

Archaeological Monitoring & Targeted Excavation at St Nicholas Chapel, King's Lynn, Norfolk.






Prepared on behalf of The Churches Conservation Trust

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Archaeological Monitoring & Targeted Excavation at St Nicholas Chapel, St Ann's Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk. PE30 1NH.

Location:	King's Lynn
Grid Ref:	TF 6185 2046
NHES Event No:	ENF 134781
Fieldwork programme:	19 th August 2014 to 6 th July 2015

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by the Churches Conservation Trust to provide archaeological mitigation services during a lengthy programme of conservation and improvement works at St Nicholas Chapel in King's Lynn. The Grade I listed medieval Chapel is the largest Chapel of Ease in the country and a prime example of Perpendicular architecture. The Chapel was originally founded in 1146 by Bishop William de Turbeville as a Chapel of Ease to St Margaret's church and known to have been rebuilt in stone from c.1200, with the tower constructed from c.1220. Excluding the tower, the Chapel was entirely rebuilt within the period of 1371 to 1418 with a steeple first added to the tower in 1500.

The development project was designed in response to the need, identified by the Churches Conservation Trust and the Friends of St Nicholas, to secure the future of the chapel both by conservation works and by modest alterations and refurbishment that have improved its function as a cultural venue (Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk: Planning references 12/01396/F, 12/01391/LB, 12/01397/CA).

The archaeological monitoring of groundworks was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Dr Roland B Harris (Consultant Archaeologist). The brief followed an Archaeological Assessment and Mitigation Strategy for this project (Harris 2012). The works were accompanied by an above ground standing buildings monitoring undertaken by Dr Roland B Harris (Harris 2016). The aim of the groundworks monitoring work was to record the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features identified during groundworks. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed and an archaeological interpretation of the results.

2.0 Summary of Results

The formidable medieval footings of the 13th century tower were uncovered which made use of large quantities of imported limestone, along with ballast cobbles obtained via trade links as far away as the Baltic Sea. Work inside the tower revealed not only the known early 13th century footings to the doorway in the west wall of the medieval nave (a remnant of the stone chapel which became incorporated into the early 15th century aisle of the expanded building), but also a buried floor level directly below it from a slightly earlier, aborted construction which had suffered from major distortion and subsidence. To the immediate west of the tower, a sequence of medieval deposits was discovered which predated the first burials there and included a 13th century rough stone cobble surface above the waterlogged silts.

Numerous burials of medieval through to late post-medieval date were recorded, the majority of which were encountered around the area of the tower. These included an initial phase of adult burials followed by child burials and a few examples of mothers and children. By the 1700s, burials in this area were more commonly of adult coffin burials.

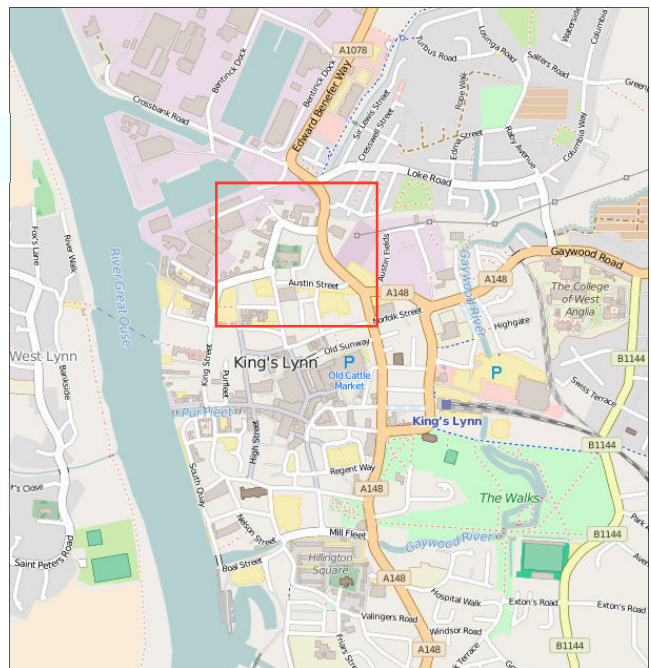
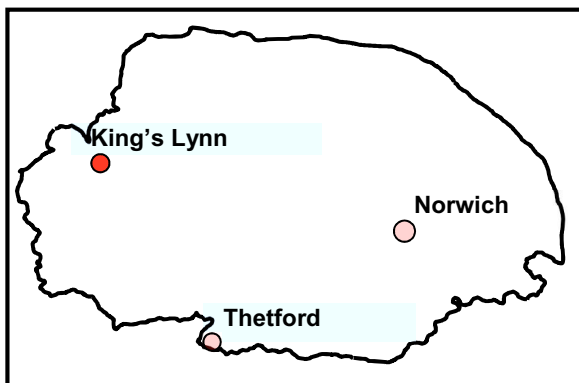
The medieval brick footings of the early 15th century nave were partly exposed below the level of the ashlar dressings and within the western end of the nave shallow brick footings were exposed, which may be supports for floors or steps relating to former galleries of 17th to 18th century date.

An extensive episode of mid-18th century landscaping was identified on the northern side of the Chapel, where imported soils included relatively high status rubbish from local households. This activity dates to the initial beautification of the site in 1749, which saw the addition of the gates, piers and railings and the first phase of clearance and relocation of grave markers.

19th to 20th century landscaping around the tower resulted in disturbance and presumably clearance of burials there, as reflected by the large numbers of disarticulated human remains present within the topsoil – some of which rest just centimetres below the modern turf. Many of the current paving slabs around the tower and steps were proven to be reused 18th century memorial stones.



Figure 1. General Site Location



3.0 Geology and Topography (Figures 1 & 2)

St Nicholas Chapel is located to the north of the main urban centre of King's Lynn at the original northern limit of the medieval settlement, in an area of formerly marginal land contiguous with the flood plain of the Gaywood River. The pre-industrial, undeveloped mouth of the Gaywood River formerly emptied into the channel of the Great River Ouse c. 200m to the north (close to the area now occupied by the Alexandra Dock and Bentinck Dock constructed from the 1860s).

The Chapel is sited at c.6m OD with encircling road surfaces of St Ann's Street, North Street and Pilot Street up to 1m lower than the highest point of the chapelyard.

King's Lynn lies upon a solid chalk geology of the Upper Jurassic, close to the western edge of the Lower Cretaceous series. Sediments of Ampthill and Kimmeridge Clay series (British Geological Survey 1985; East Anglia sheet 52N 00) overlie the solid geology, upon which marine and river alluvium deposits dominate (Funnell 1994). These Holocene Quaternary tidal flat deposits (intertidal estuarine alluvium) formed up to 2 million years ago, comprising of consolidated silty-clays/clay-silts with layers of sands, gravels and peat formations (Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000 (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>)). Certainly the bulk of the upper parts of these alluvial Fen deposits, which are known to be interdigitated with layers of peat and other preserved organic matter, were probably deposited in the Iron Age (Sylvester 7, 1988).

Local borehole data archived online by the British Geological Survey of a log taken on the northern side of St Nicholas Chapel to a depth of c. 9.4m (TF62SW219, centred at TF 6180 20470) at c. -3.34m OD appears to demonstrate sub-surface local deposits comprising of fine silts and sands overlaying deeper silty-clays with multiple organic horizons of peat. This model is consistent with the perception that the medieval town is constructed upon several metres of historic and ancient alluvial sediments sealing ancient land surfaces and peat formations. Several other boreholes located between the Chapel site and North Street demonstrate similar deposits at similar depths.

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

King's Lynn

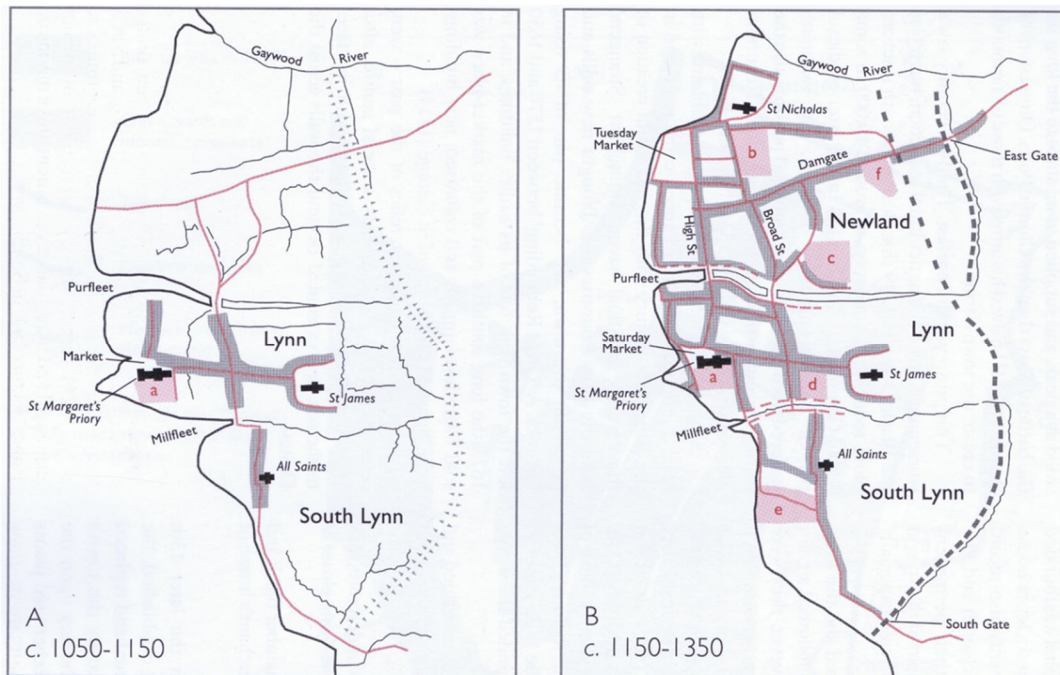
The large parish of King's Lynn is situated in north-west Norfolk. The parish town was originally called Lynn (possibly derived from the Celtic for pool or lake and referring to a tidal pool on the Ouse (Ekwall 310, 1964)), but became Bishop's Lynn in the medieval period because of its connection with the Bishop of Norwich. Henry VIII's charter of 1537 severed this connection and the town and manor became royal property, being renamed Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn. Medieval Lynn was a port of international importance and one of the largest port towns in medieval England.

The historical development of the town and port of Lynn is briefly summarised below and is based on information from Bates (1998), Clarke and Carter (1977), Parker (1971), Richards (1990) and Penn (2004).

- ❖ c. 1100, Herbert de Losinga founded St Margaret's Priory and regularised the fair and market (Saturday market). This triggered the rapid growth of the port of Bishop's Lynn between the Millfleet and Purfleet streams/tidal inlets. South Lynn formed part of the initial grant of land but was always peripheral to Bishop's Lynn and Newland to the north was a separate administrative area.
- ❖ c. 1170, the 'Newland', an extension to the town, became established north of the Purfleet which included its own market place (known as the Tuesday Market, located less than 200m to the south-west of St Nicholas Chapel). The changing course of the Fenland Rivers allowed more water to

flow through Lynn making it even more accessible via the Great Ouse. Custom returns from 1203-1205 show Lynn and Boston to be the wealthiest ports in England after London and Southampton.

- ❖ c. 1250, the outfall of the Great Ouse became silted up at Wisbech and was rerouted to Bishop's Lynn. This led to an expansion in the town's waterborne trade and accelerated the process of land reclamation and quay building on the east bank of the Great Ouse, between the Millfleet and Purfleet. The middle decades of the 13th century saw the establishment of four extensive friaries in King's Lynn.



Extract from Hankinson (2005) to show the medieval development of the town. After Clarke & Carter 1977, fig 194. Not all features shown necessarily contemporaneous

- ❖ c. 1300, the main plan of the town was established, with staithe and quays reflecting the importance of access by water. Architectural and documentary research, as well as archaeological work on several sites as part of the King's Lynn Archaeological Survey (1963-71), has enabled the line of the medieval waterfront to be established at four different periods. In the early medieval period, most of the areas between the fleets probably consisted of sandhills, with urbanisation focused along the emergent riverfront. A substantial quay existed to the south of St Margaret's church in 1220-30. In Newland, a pre-1270 survey mentions wharves along the west side of the Tuesday Market Place.
- ❖ Between 1250 and 1350, more wharves were built. At Thoresby College, a timber wharf excavated in 1964 (Parker 1971) showed that the bank of the river lay 50m east of the modern waterfront during the 13th century. By the 14th century, quays were established on the fleets, which were themselves navigable for some distance. Excavation on the south bank of the Purfleet at Baker Lane in 1968-9 revealed evidence for deliberate infilling at the waterfront with warehouses and domestic buildings being constructed on the reclaimed ground in the 14th century (Clarke and Carter 1977, 43). On the main Ouse frontage the land was probably not sufficiently consolidated for substantial buildings during this period, and 'divided properties' - with the merchants dwellings to the landward side of the street and their warehouses and private quays on the riverbank - were common.
- ❖ In the later medieval period more building took place on the reclaimed land on the Ouse frontage and with further consolidation of the river frontage more quays were added. Waterborne traffic on the fleets was at its most important during the mid-15th century. Evidence supporting this was revealed by an excavation at Sedgeford Lane in 1965 on the south side of the Purfleet, when a

brick quay supported on timbers acting as consolidation for the waterfront was revealed (Clarke and Carter 1977, 31).

- ❖ c. 1440, the prosperity of all parts of the town began to drop away. This was in response to a decline in exports due to the slowing of agricultural expansion, higher taxes on wool exports and an increase of imports of grain and salt from abroad. This decline continued until the mid to late 16th century. After 1500, infilling at the waterfront continued with new wharves gradually extending to the west. There was some abandonment of quays on the fleets during this period, partly due to the need for deeper water for larger vessels. At the same time there was an increase in the amount of public wharves, with the main one lying close to the Tuesday Market Place at Common Staithe Yard. The only excavated evidence for the post-medieval waterfront comes from a site at Purfleet Street on the north bank of the Purfleet. Here the 16th century fleet bank was located almost 8m further north than the modern bank and had been consolidated fairly rapidly to enable substantial building on it in the 18th century.
- ❖ c. 1530 to 1540, Dissolution of the monastic institutions, Lynn Episcopi, Bishop's Lynn becomes Lynn Regis, Kings Lynn. South Lynn ceases to be a separate administrative area.
- ❖ c. 1650, a further economic recession begins in King's Lynn and the surrounding area partly due to disruption to inland water traffic caused by fen drainage.
- ❖ 1847 to 1860, the development of the railway system in the Fens and elsewhere causes the near total collapse of King's Lynn's waterborne trade.

St Nicholas Chapel – current monuments

The Chapel of St Nicholas (Grade I listed, English Heritage ID 384263; NHER:5549) was founded in 1146 by Bishop Turbe as a Chapel of Ease to St Margaret's Church. The initial structure is known to have been rebuilt from c. 1200, with the tower constructed from c. 1220 (see below). Excluding the tower, the Chapel was entirely rebuilt within the period of 1371 to 1418 and a steeple first added to the tower in 1500. The steeple collapsed in 1741 and was not rebuilt until 1869.

The roughly rectangular churchyard is bounded on the west by St Ann's Street that runs from St Nicholas' Street, leading from the Tuesday Market Place, to the northern part of the town. In this street, opposite the Chapel, is the large Georgian St Ann's House (NHER 12956). At the south-east corner of the churchyard, Chapel Lane leads into Pilot Street where there are houses of the former owners and captains of the fishing fleets, some with 18th and 19th century facades concealing medieval structures (NHER 1111).

On the north side, the churchyard is bounded by modern brick three storey flats; on the east by a wall, beyond which is a garden and on the south by a wall. A house with a Dutch gable dated 1635, reputed to be the exorcist's dwelling and the earliest dated Dutch gable in the country (Assaly 2013) is built into the east end of the south wall (NHER 12004). At the west end of the south wall is the side wall of an 18th century house fronting Chapel Street (NHER 46946).

The 1749 gates with brick piers and decorative finials along with brick plinth walls with wrought iron railings survive along the western boundary of the chapelyard (i.e contiguous with St Ann's Street; Grade II listed; English Heritage ID 384264) and to the south and east of the chapelyard (Grade II listed, English Heritage ID 384235).

Most of the headstones have been cleared from the churchyard. Some Georgian headstones are ranged around the south perimeter wall, though there are a few left freestanding on the south side of the church to give the appearance of a churchyard (Assaly 2013). A 17th century decorated stone table-tomb survives c. 3m south of the south porch (Grade II listed, English Heritage ID 384265).

Local archaeological sites and monuments

These groundworks have offered an opportunity for the first sub-surface archaeological work within the chapelyard and chapel, sited within an area of medieval urban development within the town.

The site of a former Augustinian Friary (founded prior to 1259; dissolved in 1538) is located to the immediate south of the site around the location of Austin Street (NHER 1025). Only the brick and ashlar 15th century gates survive. The site is also located within c. 200m of the Tuesday Market place, established by the late 1100s to serve the Newtown there.

Two sites immediately adjacent to the Chapel have been subject to controlled excavation. Excavation ahead of development in 2000 at the site of Raynham House, on Austin Street to the immediate south, revealed silt and refuse deposits, remains of a 14th century building and evidence for 18th-century industry (NHER 5530). Significantly, there was no evidence for the chapelyard having ever extended further south.

Excavation ahead of building works along Pilot Street in 1977 to the north-east revealed burials in what was formerly part of the chapelyard, known from cartographic evidence. Post-medieval burials were found to overlay medieval walls and a wooden coffin was dated to the 17th century. (NHER 12649).

Several remnants of medieval to early post-medieval buildings and other monument sites survive within relatively close proximity to the chapelyard, including the site of a now demolished medieval arch at Begley's Yard (NHER 39850) and medieval to post-medieval occupation and industrial activity at 74 to 78 Norfolk Street/Austin Street (now the site of a Lidl Supermarket) (NHER 31393).

By the 1400s, St Nicholas Chapel was part of a thriving urban area with numerous high status properties, as attested by several surviving 15th century buildings close to the site, which include Lattice House on Chapel Street (NHER 12005), Nos. 22 to 32 Pilot Street (NHER 1111) along with an excavated 13th to 15th century building at The Maids Head on Market Lane (NHER 1159) and the former site of a 13th to 14th century arch in Begley's Yard off North Street (NHER 39850). The site of St Ann's House (NHER 13905), was a large 17th century house with probable medieval origins joined to the Rose pub on St Nicholas Street (NHER 12598) which was formed from 15th to 16th century buildings joined in the early 17th century. Nos. 14, 16 & 18 St Ann's Street were built on the site of a high status medieval building, a doorway within which has been dated to c.1400 (NHER 12596).

Sites in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:

The following information has been sourced from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)

NHER 12649: Human burials and post medieval finds and features. Building works in 1977 uncovered post medieval skeletons in an extension of St Nicholas' Chapel churchyard, some of which were noted to lie above medieval masonry. They were found to be lying on the foundations of medieval walls, among large quantities of medieval and post medieval pottery fragments. The base of a wooden coffin was also recovered, and has been dated to about 1660. A shoe factory once stood on the site, and its remaining concrete footings were found to incorporate pieces of medieval carved stone. This is also the approximate site of Lynn glassworks as shown on Bells plan of 1680. [c. 25m NE]

NHER 5530: Medieval to post-medieval remains, 76 Chapel Street/Austin Street. A large medieval jug and medieval pottery fragments were found in 1964. An evaluation and excavation in 1998 and 2000 revealed silt and refuse deposits, the remains of a 14th century building and evidence of 18th century industrial activity. [c. 30m S]

NHER 39850: Former site of medieval arch, Begley's Yard: 13th to 14th century arch discovered in 19th century in Begley's Yard off North Street; area now demolished and rebuilt in mid-20th century. [c. 60m NNE]

NHER 13905: Site of St Ann's House. This is the site of St Ann's House, an imposing 17th house that may have had earlier origins. The house was demolished in 1914 and old photographs show a large stone-fronted building, with pilasters, sash windows and a balustrade with urns. In the 17th century, the house was joined to the Tudor Rose pub (NHER 12598), which may have formed the service wing of the house. [c. 70m W]

NHER 1151: Medieval and post-medieval finds at Pilot Street. A 13th or 14th century stone mortar and a fragment of 17th century pottery found in 1977. [c. 85m NE]

NHER 1159: Post-medieval building at The Maids Head, Market Lane. Excavations in 1979 revealed a substantial masonry wall with two double rectangular openings, perhaps cupboards, beneath the wall of a post medieval warehouse (NHER 12081). The excavated wall formed the north side of a structure, the south, east and west walls of which were not located. Pottery finds suggest that the structure was occupied from the 13th to the 15th century. [c. 120m SW]

NHER 40068: Medieval to post medieval bridge, John Kennedy Road. In 1963, the buried remains of a medieval to post-medieval bridge crossing the former Fisher Fleet were recorded during roadworks. This particular fleet was drained in 19th century when docks were constructed c. 1880. Brick built chambers filled with rubble acted as abutments each side of flat bridge. Adjacent banks were formerly piled below herring curing houses and the adjacent Tilden Smith (or Blockero) public house is known to stand on piles. The bridge would have been located in front of the Doucehill or St Anne's Gate in the defences. [c. 125m NE]

NHER 51102: Post-medieval timber structure and medieval to post-medieval rubbish pit, Austin Street. Excavation of three evaluation trenches prior to development at this site in 2007 recorded a late medieval or early post-medieval domestic waste pit and a post-medieval timber post-built structure. Finds included a small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery, two fragments of animal bone, oyster shell, and 17th century clay pipe fragments. [c. 170m SW]

NHER 5550: Site of post-medieval market cross in the Tuesday Market Place. The site of an octagonal domed market cross, erected in 1707 on the site of an earlier cross. It was demolished in 1830 and no trace remains today. [c. 170m SW]

NHER 31393: Medieval remains at 74 to 78 Norfolk Street/Austin Street. Detailed archaeological investigations have taken place on this site (between 1995 and 2001; currently the site of a Lidl supermarket) which revealed extensive evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation and industrial activities. Several structures have been excavated, including a blacksmith's workshop, and evidence of other medieval industries have been recovered. The evidence found here relating to fish-hook manufacture between 1250 and 1350 AD is of international significance. Numerous household finds of medieval to post-medieval date recovered include knives, tools, coins, tokens, dress accessories and horseshoes. Also leather and wooden objects, stonework, clay pipes, spindle whorls, and faunal remains. [c. 250m SE]

Listed buildings of relevance

NHER 5549: St Nicholas' Chapel or The Fishermen's Chapel. England's largest surviving parochial chapel, this church was founded in 1146 as a Chapel of Ease to St Margaret's Church. The original building was replaced in about 1200 and the southwest tower is thought to have been added some twenty-five years later. In the early 15th century, the whole church apart from the tower was rebuilt as an enormous hall church with an aisled nave and chancel in one. At the same time a splendid two storey south porch was added, with a row of niches in delicate panelling. The current steeple dates to 1869, replacing an earlier one that collapsed in 1741. Inside the vast open space of the nave, the huge west window fills the chapel with light, illuminating a very fine 15th century carved angel roof, which is contrasted by a large acreage of plain 19th century pews crammed into the arcades during an 1850s restoration. The font is a 1902 copy of one of 1627 given by the Bishop of Norwich, but the polygonal water stoup at the west end of the north aisle is a 14th century original. The west doors date to the early 1400s, and bear traces of their original medieval decoration. Reasons of space preclude a comprehensive inventory of all items of interest, but there is a large and fascinating collection of monuments, memorials and furniture. The consistory court of 1617 in the northwest corner of the chapel is a rare survival. Church listed Grade I, railings Grade II, tomb Grade II.

NHER 12004: The Exorcist's House, 7 (was 8) Chapel Lane. A brick and flint house dated 1635 with an early example of a Dutch gable (Grade II listed). An early 19th century cannon has been turned into a bollard to the southeast of the house (also Grade II listed). A fragment of Roman pottery and post medieval pottery have been found close to the house. [adjacent to the S limit of the chapelyard]

NHER 1111: Nos. 22 to 32 Pilot Street. Nos 30 to 32 is a rare example of a 15th century timber-framed parallel hall house, with a jettied first floor (Grade II* listed). The house was remodelled in the late 15th century or early 16th century, and includes various later alterations. Nos 22 to 28 date to the late 18th century, and No. 26 has an early 19th century shop front. No. 10 is a former public house that contains the last cockle boiler and sail loft in King's Lynn. [c. 20m E]

NHER 39588: Austin House, 15 to 15a Austin Street. Part of a 17th century brick Grade II listed building that was refaced in the 18th century and further altered in the 19th century. Under one corner are the footings of a medieval stone building. [c. 25m SE]

NHER 12598: Tudor Rose Restaurant, St Nicholas Street. Two houses, joined in the early 17th century and now a hotel. The western of the two buildings, No. 10, is 15th century, timber framed with brick infill and later alterations. The front has a good 15th century panelled wooden door between Tuscan columns. The rear is mainly brick and carrstone. No. 11 to the east is 16th century, rebuilt in 1645 and linked to No. 10 by a timber framed internal gallery, the only example to survive in Lynn. Both buildings have been extensively restored. [c. 35m SW]

NHER 12596: 14, 16 and 18 St Anne's Street. Built on the site of a medieval Bishop's residence, this is a large mid-17th century Grade II Listed three storey house with some reused medieval stone, refaced in the late 18th century and subdivided in the 19th century. The façade is nine window bays wide and has a central porch tower. The two rear wings are 17th century. Inside, the first floor gives fine views of St Nicholas' Chapel (NHER 5549) and several rooms have carved oak panelling. The building has now been converted to offices. During renovation work in 1999, a doorway was discovered in the main entrance passage. This has been dated to about 1400 and indicates that parts of the house may be much older than previously thought. NB: commonly referred to as 'St Anne's House' but not same as NHER 13905. [c. 40m W]

NHER 1025: Site of Augustinian Friary. This is the site of a medieval Augustinian Friary along Austin Street, of which only the northern gate remains. The gate dates to the 15th century and is built of brick with ashlar dressings and a four-centred arch that is blocked with later brickwork. A 19th century house that stood on the site was demolished in 1973, and patches of medieval and post medieval brickwork were exposed and recorded by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit. 18th and 19th century maps show the ornamental gardens of the houses that were built on the site of the Friary. [c. 50m S]

NHER 24426: True's Yard. A group of early 18th and early 19th century brick houses (Grade II Listed), one of which contains an 18th century panelled room. The yard is the last surviving example of a fisherman's yard in the North End, a close fishing community that declined and disappeared during the 20th century. The yard has now been restored and is now a museum. [c. 50m N]

NHER 12016: Medieval arch on site of 21 St Nicholas Street. A 15th century doorway with a stone pointed arch is the last standing reminder of a medieval timber framed house that once stood on the site. The house collapsed in 1952, and the arched doorway was incorporated into a modern wall. [c. 80m SW]

NHER 12005: Lattice House, Chapel Street. A late 15th century Grade II* listed timber framed house with various later alterations and extensions. The house was built in about 1480 as a single range fronting the street, probably with shops on the ground floor and domestic accommodation above. In the late 15th century the south wing was added, followed by the north wing in the early 16th century and the central wing in the 19th century. The façade has a jettied first floor, with a dragon post at the southeast corner. Inside there is an open hall with a crown post roof as well as some original window frames and wall paintings. The house is now a pub. An excavation below the hall floor in 1979 revealed evidence of various floor layers, and possible evidence of an earlier building on the site. [c. 100m SSW]

History of the Chapel and Chapelyard (including direct extracts from Chapel of St Nicholas, King's Lynn: RIBA Stage D/HLF Report Archaeological Assessment and Mitigation Strategy by Dr.R.Harris, 2012):

4.1 The mid-12th-century foundation

Following Bishop Herbert de Losinga's early interest in the emergent town and port at Lynn, which saw a dependent cell established there, the third Bishop of Norwich, William Turbe (1146-74) founded the chapel of St Nicholas. The new chapel was granted in a charter of 1146-50 to the monks at the cathedral-priory's cell in Lynn, which was attached to St Margaret's church.

Evidently the chapel was designed to serve a population that had already been established in the Newland part of Lynn north of the Purfleet, probably from the early 12th century, with this area previously being reclaimed from sandbanks (Harper-Bill (1985). The expansion saw not only the construction of the chapel, but also the Tuesday Market Place located less than 200m to the south-west, which is still the primary marketplace in the town today. Consequently, the chapel quickly grew to become Lynn's second church with congregations that matched and at times exceed that of St Margaret's. By 1378, St Nicholas launched a failed plea to become an independent parish from St Margaret's, with a second petition in 1426 also rejected. It took until 1627 before the chapel obtained baptismal rights due to various counter petitions by the Prior of St Margaret's, supported by the Great Guild who both stood to lose influence and income (Richards 88, 1990).

There is no upstanding evidence of a mid-12th-century church on the site, nor is its relationship to the present building certain. The scale of the chapelyard and the documented use of the chapel for burials from the 14th century (Owen 132, 1984) suggest that it was a graveyard from the outset: this graveyard extended as far as Pilot Street in the late 17th and 18th centuries, but excavation in 1977 shows that this represents post-medieval expansion since built over (HER 12649).

4.2 Rebuilding of the church from c. 1200

The chapel was rebuilt in stone at some great expense in the early 13th century, with no current evidence to suggest it replaced anything other than a modest timber building. Masonry of this stone building phase survives in the west wall of the south aisle, which has a central doorway with three lancet windows above (the outer two of which are now blocked). The symmetrical arrangement of simple Early English stonework here suggests that it previously formed the west wall of what was then the nave of the chapel (estimated to be c. 5.67m wide internally). Parts of the early gable may also survive, having been assimilated into the slightly later addition of the tower.

Although the doorway is partly buried by the higher internal floor level of the present church, details are clearer on the western (i.e. originally external) face. The doorway has a two-ordered chamfered arch which is mostly within the former boiler room but rises into the ringing chamber above, where a hood moulding is visible. Below the arch of the doorway the southern jamb is mostly intact, showing that it springs from two orders of bell-capitals: the shafts below the two capitals have gone, but the bases survive despite significant damage by brickwork relating to the insertion of a 20th-century boiler.

Overall the details are all Early English, but there is little here to narrow the dating within the period of c.1190-1240 on stylistic grounds: it is only the subsequent building of the lower stage of the tower in the early to mid-13th century that suggests that the lancets and doorway date from early within this period.

4.3 Addition of the tower c. 1225-75

The two-stage west tower was added during the 13th century in two clear phases. The lower phase has large blind arches on its south, north and east faces, rising from the ground to the top of the ringing chamber. Below the west window, pushing up slightly into its sill, is a wide doorway with continuous chamfers of two orders, so that the addition of the tower effectively created a porch at ground level.

The east wall of the lower part of the tower incorporated the west wall of the earlier church but thickened the wall at ringing chamber level with a chamfered two-centred arch carrying the additional masonry. The architectural style of this stage is typical of the early to mid-13th century.

The upper stage of the tower is occupied by the belfry, which has large openings on its north, south and west sides (that on the north are partly blocked), and three small quatrefoil openings on the east wall (above the scar of the 13th-century roof). The larger openings comprise two-light chamfered openings with circles above: the spandrels of the circles are sunk and almost pierced through, creating, in effect, bar tracery. It is this simple bar tracery that has given rise to the dating of the upper stage to c.1275; although a wider study of this form provides English examples of c. 1240 (such as the more evolved bar tracery on the west front of Binham Priory of 1226-44). It is therefore possible that an earlier date should be considered at King's Lynn and that the gap between the two construction stages may be shorter than commonly supposed. The corrected lean on the tower is a noted sight by many of its visitors. This feature has arisen from settlement of the lower stage of the construction, followed by its correction by the plumb upper stage – which, given the known ground conditions of the site may not necessarily have required an extensive gap between the two construction phases.

4.4 Chapel rebuild from c. 1400-15

The 13th century chapel was almost entirely replaced at the beginning of the 15th century, when the present building was constructed in the perpendicular style. Described as '*de novo*' in 1419, the new chapel has been variously dated within the period c.1370-1419. Stylistically, the chapel is perhaps best dated to c.1400-10, and this is broadly supported by the limited dendrochronological analysis undertaken during the repairs to the roof in 2014-15 (Harris 37, 2016 & Bridge, M. 2015).

The chapel, which is built largely of Barnack stone and Ketton stone, has an oblong plan of 58.75m x 22.33m internally, and is set c.1.8m above the level of the earlier church: this higher level suggests a deliberate response to the low-lying and flood-prone site.

The chapel makes little architectural distinction between nave and chancel, although a rood screen would have marked the transition until removed. The chapel has three aisles and is 12 bays long. The end bays are significantly different from the rest: at the west, the earlier tower occupies the end bay of the south aisle and accounts for the much greater width of this bay; at the east, the raised sanctuary occupies the central bay and is flanked by vestries that externally continue the line of the side aisles.

The walls of the chapel reputedly make extensive use of brick in addition to the visible ashlar dressings, although most of the exterior is rendered and the interior plastered today (Pevsner 468, 1999). Missing boards in the panelling by the eastern door in the north aisle wall certainly appear to confirm this along with external scaffold pits dug for the 2014-15 work (see section 6.2).

The chapel has windows with Perpendicular tracery. The great east and west windows are framed by two-centred arches with low sills. In the aisles, there are windows to all the bays except where are doorways (an exception being the later mullion and transom window over the eastern door in the south aisle).

In addition to the 13th-century doorways in the tower, the new chapel was given five new entrances. Below, and partly interrupting, the substantial west window there is an elaborate central double-doorway, with its early 15th-century doors intact. In the second bay from the west, there are opposing doorways in the north and south walls: that on the north is more elaborate in itself, although that on the south opens into a contemporary two-storeyed porch, which is elaborately decorated with niches and which has a lierne vault: the double doors from the porch into the south aisle survive, although were restored in the early 19th century, and, like the west doors, have applied tracery and image niches. In the seventh bay from the west there are two more opposing doorways in the north and south aisle walls, both located off-centre on the west side of the bay.

The arcades between the side aisles and the central vessel of the chapel are consistent throughout the eleven bays west of the sanctuary, apart from the wider span of the western bay. Hammer beams of the early-15th century roof are formed by now much admired carved angels with outstretched wings.

While most of the early 15th-century figurative sculpture, internal decoration, fittings and furniture have been lost, there are important survivals. They include medieval stalls and seating fragments, a medieval panel painting in the south vestry (reused as a cupboard door), an area of floor tiles west of the organ and the sedilia on the south side of the sanctuary. Later medieval fittings include the remarkable late 15th-century eagle lectern, made of brass and currently located towards the east end of the north aisle.

4.5 Dissolution and Revolution 1538-1660

Although the rood screen appears to have survived until the 18th century, between the mid-16th and the mid-17th centuries the chapel lost much of its internal subdivision of parclose screens that presumably separated the side chapels and chantries. Other losses during this period comprise most of the medieval stained glass.

A pulpit was added in 1640 and nave galleries in 1628, both of which have since been removed.

It has been suggested that the level of the chapelyard was raised in 1637, to increase capacity following the outbreak of plague in the port in 1636 (Bolter 2008). More certainly, it was around this time that the chapelyard saw extension on its eastern side, later built over (NHER 12649)

4.6 The post-medieval Chapel 1660-1851

This period saw significant internal reordering of the chapel, albeit with the new furnishings subsequently removed. An altarpiece was added in 1704; the rood screen (with its post-medieval attached seating for visiting dignitaries) was replaced in the late 18th by five pairs of pews in the western bay of the chancel (tiered so that they faced westwards), which may have coincided with a probable reordering of the whole choir at this date (Tracy 2008); and the nave aisle galleries of 1628 were replaced by new, and probably more extensive, galleries in 1791 (James & Begley 2000). Indents in the arcade piers show the location of the former galleries, which occupied all except the three western bays of the nave.

External changes in this period include the rebuilding of the medieval spire (which was blown down in 1741) and related repairs to the chapel. Many 18th century monuments were added to the chapel, although by the late 18th to mid-19th century there appears to have been widespread relocation of ledger stones and monuments within the chapel, including medieval to post-medieval tombstones and wall monuments to several high status individuals and merchant families, such as the monument to Thomas Waterdeyn (mayor in 1397 and 1404) which was moved from the centre of the chancel prior to 1844.

The chapelyard saw significant changes in this period. Most notably in 1749, in terms of surviving fabric, when the present gate was erected at the south-west corner: this has gault brick piers surmounted by stone urns, and wrought iron gates that incorporate the date 1749. The low brick wall with stone coping and iron railings to the north and that at the south-east corner of the chapelyard are probably contemporary, although the brick walls appear much restored.

The full-height brick wall on the eastern side of the churchyard probably dates from the early 19th century when the eastern part of the burial ground (which previously extended to the Pilot Street frontage) was given over to housing (since demolished and now an informal open space). It is possible that this change coincided with the closure of the chapelyard for burials in 1807 (Bolter 2008).

4.7 Victorian restoration 1852-69

The chapel underwent major restoration in the mid-19th century. This began with radical modifications to the seating in 1852-3, which saw removal of the 1791 nave aisle galleries, the late 19th-century west-facing tiered seats in the western bay of the chancel, and, most unfortunately, the apparently still largely intact early 15th-century pews of the nave. The present pews were then installed in the nave, together with the present choir stalls in the chancel aisles, the latter incorporating some fragments of the medieval stalls.

The major internal reordering at this time was not restricted to carpentry and joinery, but evidently extended to the floors and monuments: the distribution of ledger stones today suggests, notwithstanding the re-flooring of the nave in 1918, that many were relocated in 1852-3. Several ledgers remained in situ, however, hidden under the new seating. Where visible, through modern inspection hatches in the floor of the chancel south aisle stalls, the hidden ledger stones have been robbed of their surrounding flags, and project proud of the exposed earth: this confirms that the ledger stones simply cap single-width brick-lined graves – typical of urban churches in the 18th and 19th centuries – rather than more substantial burial vaults, although there may well be surviving examples of the latter elsewhere in the chapel.

A tablet in the south aisle records the ledger stones of the Bagley family covered over by new stalls there in 1852. It is not clear whether in situ ledgers remain under the concrete bases of the nave pews, especially in the north and south aisles (i.e. where there were no medieval pews), although the east and west ends of all four blocks of nave pews partly overlap ledger stones. However, the removal of some of the pews and their concrete bases during the 2014-15 work showed that at the western end there were no fully hidden new examples (see section 6.1.1).

Also included in the 1852-3 work by John Brown, was the removal of the 18th-century altarpiece and installation of the present reredos (designed by Brown, made by the Lynn mason William Browne, with the panel paintings, by Hardman & Co., only added in 1904). Stained glass was introduced to the sanctuary, in the south window in 1854 (William Warrington) and the east window in 1860 (Henry Hughes, of Ward & Hughes).

Works at this time extended to the demolition, in 1854, of the short 18th-century spire and, eventually in 1869-70, the erection of the present spire by Sir George Gilbert Scott. The building of the new lead covered spire was accompanied by restoration of the tower (including the insertion of the tie bars towards the bottom of the upper stage, the unblocking of the west window and the low south lancet, reduction of the external ground level on the west and south sides, and fitting of the present west door), and recasting of the bells by Taylor of Loughborough.

4.8 Late Victorian to Modern changes 1870-2012

Late Victorian and Edwardian modifications that survive include: the addition of a stained glass window in the south aisle (1895); the addition of gates to the outer doorway of the porch (probably in the 1880s (Bolter 2008) they have been replaced recently by full-height iron gates, but survive currently stored at the west end of the south aisle); and the present organ by Willis & Co. (1897). The latter was given its case, designed by John Oldrid Scott, in 1903-4, at which date the sanctuary saw panel paintings added to the reredos and installation of its chequered floor, presumably the present altar rail dates from these works. Nearby, the north vestry gained a doorway into the north aisle at the same time.

Modifications since 1918 include the installation of an oil-fired boiler in the bottom of the tower in 1932. Fitting of the boiler required a concrete floor, with sump, at the bottom of the tower, with a brick, steel and concrete structure to the north and above: this structure includes the floor of the present ringing chamber.

Within the main part of the chapel, inter-war modifications include the re-flooring of the nave in 1918 (although the extent of this work is not clear).

In 1935, St Anne's chapel was created towards the east end of the north aisle (i.e. immediately east of the organ), surviving features from 1935 include the tiled floor, the panels north and south of the chapel, the altar, and a small panel of stained glass in the north aisle, by G King and Sons. More recently, in 1981, the chancel has seen major modification with insertion of a large flagged dais (James & Begley 18, 2000). The new dais appears to have been laid directly over numerous ledger stones.

The large 18th or early 19th-century anchor which at the time of writing was situated at the east end of the south aisle, was trawled up from Burnham Flats in 1993.

Conservation works and like-for-like repairs within this period include the recasting of the leads (nave 1897-8, with the eastern bay replaced 1990s; south aisle 1967; and north aisle 1990s), external stonework repairs (north aisle 1990s), replacement of window glass (clerestory, aisle, north sanctuary, and west windows by Pope and Parr, 1948), repair to the chancel south aisle pew platform (2005), and conservation of the west door polychrome paint (2012).

Less sensitive was the removal of gravestones to the perimeter of the chapelyard, leaving only a small group in situ on the south side of the chapel, together with three table tombs.

4.9 Selected summary of relevant key events affecting the site:

- ❖ 1101 - The church of St Margaret's established;
- ❖ 1146 - The 3rd Bishop of Norwich, William de Turbeville (1146-1174) finances a Chapel of Ease to St Margaret's Church on 'new land' north of the Purfleet and the Tuesday Market is established to serve the Newtown there;
- ❖ c.1220 - St Nicholas' Chapel is rebuilt in stone, with the addition of a tower from c. 1220;
- ❖ c.1240-1275 - The upper stage of the tower is added;

- ❖ c.1259 - Augustinian Friary founded on land immediately south of the Chapel;
- ❖ 1301 - A great flood inundated the town, causing severe damage to homes and washing away quays. Severe floods and great storms are also recorded in 1378-9 and winters of 1364 and 1374;
- ❖ 1331 - The 'Great Fire of Lynn' prompted greater use of brick and tile for secular buildings, although due to expense many buildings continued to make use of thatch and timber with a legal ban taking until 1572 to implement;
- ❖ 1349 - Black Death greatly affects the population of the town, the Chapelyard may have seen expansion into adjacent properties;
- ❖ 1378 - The Chapel fails in its plea to be granted parochial status;
- ❖ c.1400 - Major Chapel rebuild on a much grander perpendicular style;
- ❖ 1426 - The Chapel again fails to be granted parochial status;
- ❖ 1500 - Steeple added to the tower;
- ❖ 1538 - The adjacent Augustinian Friary is dissolved;
- ❖ 1627 - The Chapel gains baptismal rights;
- ❖ 1628 - Nave aisle galleries installed;
- ❖ mid-C17th - the burial ground was extended to the east to front Pilot Street;
- ❖ 1640 - Addition of a pulpit and nave galleries (since removed);
- ❖ 1741 - Spire collapsed in gale;
- ❖ 1749 - Addition of decorative iron gateways, walls and railings;
- ❖ 1807 - Official closure of chapelyard for common burials;
- ❖ Late 1700s to mid-1800s - widespread relocation of ledger stones and monuments within the chapel;
- ❖ Early 1800s - The current full height brick wall added on the eastern side of the Chapelyard, with the former graveyard extension given over to housing;
- ❖ 1852 - Phase of Victorian restoration begins, beginning with the removal of the 1791 nave aisle galleries and other seating (including medieval pews of the nave) and addition of present pews and choir stalls;
- ❖ 1854 - Demolition of the shorter 18th century spire;
- ❖ 1869-70 - Construction of the new lead covered spire (by Sir George Gilbert Scott) and restoration of the tower (including ground reduction around the tower and creation of the current drainage moat, unblocking of the west window and the low south lancet, plus recasting of the bells.
- ❖ 1918 - Re-flooring of the nave;
- ❖ 1932 - Installation of an oil-fired boiler in the base of the tower;
- ❖ Late 1800s to 20th century - Removal of gravestones to the perimeter of the chapelyard (only a token group left in situ on the south side of the chapel, together with three table tombs.

5.0 Methodology (Figures 2 & 3)

An Archaeological Assessment and Mitigation Strategy was prepared by Dr Roland Harris (Harris 2012), which included a detailed archaeological and documentary background summarising the structural history of the Chapel. Norvic Archaeology was commissioned to provide archaeological monitoring for elements of the development that involved subsurface interventions, as stipulated in a subsequent Brief for Excavation (Harris 2013) which included:

- The removal of the tower 'moat' revetment walls and stone steps around the west tower (the walls date from 1869-70), to be replaced with new retaining walls and stone steps with minor bank landscaping. Also, the installation of replacement paving and new drainage within the moat base;
- The installation of a foul sump (c. 2m deep) within the southern area of the moat base around the west tower plus a foul drainage run, running from the new sump to the mains drainage to the south;
- New service trenching alongside the path leading from the south-west gate to the west tower;
- The lowering of the internal ground level of the tower by to accommodate new material for the creation of a new floor level;
- Replacement and modification of paths to the west door;
- Subsurface work within the Chapel arising from the repair/reinstatement of floor exposed at the west end of the nave due to the removal of several rows of pews;
- The installation of scaffold ties requiring subsurface ties along the length of the north and south sides of the Chapel;

- The lowering of topsoil adjacent to the chapel at the north-west of the chapel and the west end of the south aisle;
- New electricity service trenching adjacent to the full length of the Chapel along its northern side, running to a connection point on the western side of the chapelyard.

Above-ground standing buildings monitoring work for other elements of the project was undertaken separately by Dr Roland Harris, as set out in the Chapel of St Nicholas, King's Lynn: Project Design for historic buildings recording and investigation (August 2013), the results of which are presented in a separate report (Harris 2016).

All human remains collected during the course of the project were stored temporarily within the Vestry, prior to reburial within suitable areas of the groundworks, identified during the course of the work. A large proportion of such remains were reburied in a specifically excavated shallow slot within the base of the new water connection trench, with a blessing kindly provided by Canon Chris Ivory.

The archaeologically monitored trenching was carried out by a 2-ton 360° machine fitted with a ditching bucket, with spoil movements assisted via a mini-dumper. Arisings which could not be reinstated (such as those resulting from modifications to the moat and steps) were spread within the chapelyard on relatively rough ground to the north of the chapel.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology pro forma sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were tied to an OS benchmark of 6.56m OD located on a buttress on the north-west corner of the Chapel c. 0.4m above the ground.



Plate 2: General working shot of cable trench work (looking E)
Plate 3: General shot of service trenching in relation to the tower (looking N)



Plate 4: General shot of drainage moat area (looking NE)

6.0 Results (Figures 3 to 18) *(Appendix 1a)*

The results are discussed by area below, including summaries of the more significant archaeological observations:

6.1 Internal features below the modern floor level of the nave (exposed during works to remove several pews and reinstate the floor) *[Figures 4 & 5].*

6.1.1 18th to early 19th century Ledger Stones

Four areas of early 20th century concrete flooring were uncovered within the western end of the nave, below where several large wooden pews were removed. These surfaces were broken out to allow for reinstatement work, which exposed the edges of several ledger stones which form part of the current flooring.

The majority of a re-laid ledger stone was temporarily exposed in Area A, of which only part of the inscription was readable. The stone was dedicated to a Thomas Hankinson who died in June 1822, who served as Chapel Warden from 1798 to 1800 (as listed within the chapel). While the edges of several other ledger stones were exposed, only partial snippets of inscriptions were on show, which include a dedication to a 'MICHAEL' and a 'MARY' in mid-18th to 19th century script seen along the northern edge of Area D.



Plate 5: Re-flooring work Area D (looking E) [1x1m & 1x2m scales]

6.1.2 Post-medieval make-up & former gallery footings

Directly below the modern surfaces in all four areas was a make-up deposit of clinker (36, 40, 43 & 48), which appeared to be contemporary with the concrete and may date to an episode of inter-war re-flooring which coincides with several other modifications to the interior layout of the Chapel in 1918. The clinker layers measured between c.150mm and 200mm. In Area B, the clinker layer was mixed with post-medieval brick rubble, where it appeared to infill a deeper east-west feature ([37]) of up to 2.8m width which could be the demolition scar from a former table tomb or a similar monument. Directly below the clinker in two of the areas (A & D) was a layer of well-sorted mortar debris/crush, and the deepest deposits exposed in all four areas comprised of redeposited yellow beach sands of possible late medieval date (see below).

A single well-worn late medieval glazed floor tile was collected from the clinker and rubble deposit 36, which had cementitious mortar on its surface, suggesting that the medieval floor in which it was originally laid had been covered in the 19th to early 20th century period before being finally uplifted and discarded. A small assemblage of butchered animal bone from food waste was collected from the similar deposit (40).

Set upon the mortar debris layer in Area A was a partially surviving set of twin parallel dwarf walls set c. 1.75m apart (centre to centre) and running north to south. These walls were absent in Areas B and C but were present in Area D, where they ran on an identical alignment. The masonry in Area A consisted of just two courses of reused medieval brick set with hard (white) lime-mortar (52 & 53), augmented with the addition of reused architectural limestone fragments and large river cobbles (53). The masonry in Area D was of a very similar brick and mortar fabric, although had only survived to a height of a single course (47 & 48). The reused bricks were of a near identical form to those noted within the footings of the nave, as exposed by numerous scaffolding pits (see section 6.2).

These shallow walls may relate to the construction of former aisle galleries in the north and saw the addition of the pulpit in 1640 and nave aisle galleries in 1628 (James & Begley 10, 2000), or their successors of 1791. They may be supports for timber work for a floor or could be shallow footings for stairs providing access to the galleries, which ended at around these locations, not filling the western bays (Roland Harris *pers comm*). Harris has noted that the

position of these walls do not correspond with joist sockets for former gallery structures identified during his observations of masonry revealed by the removal of dado panelling on the nave walls. This may suggest that these footings relate to another phase of post-medieval flooring (Harris 2016)

6.1.3 ?Late medieval floor level and beach sand make-up

A small and fragmentary patch of chalky mortar (41) was recorded within Area B, which measured just 20mm thick and may be a trace of bedding material for a late medieval to early post-medieval floor surface. This was laid directly over a firm sandy-make-up layer (42), which contained lenses of darker sand and construction debris in the form of mortar, small pieces of brick, limestone chips and flint. A small number of butchered animal bones were collected from this deposit, including examples of hare and heron eaten as food. This make-up horizon matches that of the imported beach sands seen within all four areas, which is thought to be contemporary to the later medieval construction of the present nave from c. 1400-15; when the chapel floor surface was reset c. 1.8m above the level of the earlier church, perhaps as a deliberate response to the low-lying and flood prone site (Harris 2012). Although the depth of the imported and compacted beach sands is unknown, several areas of slumping were noted during the recording, with a significant void and area of loose material noted in Area A.

6.2 Subsurface masonry partially exposed by the scaffold tie pits along the north and south sides of the Chapel

A total of fifty-one small and shallow trenches were hand dug against the north and south sides of the Chapel (SH1 to SH51). The dimensions of these trenches varied, with the largest examples measuring up to c.1m in length but more typically they measured c.0.4m². The aim of the pits was primarily to assess the masonry for suitable scaffold tie positions, as such they typically measured between just 150mm and 300mm in depth.

6.2.1 Neonatal burial

The position of Scaffold Hole 5 (SH5) was adjusted to the east from its intended position due to the presence of a neonatal burial, which was left in place just below the topsoil. The presence of a newborn against the walls of the chapel was not unexpected in the authors experience, and it may be that further such relatively shallow burials may have been previously disturbed by Victorian landscaping. The practice of neonatal burials placed against church walls is discussed further in section 6.9.

6.2.2 15th century brick footings

Overall, the scaffold pits showed a consistent form to the masonry below the level of the visible stone ashlar work. Medieval bricks were exposed on both the north and south sides, made from a dense, orange to purple estuarine clay bonded with a fine white, chalk-rich mortar (the bricks measured c. 60mm thick, by 250mm in length and 130mm wide).



Plate 6: Medieval brick footings (224)
(looking S) [1x0.5m scale]

The brickwork was offset to the stonework above by between 50mm and 20mm along the south side of the Chapel. A maximum of two to three courses was generally exposed, although five courses were exposed by the electricity trench dug close to the north-east corner of the chapel (see Figure 6).

These brick footings date to the late 14th to early 15th century construction of the chapel, which almost entirely replaced the 13th century chapel. Although largely built from Barnack stone and Ketton stone, the walls are reputed to make extensive use of brick in addition to the visible ashlar dressings and this is certainly the case below ground level. Missing boards in the panelling by the eastern door in the north aisle wall also show brick construction to the upstanding masonry (Harris 6, 2012). Such estuarine-clay bricks were easily obtainable via local production as opposed to stone, which had to be imported by land or sea.

6.3 Electricity trench along the northern side of the Chapel

6.3.1 18th to 19th Century cemetery landscaping deposits

During the monitoring of the 70m long cable trench on the northern side of the Chapel (excavated to depths of c.0.5 to 0.6m depth), two main soil horizons were noted. The upper cemetery soil was c.0.35m deep (217 = 222); characterised as dark-grey silty loam, with frequent tree roots and moderate amounts of 18th to 19th century brick fragments, charcoal and occasional oyster shells. Below this was a well-mixed deposit of pale-greyish-brown clay-silt, which contained more frequent fragments of medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material (218 = 223). This lower deposit appeared to be a layer of imported material laden with occasional fragments of household rubbish, including pottery, butchered animal bone and shells.

The majority of the pottery assemblage collected from the upper soil along the route of the electricity trench has been classified as relatively high status factory made pottery of mid-18th to 19th century date. Pottery with typical date ranges of 16th, 17th and 18th century date was also present, with just four sherds of medieval fabrics collected. A few sherds of pottery were collected with date ranges of late 18th century and 19th century, which include Pearlwares, Refined Stonewares and Refined Earthenwares.

The pottery assemblage collected from the make-up layer below also included a large proportion of wares with 17th to 19th date ranges, alongside numerous fabrics with 17th to 18th century date ranges – including Staffordshire wares and Late Slipped wares as well as a few sherds of Creamwares with a manufacturing date range of 1730-1760.

Although some pottery may be intrusive, the overall assemblage pattern suggests that the lower deposit is likely to date to the mid to late 18th century, while the upper soils contain a mix of similarly dated material augmented by the addition of soils into the late 18th and 19th century. The clay pipe assemblage supports the dates suggested by the pottery; the upper soil produced pipe bowls of late 17th to 18th century date, alongside examples of late 18th to 19th century date, while those from the lower make-up have a date range of c. 1740 to 1770.

The finds assemblages collected from the landscaping deposits match well with a known beautification episode of the chapelyard in 1749, which saw the addition of the gates, piers and railings and the first phase of clearance and relocation of grave markers. The upper soils appear to have been reworked or further landscaped in the 19th to early 20th century, when the majority of all remaining upstanding gravestones were relocated to the perimeter of the chapelyard.

No signs of any grave cuts were noted along the entire length of the trench and only a small handful of highly fragmentary human remains were collected. These were reburied within the base of the trench at the locations where they were encountered. This demonstrates that following 18th century landscaping activity, presumably to level a formerly sloping site, no further burials were dug in this particular area of the chapelyard.

6.3.2 Buried 18th to 19th century pathway (Figure 7)

The electricity cable trench crossed the route of a former 18th century pathway buried just 100mm below the modern turf. The pathway was defined by two parallel post-medieval brick walls (213) c. 2.5m apart, constructed of identical material to the surviving scallop shaped walls located in the north-west corner of the chapelyard (where the partly buried path slopes gently down to the level of St Ann's Street).

Three courses of bricks set with an ash-mortar were present, set above a shallow base of rough flints and brick fragments. Between the walls was a modern drainage pipe trench ([215]) backfilled with sand and gravel (216). This modern service trench had truncated the surface of what appeared to be 'crazy paving', but which transpired to be irregular shaped fragments of hard limestone set within soil to form a roughly paved surface. Upon closer examination, all of this stone proved to be the smashed remains of grave stones, some of which could be identified as 18th century in date by their form. Lettering was partly legible on two of the pieces, upon which the name 'MARTHA, DAUGHTER OF' could be read.



Plate 7: Buried pathway (213/214)
(looking E) [1x2m scales]

Although the brick edged path may be dated to the initial beautification of the site in 1749, the infill of this slightly sunken path with broken grave stones most likely dates from the late 19th century or later, when nearly all the remaining upstanding grave-markers were relocated to the perimeter of the chapelyard.

6.3.3 Electricity cable connection trench (Figure 8)

Where the cable trench met against the western chapelyard wall, a trench measuring c. 1m² was hand excavated to a depth of 1m, to allow for a below ground connection to be made through to existing services running below St Ann's Street.

This work exposed the footings of the 18th century brick wall (208), which comprised of roughly built, hard, ashy mortar with flints and post-medieval brick fragments (209) set over pre-existing footings of a notably different fabric (210). The lower fabric was constructed of a rough, uncoursed build of flints and chalk fragments along with pieces of recycled medieval brick and limestone set in a hard, chalk rich mortar (210). This lower fabric appears to be the remains of an earlier curtilage wall, which predates the mid-18th century beatification of the chapelyard.

The deepest deposit revealed in the base of the trench was a firm, reddish-brown clay-silt with occasional flecks and patches of yellow mortar (204). A single residual sherd of medieval pottery was collected from this layer, which was truncated by three grave cuts ([205], [206] & [211]). Two of the graves ([205] & [206]) contained similar fills of grey clay-silt, with rare small pieces of medieval brick/roof tile and mortar (203 & 207). Grave [204] was less well defined and contained a fairly sterile mix of orangey-brown clay and clay-silt.

Dating these three unexcavated graves is problematic given the residuality of any inclusions within their fills, although given their general character and stratigraphic position a broad medieval to early post-medieval date range can be assigned to them.

A yellowish-white chalky-mortar rich deposit (202) was noted below the base of the 18th century footings which may relate to the demolition of its precursor and its own construction. Sealing this debris, and the burials below was a 0.3m deep mid-orangey-brown make-up layer of well-mixed clay-silt, with frequent fragments of medieval to post-medieval brick and tile (201). This material has been interpreted as the equivalent of an extensive lateral make-up deposit of mid to late 18th century date, as seen within the base of the entire electricity trench along the northern side of the chapel. Above this was an upper soil of soft, dark grey loam (200), also recorded across the northern part of the churchyard as upper soils of 19th to 20th century date.



Plate 8: Cable connection trench
(looking W) [1x1m & 1x2m scales]

6.4 Sub-surface deposits in the area of a new pathway (Figure 9)

Minor landscaping was carried out to create a gently sloping and curving path for wheelchair access to the base to the tower. The topsoil was machine stripped to a maximum depth of c. 200mm. This exposed part of a former gravelled surface (220) laid over a compacted soil make-up rich in post-medieval brick rubble (221). This Victorian pathway to the tower steps is shown on the 1st edition OS plan of 1886, which is depicted with a main path on a right-angle on a similar footprint to this modern one.

Despite the shallow depth of the work, several fragments of disarticulated human bone were collected from amongst the thin topsoil and make-up layer, with a concentration of poorly preserved bone collected from just below the level of this make-up where the surface of chapelyard soils were partly exposed (13).

A machine dug test-hole was excavated at this location on an earlier occasion, in an attempt to locate an east-west drainage pipe believed to run out from the tower moat. The work was overseen by the attending archaeologist, who noted frequent disarticulated remains in the upper soil to a depth of 0.5m, sealing a light grey, sandy-silt (14) with articulated burials only partly exposed at a depth of 0.8m. These burials were left undisturbed and the test hole backfilled and abandoned.

The upper soils here include a particularly large quantity of human bone, notably including a high percentage of long bone and skull fragments which may be consistent with Victorian landscaping in the south-west area of the chapelyard, which involved significant reduction and landscaping of the ground levels around the tower base to create the current drainage moat.

6.5 Two main service runs to the south and south-west of the tower (Figures 10 to 12 and 17)

Two new service runs were machine excavated under archaeological supervision and control, to the south (c. 15.5m of trenching) and south-west (c. 23m) of the tower. Areas where significant archaeological deposits (primarily human burials) were encountered were subject to archaeological excavation to meet the minimum depth required to accommodate the service run.

6.5.1 *Medieval clay-silt make-up (?13th century)*

The north-south drainage trench was excavated to connect with an existing foul drain located on the southern boundary of the chapelyard. This trench reached depths of c. 0.65m deep at the southern end and c.0.9m at the north, where it was excavated to a depth of c. 1.4m to allow for a new pump assisted pipe feed from the new sump adjacent to the tower. Therefore, the deepest deposits encountered were those closest to the tower moat, where a deep and wet, sterile mid-orangey-brown clay-silt (95) was uncovered, of a similar character to medieval make-up deposits identified through other trenching work around the tower and moat base. This clay-silt was overlain by a mottled orangey-brown/grey clay-silt (94) of c. 0.35m depth, with occasional inclusions of medieval brick/tile fragments and small chips and pieces of limestone which may be residue from 13th century medieval construction activity on the chapel.

6.5.2 *Medieval burials (E13th to 15th century)*

A row of very poorly preserved medieval burials (SK:83 to SK:89) was uncovered at depths of c. 0.8m below the gradually sloping ground adjacent to the drainage moat (at depth of c. 4.65m to 4.95m OD). The graves truncated the pre-existing medieval clay-silt make-up layer (94). The bones were all stained a dark reddish-brown and were recovered from fairly wet ground conditions. These burials included some major intercutting events indicating more than one burial phase. The earliest burials in the sequence were represented by, at minimum, the highly truncated remains of SK:86 and SK:87, which appeared to be adult remains. The remainder included a particularly robust ?female adult (SK:84), a young child (SK:85) with an estimated stature of less than 1m. An adult (SK:89) was also partly uncovered alongside an infant burial (SK:88) which appeared to share the same grave.

6.5.3 *Post-medieval burials*

Above the clay-silt make-up layer (94) was a well-mixed, mottled pale-brown to brownish-grey silty-clay layer, with moderate inclusions of chalk pieces and fragments of brick and tile (91=92). This layer was c.0.35 to 0.5m (possibly sloping gradually north toward the tower) and sealed medieval graves below. Pottery of medieval to early-post-medieval date was collected from this layer, along with a clay-pipe bowl of 17th century date which together indicate a 15th to 17th date range for this soil horizon.

Seven graves that cut down through this layer were assigned a post-medieval date (SK:57, 58, 63, 64, 65, 79 & Grave 305). Of these, three were partly or near totally truncated by later grave insertions (SK:58, 64 and Grave 307). All the skeletal remains appeared to be from adult individuals in fairly poor condition and redeposited 'charnel' was noted within several of the graves, which included cranium and long bone elements. The pelvis of SK:65 indicated a probable female individual, while that of the adjacent individual SK: 57 indicated a probable male, buried within a coffin of later 18th century date, as evidenced by the highly corroded and fragmentary tin-plate mounted on the lid (see below). Traces of complex stamp raised gothic style decoration were just discernible, which included a stylised cross motif. SK:79 and Grave 305 contained heavily corroded ferrous coffin fittings, in the form of end plates and side plates.

The chronology of coffin furniture for England has been analysed in some detail and published by Julian Litten (1991); including discussions on 18th century fittings and coffin materials. Several decorative materials were commonly used, notably lead, copper, brass and tin-dipped iron (called silver by the trade and tinplate today). Tin-plate could be painted over in black or cream and, from 1769, a stamping method was invented which allowed more variety at a cost available to the middle classes using tinplate (Mylum, 2004). A large variety of trade catalogues were published of the coffin furniture throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries. Decorated coffins, making use of stamped metal plate, fabric coverings, pins, lid motifs, handle plates etc. became more widely fashionable by the late 18th century but by the early 19th century the fashion became generally more austere with fewer fittings and fabric covers making way for French polished wood.

6.5.4 18th century Brick Tomb

The westerly end of a brick tomb (56) was encountered, the construction of which had truncated away the right side of SK:63. The tomb was built using later post-medieval brick of 18th century date, in the form of mid-orange sandy bricks bonded with a bluish-grey ash rich mortar. It had been partly disturbed on at least one previous occasion, with the loss of the superstructure and the remainder filled with large volumes of highly disorganised chanel within a loose soil (96). Amongst this were several iron coffin fittings and the skulls of a minimum of four adults. Set above the chanel and found directly below the topsoil layer (90), at a depth of 0.45m, was an articulated juvenile (SK:55), with a suggested age range of 10 to 13 years (based upon molar dentition). No coffin nails/fittings were present to suggest that this individual was buried within a coffin, although it is of course possible that the coffin was a long degraded simple pegged box. Either way, the burial does not easily fit with that expected of such a tomb and is a later insert. A further deposit of disorganised chanel was noted against the southern side of the tomb mixed with the upper zone of layer 91, which included a single adult cranium and other large fragments that could suggest a single disturbed and redeposited individual.



Plate 9: Service trench, Brick Tomb (56) and various burials. (looking S) [1x0.5m & 2x0.3m Scales]

The tomb seems most likely to be of mid to late 18th century date; it makes use of similar construction materials to that of the mid-18th century chapelyard walling. It was orientated on a similar ENE-WSW alignment to that of the surviving 17th century stone table tomb (Grade II Listed: English Heritage ID 384264) located c. 4.5m to the south-east, both of which were probably aligned to the original route of the pathway leading from the south-west corner of the chapelyard to the south porch.

The tomb walls may have been levelled during a period of landscaping activity around the base of the tower in c. 1869/70 when the tower moat was installed. The obvious assumption would be that it served as a convenient depository for some of the disinterred remains resulting from this work; however, the presence of a juvenile burial set above the mixed remains and just below the Victorian soils suggests that the tomb had already been subjected to previous disturbance, presumably prior to the closure of the chapelyard to common burials in 1807 (although additional interments within tombs was still taking place after this date).

6.5.6 *Victorian landscaping*

Above all the burials and the remains of the brick tomb (56), was a layer of c. 0.25m deep soil (90) which sloped gradually down to the edge of the tower moat. This uppermost soil layer was a dark brownish-grey silty-loam which contained frequent fragments of human skeletal remains, including a small number of near complete craniums and long bones, in some places just centimetres below the modern turf. This soil indicates that 19th to early 20th century landscaping here disturbed numerous burials around the area of the tower, probably dated to c. 1870 when the external ground level surrounding the tower was reduced during restoration works, which included the construction of the present lead covered spire.

6.5.7 *Infilled Holloway and 18th century pathway (Figure 17)*

The infill of a former Holloway ([306]) was identified within the confines of the service trenching to the south and south-west of the tower, which ran on a similar orientation to the current flagstone pathway which connects the south-west gate to the south porch. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe collected from the infill of the Holloway indicate a 17th century or later date for the infilling episode. The infilled Holloway seems to have been immediately replaced by a gravel path ([78]) which made use of a sandy make-up (66) supporting a pea-gravel surface (69) bordered by brick walling (67 & 68), probably in a fashion matching that of the other scallop edged pathways within the chapelyard.

Both brick retaining walls had suffered demolition and near total robbing-out, presumably during restoration and landscaping works of c. 1870, when the current heavy York Stone slabs were laid along the route of the pathway.

6.5.8 *18th century landscaping and post-medieval burials*

To the south of the Holloway and brick edged pathway was a deep post-medieval layer of firm greyish-brown silty-sand (60). This mortar flecked layer ranged between 0.35m to 0.5m in depth. A fragment of 17th to early 18th century wine bottle was collected from this layer along with post-medieval sherd of glazed red earthenware. This material is thought to have been deposited as levelling activity in the 18th century, possibly from c. 1749 which saw the construction of the boundary walls. Several disarticulated skulls and other skeletal elements were noted at the base of this deposit and two coffin burials clearly cut down through this horizon ([71] & [73]). Both graves contained the soft organic remains of wooden (possibly elm) coffins, with preservation enhanced by contact with much corroded late 18th century metallic coffin plates and possible traces of decayed coffin lace – manufactured from tinfoil. The articulated skulls and cervical vertebrae of an adult inhumation were revealed within each (SK61 & 62) and carefully removed for reburial, to avoid damage or disturbance during the pipework. Elements of redeposited burials were present within the grave cuts of both, in the form of fragmentary remains which included the craniums of two individual adults.

Below layer (60) at the southern end of the service run was a further make-up deposit of firm yellow beach-sand (75) with occasional inclusion of mortar.

Below c. 0.75m of topsoils at the south-western limit of the service run, close to the mid-18th gateway, were two burials aligned with the pathway (SK:100 & SK98). Both graves contained large fragmentary elements of charnel.

SK:98 was a moderately well-preserved gracile, probable female adult with contemporary neonatal remains (SK:99) placed close to the right shoulder. A few corroded fragments from a press decorated tinfoil coffin lid mount were present overlaying the burial and the fragmentary remains of a six sided wooden coffin with iron nails and side plates also survived.

SK:100 was more poorly preserved and appeared to be a relatively small statured adult, missing its head, neck and legs from archaic disturbance. The head end of the grave cut had truncated down through a hard footing material of flint & lime-mortar and occasional brick

fragments, which probably represents subsurface footings for both the former 1749 walled edging to the former incarnation of the pathway (101) and the base for the gateway pier.

6.5.9 ? Medieval to post-medieval wall (see Figure 12)

Where the service trench reached the pavement at the south-western gateway, the foundations of an earlier boundary wall of barnack-type limestone blocks was partially uncovered below at a depth of 0.7m (205). These ashlar blocks were bonded with a soft, pale yellow chalky mortar and could be part of the same earlier boundary wall, shown to be directly below the 18th century wall further to the north at the western end of the electricity trench (210). The walls appeared to retain a clay-silt deposit (226) with occasional mortar lumps, from which a single residual medieval floor tile fragment was recovered.

6.5.10 Medieval burials directly below the infilled Holloway

Below the base of the Holloway was a mottled slightly sandy clay-silt (97) which seemed to be a continuation of the medieval make-up deposit (93)/(94). A minimum of three medieval graves were only very partially exposed at the limit of excavation where a re-burial slot was excavated below the level of the proposed service run – at a depth of c. 1.2m below the modern surface (c. 4.6m OD), which is only slightly deeper than the medieval burials excavated to the south of the tower. The bone appeared to be in very poor condition and no discernible grave cuts could be identified. These burials were left undisturbed and all the human skeletal material collected from both service runs near the tower were reburied above them accompanied by a blessing kindly given by Canon Christopher Ivory of St Margaret's Church (King's Lynn Minster).

In hindsight, the route of the post-medieval Holloway and 18th to 19th century formal pathway provided a fortunate route for the service trenching, which avoided any similar densities of burials to that encountered in closer proximity to the tower.

6.6 Minor landscaping against the chapel walls

Landscaping, carried out to the east of the South Porch against the chapel walls to reveal the lowest chamfered course of the stonework, saw the topsoil reduced by c. 200mm. Numerous fragmentary human skeletal remains were collected, including a complete adult cranium, long bones and child bones. The human remains collected during this process were reburied at a depth of 0.5m on the eastern side of the 19th century brick tomb (301). The memorial capping stone of this tomb is very badly worn but a note was made of the legible portion which reads 'ALSO OF BARBARA....OF BENJAMIN LAIRD WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE1829 AGED 6? YEARS'.

The work here also uncovered a short length of a former brick catch drain of probable 18th century date (300). The drain was one course thick, constructed of 18th century brick, bonded with a hard, ashy mortar with a central groove.

Similar landscaping against the north-west corner of the Chapel revealed nothing of note below the modern turf.

6.7 Redevelopment of the Tower Moat retaining wall (Figure 13)

The removal of modern brick facing from the retaining wall of the drainage moat revealed the original flint and mortar build, which measured c. 0.5m wide, the top of which had been hidden below modern topsoil. The wall core (c. 0.6m deep) was roughly constructed of friable yellow sandy-mortar and uncoursed flint rubble with moderate amounts of reused medieval and 18th century brick fragments, along with rare fragments of limestone blocks. The south-west corner made use of a large fragment of recycled moulded limestone. Large fragments of hard limestone ledger stones were present within the upper part of the wall fabric.

A single course scar of a regular 18th to 19th century red brick wall was present along some areas at the top of the wall, bonded with a harder, more lime-rich mortar.

This solid construction retained the surrounding cemetery soils from the drainage moat around the base of the tower and dates to a c.1870s period of chapel restoration. The moat is depicted on the 1st edition OS plan of 1886.

Several of the large paving slabs making up the pathway in front of the steps, some of which were partly buried below modern turf, proved to be well preserved memorial stones. These stones had been removed from their original settings within the cemetery, and set face down. One placed at the top area of the steps (102) which was lifted to allow for the groundworks read:

'IN MEMORY OF MARTIN PEAKE BAKER, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 17TH OF APRIL 1743 IN THE 60TH YEAR OF HIS AGE' (gothic style with twin skulls and floral decoration)



Plate 10: General working shot of moat area (looking NE) [2x2m Scales]

6.8 The removal of the Victorian Tower Steps (Figure 18)

The installation of improved access to the base of the tower required the removal of the stone steps and the excavation of a trench to provide new footings. The trench was located within 4m of the tower entrance and measured c. 1.3m by 2.4m. This work revealed significant archaeological deposits, with evidence for 14 burials, several of which required excavation of articulated skeletal remains.

The footings for the steps down to the moat were partly revealed (103), which were constructed from similar materials to that of the moat retaining wall (02). Two face-down gothic style hard sandstone headstones were embedded within these footings. One was recovered from the top of the footing fabric (113), which once recovered could be read as: 'IN MEMORY OF FRANCIS SQUIRE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE JUNE 9TH 1768 ALSO OF MARY SQUIRE HIS WIFE WHO DIED SEPTEMBER 1ST 1797. The other formed part of the base of the footings (114) and read ' IN MEMORY SUSANNA CREED THE WIFE [OF] WILLIAM CREED WHO DIED DEC 16TH 179? AGED 29 YEARS ALSO HENRIETTA AND MARY DAUGHTERS DIED INFANTS'



Plate 11: Step trench, C19th retaining wall (looking N) [1x4m Scale]



Plate 12: Step trench, C19th step footings alongside 1m Scale (looking SE)



Plate 13 & 14: C19th step footings in place alongside 1m Scale, looking S) & Grave Stone (113) (1x0.5m Scale)

6.8.1 *Medieval surfaces and make-up deposits (13th to 14th century)*

The deepest deposit recorded in the base of the trench was a dense, waterlogged silt (129) which was sterile aside from a single medieval roof tile of 13th to 14th century date. Above this (at c. 3.8m OD) was a thin but dense layer of compacted fine silt, with patches of orange sandy-silts and thin blue, green and black organic stains (128). Directly over this was a consolidated surface of irregular shaped flints, with occasional large quartzite stones and possible Baltoscandian River cobbles (127), presumed to derive from ships ballast.

Sealing the roughly cobbled surface (127) was a make-up or build-up layer (126) of dense, mid-grey silt with rare flecks of charcoal (126). This layer measured c. 100mm in depth and incorporated small amounts of residual midden waste. Rare inclusions of oyster shells were noted, along with small pieces of animal bone and medieval roof tile fragments. Medieval pottery collected from these layers included Grimston type wares and two sherds of imported Saintogne ware of mid-13th to mid-14th century date.

A thicker layer (c. 250mm) of dark grey clay-silt (119) was next in the sequence, which contained frequent dark orange lumps, of what proved to be fragments of smithing-pan associated with iron working, and moderate amounts of charcoal. Above this was a further make-up layer of mottled clay-silt, of a more friable composition (118) with occasional small limestone chips, oyster shells and degraded smithing pan lumps. These deposit both contained residual pottery sherds of medieval fabrics, with date ranges consistent with 13th to mid-14th century activity.



Plate 15: C13th Stone surface (127) (looking S) [2x1m scales]

Plate 16: Medieval silt deposits (129) (looking S) [1x1m Scale]

Overall, these deposits provide a narrative for activity immediately to the west of the tower, beginning with a fairly sterile silt, which may have been reworked or levelled in the 13th century prior to the stone construction of the chapel building in c. 1200. Around this time, or soon after, a rough stone cobble surface was laid to create a sound and relatively level surface, this layer accumulated small quantities of residual midden waste of a domestic nature and was soon lost below a build-up of charcoal flecked silt, itself buried below imported/landscaped medieval make-up which incorporated waste from a smithy. Residual

limestone chips were noted in the upper layer of this sequence, from which it can be inferred that the construction debris associated with the construction of the chapel and the tower was making its mark in the stratigraphy.

It is interesting to note that the level of the medieval surface found here equates to the approximate level of a former land surface identified within the base of the tower. This was contemporary to an initial phase of masonry for the west end of the stone chapel discovered in the form of a string course of buried chamfer work (see section 6.11.3). As discussed below, this level of work seemed to have hit significant problems with settlement, possibly exacerbated by local flooding events which saw a second building phase raised by c. 0.5m. This decision may also be reflected in the deposits seen here in the area of the steps, where the ground level was raised by a similar if not greater depth prior to the first burials introduced here.

6.8.2 Medieval to early post-medieval burials (mid 13th to early 16th).

The deepest horizon of burials below the area of the steps was revealed at a depth of c. 0.7 to 1m below the current land surface at c. 4.10m OD. A well-spaced row of very poorly preserved adult individuals was excavated within the confines of the trench, which included two mature individuals with well-worn molars (SK:115 & 117) and a probable female (SK:116). SK:311 was only partly revealed in the baulk and had another burial with a coffin stain directly above it (SK:310). The grave fills were fairly clean clay-silts, with no evidence of coffin furniture or nails and the remains were laid out in a similar extended manner, with arms extended along their sides. SK:117 was a probable male buried within a narrow, straight sided coffin (as signified by the surviving coffin stain).

Several residual medieval pottery sherds indicating 13th to 14th century activity were collected from two of the graves fills (121 & 123), along with a single medieval rooftile fragment.

Above the initial medieval burial row, was a further sequence of burials, which do not conform to the earlier ones and which were on a much more accurate east-west orientation. The excavated skeletal remains were slightly better preserved and were those of young children and juveniles (SK:104, 105, 106 & 107). The burial of a partially preserved neonatal burial (SK:108) truncated the lower part of infant remains SK:106. No evidence for coffin nails was found, although the western end of a juvenile (estimate of c. 13 to 16 years based on dentition and bone fusion) which survived disturbance from the construction of the step footings (113) was clearly buried within a rectangular coffin as evidenced by a clear coffin stain (111). Dating these burials is problematic, but given the lack of post-medieval materials in the grave fills, they are suggested to be of later medieval to early post-medieval date.



Plate 17: General shot showing medieval burials (SK117, 116 & 115) (looking S)
[1x1m & 2x0.5m scales]

6.8.3 *Post-medieval landscaping activity*

The cemetery soils here have been subjected to post-medieval landscaping, with some of the burials surviving at depths of just 0.4m below the turf. A sloping deposit of mottled clay-silt (309) maybe all that remains of the post-medieval soil build-up seen elsewhere in the chapelyard, above which was a thin layer of mortar debris (308) and the footings for the Victorian steps leading down into the drainage moat for the tower. Below the modern turf was a layer of 19th century or later landscaped upper soils with occasional redeposited human skeletal remains (307).

6.9 Burials summary

Although numerous burials were encountered during the groundworks, they of course represent only a very limited sample of burials of multiple historic periods within the chapel grounds. Many of the remains were only partly exposed and bone preservation was mostly poor. In addition, several historic episodes of intercutting burials and landscaping events had combined to add further complexity to their interpretation. However, despite these limitations a few basic observations can be made.

Overall the burials follow an expected Christian tradition, with some variations in alignments both as a results of changing layouts of rows over time and the layout of features within the developing cemetery.

The earliest burial phases are represented by the most poorly preserved remains within close proximity to tower, which were dug into the medieval make-up deposits that date to the initial construction of 13th century chapel.

To the west of the tower, these initial burials are represented by a well-spaced row of adults (including two mature individuals of which one was buried inside a wooden coffin, and a probable female). Just above the initial medieval burials was a more complex intercutting sequence of graves in more tightly packed rows. These burials all followed an adjusted east-west orientation and were all of juveniles and young children with at least one neonatal burial. No coffin fittings were present, although at least one juvenile was buried within a pegged wooden coffin.

The earliest burials to the south of the tower were of two adults. Further medieval burials here included a mix of young children and adults (including females), with one grave containing both an adult and infant.

This indicates a possible change in medieval to later medieval burial practices within this area of the cemetery, with adult interments giving way to a zone dominated by child burials to the west of the tower and possible mothers and children to the south, perhaps following the construction of the early 15th century chapel building. This may indicate some form of zoning within this specific area of the cemetery, although without a wider comparative sample this assumption cannot be confirmed. The zoning of burial types within medieval cemeteries is a relatively common phenomenon, especially in the case of child burials (Gilchrist & Sloane 223, 2005) with infant burials frequently clustered along boundaries, paths or porches and the apparent trend for the inhumation of children by the tower at St Nicholas Chapel may be an example of such a practice.

A subsequent main phase of burials over this same area saw the interment of several adults of post-medieval date (on both sides of the pathway), with several dating to the later 1700s, including coffins adorned with relatively cheap but fashionable coffin fittings. A brick tomb was also created here in the 18th century, although it suffered from later disturbance and the possible insertion of a pauper or lower class burial of a juvenile. By this time, this area of the

cemetery can be considered to have been relatively desirable, with clear views from the path and in close proximity to the south porch.

Two 18th-century burials were uncovered close to the south-west gate, both aligned with the path (SW-NE). One these was also of late 18th century date and appeared to be a mother accompanied by a newborn, buried together within a wooden coffin.

A single, shallow neonatal burial of post-medieval date was encountered close to the southern wall of the chapel (at SH5), which may be an example of purposeful placement close to the eaves of the building. The long-lived practice of neonatal burials against church walls is well attested within Christian cemeteries and has generally been accepted to have some quasi-religious significance. In Anglo-Saxon Christian cemeteries, the practice of burying children below the eaves of churches has been suggested to have been carried out so that the water running off the 'holy' roof would 'double bless' them (Daniell 2006, 128) and this practice appears to continue into the medieval and post-medieval periods within many parish churches.

6.10 Modifications to the Tower Moat (Figure 13 and Sections 4 & 5)

Following the removal of the flagstones and modern concrete within the moated area a hard compacted bedding layer of Victorian sand & mortar and brick rubble (23) was found to have suppressed the ground water here. When this layer was broken through, the ground water was released (with immediate effect – which made working conditions rather difficult).

6.10.1 Medieval clay-silts (pre-tower construction)

Sterile waterlogged clay-silt layers below the Victorian hard-core layer (23) were identified and recorded within an initial small test pit (see Section 1), and also during the excavation of the new sump hole on the southern side of the tower (Sections 4 & 5). Groundwater saturated the silts and resulted in near immediate flooding of the new sump trench to a level of c. 3.9m OD. This was cleared by temporary pump, only after the sump trenches sides began to collapse and the area became too unsafe to allow for any additional archaeological investigation.

A small, square drainage hole was recorded on the western edge of the new sump hole (59), which was constructed of 18th to 19th century brick.

The deepest waterlogged silts were recorded as (33); a dense grey fine sandy-silt upon which the early 13th century tower foundations (31) were constructed. This layer probably equates to layer (05) seen in the small test-pit, which lay below a mid-greyish-brown layer of soft clay-silt (04); above which was a softer layer of mottled grey and brown slay-silt with occasional pieces of coal (03). The stone footings of the tower partly truncated thin clay-silt layers (32, 28 & 29), which were organic stained layers of compact dark grey to brown stony-silt and fine silts. The uppermost layer contained the first traces of building activity in the form of thin lenses of mortar residue (27). A possible inundation deposit of fine grey silt (26) was recorded adjacent to the tower footings.

These silts and clay-silts pre-date the construction of the 13th century tower, with the clean lower deposits representing naturally accumulated material laid down on marginal land prone to flooding and the upper silts remodelled layers of localised silts used as levelling materials prior to construction activity.

A shallow, narrow linear cut was recorded along the top edge of the footings [25], which contained a clean yellowish-brown fine sandy-silt (24). This was thought to be some form of temporary channel, of uncertain but possibly Victorian date, dug to alleviate water from around the tower, possibly during a late phase of construction/reconstruction work.

6.10.2 Early 13th century tower footings (external)

The work for the sump and slight ground reduction in the tower base (c. 0.3m) revealed the edge of the medieval footings for the tower. Modern concrete and Victorian hard core was removed from directly above the footings adjacent to the sump, which allowed for a record to be made of the slightly stepped footing, down to its base. The exposed footings (31) proved to be constructed of solid masonry made from fairly regular courses of irregularly shaped limestone (Ancaster/Ketton type) and occasional large Baltoscandian river cobbles bonded fairly tightly with a coarse, gritty lime rich mortar. The upper course was more exclusively laid with sub-rounded Baltoscandian river cobbles.

These impressive cobbles were typically sub-rounded, of similar size, with a smooth surface i.e. water washed cobbles. They are particularly dense, heavy and hard. One sample cobble was fractured for identification purposes and can be classified as a relatively medium-grained igneous rock of grey granitoid type, of likely Baltoscandic origin. Similar waterworn cobbles of igneous and metamorphic rocks are set within the surviving elements of the medieval town wall (probably constructed from the late 13th to early 14th century) and have been identified as ships ballast (Hoare et al 101, 2002). Other clasts of similar derivation may be seen in other medieval buildings in the town, such as Greyfriar's tower of c. 1300 construction and in a dividing wall of mid-13th century date in the Merchants House and also at All Saints Church (within its late 13th and late 14th century fabrics) (ibid, 96, 2002). Cobble beaches served as an important source for ballast in the medieval period, particularly in the vicinity of the Baltic ports. Historically Lynn was amongst the most prosperous towns in England in the 13th and 14th centuries, a period in which strong trade links with Baltoscandic ports may account for numerous ballasted vessels sailing directly into Lynn (ibid, 104, 2004).



Plate 18: General shot of waterlogged soakaway pit (looking E) [1x2m Scale]
Plate 19: Tower footings (external) (31) (looking E) [1x1m Scale]

The substantial masonry footings for the tower measure c.3m wide and c.0.7m deep, which has provided a large and cohesive raft-like footprint for the tower. Due to the nature of the wet silts and clay-silts, footing trenches would have been impossible and instead the area can be envisaged to have been prepared as a working platform, with footings built as walls prior to reinstatement of the preferred land surface and raising of the superstructure.

Reduction work on the inside of the tower exposed additional footings, which demonstrated that the below ground footprint was slightly misaligned to the masonry construction above; a fairly common observation on medieval sites, where footings are conjectured to have been pre-laid by semi-skilled labours rather than skilled masons.

6.10.3 South Porch footings (early 15th century) (Figure 13 & Section 2)

Following the removal of a Victorian stone block retaining wall on the western side of the South Porch (to be rebuilt to modern specifications), the subsurface soil deposits and part of the porch buttress footings were temporarily exposed.

Three Victorian layers of relatively soft, redeposited soils with frequent, redeposited skeletal remains were recorded which had been deposited as infill between the retaining wall and the foundations of the porch (06, 07 & 08) to a depth of c.1.3m. The end of the construction cut for the moat retaining wall was noted ([09]), which truncated a deposit of loose mortar debris (10). This Victorian work effectively encased the footings for the early 15th century south porch, which appear to have been exposed previously by the installation of the drainage moat.

The western face of the western angled buttress was exposed to a depth of c.1m but no base was reached. It was constructed of roughly shaped and irregular sized blocks of a Ketton type of limestone, with very occasional medieval brick, bonded with a coarse lime-mortar (11).

6.11 Inside the base of the tower (Figures 13 & 14)

An initial test trench for the contractors was broken out inside the tower (c. 0.6m by 2m), through the 1930s concrete floor and a slot machined into the silts below to a depth of c. 0.5m. This work immediately released suppressed groundwater – resulting in flooding of the trench to the level of the concrete floor (c. 4.2m OD).

Following removal of the entire concrete floor, which had lain upon a rubble base of up to 0.25m depth), the underlying wet deposits were exposed and rapidly recorded (assisted by constant pumping of the inflow of groundwater). The remains of a 19th century brick drainage sump (18) were noted in the internal north-east corner of the tower, blocked with black silt.



Plate 20: View into the tower (concrete floor in place) looking E) [1x1m & 1x2m Scales]

6.11.1 *Sub-floor deposits (medieval)*

A horizontal layer of greyish-brown fine-sandy-silt (15) of c. 250mm thickness lay below the modern floor make-up. This deposit was very dense, compact and sterile of any finds or inclusions. The purpose of this layer of redeposited fluvial silt was to act as a sealing layer above the wetter silts below.

Below this was an c. 300mm make-up layer of firm, mid-grey sandy, clay-silt (16), with frequent lenses of fine mortar, occasional limestone chips and medieval roof tile fragments. This material seems to have been used to raise the ground level within the tower area following an initial phase of construction.

Below the make-up layer (16) was a deeper deposit of firm greyish-brown clay-silt (20) the upper horizon of which (at c. 3.5m OD) was impressed with occasional large, sub-rounded Baltoscandian river cobbles (similar to those used within the tower footings) along with small pieces of limestone. Below this layer of construction residue, the deposit was clean and homogenous.



Plate 21: General shot showing medieval masonry exposed inside the tower (looking E) [1x1m & 1x2m Scales]

6.11.2 *Tower footings (early to mid-13th century)*

The addition of the tower structure (with features typical of the early to mid-13th century) effectively created a porch at ground level: the 4.18m OD level of the threshold of the western (outer) doorway matched that of the eastern (inner) doorway. The east wall of the lower part of the tower incorporated the west wall of the earlier chapel (see 6.11.3 below).

The internal edge of the tower footings was revealed following reduction of the silt rich deposits within the tower base (17 & 21). The northern wall footings (17) were offset from the fine-work above by c. 0.4m, while that for the southern tower ranged from just 50mm at its eastern part to 0.3m at its western part, being markedly off kilter from the fine-work above.

The stone footings supporting the southern wall of the tower were constructed of the same materials as previously recorded adjacent to the modern sump within the tower moat. The exposed footings proved to be constructed of solid masonry made from fairly regular courses of irregularly shaped calcareous oolitic limestone, of both Ancaster and Ketton types bonded relatively tightly with a coarse, gritty lime rich mortar. Occasional Baltoscandian river cobbles were present in the fabric (as discussed previously), the upper course was nearly exclusively laid with these very hard/dense, sub-rounded cobbles which generally measured between c. 150mm to 350mm in size.

The offset footings below the northern tower wall (21) showed no use of these river cobbles and it is suggested that the overall neater build here (which is also better aligned to the above wall) may have been modified and widened, to thicken the foundations to suitable proportions prior to the construction work.

6.11.3 Preserved masonry of the early 13th century chapel (Figure 14)

The west wall of the south aisle of the early 15th century chapel has a central doorway with three lancet windows above, incorporated and partly blocked by the early-13th-century tower. The symmetrical arrangement suggests that the earlier fabric here formed the west wall of what was then the nave of the early 13th century chapel, which was c.5.67m (c.18ft 7ins) wide internally (Harris 9, 2016). Overall the details for this doorway and accompanying windows are all Early English, dating within the period of c.1190-1250 on stylistic grounds: it is only the subsequent building of the lower stage of the tower in the early to mid-13th century that suggests that the lancets and doorway date from early within this period.

Prior to the 2014-15 works, the threshold of this central doorway was visible at c.4.19m OD, albeit largely hidden by the heating boiler. Removal of the concrete floor inside the tower, against the bases of the shafts for the Early English doorway revealed the intact but well-worn chamfered string course c. 90mm below the doorway threshold (Barnack-type fabric), along with a hard lime-mortar scar from a lost post-medieval floor level. This obscured some of the stonework below, but removal of the medieval clay-silt layers within the tower base revealed more of the sub-surface masonry (34).

Below the chamfered string course, the stonework was roughly coursed, made from large roughly shaped limestone blocks and limestone rubble. Intriguingly, this masonry was bonded over a pre-existing structure, clearly marked by an earlier course of chamfered stone blocks (c. 0.5m below the upper course at c. 3.7m OD) of notably differing size and shape from that above. These blocks were squatter but taller and notably less abraded, although



Plate 22: Medieval masonry exposed inside the tower (below the modern concrete floor) (looking E) [1x1m & 1x2m Scales]

bonded with a similar mortar type to those above (which although washed out in between much of the stones was as a soft, gritty/ very-sandy, calcareous mortar).

Clear evidence for post-construction settlement was observed in both the earlier and later phases, although the earlier phase showed the most severe movement and distortion, particularly at the northern part of the elevation. Here, the once level chamfered course had sunk and dipped/bowed to as much as 100mm, compared to 30mm at the southern part. In contrast the upper phase dipped by a maximum of 30mm to 50mm. Several masonry cracks could be seen within the masonry, the most extreme of which could be traced from the earlier footings up through the later.

The earlier phase of masonry was not entirely uniform in its construction (22 & 35), with a difference in the build noted to both the north and south of a distinctive L-shaped stone set within the string course. The chamfered blocks to the north of this stone were slightly larger and c. 200mm high as opposed to those to the south at c. 150mm to 180mm high. The tooling was diagonal on those to the north and vertical on those to the south, both claw chiselled. The blocks to the south were slightly fresher in appearance and of a slightly darkened tone of yellow limestone (but of a similar Barnack type). In addition, a 20mm gap was present in the lower offset footings on the north side of the L-shaped stone, possibly marking movement within a construction joint – which could relate to a relatively short-lived break in construction.

The L-shaped stone resembles some form of reused architectural stone (such as a sill piece) marking a rough repair. However, it shows no obvious sign of having been a later addition to the fabric and is chamfered to match those to the north, with a second chamfer at its top. This may indicate a step of c. 130mm in the chamfer work, which could also explain the position of the oddly angled stone to its immediate south. In this scenario the post-build distortion has severely altered the intended appearance of the masonry, with the higher step in the string course having sunk fairly dramatically under the weight of masonry introduced above and the footing to the north having not only sunk but perhaps also counter balanced up to a point of weakness, being the construction joint or crack in the footings. It is possible that such a step in the string course was reflected in the intended architectural features above, such as the position of a former doorway.

This lower masonry showed no sign of axe tooling which would identify it as part of a mid-12th century church, but instead appears to be another phase of masonry from c.1200 or later. It clearly predates the Early English doorway above and may in fact represent a short-lived phase of work that provides evidence for an aborted construction phase, replaced almost immediately with a raise in the formation level and the creation of the extant Early English doorway. This first attempt may have been started at an optimistically low level in relation to the historic water table. The work is certainly below the current water table and evidently began to suffer from serious subsidence which the medieval masons appear to have reacted to with a decision to rebuild. The floor was raised by c. 0.5m and the position and perhaps even the intended style of the doorway was revised, with the failed footings serving as the raft for this second attempt. The project certainly suffered ongoing subsidence issues, as shown by further bowing in the footings below the weight of the doorway arch and the lack of verticality in the lower stage of the 13th century tower, which although partly corrected in the upper stages, leans very noticeably. The decision to persevere can be described as 'making the best of a bad job' where the soft ground conditions of the site proved a serious challenge.

7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2a)*

7.1 Pottery *(Appendix 3)*

By Sue Anderson

7.1.1 Introduction

Post-Roman pottery totalling 175 sherds (4,366g) was recovered from twenty-one contexts during the excavation. Table 1 provides a summary of the quantification by pot period. Appendix 3 lists the quantification by context.

Pottery period	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Medieval	58	758	0.17	56
Late/post-medieval	58	2170	1.30	57
Modern	58	1428	1.51	57
Unidentified	1	10		1
Total	175	4366	2.98	171

Table 1. Summary of pottery quantification.

By sherd count, the pottery is evenly divided between the three main periods represented on site, although by weight the late/post-medieval material dominates. This is due to a number of very large sherds from larger vessels of this period.

7.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Post-medieval wares were identified following Jennings (1981) and Clarke and Carter (1977). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

7.1.3 Condition

The pottery was generally in good condition with very little abrasion. The average sherd weight for the whole assemblage was relatively high at 24.9g, although the average weight of the medieval sherds was considerably less (13.1g).

7.1.4 Pottery by period

Medieval pottery

Table 2 shows the quantities of 11th–14th-century pottery in this assemblage.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	3	19		3
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	11th-M.13th c.	4	63		4
Ely coarseware	ELCW	Med	1	13		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	2	16	0.17	2
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	36	404		36
Scarborough Ware	SCAR	M.12th-M.14th	2	52		2
Lincolnshire Glazed Wares	LINC	12th-14th c.	1	15		1
Toynon Ware	TOYN	M.13th-M.15th c.	1	5		1
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	Med-LMed	6	70		5
Saintonge Gritty Ware	SAIG	M.13th-M.14th c.	2	101		1

Table 2. Medieval pottery (11th–14th c.)

Only eight sherds of unglazed medieval coarsewares were recovered. These comprised three body sherds of handmade dark grey early medieval wares, a body sherd of Ely-type coarseware, three body sherds of Grimston-type coarseware and an everted jar rim of Grimston-type coarseware (cf. Little 1994, type JG). Five of these sherds came from the tower area, in the cemetery soil and grave fills. Two were from make-up layers in the service run, and one came from topsoil.

Medieval glazed wares were significantly more frequent than coarsewares (Plates 25 & 26), with the local Grimston type being the most common. No rims were present in this fabric, but there were fragments of five handles and three bases, all from jugs. A body fragment with an applied 'hand' was probably from a face jug. Other decoration included two sherds with broad white slip lines, one with a thin applied strip, two with brown slip lines, one with a delimited area of 'feathers' made using a semi-circular tool, and one with a line of rouletted or stabbed small rectangles. Most sherds were at least partly green glazed, although two from the lower body/base were not.

Two unprovenanced sherds were probably Norfolk types from unidentified production sites. One was a body sherd in a fabric similar to Norwich LMU and the fine grey medieval coarsewares found to the north of Norwich, and the other was in a fabric similar to Yarmouth-type wares and with a triangular bead rim comparable with Grimston and LMU types and not normally found elsewhere in England (based on examples in McCarthy and Brooks 1988).

Other glazed wares were all from further afield. All were body sherds. Ely glazed wares were the most frequent, as noted elsewhere in King's Lynn (these are the 'Grimston softwares' described by Clarke and Carter 1977). Two were Lincolnshire types, one probably from Lincoln itself (the fabric being comparable with LGW2/3, Young *et al.* 2006) and the other from Toynton. Two sherds of copper-green glazed Scarborough ware were found, possibly from the same vessel. The larger of the two was decorated with applied 'raspberry' stamps on shallow bosses (Plate 24), which is comparable with examples from York and elsewhere (e.g. Mainman and Jenner 2013, fig. 465, no.4283).

The most unusual find was a thick whiteware base in a gritty fabric. The vessel was covered in dark green glaze externally, although the application was haphazard, and the base was partially pierced to aid firing. This appears to be a Saintonge gritty ware vessel, probably a mortar, although it is smaller than examples known from Southampton (Brown 2002, fig. 23, no.215) and has a copper glaze rather than a lead glaze (Plate 23).

Late and post-medieval wares

Table 3 shows the quantities of late and post-medieval wares.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	15th-16th c.	3	54		3
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	14th-15th c.?	3	109	0.05	2
Siegburg Stoneware	GSW1	E.14th-17th c.	2	20	0.2	2
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	L.15th-16th c.	4	49		4
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	15th-17th c.	1	198	0.15	1
Dutch-type whitewares	DUTW	15th-17th c.	2	257	0.2	2
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th-18th c.	2	20		2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	19	976	0.36	19
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	L.17th-18th c.	1	14		1
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	16th-18th c.	8	136	0.2	8
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	17th-19th c.	5	71		5
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	L.17th-18th c.	5	179	0.14	5
Metropolitan Slipware	METS	17th c.	1	20		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	16th-17th c.	2	67		2

Table 3. Late and post-medieval pottery.

Late medieval wares formed a relatively small proportion of the assemblage and comprised mainly local wares (LMT, GRIL). Only one rim was present, an everted bowl rim of Late

Grimston type, comparable with an example found previously in the town (Clarke and Carter 1977, fig. 105, no.18). Imported wares probably of this period were Rhenish stonewares, including a Siegburg mug and body sherds of Raeren/Aachen stoneware. Two Dutch cauldrons, one redware and one whiteware, both with wedged (thickened everted) rims and rod handles and a whiteware footstand base may be of this period, although they are more likely to be post-medieval.

The post-medieval group was dominated by red earthenwares of probable local manufacture (GRE, IGBW, SPEC, PMSW). Identifiable forms included a bowl with a flaring rim, a handled dish (cf Clarke and Carter 1977, fig. 110, no.90), jars with rims including a square-beaded (cf ibid, fig. 108, no. 69) and a round beaded type, a mug, a possible pipkin and some large storage vessels (one large handle was from a vessel comparable with Clarke and Carter 1977, fig. 109, nos 79 and 83). A pedestal base in iron glazed blackware was similar to an example from a globular beaker (Clarke and Carter 1977, fig. 119, no.244).

Post-medieval slipwares were generally similar to the 'West Norfolk' examples illustrated by Clarke and Carter, although some of these may have been made in Ely (Cessford et al. 2006). These redwares were decorated with trailed white slip designs, although the body sherds in this assemblage were too small to determine the schemes used. Most seemed to have parallel lines which were probably parts of zig-zags. Three vessels were hollow wares with external decoration, one was a flatware with internal decoration, and there was a base fragment which could be from either. Also found was a Metropolitan slipware base fragment with a 'ladder dash' slip motif inside (Davey and Walker 2009, pattern A4). Staffordshire slipwares comprised body and rim sherds of press-moulded flatwares, decorated with trailed brown slip under a yellow glaze.

The tin-glazed earthenwares (TGE) included at least two plates/dishes, a jar and a small handled dish (porringer) with a trilobe horizontal lug handle pierced with a heart-shaped hole. Most sherds had hand-painted decoration, although the majority comprised small fragments and the decorative design was uncertain. The majority were monochrome blue-painted, but there was one example of a manganese purple painted floral design. All of the TGE in this assemblage is likely to be Anglo-Netherlandish or, more likely, English. All flatwares had tin glaze on both surfaces. This indicates a date in the 17th century or later, and those fragments which could be closely dated from their forms or designs were generally of 17th- or 18th-century date.

The only imported wares of this period were sherds of two brown glazed Frechen vessels.

Modern wares

Table 4 shows the quantities of factory-made modern wares. Although some of the fabrics have broad date ranges which extend into the 20th century, most of the vessels in this assemblage date to the mid-18th to 19th centuries.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	E.17th-19th c.	8	291	0.24	8
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	18th c.	4	43	0.06	4
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1760	6	82	0.08	6
English Stoneware	ESW	17th-19th c.	6	117	0.08	6
Porcelain	PORC	18th-20th c.	2	9	0.11	2
Red stonewares	RDSW	18th-19th c.	1	25	0.17	1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	18th-19th c.	16	616	0.62	16
Late blackwares	LBW	18th-E.20th c.	4	141		4
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	9	63	0.15	8
Black stonewares and basaltes	BLSW	L.18th-20th c.	1	37		1
Blue-bodied refined earthenware	BLUW	19th c.	1	4		1

Table 4. Modern pottery.

Several sherds of Westerwald stoneware chamber pots of mid-18th-century date were found. These were a common import of the period (Gaimster 1997). Fragments in this group showed traces of blue painted decoration and two sherds were decorated with applied lions. Fragments of creamware and white salt-glazed stoneware were contemporary with these chamber pots and included a plate rim with feather and seed patterns (see Jennings 1981, Pl.1 (c) and (g)), a small dish (ibid fig. 101, 1588-93) and the base fragment of a small teapot. A fragment of bowl rim in plain white porcelain, and a foot-ring base of ?soft-paste porcelain with hand-painted blue decoration may also be contemporary. Also of mid-18th-century date was a fragment of red stoneware teapot with applied relief-stamped decoration in the form of a Chinese woman with a parrot and a hoop. A similar example is held by the V&A (<http://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O195673/teapot-and-cover-unknown/>).

Utilitarian wares of this period comprised several bowls of late slipped redware, and two dishes with trailed slip decoration (although one fragment had no slip). Late blackware fragments were probably pieces of teapots and were in fine hard red earthenwares with a thick black glaze. Fragments of English stoneware included a possible tankard base, a bowl rim and some body sherds of storage vessels, and there was a glazed black stoneware base.

The latest wares in this assemblage were fragments of pearlware, most of which had blue transfer-printed decoration, although one was hand-painted. The identifiable forms in this group were bowls and plates. One plate rim was a blue shell-edge type. A small base sherd of blue-bodied ware was also present.

Unidentified

A heavily abraded base fragment with copper green glaze internally and burning externally is likely to be of late or post-medieval date and may be a fragment of LMT or possibly a Dutch whiteware.

7.1.5 Pottery distribution

A summary of the pottery by area is provided in Table 5.

SSD	Context	Fill Of	Interpretation	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Unid.
Elec cable	200		Topsoil						1
	204		?Make-up		1				
	217		Cemetery make-up			1	3	12	
	218		Cemetery make-up			1	19	32	
	222		Cemetery make-up		1	2	12	7	
<i>Total</i>					2	4	34	52	
Service run	60		Make-up				1		
	74		Make-up		3	4		2	
	90		Topsoil		2	2	1	2	
	92		Make-up		1	2	1		
	93		Make-up		5				
	97		?Make-up		8	2			
<i>Total</i>					19	10	3	4	
SW soil-scrape	302		Topsoil		1		4		
<i>Total</i>					1		4		
Tower (ext)	1		Redeposited finds		5	1	2	2	
	112		Grave fill		2				
	118		Cemetery make-up	1	3				1
	119		Cemetery make-up	1	4				
	121 [120]		Grave fill		5				
	123 [122]		Grave fill	1	3				
	126		Make-up		8				
	127		Stone cobble surface		1				
	128		?make-up		2				
	<i>Total</i>				3	33	1	2	2

Table 5. Pottery quantities by context and area (sherd count).

Early and high medieval pottery were most frequent around the tower and service run, whilst post-medieval and modern sherds were much more common in the cemetery make-up of the electricity cable trench. As can be seen from the context types, much of this assemblage was recovered from make-up layers and grave fills, and is therefore largely redeposited.

7.1.6 Discussion

The range of medieval wares recovered from the site reflects the proximity of the production centre at Grimston, as well as the town's status as a port. A number of vessels, represented by a few sherds only, probably arrived here via coastal trade, both within England and with the continent. Of most interest are the sherds from a Saintonge gritty ware vessel (Plate 23), which is the first of its kind in East Anglia, to the knowledge of the present author.

Post-medieval wares were typical of the town and again local wares dominated with only a handful of Dutch and German imports. The modern assemblage contained a number of vessels which might be considered relatively 'high status' in the 18th century, such as Staffordshire red stoneware and white stoneware teapots. The majority of this assemblage was collected from soils imported into the cemetery as landscaping material and therefore relate to activities and households elsewhere. Nevertheless, it shows the types of pottery available to the local populace during the periods it represents, and reflects the cosmopolitan nature and relative affluence of the townsfolk in the general area of both the Chapel and the Tuesday Market place.



Plate 23: Saintonge gritty ware vessel sherds (126) & (127)]
[1x5cm scale]



Plate 24: Scarborough ware with applied 'raspberry' stamps (118)
[1x5cm scale]



Plate 25: Grimston-type ware (126) [1x5cm scale]



Plate 26: Grimston Coarseware (Top-left) Ely Glazed Ware (Middle) Top + Bottom-left),
remainder Grimston-type wares, all from context (97) [1x5cm scale]



Plate 27: Red Stoneware Teapot sherd ((217)
[1x5cm scale]



Plate 28 to 30: (218); Westerwald Stoneware Chamber pot (Left), Staffordshire-type Slipware (Mid.), Tin-glazed earthenware (porringer) (Right) [scales in cm units]



Plates 31 & 32: Late slipped redware x3 (218) and Staffordshire-type Slipware (222)

7.2 Ceramic Building Material (*Appendix 4*)

By Sue Anderson

7.2.1 Introduction

Fifty-five pieces (12.638kg) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from eighteen contexts during the excavation.

7.2.2 Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Terminology follows Drury (1993) and Brunskill's glossary (1990).

7.2.3 The CBM assemblage

Table 1 shows the quantification by type and form. Appendix 4 lists the quantification by context.

Type	Form	code	No	Wt (g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile (med)	RTM	42	3342
	Plain roof tile (pmed)	RTP	1	212
Walling	Early brick	EB	5	4015
	Later brick	LB	3	4252
Flooring	Flemish floor tile	FFT	4	817

Table 1. CBM by type and form.

7.2.4 Fabrics

The CBM was divided into basic fabric groups based on major inclusions. Ten different fabrics were identified in this assemblage. The descriptions are as follows:

Estuarine (medieval)

These fabrics are extremely variable in colour, density and degree of firing/hardness; bricks made from estuarine clays are common throughout the south-east of England and have been described in detail by Drury (1993).

- est** Coarse estuarine fabric in varying colours (pink, purple, yellow, often within a single brick), tempered with coarse organic (voids), ferrous and calcareous inclusions. Brick and roof tile. 16 pieces, 4707g.
- est(cs)** Estuarine fabric with the addition of moderate to abundant coarse sand. Usually salmon pink to red with dark grey core. Roof tile. 24 pieces, 1994g.
- est(c)** Very coarse estuarine fabric with common large calcareous (and possibly white-firing grog) inclusions. Roof tile. 2 pieces, 317g.

Red sandy (Roman and medieval to post-medieval)

These fabrics generally have a similar range of coarse, naturally occurring, local inclusions (ferrous oxide, clay pellets, flint, chalk), often as a background scatter, and have been divided on the basis of quartz sand grain size or abundance. Fabric 'fs' was generally allocated unless pieces showed a clear difference in size or abundance of other inclusions.

- fs** Fine sandy red fabric with few coarse inclusions. Includes roof tile, floor tile and brick. Medieval and post-medieval. 6 pieces, 614g.
- cs** Coarse sandy red fabric, often with reduced core. Roof tile. Medieval. 1 piece, 50g.
- fsc** Fine sandy with common very fine calcareous inclusions. Roof tile and brick. Medieval and post-medieval. 2 pieces, 2585g.
- fscp** Fine sandy with moderate to common soft red clay pellet inclusions. Floor tile. Late medieval. 1 piece, 428g.

Red sandy with 'grog' (post-medieval)

Tiles of this type often have the same background scatter of local inclusions as noted above, but with the addition of varying degrees of 'grog'.

fsg Fine sandy red fabric with sparse to moderate fine to coarse angular 'grog'. Floor tile. Late medieval. 1 piece, 64g.

White fabrics (late to post-medieval)

Gault clay and other white-firing fabrics with varying degrees of ferrous and/or calcareous inclusions. Although designated 'white-firing', colours varied from white, through cream and yellow to pinkish in some examples.

wms White-firing medium sandy fabric with few inclusions. Brick. Post-medieval. 1 piece, 1667g.

wfx White-firing fine sandy fabric with poorly mixed streaks of pink-red clay. Brick. 1 piece, 212g.

7.2.5 *Forms*

Roofing

Table 2 shows the quantities of roofing material by fabric and form.

fabric	RTM	RTP
cs	1	
est	11	
est(c)	2	
est(cs)	24	
fs	3	
fsc	1	
wfx		1

Table 2. Roofing CBM by fabric and form.

The majority of roof tiles in this assemblage were medieval. They were typically in a variety of colours from creamy yellow, through pinkish orange to purple and red, and with grey or black reduced cores. Nine pieces were decorated with a green lead glaze. Although all were probably peg tiles, only three pieces had holes, all circular. The single fragment of post-medieval roof tile was in a white-firing fabric typical of the Norfolk and Cambridgeshire fens. A few fragments had traces of mortar on surfaces and/or breaks and had probably been re-used in walls.

The majority of roof tile fragments were recovered from make-up layers and two were redeposited in grave fills. Nine medieval tiles were recovered from stone cobble surface (127).

Walling

Table 3 shows the quantities of walling material by fabric and form.

fabric	EB	LB
est	5	
fs		1
fsc		1
wms		1

Table 3. Walling CBM by fabric and form.

Five fragments of 'early' bricks were identified, all in estuarine fabrics. These bricks were in use from the later 13th to the 15th centuries. Most had straw impressions on the sides and bases, placing them in Drury's Group A, which he dated to the later half of the production period in Norwich. It is possible, however, that some of the better-fired fully oxidised fragments may be slightly later in this part of Norfolk, as estuarine clays would have been

easily available. Four fragments could be measured in two dimensions. They varied from 108mm to 120mm wide and between 43–56mm thick.

Two fragments of early bricks were recovered from make-up layers and one from topsoil. Two others were *in situ* in footings. The pink/red fragment from chapel footings 224 measured 116 x 47mm and was covered in white lime mortar with medium sand, chalk and occasional shell aggregates. The red fragment from wall footing 103 measured 120 x 56mm and had two types of mortar (one of which ran over the broken edge), suggesting re-use.

One fragment and two near-complete samples of late brick were collected. A small, abraded fragment came from make-up (74) and had patches of mortar on the surfaces and breaks, suggesting re-use in hardcore. The sample from brick drain 18 was handmade in a fabric which was probably an estuarine fabric, but which differed from the typical early bricks in containing abundant very fine flecks of calcareous material. It measured 219 x 97 x 65mm, was roughly struck on the upper surface, and had a shallow frog moulded into the base. The latter suggests a 19th-century date. A white-firing brick was recovered from wall footing 103 and was covered in lime mortar, including across areas of damage. It measured 222 x 104 x 51mm and the surface was worn at one end, suggesting that it may have been used in flooring or that it was exposed in the footing. These bricks generally date to the late 17th to 19th centuries.

Flooring

Three fragments and one complete Flemish floor tiles were recovered. The fragments were from make-up and topsoil layers and included both white-slipped yellow glazed and unslipped brown-glazed types, all small varieties with thicknesses of 20–25mm. The complete example, from demolition fill (36), measured 109 x 108 x 21mm and had a partially worn surface with white slip and yellow glaze. Patchy grey cementitious mortar adhered to the surface, suggesting that the floor in which it was originally laid had been covered at a later date, before being finally uplifted and discarded.

7.2.6 Discussion

Thirty-seven fragments of CBM were recovered from make-up layers, four pieces were from structures (including footings and a drain), nine were from a surface, two from topsoil, and three fragments were from negative features (graves and tomb demolition).

Most of the medieval roof and floor tile fragments and some bricks were collected from layers and negative features, suggesting that this material was redeposited following demolition of medieval structures and floors. A few early bricks had been re-used in later structures, at least one in association with a later white-firing brick. This was common practice, and is seen in the much larger sample group from Boal Quay (Anderson 2011).



Plate 33: Medieval Roof Tiles fragments from context (74) [10cm Scale]

The post-medieval part of the assemblage is relatively small, and tiles and bricks made of white-firing clay predominate. Evidence from Boal Quay (*ibid*) suggests that white-firing roof tiles may have taken over in Kings Lynn when the estuarine clay tiles were no longer produced, perhaps in the 16th century.

7.3 Glass

A total of eight pieces of glass were collected from six contexts, with a combined weight of 249g.

A single piece of clear post-medieval window glass (9g) with a slight blue hue, collected from upper dark soils on the northern side of the chapelyard (217). The remaining glass are all fragments of bottle glass in moderate to poor condition (with surface flaking):

Context No.	Context Type	SSD	Weight (g)	Comment	Object Date	Context Period
01	Topsoil	Tower (ext)	26	Hand formed dark green beer bottle neck with applied lip	M-L19th	Modern
60	Make-up	Service run	61	Thick, green base fragment from a shaft & globe or onion style of wine bottle	17 th -E18th	?M18th
200	Topsoil	Elec. cable	62	Base fragment from a green Onion style of wine bottle	c.1680-1730	Modern
218	Cemetery make-up	Elec. cable	41	Body fragment from a cylindrical style of green wine bottle	M18th-19th	c.1749+
222	Cemetery make-up	Elec. cable	30	Base fragment with a high kick from a cylinder style of bottle	M18th-19th	L18-19th
222	Cemetery make-up	Elec. cable	11	Curved body sherd of amber coloured glass, poss. from a mallet style of port bottle	C18th	L18-19 th
222	Cemetery make-up	Elec. cable	9	Hand blown thin walled vessel, pale green, neck with a short, simple everted rim (flared opening), diam. 40mm. Poss. phial	C17th-18th	L18-19th

Aside from the neck of a glass phial used for the storage of liquids or medication the bottle glass is all residual from the household consumption of wine, port and beer from the 17th to 19th century. The bottle glass from the extensive cemetery make-up layer on the northern side of the chapel suggests an 18th century date of deposition.

7.4 Animal bone (*Appendix 5*)

By Julie Curl

7.3.1 Introduction

Measurements were taken following Von Den Driesch (1976) and a table of measurements appears in the appendix. The faunal assemblage contained too few teeth to allow recording of tooth wear. Weights and total number of pieces (counts) were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. As this is a relatively small data assemblage all information is presented directly in this report. A catalogue is provided in Appendix 5 giving a summary and quantification of all of the faunal remains by context.

7.3.2 The faunal assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 2060g of faunal remains, consisting of sixty-five elements, was recovered during the work at St Nicholas Chapel. Bone was produced from a variety of features, including cemetery and other make-up deposits, a medieval cobble surface and modern topsoil. Many of the bones are from deposits dating to the 18th century or later, with eighteen fragments collected from medieval contexts (394g). Table 1 shows quantification of the assemblage by feature type, date range and weight in grams.

Feature type	Date range and weight in grams								Feature type total
	?Medieval	Medieval	C13th	?15th C	M-L 18th	C18th-19th	1918 re-floor	Modern	
Cemetery make-up					879	632			1511
Cobble surface			288						288
Layer		45							45
Make-up	9			52			74		135
Topsoil								81	81
Total by date	9	45	288	52	879	632	74	81	2060

Table 1. Quantification of the assemblage by feature type

The remains are in good condition, although many bones had been fragmented from butchering. Butchering was recorded throughout most of the assemblage, with heavy chops from dismemberment and finer cuts from skinning and meat removal. One cattle rib from (302) had been sawn at either end, which would have been a method of carcass and joint division.

Only one bone from the ?15th century make-up deposit (42), a sheep/goat radius, showed evidence of canid gnawing. The low occurrence of gnawing would suggest scavenging was low, probably due to the rapid burial of meat and butchering waste. None of the remains show any burning, indicating burial for disposal of waste, rather than by fire.

Species range, modifications and discussion

Six species of faunal remains were identified. Quantification of the bone assemblage by species is presented in Table 2.

Cattle and sheep/goat were found in similar numbers. Both of these species included good quality meat-bearing bones, while the cattle also included more primary waste or cheaper joints of meat, including foot bones. The ovicaprid remains included a sheep skull from (40) which has been chopped on the sagittal plane, this chopping suggests access to the brain for meat. Goat was positively identified from (222) with a heavily cut metacarpal; the numerous cuts at the rear of the shaft may suggest an attempt to work the bone for a tool such as an apple corer or handle. The cattle and sheep/goat remains were largely adult bones, although a neonatal cattle metatarsal was found in (218), suggesting use of good quality calf skin and perhaps veal.

Bird bone was represented by fowl in deposits (40) and (218). The fowl tarsometatarsus collected alongside mid-18th century pottery from context (218) is in the size range for Peacock; this bird may have been an ornamental bird or one used for food. The spur of the Peacock had been trimmed at the point, leaving a flat end to the bone (Plate 34), this may have been to prevent the bird harming other birds. A Grey Heron tarsometatarsus and fercula were produced from possible 15th century church make-up (42), the bones had been butchered, attesting to this birds use for food.



Plate 34. Peacock tarsometatarsus from (218) with trimmed spur tip

Small mammals were represented by a single Brown Hare tibia from (42), the bone had been butchered, showing the animals use for meat and possibly for fur. Fish remains consist of one bone, a large Skate (probably Thornback Ray) vertebrae, from (40), this bone showed a small cut from meat removal.

Feature type	Species and NISP								Total by feature type
	Bird - Fowl	Bird - Heron	Cattle	Fish - Skate	HSR	Mammal	Sheep/goat	SM - Hare	
Cemetery make-up	1		15		1	8	9		34
Cobble surface			1			4	3		8
Layer							1		1
Make-up	1	2		1		10	3	1	18
Topsoil			2			1	1		4
Species total	2	2	18	1	1	23	17	1	65

Table 2. Quantification of the bone by feature type, species and NISP.

7.3.3 Conclusions

The assemblage from this site largely consists of primary and secondary butchering and food waste. The cattle and sheep/goat appear to have provided the bulk of the meat and the absence in this assemblage of the usually common pig is interesting.

The local diet was clearly supplemented with other more interesting meats, with the hare, heron and skate and possibly the peacock, all of which suggests availability and some wealth.

Full interpretation of the assemblage is difficult as at least some of the remains may be of mixed date and probably re-deposited.

7.4 Shell (Appendix 6)

A total of 59 marine mollusc shells were collected from ten contexts across the site during the mitigation work, weighing a combined total of 2052g. The shell is in variable condition, from fragile and flaking to good, with the majority in fair condition. All of the molluscs in this assemblage are of marine origin and all are commonly found around the Norfolk coast. All of the species recovered were regularly collected for food in all periods.

Shell Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	No. of sources
Cockle	16	89	4 contexts
Oyster	39	1921	10 contexts
Winkle	1	4	1 context
Whelk	3	38	3 contexts
<i>Totals</i>	59	2052	

The shell assemblage has been quantified and individually scanned for significant modification or reuse (such as for use as painting pallets or for perforations indicative of use as weights and bird-scarers). See Appendix 6 for a detailed catalogue by context. Initial results and observations of interest are as follows:

- Shell was collected from lateral deposits in the form of 18th to 19th century make-up and residually in topsoils, along with 13th century make-up deposits.
- No shells were identified that may have been reused and the vast majority of shell collected is representative as food waste in the form of common oyster shells (*Ostrea edulis*).

- A very small quantity of other species was collected in the form of common cockles, whelks and a single winkle. Mussel shell was conspicuous by its absence.
- A few clear examples of shucking marks were noted on oyster shells.
- The presence of clustering scars on some of the oysters indicates possible farming on shallow oyster beds.
- The bryozoan sea mat encrusting some of the shell is commonly found in shallow waters of low or fluctuating salinity, such as lagoons and estuaries and it is likely that some of these oysters were collected or farmed within the local environment of King's Lynn

7.5 Metal Working Debris & Fuel Waste

Three examples of 13th century metal working waste were collected from context (119); a layer of dark grey clay-silt used as make-up material on the western side of the chapel tower which predates the earliest burial encountered there.

A single dense lump of slag from iron working was collected which weighed 268g, which may be sourced from the base of a furnace. Two lumps of material were collected from the same deposit, initially identified as slag but upon closer inspection these proved to be consolidated waste incorporating oxidised peat ash, small pieces of coal and vitrified/glassy slag waste. This material is unlikely to have been used within any kind of iron smelting process as coal fuel contains sulphur, which could be absorbed by the iron, causing it to fall apart during forging (Jones 10, 2001). The material closely resembles smithing pan materials and is made up of residual compacted waste containing hammerscale particles from the refining process, where coal could be used to fuel the smithing hearth. Such material forms around the active hearth and anvil where it becomes trampled together into smithing pan.

A smithing hearth would be filled with a bed of fuel, predominantly charcoal, but from the Roman period onwards there is growing evidence for the use of coal (Dearne and Branigan 1995). Medieval King's Lynn is known to be a relatively early consumer of coal (both sea coal and surface mined), with several excavations producing convincing quantities of residual coal from medieval contexts (for example the waterfront excavations at Baker Lane where detailed coal analysis determined likely sources to be coal measures sourced to Durham, Scotland/Wales (Clarke & Carter 80, 1977). Imports of sea-coal and mined coal from north-east England for consumption and distribution are documented for the town from the 13th century (Miller & Hatcher 147, 2014)

7.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe (*Appendix 7*)

A total of fifty-nine pieces of clay tobacco pipe weighing a combined total of 484g were collected from cemetery soil make-up layers, path make-up layers and topsoils. The table below provides quantification by fragment type, a spot-date list and other notes; Appendix 7 provides further detail on the diagnostic pieces.

The dating of this assemblage has been principally based on the London-type series of bowl forms and the previously published and analysed material from Norwich, Great Yarmouth and King's Lynn (Atkins 1985) with additional reference comparison with material published by Atkinson and Oswald (1969). No attempt was made to employ stem bore dating techniques.

Context No.	Context Type	Context Period	Type	Quantity	Combined Weight (g)	Clay Pipe Spot Date
01	Topsoil	Modern	Bowl x1	1	16	c.1660-80
74	Make-up	Mid C18th	Bowl x1	1	11	c. 1640-70
90	Topsoil	?c.1870+	Bowl x1, Heel x1, Stem x1	3	35	c. 1660-80

92	Make-up	E.Post-med.	Bowl x1, Stem x1	2	16	c.1640-70
200	Topsoil	C19-20 th	Bowl x1, Heel x1, Stem x3	5	43	L17 th -18 th
201	Make-up	Mid-Late C18 th	Bowl x1	1	10	c. 1780-1850
217	Make-up	Late C18-19 th	Bowl x1, Stem x1	2	22	c. 1640-70
218	Make-up	c. 1749+	Bowl x7, Heel x2, Mouth- piece x1, Stem x22	32	230	c. 1740-70
222	Make-up	Late C18-19 th	Bowl x3, Heel x2, Stem x6	11	88	L18 th -19 th
302	Topsoil	C19-20 th	Bowl x1	1	13	c. 1660-80
<i>Totals</i>				59	484	

Clay tobacco pipe by context.

Three pipes can be attributed to the Alderson family of King's Lynn, one by Joseph Alderson (trading from 1708 to 1732) and two to his son and apprentice Thomas. A pipe heel marked R/D is most likely that of Robert Dunn (freeman 1708), who owned a messuage or tenement on Purfleet Street (Atkin 123, 1985). This, and the other streets where the Lynn makers worked, are north of the Purfleet, leading to the Tuesday Market; Norfolk Street; King Street, St Ann Street and Sedgeford Lane. Parker (47, 1971) describes the streets around the Tuesday Market as being predominantly occupied by shopkeepers and innkeepers in the 17th century, because the merchants, and therefore industry, had shifted northwards to take advantage of the better navigation on the Ouse.

Although much of the clay pipe collected is residual within later landscaped soils within the cemetery, those collected from a deposit of probable mid-18th century phase of landscaping appears to support the presumption that this activity dates to the initial beautification of the site in 1749, which saw the addition of the gates, piers and railings and the first phase of clearance and relocation of grave markers.



Plate 35: Selection of 18th century pipe bowls [15cm Scale]

7.7 Metal Objects

A small number of metal objects were collected during the course of the works. The majority were collected from mid-18th to 19th century make-up deposits on the northern side of the chapel during service trenching. The coins and lead weight are described separately in their own report (see section 7.8 below).

Context No.	Context Type	SSD	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
01	Topsoil		Lead	?Came	?Late Med. To Post-med,	Modern
Flattened lead strip with several ?milled grooves, possible window came. 7g						
126	Make-up		Lead	Sheet	Uncertain	C13th
Thin rectangular sheet of folded lead. 15g						
217	Cemetery make-up		Lead	?Masonry tie	Uncertain	L18-19th
Thick L-shaped and partly melted, poss. masonry tie. 80g						
218	Cemetery make-up		Lead	Fragments	Uncertain	c.1749+
Two lead fragments, a thick sheet like piece (41g) and an off-cut/heat puddled piece (25g)						
222	Cemetery make-up		Lead*	Repair/Pot mender	Med. to P.medieval	L18-19th
A folded rectangular sheet of lead with numerous rivet holes, three *ferrous rivets still in place – salvaged and folded for reuse. Possible pot mender or repair to a wooden or leather vessel/object. 45mm wide. 29g						
222	Cemetery make-up		Cu Alloy	Suspension Ring	L.Med. to P.medieval	L18-19th
Hand crafted small suspension ring, fairly fresh cast. 24mm diam. Thickness 2mm, 2.32g						
218	Cemetery make-up		Cu Alloy	Coffin fitting	C18 th -19th	c.1749+
A circular cast and hand finished decorative mount with concentric circle design and a central nail hole. 27mm diam. 5.61g						
219	Cemetery soils		Cu Alloy	Button	C18th	M18-19th
A large, flat discoidal Tombac button with slightly chamfered rim. The loop is soldered directly onto the revers. Snipped in half with a further snip into one edge. Decorated with a finely lathed circle enclosing a simple sunburst motif. 35mm diam. 5.5g.						
219	Cemetery soils		Cu Alloy	Suspension Ring	L.Med. to P.medieval	M18-19th
Hand crafted small suspension ring,. 25mm diam. Thickness 3mm, 5.31g						

The finds include one fragment of folded lead from a medieval layer, possibly folded as scrap intended for reuse.

Two simple copper-alloy (bronze) suspension rings were found. Small rings such as these have been collected from deposits dated to the late medieval to early post-medieval contexts in Norwich (15th to early 17th centuries) and probably served a variety of functions. One, from excavations along Oak street in Norwich (NHER 351), was recovered with thread still wound around one part, indicating its probable use for curtains or hangings (Margeson 1993, 82)

A large Tombac button of 18th century date (made from an alloy of zinc and copper alloy) was collected from landscaping soils of mid-18th century date. The button was most likely silvered or gilded and worn by a middle class gentleman as part of a set of decorative buttons (Bailey 2004). It had been cut in half and can be presumed to be part of a craftsman's spare metal work for recycling.

7.8 Coins and weights (*Appendix 8*)

By Andy Barnett

Three coins and a lead weight were recovered during the excavations, all of which can be classified as stray losses.

Coins

The first coin was recovered from context (218), classified as a lower cemetery make-up created in c. 1749, and is a halfpenny of William III (1689-1702). The coin is heavily worn, having been in circulation for some time, extending into the first quarter of the 18th century.

The second coin, found in cemetery soil context (219), was a Scottish billon plack (billon is an alloy of silver and copper). The plack was a coin representing four Scottish pence. Introduced into the Scottish monetary system by James III (1460-1488), this particular coin minted in Edinburgh, issued between 1513-1526, during the reign of James V (1513-1542). The coin is quite worn with some corrosion on the obverse.

The third and final coin, also found in context (219) is a copper alloy halfpenny of George III (1760-1820). There is some wear but not as much as is usually seen with coins of 18th century Britain. On the whole they are found worn almost smooth. It is suspected to be a contemporary counterfeit. Although not a bad copy, there are shortcomings in the workmanship of the bust and in the figure of Britannia on the reverse (the extended right arm is more of a stick than a limb).

The lead weight

The final object, again found in context (219) is a lead disc with no distinguishing features. The disc weighs 29.93 grams, which equates to 1.05 ounces. There are no stamps on either face to qualify this item as officially sanctioned but it can be assumed that this is an unofficial 1oz lead trade-weight of medieval to post-medieval date.

Summary

This small assemblage consists of objects that are not unusual finds for an urban excavation. They represent a small window into the economic activity of Kings Lynn between the late medieval and post medieval period. We see coinage staying in circulation until it is almost unidentifiable with the very worn halfpenny of William III. Illegal activity is highlighted by the counterfeit halfpenny of George III and possible introduction of foreign, read Scottish, coinage into the late medieval currency. The plack was of a similar size, but lesser value, to a groat of Henry VIII 1509-1547 and it would not be surprising that a canny visiting Scotsman or trader might try to take advantage of that similarity.

As for the small unofficial trade-weight, these are very common finds on urban as well as rural sites, particularly in proximity to centres of trade and commerce.

8.0 Conclusions

Archaeological work by Norvic Archaeology during conservation and improvement works at St Nicholas Chapel has revealed several interesting discoveries, the most significant of which are summarised below:

- ❖ The formidable medieval footings of the 13th century tower were partly uncovered which made use of both limestone from Lincolnshire and ballast cobbles generated through trade links as far away as the Baltic Sea. The footings provided a large and cohesive raft-like footprint for the tower, which despite noticeable settlement during construction, succeeded in supporting the weight of the tower above waterlogged silts. These silts and clay-silts predate the construction of the 13th century tower, with the clean lower deposits representing naturally accumulated material laid down on marginal land prone to flooding and the upper silts either remodelled layers or localised silts used as levelling materials prior to construction activity.
- ❖ Work inside the tower to remove the concrete floor and remnants of the 1930s boiler revealed not only the known early 13th century footings to the doorway in the west wall of the medieval nave (a remnant of the stone chapel which became incorporated into the early 15th century aisle of the expanded building), but also a buried floor level from an earlier construction c. 0.5m below it. This is a significant discovery as the stone work appears to also date to sometime just after c. 1200 and it provides evidence for a previously unknown phase in the structural history of the Chapel. The rapid succession of medieval works here includes the west wall of the nave (now the south aisle) c. 1200-25, the lower stage of the tower c. 1225-50 and must now include another phase of similarly dated stonework. The reasoning behind this additional and short-lived phase may be a practical one, the early 13th century chamfered plinth and threshold is relatively level, whilst the chamfered course of the build directly below suffered obvious settlement and cracking problems and is currently interpreted as a false start to the 13th century construction. The rapid correction of this problem through a major rebuild, set upon the original stonework, also had the benefit of raising the floor level, perhaps in response to repeated ground-water flooding. To what height the earlier work advanced is unclear, but this adds a new chapter to the story of the development of the Chapel.
- ❖ To the immediate west of the tower, a sequence of medieval deposits was discovered which predated the first burials there. The earliest deposit was a fairly sterile silt, which may have been reworked or levelled in the 13th century prior to the stone construction of the chapel building in c.1200. Around this time, or soon after, a rough stone cobble surface was laid to create a sound and relatively level surface, this layer accumulated small quantities of residual midden waste of a domestic nature and was soon lost below a build-up of charcoal flecked silt, itself buried below imported/landscaped medieval make-up which incorporated waste from a smithy.
- ❖ Numerous burials of medieval through to late post-medieval date were recorded, the majority of which were encountered around the area of the tower. The earliest burial phases were represented by the most poorly preserved remains, which were dug into medieval make-up deposits that date to the initial construction of 13th century chapel. Although a relatively small sample, they indicate that following initial burials of adults in well-defined rows this area of the chapelyard was commonly used for child burial, with some examples of both mothers and children. By the late 18th century, burials to the south of the tower were more commonly of adults, which included coffins adorned with relatively cheap but fashionable coffin fittings. A brick tomb was also created here in the 18th century, although it suffered from later disturbance and the possible insertion of a pauper or lower class burial of a juvenile. By this time this particular area of the cemetery can be considered to have been relatively desirable, with clear views from the path and located in close proximity to the south porch.

- ❖ Work inside the Chapel to remove rows of pews from the western end of the nave revealed several shallow brick and rubble walls, which may be the footings of former aisle galleries of 17th or 18th century date. They may be supports for timber work for a floor or could be shallow footings for stairs which provided access to the galleries.
- ❖ The sub-surface walls of the early 15th century chapel nave were constructed of brick, exposed along both the north and south walls below the level of the ashlar dressings. Such estuarine-clay bricks were easily obtainable via local production as opposed to stone, which had to be imported by land or sea. Large volumes of beach sand were present on the inside of the chapel, used to infill the brick footprint which assisted in significantly raising the floor level of the redeveloped Chapel.
- ❖ An extensive episode of mid-18th century landscaping was identified on the northern side of the Chapel, where imported soils included fragments of relatively high status rubbish from local households. This activity dates to the initial beautification of the site in 1749, which saw the addition of the gates, piers and railings and the first phase of clearance and relocation of grave markers.
- ❖ Tentative evidence for a precursor to the 18th century western boundary wall was seen directly below the extant wall, which included ?reused ashlar work and medieval brick.
- ❖ An 18th century brick walled pathway leading from the south-west corner of the cemetery to the south porch, formalised an existing post-medieval Holloway, which was infilled by the 1900s. A similar infilled pathway was partly uncovered on the north side of the chapel, which also revealed that the unfortunate fate of many 18th century memorial stones was to be smashed and used as rough paving.
- ❖ 19th to 20th century landscaping around the tower (including the creation of the drainage moat) resulted in disturbance and presumably clearance of large numbers of burials, as reflected by the large numbers of disarticulated human remains within the topsoil – some of which rest just centimetres below the modern turf. Many of the current paving slabs around the tower and steps were proven to be reused 18th century memorial stones.

Noteworthy finds include:

- ❖ A range of medieval wares which reflect the site's access to both local production centres and those further afield via coastal trade within England and also the continent. Of most interest are sherds from a Saintonge gritty ware vessel, which is currently believed to be the first of its kind recorded in East Anglia. The modern assemblage contained a number of vessels which might be considered relatively 'high status' in the 18th century, such as the sherd of Staffordshire red stoneware with applied relief-stamped decoration in the form of a Chinese woman with a parrot similar to a complete example held by the Victoria & Albert Museum.
- ❖ Amongst the animal bone assemblage (which largely consisted of butchered cattle and sheep/goat mixed into imported soils) was an example of Brown Hare, heron and skate. The trimmed spur of a peacock was found, which may have been an ornamental bird of a well to do post-medieval household.
- ❖ The clay tobacco pipe assemblage includes stamped 18th century pipes attributable to the Alderson family of King's Lynn and another is most likely that of Robert Dunn of Purfleet.
- ❖ A small number of metal finds were collected which include a large Tombac button of 18th century date, which had been snipped for recycling and two small copper-alloy curtain rings of 15th to early 17th century date. A riveted sheet of lead appeared to be a pot mender, salvaged from a discarded vessel and folded for reuse.

- ❖ A Scottish plack made from billon (an alloy of silver and copper) was collected from the cemetery soils. This coin represents four Scottish pence and was minted in Edinburgh between 1513-1536, during the reign of James V.
- ❖ A sample of residual medieval estuarine brick and roof tile fragments were collected from deposits across the site, which included examples of roof tile from early 13th century and later medieval deposits. The presence of such material suggests at least one phase of building clearance of relatively high status medieval buildings at the site.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

SSD	Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Assigned Period
Tower (ext)	1	Unstratified		Finds and HSR from topsoil	Redeposited finds	
Tower (ext)	2	Masonry		N-S moat retaining wall	Retaining wall	1869+
Tower (ext)	3	Deposit		Soft, mottled brown-grey clay-silt, wet, below make-up for slabs	Make-up	?medieval
Tower (ext)	4	Deposit		V.soft, wet, mid-greyish-brown silt below 03	Make-up	Medieval
Tower (ext)	5	Deposit		Soft/dense, dark-grey waterlogged silt below 04	Make-up	Medieval
Porch	6	Deposit		Loose, mid-brown silty-loam, mod. CBM and HSR	Make-up (below turf)	c.1869+
Porch	7	Deposit		Soft, light-brown silty-loam, mod. HSR, occ. CBM	Make-up	c.1869+
Porch	8	Deposit		Loose, mid-brown silty-loam, mod. CBM and HSR	Make-up	c.1869+
Porch	9	Cut		Construction cut for a retaining wall (02)	Construction cut	c.1869 +
Porch	10	Deposit		Loose, yellowish-white mortar debris	Make-up	Uncertain
Porch	11	Masonry		Stone buttress, c. 1m. Limestone, occ. brick. Lime-rich coarse mortar	Porch buttress foundations	C15th
Porch	12	Masonry		Limestone footings partly exposed only	Stair tower foundations	C15th
Test hole	13	Deposit		Similar to 201 but 0.5m deep with freq. human bone	Cemetery make-up (upper)	18-19th
Test hole	14	Deposit		Firm, light grey sandy-silt, mod. cbm	Cemetery make-up (lower)	18th
Tower (int)	15	Deposit		V.firm/compacted mid greyish-brown fine (sandy) clay-silt, sterile, 250mm thick	Capping layer	C15th
Tower (int)	16	Deposit		Firm, mid-grey sandy-clay-silt, 300mm thick, occ. mortar lenses, stone chips, cbm (tile)	Make-up	C15th
Tower (int)	17	Masonry		Foundations of tower (west and south walls)	Tower foundations	E-M 13th
Tower (int)	18	Masonry		Very base of a square brick lined drain/sump filled with black silt	Brick drain	19th
Tower (int)	19	Cut		Construction cut for 18	Drain trench	19th
Tower (int)	20	Deposit		Firm, greyish-brown clay-silt (wet) clean aside from upper horizon (mod. river cobbles + stone chips)	Make-up	Medieval
Tower (int)	21	Masonry		Northern foundations of tower	Tower foundations	E-M 13th
Tower (int)	22	Masonry		Earlier medieval foundations	Medieval masonry	
Tower (ext)	23	Deposit		V.hard, mortar, crushed stone and brick rubble, mid-grey to pale yellow	Ground capping layer	1869+
Tower (ext)	24	Deposit	[25]	Firm, clean yellowish-brown fine silty-sand	Fill	
Tower (ext)	25	Cut		Linear cut along the top foundation 31	?Channel/const. disturbance	?1869+
Tower (ext)	26	Deposit		Dense, fine grey silt	?Inundation deposit	?medieval
Tower (ext)	27	Deposit		Firm, Mortar debris layer amongst brownish-grey silt	Layer ?const. debris	?medieval
Tower (ext)	28	Deposit		Firm/dense mid-brown clay-silt, wet	Layer	?medieval
Tower (ext)	29	Deposit		Firm/dense, v.dark grey-brown clay-silt ?organic stains, wet	Layer	?medieval
Tower (ext)	30	Cut		Construction cut for Foundation 31	Construction cut	E-M13th
Tower (ext)	31	Masonry		Southern foundations of Tower (exterior)	Tower foundations	E-M13th
Tower (ext)	32	Deposit		Cleaner brown silt above 33	Make-up	?medieval
Tower (ext)	33	Deposit		Dense grey silt, physically below 31	Make-up	?medieval
Tower (int)	34	Masonry		East wall of tower, physically above 22	Tower wall	E13th
Tower (int)	35	Masonry		Earliest masonry below east wall of tower	Medieval masonry	c.1200
Nave (int)	36	Deposit	[37]	Spread of clinker and post-med. brick rubble and fill of 37	Fill	1918 reflooring
Nave (int)	37	Cut		Demolition cut for poss. tomb	Demolition cut	1918 reflooring
Nave (int)	38	Deposit		Firm, dark-yellow medium grained 'clean' sand	Sand make-up	?C15th+
Nave (int)	39	Deposit		Mix of firm mid-brown beach sand and mortar debris, occ. flints and limestone chips	Sand make-up	?C15th+
Nave (int)	40	Deposit		Clinker make-up, same as 49	Make-up for concrete pew platform	1918 reflooring
Nave (int)	41	Deposit		Firm, white chalky-mortar, 20mm thick	?Floor bedding layer	?C15th+

SSD	Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Assigned Period
Nave (int)	42	Deposit		Firm, mid-yellow beach sand with occ. silty-sand lenses, mortar debris, brick/flint pieces	Sand make-up	?C15th+
S Aisle	43	Deposit		Clinker material, same as 49	Make-up	1918 reflooring
S Aisle	44	Deposit	[45]	Mixed brownish-yellow silty-sand and occ. rubble pieces	Fill	1918 reflooring
S Aisle	45	Cut		Re-flooring related 1914 disturbance	Re-flooring activity	1918 reflooring
S Aisle	46	Deposit		Crushed loose, mortar make-up, greyish-white, occ. small cbm pieces	Make-up	?C17th
S Aisle	47	Masonry		Fragmentary length of N-S estuarine brick wall, set with hard, white lime mortar	Brick wall - floor support	?1628
S Aisle	48	Masonry		Fragmentary length of N-S estuarine brick wall, set with hard, white lime mortar	Brick wall - floor support	?1628
N Aisle	49	Deposit		Loose, dark grey clinker make-up for concrete, occ. brick small brick pieces	Make-up	1918 reflooring
N Aisle	50	Deposit		Mixed crushed, light greyish-white, loose mortar	Make-up	?C17th
N Aisle	51	Deposit		Firm, mid-yellow beach sand with occ. mortar debris	Sand make-up	?C15th+
N Aisle	52	Masonry		Fragmentary length of N-S estuarine brick wall, set with hard, white lime mortar	Brick wall - floor support	?1628
N Aisle	53	Masonry		Part of wall 54: includes reused limestone and cobbles	Brick wall - floor support	?1628
N Aisle	54	Masonry		Fragmentary length of N-S estuarine brick wall, set with hard, white lime mortar	Brick wall - floor support	?1628
Service run	55	Skeleton		Articulated, juvenile. Fair preservation. 2nd molar erupting.	Skeleton	18th-E19th
Service run	56	Masonry		Mid orange sandy bricks, regular moulded, 65x90-120x200mm, blue-grey ashy mortar	Brick Tomb	18th
Service run	57	Skeleton		Articulated (pelvis/femurs and lower arms), probable male. Decorative coffin fitting (lid plate)	Skeleton	Post-medieval
Service run	58	Skeleton		Articulated lower arm cut by insertion of SK57	Skeleton	Post-medieval
Moat - south	59	Masonry		Square brick post-medieval drain	Drain	19th
Service run	60	Deposit		Firm, pale to mid-greyish brown silty-sand, mod. mortar, occ. cbm, rare shell	Make-up	?M18th
Service run	61	Skeleton	[71]	Coffin burial with tin-plate fittings, adult. Mod. preservation	Skeleton	M-L18th
Service run	62	Skeleton	[73]	Coffin burial with tin-plate fittings, adult. Mod. preservation	Skeleton	M-L18th
Service run	63	Skeleton		Partly disturbed by drain 56	Skeleton	Post-medieval
Service run	64	Skeleton		Left ulna and radius only	Skeleton	Post-medieval
Service run	65	Skeleton		Articulated adult ?Female	Skeleton	Post-medieval
Service run	66	Deposit	[78]	Firm, fine flint gravel in yellowish-brown sandy matrix	Former gravel path	M18th+
Service run	67	Masonry		Fragmentary remains of hand moulded, hard red to yellow estuarine clay bricks (200x120x35), bonded with hard white lime mortar	Path retaining wall - south	1749+
Service run	68	Masonry		As 67	Path retaining wall - north	1749+
Service run	69	Deposit	[78]	V.firm mid-yellow sand with lenses of dark silty-sand	Make-up for pathway	M18th+
Service run	70	Deposit	[71]	Soft, mottled light to dark brown, silty-sand, mod. mortar, occ. brick pieces	Grave fill	M-L18th
Service run	71	Cut		W.end of a rectangular grave, steep sided	Grave	M-L18th
Service run	72	Deposit	[73]	Soft, mottled light to dark brown, silty-sand, mod. mortar, occ. brick pieces	Grave fill	M-L18th
Service run	73	Cut		W.end of a rectangular grave, steep sided	Grave	M-L18th
Service run	74	Deposit		Firm, mid yellowish-brown silty-sand, mod. mortar patches, occ. cbm, rare charcoal	Holloway infill	M18th
Service run	75	Deposit		Firm, pale yellow sand, occ. mortar lumps	Make-up (sand)	Post-medieval
Service run	76	Deposit	[77]	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty-sand, well-mixed, mod. mortar flecks & brick frags.	Fill	Late Post-Med
Service run	77	Cut		Destruction/Robber cut for wall 67	Destruction/Robber cut	Late Post-Med
Service run	78	Cut		Wide gently concave const. cut for gravel pathway	Construction cut for path	1749+

SSD	Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Assigned Period
Service run	79	Skeleton		Feet end of articulated coffin burial. NB: Fe coffin fittings	Skeleton	Post-medieval
Service run	80	Deposit		Same as 66	Gravel path	M18th
Service run	81	Deposit	[82]	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty-sand & soil mix, freq. mortar lenses and brick lumps, occ. flints	Fill	M18th+
Service run	82	Cut		Linear construction/robber cut for wall 68	Wall construction cut	M18th+
Service run	83	Skeleton		Articulated arms below 56	Skeleton	Medieval
Service run	84	Skeleton		Articulated - poor preservation, robust. ?Female	Skeleton	Medieval
Service run	85	Skeleton		Articulated child (poor preservation) est. <1m stature	Skeleton	Medieval
Service run	86	Skeleton		Articulated - poor preservation. Adult.	Skeleton	Medieval
Service run	87	Skeleton		Lower legs. Adult.	Skeleton	Medieval
Service run	88	Skeleton		Child skull	Skeleton	Medieval
Service run	89	Skeleton		Articulated - fairly poor preservation. Adult.	Skeleton	Medieval
Service run	90	Deposit		V.friable, dark brownish-grey silty-loam, occ. cbm/stone, freq. HSR, freq. bio action.	Landscaped topsoil	?c.1870+
Service run	91	Deposit		well-mixed, mottled pale-brown to brownish-grey silty-clay, mod. chalk/cbm	Make-up	E.Post-medieval
Service run	92	Deposit		?Same as 91	Make-up	E.Post-medieval
Service run	93	Deposit		Equal to 94	Make-up	Medieval
Service run	94	Deposit		Friable, mottled mid orangey brown/grey clay-silt, occ. cbm & L/S chips	Make-up	Medieval
Service run	95	Deposit		Very dense/soft, fine clay-silt make-up, mid-orangey-brown, occ dark green staining, occ. stones (basically sterile)	Clay-silt make-up	Medieval
Service run	96	Deposit		Mixed loose soil infill of 56 (similar to 90 but full of voids and HSR)	Tomb infill	?L18-19th
Service run	97	Deposit		Very similar to 94	?Make-up	Medieval
Service run SW	98	Skeleton		Mod. preserved ?female adult, gracile within coffin	Skeleton	L18th
Service run SW	99	Skeleton		Neonatal burial associated with SK98 (by head)	Skeleton	L18th
Service run SW	100	Skeleton		Small statured ?adult (fused epiph.) missing head and legs	Skeleton	M-L18th
Service run SW	101	Masonry		Hard white lime mortar and flints, occ. cbm frags	Wall footings	1749
Tower (steps)	102	Masonry		Inverted memorial slab 'Martyn Peake 1743'	Reused grave marker	1743
Tower (steps)	103	Masonry		N-S wall/steps footing, similar fabric to 02 ut more freq. brick frags.	Wall/steps footing	c.1870
Tower (steps)	104	Skeleton		Mod. preserved, juvenile ?13-16 years, stain of wooden coffin	Skeleton	?E.p.med
Tower (steps)	105	Skeleton		Mod. preserved Infant (feet end only)	Skeleton	L.med/E.p.med.
Tower (steps)	106	Skeleton		Poorly preserved infant (dist. By burial of SK108)	Skeleton	L.med/E.p.med.
Tower (steps)	107	Skeleton		Mod. preserved Infant (legs and feet only)	Skeleton	L.med/E.p.med.
Tower (steps)	108	Skeleton		Poorly preserved neonatal	Skeleton	L.med/E.p.med.
Tower (steps)	109	Cut		E.end of P.medieval grave ?contents degraded or lost to disturbance	Grave	?E.p.med
Tower (steps)	110	Deposit	[109]	Friable, well-mixed orangey-brown clay-silt, freq. mortar, cbm, L/S pieces	Disturbed Grave fill	?E.p.med
Tower (steps)	111	Deposit		Soft/sticky, dark-brown clay-silt coffin stain around SK104	Coffin stain	?E.p.med
Tower (steps)	112	Deposit		Soft, greyish-brown clay-silt	Grave fill	?E.p.med
Tower (steps)	113	Masonry	103	Headstone: Francis Squire and May 1768 and 1797	Reused grave marker	L18th
Tower (steps)	114	Masonry	103	Headstone: Susanna Creed 179-	Reused grave marker	1790s
Tower (steps)	115	Skeleton		Adult, v.poorly preserved, missing right side, well-worn molars	Skeleton	Medieval
Tower (steps)	116	Skeleton		Adult, v. poorly preserved, female pelvis	Skeleton	Medieval
Tower (steps)	117	Skeleton		Adult, v. poorly preserved, male pelvis, well-worn molars	Skeleton	Medieval

SSD	Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Assigned Period
Tower (steps)	118	Deposit		Friable, mottled grey/brown clay-silt, occ. oyster/limestone chips	Cemetery make-up	Medieval
Tower (steps)	119	Deposit		Friable, dark-grey clay-silt, freq. dark orange lumps of MWD	Cemetery make-up	Medieval
Tower (steps)	120	Cut		Contains SK115	Grave	Medieval
Tower (steps)	121	Deposit	[120]	Soft, mid-brown clay-silt 'clean'. Freq. roots	Grave fill	Medieval
Tower (steps)	122	Cut		Contains SK116	Grave	Medieval
Tower (steps)	123	Deposit	[122]	Same description . As 121	Grave fill	Medieval
Tower (steps)	124	Cut		Contains SK117	Grave	Medieval
Tower (steps)	125	Deposit	[124]	similar to 121, plus coffin stain, rare coal + small cbm pieces	Grave fill	Medieval
Tower (steps)	126	Deposit		Dense/soft, mid-grey clay-silt, occ. orange patches and charcoal	Make-up	Medieval
Tower (steps)	127	Deposit		Firm, rough flint surface, occ. tile frags. rare oyster/bone pieces	Stone cobble surface	Medieval
Tower (steps)	128	Deposit		Firm, Mottled grey/brown dense fine silts, occ. organic patches	Layer	Medieval
Tower (steps)	129	Deposit		Dense, dark-mid grey-silt, below 128. Wet.	Silt ?make-up	Medieval
Elec cable	200	Deposit		Same description as 217, slightly more freq. cbm	Topsoil = 217	19th-20th
Elec cable	201	Deposit		CBM rich	Make-up = 218	M-L18th
Elec cable	202	Deposit		Friable, yellowish-white mortar debris	Const./Demo. make-up	M-L18th
Elec cable	203	Deposit	[205]	Friable, grey clay-silt, occ. med. cbm pieces + mortar	Grave fill	Med-E.P.Med.
Elec cable	204	Deposit		Firm, reddish-brown clay-silt, occ. mortar	?Make-up	Med-E.P.Med.
Elec cable	205	Cut		W.end of a grave	Grave	Med-E.P.Med.
Elec cable	206	Cut		W.end of a grave	Grave	Med-E.P.Med.
Elec cable	207	Deposit	[206]	Friable, grey clay-silt, occ. med. cbm pieces + mortar	Grave fill	Med-E.P.Med.
Elec cable	208	Masonry		W. brick wall of cemetery	Wall	1749+
Elec cable	209	Masonry		Hard, grey ashy mortar with brick/flint rubble	Part of 208	1749+
Elec cable	210	Masonry		Firm, chalk-rich mortar, brick frags, chalk, flint, limestone rubble	Bounday wall footings	Pre 1749
Elec cable	211	Cut		W.end of a grave	Grave	Med-E.P.Med.
Elec cable	212	Deposit		Mix of clay-silt lumps and silty-soil	Grave fill	Med-E.P.Med.
Elec cable	213	Masonry		Mid orange to pinkish orange sandy-clay fabric (hard) box moulded bricks, bonded with ashy grey mortar x3 courses above shallow flint, brick frag. & mortar base	Path walling	Mid 18th
Elec cable	214	Masonry		?C19th path surface of broken grave markers	Path surface	L19th-E20th
Elec cable	215	Cut		Modern drainage trench	Pipe-trench	Modern
Elec cable	216	Deposit	[215]	Plastic pipe and backfill	Pipe-trench fill	Modern
Elec cable	217	Master		Upper 'dark' soils, similar to (200)	Cemetery make-up	L18-19th
Elec cable	218	Master		Lower make-up, similar to (201)	Cemetery make-up	1749+
Elec cable	219	Unstratified		Finds from up-cast of 217 and 218	Finds from cemetery soils	M18-19th
Tower path	220	Deposit		Former gravel pathway surface	Former gravel path	L19th-20th
Tower path	221	Deposit		Compacted brick rubble make-up for 220	Make-up for path	L19th-20th
Elec cable	222	Deposit		Same as 217	Cemetery make-up	L18-19th
Elec cable	223	Deposit		Same as 218	Cemetery make-up	1749+
Elec cable	224	Masonry		Brick footings of E15th Chapel	Chapel footings	E15th
Water SW	225	Masonry		Ashlar ?Barnack and chalky white mortar	?Medieval boundary wall	?medieval
Water SW	226	Deposit		Fir, mid-orangey-brown clay-silt, occ. mortar debris	Clay-silt make-up	?medieval
SW soil-scrape	300	Masonry		18th century bricks, linear catch-drain remnant, hard ashy-mortar	Catch drain	C18th
SW soil-scrape	301	Masonry		Brick tomb with memorial slab to Barbara and Benjamin Laird '1829'	Tomb	E19th
SW soil-scrape	302	Deposit		Similar to 90	Topsoil	19th-20th
Service run	303	Cut		Cut along s. side of wall 02 for slat-glazed pipe	Drainage trench	19-20th
Service run	304	Deposit	[303]	Mixed fill and a salt glazed drain pipe	Drainage trench fill	19-20th
Service run	305	Cut		Eastern end of a grave, iron fitting for coffin present	Grave	Post-medieval

SSD	Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Assigned Period
Service run	306	Cut		Wide, concave profiled, running c. NE-SE	Holloway	Post-medieval
Tower (steps)	307	Deposit		Similar to 90	Topsoil	19th-20th
Tower (steps)	308	Deposit		Soft spread of pale yellow mortar residue	Const. debris	c.1870
Tower (steps)	309	Deposit		Friable/dense, mottled mid grey/orange clay-silt, occ. cbm and chalk (similar to 91?)	Make-up	?E.p.med
Tower (steps)	310	Skeleton		W. edge of an ?adult clipped by trench, with coffin stain below	Skeleton	Medieval
Tower (steps)	311	Skeleton		W. edge of an ?adult clipped by trench (tibia exposed)	Skeleton	Medieval
Tower (steps)	312	Deposit		Friable, mottled mid orangey brown clay-silt,	Grave fill	Medieval
Tower (steps)	313	Deposit		E. end of a coffin burial defined by coffin stain/mixed grey/brown clay-silt	Grave	L.med/E.p.med.
Tower (steps)	314	Cut		E.end of a grave	Grave	L.med/E.p.med.
Tower (steps)	315	Deposit	[314]	Friable, mid-grey clay-silt, occ. mortar	Grave fill	L.med/E.p.med.

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Bell tower	1
	Cemetery	1
	Chapel of ease	1
	Construction cut	1
	Doorway	1
	Graves	24
	Inhumation	18
	Wall	6
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Boundary wall	2
	Cemetery	1
	Charnel pit (infilled tomb)	1
	Construction cut	4
	Demolition cut	1
	Drain	2
	Gravestone	4
	Graves	14
	Holloway	1
	Inhumation	14
	Landscaping deposit	2
	Path	3
	Retaining wall	1
	Robber cut	1
	Steps	1
Tomb	2	
Wall	6	
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Drain	2

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	16
1	Glass - bottle	1	26
1	Lead – ?window came	1	7
1	Pottery	10	124
1	Shell	4	105
4	Animal Bone	1	9
16	CBM - Tile	5	444
18	CBM - Brick	1	2530
21	Building Stone	1	628
29	Animal Bone	1	45
36	CBM - F.Tile	1	428
40	Animal Bone	9	74
42	Animal Bone	5	52
60	Glass - bottle	1	61
60	Pottery	1	94
74	CBM – Brick	2	111
74	CBM - R.Tile	8	1019
74	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	11
74	Pottery	9	114
74	Shell	3	123
90	Clay Tobacco Pipe	3	35
90	Pottery	7	50
92	CBM - R.Tile	5	640
92	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	16
92	Pottery	4	72
92	Shell	4	22
93	CBM - R.Tile	1	164
93	Pottery	5	31
97	CBM - Tile	1	79
97	Pottery	10	220
103	CBM - Brick	2	3105
112	Pottery	2	10
118	Pottery	5	68
119	Metalworking Debris	3	635
119	Pottery	5	66
121	Pottery	5	46
123	CBM - Tile	1	61
123	Pottery	4	23
126	CBM - Tile	9	360
126	Lead – sheet	1	15
126	Pottery	8	197
126	Shell	3	48
127	Animal Bone	8	288
127	Pottery	1	18

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
127	CBM - R.Tile	9	474
127	Shell	2	38
128	Pottery	2	16
129	CBM - R.Tile	1	32
200	Animal Bone	3	38
200	CBM - Brick	1	445
200	Clay Tobacco Pipe	5	43
200	Glass - bottle	1	62
200	Pottery	1	6
200	Shell	9	425
201	Animal Bone	2	42
201	CBM - Brick	1	985
201	CBM - R.Tile	2	231
201	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	10
203	CBM - R.Tile	1	50
204	Pottery	1	12
217	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	22
217	Glass - window	1	9
217	Lead object - ?masonry tie	1	80
217	Pottery	16	277
217	Shell	7	375
218	Animal Bone	13	710
218	Glass - bottle	1	41
218	Clay Tobacco Pipe	32	230
218	Copper-alloy coin	1	9.21
218	Copper-alloy – coffin fitting	1	5.61
218	Lead – fragments	2	66
218	Pottery	52	1879
218	Shell	13	648
219	Copper-alloy – suspension ring	1	5.31
219	Copper-alloy – Button	1	5.5
219	Lead weight	1	29.93
219	Copper-alloy coin	1	8.35
219	Copper-alloy coin	1	2.68
222	Animal Bone	14	632
222	Clay Tobacco Pipe	11	88
222	Copper-alloy – suspension ring	1	2.32
222	Glass - bottle	3	50
222	Lead/iron rivets – pot-mender	1	29
222	Pottery	22	872
222	Shell	13	225
224	CBM - Brick	1	1091
226	CBM - F.Tile	2	325
302	Animal Bone	1	43
302	CBM - F.Tile	1	64
302	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	13

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
302	Pottery	5	171
302	Shell	1	43

Appendix 2b: Finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Animal bone	18
	Billon – coin	1
	Ceramic building material	51
	Metal working debris	3
	Pottery	58
	Shell	6
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Animal bone	46
	Ceramic building material	4
	Clay tobacco pipe	
	Copper alloy - button	
	Copper alloy – coffin fitting	1
	Copper alloy – coin	2
	Copper alloy - suspension ring	2
	Glass	8
	Lead – pot mender	1
	Lead – weight	1
	Lead – window came	1
	Pottery	116
	Shell	53

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Parallel	Notes	Date range
1	CRW			2	19	2			1730-1760
1	GRE			1	13	1			16th-18th c.
1	GRIM			2	17	2			L.12th-14th c.
1	GRIM			1	20	1		dented before firing	L.12th-14th c.
1	GSW3			1	21	1			L.15th-16th c.
1	LINC			1	15	1			12th-14th c.
1	SPEC			1	14	1			L.17th-18th c.
1	TOYN			1	5	1			M.13th-M.15th c.
60	GRE			1	94	1	C&C fig 106, 39	v short leg	16th-18th c.
74	DUTW			1	14	1			15th-17th c.
74	ELYG			1	17	1			Med-LMed
74	GRIL			1	15	1			14th-15th c.?
74	GSW1			1	7	1			E.14th-17th c.
74	GSW1	Mug	upright plain	1	13	1			E.14th-17th c.
74	GSW5			2	32	2			E.17th-19th c.
74	UPG			1	5	1		abundant ms, pale grey, prob. Norfolk type?	L.12th-14th c.
74	UPG	Jug	triangular bead	1	11	1		fs, ms, sparse chalk, oxid with brown core; rim form is typical of Norfolk	L.12th-14th c.
90	CRW			1	3	1			1730-1760
90	GRIM			2	26	2			L.12th-14th c.
90	GSW3			1	6	1			L.15th-16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Parallel	Notes	Date range
90	IGBW			1	6	1			16th-18th c.
90	LMT			1	6	1			15th-16th c.
90	PORC			1	3	1		surface matt, soft-paste?	18th-20th c.
92	ELCW			1	13	1			Med
92	GSW4			1	11	1			16th-17th c.
92	LMT			2	48	2			15th-16th c.
93	ELYG			1	3	1			Med-LMed
93	GRIM			2	13	2			L. 12th-14th c.
93	GRIM			1	7	1		1 large angular frag calc	L. 12th-14th c.
93	GRIM			1	8	1		red int, poss TOYN	L. 12th-14th c.
97	ELYG			1	24	1		Finger tip impressed 'flower'	Med-LMed
97	GRCW			1	34	1		oxidised exterior	11th-M.13th c.
97	GRIL	Bowl	everted	2	94	1	rim as C&C fig 105, 18		14th-15th c.?
97	GRIM			6	68	6			L. 12th-14th c.
112	GRCW			1	5	1			11th-M.13th c.
112	GRIM			1	5	1		Poss. same in 97?	L. 12th-14th c.
118	EMW			1	4	1			11th-12th c.
118	GRIM			2	9	2			L. 12th-14th c.
118	SCAR	Jug		1	45	1	Mainman & Jenner fig 465, 4283	Applied 'rasberry' stamps	M.12th-M.14th
118	UNID			1	10	1		v fine buff fabric, thick sherd, burnt, poss. LMT	
119	ELYG			2	19	1			Med-LMed
119	EMW			1	10	1			11th-12th c.
119	GRIM			1	30	1			L. 12th-14th c.
119	SCAR			1	7	1		Poss. same as 118	M.12th-M.14th
121	ELYG			1	7	1		baluster?	Med-LMed
121	GRCW	Jar	everted	1	7	1	Little JG	or EMW, but looks like Grimston fabric	11th-M.13th c.
121	GRIM			2	16	2			L. 12th-14th c.
121	GRIM	Jug		1	16	1			L. 12th-14th c.
123	EMW			1	5	1			11th-12th c.
123	GRIM			2	8	2			L. 12th-14th c.
123	GRIM			1	10	1		kiln scar	L. 12th-14th c.
126	GRIM			3	29	3			L. 12th-14th c.
126	GRIM			2	25	2		oxidised exterior	L. 12th-14th c.
126	GRIM	Face jug		1	26	1			L. 12th-14th c.
126	GRIM	Jug		1	34	1			L. 12th-14th c.
126	SAIG			1	83	1		NOT York or Scottish, poss. French? But v thick base	M.13th-M.14th c.
127	SAIG			1	18				M.13th-M.14th c.
128	GRIM			2	16	2			L. 12th-14th c.
200	PEW			1	6	1			L. 18th-M.19th c.
204	GRIM			1	12	1			L. 12th-14th c.
217	BLSW			1	37	1		poss overfired LBW? Dark grey fabric	L. 18th-20th c.
217	BLUW			1	4	1			19th c.
217	ESW			1	20	1			17th-19th c.
217	GRE			1	11	1			16th-18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Parallel	Notes	Date range
217	GRE	Mug	upright	1	6	1			16th-18th c.
217	GSW3			1	11	1			L.15th-16th c.
217	GSW5			1	16	1			E.17th-19th c.
217	GSW5	Chamber pot	flat-topped everted	1	78	1			E.17th-19th c.
217	LBW			1	16	1			18th-E.20th c.
217	PEW			2	22	2			L.18th-M.19th c.
217	PEW	?	cavetto	1	6	1			L.18th-M.19th c.
217	PEW	Bowl		1	5	1			L.18th-M.19th c.
217	RDSW	Teapot		1	25	1			18th-19th c.
217	SWSW			1	7	1			18th c.
217	TGE			1	13	1		cream, blue tinge to glaze	16th-18th c.
218	CRW			1	23	1			1730-1760
218	CRW	Chamber pot?	flat-topped everted	1	24	1		edge of rim lost, pale type	1730-1760
218	CRW	Plate	everted	1	13	1			1730-1760
218	DUTW	Cauldron	thickened everted	1	243	1			15th-17th c.
218	ESW			1	18	1			17th-19th c.
218	ESW			2	20	2		storage vessel	17th-19th c.
218	ESW	Bowl	beaded	1	28	1			17th-19th c.
218	ESW	Tankard?		1	31	1		lathe-turned	17th-19th c.
218	GRE			1	16	1			16th-18th c.
218	GRE			1	85	1	C&C fig 110.90		16th-18th c.
218	GRE	Bowl	flaring	1	53	1			16th-18th c.
218	GRE	Jar	beaded	1	12	1			16th-18th c.
218	GRE	LSV		1	229	1	C&C fig 109.79/83		16th-18th c.
218	GRE	LSV?		1	42	1		thick-walled	16th-18th c.
218	GSW5	Chamber pot		2	95	2			E.17th-19th c.
218	GSW5	Chamber pot	flat-topped everted	1	33	1			E.17th-19th c.
218	LBW			2	43	2			18th-E.20th c.
218	LBW			1	82	1		70mm diam base, 100%	18th-E.20th c.
218	LSRW			5	106	5			18th-19th c.
218	LSRW	Bowl	beaded	2	92	2			18th-19th c.
218	LSRW	Bowl	everted	2	79	2			18th-19th c.
218	LSRW	Bowl	everted beaded	1	53	1			18th-19th c.
218	LSRW	Bowl	upright	1	31	1			18th-19th c.
218	LSRW	Dish	upright	1	20	1		sub-rect?	18th-19th c.
218	LSRW	Dish?	upright	1	40	1		sub-rect?	18th-19th c.
218	PEW			1	10	1		globular body	L.18th-M.19th c.
218	PEW	Bowl	upright	2	12	1			L.18th-M.19th c.
218	PMSW			1	23	1		burnt, local/Ely?	17th-19th c.
218	PMSW			1	14	1		local/Ely?	17th-19th c.
218	PMSW			2	20	2	C&C fig 118.208?	local/Ely?	17th-19th c.
218	PORC	Bowl	upright	1	6	1			18th-20th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Parallel	Notes	Date range
218	STAF	PMF*		3	29	3		**press moulded flateware'	L.17th-18th c.
218	STAF	PMF	plain	1	138	1			L.17th-18th c.
218	SWSW	Teapot?		1	11	1		small globular vessel	18th c.
218	TGE			3	65	3			16th-18th c.
218	TGE			1	17	1		glaze mostly lost	16th-18th c.
218	TGE	Handled bowl	upright	1	23	1	C&C fig 126.345		16th-18th c.
222	DUTR	Cauldron	thickened everted	1	198	1			15th-17th c.
222	GRE			2	68	2			16th-18th c.
222	GRE			1	18	1		burnt	16th-18th c.
222	GRE			1	8	1		shoulder, burnt	16th-18th c.
222	GRE	LSV		1	180	1			16th-18th c.
222	GRE	Pipkin?	lid-seated	1	7	1			16th-18th c.
222	GRIM			1	9	1			L.12th-14th c.
222	GSW3			1	11	1		poss later ESW?	L.15th-16th c.
222	GSW4			1	56	1		poss ESW	16th-17th c.
222	GSW5	Chamber pot?		1	37	1			E.17th-19th c.
222	IGBW			1	14	1	C&C fig 119.244?		16th-18th c.
222	LSRW			1	17	1			18th-19th c.
222	LSRW	Bowl		1	121	1			18th-19th c.
222	LSRW	Bowl	everted	1	57	1		wide rim	18th-19th c.
222	PEW	Plate	everted	1	2	1			L.18th-M.19th c.
222	PMSW			1	14	1		burnt, partly reduced, local/Ely type	17th-19th c.
222	STAF	PMF		1	12	1			L.17th-18th c.
222	SWSW	Dish	flaring	1	11	1			18th c.
222	SWSW	Plate	everted	1	14	1			18th c.
222	TGE			1	14	1			16th-18th c.
222	TGE	Jar?		1	4	1			16th-18th c.
302	GRCW			1	17	1			11th-M.13th c.
302	GRE			1	55	1			16th-18th c.
302	GRE			1	63	1		reduced	16th-18th c.
302	GRE	Jar	square beaded	1	16	1	C&C fig 108.69, or fig 109.86	tip of rim damaged	16th-18th c.
302	METS	Dish?		1	20	1	Davey & Walker pattern A4		17th c.

LSV – large storage vessel; PMF – press-moulded flatware

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	min no	abr	L	W	H	peg	mortar	EB base	glaze	comments	date
16	est(cs)	RTM	5	444	4					1 x R					13-14?
18	fsc	LB	1	2530	1		21 9	97	6 5		small patches ms			v fine abundant calc, purplish, prob est clay, handmade. V shallow frog, horizontal stacking scars on one stretcher	19
36	fscp	FFT	1	428	1		10 9	10 8	2 1		grey cem on surface, thin white on base		WS Y		14-15
74	est(cs)	RTM	5	498	5					1 x R	1 with thick white cs			sparse coarse flint inclusions, various colours	13-14?
74	est(cs)	RTM	2	292	2								G		13-14?
74	est(c)	RTM	1	229	1						ms white			common coarse chalk	13-14?
74	est	EB	1	56	1	+									13-15
74	fs	LB	1	55	1	+					ms white, some on break				lmed/pm ed
92	est	RTM	3	307	3									v coarse, various colours	13-14?
92	est(cs)	RTM	1	121	1										13-14?
92	wfx	RTP	1	212	1									yellow, hard, pink poorly mixed, fine voids	pmed?
93	fs	RTM	1	164	1						thin white		G	reduced core	med
97	est	RTM	1	79	1						ms patches		G		13-14?
103	est	EB	1	1438	1			12 0	5 6		msca all over, & buff msf over break			red, straw impressions	15?
103	wms	LB	1	1667	1		22 2	10 4	5 1		msca all over including breaks			surface worn at one end, used as FB?	pmed
123	est(cs)	RTM	1	61	1										13-14?
126	est	RTM	2	30	2								G		13-14?
126	est	RTM	1	32	1										13-14?
126	est(cs)	RTM	5	260	4										13-14?
126	fs	RTM	1	38	1	+								reduced core	med
127	est(cs)	RTM	3	132	3	+									13-14?
127	est(cs)	RTM	2	186	1					1 x R(2)					13-14?
127	est	RTM	1	60	1	+					ms				13-14?
127	est	RTM	2	41	2								G		13-14?
127	fsc	RTM	1	55	1	+							G	v fine calc, reduced core	med
129	fs	RTM	1	32	1									reduced core	med
200	est	EB	1	445	1			10 9	4 3				some straw	dark red, worn base	lmed?
201	est(c)	RTM	1	88	1									coarse calc (or poss gault clay frags?)	med
201	est	RTM	1	143	1						patches ms				med
201	est	EB	1	985	1	+	10 8	5 2					some straw	base damaged, dark red	lmed
203	cs	RTM	1	50	1						cs all over			dark red, streaky white	med
224	est	EB	1	1091	1		11 6	4 7			msc white all over, contains small shells	?		pink/red	lmed?

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	min no	abr	L	W	H	peg	mortar	EB base	glaze	comments	date
226	fs	FFT	1	220	1				2		fs white on base		WSY		14-15
226	fs	FFT	1	105	1				2				DB		14-15
302	fsg	FFT	1	64	1	+			2				WSY		14-15

Appendix 5a: Animal Bone

Context	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv.	Element	Butchery	Comments
4	1	9	Mammal	1					
29	1	45	Sheep/goat	1	1		tibia	chopped	
40	9	74	Sheep/goat	2	2		skull, femur	cut/chopped	sag chopped sheep skull, cuts on chopped proximal femur
40			Bird - Fowl	1	1		ulna		
40			Fish - Skate	1	1		vertebrae	knife cut	large vertebrae with small cut
40			Mammal	5					med mammal vert and ribs
42	8	52	Sheep/goat	1			radius	cut/chopped	distal radius, chopped and cuts on distal shaft and gnawed
42			Bird - Heron	2			tarsometatarsus, fercula	cut/chopped	distal 2/3 of tarsometatarsus
42			SM - Hare	1			tibia	cut/chopped	proximal tibia
42			Mammal	1			shaft		?cattle humerus
127	8	288	Cattle	1	1		humerus	chopped	humerus, distal, chopped on shaft and condyle
127			Sheep/goat	3	3		humerus, tibia, pelvis	cut/chopped	knife cuts on humerus shaft
127			Mammal	4					dark stained, organic deposit
200	3	38	Cattle	1	1		pph	chopped	
200			Sheep/goat	1	1		femur	chopped	
200			Mammal	1			rib		
201	2	42	Cattle	2	2		pph, rib	cut/chopped	
218	7	127	Cattle	2	1	1	metatarsal, hoof	cut/chopped	massive dph, neo/juv MT
218			Sheep/goat	1	1		scapula	cut/chopped	
218			Mammal	4					
218	11	710	Cattle	3	3		metatarsal, mandible, radius		complete large metatarsal, mandible condyle with some copper stain on condyle.
218			Sheep/goat	5	5		femurs, 2 humeri		most chopped around mid-shaft.
218			Bird - Fowl	1			tarsometatarsus		tarsometatarsus in size range for Peacock, spur trimmed at end
218			Mammal	2					
222	14	632	Cattle	8	6	2	mandible, pph, vert, limb, rib	cut/chopped	2 massive pph, juv MT and femur, sag ch thoracic vert
222			Sheep/goat	3	3		metacarpal, radius, humerus	cut/chopped	large metacarpal _ GOAT - several deep cuts on rear mid shaft
222			Mammal	2					
302	1	43	Cattle	1	1		rib	sawn	sawn section of rib, sawn at either end, GL: 125mm

Appendix 5b. Measurements of suitable bones following Von Den Driesch 1976

Context	Species	Element	Fusion	GI	Bd	Dd	BT	HTC	BatF	Bfd	A	B	SD	Bp
29	S/G	tibia	f		26.37	20.4							14.94	
40	Fowl	ulna	f	81.84	10.35								5.44	12.19
42	S/G	radius	f		29.6	19.83								
127	S/G	tibia	f		26.1	19.76								
127	S/G	humerus	f				23.77	11.82					12.65	
218	S/G	humerus	f				9.67	14.13					16.73	
218	S/G	humerus	f				34.42	16.46					19.89	
218	Cattle	mt	f	232					51.32	53.62	23.1	24.6	28.48	
218	Fowl	tmt	f	110-115e										
222	S/G	mc	f	136					30.01	30.3	13.67	13.9	18.58	

Appendix 6: Shell

Context No.	Context Type	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comment	Context Period
01	Topsoil	Oyster	3	101	All bases, one with shucking notch damage, one heavily encrusted with marine worm casts	Modern
01	Topsoil	Cockle	1	4		Modern
74	Make-up	Oyster	3	123	x2 bases (one encrusted by Bryozoan sea mat, other barnacles), x1 lid	M18th
92	Make-up	Oyster	4	222	X2 bases, x2 lids, mod. marine worm casts and boreholes, shucking damage to a large base	E.Post-medieval
119	Make-up	Whelk	1	13		Medieval
126	Make-up	Oyster	3	48	X1 base, x2 lids	Medieval
127	Surface	Oyster	2	38	X2 bases	Medieval
200	Topsoil	Oyster	8	409	X3 bases, x5 lids (one base severe marine worm casting, one base shows clustering scar)	Modern
		Whelk	1	16		
218	Make-up	Cockle	4	40	7 bases, 2 lids (clustering on two examples, mod. bring worms, Bryozoan sea mat on one base)	?C18th
		Oyster	9	638		
217	Make-up	Cockle	2	13	Large examples	C19-29th
		Oyster	4	353	X1 base, x3 lids (mod. worm boring)	
		Whelk	1	9		
222	Make-up	Cockle	9	32	Come large examples	L18-19th
		Oyster	3	189	All lids	
		Winkle	1	4		
302	Topsoil	Oyster	1	43	Lid (poss. shucking notch)	19 th -20 th

Appendix 7: Diagnostic Clay Tobacco Pipe Bowls

Context No.	Type	Comment	Spot date
01	Bowl	A plain bowl, weak three-quarter milling, a flat heel with unmarked oval foot, bulbous 'larger' capacity knife cut bowl (13mm inside diam.)	c. 1660-80 (Type 13)
74	Bowl	A plain broken bowl, deep milling, a flat heel with unmarked oval foot, bulbous 'larger' capacity knife cut bowl (15mm inside diam.)	c. 1640-70 (Type 12)
90	Bowl	A plain bowl, three-quarter milling, a flat heel with unmarked round foot, bulbous 'larger' capacity knife cut bowl (13mm inside diam.)	c. 1660-80 (Type 14)
	Heel	A rear protruding flat based spur	c.1640-60 (Type 10)
92	Bowl	A plain bowl, weak one-quarter milling, a flat heel with unmarked oval foot, bulbous 'larger' capacity knife cut bowl (14mm inside diam.)	c. 1640-70 (Type 12)
200	Bowl	Plain bowl (slight bulge), quarter milling, flat/round heel	c.1680-1710 (Type 20)
	Heel	Plain unmarked short, oval pedestal heel	L17th-E18th
201	Bowl	'Clean', plain thin-walled bowl (rim missing) with neat pedestal spur (oval base)	c. 1780-1850 (Type 27)
217	Bowl	A plain bowl, half milling, a flat heel with unmarked oval foot, bulbous 'larger' capacity knife cut bowl (14mm inside diam.) mould seam removed by knife/wiping	c. 1640-70 (Type 12)
218	Bowl	A plain bowl, no milling, a flat heel with unmarked oval foot, bulbous 'larger' capacity knife cut bowl (16mm inside diam.) mould seam removed by knife/wiping	c. 1640-70 (Type 12)
	Bowl	Plain bowl (slight bulge), no milling, flat oval heel	c.1680-1710 (Type 20)
	Bowl	Plain bowl (slight bulge), no milling, oval unmarked heel	c. 1700-70 (Type 22)
	Bowl	Plain bowl (slight bulge), no milling, mould seam removed by knife/wiping elliptical heel marked ?T/A: Prob. Thomas Alderson of King's Lynn 1731/32 apprentice and son of Joseph	c. 1731-70 (Type 25 variant)
	Bowl	Plain bowl, mould seam removed by knife/wiping, oval heel marked I or J/A with fleur de lis atop of both initials. Prob. Joseph Alderson of King's Lynn 1708-1732	c. 1708-1732 (Type 21 variant)
	Bowl	Neat, thin walled bowl, no milling, mould seam removed by knife/wiping, small oval unmarked heel	c. 1700-70- (Type 25 variant)
	Bowl	Armorial type with a rear facing hooked spur, lion and unicorn rampant aside Royal or Hanoverian coat of arms (top half of bowl broken) and sparse vine along mould seam.	c. 1740-1840
	Heel	Oval heel marked T/A. Oss. Poss. Thomas Alderson of King's Lynn 1731/32 apprentice and son pf Joseph	c. 1731-70
	Heel	Near circular heel marked R/D. Prob. Robert Dunn of King's Lynn from 1708/9 apprenticed to R.King; Purfleet Street d. 1737	1708-1737
Mouthpiece	Bore at tip (4mm/1/64 inch), simple cut	C18th -19th	
222	Bowl x2	Plain bowls, weak one-quarter milling, a flat/round unmarked heel with bulbous 'larger' capacity knife cut bowl (15mm inside diam.)	c. 1640-70 (Type 12)
	Bowl	Vertical rib moulding decorating the bowl	c. 1840-1910
	Heel	Neat, small pedestal heel, elliptical base	L18th-19 th
	Heel	Fragmentary heel only	L17th-E18th
302	Bowl	A plain bowl, weak half milling, a flat heel with unmarked near round foot, bulbous 'larger' capacity knife cut bowl (12mm inside diam.)	c. 1660-80 (Type 14)

Appendix 8: Coin Catalogue

SSD	Context	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Context Type
Elec cable	218	Half-penny	1	9.21	Cemetery make-up (c.1749)
Period: Post-medieval Denomination: Half-penny Date: 1698 Metal: Copper alloy Mint: - State: 17 th century Britain Ruler: William III (r. 1689-1702) Diameter: 8mm				Obverse: Laureate bust, right. Legend; GVLIELMVS [TERTIVS] Reverse: Britannia seated left. Legend; [BRITAN-IA 16[98]	
Description: Very worn, little detail left apparent. Peck C.W English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum. British Museum, 1964, p172					
SSD	Context	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Context Type
Elec cable	219	Plack	1	2.68	Cemetery soils (M18-19 th)
Period: Late medieval (Tudor) Denomination: Plack Date: 1513-1536 Metal: Billion Mint: Edinburgh State: Late Medieval Scotland Ruler: James V (r.1513-1542) Diameter: 23mm				Obverse: A crowned shield with lion rampant within a tressure of three arcs. There is a crown above and to the sides in each arc. Legend; [I]ACO[BVS DEI] GR[A] SCOTORVM with double trefoil stops Reverse: A floreate cross fourchee with a five pointed mullet in the centre. Alternating crowns, first and third angles and saltires, second and fourth angles. Legend; VILL-A DE EDIN [B]VRG with double trefoil stops.	
Description: Rather worn with some corrosion on the obverse. Ref. Coinage in Scotland, Gateson J.D. Spink 1997, p95					
SSD	Context	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Context Type
Elec cable	219	Half-penny	1	8.35	Cemetery soils (M18-19 th)
Period: Post-medieval (Georgian) Denomination: Half-penny Date: 1774 Metal: Copper alloy Mint: - State: 18 th century Britain Ruler: George III (r.1760-1820) Diameter: 28mm				Obverse: Cuirassed, laureate bust, right. Legend; GEORGIVS-III REX with pellet stops Reverse: Britannia seated left. Legend; BRITAN-NIA 1774 in exergue	
Description: Slightly worn but otherwise in good condition. Ref. Peck C.W English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum. British Museum, 1964, p230					

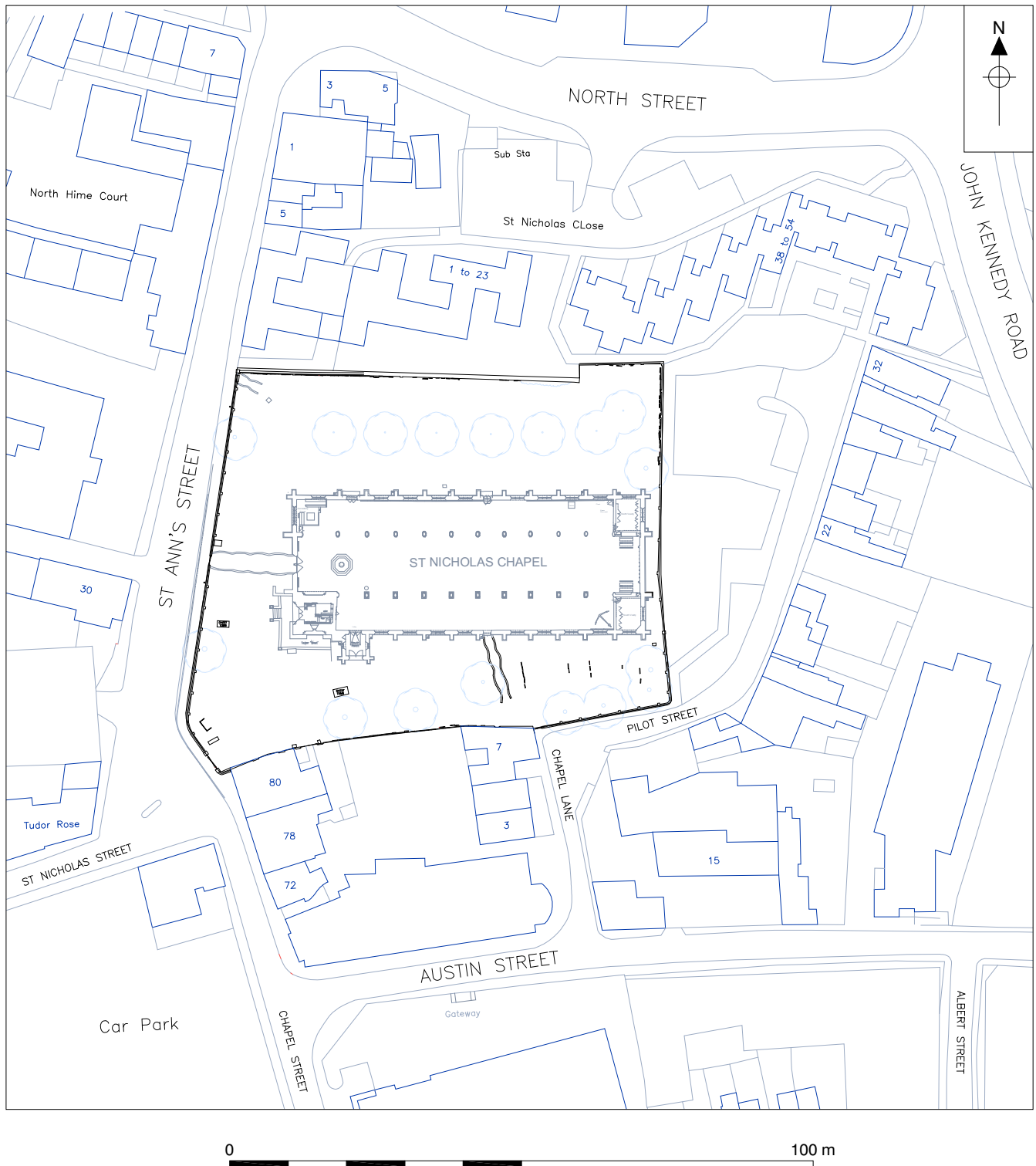


Figure 2. Site location plan. Scale 1:1000

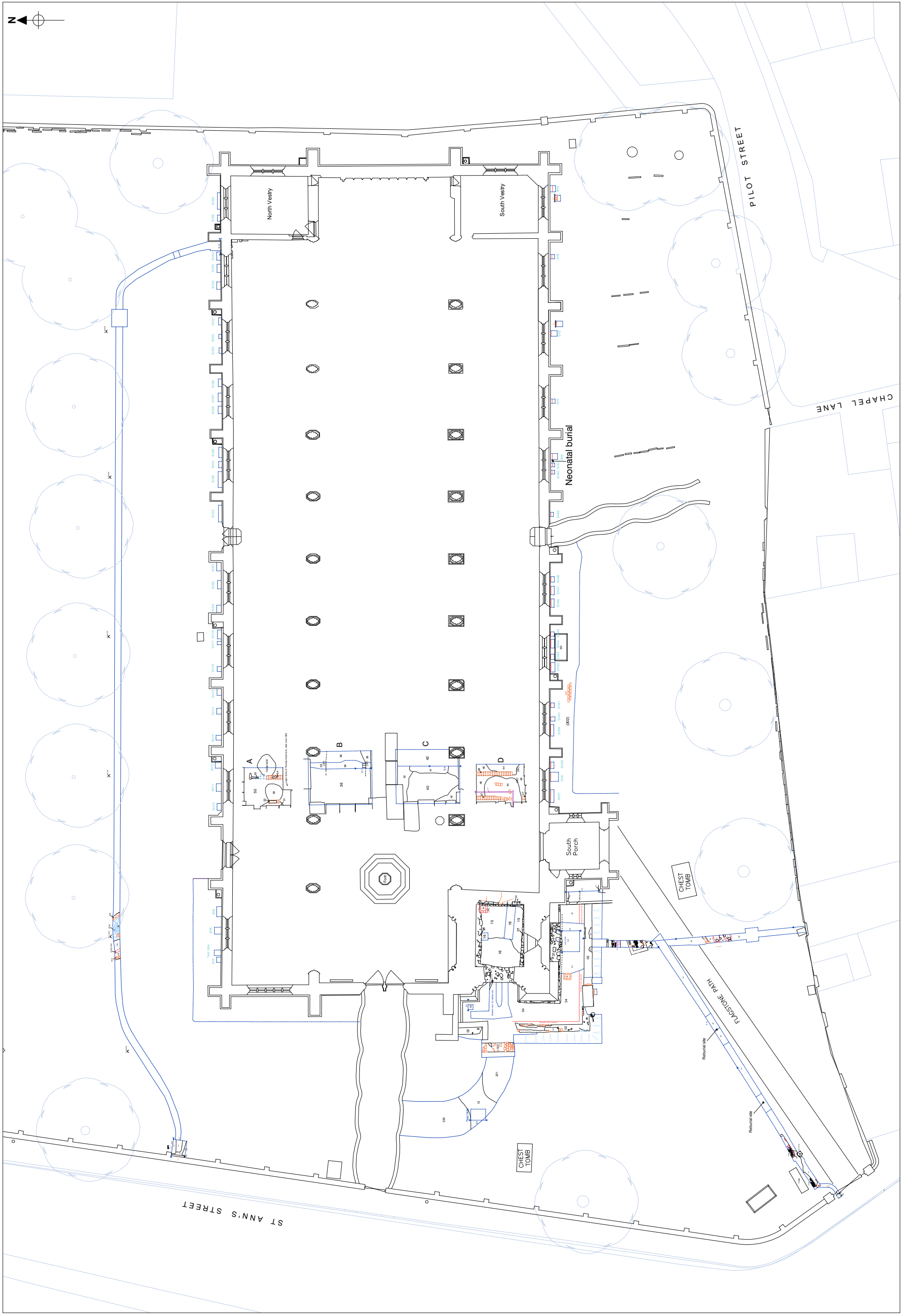


Figure 3. Groundworks plan. Scale 1:250

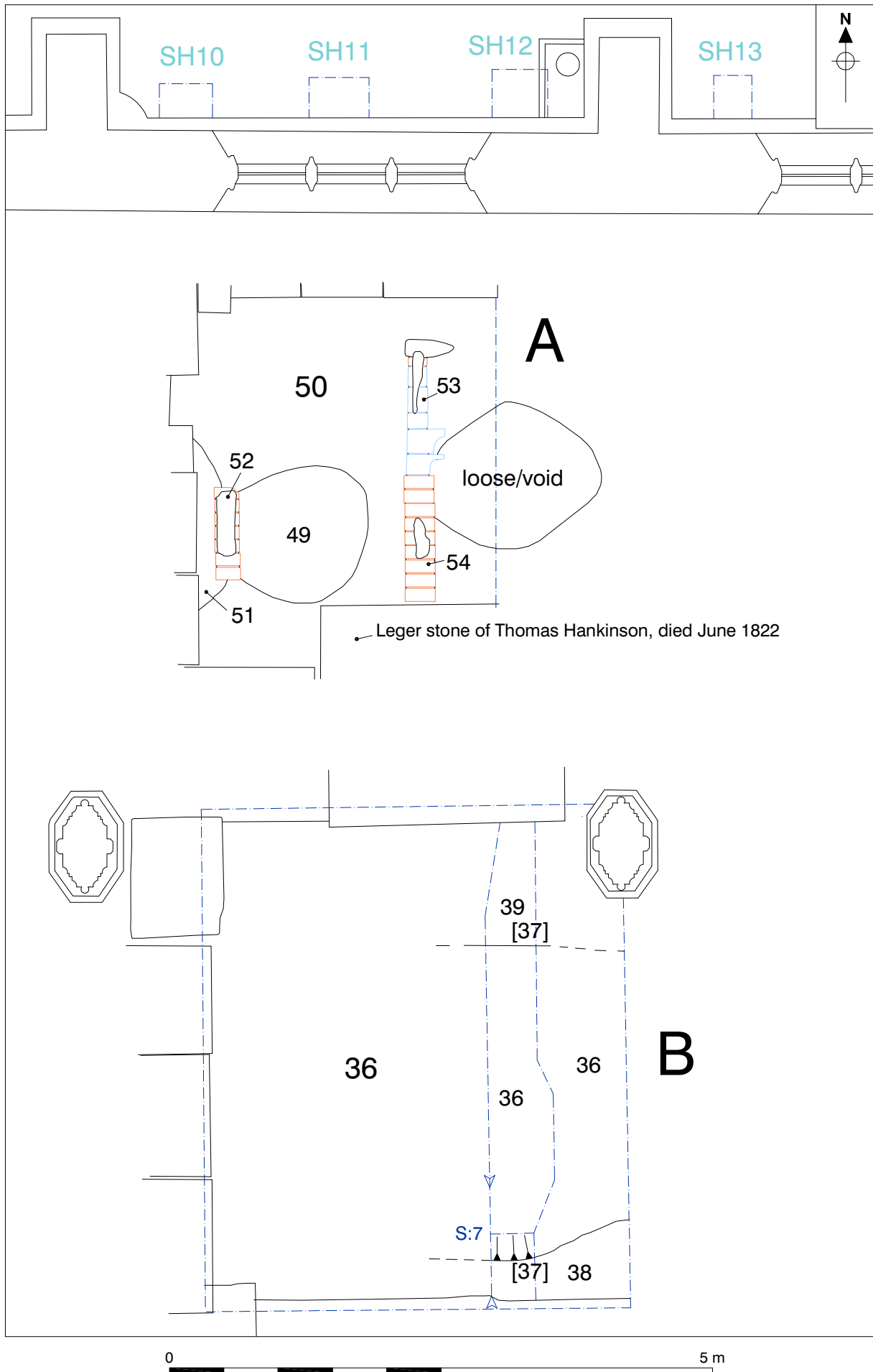


Figure 4. Reflooring works - areas A and B. Scale 1:50

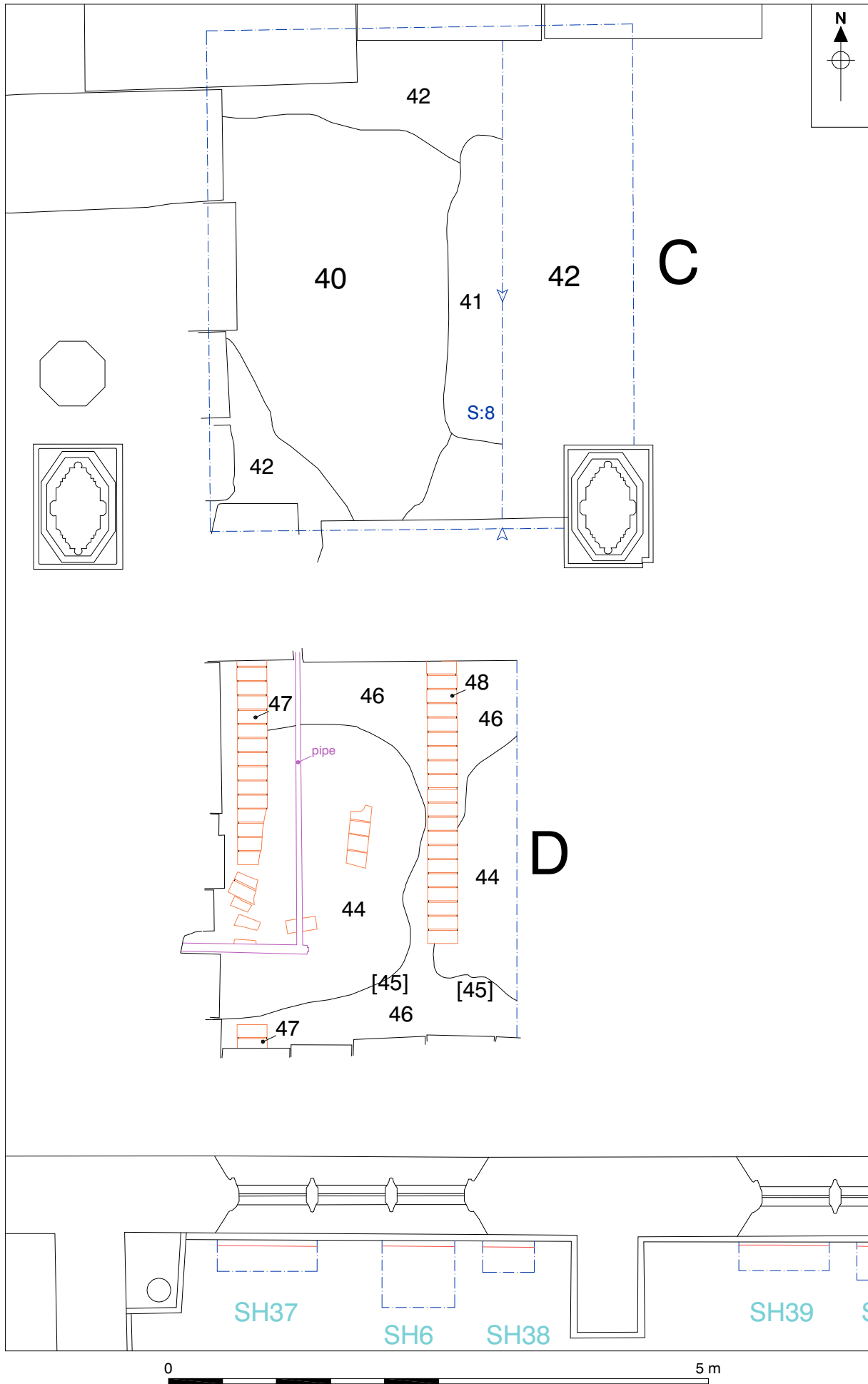


Figure 5. Re flooring works - areas C and D. Scale 1:50

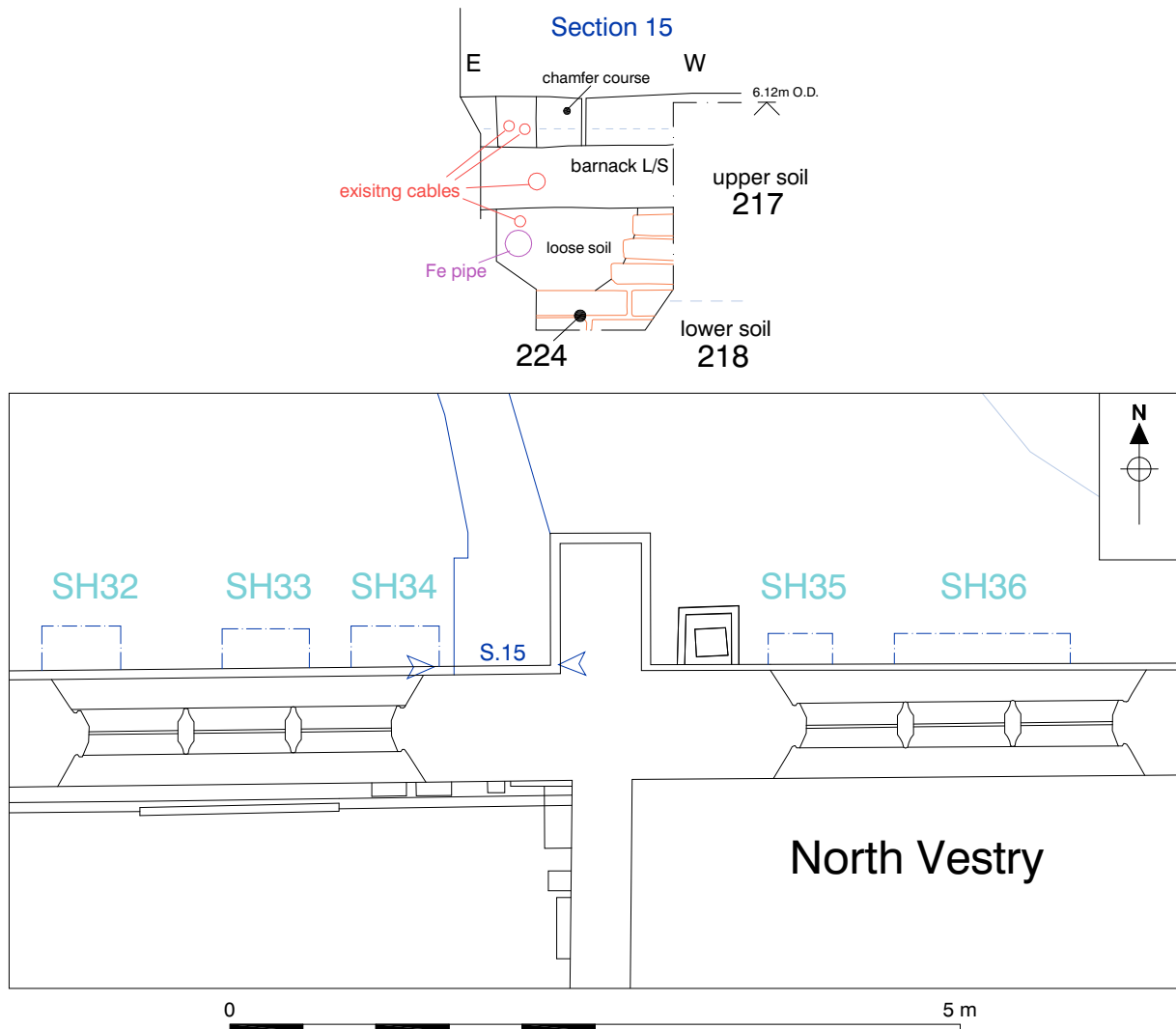


Figure 6. Eastern end of the electricity cable trench. Scale 1:50

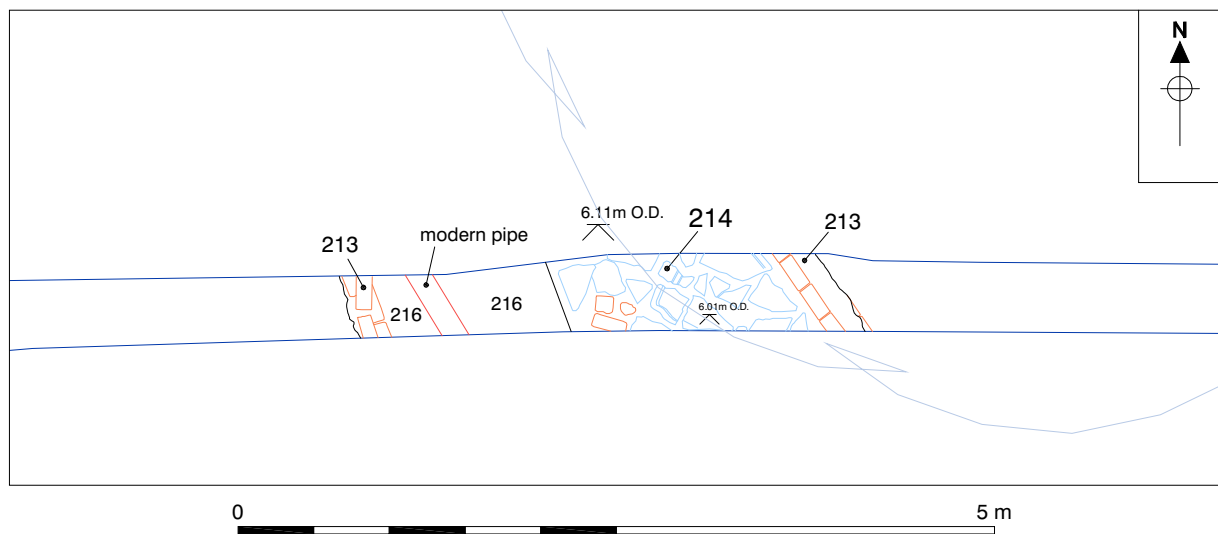


Figure 7. Buried Pathway. Scale 1:50

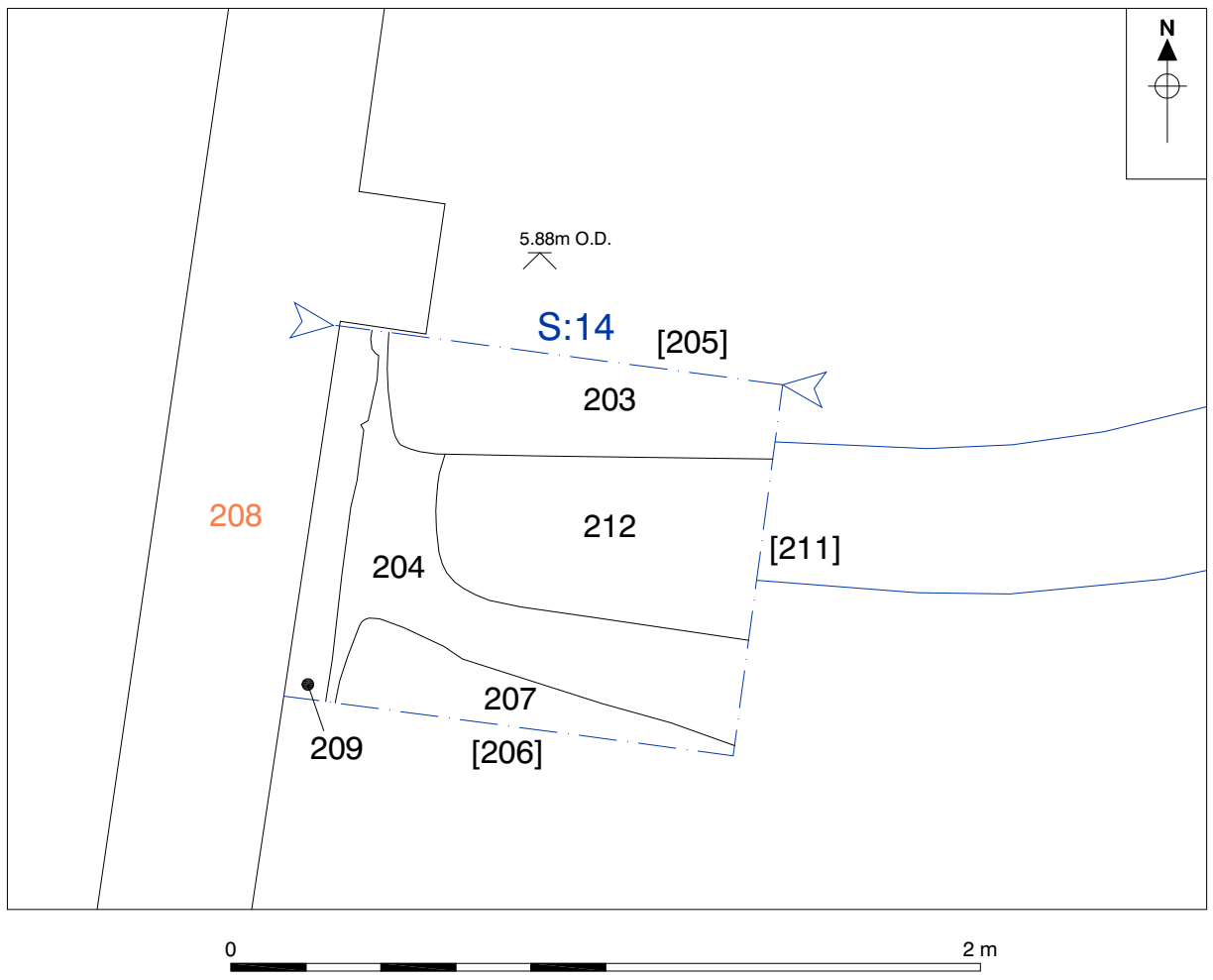
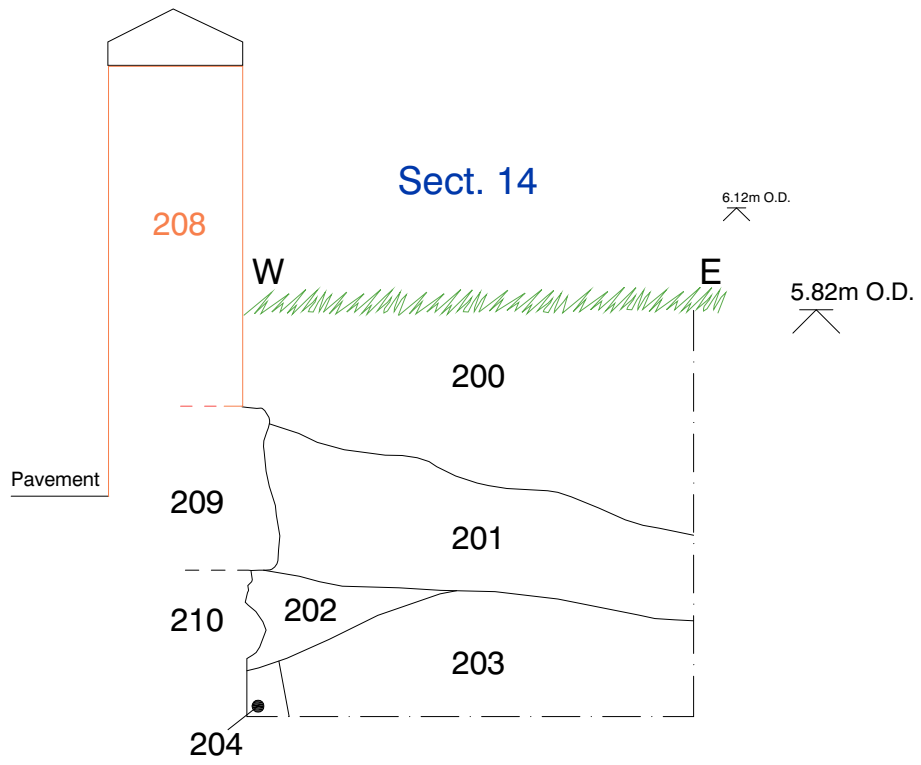
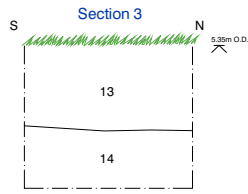


Figure 8. Cable trench connect to St Ann's Street. Scale 1:20



Test Hole Section (@1:50)

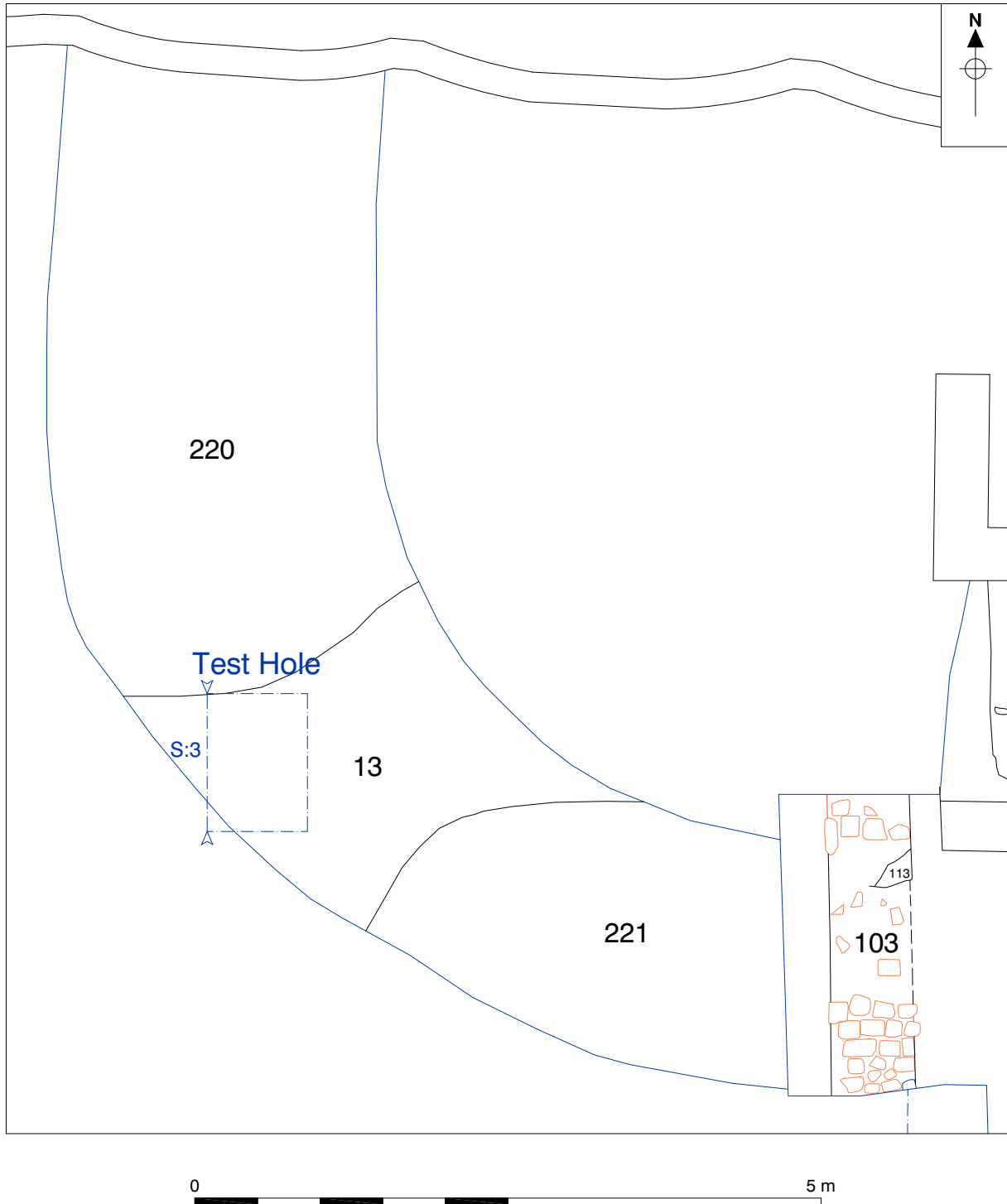


Figure 9. New pathway. Scale 1:50

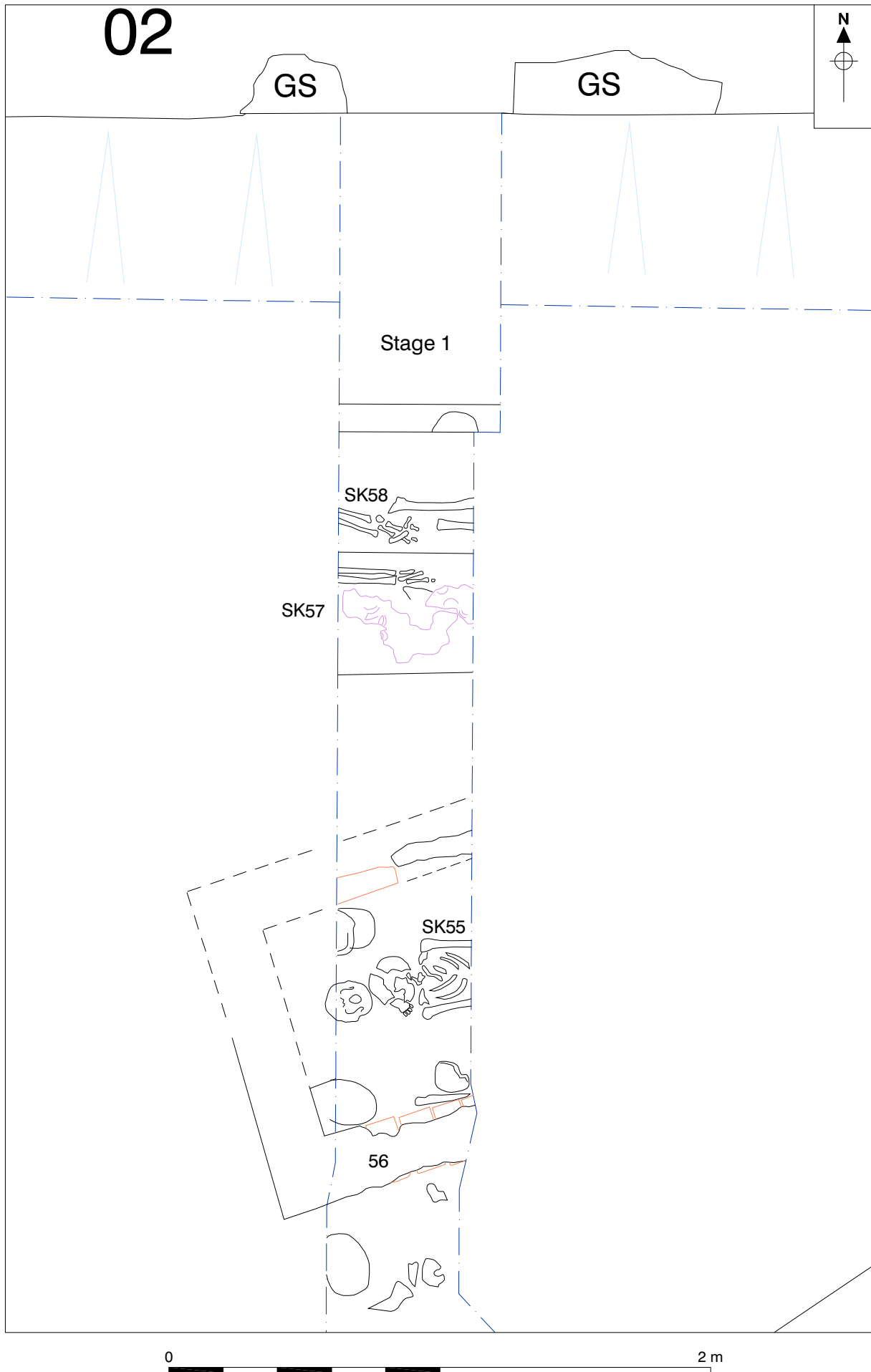


Figure 10. Service run south of tower - Stage 1 reduction. Scale 1:20

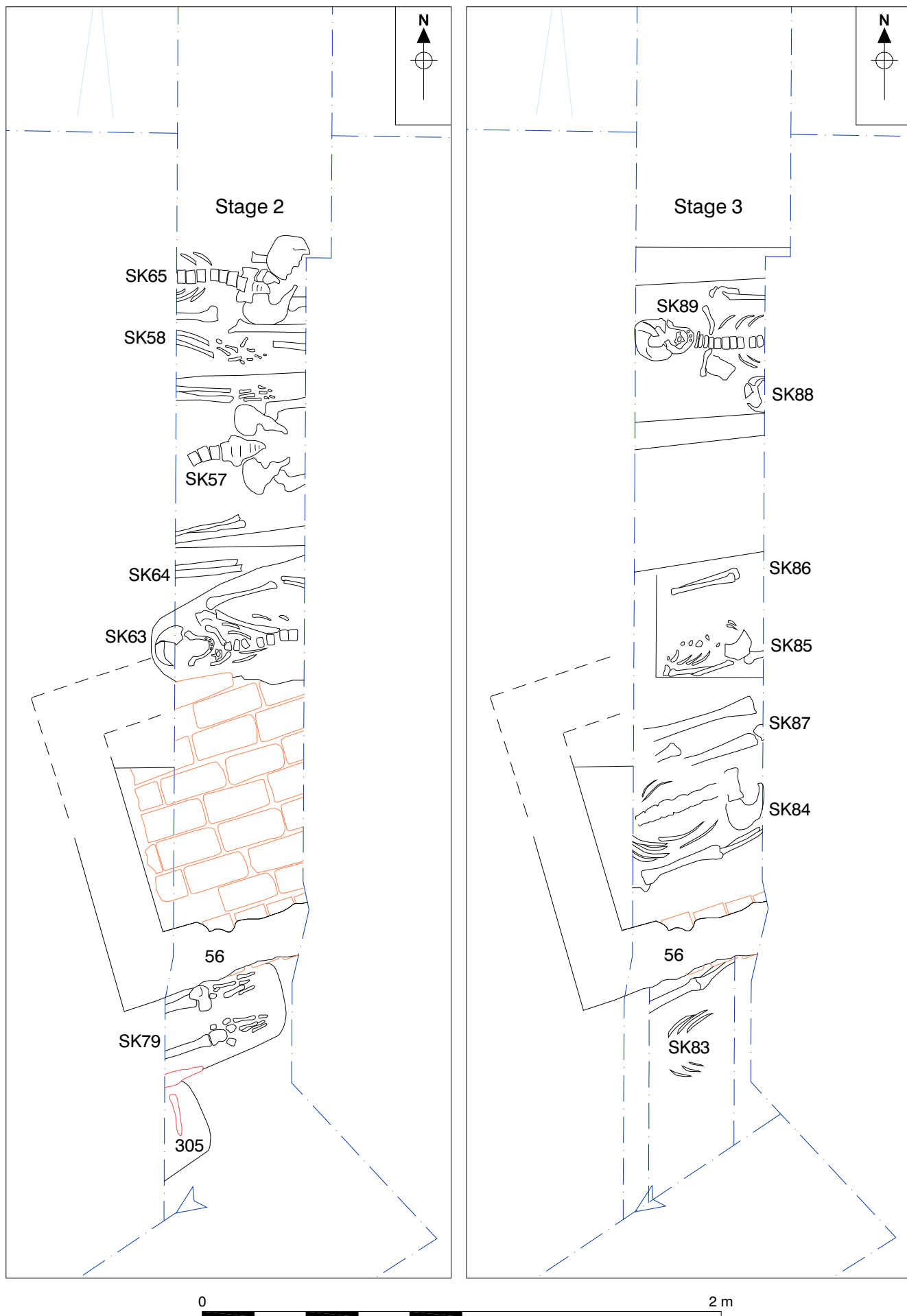


Figure 11. Service run south of tower - Stage 2 & 3 reductions. Scale 1:20

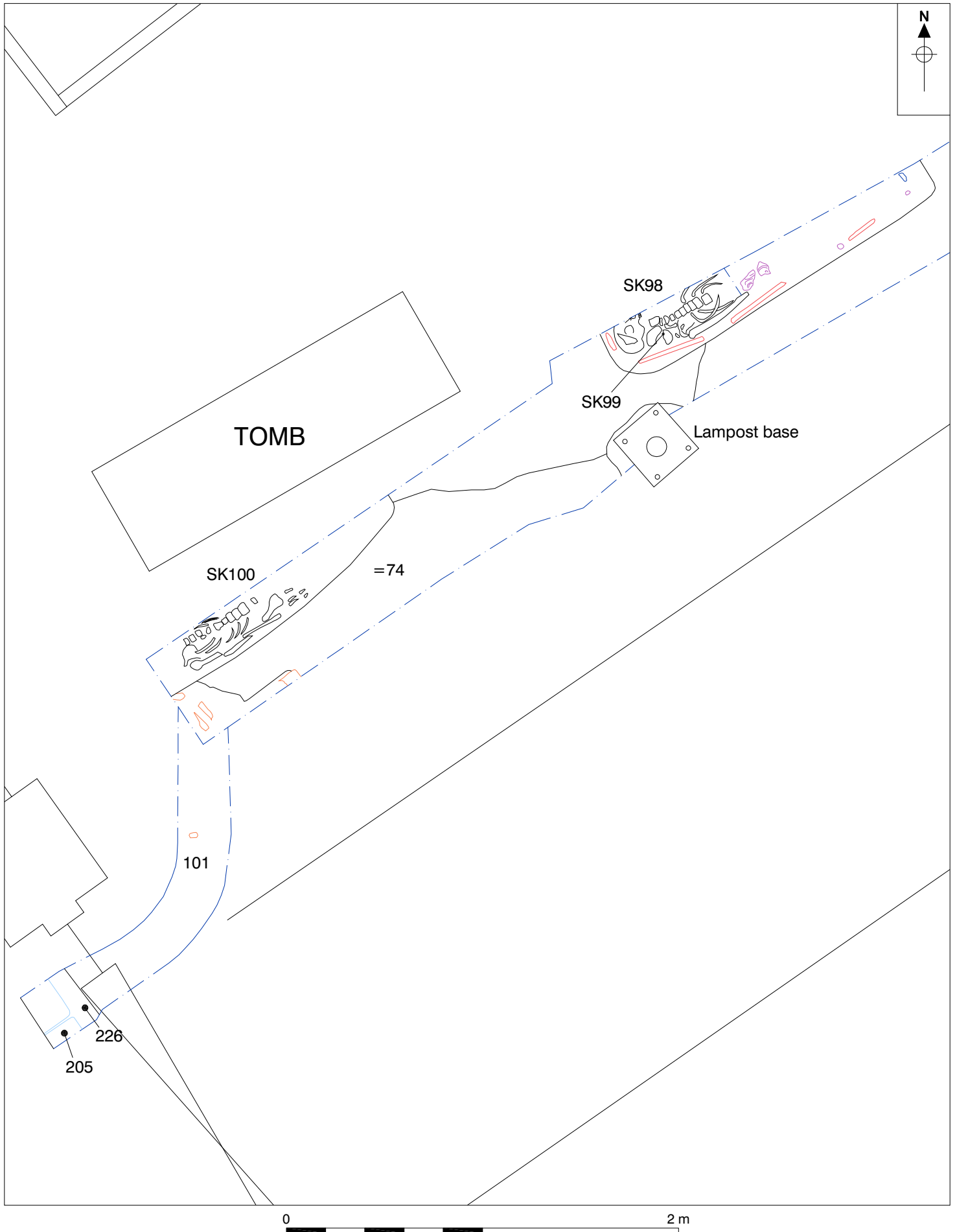
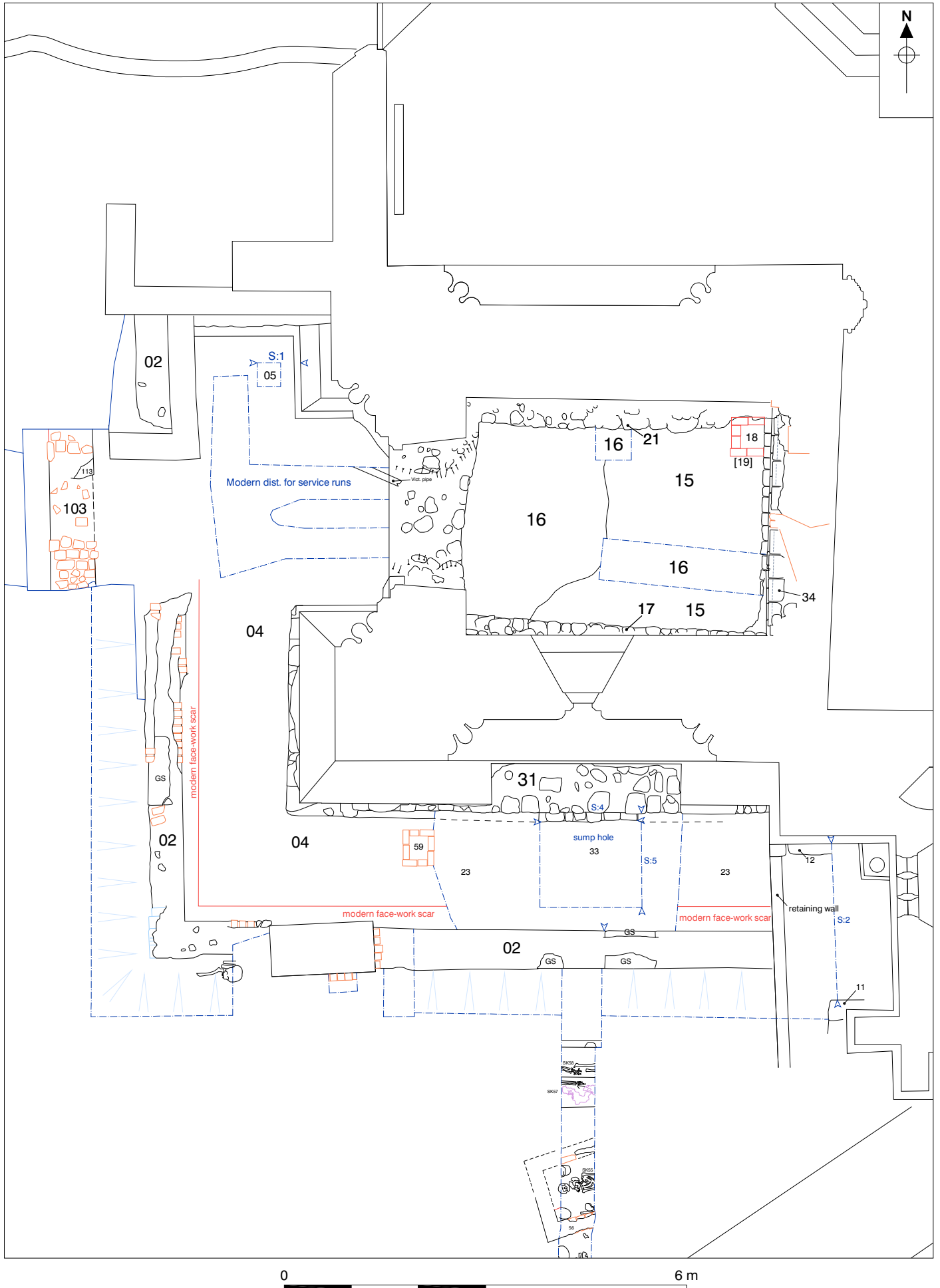


Figure 12. SW end of the service run. Scale 1:25



0 6 m

Figure 13. Tower groundworks. Scale 1:75

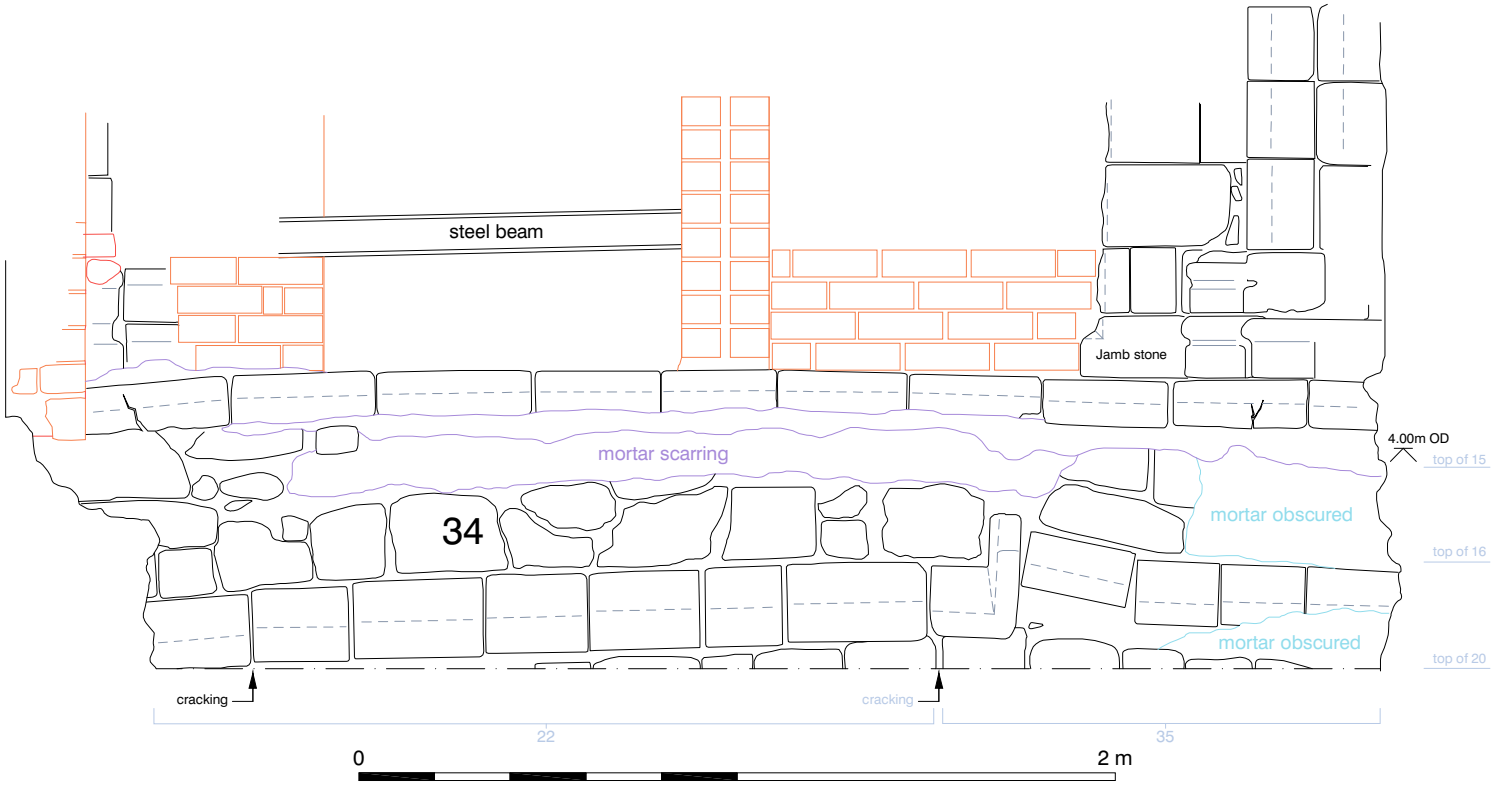


Figure 15. W-facing elevation of C13th masonry (S:6). Scale 1:20

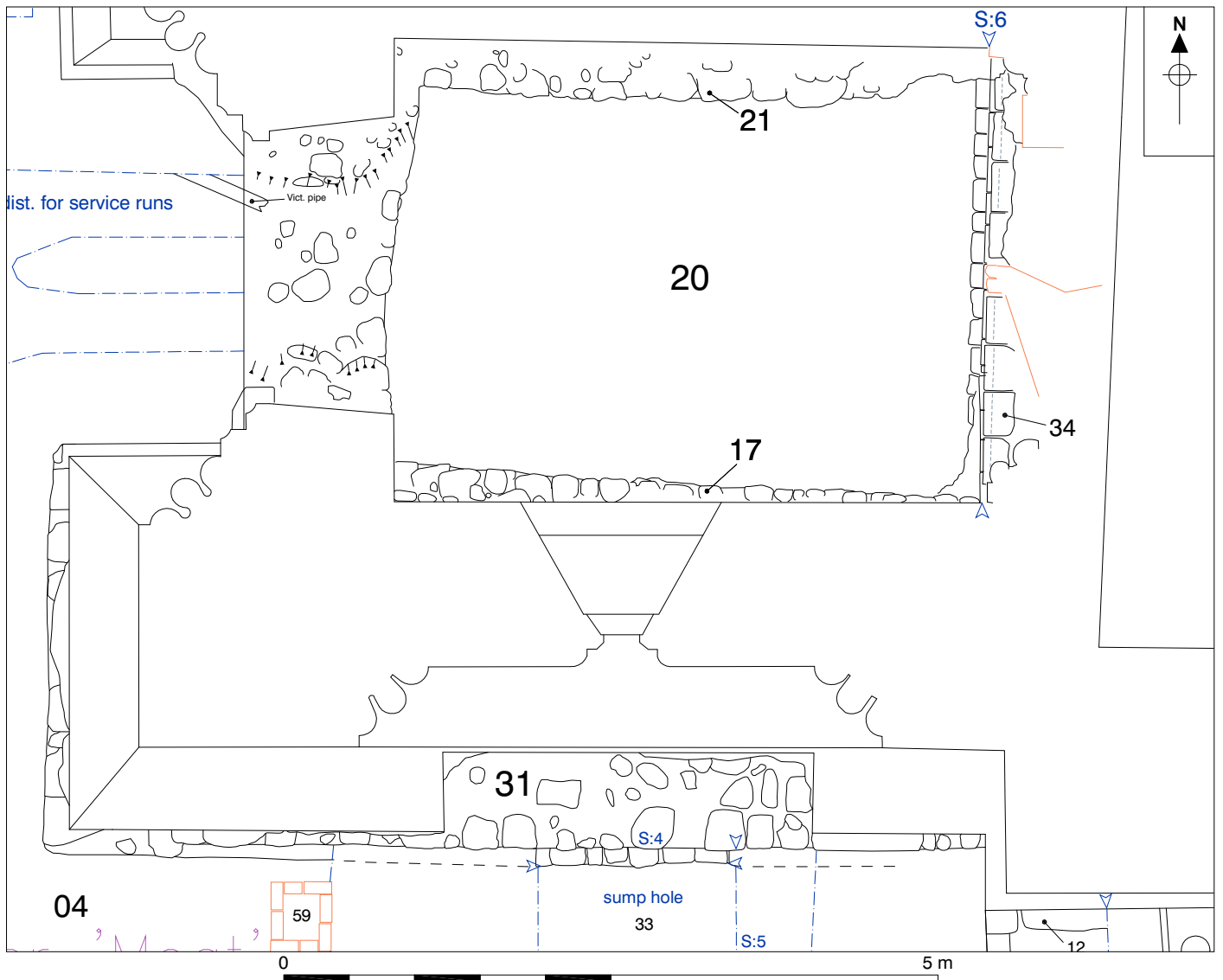


Figure 14. Tower - internal reduction work. Scale 1:50

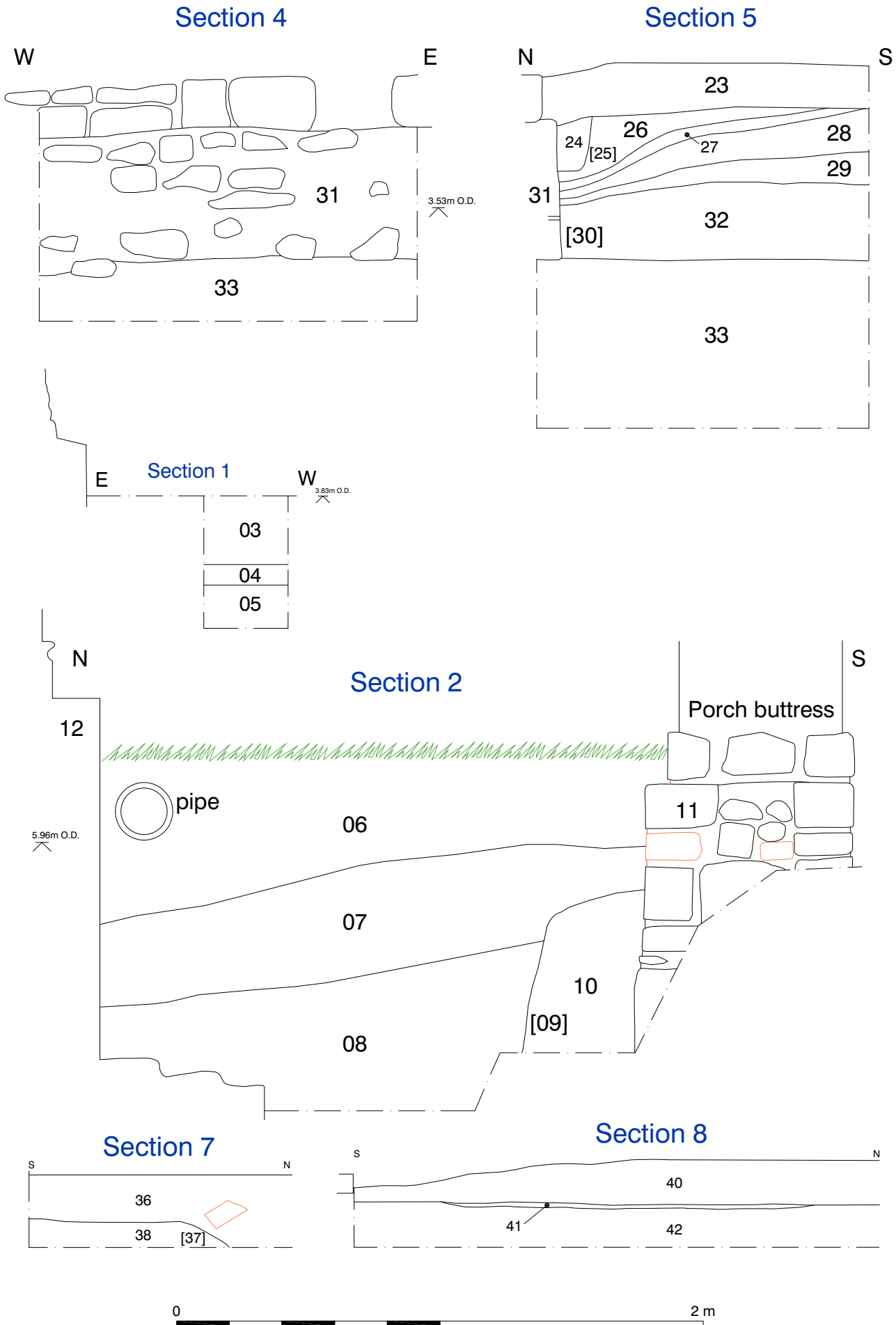


Figure 16. Recorded Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 & 8 Scale 1:20

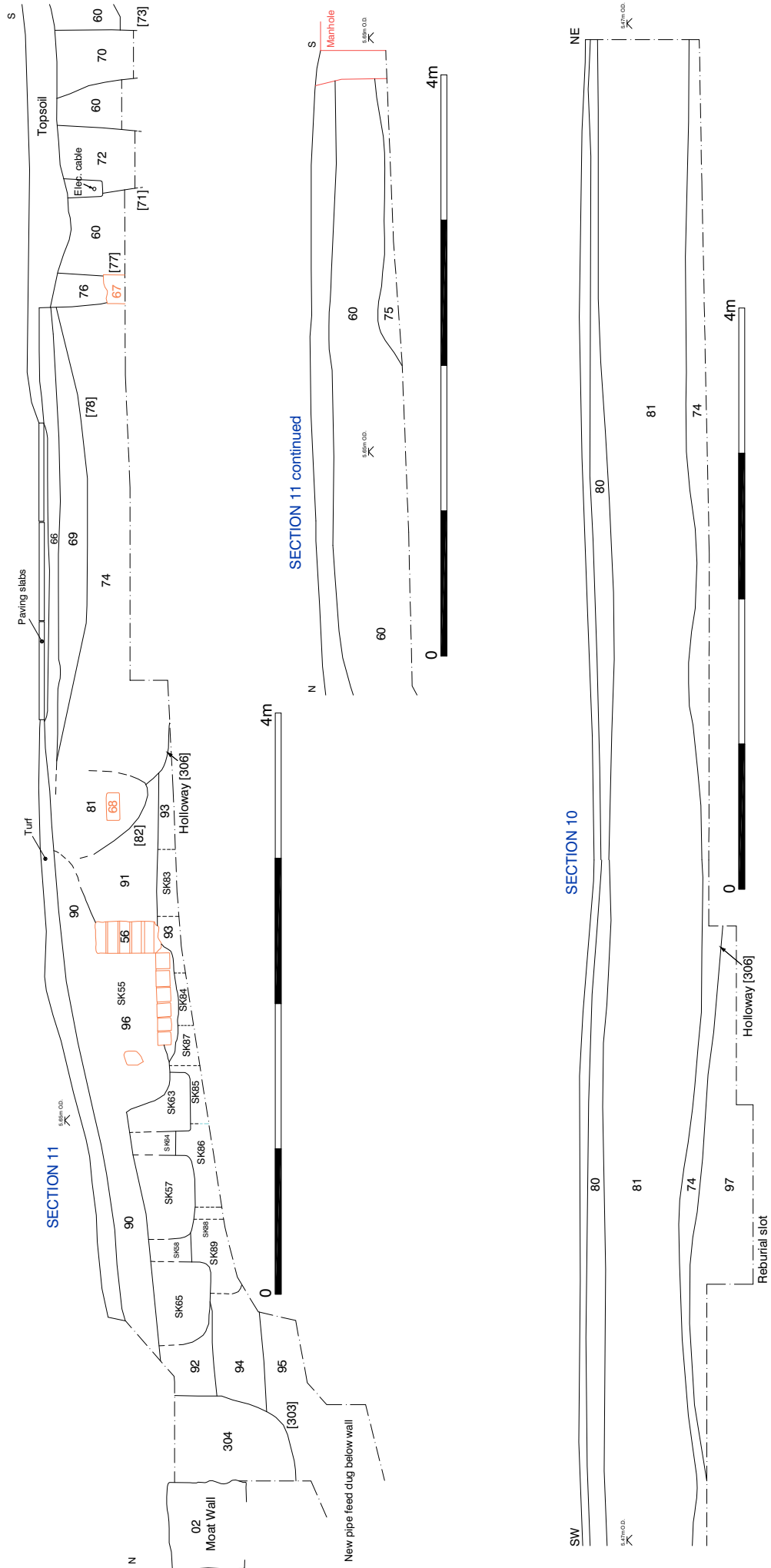


Figure 17. Service trench baulk sections. Scale 1:40

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Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring and Targeted Excavation at St Nicholas Chapel, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
Short description of the project	The results of archaeological mitigation services during a lengthy programme of conservation and improvement works at St Nicholas Chapel in King's Lynn. The Grade I listed medieval Chapel is the largest Chapel-of-ease in the country and a prime example of Perpendicular architecture. The formidable medieval footings of the 13th century tower were uncovered which made use of large quantities of imported limestone, along with ballast cobbles obtained via trade links as far away as the Baltic Sea. Work inside the tower revealed not only the known early 13th century footings to the doorway in the west wall of the medieval nave (a remnant of the stone chapel which became incorporated into the early 15th century aisle of the expanded building), but also a buried floor level directly below it from a slightly earlier aborted construction which had suffered from major distortion and subsidence. To the immediate west of the tower a sequence of medieval deposits was discovered which predated the first burials there and which included a 13th century rough stone cobble surface above the waterlogged silts. Numerous burials of medieval through to late post-medieval date were recorded, the majority of which were encountered around the area of the tower. The medieval brick footings of the early 15th century nave were partly exposed and an extensive episode of mid-18th century landscaping was identified on the northern side of the Chapel. 19th to 20th century landscaping around the tower resulted in disturbance and presumably clearance of burials there, as reflected by the large numbers of disarticulated human remains present within the topsoil.
Project dates	Start: 19-08-2014 End: 06-07-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 134781 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	NVC/2013/175 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	12/01396/F - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	12/01391/LB - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	12/01397/CA - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

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Investigation type "Part Excavation","Part Survey","Watching Brief"
Prompt Listed Building Consent

Project location

Country England
Site location NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK KINGS LYNN St Nicholas Chapel, St Ann's Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
Postcode PE30 1NH
Study area 0 Square metres
Site coordinates TF 6185 2046 52.757092264875 0.398681805839 52 45 25 N 000 23 55 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Norvic Archaeology
Project brief originator Consultant
Project design originator Roland Harris
Project director/manager Giles Emery
Project supervisor Giles Emery
Type of sponsor/funding body The Churches Conservation Trust
Name of sponsor/funding body Churches Conservation Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient NMAS and Norvic Archaeology
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient NMAS
Digital Contents "Survey"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient NMAS
Paper Contents "Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Map","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological Monitoring and Targeted Excavation at St Nicholas Chapel, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
Author(s)/Editor(s) Emery, G.
Other Norvic Archaeology Report No. 77

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Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	BELL TOWER Medieval
Monument type	CEMETERY Medieval
Monument type	CHAPEL OF EASE Medieval
Monument type	CONSTRUCTION CUT Medieval
Monument type	DOORWAY Medieval
Monument type	GRAVES Medieval
Monument type	INHUMATION Medieval
Monument type	WALL Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	CEMETERY Post Medieval
Monument type	CHARNEL PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	CONSTRUCTION CUT Post Medieval
Monument type	DEMOLITION CUT Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	GRAVESTONE Post Medieval
Monument type	GRAVES Post Medieval
Monument type	HOLLOWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	INHUMATION Post Medieval
Monument type	LANDSCAPING DEPOSIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PATH Post Medieval
Monument type	RETAINING WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	ROBBER CUT Post Medieval
Monument type	STEPS Post Medieval
Monument type	TOMB Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	BILLION - COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL WORKING DEBRIS Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	SHELL Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY COFFIN FITTING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY SUSPENSION RING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LEAD - POT MENDER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LEAD - WEIGHT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LEAD - WINDOW CAME Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHELL Post Medieval

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