



West Hall Farm, Gayton, Norfolk

Earthwork Survey Report

December 2019

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West Hall Farm, Gayton Norfolk

Earthwork Survey Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned to carry out an earthwork survey on land at West Hall Farm, Gayton, Norfolk (TF 7251 1920) in advance of the planning application for a new school. The site was divided into six field areas (A-F). The initial phase of work took place between the 16th and 17th April 2019 and covered Areas A, C-F and the eastern part of Area B. Further field work was conducted on the 4th October 2019 and covered the western part of Area B.

A total of 28 earthwork features were identified on the site ranging from those with a possible medieval origin to those relating to modern activity. The remains of ridge and furrow were recorded in Area A to the north of the bridleway whilst shallow earthworks of ridge and furrow were also located in Area F along with a possible headland.

The most significant remains were located in Areas C, D and E. A ditch and part of a brick wall survived at the north of Area C. These features can be seen on historic maps and appear to have been related to the post-medieval construction and use of West Hall Farm.

A series of ditches were located to the south and were orientated on a distinctly different alignment to those relating to West Hall Farm. A series of plots ranging from 5m to 50m wide, surrounded by ditches were located here. These plots were well preserved, with boundary ditches surviving up to 0.40m deep, and were aligned parallel with the extant bridleway (possibly following the course of an earlier lane) that runs through the site. These features, which include enclosures and two possible building platforms, appeared to pre-date those associated with West Hall Farm.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Sara Garcia of NPS Property Consultants for commissioning this project. The Brief for the works was written by John Percival of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Gareth Rees and Aileen Connor. The fieldwork was directed by Katie Hutton, Valerio Pinna and Gareth Rees. Illustrations were produced by Dave Brown and Katie Hutton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by NPS Property Consultants to undertake an earthwork survey on land adjacent to West Hall Farm, Vicarage Lane, Gayton, Norfolk (TF 7251 1920; Figure 1) .
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. A brief was provided by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process (Percival 2019). A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief (Rees 2019).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies on the West Melbury Chalk Formation at approximately 18m OD. It is bounded to the north and south by pasture fields whilst residential housing lies to the west and a mix of pasture and housing lies to the east. The proposed development area is currently divided into six areas (Figure 1; A-F). Area A lies to the north of a bridleway that links Vicarage Lane to the east with Springvale to the west; the central western plot (Area B), located adjacent to the south of the bridleway and four plots (Areas C-F) in the south of the area all of which are currently under short grazed pasture, with horses being kept in those to the west.

1.4 Archaeological and historical background (Figure 2)

- 1.4.1 Background research for this site has previously been conducted during a desk based assessment (NPS 2019). A summary of this research is reproduced here.
- 1.4.2 The site lies equidistant between the scheduled monument of Gayton Hall moated site (List number 1019329) 600m to the south-east, and Gayton West Manor and its associated medieval earthworks located 600m to the north-west (NHER3748; Figure 2). It is unclear if the name West Hall Farm specifically refers to the medieval west Manor; however the farm is not depicted on historic mapping until the 1813 Enclosure Map (NPS 2019, fig. 8).
- 1.4.3 The proposed development area contains a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery located 600m to the north-east (NHER55864). Evidence of Iron Age (NHER11776, 200m south) and Roman occupation (NHER31626, 700m) has also been found. A possible Early Saxon cemetery (NHER61948, 200m east) lies to the south and east with further evidence of Early and later Saxon activity located at various locations in the parish.
- 1.4.4 The earthwork remains of two manorial sites lie in relatively close proximity to the area of the proposed development, the first to the north-west (NHER3748; probably the site of West Hall), the second a moated site to the south-east (NHER3771; probably held by Wendling Abbey). Evidence of possible medieval settlement has been found

adjacent to the site to the southeast (NHER35474). The site of the proposed development contains probable medieval earthworks (NHER35473).

- 1.4.5 The potential for medieval remains is considered to be high, based upon the presence of earthworks in the area and the likelihood that edge of the common (Gayton Common lay immediately to the east until enclosure in 1810) would have attracted medieval settlement.

2 EARTHWORK SURVEY, METHODS, RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The survey aimed to identify, measure, characterise and record, all archaeological features that survive above ground as earthworks within the development area and was split into two stages. The first phase of work encompassed those areas clear of undergrowth (Areas A, Area B (eastern part of this field only) and Areas C-F). The second phase of work focused on the western part of Area B.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The survey consisted of two elements:

- i) A topographic spot height survey
- ii) An interpretive line survey

2.2.2 The surveys were carried out using both a differential GNSS GPS (Leica GS08) and a Total station (Leica TS16), tied in to the OS grid using a dGPS with SMARTNET correctional data.

2.2.3 The topographic survey was carried out by walking transects across the site recording spot heights on the surface at 1m-3m intervals. As this was an objective survey providing background topographic data, additional measurements were taken at breaks of slopes along the transects.

2.2.4 The interpretive line survey was carried out by surveying lines along the top and bottom of slopes of all features visible on the ground.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the earthwork survey are presented below primarily as a description of the interpretive survey. The results of the topographic survey are presented as a digital elevation model (D.E.M.; Figure 3) and as a contour plot (Figure 4), in order to illustrate the objective basis for the interpretative descriptions.
- 3.1.2 The results of the the first phase of the survey in April 2019 are discussed first followed by those of the second phase in October 2019. The survey identified 22 features, consisting of 12 linear features, some with associated banks, two platforms, an enclosure, masonry, two areas of ridge and furrow, a possible headland, and modern disturbance. All the linear features appear to have been the remains of ditches. For the purpose of this report, these 22 features have been numbered (1-22), as annotated on the hachured plan (Figure 5).
- 3.1.3 Features are described below by type and then by location from west to east.

Phase 1 (Area A, B (east), Areas C-F)

3.2 Linear features and enclosure

Linear features 1-6 and Enclosure (Feature 15)

- 3.2.1 A linear feature with a bank (Feature 1), situated to the south-west of the survey area (Area C), is orientated north-west to south-east and is visible for 23m. Measuring 9.8m wide and 0.15m deep, the full extent of the ditch is obscured by foliage to the west. The bank of this feature runs to the east along the same extent as the ditch and is connected to Feature 3 at its southern end. Features 1 and 3-6 appear to define a small enclosure (Feature 15, see below).
- 3.2.2 Another linear feature (Feature 2) was located to the south-east of Feature 1. Visible for 12m and measuring 4.1m wide and 0.22m deep, this feature is obscured to the south and west by foliage and extends out of the survey area.
- 3.2.3 A linear feature (Feature 3), identified to the south-west of the survey area measures 21m long, 6.3m wide and 0.3m deep and is orientated north-east to south-west. This earthwork is also connected to Features 1, 2, 4 and 5 and appears to have been used for several phases of activity.
- 3.2.4 Located to the south of Feature 3, Feature 4 extends 6.7m north-west to south-east from the southern limit of the survey area and was 4.5m wide and 0.1m deep. This feature appears to be contiguous with Feature 3 and may have been contemporary with this earthwork.
- 3.2.5 Located to the east of Feature 4 is another linear feature (Feature 5). This feature, which lies on a very similar alignment to Feature 4, extends 5.8m from the southern limit of the survey area, measuring 6.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Both Features 4 and 5 are shallower than Features 3 and 6 and could represent drainage ditches feeding into an enclosure ditch (Plate 1).

- 3.2.6 A sixth linear feature (Feature 6), situated to the north of Feature 5, makes up the visible extent of this enclosure. Feature 6 runs north north-west to south south-east and measures 29.5m in length, 7.6m wide and 0.4m deep (Figure 5, Profile 1). It is possible that this feature had different phases since it may truncate Feature 5 (Figure 5). This feature also appears to have a bank situated on the north-easterly side as seen in Profile 1, Fig.7. It is 0.2m high and runs parallel with the ditch.
- 3.2.7 Feature 15 (Area C), an enclosure with undulations, is surrounded by Features 1-6. The banks of Features 1 and 6 make up much of this earthwork (Figure 5, Profile 1). However, on the north-east corner there is a negative feature, with the upcast of this feature situated to the south-west. This enclosure measures 24m wide by 31.5m in length.

Linear features 7-12

- 3.2.8 Linear Feature 7 runs north-west to south-east and is situated in the northern edge of Area C. It measures 44m in length, 4.8m wide and 0.4m deep, and continued beyond the western boundary of the survey area. The full extent of this feature could not be surveyed due to heavy vegetation cover.
- 3.2.9 A single linear feature (Feature 8) is located in Area A. This feature is only partially visible in the surveyed area but can be seen extending to the north-east in an adjoining (unsurveyed) field. It lies parallel to the extant bridleway and has been partially obstructed by the entranceway into the field. It measures 4m in length and 5m wide with a depth of 0.43m. This may have been field boundary related to the cultivation activity.
- 3.2.10 Area D also contained a single linear feature (Feature 9). This measures 18m in length, up to 1.7m in width and 0.15m deep. This feature was virtually imperceptible on the ground but is visible on the DEM and contour map (Figures 3 and 4).
- 3.2.11 In Area E, there is a north-west to south-east running linear feature (Feature 10). It has a bank to the north-east and the south-west (Plate 2; Figure 5, Profile 3). It appears to be contiguous with Feature 11 to the south-east. It measures 46.5m in length, 6.7m wide and 0.37m deep. The bank to the north-east measures 4.7m wide and 0.16m high. The bank to the south-west is 8m wide and 0.3m high.
- 3.2.12 Feature 11 lies perpendicular to Feature 10 and is visible for 57.5m. It is 3.4m wide and 0.15m deep and appears to have a bank on the north-west side. This bank is 6.3m wide and 0.23m high. The full extent of this earthwork is unknown due to dense foliage and because it extends outside the survey area.
- 3.2.13 Feature 12, situated in the north-west corner of Area F, runs along the current field boundary with the adjacent property. It is visible for 14m and measures 1.7m wide and 0.13m deep. Its full extent is unknown as it continues outside the survey area.

3.3 Platforms

- 3.3.1 Two adjacent platforms (Features 13 and 14) are situated on the west side of the site (Area C). Feature 13, the most westerly platform, measures 12.2m long by 7.9m wide. The full extent of this platform is unknown as dense foliage lies to the west of it. This

platform has ditches surrounding it to the north, south and east. The ditch to the east separates this feature from Feature 14.

- 3.3.2 Feature 14 is situated to the east of Feature 13. It measures 12.2m in length and 8.3m wide. It is enclosed by ditches that are 3.8m wide by 0.27m deep. The platform is mostly flat as seen in the contour plan (Figure 5, Profile 2).

3.4 Masonry

- 3.4.1 A section of wall (Feature 16) remains under some dense foliage to the west of Feature 7 (Plate 3). It is visible for a length of 6.8m and is made up of sandstone, red brick and mortar. The full extent of this feature is unknown due to the extent of the undergrowth.

3.5 Ridge and Furrow and Headland

- 3.5.1 The first set of ridge and furrow lies in Area A to the north of the bridleway (Feature 17; Plate 4), comprising three furrows with two ridges. The group measures 38m in length and the furrows are 8m wide with the ridges being about 2m high. The full extent of this earthwork is unknown as it continues outside of the area of investigation.
- 3.5.2 The second set of ridge and furrow lies in the far eastern field (Feature 18, Area F) and is not well-defined but measures a maximum length of 19m. The furrows measure 1.2m wide and the ridge is 9m wide. These earthworks are extremely subtle, as can be seen in Plate 5.
- 3.5.3 Situated to the south of Feature 18 in Area F is a probable headland associated with the ridge and furrow cultivation (Feature 19). It measures 45.5m in length and 5.6m wide (Figure 5, Profile 4). The full extent of this headland is unknown as it extends outside the survey area.

3.6 Modern

- 3.6.1 Located in the eastern part of Area B, to the south of the bridleway, two small mounds (Feature 20) were located. These mounds contain modern debris. The mound to the north-east measures 6.8m wide by 10m in length and is 0.8m in height. It has an uneven shape and is surrounded by undergrowth (Plate 6). The mound to the south-west measures 6.2m in length, 6m wide and 0.23m high.
- 3.6.2 Feature 21 comprises several earthworks that are situated along the current access into Areas B and D. These are likely to be the result of erosion caused by modern access into and out of these fields.
- 3.6.3 Feature 22 comprises two small negative earthworks in Area D situated adjacent to Feature 10. As the grass is removed in these features one can assume that they are modern and perhaps a result of the horses that are kept in this field.

Phase 2 - Area B (West)

3.7 Platforms, Feature 23 and Feature 24

- 3.7.1 The most prominent feature in this area of the site was an 'L' shaped raised platform or occupation area (Plate 7). This feature measured 32m from south-southeast to

north-northwest and approximately 16m wide. At the north-north-west it turned to the west and continued for another 30m. The maximum height of this feature was 1m with the highest point lying in the north to south segment of the feature. The sides sloped gently in all directions.

- 3.7.2 A second smaller feature (Feature 24), which may also have been a platform was located to the south-west Feature 23. This feature was sub-circular in plan and measured 15m in diameter and was a maximum of 0.25m high.

3.8 Hollows, Feature 25, Feature 26

- 3.8.1 Two hollows were located in this area. Feature 25 was located at the northern end of platform Feature 23. This feature was sub-circular in plan and measured 3.7m wide and 0.20m deep. It had gently sloping sides.
- 3.8.2 Another hollow was located at the north-west of the area. Feature 26 was irregular in plan and measured 10m from north to south, 12m from east to west and a maximum of 0.40m deep. It had moderately sloping sides.

3.9 Pond – Feature 27

- 3.9.1 A sub-rectangular feature orientated north to south was located at the western part of this area. Feature 27 measured 23m south-south-west by 9m west-south-west to east-north-east. It measured a maximum of 0.30m deep. This large hollow may be a filled in pond associated with the nearby farm.

3.9.2

3.10 Modern – Feature 28

- 3.10.1 Measuring 3m in diameter and 0.4m deep, a small, steep sided pit or hollow in the south-western corner of the plot appeared to have been modern in origin due to modern debris within it and sharp steep sides.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The results of the first stage of the earthwork survey, as presented above, demonstrates that this land contains some pronounced earthworks. For ease of description, the areas have been divided into their current plots, Areas A-F (Figure 1) and will be discussed accordingly.

4.2 Area A

4.2.1 This field contains ridge and furrow earthworks (Feature 17). These earthworks run east-west and may be medieval or post-medieval in date.

4.3 Area B

4.3.1 The majority of feature located in this field lie in the western part (Phase 2). The area is dominated by a raised north-south orientated platform (Feature 23) which may have been associated with a building. The remains of a boundary wall stand at its southern end. Features in this area are likely to be associated with activity at the farm shown on the historic maps.

4.4 Area C

4.4.1 This field has the most surviving earthworks and contains Features 1-7, 13-15 and 16. Features 1-6 appear to make up part of an enclosure (Feature 15) related to the platforms (Feature 13 and 14). The hachure plan (Figure 5) indicates that these ditches may also have been reused for drainage as well as boundaries. Banks on either side of the ditches (Features 1 and 6) and the slightly flat enclosures in the centre, possibly a garth or garden can be seen on Profiles 1 and 2 (Figure 5). As the banks are both situated on the west of the ditches, it suggests that they were not defensive and perhaps just a build-up of material from dredging them.

4.4.2 Features 13, 14 and 15 are all sub-square, small plots which may have been used as garden beds or potentially building (house) platforms. It is not possible to date them based on the current survey, however they do appear to be aligned parallel to the bridleway which once formed the post-medieval (and presumably medieval) access from Gayton to the Common to the west, and therefore may date from the post-medieval period or earlier.

4.4.3 To the north of these platforms lies another ditch (Feature 7). This ditch is first depicted on the 1838 Tithe map (NPS 2018, fig.11) and respects the building alignments and locations of West Hall Farm and so is likely to be associated with it. The surviving segment of wall (Feature 16) does not appear to be associated with any of the buildings depicted on the maps reproduced in the DBA, however it seems likely that it related to the farm buildings. A few un-frogged bricks were observed which may be an indication that this structure dates to the mid 19th century or earlier.

4.5 Area D

- 4.5.1 Field D and the eastern part of Field C comprised an area of relatively flat ground (See Figure 5, Profile 3). This ground was bounded by Feature 6 to the west, Feature 10 to the east and probably by Feature 11 to the south although this relationship lay beyond the limits of the survey area.
- 4.5.2 A shallow ditch (Feature 9) was recorded in this field on a similar alignment to the boundary ditches that surround it. This ditch may have been a boundary between paddocks or the result of modern rutting. Two small hollows thought to be of recent origin were located nearby.

4.6 Area E

- 4.6.1 A large boundary ditch with associated bank material (Feature 10) was located in this field. This ditch, along with that to the south (Feature 11) may have formed the north-eastern and south-eastern boundary to the activity in Area C. Feature 11 continues to the east in Area E, apparently defining a new plot of land in this area.

4.7 Area F

- 4.7.1 Very little topography was visible in this field, however two slight gullies (Feature 18) in the southern part may be evidence of former ridge and furrow cultivation in the medieval or post-medieval period. Their association with what may be a large headland to the south (Feature 19) may indicate a date at the beginning of this range.
- 4.7.2 The edge of a feature (12) possibly related to modern construction was located in the north-west corner of this field.

4.8 Conclusions and Significance

- 4.8.1 Although it is not possible to definitively date the earthworks identified based on this survey alone, it is possible to identify four broad phases of activity based on the alignment and preservation of earthworks and their associated cartographic evidence. Features from all periods are broadly aligned either parallel or perpendicular to the bridleway which formed the former access from Gayton village to the Common.
- 4.8.2 **Medieval:** The feature identified as ridge and furrow cultivation could date from the medieval period when this method of farming was first adopted. The survival of ridge and furrow earthworks is an indication that no modern farming techniques have been used in that area. This increases the chances of earlier remains being preserved below ground.
- 4.8.3 **Medieval/post-medieval:** It is possible that the ridge and furrow dates to the post-medieval period. The plots/platforms/enclosure defined in Areas C, D and E are not depicted on any historic maps, the earliest of which for this area dates from 1726 (Map of Gayton Thorpe; NPS 2018 fig.5). However, it is possible that Feature 10 may be depicted on this map as a field boundary. This implies that the activity in these fields pre-dates 1726 and so may date to the early post-medieval period or earlier. Field C in particular is located on low ground which may have been adjacent to the common and perhaps liable to flooding. The earthworks in these fields include possible house platforms and an associated enclosure in the western part, with larger plots to the east

and may be similar to features recorded from aerial photographs on land west of Well Hall (NHER 11830; Fig 2). These were interpreted as representing several joined rectangular and sub-rectangular enclosures, together with building platforms, possibly the remains of the deserted medieval village of Wella, which was listed in the Domesday Book and is recorded as joining Gayton in 1329 to 1332. A complex of earthworks is also located approximately 400m north-west of the site (NHER 3748) and includes ditched enclosures and building platforms, along with a sinuous boundary on the south side, marking the edge of common land enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1810 (NPS 2019, 36-37). It is possible that the earthworks within the current survey area represent similar evidence of common-edge development associated with an earlier access or lane (now a bridleway) leading to the common from the village.

- 4.8.4 **Post-medieval:** West Hall Farm was built in the post-medieval period and the ditch (Feature 7) and wall (Feature 16) located at the north of Field C, and Features 23 and 27 in Area B are likely to have been associated with it. These features are on a different alignment from the plots defined to the south of them and therefore may represent a separate phase of activity.
- 4.8.5 **Modern:** Various earthworks in Areas B, D and F appear to relate to modern activity which may have obscured earlier earthworks.
- 4.8.6 The location of the site adjacent to an historic routeway leading to the Common as well as the proximity of the scheduled monument of Gayton Hall and extensive medieval earthworks at Gayton West Manor indicates that the earthworks surviving in Areas C, D and E are of significance to the history of the development of Gayton village. The survival of ridge and furrow in Areas A and F is also of significance in that they suggest the possibility of preserved sub-surface remains in these areas.

APPENDIX A BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX B OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-351659		
Project Name	West Hall Farm, Gayton, Norfolk. Earthwork Survey		
Start of Fieldwork	16 th April 2019	End of Fieldwork	4 th October 2019
Previous Work	N	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF145952	Planning App. No.	-
HER Number	ENF145952	Related Numbers	-

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Public Building
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Earthwork	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	none	None
Earthwork	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)		Choose an item.
Structure	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)		Choose an item.

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Address (including Postcode) Gayton Road King's Lynn Norfolk PE30 4ET
District	West Norfolk	
Parish	Gayton	
HER office	Norfolk	
Size of Study Area	2.7ha	
National Grid Ref	TF 7251 1920	

Project Originators

Organisation	OAE
Project Brief Originator	John Percival
Project Design Originator	Gareth Rees

Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Project Supervisor	Katie Hutton/Gareth Rees

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	-	-
Digital Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	TBC
Paper Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	TBC

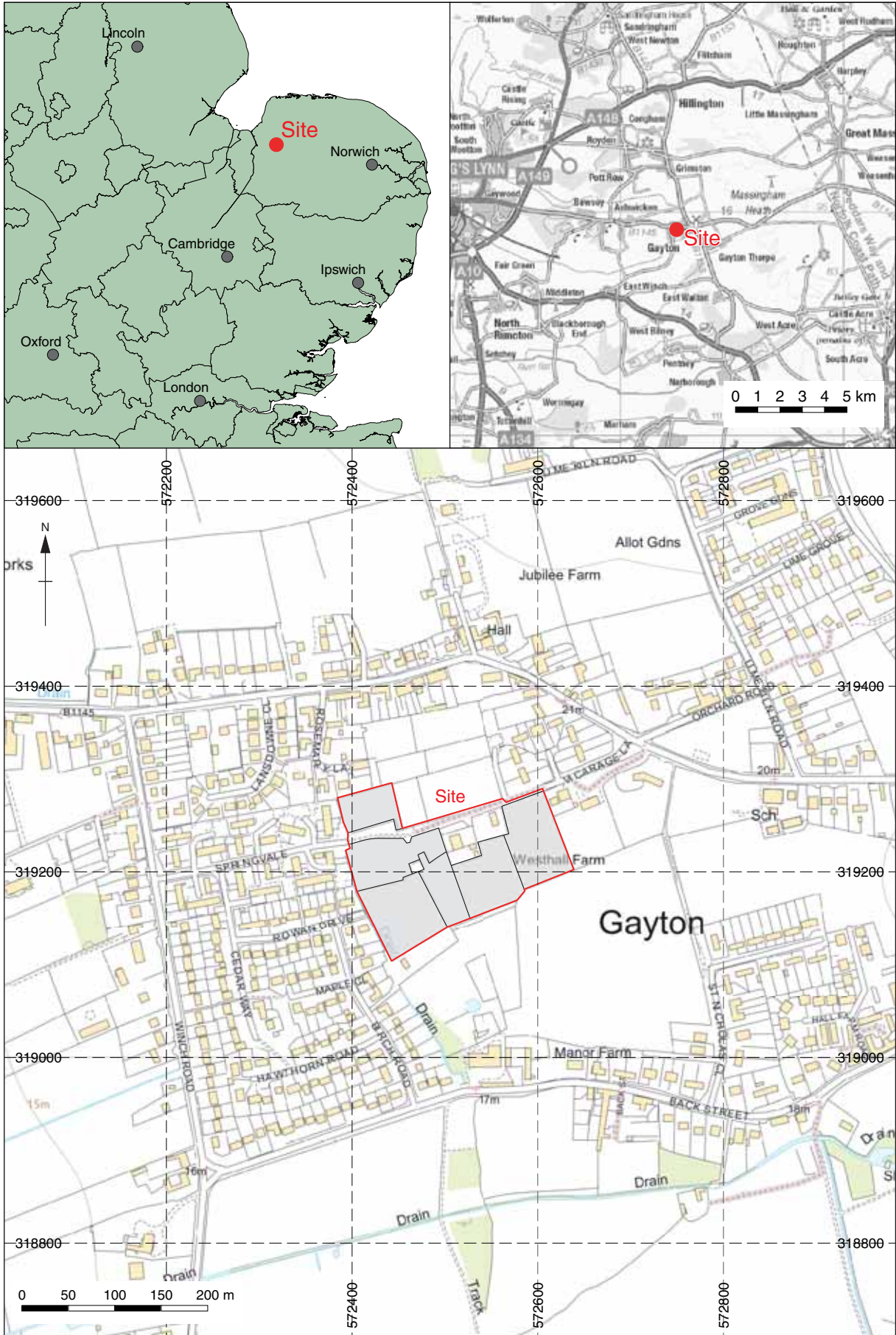
Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

Database	<input type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

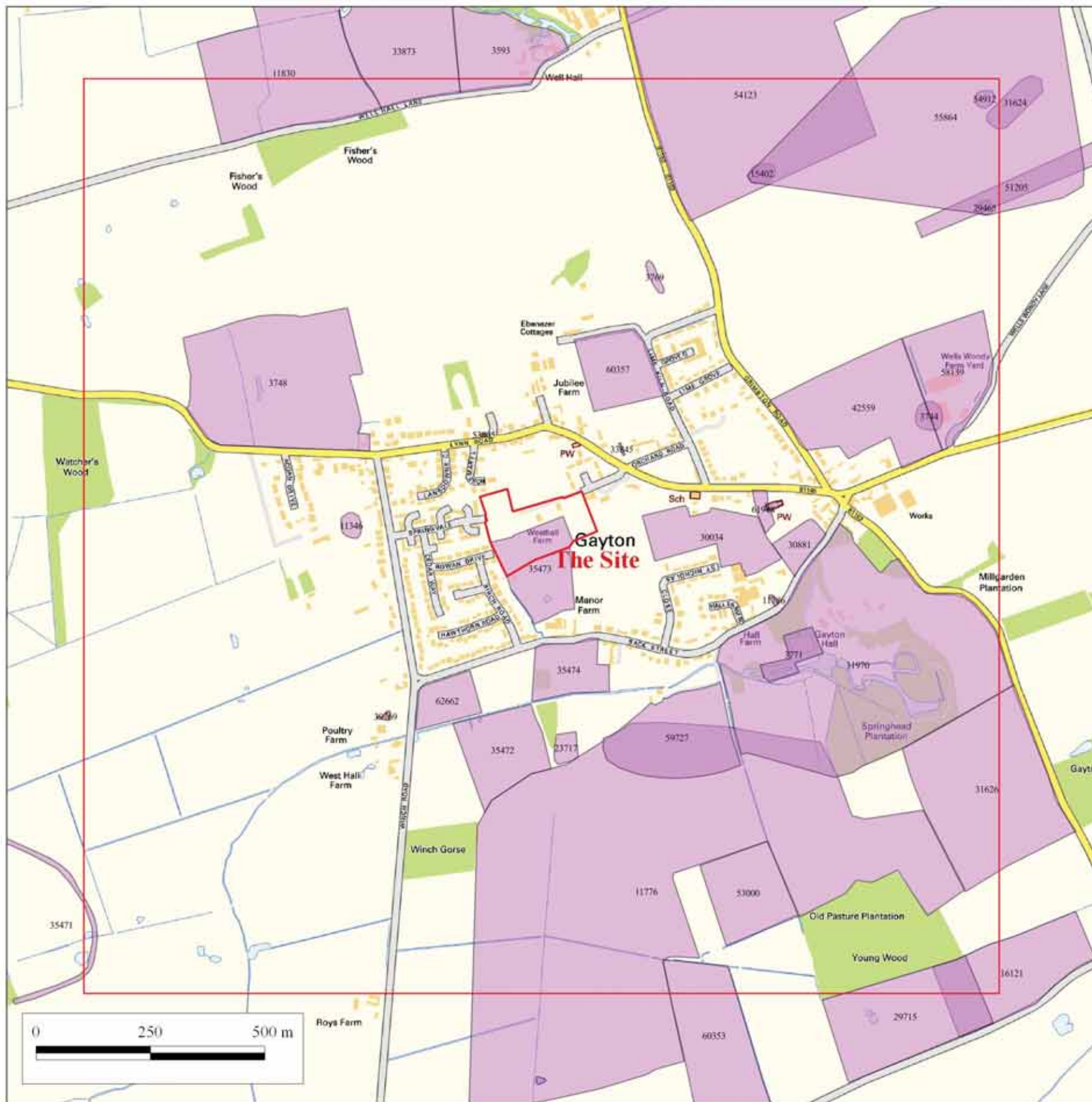
Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>



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Figure 1: Site location showing survey area (red). Scale 1:6000



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HER Ref	Period	Description
3593	Early Bronze Age to Post Medieval	Well Hall, built around 1700 on the site of a Bronze Age cell, nearby earthworks could be a Roman road or settlement, part of the cell, or DMV
3744	Roman	Roman coin found during digging for a new corn desert, and a Roman pot sherd found at a later date
3748	Medieval	Medieval settlement (manorial and village?) indicated by earthwork enclosures, building platforms and common edge boundary, also ridge and furrow
3769	Roman to Late Saxon	Roman pot sherd and Late Saxon or Saxon-Norman pottery found in a chalk pit
3770	Medieval to Post Medieval	St Nicholas' Church, Gayton is a Grade I Listed building, mostly 14th century with a 15th century chancel. Ruined stone indicates an earlier building
3771	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval moated site and two fishponds near to Gayton Hall. The stream and ponds were landscape in the 19th century
11346	Bronze Age	Bronze Age copper alloy spoonhead found in allotments behind Reader House
11776	Early Iron Age to Post Medieval	Cropmarks interpreted as a Roman field system and a canal or medieval ridge and furrow, also Iron Age to post-medieval finds from the area
11786	Post Medieval	Hall farm farmhouse is a Grade II Listed building dated 1587 on datestone
11830	Medieval	Earthenwork enclosures and building platforms interpreted as remains of Wells deserted medieval village
15402	Bronze Age	Cropmark indicating possible Bronze Age ring ditch
16121	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Roman settlement indicated by possible cropmarks and surface finds, also multi-period surface finds
23717	Early Saxon to Medieval	Late Saxon and medieval pottery and early Saxon to medieval metal objects found during metal detecting
29465	Bronze Age	Cropmark showing possible Bronze Age ring ditch. Lies close to a triple ditched ring ditch
29715	Early Bronze Age to Post Medieval	Bronze Age to post-medieval finds recovered during metal detecting
30634	Roman to Post Medieval	Roman, Middle to Late Saxon and medieval objects found during metal detecting
30881	Middle Saxon to Post Medieval	Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds recovered during metal detecting
31624	Roman to Post Medieval	Roman, Early Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds found during metal detecting
31626	Roman to Medieval	Roman and medieval finds found during metal detecting
31970	Medieval to Post Medieval	Gayton Hall Park: a landscape park laid out in 1810 on moated site NHER 3771. Three lawns and much of the planting survives
33845	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed Orchard Farm House is a late 17th to early 18th century chalk and gault brick house with a date roof
33873	Early Iron Age to Post Medieval	Iron Age, Roman, Early and Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds from metal detecting in Mill Dam Close, conjectured as the site of a mill
35471	Unknown	Undated trackways and field boundaries indicated by soilmarks on aerial photographs
35472	Unknown	Undated field boundaries indicated by soilmarks on aerial photographs
35473	Medieval	Medieval earthworks seen on aerial photographs
35474	Medieval	Medieval earthworks seen on aerial photographs
39769	Post Medieval	Bridge House, Which Road has a south gable wall of probable 18th century date. The remainder dates from around 1900
42559	Roman to Post Medieval	Roman, Middle to Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval metalwork found during metal detecting
51205	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval and post-medieval metalwork recovered during metal detecting
53000	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	Late Iron Age to post-medieval finds, with early Saxon finds indicating a possible infirmation cemetery
53805	Post Medieval	Pump Cottage, Lynn Road, a brick and flint corner cottage of late 18th or early 19th century date
54123	Roman	Cropmarks showing linear features and enclosures indicative of a Romano-British field system
54912	Undated	Cropmark showing possible ring ditch of unknown date, located near to findspots of Roman, Early Saxon, medieval and post-medieval artefacts
55864	Bronze Age	Group of six ring ditches visible as cropmarks, interpreted as a probable dispersed Bronze Age barrow cemetery
58139	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Trial trenching revealed two field boundaries and a large hollow containing Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds, also a 'post hole' with Bronze Age pot
59727	Early Mesolithic to Post Medieval	Mesolithic/Neolithic flint and Roman to post-medieval metalwork found during metal detecting
60353	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	Late prehistoric worked flint and Iron Age to post-medieval pottery found during fieldwalking
60357	Early Iron Age to Post Medieval	Iron Age, Early Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval pottery found during fieldwalking
61948	Early Saxon to Post Medieval	Early to Late Saxon pottery found in 1996 the churchyard of St Nicholas Church, also disarticulated human remains found during a watch dog brief
62662	Post Medieval to Modern	Five undated pits and an irregular linear feature recorded during a trial trench evaluation in 2016

Figure 2: Selected HER data (after NPS 2018 figure 2). Scale 1:1000

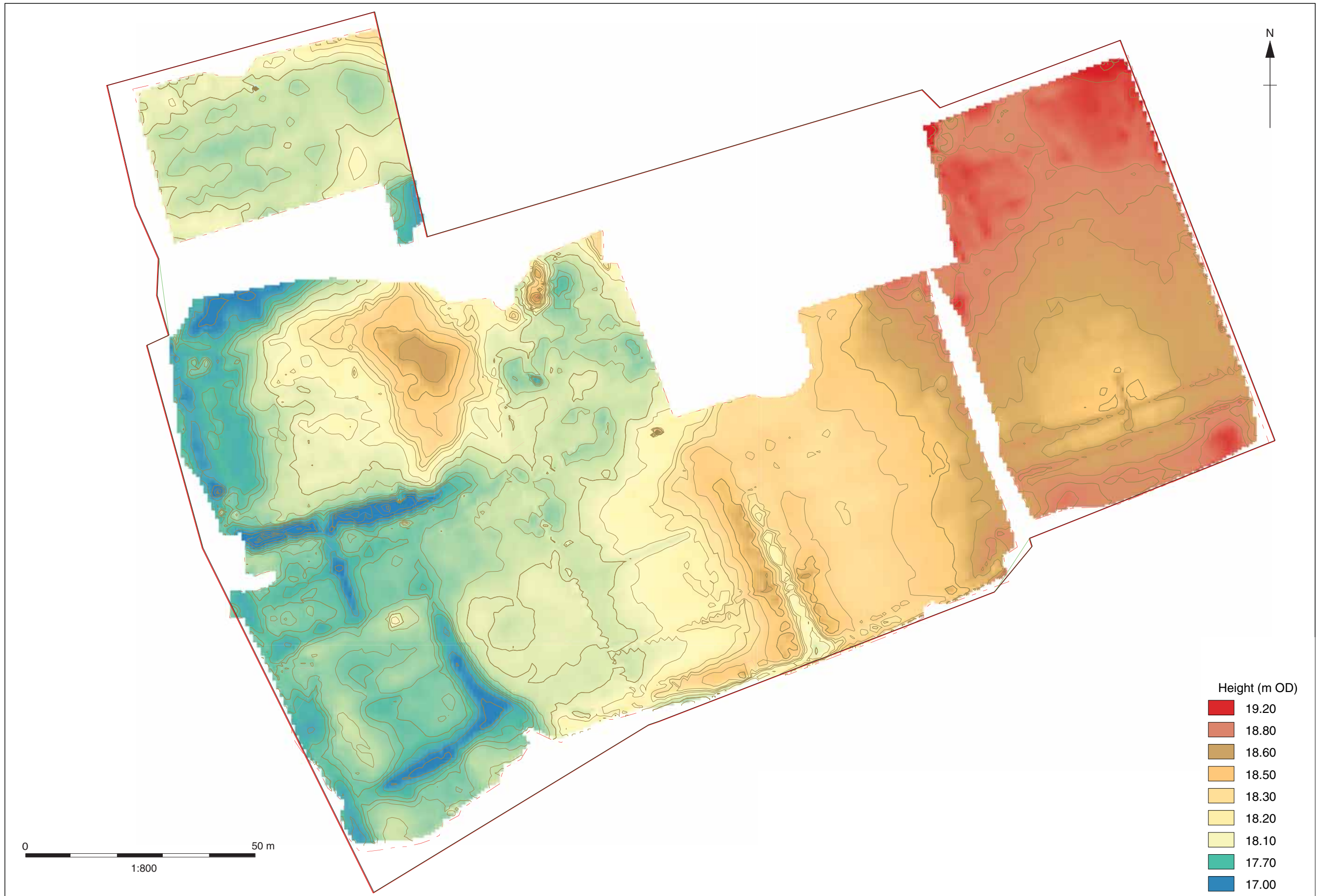


Figure 3: Digital elevation model



Figure 4: Contour plan



Figure 5: Hachure plan showing features and profiles



Plate 1: Bank and ditches, Features 1-6, from south-west, Area C



Plate 2: Bank and ditches, Feature 10, from south-east. Area E



Plate 3: Wall, Feature 16, from north-west. Area C



Plate 4: Ridge and furrows, Feature 17, from north-west. Area A



Plate 5: Feature 18, ridge and furrow and headland in Area F, from south-east



Plate 6: Modern disturbance, Feature 20, from east. Area B



Plate 7: Platform feature 23 from the north-west.



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