
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**LAND SOUTH OF GAYTON ROAD, KINGS LYNN, NORFOLK**
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Museum Accession No. 2018.100

Author: Thomas Muir (Field work and report)	
NGR: TF 6964 1653	Report No: 5543
District: King's Lynn	Site Code: ENF 143322
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7389
	Date: 14 March 2018 Revised 20 June 2018

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**PI House, r/o 23 Clifton Road, Shefford SG17 5AF
Tel 01462 850483**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name		Gayton Road, Kings Lynn, Norfolk	
<p><i>In February 2018 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Gayton Road, East Winch, Norfolk (NGR TF 6964 1653; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a condition (Nos. 13 - 15) attached to planning approval to construct 10 dwellings (King's Lynn Planning Ref. 15/01793/OM & 17/00450/F). It was undertaken based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES).</i></p> <p><i>The majority of the ten archaeological trenches contained no archaeological features or finds. In the south-eastern sector of the site (Trench 7) three parallel intercutting ditches were present (Ditches F1005, F1007 and F1009). The ditches may represent the maintenance of a field boundary. They were not traceable to the north but Trenches 8 and 9 did not traverse their course. Ditches F1005 and F1009 contained no finds and Ditch F1009 contained a medieval (13th – 15th century) pottery sherd and animal bone. The artefacts comprised a glazed Grimston ware jug handle and the jointed pig bones, potentially representing domestic waste cleared into enclosure boundaries associated with the medieval village of East Winch, which is predominantly represented by cropmarks close to the site.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		February 2018	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work (Y/N/) TBC
P. number		7389	Site code ENF143322
Type of project		Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation	
Site status		-	
Current land use		Agricultural	
Planned development		Residential	
Main features (+dates)		Ditches	
Significant finds (+dates)		A medieval (13 th – 15 th C) sherd	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		Norfolk	King's Lynn East Winch
HER for area		Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record (NCC HER)	
Post code (if known)		-	
Area of site		1.1 ha.	
NGR		TF 6964 1653	
Height AOD (min/max)		c.13m AOD	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		Norfolk County Council (NCC) Historic Environment Service	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		Archaeological Solutions Ltd	
Funded by		M&N Design and Build Limited	
Full title		Gayton Road, Kings Lynn, Norfolk. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation	
Authors		Thomas Muir	
Report no.		5543	
Date (of report)		March 2018; revised June 2018	

GAYTON ROAD, KINGS LYNN, NORFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In February 2018 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Gayton Road, East Winch, Norfolk (NGR TF 6964 1653; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a condition (Nos. 13 - 15) attached to planning approval to construct 10 dwellings (King's Lynn Planning Ref. 15/01793/OM & 17/00450/F). It was undertaken based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES).

Cropmarks to the east and west of East Winch indicate probable multi-period evidence of village settlement between the Late Saxon and post-medieval periods. In particular there are field boundaries, probably relating to medieval field systems to the east (NHER 3406), and undated cropmarks of field boundaries, enclosures, and a former road to the west (NHER 50836, 51760). Metal detecting on and close to the site itself, has recovered sparse Roman and medieval finds (NHER 52684, 31095), and other finds have been recovered from south-west of the village (NHER 42579, 41711).

The majority of the ten archaeological trenches contained no archaeological features or finds. In the south-eastern sector of the site (Trench 7) three parallel intercutting ditches were present (Ditches F1005, F1007 and F1009). The ditches may represent the maintenance of a field boundary. They were not traceable to the north but Trenches 8 and 9 did not traverse their course. Ditches F1005 and F1009 contained no finds and Ditch F1009 contained a medieval (13th – 15th century) pottery sherd and animal bone. The artefacts comprised a glazed Grimston ware jug handle and the jointed pig bones, potentially representing domestic waste cleared into enclosure boundaries associated with the medieval village of East Winch, which is predominantly represented by cropmarks close to the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2018 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Gayton Road, East Winch, Norfolk (NGR TF 6964 1653; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of conditions (Nos. 13 - 15) attached to planning approval to construct 10 dwellings (King's Lynn Planning Ref. 15/01793/OM & 17/00450/F). It was undertaken based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with an archaeological brief prepared by NCC HES: *Brief for A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work (to commence with informative trial trenching) at Land South*

of *Gayton Road, East Winch, Norfolk*, Steve Hickling, dated 31st January 2018, and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 2nd February 2018) and approved by NCC HES. The evaluation conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives for the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It was also important to understand the level of any previous truncation on the site and also to ascertain whether it will be possible to mitigate the development proposals to accommodate any surviving archaeological remains within the area of proposed redevelopment; and
- To provide an adequately detailed project report to place the findings of the project in their local and regional context, with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Frameworks and through relevant background research.

Planning policy

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 (Figs.1 - 2)

2.1 The site lies on the southern side of Gayton Road in the eastern part of East Winch. It is former agricultural land, extending to some 1.1ha.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located at approximately 13m AOD in the Nar valley, on the north side of the river. The local soils are mainly sandy and loamy soils which overlie superficial head deposits, which in turn are above solid geology of Leziate and Mintlyn Member sand.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

(HER Enquiry No. 18_02_47)

4.1 The Norfolk Historic Environment Record notes the presence of cropmarks to the east and west of East Winch which may indicate the plough-raised remains of medieval and post-medieval village settlement (below). Metal detecting on the site in 2009 found a medieval buckle, a medieval horse harness pendant and suspension mount, and a post-medieval Jew's harp (NHER 52684), while a Roman brooch was found in the field across Gayton Road to the north (NHER 31095).

4.2 Aerial photography has identified cropmarks of a large network of field boundaries, probably relating to a medieval field system, to the east of Station Road on the east side of the site (NHER 3406). Also in this area, medieval stone coffin slabs were found 600m to the east, in an 18th century dam that forms part of a complex of fishponds in the garden layout around Hall Farm (NHER 13345, 17372).

4.3 In the fields bordering the west side of East Winch are a large area of undated cropmarks of field boundaries, enclosures, and a former road. It is probable they date between the Late Saxon and post-medieval periods and relate to the earlier settlement of East Winch, while the former road is marked on 18th and 19th century maps (NHER 50836, 51760). A World War Two searchlight installation was also located here which survive as cropmarks (NHER 50846).

4.4 To the south of these, south of Lynn Road, multi-period finds scatters have been found through metal detecting and field walking, including Roman coins and metalwork, Middle and Late Saxon pottery, medieval coins, ceramics, and metalwork (NHER 42579, 41711). The restored Grade II* listed

medieval church of All Saints which contains 12th century stonework, is located on Lynn Road at the south-west end of East Winch (NHER 3418).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 NCC HES required a programme of archaeological trial trenching to be implemented. Ten trenches, each 30m x 1.80m, were excavated, and comprised a c.5% sample of the 1.1ha site.

5.2 The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator. The topsoil and subsoil were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 3 - 4

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 12.89m AOD		
0.00-0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints
0.38m+	L1003	Natural. Friable, light orange yellow clayish sand with occasional small sub-angular flints, and occasional small gravel patches

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 13.00m AOD		
0.00-0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.36m+	L1003	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 2 Figs. 3 - 4

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 13.02m AOD		
0.00-0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.31m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 13.11m AOD		
0.00-0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.39m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 3 Figs. 3 - 4

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 12.98m AOD		
0.00-0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.39m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 12.71m AOD		
0.00-0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.39m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds..

Trench 4 Figs. 3 - 4

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 12.85m AOD		
0.00-0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.36m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 4B 0.00 = 12.92m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.30m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 5 Figs. 3 – 4

Sample section 5A 0.00 = 13.15m AOD		
0.00-0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.34m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 5B 0.00 = 13.28m AOD		
0.00-0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.31m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 6 Figs. 3 – 4

Sample section 6A 0.00 = 13.07m AOD		
0.00-0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.34m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 6B 0.00 = 12.66m AOD		
0.00-0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.39m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 6 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 7 Fig. 3 – 5

Sample section 7A 0.00 = 12.74m AOD		
0.00-0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.38-0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable, mid brown orange silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints.
0.48m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 7B 0.00 = 12.64m AOD		
0.00-0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.40-0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.49m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 7 contained Ditches F1005, F1007 and F1009. Ditches F1005 and F1009 were closely spaced and parallel. Ditch F1007 was located between the two ditches and cut both ditches. Ditches F1005 and F1009 contained no finds and Ditch F1009 contained a medieval (13th – 15th century) pottery sherd and animal bone.

Ditch F1005 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.71+ x 0.28m) oriented NW/SE. It had steep – moderately sloping side and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a firm, dark grey brown clayish sand. It contained no finds. F1005 was cut by Ditch F1007.

Ditch F1007 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.12 x 0.44m) oriented NW/SE. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained a sherd of medieval (13th – 15th century) pottery (2; 33g) and animal bone (111g). F1007 cut Ditches F1005 and F1009.

Ditch F1009 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.62+ x 0.14m) oriented NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1010, was a firm, dark grey brown clay silt. It contained no finds. F1009 was cut by Ditch F1007.

Trench 8 Figs. 3 – 4

Sample section 8A 0.00 = 13.01m AOD		
0.00-0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.33-0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 7.
0.44m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 8B 0.00 = 13.34m AOD		
0.00-0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.40-0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 7.
0.65m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 8 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 9 Figs. 3 – 4

Sample section 9A 0.00 = 12.94m AOD		
0.00-0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.32-0.74m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 7.
0.74m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 9B 0.00 = 12.60m AOD		
0.00-0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.32-0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 7.
0.45m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 9 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 10 Figs. 3 – 4

Sample section 10A 0.00 = 10.61m AOD		
0.00-0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.35-0.82m	L1002	Subsoil. Friable, dark brown grey silty sand with occasional small ironstone patches
0.82m+	L1004	Natural. Friable, mid orange brown silty sand with frequent ironstone throughout.

Sample section 10B 0.00 = 12.18m AOD		
0.00-0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.39-0.63m	L1002	Subsoil. As above.
0.63m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 10 contained no archaeological features or finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a friable, dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints (0.30 – 0.40m thick). Below L1000, in Trenches 7 - 9, Subsoil L1001 was a friable, mid brown orange, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint (0.09 – 0.42m thick). In Trench 10, Subsoil L1002 was a friable, dark brown grey silty sand with occasional small ironstone patches (0.24 - 0.47m thick).

8.2 At the base of the stratigraphy the natural, L1003, was friable, light orange yellow clayish sand with occasional small sub-angular flints and occasional small gravel patches (0.30 – 0.74m below the present day ground surface). Natural L1004, was present in patches across the site (Trench 10) and comprised a friable, mid orange brown silty sand with frequent ironstone throughout (0.82m below the present day ground level)

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
7	F1005	Ditch	-
7	F1007	Ditch	Medieval (13 th – 15 th C) sherd
7	F1005	Ditch	-

9.2 The site lies within a wider area of archaeological potential. The Norfolk Historic Environment Record notes the presence of cropmarks to the east and west of the site which may indicate the plough-raised remains of medieval and post-medieval settlement of the village (NHER 3406 records medieval field systems to the east and NHER 50836 records medieval and post-medieval field boundaries, enclosures and a former road to the west). Surface scatters of finds of multi-period date have been made in the vicinity and finds of medieval and post-medieval objects have been made from the site itself. Roman occupation and early Saxon settlement has also been excavated in the western part of the village to the north of the parish church.

9.3 The majority of the trenches contained no archaeological features or finds.

9.4 In the south-eastern sector of the site (Trench 7) three parallel intercutting ditches were present (Ditches F1005, F1007 and F1009). The ditches may represent the maintenance of a field boundary. They were not traceable to the north but Trenches 8 and 9 did not traverse their course. Ditches F1005 and F1009 contained no finds and Ditch F1009 contained a medieval (13th – 15th century) pottery sherd and animal bone. The pottery comprises the handle of a glazed jug manufactured at Grimston, a major production centre of ceramics in west Norfolk. The animal bone is predominantly of pig with butchery marks that may indicate it was jointed to be roasted on a spit. The site is bounded to the east and west by cropmarks indicative of medieval field systems, and possibly to the west enclosures and platforms of medieval village settlement at East Winch, and the ditches and artefacts recorded here may be consistent with the disposal or clearance of domestic waste into peripheral enclosure ditches.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Norwich Castle Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank M & N Design and Build Limited for funding the project and WAS Construction Ltd for all their assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Steve Hickling of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service, and the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.

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SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4)*. Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust.

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust.

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1007	1008		7	Fill of Ditch	13th-15th C	2	33		111			

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation produced two sherds from the same glazed Grimston jug handle from Ditch F1007 (L1008). The handle is moderately to heavily abraded, and dates to the 13th-14th /15th centuries.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric code is from the Suffolk County Council pottery type series which is also appropriate for Norfolk.

KEY:

GRIM (4.10): Grimston ware late 12th-14th

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Ditch 1007	1008	2x33g GRIM	13 th - 15 th	conjoining sherds from a strap handle 2.5cm wide with double groove

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

Bibliography

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

The Animal Bone

Julia E.M. Cussans

A very small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from trial trench excavations at Gayton Road. All of the bone derived from a single context: Ditch Fill L1008 (F1007), spot dated to 13th-15th century. The bone was rated as having ok preservation on a five point scale ranging from very poor through to excellent. The bone showed no signs of abrasion but had suffered a high number of fresh breakages during excavation indicating a fairly brittle nature; where possible bone fragments were reunited to make more complete pieces. No bone gnawing or burning was noted.

Only one identified taxa was recorded, six of the bones present were identified as pig. All of these were bones of the forelimb and most probably belonged to a single animal. Bone present included a pair of matching left and right humeri, fragments of left and right scapulae and a radius. One of the humeri had a circular hole through the proximal fusion surface; this appears to have occurred in antiquity and may have resulted from placing a joint of meat on a spit, although this cannot be verified with any certainty. Aside from this no other signs of butchery were present. The remaining eleven bone

fragments could only be identified as belonging to medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal and were a selection of small long bone and scapula fragments. It is likely that all of these derived from the fragmented pig bones already described. No pathologies or any further points of interest were noted.

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-314076

Project details

Project name	Gayton Road, Kings Lynn, Norfolk
Short description of the project	In February 2018 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Gayton Road, East Winch, Norfolk (NGR TF 6964 1653; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a condition (Nos. 13 - 15) attached to planning approval to construct 10 dwellings (King's Lynn Planning Ref. 15/01793/OM and 17/00450/F). It was undertaken based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES). The majority of the ten archaeological trenches contained no archaeological features or finds. In the south-eastern sector of the site (Trench 7) three parallel intercutting ditches were present (Ditches F1005, F1007 and F1009). The ditches may represent the maintenance of a field boundary. They were not traceable to the north but Trenches 8 and 9 did not traverse their course. Ditches F1005 and F1009 contained no finds and Ditch F1009 contained a medieval (13th - 15th century) pottery sherd and animal bone. The artefacts comprised a glazed Grimston ware jug handle and the jointed pig bones, potentially representing domestic waste cleared into enclosure boundaries associated with the medieval village of East Winch, which is predominantly represented by cropmarks close to the site.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2018 End: 28-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7389 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF143322 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DICTH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK EAST WINCH Gayton Road, Kings Lynn, Norfolk
Study area	1.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 6964 1653 52.719395469678 0.511983145325 52 43 09 N 000 30 43 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13m Max: 13m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	NCC HES
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norwich Castle Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norwich Castle Museum
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norwich Castle Museum
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Gayton Road, Kings Lynn, Norfolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Muir, T
Other bibliographic details	Archaeological Solutions Report No. 5543
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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



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View of Trench 1 looking north-east



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View of Trench 2 looking south east



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View of Trench 3 looking south-west



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View of Trench 4 looking north-east



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View of Trench 5 looking north-east



6
View of Trench 6 looking north-west



7
View of Trench 7 looking north-east



8
Ditches 1005, 1007 and 1009 in Trench 7, looking south-west



9
View of Trench 8 looking north-west



10
View of Trench 9 looking north-east

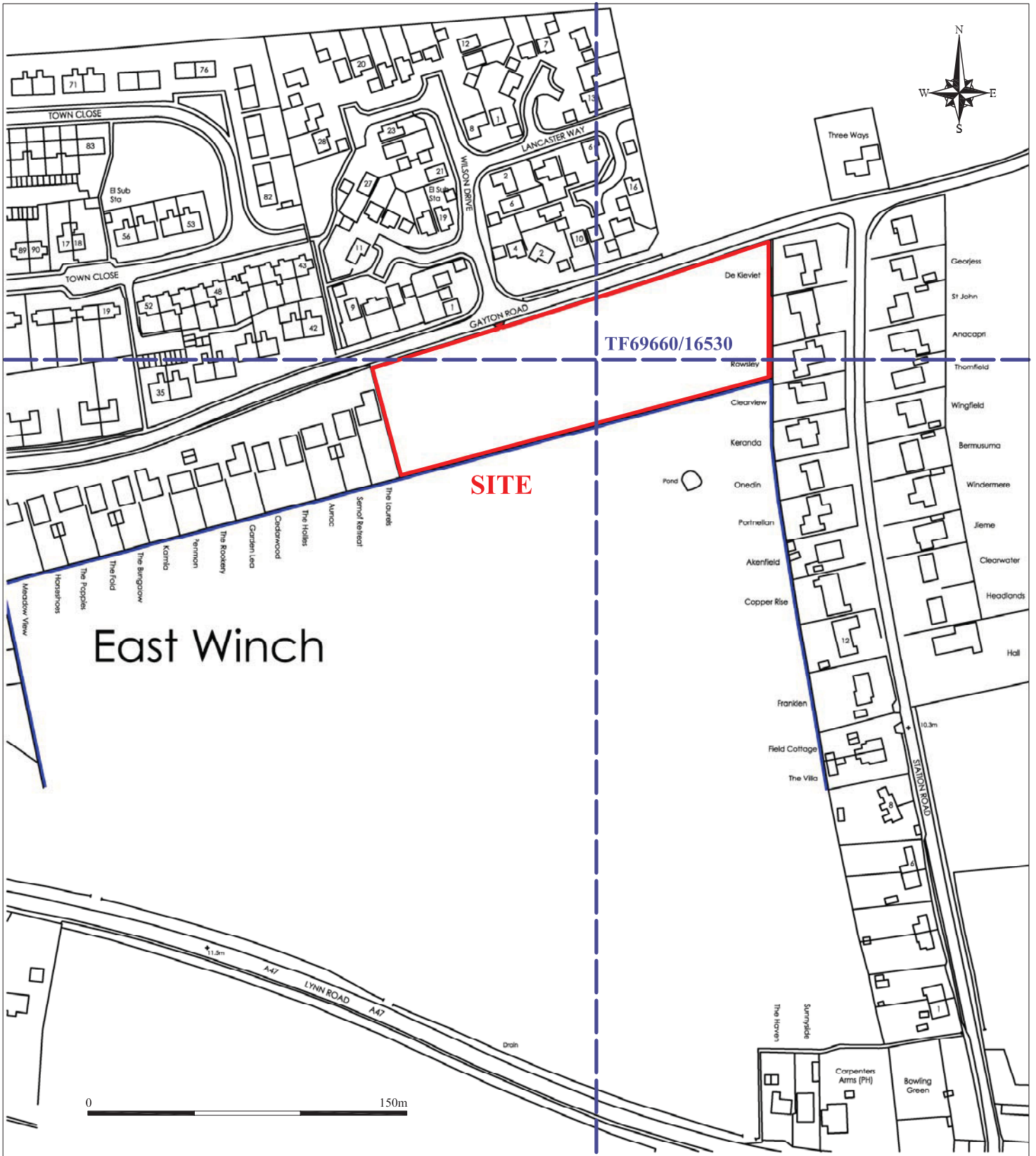


11
View of Trench 10 looking north-west



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Gayton Road, East Winch, Norfolk (P7389)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2500 at A4
 Gayton Road, East Winch, Norfolk (P7389)



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Fig. 3 Trench location plan

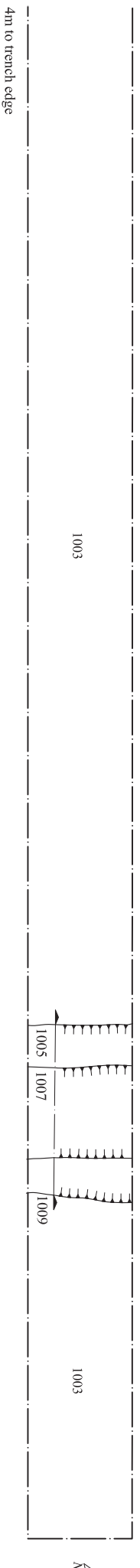
Scale 1:1000 at A4

Gayton Road, East Winch, Norfolk (P7389)

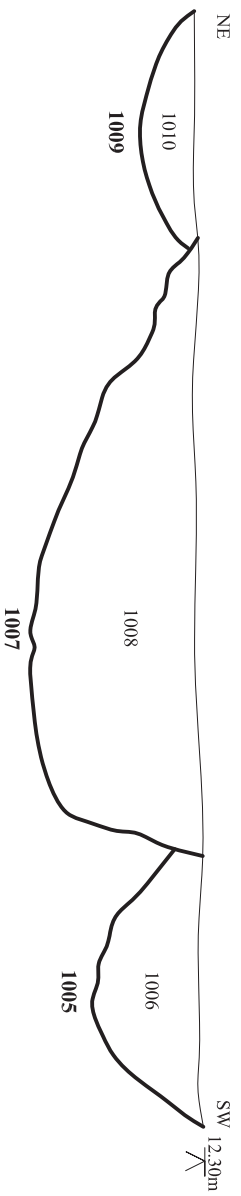


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Fig. 4 Proposed development plan
Scale 1:1,250 at A4
Gayton Road, East Winch, Norfolk (P7389)

Trench 7



0 5m
Plan scale only



0 2m
Section scale only

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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Gayton Road, East Winch, Norfolk (P7389)