

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT GAYWOOD NURSERIES, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK**

Planning Reference: 16/01100/O
NGR: TF 63916 20010
AAL Site Code: KLG N 16
Event number: ENF142291
Accession number: NWHCM: 2018.93
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-316906



Report prepared for Trundley Design

By
Allen Archaeology Ltd
Report Number AAL2018086

May 2018



Allenarchaeology



Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| Executive Summary | 1 |
| 1.0 Introduction..... | 2 |
| 2.0 Site Location and Description..... | 2 |
| 3.0 Planning Background..... | 2 |
| 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background..... | 2 |
| 5.0 Aims and Objectives | 4 |
| 6.0 Methodology..... | 5 |
| 7.0 Results | 5 |
| Trench 1..... | 5 |
| Trench 2..... | 7 |
| 8.0 Discussion and Conclusions..... | 9 |
| 9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology..... | 9 |
| 10.0 Acknowledgements | 9 |
| 11.0 References..... | 9 |

List of Plates

| | |
|--|---|
| Plate 1: North-facing section of sondage within feature [112]. Scale 1m | 6 |
| Plate 2: North-facing section of ditch [106]. Scales 1m | 6 |
| Plate 3: Oblique shot of north-facing section of trench 1, showing possible garden bed [117]. Scales 2m and 1m..... | 7 |
| Plate 4: East-facing section of Trench 2, showing dumped sands 205, 207, 208 and gravel 206, forming path within gardens. Scales 1m..... | 8 |
| Plate 5: East-facing section of posthole [219]. Scale 0.20m..... | 8 |

List of Appendices

| | |
|--|----|
| Appendix 1: Pottery..... | 10 |
| Appendix 2: Context Summary List | 11 |
| Appendix 3: OASIS summary | 14 |
| Appendix 4: Figures | 15 |

List of Tables

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Table 1: Pottery catalogue..... | 10 |
|---------------------------------|----|

List of Figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1: Site location outlined in red | 15 |
| Figure 2: Trenches shown in blue, with archaeological features in black..... | 16 |

Figure 3: Trenches shown in blue, with archaeological features in black, overlain on plan of gardens from 1884 Ordnance Survey map 17

Figure 4: Plan and sections of Trench 1..... 18

Figure 5: Plan and sections of Trench 2..... 19

Document Control

| Element: | Name: | Date: |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Report prepared by: | Alan Telford BA (Hons.) | 20/04/2018 |
| Illustrations prepared by: | Alan Telford BA (Hons.) | 20/04/2018 |
| Report edited by: | Natasha Powers BSc MSc MCifA MCMi | 09/05/2018 |
| Report reviewed by: | Chris Clay BA MA (Hons) | 15/05/2018 |
| Report revised by: | Natasha Powers BSc MSc MCifA MCMi | 11/06/2018 |
| Version no.: | 2.0 | 14/06/2018 |

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Trundley Design to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at the Gaywood Nursery Site, off Gaywood Hall Drive, Kings Lynn, Norfolk, prior to determination of a planning application for a residential development.
- The site lies near known heritage assets, most notably the former Bishop's Palace, a medieval moated site immediately to the northwest of the site. The Bishop's Palace site is the location of the mid-19th century Gaywood Hall, within the gardens of which the site lies.
- A trenching strategy was agreed with Norfolk Historic Environment Service comprising two 30m long evaluation trenches. This phase of the fieldwork comprised the excavation of two of the trenches, as the remainder of the site was still occupied by glasshouses and polytunnels.
- The evaluation recorded evidence of datable activity associated with the kitchen garden of the mid-19th century Gaywood Hall, in the form of paths with beds between, presumably for vegetables. Additionally, an undated ditch was recorded, which is likely to represent a post-medieval field boundary, along with a large, silted feature which was interpreted as a possible natural pond, although its extent meant that full investigation was not possible.
- Overall, the site was found to have a low archaeological potential, although the possibility remains that the large feature in Trench 1 may represent part of a medieval moat suspected of crossing the site, or an associated fish pond.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Trundley Design to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at the Gaywood Nursery site to provide information on the archaeological potential and impact of development on the site. The commission was in line with advice from Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service following the submission of an outline planning application for residential development.
- 1.2 All fieldwork and reporting has been undertaken in line with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*' (CIfA 2014), the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015), '*Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*' (Medlycott 2011), '*Standards for Development-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk 2018*' (Robertson *et al.* 2018), and a written scheme of investigation prepared by this company (AAL 2017).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be assembled in accordance with the national guidelines in '*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*' (Brown 2011) and local guidance (Robertson *et al.* 2018), and will be submitted to Norfolk Museum within six months of the completion of the report.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The Gaywood Nursery site is within the administrative district of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, Norfolk. The proposed development site is situated on land to the southeast of Gaywood Hall Drive. The area of the proposed development is c.0.55ha and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 63916 20010 (Figure 1). It is currently utilised by a plant nursery with much of the proposed development area occupied by greenhouses and polytunnels.
- 2.2 The local bedrock geology comprises Roxham and Runcton Member Undifferentiated sand, overlain by superficial deposits of the tidal flat deposits of clay and silt (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 An outline major planning application (Reference 16/01100/O) was submitted in June 2016, the advice from Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service was that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken prior to determination, so that an informed and reasonable planning decision can be made, considering the results of this work.
- 3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular chapter of relevance being 'Chapter 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 A number of Neolithic flint finds and scatters represent the earliest evidence for activity in the locality of the site. Isolated finds include a leaf-shaped arrowhead from Gaywood Park c.0.23km

north of the site (MNF5493) and a scraper recorded c.0.42km southeast of the site (MNF5503). A surface scatter was recorded in the areas north and east of Coronation Wood c.0.64km southeast of the site (MNF5501). A flint core and flake of Mesolithic or Neolithic date were recorded during building work at Gaywood Hall (MNF 5555).

- 4.2 A watching brief carried out at Gaywood Hall in 1985 recorded a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery of probable Neolithic or Bronze age date, in addition to the lithics noted above.
- 4.3 Roman activity within the search area is confined to a single find spot; a *sestertius* coin in a poor state of preservation was recorded c.0.46km east of the site, possibly bearing an image of Hadrian, with the reverse appearing to have an image of a woman facing left (MNF24199).
- 4.4 Early-medieval activity within the search area was recorded during excavations in the 1960s c.0.63km northwest of the site, where middle to late-Saxon pottery was recorded, in addition to a quantity of medieval pottery, post-medieval pottery, and evidence of a 17th century smithy (MNF23018). Test pitting undertaken between 2010 and 2013 recorded a concentration of early medieval pottery to the north of the later medieval Gaywood village (Collins 2018).
- 4.5 Medieval activity within the search area comprises a number of buildings and evidence for former buildings, and find spots. Bishop's Palace is a medieval moated site immediately northwest of the site (MNF5555). Excavations prior to the late 20th century encountered thick walls, foundations, and a large quantity of medieval pottery and coins, as well as fragments of a 14th century marble pillar. Gaywood Hall was built in 1851 on the site, and currently functions as a school. Potentially related given the similar names and dates, Bishop's House is a multi-phase building c.0.65km northwest of the site with a core that is reputedly of 1487, although at present the appearance of the building is largely 16th century (MNF28491).
- 4.6 Two find spots within the search area have been dated to the medieval period; the first is a King John penny, North class 5b, found whilst gardening c.0.41km southwest of the site (MNF41486), and the second is a fragment of a seal matrix recorded c.0.55km southwest of the site which appears to bear the name "ELINIA" (MNF11981).
- 4.7 St. Faith's Church is believed to have had Norman origins and is located c.0.48km to the northwest, although the surviving fabric dates to the 14th century, when the church was rebuilt (MNF5556).
- 4.8 Most known archaeological and historical activity within the search area is post-medieval in date. In association with St. Faith's Church, c.86m east of the church, and c.0.45km northwest of the site, the Grade II listed Old Rectory is argued to be dated c.1700 in the HER entry, although the listing specifies mid to late 18th century (MNF20891). The building was remodelled early in the 19th century. A test pit dug c.32m northwest of the rectory and c.0.46km northwest of the site in 2007 recorded a small number of medieval tiles, a larger quantity of post-medieval pottery and pipe stem fragments, metal working debris, nails, animal remains, and modern window glass (MNF55179).
- 4.9 There are three further listed buildings within the search area dating to the post-medieval period. The Swan Inn is located c.0.63km northwest of the site, and was a 17th century pub, although the majority of the fabric now dates to a 19th century refurbishment (MNF45318). A pair of brick houses dated to 1693 with later alterations are located on Gayton Road c.0.55km northwest of the site and are suggested to be part of the manor house built by the Thoresby family (MNF12086). An early 19th century brick house known as Field House located c.0.49km north of the site is also recorded within the search, and was the subject of a watching brief in

2011 while being demolished (MNF45317). The HER entry for Field House indicates that during demolition no evidence of earlier foundations were found, despite the building having been thought to stand on the footprint of an earlier house.

- 4.10 A steel buckle typical of a diagonally worn sword belt dated to approximately 1620–1700 has been recorded c.0.19km northwest of the site and is believed to be connected to the Parliamentary occupation of Gaywood during the 1643 Siege of Lynn (MNF23157). A pair of cannons flanking the entrance to Gaywood Hall c.0.44km north of the site are recorded in the HER, which notes that one cannon is half buried but still in place, with the other being removed for the Lynn Pageant in 1954 (MNF15687).
- 4.11 A stone head given a broad date of early post-medieval has been recorded c.0.64km northeast of the site and is thought to have been redeposited during the movement of soil from Gaywood River, which at its closest runs c.0.85km northwest of the site (MNF40114).
- 4.12 Post-medieval ridge and furrow, and a post medieval bank with a stack stand are believed to be visible in aerial photographs c.0.65km southwest of the site, along with a bomb crater believed to date to the Second World War (MNF44520). Further evidence for agriculture and industry is represented by a mill believed to have been present c.0.51km northeast of the site (MNF15478).
- 4.13 A former railway runs approximately northwest to southeast between King's Lynn and Dereham, with its nearest point being located c.0.64km southwest of the site (MNF13600). Opened in 1846 the railway was closed to commuters by 1968, although it remained in use for activity related to quarrying in the wider area. Most of the track has been removed and the station converted to residential use.
- 4.14 The modern period is represented by the Gaywood Clock, a clock tower constructed as a First World War memorial c.0.65km northwest of the site (MNF56668). The clock was moved north from its original location in 1989 to avoid damage by roadworks.
- 4.15 A number of undated features are present in cropmarks c.0.65km southeast of the site, visible on aerial photographs taken by the RAF in 1946. Numerous interpretations have been given including a potential ironworks site, a circular enclosure, plough marks, and a backfilled pit (MNF5543).

5.0 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The purpose of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the Historic Environment Officer to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 5.2 Evidence was gathered to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains, and to allow for the determination of any appropriate strategies to mitigate the effect of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- 5.3 Research objectives can be identified through reference to the *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24* (Medlycott 2011). The framework identifies areas of interest and objectives that should be considered a focus of all excavations that take place within the East of England.

6.0 Methodology

- 6.1 A trenching strategy was agreed with Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service, initially comprising two 30m long by 1.8m wide trenches (Figure 2). Contingency for further trenches comprising up to 5% of the development area has been put in place to be undertaken following removal of the nursery buildings if the Norfolk Historic Environment Team deem it necessary following completion of the initial works. The fieldwork was conducted by a team of experienced field archaeologists over a period of two working days, between 3rd and 4th April 2018, and supervised by the author.
- 6.2 The trenches were located on site using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. In each trench, topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed, in spits no greater than 0.1m in thickness, by a 360° tracked excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was carried out by hand.
- 6.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL trench recording sheets. Each context was allocated a unique number any within square brackets defines a cut feature such as ditch [106]. Archaeological deposits were drawn in plan (at scale 1:50) and section (at scale 1:20), with Ordnance Datum heights displayed on each class of drawing. Black and white print and digital photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and all photographs had scales, an identification board and directional arrow. A selection of photographs are included in the report.

7.0 Results

Trench 1

- 7.1 The earliest deposit recorded comprised sands, 101, interpreted as part of the underlying natural geology of the area, recorded at a maximum level of 9.93m OD.
- 7.2 Around 12m from the western end of the trench a cut [112] was recorded. The fills largely comprised sterile sands, with the exception of a 0.10m thick layer of dark grey silt, 104, with frequent charcoal inclusions that probably represented an episode of deliberate dumping (Plate 1). Three sherds of 18th century pottery were recovered from this deposit. It was not possible to interpret this feature with certainty, as the shape and full extent could not be established.



Plate 1: North-facing section of sondage within feature [112]. Scale 1m

- 7.3 Immediately to the east of [112] a north-south aligned ditch [106] was recorded (Plate 2). The ditch was 1.30m wide and 0.64m in depth, and contained three undated fills, predominantly representing natural silting processes.



Plate 2: North-facing section of ditch [106]. Scales 1m

- 7.4 Both the ditch and the large feature at the western end of the trench were sealed by a 0.35m thick sandy soil layer, 102, likely to be associated with the gardens of Gaywood Hall. At the western end of the trench, this deposit was cut by a steep sided feature [117] with a gently sloping base, filled by a deposit 105 of silty material. Although the form and dimensions of the feature could not be fully determined, the feature was interpreted as a probable vegetable bed associated with the kitchen garden of the hall (Plate 3).



Plate 3: Oblique shot of north-facing section of trench 1, showing possible garden bed [117]. Scales 2m and 1m

Trench 2

- 7.5 The earliest deposit 210 recorded in Trench 2 comprised soft sands, interpreted as the uppermost member of the natural drift geology, recorded at a maximum level of 9.05m OD. The sand deposit was overlain by deposits 209 and 216, interpreted as parts of a buried soil horizon pre-dating the establishment of the gardens of Gaywood Hall in the mid-19th century. No artefactual material was recovered from the small area of this deposit revealed.
- 7.6 At the south end of the trench, the buried soil was overlain by dumped deposits of sand, 207 and 208, with a combined thickness of 0.46m, interpreted as the make-up for a path comprising a 0.09m thick layer of coarse gravel, 206, overlain by a 0.25m thick deposit of sand, 205 (Plate 4).



Plate 4: East-facing section of Trench 2, showing dumped sands 205, 207, 208 and gravel 206, forming path within gardens. Scales 1m

- 7.7 Toward the northern end of the trench, the buried soil 216 was overlain by a similar dumped sand deposit, 215, with gravel, 214, and sand, 213, above it, interpreted as another of the paths set out during the construction of the gardens of Gaywood Hall in the mid-19th century. The sand construction dump, 215 was cut by a steep sided posthole [219] (Plate 5), suggesting that there was a fence line between the paths and the garden beds.



Plate 5: East-facing section of posthole [219]. Scale 0.20m.

- 7.8 The area between the two paths recorded in the trench formed feature [204], 15.68m in length and 0.96m in depth. The edges of the feature may have been formed to some extent by the dumping of material against the embanked paths, but it appeared that it was cut into the ground to some extent, as the base of the feature had cut away the soil horizon recorded beneath the make-up material for the paths. The feature, probably representing a large, rectangular planting bed, was filled by three distinct deposits 201, 202, 203 of soil, averaging 0.26m in thickness. All of the deposits within the feature comprised material that had a notably higher proportion of clay compared with the very sandy buried soil, and it is likely that the soil may have been imported from elsewhere to provide a more suitable environment for plants or crops that favour heavier soils.
- 7.9 To the north of the northern path, the southern part of another possible planting bed [217] was recorded, with a depth of 0.91m and filled by two deposits 211, 212 of soil similar to those recorded in feature [204].

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 A ditch recorded in Trench 1 did not contain any datable artefactual material, and so could potentially be medieval in date and be associated with the moated Bishop's Palace site. It was sealed by a soil layer probably associated with the former gardens of Gaywood Hall, and therefore at the least predates the mid-19th century. The proximity of the ditch to the upper edge of the similarly aligned, large, silted feature at the western end of the trench suggests that the two features may be associated with one another. The only datable material to be recovered from the deposits within this large cut feature was 18th–19th century in date, although it seemed to derive from a later backfilling event at a time when the feature was substantially silted. The lack of artefactual evidence from the lower fills perhaps indicates that it is of natural origin, but the possibility remains, that the feature may be related to the moated site, for example as a fish pond. A number of ponds are shown on historic mapping immediately to the south of the site, which are perhaps also associated with the Bishop's Palace.
- 8.2 The archaeological deposits recorded in Trench 2 were associated with pathways and beds relating to the kitchen garden of Gaywood Hall, and thus post-dating 1851. Evidence was recorded for paths and presumably vegetable beds depicted on the 1884 First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, which were not shown on the 1904 revision. The locations of the features exposed in Trench 2 corresponded well with the historic mapping.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 9.1 The trial trenching methodology employed was suited to the scale and nature of the project in determining the nature of the archaeology present and the potential impacts of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Trundle Design for this commission.

11.0 References

- Brown 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluations*, Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- Collins, C, 2018, *Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Gaywood, Norfolk, in 2010–2013*, Cambridge: University of Cambridge
- Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, London: Department for Communities and Local Government
- Medlycott, M ed., 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
- Robertson, D, Albone, J, Watkins, P, Percival, J W, Hickling, S, Hamilton, H, Heywood, S, Shoemark, J, Tremlett, S, and Jarvis, C, 2018, *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects In Norfolk*, Norfolk County Council Environment Service

Appendix 1: Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Three sherds of pottery weighing 480g were collected from feature fill (104) (Table 1).

| Context | Fabric | No. | Wt/g | Description | Spotdate |
|---------|--------|-----|------|---|--------------|
| 104 | LBW | 1 | 418 | rim fragment of large bowl, dark brown glaze int, rim slightly thickened cavetto, 540mm diam (14%) | 17th-19th c. |
| 104 | CRW | 2 | 62 | joining sherds of a sub-rectangular lid, pale creamware, applied decoration (broken) on ext surface | 18th c. |

Table 1: Pottery catalogue

The sherds comprise fragments of two vessels which are likely to be of 18th century date. A large fragment of a large late blackware (LBW) bowl showed signs of wear internally. The fabric suggests a Midlands origin. A corroded fragment of iron adhered to the external surface. The other two sherds were joining fragments of a creamware (CRW) lid, sub-rectangular with a flange rim, probably from a large tureen or similar serving dish. A broken fragment of applied decoration, possibly in the form of a small loop or leaf, was present externally. The two vessels are typical of kitchenware and tableware used in relatively affluent households of the period.

Appendix 2: Context Summary List

Trench 1

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|--|------------|-----------|---------------------|--|
| 100 | Layer | Friable, mid brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stone fragments and flecks of charcoal and burnt clay | | | 0.40 | Modern turf and topsoil |
| 101 | Layer | Soft, mid brownish orange clayey sand | | | | Natural drift geology |
| 102 | Layer | Firm, mid brown slightly clayey silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone fragments and flecks of charcoal and burnt clay | | | 0.35 | Garden soil deposit, possibly imported/dumped |
| 103 | Fill | Friable, mid brownish orange silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone fragments and flecks of burnt clay | | | 0.45 | Levelling deposit, possibly dumped to level ?natural feature [112] |
| 104 | Fill | Firm, dark grey silt with frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional angular stone fragments | | | 0.10 | Dumped deposit of burnt material within feature [112] |
| 105 | Fill | Friable, mid brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stone fragments and flecks of charcoal and burnt clay | | | 0.50 | Garden soil deposit, possibly imported/dumped |
| 106 | Cut | North south aligned linear ditch with steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base | >1.50 | 1.30 | 0.68 | Boundary/drainage ditch |
| 107 | Fill | Friable, mid grey sand with occasional stone fragments | | | 0.10 | Deliberate backfill of ditch [106] |
| 108 | Fill | Friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone fragments | | | 0.22 | Natural silting of ditch [106] |
| 109 | Fill | Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional stone fragments | | | 0.55 | Natural silting of ditch [106] |
| 110 | Cut | Unknown shape in plan, moderate sides unknown base | 0.45 | 0.20 | <0.25 | Cut of modern feature |
| 111 | Fill | Firm, mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks | | | <0.25 | Deliberate backfill of [110] |
| 112 | Cut | Shape in plan, edges and base unclear | | | >0.95 | Natural pond or palaeochannel? |
| 113 | Fill | Firm, mid green sand with occasional iron panning and organic material | | | 0.40 | Natural accumulation within [112] |
| 114 | Fill | Soft, light greenish grey silty sand with occasional iron panning | | | >0.49 | Fill within [112] |
| 115 | Fill | Soft, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional patches of light orange brown sand | | | >0.48 | Fill within [112] |

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|------|---|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 116 | Fill | Soft, mixed light orange brown/ mid grey sand | | | >0.28 | Fill within [112] |
| 117 | Cut | North side steep, breaking moderately sharply to flat base, sloping gently from north to south. | >4.01 | >1.50 | 0.71 | Cut of garden feature |

Trench 2

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|--|------------|-----------|---------------------|--|
| 200 | Layer | Soft, dark grey sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stones and frequent rooting and charcoal flecks | | | 0.20 | Modern turd and topsoil |
| 201 | Fill | Firm, mid grey clayey silt with very occasional lime mortar fragments and frequent charcoal flecks | | | 0.25 | Upperfill of [204] possible imported garden soil |
| 202 | Fill | Firm, mid reddish brown slightly sandy silty clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, and frequent rooting | | | 0.32 | Fill of [204] possible imported garden soil |
| 203 | Fill | Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stone fragments and occasional rooting | | | 0.37 | Fill of [204] possible imported garden soil |
| 204 | Cut | Unknown/ possibly sub-rectangular shaped feature with steep/ near vertical sides, moderately sharp break of slope to a flat base | | | 0.86 | Cut of garden feature |
| 205 | Layer | Soft, mid orange brown sand with very occasional sub-rounded stones and occasional rooting | | | 0.25 | Dumped sand layer |
| 206 | Layer | Loose, light brownish yellow sand and gravel | | | 0.90 | Path surface |
| 207 | Layer | Soft, light greenish brown sand with occasional gravel patches | | | 0.20 | Dumped sand layer. Possibly associated with path 206 |
| 208 | Layer | Soft, light brown sand | | | 0.23 | Dumped sand layer |
| 209 | Layer | Firm, mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal fragments and flecks and frequent rootings | | | 0.39 | Buried soil horizon |
| 210 | Layer | Soft light orange brown sand | | | <0.06 | Natural sand |
| 211 | Fill | Firm, mid grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and lime mortar | | | 0.22 | Fill of [2017] |
| 212 | Fill | Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones and frequent rooting | | | 0.65 | Fill of [217] |

| Context | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Thickness/ depth (m) | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|---|------------|-----------|----------------------|--|
| 213 | Layer | Soft , mid orange brown sand with very occasional sub-rounded stones and occasional rooting | | | 0.15 | Dumped sand layer, over path |
| 214 | Layer | Loose, light brownish yellow with gravel patches | | | 0.70 | Dumped gravel, possibly surface of path |
| 215 | Layer | Soft, light greenish yellow sand | | | 0.42 | Dumped sand layer, possibly part of path |
| 216 | Layer | Firm, mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal fragments and fleck, and frequent rooting | | | 0.19 | Buried soil horizon |
| 217 | Cut | Unknown/ possibly sub-rectangular shaped feature with steep concave sides, moderate break of slope to a concave base | | | 0.90 | Cut of garden feature |
| 218 | Fill | Soft, mid brown sand with occasional gravel patches | | | 0.23 | Fill of posthole [219] |
| 219 | Cut | Sub- rectangular shape in plan with sharp near vertical straight sides, sharp break of slope to slightly concave base | 0.28 | 0.22 | 0.23 | Cut of posthole |

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: allenarc1-316906

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Gaywood Nurseries, King's Lynn, Norfolk |
| Short description of the project | The site lies near known heritage assets, most notably the former Bishop's Palace, a medieval moated site immediately to the northwest. The Bishop's Palace site is the location of the mid 19th century Gaywood Hall, within the gardens of which the site lies. A trenching strategy was agreed with Norfolk Historic Environment Service comprising five 30m long evaluation trenches. This phase of the fieldwork comprised the excavation of two of the trenches, as the remainder of the site was still occupied by glasshouses and polytunnels. The evaluation recorded evidence of datable activity associated with the kitchen garden of the mid 19th century Gaywood Hall, in the form of paths with beds between, presumably for vegetables. Additionally, an undated ditch was recorded, which is likely to represent a post medieval field boundary, along with a large, silted feature which was interpreted as a possible natural pond, although its extent meant that full investigation was not possible. Overall, the site was found to have a low archaeological potential, although the possibility remains that the large feature may represent part of a medieval moat suspected of crossing the site |
| Project dates | Start: 03-04-2018 End: 04-04-2018 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | KLGN16 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | 16/01100/O - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | ENF142291 - HER event no. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Monument type | VEGETABLE GARDEN Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | ""Targeted Trenches"" |
| Development type | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.) |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |
| Position in the planning process | Pre-application |

Project location

Country England
 Site location NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK KINGS LYNN GAYWOOD NURSERY SITE, GAYWOOD HALL DRIVE, KINGS LYNN, NORFOLK
 Postcode PE30 4EE
 Study area 0.55 Hectares
 Site coordinates TF 63916 20010 52.752425245779 0.429045996391 52 45 08 N 000 25 44 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 8.9m Max: 10.52m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Allen Archaeology Limited
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator AAL
 Project director/manager Mike Wood
 Project supervisor Alan Telford
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Trundley Design

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Norfolk Museum
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Norfolk Museum
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Norfolk Museum
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT: TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT GAYWOOD NURSERIES, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Telford, A
 Other bibliographic details Report no. AAL2018086
 Date 2018
 Issuer or Allen Archaeology Ltd

publisher

Place of issue or
publication Lincoln

Entered by Yvonne Rose (y.rose@allenarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 11 June 2018

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

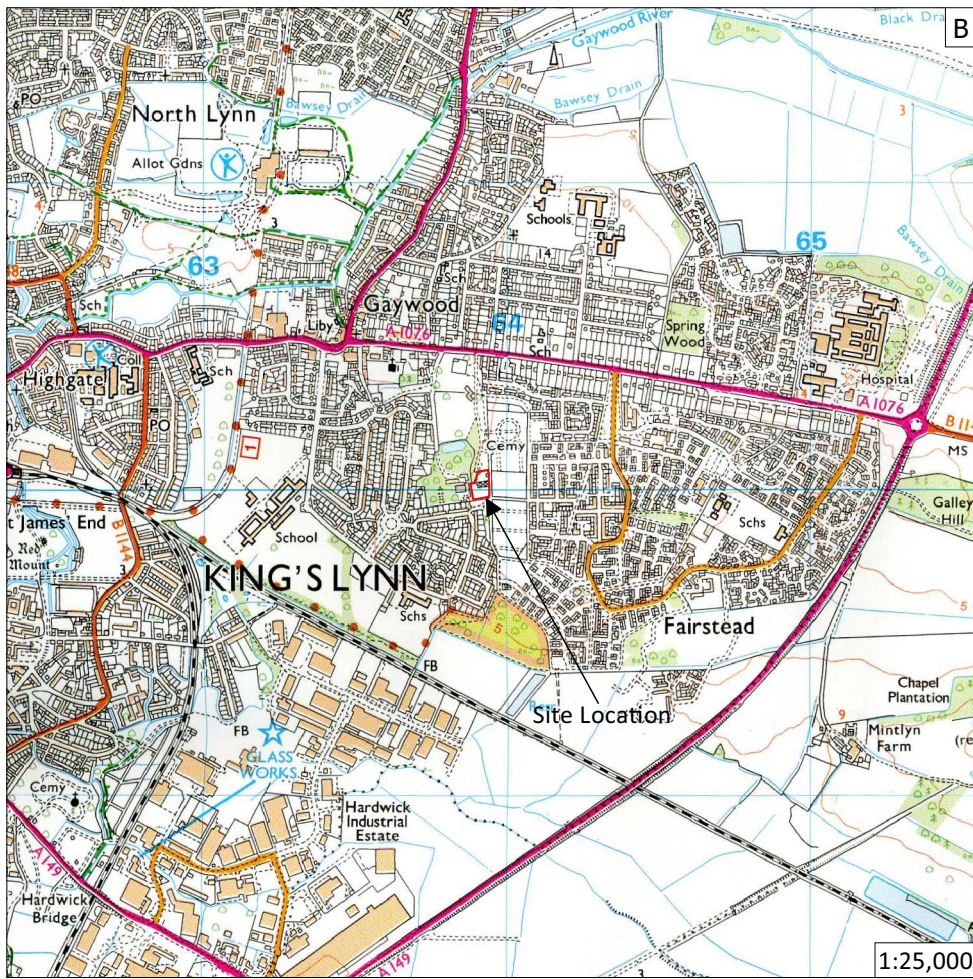
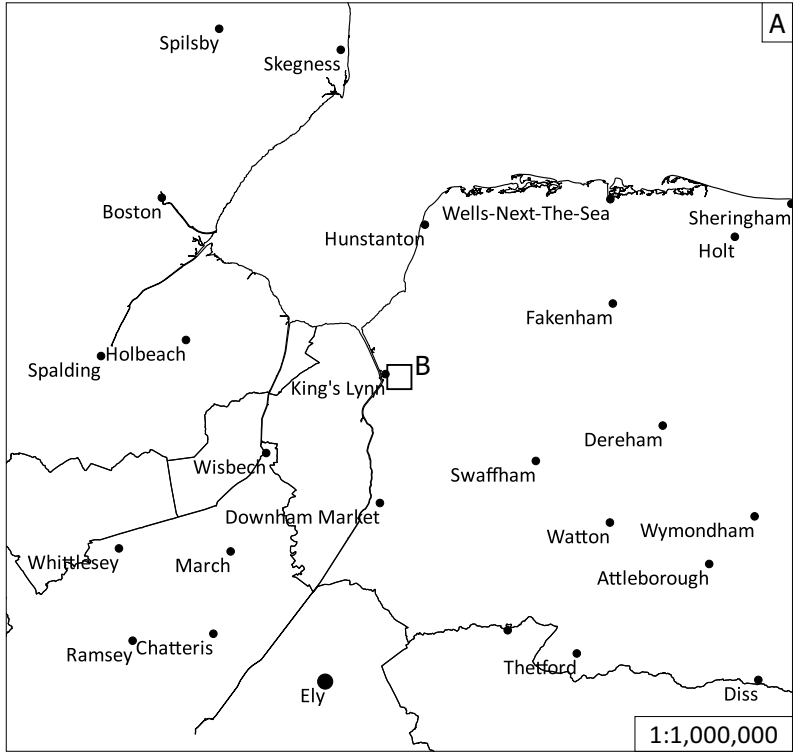
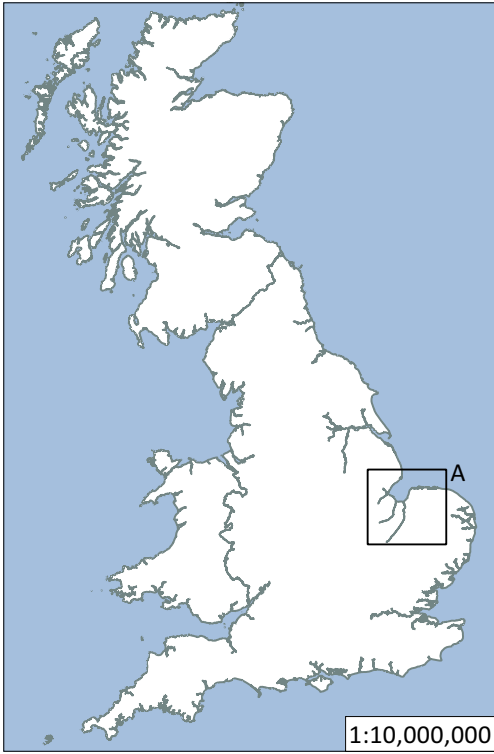


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

© Crown copyright 2000. All rights reserved. Licence Number 100047330

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Site Code | KLGN 16 |
| Scale | 1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4 |
| Drawn by | A Telford |
| Date | 19/04/18 |

Allenarchaeology

- Lincoln
- Birmingham
- Cambridge
- Southampton

www.allenarchaeology.co.uk



Figure 2: Trenches shown in blue, with archaeological features in black



| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Site Code | KLGN 16 |
| Scale | 1:400 @ A4 |
| Drawn By | A Telford |
| Date | 22/05/2018 |

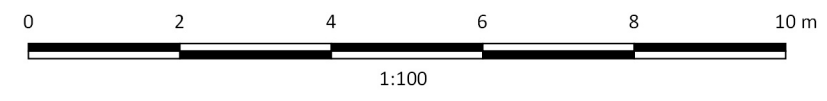
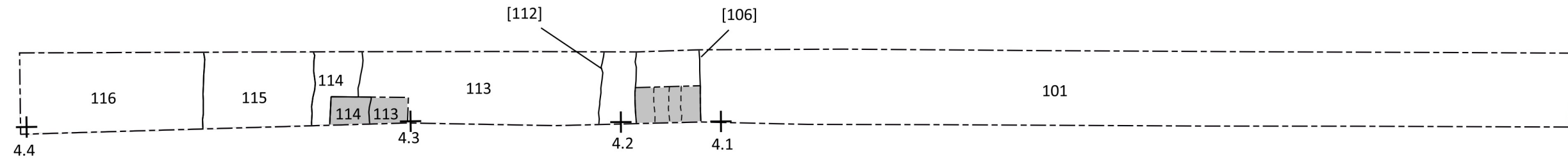
Allenarchaeology

Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Southampton

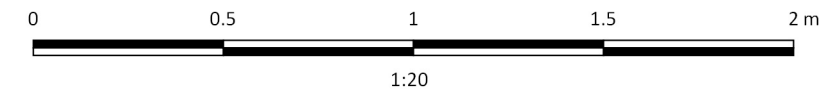
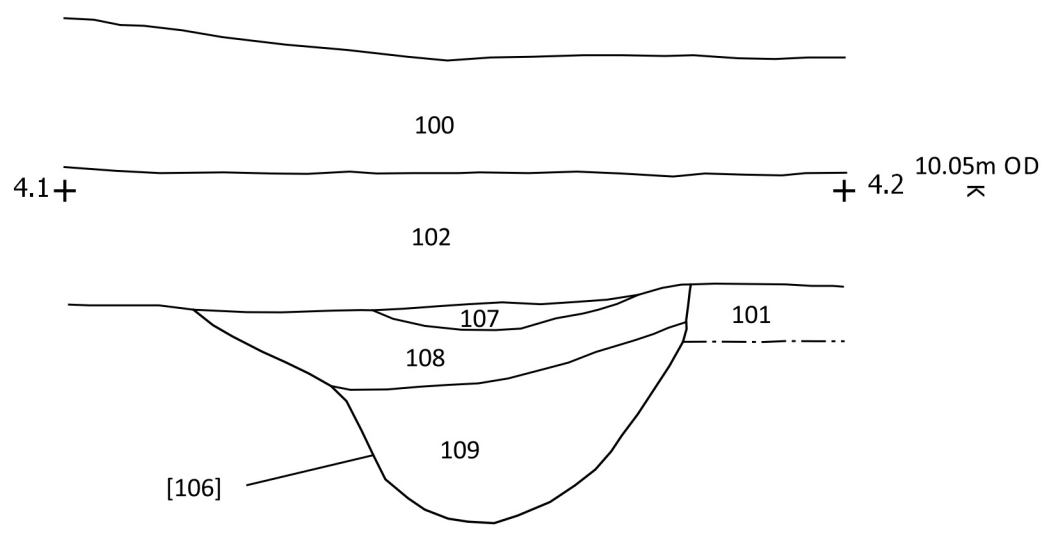
www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 3: Trenches shown in blue, with archaeological features in black, overlain on plan of gardens from 1884 Ordnance Survey map

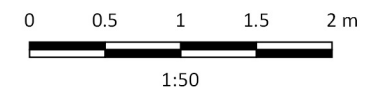
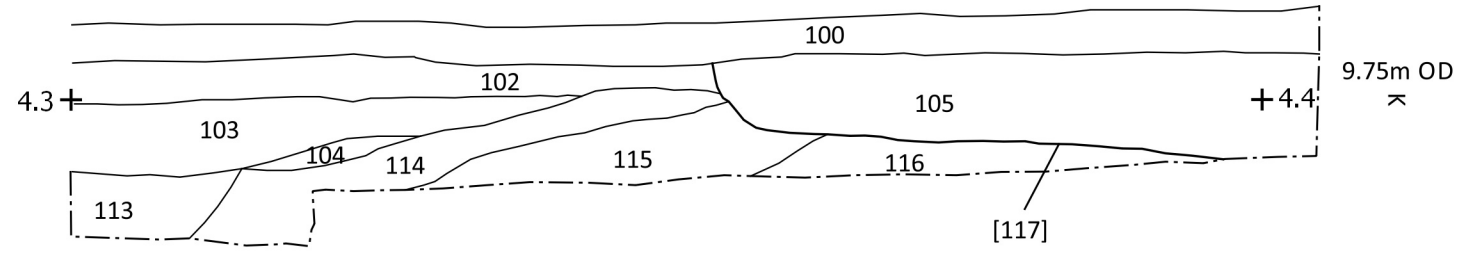




North-facing section



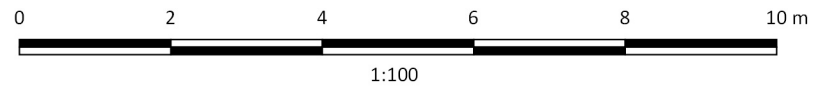
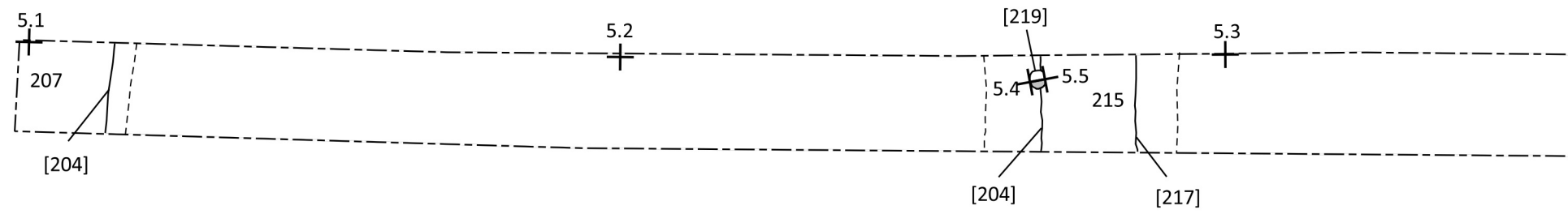
Northwest-facing section



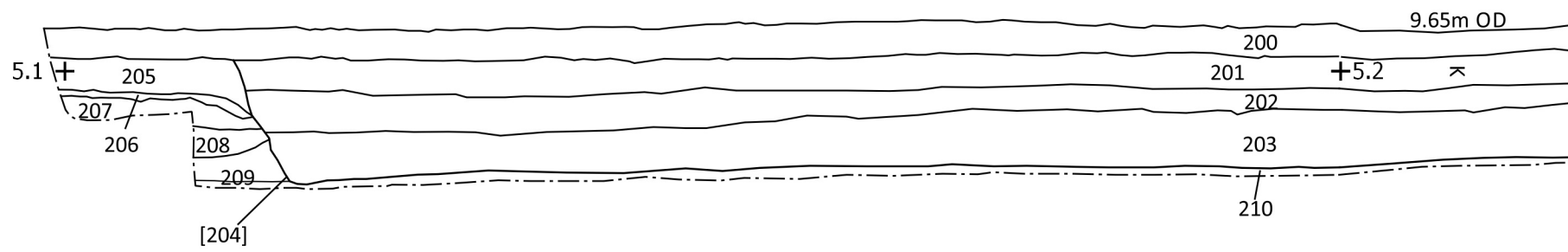
| | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| Site Code | KLGN 16 |
| Scale | 1:100, 1:50 & 1:20 @ A3 |
| Drawn by | A Telford |
| Date | 22/05/2018 |

Allenarchaeology
Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Southampton
www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

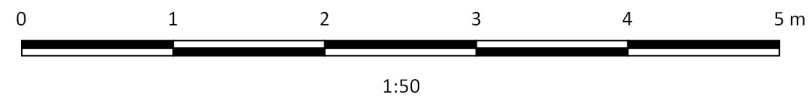
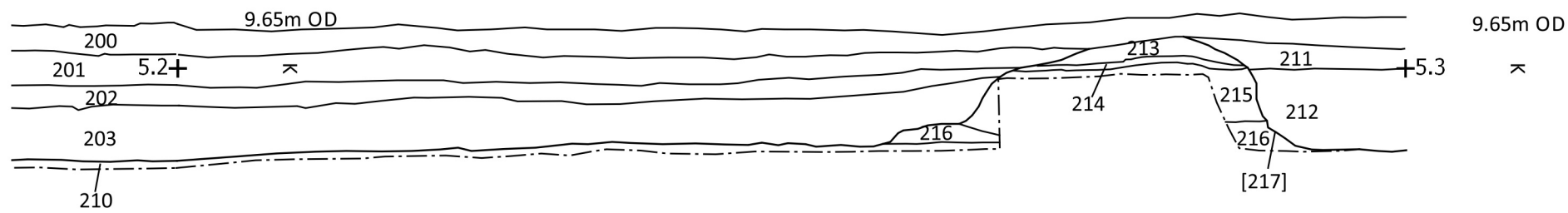
Figure 4: Plan and sections of Trench 1



West-facing section



West-facing section



Northwest-facing section

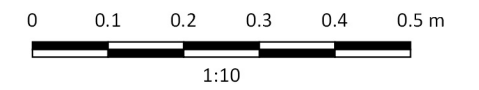
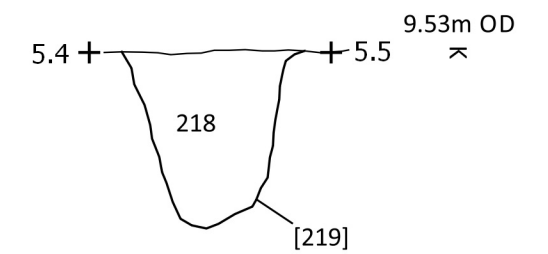


Figure 5: Plan and sections of Trench 2

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| Site Code | KLGN 16 |
| Scale | 1:100, 1:50 & 1:10 @ A3 |
| Drawn by | A Telford |
| Date | 10/05/2018 |

Allenarchaeology
Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Southampton
www.allenarchaeology.co.uk



Allen Archaeology Limited
Website: www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Company Registered in England and Wales No: 6935529

Lincoln
Whisby Lodge
Hillcroft Business Park
Whisby Road
Lincoln
LN6 3QL

Birmingham
Arion Business Centre
Harriet House
118 High Street
Birmingham
B23 6BG

Cambridge
Wellington House
East Road
Cambridge
CB1 1BH

Southampton
International House
Southampton International Business Park
George Curl Way
Southampton
SO18 2RZ

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1522 685356
Email: info@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2545
Email: birmingham@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2550
Email: cambridge@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Tel: +44 (0) 800 610 2555
Email: southampton@allenarchaeology.co.uk