



Medieval remains at Westhall Farm, Gayton, Norfolk Post-Excavation Assessment Statement

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Medieval remains at Westhall Farm, Gayton

Post-Excavation Assessment Statement

Contents

List of Figures.....	vi
Summary.....	1
Acknowledgements.....	2
1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	3
2 STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY.....	5
2.1 General	5
2.2 Phase 1: 11th - 12th century.....	5
2.3 Phase 2: 12th – 14th century.....	5
2.4 Phase 3: 12th – 14th century.....	5
2.5 Phase 4: post 14th century	6
2.6 Phase 5 Post-medieval – modern.....	6
3 FACTUAL DATA	6
3.1 Stratigraphy.....	6
3.2 Artefactual evidence.....	6
3.3 Environmental evidence.....	7
4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	11
5 METHODS STATEMENT	11
6 DISSEMINATION/PUBLICATION	11
7 TASK LIST FOR ANALYSIS.....	12
7.1 Project team structure.....	12
7.2 Task list and programme	12
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY	14
APPENDIX A OASIS REPORT FORM	15

List of Figures

- Figure 1 Site location showing evaluation trenches (blue) and excavation area (black) in development area (red)
- Figure 2 All features plan overlaid on earthwork survey
- Figure 3 Phased site plan

Summary

From the 1st of June to 2nd of July 2020 OA East carried out an open-area excavation on 0.15ha of land at Westhall Farm, Gayton (centred TF 7244 1917, Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by NPS Property Consultants on behalf of NCC Children's Services in advance of the proposed development of a school. An initial archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by NPS Archaeology (2018), followed by an earthworks survey (Hutton and Rees 2019) and a programme of trial trenching (Wallis 2019) both carried out by OA East.

The excavations at the site uncovered five phases of activity spanning the late Saxon to the late medieval period, with the majority of remains dated to the 12th-14th centuries. Evidence at the site indicates that the first agricultural activity took place during the late Saxon period with the establishment of field divisions which continued in use until the late medieval period. With time the activity at the site intensified, as evidenced by multiple re-establishments of the ditched boundaries. These remains of ditched enclosures might be evidence of activity related to West Hall Manor (NHER 3748), to the north-west of the site and, whilst they do not appear to have lain within an area of settlement, the finds suggest occupation in close proximity to the site.

This document forms a Post-Excavation Assessment Statement, relating to the final stage of archaeological investigations at the site. As outlined in Sections 6 and 7, below, it will be followed by a full programme of post-excavation analysis and the production of a detailed archive report.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Sara Garcia and Richard Pollard of NPS Property Consultants for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to John Percival who monitored the work on behalf of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Gareth Rees. The fieldwork was directed by Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, who was supported by Ioannis Thanos, Rory Coduri and James Green. Survey and digitising was carried out by Gareth Rees and Valerio Pina. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 From the 1st of June to 2nd of July 2020 OA East carried out an open-area excavation on land at Westhall Farm, Gayton (centred TF 7244 1917, Fig. 1). This work was commissioned by NPS Property Consultants on behalf of the overall client and covered an area of 0.15ha of the proposed development of an educational facility. An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by NPS Archaeology (2018). This was followed by an earthworks survey (Hutton and Rees 2019) and a programme of trial trenching (Wallis 2019), both carried out by OA East, which identified surviving archaeological deposits in the western part of the development area. The excavation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by John Percival, of the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA East (Connor 2020).
- 1.1.2 The site occupies a central location within the present village of Gayton, with the medieval village centre to the east and modern housing located to the west. It is bounded to both the north and south by fields laid to pasture. In general, the site is fairly flat, lying at c.18m OD, although low earthworks are visible across parts of the site. These had been surveyed and reported on (Hutton and Rees 2019) prior to the evaluation trenching. The underlying geology is recorded as West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html), however, the interface between the West Melbury Chalk and the mudstone of the Gault Formation lies just to the west of the site. Trenching revealed the natural deposits to be mixed with areas of chalk, chalk marl and sand.
- 1.1.3 This document forms a Post-Excavation Assessment Statement, relating to the final stage of archaeological investigations at the site. As outlined in Sections 6 and 7, below, it will be followed by a full programme of post-excavation analysis and the production of a detailed archive report.

Archaeological background

- 1.1.4 This section provides a brief summary of relevant archaeological remains in the area of the site. A more detailed archaeological background will be prepared and included in the final report on the works. Where relevant Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) numbers are given in brackets.
- 1.1.5 Prehistoric evidence in the surrounding area includes a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery c.600m to the north-east (NHER55864) and Iron Age occupation site c.200m to the south (NHER11776). Roman occupation (NHER61948) has been identified c.700m away.
- 1.1.6 A number of early and late Saxon sites have been recorded across the parish of Gayton including an early Saxon cemetery (NHER61946). Late Saxon settlement in this area has been attested by Gayton's entry in the Domesday Book. The medieval development of the area is more complex with at least two manors known to exist; West Hall, located to the north-west of the site, and a moated site probably held by Wendling Abbey, to the south-east (NHERs 3748 and 3771). Evidence of medieval settlement has been found adjacent to the site (NHER35474) and the earthworks

which occupy the site are also thought to be medieval in date. Post-medieval farm buildings occupied much of the area in the north of the site.

- 1.1.7 This project was part of a phased programme of archaeological investigations required by the brief. A desk-based assessment was prepared by NPS Archaeology (2018), which was followed by an earthworks survey and a trial trench evaluation, both carried out by OA East.

Earthwork Survey (Hutton and Rees 2019; Figure 2.)

- 1.1.8 A plan of the earthworks recorded on the site and the location of trial trenches are shown alongside the area of excavation in Fig. 2.
- 1.1.9 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an earthwork survey on land at West Hall Farm, Gayton, between the 16th and 17th April 2019 and the 4th October 2019.
- 1.1.10 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.
- 1.1.11 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.
- 1.1.12 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.

Evaluation (Wallis 2019; Figure 2)

- 1.1.13 A total of 17 trenches were opened by OA East between 17 and 30th October 2019. Trenching revealed several ditches, representing field or plot boundaries and a few pits. Finds were scarce but three different phases of activity have been defined based solely on the alignments of the revealed ditches. The earliest phase possibly dates from the 11th to 12th centuries (based on the earliest finds from the site). A later re-alignment took place which may date to the 12th to 13th centuries as a few sherds of pottery from this date were present in the ditch fills of this alignment. The latest phase of ditches lay on the same alignment as the extant earthworks and therefore post-dates the earlier alignments.
- 1.1.14 Three large pits were recorded, one of which contained distinctive fills including a charcoal-rich layer with fragments of burnt worked wood and peat ash, possibly indicating some craft/light industrial activity nearby. Environmental samples indicated

an environment dominated by cereals. There was good preservation of environmental indicators, including those found in waterlogged contexts in parts of the site.

2 STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

2.1 General

2.1.1 Archaeological features were exposed across the full extent of the excavation area. At this stage of the project, pottery dating, stratigraphic relationships and the alignment of linear features suggest the remains can be separated into five main phases, four spanning the late Saxon and medieval periods and the fifth relating to post-medieval activity (Fig. 3).

2.2 Phase 1: 11th - 12th century

2.2.1 The earliest evidence of human activity recognised at the site dated to the 11th to 12th century, with two sub-phases identified. The earliest features (Phase 1.1) were concentrated in the south-eastern corner of the site, with a number of linear features probably belonging to an early boundary system aligned north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. Five, mainly discrete, features were located further to the north-west.

2.2.2 During this period activity at the site intensified (Phase 1.2). A new field division system was established on a north north-west to south south-east and east north-east to west south-west axis, with features of this phase recognised across the entire investigated area. Features of this phase were generally slight in nature, with the exception of a larger boundary ditch (**1817**), which bisected the site on a north north-west to south south-east alignment. A possible post-built structure or a fence line was identified in the south-west corner of the site (see Fig.4, Section 1063). Due to the insubstantial nature of the majority of these features (see Fig.4, Section 1052), it is unlikely that they survived beyond this period of occupation.

2.3 Phase 2: 12th – 14th century

2.3.1 The field system was re-established once again in the earlier part of the medieval period. The large boundary ditch, first dug during Phase 1.2, was re-established (**1815**). A further three north-east to south-west aligned ditches, a short gully and five discrete features were excavated during this period, which also saw the formation of a shallow hollow (**1812**) in the south-western part of the site. There was some evidence that each of the separated land plots was used in a different manner, with the north-western part of the site almost devoid of activity, except for a large water hole (**1839**; Fig.3, Section 1201), suggesting this area may have been used for animal grazing.

2.4 Phase 3: 12th – 14th century

2.4.1 Another modification of the ditched boundaries occurred during the latter part of the period spanning the 12th-14th centuries. This phase was characterised by a single pit and five large boundary ditches (Fig.4, Sections 1048 and 1049), aligned north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west, the remains of which remained as

upstanding earthworks into modern times and were recorded during the 2019 earthworks survey (Hutton and Rees 2019; Fig. 2). Among these linear features was a third re-cut of the 11th-12th century ditch (**1815**) – ditch **1820**, which contained a leather shoe sole in its basal fill, together with a wooden post and some animal bones. The analysis of the earthwork survey suggested a possibility of platform buildings in plots created by these features; however, no evidence of such structures was recognised.

2.5 Phase 4: post 14th century

2.5.1 Very few features of this period were identified. A ditch (**1708**) running along and parallel to the northern edge of excavation was first established during this phase of occupation. Possible remains of the bank material of Phase 3 ditch **1728**, located within the north-western part of the site, were levelled, probably forming part of a trackway. A quarry pit (**1862**) was identified in the south-eastern part of the site, and an extensive shallow deposit (1802) was exposed within the north-eastern quadrant, where a series of post holes was also identified, however these features did not appear to have formed any recognisable structures.

2.6 Phase 5 Post-medieval – modern

2.6.1 The large ditch along the northern edge of excavation was re-established during this period (**1710**). This remains as an earthwork present within the landscape today. A series of field drains were also recorded across the site.

3 FACTUAL DATA

3.1 Stratigraphy

3.1.1 The following stratigraphic records were created:

Record type	Number
Context numbers	281
Section registers	4
Sections	78
Soil samples	27
Small finds registers	1
Digital photograph registers	6
Digital photographs	296

Table 1: Quantification of records

3.2 Artefactual evidence

3.2.1 All finds have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds has been entered onto an MS Access database. Total quantities for each material type are listed below (Table 2).

Material	Number	Weight (kg)
Pottery	63	1.636
CBM	4	0.750
Bone	91	1.350

Material	Number	Weight (kg)
Shell	39	0.180
Wood	1	
Leather	1	
Metal	6	

Table 2: Quantification of finds

Pottery by Sue Anderson

- 3.2.2 Sixty-seven sherds of pottery weighing 1630g were collected from 20 contexts. Together with the small quantity of sherds from the evaluation, this assemblage suggests continuous activity on the site between the 11th and 13th centuries, with ditches and pits containing a range of pottery of local origin.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Sue Anderson

- 3.2.3 Four fragments (751g) of CBM were collected from ditch **1710**, fill (1711). These comprised a small piece of possible estuarine clay brick with no original surfaces, a heavily abraded fragment in a soft fine sandy micaceous and clay pellet fabric which had a shallow relief line and was possibly part of a moulded brick, and two pieces of white-firing post-medieval brick. One of the latter was 66mm thick and the other was 113mm wide and 64mm thick, probably indicating a 19th-century date.

Metal by Denis Sami

- 3.2.4 Excavation produced a small assemblage of six iron artefacts. The metalwork was metal detected from the topsoil and it is poorly preserved with items showing thick rust and encrustations. The assemblage comprises two complete horseshoes, two large loops and two fragments of metal slab all possibly from a plough.

Wood by Hannah Pighills

- 3.2.5 One wooden item was recovered from boundary ditch **1820**. The item was situated to the east in a waterlogged basal deposit (1824) of the feature which created anaerobic conditions essential for organic preservation. The item is also charred, which has enabled organic preservation. No other wooden artefacts were retrieved from this feature, although a leather shoe was found within the same waterlogged deposit.

Leather Quita Mould

- 3.2.6 A turnshoe sole (SF21) for the left foot was recovered from fill (1824) at the base of a waterlogged ditch **1820** likely to date between the 12-14th century. The leather is in good, robust condition but being wet it is easily torn and broken.

3.3 Environmental evidence

Faunal remains by Hayley Foster

- 3.3.1 The assemblage is of a small size, with 1.59 kg of bone from hand collection, together with material recovered from bulk soil samples. The number of recordable fragments totals 20. Animal bone is from ditches, pits and a tree throw. Faunal material was

retrieved from Phases 1.2, 2, 3 and 4. As the sample size is small it is not possible to make interpretations regarding continuity or changes in husbandry practices between periods.

Marine shell

- 3.3.2 A total of 0.215kg of shells were collected by hand from ditches, a trackway, a pit, and a tree throw in excavation Area 1. These are in addition to the 0.457kg of shells that were collected by hand during the evaluation. The shells recovered are all edible species: oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters, mussel *Mytilus edulis* and cockle *Cerastoderma edule*, both from intertidal zones.

Environmental samples by Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- 3.3.3 Twenty-seven bulk environmental samples were taken from the fills of features within the excavated area at Westhall Farm, Gayton in accordance with the sampling strategy for this site which aimed to maximise the recovery of ecofacts and small artefacts from all feature types, phases and areas.
- 3.3.4 The purpose of this rapid assessment is to determine whether environmental remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value to address the research aims of the project with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

- 3.3.5 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1.
- 3.3.6 Ideally waterlogged samples should be examined whilst wet as delicate items such as cereal bran are less identifiable when the flot has dried. The chosen method of assessing a dried flot allows for a quick examination of a large sample in a relatively short time compared to the laborious process of examining a wet sample.
- 3.3.7 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.
- 3.3.8 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonised seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The

identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Results

3.3.9 Preservation of plant remains is by both carbonisation and waterlogging. The waterlogged plant remains are present in a reasonable abundance representing plants that grow in standing water as well as weeds that would have been growing around the features such as sedges (*Carex* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and shrub plants (eg. brambles (*Rubus* sp.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). The preservation of the charred remains is variable; most of the cereals are abraded with poor preservation but there is better preservation of both cereal grains and chaff components in Sample 24, fill 1824 of ditch **1820**. Grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.), free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) and rye (*Secale cereale*) are frequent and well-preserved rachis fragments (chaff) were noted of barley and wheat. Charred seeds include crop weeds such as corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and docks (*Rumex* sp.). Waterlogged seeds are frequent and include pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*), fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.) and knotgrasses (*Polygonum* sp.). Sample 14, fill 1757 of posthole **1756** also produced a moderate assemblage of charred cereal grains but no chaff was noted.

3.3.10 Finds from samples are generally low with occasional animal bones and marine mollusc shells.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Preservation	Potential	Contents
7	1703	1702	Ditch	12	W	low	frequent rush seeds
8	1705	1706	Ditch	14	C,W	moderate	seeds of plants of damp/waste ground
9	1716	1715	Other Cut	18	C,W	moderate	seeds of plants of damp/waste ground
10	1719	1718	Ditch	10	C,W	moderate	seeds of plants of damp/waste ground and aquatics
11	1751	1750	Ditch	19	W	none	no seeds
14	1757	1756	Posthole	10	C	good	frequent barley, wheat and rye and crop weeds
15	1777	1776	Pit	16	C,W	low	seeds of plants of damp/waste ground
16	1781	1780	Ditch	18	C	none	sparse charred remains
17	1807	1806	Pit	18	C	none	sparse charred remains
18	1843	1839	Pit	9	C,W	low	occasional cereals and seeds of plants of damp/waste ground
19	1841	1839	Pit	4	C,W	low	occasional cereals and seeds of plants of damp/waste ground
20	1840	1839	Pit	2	C,W	moderate	Moderate cereals and seeds of plants of damp/waste ground
21	1819	1817	Ditch	14	C,W	moderate	frequent cereals and grassland seeds
22	1821	1820	Ditch	6	C	low	sparse charred remains
23	1824	1820	Ditch	12	C,W	low	occasional charred and waterlogged seeds
24	1824	1820	Ditch	16	C,W	high	Good preservation- abundant charred barley and wheat,

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Preservation	Potential	Contents
							frequent chaff, frequent waterlogged seeds
25	1835	1834	Ditch	18	W	low	occasional seeds
26	1863	1862	Pit	17	W	low	occasional seeds
27	1915	1914	Ditch	17	C,W	moderate	occasional cereals and seeds of plants of damp/waste ground
28	1907	1906	Posthole	10	C	low	sparse charred remains
29	1939	1938	Posthole	16	C	low	sparse charred remains
30	1955	1954	Posthole	18	C	low	sparse charred remains
31	1960	1959	Posthole	16	C	low	sparse charred remains
32	1964	1963	Posthole	16	C	low	sparse charred remains
33	1969	1968	Ditch	16	0	low	sparse charred remains
34	1973	1972	Posthole	8	C	none	no preservation
35	1773	1772	Posthole	16	C	low	sparse charred remains

Table 3. Environmental samples

Discussion and statement of potential

- 3.3.11 The environmental samples from this site have produced an assemblage of charred and waterlogged plant remains that are typical of medieval sites where the waste products of cereal processing have been discarded in an area of disuse. There is no evidence of industrial processes such as hemp processing and dyeing and the potential for this site to provide meaningful information is somewhat limited. Further study of the well-preserved assemblage from ditch **1820** has the potential to identify the remains to provide further understanding of the varieties of cereals being processed and the flora that was growing in the area around the feature.
- 3.3.12 Samples taken during the evaluation of this site produced significant charred assemblages of cereal remains and associated weed seeds.

Recommendations for further work and methods statement

- 3.3.13 It is recommended that one waterlogged sample from each phase (to include Sample 24) is studied in more detail to investigate vegetation change. A further bucket of these samples will need to be processed and examined whilst wet. A list of taxa present can then be included in a table along with a more detailed report of the other samples.
- 3.3.14 Analysis of two samples from the evaluation (Sample 4, fill 1117 of pit **1124** and Sample 5, fill 307 of undated ditch **306**) are recommended due to the density and diversity of charred remains.

4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1.1 Following the completion of fieldwork and preliminary assessment of its results, some adjustments can be made to the original research aims in the WSI (Connor 2020). These updated research aims are set out below:

- To contribute to an understanding of village development from the late Saxon to medieval periods, in particular an understanding of the development of the village closes and their origins.
- To contribute to an understanding of diet and land usage.
- To contribute to an understanding of the light craft or light industrial activities taking place in the vicinity of the site.
- To contribute to our understanding of Gayton's place in the wider trading network in the medieval period as well as a better understanding of the status and character of the Westhall Farm site itself.
- To contribute to the understanding of Late Saxon and medieval rural development, with reference to continuity and change throughout these periods.
- To provide data that could contribute to future research priorities relating to land-use and the development of rural settlements, as outlined in the Regional Research Framework Review.

5 METHODS STATEMENT

5.1.1 Methods for post-excavation analysis are outlined in the WSI and remain unchanged.

6 DISSEMINATION/PUBLICATION

6.1.1 A post-excavation analysis report will be produced and delivered within 18 months from the completion of fieldwork. The scope, format and venue of any publication will be decided upon after further analysis of the results. This will be, as a minimum, a summary report prepared for the *Norfolk Archaeology* journal.

7 TASK LIST FOR ANALYSIS

7.1 Project team structure

7.1.1 The project team is set out in the table below:

Name	Organisation	Role
Gareth Rees	OAE	Project management
Malgorzata Kwiatkowska	OAE	Project Officer/ Author
Tom Phillips	OAE	Post-excavation Manager\Editor
David Brown	OAE	Illustrator
Sue Anderson	External	Pottery and CBM
Quita Mould	External	Leather
Carole Fletcher	OAE	Shell
Hayley Foster	OAE	Faunal remains
Denis Sami	OAE	Metalwork
Hannah Pighills	OAE	Woodwork
Rachel Fosberry	OAE	Environmental remains
Martha Craven	OAE	Environmental remains assistant
Katherine Hamilton	OAE	Archiving

Table 4. Project team

7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 A task list for analysis is presented below.

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
1	Project management	GR\TP	3
2	Stratigraphic analysis (Phasing / grouping)	MK	3
3	Update database with phasing and group data and produce draft phase plans	MK	1
4	Disseminate updated phasing information to specialists	MK	0.25
5	Phase plans and report figures, plates	TBC	5
6	Finds booking/ preparation/ admin	Finds Assistant	2
7	Collate group text/ write report including background research	MK	10
8	Select sections for digitising and plates for inclusion in report. Produce mock-up figures	MK	1
9	Pottery analysis and full report	SA	2
10	Faunal remains report	HF	1
11	Shell report	CF	.5
12	Woodwork report	HP	1
13	Leather report	QM	1
14	Metalwork report	DS	.5
15	Additional processing of samples	MC	2
16	Environmental flot sorting and identification	RF	2
17	Analysis of 3 environmental samples	RF	4

18	Full assessment, analysis and report on environmental remains	RF	4
19	Read, comment and integrate finds reports	MK	2.5
20	Check and initial edit grey literature report	TP	2
21	Prepare archive	KH	2
22	Dispose of samples	TBC	1

Table 5. Analysis task list

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APPENDIX A OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-390836		
Project Name	Westhall Farm, Gayton, Norfolk		
Start of Fieldwork	01/06/2020	End of Fieldwork	02/07/2020
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF148241	Planning App. No.	FUL/2019/0053
HER Number	ENF148241	Related Numbers	ENF146470

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Public Building
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-area excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Test-pit Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Post hole	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Water hole	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Leather shoe sole	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Wood	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Shell	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Address (including Postcode) Vicarage Lane Gayton Norfolk PE32 1PD
District	West Norfolk	
Parish	Gayton	
HER office	Norfolk	
Size of Study Area	0.15 ha	
National Grid Ref	TF 7244 1917	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	John Percival
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
Project Manager	Gareth Rees
Project Supervisor	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska

Project Archives

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

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

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

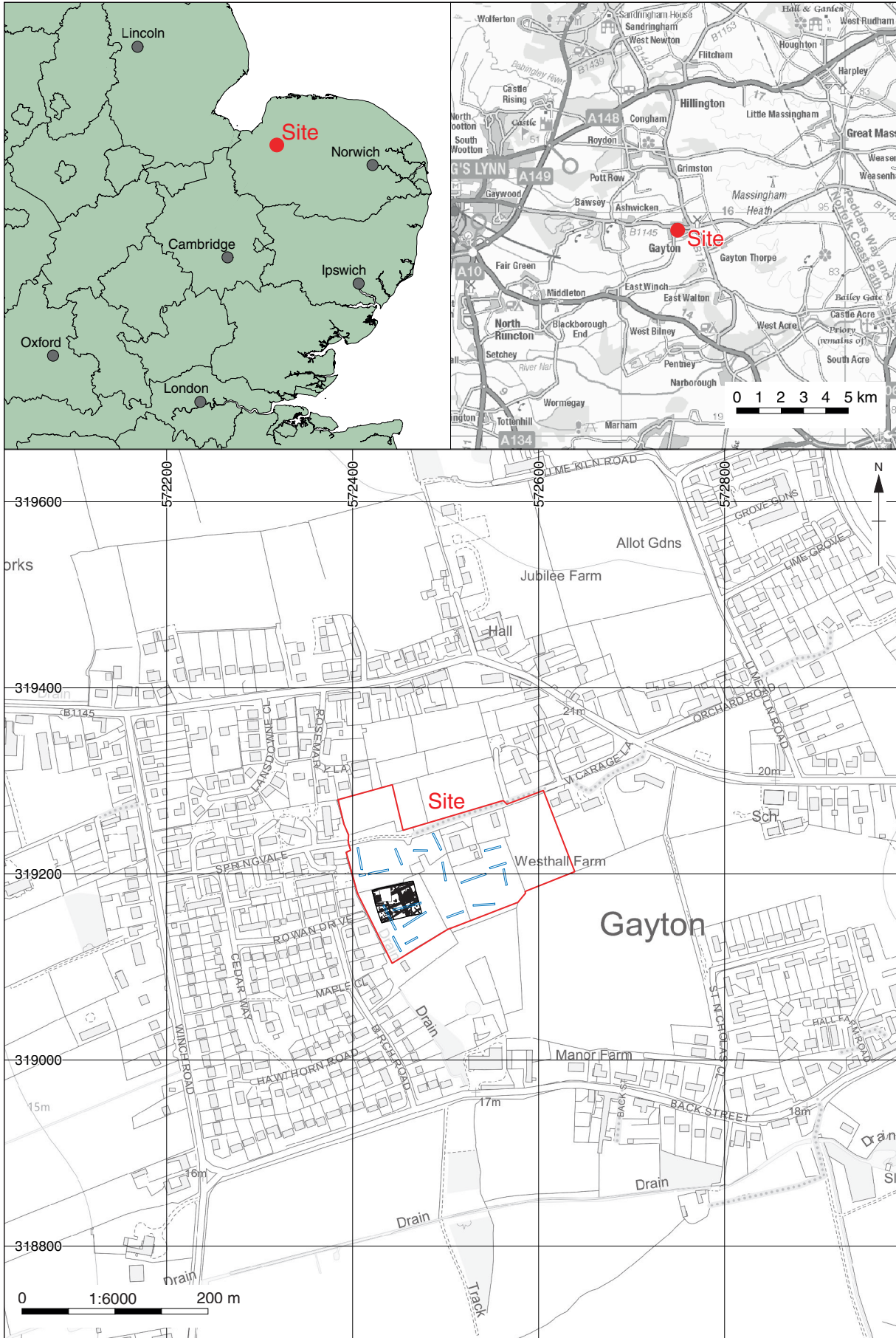
Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input 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
 - Sections
 - Survey

Further Comments

Accession number to be acquired.



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Figure 1: Site location showing evaluation trenches (blue) and excavation area (black) in development area (red)



Figure 2: All features plan overlaid on earthwork survey



Figure 3: Phased site plan

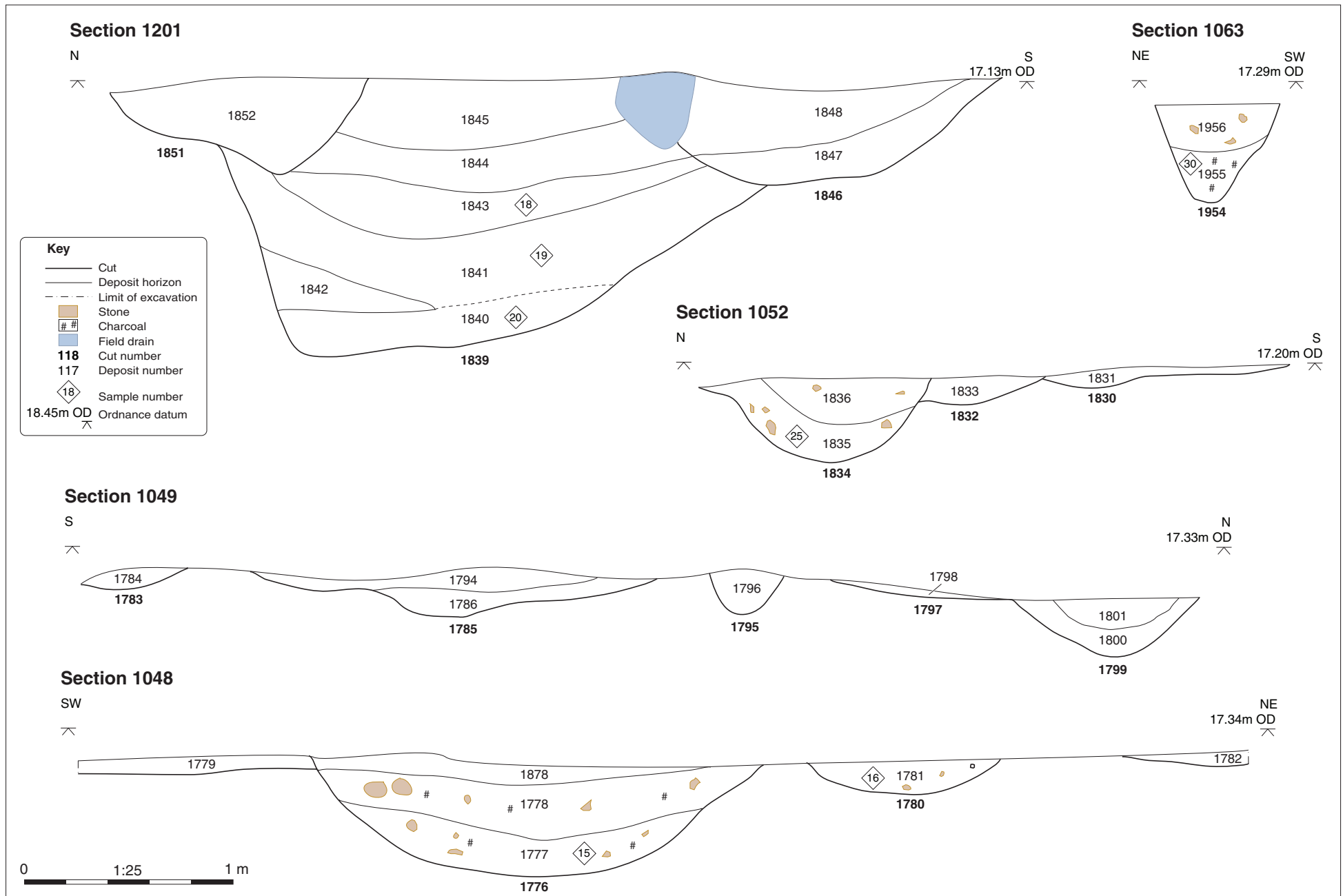


Figure 4: Selected sections



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