
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**12 RIVER LANE, KING'S LYNN,
NORFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment) Matt Adams BA (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TF 6345 2067	Report No: 3691
District: Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	Site Code:
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P4138
Signed:	Date: November 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	12 River Lane, Kings Lynn, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation		
<p><i>In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 12 River Lane, Norfolk (NGR TF 6345 2067). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of housing (Borough of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Council Planning Ref. 10/01041/F).</i></p> <p><i>Roman tile and pottery has been found approximately 300-350m to the north of the site along the Gaywood River (NHER 52930). In the same location a large quantity of Middle Saxon pottery has been found. Several find spots of Early to Middle Saxon metalwork have also been found in this area (NHER 52930, 14673, 5544) suggesting settlement. In the medieval period the Gaywood River was diverted (NHER 28800) whilst the area to the north and west was used for salt production and agriculture. The nearest saltern is some 650m to the north-west (NHER 27909), and ridge and furrow is recorded 600m to the south-west. The map regression shows that the site has been pasture or open ground since 1839 and that there was a field boundary running across, east-west, and a building in the north-east corner.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed a rectangular construction cut which contained 15th-16th century brick and a ditch, a gully and a pit, all undated. A residual 14th – 15th century brick was present in the subsoil.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	18 th – 22 nd November 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	4138	Site code	ENF125 460
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Open ground		
Planned development	Housing		
Main features (+dates)	Rectangular cess pit (15 th – 16 th century), Ditch, gully & pit (all undated)		
Significant finds (+dates)	14 th – 15 th century brick, 15 th – 16 th century brick		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Norfolk	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Gaywood
HER/ SMR for area	Norfolk HER (NHER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c.100m ²		
NGR	TF 6345 2067		
Height AOD (max/ min)	4.5/0.5m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Matt Adams		
Funded by	Mr & Mrs Godfrey		
Full title	12 River Lane, Kings Lynn, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Adams M., Thompson P.		
Report no.	3691		
Date (of report)	November 2010		

12 RIVER LANE, KINGS LYNN, NORFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 12 River Lane, Norfolk (NGR TF 6345 2067). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of housing (Borough of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Council Planning Ref. 10/01041/F).

Roman tile and pottery has been found approximately 300-350m to the north of the site along the Gaywood River (NHER 52930). In the same location a large quantity of Middle Saxon pottery has been found. Several find spots of Early to Middle Saxon metalwork have also been found in this area (NHER 52930, 14673, 5544) suggesting settlement. In the medieval period the Gaywood River was diverted (NHER 28800) whilst the area to the north and west was used for salt production and agriculture. The nearest saltern is some 650m to the north-west (NHER 27909) and ridge and furrow is recorded 600m to the south-west. The map regression shows that the site has been pasture or open ground since 1839 and that there was a field boundary running across, east-west, and a building in the north-east corner.

The evaluation revealed a rectangular construction cut which contained 15th-16th century brick and a ditch, a gully and a pit, all undated. A residual 14th – 15th century brick was present in the subsoil.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 12 River Lane, Norfolk (NGR TF 6345 2067; Figs.1-2). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of housing (Borough of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Council Planning Ref. 10/01041/F).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC) (Ken Hamilton, dated 18/10/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 18/10/2010), and approved by NCC. The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation was to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition,

significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened was studied, and attention was given to sites and remains of all periods. The evaluation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Kings Lynn is 70km west of Norwich and 8km south of the Wash to which it is linked by the Lynn Channel. Gaywood is a residential suburb of Kings Lynn directly east of the historic core of the city. The site is just north and west of where the A148 joins the A1076. It comprises open ground of grass and trees bounded on the west side by the Gaywood River and River Lane from which it is accessed. A metalled path/track bounds the east side beyond which are houses, and more houses are located immediately to the south. To the north is open ground with houses beyond.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

3.1 Archaeological databases

The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by the development. Those sites in closest proximity to the site (1 km) are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig 3. Sites beyond the 1km radius are described in the text where relevant.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig.1)

4.1.1 The low lying site is between 0.5 and 4.5m AOD just to the east of the Gaywood River which is a tributary of the Lynn. The local soils are unsurveyed owing to the urban setting and the site's underlying geology is close to the meeting of Ampthill Clays (west) with Dersingham Beds and Sandringham Sands (east), with drift geology of Alluvium and till overlying them.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 Evidence for prehistoric remains is relatively sparse from the Kings Lynn area, which may partly be due to the destruction of sites during the medieval and later building of the town and also to the marshy nature of much of the immediate environs. A double Bronze Age ring ditch containing a cremation and pits between the ditches was found during digging of the Bacton to Kings Lynn gas pipeline (NHER 37622).

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

4.2.2 The picture is similar for the Romano-British period with a fairly low number of sites in the area. A probable Roman Road is inferred south of Kings Lynn running west-east towards Brampton, and Roman settlement including a substantial building is known to the north, near the coast (Wade Martin 1993). Closer to the site, a scatter of Roman roof tile and pottery was found in gardens at 137-139 Wootton Road (NHER 52930) indicating the presence of a building in the area, and Romano-British pottery was reused in a soakaway some 850m to the north (NHER 2295). Further Romano-British pottery and tegulae and undated pits and ditches were identified during excavations in the 1980s and 1990s at South Wootton, over 2km to the north (NHER 19715). Isolated Roman coins have also been found within 1km of the site (Appendix 1).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.3 There is increasing archaeological evidence for the Anglo-Saxon period. A small Anglo-Saxon cemetery containing 25 inhumations, 2 cremations and an empty grave was found during the digging of the Bacton to Kings Lynn pipeline (NHER 37622). Saxon pottery, including unusual Middle Saxon sherds, was excavated at the South Wootton site (NHER 19715). The 137-139 Wootton Road site, some 300-350m to the north, produced a large assemblage of Middle Saxon pottery including Ipswich ware, along with a Middle Saxon knife and some Late Saxon sherds (NHER 52930). In the same area an Early Saxon spearhead was recovered (NHER 14673), whilst some 250m to the east, a rare Middle Saxon brooch and Late Saxon buckle were also found (NHER 5544). A 7th century Byzantine coin was found at an

unrecorded location (NHER 15750) within the 1km search radius. The Domesday Survey of 1086 names the Anglo-Saxon settlement as *Lun* (Lynn) probably deriving from the British word for lake or body of water.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.4 The medieval town was founded between the rivers Purfleet and Mill Fleet by the bishop of Thetford in 1101 who granted a market and named it Bishops Lynn. It was not a true plantation due to the existing Saxon settlement already in the area. The town was walled in the 13th-14th centuries, part of which is a Scheduled Monument and Grade I listed (NHER 5486). The Red Mount Chapel (NHER 5478) which may stand on the site of a castle motte is also a Scheduled Monument. St Faith's parish church dating from the 14th century is Grade II* listed and built over a Norman church (NHER 5556). The medieval town became the third most important port in England trading with the Hanseatic League. Salt production was also an important industry for the town and the environs of Kings Lynn contained the highest concentration of salterns in the county. In particular 12th century documents record the bishop of Norwich as having the highest concentration of salt pans situated in Gaywood (Barlow et al 2008).

4.2.5 The course of the Gaywood River is a re-cut carried out in 1425 to bring freshwater to the town (NHER 28800). Medieval pottery has been found at the multi-period site along Wootton Road (NHER 52930). The majority of medieval sites outside the historic core of the town are salterns which were located behind what was the Old Sea Bank of the River Great Ouse until the mid 19th century (NHER 5528). The closest known sites are approximately 650-900m to the north-west of the site (NHER 27909, 27910, 27893, 27894). Areas of ridge and furrow also survive, for example, at King Edwards Grammar School playing fields 600m to the south-west (NHER 37679).

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2.6 Following the Dissolution Henry VIII changed the town's name to Kings Lynn and during the post-medieval period the town expanded eastwards. However, there was decline in the salt production industry partly due to flooding which saw the building or rebuilding of the sea walls. Some of the abandoned saltern areas were given over to agriculture seen in ridge and furrow and stack stands (NHER 16312, 27864, 27865, 27891). It is possible that some were also incorporated as military defences, for example undated banks are located at a saltern 800m to the north (NHER 27864). Kings Lynn was fortified in the Civil War during which it fell to Parliament after a three week siege in 1643; a post-medieval cannon ball was recovered 200m west of the site (NHER 16312). In the late 17th century Kings Lynn was in decline but revived with the arrival of the East Anglian railway in the mid 19th century (NHER 13594). It was after 1961 that Gaywood was developed as a new estate.

4.3 The site

Early maps of Norfolk

4.3.1 The 1839 Tithe map (Fig. 4) shows the site lies across two field enclosures which are part of Plot 482B which is named 'pightle' meaning small fields or enclosures. These fields were used as pasture. Gaywood River and River Lane border the west side of the site, and the track or path existing today bounds the east side, beyond which are terraced houses. There are open fields to the south, west and north. The 1905 Second Edition OS map shows no change to the site or its immediate environs (Fig. 5). The 1929 OS map (Fig. 6) shows a building in the north-east corner of the site, whilst the dividing field boundary has gone creating the site area as it is today. The 1946 aerial photograph shows no change to the site since the 1929 map (Fig. 7), although it is not clear if the building still remains at this time, it is gone by the modern OS map (Fig. 1). The 1929 map shows that envelopment is beginning to take place to the west.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

5.1 Two trial trenches were excavated, totalling 35.50m. The individual trenches were 15 to 15.50m in length, 1.60m in width and linear in plan (Fig.2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a wheeled mechanical JCB excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample Section 1a: NW end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 3.75m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000. Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable clay silt
0.37 – 0.71m	L1001. Subsoil. Mid red/grey brown, friable clay silt
0.71m +	L1002. Natural. Light orange yellow, firm sandy-gravel clay

<i>Sample Section 1b: SE end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 3.91m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above.
0.31 – 0.66m	L1001. Subsoil. As Above.
0.66m +	L1002. Natural. As Above.

Description: Trench 1 contained a gully (F1005), a construction cut (F1007) and a small pit (F1009).

Gully F1005 was linear in plan (5.18 x 0.40+ x 0.14m) aligned E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid brown grey, clayey sand with frequent rounded flint gravel. No finds were present. It was cut by Construction Cut F1007.

Construction Cut F1007 was sub-rectangular in plan (1.30+ x 3.80 x 0.23m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its backfill, L1008, was a light white green/grey, friable chalky silt with occasional CBM and occasional rounded flint. Finds comprise 15th century or Tudor period brick (2201g) and animal bone (44g). It cut Gully F1005.

Pit F1009 was circular in plan (0.47 x 0.45 x 0.11m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1010, was a mid brown grey, friable silty clay with moderate rounded flint gravel. No finds were present.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample Section 2a: NW end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.60m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.68m	L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.68m +	L1002. Natural. Light blue grey, firm sandy-gravel clay

<i>Sample Section 2b: SE end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.60m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000. Topsoil. As Above TR1.
0.33 – 0.60m	L1001. Subsoil. As Above TR1.
0.60m +	L1002. Natural. As Above TR2.

Description: Trench 2 contained Ditch F1003.

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 0.93 x 0.16m) aligned NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1004, was a dark grey brown, friable clay silt with frequent flint gravel. No finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the evaluation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was the uppermost layer across site. It was a dark grey brown, friable clay silt (0.31 0- 0.37m thick). Subsoil L1001 was present below the topsoil. It was a mid red/grey brown, friable clay silt. It sealed all the archaeological features and contained 14th – 15th century brick (1519g). The natural drift geology, L1002, was present below the subsoil. It varied in colour being a light orange yellow, firm sandy-gravel clay (Tr. 1) and a light blue grey, firm sandy-clay gravel (Tr. 2).

9 DISCUSSION

Summary of the archaeology

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
1	F1005	Gully	Undated
	F1007	Construction Cut	15 th – 16 th C
	F1009	Pit	Undated
2	F1003	Ditch	Undated

9.1 The evaluation revealed a possible concentration of archaeological features in the northern sector of the site (Trench 1). Ditch F1003 was present in the south of the site (Trench 2). The majority of the features were undated. Construction Cut F1007 contained three fragments of 15th – 16th century brick. The latter is slightly to moderately abraded, and does not conclusively date the feature. F1007 may represent the remains of a cess pit. Gully F1005 (Tr.1) and Ditch F1003 (Tr.2), both undated may represent boundary or drainage features as they run down the slight decline towards the River Gaywood. The archaeological features were generally well preserved. Both trenches slowly filled with water suggesting a high water table or saturated ground which is unsurprising given the close proximity to the River Gaywood.

9.2 The desk based assessment suggested that site had a moderate potential for Roman and Saxon remains. In the event three undated features, and a possible cess pit were recorded.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Norfolk County Council Museum Store (NCCMS). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr & Mrs Godfrey for funding the evaluation and for assistance, and their architects, David Taylor Associates UK Ltd for their assistance.

AS would like to thank Sarah Howard, Assistant Historic Environment Record Officer at Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, and staff at the Heritage Centre, Norwich.

Archaeological Solutions Limited also gratefully acknowledges the input and advice of Dr Ken Hamilton of the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

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WEB SITES

Norfolk Heritage Explorer
Norfolk County Council Historic Maps

APPENDIX 1: HER Information

NHER Number	National Grid Reference (TF)	Details
<i>Prehistoric 700,000 BC – AD 43</i>		
11982	644 213	Prehistoric burnt flints
41198	63050 20420	Mesolithic flint blade from King Edwards School
<i>Neolithic 4,000 – 2,400 BC</i>		
5491	636 214	Polished flint axe head
5501	6442 1997	Surface scatter of flint flakes from north and east of Coronation Wood
5503	642 198	Flint scraper
<i>Romano-British AD 43 -410</i>		
5519	6399 2066	Roman coin of Maxentius
11990	6307 2133	Front Way: coin of Maxentius
11997	6362 2092	Beluah Street: 4 th century coin
14628	6252 2085	Fermoy Avenue; coin of Postumus
24199	6436 1997	Postmill, Fairstead: Roman coin
<i>Saxon AD 410-1066</i>		
14673	6375 2107	Wootton Road: Early Saxon spearhead
15750	-	7 th century Byzantine bronze coin
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>		
5478	6249 1983	Red Mount Chapel, The Walks: Remains of 15 th century wayside chapel on the Walsingham pilgrimage route. Soldier's graffiti in interior from the civil war. Scheduled Monument (173); Grade I listed (384331)
5524	6274 2142	Two medieval saltern mounds
5542	630 215	Possible medieval ash (hearth?) and briquetage finds
5556	6361 2039	St Faith's Church: Norman church rebuilt in the 14 th century with further rebuilds and renovation in the 19 th and 20 th Grade II* listed. Parish church for Gaywood
11963	6292 2042	17 th century alms houses built over the site of 13 th century almshouses on the site of a 12 th century hospital
11981	634 197	Medieval seal matrix
16833	6327 2166	Wide scatter of medieval cooking pot fragments
28491	6341 2048	Bishops House, Lynn Road: 15 th -16 th century core
28800	6291 2064	New Gaywood River: dug to provide fresh water to the town and later modified to increase defence in the civil war
37404	623 196	Medieval salt production site medieval pot, brick and tile recovered and post-medieval pot and clay pipe
27864	6339 2151	Pair of medieval salterns and post-medieval ridge and furrow
27866	6295 2155	Group of medieval salterns
27893	6269 2087	Possible medieval saltern
27894	6263 2077	Possible pair of salterns
27895	6340 2134	Probable medieval saltern
27899	6335 2167	Medieval saltern
27900	6265 2166	Medieval saltern
27901	6288 2175	Three probable salterns
27902	6277 2155	Two probable salterns
27906	6266 2116	Medieval saltern and post-medieval stack stand
27907	6273 2123	Two medieval salterns

27909	6293 2113	Two probable medieval salterns
27910	6305 2126	Two possible medieval salterns
27912	6357 2136	Probable saltern
38265	6315 2171	Probable medieval saltern
37679	63025 20222	Medieval ridge and furrow at Grammar School playing fields
51136	62 20	Medieval finger ring
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
5555	6380 2005	Gaywood Hall: built 1851 on the site of a medieval bishop's palace
8594	6437 2059	Baldwin Road: debris from a post-medieval iron working site
12086	6359 2046	Two brick houses built in 1693 with an adjoining 19 th century Gothic-style school
13591	6795 3030	Route of Lynn and Hunstanton Railway
13592	6215 2085	Kings Lynn Dock Railway
13593	6197 1892	Route of Kings Lynn Harbour Railway
13594	6284 1989	East Anglian Railway
14464	628200	Site of post-medieval brick and tile kiln
14989	6257 2069	Site of post-med mill at Mill House
14990	6271 2028	Site of Windmill and Mill House: Tower mill 1815 to 1900, mill house dates from 1900
15478	6436 2025	Site of post-medieval mill, documentary evidence
15687	6390 2045	18 th -19 th century cannon in Gaywood Hall drive
16312	6324 2070	Possible post-medieval cannon ball
18627	6382 2097	Post-medieval burials at
20891	6368 2043	Early 18 th century former rectory remodelled in the early 19 th
23157	6373 2020	Bishops Road: post-medieval buckle
32980	6325 2050	The Ship Inn, Gaywood: mid 17 th century with later changes and additions
33479	6244 1979	The Walks: laid out early 18 th century and one of the earliest examples of a town walk in the country
34169	6312 2170	Site of Bryggan Road bus gate
35749	6249 2055	Site of Gaywood Mill
35760	6286 2048	Cornwall House, Gaywood Road
36195	6432 2050	Post-medieval stone head
27865	6298 2074	Post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks
27890	6306 2106	Post-medieval ridge and furrow
27891	6312 2093	Post-medieval ditches and drains
27892	6319 2059	Post-medieval stack stand
38303	63281 19785	Post-medieval ridge and furrow and two possible stack stands
41030	63738 20475	Field House, Gayton Road: early 19 th century
41031	63474 20462	Swan Inn, Gayton Road: 17 th century core
48949	62605 19885	Possible rope walk shown on Tithe map
48957	62816 20196	47-59 All Saints Terrace, Tennyson Avenue
54756	6258 2052	Highgate Infants School built 1877
<i>Modern 1900+</i>		
28546	628 199	WWII spigot mortar emplacement
32384	6257 2045	WWII spigot mortar emplacement
33295	6274 1993	WWI POW camp and two WWII spigot mortar emplacements

34294	6296 2041	King Edward VII High School Grade II* listed
39557	62513 19720	WWII air raid shelter, Broad Walk
48954	63426 20474	Gaywood clock tower commemorating WWI
<i>Multiperiod</i>		
5486	6216 2004	Kings Lynn town defences: 13 th -14 th century stone wall strengthened in the 16 th with St Ann's fort added. Remodelled in 17 th century but not completed due to a Parliamentary siege. Walls partially demolished in the 18 th century. South Gate is a Scheduled Monument (SAM 174B) and Grade I listed (384203). Four areas of the town wall are also Scheduled Monuments (174A, 237, 302 and 306) and grade II and II* listed buildings
5544	-	Post-medieval cemetery including one dated to the 17 th century; a rare middle Saxon brooch, late Saxon buckle and a sherd of medieval pottery (see NHER 18627)
22955	6308 2147	Roman and medieval pottery reused to line a soakaway. Roman pot may have come from villa NHER 3669
23018	6345 2046	Lynn Road: medieval features and post-medieval blacksmiths
52930	63 21	137-139 Wootton Road: multi-period finds from back gardens including, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval pot, Romano-British and post-medieval ceramic building material and a Middle Saxon knife
<i>Undated sites</i>		
13785	6348 2134	Earthworks of possible medieval bank utilized as a civil war siege work bastion
36848	6414 2100	Undated ditch at Gaywood Primary School
39249	6380 2108	Four pits at Wootton Road
27908	6289 2127	Two mounds or platforms
27911	6312 2128	Undated earthwork
<i>Negative sites</i>		
37348	62697 21504	No archaeological finds

APPENDIX 2: Historic Cartographic and Photographic Information

Map Description	Date	Scale
Site location (OS Explorer)	Modern	1:25,000
Detailed site location	Modern	1:200
HER information	Modern	1:12,500
Tithe map	1839	
Second Edition OS map	1905	1:2,500
OS map	1929	1:2,500
Aerial photograph	1946	1:10,000

APPENDIX 3: CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)
	1001		Subsoil	14 th / 15 th centuries	1519	
1007	1008	1	Construction Cut for structure/cess pit	15 th century or Tudor period.	2201	44

APPENDIX 4: SPECIALIST REPORT

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The trial trenching recovered four fragments (3720g) of late medieval to Tudor brick, in a slightly to moderately abraded condition.

Subsoil L1001 contained a single fragment (1519g) of a brick with dimensions of 220x105x42mm, irregular arrises, slightly creased faces and faint striations along the length of the upper face. The fabric of the brick was oxidised red with common white streaks of clay throughout. Inclusions comprised sparse red grog (0.5-10mm) and quartz (0.1-0.5mm). These characteristics suggest the brick was manufactured in the 14th or possibly 15th centuries.

F1007 (L1008) contained three fragments (2201g) of brick with dimensions of ?x110x50mm with slightly irregular arrises and slightly creased faces. The fabric of the brick is oxidised orange-red with inclusions of common quartz sand (0.1-0.5mm). These characteristics suggest the brick dates to the 15th century or Tudor period.



1
Trench 2. Ditch F1003. Looking south-east.



2
Trench 2. Sample Section. Looking north-west.



3
Trench 1. Cut for F1007. Looking south-east.



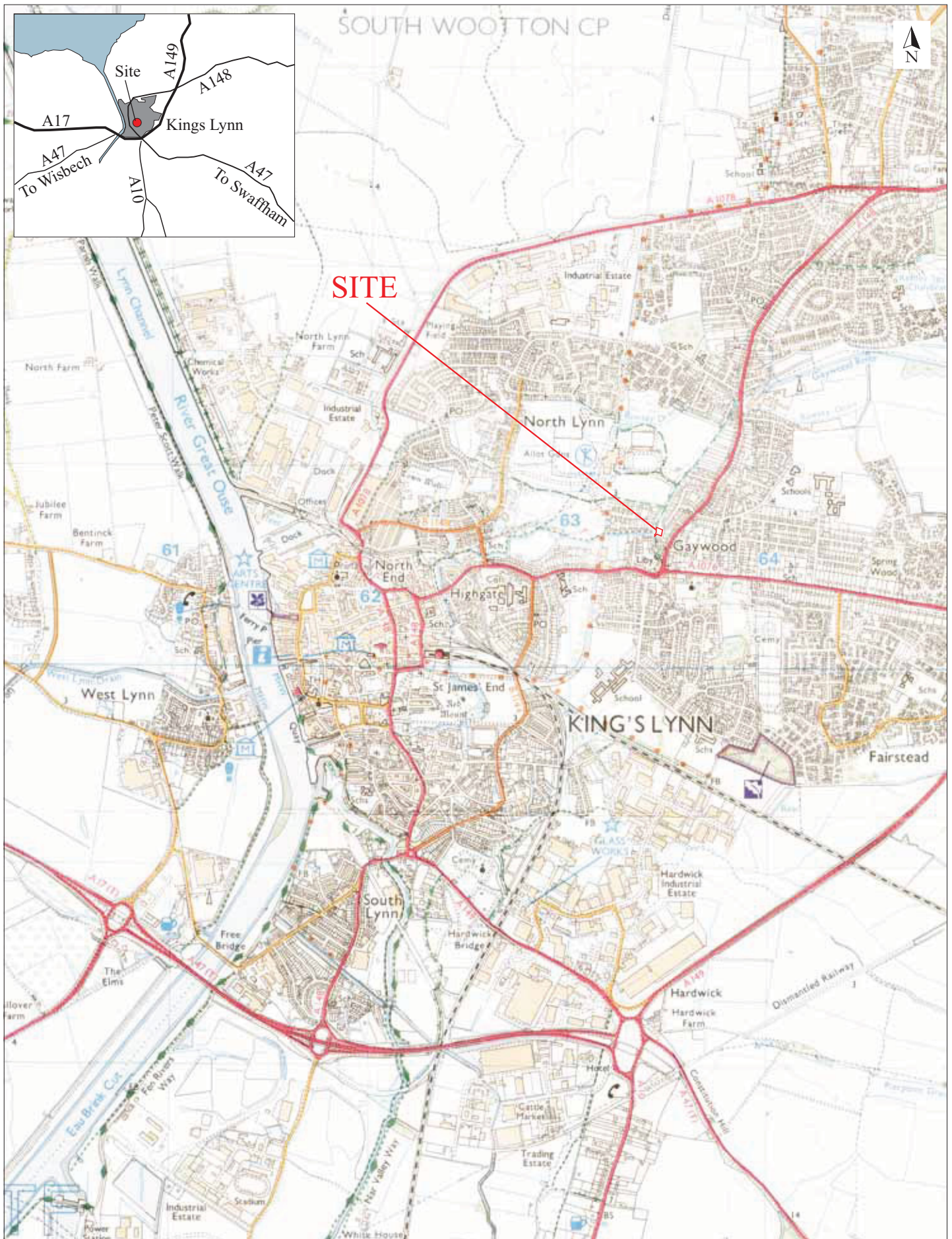
4
Trench 1. Gully F1005. Looking south-east



5
Trench 1. Post Exc. Looking south-east.

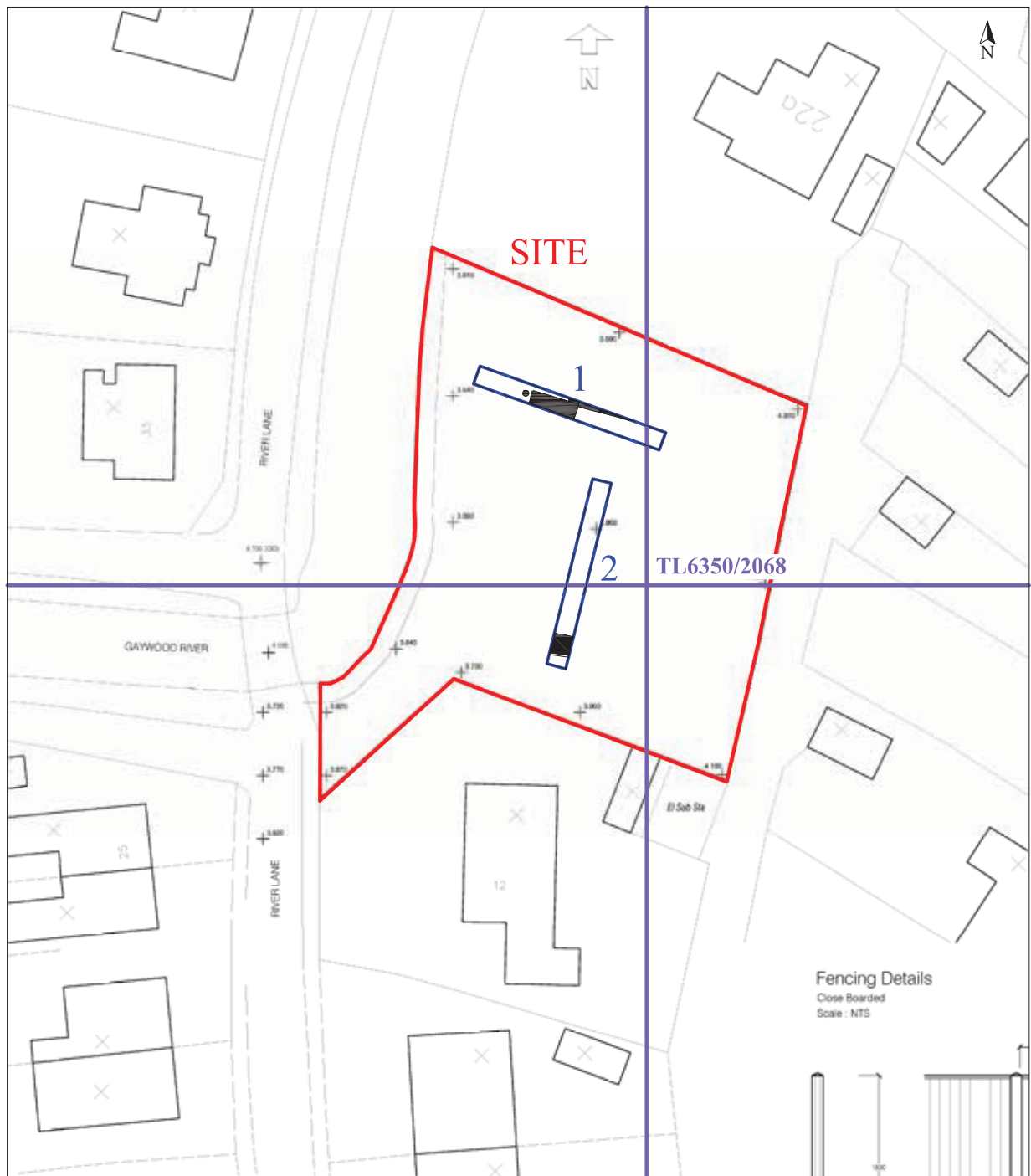


6
Trench 2. Post Exc. Looking north-east.



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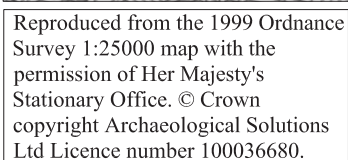
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



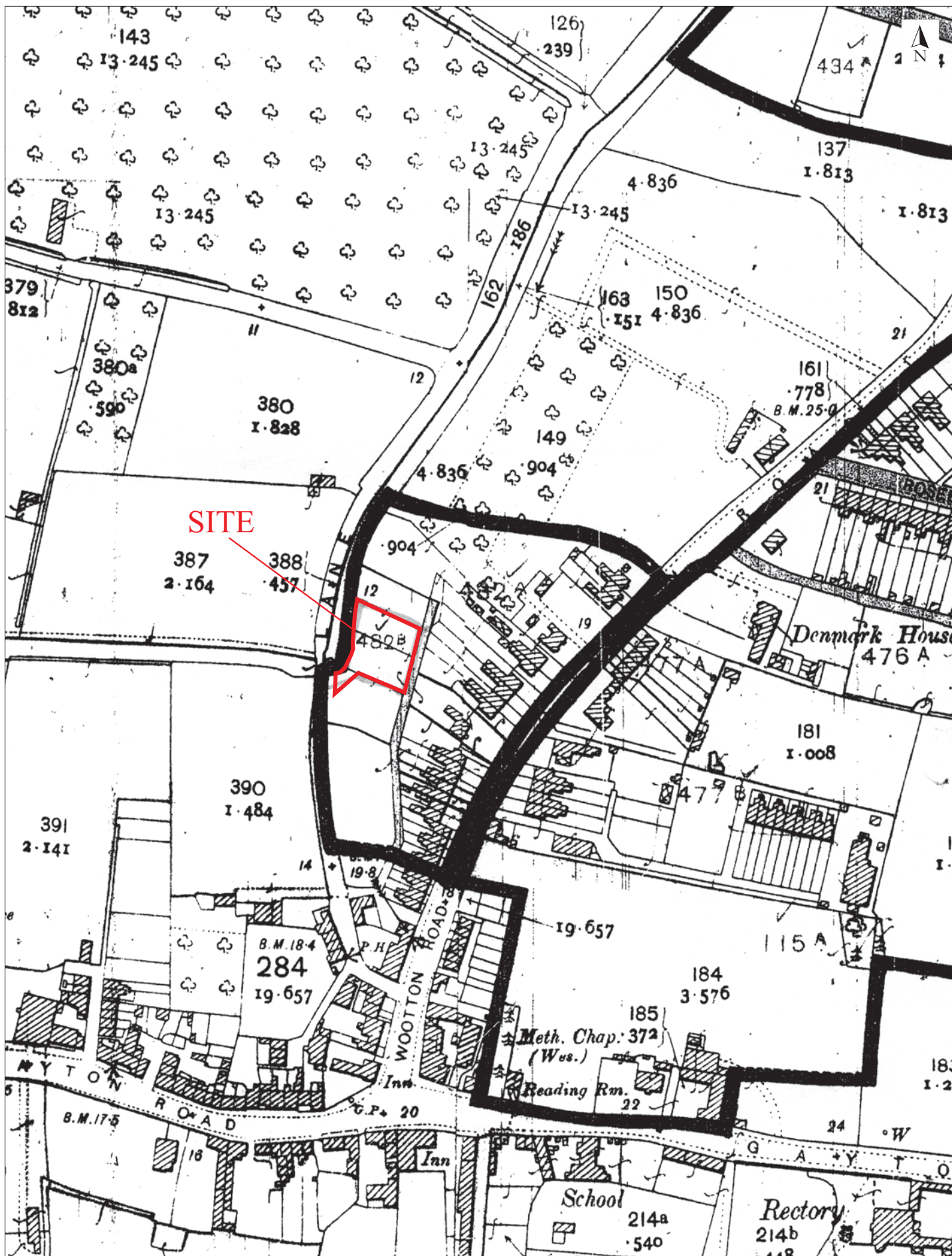
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0 30m

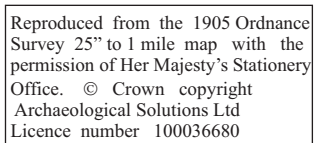
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4



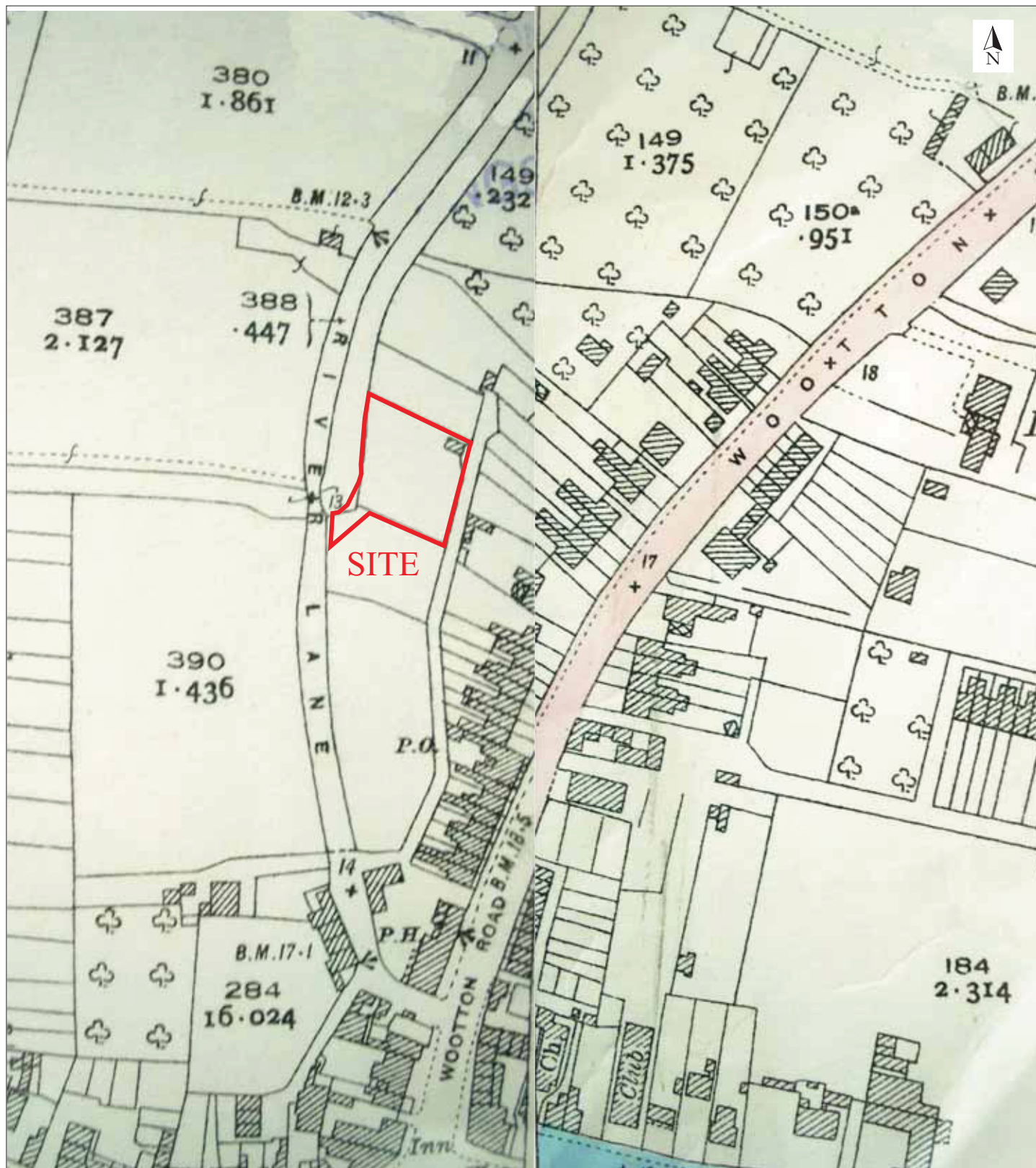
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



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 Fig. 4 Tithe map, c.1840
 Not to scale

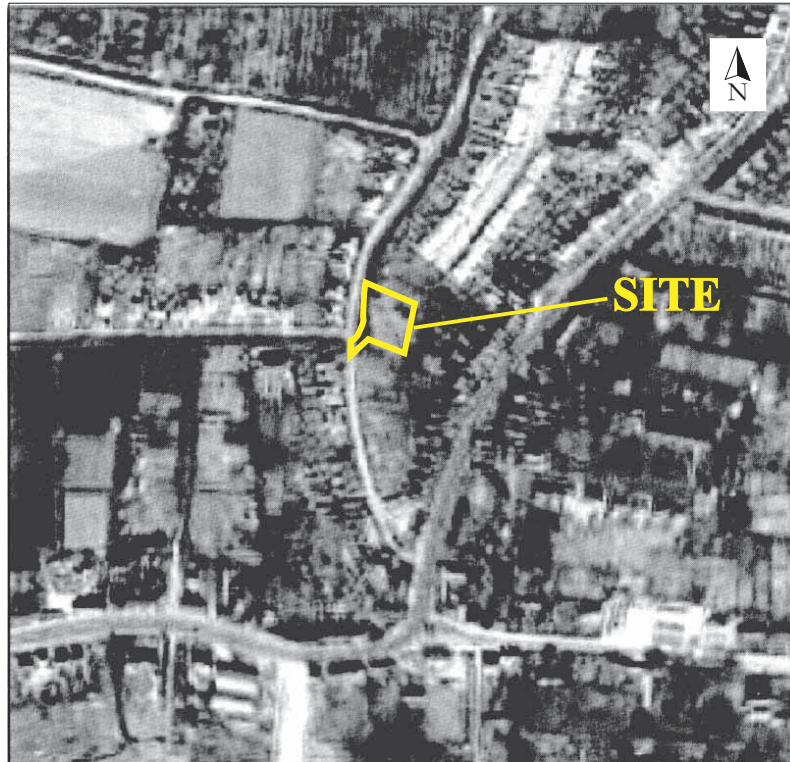


Not to scale



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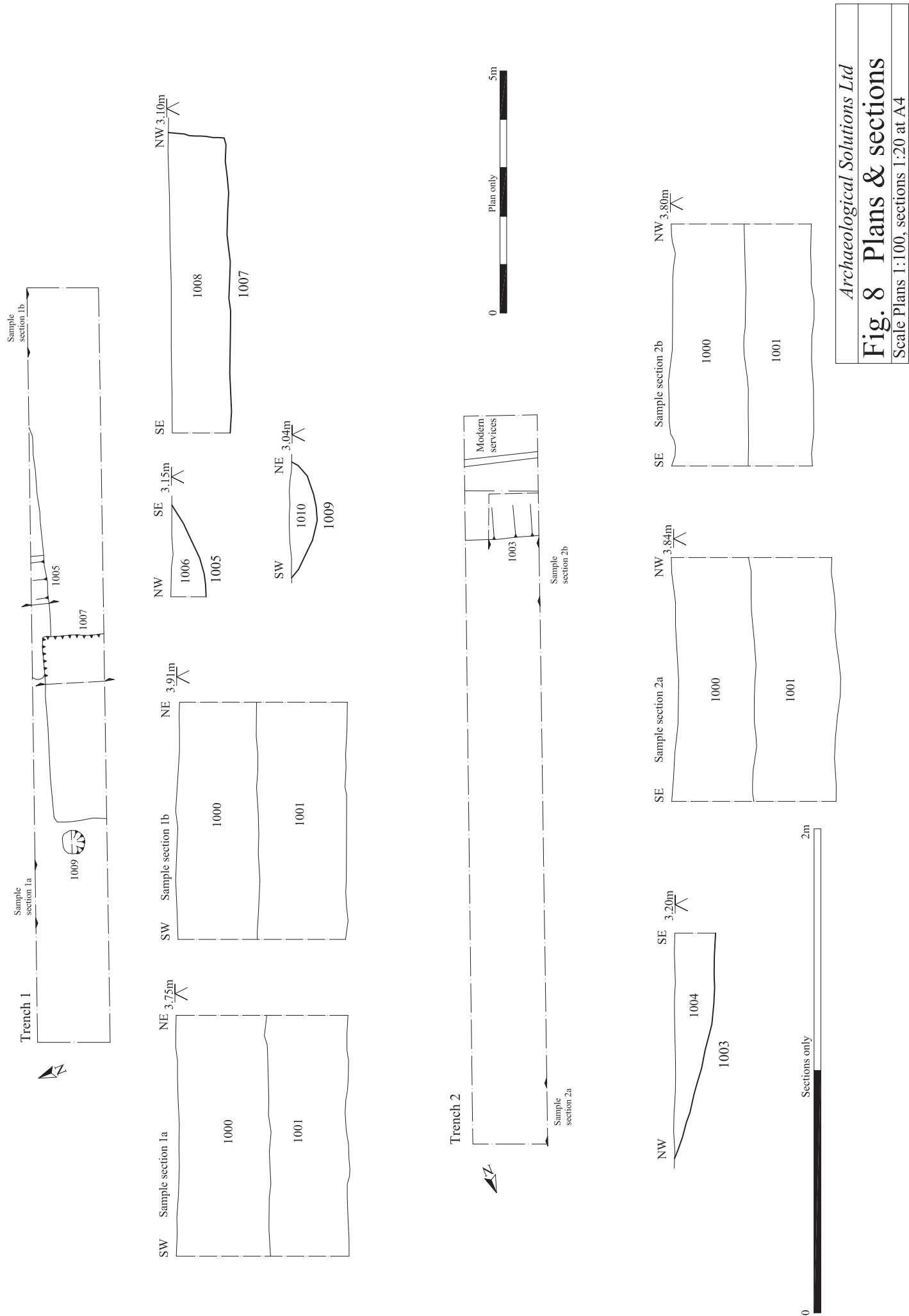
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1929
 Not to scale



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Fig. 7 Aerial photograph, 1946

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Fig. 8 Plans & sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4



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Fig. 9 Proposed development plan
Scale 1:500 at A4