

Report 2998



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Watching Brief at the  
Church of Our Lady of the Annunciation,  
London Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk**

ENF129691



**Prepared for**  
The Roman Catholic Diocese of East Anglia  
c/o RCF Waite  
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February 2013



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BAU2998 / 01-04-13-2-1177

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Location:	Church of Our Lady of the Annunciation, London Road, King's Lynn
District:	King's Lynn and West Norfolk
Grid Ref.:	TF 6223 1944
Planning Ref.:	Pre application
HER No.:	ENF129691
OASIS Ref.:	143194
Client:	The Roman Catholic Diocese of East Anglia
Dates of Fieldwork:	11–14 September 2012

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological watching brief was conducted for The Roman Catholic Diocese of East Anglia during groundworks associated with the construction of a structure linking the church of Our Lady of the Annunciation in King's Lynn with the adjacent house thus providing a new entrance.*

*Although the groundworks monitored during the watching brief were limited in extent, features recorded and the artefacts recovered appear to prove the existence of the earlier (1845) catholic chapel designed by Pugin. A possible brick foundation of this chapel was found close to the street frontage, while finds produced by the upper layer disturbed by the new foundations give a solid, mid 19th-century date.*

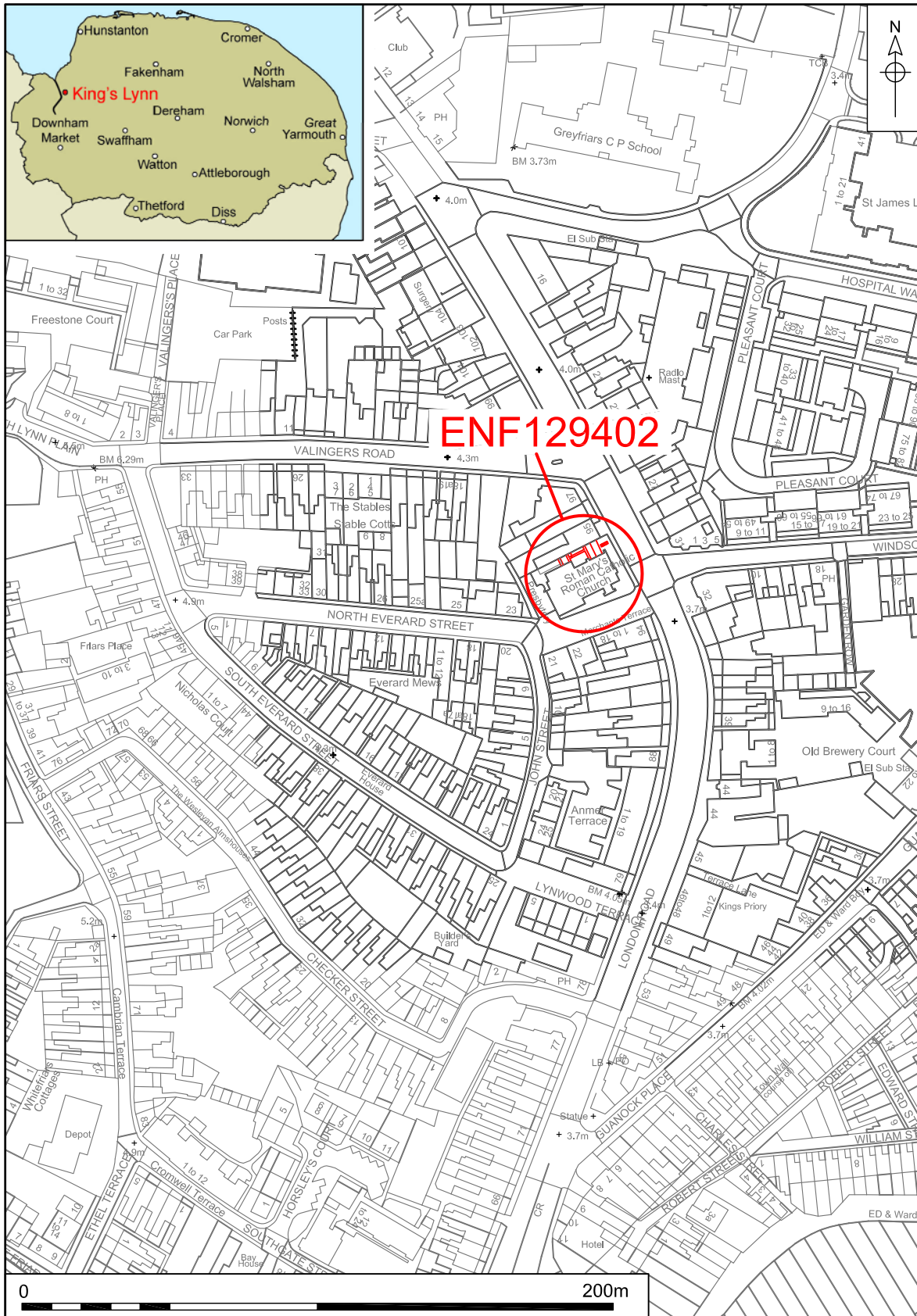
*Located stratigraphically beneath these layers were clean silts originating from mud flats and a possible watercourse or drainage feature full of peaty silt, at the eastern end of the site.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

An archaeological watching brief was maintained on all groundworks relating to the construction of a new porch and link between the Catholic church of Our Lady of the Annunciation and the adjacent house on London Road in King's Lynn. These works consisted of a concrete raft foundation and the relocation of a manhole.

This work was undertaken to fulfil a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Ref. CNF42263). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. BAU2998). This work was commissioned by RCF Waite and funded by The Roman Catholic Diocese of East Anglia.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2000

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

## **2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The underlying geology consists of Quaternary clay and silt tidal flat deposits above Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The site lies within the medieval town walls of King's Lynn, on the west side of London Road, south of the Mill Fleet/Gaywood River and north of the River Nar. The land here is urban, flat, at an elevation of c.3.5m OD.

## **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Data held in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record and historic mapping sources were consulted during the preparation of this section.

The information is ordered in broad chronological order below.

### **Roman**

A Roman copper alloy key handle (NHER 1249) was found 230m west of the church in 1990. Fragments of post medieval pottery have also been found here.

### **Medieval**

During the medieval period, although this area was located within the town walls, it remained unoccupied open ground.

A fragment of medieval architectural stone (NHER 5536) was dug up in 1973 at 57 Friars Street, 215m south-west of the church.

All Saints' Church, South Lynn (NHER 5553), 210m north-west, is the oldest parish church in Lynn, dating back to the 11th century and rebuilt in the 14th and 15th centuries. The west tower collapsed in about 1763 and the west end was rebuilt in yellow brick and topped with a Victorian bellcote.

The town defences (NHER 5486) are based on a series of earthwork banks that were formed in the salt marsh that once surrounded the town, and the line of the defences to the east follows the line of an old sea bank. Stone walls were constructed in the late 13th and early 14th centuries. The defences were replanned during the Civil War but construction was interrupted by the siege of 1643 and completed on a grander scale by 1645. The Civil War defences were closely based on the line of the medieval defences.

There is a medieval salt production site (NHER 41644), 190m north-east of the church, found during archaeological evaluation in 2002.

Archaeological evaluation (NHER 46937) carried out in 2005 at the former Central Tyres Depot, Friar's Street, 250m south-west of the church, revealed medieval man-made channels and midden pits and evidence of structures which may be tentatively dated to a late medieval date.

A sequence of deposits and finds dating from the medieval to post-medieval period found during evaluation of land at South Gates Park (NHER 58296), 200m south of the church.

### **Post-medieval**

Until the early 19th-century, this area remained unoccupied open ground (see Wenceslaus Hollers' plan of c.1660 (Higgins 2005, 30)). The old route into the town centre from the South Gate passes to the west of the church, along the line of Southgate Street/Friar's Street/All Saints' Street. Consequently there are more old houses along this route.

During piling at South Lynn Plain, 180m west of the church, in 1971 (NHER 1098), fragments of Post- Medieval pottery and glass were found.

At 1 All Saints' Street (NHER 9376), 220m west of the church is a post-medieval rendered building with a tall gabled roof. Nos 5-6 Church Lane formed the living accommodation behind the shop and date from the mid 18th century.

The site of the Goat Inn (NHER 13367) is reputed to have contained medieval or post-medieval wall paintings, 200m west of the church.

At 7 South Lynn Plain (NHER 32729), 205m west of the church, is a 17th- or 18th-century brick house with a number of 18th-century panelled rooms and a rare survival of an 18th-century town garden wall.

The Walks (NHER 33479), 240m north-east of the church, were laid out in the early 18th century and are one of the oldest surviving examples of town walks in Britain. Various extensions and alterations were carried out during the 19th and 20th centuries, including several long tree-lined avenues.

Nos 47 and 49 Friars Street (NHER 51600), 240m south-west of the church, are two early 17th-century houses, refaced in the early 19th century and incorporating various later alterations. Inside the entrance passage contains 18th-century wooden panelling.

At 3, 4 and 5 Southgate Street (NHER 52000), 215m south-west of the church, is a terrace of early 18th-century brick houses with later alterations.

Two early 18th-century red brick houses with later alterations (9, 10 and 11 Southgate Street) (NHER 52001) are located 215m south-west of the church as well.

Also 215m south-west of the church are 7 and 8 Southgate Street (NHER 52093) which is an early 18th-century T-shaped red and buff brick house (now two residences) with a tiled roof and later alterations.

At 33 Friars Street (NHER 52100) located 180m west of the church is a mid 19th-century brick house with sash windows and a slate roof.

No. 14 Valingers Road (NHER MNF52004) is 85m north-west of the church, is a brick house built in 1807 with dormer and sash windows.

Located 135 north-west of the church are 7 to 10 Valingers Road (NHER MNF52082) which is a terrace of four early 19th-century three-storey brown brick houses with a pantiled roof and later alterations.



## **19th Century**

The Town Corporation map of 1806 (NRO BL 42/1) was drawn to record the position of the newly built London Road. The previous road into Lynn from the south followed the line of Southgate Street/Friars Street/All Saints' Street. As a result London Road is rich in examples of early 19th-century housing, including:

- 1) Buckingham Terrace, 60-77 London Road (NHER 38393) built in 1825 by the Quakers
- 2) 23 and 24 London Road (NHER 51595) - a pair of early 19th-century three-storey brick houses with basements
- 3) 32-35 London Road (NHER 51596) - a terrace of four early 19th-century brick houses
- 4) 88 London Road (NHER 51597) - an early 19th-century brick house with later alterations
- 5) 92, 93 and 94 London Road (NHER 51598) - a terrace of three early 19th-century brick and stucco houses
- 6) 104 London Road (NHER 51599) - an early 19th-century brick house with a pantile roof
- 7) 91 London Road (NHER 51614) - an early 19th-century brick and stucco church hall, now a private house.
- 8) 95, 96 and 97 London Road (NHER 51615) - a terrace of two early 19th-century brick houses and a shop with panelled door cases
- 9) 105 London Road (NHER 51616) - an early 19th-century brick house with a pantiled roof
- 10) 89 and 90 London Road (NHER 52071) - a pair of early 19th century brick and stucco houses with sash windows and panelled doors.
- 11) 79 London Road (NHER 52072) - a mid 19th-century brick house with stucco dressings
- 12) 25 London Road (NHER 52073) - a mid 19th-century red brick and stuccoed house with a square pilastered porch and sash windows
- 13) 1-11 Guanock Place (NHER 52077) - a terrace of early 19th-century brick houses
- 14) Charford House and attached railings (NHER 53953) - a three-storey red brick house built in 1825; the façade of the building is of contrasting brown brick.

## ***Cartographic***

The 1832 Ordnance Survey map of King's Lynn shows no detail of this area (<http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/mapexplorer/>).

The 1886 1:500 Ordnance Survey First Edition map shows a Catholic chapel on the site, but of a different shape to the present church (<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>).

The 1905 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Second Edition map shows the present Catholic Chapel (<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>).

The Church of Our Lady of the Annunciation (NHER 48952) was built on the site of a chapel by Pugin of 1845. The present church is of 1896-7 by W. Lunn of Great Malvern, constructed of snailcreep carstone and Bath stone.

### **Unknown date**

In February 2010 archaeological evaluation by window sampling (NHER 58715) was carried out at South Lynn Plain, 210m west of the church. Made ground was found at depths of between 1.67 and 1.80m. These deposits could be archaeological in nature.

## **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

The objective of this watching brief was to record any remains recovered during groundworks associated with the scheme.

The Archaeological Brief required that all groundworks be monitored (Fig. 2).

Machine excavation was carried out with a tracked mini excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.

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

Due to a lack of suitable deposits, no environmental samples were taken.

Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Site conditions were mostly good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

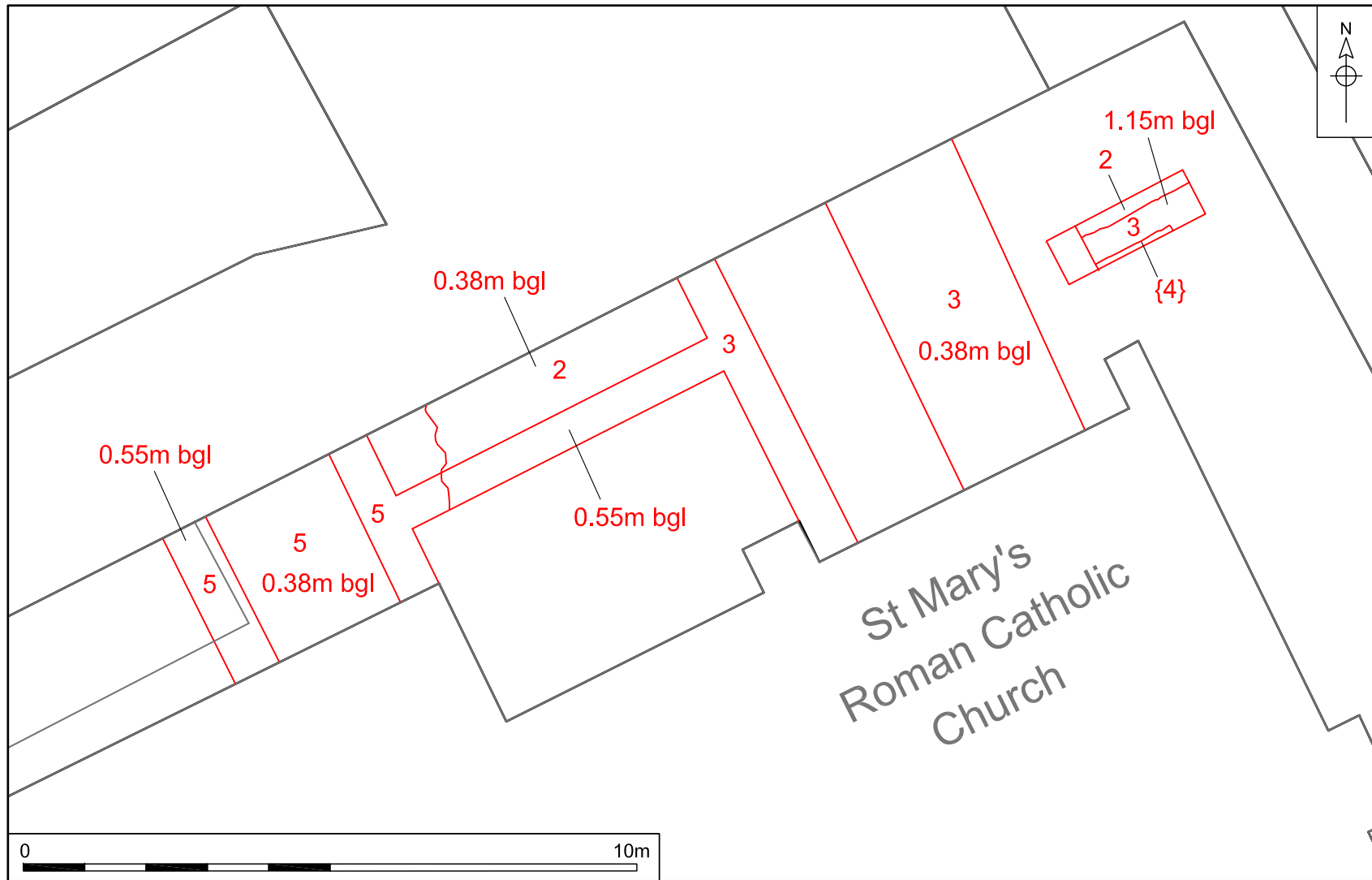
## **5.0 RESULTS**

Observations made during the watching brief are presented below and shown on Figure 2 along with the maximum depths below ground level. Excavations for a new manhole are discussed first, followed by excavation for foundations for the new build.

### **5.1 Manhole**

This excavation was the deepest intervention and was dug to a depth of 1.15m below ground level (bgl) (Fig. 2, Plate 1).

The earliest deposit encountered (0.60-1.15m bgl) was layer [3], a black organic silt with occasional flint gravel, oyster shell and fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and mortar.



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Figure 2. Site plan. Scale 1:100

Above deposit [3] was layer [2] consisting of black silt with frequent fragments of CBM and mortar along with tarmac rubble. This deposit was present at 0.30-0.60m bgl. Present at this level was solid masonry foundation (wall {4}) composed of coursed red and cream bricks, on the same alignment as the present church building.

Sealing all of the above deposits was [1], a 0.30m-thick layer of pale reddish brown silt.



Plate 1. The manhole trench facing west, with foundation {4} exposed on the left

## 5.2 Foundations and footings

The new development is designed to be built upon a reinforced concrete raft, stepped deeper where the walls are located (Fig. 2, Plate 2).

The stratigraphy exposed in the eastern part of the development was the same as that seen in the manhole trench above i.e. 0.30m of pale reddish brown silt ([1]) above 0.30m of black silt with frequent CBM and mortar fragments ([2]), above black organic silt with occasional flint gravel, oyster shell, CBM and mortar fragments ([3]).

The stratigraphy observed in the western part of the development consisted of a pale reddish brown silt ([5]) at 0.20m bgl (and deeper) sealed by a layer of mixed building rubble, domestic rubbish and black silt ([6]).

The interface between [5] and [6] was quite indistinct, suggesting that it did not represent an archaeological feature, but perhaps a natural palaeochannel.



Plate 2. The foundations under excavation, facing east

## 6.0 THE ARTEFACTS

by Rebecca Sillwood

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced containing summary information and broad dating. Only pottery and tobacco pipe fragments were found. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below organised by material.

A list of finds ordered by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

### 6.1 Pottery

A total of seventeen pieces of pottery were recovered from two contexts, (one piece from silt layer [6] and the remainder from silt layer [2]).

Most of the pottery from layer [2] comprises blue and white 'Willow' pattern china from a range of vessels. Five pieces (four of which are conjoining) form part of the lid of a square tureen with an applied broken finial on the top. Seven other 'Willow' pattern pieces form part of probably three vessels; two conjoining pieces form part of a side plate, and one piece is part of the rim of a bowl or dish. The Willow pattern originated in England in the late 18th century, has been used as the decoration for domestic wares by many different potteries. It is difficult to accurately date these pieces, as they are so fragmentary and no maker's marks are visible on any of them.

Two fragments of probable English Stoneware (ESW) were also identified, one piece from layer [2] consisted of part of the base and body of a bottle with the second from layer [6] possibly Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware (ESWN). The ESW piece has creamy-buff fabric with no glaze on the interior and a speckled brown and buff glaze on the exterior. The ESWN piece is a body sherd with lustrous brown glaze on both surfaces.

The remaining three sherds include a probable piece of red earthenware (possibly part of a jug or ewer) and two pieces of pearlware - a purple and white patterned body sherd and a tea cup handle decorated with a flowers and foliate pattern along its outside edge.

Most of these pieces are dateable to the late 18th through to the 20th centuries (Jennings 1981), although given the close dating of the clay pipe (see below), it seems most likely that these pieces were deposited here in the mid 19th century.

## **6.2 Clay Pipe**

A total of twenty-nine fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from silt layers [2] and [6].

As is usual with clay pipe assemblages the majority of the pieces (23 in total) were undecorated broken stem fragments that are not more closely dateable than post-medieval. Six bowls (almost all complete) of the same type i.e. with a slightly forward drooping bowl and slim, tapering, blunt ended spurs (where present). These bowls fit best into Type 28 of the DUA Type Series (Grove 1984) giving a date of c.1820–1840. The shape and decoration is also similar to a pipe made by a King's Lynn maker, illustrated in Atkin (1985, fig. 7, no. 105) that she dates between 1822 and 1845, based on the working life of the maker. No maker's marks are present on five of the pieces collected during this watching brief, and therefore no maker or place of manufacture can be identified.

Almost all of the bowls have the same (or similar decoration), most with moulded ribs around the bowl, and either further ribs around the rim, or in the case of the two from layer [6], swags imitating foliage. All of the bowls have a line of foliage along the seam at both the front and the back of the bowls. One bowl, from layer [2] is not decorated, apart from the seams, but has the words 'Blyth' on one side, and 'Hull' on the opposite side. Edward Blyth is most likely the pipe maker referred to, operating in Hull in the 1820s (Wing 2007). It is recorded that he was taking on apprentices from 1798 onwards.

It is quite possible that many of the pipe fragment found at the site came from the same mould - they certainly have the same shape and dimensions (with those from layer [6] having similar decoration and those from layer [2] being similar

amongst themselves). It is possible that these two sub-assemblages represent two separate episodes of dumping within a similar time frame, and are likely to represent used, end-of-life pipes.

### **6.3 Artefacts Conclusions**

Finds from this site consist of pottery and clay pipe only. The clay pipe has proved valuable in helping date some of the deposits at the site, with the presence of a maker's name and location depicted on the bowl of one piece being especially useful. The date of deposition of the clay pipes has been assigned to sometime after the life of the maker in the mid 19th century. Some of the pottery could be of an earlier date but generally fits well with the clay pipe evidence.

## **7.0 CONCLUSIONS**

Although the groundworks monitored during this watching brief were limited in extent, features recorded and artefacts recovered do appear to prove the existence of the earlier (1845) Catholic chapel designed by Pugin.

The foundation ([4]) that was observed in the new manhole at the 'street front' end of the site was probably the north-western corner of this chapel, as seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area. Finds recovered from layers [2] and [6] also appear to be of this mid 19th-century date and perhaps were deposited during the early life of Pugin's chapel.

It has not been possible to date the earliest layers encountered but they appear to suggest the presence of a watercourse or something similar towards the east (front) of the site.

The earliest deposits at the rear (western) side of the site ([5]) are clean, pale reddish brown silts, perhaps originating as tidal mud flats. The earliest deposits at the front (eastern) side of the site ([3]) are black, organic rich silts containing rare occurrences of fragments of brick, suggesting a medieval or later date. These deposits perhaps originated as a silted up watercourse or drainage feature.



## **Acknowledgements**

The author would like to thank The Roman Catholic Diocese of East Anglia for funding this project and RCF Waite for commissioning it. Thanks must also go to the staff of Covell Construction for their cooperation on site.

Information to complete the archaeological and historical section of the report was provided by Norfolk Historic Environment Service

The finds were processed, recorded and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

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Norfolk Record Office (NRO) BL 42/1

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<http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/mapexplorer/> Accessed 17.09.2012



### Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Deposit			Redeposited pale reddish brown silt	Uncertain
2	Deposit			Black silt with frequent CBM and mortar rubble	Post-medieval
3	Deposit			Same as deposit [6]	Post-medieval
4	Masonry			Solid foundation of red and cream brick	Post-medieval
5	Deposit			Pale reddish brown silt	Uncertain
6	Deposit			Black peaty silt with rare CBM frags	Post-medieval

### Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Feature	Total
Post-medieval	Brick foundation	1

### Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
2	Clay pipe	26	119g	Post-medieval	Stem x 22; Bowls x 4; one 'Blyth Hull' bowl; prob. 1820s
2	Pottery	16	657g	Post-medieval	
6	Clay pipe	3	23g	Post-medieval	Stem x 1; Bowls x 2; prob. 1820s
6	Pottery	1	6g	Post-medieval	

### Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Post-medieval	Clay pipe	29
	Pottery	17

## **Appendix 3: OASIS Report Summary**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: norfolka1-143194**

### Project details

Project name	Our Lady of the Annunciation, King's Lynn
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted for The Roman Catholic Diocese of East Anglia during groundworks associated with the construction of a structure linking the church of Our Lady of the Annunciation in King's Lynn with the adjacent house thus providing a new entrance. Although the groundworks monitored during the watching brief were limited in extent, features recorded and the artefacts recovered appear to prove the existence of the earlier (1845) catholic chapel designed by Pugin. A possible brick foundation of this chapel was found close to the street frontage, while finds produced by the upper layer disturbed by the new foundations give a solid, mid 19th-century date. Located stratigraphically beneath these layers were clean silts originating from mud flats and a possible watercourse or drainage feature full of peaty silt, at the eastern end of the site.
Project dates	Start: 11-09-2012 End: 14-09-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF129691 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK KINGS LYNN Our Lady of the Annunciation, London Road
Study area	100.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TF 6223 1944 52 0 52 44 52 N 000 24 13 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation NPS Archaeology

Project brief originator Norfolk Historic Environment Service

Project design originator NPS Archaeology

Project director/manager Nigel Page

Project supervisor Steve Hickling

Type of sponsor/funding body Ecclesiastical

Name of sponsor/funding body The Roman Catholic Diocese of East Anglia

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

Physical Contents "Ceramics","other"

Digital Archive recipient NPS Archaeology

Digital Contents "Ceramics","other"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

Paper Contents "Ceramics","other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Watching Brief at the Church of Our Lady of the Annunciation, London Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk

Author(s)/Editor (s) Hickling, S.

Other bibliographic details Report 2998

Date 2013

Issuer or publisher NPS Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Norwich

Description A4 paper, spiral-bound, colour-printed, double-sided; PDF

Entered by Jayne Bown (jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)

Entered on 7 February 2013

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