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MINERAL ESTATES
WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Beacon Hill, Terrington St Clement, Norfolk: Project Design

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Research Aims and Objectives	3
3	The Business Case	4
4	Project Scope	5
5	Interfaces.....	6
6	Communications	6
7	Project Review	6
8	Health and Safety.....	7
9	Project Team Structure.....	7
10	Methods Statement	8
11	Stages, Products and Tasks	10
12	Ownership	14
13	Risk Log.....	15
14	Budget	16
15	Bibliography.....	17
16	Figures	19
	Appendix 1: Fieldwork Method Statements	
	Appendix 2: Assessment and Reporting Method Statements	
	Appendix 3: Cost Assumptions and Variables	

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Summary

- 1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong (WA) has been commissioned by JJ-Construction Ltd to deliver an archaeological excavation on land at Beacon Hill Farm, Terrington St Clement. The archaeological investigation is required by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCCHEs), as advisors to the Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, in advance of a proposed residential development (Kings Lynn & West Norfolk Council Planning Ref. 19/01136/O). This MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) compliant project design conforms to the brief prepared by NCCHEs (Hickling 2021).

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 The site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR): TF 5417 2091 (Fig.1-2). It lies immediately to the north of Beacon Hill Lane and to the west of Grange Row Road in Terrington St Clement, Norfolk.
- 1.2.2 The project follows an archaeological evaluation, which was carried out on the site by WA in 2021 (Lloyd-Smith 2021). Six trenches were excavated during the evaluation (Fig.3). In summary, the investigation revealed an alluvium overlain by a buried soil or midden deposit, which contained pottery of 10th to early 12th century date and a rich assemblage of carbonised plant remains. This layer was in turn overlain by expansive deposits of silt, which were interpreted as 'silt mounds'; a typical by-product of the silt filtration process, which concentrates brine from salinated silt for evaporation in salterns. Dumps of medieval pottery, briquetage, and slag which were associated with the salt making process were also identified. Significantly, rapid inspection of aerial photography has revealed the site is situated on the western edge of a wider landscape of saltern mounds (Fig.4). An interpretive plan of the findings of the evaluation is reproduced in Fig.5.

Academic Research Context

- 1.2.3 During the *Norfolk Coastal Zone NMP* project a significant number of salterns were recorded within The Fens (Albone *et al* 2007). As noted by Medlycott (2011), this project made a considerable contribution to the understudied medieval salt production industry and was the first comprehensive survey of salterns in Norfolk. Recent excavations at Lynnsport represented the first opportunity to conduct extensive intrusive fieldwork of the identified saltern mounds (Clarke 2016a; Clarke 2016b; Brudenell and Clarke 2017; Clarke 2017; Clarke 2018a; Clarke 2018b; Knight and Clarke 2019; Blackburn 2019; Kwiatkowska 2021). The project provided a unique

opportunity to investigate the techniques associated with the medieval salt-making within The Fens, and the way in which the methods developed over time. Post-excavation analysis was also illuminated the links between the salt making industry, the church, and the foundation of King's Lynn.

- 1.2.4 Unlike the salterns of Lynnsport, however, those in Terrington St Clement have not been comprehensively studied. Prior to the aforementioned evaluation on the site, the only excavation of salterns in the area occurred c.350m to the north at Belmont Nursery (NHER 32979; Gurney and Penn 1998; Hutcheson 1998). This investigation revealed silt filtration deposits and burnt layers related to the salt making process.

2 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 The general requirement for the project is to “recover as much information on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site” (Hickling 2021:3). While addressing this requirement, the below aims and objectives specifically relate to current discourse surrounding medieval salt-making industries. The research aims and objectives likewise arise from the regional research agendas (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott and Brown 2008; Medlycott 2011; RFN 2021).

2.2 Aim 1: To excavate the saltern mound on the site to understand mound formation and development.

- 2.2.1 As noted by Medlycott (2011:67), there is potential for Saxon origin of some of salterns within The Fens, which could provide evidence for the development of this early form of salt-making. Refining the chronological sequence of the saltern may further our understanding of early silt washing in the region.

Q1: Can the period over which the saltern mound developed be discerned, and can we retrieve evidence to chronologically sequence their development?

Q2: Can seasonal utilisation be identified from the stratigraphic sequence?

2.3 Aim 2: To excavate and analyse fixtures and features related to the salt making processes.

- 2.3.1 The Lynnsport investigations have highlighted the importance of establishing the character, scale and configuration of any saltern features – in order that a coherent narrative of the salt-making industry can be established.

Q3: Can structures associated with salterns be identified, and can specific processes be linked to feature types?

Q4: Can specific forms of brine boiling hearths be identified, and can changes in such technology over time be discerned?

Q5: Can sources for the material required during the salt making process, such as clay for linings or fuel for hearths, be identified?

2.4 Aim 3: To understand the wider salt making economy in Terrington St Clement and medieval salt production in a rural context.

2.4.1 The study of rural and urban industries, and their potential differences and relationships, has been highlighted as important within successive regional research frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011; RFN 2021).

Q6: Can observations be made regarding salt production in a rural context, in contrast to the more urbanised Lynnsport industry?

Q7: Can the archaeological data and historical sources assist us in understanding the salt industry production in Terrington St Clement?

2.5 Aim 4: To understand the salterns in relation to the surrounding 'natural' environment.

2.5.1 Successive research frameworks have highlighted the importance of wetland environments, and specifically the Fenlands in which the site is situated (Medlycott 2011; RFN 2021). Medlycott (2011) notes the importance of improving our understanding of the exploitation of the medieval coastline.

Q8: Can the archaeological data assist us in understanding the 'natural landscape' in which the salt production occurred?

Q9: Can the archaeological data help us understand the way in which the saltern related to the Terrington Marsh?

Q10: Can evidence for channels being created to improve productive capacity in the salt making process be identified?

3 THE BUSINESS CASE

3.1.1 In order to achieve the above aims and objectives, WA has developed a programme of four weeks of fieldwork and three weeks of analysis to be undertaken in within three months (subject to the approval of funding). This programme, as opposed to one

that employs fewer archaeologists over a longer duration, delivers a comprehensive research project that expediently fulfils the planning condition.

- 3.1.2 WA undertook the preceding evaluation at Beacon Hill and have a thorough understanding of the investigation site (Lloyd-Smith 2021). The planned project exploits the anticipated availability and specialisms of internal staff. The project requires comprehensive understanding of the Fenland landscape, and experience investigating salt-production sites. WA employs a team with extensive experience conducting excavations within the Fens, who are expected to be available to deliver the project. Although available if necessitated, temporary staff will not be required as it is envisaged that the project can be delivered with the current in-house team. Gareth Barlow (Project Manager) has proven experience directing investigations on, and supervising analysis of, similar saltern sites (Barlow and Greene 2008; Barlow and Bingham 2020). The project requires specialist equipment and software, which WA owns much of and has long-term relations with hire facilities to provide those not available internally.
- 3.1.3 WA considers that the following proposed project will achieve the intended aims and objectives at the predicted cost, subject to variables detailed below.

4 PROJECT SCOPE

- 4.1.1 This Project Design, in line with the recording and investigation Execution Stages outlined in the *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3* (Historic England 2008), specifies for the following:
- Provision for the fieldwork necessary to fulfil the requirement of an open-area excavation.
 - Provision for the establishment and completion of the site archive and completion of a summary report;
 - Provision for the completion of a Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA);
 - Provision for the completion of an Updated Project Design (UPD).
- 4.1.2 Specifically, this Project Design does not specify for the following:
- Provision for the completion of the research archive and Research Archive Report (RAR);
 - Provision for completion of the report for publication or an alternative end goal.

5 INTERFACES

5.1.1 The project will interface with the below stakeholders (Table 1).

Interfaces	Description
<i>Internal Project Team</i>	The project team and specialist staff – including palaeoenvironmental and artefactual specialists.
<i>External Specialists</i>	External project specialists – including Julie Curl (zooarchaeology) and Rob Scaife (pollen).
<i>NCCHES</i>	The planning archaeologists will be consulted throughout to ensure compliance.
<i>JJ Construction Ltd</i>	The client will be updated throughout the project.

Table 1: Project Interfaces

6 COMMUNICATIONS

6.1.1 This Project Design – including any revisions – and the brief by NCCHES will be circulated via email amongst the entire project team.

6.1.2 The Project Manager will compile brief weekly status reports for the core project team, distributed via email, throughout delivery. The brief status report will communicate an overview of progress, the status of tasks, and any issues highlighted during project delivery. In line with MoRPHE guidelines (Historic England 2015), a Highlight Report will be compiled and circulated via email amongst the wider project team and client upon completion of each Stage. This will provide a more thorough informative statement of progress. Upon initiation and completion of each Stage of the project, relevant project team members will participate in a project meeting to ensure that all applicable tasks are appropriately briefed and debriefed. Regular on-site briefings, led by the Project Officer, will occur during the fieldwork.

6.1.3 All communication between WA and both NCCHES and the client, will be conducted by the Project Manager. An on-site monitoring meeting between the Project Manager and a representative of NCCHES will occur following the initial strip of the overburden and prior to archaeological excavation. Subsequent on-site meetings, which may be required by NCCHES, will likewise be conducted by the Project Manager.

7 PROJECT REVIEW

7.1.1 The project will be continually reviewed, with a formal review conducted upon completion of each Stage (Table 2):

Stage	Review Point	Project Members Involved	Proposed Completion Date
Start Up	RV1: Assess the brief from NCCHES – are the objectives intelligible and	GB/RG	<i>Completed: April 2022</i>

	comprehensive, and in line with research agendas/priorities?		
Stage 1: Initiation	RV2: Can the Project Design be delivered? Is the methodology appropriate? Does the Project Design adhere to the brief, and pertinent standards and guidance?	PC/GB/RG	<i>Completed: May 2022</i>
Stage 2: Archaeological Fieldwork	RV3: Have findings been made that may affect project delivery? Is the project archive complete? Has the fieldwork adhered to the project design?	PC/LH/GB/RG	June (c.30.06.22)
Stage 3: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design	RV4: Does the project merit full analysis, which would be beyond the scope of this Project Design, or can the project proceed to dissemination and archival accession?	GB/RG	July (c.18.07.22)
Project Closure	RV5: What is the status of the project in relation to the timetable/budget? Can the project be closed? Can any recommendations for future projects be made?	GB/RG	July (c.20.07.22)

Table 2: Project Review Stages

7.1.2 The Project Manager, who authorises the Project Design, will continuously review the project. As the project progresses, any issues will be communicated with the wider team during meetings and in Highlight Reports. The Project Manager will subsequently be responsible for the approval of any alterations to the Project Design, timetabling, or any other changes.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

8.1.1 WA will ensure all work will adhere to the company *Health and Safety Policy* (Wardell Armstrong 2022), and a specifically tailored Health and Safety Method Statement with risk assessments. The work will be conducted in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*.

9 PROJECT TEAM STRUCTURE

9.1.1 The project team comprises WA staff, in addition to external specialists (Table 3).

Name	Initials	Project Role	Key Responsibilities
Rhodri Gardner*	RG	Project Executive	Overall responsibility for delivery, including accountability for budget and assurance.
Gareth Barlow*	GB	Project Manager	Archaeological coordinator for both the fieldwork and post-excavation team. To liaise with project team, contractors and stakeholders.

Peter Clarke*	PC	Project Officer	On-site fieldwork director and compilation of reports.
Chris Burgess	CB	Site Archaeologist	On-site fieldwork.
Shannon Lucas	SL		
Emma Warner	EW		
Luke Harris*	LH	Archive and Finds Coordinator	Oversee finds processing and liaise with specialists, in addition to liaising with archive depository.
Holly Haryluck	HH	Finds Assistant	Finds and environmental sample processing.
Kathren Henry	KH	Digitisation Specialist	Production of graphics to illustrate reports.
Sean Steadman	SS	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery Specialist	Production of assessment report in relation to specific specialism, with statement of potential for analysis.
Peter Thompson	PT	Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery Specialist	
John Summers	JS	Botanical Macrofossil and Charcoal/Wood Specialist	
Andrew Newton	AN	Slag Specialist	
Andrew Peachey	AP	Flint, CBM, Daub and Briquetage Specialist	
Ruth Beveridge	RB	Small Finds Specialist	
Julie Curl	JC	Zooarchaeological Specialist (<i>external</i>)	
Rob Scaife	RS	Pollen Specialist (<i>external</i>)	

Table 3: Project Team and External Specialists (Core Project Member)*

10 METHODS STATEMENT

10.1.1 The project will be conducted in accordance with the ClfA (2021) *Code of Conduct*. The fieldwork will adhere to the ClfA (2020a) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* and the in-house fieldwork manual (Wardell Armstrong 2020). It will likewise comply with regional guidelines for excavations (Gurney 2003; Robertson *et al* 2018). The project will also adhere with the ClfA (2020b) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* and Brown (2011).

10.2 Stage 1: Initiation

10.2.1 This document, the Project Design, has been produced.

10.3 Stage 2: Archaeological Fieldwork

10.3.1 Stage 2 is required to meet Aims 1 and 2. Specifically, it will aim to answer research questions **Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4** and **Q5**.

10.3.2 A detailed method statement for the archaeological fieldwork is provided in Appendix 1.

10.3.3 An area measuring 850m² will be subject to excavation (Fig.6), the form of which has been created in collaboration with NCCHES. As specified by NCCHES, additional contingency is included for 100m² should further investigation be needed; the requirement of which would be stipulated by NCCHES. NCCHES also notes that “archaeological excavations should not be deeper than 1.00m below present ground level, except in the case of slots or sections through features” (Hickling 2021).

10.3.4 The excavation area is positioned in the southern portion of the site to investigate saltern mounds identified during the preceding evaluation (Lloyd-Smith 2021). Expansive saltern mounds – potentially with features within, beneath, and upon overlapping silt filtration and hearth waste deposits – present a complex stratigraphy to excavate. As such, initially, the overburden will be removed to expose the upper surface of the deposits that form the saltern mound. This means that the full extent of the saltern mounds can be documented in plan, and any overlying features can be identified and recorded. Six test pits (1.50m x 1.50m) will subsequently be excavated in a systematic grid array across the site, to a depth of 1.00m, to provide data on the chronological and morphological formation of the site. This also facilitates artefactual recovery and palaeoenvironmental sampling. The remaining deposits will subsequently be removed under close archaeological supervision to a depth of 1.00m, with any archaeological features encountered being excavated and recorded.

10.3.5 During the preceding evaluation, five bulk samples of deposits associated with the salt making process were retrieved; all samples yielded carbonised plant macrofossils, of which a small number were preserved by anaerobic waterlogging. More expansive bulk sampling of silt filtration deposits and features will attempt to recover a more substantial palaeoenvironmental assemblage in order to improve our understanding of the local economy and fuel resources. A detailed method statement for the palaeoenvironmental sampling is produced in Appendix 1.8.

10.3.6 As necessitated by NCCHES (Hickling 2021), immediately following completion of the excavation stage, a brief summary report will be compiled and submitted for approval.

10.4 **Stage 3: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design**

10.4.1 Stage 3 is required to meet Aims 3 and 4. Specifically, it will aim to assess the potential of the site to address the following research questions **Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9** and **Q10**.

10.4.2 The specialists and Project Officer (PC) will assess the research potential of the excavation data and artefactual material, and produce an updated project design. Each specialist will adhere to current professional standards and guidelines within their field of practice. A detailed method statement for reporting is produced in Appendix 2, which likewise describes the archival methodology (Appendix 2.3).

10.5 Stage 4: Project Closure

Stage 4 will entail the evaluation of the project and the production of an End of Project report.

11 STAGES, PRODUCTS AND TASKS

11.1.1 Tasks within each stage have been allocated an identifying number (Table 4) and organised into a GANTT chart (Table 5).

Stage 1						
Task No.	Aims	Task	Personnel.	Estimated Days	Product No.	Product
1	n/a	Consult with the core project team, specific specialists, and stakeholders.	RG/GB/PC/LH/AP/JS/PT	n/a	1	Health and Safety Method Statement with Risk Assessments.
2	n/a	Compilation and approval of the project design.	RG/GB		2	Data Management Plan.
					3	Finalised Project Design and Risk Log (completed)
Review Point 2						
Stage 2						
Task No.	Aims	Task	Personnel	Estimated Days	Product No.	Product
3	1 & 2	Prepare site (including initial mechanical excavation).	PC	3	4	Digital and physical archive (c.01.06.22 – 24.06.22)
4	1 & 2	On-site meeting with NCCHEs.	GB/PC	0.25		
5	1 & 2	Archaeological excavation (including secondary mechanical excavation).	PC/CB/SL/EW	10		
6	1 & 2	Compile site archive and distribute data/material to specialists.	LH/HH	5		

7	n/a	Update project management documents (e.g. risk log, issues log, and project design).	GB	1	5	Updated risk log, issue log, and project design (continuous task but scheduled: c.27.06.22 – 27.06.22).
8	n/a	Compile and submit summary report to NCCHEs.	PC	2	6	Excavation summary report (c.28.06.22 – 29.06.22).
<i>Review Point 3</i>						
Stage 3						
<i>Task No.</i>	<i>Aims</i>	<i>Task</i>	<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Estimated Days</i>	<i>Product No.</i>	<i>Product</i>
9	3 & 4	Meeting between specialists and core team members to establish early site narrative and clarify goals.	RG/GB/PC/SS/PT/JS/AN/AP/RB	0.25	7	Updated risk log, issue log, and project design (continuous task but scheduled: c.30.06.22 – 30.06.22).
10	n/a	Update project management documents (e.g. risk log, issues log, and project design).	GB	1		
11	3 & 4	Assess prehistoric and Roman pottery.	SS	0.25	8	Prehistoric and Roman pottery report (c.01.07.22 – 01.07.22).
12	3 & 4	Assess slag.	AN	1	9	Slag report (c.01.07.22 – 01.06.22).
13	3 & 4	Assess pollen remains.	RS	1 (external)	10	Pollen report (c.01.07.22 – 01.07.22).
14	3 & 4	Assess small finds.	RB	0.5	11	Small finds report (c.01.07.22 – 01.07.22).
15	3 & 4	Assess zooarchaeological (mollusc and faunal) remains.	JC	0.5 (external)	12	Zooarchaeological report (c.01.07.22 – 01.07.22)
16	3 & 4	Assess flint, CBM, daub and briquetage	AP	2	13	Flint, CBM, daub and briquetage report (c.01.07.22 – 04.07.22).
17	3 & 4	Assess botanical macrofossil and charcoal/wood.	JS	2	14	Botanical macrofossil and charcoal/wood

						report (c.04.07.22 – 02.07.22).
18	3 & 4	Assess medieval and post-medieval pottery.	PT	2	15	Medieval and post-medieval pottery report (c.01.07.22 – 04.07.22).
19	3 & 4	Produce digitised site drawings.	KH	3	16	Digitised site drawings (c.05.07.22 – 07.07.22).
20	3 & 4	Integrate specialist reports, stratigraphic analysis, and digitised plan into PXA and UPD report for submission.	PC/GB	7	17	Finalised Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Report (c.08.07.22 – 18.07.22).
Review Point 4						
Project Closure						
Task No.	Aims	Task	Personnel		Product No.	Product
21	n/a	Meeting between project management team	RG/GB	0.25	18	End of project report (c.19.07.22 – 20.07.22).
22	n/a	Produce end of project report	RG/GB	1		
Review Point 5						

Table 4: Tabulation of stages, tasks and products

Task No.	Day																																				
	01/06	02/06	03/06	06/06	07/06	08/06	09/06	10/06	13/06	14/06	15/06	16/06	17/06	20/06	21/06	22/06	23/06	24/06	27/06	28/06	29/06	30/06	01/07	04/07	05/07	06/07	07/07	08/07	11/07	12/07	13/07	14/07	15/07	18/07	19/07	20/07	
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Table 5: Project GANTT Chart

12 OWNERSHIP

- 12.1.1 In accordance with the ClfA (2020b) and Brown (2011) – prior to deposition of the archive with Norwich Castle Museum – WA will make arrangements with the landowner for the transfer of title in relation to the ownership of any archaeological artefactual and ecofactual material.
- 12.1.2 The ownership and Copyright of the paper archive, digital archive, and the project products will reside with WA.

13 RISK LOG

Risk No.	Description	Probability	Impact	Countermeasures	Estimated time/cost	Owner
1	Site flooding.	Low	High	Sandbags around site, utilising pump if needed.	1 week, £1500	GB/PC
2	Inclement weather, principally prolonged rain.	Medium	Low	Provision of on-site shelter, where alternate tasks such as finds processing/archiving can occur.	2 days, £500	GB/ PC
3	Delay/cancellation by mechanical excavator contractor.	Low	Medium	Utilisation of different contractor, or hire of excavator for qualified internal team member (John Haygreen).	1 week, £1000	RG/GB/PC
4	Absence due to illness (e.g. Covid-19) or other reasons (e.g. holiday or maternity)	Medium	Low	Detailed and evolving H&S method statement with daily safety briefings. A larger team, beyond those involved in project, can be utilised if required.	3 days, variable cost	RG/GB/PC
5	Delays on behalf of NCCHEs	Low	Medium	Involvement with NCCES will be promoted encouraged via regular communication.	2 days, variable cost	RG/GB
6	Equipment theft or breakages.	Low	Medium	Removal of equipment from site when staff not present, and swift replacement if necessary.	3 days, variable cost	GB/PC
7	Serious on-site injury.	Low	Medium	Detailed and evolving H&S method statement with daily safety briefings.	2 days, variable cost	GB/PC
8	Specialists unable to deliver due to other work programmes.	Medium	Medium	Utilisation of other internal or external specialists.	2 week, variable cost	LH/GB
9	Delay to delivery of PXA/UPD due to other work programmes.	Medium	Medium	Utilisation of other internal staff members.	2 week, variable cost	RG/GB/PC
10	Core staff members leave WA	Medium	High	A larger team, beyond those involved in project, can be utilised if required.	3 days, variable cost	RG

Table 6: Project Risk Log

14 BUDGET

14.1.1 The following costings are based upon a number of assumptions and are subject to variables, which are outlined within Appendix 3. With regards to the fieldwork this comprises archaeological supervision, by a Project Officer, of the mechanical stripping over a total of five days in addition to the costing for three Site Archaeologists and a Project Officer present over ten days of fieldwork. Costings for initial post-excavation analysis and reporting are also integrated into the total below. The staff costings include time allocated for the anticipated internal and external meetings.

14.1.2 The duration of the works and subsequent costings for the fieldwork and post-excavation phases are wholly dependent upon the density of remains and whether unanticipated and significant archaeological material is discovered; as such, it is not possible to definitively provide final costings and the actual budget may vary.

14.1.3 In total, the estimated budget for the project is **£28,479.00** – a breakdown of which is provided below.

14.1.4 The following tabulation (Table 7) of staff costs (including external specialists), were calculated utilising the WA staff calculator which accounts for overheads.

Role	Personnel	Day Rate	Estimated Days	Cost
Project Executive	RG	£712.00	0.5	£356.00
Project Manager	GB	£525.00	3.75	£1,968.75
Project Officer	PC	£375.00	22.5	£8,437.50
Site Archaeologist	CB	£262.00	10	£2,620.00
	SL	£262.00	10	£2,620.00
	EW	£262.00	10	£2,620.00
Archive and Finds Coordinator	LH	£375.00	2.25	£843.75
Finds Assistant	HH	£262.00	3	£786.00
Digitisation Specialist	KH	£375.00	3.25	£1,218.75
Finds Specialist	SS	£375.00	0.5	£187.50
	PT	£375.00	2.25	£843.75
	JS	£375.00	2.25	£843.75
	AN	£375.00	1.25	£468.75
	AP	£375.00	2.25	£843.75
	RB	£375.00	0.75	£281.25
Finds Specialist (external)	JC	-	-	£250.00
	RS	-	-	£350.00
<i>Total</i>				£25,539.50

Table 7: Staff and external specialist costs

14.1.5 Table 8 is a listing of the non-staff costs. Items, such as HER Data and historic mapping, have not been included due to their inclusion in costs during the evaluation.

Description	Cost
Plant (c.14t tracked excavator and operator – 5 days)	£2000.00
Welfare Unit/Portaloo (minimum hire - 10 days)	£500.00
Van Hire (minimum hire - 13 days)	£440.00
<i>Total</i>	<i>£2940.00</i>

Table 8: Non-staff costs

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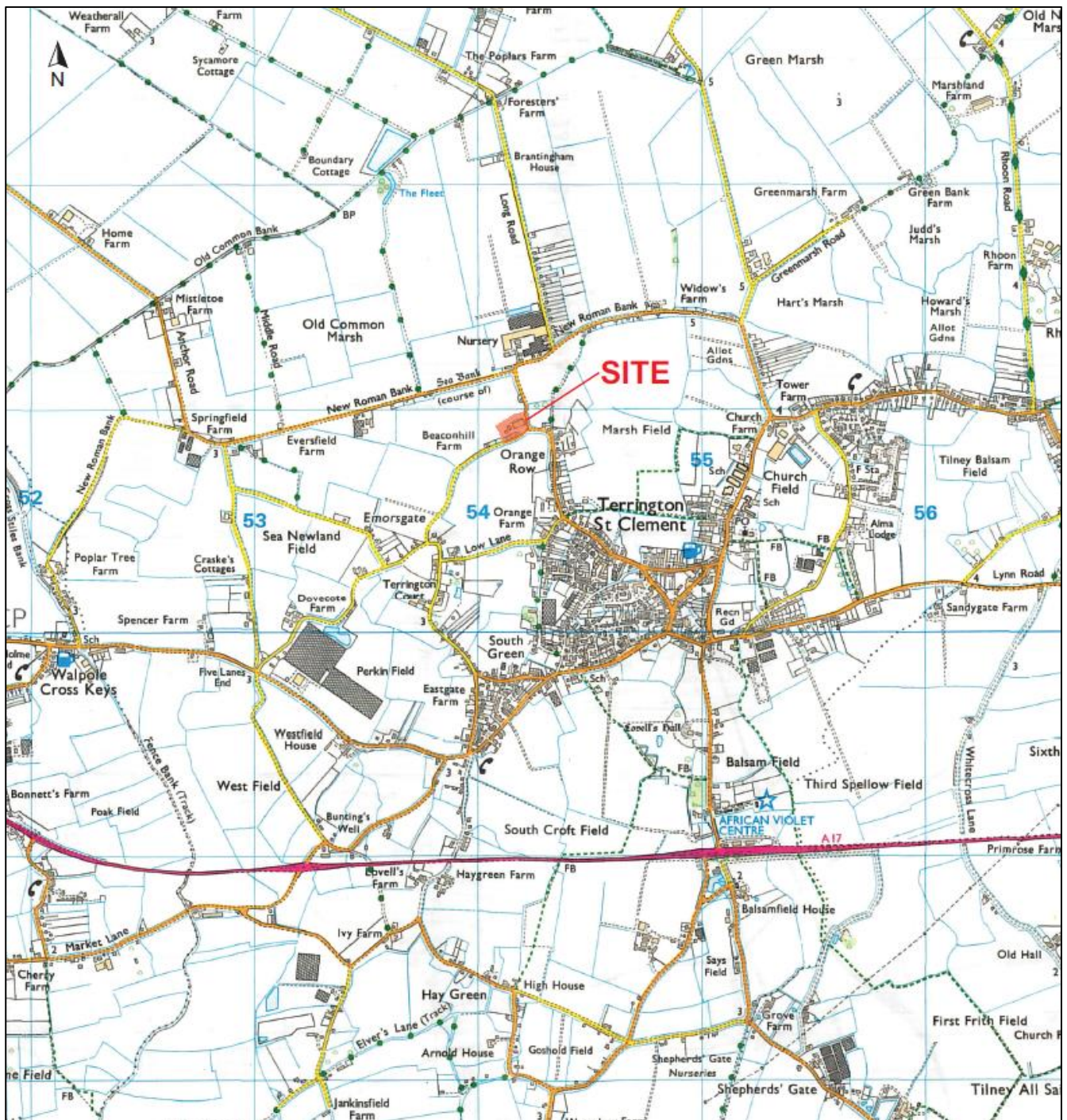


Fig.1: Site location plan.

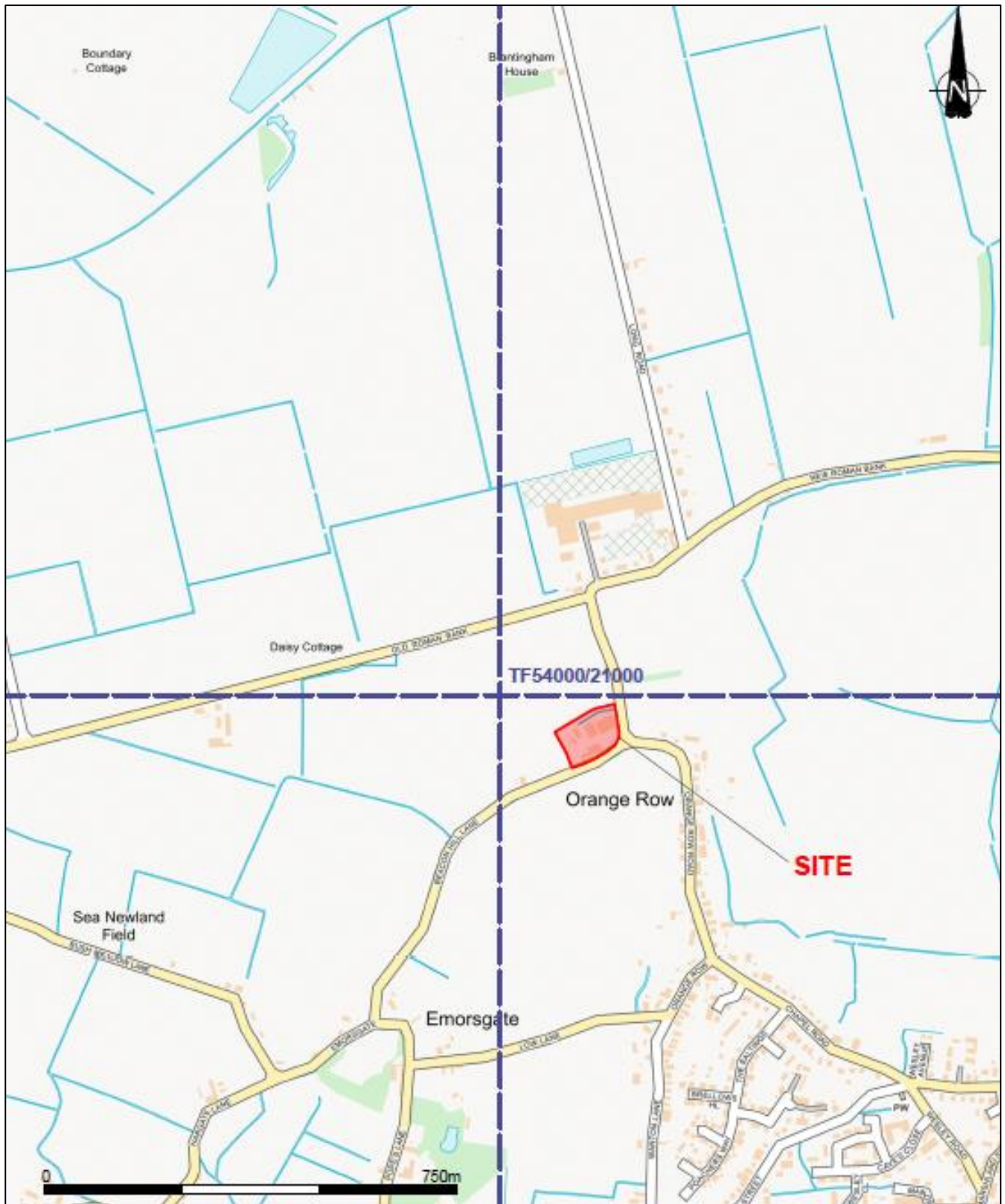


Fig.2: Detailed site location plan.



Fig.3: Trench location plan and outline of development locations

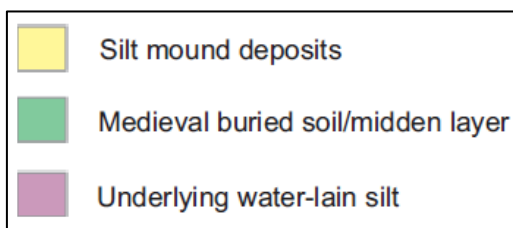


Fig.5: Interpretive plan of findings from the (Lloyd-Smith 2021).

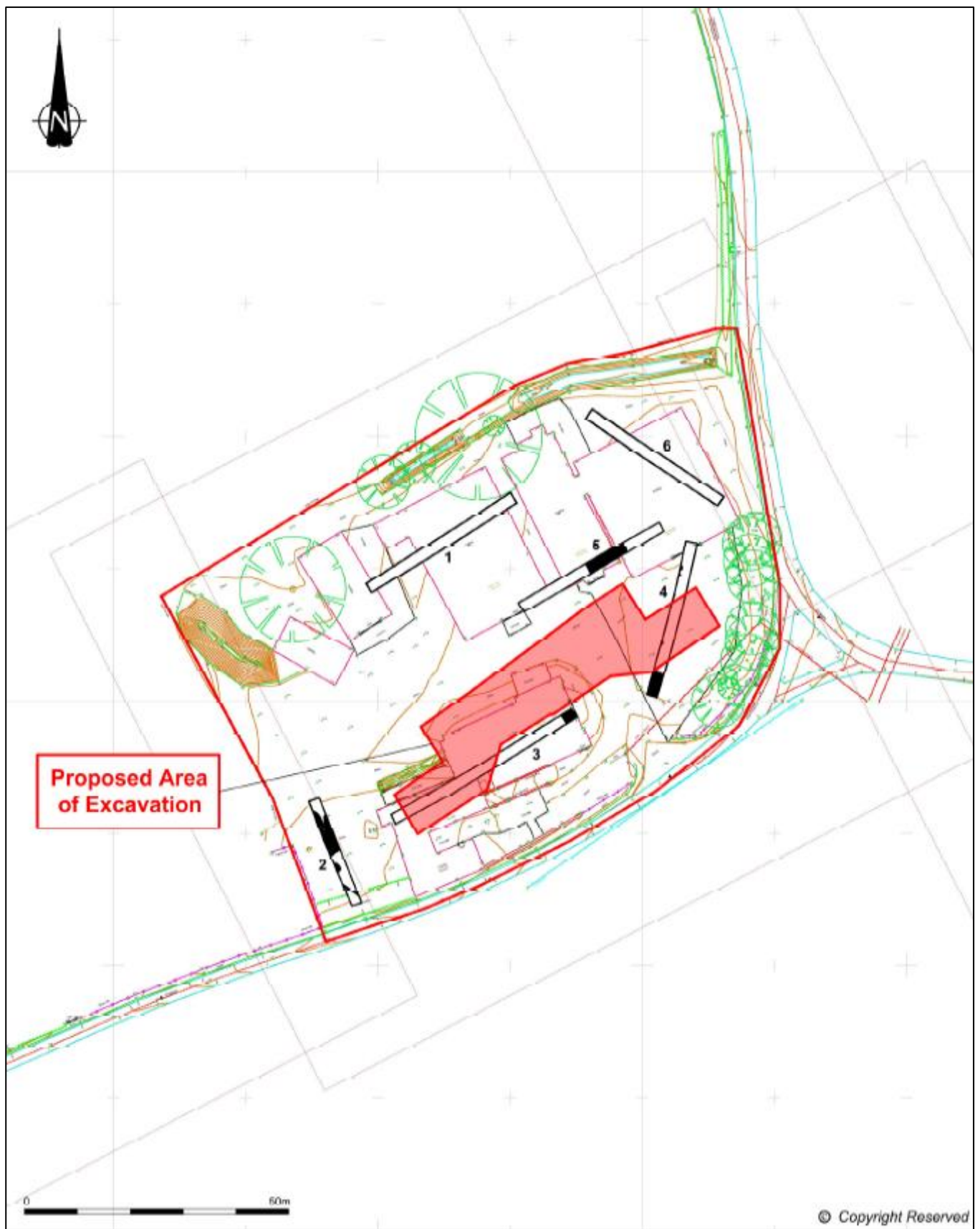


Fig.6: Proposed area of open-area excavation.