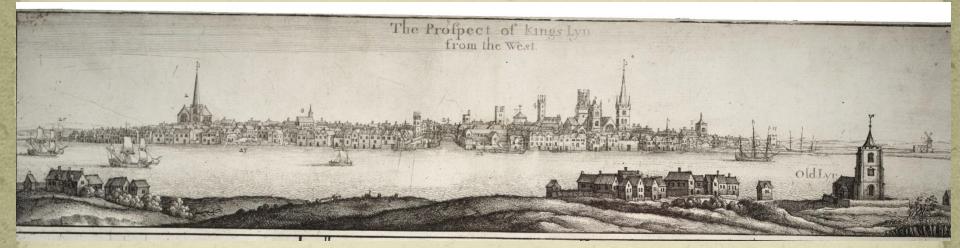
King's Lynn Ander Siege An English Civil War Archaeological Project

A Presentation to the Fortress Study Group 23rd June 2018 By David Flintham

Context

- Conflict archaeology focuses on battles even though fortress warfare leaves a larger archaeological footprint
- To investigate an ECW siege has been the ambition of a group of archaeologists and historians for several years
- Challenge has been finding a suitable site (looked at Newark, Shropshire, and Bristol)
- Lynn Museum's South Gate project was the spark which ignited the project in King's Lynn

Historical Context - 1

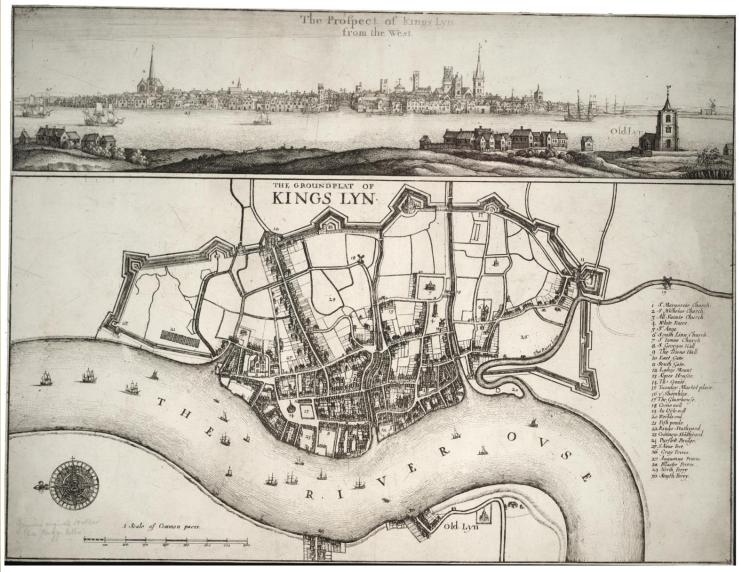


- King's Lynn an important port (North Sea, and inland waterways)
- Medieval fortifications supplemented by some Tudor defences
- At the outbreak of the English Civil War, King's Lynn was lukewarm in its support for Parliament – Oliver Cromwell's 'visit' to the town in March 1643 strengthened the town's resolve Existing fortifications improved, and town re-armed

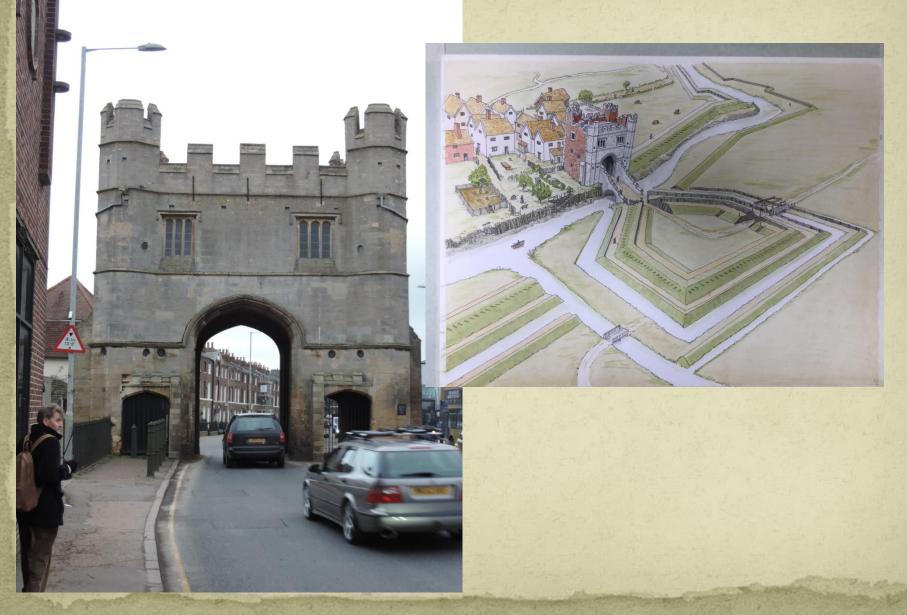
Historical Context - 2

- However, with the Royalist Northern army in Lincolnshire, a Royalist coup saw the town declare for the King under the governorship of Sir Hamon Le Strange
- In August, Parliament sent an army to Kings Lynn under the Earl of Manchester, and a fleet under the Earl of Warwick into the Wash
- The Royalists further improved the town's medieval walls and added earthworks and bastions.
- But blockaded by sea and besieged by land, the town surrendered to Parliament on 16th September 1643.
- Following its recapture, Parliament set about the refortification of the town, which would turn King's Lynn into the strongest fortress in East Anglia.
- Fortifications almost certainly designed by Richard Clampe The town was critical to the Eastern Association's campaigns in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire

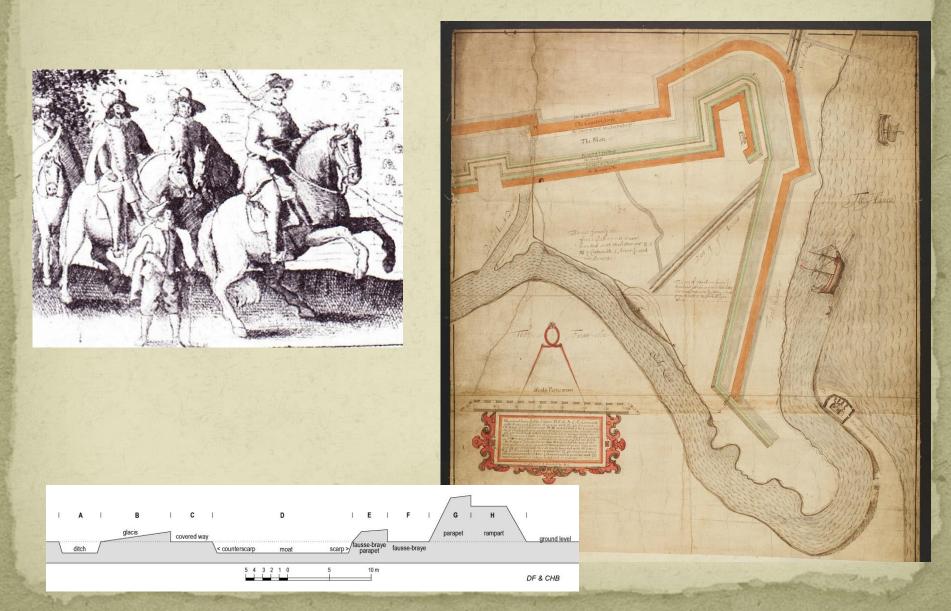
The new defences - overview



South Gate



Richard Clampe's Southern defences



The Project

- Research into the South Gate expanded into a reevaluation of defences as a whole and particularly those to the south
- Southern course of defences located in what is now a community green space offering potential
- Proposal to undertake a community-based archaeological project supported (local museums, community groups, local politicians, local council plus others)
- Established community archaeological project at near by Sedgeford
- KLUS Project established at the end of January 2018

Since then

Media interest

Launch of *Siegeworks* – quarterly project newsletter (right) Mapping the defences – desktop Mapping the defences – fieldwork Launch of web-site (below)



In 1642, the Norfolk Town of King's Lynn was an immortant North Sea nort. Protected by rivers on two sides a he ontbreak of the English Civil War, the town's existing, largely medieval, defences were repaired, improved and re-armed. But in the late summer of 1643, following a naval blockade and a siege lasting several weeks, the wn was captured by the forces of Parliament who immediately set about improving the town's fortifications in line with current continental practice. In so doing, creating a system of defence which, in British terms, is quit possibly unique

355 years on, the visages of King's 13 nn's civil war still exist. In some places, they can easily be seen, whilst elsewhere they harder to find. But from a conflict archaeology perspective, where a siege leaves a far greater archaeological footprint than any battle. King's Lynn offers considerable potential





The newsletter of the King's Lynn Under Siege English Civil War Archaeological Project

April 2018 Issue 1

Welcome to Siegeworks, the newsletter of KLUS - the King's Lynn Under Siege English Civil War Archaeological Project. Siegeworks is a primary way to keep everyone who is involved and interested in the project up to date with what is going on.

The Project

In 1643, King's Lynn was hit by the full force of the English Civil War. That summer, the Royalists staged a bloodless coup and took control of the town, but just weeks later, blockaded by sea and besieged by land, the town was captured by the Parliamentarians who immediately went about re-fortifying the town, transforming it into East Anglia's strongest fortress.

375 years on, King's Lynn still shows the scars of the conflict. In places, these are very apparent, in others, harder to see, and elsewhere, they have vanished almost completely. The fact that King's Lynn had pre-Civil War fortifications, was besieged and then re-fortified means that, from an archaeological perspective, the town offers considerable potential.

Discovering the town's Civil War past is the aim of King's Lynn Under Siege, a long term archaeological research project, involving professionals, academics, students, volunteers and the local community. It will deploy a full range of techniques and approaches to the understanding of the lived human experience of the Civil Wars and its impact upon the people and fabric of King's Lynn.

Formed in January 2018, amongst the aims of KLUS is to further the knowledge and understanding of King's Lynn during the English Civil War. Building on the town's already notable heritage tradition, something reflected in the make-up of KLUS (see the useful contacts section, below), the project will bring the town and its experiences during the war to a wider local, national and even international audience

King's Lynn Under Siege

The project will be formally launched at the Heritage Open Day on Sunday 16th September. But before then, there is much already underway, including researching and mapping King's Lynn's fortifications, to identify the sites for further investigation.

The launch of KLUS is timely as nationally there is increasing interest in English Civil War urban fortification, with various projects now underway in Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, London, Oxford, and Worcester. KLUS is indeed in good company.

Useful contacts

Harding's Pits Community Association

(http://hardings-nits.org.uk/)

ann Museum

https://www.museums.norfolk.gov.uk/lynn KLUS (https://www.militaryhistorylive.co.uk/mh

kings-lynn-under-siege html)

Sedgeford Historical and Archaeological Research Project (https://www.sharn.org.uk/)

tories of Lynn / Borough Archives

(https://www.kingslynntownhall.com/) Inue's Yard Fisherfolk Museum

https://truesvard.co.uk/) West Norfolk and King's Lynn Archaeological Society (<u>http://wnklas.greyhawk.org.uk</u>)

KLUS web-site launched

Not long after the project's initial meeting on 26th January, its own web-page went live (thanks to Roger Ward for the design). Hosted by Military History Live (a specialist field unit devoted to conflict archaeology), the project's web page can be visited at

April 2018

The entire defences



The Clampe overlay



The fieldwork



Challenges - Harding's Pits

- Brownfield site with a history of industrial activity
- No surface features
- Vested interests of several involved parties
- 'Mis'-aligned course of fortifications (Hollar onwards) is entrenched and proving difficult to shift. 2009 archaeological investigation based on this misalignment – this failed to find anything significant (but has still convinced people that there is nothing to be found)

Next steps

- Proposed 'targets' to be presented to project group next week
- Then proposal to go to local council for licences
- Geophys investigation of targets possible testpitting as well
- Formal public launch of project at Civic heritage day on 16th September
- On-going investigation of features elsewhere in King's Lynn



ST ANN'S FORT

THE EAST PROSPECT OF LYNN-REGIS, IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

The Old

Further information

- Visit our web-site at
- https://www.militaryhistorylive.co.uk/mhl-kings-lynnunder-siege.html
- E-mail us at kingslynnundersiege@outlook.com
- Visit us at the South Gate during the Heritage Open Day on 16 September 2018 (see <u>http://www.kingslynncivicsociety.co.uk/heritage-open-</u> <u>day.asp</u>)