

**GLOSTHORPE HOUSE, EAST WINCH ROAD,
ASHWICKEN, KINGS LYNN, NORFOLK**

**MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL**

Authors: Lisa Smith (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TF 6948 1821	Report No: 4323
District: Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	Site Code:
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 5275
Signed:	Date: 31 May 2013

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		<i>Glosthorpe House, East Winch Road, Ashwicken, Kings Lynn, Norfolk. Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control.</i>	
<p><i>In May 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Glosthorpe House, East Winch Road, Ashwicken, Kings Lynn, Norfolk (NGR TF 6948 1821). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new residential dwelling and garage (Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Planning ref. 12/01589/F).</i></p> <p><i>The proposed new development lies on the northern side of East Winch Road to the south west of the village of Ashwicken. It comprises an existing garden plot to the west of the existing Glosthorpe House.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies in the area of the deserted medieval settlement of Glosthorpe (HER 3405). Glosthorpe was recorded at Domesday, and in 1320 references note manor house and 2 mills. A post-medieval brick house on the site was demolished in the mid 1970s. Cropmarks to the east of the proposed development site have been recorded which relate to the deserted settlement (HER 16291).</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring recorded no archaeological features or finds. This is probably because the area of monitoring was smallscale. No residual finds were made.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		May 2013	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work (Y/N/?)
P. number		5275	Site code
Type of project		Archaeological Monitoring & Recording	
Site status			
Current land use		Garden plot	
Planned development		New house and garage	
Main features (+dates)		None	
Significant finds (+dates)		None	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		Norfolk	Kings Lynn & West Norfolk
HER/ SMR for area		Norfolk Historic Environment Record	
Post code (if known)		-	
Area of site		c.200m ²	
NGR		TF 6948 1821	
Height AOD (min/max)		c. 15m AOD	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		Lisa Smith	
Funded by		Mr Leon Lucas	
Full title		<i>Glosthorpe House, East Winch Road, Ashwicken, Kings Lynn, Norfolk. Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control.</i>	
Authors		Smith, L.	
Report no.		4323	
Date (of report)		May 2013	

GLOSTHORPE HOUSE, EAST WINCH ROAD, ASHWICKEN, KINGS LYNN, NORFOLK

MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

SUMMARY

In May 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Glosthorpe House, East Winch Road, Ashwicken, Kings Lynn, Norfolk (NGR TF 6948 1821). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new residential dwelling and garage (Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Planning ref. 12/01589/F).

The proposed new development lies on the northern side of East Winch Road to the south west of the village of Ashwicken. It comprises an existing garden plot to the west of the existing Glosthorpe House.

The site lies in the area of the deserted medieval settlement of Glosthorpe (HER 3405). Glosthorpe was recorded at Domesday, and in 1320 references note manor house and 2 mills. A post-medieval brick house on the site was demolished in the mid 1970s. Cropmarks to the east of the proposed development site have been recorded which relate to the deserted settlement (HER 16291).

In the event the monitoring recorded no archaeological features or finds. This is probably because the area of monitoring was smallscale. No residual finds were made.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Glosthorpe House, East Winch Road, Ashwicken, Kings Lynn, Norfolk (NGR TF 6948 1821; Figs. 1-2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new residential dwelling and garage (Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Planning ref. 12/01589/F).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to a generic brief prepared by the Norfolk CC Historic Environment Service (NCC HES) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 5th April 2013), and approved by NCC HES. The project

conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF 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. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Fig. 1-2)

2.1 Kings Lynn is situated in north-west Norfolk 70km west of Norwich, and 8km south of the Wash to which it is linked by the Lynn Channel. The site is situated in a small group of residential houses, detached to the south-west of the village of Ashwicken in the Nar Valley of West Norfolk

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOILS

3.1 The site rests at c.15m AOD, and land descends at a very shallow gradient to the Middleton Stop Drain c.800m to the south. The nucleus of the village of Ashwicken is situated on a small rise, and the surrounding landscape includes a network of drains and flooded, former extraction pits. The geology underlying Ashwicken comprises the Snettisham Clay Member, part of the Dersingham Formation of thinly inter-bedded, fine-grained sands, ferruginous sandstones, silts and clays. This may be overlain by localized pockets of pebbly-sand of the Carstone Formation.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The only evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site comprises a Neolithic polished flint hand axe was found approximately 280m to the west of the site (NHER 3778).

4.2 Archaeological remains in the vicinity are focused on the deserted medieval settlement of Glorestorp, which is given a grid reference centre point a short distance to the west of the site (NHER 3405). Glorestorp is mentioned in Domesday and in 1320 a manor house with many acres of arable and common land, and two water mills were recorded there. There are a large amount of cropmarks around the site which are indicative of enclosures thought to represent tofts of medieval Glorestorp village and manor. Lines of ditches that appear to cross the enclosures are thought to be agricultural features or field boundaries. One group of cropmarks is centred on Rookery Farm to the east, and reaches to within approximately 45m of the site ending at a field boundary, although several ditches appear to continue towards the site (NHER 16291; Fig. 4). Two short ditches included in this group are located 45m to the north-west. The second group of cropmarks are located to the north and north-west of the site reaching to within 130m, and again it is likely that some continued south into the developed area (NHER 50827, 50828; Fig. 4).

4.3 An archaeological evaluation carried out in the fields beginning approximately 100m south of Church Lane identified undated ditches probably forming field boundaries, a water channel and ridge and

furrow (NHER 27504). The lack of pottery or finds suggests that the area was unoccupied and only brought under arable farming in recent times. In the same group of fields to the east and west of the evaluated area are scattered linear cropmarks thought to represent medieval or post-medieval field boundaries (NHER 50832, 50833; Fig 4). A post-medieval brick house on the site was pulled down in 1975.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The monitoring encompassed the excavation of the foundation trenches associated with the new house and garage.

5.2 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all ground works, inspection of subsoil, make-up layers, and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps for archaeological finds and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. The deposits located within the area of excavation are recorded below.

Five sample sections were recorded

<i>Sample section 1.</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.46m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt.
0.23 – 0.54m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid grey brown, soft, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments and sparse concrete lumps
0.54m+	L1003	Natural. Mid yellow brown, soft, sand.

<i>Sample section 2</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.33m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Tarmac road surface
0.10 – 0.26m	L1004	Preparatory layer. Sand.
0.26 – 0.41m	L1002	Subsoil. As above
0.41m+	L1003	Natural sand. As above

<i>Sample section 3</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.39m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.26 – 0.54m	L1002	Subsoil. As above
0.54m+	L1003	Natural sand. As above

<i>Sample section 4</i> <i>0.00 = 15.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.25 – 0.53m	L1002	Subsoil. As above
0.53m+	L1003	Natural sand. As above

<i>Sample section 5</i> <i>0.00 = 15.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.38 – 0.58m	L1002	Subsoil. As above
0.58m+	L1003	Natural sand. As above

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 overlay Subsoil L1002. L1002 overlay the natural, L1003.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval remains. The deserted medieval settlement of Glorestorp is a short distance to the west of the site (NHER 3405). Glorestorp is mentioned in Domesday and in 1320 a manor house with many acres of arable and common land, and two water mills were recorded there. There are a large number of cropmarks around the site which are indicative of enclosures thought to represent tofts of medieval Glorestorp village and manor (Fig.4).

9.2 In the event the monitoring recording no archaeological features or finds. This is probably because the area of monitoring was smallscale. No residual finds were made.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with inventory, will be deposited at Norwich Castle Museum in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr Leon Lucas for funding the monitoring, and Mr Dallas P Wadlow for his assistance.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr James Albone of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service

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WEB SITES

Norfolk Heritage Explorer
www.soilsworldwide.net

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
General shot of site looking north



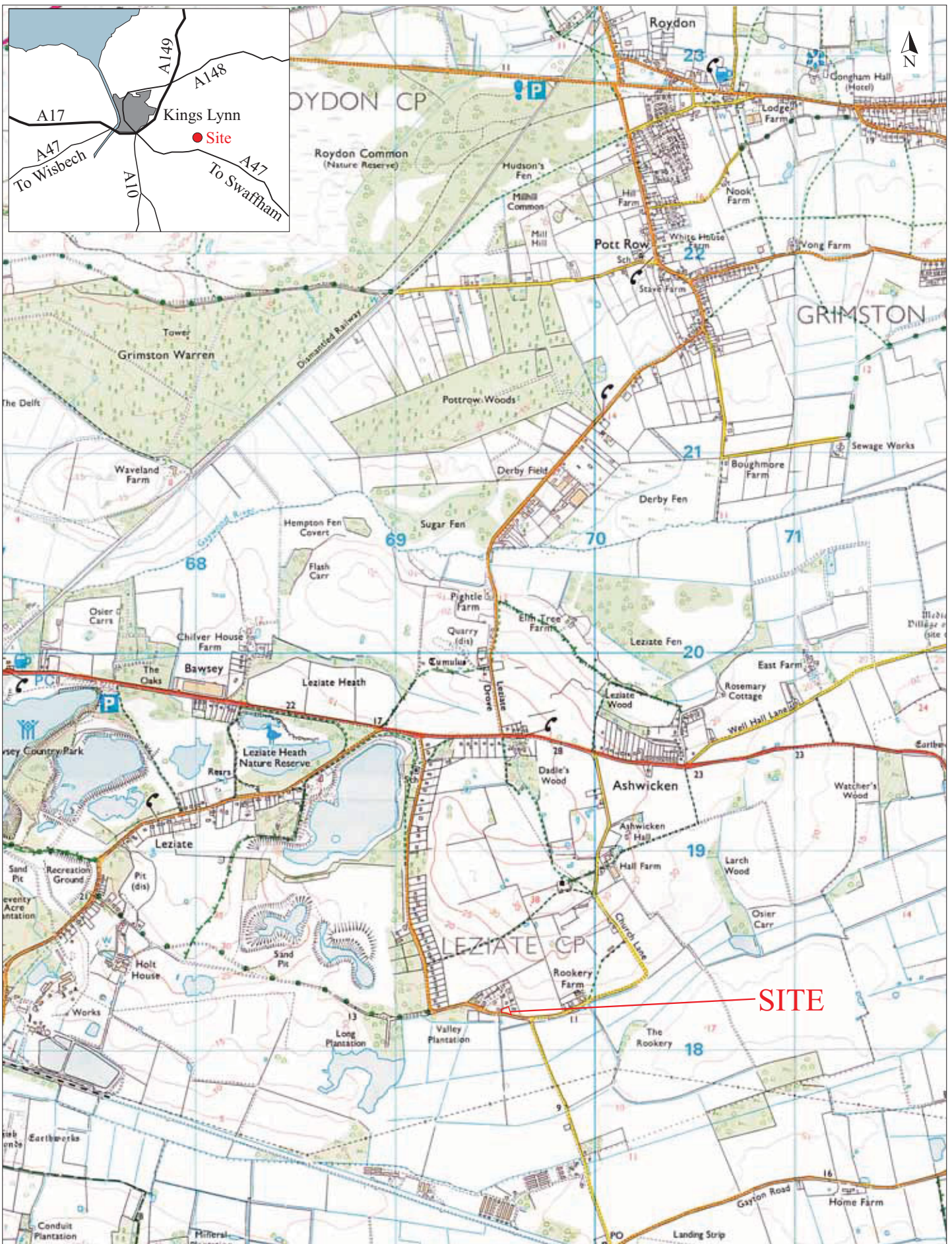
2
General shot of site looking north



3
General shot of site looking south

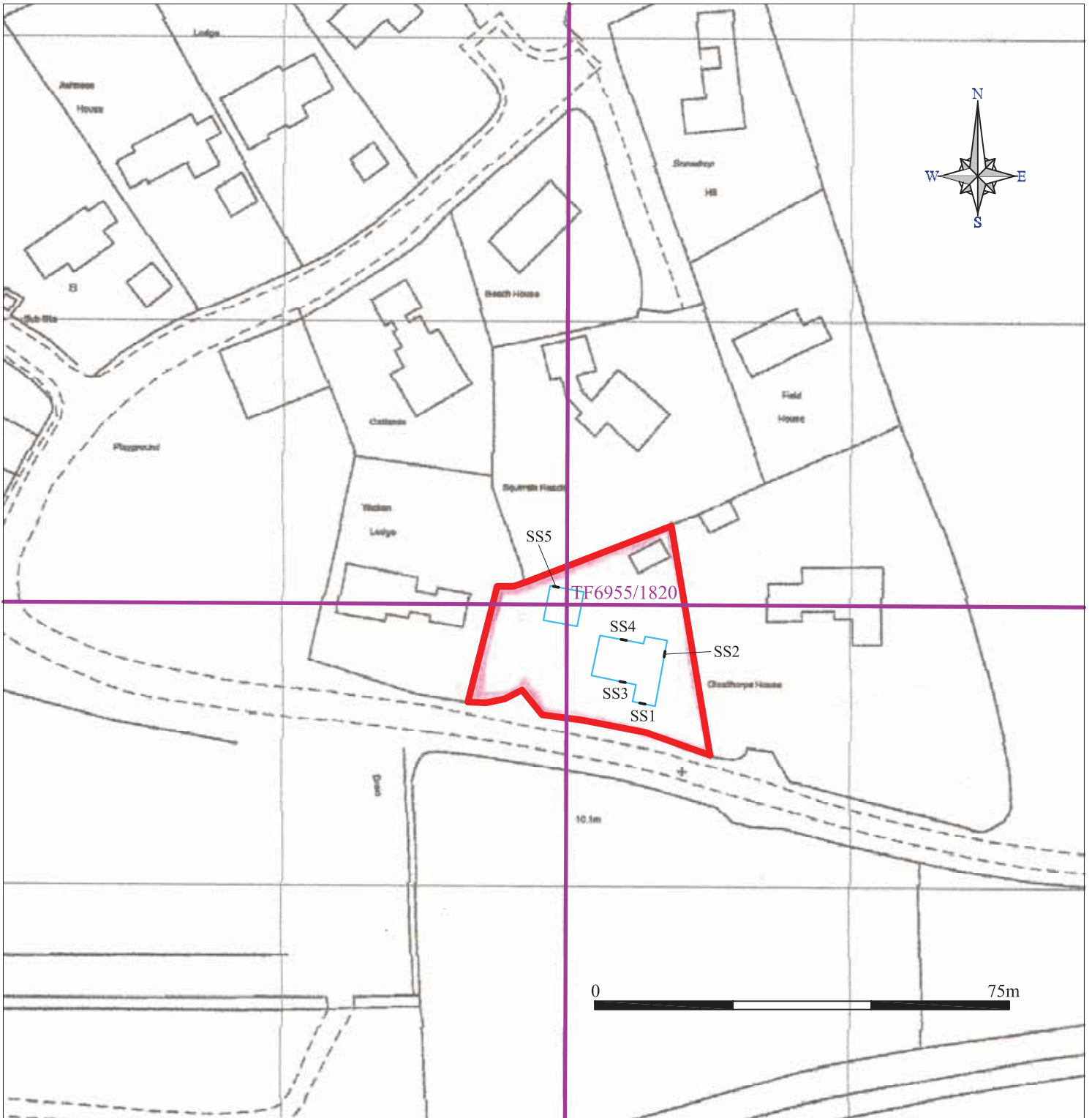


4
Sample section 1



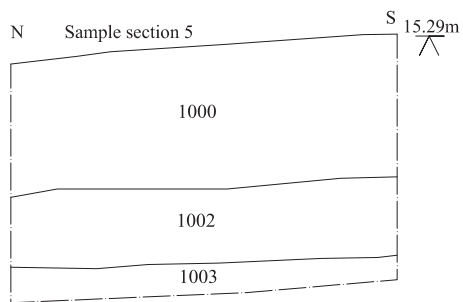
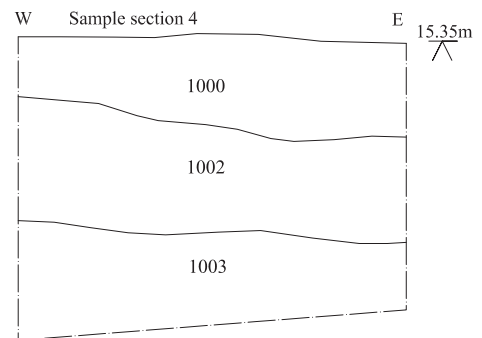
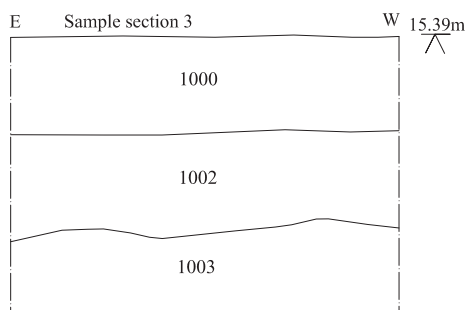
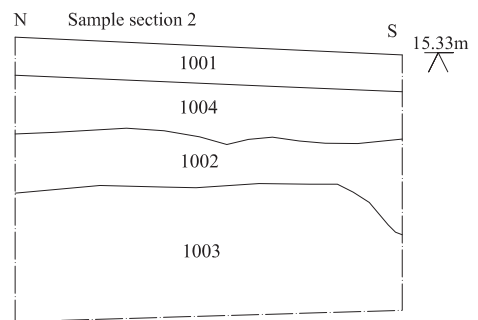
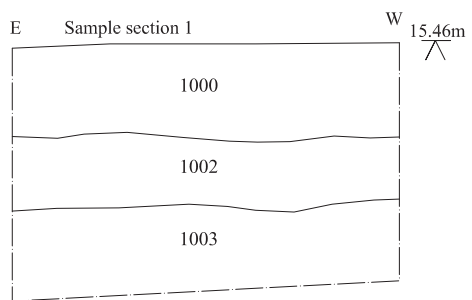
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

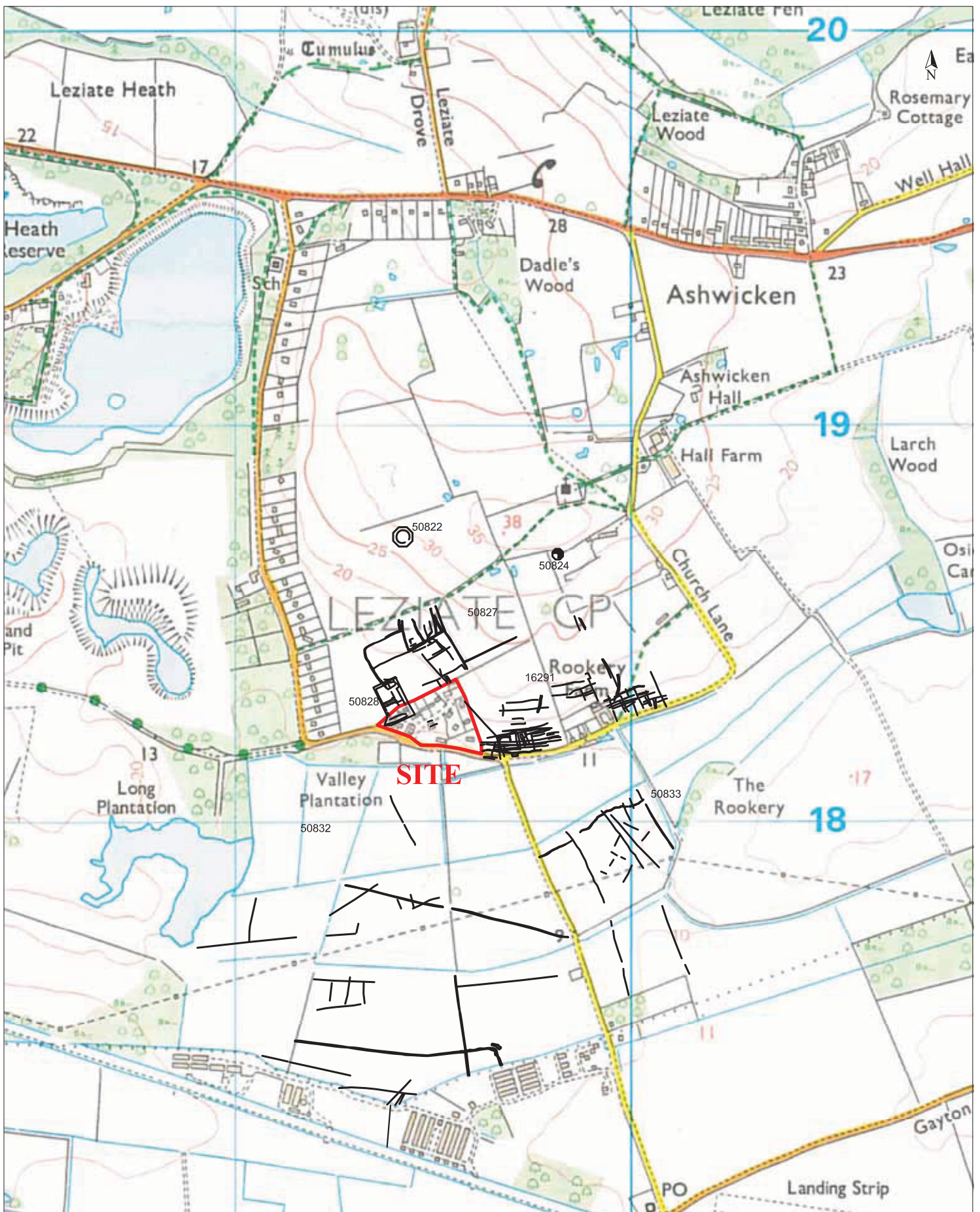


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



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Fig. 3 Sample sections
 Scale 1:20 at A4



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Fig. 4 Cropmark data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4