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MS SHOOK FENG LAI

131 AUSTIN STREET, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK, PE30 1QH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

APRIL 2022

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MS SHOOK FENG LAI

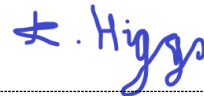
131 AUSTIN STREET, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK, PE30 1QH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

APRIL 2022

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by the client, Ms Shook Feng Lai, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at No. 131 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 1QH, centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 6219 2037. The watching brief was required as a condition of planning consent. It was also undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in response to advice given by Lorraine Houseago.

The watching brief was negative and revealed a series of modern layers with no archaeological features or finds.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) thanks the client Ms Shook Feng Lai for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WA thanks Mr. Peter Watkins of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service for his assistance.

The archaeological watching brief was supervised by Becky Randall and the report written by Kate Higgs and Peter Thompson. The figures were produced by Kathren Henry. The project was managed by John Craven and the report edited by Andrew Peachey

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 In March 2022, Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) undertook an archaeological watching brief at No. 131 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 1QH, centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 6219 2037. It was commissioned by the Client who intends to develop the Site with a new build dwelling and associated landscape works, as part of a planning condition specified by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES) (King's Lynn Council Approval Ref. 19/00192/F).

1.1.2 This planning condition was in line with a *Brief for the Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control* issued by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service on 24th February 2020 (NCC HES) (Ms. Lorraine Houseago; Ref No. CNF45850).

1.1.3 The Site lies adjacent to No. 131 Austin Street and within the medieval core of the historic town of King's Lynn. However, it is situated to the immediate north of King's Lynn Conservation Area (CA) and does not include any designated heritage assets.

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 The project conforms to a Brief for the Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control issued by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service on 24th February 2020 (NCC HES) (Ms. Lorraine Houseago; Ref No. CNF45850).

1.2.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was then produced to provide a specific methodology based on the brief for an archaeological watching brief. This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021).

1.2.3 This report outlines the work undertaken on Site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological watching brief.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and Guidance

- 2.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014a), and in accordance with the *WA Excavation Manual* (2017).
- 2.1.2 The watching brief was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014a) and the *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (CIfA 2014b).
- 2.1.3 The archaeological watching brief also complied with the standards in the NCC HES document *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al.* 2018).

2.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

- 2.2.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken to monitor the ground reduction for the construction of the new build dwelling, parking area and access track.
- 2.2.2 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a 360° tracked/wheeled mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. All possible features or deposits were inspected, and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples. Once completed all features were recorded according to the WA standard procedure as set out in the *Excavation Manual* (WA 2017).
- 2.2.3 All finds encountered were retained on Site and returned to the Bury St Edmunds office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the WA Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the Site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 1998). Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a

specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- unstratified material;
- modern pottery;
- material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

2.3 Site Archive

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Norwich Museum, with copies of the report sent to Norfolk District Council HER, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier (site code: BE10182).

2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong LLP supports the **Online Access** to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: wardella2-506032.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The Site lies within the town and parish of King's Lynn, which is situated within the district of West Norfolk and the county of Norfolk (Fig. 1). King's Lynn is located c. 8km south of the Norfolk coast and The Wash. It is also situated 12km to the south-east of Bressingham, and 7.5km to the east of Terrington St Clement. The Site also lies within both the historic core and modern town centre of King's Lynn. It lies along the north-eastern frontage of Austin Street, which forms part of the A148 arterial road through the town centre.

3.1.2 The Site comprises an irregular plot of land covering an area of approximately 350m² (Fig. 2). It lies along the north-eastern frontage of Austin Street, specifically adjacent to and to the immediate south-east of No. 131 Austin Street, which forms part of Burleigh Terrace. To the immediate north-east and south-east of the Site lies an access road, which provides access to car parking, a depot and works beyond. The Site currently comprises a former garden, previously associated with No. 131 Austin Street.

3.1.3 King's Lynn lies on the eastern bank of the River Great Ouse, which flows northwards into the Wash only 700m to the west of the Site (Fig. 1). Whilst the surrounding relief is dominated by its overwhelmingly urban location, the topography of King's Lynn slopes downwards to the west and the river. The Site lies at c. 5m AOD on land slightly sloping towards the west.

3.1.4 The underlying solid geology of the Site comprises mudstone of the Kimmeridge Clay Formation, which were deposited during the Jurassic Period (BGS 2022). This is overlain by superficial deposits of Tidal Flat clay and silt. Soils of the area comprise those of the Blacktoft Association, which are described as deep stoneless permeable calcareous fine and coarse silty soils (SSEW 1983).

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

Prehistoric

3.2.1 The location of King's Lynn on the eastern bank of the River Great Ouse made it conducive to early exploitation and occupation from the Palaeolithic period onwards. Whilst Palaeolithic handaxes and Mesolithic flints and Neolithic flint finds are recorded in moderate quantities in the wider parish of King's Lynn, no

prehistoric findspots are recorded in the vicinity of the Site. Bronze Age occupation is known in Reffley Wood and 3km to the north-east of the Site, whilst Iron Age finds from King's Lynn are scarce.

Romano-British

- 3.2.2 Romano-British evidence is also limited in King's Lynn, with no Roman remains from the area surrounding the Site. However, an archaeological evaluation along Austin Street and 80m to the north-west of the Site revealed a single Roman clay tile, as medieval flood deposits (HER 53200 - MNF58487).

Anglo-Saxon

- 3.2.3 Place-name evidence indicates a Saxon origin for King's Lynn, which was originally known as only *Lynn*, and derives from the Anglo-Saxon *lean* meaning a tenure in fee or farm, or possibly the Celtic *lin* meaning lake (Sandred & Lindstrom 1989). The course of a Saxon cobbled road is judged to follow what is now Bridge Street, which lies 700m to the south-west of the Site, whilst a late Saxon stone cross stands in the Tower Garden to the south. The Green Dyke also comprise an earthwork bank sea wall with late Saxon origins. Within the vicinity of the Site, however, the Anglo-Saxon period is represented only by a small quantity of late Saxon pottery sherds (HERs 25906 - MNF25906 & 51375 - MNF56582).

Medieval

- 3.2.4 The development of King's Lynn as a settlement dates almost exclusively from the medieval period onwards. In 1086, Domesday indicates that Lynn was a moderately sized settlement predominantly held by the abbey of Bury St Edmunds, as well incorporating four further manors (Morris 1984). A Benedictine Priory, now St Margaret's Church, was founded in 1095 by Bishop Herbert de Losinga, which helped expand the settlement of *Lynn*. By 1204 Bishop's Lynn was regarded as the fourth most important east coast port England, famed for the export of corn and wool, and was the eleventh wealthiest town in 1334 (Norfolk Heritage Explorer website).
- 3.2.5 As noted previously, the Site lies within the medieval core of King's Lynn and thus the surrounding area incorporates a large number of medieval findspots. The Site lies within the town's walled defences, which are based on a series of earthwork banks and topped with late 13th - early 14th century stone walls (HER

5486 - MNF5486). The former site of a medieval watermill, which was mentioned in the late 13th century Newelond Survey of King's Lynn, also lies only 30m to the north-west of the Site (HER 20415 - MNF20415).

- 3.2.6 An archaeological evaluation along Austin Street and 50m to the north-west of the Site revealed medieval flood deposits, which suggest that the area consisted of uninhabitable marshland (HER 53200 - MNF58487). It appears that reclamation of this area started in the 15th - 16th century with the dumping of large quantities of soil and general waste. Further evidence for medieval land reclamation, pits and ditches was recorded at Littleport Street and 90m to the south-east of the Site (HER 51375 - MNF56582).
- 3.2.7 Detailed archaeological investigations at Nos. 74 – 78 Norfolk Street/Austin Street and only 40m to the west of the Site revealed extensive evidence of medieval and post medieval occupation and industrial activities (HER 31393 - MNF31393). Several structures have been excavated, including a blacksmith's workshop, and evidence of other medieval industries have been recovered, including woodworking, bone working, copper working and possibly brewing. The evidence found here relating to fish-hook manufacture between 1250 and 1350 AD is of international significance.
- 3.2.8 A single fragment of medieval pottery was found in Austin Street in 1956 (HER 5525 - MNF5525), whilst medieval and post medieval pottery is known from John Kennedy Road and Austin Street albeit 120m to the north-west of the Site (HER 1155 - MNF1155). Medieval and post-medieval finds from rear of 17 Littleport Street and 150m to the east of the Site comprised pottery, bricks, roof tile, animal bones, clay pipes and other finds (HER 20583 - MNF20583), whilst a complete early 16th century jug was found by workmen digging in Kettlemill yard before June 1971 (HER 1152 - MNF1152). Excavation along Austin Street and 200m to the west also revealed a late medieval or early post-medieval domestic waste pit and a post-medieval timber post-built structure (HER 51102 - MNF56122).
- 3.2.9 The area surrounding the Site also includes a number of medieval standing buildings, including the site of the medieval hospital of St John the Baptist, which was founded before 1135 (HER 5487 - MNF5487), as well as late medieval bridges along Littleport Street and John Kennedy Way (HERs 5485 - MNF5485 & 40068 - MNF43923). No. 73 Norfolk Street, which formerly stood 50m to the

south of the Site, was a brick house with an early 19th century façade, but conceals elements of a much earlier house including three arched areas of likely 15th century date (HER 12949 - MNF12949). Further westwards, Grade II listed Nos. 99 and 100 Norfolk Street comprise two late 15th century timber framed houses (HER 12012 - MNF12012).

Post-medieval & later

3.2.10 King's Lynn developed significantly in the post-medieval and later periods, and thus incorporates a wealth of historic listed buildings. Within the immediate vicinity of the Site, Grade II listed Nos. 74 and 75 Norfolk Street, which stand 40m to the south-west, comprise a 18th century brick shop with flats above and a mid-20th century shop front (HER 46583 - MNF51619). An early 19th century cannon set into the ground as a traffic bollard stands at the entrance to Carter's Yard only 80m to the south-east of the Site (HER 15686 - MNF15686).

3.2.11 The arrival of the railways also witnessed further growth and expansion, with King's Lynn Dock Railway, which ran 200m to the north of the Site, opening in 1849 and running from the station through the docks and Fisher Fleet (HER 13592 - MNF13592). Austin Street Railway Depot (HER 62802 - MNF70920) also stood 180m to the north-west of the Site and was built in response to an Act of 1880 which authorised the Lynn and Fakenham Railway to terminate at Austin Street near Garland's Yard. However, the Austin Street depot was never opened as a station but railway company offices were established there. The modern period, in contrast, is represented by a WWII raid shelter to the east in Kettlewell Recreation Ground (HER 31205 - MNF31205).

The Site

3.2.12 As noted previously, the Site lies within the medieval core of the historic town of King's Lynn, but does not include any designated heritage assets. It is located adjacent to and to the immediate south-east of No. 131 Austin Street, which forms part of Burleigh Terrace. However, very little is known about the history and development of the terrace. Nonetheless, Burleigh Terrace comprises a Victorian brick-built row of two storey terraced dwellings typical of the late 19th century. This is confirmed by historic cartographic sources, which do not depict the presence of the terrace until the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1902. Historic mapping also consistently depicts the Site as undeveloped land.

3.2.13 The parish of St Margaret King's Lynn tithe map, which dates to 1851, clearly depicts the Site along the north-eastern frontage of Austin Street, and to the immediate north-east of its junction with another road, now forming the access to car parking. In 1851, the Site consisted of undeveloped land, but formed part of a wider plot occupied by a structure to the north. It is possible that the structure consisted of the remnants of the medieval watermill, which formerly stood in the same location and only 30m to the north-west of the Site (HER 20415 - MNF20415). By 1886, the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map reveals that the same structure of the north had been enlarged, whilst an associated outbuilding lay partially within the north-western corner of the Site.

3.3 PREVIOUS WORK

3.3.1 No previous archaeological works have been undertaken within the Site. As mentioned previously, an archaeological evaluation along Austin Street and 50m to the north-west of the Site revealed medieval flood deposits, which suggest that the area consisted of uninhabitable marshland (HER 53200 - MNF58487). In contrast, detailed archaeological investigations at Nos. 74 – 78 Norfolk Street/Austin Street and only 40m to the west of the Site revealed extensive evidence of medieval and post medieval occupation and industrial activities (HER 31393 - MNF31393).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 9th March 2022 with two trial trenches excavated, Trial Trench 1 was on a south-west to north-east alignment, and Trial Trench 2 on a south-east to north-west alignment (Fig. 3). In the event, all of the underlying stratigraphy was made ground containing modern rubble with no archaeological features or finds present.

4.2 Results (Fig. 4)

4.2.1 **Sample Section 1** commenced with **Made Ground (1001)** a dark grey- brown silty clay 0.22m deep and containing modern rubble. Beneath (1001) was a thin layer of **Made Ground (1002)**, comprising chalk and located between 0.22m and 0.24m below ground level. Beneath (1002) was **Made Ground (1003)** mid grey-brown silty clay containing modern rubble at 0.24m to 0.50m below ground level. Beneath (1003) was a thin layer of **Made Ground (1004)** made up of pale grey sand 0.50m to 0.54m beneath ground level. Beneath 1004 was **Made Ground (1005)** comprising grey-brown silty clay with modern rubble 0.54m to 0.83m below ground level. Below (1005) was **(1006)** dark yellowy silty clay which was the interface between the **Natural substrate** and the overlying made ground, which was encountered at 0.83m+ below ground level.

Sample Section 1

Context	Type	Depth	Description
(1001)	Made Ground	0.0m-0.22m	Firm dark grey brown silty clay moderate small to medium sub-angular/sub-rectangular modern rubble
(1002)	Made Ground	0.22m-0.24m	Firm white chalk
(1003)	Made Ground	0.24m-0.50m	Firm mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular/sub-rectangular modern rubble and stones
(1004)	Made Ground	0.50m-0.54m	Friable pale grey silty sand
(1005)	Made Ground	0.54m-0.83m	Firm dark grey brown silty clay with small to medium sub-rectangular modern rubble
(1006)	Interface over Natural	0.83m-0.96m	Firm pale yellow-grey- brown silty clay

4.2.2 **Sample Section 2** commenced with **Topsoil (1000)** grey brown silty clay containing modern rubble to a depth of 0.25m. Beneath (1000) was **Made Ground (1007)** a black tarmac surface 2cm deep. Beneath (1007) was **Made Ground (1008)** which was orange-brown silty clay containing modern rubble 0.27m to 0.40m below ground level. Beneath (1008) was the above thin white chalk layer of **Made Ground (1002)** just 2cm deep. Beneath (1002) was **Made Ground (1003)** (above) 0.42m to 0.68m below ground level. Beneath (1003) was **Made Ground (1004)** (above) between 0.68m and 0.72m below ground level. Beneath (1004) was **Made Ground (1005)** (above) 0.72m to 0.88m beneath ground level. Beneath (1005) was **Made Ground (1009)** orange-brown silty clay containing modern rubble 0.88m to 0 0.12m below ground level. Beneath (1009) was the **Natural substrate interface (1006)** at 0.96m+ below ground level.

Sample Section 2

Context	Type	Depth	Description
(1000)	Topsoil	0.0m-0.25m	Firm grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular flints and stones and modern rubble
(1007)	Tarmac	0.25m-0.27m	Loose asphalt
(1008)	Made Ground	0.27m-0.40m	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular moderate rubble
(1002)	Made Ground	0.40m—0.42m	Firm white chalk
(1003)	Made Ground	0.42m-0.68m	Firm mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular/sub-rectangular modern rubble and stones
(1004)	Made Ground	0.68m-0.72m	Friable pale grey silty sand
(1005)	Made Ground	0.72m-0.88m	Firm dark grey brown silty clay with small to medium sub-rectangular modern rubble
(1009)	Made Ground	0.88m-1.12m	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular moderate rubble
(1006)	Interface over Natural	1.12m+	Firm pale yellow-grey- brown silty clay

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 In March 2022, Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) undertook an archaeological watching brief at No. 131 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 1QH, centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 6219 2037. In the event, all of the underlying stratigraphy was made ground containing modern rubble with no archaeological features or finds present.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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<https://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Area	Description
1000	Topsoil	SS2	Firm grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular flints and stones and modern rubble
1001	Made Ground	SS1	Firm dark grey brown silty clay moderate small to medium sub-angular/sub-rectangular modern rubble
1002	Made Ground	SS1, SS2	Firm white chalk
1003	Made Ground	SS1, SS2	Firm mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular/sub-rectangular modern rubble and stones
1004	Made Ground	SS1, SS2	Friable pale grey silty sand
1005	Made Ground	SS1, SS2	Firm dark grey brown silty clay with small to medium sub-rectangular modern rubble
1006	Natural/ interface with	SS1, SS2	Firm pale yellow-grey- brown silty clay
1007	Tarmac	SS2	Loose asphalt
1008	Made Ground	SS2	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular moderate rubble
1009	Made Ground	SS2	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular moderate rubble

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1: Working shot of Site



Plate 2: Working shot of site



Plate 3: Working shot of site

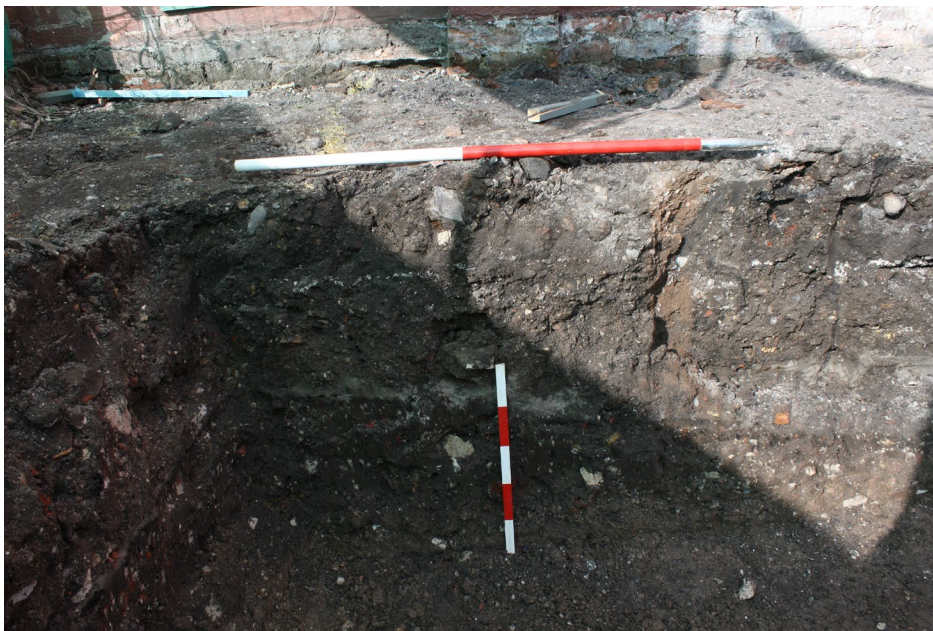


Plate 4: Sample Section 1 looking NW



Plate 5: Sample Section 1 looking NW

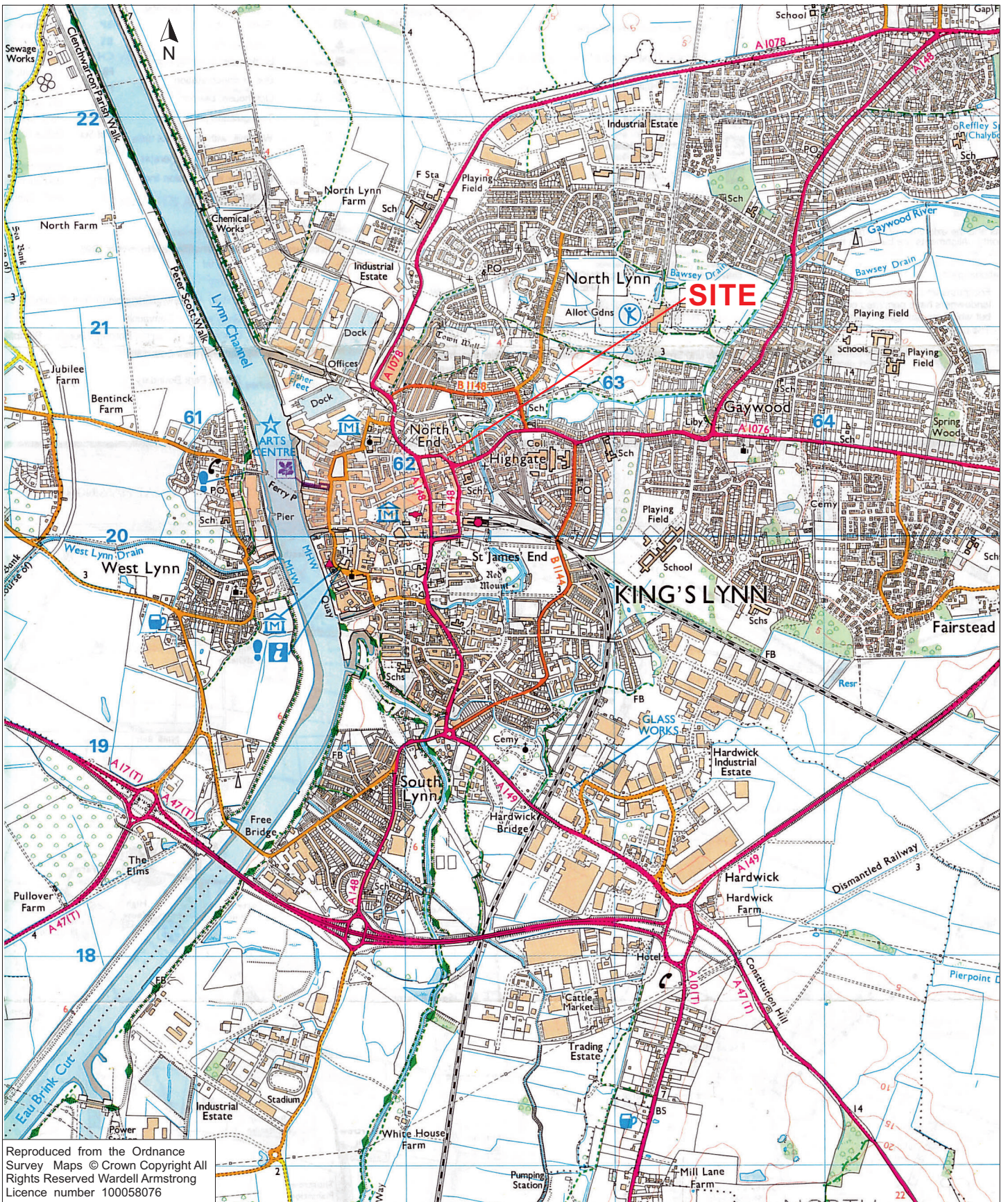


Plate 6: Sample Section 2 looking NE



Plate 7: Sample Section 2 looking NE

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



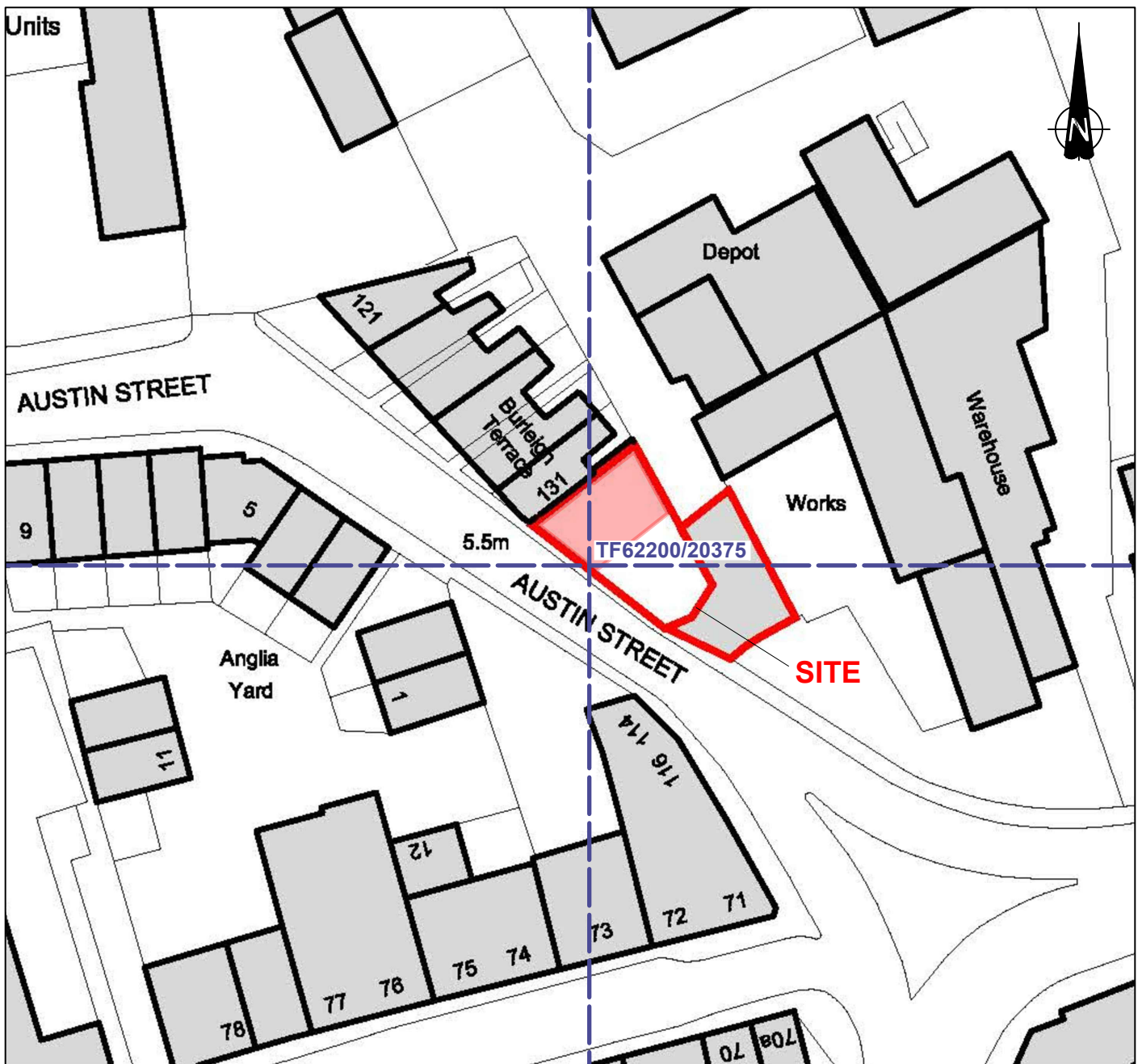
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PROJECT	Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk		SIZE	A4		SCALE	1:25,000	
DRAWING TITLE	Figure 1 Site location plan		DRAWN BY	Kathren		CHECKED BY	PT	
						APPROVED BY	RG	



- BIRMINGHAM GLASGOW
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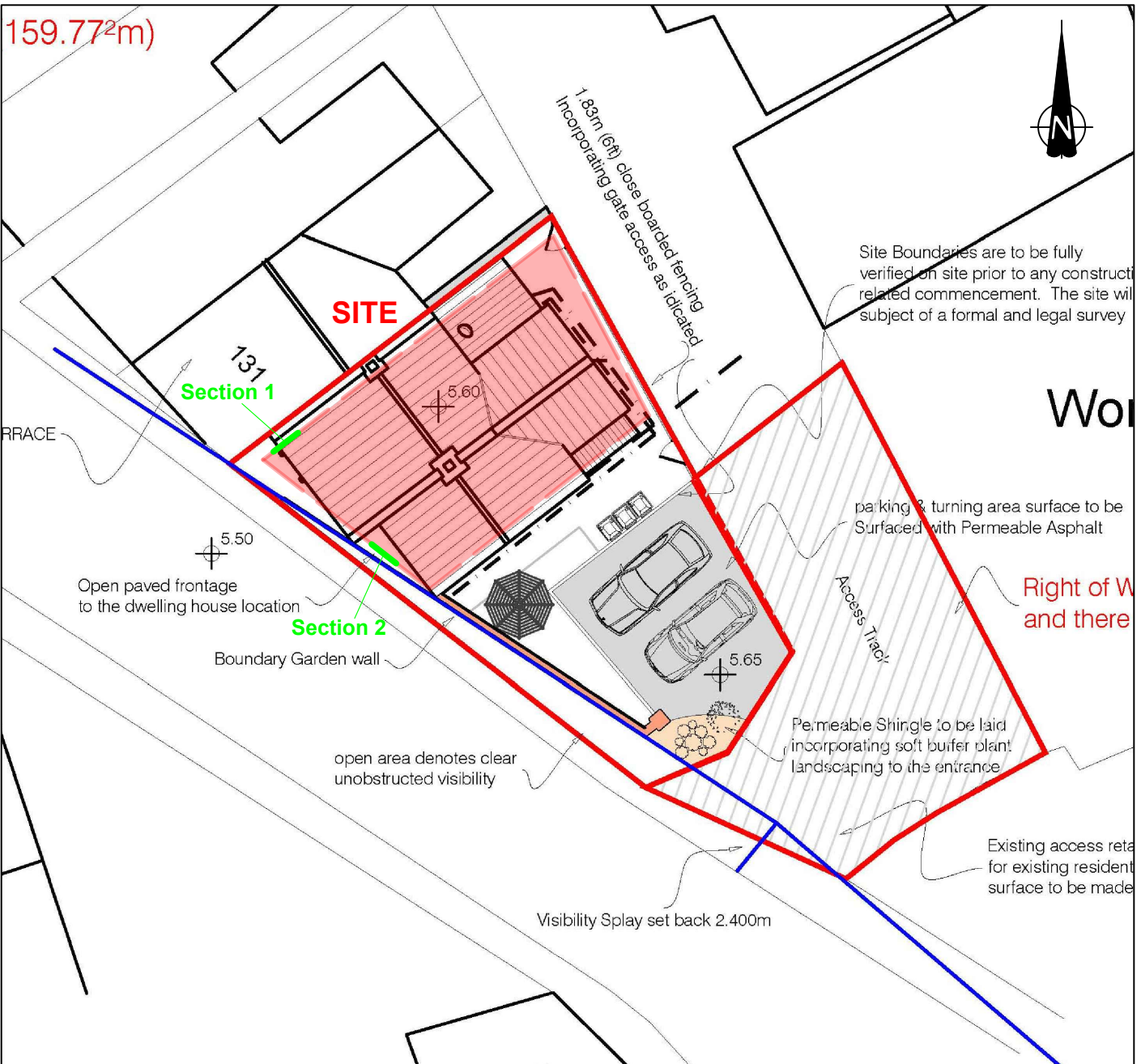
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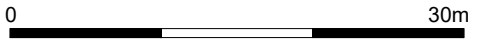
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CLIENT	Ms Shook Feng Lai		DRG No.	BE10182/002	REV	A
	PROJECT	Austin Street, King's Lynn Norfolk		SIZE	A4	SCALE
DRAWING TITLE		Figure 2 Detailed site location plan		DRAWN BY	Kathren	CHECKED BY
					BURY ST EDMUNDS TEL 01284 765210 WWW.WARDELL-ARMSTRONG.COM <input type="checkbox"/> BIRMINGHAM <input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW <input type="checkbox"/> BOLTON <input type="checkbox"/> LEEDS <input type="checkbox"/> BRISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> LONDON <input type="checkbox"/> CARDIFF <input type="checkbox"/> MANCHESTER <input type="checkbox"/> CARLISLE <input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT <input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH <input type="checkbox"/> NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	


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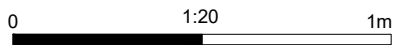
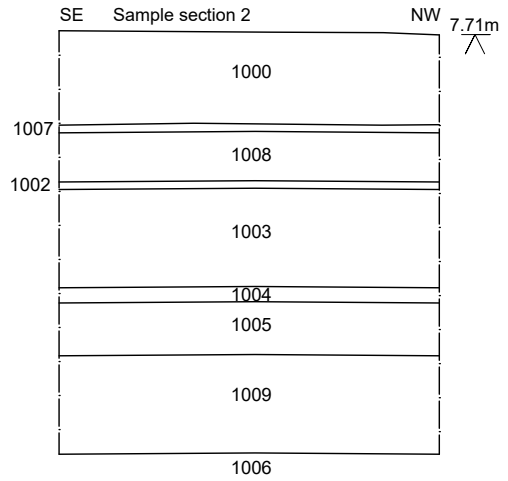
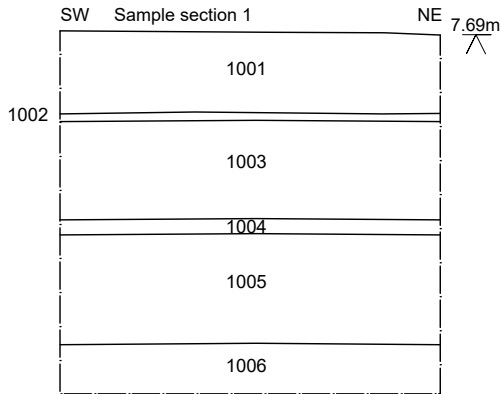


 Location of footings



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CLIENT Ms Shook Feng Lai	DRG No. BE10182/003		REV A
	PROJECT Austin Street, King's Lynn Norfolk	SIZE A4	SCALE 1:500
DRAWING TITLE Figure 3 Proposed development plan		DRAWN BY Kathren	CHECKED BY PT
		APPROVED BY RG	
		<small> ■ BURY ST EDMUNDS TEL 01284 765210 WWW.WARDELL-ARMSTRONG.COM <input type="checkbox"/> BIRMINGHAM <input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW <input type="checkbox"/> BOLTON <input type="checkbox"/> LEEDS <input type="checkbox"/> BRISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> LONDON <input type="checkbox"/> CARDIFF <input type="checkbox"/> MANCHESTER <input type="checkbox"/> CARLISLE <input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT <input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH <input type="checkbox"/> NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE </small>	



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CLIENT	Ms Shook Feng Lai		DRG No.	BE10182/004		REV	A	
	PROJECT	Austin Street, King's Lynn Norfolk		SIZE	A4		SCALE	1:20
DRAWING TITLE		Figure 4 Sample sections		DRAWN BY	Kathren		CHECKED BY	PT





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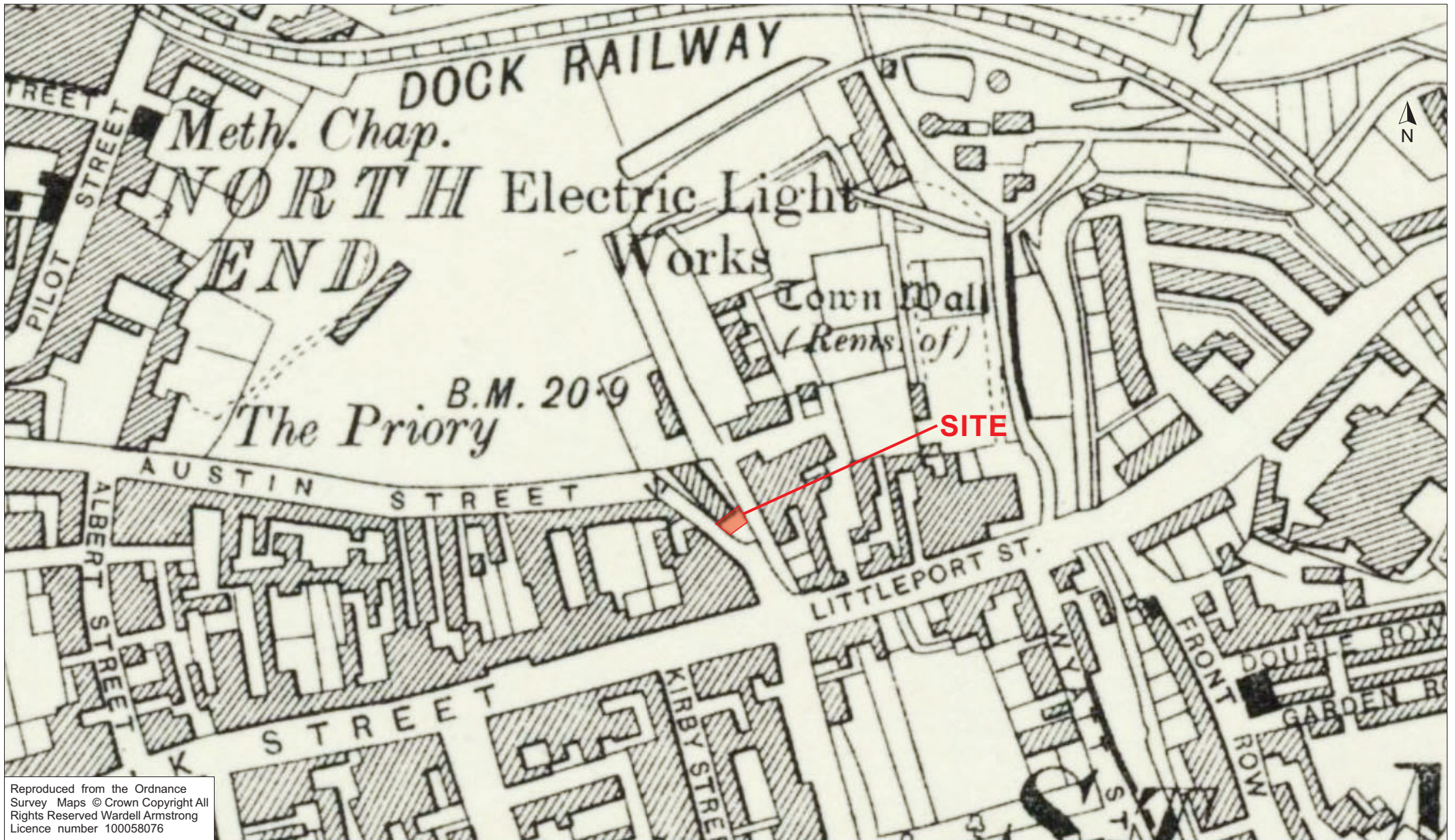
CLIENT	Ms Shook Feng Lai		DRG No.	BE10182/005	REV	A
PROJECT	Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk		SIZE	A4	SCALE	Not to scale
			DATE	21.03.22		
			DRAWN BY	Kathren	CHECKED BY	PT
					APPROVED BY	RG

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 5
OS map, 1886



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CLIENT	Ms Shook Feng Lai		DRG No.	BE10182/006		REV	A	
PROJECT	Austin Street, Kings Lynn Norfolk		SIZE	A4		DATE	22.03.22	
DRAWING TITLE	Figure 6 OS map, 1906		DRAWN BY	Kathren		CHECKED BY	PT	
						APPROVED BY	RG	



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APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	No. 131 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk Watching Brief		
The site was negative. All of the underlying stratigraphy comprised made ground containing modern rubble with no archaeological features or finds present.			
Project dates (fieldwork)	9th March 2022		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	BE10182	Site code	BE10182
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Watching Brief</i>		
Site status	-		
Current land use	former garden, previously associated with No. 131 Austin Street.		
Planned development	new build dwelling and associated landscape works		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>King's Lynn</i>	<i>St Nicholas' Chapel</i>
HER for area	Norfolk		
Post code (if known)	PE30 1QH		
Area of site	c.350m ²		
NGR	<i>TF 6219 2037</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	7.7m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>n/a</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Becky Randall</i>		
Funded by	<i>Ms Shook Feng Lai</i>		
Full title	New Build, 131 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 1QH Archaeological Monitoring & Recording		
Authors	<i>Kate Higgs & Peter Thompson</i>		
Report no.	<i>BE10182/0002</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>April 2022</i>		

Summary for wardella2-506032

OASIS ID (UID)	wardella2-506032
Project Name	Watching Brief at No. 131 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 1QH
Sitename	
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	BE10182
Planning Id	CNF45850
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wardell Armstrong Archaeology
Project Dates	09-Mar-2022 - 09-Mar-2022
Location	No. 131 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 1QH NGR : TF 62190 20370 LL : 52.7565962545821, 0.401948731009692 12 Fig : 562190,320370
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Norfolk District : King's Lynn and West Norfolk Parish : King's Lynn and West Norfolk, unparished area
Project Methodology	The archaeological watching brief was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014a), and in accordance with the WA Excavation Manual (2017). The watching brief was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014a) and the Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (CIfA 2014b). The archaeological watching brief also complied with the standards in the NCC HES document Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk (Robertson et al. 2018).
Project Results	In March 2022, Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) undertook an archaeological watching brief at No. 131 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 1QH, centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 6219 2037. In the event, all of the underlying stratigraphy was made ground containing modern rubble with no archaeological features or finds present.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Norfolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Pete, Thompson
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ENF142790
Archives	

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