



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

St Margaret's Church

King's Lynn

Norfolk

PE30 5EB



## Site Data

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## Summary

From November to December 2018 KDK a programme of Observation and Recording was undertaken at St Margaret's Church, King's Lynn, Norfolk in order to fulfil Condition 2 of the Faculty for development works to the church. The minster church of St Margaret is a Grade I listed building dating to the early Norman period, though little of this structure remains and the church has been reworked extensively in later centuries.

Excavations to install a new disabled lift in the ground floor of the north tower and north aisle revealed the remains of a Norman compound pier belonging to the original northwest tower and likely dating to the early 12<sup>th</sup> century. It is in the same Romanesque style visible in the lower stages of the southwest tower. This feature was surrounded by later medieval and post-medieval deposits, indicating that the ground level was raised beneath the northwest tower after the church was largely rebuilt in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

A service trench to the north of the building revealed a foundation consisting primarily of stone, but also of brick and lime mortar, that may have been part of the 15<sup>th</sup> century north porch.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 Between the 29<sup>th</sup> November and the 19<sup>th</sup> December 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording of St Margaret's Church, King's Lynn, Norfolk. The project was commissioned by Caroe Architecture Ltd on behalf of the Parochial Church Council of St Margaret's Church, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Kaye & Shlasko 2018), and approved by Steve Hickling, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Norfolk County Council and the Diocese of Norwich. The relevant Faculty reference is 2017-009561.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under Condition 2 of a Faculty for development works to the church.

### 1.3 *The Site*

#### *Location*

The minster church of St Margaret, otherwise known as Kings Lynn Minster, is located within the medieval core of Kings Lynn, in the parish of St Margaret with St Nicholas and St Edmund and the administrative district of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk. It is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 561772 319806 (Fig. 1). The church is bounded to the north by the Saturday Market Place, by St Margaret's Place to the west and Church Street to the east. Immediately south of the church is the churchyard and the site of the Benedictine priory (Fig. 2).

#### *Description*

The church is Grade I listed and the listed building description (NHLE no. 1211336) is as follows:

*Benedictine Priory founded 1095, now a parish church. Rebuilt during C13, altered continuously since. Exterior mostly C15. Central lantern and south-west spire collapsed 1741. Substantial internal rebuilding 1745-46 by Matthew Brettingham. Restored 1875 by Scott. Limestone. Lead roofs. Twin west towers, nave, aisles, transepts with crossing tower, aisled chancel. West front with central arched door under crenellated surround. Above is a Perpendicular*



7-light window. 3-stage south-west tower complete to ringing chamber by c1260: bundled buttresses, Norman interlace to lower stages gives way to trefoiled C13 arcading, then to 2-light ringing chamber windows, terminating in bar tracery of the C14 belfry stage. Crenellated parapet with pinnacles. North-west tower also Norman in lower courses but rebuilt 1453: indeterminate stage divisions, clasping buttresses, small 3-light Perpendicular windows. Crenellated parapet. Remains of an outer north aisle abut, lit through a 5-light west window. 5-bay nave aisles and clerestory added 1472-83, the north aisle by Roger Cony. 3-light Perpendicular windows under basket arches. Short projecting transepts with hints of Norman work. Large Perpendicular principal windows. Squat crossing tower which carried a timber lantern until storm of 1741. 3-bay north chancel aisle 1394, 5-bay south aisle 1433. Three-light windows and basket arches again. 10-bay chancel clerestory with similar fenestration. Chancel east end has polygonal tower buttresses gripping the corners. Rose east window of 1875. INTERIOR. 6-bay nave arcade. West bay is round-arched on compound piers with scalloped, stiff-leaf and water-leaf capitals and undercut arch mouldings. South-west tower with bundled piers. North-west tower with Perpendicular piers and details. Remainder of arcade of quatrefoil piers standing on Norman bases. Roof is 1745: tie beams on arched braces. Stiff-leaf capitals to crossing arch piers. Chancel clerestory has wall passage and remains of Early English arcading. C14 screens between chancel and its aisles, C16 screen in north transept. Mid C18 pulpit. Organ case by Sneltzer, 1754. The 2 largest brasses in England. One to Adam Walsoken and wife of 1349, both in civil dress. No space undecorated; post windmill depicted in lower left predella scene. Flemish. Other to Robert Braunche and 2 wives. 1364. Civil dress. Similar decorative frenzy and also Flemish.

#### *Geology & Topography*

The underlying geology consists of clay and silts formed up to 2 million years ago as Tidal Flat Deposits, which overlies mudstone of the Kimmeridge Clay formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

#### *Development Specifications*

The development comprised the installation of a 2-storey structure within the north porch and tower. As well as the installation of new foul drainage to the exterior of the porch, and the installation of a wheelchair lift in the north tower and aisle (Fig. 3).





Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:25,000)



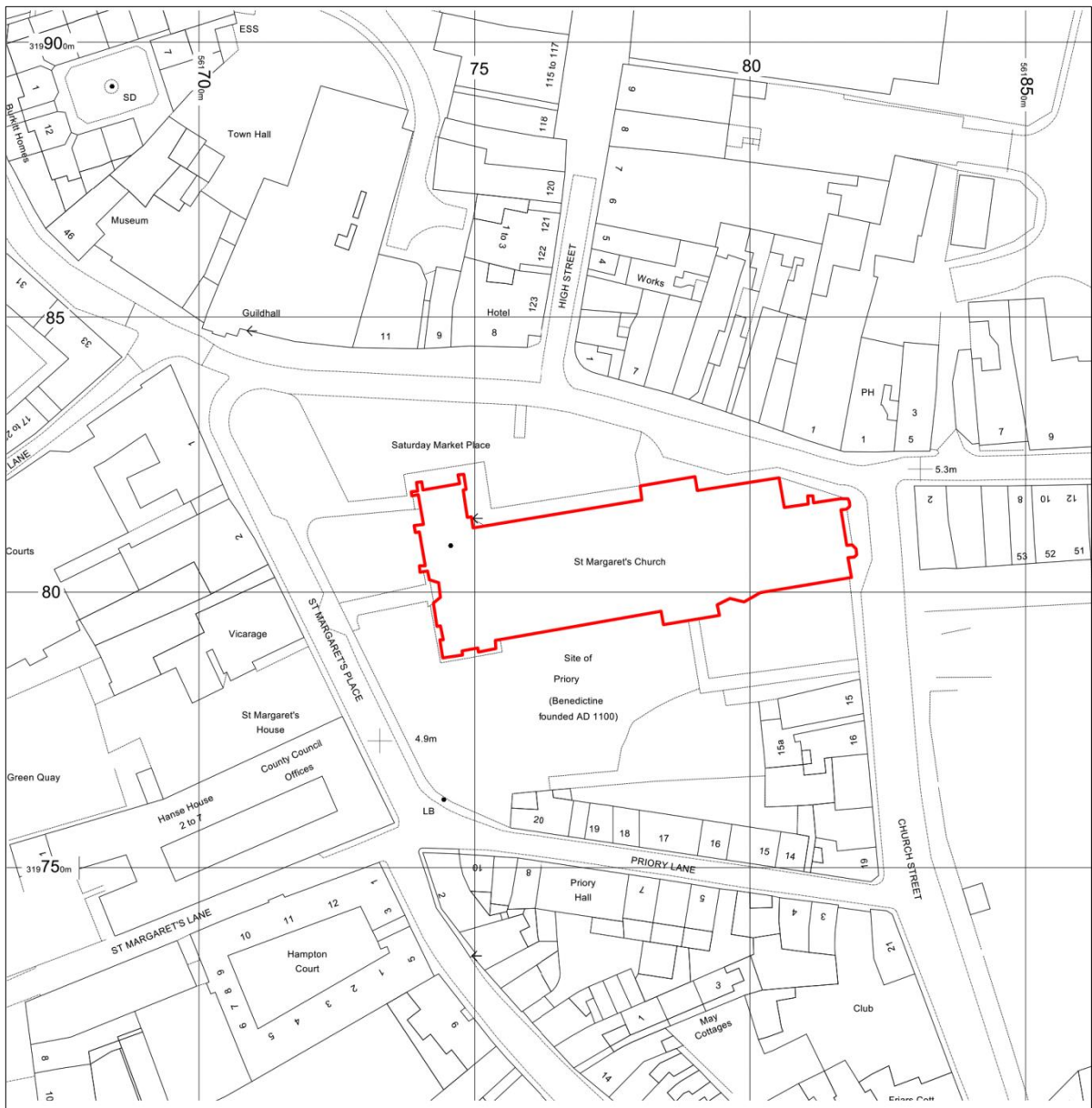


Figure 2: Site layout (scale 1:1,250)



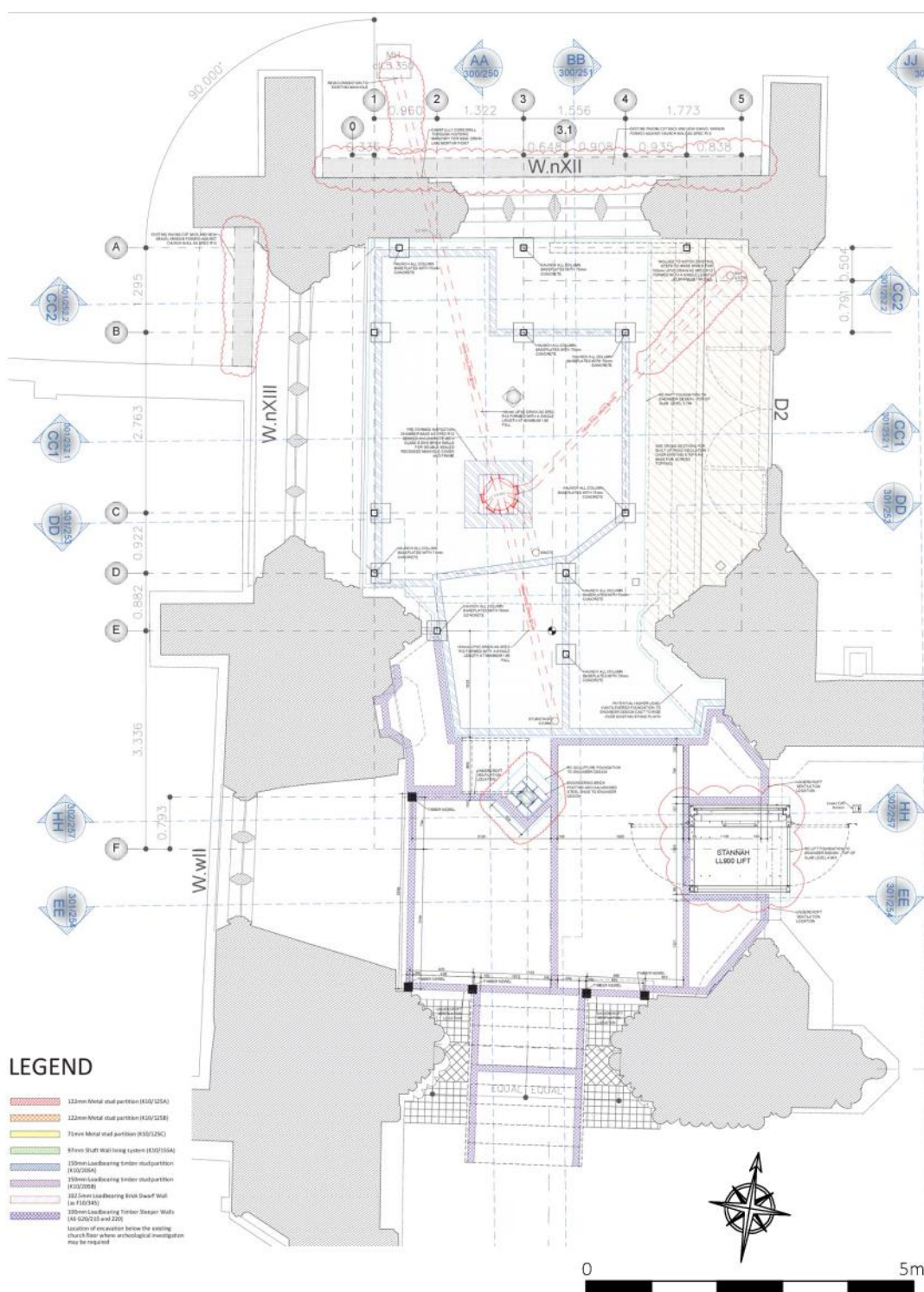


Figure 3: Development plan (scale 1:100)



## 2 Aims & Methods

### 2.1 *Requirements*

The requirements of this project were defined in the approved WSI (Kaye & Shlasko 2018). Provision was made for monitoring and recording during the development, including the following:

- Photographic record of the north porch floor prior to the removal of the encaustic tiles
- Photographic record of the screen between the northwest tower and north porch prior to dismantling
- Photographic record of the slate column recording priors and incumbents prior to its relocation
- Photographic record of the dado panelling before its removal to allow for the formation of a new emergency exit in the north wall of the north choir aisle

The following works required monitoring under archaeological supervision and control:

- Below ground works associated with construction of the wheelchair lift beginning with cutting out of parts of the existing stone steps
- Any below ground works associated with connecting the new foul drains into the existing sewer
- New base for relocated 'Priests of Lynn' pillar

The following works were inspected and recorded prior to installation of new fabric, services or materials:

- The hole through the north wall of the north porch
- The area on the exterior of the north porch where existing paving was to be removed

### 2.2 *Methods*

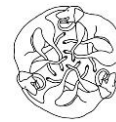
In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

- A photographic record was made of various components, including the north porch floor, the screen between the northwest tower and north porch, the 'Priests of Lynn' slate pillar and the area to the exterior of the north porch, before major work was undertaken.
- The drain runs were monitored and recorded to the interior and exterior of the church, as well as the hole through the north wall of the porch
- The excavation of a pit for the disabled lift was monitored and recorded using photography and plastic film

### 2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The Design Brief (Robertson et al, 2018)
- Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk (Robertson et al 2018)
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance* notes (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current Historic England guidelines (EH 2008, HE 2015)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



### 3 Archaeological & Historical Background

King's Lynn is located on the east bank of the River Great Ouse, 6km south of the Wash. The name Lynn may come from *linn*, meaning a lake or body of water, although there has also been a suggestion that it might be an Anglo-Saxon term *lean*, referring to a form of land tenure (Mills 1991: 219). By the time of the Domesday Survey the area was densely populated, with manors at Lynn and Gaywood and other surrounding settlements (Williams & Martin 2002: 1113, 1126, 1151, 1181, 1182). One attraction of this area was the possibility of salt production; at least 10 salt houses are noted on the various manors listed in the Domesday Book ([opendomesday.org](http://opendomesday.org)).

At the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> century, Herbert de Losinga, also known as Herbert the Bishop (served 1091-1119) began construction of a church dedicated to St Margaret, St Mary Magdalene and All the Virgin Saints. The church was granted to the monastery of the Holy Trinity in Norwich in its foundation charter of 1101, along with land, the Saturday market and a fair on the feast of St Margaret (Beloe 1899: 46, 48 & 61).

There is nothing left of this early church. The earliest extant remains date to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when towers were built at the western end of the church. According to Beloe, the reed-like ornamentation on the surviving 12<sup>th</sup> century towers is similar to the ornamentation on the Norman tower at Norwich Cathedral, which predates 1146 (*ibid*: 63), suggesting that St Margaret's towers were of similar date.

More rebuilding took place in the 13<sup>th</sup> century ([www.stmargaretskingslynn.org.uk/history/](http://www.stmargaretskingslynn.org.uk/history/)), including the surviving chancel arcades. The southwest tower up to the ringing chamber is also 13<sup>th</sup> century (Historic England).

By the early 15<sup>th</sup> century, the church was in need of repair. According to town council records, the little belfry was on the verge of collapse and £30.6s.4d was collected from the townspeople for urgent repairs (Belsoe 1899: 82-84). These repairs were just a temporary fix, however, and by 1453 the decision was taken to replace the northwest bell tower (*ibid*: 84). In 1481, the roof and clerestories of the nave and transepts were replaced (*ibid*: 92). It is also during the 15<sup>th</sup> century that the north and south aisles were added. The room on north side of the northwest tower represents a fragment of that north aisle, built in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century by Walter Cony, a wealthy merchant (*ibid*: 88-89).

In September 1741, a storm blew down the spire of the southwest tower. The collapsing spire fell toward the church, knocking down the upper storeys of the tower and destroying much of the nave (English Heritage). The nave and aisles were rebuilt soon after, but in 1874, a major 'restoration' radically changed the interior of the church. This rebuilding, under the direction of Sir George Gilbert Scott, included the excavation of the floor through the later medieval and post-medieval layers, down to the 13<sup>th</sup> century level (Beloe 1899: 111-112). The Victorian renovations also included the installation of a rose east window and other stained glass ([www.stmargaretskingslynn.org.uk/history/](http://www.stmargaretskingslynn.org.uk/history/)).

St Margaret's was made a minster by the Bishop of Norwich in December 2011 'in recognition that it provides a ministry far wider than that of a normal Parish Church' ([www.stmargaretskingslynn.org.uk/the-minster-story/](http://www.stmargaretskingslynn.org.uk/the-minster-story/)).

The plan produced by Beloe in 1899 (Fig. 4) shows the north porch functioning as an engine house. The door to the east, which now opens onto Saturday Market Place, formerly gave access to the north aisle that was extant until 1741. This was replaced by the Shambles in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which extended beyond the north porch and blocking the north window (Fig. 5; [https://www.francisfrith.com/king-s-lynn/kings-lynn-st-margarets-church-and-the-shambles-1891\\_28761](https://www.francisfrith.com/king-s-lynn/kings-lynn-st-margarets-church-and-the-shambles-1891_28761)).

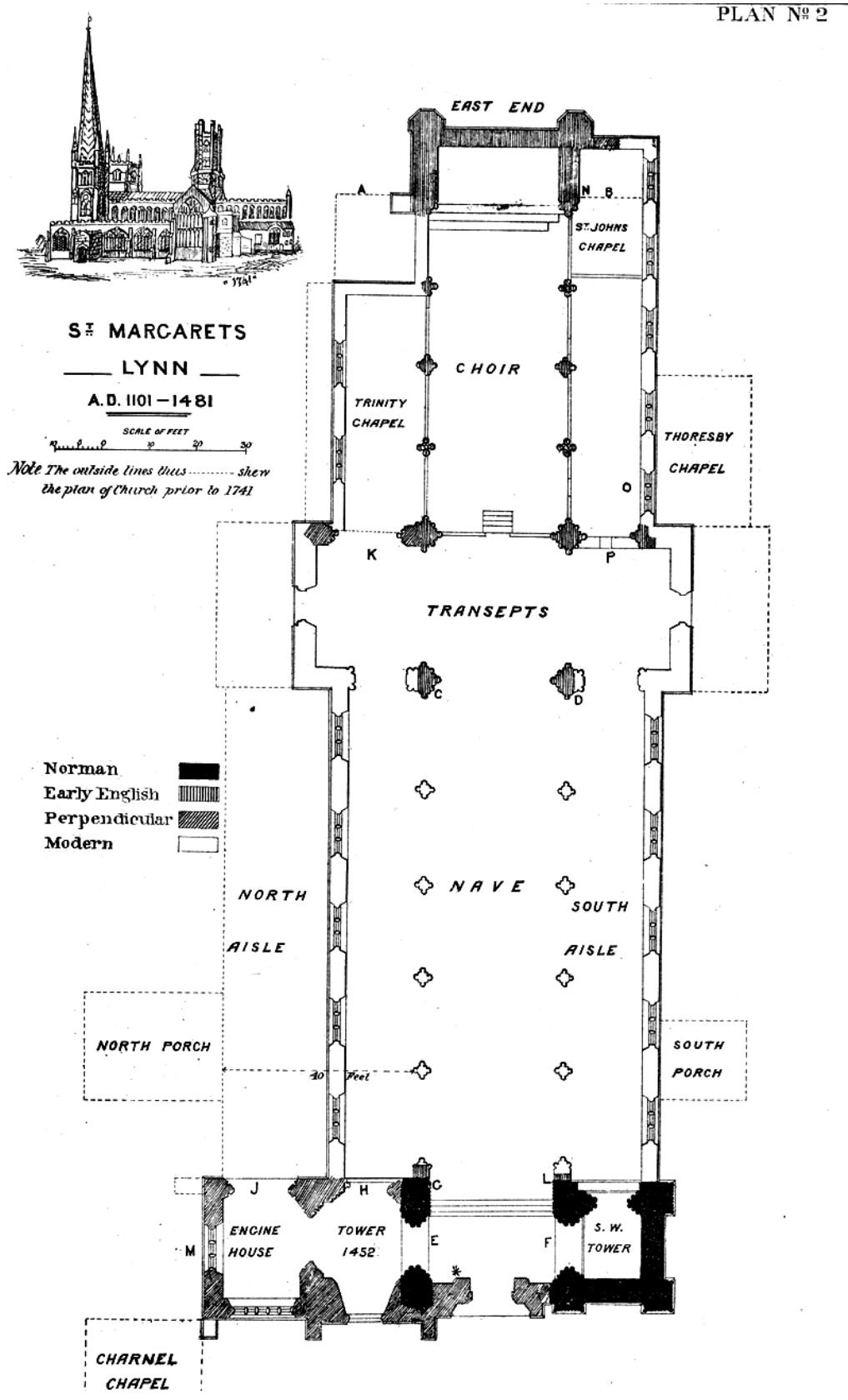


Figure 4: Floor plan in 1899 (Beloe 1899, Plan 2)



**Figure 5:** The north porch in 1899, with the north window still blocked by the Shambles  
(Beloe 1899, plate 9)





## 4 Results

### 4.1 Introduction

Before excavation work began, a photographic survey was carried out to record the north porch floor and steps. The screen between the porch and northwest tower was also recorded, as well as the slate column listing priors and incumbents before its relocation (Plates 1 – 21). The monitoring of excavation included the pit for the wheelchair lift, cutting of the stone steps inside the north porch and a drainage connection to the north exterior of the porch.

### 4.2 *Wheelchair Lift* (Figs 6 – 9, Plates 22 – 26)

A pit for the wheelchair was excavated beneath the arch between the north aisle and northwest tower. The pit measured 3.2m in length by 1.9m in width and was 0.7m deep to the west where the floor level is higher in the tower, but was 0.4m deep the east where the floor level drops into the north aisle. The stone steps were cut and floor tiles removed, then the pit was excavated by hand (Plate 22).

In the northwest corner of the excavation was a large stone feature [104] that appeared to be the base of one of the earlier tower piers. It was constructed of limestone pieces with a degraded stone rubble and mortar core. The moulded rolls were Romanesque in style, each with two engaged shaft mouldings on each side. The mouldings on the base consisted of a small and large plain torus above a square plinth (Plate 23). The design is identical to the Romanesque piers visible elsewhere in the church, including the adjacent pier to the south and those that still survive at the base of the southwest tower. Visual inspection suggested that the stone was an oolitic limestone from the Lincolnshire Limestone group, possibly from the King's Cliffe quarry. Despite being quarried in Northamptonshire, this stone is often also found in Norfolk and adjoining counties, as are other examples of the Lincolnshire Limestone Formation (HE 2017a).

Immediately around the base of [104] was a dark silty deposit (105) containing animal bone, oyster shell, ceramic building material (CBM) and a small sherd of glazed pottery. None of the finds were retained but they appeared to be of late medieval or early post-medieval date, possibly contemporary with the late 15<sup>th</sup> century reworking of the church. The material may have been deposited to build up the ground level around the redundant pier. There was a deposit (106) in the southwest corner of the trench that appeared similar to (104) that contained animal bone, CBM and a clay pipe, which would suggest a post-medieval date. Abutting these layers and covering much of the base of the trench was a red brick surface [107] measuring at least 1.93m by 1.92m. The bricks appeared to be post-medieval in date and may have been part of earlier steps leading from the north aisle to the raised level beneath the northwest tower.

Above the pier base [104] and partially covering the lower brick surface [107] was a deposit of sand and rubble (103), along with a single limestone block at the west end, which served to make up the ground level beneath the tower. This supported a second brick surface [102] identical in form and material to [107], suggesting that [102], [107] and (103) were relatively contemporary and may represent the same phase of works to the floor. The existing stone steps were laid directly above these contexts as were two separate layers of sand and cement, (101) and (108), which formed a base for the encaustic floor tiles.

The lower brick surface [107] appeared to terminate at the eastern end of the trench and gave way to a mid-brownish grey deposit (109), which stratigraphically post-dated [107] in section. The deposit was similar in composition and consistency to (105) and (106), though with less silt, suggesting another backfill used to make up the floor level. However, (109) did not yield any finds and it is not possible to know how far the deposit extends (Plate 24).



## Context Table:

Context Number	Type	Dimensions (max.)			Description
		Length	Width	Depth	
(101)	Deposit	>1.93m	>1.1m	0.08m	Dark grey layer of sand and cement beneath floor tiles in the north tower.
[102]	Structure	>1.93m	>1.4m	0.15	Red brick, possibly previous floor surface or used to build up floor level.
(103)	Deposit	>1.93m	>1.8m	0.15	Deposit of stone and sand rubble used to build up floor level.
[104]	Structure	1.6m	>0.73m	>0.5m	Pier of limestone pieces on a wide base. Formed the base of the original arch between the northwest tower and the north aisle.
(105)	Deposit	>1.02m	0.83m	>0.22	Dark brown grey silty loamy clay deposit around pier [104]. Contained pot, CBM, animal bone and oyster shell.
(106)	Deposit	>1.03m	>0.94m	N/A	Mid grey brown silty clay in the SW corner of the excavation. Contained animal bone and clay pipe.
[107]	Structure	>1.93m	1.92m	0.29m	Red brick, possibly previous floor surface or used to build up floor level.
(108)	Deposit	>1.93m	>1.38m	0.04	Layer of sand and cement beneath floor tiles.
(109)	Deposit	>1.93m	>0.5m	0.38	Deposit of mid brown grey silty sand partially covering the brick surface [107] at the east end of the trench. Possibly to raise the floor level of the north aisle.

4.3 **Service Trench** (Figs 6, 10 & 11, Plates 27 – 28)

A service trench was excavated immediately to the north of the northwest porch to connect foul drainage from the porch to existing drains. The trench initially measured 1.5m long by 0.3m wide, but was widened to 0.5m at the south end on a subsequent site visit. It was 0.9m deep at the north end and 0.65m deep at the south end. The top surface was of cobbles in cement and was less than 5cm deep, below this was a layer of concrete between 0.22m and 0.3m deep. Below the concrete was a foundation [201] consisting of limestone and patches of red brick and CBM in lime mortar, although there was a layer of tarmac above at the north end. The stones of [201] were offset by 0.2m towards the north, where there was a layer of silty soil (202), which partially covered the limestone but lay below the layer of tarmac. The foundation [201] abutted the wall of the north porch and may be part of the original spreadwork. No finds apart from CBM were recovered from the service trench (Plate 28). The limestone of [201] was identical to that found in the North Porch wall, most likely also King's Cliffe Stone.

## Context Table:

Context Number	Type	Dimensions (max.)			Description
		Length	Width	Depth	
[201]	Structure	>1.3m	>0.5m	>0.52	Primarily stone foundation with some red brick. Possibly spreadwork belonging to the north porch.



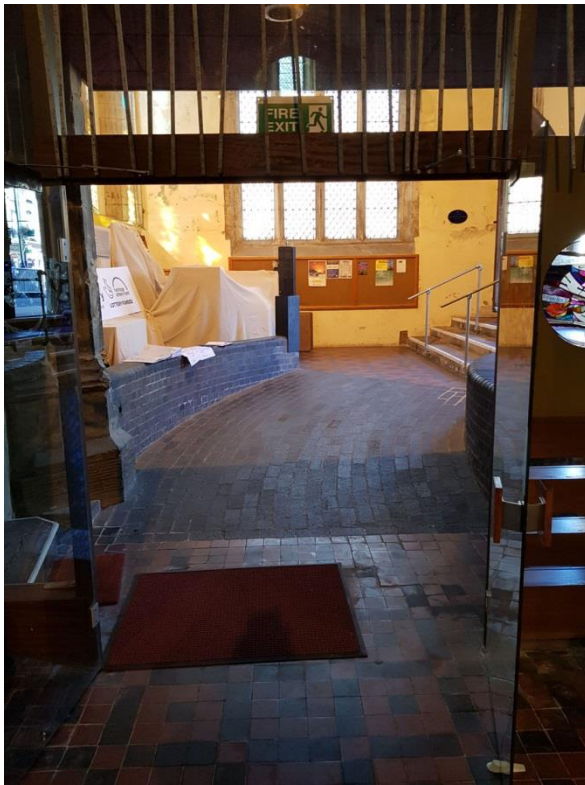
Context Number	Type	Dimensions (max.)			Description
		Length	Width	Depth	
(202)	Deposit	>0.42m	>0.3m	>0.3	Deposit of silty soil partially overlying [201] but beneath modern tarmac.

#### 4.4 *North Porch* (Figs 6 & 12, Plates 29 – 33)

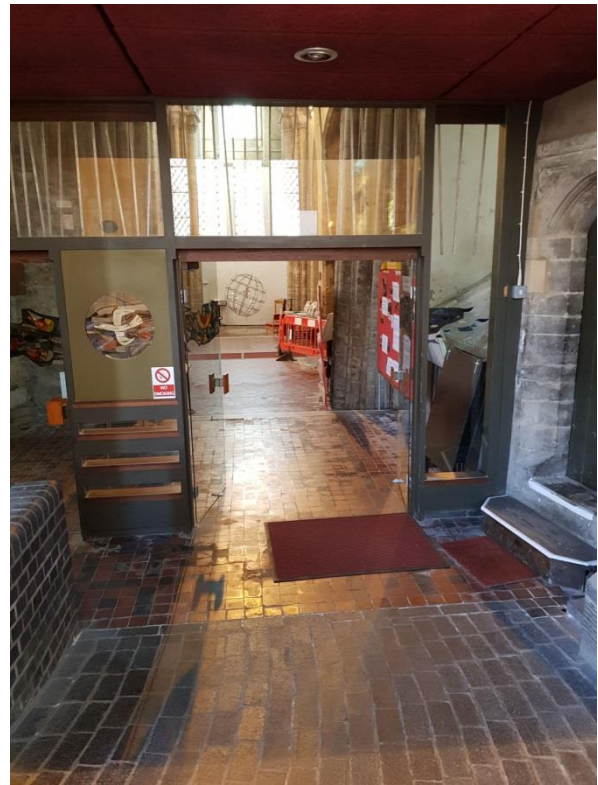
A 0.1m wide service trench was cut into the stone steps along the east side of the north porch. Beneath the steps was a layer of rubble containing CBM and stone fragments. Bricks had been used as a base for the steps (Plate 29). Tiles were also cut away above two caskets containing the ashes of two priests, one Eric Samuel Turnbull who died in 1995 aged 77 years, and the other Justin Bray Banbury who died in 1965 aged 28 years (Plates 30 and 31). The remains were then moved before the project continued. The latter was also commemorated in the screen between the north porch and tower.

A 0.3m diameter hole was cut in the north wall of the porch at floor level, in order to connect interior foul drainage to the exterior service trench. The cut hole produced a core of solid limestone from the wall with no unexpected material (Plate 32). This was in contrast to the centre of pier [104], which had a rubble core and demonstrates the change in construction methods throughout the medieval period.

A small section of plaster was removed from the west wall of the north porch, just below the west window, which revealed stone and brickwork making up the sill, the topmost course being a row of on-edge header bricks of an unknown, but possibly post-medieval, date in lime mortar (Plate 33).



**Plate 1:** North porch floor, view north  
*(courtesy of R. Turner)*



**Plate 2:** North porch floor, view south  
*(courtesy of R. Turner)*



**Plate 3:** Northeast corner of the porch  
*(courtesy of R. Turner)*



**Plate 4:** Porch and screen, view north  
*(courtesy of R. Turner)*





**Plate 5:** North porch floor, view north



**Plate 6:** North porch steps, view east



**Plate 7:** North porch steps, view southeast



**Plate 8:** Removed section of floor in North porch, view northeast



**Plate 9:** Removed wall in North porch, view north-northwest



**Plate 10:** Southwest column and floor in North porch, view west-northwest





**Plate 11:** North aisle floor beneath northwest tower, view north-northeast



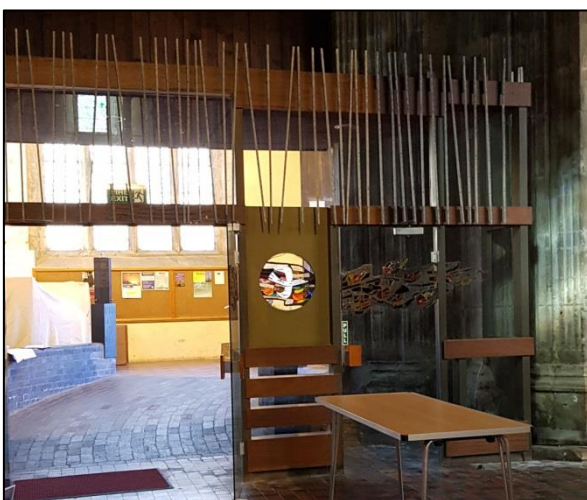
**Plate 12:** North aisle floor beneath northwest tower, view west



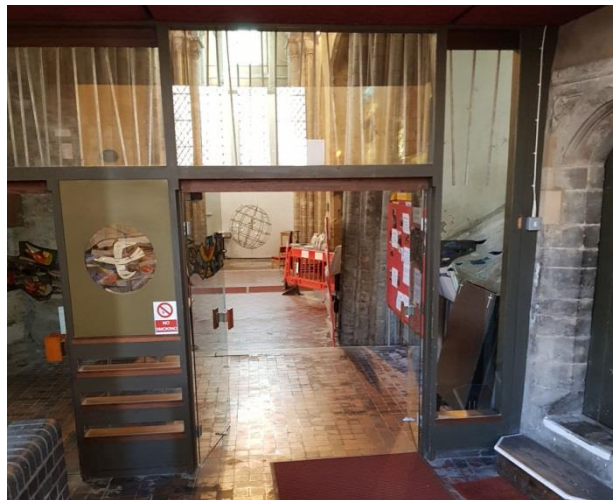
**Plate 13:** North aisle steps before removal for lift, view west-southwest



**Plate 14:** Screen between north porch and tower, view south



**Plate 15:** Screen from the south  
*(Courtesy of R. Turner)*



**Plate 16:** Screen from the north  
*(Courtesy of R. Turner)*



**Plate 17:** Stained glass in the screen  
*(Courtesy of R. Turner)*



**Plate 18:** Commemorative window in screen, view north



**Plate 19:** Incumbents' memorial pillar, view west





**Plate 20:** Incumbents' memorial pillar, view north



**Plate 21:** Incumbents' memorial pillar, view southeast



**Plate 22:** Excavation for wheelchair lift, view east



**Plate 23:** South facing section of brickwork [102] and original pier [104], view north



**Plate 24:** South facing section of brickwork [107], view north



**Plate 25:** Finds uncovered in deposit (105), including oyster shell, animal bone, pot and CBM (clockwise from top), 20cm scale





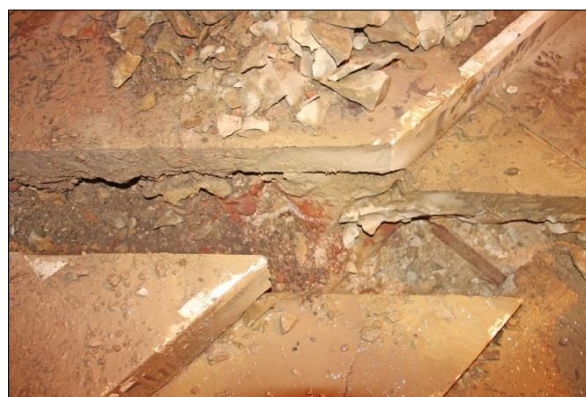
**Plate 26:** Clay pipe stems and animal bone uncovered in deposit (106), 20cm scale



**Plate 27:** Pavement and cobbles to the north of the porch, before excavation



**Plate 28:** Service trench to the north of the porch including stone and brick foundation [201], view west



**Plate 29:** Trench cut into steps in the north porch, view southeast



**Plate 30:** Casket of Justin Bray Banbury, view north, 20cm scale



**Plate 31:** Casket of Eric Samuel Turnbull, view southeast, 20cm scale



**Plate 32:** Hole for drainage in north wall of porch, view north



**Plate 33:** Brickwork beneath plaster in the west wall of the porch, view west



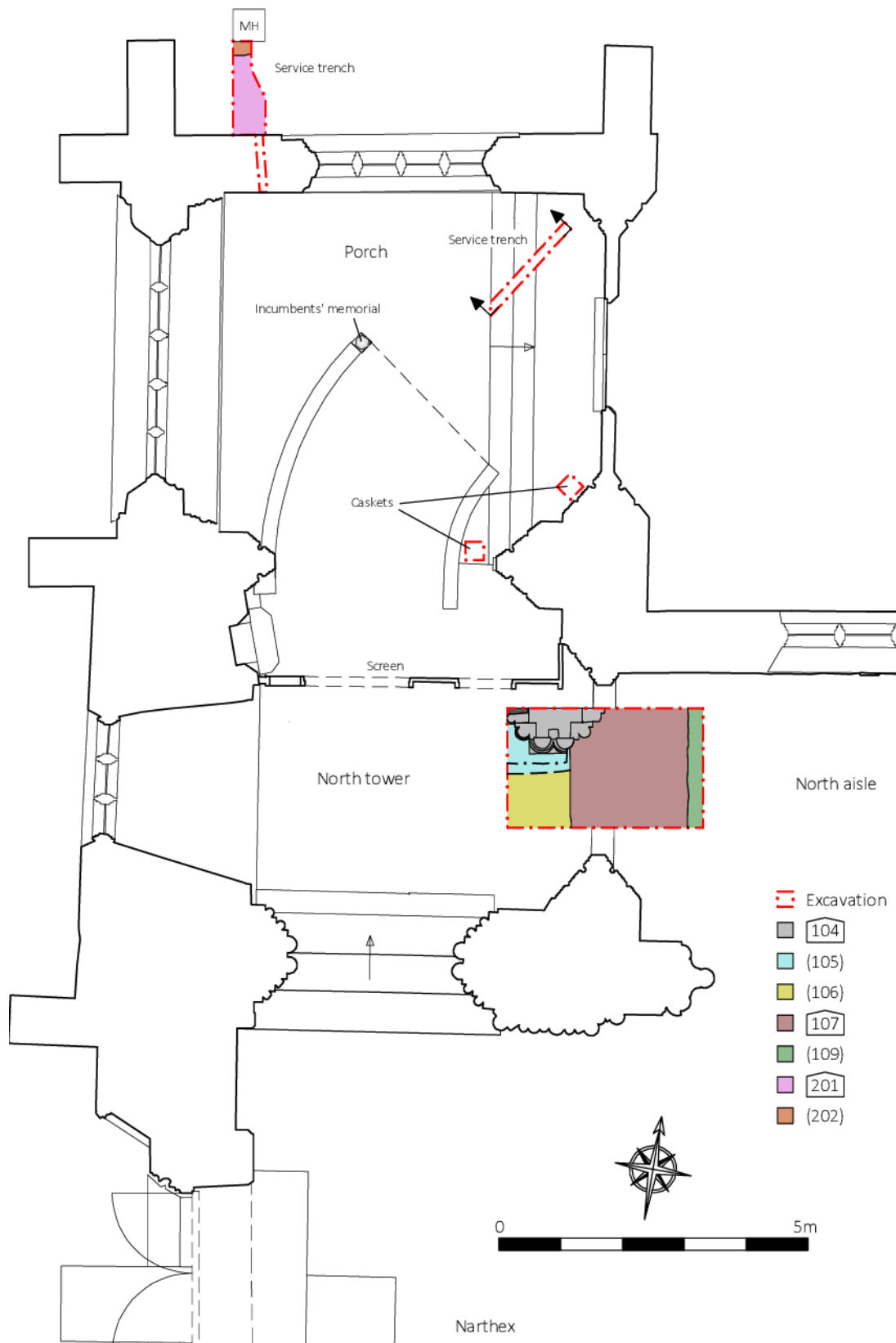


Figure 6: Excavation plan (scale 1:100)



Figure 7: South facing section of wheelchair lift excavation, including original pier base [104], (scale 1:10)

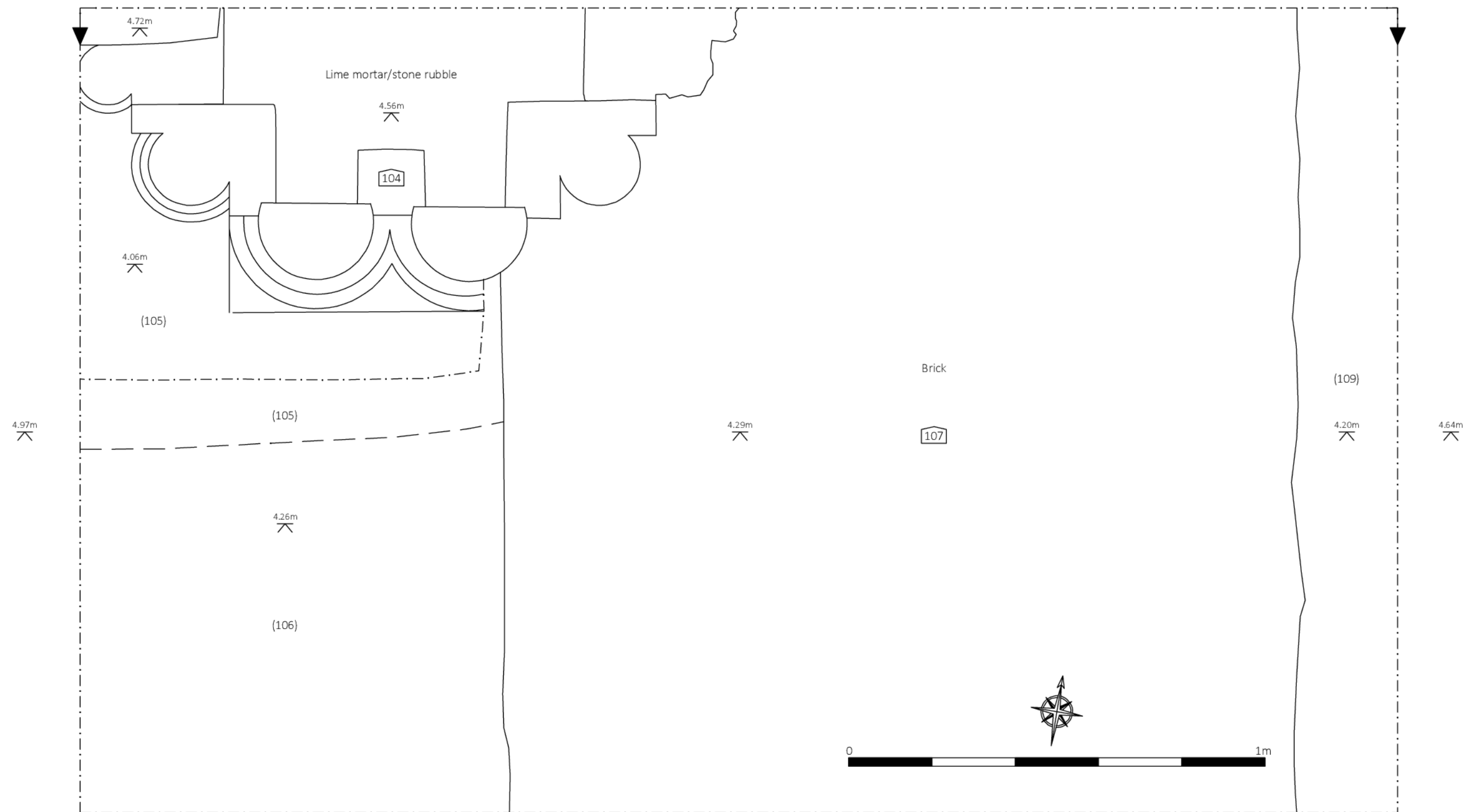


Figure 8: Plan of wheelchair lift excavation, including original pier base [104], (scale 1:10)

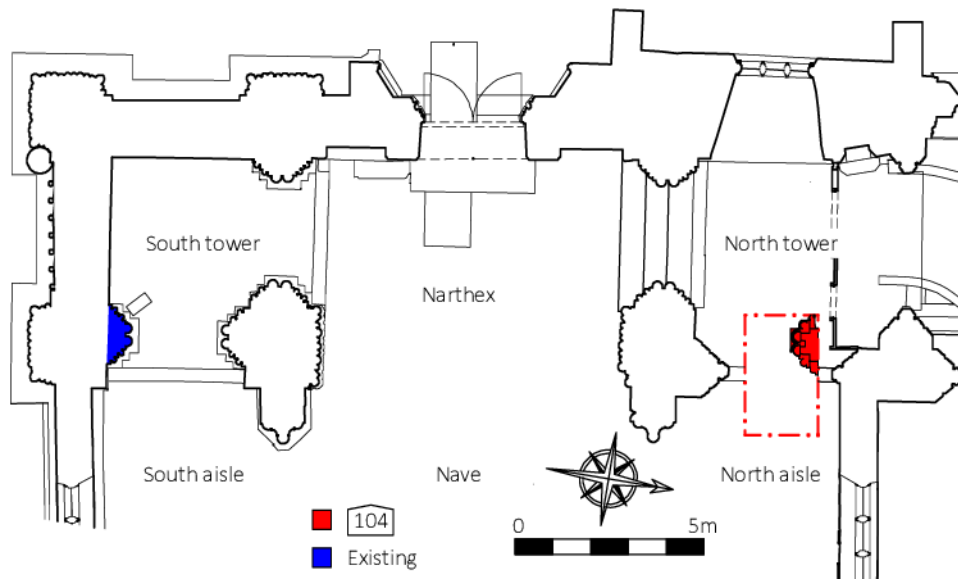


Figure 9: Location plan of [104] and its opposite counterpart (scale 1:200)

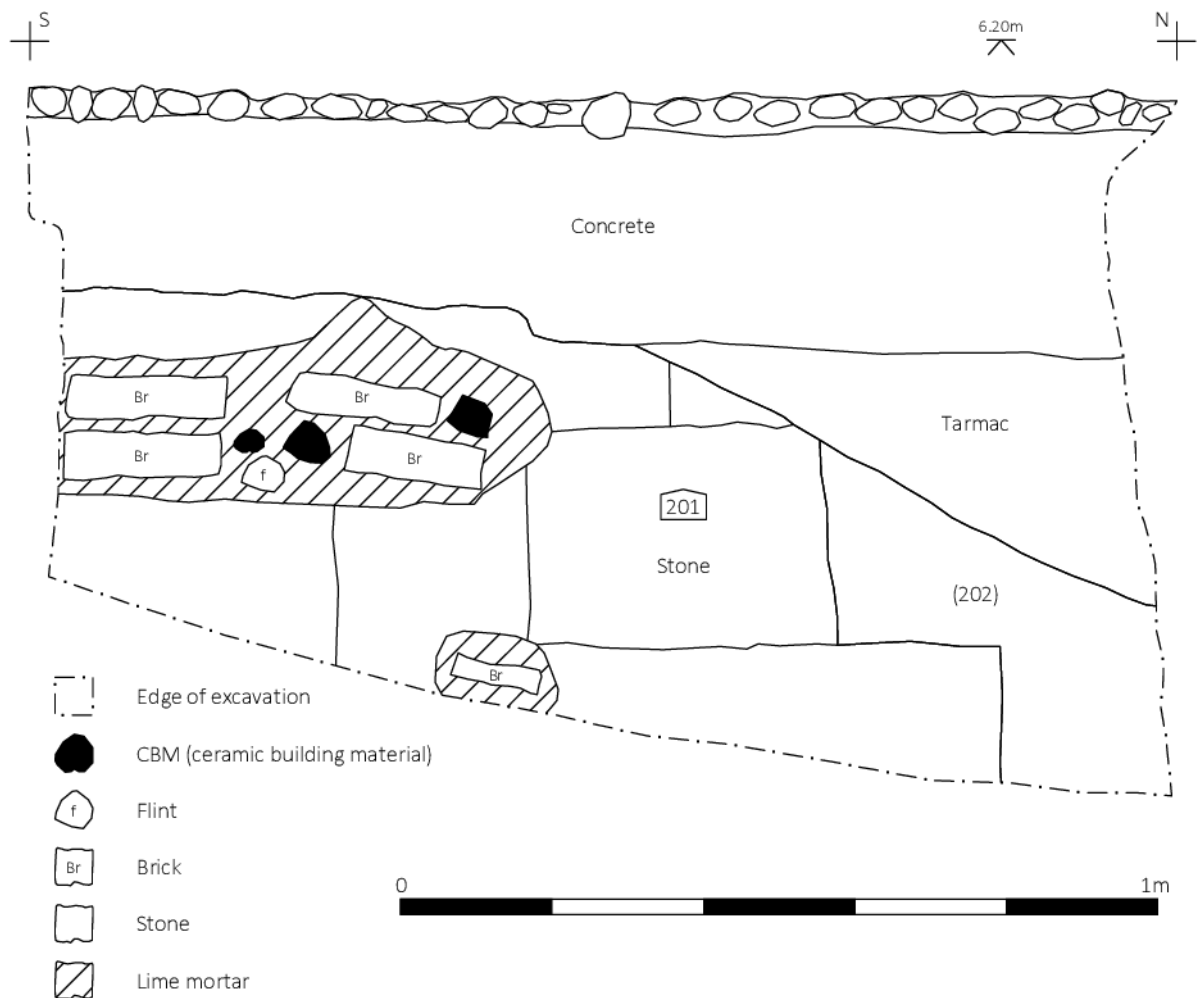


Figure 10: East facing section of service trench (scale 1:10)

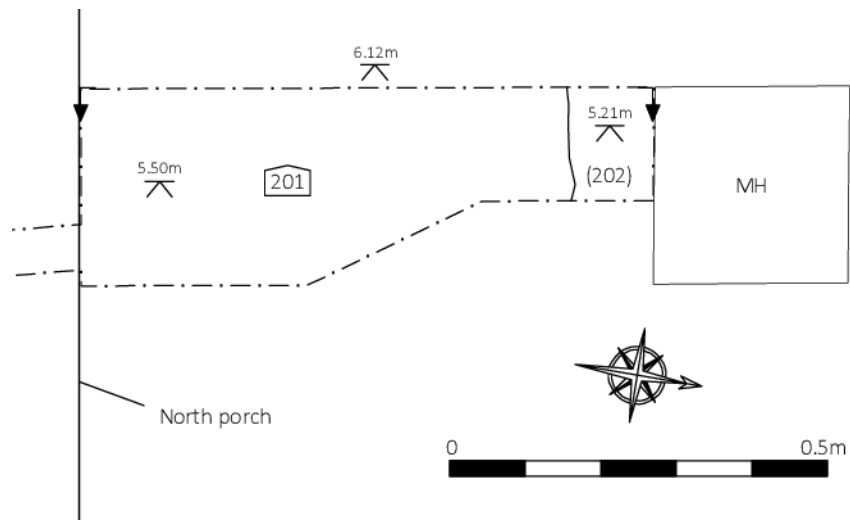


Figure 11: Plan of service trench to the exterior of the north porch (scale 1:20)

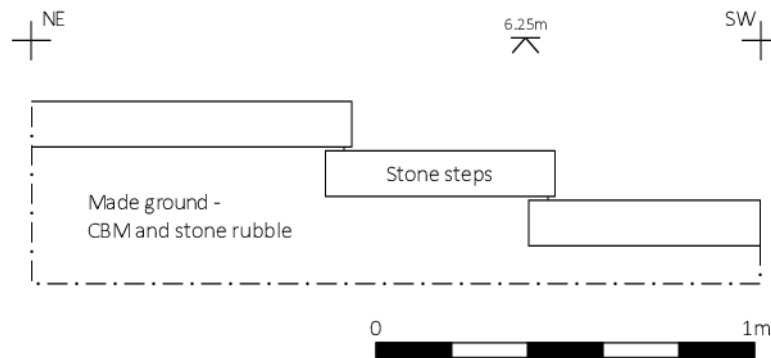


Figure 12: Northwest facing of the trench through the steps inside the north porch (scale 1:20)





## 5 Conclusions

The most significant feature that was revealed during the works at St Margaret's Church was the base of a Romanesque pier beneath the arch between the northwest tower and the north aisle. The plinth, base and two courses of the pillar were all that remained of the pier of what was probably part of the earlier tower, but this was identical in form and dimensions to its counterpart on the south side of the church (Fig 9), it is reasonable to suggest that [104] is of much the same date and is a remnant of the Norman church built on the orders of Herbert de Losinga. The pier was constructed in a manner typical of the Norman period, namely a hollow shell of stone filled with mortar and rubble. A visual inspection of the limestone used in the construction of the pier [104] indicated that it was from the Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Formation, most probably King's Cliffe Stone. There is precedent for the use of other Lincolnshire Limestones in Norfolk as there are few local limestone deposits of significant quality. Although quarrying at King's Cliffe is first recorded in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (RCHME 1984), the pier base [104] represents the earliest phase of the church, and is no doubt similar to the southwest tower, which was begun in the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century in the Norman style and finished during the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century in the Early English Gothic style, the transition of which is visible in the elevation of the tower (Knott 2005). It would therefore seem that quarrying was taking place at King's Cliffe before it was first recorded or, possibly, that the stone has come from the same seam but another location.

It is unknown whether the pier and surrounding architecture collapsed or were demolished, but it appears that the floor level was built up beneath the west tower over time, eventually covering the pier completely. The silty deposit (105) around the pier contained finds which suggested a medieval date, including oyster shell and a small piece of glazed pottery. Extensive work was undertaken to the church in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, the deposit may date to either period although nearby columns have been altered to conform to the Perpendicular style and are from the latter renovations, so a late medieval date may be more probable. The neighbouring deposit (106) contained clay pipe stems and was post-medieval in date, indicating a long period of activity at this floor level. Features (102) and (107) were brick surfaces that cover all of the previous deposits, including the pier [104]. These are post-medieval and may be associated with the repairs or to the 19<sup>th</sup> century restoration by Sir George Gilbert Scott.

The stone and brick feature [201] uncovered in the external service trench to the north of the porch is likely to be part of the foundations of the north porch. The bricks were not complete and therefore it was not possible to give an accurate date on site. The stone matched that of the 15<sup>th</sup> century north porch but contained bricks that may have been medieval or post-medieval. Although the 19<sup>th</sup> century Shambles was located above [201] and abutted the porch, this looks to have been an entirely brick structure, unlikely to have had a stone foundation.

Other works to the interior of the church had a minimal impact to the historic fabric. As a result, little else of interest was uncovered throughout the course of the project. The cutting of the stone steps in the porch showed a mixed layer of rubble and was otherwise unremarkable.



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## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Caroe Architecture Ltd for commissioning this report on behalf of St Margaret's Parochial Church Council. Thanks are also due to Peter Watkins of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents; the staff of King's Lynn Library for their assistance in the historic research and to Steve Hickling of Norfolk County Council for monitoring the project.

Special thanks go to Stuart Calvert of FDC Civil Engineering Ltd and Rick Turner of Andy Knott Construction Ltd, as well as to Oliver Caroe and Andrew Henderson of Caroe Architecture Ltd for their assistance on site.

The fieldwork was carried out by Chris Martin-Taylor BSc. The report was written by Chris Martin-Taylor, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIFA.



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## 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Monitoring sheets
5. Site drawings
6. Client's site plans
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. Specialist reports
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Norwich Castle Museum (accession number NWHCM:2018.350).



## 8 References

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## Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 422/KLM		Site Name: St Margaret's Church, King's Lynn, Norfolk	
Shot	Digital	View	Subject
1	x	E	North porch
2	x	SE	North porch
3	x	NE	North porch
4	x	NW	North porch
5	x	N	North porch
6	x	E	North porch
7	x	SW	North porch exterior: north elevation
8	x	SE	North porch exterior: north elevation
9	x	N	North porch: casket
10	x	SE	North porch: casket
11	x	WNW	North porch
12	x	NW	NW tower: ground floor
13	x	NE	NW tower: ground floor
14	x	W	NW tower: ground floor
15	x	W	Incumbents' memorial
16	x	NE	Incumbents' memorial
17	x	SE	Incumbents' memorial
18	x	N	North porch ramp
19	x	S	Screen
20	x	N	Screen memorial
21	x	SE	North porch steps
22	x	N	North porch: north wall drainage
23	x	SSW	Exterior service trench: mid-ex
24	x	WSW	Exterior service trench: mid-ex
25	x	E	Wheelchair lift: mid-ex
26	x	W	Wheelchair lift: mid-ex
27	x	E	Exterior service trench
28	x	N	Exterior service trench
29	x	W	SW tower
30	x	N	North porch: west wall window sill
31	x	NNE	Wheelchair lift: [104] [102]
32	x	NW	Wheelchair lift: [104] [102]
33	x	N	Wheelchair lift: [104] [102]
34	x	N	Wheelchair lift: [104] [102]
35	x	N	Wheelchair lift: [104] [102]
36	x	W	Wheelchair lift: [104] [102]
37	x	E	Wheelchair lift: [104] [102]
38	x	E	Wheelchair lift: [104] [102]
39	x	E	Exterior service trench widened: [201]
40	x	W	Exterior service trench widened: [201]
41	x	E	Wheelchair lift widened: [104] [102] [107]
42	x	E	Wheelchair lift widened: (109)
43	x	N	Wheelchair lift widened: [107]
44	x	N	Wheelchair lift widened: [107]



45	x	N	Wheelchair lift widened: [107]
46	x	S	Wheelchair lift widened: [107]
47	x	S	Wheelchair lift widened: [107]
48	x	E	Wheelchair lift widened: [104] [102] [107]
49	x	N/A	(105) finds
50	x	N/A	(106) finds



## Appendix 2: Excavation Summary Tables

### Plan Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	1	1:10	Plan of wheelchair lift excavation including [104]

### Section Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
1	2	1:10	(101) [102] (103) [104] [107] (108) (109)
1	3	1:10	[201] (202)

### Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Shell
(105)	1	1	1		2
(106)		1		2	



## Appendix 3: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	St Margaret's Church, King's Lynn, Norfolk	Project Site Code	422/KLM
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-334722	Event/Accession no	NWHCM:2018.350
OS reference	TF 61772 19806	Study area size	51.3m <sup>2</sup>
Project Type	Observation and Recording	Height (mAOD)	6m
Short Description	<p>From November to December 2018 KDK a programme of Observation and Recording was undertaken at St Margaret's Church, King's Lynn, Norfolk in order to fulfil Condition 2 of Faculty for development works to the church. The minster church of St Margaret is a Grade I listed building dating to the early Norman period, though little of this structure remains and the church has been reworked extensively in later centuries.</p> <p>Excavations to install a new disabled lift in the ground floor of the north tower and north aisle revealed the remains of a Norman compound pier belonging to the original northwest tower and likely dating to the early 12th century, in the same Romanesque style visible in the lower stages of the southwest tower. This feature was surrounded by later medieval and post-medieval deposits, indicating that the ground level was raised beneath the northwest tower after this section of the church was reworked.</p> <p>An external service trench to the north of the building revealed a foundation consisting primarily of stone, but also of brick and lime mortar, that may have been part of the foundations of the 15th century north porch.</p>		
Previous work	Kaye, K. 2017	Site status	Grade I listed
Planning proposal	2-storey structure within the north porch and tower. New foul drainage to exterior of porch, and installation of a wheelchair lift in the north tower and aisle	Current land use	Place of Worship
Local Planning Authority	N/A	Faculty ref.	2017-009561
Monument type	Place of Worship	Monument period	Medieval/Post-medieval
Significant finds	12 <sup>th</sup> century compound pier base	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Steve Hickling	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCIFA	Director/Supervisor	Chris Martin-Taylor BSc
Sponsor/funding body	St Margaret's Church PCC		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	28.11.2018	End date	19.12.2018
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Norwich Castle Museum	-	
Paper		Site drawings, written scheme of investigation, report	
Digital		CD containing site forms, site drawings, written scheme of investigation, report, digital photographs	





<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
<b>Title</b>	Archaeological Observation & Recording Report: St Margaret's Church, King's Lynn, Norfolk		
<b>Serial title &amp; volume</b>	422/KLM/2.1		
<b>Author(s)</b>	Chris Martin-Taylor BSc		
<b>Page no's</b>	36	<b>Date</b>	11.03.2019