



Archaeological Services- Urban&Rur

**Report on an Archaeological
Evaluation at '15 Austin Street,
King's Lynn, Norfolk'**

NHER 50402

Prepared for:
Danish Valley Ltd
Belmont Grange
Scole
Norfolk
IP21 4HG

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Contents

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>Summary</i>	<i>1</i>
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Project Background	1
3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background	2, 3
4.0 Geology and Topography	3
5.0 Aims and Objectives	3 - 5
6.0 Methodology	5 - 7
6.1 Introduction	
6.2 Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching	
6.3 Post-excavation Analysis and Report	
7.0 Results	7 - 10
7.1 Introduction	
7.2 Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching	
8.0 The Finds	10, 11
8.1 Introduction	
8.2 Pottery	
8.3 Oyster shell	
8.4 Faunal Remains	
8.5 Ceramic Building Material	
8.6 Stone	
9.0 Conclusions	12

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

<i>Appendix 1</i>	Context Summary
<i>Appendix 2</i>	Finds Summary
<i>Appendix 3</i>	Pottery Summary

<i>Figure 1</i>	Site Location
<i>Figure 2</i>	Site plan
<i>Figure 3</i>	Trench 1 plan drawing
<i>Figure 4</i>	Trench 1 section drawings
<i>Figure 5</i>	Trench 2 plan drawing
<i>Figure 6</i>	Trench 2 section drawings

<i>Plate 1</i>	During excavation of Trench 1, looking northwest
<i>Plate 2</i>	During excavation of Trench 2, looking north

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Fig. 1 is based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50000 colour raster map with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 'Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings' Chris Birks, High Farm Barn, Colkirk Road, Whissonsett, Dereham, Norfolk , NR20 5SX (28.02.2007). **Reference copy: no further copies to be made.**

Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at '15 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk (NHER 50402 KLY)' in June/July 2007 prior to proposed residential development of the site. The earliest activities were evidenced by a small quantity of medieval pottery recovered during excavations. Evidence of Late medieval/early Post-medieval dumping of domestic refuse was present confirming activities of this date known to the west of the site. Structural remains were encountered that probably relate to a modern building at the location of Trench 1 and probable medieval/early Post-medieval remains in Trench 2 that may be associated with Austin House or the remains of footings of a medieval stone building that survive under the southwest corner of the house. No remains associated with the nearby St. Nicholas' Chapel were present.

1.0 Introduction

- A programme of Archaeological Evaluation resulting from development proposals at '15 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk' (Grid refs. TF 6188 2040) has been requested by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (Ref. Ken Hamilton/08 May 2007).
- Planning Application Number 06/02438.
- A Project Design, CB090, details how Chris Birks (hereafter 'the Contractor') would undertake these works and was prepared in response to an invitation from Paul Brand, Encompass Project Management Limited (hereafter 'the Client') to provide a quotation and Project Design for undertaking works. A *draft* copy of the Project Design was submitted to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology for consideration prior to preparing costs for the Client in line with Institute of Field Archaeologist Guidelines and it was approved 24 May 2007.
- This report describes the results of the archaeological evaluation and a *draft* copy has been forwarded to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology for consideration and to assist in further planning decisions. Once approved, a *final* report will be prepared and distributed accordingly.
- NHER 50402 KLY and OASIS ID chrisbir1-31271 apply.

2.0 Project Background

A proposal for part demolition and housing development of a site has been made by Danish Valley Limited.

The proposed development lies within the boundaries of medieval King's Lynn, within the curtilage of a property containing medieval stonework.

An Archaeological Evaluation by trial trenching is required to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. This is so an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken in due course when the results of the evaluation are known. The evaluation may indicate a need for a further phase of Archaeological Excavation or an Archaeological Watching Brief during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved

in-situ. Details of the relevant planning policy background can be seen in the Norfolk Landscape Archaeology Brief (bullet 1, page 2).

3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

There are a great number of entries in the Norfolk Historic and Environment Record (NHER) for King's Lynn and the surrounding area. Only those within the immediate vicinity of the site are included in this report and full details of these and other entries can be obtained from the NHER office based at Gressenhall, near Dereham, by prior arrangement.

King's Lynn has a long history and was well established by the time of the Norman Conquest, as recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. It was one of England's most important east coast ports during the Middle Ages, and was frequently ranked second or third after London. By the 13th century the town's significance was both regional and international. The wool trade reached its peak during the earlier 14th century though had reduced by the early 15th century. It was originally called Lynn (from the Celtic for 'lake') becoming Bishop's Lynn during the medieval period due to its connection with the Bishop of Norwich and finally Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, once Henry VIII's charter of 1537 removed this association with Norwich to become crown property.

Austin Street derives its name from the medieval Augustinian Friary to the south-west of the site (NHER 1025), of which only the later addition of a 16th to 19th century gate remains and a modern office block covers a large area of the original site. Other friaries in King's Lynn include Franciscan (NHER 5477), Dominican (NHER 1176) and Carmelite (NHER 5481) though few remains survive; most notably the 13th/14th century tower (Greyfriars Tower) of the Franciscan Friary to the south of St James Street, east of the River Great Ouse.

Excavations immediately to the west of the proposed development site and Chapel Lane revealed silt deposits, refuse deposits and the remains of a 14th century building, overlain by 18th century industrial activity (NHER 5530).

Immediately to the north of the site is St. Nicholas' Chapel, England's largest surviving parochial chapel. St Nicholas' Chapel (or The Fishermen's Chapel, NHER 5549). The following description is provided in the NHER. It 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 was approximately twenty five years later. During 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 west front is possibly unique and the doors may be the oldest painted wooden doors in England. Grants were sought in 2006 to repair the west doors. 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.

The buildings on-site contain traces of medieval, 17th, 18th and 19th century masonry.

Austin House (15 to 15a Austin Street, NHER 39588) is part of a 17th century building Grade II Listed Building, refaced in the 18th century and further altered in the 19th century. Footings of a medieval stone building survive under the south-west corner of number 15.

Post medieval pottery was found at 16 Austin Street (NHER 1156) in 1970 and comprised the base of a 17th century tripod cooking pot.

To summarise, there is a potential that remains from the medieval and Post-medieval periods survive as sub-surface archaeological finds, features and/or deposits. The recovery of such information would contribute to the Research Topics for these periods.

4.0 Geology and Topography

King's Lynn parish lies mostly upon a solid geology of the Upper Jurassic series with areas of Lower Cretaceous at its easternmost side (Funnell 2005). Overlying marine and river alluvium deposits are present (Funnell 1994). The soil landscape is dominated by Black Fen deposits with areas of Marshland deposits to the south and West Norfolk Lowland deposits to the east (Corbett and Dent 1994). Much of the land in this area was reclaimed from the Wash since the 17th century (Corbett and Dent 1994) and drainage during this period has caused extensive loss of peat deposits. This area is one of the most extensive and intensively farmed arable lands in the country (Corbett and Dent 1994).

The site lies to the east of Chapel Lane and north of Austin Street. It lies on level ground at an elevation of c. 5.5m OD/5m OD.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

The Brief for Archaeological Evaluation prepared by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology requires the recovery of as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site.

Specific aims are to establish the states of preservation of archaeological features and/or deposits within the area indicated. These form part of the research agenda for the eastern counties of England in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook, J. (ed) 1997) and *Research and Archaeology; a Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000)

Generic Aims of the project are to;

- Determine the presence of archaeological remains during investigation of the site by trial trenching.
- The trench should characterise the full archaeological sequence down to the natural deposits unless otherwise agreed with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

- Establish the extent, condition, nature and date of any such archaeological remains.
- Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.

The specific aims of the project are;

- Trenching will seek to clearly characterise the area of the proposed development.

The specific aims of the project are to seek information regarding the following Research Topics in *Research and Archaeology; a Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000)) through this programme of archaeological works;

The following areas of research have been identified;

- Further information is sought regarding rural settlement diversity, field systems, households and craftsmanship & industry during the medieval (rural) period (Wade, 2000).
- Information regarding demography, social organisation, economy and culture & religion is sought (Ayers, 2000).

Contributions may also be made to environmental archaeology research aims. Categories include the following and apply to both rural and urban sites (Murphy 2000);

- Events. Assemblages resulting from discrete (commonly catastrophic) events of short duration produce biological assemblages which are unequivocally interpretable in terms of on-site activities immediately before the event (e.g. fires, where constructional wood and timber, and products stored within buildings may be preserved by charring) or relate directly to that event (e.g. floods).
- Processes. Among the on-site processes which have been distinguished from biological evidence at sites are textile processing, dyeing, malting, the processing of shellfish, bone and/or hornworking, all of which generate distinctive wastes. Wherever characteristic residues from activities of this type are encountered, extensive sampling is necessary to define the spatial layout of activity and details of the processes.
- Relationships with producing sites in the rural hinterland. There are very few assemblages of bones and charred crop from rural farm sites. This is particularly the case for the Middle Saxon to Post-medieval periods. Those which have been studied are sparse and sites such as Canvey Island which may have been associated with fish processing, consumption/use and waste disposal are rare. Without more information on producing and processing rural sites our picture of urban economies will remain severely biased.
- Research aims have also been identified regarding the agrarian economy. Assemblages of crop remains are sought to provide much needed information, for example, regarding the continuity of arable production from the Late Roman period. Little is known particularly of such material

from Middle Anglo-Saxon sites. Assemblages from Late Anglo-Saxon and Medieval rural sites are also poorly known. Therefore, further and extensive sampling from rural sites of 5th to 16th century date is required from excavations.

6.0 Method Statement

6.1 Introduction

The required archaeological works identified in the *Norfolk Landscape Archaeology Brief* specify that the primary purpose of the evaluation is to examine a 5% sample of the proposed development area through trial trenching. This work was aimed at examining any archaeological remains and it was achieved through the following methodology.

6.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- An OASIS online record was initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- The Historic and Environment Record (HER) Officer of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology was contacted in advance of work starting to obtain a HER number for the site.
- Consultation of a service plan and CAT-scan of the area was carried out prior to any excavations. Any service runs were clearly marked on site using spray line marker, and avoided during excavations.
- The development area measures 466m². Two trenches (Trench 1 and Trench 2) measuring approximately 6m by 4.5m and 3m by 1m respectively were excavated (Fig. 2) to provide a total area investigated of 30m². Originally one trench was to be excavated within the west part of the site. It was agreed with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology that a second, smaller trench was excavated as it's location towards the north part of the site, south of the cemetery at St Nicholas' Chapel would ascertain whether the cemetery had extended beyond Chapel Lane previous to its construction. The precise location of the trenches also depended upon surface obstructions and/or mains services.
- A tracked hydraulic-type excavator with qualified driver and 1.6m toothless ditching bucket were used for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits only.
- Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits of no more than 0.1m under constant archaeological supervision and direction until archaeological remains were encountered.
- Topsoil, subsoil, archaeological features & deposits and spoil were metal detected during machine and manual excavation and finds were recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis.
- The water table was encountered and therefore it was necessary to employ the use of a suitable electric pump and generator.
- Spoil arisings were stored at a safe distance of c.1m from the trench.

- Once archaeological remains were encountered, no further machine excavation was made and archaeological features were sample excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, as below;
 - Linear features 10%
 - Pits, post-holes 50%
 - Structural remains 50% (depending upon extent of remains)
- Archaeological features and deposits were recorded on Chris Birks *pro-forma* context sheets. Section and plan drawings were recorded at an appropriate scale (1:50;1:20;1:10) depending upon the level of detail required.
- A photographic record was made using digital, 35mm colour transparencies and 35mm black & white film.
- Appropriate registers for contexts, drawings, photographs and environmental samples were created.
- All finds of archaeological significance were collected, bagged and labelled for processing, cataloguing and subsequent analysis.
- Environmental samples were taken from suitably well-sealed and dated archaeological features/deposits. Advice was sought from the Regional Science Advisor for English Heritage as required.
- No human remains were encountered and therefore an application for a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 was not required.
- A single-context planning methodology was employed and a matrix of the sequence of deposits was made on-site.
- Norfolk Landscape Archaeology monitored the project during fieldwork and providing advice accordingly.
- Suitable temporary fencing was used to secure the site and appropriate signage was displayed.
- Trenches were backfilled without reinstatement.

6.4 Post-excavation Analysis and Report

- Artefactual remains recovered during excavations were cleaned, catalogued and analysed following fieldwork, in accordance with *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001).
- An assessment of the recorded evidence was made in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)* (English Heritage 1991).
- The analysis of stratigraphical/structural records, Artefactual and environmental materials was made for inclusion in a final site report.
- A *draft* copy of the report has been submitted for approval by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. Any required amendments will be considered and made prior to submission of a *final* report.

- Decisions will be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology regarding any further works that may be required should remains of importance be found that cannot be preserved *in-situ*. This may involve further evaluation or excavation and recording. A further brief would be provided by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology and a Design Brief would be required from an archaeological contractor. Costs & timescale for additional work would need to be agreed with the Client.
- Three copies of the *final* report will be submitted to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, two copies to the Norfolk Historic and Environment Record, one copy to the Local Planning Authority, one copy to the Client, one copy to archive and one copy to the Science Advisor for English Heritage.
- The OASIS online form will be completed and submitted to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, including an uploaded .pdf version of the report.
- The archive will be prepared in a form suitable for microfilming, if required. It will be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects* ('MAP2', English Heritage 1991) and submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage.
- Excepting those covered by the Treasure Act of 1996, all archaeological materials remain the property of the landowner/s. A formal agreement for donation of finds to an appropriate Museums Service was not required as there were no any items of local, regional or national significance.

7.0 Results

7.1 Introduction

Fieldwork was carried out on in June and July 2007. Access was gained from Chapel Lane. The weather was varied between dry periods with sunny spells and heavy rain with lightning storms.

Conditions were extremely wet within both trenches.

Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork and are summarised in *Appendix 1*.

7.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 measured c. 6m by 4.5m and was located within the footprint of a proposed new building at the west side of the site (Fig. 2). The water table was encountered at c. 0.55m from the present ground level making digging conditions extremely difficult despite the excavation of a sump at the south side of the trench and water being pumped from the excavation area.

The trench (Plate 1) was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.8m (to c. 3.61m OD) removing c. 0.3m of dark brown/grey humic silty sand topsoil [101]. A sherd of modern pottery was recovered from [101]. This overlay c. 0.2m of homogenous mid to dark grey brown silty sand subsoil [102] that contained moderate amounts of small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints and produced shell, animal bone, stone, Post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material. Subsoil [102] overlay c.0.1m of mid brown sandy silt [104] with occasional small to medium rounded flints and mortar fragments that produced an iron object, 16th to 20th century pottery sherds and ceramic building material. A

c. 0.03m thick band of mid to dark brown sandy silt [103] with occasional small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints was present between [102] and [104] on the northwest side of the trench. Deposit [104] overlay a maximum 0.18m of dark brown sandy silt [105] with occasional small rounded flints. Medieval and early Post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from [105]. Due to the extremely wet nature of the trench, a sondage was excavated within the northern half of the trench and demonstrated that deposit [105] overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits comprising dark green grey sandy silt [103] with moderate small-sized sub-angular flint inclusions that extended beyond 1.8m from present ground level (3.61m OD).

Plate 1. During excavation of Trench 1, looking northwest



Scale is 2m

A large dump/pit [109] was observed within the northern half of the trench. Due to the very wet conditions, a series of sondages were excavated in order to investigate this feature though it remained very difficult to observe edges of the feature. It had an irregular shape with fairly steep sides and a concave base. It measured a minimum 0.76m by 0.8m and c. 0.45m deep (at c. 4.72m OD) and was overlain by subsoil [102]. The upper dark brown sandy silt fill [110] with occasional small ceramic building material fragments and produced late medieval/early Post-medieval pottery sherds and animal bone fragments. The horizon between [110] and overlying [102] was difficult to accurately determine. Lower deposit [111] comprised light to mid brown chalky silt with occasional tile fragments.

Post-hole [107] extended beyond the northeast edge of the trench. It was semi-circular shape in plan with steep sides and measured a maximum 0.25m across by c. 0.22m deep. It contained a dark brown silty sand fill [108] that produced no finds.

Post-hole [114] extended beyond the southeast edge of the trench. It was semi-circular shape in plan with irregular-shaped sides and base. It measured a maximum 0.28m across and 0.04m deep. It contained a dark brown sandy silt fill [115] that produced no finds.

A flint and brick wall [112] extended along and beyond the west edge of the trench. It had a chamfered layer of light cream mortar against the wall towards the north. Wall [112] was constructed upon subsoil deposit [102].

Four large stone pieces were present towards the southeast corner of the trench upon subsoil deposit [102]. They were not bonded together or appeared to form part of a structure.

No further archaeological finds, features or deposits were present.

7.3 Trench 2

Trench 2 measured c. 3m by 1m and was located within the footprint of a proposed new building at the north side of the site (Fig. 2, Plate 1). This location was targeted to establish whether any remains associated with St Nicholas' Chapel extend into the proposed development site. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.14m (to c. 4.59m OD) removing c. 0.5m of dark grey humic silty sand topsoil [116]. This overlay c. 0.16m of mid to dark grey brown silty sand subsoil [117] with moderate to frequent small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints. Two modern pottery sherds were recovered from [117]. A lense c. 0.1m deep of light brown silty sand [118] with occasional small sub-rounded flints and moderate chalk pieces was present towards the north end of the trench. Deposits [117] and [118] overlay c. 0.2m of mid grey silty sand [119] and c. 0.16m of mid grey clayey silt [121] with occasional small sub-rounded flints. Post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from [119] and [121]. A lense of c. 0.03m of light brown clayey silt [120] was present between deposits [119] and [121] in the northeast corner of the trench.

Plate 2. During excavation of Trench 2, looking north



Scale is 2m

Approximately north-to-south orientated wall [123] lay at and beyond the east side of the trench at a depth of c. 1m from present ground level (c. 4.78m OD). The fabric comprised flint, brick and shaped limestone in a light brown lime mortar with an overlying layer of light brown lime mortar [122] and it had been constructed upon dark brown sandy silt [124]. Remains of wall [125] lay approximately at right angles to wall [123] in the northern half of the trench. It

was of irregular shape and measured c. 0.85m wide at the west side and c. 0.4m wide in the east where it met wall [123]. It was not established whether the walls butted together or were part of the same fabric. Wall [125] had a similar fabric to wall [123] though wall [123] had an upper course of bricks.

Undisturbed 'natural' deposits were not encountered and there were no further archaeological features or deposits.

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present.

8.0 The Finds

8.1 Introduction

A summary of the archaeological finds recovered during excavations is provided in *Appendix 2*.

Metal finds and glass pieces of modern date were recovered from topsoil deposits [101] and [116]. A single iron object, probably a nail, was recovered deposit [104] though heavy corrosion precluded further analysis and it was not deemed necessary to carry out x-ray analysis. No archaeological metal finds were present.

8.2 Pottery

The pottery was identified by fabric, form and quantified by weight and sherd count. Details of condition such as abrasion were recorded, with other diagnostic details and an approximate date range is provided. The fabric codes are based upon the typology of Norwich ceramic assemblages (Jennings 1981).

8.2.1 Medieval

Two body sherds (0.076kg) of Grimston-type ware were recovered from deposit [105] and an unstratified body sherd (0.031kg). The fabric is dark grey with a pale grey outer margin and a reduced green glaze, patchy in places. They date from the 13th to 14th centuries (Jennings, 1981).

No further diagnosis could be made and no further medieval pottery was recovered.

8.2.2 Late Medieval/Early Post-medieval

A total of 10 sherds (0.398kg) of Early Post-medieval Local Ware were recovered from 2 contexts; 4 body sherds (0.146kg) from deposit [105] and 6 body sherds (0.252kg) from fill [110] of [109]. The fabric is orange/light brown with small red and black inclusions with a green glaze on one surface. They date from the 16th to early 17th centuries (Jennings, 1981).

Four sherds (0.150kg) of Late Medieval Transitional Ware were recovered from fill [110] of [109]. The light orange fabric has a partial copper glaze on 3 of the sherds. They date from the mid 15th to later 16th centuries (Jennings, 1981)

No further diagnosis could be made and no further late medieval pottery was recovered.

8.2.3 Post-medieval

A total of 28 sherds (0.999kg) of Glazed Red Earthenware was recovered from 5 contexts; 6 body sherds and 3 rim sherds (0.336kg) from deposit [104]; 2 body sherds from [110], fill of dump/pit [109], 5 body sherds and 3 rim sherds (0.234kg) from deposit [119], 3 body sherds and 2 rim sherds (0.185kg) from

deposit [121] and 3 body sherds and 1 rim sherd (0.192kg) from unstratified deposits. They have an orange fabric, glaze on the interior and a dull red/brown unglazed exterior. They date to the 16th to 18th centuries (Jennings, 1981).

Two body sherds (0.078kg) of Late Slipped Redware were recovered from deposit [104] dated to the 18th to 19th century (Jennings, 1981).

A total of 32 sherds (1.055kg) of Post-medieval Earthenware was recovered from 5 contexts; 2 body sherds (0.100kg) from subsoil [102], 7 body sherds and 4 rim sherds (0.336kg) from deposit [104], 6 body sherds and 3 rim sherds (0.234kg) from deposit [119], 5 body sherds (0.185kg) from deposit [121] and 4 body sherds and 2 rim sherds (0.148kg) from unstratified deposits. They have a pink fabric with a dark brown/yellow glaze on the exterior and are of 18th to 20th century date (Jennings, 1981).

8.2.4 Post-medieval/Modern

A total of 3 body sherds (0.156kg) of Blue & White Transfer ware was recovered from 3 deposits; 1 sherd (0.038kg) from topsoil [101], 2 sherds (0.054kg) from [117] and 2 body sherds (0.064kg) from unstratified deposits. They have a cream/white fabric, glazed on interior and exterior and are of post-1810 date (Jennings, 1981).

Two body sherds (0.076kg) of Porcelain were recovered from unstratified deposits. They have a pale cream/yellow fabric with a clear glaze and are of 18th to 20th century date (Jennings, 1981).

8.2.5 Pottery conclusions

The earliest pottery dates to the 13th to 14th centuries. The majority of the pottery assemblage dates to the late medieval/early Post-medieval period, 16th to 18th centuries.

8.3 Oyster Shell

Eight fragments of oyster shell (0.137kg) were recovered from subsoil deposit [110], upper fill of dump/pit [109] and may represent food waste.

8.4 Faunal Remains

A total of 1.839kg of animal bone remains was recovered from 5 contexts during the evaluation by trial trenching. A total of 0.012kg of oyster shell from 1 context was also recovered.

8.4.1 Results

Eight pieces of animal bone (0.118kg) were recovered from [102]; 4 pieces (0.086kg) from [110] and 28 pieces (0.250kg) from unstratified contexts. They are mostly cattle long bone fragments, some with evidence of chopping Sheep/goat long bone fragments were also present.

8.4.2 Conclusions

The animal bone appears to relate to butchered domestic food waste.

8.5 Ceramic Building Material

A total of 7 fragments (0.224kg) of undiagnostic ceramic building material were recovered from 2 contexts; 3 pieces (0.108kg) deposit [102] and 4 pieces (0.122kg) from deposit [104]. The mixed pink and yellow sandy fabric indicates they relate to hand-made bricks, possibly early Post-medieval in date.

8.6 Stone

A single piece of stone (0.062kg) of stone was recovered from deposit [102]. It is a fragment of probable roofing slate.

9.0 Conclusions

The earliest pottery finds may relate to activities associated with the remains of a 14th century building found at Raynham House to the immediate west of the site and Chapel Lane in 2000. Evidence of late medieval/early Post-medieval dumping of domestic refuse from the present excavations is most probably also associated with this site that produced similar evidence.

A precise date for the wall in Trench 1 was not established though it likely dates to the modern period. The walls in Trench 2 were of a different construction and fabric and sealed by subsoil deposits that produced 16th to 18th century date. The precise function of these walls remains unknown though it is possible they relate to the present house on this site, Austin House, dating from the 17th century or to footings of a medieval stone building that survive under the southwest corner of the house.

No evidence of human burials was present indicating that the cemetery to St. Nicholas' Chapel to the north of the site extended no further south than the current boundary formed by Chapel Lane.

No further archaeological finds, features or deposits were present.

Acknowledgments

The project was undertaken by Chris Birks on behalf of Danish Valley Limited who also funded the work.

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Birks, Kirsty Bone and John Simmons. The report was written by Chris Birks and John Simmons assisted with the preparation of figures.

Fieldwork was monitored and approved as complete by Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Many thanks to Jan Allen, Alice Cattermole and Edwin Rose at the Norfolk Historic and Environment Record office based at Gressenhall. Thanks also to Ken Hamilton and David Gurney, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Appendix 1. Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Initials/Date
101	D	1	Dark brown/grey humic silty sand (50/50) topsoil	CAB/05.07.07
102	D	1	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand (60/40) subsoil with moderate small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints	CAB/05.07.07
103	D	1	Mid to dark brown sandy silt (20/80) with occasional small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints	CAB/05.07.07
104	D	1	Mid brown sandy silt (10/90) with occasional small to medium rounded flints and mortar fragments	CAB/05.07.07
105	D	1	Dark brown sandy silt (10/90) with occasional small rounded flints	CAB/05.07.07
106	D	1	Dark green grey sandy silt (10/90) undisturbed 'natural' deposit with moderate small sub-angular flints	CAB/05.07.07
107	C	1	Post-hole	KB/09.07.07
108	D	1	Dark brown silty sand fill of [107] with occasional small rounded flints	KB/09.07.07
109	C	1	Dump/pit	KB/09.07.07
110	D	1	Dark brown sandy silt (30/70) fill of [109] with occasional small CBM fragments	KB/09.07.07
111	D		Light to mid brown chalky silt (40/60) with occasional tile fragments	KB/09.07.07
112	M	1	Flint and brick wall in a light brown sandy lime mortar	KB/09.07.07
113	D	1	Light cream mortar	KB/09.07.07
114	C	1	Post-hole	KB/09.07.07
115	D	1	Dark brown sandy silt (20/80) fill of [114]	KB/09.07.07
116	D	2	Dark grey humic silty sand (50/50) topsoil	KB/09.07.07
117	D	2	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand (60/40) subsoil with moderate to frequent small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints	KB/09.07.07
118	D	2	Light brown silty sand (60/40) with occasional small sub-rounded flints and moderate chalk pieces	JS/12.07.07
119	D	2	Mid grey silty sand (50/50) with occasional small sub-rounded flints	JS/12.07.07
120	D	2	Light brown clayey silt (20/80)	JS/12.07.07
121	D	2	Mid grey clayey silt (20/80)	JS/12.07.07
122	D	2	Light brown lime mortar	JS/12.07.07
123	M	2	Flint, brick and stone wall	JS/12.07.07
124	D	2	Dark green grey sandy silt (10/90) undisturbed 'natural' deposit with occasional small sub-angular flints	JS/12.07.07
125	M	2	Flint, brick and stone wall	JS/12.07.07

Appendix 2. Finds Summary

Context No.	Cut No.	Context Description	Material	Qty	Weight (kg)	Description	Period/date
101	-		Pottery	1	0.038		Modern
102	-		Animal Bone	8	0.118		
102	-		Stone	1	0.062	Slate	
102	-		Pottery	2	0.138		Post-medieval/Modern
102	-		CBM	3	0.108	Brick fragments	
104	-		Iron	1	0.017		
104	-		CBM	4	0.122	Brick fragments	
104	-		Pottery	22	0.802	Sherd	Early Post-medieval
105	-		Pottery	6	0.222	Sherd	medieval/Post-medieval
110	109		Animal Bone	4	0.086		
110	109		Pottery	12	0.452	Sherd	Late medieval/early Post-medieval
110	109		Shell	8	0.137	Oyster	
117	-		Pottery	2	0.054	Sherd	Modern
119	-		Pottery	8	0.234	Sherd	Post-medieval
121	-		Pottery	5	0.185	Sherd	Post-medieval
u/s	-		Pottery	13	0.511	Sherd	medieval/Post-medieval/Modern
u/s	-		Animal Bone	28	0.250		

Appendix 3. Pottery Summary

Context	Cut No.	Date Range	Fabric	No. of sherds	Weight (kg)	Condition	Comments
101	-	1810+	B&W	1	0.038	Good	Body sherd
102	-	18 th to 20 th century	PME	2	0.100	Average	Body sherd
104	-	18 th to 20 th century	PME	11	0.388	Good	Rim and body sherds
104	-	16 th to 18 th century	GRE	9	0.336	Average	Body and rim sherds
104	-	18 th to 19 th century	LSR	2	0.078	Good	Body sherd
105	-	16 th /early 17 th century	EPM	4	0.146	Average	Body sherd
105	-	13 th /14 th century	GRIM	2	0.076	Average	Body sherd
110	109	Mid 15 th to later 16 th century	LMT	4	0.150	Average	Body sherd
110	109	16 th /early 17 th century	EPM	6	0.252	Average	Body sherd
110	109	16 th to 18 th century	GRE	2	0.052	Average	Body sherd
117	-	1810+	B&W	2	0.054	Average	Body sherd
119	-	16 th to 18 th century	GRE	8	0.234	Good	Body and rim sherds
121	-	16 th to 18 th century	GRE	5	0.185	Good	Body and rim sherds
u/s	-	1810+	B&W	2	0.064	Good	Body sherd
u/s	-	18 th to 20 th century	PME	6	0.148	Good	Body and rim sherds
u/s	-	18 th to 20 th century	POR	2	0.076	Good	Body sherd
u/s	-	16 th to 18 th century	GRE	4	0.192	Average	Body sherd
u/s	-	13 th /14 th century	GRIM	1	0.031	Average	Body sherd

Fabric Codes

GRIM Grimston-type ware
 GRE Glazed Red Earthenware
 EPM Early Post-medieval Local Ware
 PME Post-medieval Earthenware
 LSR Late Slipped Redware
 LMU Late medieval Unglazed Ware
 POR Porcelain
 B&W Blue and White transfer ware






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St Nicholas Chapel Cemetery (Disused)



-  Archaeological trench
-  Existing building
-  Existing building for conversion
-  Proposed new build
-  Site boundary (approximate)

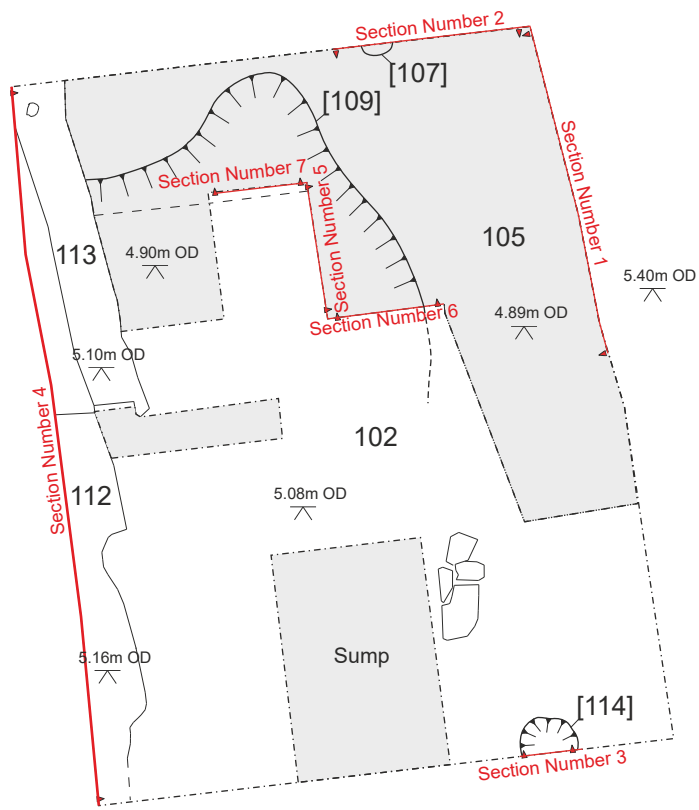
Chris Birks Archaeological Services	
15 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk	
Scale 1:250	Report Number CB090R

Based on a drawing kindly provided by Encompass Project Management Ltd.

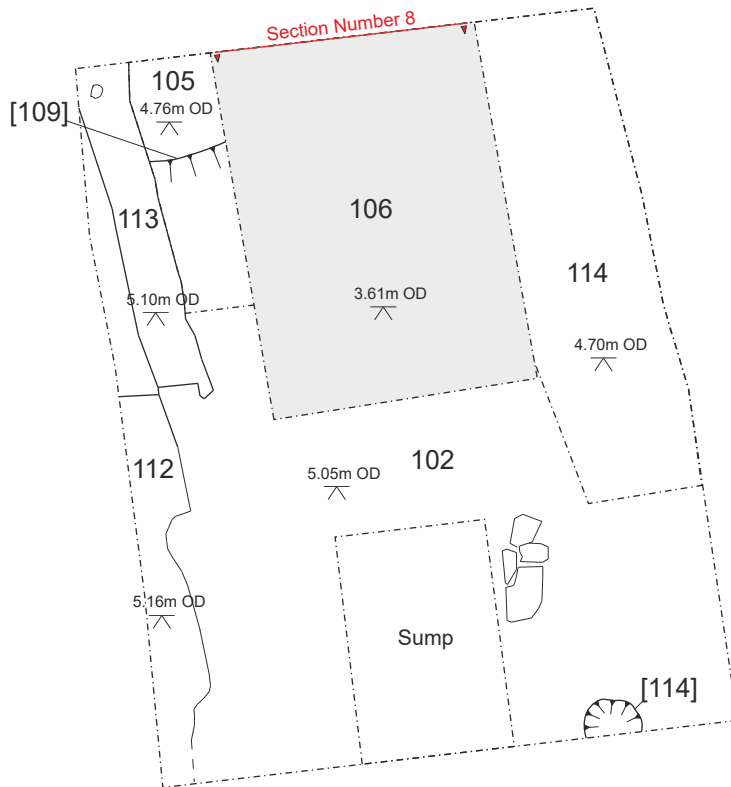
Figure 2. Site Plan



Plan 1



Plan 2



Excavated area


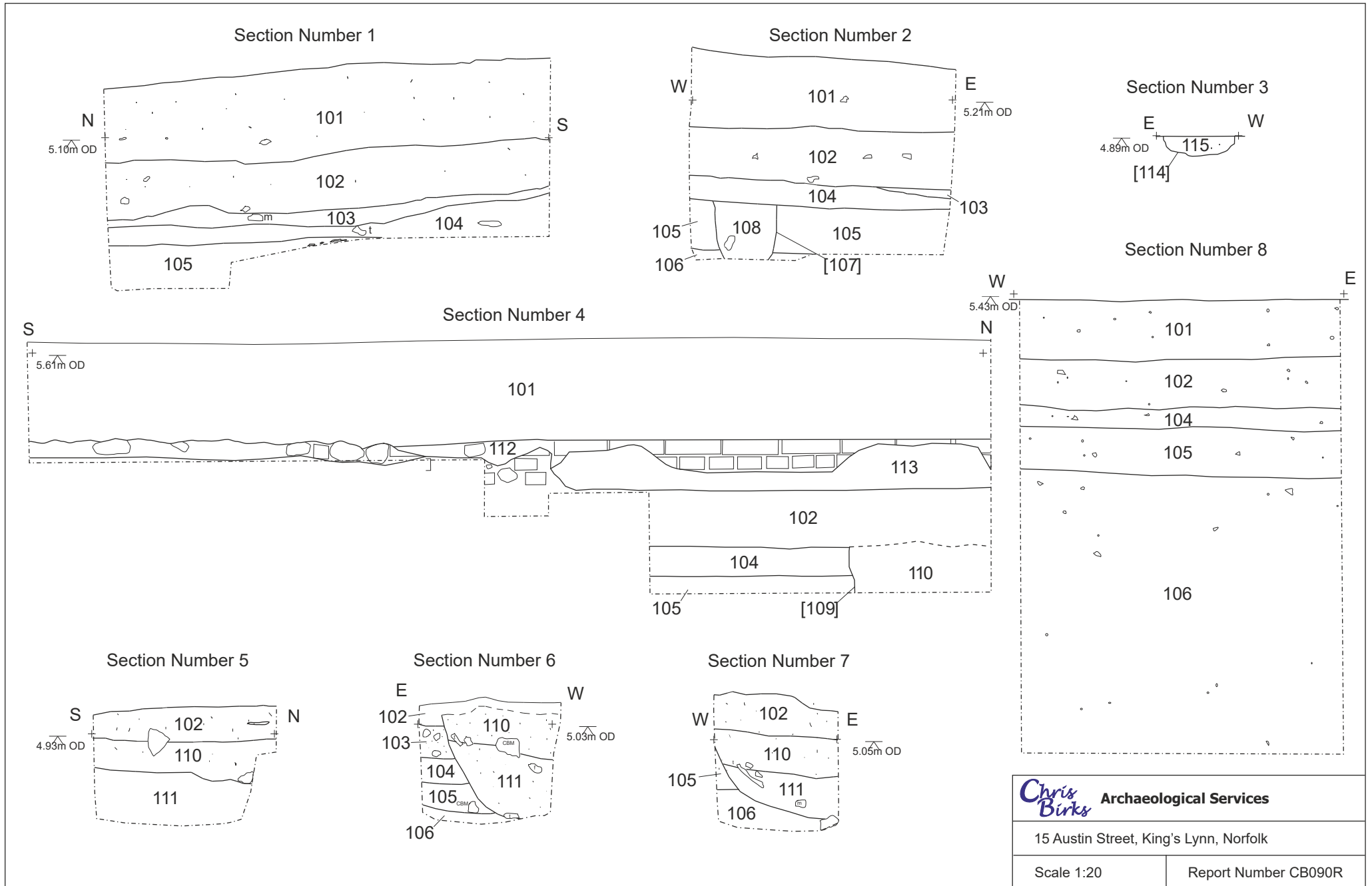
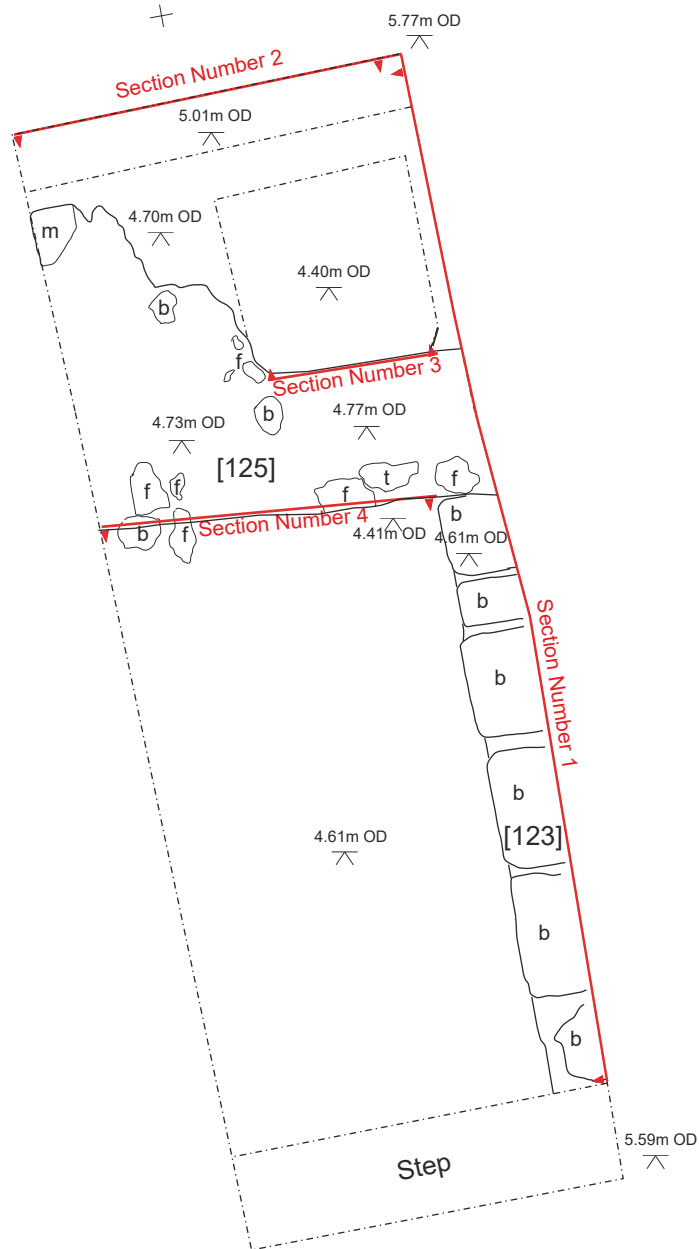
 Archaeological Services	
15 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk	
Scale 1:40	Report Number CB090R

Figure 3. Trench 1 plan drawing



Chris Birks Archaeological Services
 15 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk
 Scale 1:20 | Report Number CB090R

Figure 4. Trench 1 section drawings



m	Mortar
s	Stone
b	Brick
f	Flint

Chris Birks Archaeological Services	
15 Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk	
Scale 1:20	Report Number CB090R

Figure 5. Trench 2 plan drawing

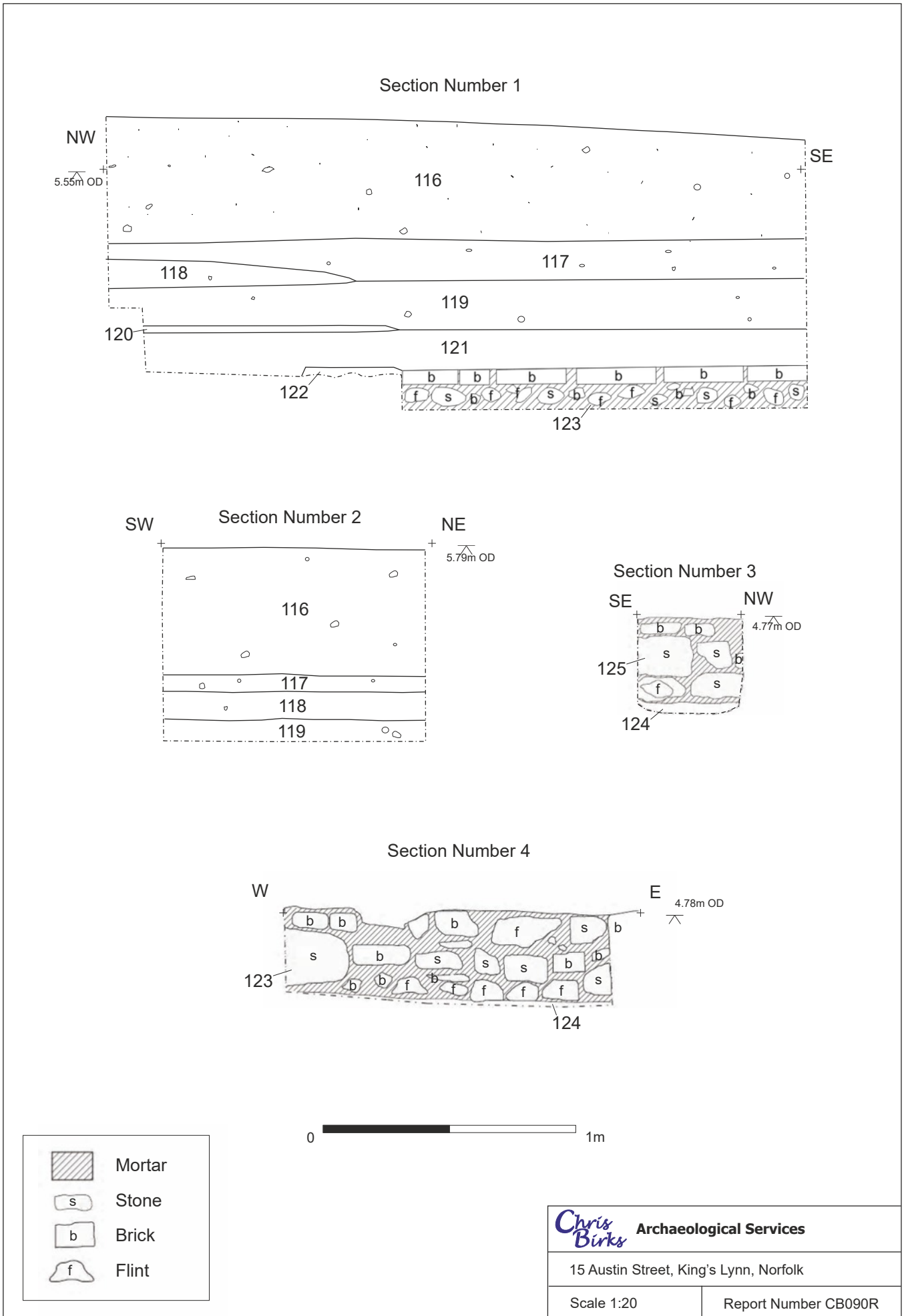


Figure 6. Trench 2 section drawings