlaid by a series of silt clay layers (112, 111, 110, 109) with a combined depth of 1.2 m. All of these deposits contained pottery, the date range of which spans the 13-15th centuries.

4.1.6 Layer 109 was truncated by modern deposits including brick and concrete structures, dumps and make up.

4.1.7 The foundations of a modern brick wall (107) truncated the uppermost silt clay horizon (109). Structure 107 was only revealed in the south facing section. It was orientated north-south and comprised three courses of brick with a total depth of 0.45 m. Wall 107 did not appear to return to east or west.

4.1.8 A layer of brick rubble (103) 0.5 m thick was truncated by a construction cut (105) for a sandy foundation deposit (108) and concrete foundation (102). The concrete was over laid by modern make-up (101) and concrete (100).

4.2 Trench 2

(See Fig.4)

4.2.1 Trench 2 was positioned in the Sainsburys' car park. It measured 6.7 m by 2.9 m and was orientated north, north west - south, south east. Existing ground level was at 5.44 m aOD. The trench was initially excavated to 1.2 m in depth, followed by a 3.2 m long machine dug slot to 2.5 m below ground level. The trench was partially shored using piling sheets to allow for access.

Descriptive summary

4.2.2 The archaeology consisted of an undated bank of sand overlaid by a sequence of alluvial layers which were also undated but could be reasonably assumed to date to

the 13th-15th century given the trenches proximity to the dated alluvial sequence in Trench 1. The alluvial sediments were cut by a series of pits. The earliest pit contained a single sherd of 16th-19th century pottery, as well as 13 sherds more suggestive of a 14th-15th century date No dating was retrieved from the upper two pits which were in turn sealed by a humic/garden soil containing pottery indicating a 17th century date. Modern deposits relating to the existing car park uniformly truncated all upper strata at 4.72 m aOD.

Detailed description

4.2.3 The lowest context revealed was a bank of fine, mid-yellow silty sand (210), which gently sloped down to the north. The highest point of the bank was at 3.82 m below ground level. A thin layer of crushed chalk (209) overlaid the northern slope of sand bank 210. Chalk layer 209 was overlaid by 0.5 m of alluvium comprising three grey silt clay deposits (212, 211, 213). A large pit (cut 208) 1.1 m deep and containing a single fill of grey silt clay (204), cut layer 213 to the centre of the trench. Although a single sherd of pottery recovered from fill 204 was dated to the 16th-19th century, a further thirteen sherds suggest a more likely date of 14th-15th century for the infilling of the feature and raised the possibility that the later sherd was intrusive.

4.2.4 Pit fill 204 was cut by two further pits (cut 207 containing fill 205, cut 206 containing fill 203). Both pits were undated and were sealed by a 0.4 m thick dark loamy garden soil (202) which was observed throughout the length of the trench and contained pottery indicating a 17th century date. The concrete (201) of the car park overlay the garden soil (202) to a depth of 0.5 m.

4.3 Trench 3

(See Fig.5)

4.3.1 Trench 3 measured 2.8 m by 3 m and was positioned in the Sainsbury's car park, orientated north, north west - south, south east. Existing ground level was at 5.24 m aOD. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.9 m below ground level (4.44 m aOD).

Descriptive summary

4.3.2 The trench was dominated by a cobbled surface and the partial remains of a later but probably associated brick wall running parallel to the surface. Pottery retrieved from immediately below the surface and from soil accumulations on the surface indicate a 15th century date for the surface.

4.3.3 Archaeological deposits were uniformly truncated by modern car park levels at 4.86m aOD

Detailed description

4.3.4 A 0.2 m deep deposit of mid-grey silty clay (312) containing pot of 12th - 15th century date was revealed in a sondage excavated to the south of the trench. This was truncated by an east northeast - west southwest running construction cut (310)

for a cobbled surface (305). Construction cut 310 was filled with a yellow clay make-up deposit (311). Construction cut 310 was 0.22 m deep and ran in an east north east-west southwest line beyond the trench limits.

4.3.5 Cobbled surface 305 covered the northern half of the trench. The cobbles sloped gently down to the north and levelled off before continuing beyond the northern limits of the trench. Cobble surface 305 was c. 0.10 m deep and the average size of cobbles were 0.01-0.30 m. Repairs to the surface had been made with crushed brick. Two layers of dark grey silting (303, 304) containing pottery of 15th century date, overlaid the cobbles. The southern edge of cobbled surface 305 and overlying deposits 303 and 304 were partly removed by the construction cut (306) for a brick wall foundation of post medieval date (307).

4.3.6 Construction cut 306 was 0.25 m deep and was initially filled with a sandy deposit (309), containing pottery of 13th-15th century date, upon which a brick wall foundation (307) was built. The cut also contained three mid yellow-grey silt clay levelling deposits (315, 314, 313).

4.3.7 Brick wall foundation 307 consisted of only a single course of bricks which were roughly laid on an east-west orientation. The bricks were handmade and measured 250 mm by 120 mm by 20 mm and were bonded with a white mortar. Wall 307 extended for 1 m from the eastern limit of the trench. A 0.12 m deep robber cut (316) truncated brick wall 307. It was filled with dark grey silt clay (308). This was overlaid by a build-up layer of dark grey sandy silt (302) which was 0.45 m deep and contained numerous pottery sherds dating to the 15th century. The sandy make-up (301) for the car park and concrete (300) overlaid context 302.

4.4 Trench 4

(See Fig.6)

4.4.1 Trench 4 was positioned in the Sainsbury's car park. The trench measured 3 m by 3.1 m and was orientated north, north west - south, south east. Existing ground level was at 5.28 m aOD. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.8 m below ground level (2.64 m OD). The trench was fully shored to allow for access.

Descriptive summary

4.4.2 The earliest deposits were two peat layers, the upper of which contained pottery dating to the 12th-13th century. These were overlain by an alluvial sequence (accumulating over the 12th - 15th century). Analysis of a column sample taken through the alluvial layers (see Appendix 9) indicates that this part of the sequence represents sediments forming within a marsh creek evolving into a tidal channel.

4.4.3 The upper part of this sequence was cut by a large pit partially filled with tile. The pit was sealed by a sequence of deposits characteristic of dumping/reclamation. The upper layer of these was cut by the construction cut for a brick wall of 16th century or later date.

4.4.4 Archaeological deposits were uniformly truncated by modern deposits at 4.91 m aOD.

Detailed description

4.4.5 The earliest deposit excavated was a mixed dark grey silt and reed peat layer (418). This was overlaid by a second peat horizon (414) which contained pottery of 12th-13th century date. Layer 414 was overlain by a clay-silt deposit (415 = 416) which contained pottery and tile of 13th - 15th century date. These deposits were overlaid by another peat horizon (413) 0.08 m thick which was, in turn, overlaid by a further layer of dark-grey silty clay (412) containing pottery of 13th - 15th century date, leather and tile.

4.4.6 A large pit (cut 407) truncated the silt clay horizon 412. Pit 407 was at least 1.2 m deep and 1.9 m wide at the top. It contained a silty deposit with a very large amount of broken tile within it (408). Pit fill 408 was sealed by a 0.2 m deep deposit of dark-grey silt clay (406) containing pottery of 13th century date. A possibly imported layer of silty loam (404), 0.66 m deep overlaid context 406. A 0.22 m deep layer of brick rubble (403) overlaid 404. Rubble layer 403 was cut to the west of the trench by the construction cut (409) for a north-south orientated wall (410).

4.4.7 The base of construction cut 409 had been filled with a preparation/bedding layer of sand (417). Wall 410 was constructed of brick which was thickly faced with yellowish white mortar. This mortar must have been lain to fill the gap between the brick wall and the construction trench edge as the bricks were laid.

4.4.8 Wall 410 was only revealed in the western section of the trench when context 411 (construction cut fill) collapsed away from the section. The wall was 0.75 m deep. The bricks were not clearly visible and it was not possible to access the wall to take a sample, however the character of the parts of bricks that could be seen, suggested they were hand made The upper part of construction cut 409 was filled with brick rubble (411). Wall 410 was overlaid by a 0.54 m deep deposit of silty loam (402) containing mixed residual pottery. This was overlaid by a sandy make-up (401), 0.2 m deep and concrete (400) which was 0.22 m deep.

4.5 Trench 5

(See Fig.7)

4.5.1 Trench 5 was positioned to the south east quarter of the Sainsbury's car park and measured 7 m long by 3 m wide. It was orientated north, north west - south, south east. Existing ground level was at 5.38 m aOD. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.8 m below ground level (3.64 m OD).

Descriptive summary

4.5.2 The trench contained the internal and external spaces of a 16th century brick building, which has been subjected to a series of robbing (?) and levelling events.

4.5.3 Archaeological deposits were uniformly truncated by modern layers at 5.24 m aOD.

Detailed description

4.5.4 The earliest deposit encountered was a dark greenish brown organic clay (533). This deposit was seen at the base of a sondage which was excavated to the centre of the trench. Pottery with a date range of 15th - 17th century was retrieved from this layer. Given the character of structures cut into this layer (see below) the earlier date is more likely.

4.5.5 Deposit 533 was cut by a north west - south east aligned wall (510), its south west - north east orientated return (521) and wall 519. Wall 519 abutted the corner of the two walls and was a later addition to the line of wall 510. Average brick dimensions for all three walls were 250 mm by 50 mm by 20 mm, the bricks were clearly hand-made and likely to date to the 16th century.

4.5.6 Wall 510 was 4.3 m long by 0.5 m wide. Six courses were visible. No uniform bonding/coursing pattern was apparent. To the centre of the trench Wall 510 returned to the south-east (521) and continued beyond the limit of the trench. The corner formed by Wall 510/521 was abutted to the south by wall 519. This structure was of identical construction and on the same alignment as wall 510. It therefore likely that this structure is contemporary but later in sequence of construction.

4.5.7 Walls 510 and 521 enclosed an internal space to the north west of the trench.

4.5.8 A horizontally laid, light yellow, compacted clay surface (532) abutted the internal side of the walls (not illustrated). This was overlain by a second layer of yellowish clay (531). A post hole (520) was cut through clay 531 close to the internal junction of the two walls. The post hole was 0.2 m deep and 0.2 m in diameter. A further layer of yellowish compacted clay (504), 0.11 m thick sealed posthole 520. This sequence certainly represented a series of laid surfaces. However, the sterile nature of the deposits gave no indication of occupation activity. They may therefore represent temporary construction horizons (with the post-hole for scaffolding?) and the occupation surface (suspended wooden floor or tile/paving etc) has since been removed.

4.5.9 Overlaying clay surface 504 was a0.06 m thick mortar floor surface (513) which in turn was overlaid by a 0.28 m thick layer of brick rubble (534). Rubble layer 534 was truncated by a cut (526) which was 1.3 m long, 0.73 m wide and 0.3 m deep. It contained a single fill of dark greenish brown sandy clay (527). This was overlaid by a dark grey loam (511) containing pot of 15th-18th century date, bone and ceramic building material (CBM).

4.5.10 Wall 519 did not appear to enclose any internal spaces. This wall was abutted to the west and east by rubble deposit 534, which directly overlaid layer 533 in the southern half of the trench.

4.5.11 To the south western quarter of the trench deposit 534 was cut by a sequence of irregular pits. Pit 516 in the south west corner of the trench was 0.16 m deep and 0.65 m wide. It contained 5 fills of brownish silt clay containing CBM, and bone

(525, 524, 523, 522 and 509). The uppermost fill (509) of pit 516 and layer 511 were cut by another pit (512) which was 0.23 m deep and 1.7 m wide. Pit cut 512 contained three fills (517, 514 and 508) of brown silty clay with large quantities of marine mollusc shell as well as redeposited 12th-13th and 12th-14th century pottery (517, 514, 508).

4.5.12 The upper fill (508) of pit 512 was cut by a 0.6 m deep pit (528) which contained a single fill of brown silt clay (529). Pit fill (529) was overlaid by a layer of demolition rubble (502) containing pottery of 17th century date, 0.5 m thick and a 0.3 m thick mixed loamy silt with CBM (503) containing redeposited pottery of 15th century date. An orange sandy make-up layer (501), 0.3 m deep and concrete 0.2 m thick overlaid the entire trench.

Southwest Broad Street 37719KLY

4.6 **Trench 7**

(See Figs. 8a-f)

4.6.1 Trench 7 measured 3m by 3m. It was orientated north west - south east and located within a shop unit fronting the south west side of Broad Street. Existing ground level was at 5.91m a OD. The trench was initially excavated to a depth of 1.4 m with a centrally located hand dug sondage excavated to a maximum depth of 2.3 m below ground level (3.61 m aOD).

Descriptive summary

4.6.2 The trench contained a sequence comprising an alluvial clay silt overlain by a 1.2 m thick sequence of floors, make up layers and occupation deposits relating to a building(s) dating from the 12th-14th century. Because of the limited area of the deep sondage within the trench it is not clear whether this represents a continuos sequence of occupation or whether complete rebuilds have occurred within this period. The sequence was truncated in the 15th century and the presence of negative features (cess and rubbish dumping pits) indicate the area was by this period open land (probably to the rear of later structures fronting Broad Street). The 15th century features were sealed by a sequence of probable post-medieval levelling and demolition which in turn were capped by the construction layers for the existing building.

4.6.3 Archaeological deposits were uniformly truncated by modern construction and floor layers at 5.48 m aOD.

Detailed description

4.6.4 The earliest deposit excavated was revealed at c. 3.5 m aOD within the hand dug sondage in the centre of the trench. This was an relatively homogenous, 0.45 m thick (visible depth) deposit of pale greyish-beige clay silt (70015) probably alluvial in origin. Two layers of mid-greyish silty-sand (70014, 70045), 0.08 m thick extended throughout the sondage and overlaid deposit 70015.

4.6.5 A small circular pit (70012) - 0.36 m deep and 0.59 m wide - cut layer 70014. It contained a single undated fill of yellowish-grey clay-silt (70013). This was overlaid by a thin layer of dark grey silt (70011= 70029).

4.6.6 A 0.25 m long wooden stake (70010) was driven through layer 70011. A 0.20 m thick layer of mid pinkish yellowy-grey clay silt (70009) overlaid the wooden stake. A layer of light-creamy brown sandy silt (70028) 0.05 m thick was at a similar level as 70009 but was only revealed extending for 0.72 m in the north-west section. A single sherd of pottery with a date range of 12th-14th century was retrieved from context 70028.

4.6.7 Pit/posthole 70040 cut layer 70011=70029. to the west of the sondage. This may have been a large structural post hole. It measured 0.38 m in diameter and was at least 0.32 m deep (excavated extent). It contained a single fill (70041) of mid-dark grey humic silt. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.6.8 Pit 70046 cut layer 70009 =70028 to the south east of the sondage. This feature was 0.44 m wide and 0.27 m deep. It contained 4 fills of mid grey-brown humic silt (70047, 70048, 70049, 70050). No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.6.9 A 0.28 m (maximum) thick layer of horizontally laid compacted floor surfaces, make up layers and occupation deposits 786, 785 (=70027) 784 and 783 overlaid layer 7009 (contexts 700017, 70018, 70022-70026 and 70053-70055 which were recorded in the field have been grouped together under context 784 in Fig.8f). Axe paring fragments (smoothing chips) of softwood were retrieved from context 784 (See Appendix 4). No pottery was retrieved from these layers.

4.6.10 In the north of the sondage the upper part of the floor sequence 784 was cut by a 0.30 m deep, 0.35 m diameter pit (70051). This pit contained a single fill dark organic clay-silt (70052). A single piece of leather was retrieved from this context (see Appendix 5). A second pit to the north of the sondage (cut 70046, containing fills 70048-70050) was truncated by pit cut 70038. This feature was 0.12 m deep and 0.60m wide (visible extent) and filled with a grey-brown sandy silt (70039). No finds were retrieved from these features.

4.6.11 The upper fills of pit 70051 and 70038 were truncated by a further pit (70034) which contained three fills (70035, 70036, 70037) of grey-brown silt clay.

4.6.12 The upper fill of pit 70034 (70037) was sealed by a sequence of compacted floor/occupation layers (782 has been used as a group context number for this sequence in Fig.8f. The sequence comprises contexts 70019 and 70029-70033). The floor layers were compacted humic material (reed matting?) c. 0.01 m thick alternating with layers of pinkish grey sandy silt, 0.06 m thick. A single sherd of pottery dating to the 12th-14th century and two leather fragments were retrieved from context 782.

4.6.13 The upper part of floor sequence 782 was cut by two pits. Pit 70058 to the southwest of the sondage, measured 0.65 m deep and was 0.70m in diameter. This cut contained three fills (70042, 70043, 70044) of green-grey silt clay. The

positioning of this pit suggests it may represent the extraction of a post originally contained in Post hole 70040. Pottery dating to the 13th-15th century was retrieved from the upper fill (70044) of this feature. The second pit (cut 70007) cut floor sequence 782 to the south east corner of the sondage. This feature was 0.18 m deep, 0.35 m in diameter and contained a single clay-silt fill (70007). No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.6.14 A floor/occupation layer of dark grey silt (70016), 0.03 m thick sealed the uppermost fills pits 70058 and 70007. This was overlain by a further floor make up horizon of a pinky-brown silt clay with crushed tile (781) to the north of the trench and a compacted grey-white chalky silt to the south of the trench. Contexts 781 and 767 were the highest deposits revealed in the hand dug sondage.

4.6.15 Directly overlying occupation layer 781 in Section 700, was the disturbed remains of a crushed tile and flint/limestone cobble path/ surface and its make up layer (794 and 795 respectively). This surface ran north east- south west along the entire southern edge of the trench (3 m). It was 0.7 m wide and 0.2 m deep. Two large blocks of limestone, spaced 0.7 m apart were located along the northern edge of the path (see Fig.8a). The western-most of the limestone blocks had a square socket cut into its upper surface. A small number of medium sized limestone blocks were also revealed in plan towards the eastern side of the trench. They were positioned along the same east-west alignment of the other limestone blocks along the edge of path surface 794 and possibly delineate a timber wall line.

4.6.16 To the north west of the path surface was a north west - south east aligned possible beam slot (797). This cut the floor sequence described above although upper surfaces 781/767 may have been built up against it. The cut was 0.25 m deep, 0.65 m wide and partially removed by later cuts within the trench. It was filled with a brown humic silt (798). A single sherd of pottery dating to the 13th-15th century was retrieved from this fill.

4.6.17 Surface 767 and feature 797 were removed to the centre of the trench by an irregular shaped cut (70003). This feature was 0.80 m long, 0.03 m deep and contained two humic silt fills (70002 and 70003). This feature was in the centre of the excavated sondage and is not illustrated. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.6.18 The arrangement and character of path 794 (leading to a socketed post stone), beam slot 797 and the differing floor surfaces 781and 767 is suggestive of an external pathway leading to a doorway at the south of the trench with two rooms separated by an internal partition to the north (see Fig.8a inset). This arrangement is further confirmed by the sequence of deposits above this horizon the character of which is distinctly different in the north of the trench to that in the south. Unfortunately, later features have largely removed the relationships between these sequences.

4.6.19 To the south west of the trench a 0.70 m thick sequence of make-up layers, floor layers and occupation deposits was recorded overlying deposit 767 (see sections.703/702). These were generally compacted silts of variable thickness (741-

751 and 752-766). No finds were retrieved from these layers. A single stake (cut 755, stake 754) had been inserted in the sequence at the horizon of floor layer 752.

4.6.20 To the north of the trench, floor surface 781 was overlain by deposit 780, make up 779 and deposit 778 (see sections.702/701). Deposits 780 and 778 were densely banded sequences of compacted and (generally) horizontally laid, floor layers, comprising alternating clay and organic silt deposits. Pottery dating to the 13th-15th century was retrieved from deposit 778.

4.6.21 Layer 778 was cut at the central northern edge of the trench by a second possible beam slot (cut 799). This feature was only noted in plan. It was 0.15m long x 0.5m wide (visible dimensions) and filled with a dark black silt (70000).

4.6.22 Deposit 70000 and surface 778 were overlaid by a densely banded sequence of floor make ups, floor surfaces and occupation layers (790-793, 769-777, 787-789) similar in character to contexts 780 and 778 (see section.791). The earliest of these (777 = 796) contained sherds of pottery with a range of fabrics indicating a 13th-14th century date. The presence of a void in the northern section, along the line of limestone on surface 794 interpreted as a timber wall foundation (see above) may indicate that a timber wall has rotted in-situ and the sequence described above (including deposit 790) originally accumulated either side of this wall.

4.6.23 The upper part of the north eastern sequence of floor layers (769) was overlaid by a 0.13 m thick, layer of building rubble (CBM, tile, mortar etc) context 768. This was removed to the east of the trench by cut 721. Cut 721 was a vertical sided, linear feature (possibly a wall robbing trench) measuring 0.62 m deep by 0.25 m wide (within the trench) and was orientated north east -south west extending beyond the boundaries of the trench. It contained a single very mixed fill (720) with mortar and CBM inclusions.

4.6.24 The upper part of the north western sequence of floor layers (747) was cut by a large sub-circular pit (740) measuring 1.7m in diameter and 0.70 m deep (see section702). The main fills of this feature were an alternating sequence of sterile sandy-silts and humic/organic deposits (732-739) some of which contained inclusions reminiscent of cess material. The upper fills (722-726) were more characteristic of surrounding deposits slumped into the hollow of the partially filled pit rather than purposeful infilling. Pottery indicating a 15th century date was recovered from this feature.

4.6.25 The uppermost fill of pit 740 (722) was by a posthole (70004) containing two silty sand fills (70005 and 70006). No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.6.26 A large pit (728) to the southern corner of the trench cut both the fill of cut 721 and the one of the uppermost layers slumped into pit 740 (725) (see sections.700/703). This feature was 1.0 m in diameter and 0.90 m deep. It was filled with a sequence of thick silty clays (729-731). No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.6.27 A 0.22 m thick sequence of dumping or levelling layers (714 -718) sealed the upper fills of pits 728, 740 and posthole 70006. These were cut by modern disturbance features (concrete foundation cut 706 and rubble pits 712 and 710) which in turn

were overlaid/truncated by the existing floor and its associated make up deposits (701 - 704).

4.7 Trench 8

(See Figs.9 a-b)

4.7.1 Trench 8 was 6.9 m by 3.45 m, orientated north east- south west and located to the north of the car park to the south west of Broad Street. Existing ground level was at 5.58 m aOD. The trench was initially excavated to 1.20 m revealing a dark soil horizon. At the western end of the trench a 2 m square machine dug sondage was excavated to a depth of 4 m below existing ground level, adjacent to the foundations of a brick structure wall. The sondage was fully shored using piled sheets to allow for access. Following recording the shoring was dismantled and the deposits to the east of the sondage were machine excavated to 4 m depth.

Descriptive summary

4.7.2 The earliest part of the sequence in this trench shows a gradual accumulation of peat formations, alluvial silts with dumping episodes, within what was originally a freshwater channel. These deposits are formed (and dumped) during the 13th-14th century. This build up of deposits has been cut in the 15th century to form a later channel in the centre of the trench.

4.7.3 A substantial brick wall has been constructed (cut into the later channel fills) in the 16th century. This structure has undergone several rebuilds and a later brick building (19th-20th century) has been tacked on to its western face.

4.7.4 Modern car park construction has uniformly truncated archaeological deposits at 5.16m aOD.

Detailed description

4.7.5 The earliest deposit encountered comprised a blue-grey silt clay (865) at an approximate depth of 4 m below existing ground level (1.6 m aOD). Deposit 865 contained pottery of 12th-14th century date. Analysis of the foraminfera and ostracods from a column sample taken through this context suggests it was formed in a freshwater (fluvial) channel (see Appendix 9) .

4.7.6 Deposit 865 was overlain by a 1.4 m deep sequence of alternating peat formation, alluvial sediments and dumping episodes (847-864). Notable amongst these deposits were contexts 861, 862 and 864. These were dumped material and silts at the base of the sequence. Two hundred and sixty-one fragments of leather were retrieved from these deposits. These were largely shoe soles and off-cuts characteristic of a 13th-14th century date. In addition pottery confirming a date of 13th-14th century date was retrieved from all three contexts.

4.7.7 Pottery with a possible date range of 13th -15th century was also retrieved from clay-silts 859 and 860 to the centre of the sequence described above.

4.7.8 The upper layer of the sequence (847) was 'cut' to the centre of the trench by context 845. It is unclear whether this feature is a purposefully cut or naturally eroded channel edge. The feature was at least 1.6 m wide and 2m deep and extended beyond the limits of the trench in approximately north-south direction. The channel was filled by a series of fluvial clay-silts (864 and 869-871) which contained pottery fabrics indicative of a 15th century date. The analysis of the foraminfera and ostracods from the upper fill (864) suggests it was formed in a freshwater channel environment (see Appendix 9).

4.7.9 The uppermost of the channel infill deposits (869) was truncated by the construction cut (823) for a wall foundation (818). At the base of the construction cut a thin layer of gravel/CBM (868) was laid as preparation for the construction of brick foundation 818. This foundation was slightly battered to the east. It was constructed of roughly laid bricks which were hand made and roughly fired to a deep red. They measured 220 mm x 60 m x 120 mm. Eleven courses were revealed with the lower four courses having roughly applied mortar on the outer face. A 0.05 m thick layer of gravel (825) overlaid foundation deposit 818. A second build of brick wall (foundation?) (817) was constructed upon gravel surface 825. The bricks were of the same size and form as foundation 818 and nine courses high. The physical separation of these two structures appears to be the result of a 'gang break' or due to the sequence of construction rather than due to a significant time lapse. Construction cut 823 was back filled following the construction of 817. The backfill consisted of three deposits of black brown silty clay with gravel and CBM fragments (836, 844, 843) with a total depth of 0.9 m.

4.7.10 A third phase of wall (824) was constructed directly on top of wall/foundation 817. This phase of build was constructed of stone as well as brick. The bricks were 220 mm by 55mm by 90 mm and the stone averaging c. 0.26 m by 0.13 m. This phase of wall construction was 0.91 m deep.

4.7.11 A layer of dark grey silty loam (805) and 0.6 m thick, abutted the wall (824). This contained pottery indicating a 16th century date. Layer 805 was overlain by a partially surviving cobbled surface (826) which also abutted (adhered to) wall 824, c. 0.22m above the base of the lowest course. The cobbles measured a maximum of 0.12 m by 0.04 m and were laid in a matrix of mid-yellow brown friable sand. The layer survived as a horizontal surface 0.25 m to the east of wall 824.

4.7.12 Layer 805 was cut to the by a pit (866) at the central/north western edge of the trench. This pit was 0.3 m deep and contained a single fill of pale grey gravel (867) with CBM fragments. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.7.13 Pit fill 867 was overlaid by a 0.4 m thick deposit of humic sandy clay (804) which extended through out the eastern half of the trench and also butted wall 824. This deposit contained pottery indicating a 16th century date as well as tile and bone fragments.

4.7.14 A small pit (837) cut layer 804 towards the eastern end of the trench. This feature measured 0.24 deep by 0.94 m wide and was filled with a dark-greenish grey mottled sand (803) containing redeposited/residual pottery of 13th-15th century date.

4.7.15 Nine vertical timber posts (806, 822, 827-834 group 835 and 830), possibly stanchions for a walkway of post-medieval date, were located towards the western end of the trench. The posts were all driven through context 804 and formed two rough squares on an north east- south west alignment. All the posts were squared and machine cut. The timbers were c. 0.84 m long by 0.08m by 0.07 m wide. They were overlaid by a silty loam dump deposit (802) which was 0.42 m thick and contained large quantities of broken tile, mortar fragments and pottery with a potential date range of 16th -19th century .

4.7.16 Dump deposit 802 was truncated to the west of the trench by a construction cut (819) for a further phase of wall (809) which was constructed upon wall 824. The bricks for this construction were 100 mm 50 mm by 240 mm and fired to a mid orange. The wall was 0. 50 m wide, randomly coursed and bonded with whitish-grey mortar. A wall (807) was constructed abutting the west face of wall 802. Two types of bricks were used for this phase of wall. The first type was reddish in colour and were 230 mm by 70 mm by 100 mm. The second type of brick was more orangey in colour and was 300 mm by 100 mm by 70 mm. Wall 807 was only exposed to two courses deep (0.23 m). It extended north from the southern baulk c. 2. 3 m. Another brick wall (808) provided a western return for 807. The bricks of wall 808 were 210 mm by 100 mm by 60 mm. A dark grey ashey deposit (838), probably the result of in-situ burning, was contained by wall 807 and 808. Later structural elements probably of relatively recent date included a timber post (841) which had been driven through ashey deposit 838, a rubble deposit (839) of modern date and an area of cement (840) around post 841. These structural elements and deposits were cut to the south west of the trench by a modern surface water drain (cut 821) and sealed by the sandy make-up layer (801) and concrete capping (800) of the car park.

4.8 Trench 9

(See Fig.10)

4.8.1 Trench 9 measured 7 m by 3 m and was orientated north west - south east. It was located to the east of the car park, on the south west side of Broad Street. Existing ground level was at 5.62 m aOD. The trench was initially excavated to a depth of 1.2 m with a further 3 m by 2 m sondage excavated by machine to a maximum depth of 2.8 m below existing ground level in the south-west corner. The sondage was not shored and the deposits within it were recorded from the surface of the trench.

Descriptive summary

4.8.2 The earliest deposit sequence in this trench comprised a peat formation at the base of the trench overlain by alluvial clay-silts one of which contained a displaced timber pile/post. Pottery from the alluvial sequence suggests that it was formed during the 12th-14th century.

4.8.3 A probable 16th century brick wall was constructed into the alluvial deposits and was abutted by further alluvial accumulation. A Victorian brick culvert was recorded in the northern half of the trench.

4.8.4 Modern car park layers uniformly truncated archaeological deposits at 5.10m aOD.

Detailed description

4.8.5 The lowest deposit revealed at a depth of 2.2 m below existing ground level, consisted of a layer of interleaving lenses of a peaty material and grey clay (922). This was overlaid by a series of light-grey heavy clay-silt layers (921, 920) containing pottery of 12th-13th century and 13th-14th date respectively. The layers sloped down to the south-west and may represent the fills of a north south orientated channel (see trench 8). A displaced horizontal timber (913) at least 3.2 m long and orientated north west - south east, was recovered from layer 920. The timber was square cut and may have originally been a pile or post (see Appendix 4).

4.8.6 A construction cut (926) for a north west - south east orientated wall (914) truncated layer 920. Wall 914 was constructed of 2 courses of dark red bricks bonded with a hard white mortar. It was 2.6 m long, 0.45 m wide and 0.45 m deep. The bricks measured 260 mm by 120 mm by 70 mm were handmade and probably dated to the 16th century. The wall continued beyond the trench limits to the south and also to the north beyond the edge of the sondage where it was not exposed. It was constructed upon a single layer of large stone cobbles (max 0.25 m) which were bonded with a loose white mortar (not illustrated).

4.8.7 Alluvial Layers 918 (containing residual/redeposited pottery of 13th-15th century date) and 917 overlaid the wall. This suggested the wall may have revetted a water course to the west. Alluvium 917 was sealed by 0.9 m thick make-up layer (904) of grey clay containing CBM fragments. Deposit 904 contained a pottery assemblage indicating a 16th century date.

4.8.8 To the north of the trench deposit 904 was truncated by an east-west construction cut (909) for wall 923 which had multiple phases of building (905, 906, 907) and a possible fragment of an north-south return (910). Immediately to the north of the wall (907/906) and running parallel to it was a partially demolished brick culvert (908) which was 0.35 m wide and 0.2 m deep. The bricks of all of the wall phases (904, 905, 906, 907, 923 and 910) and the culvert (908) were of a similar size (230 mm by 110 mm by 60 mm) and of 19th century date.

4.8.9 The modern deposits comprised an east west aligned brick wall (916, 915 ,903) a concrete pipe (911) a 0.25 m thick layer of rubble make-up (902) and a sandy make-up layer (901), 0.15 m thick, for the concrete surface of the car park (900).

4.9 **Trench 10**

(See Fig.11)

4.9.1 Trench 10 was 7 m by 3 m and orientated north west- south east. It was located at the north west part of the car park to the south west side of Broad Street. Existing

ground level was at 5.94 m aOD. The trench was initially excavated to a depth of 1.2 m with a further 3 m by 3 m sondage excavated by machine to a maximum depth of 2.6 m below existing ground level in the north west corner. The sondage was not shored and the deposits within it were recorded from the surface of the trench.

Descriptive summary

4.9.2 This trench revealed a sand formation at the base of the sequence overlain by undated alluvial sediments and peat formation. This sequence was cut by an undated linear feature (possibly a drainage channel). The upper fill of this feature was sealed by a series of imported garden soils. Within the garden soils a second ditch was noted which contained pottery suggesting a 15th century date. Pits dating to the late 16th (?)-17th century were cut through the upper horizon of the imported soils. These were sealed by modern demolition and car park construction layers.

4.9.3 Archaeological deposits were uniformly truncated by modern deposits at 5.36 m aOD.

Detailed description

4.9.4 The lowest context excavated consisted of mid to light brown-yellow silty-sand (1028) which was revealed at a depth of 2.5 m below existing ground level. This deposit was overlaid by a layer of dark blue-grey clay silt (1027) which was 0.14 m thick. This layer was in turn overlaid by a 0.1 m thick layer of humic peat (1026). A 0.54 m thick layer of mid-grey clay- silt (1025) overlaid 1026.

4.9.5 The peat/alluvial sequence was truncated by a gully/ditch (1021) which was aligned approximately north-south. The gully/ditch was at least 0.8 m wide and 0.62 m deep. It contained three fills of grey sandy clay- silt (1022, 1023, 1024).

4.9.6 The uppermost fill of cut 1021 (1024) was overlaid by two layers of grey-brown clay loam (1020, 1015), possibly imported garden soils, with a total depth of 0.44 m.

4.9.7 Context 1015 was truncated by a cut (1019) which was 3.0 m wide and 0.78 m deep. It contained a single fill of crushed mortar and CBM (1005). Pit fill 1005 was truncated by a linear feature (1013), this was 3.0 m long and 1.0 m wide and contained a single fill of grey silt clay (1014). Pottery of 15th century date was retrieved from this feature.

4.9.8 The later sequence was characterised by silty loams (1004, 1003) cut by rubbish pits of late post medieval date (pit 1006, containing fills 1007 and 1012 and pit 1016 containing fills 1017 and 1018). Two sherds of 16th century pottery and a clay pipe stem were retrieved from fill 1007. The pits were capped by a 0.2 m thick layer of demolition rubble (1002), 0.32 m thick sandy make-up (1001) and concrete for the existing car park (1000).

4.10 **Trench 11**

(See Fig.12)

4.10.1 Trench 11 measured 7 m by 3 m and was orientated north east- south west. It was located in the central western part of the car park to the south west side of Broad Street. Existing ground level was at 5.06 m aOD. The trench was initially excavated to a depth of 0.6 m at the western end. A 1.9 m deep sondage which was shored to allow access was excavated at the eastern end of the trench.

Descriptive summary

4.10.2 The earliest deposit reached in the trench was a clay-silt on which several timbers forming a land tie for a channel revetment were revealed. Pottery from around these timbers suggest a 15th century date for the structure. A limestone block wall seen in the north corner of the trench may also date to this period. Redeposited/dumped clay- silts overlaid the timbers and abutted the wall. Pottery with a potential date range of 13th-15th century was retrieved from these layers. The top of this sequence was cut by a probable robber trench and pit (undated) a second pit (19th century) and the brick foundation of a 19th century (?) chimney stack/oven.

4.10.3 Archaeological deposits were truncated by modern deposits at around 4.80m aOD

Detailed description

4.10.4 The lowest context was revealed in the sondage to the east of the trench at a depth of 1.8 m below existing ground level. This consisted of an homogenous dark-grey clay (1132) at least 0.4 m thick from which a single sherd of pottery dating to the 13th-15th century was retrieved. Several in-situ timbers (uprights 1134 and 1137 securing horizontal timber 1140) formed the remains of a land tie (part of a revetment) driven into the surface of 1132 (see Appendix 3). A fourth displaced horizontal timber (1139) was also recorded.

4.10.5 A deposit of silt clay (1136) surrounding timber 1137 contained pottery of 13th-15th century date.

4.10.6 In the north eastern corner of the trench layer 1132 was cut by the construction cut (1142) for a north west- south east orientated wall (1117). This was constructed of roughly hewn limestone blocks and tile. The entire west face of the wall had been rendered with a thick layer of yellowish-white lime mortar. The wall as exposed was 0. 8 m deep and more than 2 m long. The width of the wall could not be established as it was only revealed in the west facing section. Wall 1117 was constructed upon a thin foundation of mortar (1141) which was the primary fill of the construction trench.

4.10.7 Accumulating against the west face of the wall were a series of grey-brown redeposited clay-silts, contexts 1129, 1128 (containing crushed tile and pottery of 13th-15th century date) and 1127, 1118, 1114. This sequence had a total depth of 0.8 m.

4.10.8 The top of wall 1117 and layer 1114 were cut by a trench (1115) which appears to be robbing of the upper wall. The cut was 0.40 m wide and contained a single fill of

white mortar (1116) which appeared to be the bonding material of the structure, redeposited after the limestone blocks had been robbed.

4.10.9 Mortar 1116 was abutted to the west by a 0.30 m thick silty loam (1112). Layer 1112 was cut to the south of the trench by a circular pit (1121). This feature was 0.34 m deep and 0.7 m in diameter and filled with a dark brown clay-silt containing CBM (1120). Two further layers of dark loamy garden soil (1113, 1111) with a combined depth of 0. 46 m overlaid pit fill 1120.

4.10.10 Two large pits (1107=1124 and 1103) were revealed to the west of the trench. The pit fills (e.g 1104, 1108) contained CBM and pottery of 19th-20th century pottery.

4.10.11 A north-south orientated rectangular brick structure (1101), probably the base of a chimney or oven, was revealed close to the eastern limits of the trench. The structure was 3 m long and 1. 3 m wide. The bricks measured 220 mm by 120 mm by 60 mm and laid in an irregular fashion. The structure was filled with a dark grey ashey deposit with brick rubble (1102) and a loamy soil (1100).

4.10.12 An orangey yellow sandy make-up deposit (1110), 0.24 m thick overlaid the modern garden soil 1100 (not shown). Concrete for the car park (1109), 0.24 m thick overlaid the make-up (1110).

4.11 Trench 12

(See Fig.13)

4.11.1 Trench 12 measured 6.8 m by 2.6 m and was orientated east south east - west north west. It was located in the western central part of the car park to the south west side of Broad Street. Existing ground level was at 5.72 m aOD. The trench was initially excavated to a depth of 1 m where several brick built structures were revealed. A machine excavated sondage was dug towards the western end of the trench to a depth of 2.6 m below existing ground level.

Descriptive summary

4.11.2 The trench revealed an underlying sequence of peat formation and alluvial sediments over which a sandstone wall enclosed cobble yard surface, a cobbled pathway and a later limestone wall had been constructed. These structures are likely to date to the 15th -17th century (based on the character of build). Single sherds of pottery dating between the 13th-15th century were retrieved from contexts throughout the sequence, but these cannot be regarded as reliable dating. The structures appear to have been demolished and levelled prior to the construction of the existing car park.

4.11.3 Archaeological deposits were uniformly truncated by modern contexts at 5.30m aOD with in the trench.

Detailed description

4.11.4 The earliest deposits excavated were alluvial deposits of grey clay-silts and sandy peat (1257 and 1256). These deposits were seen in a machine excavated sondage to

the western end of the trench. One sherd of 13th-15th century pottery was retrieved from deposit 1256.

4.11.5 Layers 1257 and 1256 were overlain by a series of grey-brown clay silt make-up layers/reclamation layers (1254-1247 and 1204-1206) with a combined depth of 1.2 m. Context 1206 contained two sherds of pottery dating to the 13th-15th century, Context 1251 and 1252 each contained a single sherd dating to the 12th-14th century.

4.11.6 A pit cut layer 1247 to the west of the trench. This feature was 0.80 m wide and 0.50 m deep. The feature was only revealed in section and no finds were retrieved from its fill (1295).

4.11.7 A series of structures truncated the sequence described above to the east of the trench. The earliest of these was a north northeast - south southwest orientated, stone built wall (1214) and associated cobbled surfaces (1217 and 1213).

4.11.8 Wall (1214) was 0.95 m long, 0.35 m wide and 0.15 m deep. It was constructed of sandstone blocks 150 mm by 100 mm by 50 mm, together with a small number of medium sized cobbles and tile fragments. The structure was bonded with white mortar and very roughly rendered on its western face with the same mortar. A layer of broken tile (1231) abutted the western face of wall. This was probably a foundation/levelling layer for a layer of cobbles (1213) which formed a surface 0.75 by 0.75 m to the west of wall 1214. The Cobbles of surface 1213 were c 100 mm by 60 mm and clay bonded. The surface had been repaired/patched with brick fragments (1212).

4.11.9 A second cobble surface (1217) abutted the eastern face of wall 1214. Cobbled surface 1217 was c 2.0 m by 2.6 m and much more disturbed than surface 1213. Surface 1217 was cut to the north by the construction cut (1232) for an approximately east-west running wall (1233). Cobbled surface 1217 was overlaid by a 0.09 m thick make-up layer of mixed yellow clay (1216).

4.11.10 Wall 1233 was constructed of brick but sat upon a cobble stone foundation 0.43 m wide and 0.12 m deep. The wall was built as an eastern return to wall 1214. It was 2.5 m long 0.38 m wide and 0.9 m high. Seven courses of brick were present. The bricks measured 260 mm by 130 mm by 60 mm and were bonded with yellow mortar.

4.11.11 A stone floor surface (1237) abutted the northern face of wall 1233. This consisted of closely laid limestone slabs measuring c 600mm x 500 mm x 70mm thick and bonded with white mortar. Surface 1237 was overlaid by a silty clay (1238) which in turn was cut to the north east of the trench by pit cut 1239.

4.11.12 Pit 1239 measured 0.90 m x 30 m (visible plan dimensions within the trench) and was unexcavated.

4.11.13 Cobble surface 1213 was truncated to the western half of the trench by a foundation cut (1201) for a north northeast - south southwest orientated wall foundation (1202). The foundation was a limestone base for a substantial wall (1200) constructed of

small limestone blocks, broken roof tile and broken brick. The wall (1200) was 2.63 m long, 0.73 m wide and 0.55 m high. Cobble surface 1213 was overlaid by 0.1 m thick layer of yellow-brown silt clay (1215) containing CBM and pottery dating to the 13th-15th century.

4.11.14 A secondary build over the top of wall 1200 was also revealed (1208). Wall 1208 was also constructed of broken brick and small limestone and was a maximum of 0.33 m high and 0.56 wide.

4.11.15 A sequence of demolition deposits (1215, 1210, 1230, 1209, 1222,) overlaid wall 1208 to the west of the trench and further demolition deposits (1216, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1229) overlaid wall 1214 and pit 1239 to the centre and east of the trench. Two further layers of demolition rubble (1225, 1226) extended throughout the trench. The combined depth of the demolition deposits was c. 0.65 m. A gravel make-up deposit (1227), 0.18 thick, overlaid by concrete (1228) 0.28 m thick were the final deposits revealed.

4.12 Trench 13

(See Fig.14)

4.12.1 Trench 13 measured 6.3 m by 3 m and was orientated north west - south east. It was located to the south east of the car park at the south west side of Broad Street. Existing ground level was at 5.30 m aOD. The trench was initially excavated to a depth of 0.9 m where the remains of a cobbled surface were revealed. A 1.6 m wide machine excavated sondage was dug towards the northern end of the trench to a depth of 1.6 m below ground level.

Descriptive summary

4.12.2 Archaeological deposits were uniformly truncated by modern car park layers at around 5.00 m aOD.

Detailed description

4.12.3 The earliest deposit excavated consisted of a layer of green-grey clay silt (1322) the upper part of which was revealed at the base of the sondage in the southern half of the trench. This was overlaid by 0.5 m thick layer of dark-grey silty clay (1321) which contained pottery dating to the 13th-15th century. Soft wood axe chips and an iron needle/pin were retrieved from this layer.

4.12.4 A 0.2 m thick layer of crushed tile and mortar (1317) overlaid 1321. Layer 1317 was overlaid by a 0.2 m thick layer of silt clay (1319). A 0.2 m thick sandy clay make-up deposit (1312) for a stone drain (1330) and associated cobbled surface (1320) overlaid 1319.

4.12.5 Stone drain 1330 extended throughout the length of the trench (5.8 m) and was constructed of two parallel lines of rounded flint cobbles measuring c. 180 mm by 120 mm by 60 mm, which were pushed into the underlying silt clay deposit (1312) at a slight angle to form a 'v' shaped channel 0.4 m wide. The cobbled surface (1320) extended 1.2 m to the west of the drain. The cobbles within the surface measured on average 100 mm by 60 mm by 60 mm. Stone drain 1330 and the associated cobbled surface 1320 sloped down gently to the south.

4.12.6 A grey clay silt layer (1308) which was 0.1 m thick and contained four sherds of pottery dating to the 13th-15th century date, sealed cobbled surface 1320. A similar layer (1307) which was 0.14 m thick and contained mortar and tile fragments overlaid 1308.

4.12.7 Two pits/demolition events (cut 1316, containing fills 1323, 1324 and cut 1305 containing fill 1306) truncated the rubble build-up 1307. A 1.0 m by 0.4 m collapse in the section (1325, 1326) obscured the southern extent of pit 1316.

4.12.8 The pits were sealed by a 0.16 m thick layer of yellowish-grey silty sand (1304) containing pottery of 13th-15th century date and a layer of mortar and brick rubble (1303).

4.12.9 Layer 1303 was cut to the north of the trench by the construction trench (1309) for a north west -south east orientated brick and stone wall (1310). Wall 1310 extended for 3.5 m across the northern corner of the trench and was 0.45 m wide and 0.35 m high. It was constructed of bricks which were 200 mm by 50 mm by 100mm and bonded with white mortar. Four courses of brick survived. A sherd of pottery dating to the late 12th-13th century was retrieved from a silt clay deposit (1315) underneath the wall.

4.12.10 Wall 1310 was overlaid by a 0.09 m thick dark grey loam (1302), probably a garden soil, which was cut by a cast iron gas pipe. The gas pipe was overlaid by a 0.1 m thick layer of sandy make-up (1301) for the car park and concrete (1300), 0.20 m thick.

4.13 Trench 14

(See Fig.15a,b)

4.13.1 Trench 14 measured 7.5 m by 3 m and was orientated west north west - east south east. It was located in the south western part of the car park to the south west side of Broad Street. Existing ground level was at 5.25 m aOD. The trench was initially excavated to a depth of 0.5 m where the remains of stone and brick building foundations were revealed. A 1.6 m by 1.0 m wide machine excavated sondage was dug towards the north-western end of the trench to a depth of 2.8 m below ground level. A second sondage, 1.5 m by 1.5 m, was hand excavated towards the eastern end of the trench.

Descriptive summary

4.13.2 This trench revealed a structural sequence comprising a limestone wall defining the boundary between an external cobbled (yard or path?) surface and an internal timber floor. A second external cobble surface and a sandstone wall was later built over the original cobble surface. Based on the character of these structures and minimal artefactual dating (13th-15th century pottery from the internal floor sequence) these structures possibly originate in the 15th century.

4.13.3 A 19th century rebuild has been carried out on the internal space described above. This included the construction of a brick wall and pits which were dug and backfilled with crushed brick, within the internal space, possibly for consolidation of the floor in order to support timber posts.

4.13.4 Modern deposits uniformly truncate archaeological deposits at 4.94m aOD.

Detailed description

4.13.5 The earliest deposit was encountered in the north western sondage at a depth of 2.8 m below ground level. This deposit (1455) was a tenacious dark-grey humic clay-silt which was overlaid by a 1.5 m thick deposit of dark-grey clay silt (1453) containing a small quantity of broken tile. Deposit 1453 appears to be a dumping/reclamation deposit. No datable artefacts were retrieved from these layers.

4.13.6 Layer 1453 and was overlaid by a make-up horizon of rubble and mortar (1427). This was 0.26 m thick.

4.13.7 To the east of the trench the underlying deposit (1449=1450) was similar in character to deposit 1453. This was overlaid by a cobbled surface (1439) measuring 1.3 m by 1.1 m (visible extent within the sondage). The north-western edge of the cobbles was delimited by a horizontal timber of boxed heart oak (1452). The timber may have been a sill beam for a timber framed building.

4.13.8 Cobbled surface 1439 and timber beam 1452 were both overlaid by a 0.1 m thick layer of dark-grey clay-silt (1438) which in turn was truncated by the construction cut (1444) and construction cut infill (1451) for a north east- south west orientated limestone block wall and cobble foundation (1405 and 1443 respectively). Cobbles 1443 were an average of c. 0.2 m in diameter and were offset from the base of the wall (1405) by 0.11 m. Wall 1405 was 3 m long and 0.33 m wide. The rough hewn limestone blocks measured a maximum of 300 mm by 300 mm. Six courses of stone bonded with yellowish-white mortar survived to a maximum depth of 0.75 m. Dark red broken tile was also used in the construction to fill the horizontal gaps between courses.

4.13.9 A second cobbled surface (1437) sealed the infill (1451) of the construction cut (1444) for wall foundation 1443. The character of this surface was identical to that of surface 1439.

4.13.10 The cobbles of surface 1437 abutted wall 1405 and were probably the primary floor level associated with the wall. This surface was truncated by a construction cut (1442) for a north east - south west orientated, stone wall foundation (1441).

4.13.11 Wall (1441) was 1.3 m long and 0.72 m wide. The wall was constructed of roughly hewn, blue-green sandstone c. 410 mm by 250 mm by 80 mm. The blocks were bonded with white mortar and appeared to have been squared along the western face. The wall had been removed (cut 1440) halfway across the trench and no evidence for a return was revealed.

4.13.12 Cobbled surface 1437 was overlaid by a series of brown-grey clay-silt make-up layers (1436, 1433, 1432, 1431, 1428 and 1415) with a combined depth of 0.62 m. Single sherds of 13th-15th century pottery were retrieved from contexts 1431 and 1432, a single sherd of 12th-13th century pottery was retrieved from context 1428. The uppermost layer of this sequence (1431) was cut by two possible postholes (cuts 1430 and 1435).

4.13.13 Posthole cut 1430 was 0.3 m deep and 0.5 m wide and contained a single fill of dark grey sandy silt (1429). Posthole 1435 was 0.12 m deep and 0.15 m wide and also contained a single fill of grey sandy silt (1434). No finds were retrieved from these features.

4.13.14 The upper part of wall 1405 and the fill of posthole 1430 (1429) were cut by a north east - south west linear feature (1447) which was 0.15 m deep and 1.0 m wide. This feature contained a single sandy-silt fill (1446). At the north eastern limit of the trench feature 1440 (described above as removing wall 1441) cut layer 1431. This feature was 0.70 m deep and 0.75 m wide. It contained two fills of mixed sandy silt (1416 and 1448). Context 1416 contained a single sherd of 13th-15th century pottery. Both these features appear to be contemporary wall robbing.

4.13.15 In the western half of the trench rubble deposit 1427 was overlaid by a series of floor and floor make-up layers. The earliest (1424) consisted of a loose sand, 0.11 thick which contained pottery suggesting a possible date range of 13th-14th century. This was overlaid by a much decayed, 0.05 m thick, timber floor (1423) which was only revealed in section. A layer of clean, yellowish-white sand (1409), 0.05 m thick, overlaid the remains of the timber floor.

4.13.16 Layer 1409 was cut by a series of large pits filled with brick and mortar rubble (cut 1407 containing fill 1406, cut 1417 containing fill 1408 and cut 1420 containing fill 1412). The full dimensions of the pits were not revealed but pits 1417 and 1407 were at least 1.2 m in diameter and 2.1 m deep. It possible that these features represent post-pad foundations (although unusual in a structure this late) and indicate a refurbishment of an existing building. No dating material was retrieved from these features.

4.13.17 To the north of the trench a north west - south east aligned brick wall (1403, with associated construction cut and foundation layers 1404, 1425 and 1421 respectively) ran along the northern edge of the trench and butted stone wall 1405. The wall was

4.5 m long by 0.35 m wide and 0.2 m high. Three courses of brick survived. The bricks were industrial in character (exhibiting extrusion marks) and measured on average 240 mm by 100 mm by 60 mm. The wall was the most recent of the structures in the trench and probably dated to the 19th century. This wall was cut by two large features (cut 1419 containing fill 1418 and cut 1422 containing fill 1414) which were similar in character to pits 1420, 1417 and 1407. Cuts 1419 and 1422 were unexcavated.

4.13.18 A series of demolition horizons (1445, 1402, 1401) and a modern service trench (1411) filled with sand and rubble (1410) were overlaid by tarmac (1400).

North side of New Conduit Street 37722KLY

4.14 **Trench 15**

(See Fig.16)

4.14.1 Trench 15 was 3 m by 2 m and orientated east south east - west north west. It was located in a shop unit on the north side of New Conduit Street. Existing ground level was at 5.18 m aOD. Excavation took place under artificial light. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.9 m below existing ground level. A small, sondage, was excavated in the south east corner of the trench to a depth of 1.6 m below existing ground level.

Descriptive summary

4.14.2 Archaeological deposits revealed in this trench represented the internal space of a 12th-14th century structure, sub-divided by a partially robbed chalk block wall and characterised by a 0.60-0.90 m build up of floor, floor make up and occupation layers. The structure was constructed on a deposit of gravel which may represent purposeful levelling.

4.14.3 Archaeological deposits were uniformly truncated by modern floor layers at 4.98m aOD.

Detailed description

4.14.4 The earliest deposit excavated was a mid-brown clay-sand deposit (1549) which was revealed in the sondage to the south east of the trench.

4.14.5 Context 1549 was overlaid within the sondage and to the south west of the trench by a mid yellow-brown sandy deposit (1545=1509). This deposit contained 2 sherds of pottery suggesting a date range of 12th-14th century.

4.14.6 To the west of the trench deposit 1509 was cut by a series of two pits (cut 1524 containing fill 1525 and cut 1517 containing fill 1516). Pit fill 1516 was also cut by a third pit (cut 1510, containing fill 1515). None of these features were excavated. Pit cut 1524 was visible only in section. Pits 1517/1516 and 1510/1515 had been partially removed to the north of the trench by a later feature. Six sherds of Pottery giving a date range of late 12th-14th century were retrieved from the surface of fill 1515.

4.14.7 Pit fill 1525 was cut by a north north east- south south west orientated (probable) beam slot (1519). This feature was 2 m long, 0.28 m wide and 0.14 m deep. It contained a single fill of sandy chalk (1518). A chalk block wall (1520) was constructed directly over fill 1518. It comprised 2 courses of roughly squared chalk blocks measuring on average 150 mm by 120 mm and bonded with white mortar. The wall was 0.3 m high and 0.28 m wide.

4.14.8 Wall 1520 was abutted to the west of the trench by a 0.36 m thick sequence of mortar floor make up layers and occupations layers (1507, 1506, 1505 and 1504). No finds were retrieved from these deposits.

4.14.9 A rebuild of wall 1520 (1521) overlaid the original structure and floor surface 1504, this wall was of similar build and measured 0.45 m wide and 0.12 m high. Wall 1521 was abutted by a 0.20 m thick mortar floor layer 1503.

4.14.10 To the east of the trench layer 1545 was truncated by a levelling cut (1551) in which a 0.20 m thick layer of compacted gravel (1548) had been deposited. This layer was also partially visible in the north west and north eastern corners of the trench.

4.14.11 Deposit 1548 was overlain in the eastern half of the trench by 0.90 m thick sequence of floor layers and occupation horizons (1530-1543). Three sherds of pottery from the base of this sequence (context 1542) suggest a date of late 12th-14th century for the deposits.

4.14.12 Floor layers 1503 and 1530 were cut tot the north of the trench by a deep east - west orientated linear feature. The cut (1511) was 0.62 m deep and 0.7 m wide and extended the full length of the trench. It contained three fills (1514 a mortar deposit and 1512, 1513, clay silts). The nature of this feature is uncertain.

4.14.13 The upper fill of cut 1511 (1513) was cut to the centre of the trench by feature 1523 (containing fills 1547 and 1522) which represents the partial robbing of walls 1521 and 1520.

4.14.14 Floor layer 1530 was cut in the south east corner of the trench by two modern service trenches (cuts 1529 and 1527).

4.14.15 The entire trench was truncated/overlain by deposits relating to the existing floor surface (1502,1501 and 1500).

4.15 Trench 16

4.15.1 Trench 16 measured 3 m by 3 m and was orientated south east- north west. It was located in a shop unit on the north side of New Conduit Street. Existing ground level was at 5.20m aOD. Excavation took place under artificial light. The trench was initially excavated to a depth of 1.2 m below ground level. A further sondage was excavated in the northern half of the trench to 2.3 m below existing ground level. The sondage was shored to allow for access.

Descriptive summary

4.15.2 This trench revealed a 1.5 m thick sequence of floor layers and structural features dating to the 13th-14th century. The structure evidenced several instances of rebuilding which may be associated with flooding episodes indicated by the presence of alluvial sediments within the occupation sequence.

4.15.3 Archaeological deposits were uniformly truncated by modern floor levels at 4.77 m aOD.

Detailed Description

4.15.4 The earliest deposit revealed in the trench was a light grey-brown silty sand (16109) within the sondage in the western half of the trench. This deposit was recorded at 1.8 m below existing ground level. Two small circular areas of reddish brown staining (16102 and 16101) may have been the very ephemeral remains of postholes but were too insubstantial to be certain.

4.15.5 A posthole (cut 1695) filled with a light brown clay (1696) was located in the south west corner of the sondage. Posthole 1695 was not fully revealed but had a diameter of 0.2 m. A much larger posthole (cut 16103) was located along the western edge of the sondage. Posthole 16103 was oval in plan and contained a fill of orangey-brown sandy silt (16104). A possible post pipe (16105), also oval in plan, was evident within this fill. Possible post pipe 16105 was filled with a greyish-brown silty sand (16106). None of the features described above were excavated. No finds were retrieved from these features.

4.15.6 The postholes described above were sealed by deposit 16108 a thin alluvial silt and a 0.54 m thick layer of mid browny-yellow silty sand (1618), possibly representing a flood episode.

4.15.7 Deposit 1618 was cut to the northern half of the trench by an east-west aligned linear cut (16110). The cut was revealed running across the sondage for 1.4 m and was at least 1.8 m wide. The base of the cut sloped down towards the north at c. 30 degrees. A sequence of seventeen compacted floor layers with possible occasional flood horizons filled this feature (1650-1655 and 1638-1649). The floor layers mostly consisted of dark-brown to light creamy-brown silty sand with a high organic content. Layer 1646, however, was almost certainly a consolidated floor surface as it contained a high proportion of crushed tile. The highest of the possible floor layers (1639) was located at 3.77 m OD. No finds were retrieved from these deposits.

4.15.8 Two possible postholes (cut 1632 containing fill 1633 and cut 1637 containing fill 1636) truncated the uppermost floor layers (1639, 1640) in the sequence. No finds were retrieved from these features.

4.15.9 The postholes were sealed by several yellow-brown clay - silt deposits (1634, 1635, 1631, 1629, 1639) possibly representing flood episodes.

4.15.10 Posthole fill 1633 and deposits 1635 1629 and were cut by a pit (cut 1625, containing sandy-silt fills 1626, 1627 and 1628). Three sherds of pottery dating to the 13th-15th

century were retrieved from fill 1627. The cut measured 0.92 m wide (diameter?) and 0.42 m deep.

4.15.11 The uppermost fill of pit 1625 (1628) was cut by an east-west orientated probable beam slot (1620) which extended across the entire trench (3 m). This feature was 0.4 m wide, 0.38 m deep and contained three fills of light brown-grey sandy silt (1624,1622 and 1621). Fill 1621 contained ten sherds of pottery that gave a probable date of 13th-14th century for the infilling of this feature.

4.15.12 A series of yellowy-brown clay silt dumped deposits (1612, 1611, 1619, 1615, 1614, 1610, 1613, 1608, 1609, 1606, 1607, 1604, 1602, 1603) most of which contained broken tile and mortar overlaid beam slot 1620 to a combined depth of c. 1 m. The dumped deposits were overlaid by a 0.24 m thick yellow-brown sandy make-up (1601) for the concrete floor (1600) of the shop unit which was 0.18 m thick.

4.16 Trench 17

(See Fig.18)

4.16.1 Trench 17 measured 3.1 m by 2 m and orientated north east -south west. It was located in a shop unit on the north side of New Conduit Street. Existing ground level was at 5.22 m aOD. Excavation took place under artificial light. The trench was machine excavated to a depth of 1.2 m below existing ground level. A hand excavated sondage, 0.36 m wide was located in the north west corner of the trench to a depth of 1.6 m below existing ground level.

Descriptive summary

4.16.2 Trench 17 revealed a complex sequence of structural remains dating to the 13-15th century. This was characterised by the presence of beam slots, floor layers, postholes and post pads.

4.16.3 Archaeological deposits were uniformly truncated by modern deposits at 4.72m aOD.

Detailed description

4.16.4 A layer of fine mid-brown natural silty sand (1704) was encountered in the central southern half of the trench at 1. 22 m below existing ground level.

4.16.5 In the hand dug sondage to the north west of the trench a 0.2 m thick, dark reddish-brown organic sandy silt (1738) containing pottery of 13th-15th century date, was revealed. This deposit was overlaid by a 0.15 m thick, mid brown sandy deposit (1737), which contained four sherds of pottery dating to the 13th-15th century.

4.16.6 Deposits 1737 and 1704 were cut to the southwest of the trench by a north east -south west orientated probable beam slot (1743). This feature was 0.24 m wide and contained a single fill of mid grey silty-sand (1744). Four sherds of pottery giving an indicative date of 13th-15th century were retrieved from this feature.

4.16.7 Fill 1744 was cut by a second probable beam slot (1742) which was on the same orientation, but immediately to the west of 1743. Feature 1742 was 3 m long by 0.2

m wide by 0.1 m deep. It contained a single fill of dark grey-brown sandy silt (1745). No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.16.8 A large block of rough hewn limestone (1741), possibly a post pad, was located in the north west corner of the trench overlying the fill (1745) of beam slot 1742.

4.16.9 A posthole (cut 1746), containing three fills (1735, 1736 and 1733) was located to the north west of the trench. To the west of posthole 1746 and overlying fill 1745 was a 0.08 m thick yellow-brown sandy make-up layer (1734). This deposit was in turn overlaid by the remains of possible timber floor (1747) and two possible occupation horizons of mid brown silty clay (1732 and 1731).

4.16.10 Floor deposits 1732 and 1731 had a combined depth of 0.28 m. A 0.1 m thick layer of yellow-brown sandy silt (1730) and a 0.46 m deep layer of dark brown clay with brick and tile rubble (1729) overlaid the floor layers.

4.16.11 In the south east corner of the trench, two mid brown clay make-up layers (1726 - containing four sherds of pottery dating to the 13th-15th century date - and 1725), with a combined depth of 0.42 m, were cut by a large pit (1724) which contained two fills of mid brown sandy silt (1723 and 1722).

4.16.12 Pit 1724 was not bottomed but was at least 0.45 m deep and 1.2 m wide (diameter).

4.16.13 Three, thin, mortar floor layers (1740, 1721and 1720) and a 0.2 m thick layer of grey-brown sandy silt (1719) overlaid pit fill 1722.

4.16.14 Context 1719 was in turn overlaid by a 0.25 m thick layer of grey brown sandy silt (1718).

4.16.15 Make-up deposits 1718 and 1729 were cut by a large 'L' shaped feature (1714) which appeared to be a foundation cut and was filled with a clean mid yellow-brown clay (1713). The cut extended out from the north section 1.8 m then returned at a right angle to the east for 1.6 m.

4.16.16 Cut 1714 was c. 0.6-0.7 m wide and at least 0.6 m deep. In the north eastern corner of the trench, within the 'L' shaped cut and possibly the fills of a large pit delineated by the internal edge of 1714 (shown as cut 1712) were two mid grey silty-clays (1711 and 1710) containing lumps of mortar.

4.16.17 A large pit (1709) truncating deposit 1710 was located in the north east corner of the trench. Pit 1709 contained two fills of silty clay (1706, 1707).

4.16.18 Pit 1709 and the fills of 'L' shaped feature 1714 were sealed by two layers of light brown silty clay (1703 and 1702). These deposits were 0.15 m thick and cut in the north west corner of the trench by a shallow pit feature (1748) containing silty clay (1717) and concrete rubble. A second large modern intrusive feature (pit 1716 containing concrete stanchion 1706) removed archaeological deposits in the south west corner of the trench to a depth of 1.2 m below existing ground level. Pit fill 1717 and concrete stanchion 1706 were overlaid by a 0.2 m thick layer of rubble

(1701) and 0.26m thickness of concrete (1700), representing the floor of the shop unit.

4.17 Finds

Pottery (See Appendix 2)

4.17.1 Pottery was retrieved from all of the trenches. The assemblage comprised 585 sherds, all of which were medieval or later, and typical of the range of local and imported wares which occur at sites in King's Lynn. The majority of pottery deposition took place from the 13th–mid 17th century, with the only real hiatus being from the end of that period to the 19th century. The range of vessel types is fairly typical of medieval sites in King's Lynn. Overall, the range of vessel types suggests purely domestic activity, with vessel types associated with the preparation and consumption of food and drink.

Ceramic building material (See Appendix 3)

4.17.2 A total of 580 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 84,885g was recovered from the evaluation trenches. For the purpose of the evaluation the assemblage has been scanned with a sample recorded in more detail to distinguish the types of tile present in the assemblage and the dimensions of any complete or near complete examples.

4.17.3 The assemblage was made up almost exclusively of fragments of roof tile and brick, (although there were a number of complete and near complete examples). A large quantity of roofing material was recovered from previous excavations in Kings Lynn (Clarke and Carter 1977) dating from the 13th century onwards. The dimensions of the near complete tiles from the Vancouver Centre compare well with those recovered from this earlier phase of work (Carter 1977, 298, fig.136, No.9).

Waterlogged worked wood (See Appendix4)

4.17.4 Reused clinker ship planking timbers (118, 116) were retrieved from deposits (113) near the base of Trench 1. The planks appear to have come from a collapsed revetment to the edge of an inlet, dock or channel of some kind. Timbers associated with a building of possible early medieval date were also found in Trench 7 (layer 70044). The remains of a 'land tie' (part of a waterfront structure) was revealed in Trench 11 (1134, 1137, 1140) and a timber beam (1452) associated with a cobbled surface in Trench 14.

Leather (See Appendix 5)

4.17.5 Approximately 300 items of leather were retrieved during the evaluation. The vast majority came from contexts 862 and 870 in Trench 8. The leather assemblage is clearly cobbling waste, deliberately discarded once any re-usable leather had been salvaged. The sole shapes found in context 862 are characteristic of a 13th century date while those found in context 870 suggest a 15th century date.

Small Finds (See Appendix 6)

4.17.6 A total of 59 metal objects were recovered from the archaeological investigations. The assemblage comprises 3 copper alloy object, 48 iron objects (including 40 nails) and 5 lead objects. An annular brooch, knives, hinges needles and musket balls were amongst the metal finds.

4.17.7 In addition a fragment of slag weighing 188g came from context 1611.

4.17.8 A single worked bone awl made from antler (probably fallow deer) was recovered from context 862 (see Appendix 6).

4.18 Palaeo-environmental remains

Animal bone (See Appendix 7)

4.18.1 A total of 654 (11808 g) bones were excavated from the site. The majority of the animal remains excavated were in good condition, allowing for the identification of butchery marks, gnawing marks and the species. Although cattle pig, sheep and goat predominated as usual, geese ducks and other fowl were also present indicating use of the wetland resource.

Waterlogged plant remains, diatoms and pollen (See Appendix 9)

4.18.2 The rapid assessment of waterlogged plant remains, diatoms and pollen has demonstrated the potential for good preservation of these remains. It also demonstrated the preservation of invertebrate and marine molluscs remains. The survival of all of the above will, potentially, inform our knowledge of the local environment and the nature and function of the archaeological remains

Foraminifera and Ostracods (See Appendix 10)

4.18.3 The samples show that content and preservation of foraminifera and ostracods within the alluvial and marine sediments is good. A continuos series of samples from the development area would contribute to the production of a coherent environmental history for the area and should form part of the sampling strategy for any further work. (see Appendix 10).

4.19 Results in relation to the evaluation aims

4.19.1 The evaluation has fulfilled the general aims and objectives laid out in the Project Design as well as the aims in relation to preservation.

4.19.2 The research aims will be considered and revised in the light of the evaluation results could be incorporated into the Project Design should any further works be required.

5 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

5.1.1 It is probable that the results of the evaluation area are a reliable indication of the broad character, extent and depth of preservation of archaeological deposits, structures, artefacts and environmental indicators within the development area.

5.1.2 Although parts of the street frontage of Broad Street and the street frontage at St Dominics' Square have not been investigated, the level of impact from post-medieval to 1970s demolition and construction events (in particular the present shopping centre and car parks) has been characterised and is seen to be minimal. Therefore the presence of early medieval structures in the uninvestigated areas (extrapolated from the findings within New Conduit Street and to the north of Broad Street) is a reasonable assumption.

5.1.3 Timber revetments, wharfs and jetties, even boats are remains that might be expected to survive within the channel fills and alluvial sediments. Only displaced timbers were found in the investigation. The timbers indicate good survival of waterlogged wood and complex in-situ structures should be expected within the proposal area.

5.1.4 Medieval pottery (in particular Grimston Ware) has been seen to occur residually in several contexts. The character of the underlying alluvial sequence means that artefacts are potentially liable to intrusion (being pushed down into or sinking into soft sediments) and redeposition (through channel erosion and redeposition of soils in reclamation events). Therefore the dating of contexts purely on the basis of a minimal sherd content cannot be regarded as completely reliable.

5.1.5 The investigation has revealed localised structures of 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th century date in the Sainsburys' car park and to the South West Side of Broad Street. However, understanding of the pattern of occupation is not sufficient to predict the location of further structures in these areas.

5.2 Overall interpretation

5.2.1 The evaluation has defined the character and extent of surviving archaeological deposits, structures, artefacts and environmental indicators across the propose development area.

5.2.2 In general terms, complex sequences of floor make ups, surfaces, occupation deposits, beams slots, decayed timber and chalk block walls associated with medieval buildings (12th-15th century) survive along the New Conduit Street and north west Broad Street (existing and historic) frontages. Given the minimal impact of post-medieval construction see in this investigation, these can also be assumed to be present on the St Dominic's Square frontage and the remainder of the Broad Street frontage.

5.2.3 The structures appear to be founded on sand deposits which may be either naturally deposited (fluvial) or redeposited reclamation events or the dumped by-product of early medieval salt panning.

5.2.4 Localised 15th, 16th and 17th century structures exist in the open area Sainsbury's car parks and the car park to the south west side of Broad Street. These represent a

progressive encroachment of occupation from the street frontages into areas that are still dominated by marsh land, mudflats, tidal creeks and channels in the early medieval period. The investigation also revealed evidence of episodes of localised dumping and reclamation prior to occupation.

5.2.5 Modern (1970s car park and shopping centre) construction appears to have largely removed the 18th and 19th century structures (occasional exceptions were noted in trench 8, 9 and 11 for instance) known to have been present in the South West Side of Broad Street area. It is unclear from map regressions to what extent the medieval buildings on the street frontages were present or had been replaced by later structures such as the 18th century friends meeting house (NAU 97) prior to the construction of the Vancouver Centre, but it is notable that few post medieval/pre-1970s layers were revealed in the trenches in New Conduit Street.

5.3 Summary of results

5.3.1 For ease of reference significant archaeological deposits and structures within each trench have been tabulated below. The term ' sediment sequence' has been used to cover the variety of peat formation, alluvial and fluvial deposits recorded.

Trench	Comments	Date
1	Sand deposit	Undated
	Displaced timber revetment (some re-used boat timbers)	14th-15th century?
	Sediment sequence	12th-15th century span
2	Sand deposit	Undated
	Sediment sequence	12th-15th century?
	Pits	16th century ?
	Garden soil	17th century ?
3	Cobbled surface	15th century
	Brick wall	16th century
4	Sediment sequence	12th-15th century
	Large tile filled pit	16th century ?
	Brick wall	16th century or later
5	Sediment sequence	Undated
	Building	16th century

Trench	Comments	Date
7	Sediment sequence	Undated
	Building(s)	12th-14th century
	Pits	15th century
8	Sediment sequence	13th-14th century
	Channels	15th century
	Brick wall	16th century
	Wall rebuild	19th-20th century
9	Sediment Sequence	12th-14th century
	Displaced timber pile/post	12th-14th century?
	Brick wall	16th century?
	Brick culvert	19th century
10	Sand deposit	Undated
	Sediment sequence	Undated
	Possible drainage channel	Undated
	Imported garden soils	Undated
	Ditch	15th century date?
	Pits	late 16th-17th century
11	Sediment sequence	Undated
	Channel revetment timbers	15th century
	limestone block wall	15th century
	Robber trench and pit	Undated
	Pit	19th century
	Chimney stack/oven foundation	19th century
12	Sediment sequence	Undated
	building and cobble surfaces	15th -17th century
	Brick wall	16th-17th century

Trench	Comments	Date
13	Sediment sequence	Undated
	Cobbled surface	15th century
	Brick wall	16th-17th century
14	Building	15th century
	Rebuild of structure	19th century?
15	Building	12th-14th century
16	Building	13th-14th century
17	Building	13th-15th century

6 IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

(See Fig.19)

6.1.1 Piling plan tender drawings have been supplied by McAlpines / White Young Green. The major impact levels indicated by these drawings are predicted to be:

- Truncation in plan to 175mm below Surface Slab Level plus any reduction for construction (eg for blinding or removal of unsuitable ground).
- Excavation of piling locations for manual access to construct pile caps (PC1- 4, 1 m^2 - 4 x 2.5 m). Pile cap depths to 1425mm below Surface Slab Level.
- Ground beams within area of New Conduit Street frontage and Sainsburys' Car Park to the same depth as pile cap excavations.
- Escalator and lift pits and service runs.
- Loss of a percentage of the surviving archaeology through piling

6.1.2 In terms of the localised structures existing on the south-west side of Broad Street significant truncation of the archaeological deposits will not be caused by the predicted ground reduction levels. However some structures are impacted by pile locations.

6.1.3 In the street frontage areas the complex archaeology appears uniformly well preserved at a high level. Truncation of archaeological deposits will be caused by ground reduction in the area of Trench 7 and 15, but the greatest impact will be from the excavations to form the pile caps and ground beams.

6.1.4 A table of impact levels is included in Appendix 11.

APPENDICES

7 APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
001						
	100	Concrete		0.26	Concrete surface	
	101	Layer		0.27	Make-up	
	102	Structure			Concrete foundation	
	103	Layer		0.38	Disturbed layer	
	104	Layer		0.10	Ash layer	
	105	Cut		0.50	Cut for concrete	
	106	Manhole	0.52	0.25	Brick manhole	
	107	Wall	0.60	0.45	Brick Wall	CBM
	108	Layer		0.34	Fill of construction cut	
	109	Layer		0.45	Layer	Pot CBM
	110	Layer		0.35	Layer	Pot
	111	Layer		0.27	Layer	Pot
	112	Layer		0.30	Layer	Pot
	113	Layer		0.40	Sand bank	
	114	Peat/clay			Peat/clay	Bone Leather
	115	Wood			Possible revetment	
	116	Wood		0.02	Possible revetment	
	117	Wood		0.03	Possible revetment	
	118	Wood		0.02	Possible revetment	
	119	Wood		0.02	Possible revetment	
	120	Wood		0.035	Possible revetment	
	121	Wood		0.08	Possible revetment	
	122	Wood		0.06	Drift Wood	
	201	Layer		0.40 - 0.50	Concrete surface	
	202	Layer		0.50 – 0.60	Humic soil	Pot Glass
	203	Fill		0.20	Pit with fill	Pot

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
						Bone Glass
	204	Fill		1.00	Pit with fill	Pot Bone Glass CBM
	205	Fill		0.40	Pit very similar to 203	Pot Bone Glass
	206	Cut		0.20 – 0.30	Cut for pit	
	207	Cut		0.40	Cut for pit	
	208	Cut		1.10	Cut for pit	
	209	Layer		0.04	Compact chalk/flint	
	210	Layer		0.50	Clay	
	211	Layer		0.10	Construction layer, rubble and tile	
	212	Layer		0.20	Dark earth	
	213	Layer		0.35	Dark earth	
	300	Layer		0.28 – 0.30	Concrete surface	
	301	Layer		0.10 – 0.65	Sandy make-up	
	302	Layer		0.45 – 0.50	Garden soil/demolition debris	Pot Bone CBM
	303	Layer		0.15 – 0.18	Dark grey sand clay silt	Pot Bone CBM
	304	Layer		0.15	Mid grey sand clay silt	Pot Bone Stone CBM
	305	Surface		0.10	Cobble surface	
	306	Cut		0.25	Construction cut	
	307	Wall		0.15 –	Brick wall	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
				0.20	foundation	
	308	Fill		0.12	Robber cut backfill	
	309	Layer		0.24	Mid greenish grey silty sand	Pot
	310	Cut		0.22	Construction cut for 305	Pot Bone CBM
	311	Fill		0.22	Yellow clay fill	Pot Bone
	312	Deposit		0.20	Mid grey clay silt	Pot Bone CBM
	313	Deposit		0.08	Mixed silt clay yellow clay	Pot Bone CBM
	314	Deposit		0.02	Black charcoal lens	
	315	Deposit		0.10	Mid beige-grey sand silt	
	316	Cut		0.12	Robber cut wall 307	
	317	Fill		0.12	Construction cut backfill	
	400	Layer	3.00	0.22	Concrete surface	
	401	Layer	3.00	0.20	Sandy make-up	
	402	Layer	3.00	0.54	Rubble/waste?	Pot Bone
	403	Layer	3.00	0.22	Rubble dump	
	404	Layer	3.00	0.66	'Garden' like soil	
	405	Layer	3.00	0.20	Possible cess material	
	406	Layer	3.00	0.20	Possible alluvial silting	
	407	Cut	0.80	1.20	Edge of tile pit	
	408	Fill	0.80	1.20	Tile pit fill	CBM
	409	Cut	0.26	0.40	Possible wall cut	
	410	Structure		0.75	Wall (hospital?)	
	411	Fill	0.26	0.50	Rubble over wall 410	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	412	Layer	3.00	0.80	Alluvial silting	Pot Bone
	413	Layer		0.08	Peat layer	
	414	Layer		0.10	Peat layer	
	415	Layer	3.00	0.45	Alluvial deposit	Pot Bone Leather
	416	Fill	0.20	0.46	Fill of feature (?)	CBM
	417	Layer	0.50	0.72	Sand bar (?)	
	418	Layer	3.00		Natural peat	
	419	Cut	0.20	0.46	Feature undefined	
	500	Layer		0.27	Concrete surface	
	501	Layer		0.30	Sandy make-up	
	502	Layer		0.50	Garden soil/demolition debris	Pot Bone Glass CBM
	503	Layer		0.41	Demolition	Pot Bone Metal CBM
	504	Layer	3.80	0.11	Organic sandy clay make-up	Pot
	505	Cut	0.50	0.40	Cut for pipe trench	
	506	Fill	0.06		Fill of pipe trench	
	507	Layer		0.30	Clay floor	
	508	Fill	1.13	0.12	Shell and tile deposit	Pot
	509	Deposit	1.04	0.16	Plaster and rubble	Pot Bone
	510	Structure	0.50	0.60	N – S brick wall building	
	511	Layer	1.90	0.52	Deposit layer below 503	Pot Bone CBM
	512	Cut	1.70	0.230	Pit cut (?)	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	513	Floor			mortar floor	
	514	Deposit	0.92	0.14	Wet black/grey deposit	
	515	Cut	0.92	0.14	Pit	
	516	Cut	0.65	0.16	Pit	
	517	Fill	0.70	0.23	Shell midden	Pot Bone
	518	Cut			N – S Construction brick wall	
	519	Fill	0.50	0.57	N – S Construction brick wall (south half)	
	520	Cut			North wall with return	
	521	Fill	0.50	0.57	North wall with return	
	522	Fill		0.04	Pit in SE corner	
	523	Fill		0.06	Pit in SE corner	
	524	Fill		0.067	Pit in SE corner	
	525	Fill		0.025	Pit in SE corner	
	526	Cut	1.30		Cut for robber trench wall 521	
	527	Fill	1.30	0.73	Robber trench back fill	
	528	Cut	1.32	0.60	Pit in NW corner	
	529	Fill	1.32	0.60	Fill of 528	
	530	Cut	0.20	0.25	Posthole through plaster	
	531	Layer	1.10		Lower plaster floor	
	532	Layer	0.15		Clay lining below 531	
	533	Layer			Layer of organic clay	
	534	Layer		0.28	Clay layer with rubble	
	535	Layer			Layer of organic clay	
	536	Layer	0.50	0.10	Clay at base of 521	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	700	Layer			Floor surface	
	701	Layer		0.10	Floor make-up	
	702	Layer		0.10	Foundation	
	703	Layer		0.20	Foundation	
	704	Layer		0.20	Brown sand make-up	
	705	Fill		0.35		
	706	Cut	0.75	0.30	Concrete foundation	
	707	Layer		0.06	Dark silt and rubble	
	708	Fill	0.45	0.10	Rubble – plaster	
	709	Fill	0.45	0.30	Rubble	
	710	Cut	0.45	0.40	Rubble pit cut	
	711	Fill	0.70	0.25	Sandy clay and rubble	
	712	Cut	0.70	0.25	Rubble pit	
	713	Layer		0.07	Rubble layer	
	714	Layer		0.22	Rubble layer	
	715	Layer		0.07	Plaster	
	716	Layer		0.05	Make-up	
	717	Layer		0.10	Make-up/demolition debris	
	718	Layer		0.08 - 0.17	Make-up/demolition debris	
	719	Layer		0.17	Sandy clay with shells	
	720	Fill		0.62	Sandy clay	
	721	Cut	0.20 – 0.25	0.62	Robber trench	
	722	Layer		0.25	Sand capping on cess pit/levelling	
	723	Layer		0.02	Cess pit deposit	
	724	Layer		0.02 – 0.05	Sand capping/levelling	
	725	Layer	1.95	0.09	Garden soil	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	726	Layer	1.95	0.02	Several floor/occupation surfaces	
	727	Layer		0.04	Sand capping/levelling deposit	
	728	Cut	1.00	0.90	Rubbish pit cut	
	729	Fill	1.00	0.35	Rubbish pit fill	
	730	Fill	1.00	0.25	Rubbish pit fill	
	731	Fill	1.00	0.35	Rubbish pit fill	
	732	Layer		0.06	Sand capping/levelling deposit	
	733	Layer		0.11	Possible occupation comprising several layers	
	734	Fill		0.05	Sand capping	
	735	Fill		0.16	Cess pit fill	Pot
	736	Fill		0.02	Humic silt	
	737	Fill		0.25	Cess pit fill	
	738	Fill		0.03	Cess pit fill	
	739	Fill		0.15	Cess pit fill	Pot Bone
	740	Cut	1.70	0.70	Cess pit cut	
	741	Layer		0.08		
	742	Layer		0.09		
	743	Layer		0.03	Several floor surfaces	
	744	Layer		0.12	Rubble dump	
	745	Layer		0.08	Possible occupation layer	
	746	Layer		0.10		
	747	Layer		0.06	Occupation deposit (?)	
	748	Layer		0.03	Clay and grog floor surface	
	749	Layer		0.14		
	750	Layer		0.01	Floor surface	
	751	Layer		0.04	Floor make-up	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	752	Layer		0.01	Floor surface	
	753	Layer		0.05	Make-up	
	754	Fill	0.07	0.20	Stake hole	
	755	Cut	0.07	0.20	Stake hole	
	756	Layer		0.01	Make-up/occupation	
	757	Layer		0.08	Make-up/occupation	
	758	Layer		0.17	Midden deposit (?)	
	759	Layer		0.01 – 0.02	Floor/occupation	
	760	Layer		0.03 – 0.04	Make-up	
	761	Layer		0.08	Clay and grog floor	
	762	Layer		0.04	Occupation	
	763	Layer		0.01 – 0.02	Floor surface	
	764	Layer		0.04	Occupation	
	765	Layer		0.03	Repair to floor	
	766	Layer		0.04	Make-up/floor	
	767	Layer			Occupation	
	768	Layer		0.13	Demolition levelling	
	769	Layer		0.03	Floors	
	770	Layer		0.11	Make-up/occupation	
	771	Layer		0.06	Floor repair	
	772	Layer		0.06	Clay and grog floor	
	773	Layer		0.06	Make-up/levelling	
	774	Layer		0.07	Occupation	
	775	Layer			Occupation	
	776	Layer		0.05 – 0.08	Floor	
	777	Layer		0.08	Floor make-up	
	778	Layer		0.07	Occupation	
	779	Layer		0.10	Floor	
	780	Layer		0.12	Occupation	
	781	Layer		0.08	Floor	
	782	Layer		0.08	Occupation	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	783	Layer		0.06 – 0.10	Floor	
	784	Layer		0.10 – 0.12	Occupation	
	785	Layer		0.08	Floor	
	786	Layer		0.12 – 0.14	Occupation	
	787	Layer	0.49	0.21	Demolition	
	788	Layer	0.47	0.18	Floor	
	789	Layer			Demolition/make-up	
	790	Layer			Demolition/make-up	
	791	Layer	0.33	0.04	Floor layers	
	792	Layer	0.56	0.16	Make-up/levelling	
	793	Layer	0.61	0.11	Occupation/make-up	
	794	Layer	3.00	0.30	Accumulation	
	795	Layer	1.50	0.25	Accumulation	
	796	Layer	0.70		Floor surface may = (776)+(777)	Pot
	797	Cut	0.80	0.35	Beam slot/pit	
	798	Fill		0.35	Beam slot/pit	Pot Bone CBM
	799	Cut	0.30		Possible beam slot	
	70000	Fill	0.30		Possible beam slot	
	70001	Deposit	0.20		Floor repair	
	70002	Fill	0.80		Possible beam slot	
	70003	Cut	1.70	0.80	Possible beam slot	
	70004	Cut	0.15	0.18	Post hole	
	70005	Fill		0.08	Post hole	
	70006	Fill		0.10	Post hole	
	70007	Cut	0.36	0.25	Cut pit	
	70008	Fill		0.25	Fill of pit	
	70009	Layer		0.20	Possible levelling deposit	
	70010	Timber stake			Stake	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	70011	Layer		0.01	Organic floor/occupation deposit	
	70012	Cut	0.59	0.36	Pit cut (?)	
	70013	Fill	0.59	0.36	Pit fill	
	70014	Layer		0.08 – 0.19	Sandy levelling (?)	
	70015	Layer		0.44	Disturbed sand bar	
	70016	Layer		0.01 – 0.03	Humic peat	
	70017	Layer		0.05	Possible clay floor	
	70018	Layer		0.01	Humic silt	
	70019	Layer	0.60	0.04	Possible occupation horizon	
	70020	Layer	0.60	0.05	Possible floor layers	
	70021	Layer	0.60	0.03	Occupation layer/floor	
	70022	Layer	0.62	0.01	Organic horizon	
	70023	Layer	0.62	0.07	Occupation layer/floor	
	70024	Layer	0.63	0.01	Organic horizon	
	70025	Layer	0.63	0.05	Occupation layer/floor	
	70026	Layer	0.64	0.02	Organic horizon	
	70027	Layer	0.65	0.09	Occupation layer/floor	
	70028	Layer	0.72	0.05	Possible occupation/floor	
	70029	Layer	0.70	0.01	Organic horizon	
	70030	Layer	1.44	0.04	Floor layer	
	70031	Layer	1.35	0.04	Organic horizon	
	70032	Layer	1.35	0.08	Floor consolidation	
	70033	Layer	1.36	0.01	Organic floor deposit	
	70034	Cut	1.15	0.16	Pit/levelling cut	
	70035	Fill	0.74	0.06	Fill of 70034	
	70036	Fill	1.15	0.01	Fill of 70034	
	70037	Fill	1.13	0.14	Fill of 70034	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	70038	Cut	0.12		Pit/levelling cut	
	70039	Fill	0.63	0.18	Fill of 70038	
	70040	Cut	0.38	0.32	Pit/posthole cut	
	70041	Fill		0.32	Pit/posthole fill	
	70042	Fill		0.08	Pit fill	
	70043	Fill		0.15	Pit fill	
	70044	Fill		0.44	Pit fill	Pot CBM Wood
	70045	Layer		0.08	Possible occupation layer	
	70046	Cut	0.44	0.27	Pit cut	
	70047	Fill		0.02	Pit fill	
	70048	Fill		0.08 – 0.09	Pit fill	
	70049	Fill		0.07	Pit fill	
	70050	Fill		0.13	Pit fill	
	70051	Cut	0.29	0.30	Pit cut	
	70052	Fill		0.30	Pit fill	Leather
	70053	Layer	0.21	0.07	Possible occupation layer	
	70054	Layer	0.65	0.04	Floor surface	
	70055	Layer	1.85	0.02	Reed matting (?) organic horizon	
	70056	Timber	0.09	0.055	Timber worked off-cut in 70044	
	70057	Timber	0.129	0.068	Timber worked off-cut in 70044	
	70058	Cut	0.57	0.58	Pit cut	
	70059	Surface		0.02	Broken tile surface/path	
	70060	Structure GRP			GRP structure no. for building	
08						
	800	Layer			Concrete surface	
	801	Layer	3.00	0.35	Sand and rubble	
	802	Layer		0.46	Dark humic/coarse garden soil	Pot

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
						CBM
	803	Layer	0.90	0.33	Dark humic/coarse rubble	
	804	Layer		0.40	Humic soil	Pot Bone CBM
	805	Layer			Make-up and humic soil	Pot Bone CBM
	806	Timber		0.848	Pile post	
	807	Structure	0.38	0.23	Wall (18th century building)	
	808	Structure	1.14	0.16	Lean-to	
	809	Structure	0.50	0.53	Tertiary building N – S	
	810	Group			Wall conj	
	811					
	812					
	813					
	814					
	815					
	816					
	817	Structure	1.54	0.8	Primary lower wall	
	818	Structure	0.50	0.61	Battered foundation	
	819	Cut	0.60	0.60	Construction cut 3rd phase	
	820	Fill		0.60	Construction cut backfill	
	821	Cut	0.60	1.00	Modern service	
	822	Timber	0.115	0.65	Timber in 805	
	823	Cut	0.50	0.65	Primary construction cut	
	824	Structure	3.00	1.15	2nd phase	
	825	Layer			Gravel surface	
	826	Layer	3.25	0.20	Cobbled surface	
	827	Timber group		0.848	Pile post SE	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	828	Timber group		0.848	Pile post NE	
	829	Timber group		0.848	Pile post NW	
	830	Timber group		0.848	Pile group	
	831	Timber		0.848	Pile post NW	
	832	Timber group		0.848	Pile post SE	
	833	Timber group		0.848	Pile post SW	
	834	Timber group		0.848	Pile post NE	
	835	Timber group		0.848	Pile post group W	
	836	Fill	0.50	0.70	Primary construction cut	
	837	Cut	0.94	0.24	Small pit	
	838	Layer	1.02	0.07	In-situ burning	
	839	Layer	1.00	0.20	Modern debris	
	840	Structure	0.08	0.13	Concrete cover (?)	
	841	Structure	0.14	0.33	Tree/post	
	842	Cut	0.29		Post cut	
	843	Layer		0.08	Post medieval occupation	
	844	Layer		0.26	Post medieval (?) garden soil	
	845	Cut	0.40	0.40	Possible channel	
	846	Fill		0.54	Alluvial fill of845	
	847	Layer		0.06	Possible surface	
	848	Layer		0.12	Humic peat	
	849	Layer		0.04	Alluvial sand silt clay	
	850	Layer		0.02	Peat compact	
	851	Layer		0.14 – 0.16	Humic peat	
	852	Layer		0.06	Alluvium	
	853	Layer		0.04	Peat compact	
	854	Layer		0.08	Alluvium	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	855	Layer		0.02	Peat compact	
	856	Layer		0.02	Alluvium	
	857	Layer		0.16	Organic alluvium	
	858	Layer		0.03	Peat compact	
	859	Layer		0.10 – 0.12	Possible land surface	
	860	Layer		0.22	Possible land surface	
	861	Layer		0.08 – 0.10	Possible land surface	Pot Leather
	862	Layer		0.20	Land surface cobbles Back land area	Pot Bone Leather
	863	Layer		0.02 – 0.03	Compact vegetation	
	864	Layer		0.14	Land surface cobbles Back land plot	Pot Bone Leather
	865	Layer		0.46	Blueish-black grey alluvial silt clay	Pot
	866	Cut	0.20	0.30	Post medieval pit cut	
	867	Fill	0.20	0.30	Fill of post medieval pit	
	868	Layer		0.15	Gravel foundation	
	869	Layer		0.40	Mixed alluvial silt clay (organic)	Bone CBM
	870	Layer		0.24	Mottled reddish-brown grey sand silt	Bone CBM
	871	Layer		0.35	mid-grey organic silt clay	
	872	Fill		1.00	Modern drain backfill	
09						
	900	Concrete		0.23	Concrete	
	901	Make-up		0.15	Sand make-up	
	902	Deposit		0.25	Rubble layer	Pot
	903	Wall	0.23	0.28	Brick wall	
	904	Deposit		0.90	Layer	Pot

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	905	Wall	0.42		Brick wall	
	906	Wall	0.115	0.36	Brick wall	
	907	Wall		0.25	Brick wall	
	908	Drain		0.20	Brick culvert	
	909	Cut		1.00	Brick culvert	
	910	Wall	0.42		Cut for culvert	
	911	Service			Concrete service	
	912	Fill		0.70	Fill of culvert trench	
	913	Timber	3.20	0.12	Timber	
	914	Wall	0.45	0.45	Brick wall	
	915	Fill		0.20	Fill of construction cut	
	916	Cut		0.20	Construction cut for wall	
	917	Deposit	2.40	0.50	Layer	
	918	Deposit	3.00	0.40	Layer	Pot
	919	Deposit	2.00	0.50	Layer	
	920	Deposit	2.00	0.25	Layer	Pot
	921	Deposit	2.00	0.50	Layer	Pot
	922	Layer			Clay/peat	
	923	Wall	0.23		Brick wall	
	924	Deposit	0.60		Layer	
	925	Deposit	1.00		Layer	
	926	Cut	0.45		Cut for wall	
	1000	Layer		0.30	Modern tarmac	
	1001	Layer		0.32	Modern sand make-up	
	1002	Layer		0.20	Demolition layer	
	1003	Layer		0.36	Dark grey clay sand	
	1004	Layer		0.25	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	
	1005	Layer		0.08 – 0.68	Crushed mortar and CBM	
	1006	Cut	0.68	0.76	Cut of pit	
	1007	Fill	0.68	0.20	Fill of pit	Pot Bone

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
						Clay pipe
	1008	Fill		0.18	Fill of pit	
	1009	Fill	0.68	0.06	Fill of pit	
	1010	Fill	0.68	0.10 – 0.12	Fill of pit	
	1011	Fill	0.68	0.08 – 0.10	Fill of pit	
	1012	Fill	0.68	0.32	Fill of pit	
	1013	Cut	1.00	0.18	Cut ditch	
	1014	Fill	1.00	0.18	Fill of ditch	Pot Bone
	1015	Layer		0.24	Mid brown-grey gritty silt clay	
	1016	Cut	0.27	0.46	Cut of pit	
	1017	Fill	0.27	0.34	Fill of pit	
	1018	Fill	0.27	0.18	Fill of pit	
	1019	Cut		0.78	Cut demolition deposit	
	1020	Layer		0.32	Mid grey-brown sand silt clay	
	1021	Cut	0.80	0.62	Cut: erosion gully	
	1022	Fill	0.80	0.34	Fill of erosion gully	
	1023	Fill		0.06	Fill of erosion gully	
	1024	Fill	0.80	0.22	Fill of erosion gully	
	1025	Layer		0.54	Dark grey silt clay alluvium	
	1026	Layer		0.08 – 0.10	Dark brown minerogenic peat	
	1027	Layer		0.14	Dark blueish-grey silt clay alluvium	
	1028	Layer		0.15	Sand bank sand silt clay	
	1100	Layer				
	1101	Structure			Wall of chimney	
	1102	Fill/deposit			Contained within 1101	
	1103	Cut	1.30		Pit	
	1104	Fill	1.20		Pit fill	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	1105	Fill	0.03 – 0.06		Pit fill	
	1106	Layer			Layer	
	1107	Cut	1.40	0.30 – 0.36	Pit	
	1108	Fill		0.18	Pit fill	
	1109	Structure		0.14 – 0.24	Concrete surface	
	1110	Layer		0.10 – 0.24	Make-up	
	1111	Layer		0.04 – 0.38	Layer	
	1112	Layer		0.30	Layer	
	1113	Layer		0.10 – 0.12	Layer	
	1114	Layer		0.10 – 0.30	Layer	
	1115	Cut		0.40	Cut (robber trench)	
	1116	Deposit		0.40	Fill (robber trench)	
	1117	Structure		0.80	Rendered brick (?) wall seen in section 1100	
	1118	Layer		0.15	Layer	
	1119	Layer	1.40	0.40	Layer	
	1120	Fill		0.34	Fill	
	1121	Cut	0.71	0.34	Pit	
	1122	Layer		0.05	Fill	
	1123	Layer		0.14	Fill	
	1124	Cut	1.10	0.50	Pit	
	1125	Fill		0.20	Fill	
	1126	Structure			Mortar for wall 1101	
	1127	Layer	2.50	0.30	Layer	
	1128	Layer	2.50	0.02	Re-deposited marine deposits	
	1129	Layer		0.70	Re-deposited marine deposits	
	1130	Layer	0.60	0.04	Lens	
	1131	Layer	0.20	0.02	Lens	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	1132	Layer	2.50		Wooden posts set at level of bottom of wall 1117	
	1133	Cut	0.15	0.15	Post hole	
	1134	Structure	0.12	0.08	Structure no. for post	
	1135	Fill	0.15	0.15	Post	
	1136	Cut	0.15	0.15	Posthole	
	1137	Structure	0.10	0.11	Structure no. for post	
	1138	Fill	0.15	0.15	Post	
	1139	Timber	0.25	0.25	Timber	
	1140	Timber	0.18	0.18	Timber	
	1141	Fill		0.80	Foundation	
	1142	Cut		0.80	Construction cut	
	1200	Structure	0.73	0.55	Large wall	
	1201	Cut	1.36	0.70	Foundation cut for 1202/1200	
	1202	Wall (?)	0.24	0.22	Wall foundation (?)	
	1203	Fill	0.28	0.45	Foundation backfill	
	1204	Layer		0.75	Make-up	
	1205	Layer		0.12	Make-up	
	1206	Layer		0.20	Clay	
	1207	Deposit		0.02	Lens of mortar	
	1208	Wall	0.56	0.33	Wall over 1200	
	1209	Deposit	0.70	0.26	Demolition rubble	
	1210	Deposit	1.04	0.25	Demolition rubble	
	1211	Fill	1.36	0.70	Foundation cut backfill	
	1212	Layer	0.70	0.30	Brick repair to cobbles 1213	
	1213	Layer	0.75	0.06	Cobbles	
	1214	Wall	0.35	0.15	Early wall N – S	
	1215	Deposit	1.60	0.38	Demolition deposit	
	1216	Layer	1.00	0.09	Sealing clay layer	
	1217	Layer	0.60	0.08	Cobbles	
	1218	Layer	1.00	0.12	Layer of roof tile	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
					and mortar	
	1219	Deposit	1.50	0.40	Demolition deposit	
	1220	Layer	0.50	0.20	Layer of roof tile and mortar	
	1221	Deposit	0.50	0.32	Demolition deposit	
	1222	Deposit	1.00	0.25	Demolition deposit	
	1223	Cut	0.50	0.32	Cut for pipe trench	
	1224	Pipe and fill	0.50	0.32	Sewer pipe and bedding material	
	1225		1.00	0.20	Demolition deposit	
	1226	Layer		0.20	Demolition deposit	
	1227	Layer		0.22	Levelling gravel	
	1228	Layer		0.20 – 0.28	Tarmac	
	1229	Deposit	0.20	0.20	Sand deposit	
	1230	Deposit		0.26	Accumulated material	
	1231	Layer		0.10	Broken roof tile layer	
	1232	Cut	0.70	0.32	Foundation cut	
	1233	Wall	0.38	0.90	E –W wall	
	1234	Fill	0.70	0.32	Foundation cut backfill	
	1235	Layer	0.50		Mortar and roof tile floor	
	1236	Layer	0.50	0.08	Possible bedding for 1237	
	1237	Layer	0.60	0.07	Flagstone (?) floor	
	1238	Layer	1.00	0.12	Deposit	
	1239	Cut	0.30		Pit (?) cut	
	1240	Deposit	0.30		Shell deposit	Bone
	1241	Deposit		0.16	Mortar	
	1242	Deposit		0.05	Clay	
	1243	Deposit		0.06	Mortar	
	1244	Deposit		0.08	Layer	
	1245	Deposit		0.50	Fill	
	1246	Cut	0.80	0.50	Cut	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	1247	Deposit		0.24	Layer	
	1248	Deposit		0.36	Layer	
	1249	Deposit		0.04	Layer	
	1250	Deposit		0.12	Layer	
	1251	Deposit		0.45	Layer	Pot Bone CBM
	1252	Deposit		0.20	Layer	Pot
	1253	Deposit		0.40	Layer	
	1254	Deposit		0.30	Layer	
	1255	Deposit		0.20	Layer	CBM
	1256	Deposit		0.10	Layer	
	1257	Deposit		0.05	Layer	
	1258	Wall	0.65	0.40	Wall rebuild	
	1300	Layer	3.00	0.20	Concrete surface	
	1301	Layer	3.00	0.10	Sand/stone fill	
	1302	Layer	3.00	0.09	Dark silty rubble	Pot Bone
	1303	Layer	3.00	0.28	Plaster rubble	
	1304	Layer	3.00	0.16	Grey/brown silt	
	1305	Cut	0.94	0.40	Pit	
	1306	Fill	0.94	0.40	Pebble/sandy matrix fill	
	1307	Layer	3.00	0.14	Plaster/grey silt	
	1308	Layer		0.10	Grey silty/clay make-up	Pot Bone
	1309	Cut		0.30	Wall cut	
	1310	Structure		0.35	Wall	
	1311	Fill			Construction cut fill	
	1312	Layer		0.18	Silty make-up	Pot
	1313	Deposit	1.00		Silty clay make-up	Pot
	1314	Layer	0.20		Clay make-up	
	1315	Layer	0.45	0.08	Silty make-up	Pot
	1316	Cut		0.20	Cess pit (?)	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	1317	Layer	1.00	0.20	Layer of tile	CBM
	1318	Layer	0.40	0.20	Grey alluvium silt	
	1319	Layer	1.00	0.20	Grey gritty silt layer	
	1320	Structure	1.20		Cobbled surface	
	1321	Layer	1.00	0.50	Silty clay build-up	
	1322	Layer	1.00	0.05	Green/grey clay band	Pot
	1323	Fill		0.10	Orange sandy rubble	
	1324	Fill		0.06	Cess-like material	
	1325	Cut	1.00	0.40	Pit (?)	
	1326	Fill		0.40 – 0.50	Fill of pit	
	1327	Cut	1.20		Modern drain cut	Pot
	1328	Fill		2.00	Modern drain fill	
	1330	Structure	0.40		Cobbled drain	
	1400	Concrete		0.24	Concrete surface	
	1401	Make-up		0.22	Make-up	
	1402	Layer		0.15	Demolition	
	1403	Wall	0.35	0.20	Brick wall	
	1404	Cut	0.60	0.20	Construction cut	
	1405	Wall	0.33	0.75	Wall	
	1406	Deposit			Brick	
	1407	Cut	1.20	1.20	Cut	
	1408	Deposit		0.26	Mortar	CBM
	1409	Deposit	1.50	0.05	Clay	
	1410	Fill			Fill	
	1411	Cut	1.05	1.00	Drain cut	
	1412	Deposit		0.26	Mortar	
	1413	Deposit	1.00		Rubble	
	1414	Deposit		0.18	Clay	
	1415	Deposit	0.80	0.06	Clay	CBM
	1416	Wall	0.60	0.50	Wall	Pot
	1417	Cut	1.30	1.00	Cut	
	1418	Deposit		0.40	Rubble	
	1419	Cut	1.00		Cut	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	1420	Cut	1.10	1.20	Cut	
	1421	Fill		0.20	Fill	
	1422	Cut	0.50	0.18	Cut	
	1423	Timber	0.30	0.005	Timber	
	1424	Layer		0.11	Layer	Pot CBM
	1425	Layer		0.07	Layer	
	1426	Wall		0.06	Wall	
	1427	Layer		0.12	Layer	
	1428	Layer	1.00		Layer	Pot CBM
	1429	Fill		0.30	Posthole fill	
	1430	Cut	0.50	0.30	Posthole	
	1431	Layer		0.12	Layer	Pot CBM Slag
	1432	Layer		0.20	Layer	CBM
	1433	Layer		0.30	Layer	CBM
	1434	Fill		0.16	Posthole hill	
	1435	Cut		0.16	Posthole	
	1436	Deposit	1.8	0.18	Layer	
	1437	Deposit	1.50	0.10	Cobbles	
	1438	Deposit	1.80	0.10	Layer	CBM
	1439	Deposit	1.10		Cobbles	
	1440	Cut	0.75	0.70	Robber trench	
	1441	Wall	0.72		Wall (stone)	
	1442	Cut	0.72	0.10	Construction cut	
	1443	Wall		0.20	Wall foundation	
	1444	Cut	0.80	0.30	Construction cut	
	1445	Layer		0.06	Surface	
	1446	Fill		0.12	Fill	
	1447	Cut	0.90	0.20	Robber trench	
	1448	Fill		0.18	Fill of robber trench	
	1449	Layer		0.15	Layer	Pot

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
						CBM
	1450	Layer	0.60	0.40	Layer	
	1451	Fill	0.80	0.32	Construction cut	
	1452	Timber	0.115	0.095	Timber	
	1453	Layer	0.32	0.52	Alluvium in sondage	
	1454	Layer		1.50	Alluvium in sondage	
	1455	Layer		0.34	Alluvium in sondage	
	1500	Concrete		0.30	Concrete	
	1501	Make-up		0.10	Make-up	
	1502	Layer		0.19	Demolition rubble	
	1503	Layer	1.10	0.22	CBM/rubble	
	1504	Layer	1.10	0.05	Mortar	
	1505	Layer	1.10	0.08	Clay/sand	
	1506	Layer	1.10	0.07	Sand and CBM	
	1507	Layer	1.10	0.05	Burnt wood (?)	
	1508	Layer	1.10	0.06	Sand and shell (possible fill)	
	1509	Layer		0.16	Clay/sand	
	1510	Cut	0.35	0.23	Cut (possible continuation 1530	
	1511	Cut	0.60	0.62	Cut	
	1512	Fill		0.45	Fill	
	1513	Fill		0.12	Fill (burnt coal/ashes)	
	1514	(?)	0.60		Redeposit	
	1515	Fill		0.24	Fill (?)	Pot Bone Metal
	1516	Fill	0.40		Fill (?)	
	1517	Cut	0.40		Cut	
	1518	Wall	0.28	0.14	Wall foundation	
	1519	Constructio n cut	0.28	0.14	Construction cut	
	1520	Wall	0.28	0.30	Wall	
	1521	Wall	0.45	0.12	Wall rebuild	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	1522	Fill	0.40	0.55	Fill of robber trench	
	1523	Robber trench	0.40		Robber trench	
	1524	Cut		0.15	Cut	
	1525	Fill		0.15	Fill	
	1526	Fill		0.30	Modern drain	
	1527	Cut	0.40	0.30	Modern drain	
	1528	Fill		0.22	Fill Construction/destruction phases	
	1529	Cut	0.40	0.20	Cut Construction/destruction phases	
	1530	Layer	0.25	0.06	Layer Construction/destruction phases	
	1531	Layer	0.25	0.06	Floor Construction/destruction phases	
	1532	Layer	0.25	0.03	Layer Construction/destruction phases	
	1533	Layer	0.25	0.04	Floor (mortar) Construction/destruction phases	
	1534	Layer	0.40	0.04	Layer Construction/destruction phases	
	1535	Layer	0.60	0.04	Layer Construction/destruction phases	
	1536	Layer	1.10	0.20	Layer Construction/destruction phases	
	1537	Layer	1.10	0.05	Layer clay	
	1538	Layer	1.10	0.04	Layer CBM Construction/destruction phases	
	1539	Layer	1.10	0.08	Layer clay	
	1540	Layer	0.50	0.15	Layer sand	
	1541	Layer	0.60	0.15	Layer sand/clay	
	1542	Layer	0.60		Layer sand	Pot

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	1543	Layer	2.00	0.15 – 0.20	Layer sand/clay	Pot Bone
	1545	Layer	2.00	0.10 – 0.15	Layer sand	
	1547	Layer	0.20	0.30	Layer CBM/tile and rubble	
	1548	Layer			Gravel (make-up)	
	1549	Layer			Sand packing	
	1550	Cut			Cut	
	1551	Cut			Suggested cut for gravel redeposition	
	1600	Deposit	3.00	0.25	Concrete surface	
	1601	Deposit		0.26	Construction layer	
	1602	Deposit	3.00	0.50	Occupation/construction	
	1603	Deposit	0.50	0.24	Construction debris	
	1604	Deposit	0.22	0.16	Occupation/make-up	
	1605	Deposit	0.52	0.14	Flood horizon	
	1606	Deposit	1.34	0.30	Occupation	
	1607	Deposit	0.44	0.16	Construction debris	
	1608	Deposit	0.94	0.30	Occupation debris	
	1609	Deposit	0.12	0.06	Alluvium and inc.	
	1610	Deposit	0.76	0.24	Occupation horizon	
	1611	Deposit	0.76	0.30	Occupation horizon	
	1612	Deposit	0.92	0.30	Occupation horizon	
	1613	Deposit	1.00	0.24	Occupation horizon	
	1614	Deposit	0.98	0.14	Occupation horizon	
	1615	Deposit	1.02	0.10	Occupation horizon	
	1616	Deposit	1.10	0.18	Flood horizon	
	1617	Deposit	2.36	0.24	Occupation horizon	
	1618	Deposit	1.86	0.76	Redeposit natural	
	1619	Deposit	0.72	0.22	Robbing	
	1620	Cut	0.40	0.38	2nd beam slot	
	1621	Fill	0.68	0.20	Fill of beam slot	Pot
	1622	Fill	0.22	0.16	Primary fill of beam slot	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	1623	Cut	0.18	3.00	Cut for first beam slot	
	1624	Fill	0.42	0.28	Primary fill of 1st beam slot	
	1625	Cut	0.92	0.42	Pit	
	1626	Fill	0.58	0.17	Primary pit fill	
	1627	Fill	0.92	0.22	Secondary pit fill	
	1628	Fill	1.08	0.20	Pit fill and occupation spread	
	1629	Deposit	0.32	0.12	Occupation layer	
	1631	Deposit	0.42	0.24	Alluvium	
	1632	Cut	0.26	0.12	Beam slot or pit (?)	
	1633	Deposit	0.34	0.16	Fill of beam slot or pit	
	1634	Deposit	0.48	0.18	Alluvium	
	1635	Deposit	0.36	0.08	Alluvium	
	1636	Cut	0.12	0.22	Posthole (?)	
	1637	Fill	0.12	0.14	Posthole (?)	
	1638	Deposit	0.60	0.08	Alluvium floor	
	1639	Deposit	0.58	0.12	Alluvium	
	1640	Deposit	0.64	0.12	Alluvium	
	1641	Layer	0.46	0.02	Floor layer	
	1642	Layer	0.66	0.02	Floor layer	
	1643	Deposit	1.22	0.14	Alluvium	
	1644	Deposit	0.24	0.28	Alluvium and occupation	
	1645	Layer	1.30	0.02	Floor layer	
	1646	Layer			Floor layer	
	1647	Deposit	0.32	0.06	Alluvium	
	1648	Layer	0.34	0.04	Floor layer	
	1649	Deposit	1.60	0.14	Alluvium and occupation	
	1650	Deposit	1.80	0.34	Alluvium	
	1651	Layer	0.88	0.04	Floor and alluvium	
	1652	Deposit	0.22	0.04	Alluvium and staining	
	1653	Layer	1.78	0.02	Floor and alluvium	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	1654	Deposit	1.74	0.10	Alluvium	
	1655	Deposit	0.96	0.12	Alluvium	
	1656	Deposit	0.54	0.18	Alluvium (?) Redeposit natural	
	1657	Deposit	1.40	0.68	Occupation debris	
	1658	Deposit	1.26	0.18	Occupation layer	
	1659	Deposit	0.30	0.32	Alluvium	
	1660	Cut	0.92	0.26	Pit	
	1661	Fill	0.94	0.26	Primary pit fill	
	1662	Cut	0.28	0.10	Pit cut	
	1663	Fill	0.50	0.14	Pit fill/alluvium	
	1664	Cut	0.84		Pit cut	
	1665	Fill	0.88	0.26	Pit fill	
	1666	Cut	0.16		Robbed posthole	
	1667	Fill	0.14	0.22	Robbed posthole	
	1668	Layer	0.34	0.04	Alluvium floor	
	1669	Deposit	0.24	0.10	Alluvium	
	1670	Deposit	0.26	0.04	Alluvium and staining	
	1671	Layer	0.22	0.04	Floor and alluvium	
	1672	Layer	0.16	0.04	Floor and alluvium	
	1673	Layer	0.26	0.05	Floor layer	
	1674	Layer	0.40	0.03	Floor layer	
	1675	Deposit	0.34	0.24	Alluvium	
	1676	Cut	0.30	0.18	Pit cut	
	1677	Fill	0.24	0.20	Primary pit fill	
	1678	Cut	0.22	0.14	Posthole (?)	
	1679	Fill	0.22	0.14	Posthole (?) fill	
	1680	Deposit	0.32	0.10	Alluvium	
	1681	Deposit	0.28	0.26	Alluvium and floor	
	1682	Deposit	0.28	0.04	Alluvium	
	1683	Layer	0.22	0.02	Floor surface	
	1684	Cut	0.38		Pit cut	
	1685	Fill	0.68	0.34	Pit fill	
	1686	Layer	0.20	0.02	Tile surface	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	1687	Deposit	0.66	0.50	Alluvium and floor	
	1688	Cut	0.52	0.46	Pit/linear (?)	
	1689	Fill	0.42	0.46	Fill of linear	
	1690	Deposit	0.66	0.26	Alluvium and charcoal	
	1691	Deposit	0.43	0.40	Redeposit natural	
	1692	Deposit	0.90	0.12	Alluvium and floor	
	1693	Deposit	0.44	0.06	Alluvium	
	1694	Deposit	0.70	0.18	Alluvium	
	1695	Cut	0.08	0.08	Posthole cut	
	1696	Fill	0.08	0.08	Posthole fill	
	1697	Deposit	0.66	0.35	Alluvium	
	1698	Deposit	0.90	0.24	Occupation horizon	Pot Bone
	1699	Deposit	0.12		Occupation layer	
	16100	Deposit	0.38		Occupation layer	Wood
	16101	Deposit	0.26		Posthole remains (?)	
	16102	Deposit	0.34		Staining	
	16103	Cut	0.34		Probable posthole	
	16104	Fill	0.34		Probable posthole	
	16105	Cut	0.36		Probable posthole	
	16106	Fill	0.36		Probable posthole	
	16107	Deposit	0.50		Alluvium	
	16108	Deposit	1.70		Alluvium	
	16109	Deposit	1.40		Alluvium	
	16110	Cut	0.18	1.80	SFB cut	
	1700	Layer			Concrete shop floor	
	1701	Layer			Sand make-up layer	
	1702	Layer		0.12	Light brown soil/rubble	
	1703	Layer		0.15	Dark brown soil/rubble	
	1704	Layer	1.15	1.10	Natural sand	
	1705	Layer		0.05	Grey sand	
	1706	Concrete	0.63	0.75	Concrete foundation	

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
	1707	Fill		0.15	Fill of cut 1709	
	1708	Fill		0.35	Fill of cut 1709	
	1709	Cut	0.30	0.55	Cut	
	1710	Fill		0.50	Fill of cut 1712	
	1711	Fill		0.15	Fill of cut 1712	
	1712	Cut	1.10	0.50	Cut	
	1713	Fill		0.53	Fill of cut 1714	
	1714	Cut	1.70	0.53	Cut	
	1715	Fill		0.20	Fill of cut 1716	
	1716	Cut	0.70	0.90	Cut for concrete	
	1717	Layer	1.10	0.20	Layer and concrete	
	1718	Layer	1.00	0.25	Layer	
	1719	Layer	1.00	0.20	Layer	
	1720	Layer	1.10	0.005	Floor	
	1721	Layer	0.60	0.02	Layer	
	1722	Deposit		0.18	Fill of 1724	
	1723	Deposit	1.10	0.25	Fill of 1724	
	1724	Cut	1.10	0.45	Cut	
	1725	Layer	1.10	0.35	Layer	
	1726	Layer	1.00	0.08	Layer	
	1727	Layer	0.40	0.15	Layer	
	1728	Layer	0.20	0.15	Layer	
	1729	Layer	0.40	0.50	Layer	
	1730	Layer	0.50	0.13	Layer	
	1731	Layer	0.20	0.10	Layer	
	1732	Layer	0.20	0.08	Layer	
	1733	Layer		0.10	Layer	CBM
	1734	Layer	0.14	0.08	Layer	
	1735	Layer		0.05	Layer	
	1736	Layer	0.55	0.02	Layer	
	1737	Layer	0.35	0.15	Layer	Pot CBM Shell
	1738	Layer	0.35	0.20	Layer	Pot

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*
						Bone CBM Shell
	1739	Layer	0.50	0.08	Layer	
	1740	Layer		0.008	Floor	
	1741	Stone	0.25	0.08	Stone (post pad)	
	1742	Cut	0.20	0.10	Beam slot	
	1743	Cut	0.24	0.10	Beam slot	
	1744	Fill	0.24	0.10	Beam slot fill	Pot CBM
	1745	Fill	0.20	0.10	Beam slot fill	
	1746	Arbrary cut (structure)			Ghost of decayed wall (?)	
	1747	Layer		0.02	Possible floor surface	
	1748	Cut	0.60	0.20	Modern foundation cut	

8 APPENDIX 2 POTTERY ASSESSMENT/ SPOT DATING

By Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction

8.1.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 585 sherds with a total weight of 16,502 g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 4.23. All the pottery is medieval or later, and typical of the range of local and imported wares which occur at sites in King's Lynn.

Fabrics

8.1.2 The following fabrics were noted:

- F300: Med Sandy I, smooth, few visible inclusions. Hand-built, wheel-finished, 12th – 14th century? 34 sherds, 610 g, EVE = 0.23.

- F301: Med Sandy II, moderate to dense sub-rounded quartz up to 0.5mm. Hand-built., wheel-finished, 12th – 14th century? 9 sherds, 204 g, EVE = 0.11.

- F302: Ely Ware, sandy calcareous ware, glazed and unglazed. 12th – 15th century. 8 sherds, 320 g, EVE = 0.15.

- F328: Grimston ware, (Leah 1994). Wheel-thrown. Dark grey sandy fabric, usually with grey surfaces, although orange-red and (less commonly) buff surfaces are known. Mainly glazed jugs plain or highly decorated, the former 13th century, the latter 14th. 13th - 15th century. 337 sherds, 8811 g, EVE = 3.64.

- F329: North French White Ware (Clarke and Carter 1977, 225-7). Fine white fabric with sparse large quartz grains up to 1mm. Late 12th – 13th century. 8 sherds, 223 g, EVE = 0.

- F330: Shelly ware (ibid. 211-2). Corky fabric, with dense temper of shelly limestone up to 2mm. 12th – 14th century. 1 sherd, 100 g, EVE = 0.

- F346: London ware (Pearce et al. 1985). Reddish brown sandy fabric with occasional sandstone, shell, organic and iron ore fragments. Vessels mainly glazed jugs, some highly decorated. late 12th - 15th century. 2 sherds, 44 g, EVE = 0.

- F347: Hedingham ware (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 300-2). Fine orange micaceous glazed ware, late 12th – 14th century. 2 sherds, 17 g, EVE = 0.

- F348: Scarborough ware (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 230). Soft pinkish-buff to hard white sandy fabric. Forms mainly glazed jugs, often ornately decorated. late 12th – 14th century. 21 sherds, 370 g, EVE = 0.

- F349: Normandy Gritty Ware (Jennings 1981, 33). Fine creamy-white fabric with sparse to moderate quartz up to 2mm. Some vessels have a patchy, poor quality yellow glaze. Vessels mainly jugs. 11th – 13th century. 1 sherd, 19 g, EVE = 0.

- F350: Cambridge Sgraffito ware (Clarke and Carter 1977, 220). Fairly hard, smooth red fabric, outer surface of vessels covered in a white slip through which designs were

incised to reveal the body clay, the whole covered in a yellow glaze which occasionally has green copper-spotting. 14th – 15th century. 1 sherd, 14 g, EVE = 0.

- F400: Bourne 'D' ware, (ibid. 237). Fairly hard, smooth, brick-red fabric, often with a grey core. Some vessels have sparse calcitic inclusions up to 2mm. Full range of late medieval to early post-medieval vessel forms, jugs, pancheons, cisterns etc. Vessels often have a thin, patchy exterior white slip, over which a clear glaze had been applied. 1450-1637. 9 sherds, 372 g, EVE = 0.

- F401: LMT earthenware, sandy red wares with an external, bright orange glaze. 15th century? 22 sherds, 208 g, EVE = 0.

- F404: Cistercian ware (ibid. 262-4), hard purple-brown fabric with purplish-black glaze, late 15th – 17th century. 2 sherds, 36 g, EVE = 0.10.

- F405: German Stoneware, 15th – 18th century (Gaimster 1997). 19 sherds, 379 g, EVE = 0.

- F425: Red Earthenware. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century (eg. Wade-Martins 1983), and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century. 16th century. 45 sherds, 1463 g.

- F426: Black-glazed earthenware (Clarke and Carter 1977, 262-4), 17th century. 1 sherd, 204 g.

- F451: Late Saintonge Ware. Fine, white slightly sandy fabric with a yellow glaze, range of post-medieval forms, particularly chafing dishes. 16th century. 3 sherds, 78 g.

- F460: Staffs slip-trailed ware (Clarke and Carter 1977, 264-7), mid 17th – mid 18th century. 3 sherds, 54 g.

- F461: Staffs white salt-glazed stoneware, Hard, pale grey to white fabric with distinctive white 'orange peel' glaze. 18th century. 2 sherds, 34 g.

- F1000: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares, such as mass-produced white earthenwares. 55 sherds, 2942 g.

8.1.3 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Chronology

8.1.4 Each context-specific assemblage was given a seriated date based solely on the wares present. This enabled the construction of a series of ceramic phases, as shown in Table A2.1 below:

Table A2.1: Ceramic phase Chronology, with pottery occurrence per phase by number, weight and EVE, all fabrics

	Defining wares	Chronology	No	Wt (g)	EVE
CP1	Med sandy wares, Ely ware	12thC	9	71	0.11
CP2	Grimston ware	13thC	139	3269	2.24
CP3	Highly Decorated Grimston Ware	14thC	44	1505	0.51
CP4	German Stoneware, LMT ware	E– M15thC	153	2947	0.88
CP5	Bourne ware	M15th–16thC	20	534	0.08
CP6	Red Earthenwares	16th–M17thC	102	3341	0.41
CP7	Staffordshire Slipwares	M17th–18thC	8	151	0
CP8	Staffordshire White Salt-glaze stoneware	18thC	0	0	0
CP9	Mass-produced White Earthenwares	19thC	63	3357	0
		Total	538	15175	4.23

8.1.5 The data in Table A2.1 indicates that the majority of pottery deposition took place from the 13th – mid 17th century, with the only real hiatus being from the end of that period to the 19th century. The earliest (CP1) deposits mainly comprise a small number of sherds, and could easily be later groups which lack the defining wares. It should be possible to verify this with respect to the stratigraphic matrix at the report stage. All deposits will be checked in this way, and the chronology adjusted where appropriate.

Table A2.2: Pottery occurrence per ceramic phase by major fabric type, expressed as a percentage of the phase total

Phase	F300/.1	F328	F348	F401	F405	F400	F425	Total
CP1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	53g
CP2	6.6	87.3	6.1	-	-	-	-	2875g
CP3	15.6	84.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	1445g
CP4	2.5	83.9	0.9	4.0	8.7	-	-	2895g
CP5	0	47.9	5.6	4.0	2.0	40.5	-	449g
CP6	7.1	56.3	0.2	1.3	3.5	3.5	28.2	3217g
Total	768g	8180g	237g	177g	373g	293g	906g	10934g

8.1.6 There seems to have been a fair degree of disturbance of earlier deposits during CP6. For example, Grimston ware had fallen from use by that time, but the material still comprises over 56% (by weight) of the assemblage, with the contemporary wares, F400, F405 and F425, comprising only 35.2% of the phase group. Some of these may be earlier groups with intrusive material present. This will be investigated at the report stage.

Fragmentation Analysis

8.1.7 The mean sherd weight per phase for the main fabric types is shown in Table 3. The data is generally what would be expected for a medieval and later site in the town, although there are a few unusually high figures due to some phase groups comprising a small number of large sherds. The CP6 material, as noted above, contains a lot of apparently redeposited material, and the sherd size is rather large, with Grimston ware having its biggest value, 37.0g, at a time when it had fallen from use, suggesting that some of the CP6 groups are in fact earlier, and contaminated with intrusive material.

Table A2.3: Mean sherd weight per fabric type per phase, major fabrics only

Phase	F300/.1	F328	F348	F401	F405	F400	F425
CP1	6.6g	-	-	-	-	-	-
CP2	11.9g	24.4g	19.4g	-	-	-	-
CP3	56.3g	32.0g	5.0g	-	-	-	-
CP4	24.0g	21.1g	6.5g	7.3g	22.8g	-	-
CP5	0	23.9g	25.0g	9.0g	4.5g	45.5g	-
CP6	22.7g	37.0g	6.0g	42.0g	22.6g	55.5g	33.6g

Vessel Use

Table A2.4: Vessel occurrence per ceramic phase, by type in EVE

Phase	Jars	Bowls	Jugs	Other	Dripping Dish***	Total EVE
CP1	100%	0	0	0		0.11
CP2	0	0	96.9%	3.1%*		2.24
CP3	13.7%	41.2%	45.1%	0	y	0.51
CP4	0	0	87.5%	12.5%**	y	0.80
CP5	0	100%	0	0		0.08
Total	0.18	0.29	3.10	0.17		3.74

* = curfew
** = cup
*** dripping dishes are asymmetrical, thus the EVE cannot be measured

8.1.8 The range of vessel types, the small assemblage size notwithstanding, is fairly typical of medieval sites in King's Lynn. The presence of dripping dishes specialist vessels for catching the fat from roasting meat, in contexts 304 (CP4) and 1206 (CP3), indicates that cookery took place at the site, and the curfew, or fire-cover, from context 1744 (CP2) is a further indicator of domestic activity. Such vessels have been noted before in the town (Clarke and Carter 1977, 306-310). The cup is a Cistercian ware type, again a common find on sites of the period in King's Lynn. Further evidence of eating and drinking is provided by a fragment of a late Saintonge chafing dish.

8.1.9 Otherwise, the assemblage is largely dominated by glazed jugs, again a common feature of high medieval deposits in the town, although the data is probably slightly distorted by the presence of a near-complete drinking jug from context 814 (CP2).

8.1.10 Overall, the range of vessel types suggests purely domestic activity, with vessel types associated with the preparation and consumption of food and drink.

Cross-fits

8.1.11 Formal cross-fit analysis was not undertaken, but the following were noted during processing:

- 1737=1738=1744. Grimston jug, all CP2.

Table A2.5 337719KLY: Pottery quantification table

	F300		F301		F328		F329		F330		F348		F349		F400		F401		F405		F425		F451		F460		F461		F1000		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
0	2	46			8	286			1	100	1	47																			U/S
735					1	9																									14thC?
739																	1	6													15thC?
778					1	38																									14thC?
782											1	25																			L12thC?
796					1	7					1	21																			13thC
798					3	56																									13thC
802																					3	110									16thC
803					1	6																									13thC?
804					7	108									1	53			1	17	4	76	1	45							16thC
805	6	139	3	63	33	1526					1	6					1	42	3	28	11	215	1	24							16thC?
869					2	30													1	103											15thC
870					3	68																									13thC
859					3	238																									13thC
860					2	82																									13thC
861	1	7			5	212					1	72																			13thC
862	2	215			23	535					1	5																			14thC?
864					3	18																									13thC
865	1	19																													12thC?
902																					3	322					1	5	3	75	19thC
904					1	24									1	58			1	68	6	362	1	9							16thC?
912															1	17									2	42	1	29	25	821	19thC
918					1	15	1	6			1	15																			L13thC
920	3	20			4	310					1	33																			13thC
921	2	6																													12thC?
1007																					2	20									16thC
1014					1	4											1	4													15thC?
1100																													15	1861	19thC

	F300		F301		F328		F329		F330		F348		F349		F400		F401		F405		F425		F451		F460		F461		F1000		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1103																													11	143	19thC
1106					4	127							1	19	2	120															M15thC
1119					2	37																									13thC?
1123					1	121																									14thC?
1128					1	12																									13thC?
1132					1	50																									13thC?
1136					1	15																									14thC?
1200					3	80																									13thC?
1203					1	7																									13thC?
1206					2	103																									14thC?
1215					2	29																									14thC?
1251	1	8																													14thC?
1252			1	12																											12thC??
1256					1	55																									13thC?
1304					2	48																									14thC?
1308					4	80																									13thC?
1312																													1	42	19thC
1313					1	60																									13thC?
1315							1	53																							L12thC?
1321	1	2			1	211																									14thC?
1416					1	2																									13thC?
1424					2	51					1	4																			13thC?
1428							1	60																							14thC?
1431					1	4																									13thC?
1432					1	1																									13thC??
1543	1	4			1	7																									13thC?
70009			1	7																											12thC?
70044					1	23																									13thC?
Total	20	466	5	82	137	4695	3	119	1	100	9	228	1	19	5	248	3	52	6	216	29	1105	3	78	2	42	2	34	55	2942	

Table A2.6 337720KLY: Pottery quantification table

	F300		F301		F302		F328		F329		F346		F347		F348		F350		F400		F401		F404		F405		F425		F426		F460		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
0							6	209							1	49			1	55													U/S
109	1	11					2	86																									13thC
110							2	43							1	2					1	14											15thC
111									1	2																							13thC?
112							1	11																									L12thC?
114	1	2																															12thC??
202																							1	30	1	6	5	103			1	12	M17thC
204	1	25			1	24	8	154	1	3	1	5					1	14									1	123					16thC
302	1	14					9	201							2	9					2	17											15thC
303							28	716	1	29											2	17			2	12							15thC
304							33	499					1	6							6	36			1	7							15thC
309							4	30																									13thC
312					2	78																											12thC?
313							3	13																									13thC
402					1	66	5	88							1	25			1	53	2	18			2	9							M15thC
406							1	18																									13thC
412	1	2					1	18																									13thC
414									1	69																							13thC
415							2	51																	1	40							15thC
502							7	103							2	22			1	7	3	31					10	132	1	204			17thC
503							8	111					1	11							1	10	1	6	2	34							15thC
508	1	5																															12thC??
511			2	58			30	774							1	15					2	13			4	55							15thC
514							3	124	1	1																							13thC
535																			1	9													M15thC
536			1	44			1	60																									13thC
Total	6	59	3	102	4	168	154	3309	5	104	1	5	2	17	8	122	1	14	4	124	19	156	2	36	13	163	16	358	1	204	1	12	

Table A2.7 337722KLY: Pottery quantification table

	F300		F301		F302		F328		F346		F348		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1509					1	10					1	4	L12thC
1515	5	20									1	5	L12thC
1542			1	20	1	7					1	4	L12thC
1616	1	26					2	45			1	7	13thC
1621	2	39					8	118					13thC
1627							3	77					14thC
1698					1	35	18	307					13thC
1718							1	6					13thC
1726							4	58					13thC
1737							4	84					13thC
1738							3	49					13thC
1744					1	100	2	34	1	39			13thC
Total	8	85	1	20	4	152	45	778	1	39	4	20	

9 APPENDIX 3 CBM

By Leigh Allen (Oxford Archaeology)

9.1 *37719 KLY*

Introduction

9.1.1 A total of 367 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 49,400g was recovered from South West Side of Broad Street, Kings Lynn. For the purpose of the evaluation the assemblage has been scanned and a sample number of bags have been looked at in more detail to distinguish the types of tile present in the assemblage and the dimensions of any complete or near complete examples.

The assemblage

9.1.2 The assemblage was made up almost exclusively of fragments of roof tile and brick, there were no complete examples of roof tiles but there were a number of near complete ones and there were a number of whole bricks. Near complete roof tiles were recovered from contexts 1103 and 1433 and had widths of 150mm and 165mm, the thickness of the tile was variable across each individual tile but in general it fell within the range 13-15mm. Each tile had a centrally placed hole near the top edge with a diameter of 10-13mm. The bulk of the remaining roof tile fragments have thicknesses that fall close to this range (12-16mm) often with traces of holes and are almost certainly fragments from this type of tile. No decoration or other distinquishing marks were noted, apart from the presence of numerous fragments of a buff/yellow coloured fabric that may be a important.

9.1.3 A large quantity of roofing material was recovered from previous excavations in Kings Lynn (Clarke and Carter 1977) dating from the 13th century onwards. The dimensions of the near complete tiles from the Vancouver Centre compare well with those recovered from this earlier phase of work (Carter 1977, 298, fig.136, No.9). The examples of complete bricks varied slightly in size but the majority of those that were recorded had a length of 225mm, a width of 105-110mm and a thickness of 55-60mm. During the assessment a number of different fabric types were noted and these should be compared with material previously recovered from Kings Lynn as part of any further programme of work.

9.2 *37720 KLY*

Introduction

9.2.1 A total of 183 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 33,934g was recovered from the Sainsburys' extension and the extension to 32-34 Broad Street, Vancouver Centre, Kings Lynn. For the purpose of this assessment the assemblage has been scanned and a sample number of bags have been looked at in detail in order to distinguish the types of tile present in the assemblage and the dimensions of any complete or near complete examples.

The assemblage

9.2.2 The assemblage was made up almost exclusively of fragments of roof tile and brick, there were a number of complete and near complete examples. Complete bricks were recovered from contexts 307, 519 and 521 the example from context 307 measured 255mm x 120mm x 60mm. The other 2 examples were slightly smaller measuring 245mm x 115mm x 60mm. A complete roof tile was recovered from context 511 measuring 240mm x 155mm x 17mm it has a centrally placed hole near the top edge with a diameter of 10mm. A number of near complete roof tiles were recovered from contexts 408, 509 and 511 they were all slightly smaller measuring 150mm wide and with a thickness of 15mm where the upper edge survived they had centrally placed peg holes with diameters in the range 10-13mm. The bulk of the remaining roof tile fragments are of a thickness that fall close to this range (12-16mm) often with traces of holes and are almost certainly fragments from this type of tile. No decoration or other distinguishing marks were noted, apart from the presence of numerous fragments of a buff/yellow coloured fabric that may be a important. A large quantity of roofing material was recovered from previous excavations in Kings Lynn (Clarke and Carter 1977) dating from the 13th century onwards. The dimensions of the near complete tiles from the Vancouver Centre compare well with those recovered from this earlier phase of work (Carter 1977, 298, fig.136, No.9).

9.3 *37722 KLY*

Introduction

9.3.1 A total of 30 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 1,551g was recovered from the North side of New Conduit Street.

The assemblage

9.3.2 The assemblage comprised small fragments of roof tile no complete dimensions other than thickness were noted. Two fragments have peg holes through them probably centrally placed on the tile, the thickness of the fragments ranges from 10-15mm. The forms and fabric types represented in this small assemblage are comparable with those recovered from the 37719 KLY and 37720 KLY.

10 APPENDIX 4 WATERLOGGED WORKED WOOD

By DM Goodburn Ba AIFA

Introduction

10.1.1 Kings Lynn is well known as a key port in medieval times particularly for trade with the merchants of the Hansa League. It is also known to archaeologists as the birth place of waterfront archaeology in England following excavations lead by Helen Clarke. Relatively little work has been done since that time and the application of updated methodologies is likely to yield valuable results, especially as much of the earlier remains will be waterlogged and well preserved.

10.1.2 In total 21 items were examined from the project; mainly sections of worked timber, either complete or cut for lifting during the excavation, but also several small bags of wood chip and twig debris. Most of the material was still covered or partially covered in a protective layer of fine clay silt. In addition to the material remains a summary of relevant information on the evaluation results and copies of plans and sections were briefly examined.

10.1.3 Some timber sheets were filled out on-site and these were updated where required and additional timber sheets filled out for all the substantial worked items. The small items such as small quantities of wood chips were briefly described and listed below. Rapid sketches were made on the backs of some of the timber sheets, supplemented by measured drawings and photographs of the more significant items.

10.1.4 Where further recording was not required tree-ring and wood species ID samples were taken. The tree-ring samples may provide both dating and provenance evidence if incorporated into a further programme of work.

The assemblage

10.2 *37720KLY Sainsburys Extension, Trench 1*

10.2.1 Reused clinker ship planking timbers (118) and (116)

10.2.2 After removing the silt containing mussel shells etc, it was clear that both these fragments of radially cleft oak board were weathered sections of planking from a clinker built ship or large boat. In clinker building the boards of the hull of the vessel overlap along their edges and are fastened together and waterproofed at this point. The type of raw materials used for the fastenings and boards provides broad dating evidence. The boards appear to have come from a collapsed revetment to the edge of an inlet, dock or channel of some kind. A rather strange roughly cleft oak timber probably split out of an old beam may have been a pile which once held the planking upright (121).

10.2.3 The reuse of clinker ship timbers for making such waterfront constructions is known from several historic port excavations the best known being in London, but ship

timbers reused in this way are also known from Grimsby, Hull, York, Norwich and elsewhere. However, very few such finds have been published out side London. We can suggest a dating on technological grounds of between the 12th and 16th centuries, with a most likely date range of 14th to 15th centuries AD.

10.2.4 As far as this writer is aware no other such medieval ship remains have been found in this region before and further investigation of this part of the site must be a priority to examine this part of the ports history and archaeology. It is most likely that the ship which was broken up to provide the planking was locally owned.

10.2.5 Several other cleft board fragments were also found which had very few diagnostic features but may have been split fragments of ship boards eg. (119).

10.3 *37719KLY Southwest Broad Street, Trenches 7, 9, 13, 14, 11*

10.3.1 Square hewn post or pile tops and softwood chips were retrieved from these trenches.

10.3.2 Timber (913) was a hewn boxed heart post or pile top of oak, cut and lifted for dating, whilst (1452) was similar but box ¼ 'd. Although fairly fast grown both may just be tree-ring datable. Context 1321 in trench 13 contained axe cut notch and chop chips of softwood. Axe paring (smoothing chips) of softwood were also retrieved from context 784. Softwood working debris would normally be expected in post medieval contexts in port towns but Kings Lynn is known as an import site for Baltic timber from medieval times so this material may be earlier here. Also in Trench 7 were two cleft oak log offcuts from probable sunken feature building. These were retrieved from layer 70044. Both timbers had axe cuts on both ends. It is likely that they are fragments of early medieval structural timbers (70056) and (70057).

10.3.3 In Trench 11 what is almost certainly the landward end of an east-west land-tie for a channel revetment lying to the west was found and partially exposed . This took the form of a pair of close set piles (1134, 1137) set next to a horizontal 'treetrunk' (1140). The horizontal lock bar was not exposed. Such simple land anchors are known from Anglo-Saxon times to the early 19th century and always used to support a revetment of some form over c. 1m high. In this case a high medieval date seems likely, hopefully any further excavation would reveal a clear dateable picture of the sequence of structures from this trench.

11 APPENDIX 5 LEATHER

By Quita Mould

Introduction

11.1.1 The following summary is the result of a rapid scan of the material. The leather was washed and wet when examined and packed in double, self-sealing polythene bags within self-sealing plastic storage boxes.

The assemblage

11.1.2 The leather assemblage is clearly cobbling waste, deliberately discarded once any re-usable leather had been salvaged. In addition, waste leather is well represented. Primary waste, that is unusable parts of the tanned hide or skin, and secondary waste, that is waste discarded during the cutting out of pattern pieces during manufacture, were found. This indicates that both cobbling and shoemaking were being undertaken either by the same workshop/s or by separate workshops disposing of their rubbish in the same locality.

11.1.3 While the majority of the leather was recovered from one context (862), the total assemblage is almost exclusively cobbling waste, any exceptions are noted below. The sole shapes found suggest a 13th century date. Few shoe uppers are present but one nearly complete ankle boot was noted and at least four styles of shoe are represented. The relatively common use of sheep/goatskin was also notable. Context (861) contained a fragment of shoe upper of a style popular in the late 13th-mid 14th century. A single context (870) contained shoe soles that are likely to date to the 15th century. The shoe assemblage is directly comparable with that recovered from King's Lynn from excavations conducted between 1963-1970 (Clarke and Carter 1977, 349-366).

11.1.4 Context 862 contained three pieces of heavy, thick handle (sf 112-114) from a large bag or possibly a coffer. One piece (sf 112) had the impression of a box hinge strap with a decorative terminal clearly preserved on it, the hinge strap appears to have been nailed to the handle.

Site KLY 37719

Trench 8

- Context 870 (3 items)
- Context 861 (1 box, c 60 items)
- Context 862 (8 boxes, c 200 items)
- Context 864 (1 item)
- U/s (1 item)

Trench 7

- Context 782 (2 items)
- Context 789 (1 item)
- Context 70052 (1 item)

Site KLY 37720

- Context 114 (3 items)
- Context 415 Trench 4 sf 104 (1 item)

12 APPENDIX 6 SMALL FINDS

By Leigh Allen (Oxford Archaeology)

37719 KLY

12.1 *Introduction*

12.1.1 A total of 31 metal objects were recovered from the archaeological investigations at South West Broad Street, Kings Lynn. The assemblage comprises 1 copper alloy object, 26 iron objects (including 19 nails) and 4 lead objects. All the metalwork is heavily corroded and will require x-radiography before full identification can be carried out. The majority of the metalwork was recovered by metal detector from the topsoil.

12.1.2 A single item of worked bone was also retrieved from this area of the site.

12.2 *Copper alloy*

12.2.1 The single copper alloy object from context 1100 consists of an incomplete rectangular plate with a pinned hinge at one end, recessed at the centre for a narrower plate. This narrow plate has a rivet at the end which appears to be attached to an extremely corroded fragment of lead. it is possibly part of a hasp used to secure small chests and caskets.

12.3 *Iron*

12.3.1 The iron assemblage comprises 2 possible knives, a pin/needle, a hinge pivot, an object, 19 nails and 4 miscellaneous unidentifiable fragments. The knives from contexts 803 and 805 are heavily encrusted, they are probably whittle tang knives but the blade forms are not identifiable. An object SF 107 from context 1321 with a long slender shank that tapers to a point is possibly a needle or a pin however the head end is heavily encrusted and impossible to identify. The small hinge pivot and a stapled hasp were recovered by metal detector and are unstratified.

12.3.2 Stratified nails were recovered from the following contexts: 805, 904, 912,1103, 1317 and 1318.

12.4 *Lead*

12.4.1 The four lead objects are all unstratified, they comprise two musket balls and two irregularly shaped miscellaneous fragments.

12.5 *Statement of Potential*

12.5.1 The majority of the metalwork assemblage either unstratified or undiagnostic with the possible exception of the 2 knives from contexts 803 and 805 and the pin/needle from context 1321 all of which could be associated with the leather working that took place on the site. The whole assemblage should be x-rayed to aid identification and for archive purposes as part of any further programme of work.

12.6 *Bone*

12.6.1 An object SF 110 made from antler (probably fallow deer) was recovered from context 862. The object has a long slender shaft that tapers to a point at one end, the head end is flattened and expanded but incomplete. The object has been heavily worked and has become polished through use. The object is probably an awl used for making holes in textiles.

37720 KLY

12.7 *Introduction*

12.7.1 A total of 25 metal objects were recovered from the archaeological investigations at the Sainsbury Extension and the Extension to 32-34 Broad Street, Kings Lynn .The assemblage comprises 2 copper alloy objects, 22 iron objects (including 18 nails) and 1 lead object. All the metalwork is heavily corroded and will require x-radiography before full identification can be carried out. The majority of the metalwork was recovered by metal detector from the topsoil.

12.8 *Copper alloy*

12.8.1 Two halves of an annular brooch were recovered by metal detector from an unstratified context. Consisting of a flat band of copper alloy, the constriction for the pin and the pin itself are absent, but the frame is decorated with 4 raised mounts for glass or paste settings and with two small circular perforations between each setting. The fashion for annular brooches, to pin draperies together or to wear as an ornament appears to have reached England in the 13th century but the style did not outlast the 15th century (Hinton 1990, 639). The second copper alloy object is a roughly rectangular sheet fragment recovered from context 535 it has two irregularly shaped holes that have been punched through it with some force from the upper surface.

12.9 *Iron*

12.9.1 The iron assemblage comprises 4 objects and 18 nails. All the ironwork is heavily encrusted and difficult to identify without x-rays. The 4 objects were all recovered by metal detector and comprise, a possible tip from the arm of a horseshoe, a curved strip, an iron loop and an irregular fragment of iron sheet.

12.9.2 Stratified nails were recovered from the contexts: 313 and 502.

12.10 *Lead*

12.10.1 A single irregularly shaped fragment of lead was recovered by metal detector from an unstratified context.

12.11 *Statement of Potential*

12.11.1 With the exception of the annular brooch the metalwork assemblage comprises objects that are either unstratified or undiagnostic and therefore have no potential for further work.

37722 KLY

12.12 *The assemblage*

12.12.1 The metal assemblage from the North side of New Conduit Street, Kings Lynn comprises 3 nails and a fragment of slag. The nails are all incomplete and were recovered from contexts 1515, 1542 and 1616. The fragment of slag weighing 188g came from context 1611.

13 APPENDIX 7 ANIMAL BONE

By Emma-Jayne Evans

Introduction

13.1.1 This assessment encompasses animal bones from the site at Kings Lynn. A total of 654 (11808 g) bones were excavated from the site. Fresh breaks were noted on many of the bones, and the re-assembly of some of the elements reduced the fragment count to 592. From this number, 265 (44.7%) bones and teeth (8432 g) could be identified to species.

Methodology

13.1.2 Identification of the bone was undertaken at Oxford Archaeology with access to the reference collection and published guides. All the animal bones were counted, and where possible the bones were identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also, fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing and burning were noted. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as small (small mammal size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986), in addition to the use of the reference material housed at OA. Where distinctions could not be made, the bone was recorded as sheep/goat.

13.1.3 The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman, (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

13.1.4 Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985) and Grant (1982). Loose 3rd molars were aged using this method, but are not included in the final age structure due to minimum number considerations. Measurements were taken according to the methods of Von Den Driesch (1976).

Results

13.1.5 The majority of the animal remains excavated were in good condition, with the majority scoring according to Lyman's grading being 1 or 2 allowing for the identification of butchery marks, gnawing marks and the measurement of many bones. A list of all the species identified is shown in the table below.

Table A7.1Total number of bones identifiable to species and phase

Site	Data	bird	cat	cattle	chicken	dog	domestic duck	domestic fowl	goose	pig	rabbit	s/g	sheep	swan	unid	Total
37719	Quantity	4		54	1	1	1	3	11	9	4	26		1	153	268
	Weight (g)	14		2822	5	47	5	4	80	260	9	464		3	1741	5454
37720	Quantity		7	73		8			3	10		25	4		141	271
	Weight (g)		16	3157		148			10	203		495	65		1284	5378
37722	Quantity	2		10					2	2		3	1		33	53
	Weight (g)	7		460					16	102		19	21		351	976
Total Quantity		6	7	137	1	9	1	3	16	21	4	54	5	1	327	592
Total Weight (g)		21	16	6439	5	195	5	4	106	565	9	978	86	3	3376	11808

13.1.6 The animal bone from this excavation is in good condition and has the potential to provide good information regarding the diet and economy of the site. It is clear that the animal remains at this site represent butchery waste, and there is good potential in recovering information regarding the age of the animals from tooth wear stages and the rate of epiphyseal fusion of the bones, which can provide information regarding animal husbandry regimes. The importance of animals to the diet can be assessed, which can be compared to other contemporary sites in the area, and perhaps help to draw conclusions as to the status of the site.

Recommendations

13.1.7 It is recommended that any further work should consider sampling for environmental remains to recover smaller bones such as small mammal, bird and fish bones that may further contribute to our understanding of the environment and the diet of the inhabitants at the time.

14 APPENDIX 8 WATERLOGGED PLANT REMAINS AND DIATOMS

By Elizabeth Huckerby

Introduction

14.1.1 Six monolith samples were taken during the evaluation, for the recovery of waterlogged plant remains, pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. The latter two have been assessed separately by Mike Godwin. Subsamples were taken from the monoliths from the individual contexts and twenty of these have been assessed for waterlogged plant remains, eighteen for the presence or absence of diatoms and twenty six were assessed for the presence or absence of pollen.

14.1.2 Waterlogged plant remains can provide information about the local plant communities, crop regimes, and the importation of exotic foods.

14.1.3 Diatoms are marine or freshwater algae. The species are habitat specific and provide detailed information about the environment (English Heritage 2002).

14.1.4 Pollen is normally preserved in waterlogged conditions and the assemblages of pollen types identified can give a record both of the regional and local vegetation and possibly, in the case of an archaeological feature, of pollen types that have been imported onto the site.

Methods

14.1.5 Waterlogged plant remains: the twenty samples for waterlogged plant remains were soaked in water and then sieved through a series of sieves (2mm, 500μm and 250μm). The residues were scanned wet for plant material with a binocular microscope. All readily identified plant remains were recorded and their abundance noted. Other components of the matrix were also noted.

14.1.6 Diatoms: a smear of each of twenty two subsamples was suspended in water on a microscope slide and examined with an Olympus BH-2 microscope using x200 and x400 magnification. The presence or absence of diatoms was noted.

14.1.7 Pollen: the monoliths were subsampled in the laboratory and twenty six subsamples were assessed for pollen. A smear of each of twenty six subsamples was suspended in water on a microscope slide and examined with an Olympus BH-2 microscope using x200 and x400 magnification. The presence or absence of pollen was noted

Results

14.2 *Waterlogged Plant remains*

Trench 1 sample 106

14.2.1 6 subsamples from sample 106 were assessed for waterlogged plant remains. All the subsamples contained some plant material and 1 was rich in organic remains. The assemblage of plant remains from subsample A, context 114, was rich in arable weeds including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*) with wood fragments, charcoal, and amorphous plant material suggesting either the natural build up of organic debris or the disposal of rubbish. In the other subsamples fish bones, insect remains, wood fragments, charcoal, and amorphous plant material were noted.

Trench 4 sample 104

14.2.2 2 subsamples from sample 104 were assessed for waterlogged plant remains. They were from contexts 412 and 413. Some waterlogged plant remains were recorded in both subsamples and included occasional charred grains of oats (*Avena*), seeds of rushes (*Juncus*) and corn cockle, wood fragments, charcoal, and amorphous plant material. Fish bones and fragments of marine molluscs were noted.

Trench 4 sample 105

14.2.3 2 subsamples from sample 105 were assessed for waterlogged plant remains. They were from contexts 415 and 418. Waterlogged plant remains were recorded in both subsamples and included arable weed seeds eg corn cockle and corn flower (*Centaurea cyanus*), wood fragments, charcoal, and amorphous plant material. Abundant small goosefoot (*Chenopodium*) seeds possibly from either red (*Chenopdium rubrum*)/salt marsh (*C.chenopodoides*) or stinking (*C.vulvaria*) goosefoot were recorded in the sample from context 415. These 3 species all suggest a marine influence. Fish bones, mammal bone, calcined bone, frog bones, marine molluscs fragments, insect remains and earthworm egg cases were also noted. The sample from context 418 may contain some cessy material.

Trench 7

14.2.4 A single sample, 205, context 70015, from this trench was assessed for waterlogged plant remains. It contained very abundant remains, which included wood fragments, charcoal, amorphous plant material and some seeds eg rushes (abundant) and alder. Invertebrate remains were also recorded and included *Daphnia* ephipppia, a resting stage that is produced when the surface has dried out. The presence of *Daphnia* ephippia, wood fragments and rush seeds possibly indicates a damp and seasonally flooded environment.

Trench 8, Samples 202, 203 and 204

14.2.5 Nine subsamples were assessed for waterlogged plant remains from these monolith samples and 6 of these were very rich in organic remains. They contained wood fragments, charcoal, amorphous plant material and seeds. Seeds included arable weeds eg corn cockle knot grasses (*Polygonum* sp) and knot weeds (*Fallopia* spp and *Persicaria* sp). Marine mollusc shell fragments and insect remains were also recorded. The plant remains suggest that the organic debris was either a natural build up or the disposal of rubbish.

14.3 *Diatoms*

14.3.1 Diatoms were noted in a number of contexts and demonstrate the potential for diatom analysis. Contexts in which diatoms were recorded are shown in the table below.

Trench	Sample	Context
1	106	114 A
1	106	114 C
1	106	114 E
4	105	412
4	105	413
4	105	415
8	203	854

Table A8.1; showing contexts containing diatoms

14.4 *Pollen*

14.4.1 Pollen was recorded in 69% of the twenty six samples assessed see Table A8.2.

14.4.2 Trench 1: pollen was recorded all contexts assessed except from the medieval disturbed ground (context 111) and the occupation horizon (114A).

14.4.3 Trench 4: all contexts assessed contained some pollen Sphagnum moss (a moss characteristic of bogs) and fern spores. Pollen identified included hazel and Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot family) pollen. Some species of the Chenopodiaceae family are found on salt marshes and others on cultivated or waste ground.

14.4.4 Trench 7: the single sample 205 from context 70015 contained some Chenopodiaceae pollen.

14.4.5 Trench 8: fourteen subsamples, from samples 203 and 202 from a number of different contexts thought to have accumulated naturally, were assessed for pollen. Pollen, fern and moss spores were recorded from the organic peat lenses but not from the more minerogenic ones.

Table A8.2 showing presence or absence of pollen in the samples

Trench	Sample number	Context	Pollen present	Trench	Sample number	Context	Pollen present
Trench 1	106	111		Trench 8	203	846	+
Trench 1	106	112	+	Trench 8	203	850	+
Trench 1	106	114 A		Trench 8	203	851	

Trench	Sample number	Context	Pollen present	Trench	Sample number	Context	Pollen present
Trench 1	106	114 C	+	Trench 8	203	852	+
Trench 1	106	114 E	+	Trench 8	203	853	+
Trench 1	106	114 F	+	Trench 8	203	854	
Trench 1	106	114 H		Trench 8	203	855	+
Trench 4	104	412	+	Trench 8	203	856	
Trench 4	104	413	+	Trench 8	203	857	+
Trench 4	105	415	+	Trench 8	203	858	?
Trench 4	105	418	+	Trench 8	203	860	+
Trench 7	205	70015	+	Trench 8	203	861	+
				Trench 8	202	862	
				Trench 8	202	865	+

Conclusions

14.4.6 This rapid assessment of waterlogged plant remains, diatoms and pollen has demonstrated the potential for good preservation of these remains. It also demonstrated the preservation of invertebrate and marine mollusc remains. The survival of all of the above will, potentially, inform our knowledge of the local environment and the nature and function of the archaeological remains. It is recommended that sampling strategies for waterlogged plant remains, diatoms, pollen, invertebrates and marine molluscs should be included in the project design if there is any further excavation in the area.

15 APPENDIX 9 FORAMINFERA AND OSTRACODS

By Mike Godwin

Introduction

15.1.1 All samples were processed by washing with warm water through a 125 micron sieve. The residues (fine-sand-grade and above) were then dried in an oven and viewed under a binocular microscope. Species present were noted along with their relative abundance. No counts were performed as this analysis is for assessment only.

15.1.2 The research and additional references for the analysis can be found in Godwin (1993) and Boomer and Godwin, 1993).

15.1.3 Key: *r* - rare; *c* - common; *a* - abundant

Trench 1

Context (114) (H)
Sediment: Grey clay-rich silt with abundant plant detritus and a little pyrite

Foraminifera

15.1.4 Foraminifera were relatively rare in this deposit. The agglutinating saltmarsh species are likely to be under represented due to their poor preservation potential.

Saltmarsh species
- *Trochammina inflata* - *r*
- *Jadammina macrescens* - *r*
- *Miliammina fusca* - *r*

Cosmopolitan estuarine species
- *Haynesina germanica* - *r*
- *Ammonia beccarii* forma *limnetes* - *r*
- *Elphidium williamsoni* - *r*
- *Elphidium* forma *clavata* - *r*

15.2 *Analysis*

15.2.1 This mixed agglutinating and Rotaliid assemblage is typical of middle saltmarsh levels and the sediment would have been deposited around the High Water Neap tide mark. Diurnal salinity levels would have been around 10-15 ppt with larger excursions possible from time to time. The presence of pyrite suggests a poor oxygen content in the sediment. Along with the abundant plant material this suggest this sediment was deposited on a saltmarsh.

Context: (114) (F)
Sediment: Coarse silt (about 95% by volume) with minor clay and fine sand content. The residues included abundant plant detritus and echinoid spines

Ostracods:
- *Leptocythere castanea* - a common estuarine species

Foraminifera:

15.2.2 The foraminiferal assemblage was abundant and very diverse.

Cosmopolitan estuarine species
- *Haynesina germanica - a*
- *Ammonia beccarii* forma *tepida - c*
- *Ammonia beccarii* forma *batavus - c*
- *Elphidium williamsoni - c*

Sub-tidal estuarine species
- *Elphidium oceanensis - c*
- *Elphidium excavata* forma *clavata - c*
- *Elphidium incertum - r*
- *Elphidium gerthi - r*
- *Elphidium earlandi - r*
- *Miliolinella subrotunda - r*
- *Haynesina depressula - r*
- *Buccella frigida - r*

Estuary mouth and marine species
- *Asterigerinata mammila - r*
- *Brizalina variablis - r*
- *Fissurina lucida - r*
- *Acervulina inhaerens - r*
- *Elphidium macellum* forma *macellum - r*
- *Elphidium macellum* forma *crispa - r*
- *Lagena* sp. - *r*
- *Rosalina anomala - r*
- *Gavelinopsis praegeri - r*
- *Quinqueloculina dimidiata - r*
- *Quinqueloculina oblonga - r*
- *Quinqueloculina lata - r*

Planktonic species
- *Globigerina quinqueloba - r*

15.3 *Analysis*

15.3.1 This assemblage is very typical of a high intertidal flat environment and would have been deposited between High Water Neap to about Mean Sea Level. The diverse assemblage of estuary mouth and marine species have been reworked from sediments in the Wash. The individual tests of these forams hydrodynamicaly act like sand

grains in the water column and are deposited on the mud flats at slack water of high tide. Low intertidal and sub-tidal assemblages tend not to be so diverse as this material may be resuspended with the higher levels of current activity prevalent in those environments. The more common species form a living population which suggests salinity levels of 15-25 ppt diurnally. The abundant plant detritus suggests the sediment was deposited in proximity to a saltmarsh. As this deposit overlies context 114 H a relative rise in sea-level can be assumed to have taken place.

Context (112)

Sediment: Sandy silt with a little plant detritus, abundant echinoid spines and bivalve shell debris, fragments of marine ostracods and fish scales..

Ostracods:
- *Loxoconcha rhomboidea*
- *Leptocythere castanea*
- *Hemicythere* sp.
- *Cyprideis torosa*

15.3.2 This assemblage is common in outer estuarine environments.

Foraminifera:

15.3.3 The foraminiferal assemblage was abundant and very diverse.

Cosmopolitan estuarine species
- *Haynesina germanica - a*
- *Ammonia beccarii* forma *tepida - c*
- *Ammonia beccarii* forma *batavus - c*
- *Elphidium williamsoni - c*

Sub-tidal estuarine species
- *Elphidium oceanensis - c*
- *Elphidium excavata* forma *clavata - c*
- *Elphidium incertum - r*
- *Elphidium gerthi - r*
- *Miliolinella subrotunda - r*
- *Haynesina depressula - r*
- *Buccella frigida - r*
- *Cibicides lobatulus - r*

Estuary mouth and marine species
- *Asterigerinata mammila - r*
- *Brizalina variablis - r*
- *Elphidium margaritaceum - r*
- *Elphidium macellum* forma *crispa*
- *Lagena clavata - r*
- *Rosalina williamsoni - r*
- *Rosalina anomala - r*
- *Gavelinopsis praegeri - r*
- *Oolina melo - r*

- *Planorbulina mediterranensis* - *r*
- *Bulimina gibba* - *r*
- *Quinqueloculina dimidiata* - *r*
- *Quinqueloculina oblonga* - *r*
- *Quinqueloculina lata* - *r*

Planktonic species
- *Globigerina quinqueloba* - *r*
- *Whiteinella baltica* - r (Cretaceous)

15.4 *Analysis*

15.4.1 This assemblage is very similar to that found in context 114 (F). This suggests that this sample was also deposited on an intertidal flat The coarser grain size of the sediment suggests a higher energy environment and the lesser amounts of plant material suggest that the distance to active saltmarsh growth was increasing. A relative increase in the abundance of some of the sub-tidal intertidal species suggests that water levels were deepening to below MSL possibly at a low intertidal level. This would require further analysis to ascertain.

15.4.2 The digital image of this sample shows the top of this deposit is bounded by an irregular erosion plane. This would indicate a hiatus between deposition of 112 and the succeeding context 111.

Trench 4

Context (415)

Sediment: Organic-rich silt with abundant plant detritus

Foraminifera:

15.4.3 The foraminiferal assemblage was fairly sparse in this deposit.

Saltmarsh species
- *Milammina fusca* - *r*

Cosmopolitan estuarine species
- *Haynesina germanica* - *a*
- *Ammonia beccarii* forma *batavus* (marsh creek ecotype) - *c*
- *Ammonia beccarii* forma *batavus* - *c*
- *Elphidium excavata* forma *lidoensis* (marsh creek ecotype) - *c*
- *Elphidium williamsoni* - *c*

Sub-tidal estuarine species
- *Elphidium oceanensis* - *r*
- *Elphidium excavata* forma *clavata* - *r*
- *Miliolinella subrotunda* - *r*
- *Cibicides lobatulus* - *r*

Marine species

- *Fursenkoinia fusiformis - r*
- *Asterigerinata mamilla - r*

15.5 *Analysis*

15.5.1 Many of the tests of sub-tidal and marine species are abraded in this deposit. This indicates high-energy levels in which material from the outer estuary has been transported as bed load. The assemblage as a whole is typical of a marsh creek environment. The marsh creek ecotypes are indications of strongly fluctuating diurnal salinity levels.

Context (412)

Sediment: Clay-rich silt with a flinty grit and coarse sand residue. Fish scales were noted in this deposit.

Foraminifera:

15.5.2 Forams were rare in this deposit and appeared to consist of transported saltmarsh and marine species.

- *Miliolinella subrotunda*
- *Acervulina inhaerens*
- *Bulimina gibba*
- *Miliammina fusca*

15.6 *Analysis*

15.6.1 The low number of transported foraminifers is typical of a tidal channel deposit.

Trench 8

Context 865 (sample 202 - 90-100 cms from top of 202)

Sediment: Organic-rich peaty mud with abundant plant detritus, coarse quartz and rock fragments

15.7 *Analysis*

15.7.1 No marine or estuarine influence was detected in this deposit. It is probably a freshwater (fluvial) channel.

Context 854 (sample 203 - 46-52 cms from top of 203)

Sediment: Dark (blue/brown) clay-rich silt with abundant plant detritus.

Ostracods:
- *Leptocythere castanea*
- *Cyprideis torosa*

15.7.2 These are common estuarine species

Foraminifera:
- Saltmarsh species
- *Jadammina macrescens - r*

Cosmopolitan estuarine species
- *Haynesina germanica - a*
- *Ammonia beccarii* forma *tepida - c*
- *Ammonia beccarii* forma *batavus - c*
- *Elphidium williamsoni - c*

Sub-tidal estuarine species
- *Elphidium oceanensis - c*
- *Elphidium excavata* forma *clavata - c*
- *Elphidium gerthi - r*
- *Elphidium earlandi - r*
- *Haynesina depressula - r*
- *Buccella frigida - r*

Estuary mouth and marine species
- *Fissurina lucida - r*
- *Acervulina inhaerens - r*
- *Rosalina anomala - r*
- *Gavelinopsis praegeri - r*
- *Bulimina gibba - r*
- *Quinqueloculina oblonga - r*
- *Quinqueloculina lata - r*

15.8 *Analysis*

15.8.1 This assemblage is very similar (although a little less diverse) to those found in Trench 1. It would also appear to have been deposited on a high intertidal flat in similar environmental conditions.

Context 846 (sample 203 - 23-31 cms from the top of 203)

Sediment: Black/brown organic-rich peaty mud.

15.9 *Analysis*

15.9.1 This was very similar to the sediment discussed above in context 865. It would appear to be primarily a freshwater channel deposit. However, two juvenile foraminifera were found of the species *Asterigerinata mammila* and *Bulimina gibba*. Juveniles are very small, being silt grain size (<0.125 mm) and liable to be transported great distances in the water column. They are not usually very useful for

palaeoenvironmental reconstructions for this reason. This does demonstrate a direct connection to the estuary at the time of deposition.

15.10 *Conclusions*

15.10.1 The few samples examined in this assessment show that some interesting fluctuations in sea-level were occurring during the period of deposition. Trench 1 demonstrated a gradual deepening of the environment, whereas Trench 8 cycled from fresh to brackish to freshwater. The digital images of the sediment columns have numerous erosion planes. This is normal in estuarine environments. It generally means that more time is missing than is represented by sediment. Adjacent sections may prove difficult to join up in any meaningful way due to erosion caused by channel migrations and storms.

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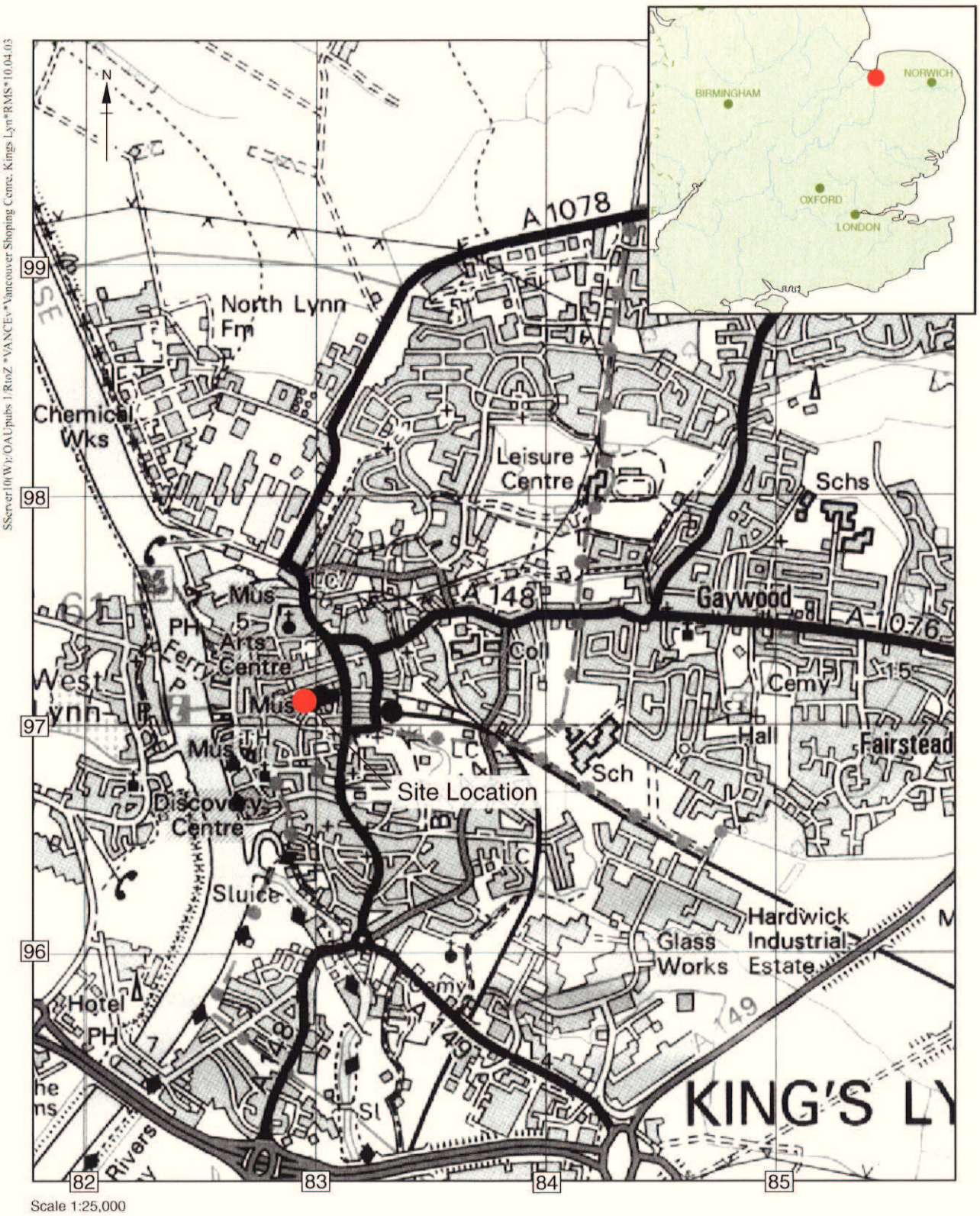
APPENDIX 10 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Vancouver Centre
Site code: 37719 KLY - 37720 KLY - 37722 KLY
Grid Reference: NGR TF 6188 2012, NGR TF 6195 2015, NGR TF 6186 2003
Type of evaluation: Trial trench
Date and duration of project: 10/02/03 to the 24/03/03
Summary of results: The evaluation revealed that archaeological features structures and deposits of early medieval date survive along the existing frontages of Broad Street and New Conduit Street. Building foundations and yard surfaces of 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th century date also survive in localised areas in the car parks to the rear of Sainsburys' and to the rear of Broad Street. Early medieval sediment sequences survive in all areas.
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service in due course, under the following accession numbers: 37719 KLY - 37720 KLY - 37722 KLY



Scale 1:25,000

Figure 1: Site location

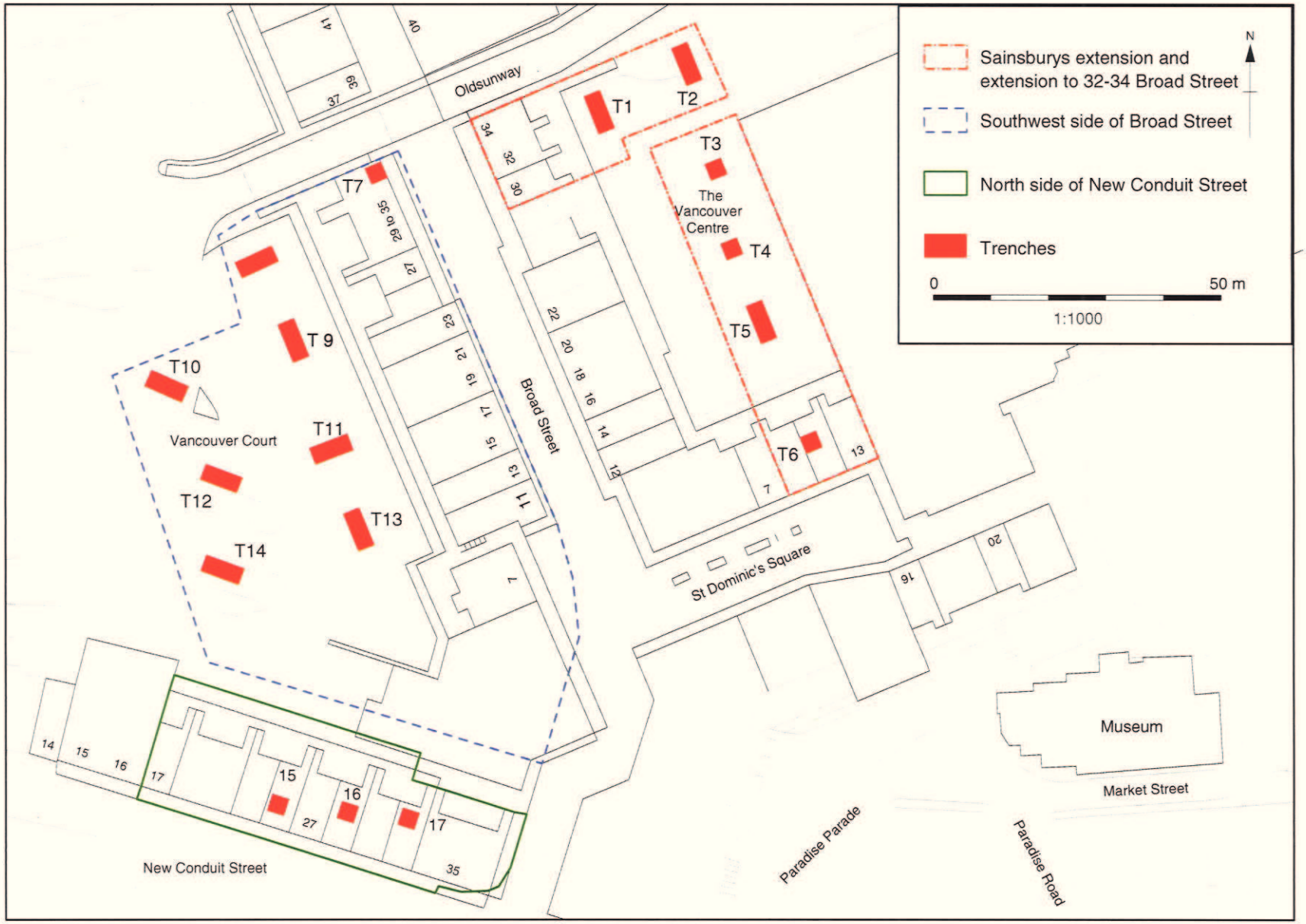


Figure 2: Trench location

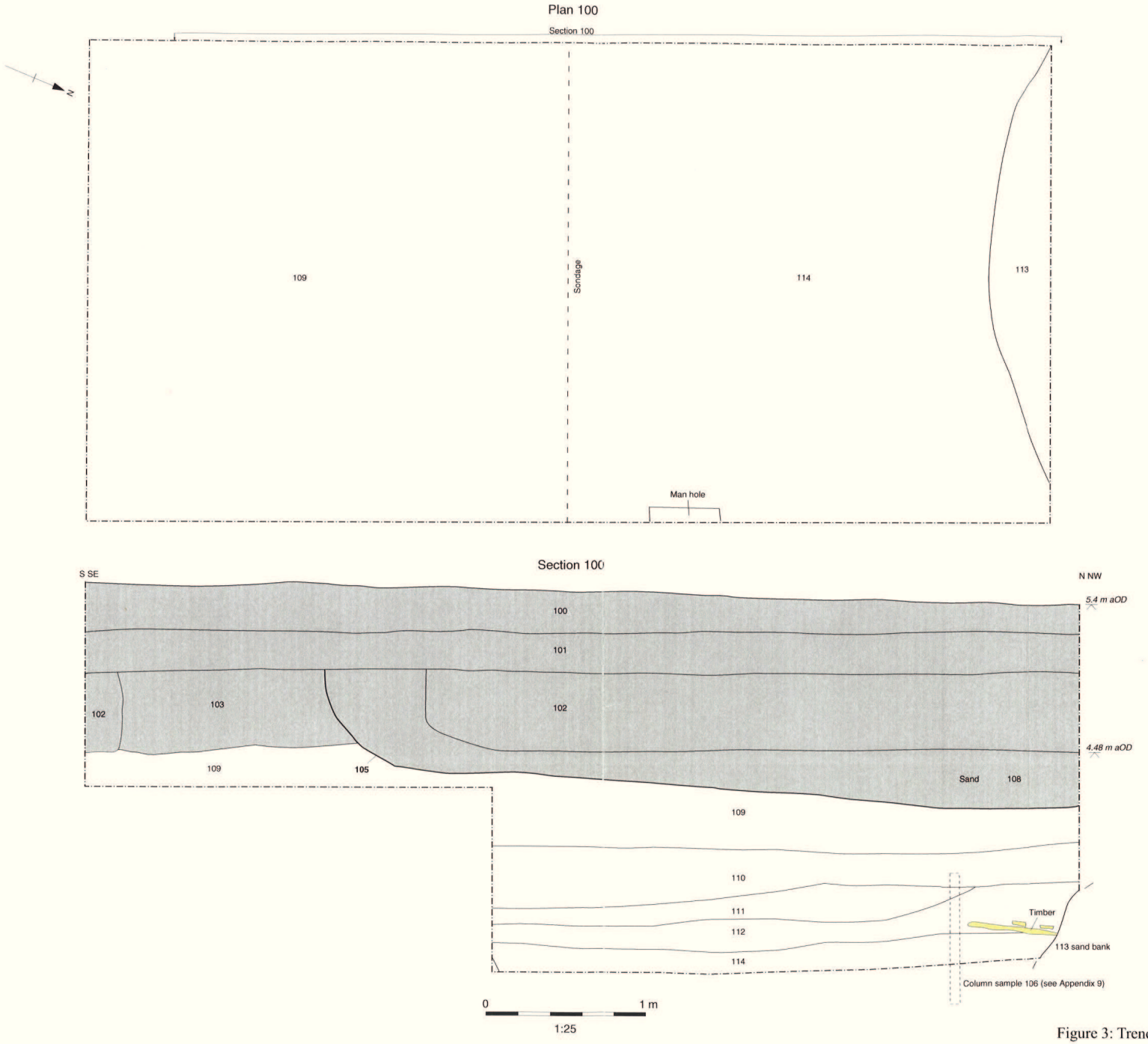


Figure 3: Trench 1 - Plan 100 and Section 100

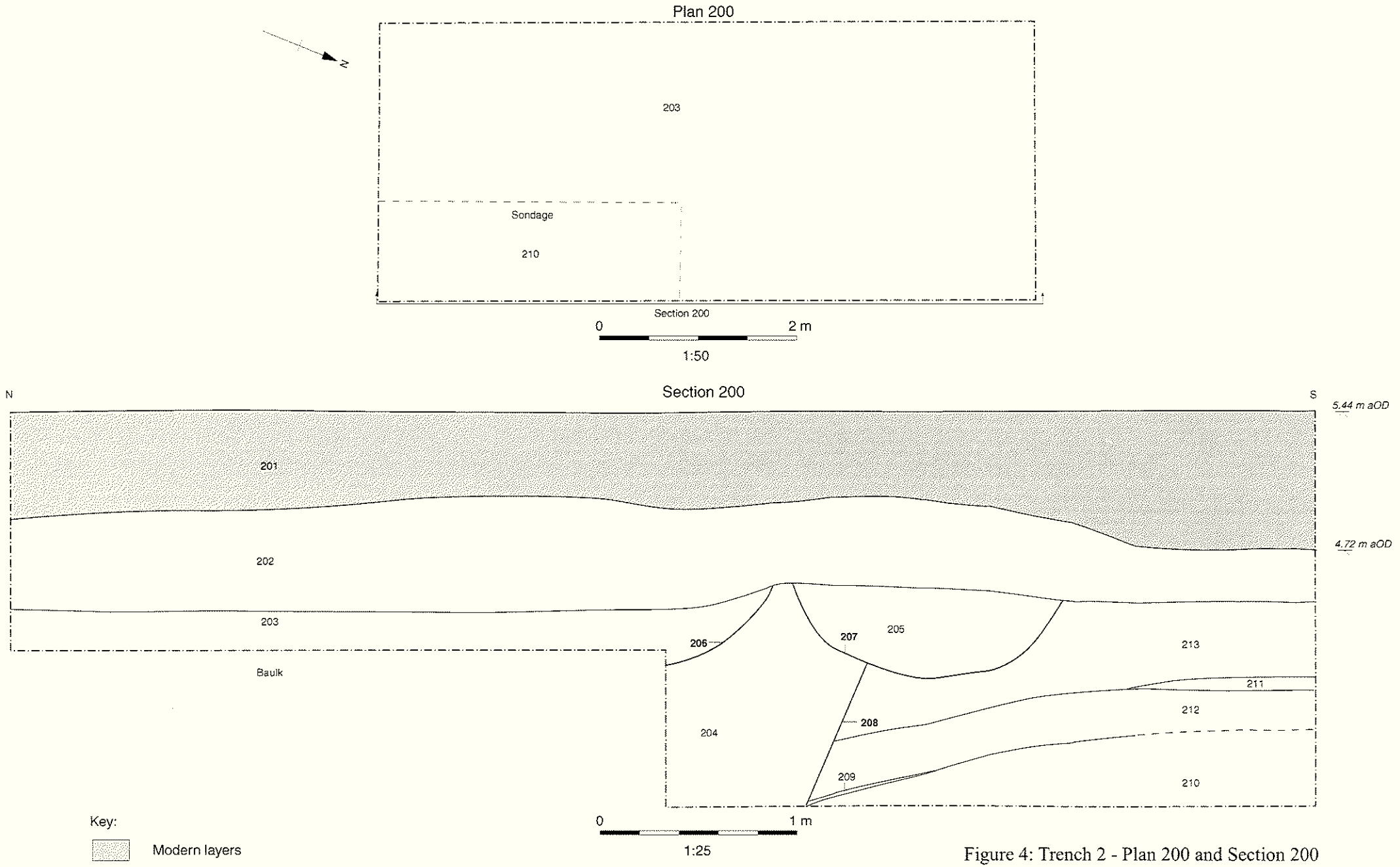
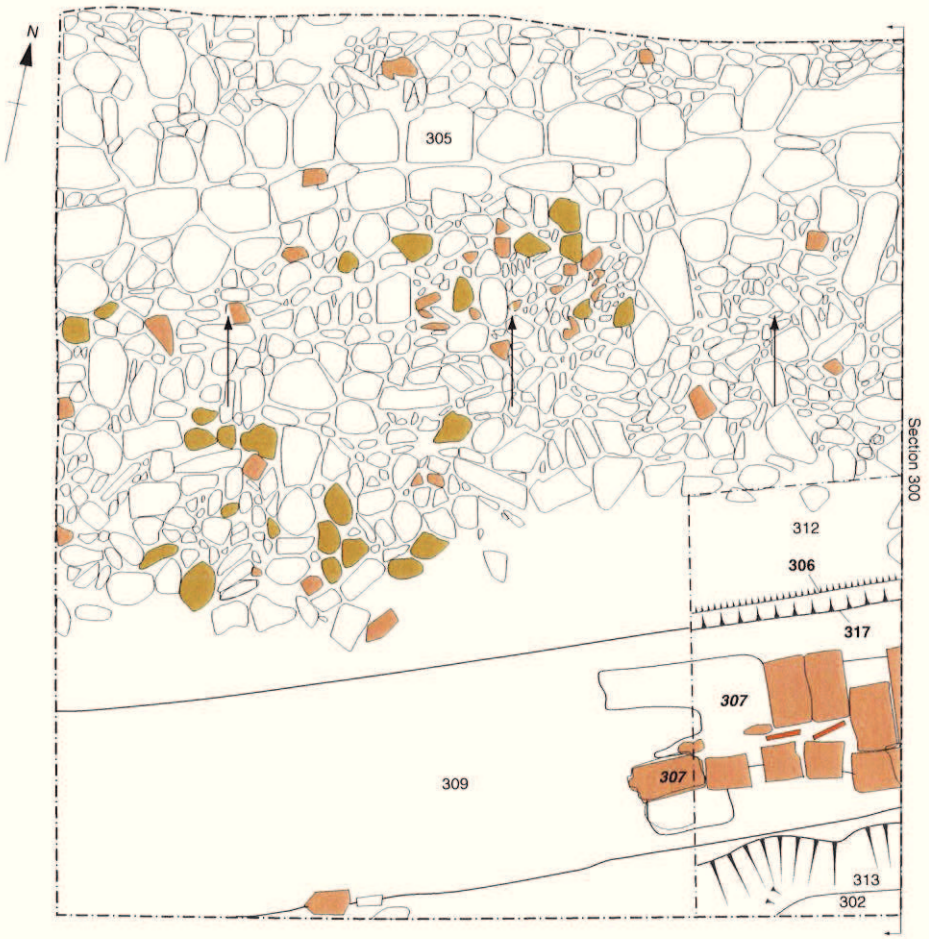
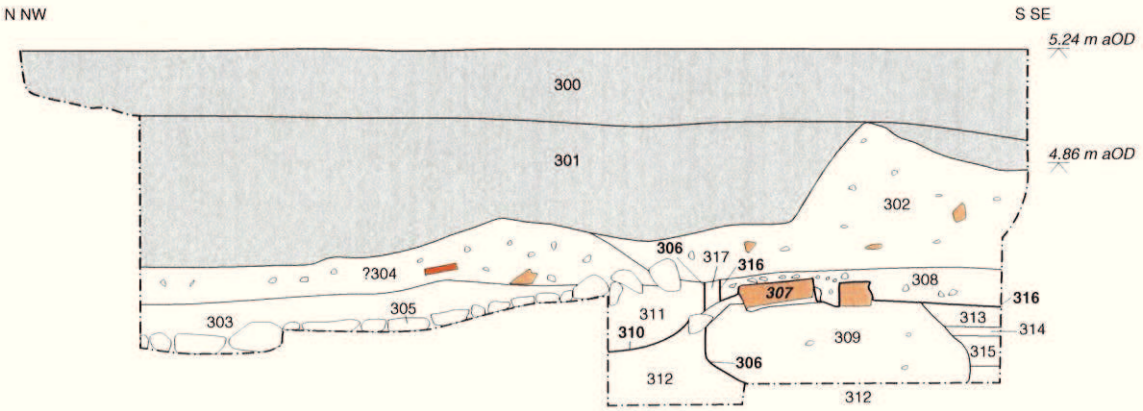


Figure 4: Trench 2 - Plan 200 and Section 200

Plan 300



Section 300



0 1 m

1:25

Key:

Tile

Limestone

Brick

Modern layers

Figure 5: Trench 3 - Plan 300 and Section 300

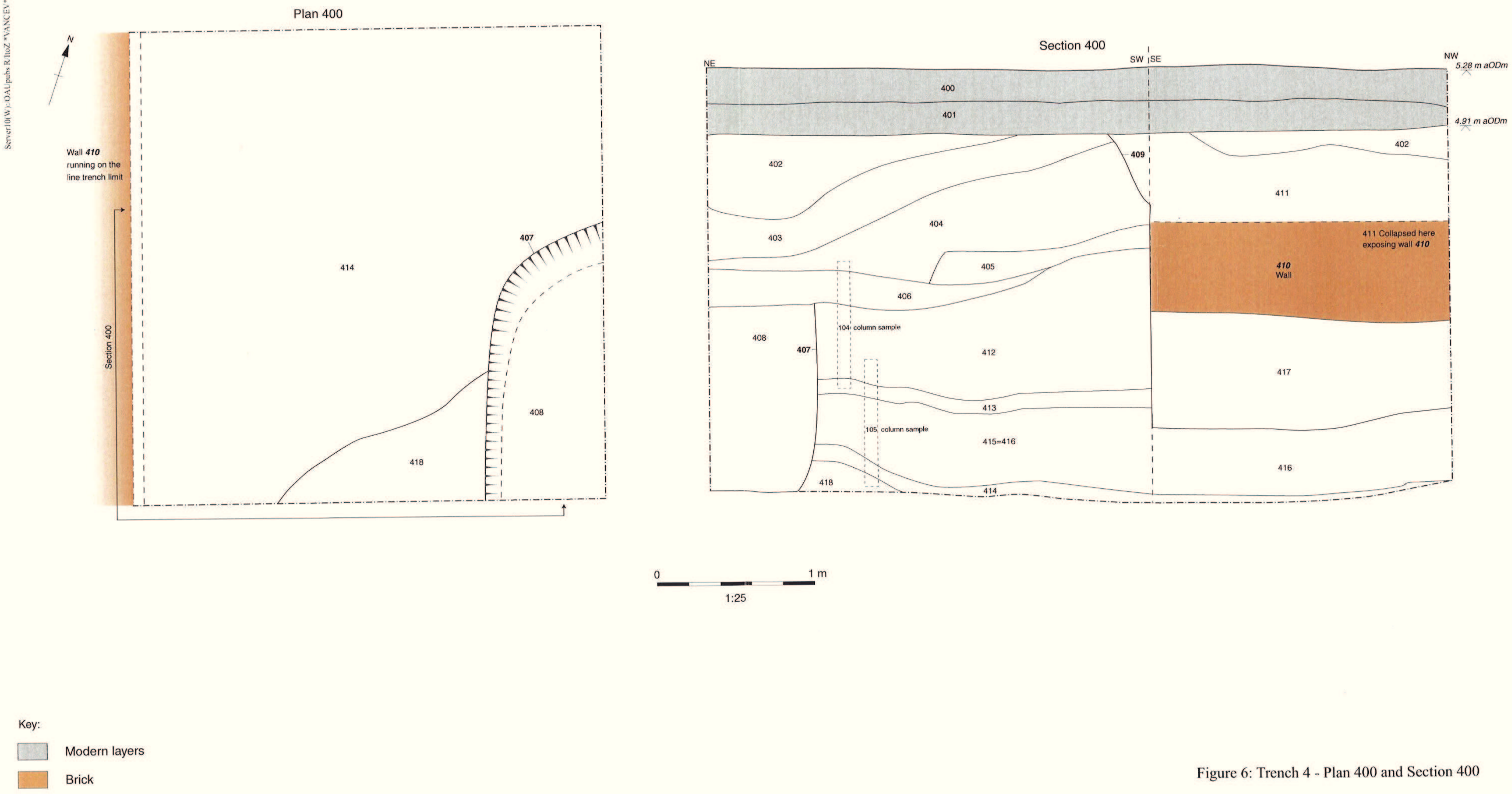


Figure 6: Trench 4 - Plan 400 and Section 400

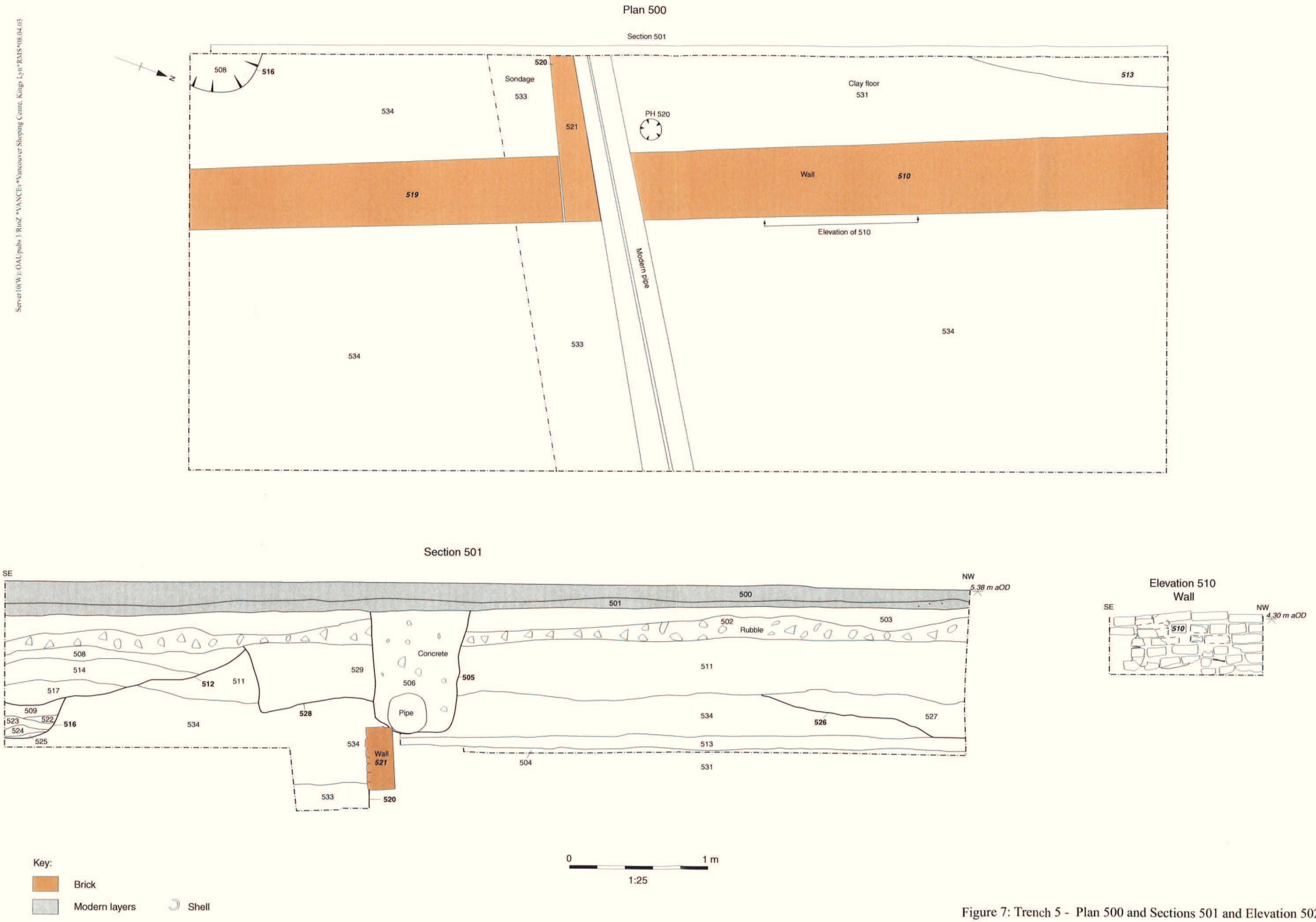
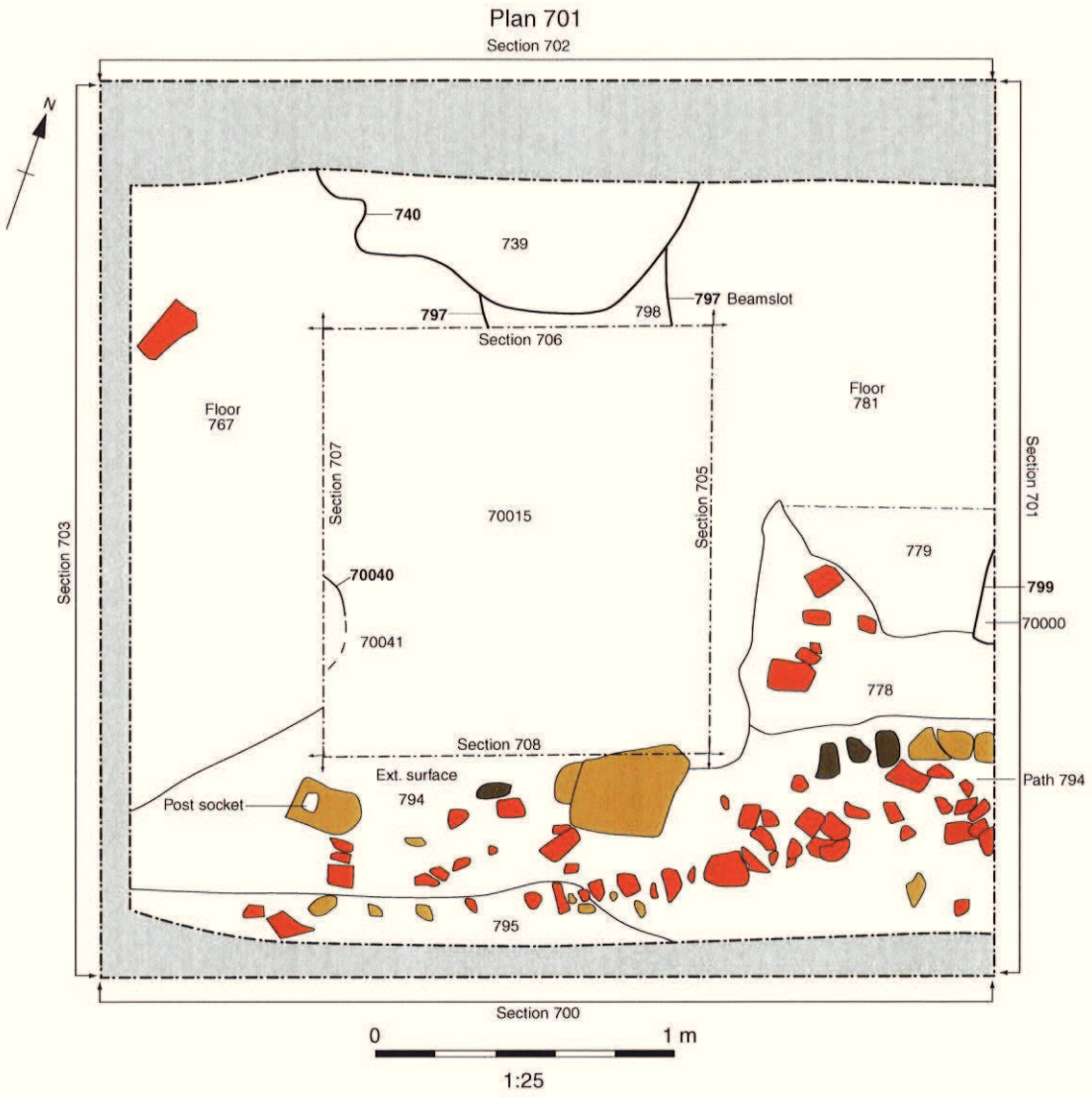
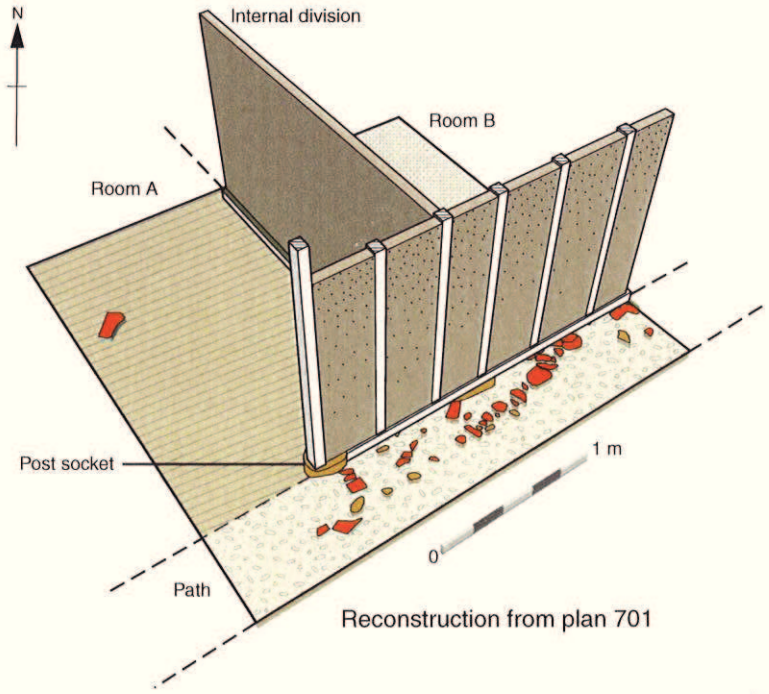


Figure 7: Trench 5 - Plan 500 and Sections 501 and Elevation 502





Reconstruction from plan 701

Key:

Tile
Brick
Modern layers
Flint
Limestone

Figure 8a: Trench 7 - Plan 701

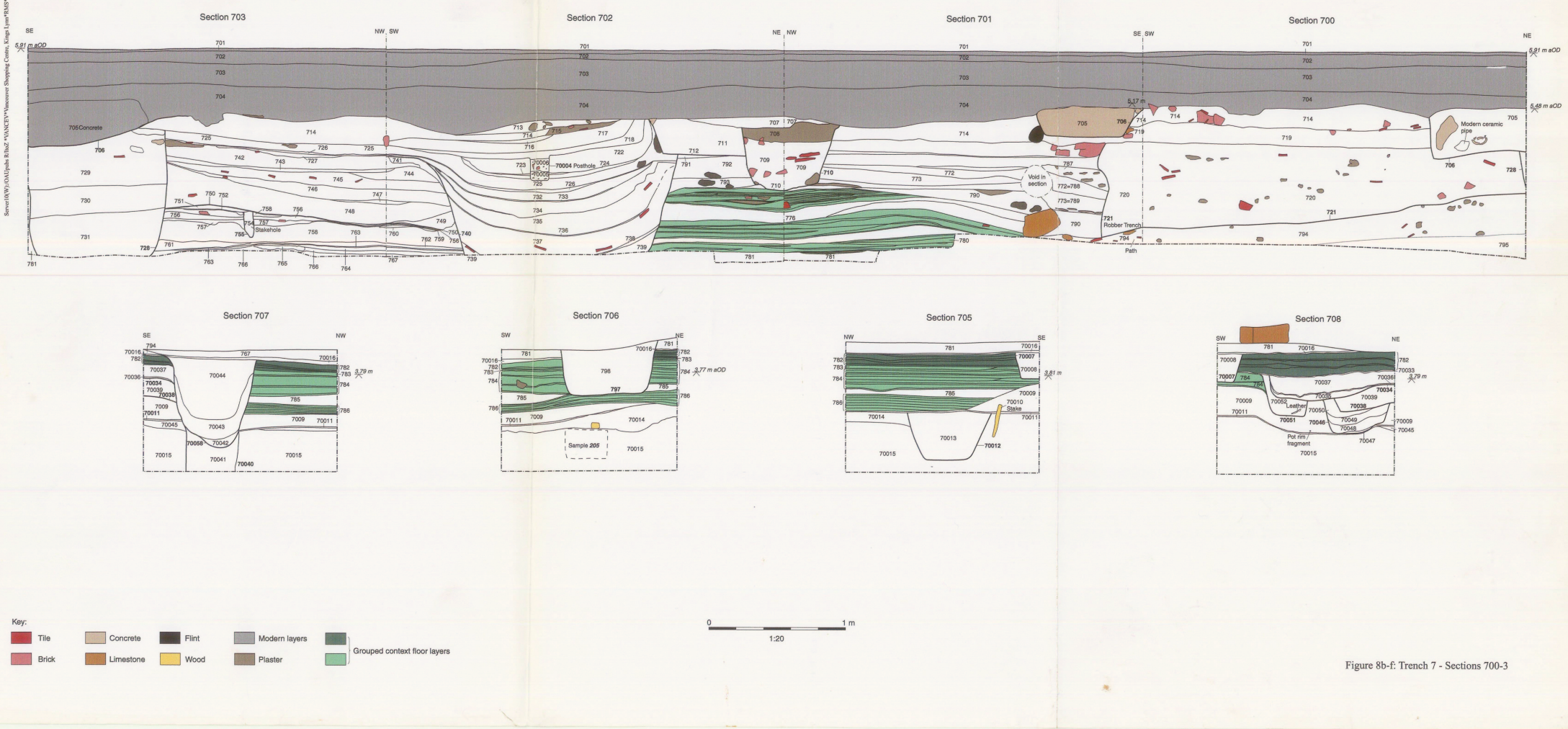


Figure 8b-f: Trench 7 - Sections 700-3

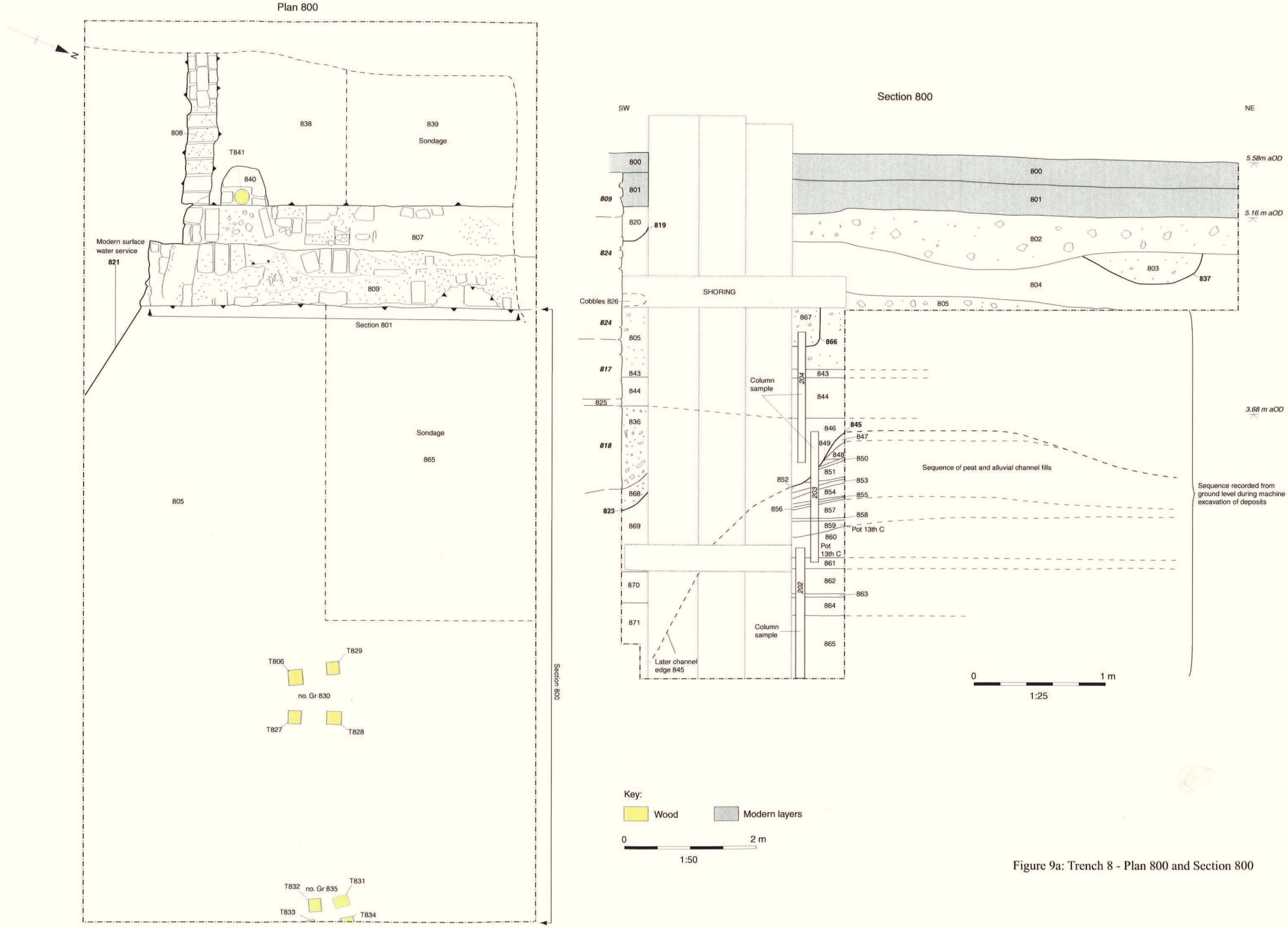
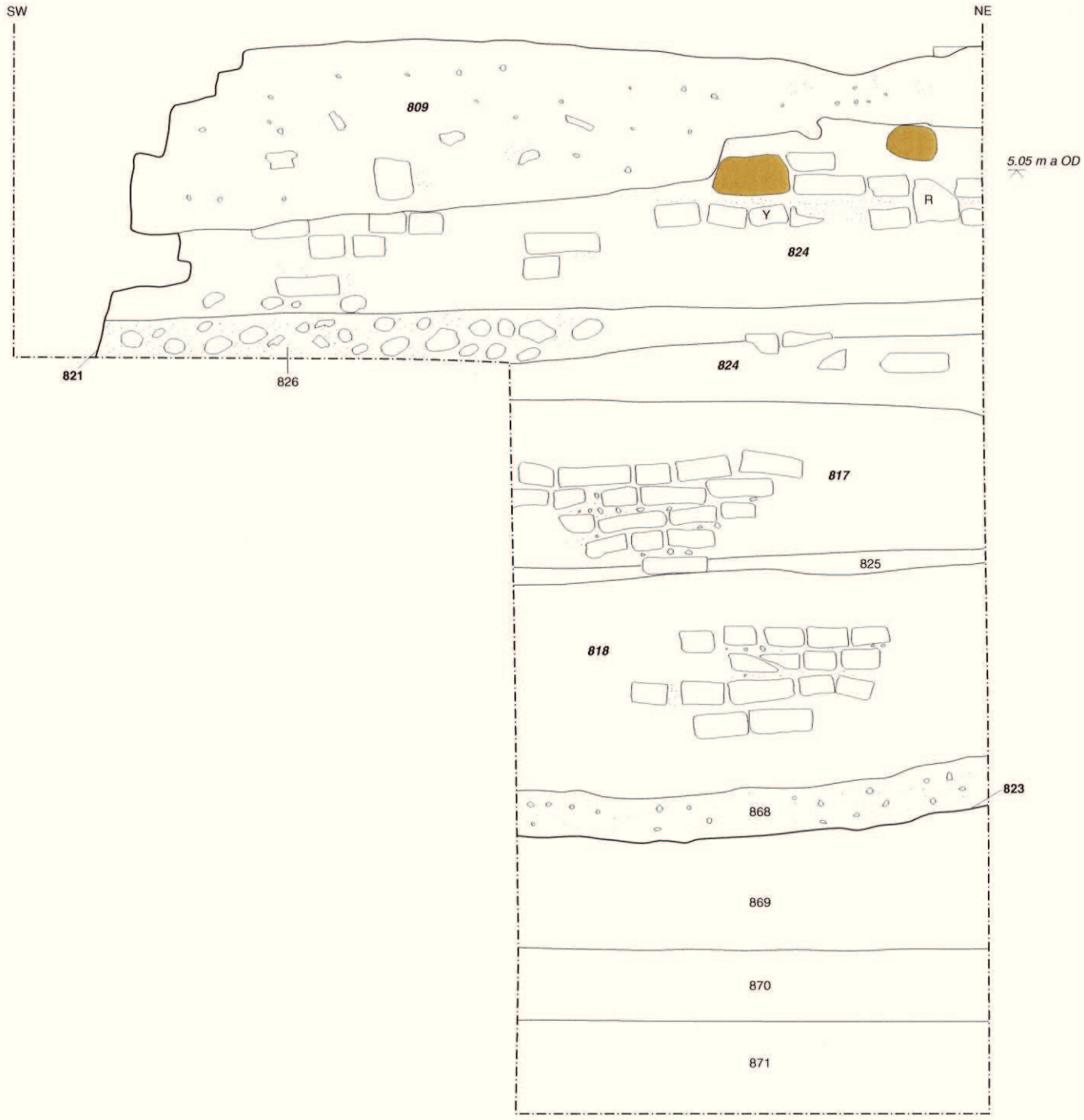


Figure 9a: Trench 8 - Plan 800 and Section 800

Section 801



0 1 m

1:25

Key:

Limestone

Figure 9b: Trench 8 - Elevation 801

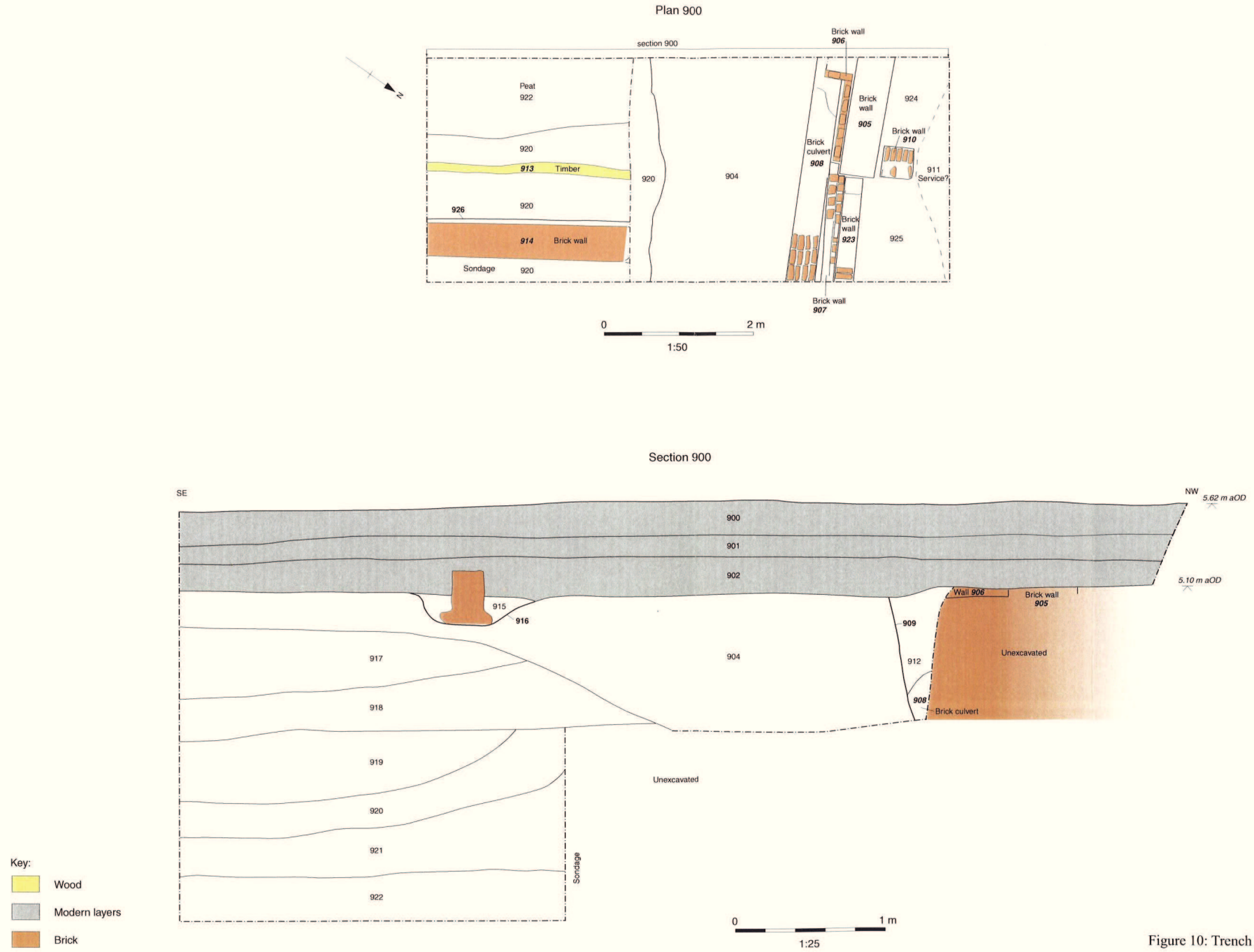


Figure 10: Trench 9 - Plan 900 and Section 900

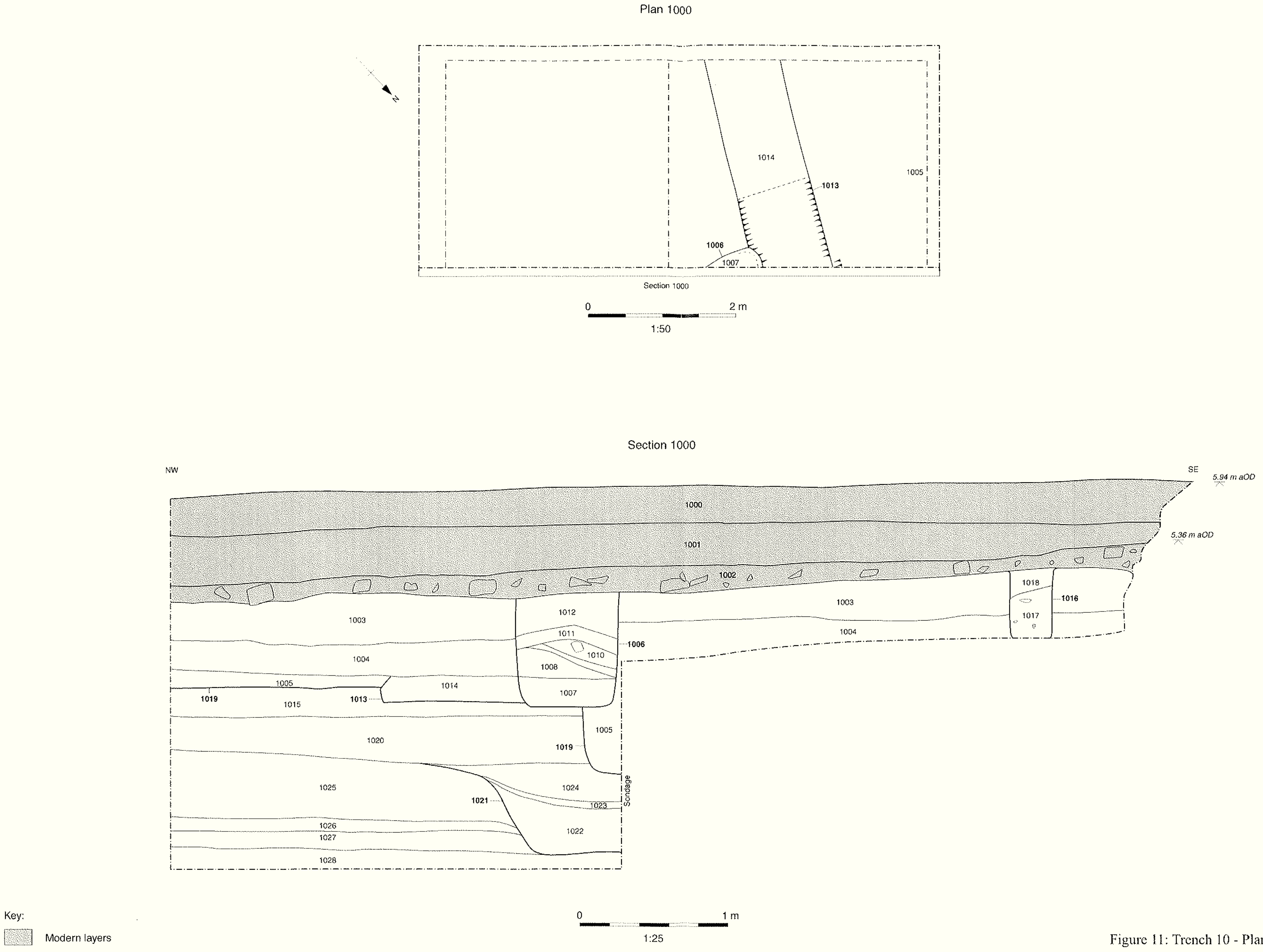
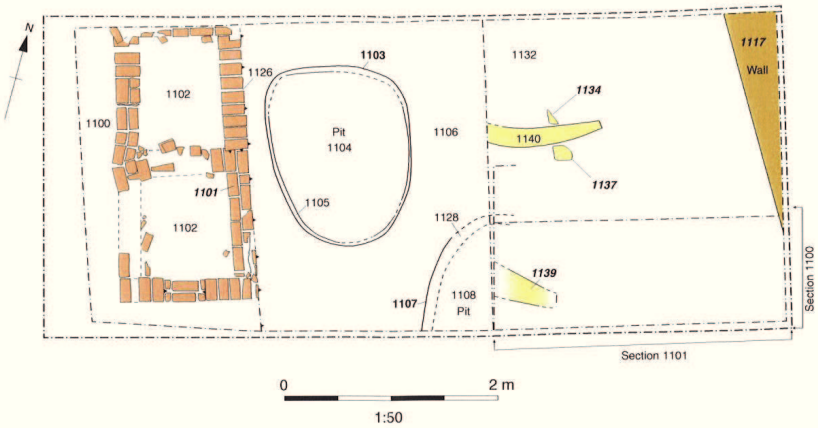
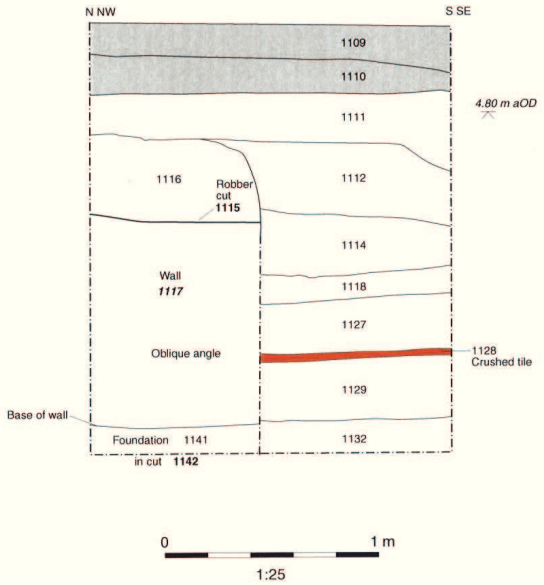


Figure 11: Trench 10 - Plan 1001 and Section 1000

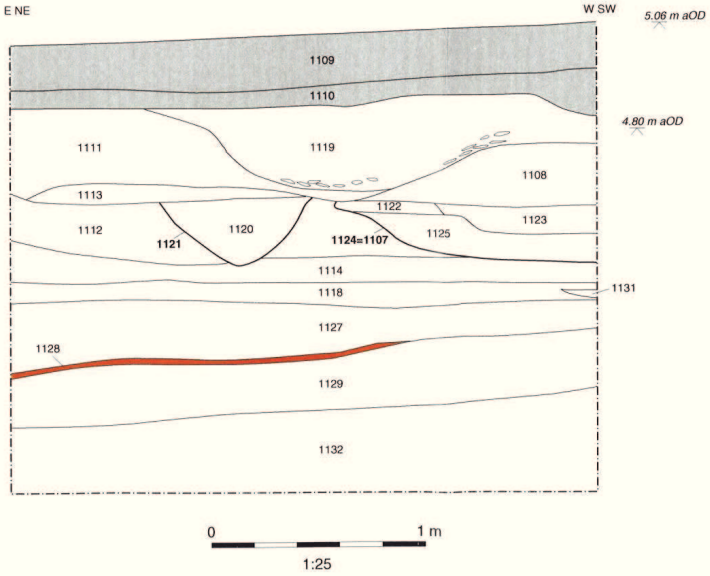
Plan 1101



Section 1100



Section 1101



Key:

Tile
Brick
Modern layers
Wood
Limestone

Figure 12: Trench 11 - Plan 1100 and Sections 1100 and 1101

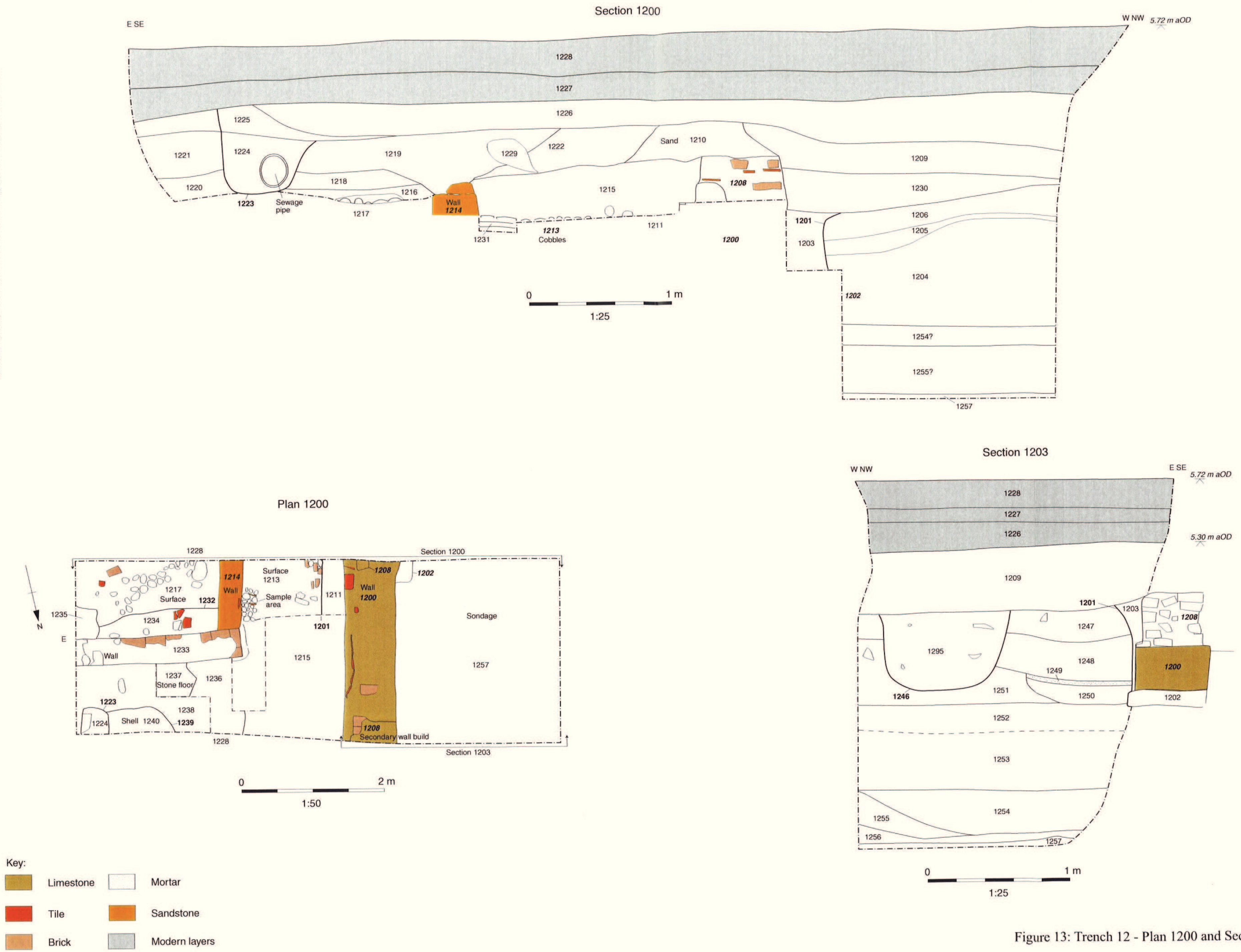


Figure 13: Trench 12 - Plan 1200 and Sections 1200 and 1203

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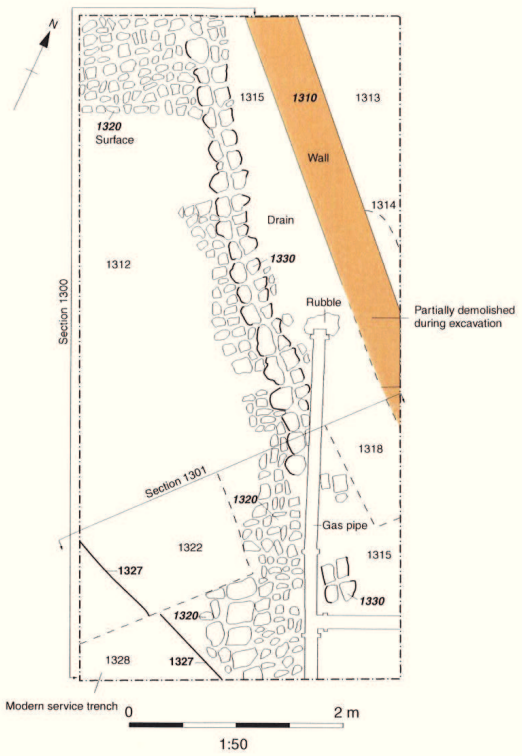
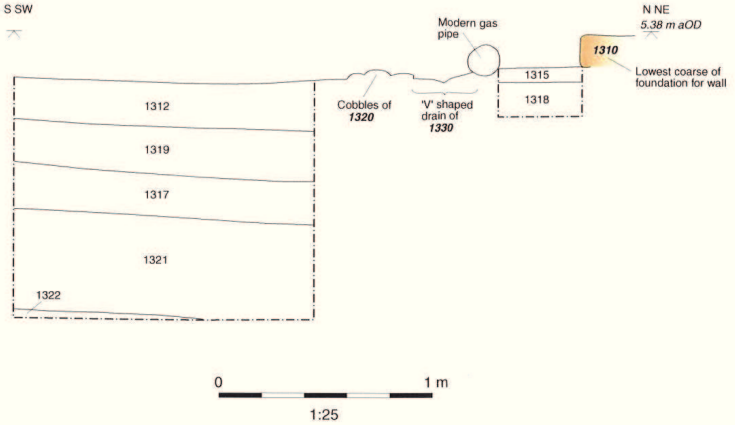
Plan 1300



Section 1301



Section 1300

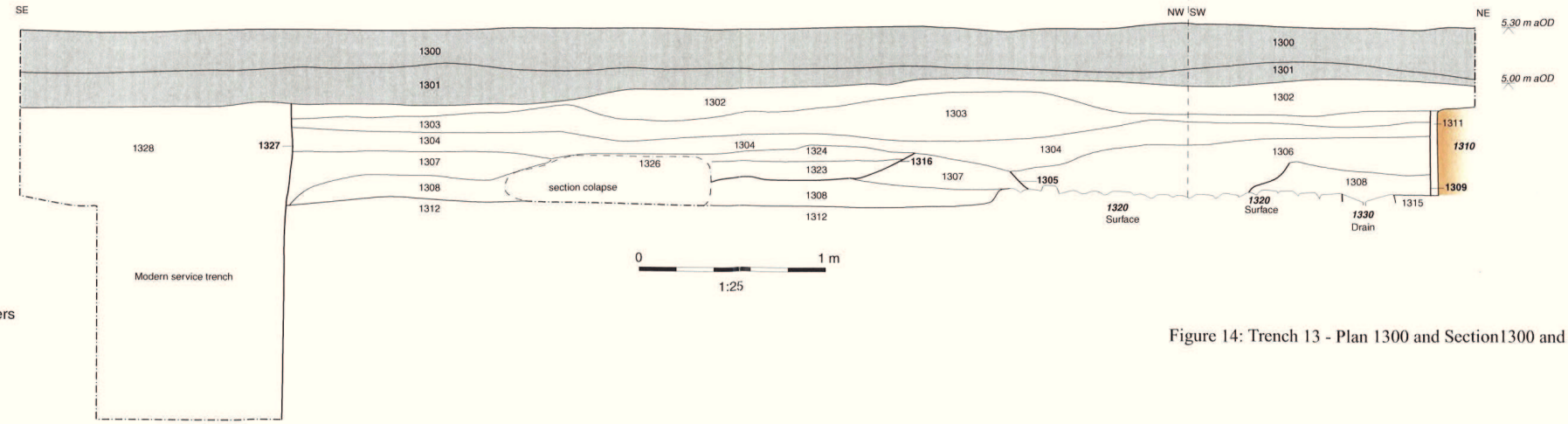


Figure 14: Trench 13 - Plan 1300 and Section1300 and 1301

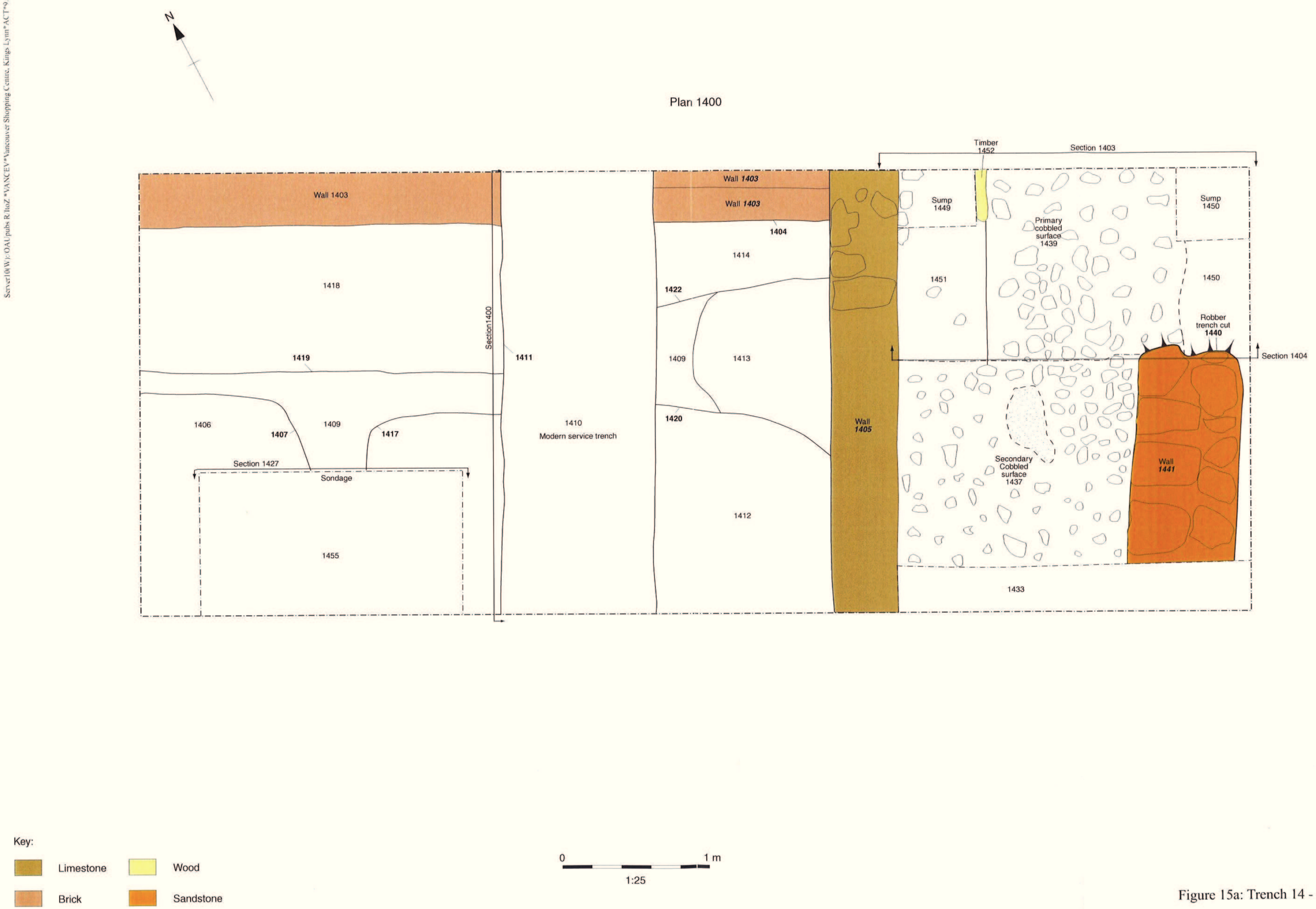


Figure 15a: Trench 14 - Plan 1400

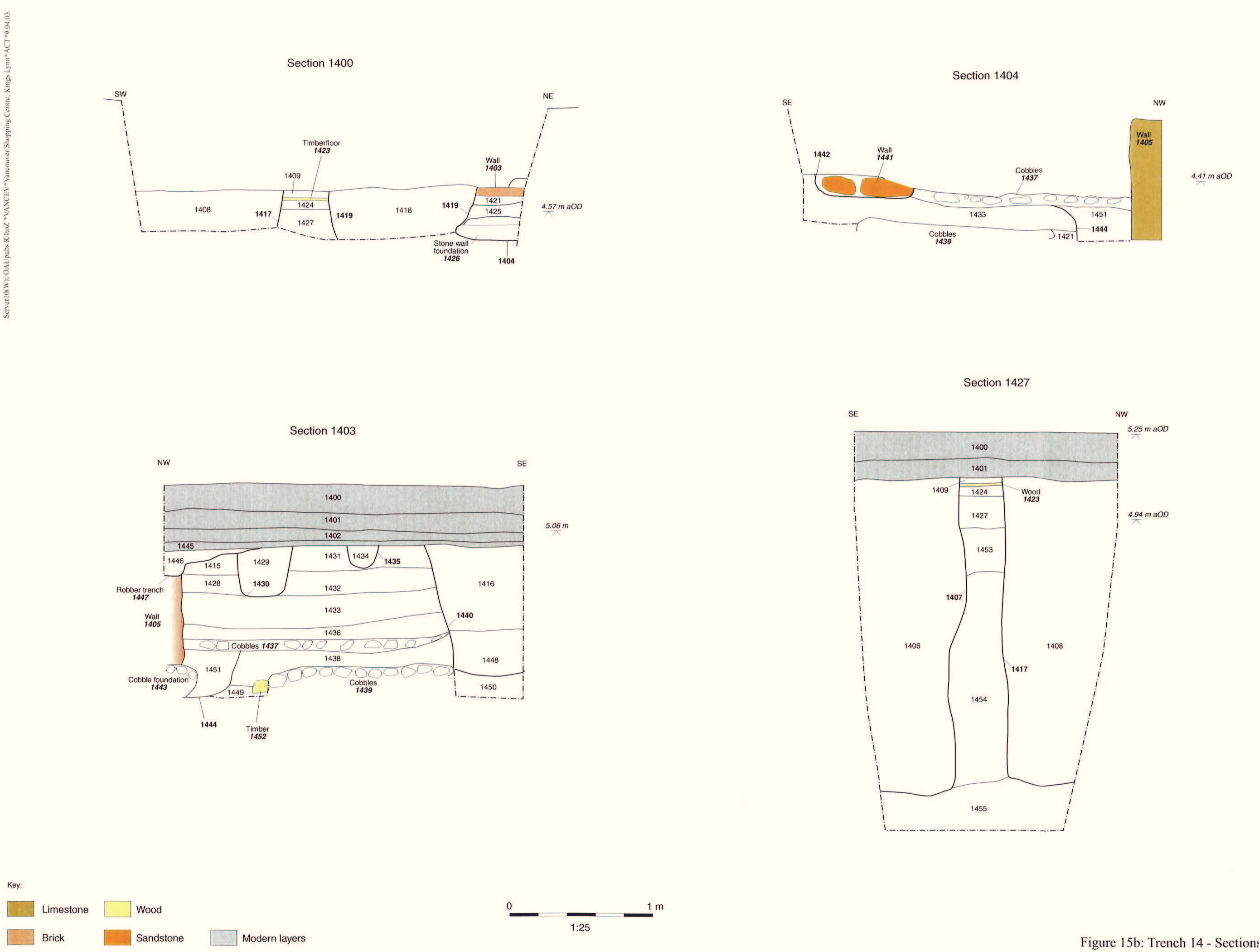
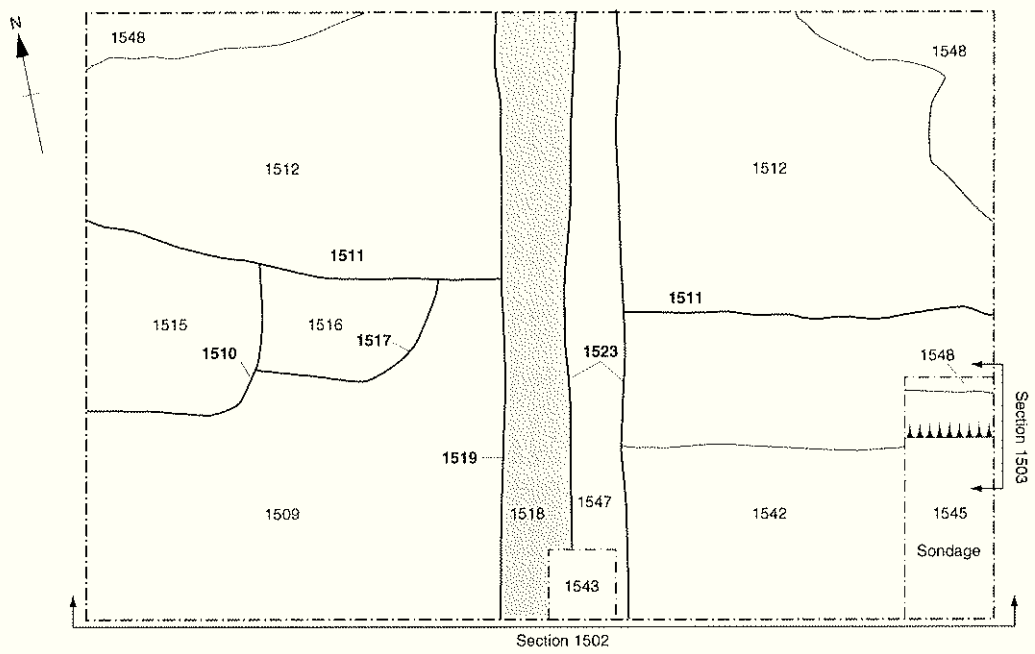
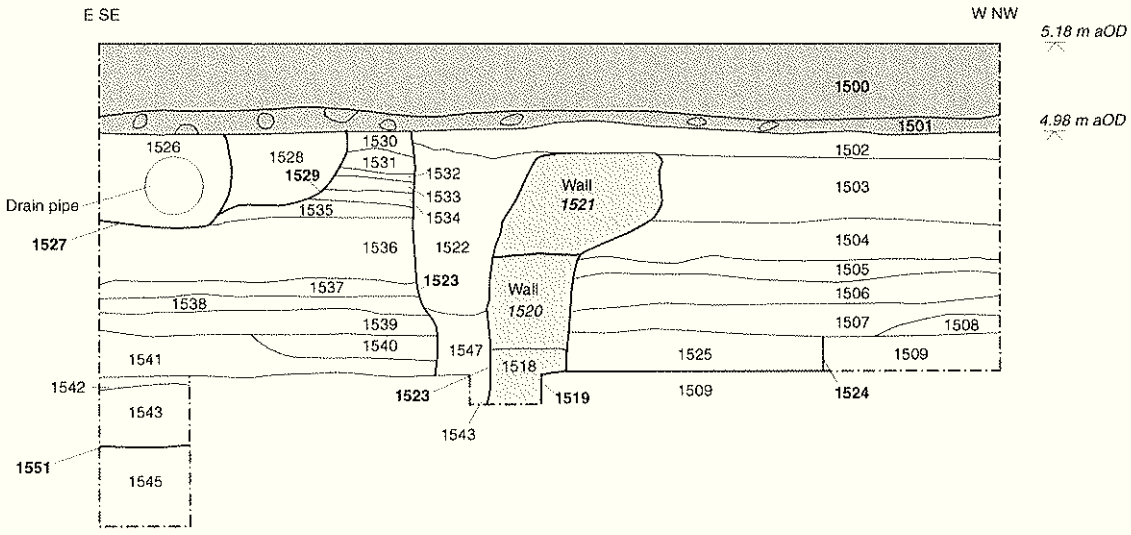


Figure 15b: Trench 14 - Sections 1400-1407

Plan 1501



Section 1502



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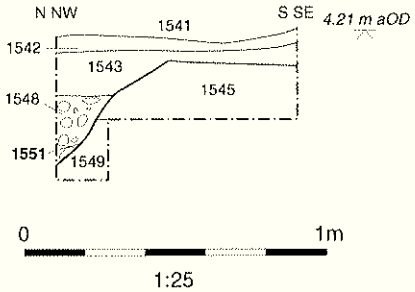


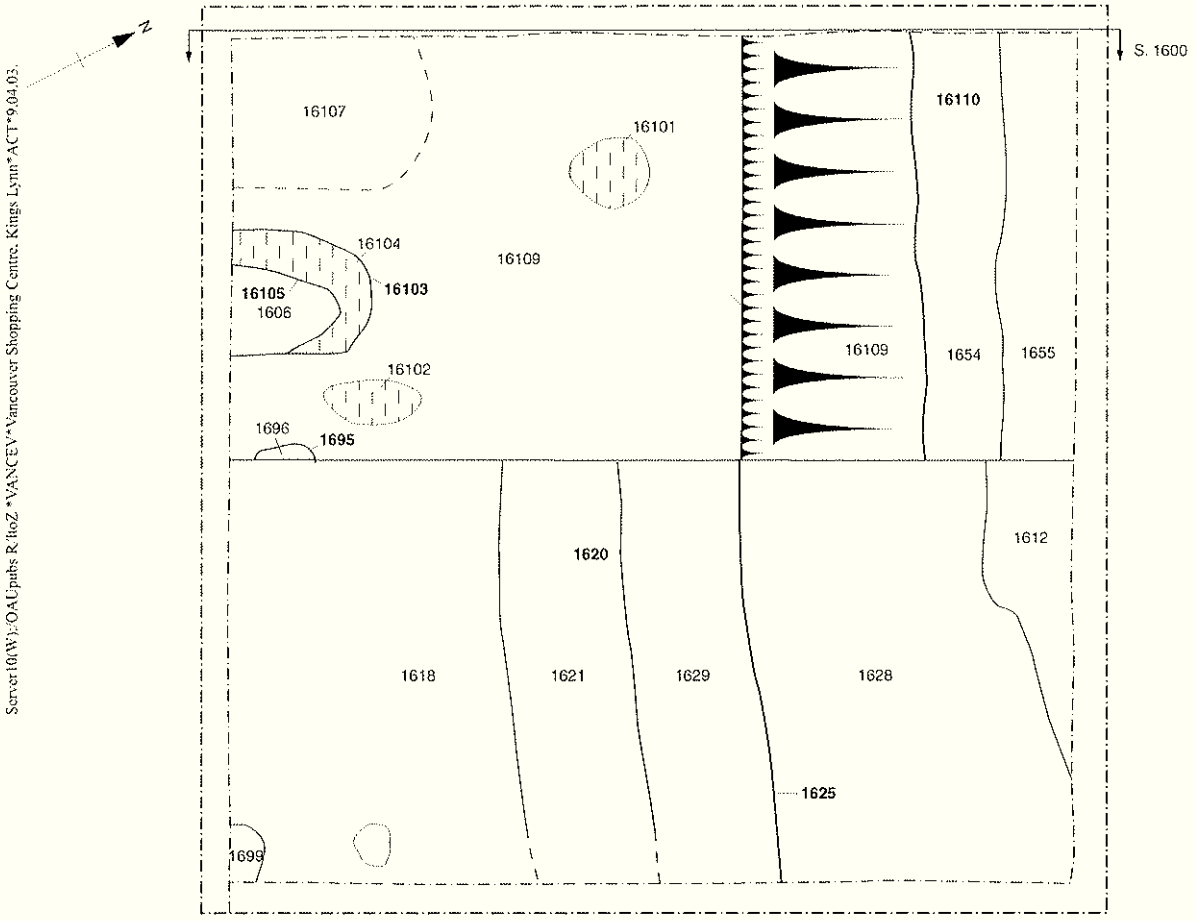
Key:

Chalk

Modern layers

Figure 16: Trench 15 - Plan 1501 and Sections 1502-1503

Plan 1601



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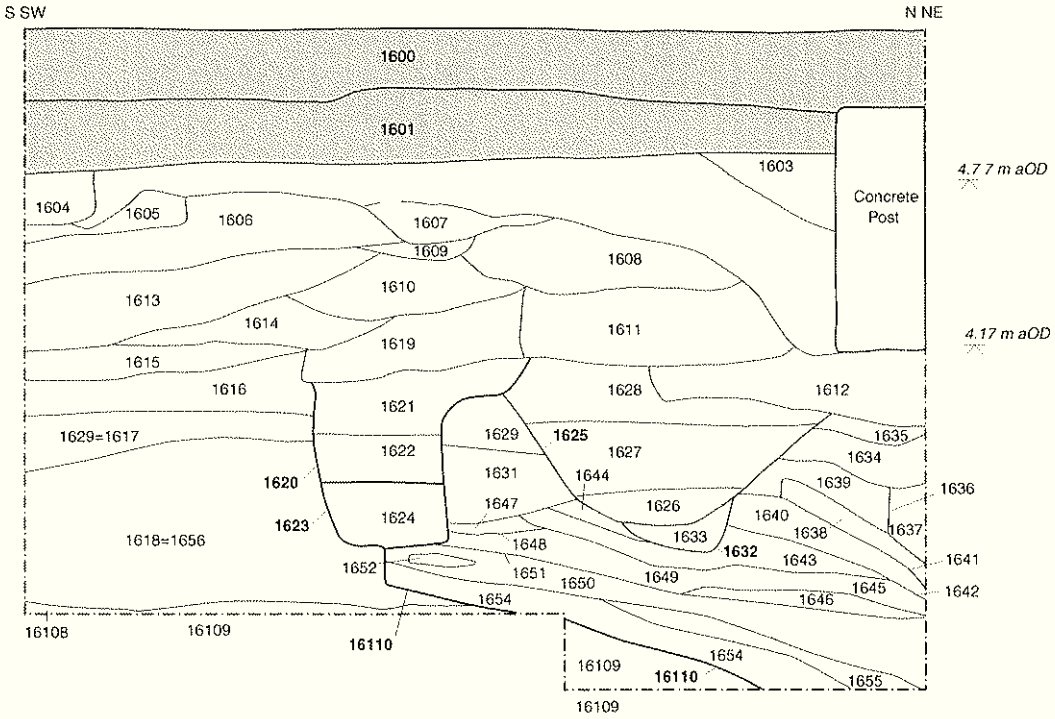
Section 1600



Key:

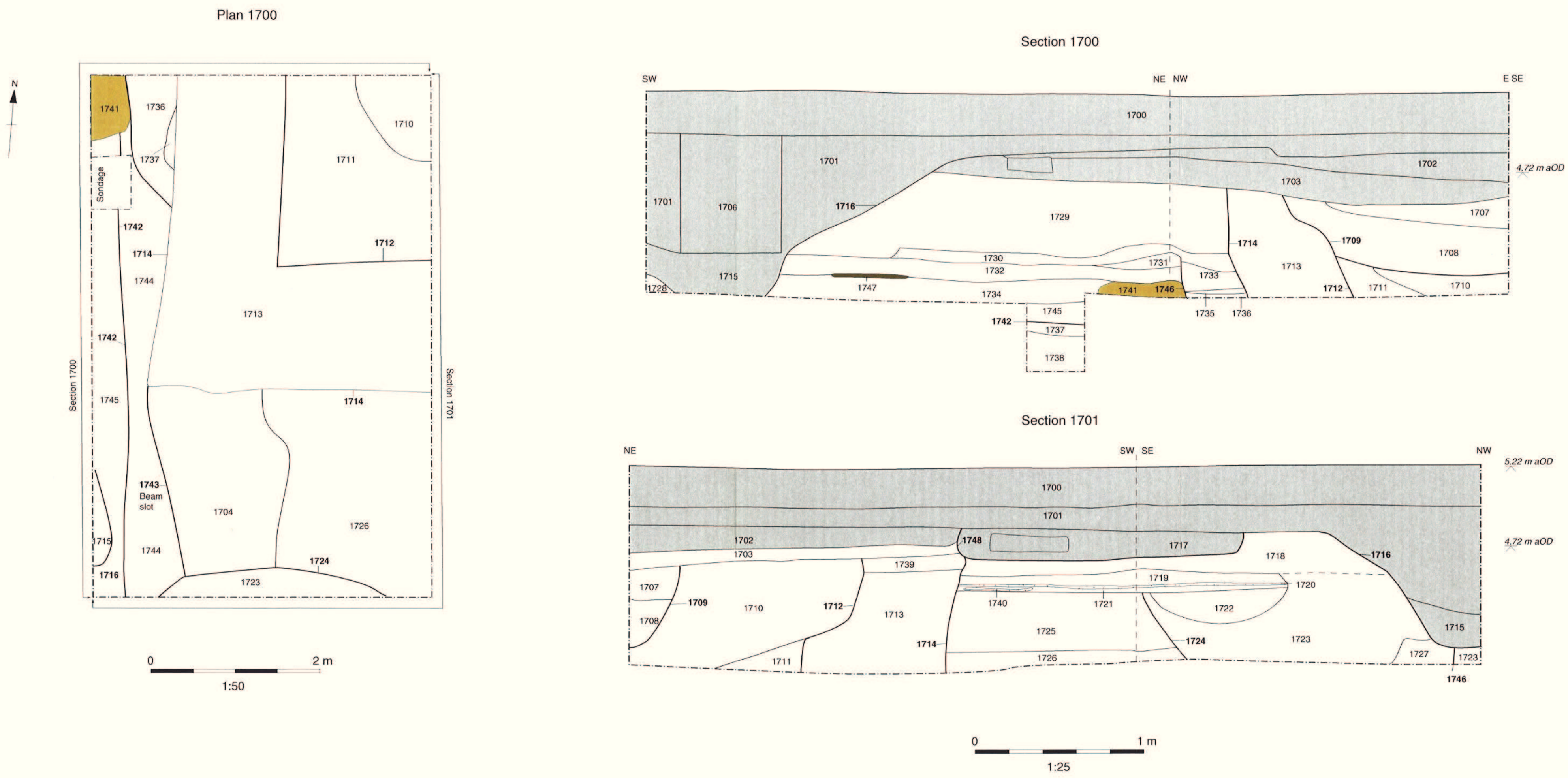
Clay with charcoal

Modern layers

0 1m

1:25

Figure 17: Trench 16 - Plan 1601 and Section 1600



Key:
Modern layers
Limestone

Figure 18: Trench 17 - Plan 1700 and Section 1700

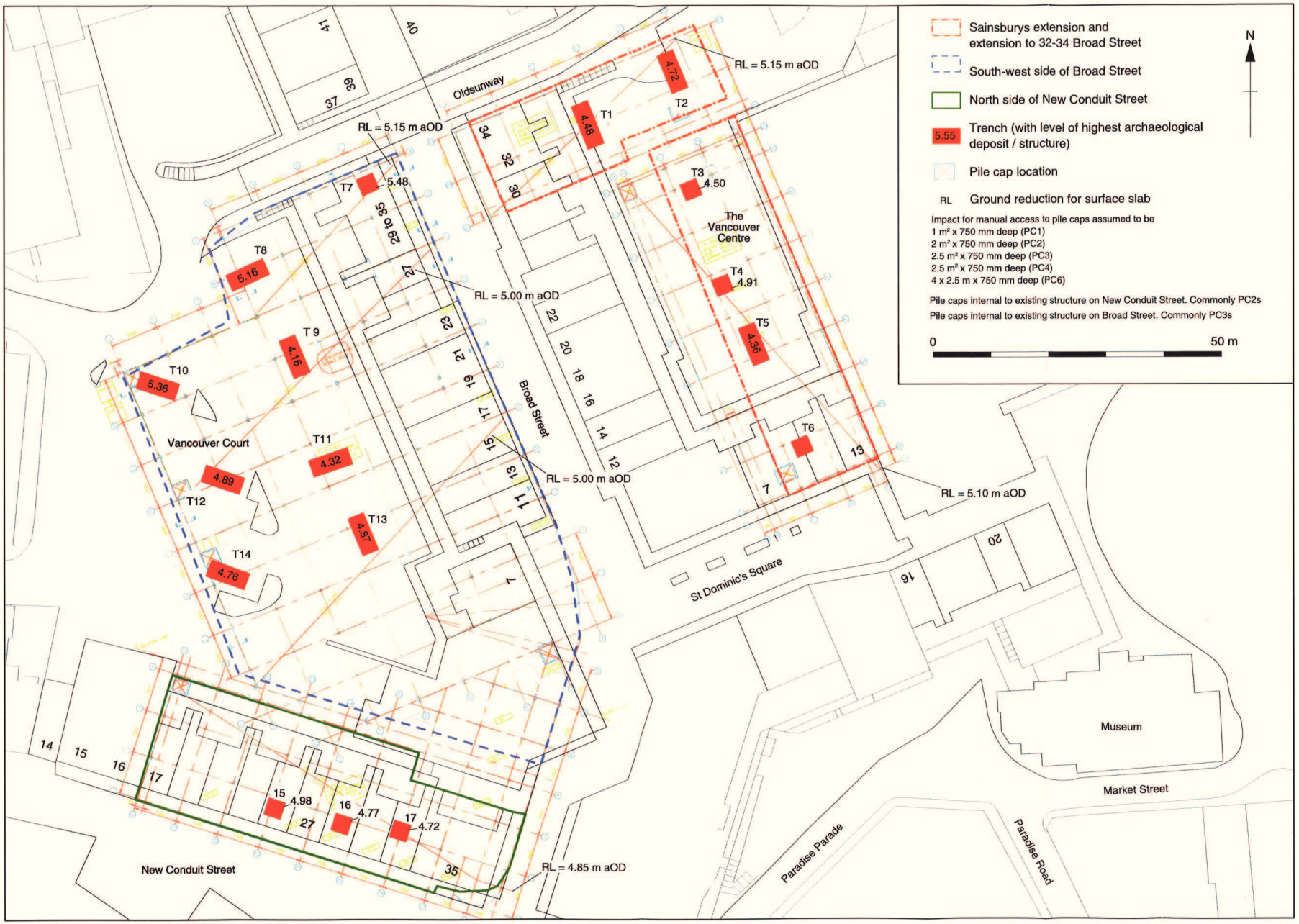


Figure 19: Trench location pile plan and impact levels

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