

Report 2669



nau archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation at Wells Wondy Lane, Gayton, Norfolk

ENF125979



Prepared for
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c/o Trundley Design Services
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Location:	Wells Wondy Lane, Gayton, Norfolk
District:	Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk
Grid Ref.:	TF 7342 1949
HER No.:	ENF125979
OASIS Ref.:	95655
Client:	Chalcroft Limited
Dates of Fieldwork:	17-23 February 2011

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted by NAU Archaeology for Trundley Design Services Ltd on behalf their clients, Chalcroft Ltd in February 2011 ahead of an application for planning permission to build a complex of agricultural buildings. Twelve trial trenches were excavated, which was designed to examine an approximate 5% of the development area.

Several archaeological features were found during the fieldwork, the majority of which were located in the southern part of the site. These consisted of two field boundaries in Trenches 1 and 3 and a large, probably natural, hollow in Trench 4 which contained sherds of Early Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval pottery. A small pit was also located within Trench 1.

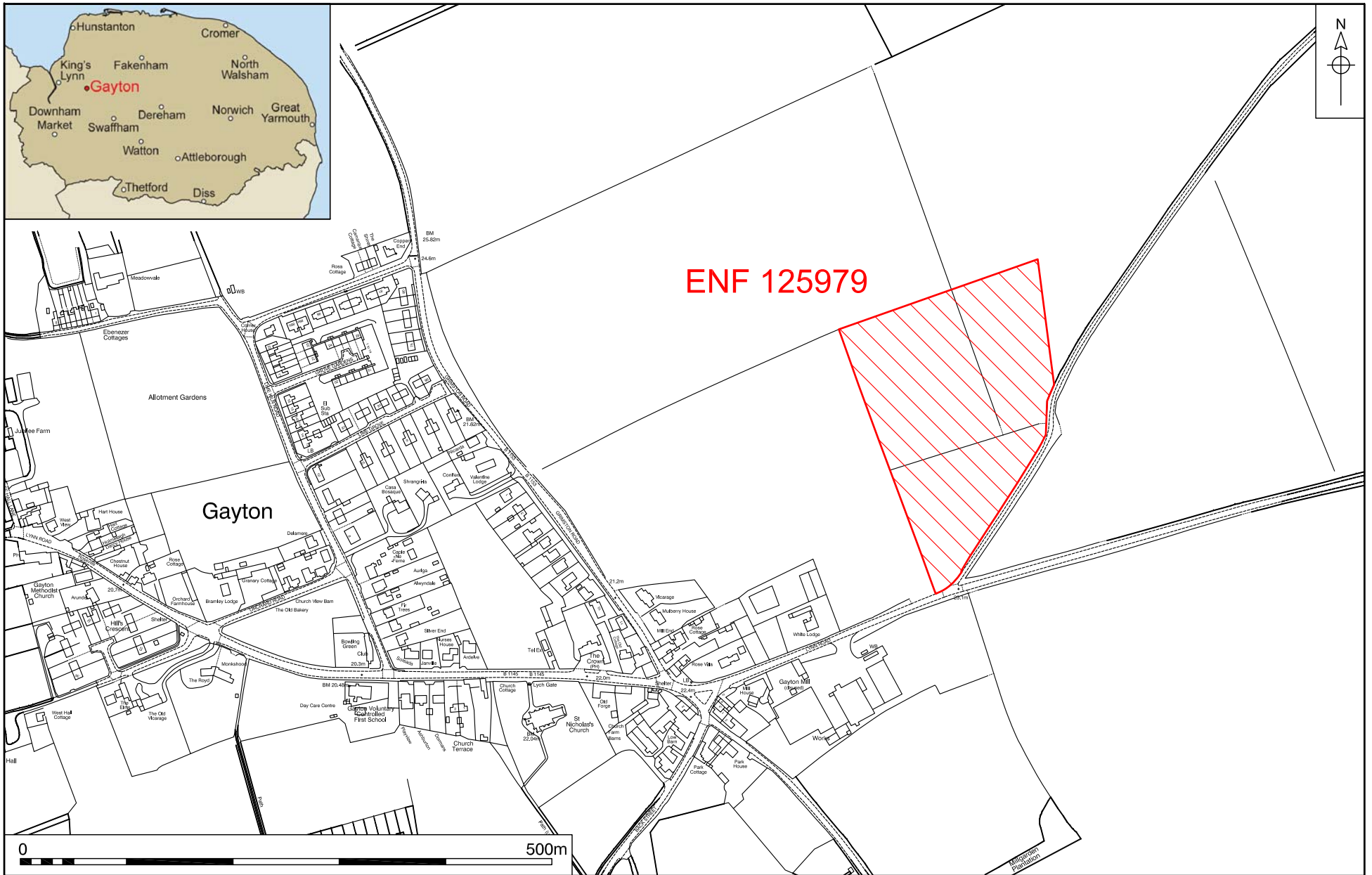
A small post-hole identified in Trench 8 contained several sherds of Beaker period (Bronze Age) pottery and was sealed by subsoil. This feature may be associated with the Bronze Age barrows situated to the north and east of the development area; such features are frequently a focus for other activity in the same period and later.

Two other irregular pits (perhaps prehistoric in date or possibly natural features) and an undated gully were also present within the evaluated area.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The site is a large triangular-shaped area consisting of three fields (0.98 hectares) situated immediately north of the B1145 on the eastern side of Gayton village. The southern part of the site is currently rough pasture with the majority of the field bounded by hedgerows. The northern part of the site has been cropped in the recent past. The south-eastern edge of the proposed development area is adjacent to Wells Wondy Lane. The proposed development is to consist of an agricultural complex with new storage buildings, associated yards, workshops and office buildings.

Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) have stipulated that a programme of archaeological works be undertaken prior to submission of the formal application for planning permission in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department of Communities and Local Government 2010). NAU Archaeology were commissioned by Trundley Design Services to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site on behalf of their client, Chalcroft Ltd, in order to assess the likely impact of the construction upon any archaeological features and deposits to



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

allow an informed decision to be made regarding possible further archaeological mitigation that may be required.

The work was undertaken in line with a brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (James Albone January 2011, Ref: CNF43225) and a Project Design by NAU Archaeology (NPS/BAU2669/DW)

This work was commissioned by Trundley Design Services on behalf of their client, Chalcroft Ltd, who funded the work.

The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The solid geology is described as West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation and Zig Zag Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) chalk. The superficial geology consists of loamy and sandy chalky drift. (British Geological Website)

The land rises gradually to the north and is located within a landscape of low rolling hills at around 25m OD. The River Gaywood is situated around 1km to the north-west and there are other unnamed streams which run into Gayton village to the west. The loamy soils were reasonably well drained.

The topsoil consisted of a loose dark greyish brown silty coarse sand which was 0.40m thick on average. The site was also covered by a reasonably thick subsoil - a mid- slightly reddish-brown silty sand. This deposit was on average 0.15m thick although in places it measured up to 0.40m, particularly where it filled natural hollows and undulations in the field. The natural substratum was a combination of yellowish and creamy crushed chalk and sand and gravel. In places there were siltier and finer sand patches and also patches of orange sand. The natural forms were indicative of some glacial scaring.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An HER search was undertaken and the most relevant entries reproduced below. Supplementary information has been added from a parish summary accessed online via the Norfolk Heritage Explorer (Dennis 2005).

Prehistoric to Roman

There is evidence that the area around the site was utilised throughout much of the prehistoric period. Dennis (2005) notes that Gayton parish is situated at the boundary between two types of geology, chalk to the east and Gault clay to the west. It seems that where the two meet a series of springs appear, and these may have been exploited, especially in the Palaeolithic period.

Several Palaeolithic hand-axes have been found in the vicinity of the village (NHERs 3736 and 16121). There is no record of Mesolithic finds within the vicinity. Neolithic activity is represented by the recovery of Neolithic pottery (NHER 2322) as well as findspots of Neolithic axeheads (NHERs 3746, 3735 and 3739).

The area seems to have been occupied during the Bronze Age and multiple finds of that period have been recorded. NHER 3738 represent the findspot of a complete Beaker-period vessel with black deposits inside it. There are also copper

alloy finds from the parish including a palstave (NHER 3741), a rapier (NHER 3739), a spearhead (NHER 11346) and an axehead (NHER 2144). There are several ring ditches in the vicinity, and in particular immediately to the north and east of the site; many of which were noted through aerial photographs taken in the mid 20th century. Several are recorded nearby at NHERs 32058, 29465, 15403, 15402, 15405, 54912, 31624, 54913, 17470 and 41112. Ring ditches are thought to represent the surviving elements of Bronze Age barrows which have since have been ploughed flat, though in a few cases the barrow itself has also survived e.g. NHER 3742. An upstanding barrow was excavated in the area in the 1930s (NHER 3778) and another complete, unploughed barrow at Gayton is known as the Hill of Peace. It has been noted that the Bronze Age barrows and ring ditches are all located on the slightly higher land at the western edge of the chalk geology overlooking the lower Gault clay. (Dennis 2005)

In a similar manner to that suggested for the location of Bronze Age activity, there have been many Iron Age objects found along a 'zone' of loamy soils which stretches from the west to the east side of the parish. These finds include a terret and a brooch (NHERs 3739 and 29713 respectively), coins and a 'moustache' (NHER 16121) which may have been a type of fastener. Additional coins and Iron Age pottery have also been recovered at other sites in the area (notable NHERs 17752, 31560 and 31620). A multi-period site located to the north of the development site at NHER 30878 contained finds of Iron Age to Roman dates as well as objects of a later date.

Almost immediately to the east of the present site is a possible prehistoric trackway ('The Icknield Way', NHER 1398) which is thought to have linked Norfolk to southern England. The Norfolk section is believed to have run from the coast near Hunstanton and Holme southwards towards Thetford. However, the evidence is fragmentary and in recent times some doubt has been cast on its prehistoric origins.

Gayton itself is located in an area which was reasonably heavily settled in the Roman period. The Historical Atlas of Norfolk (Gurney 2005) shows many settlements with substantial buildings situated to the west of the route of the Icknield Way. Dennis (2005) has again noted that finds (in this case of Roman date) from around the parish seem to be concentrated on the loam or the edge of the chalk deposits, where the springs are located and that there appears to be a concentration in the vicinity of Gayton Thorpe and an absence in the north-east of the parish on the chalk upland area.

Just to the north of the development site there appear to be elements of a Romano-British field system (NHER 54123) and to the south-east a Roman coin was found (NHER 30042).

Around half a kilometre to the south of the current site at Gayton Thorpe a major villa site (NHER 3743) is recorded. It consists of a two-block winged building and was first excavated in the 1920s where mosaic floors were discovered. The villa itself, a possible boundary ditch and access road joining the site to the nearby Icknield Way could be clearly seen as parch marks in photographs taken during the hot summer of 1976. Further work including field-walking has subsequently identified the presence of a bath house and other buildings along with scatters of pottery, coins, brooches etc (NHERs 3592, 16121, 11294 and 14072) suggesting, unsurprisingly, that there was intensive activity around the villa and that the life of

the villa was between 125 and 360 AD. Some of the finds also hint at trade routes, for example fragments of a Spanish globular amphora (NHER 16784).

An important Colchester Brooch shows a transition between two types of brooch manufacture (NHER 33874) and was found just to the north of the site.

Immediately west of the site a Roman bronze follis coin of Constantine I (AD 293 to 306) was recovered during excavations for an agricultural building (NHER 3744) and a fragment of Roman pottery was later found at the same spot. In the adjacent field to the west eleven Roman coins (along with finds of later date) were unearthed by metal detector (NHER 42559). A short distance to the west a sherd of Roman pottery NHER 17579 is recorded.

To the south-west of the current site at the edges of the parish a concentration of finds (NHER 30030) was found which included a hoard of barbarous radiate coins and coin manufacturing debris suggestive of another area of settlement. NHER 11776 defines an area of field systems between some of the settlements. It is possible that a series of Roman roads and tracks are traceable in the vicinity (NHER 19913). A Roman copper alloy coin of Constantine II was recorded at site NHER 21963; it had been minted in Lyons in AD 330 to 335

Saxon to medieval

The village of Gayton was founded at some point in the Saxon period. 'Gayton' comes from Old English and may mean 'Gaega's enclosure' or 'farmstead where goats are kept'. The two settlements of Gayton and Gayton Thorpe were both mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. Gayton Thorpe was simply known as Thorpe and by 1316 it was called Aylsweithorp; Gayton as a pre-fix was added after this period.

A scatter of metal-detected finds and human bone at the edge of the parish indicates the presence of an Early Saxon inhumation cemetery. The finds include two buckles (NHERs 11294 and 29392), brooches (NHERs 33873, 29274 and 29713), a pin (NHER 16121) and a relatively rare Middle Saxon caterpillar brooch (NHER 3739). An unusual Middle Saxon buckle plate (NHER 30881) has been found just to the west of the site. The object had been formed from an 8th-century gilt copper alloy mount that had been cut and bent forming a buckle plate with ornate decoration on each side. A medieval buckle was also found just to the north of the site (NHER 35927).

In the vicinity of the village other objects of this period have been found including box mounts (NHERs 3739 and 29715), a penny of Eadgar (NHER 30037), a strap fitting (NHER 31836) and the arm of a pair of tweezers (NHER 29392). Late Saxon pot sherds have also been found (NHERs 17749 and 23717) including some from St Nicholas' churchyard (NHER 3770). Saxo-Norman elements are also recorded as surviving within the structure of St Mary's Church, Gayton Thorpe, and the presence of relatively early medieval evidence in both settlement *foci* appears to support their posited foundation in this period.

The medieval village of Wella (now deserted) was listed in the Domesday Book and is recorded as joining Gayton between 1329 and 1332. It is located to the north-west of the site (NHER 11830) and earthworks presumably associated with Wella have been recorded on aerial photographs (NHERs 3748, 30904 and 14071). The two churches at Gayton and Gayton Thorpe were obvious centres of

occupation at this time and site NHER 11776 is thought to represent related field systems. On the opposite side of Gayton village from the proposed development is site NHER 3748 containing a range of earthworks including ditched enclosures and building platforms along with traces of medieval ridge and furrow. Close to the west side of the site a medieval jetton was found (NHER 23733). Other earthworks can be seen just to the west of the village (NHERs 35473, 35474 and 35472).

St Nicholas' church (NHER 3770) in Gayton dates to the early 14th century, although the large amounts of reused stone used in its construction suggests there may have been an earlier church on the same site. St Mary's church (NHER 1044) in Gayton Thorpe has a round tower and was mostly built in the 14th and 15th centuries.

The Benedictine cell (NHER 3593) of Stephen of Caen, sited where Well Hall now is, was established in 1081 and dissolved in 1415; earthworks are recorded at the site. An abundance of information (not directly relevant to this project) can be found in the History of the County of Norfolk (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>).

A medieval moated site with associated fish ponds is recorded as site NHER 3771. The grant of the manor and church and other privileges was confirmed by Kings William II, Henry II, and Richard I. A medieval stone cross (NHER 12438) is also present in the parish.

Post-medieval to modern

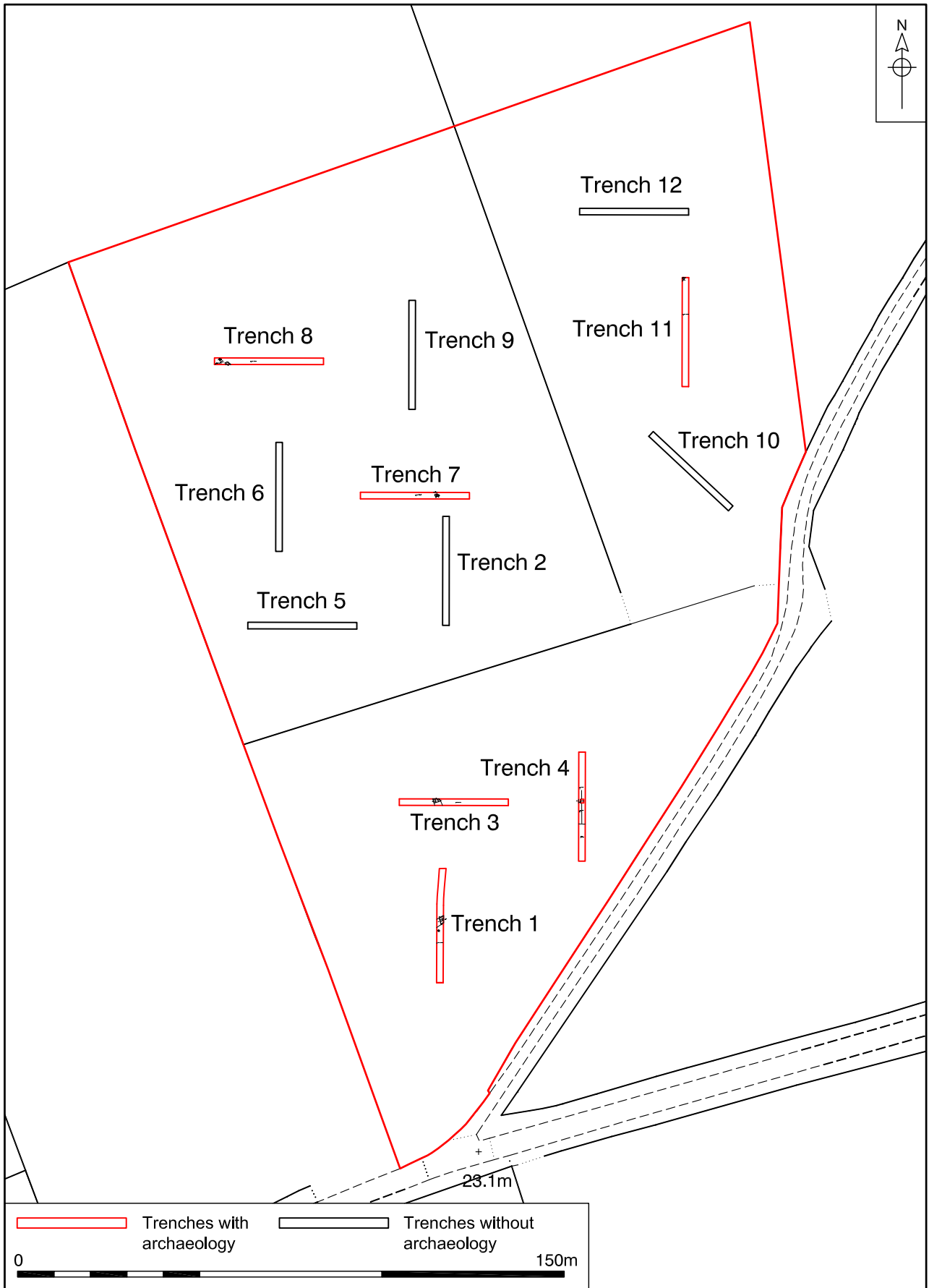
Paradoxically there is less historical and archaeological activity recorded around the village after the medieval period. NHER 12763 records the position of a lime kiln, destroyed in 1969 and first recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1883. A tower mill with associated bakery is recorded at NHER 5271, built in 1824 to replace an earlier mill (NHER 15000), and was in use until 1912. There may also have been a post-medieval watermill (NHER 33873) near Well Hall but its exact location is unknown.

There are two halls in the parish; Well Hall (NHER 3593) was built around 1700 and Gayton Hall (NHER 3771) a hundred years later. Eastgate House (NHER 3607) is the old Gayton Workhouse built by William Donthorne in 1836. Donthorne (1799-1859) is a noted architect of workhouses in the Cambridgeshire area especially around Ely in the first half of the 19th century.

Several post-medieval limekilns (NHERs 12552 and 12763) are located to the north of the village on the chalk and a post-medieval brickworks (NHER 3749) has also been recorded. There are a number of other post-medieval buildings noted within the village.

Undated/multi-period

Metal-detecting in the area around the site has resulted in the recovery of several multi-period finds scatters. To the east of the site is NHER 51165 and to the north NHERs 51205 and 30878. Just to the south-west of the village several multi period finds were unearthed.



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Figure 2. Trench locations. Scale 1:1500

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that 5% of the development area be sample excavated to record archaeological features and deposits which could not be preserved *in situ*, and may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed new agricultural complex. The 5% sample area; amounted to 12 trenches each measuring 30m by 1.80m (Fig. 2).

Machine excavation was carried out with a JCB excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The deposits were removed by machine in 100mm to 150mm spits until archaeological significant deposits or natural soil horizons were encountered.

Spits, spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern were retained for inspection.

Environmental samples (<1>, <2>, <3> and <4>) were taken from four sealed features ([6], [8], [15] and [24] respectively).

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

All trenches were located using a Leica GPS9000.

Site conditions were good for the duration of the fieldwork. The weather was generally overcast, the air slightly damp and rain when it occurred was light.



Plate 1. Machining the site, looking north

5.0 RESULTS

Archaeological features and deposits were recorded in six of the twelve trenches examined (Trenches 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 11). Plough marks were visible within the natural substratum in all of the trenches except 1, 3 and 4 at the southern extent of the site suggesting that this area may have been used as pasture for much of its recent history.

Results are tabulated below in Trench number order. A photograph of each trench accompanies their description. One metre scales are used throughout.


Trench 1				
	Figs 2 and 3; Plates 2, 3 and 4			
	Location			
	Orientation	North-South		
	North End	TF 73405 19458		
	South End	TF 73405 19425		
	Dimensions			
	Length	30m		
	Width	1.8m		
	Depth	0.67m (maximum depth)		
	Levels			
North End Top	22.93m OD			
South End Top	22.92m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Topsoil	Loose dark greyish brown silty coarse sand	0.45m	0 - 0.45m
2	Subsoil	Mid slightly reddish brown silty sand	0.20m	0.45m
3	Natural	Yellowish and creamy crushed chalk and sand mixture, with gravel	0.15m	0.65m
4	Ditch	North east to south west aligned	0.54m	0.45m
5	Fill of [4]	Loose mid greyish brown silty coarse sand	0.54m	0.45m
6	Ditch re-cut	North east to south west aligned	0.56m	0.45m
7	Fill of [6]	Loose mid greyish brown silty coarse sand	0.56m	0.45m
8	Pit	Small shallow pit	0.09m	0.65m
9	Fill of [8]	Dark grey slightly silty coarse sand	0.09m	0.65m

Plate 2. Trench1, looking north

Trench 1

Discussion

Trench 1 was moderately flat for the majority of its length although at the northern end there appeared to be a natural hollow and the natural substratum sloped down to 1.20m below ground surface. Three archaeological features ([4], [6], and [8]) were located towards the centre of the trench.

A small shallow pit ([8]) was the most southerly of the features. Pit [8] extended 0.45m by 0.52m and had a depth of 0.09m. It was filled with a loose dark grey slightly silty coarse sand ([9]) with the presence of charcoal. This feature was only observed at the base of the trench and was probably sealed by the subsoil ([2]). An environmental sample of deposit [9] (Sample <2>) was taken to test for plant macrofossils and other remains.

Ditch [4] was at least 2.80m in length by 1.0m wide. It was 0.54m deep and was truncated by ditch [6]. Ditch [6] had virtually the same dimensions, except that it was 0.56m deep. Both of the ditches were filled with a loose mid greyish brown silty coarse sand which included moderate amounts of flint (fills [5] and [7] respectively) and a residual sherd of Roman pottery was found in fill [7]. The two ditches appeared to mark a continuing boundary as ditch [6] appeared to truncate ditch [4], although the edges were indistinct. An environmental sample of deposit [7] from ditch [6] (Sample <1>) was taken to test for plant macrofossils and other remains.

A number of finds were recovered from the topsoil including a Roman coin, single sherds of Early and Late Saxon pottery, medieval and later pottery and a medieval pot mend; the remainder consist of small pieces of animal bone, roof tile, clay tobacco pipe, a copper alloy button and scrap pieces, fired clay, lava and an iron nail.



Plate 3. Trench 1, ditches [4] and [6], looking north

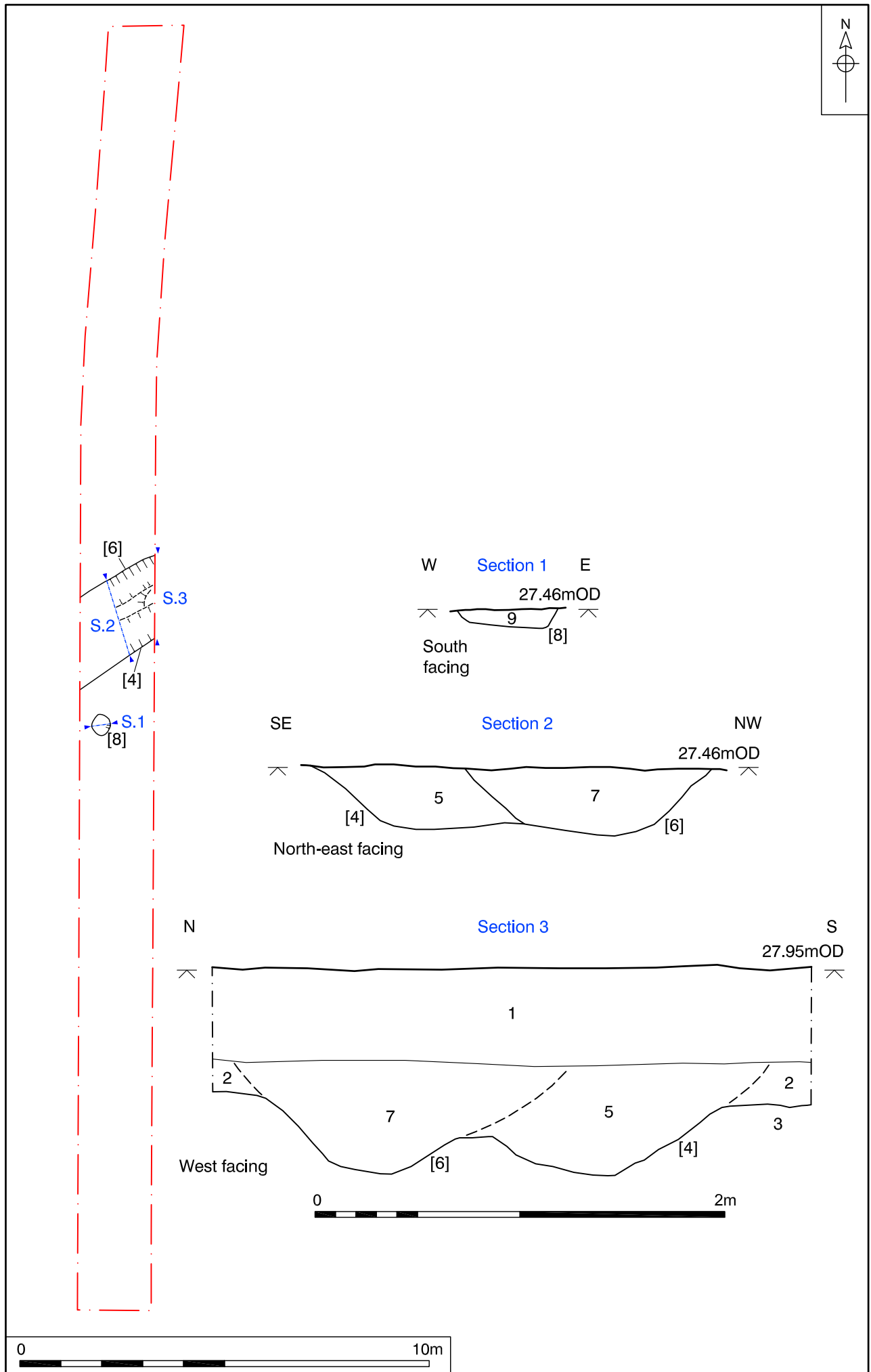


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25



Plate 4. Trench 1, pit [8], looking north

Trench 2



Plate 5. Trench 2, looking south

Fig. 2; Plate 5

Location

Orientation	North-South
North End	TF 73406 19555
South End	TF 73406 19525

Dimensions

Length	30m
Width	1.8m
Depth	0.50m

Levels

North End Top	22.30m OD
South End Top	22.38m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
38	Topsoil	Loose dark greyish brown silty coarse sand	0.40m	0-0.40m
39	Subsoil	Mid slightly reddish brown silty sand	0.10m	0.40m
40	Natural	Yellowish and creamy crushed chalk and sand mixture, with gravel	-	0.50m

Discussion

A post-medieval hooked tag and a sherd of Late Saxon pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 2 was devoid of archaeological features and deposits.

Trench 3



Plate 6. Trench 3, looking east

Figs 2 and 4; Plates 6 and 7

Location

Orientation	East - West
East End	TF 73393 19476
West End	TG 73423 19476

Dimensions

Length	30m
Width	1.8m
Depth	0.54m

Levels

East End Top	22.20m OD
West End Top	22.93m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
10	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey sand	0.40m	0-0.40m
11	Subsoil	Mid slightly reddish brown silty sand	0.14m	0.40m
12	Natural	Yellowish and creamy crushed chalk and sand mixture, with gravel	-	0.54m
13	Ditch	North-north-west to south-south-east aligned ditch	0.37m	0.40m
14	Fill of [13]	Loose slightly reddish brown silty coarse sand	0.37m	0.40m
15	Ditch re-cut	North-north-west to south-south-east aligned ditch	0.35m	0.40m
16	Fill of [15]	Loose slightly reddish brown silty coarse sand	0.35m	0.40m

Discussion

Two ditches were present in Trench 3 ([13] and [15]). The earliest ditch ([13]) was at least 1.88m in length and had a width of 1.23m. It was 0.37m deep. It was truncated by ditch [15] which had an observed length of 1.88m, a width of 1.15m and was 0.35m deep. The two fills ([14] and [16]) both consisted of a mid slightly reddish brown silty coarse sand. An environmental sample of deposit [16] from ditch [15] (Sample <3>) was taken to test for plant macrofossils and other remains.

The two ditches appear to mark a continuing boundary as ditch [15] appeared to truncate ditch [13] and thus was a re-cut of an existing boundary, although its edges were somewhat indistinct.

Four finds were recovered from the topsoil comprising a burnt flint (discarded), post-medieval roof tile, a modern buckle and a very small undiagnostic fragment of copper alloy.

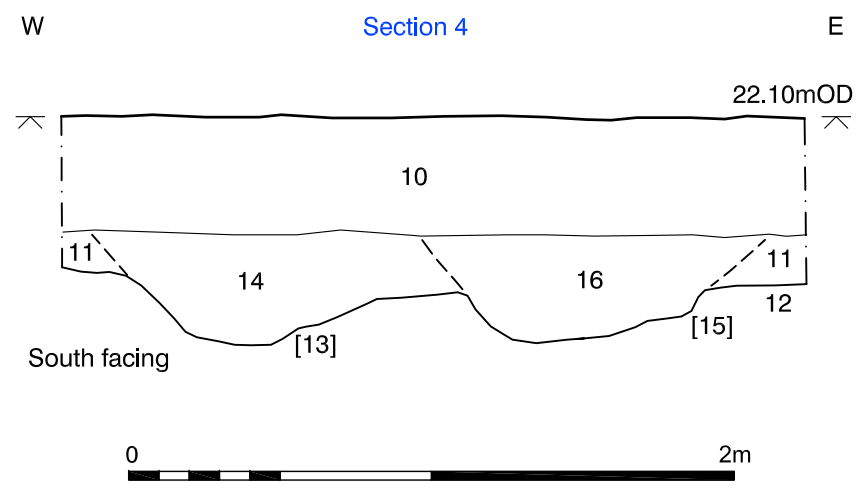


Figure 4. Trench 3, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25



Plate 7. Trench 3, ditches [13] and [15], looking south

Trench 4



Plate 8. Trench 4, looking north

Figs 2 and 5; Plates 8 and 9

Location

Orientation	North-South
North End	TF 73444 19490
South End	TF 73444 19460

Dimensions

Length	30m
Width	1.8m
Depth	1.11m (maximum)

Levels

North End Top	22.76m OD
South End Top	22.64m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
17	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey sand	0.40m	0-0.40m
18	Subsoil	Mid slightly reddish brown silty sand	0.70m (maximum)	0.40m
19	Lower subsoil	Loose light brown silty coarse sand	0.48m	1.10m
20	Natural	Yellowish and creamy crushed chalk and sand mixture, with gravel	-	1.59m

Discussion

The southern third of the trench was 0.45m deep. Towards the centre and north end of the trench there appeared to be a large natural hollow (unnumbered). The subsoil ([18]) encountered in the trench varied in thickness between 0.05m and 0.70m - deeper where it was located in the top part of the natural hollow. Lower subsoil ([19]) which consisted of a loose light brown silty coarse sand which filled the main part of the hollow.

Several sherds of Early Saxon pottery were found within layer [19] as well as a sherd of Late Saxon pottery and two medieval sherds (all three possibly intrusive). Towards the base of the hollow there was a further layer of subsoil and a sondage was excavated through it to determine its character and depth (Plate 9).

A piece of smithing slag and one fragment of modern ceramic building material were recovered from the topsoil.

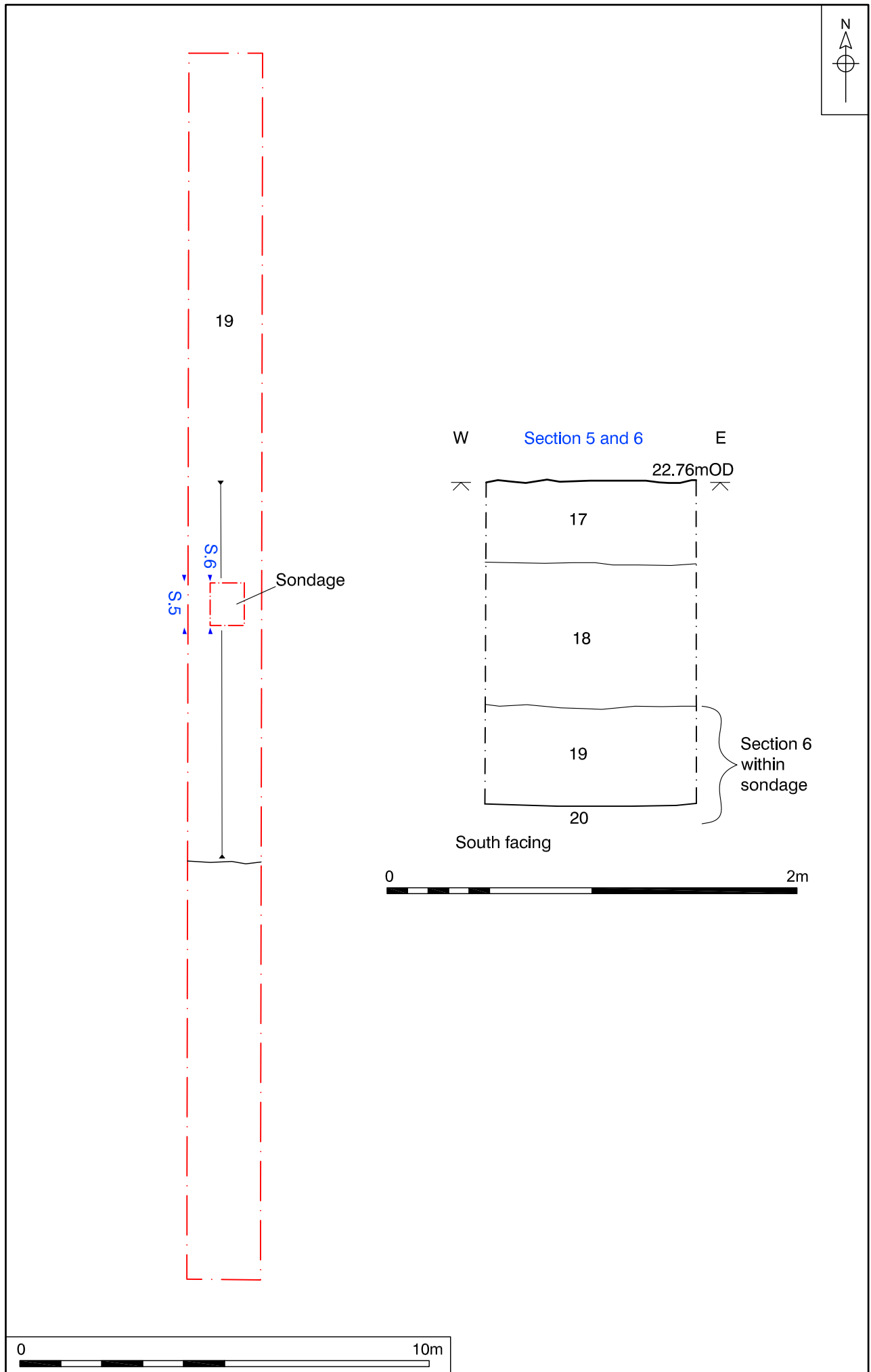


Figure 5. Trench 4, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25



Plate 9. Natural hollow within Trench 4, looking west

Trench 5



Plate 10. Trench 5, looking west

Fig. 2; Plate 10

Location

Orientation	East-West
East End	TF 73382 19525
West End	TF 73352 19525

Dimensions

Length	30m
Width	1.8m
Depth	0.50m

Levels

East End Top	21.98m OD
West End Top	21.66m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
41	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey sand	0.40m	0-0.40m
42	Subsoil	Mid slightly reddish brown silty sand	0.10	0.40m
43	Natural	Yellowish and creamy crushed chalk and sand mixture, with gravel	-	0.50m

Discussion

Four medieval pottery sherds were present in the topsoil along with medieval/post-medieval brick and tile, and post-medieval buttons, a lead cloth seal and shot, a coin and a scrap of copper alloy.

No archaeological features or deposits were present.

Trench 6



Plate 11. Trench 6, looking east

Fig. 2; Plate 11

Location

Orientation	North-South
North End	TF 73360 19575
South End	TF 73360 19545

Dimensions

Length	30m
Width	1.8m
Depth	0.40m to 1.10m at the north end

Levels

North End Top	21.92m OD
South End Top	21.90m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
44	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey sand	0.35m	0-0.35m
45	Subsoil	Mid slightly reddish brown silty sand	0.05 to 0.75m	0.35m
46	Natural	Yellowish and creamy crushed chalk and sand mixture, with gravel	-	0.40m to 1.10m

Discussion

Eight sherds of Early Neolithic pottery and seven Early Saxon pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil along with one Late Saxon, four early Medieval and ten medieval sherds. A post-medieval lead cloth seal and copper alloy decorated strip were also found as well as an iron nail and unidentified fragments.

No archaeological features or deposits were present.

Trench 7



Plate 12. Trench 7 looking west

Figs 2 and 6; Plates 12 and 13

Location

Orientation East-West

East End TF 73413 19561

West End TF 73383 19561

Dimensions

Length 30m

Width 1.8m

Depth 0.60m (maximum)

Levels

East End Top 22.40m OD

West End Top 22.20m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
30	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey sand	0.40m	0 – 0.40m
31	Subsoil	Mid slightly reddish brown silty sand	0.20m	0.40m
32	Natural	Yellowish and creamy crushed chalk and sand mixture, with gravel	-	0.60m
28	Tree throw/irregular pit	Tree throw/irregular pit	0.22m	0.60m
29	Fill of [28]	Loose slightly orange soft mid brown silty coarse sand	0.22m	0.60m

Discussion

Feature [28] was located at the centre of the trench and could have been a tree throw or a small irregular pit and contained fragments of burnt flint which suggested that it was prehistoric in date. The feature was orientated east-west and had a very irregular form. It had a maximum depth of 0.40m. The single fill ([29]) was composed of a loose slightly orange soft mid brown silty coarse sand.

The feature had probably been sealed by subsoil as it was only observed at the base of the trench.

One sherd of medieval pottery, two medieval/post-medieval iron buckles and an undiagnostic fragment of iron were found in the topsoil.

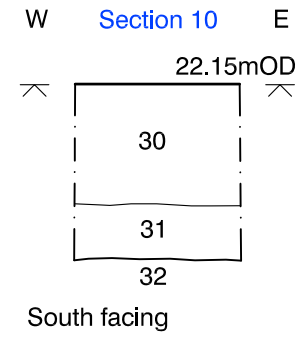
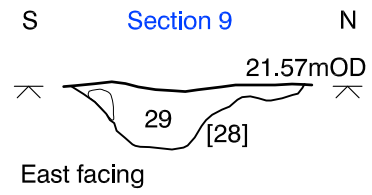


Figure 6. Trench 7, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25



Plate 13. Trench 7, pit/tree throw [28], looking west

Trench 8



Plate 14. Trench 8, looking west

Figs 2 and 7; Plates 14, 15 and 16

Location

Orientation	East- West
East End	TF 73373 19598
West End	TF 73343 19598

Dimensions

Length	30m
Width	1.8m
Depth	0.60m

Levels

East End Top	22.58m OD
West End Top	22.16m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
21	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey sand	0.40m	0 – 0.40m
22	Subsoil	Mid slightly reddish brown silty sand	0.20m	0.40m
23	Natural	Yellowish and creamy crushed chalk and sand mixture, with gravel	-	0.60m
24	Post-hole	Reasonably regular post-hole	0.25m	0.60m
25	Fill of [24]	Loose mid greyish brown silty coarse sand	0.25m	0.60m
26	Pit/tree throw	Sub oval possible pit	0.16m	0.60m
27	Fill of [26]	Loose light slightly 'ginger' brown silty coarse sand.	0.16m	0.60m

Trench 8

Discussion

Trench 8 contained two features, a small post-hole [24] and a possible pit [26]. Both were located at the western end of the trench and were sealed by the subsoil.

Post-hole [24] measured 0.40m by 0.50m and had a depth of 0.25m. The sides were steeply sloped and well-defined. The single fill ([25]) consisted of a loose mid greyish brown silty coarse sand which due to the presence of Beaker pottery had probably been backfilled in the Bronze Age after the removal of a post. An environmental sample of deposit [25] (Sample <4>) was taken to test for plant macrofossils and other remains.

Immediately to the south of the post-hole was a shallow and reasonably regular feature (possible pit [26]). It measured 1.30m by 0.90m and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides. The feature was possibly a tree throw hole however its regularity does suggest otherwise as does the presence of a sherd of Neolithic pottery. The fill ([27]) was a loose light slightly 'ginger' brown silty coarse sand which had probably gradually accumulated.

Two sherds of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pottery and four medieval sherds were found in the topsoil along with two pieces of burnt flint, a medieval coin, medieval/post-medieval brick and tile, a lead weight, a post-medieval copper alloy vessel and other fragments.



Examined natural hollow

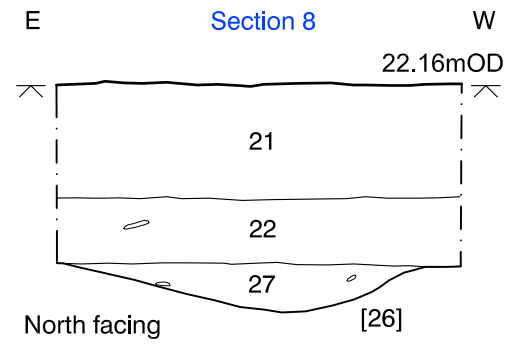
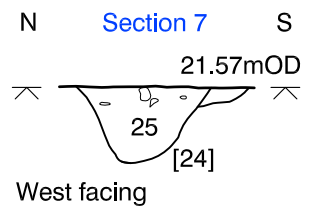


Figure 7. Trench 8, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25



Plate 15. Trench 8, post-hole [24], looking east



Plate 16. Trench 8, pit [26], looking south

Trench 9



Plate 17. Trench 9, looking north

Fig. 2; Plate 17

Location

Orientation	North-South
North End	TF 73397 19614
South End	TF 73397 19584

Dimensions

Length	30m
Width	1.8m
Depth	0.40m

Levels

North End Top	22.50m OD
South End Top	22.57m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
47	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey sand	0.30m	0-0.30m
48	Subsoil	Mid slightly reddish brown silty sand	0.10m	0.30m
49	Natural	Yellowish and creamy crushed chalk and sand mixture, with gravel	-	0.40m

Discussion

One metal find – a copper alloy belt mount of unknown date – was recovered from the topsoil.

This trench was devoid of archaeological features and deposits.

Trench 10



Plate 18. Trench 10, looking south-west

Figs 2 and Plate 18

Location

Orientation North west-South east

North West End TF 73397 19614

South East End TF 73397 19578

Dimensions

Length 30m

Width 1.8m

Depth 0.40m – 0.90m

Levels

North West End Top 22.51m OD

South East End Top 22.45m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
50	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey sand	0.40m	0-0.40m
51	Subsoil	Mid slightly reddish brown silty sand	0.10m – 0.50m	0.40m-0.90m
52	Natural	Yellowish and creamy crushed chalk and sand mixture, with gravel	-	0.40m – 0.90m

Discussion

A medieval coin and a number of copper alloy artefacts of post-medieval and unknown date (buckle, rivet, bell, coin, belt mount, washer) as well as a fragment of iron were found in the topsoil.

Trench 10 was devoid of archaeological features and deposits.

Trench 11



Plate 19. Trench 11, looking south

Figs 2 and 8; Plates 19 and 20

Location

Orientation	North-South
North End	TF 73472 19620
South End	TF 73472 19590

Dimensions

Length	30m
Width	1.8m
Depth	0.70m

Levels

North End Top	22.98m OD
South End Top	22.84m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
33	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey sand	0.40m	0-0.40m
34	Subsoil	Mid slightly reddish brown silty sand	0.30m	0.40m
35	Natural	Yellowish and creamy crushed chalk and sand mixture, with gravel	-	0.70m
36	Gully	North east to south west orientated gully	0.28m	0.70m
37	Fill of [36]	Loose light brown silty coarse sand	0.28m	0.70m

Discussion

Trench 11 contained one feature, gully [36] located at the north end of the trench.

Gully [36] was at least 1.20m long, 1.30m wide 0.28m deep. The sides were gradually sloped and slightly rounded. Its single fill ([37]) consisted of a loose light brown silty coarse sand. The feature was sealed by subsoil.

A sherd of Roman pottery was found in the topsoil along with two pieces of struck flint, a post-medieval harness mount and another mount, a piece of copper alloy waste and three pieces of brick.

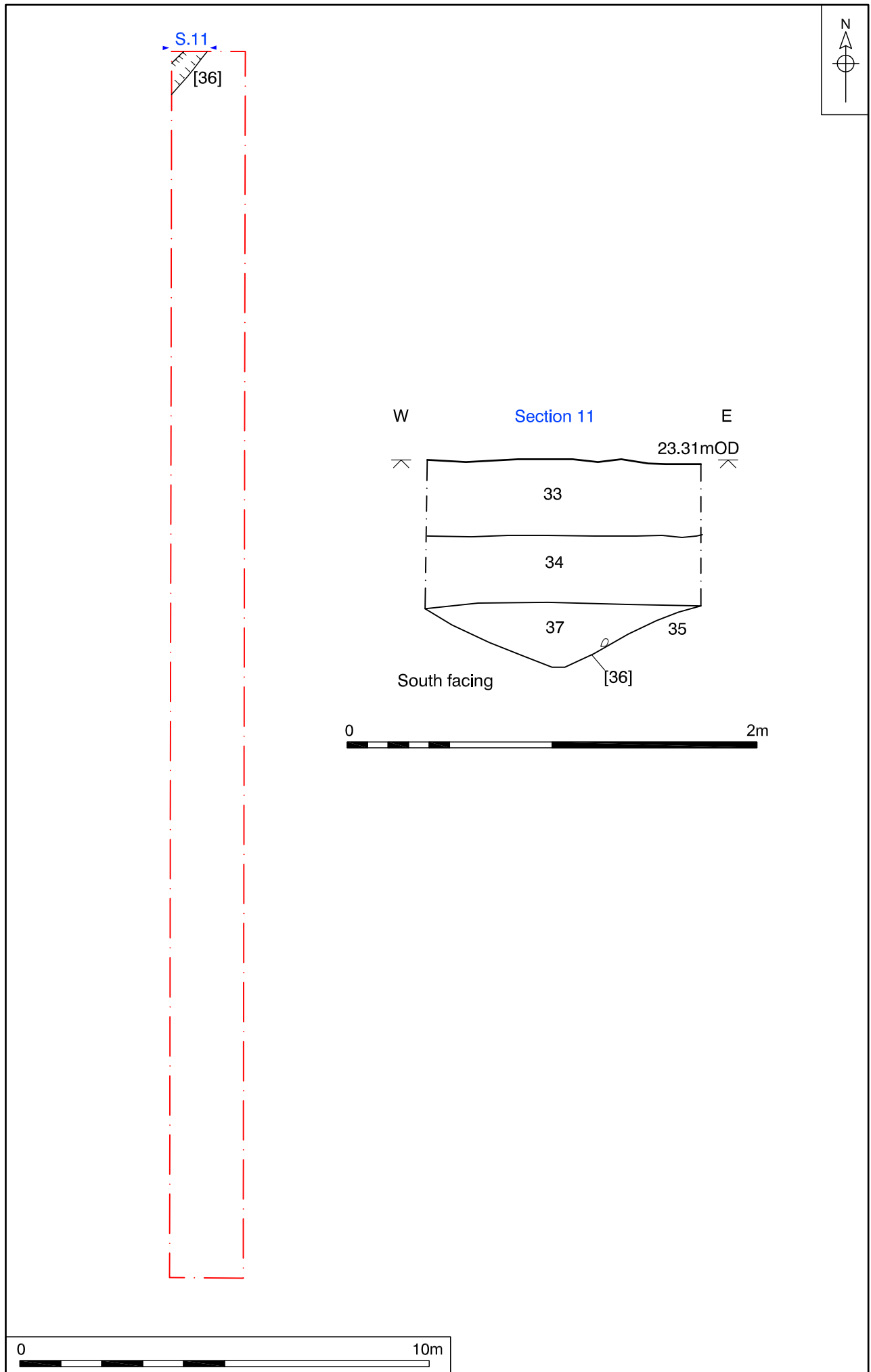


Figure 8. Trench 11, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25



Plate 20. Trench 11, gully [36], looking north

Trench 12



Trench 12, looking east

Fig. 2 and Plate 21

Location

Orientation East-West

East End TF 73443 19638

West End TF 73473 19638

Dimensions

Length 30m

Width 1.8m

Depth 0.50m

Levels

East End Top 23.47m OD

West End Top 23.04m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
53	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey sand	0.30m	0-0.30m
54	Subsoil	Mid slightly reddish brown silty sand	0.20m	0.30m
55	Natural	Yellowish and creamy crushed chalk and sand mixture, with gravel	-	0.50m

Discussion

Three pieces of struck flint, single sherds of Early Neolithic, Early Saxon and Middle Saxon pottery and two sherd of Late Saxon pottery and a nail were found in the topsoil.

No archaeological features or deposits were present.

6.0 THE FINDS

6.1 Prehistoric Pottery

by Sarah Percival

A total of nineteen sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 101g were recovered from six contexts (Appendix 3a). The assemblage includes ten sherds (40g) of earlier Neolithic undecorated bowl and nine sherds, (61g) of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age Beaker.

6.1.1 *Earlier Neolithic*

Sherds from an earlier Neolithic plain bowl were found in three contexts. A single sherd came from the fill of tree-throw [26] and the remainder were recovered from topsoil. The sherds are made of heavily flint-tempered fabric typical of earlier Neolithic bowl for the region (Healy 1996, 99). The assemblage is principally composed of undecorated body sherds with the exception of a single, simple flattened rim and can be dated to c.3500-2900BC (Gibson 2002).

6.1.2 *Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age*

A small number of Beaker sherds were found; six from the fill of pit [24] in Trench 8 and the remainder from topsoil. The sherds represent three different vessels two of which are decorated. One vessel, with a long gently curving neck and simple flat rim is decorated with comb-impressed filled rectangular panels (Plate 22), similar to examples from Hockwold-cum-Wilton (Healy 1996, fig.66). The second vessel has comb-impressed, lattice-filled bands (Plate 23).(Healy 1996, fig.98, P317). The pottery is likely to be domestic in origin and dates to c.2600–1800BC.



Plate 22. Beaker pottery with decorated rectangular panels



Plate 23. Beaker pottery with lattice-filled bands

A third vessel, represented by a single, undecorated, chalk-tempered sherd is heavily abraded and may be earlier Bronze Age.

6.1.3 Discussion

Earlier Neolithic pottery is found in tree throws across southern Britain with fills typically comprising earlier Neolithic plain bowl pottery, worked flint and charcoal-rich soil deliberately deposited within the hollows of tree-throw pits (Evans et al 1999). Pollard has noted that whilst many examples represent deliberate deposition other smaller assemblages may derive from larger surface scatters of occupation debris (Pollard 2006) and this appears to be the case here.

The Beaker is comparable with domestic assemblages found across the fen edge (Healy 1996) and at other sites in the vicinity of Kings Lynn, for example Reffley Wood, with which the sherds are broadly contemporary (Gibson 1982). A domestic rather than funerary origin is therefore suggested for this assemblage.

6.2 Roman and Post-Roman Pottery

by Sue Anderson

6.2.1 Introduction

Seventy-three sherds of pottery weighing 571g were collected from fifteen contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3b.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
RB Greyware	RBGW	1.10	2	15	0.13	2
<i>Total pre-Saxon</i>			2	15	0.13	4
Early Saxon medium sandy	ESMS	2.22	24	94	0.05	24
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	1	14		1
<i>Total Early–Middle Saxon</i>			25	108	0.05	25
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	4	116	0.13	4
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	6	126	0.24	6
'Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	1	5		1
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			11	247	0.37	11
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	6	31		6
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	1	2		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	8	36	0.10	8

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	6	44		5
Ely coarseware	ELCW	3.61	1	1		1
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	9	61		9
Mill Green Ware	MGW	4.22	1	5	0.06	1
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	4.81	2	17		1
<i>Total medieval</i>			<i>34</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>32</i>
Unidentified	UNID	0.001	1	4		1
Total			73	571	0.71	73

Table 1. Roman and Post-Roman pottery quantification by fabric.

6.2.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Early Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Grimston Thetford-type ware fabrics were identified based on samples from the kiln site, and forms follow Anderson (2004) and Dallas (1984). Form terminology for medieval and later pottery follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

6.2.3 Pottery by period

6.2.3.1 Roman

Two rim sherds were identified as Roman, a fragment of jar from ditch fill [7] and a possible bowl from topsoil [33]. Both were in sandy fabrics similar to the later wares from this site, and it is possible that some of the undiagnostic abraded body sherds included with the Saxon and medieval wares were actually of this period.

6.2.3.2 Early–Middle Saxon

A relatively high proportion of the assemblage by sherd count was of Early Saxon date, but the sherds were mostly small and abraded and identification was sometimes uncertain. All were in a medium sandy fabric with few other inclusions. Some body sherds showed signs of smoothing or burnishing. One short everted rim, probably from a jar, was found in subsoil [19]. Two sherds were decorated; one with a possible stamp or stab mark at the broken edge, and another with short stab marks either side of an incised line. All sherds were recovered from subsoil and topsoil deposits. One abraded sherd of sandy Ipswich Ware was also collected from topsoil [53].

6.2.3.3 Late Saxon

Eleven sherds were of Late Saxon date, the majority of which was Thetford-type ware, including the locally-produced Grimston-type version. One sherd of 'early medieval' sandwich ware was also present.

This assemblage contained some definite Roman material. In this part of Norfolk Roman greywares include the relatively hard, medium sandy wares from the Nar Valley. Body sherds in this fabric are not easily distinguishable from Thetford-type

medium sandy fabrics, particularly those from Grimston, and even rims are sometimes similar enough to be confused. It is possible that some of the material identified as Late Saxon is in fact Roman.

Four vessels could be identified to form based on their rims. There were three THET or THETG jars (two medium 'AB' with rim forms 5 and 6, and one large storage vessel 'AG' with a bead rim), and one THETG bowl with a triangular bead rim (cf Little 1994 type LBB). One body sherd had rouletted decoration, although it comprised narrow vertical lines – this decoration may be more common in local Roman wares but the fabric was identical to a sample from the Grimston production site. However rouletting was not a common decorative technique at Grimston.

6.2.3.4 Medieval

Twenty-two sherds of medieval coarseware were identified, including the handmade types classified as EMW (although some of these were made well into the 13th century) and Grimston coarsewares. One early medieval ware was shell-tempered. Other medieval sherds were in medium sandy fabrics of uncertain origin (MCW) and there was one sherd of calcareous tempered Ely-type ware.

Only two rims were present, both MCW. One was a simple everted jar form from [44], dated 11th/12th-century, and the other was a triangular bead form from a jug or jar from [50]. There were also two sherds of a handle in Grimston coarseware. None of the coarsewares were decorated.

Twelve sherds of medieval glazed ware were found. By sherd count, this represents 35.3% of the medieval group, which is a very high proportion for a rural group. However, the proximity of the production centre at Grimston appears to have raised the proportion of glazed wares at sites in and around Kings Lynn. Whilst it is likely that most of these sherds were from jugs, no rims or handles were present and all the Grimston sherds were plain glazed with no other decoration (many were heavily abraded).

Two sherds of a base from a redware vessel perhaps a jug from topsoil [41] were identified as probably Ely glazed ware, although the fragments had no obvious traces of glaze. A rim sherd from topsoil [21] was from a slip-decorated jug with a beaded rim; this was probably a product of the Mill Green, Ingatestone kilns in Essex.

6.2.3.5 Unidentified

One wheelmade body sherd of fine greyware from topsoil [1] was of uncertain date. It may be Roman, Late Saxon or medieval.

6.2.4 Pottery by context

The majority of the pottery of all periods was recovered from topsoil. Table 2 shows the distribution by period across the trenches and contexts.

Tr.	Ctxt	Description	Rom	ESax	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	Unid
1	1	Topsoil				1		2	1
1	2	Subsoil		1		1	1		
1	7	Fill of ditch [6]	1			3	1		

Tr.	Ctxt	Description	Rom	ESax	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	Unid
1	9	Fill of pit [8]					1		
2	38	Topsoil				1			
3	16	Fill of ditch [15]						1	
4	19	Subsoil (fill of hollow)		15		1		2	
5	41	Topsoil						4	
6	44	Topsoil		7		1	4	10	
7	30	Topsoil						1	
8	21	Topsoil						4	
10	50	Topsoil						1	
11	33	Topsoil	1						
12	53	Topsoil		1	1	2			
All	56	Finds				1		2	

Table 2. Roman and Post-Roman pottery distribution by period, trench and context

Some concentrations of activity may be shown by the pottery distributions, for example with Late Saxon and early medieval wares most common in Trenches 1 and 6, and medieval wares also centred on Trench 6. Pottery from ditch [6] and pit [8] suggests early medieval dates for these features, and ditch [15] is likely to be medieval or later. The concentration of probable Early Saxon material in a hollow in Trench 4 is also worthy of note.

6.2.5 Discussion

Although much of the assemblage was recovered from topsoil, the spread of material of Early Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval pottery suggests that there were concentrations of activity or occupation of these periods on the site. There is little pottery of pre-Saxon date, and nothing post-medieval, but the prehistoric and Roman material probably indicates some early occupation in the vicinity.

Fabrics from the main periods of activity were generally locally made and very similar sandy wares with few other inclusions. Much of the Late Saxon and medieval assemblage was produced in the Grimston kilns. Small abraded body sherds were difficult to distinguish due to the similarity of the fabrics of all periods from Roman onwards in this group. Some pottery had been brought from further afield, including the Ipswich Ware in the 7th–9th centuries, Ely Ware in the medieval period, and Mill Green Ware in the 13th-14th century.

The Early Saxon wares from the site were all in the same fabric. This is relatively unusual as most sites produce three or four fabrics even when the assemblage is smaller than the present one. Unfortunately it was not possible to identify any forms or decorative schemes, so this material is not closely datable within the Saxon period. It may be late and therefore contemporary with the Ipswich Ware sherd of Middle Saxon date, but this is impossible to ascertain from the evaluation assemblage.

The Thetford-type ware fabrics were variable, and some were probably from rural production sites other than Grimston, whilst others were probably from Thetford itself. A wide variety of fabrics is typical of the 11th century, but the small quantity of rim forms included both 'early' and 'late' types, so there is possibility of occupation throughout the period.

Medieval wares formed the largest proportion of this assemblage, and included fabrics which can be dated from the very earliest medieval period into the 14th century. The high proportion of glazed wares and the presence of non-local fabrics may indicate a degree of status which resulted in contacts beyond the local area. There is nothing in the assemblage to indicate continuation after the medieval period.

6.3 Ceramic building material

by Sarah Percival

A small assemblage of seventeen pieces of ceramic building material weighing 820g was collected from topsoil (Appendix 4). The assemblage includes a mix of small pieces of abraded brick, tile and floor brick of medieval, post medieval and modern date. The assemblage represents demolished post-medieval buildings, probably of agricultural function, from the vicinity of the site

6.3.1 Medieval

Two pieces of medieval brick weighing 151g, both in poorly mixed estuarine fabric, were recovered from topsoil in Trench 8. These bricks were manufactured from the 13th to the 15th centuries and are similar to examples from Kings Lynn where they continued to be reused into the post medieval period (S Anderson pers. comm.)

6.3.2 Post-medieval

Post-medieval brick, roof tile and floor tile were found spread across the topsoil in Trenches 1, 3, 5 and 8. A total of 14 pieces of ceramic building material were recovered weighing 640g. The pieces are made of a range of red-firing medium to coarse sandy fabrics. The floor brick is made of creamy yellow poorly mixed fabric similar to white-firing floor bricks found in Kings Lynn (Anderson 2010).

6.3.3 Modern

A small fragment of modern roof tile was found in Trench 4.

6.4 Fired Clay

by Sarah Percival

A single piece of fired clay weighing 8g was recovered from topsoil in Trench 1. The fragment is not closely datable.

6.5 Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Sarah Percival

A fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was found in topsoil in Trench 1.

6.6 Metalworking debris

by Sarah Percival

Two small pieces of undiagnostic smithing slag weighing 52g were collected from topsoil and subsoil in Trench 4. The metalworking debris is not intrinsically datable but was found close to a hollow which contained Early Saxon pottery.

6.7 Lava

by Sarah Percival

Six abraded pieces of lava weighing 84g were collected from topsoil in Trench 1. The lava is not closely datable and may be Roman, Late Saxon or later date.

6.8 Flint

by Sarah Percival

A small assemblage of nine struck flints weighing 147g was recovered from three topsoil contexts. The pieces include two small multi-platform conical cores in well patinated grey flint. An earlier prehistoric date is likely for these pieces, perhaps suggesting the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic period. The remainder of the assemblage comprises undiagnostic later prehistoric flakes and miscellaneous fragments.

6.9 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood and Andrew Barnett

6.9.1 Introduction and Methodology

A total of 50 metal artefacts were recovered from the site of which five were coins (reported on separately, below). The remaining 45 objects were counted and weighed, and are presented below in order of period, and then by their context number.

6.9.2 Medieval

A probable medieval pot repair was found in the topsoil of Trench 1 (deposit [1]). These objects were utilised to plug holes in ceramic vessels, and were in use from the medieval through to the post-medieval period.

A small circular iron buckle, of circular section, was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 7 (deposit [30]), and measured 14mm in diameter with a thickness of roughly 3mm. The pin is present although corrosion has rendered it immobile. Similar published examples can be found in Egan and Pritchard (2008, p.59-60, fig. 38), and date to the later 13th to early 14th century. Another buckle, from the same context as above, was also found. This object is also of iron, and is trapezoidal in shape, with a length of 36mm, a width at the narrowest point 31mm, and at the widest point 35mm. Due to corrosion it is difficult to discern the shape of the section, and also if there are any details, such as a pin groove. It is likely that this object dates to around the 16th to the 17th century.

A complete copper alloy button, comprising a cast one-piece with an integral undrilled shank, was found from the topsoil of Trench 5 (deposit [41]). The object is biconvex, solid, with a central pellet as the only decoration. The shank is circular

sectioned. The object measures 10mm in diameter, with a length of 16mm. Examples of buttons of this type are known, with several in Read (2005, 52-3, nos. 185 and 189) dating from the late 15th to 16th century.

The topsoil from trench 9 (47) yielded a copper alloy sheet fragment, rectangular in form, and with a copper alloy rivet *in situ* in one end. This is likely to be a belt mount, and has a direct parallel from Norwich (Margeson 1993, p.39, fig.22, no. 269).

6.9.3 Post-medieval

Three buttons were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 1 (deposit [1]), and all were of a late post-medieval date. Two of the buttons were tinned, and all had an integral attachment loop.

A fragment of a bell, made of white metal, was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 8 (layer [21]). This piece consists of the upper third section of the bell, complete with a roughly rectangular attachment loop at the top. This object could be used on animals, although the shape implies use rather as a small house or shop bell, and has parallels on the UK Detector Finds Database (UKDFD No. 27132). It is likely to be of 18th–19th century date.

From the same context as above came two fragments of copper alloy vessel, one of which is heavily sooted on its exterior. The sooted fragment is also slightly thicker than the other piece, being 3mm and 2mm respectively. This makes it unlikely, although not impossible, that they are from the same vessel. The thinner fragment has a raised rib running across its exterior, part of decoration or detail. It is difficult to date these pieces, being so fragmentary, although it is likely that they are post-medieval.

Two post-medieval copper alloy rivets or small clench bolts were recovered, from the topsoil in trench 8 (layer [21]) and Trench 10 (layer [50]) respectively. They are of similar size and both have leather strap remnants wrapped around the circular sectioned shank. Both ends are circular. It is unclear what these pieces were used for, although larger iron examples are used to fasten two pieces of timber together in houses. It is obvious that these smaller pieces were used in a similar way, but to fasten leather.

A lead weight, probably dating to the post-medieval period was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 8 (deposit [21]), and consisted of a circular disc, with a circular central hole. The external diameter of the object is 27mm, and the diameter of the hole is 8mm, with a thickness of 6mm.

A small copper alloy rounded oval mount was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 11 (layer [33]). The object is concave and gilded on both sides, with what was probably a soldered attachment shank only visible as a spot where there is no gilding on the underside. The piece measures 11mm in length by 8mm in width, and is likely to be early post-medieval in date, with similar objects noted on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (PAS No. SUR-39F0B0).

A domed circular copper alloy sheet disc with a small central perforation was recovered from the same context as above ([33]), and is likely to be a harness mount of post-medieval date. The object measures 34mm in diameter, and has a few nibbles around its edge.

A complete copper alloy hooked clothes fastener was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 2 ([38]), and comprises an ovoid flat disc with three attachment lugs and a flattened blunt ended hook. The object is tinned; giving a silvery finish, although is otherwise plain and undecorated. It measures 44mm in length, with a width from lug to lug of 29mm. This object is classified as a Class A, Type 2 within Read's typology (2008, p. 170, fig.636) and is dated to the 17th century.

A copper alloy button was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 5 (deposit [41]), and comprised a discoidal head, slightly convex, measuring 13mm in diameter, and 7mm in length. The head of the button is tinned on the front and reverse, and the shank is circular sectioned and integral. Read depicts decorated examples, (which this object is not) dating from the 17th to 18th century (2005, 35, no. 125).

Two lead musket balls or shot were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 5 ([41]), and these both measure 10mm in diameter, and both have casting seams visible around their circumference.

A fragment of copper alloy crotal or rumbler bell was found in the topsoil of Trench 10 (deposit [50]) and shows a raised central rib with possibly scallop shell decoration below. Also from this context a small piece of a Georgian shoe buckle frame was recovered.

Two lead cloth/bale seals were recovered, from topsoil in Trenches 5 and 6. The first seal is round with little or no remaining stamp and is roughly datable to the 17th -18th century (Egan 1995). The second is rectangular and is stamped on the back HOM[...] with LDFT[...] below and on the front the number 16 above the number 28. The meaning of the letters is uncertain however it is feasible that the numbers represent a year, giving the seal a date of 1628.

6.9.4 Modern

A copper alloy single-loop buckle was recovered from topsoil [10] in Trench 3 and was D-shaped with an offset strap bar and a notch in the frame for the pin. The metal is crudely tinned, and may have had some form of decoration, although it is no longer decipherable. This is likely to be a buckle from horse harness, and has a parallel on the UKDFD (No. 12397). It would date to the late 19th to 20th century.

6.9.5 Undated

In the topsoil [1] of Trench 1 a folded and flattened fragment of copper alloy weighing 1g was found, along with a thick cast and curved fragment, weighing 5g. Another undated item from the same context was of lead, and weighed 4g. A thin sheet of copper alloy was recovered from topsoil [10] of Trench 3 and being an undiagnostic fragment remains undated.

A small iron tack or nail was recovered from subsoil [2] in Trench 1 and could, indeed be of any period. A further three iron nails were found in the lower subsoil of Trench 4 (fill [19] of a 'hollow'). Another possible nail was found in topsoil [21] in Trench 8. An undiagnostic fragment of iron was recovered from topsoil [30] in Trench 7.

Topsoil [33] from Trench 11 yielded an undatable fragment of copper alloy waste, weighing 9g. Another undatable fragment of copper alloy, this time a sheet fragment, was recovered from topsoil [41] in Trench 5.

An undatable fragment of copper alloy sheet, with moulded pellet decoration within a border was found. The piece is part of a strip, and came from topsoil [44] in Trench 6. An iron nail was also found in the same context along with two undiagnostic fragments.

An undatable copper alloy washer was found in topsoil [50] of Trench 10 and consisted of an incomplete sheet with a central perforation. Also from this context came an undiagnostic fragment of iron.

A possible iron nail was found in topsoil [53] of Trench 12.

6.9.6 Conclusions

The metalwork from Gayton shows a concentration of finds from the medieval and post-medieval periods, with several crossing both periods. The finds show no particular lean towards trade, industry or personal possessions. All of the finds appear to represent casual loss, and none of the objects came from stratified contexts. Many of the finds reflect the agricultural nature of the area, with lead shot and animal bells, buckles and possible harness fittings.

No firmer conclusions can be reached about the objects and they appear to represent typical background 'noise' although it is perhaps surprising, given the archaeological significance of the area that there are no prehistoric, Roman or Saxon finds are present in the assemblage.

6.10 Coins

by Andrew Barnett

A total of five coins were recovered from topsoil by metal detector survey. This small assemblage comprises one Roman, two medieval and two post-medieval coins (Appendix 5). The Roman and the post-medieval coins are of copper alloy and the medieval coins are of silver.

The Roman coin, found in Trench 1, is a mid-late 3rd-century radiate that has been either struck on a small flan or clipped. Little remains of the detail with only the radiate crown surviving. The poor condition of the coin prohibits closer dating.

Two medieval coins were found - one in Trench 8 and the second in Trench 10. The coins, a half-groat and a penny, are both from the reign of Edward III 1327-1377 and were issued around the middle of the 14th century (North 1991). The half-groat, minted 1363-1369, is in fairly good condition. A fair portion of the top half of the legend is missing, possibly from a small sized flan and it has received a knock on its edge at the 6 o'clock position at some time after its loss. The penny is rather corroded and worn but can be identified as a Pre-Treaty penny issued by Bishop Thomas Hatfield at the episcopal mint in Durham between 1351 and 1361. The episcopal issues are recognised by a crozier replacing the end of the long cross at the start of the reverse legend.

The post-medieval coins comprise a Royal Farthing of either James I 1603-1625 or his son Charles I 1625-1649 (Everson 2007) and a possible counterfeit Halfpenny of George I 1714-1727. The Royal Farthing has been broken in half and the break looks clean and may well have been intentional. The Halfpenny is much worn however and the styling and positioning of the bust on the obverse, high on the flan, suggests that this coin could be an illegal issue.



Plate 24. Edward III half groat

This small assemblage of coins compares well with other coin finds from the area. All five coins have come from unstratified contexts and have been classed as stray losses.

6.11 Animal Bone

by Sarah Percival

A heavily abraded scrap of undiagnostic animal bone and a pig tooth weighing a total of 60g were recovered from topsoil [1] in Trench 1.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

7.1 Plant Macrofossils

by Val Fryer

7.1.1 *Introduction and method statement*

Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from features across the site and four of these (Samples<1>, <2>, <3> and <4> from features [6], [8], [15] and [24] respectively) were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 6. Nomenclature within the table follows Kerney and Cameron (1979) for the molluscs. All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains were present throughout.

7.1.2 Results

Although individual cereal grains were noted within the assemblages from Samples <1> (medieval ditch [6]), <2> (medieval pit [8]) and <3> (medieval to post-medieval ditch [15]); none were sufficiently well-preserved for close identification. No other grains/seeds were recorded. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present at a low to moderate density within all but Sample <3>.

The black porous and tarry residues noted within the assemblages were mostly very hard and brittle, and were probably largely bi-products of the combustion of coal, fragments of which were also present within three of the four samples. Other remains were scarce, but did include possible fragments of mineralised faecal material and small pieces of bone. Shells of terrestrial molluscs were present throughout, although the contemporaneity of these remains within the features from which the samples were taken has yet to be established.

7.1.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages are generally very small and sparse, with all appearing to contain some modern contaminants or intrusive remains. The material from Sample <2> is largely typical of an assemblage of medieval date, containing a moderate density of charcoal, but little else. Samples <1> and <3> both appear to be derived from low-density deposits/scatters of domestic refuse including hearth waste, culinary detritus and faecal material. The composition of the assemblage derived from Sample <4> is very similar to that from Sample <2>, possibly indicating the presence of material of a similar medieval date.

Although the current assemblages are somewhat limited, they do clearly illustrate that charred plant macrofossils are preserved within the archaeological horizon here at Gayton. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all well-sealed and dated contexts recorded during excavation.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The site provided an excellent opportunity to examine a sample of almost one hectare of open ground close to the historic centre of the village of Gayton and the results confirm that historic activity is present within the area defined by the proposed development. Conclusions are presented below, discussed by period.

Prehistoric

It is known that the area around Gayton was exploited, particularly in the prehistoric period and especially in the Bronze Age. As mentioned above (Section 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background) there appear to be many possible Bronze Age barrow sites located to the east and north of the current development area.

The site appears to be located at the junction between the chalk and Gault clay where Bronze Age sites appear to proliferate, especially on the higher land, and as such more extensive activity may be located higher up the slope to the north and east. Furthermore it has been suggested that round barrows are a focus for later settlement (Ashwin 2005).

Three features of prehistoric date ([24], [26] and [28]) were found on the site, all towards the northern end of the evaluated area. The Early Bronze Age 'Beaker' pottery within post hole [24] and the Neolithic pottery within the pit/tree throw [26] appear to define the date those features and as these are unlikely to be isolated examples, they suggest the presence of other features beyond the limit of Trench 8. This 'Beaker period' pottery may be associated with other known Beaker period activity in the area such as that recorded as NHER 3738 where a complete Beaker vessel was found. A sherd found within the topsoil of Trench 8 probably originated from one of these two features and was probably disturbed during machining, as the two features seemed to be well sealed by the subsoil.

Enough burnt flint was recovered from the fill of tree throw/pit [28] in Trench 7 to suggest that it was of prehistoric date. A few other finds provide 'background noise' and indicate general activity in the area in the prehistoric period. A small amount of burnt flint was found within the topsoil of Trenches 8, 11 and 12, all located towards the north end of the site.

The single sherd of Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age pottery from ditch [15] (Trench 3) appears to be residual within a medieval feature.

Roman

Considering that there is a Roman villa just to the south of the site and other known areas of dense activity close by, the seeming lack of Roman remains is unusual and unexpected. A single sherd of residual Roman pottery was found in the fill of ditch [6] in Trench 1 but no other material of this date was recovered from any of the archaeological features. It is difficult to determine what may be the cause of the paucity of Roman finds but it could indicate that this area was possibly forested at the time or defined as an area for pursuits such as hunting which would leave little or no remains.

Roman finds were equally scarce within the topsoil of the trenches and consisted solely of a Roman coin from Trench 1 and a sherd of Roman pottery from Trench 11. No real conclusions can be drawn from such a small amount of material.

Early Saxon

In the Norfolk Historical Atlas, Penn (2005) indicates that the area was reasonably heavily settled in the Early Saxon period as evidenced by the number of known cemetery sites. Prior to the growth of the Gayton village centre in presumably the Later Saxon period, the focus for any settlement in the vicinity may have been the Roman villa to the south of the development site.

The relatively large amount of Early Saxon material within fill [19] of the natural hollow in Trench 4 does suggest that a focus for settlement might have been reasonably nearby at that time. The pottery may have 'gathered' in the hollow rather than being deliberately deposited but it does indicate a time when the hollow was filling up. Within the hollow were also a sherd of Late Saxon pottery and two sherds of 12th- to 14th-century date (though these may be intrusive). Interestingly one piece of smithing slag came from the topsoil (and deposit [19]) along with three nails. This may suggest that there was some metal working being undertaken close by, of Saxon or medieval date.

The topsoil of Trench 6 also contained seven sherds of Early Saxon pottery suggestive of some nearby activity.

Late Saxon to Medieval

There is known historical activity in the village during the Late Saxon to medieval period and the street pattern is probably little changed since then. Medieval features examined during this evaluation are all situated in the southern field closest to the main road and Wells Wondy Lane.

Ditch [6] (Trench 1) contained three sherds of Thetford ware (10th-11th century), one sherd of Early Medieval Ware (11th-12th century) and a sherd of residual Roman pottery. The dating seems to suggest that the infilling of the ditch may have taken place around the 11th century. There was also one sherd of 11th- to 12th-century pottery within small pit [8] just to the south of ditch [6]. Even though ditches [4] and [6] are on a different alignment to the modern field boundaries and Wells Wondy Lane they could well represent an earlier field boundary, possibly associated with strip fields which are likely to have surrounded the settlement.

Ditch [15] contained two sherds of medieval pottery which suggest the infilling took place between the 12th and 14th centuries. The fill also contained a residual sherd of prehistoric pottery and an intrusive possibly late medieval or early post-medieval brick. The presence of fifteen sherds of various medieval wares in the topsoil of Trench 6 may suggest that a medieval feature in that area of the site that had been disturbed by ploughing or may reflect manuring practices.

The present work seems to suggest that the orientation of the modern fields has not changed a great deal since the medieval period.

Topsoil Finds

Artefacts were found in the topsoil of all trenches with a concentration appearing on the western side of the site and a low number of finds from the middle. Looking from north to south (numbers of artefacts from the topsoil in brackets) on the west side of the site, Trench 8 (20), Trench 6 (35), Trench 5 (17), Trench 3 (6) and Trench 1 (26) (Trench 3 showing a relatively low number). The three trenches excavated at the centre of the site (Trench 9 (1), Trench 2 (4) and Trench 4 showed evidence of low numbers of artefacts. The four trenches, on the eastern side of the site (Trench 12 (9), Trench 11 (9), Trench 10 (8) and Trench 4 (5) produced fewer finds than the west side but more than the centre of the site. The presence of Gayton village to the west explains the larger collection of finds from the western side of the site.

The fifteen sherds of medieval pottery and seven sherds of Early Saxon pottery from the topsoil of Trench 6 may indicate that features of those dates in that area of the site have been disrupted by plough action.

General conclusion

Although the features from the site and their associated finds are not numerous, the evidence from the site appears to suggest that there are two main foci of activity in different periods i.e. prehistoric to the north and Saxon and medieval closer to the adjacent roads on the southern side.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown
2	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown
3	Deposit			Natural	Unknown
4	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Saxon to medieval
5	Deposit		4	Fill of [4]	Saxon to medieval
6	Cut	Ditch		Ditch re-cut	Saxon to medieval
7	Deposit		6	Fill of [6]	Saxon to medieval
8	Cut	Pit		Small 'Pit'	medieval
9	Deposit			Fill of [8]	medieval
10	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown
11	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown
12	Deposit			Natural	Unknown
13	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval to Post-med
14	Deposit		13	Fill of [13]	Medieval to Post-med
15	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval to Post-med
16	Deposit		15	Fill of [15]	Medieval to Post-med
17	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown
18	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown
19	Deposit			Lower subsoil (fill of hollow)	Unknown
20	Deposit			Natural	Unknown
21	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown
22	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown
23	Deposit			Natural	Unknown
24	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age
25	Deposit		24	Fill of [24]	Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age
26	Cut	Pit/tree throw		Pit/tree throw	Prehistoric
27	Deposit		26	Fill of [26]	Prehistoric
28	Cut	tree throw/pit		Tree throw/irregular pitting	Prehistoric
29	Deposit		28	Fill of [28]	Prehistoric
30	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown
31	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown
32	Deposit			Natural	Unknown
33	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown
34	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown
35	Deposit			Natural	Unknown
36	Cut	Gully		Possible Gully	Unknown
37	Deposit		36	Fill of [36]	Unknown
38	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown
39	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown
40	Deposit			Natural	Unknown
41	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown
42	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown
43	Deposit			Natural	Unknown
44	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown
45	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown
46	Deposit			Natural	Unknown

47	Deposit	Topsoil	Unknown
48	Deposit	Subsoil	Unknown
49	Deposit	Natural	Unknown
50	Deposit	Topsoil	Unknown
51	Deposit	Subsoil	Unknown
52	Deposit	Natural	Unknown
53	Deposit	Topsoil	Unknown
54	Deposit	Subsoil	Unknown
55	Deposit	Natural	Unknown
56	Deposit	Finds reference- general topsoil	Unknown

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Feature	Total
Prehistoric	Pit	1
	Post-hole	1
	Pit/tree throw	1
	Tree throw/pit	1
Beaker	Post-hole	1
Saxon/medieval	Ditch	2
Medieval/post-medieval	Ditch	2
Unknown	Gully	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes	DIMENSIONS
1	Animal Bone	4	12g	Unknown		
1	Ceramic Building Material	2	67g	Post-medieval	Roof tile	
1	Clay Pipe	1	3g	Early modern	Stem	
1	Copper-Alloy	3	11g	Post-medieval	Buttons	
1	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Roman	Coin	D11 T1
1	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Undiagnostic fragment	
1	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Unknown	Undiagnostic fragment	
1	Fired Clay	1	8g	Unknown		
1	Lava	6	84g	Unknown	Scraps.	
1	Lead	1	11g	Medieval	Pot repair	L23 W21 T8
1	Lead	1	4g	Unknown	Undiagnostic fragment	
1	Pottery	1	18g	Late Saxon		
1	Pottery	2	5g	Medieval		
1	Pottery	1	4g	Unknown		
2	Iron	1	1g	Unknown	Nail	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes	DIMENSIONS
2	Pottery	1	1g	Early Saxon		
2	Pottery	1	8g	Late Saxon		
2	Pottery	1	4g	Early Medieval		
7	Pottery	1	7g	Roman		
7	Pottery	3	30g	Late Saxon		
7	Pottery	1	13g	Early Medieval		
9	Flint – Burnt	1	12g	Unknown	Discarded	
9	Pottery	1	3g	Early Medieval		
10	Ceramic Building Material	1	32g	Post-medieval	Roof tile	
10	Copper-Alloy	1	12g	Modern	Buckle	
10	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Undiagnostic fragment	
10	Flint – Burnt	1	7g	Prehistoric	Discarded	
16	Ceramic Building Material	1	651g	Med./Post-Med.	Floor brick	
16	Pottery	1	1g	Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age	Beaker	
16	Pottery	1	8g	Medieval		
17	Ceramic Building Material	1	29g	Modern		
17	Metalworking Debris	1	46g	Unknown	Smithing slag	
19	Iron	3	12g	Unknown	Nails	
19	Metalworking Debris	1	6g	Unknown	Smithing slag	
19	Pottery	15	61g	Early Saxon		
19	Pottery	1	10g	Late Saxon		
19	Pottery	2	11g	Medieval		
21	Ceramic Building Material	2	151g	Medieval	Brick	
21	Ceramic Building Material	1	228g	Post-medieval	Brick	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes	DIMENSIONS
21	Ceramic Building Material	1	22g	Post-medieval	Roof tile	
21	Copper-Alloy	1	6g	Med./Post-Med.	Vessel	
21	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Post-medieval	Rivet	
21	Copper-Alloy	2	10g	Unknown	Vessel fragments	
21	Flint – Burnt	2	6g	Prehistoric	Discarded	
21	Iron	1	1g	Unknown	Nail shank	
21	Lead	1	30g	Unknown	Weight	D27 T6 D of hole 8mm
21	Pottery	2	20g	Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age	Beaker	
21	Pottery	4	26g	Medieval		
21	Silver	1	1g	Medieval	Coin	
21	White metal	1	16g	Post-medieval	Bell	
25	Pottery	6	40g	Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age	Beaker	
27	Pottery	1	4g	Early Neolithic	Flint tempered	
29	Flint – Burnt	6	70g	Prehistoric	Discarded	
30	Iron	1	9g	Med./Post-Med.	Buckle	L36 W35 width at narrow end 31mm
30	Iron	1	1g	Medieval	Buckle	D14 T3
30	Iron	1	5g	Unknown	Undiagnostic fragment	
30	Pottery	1	7g	Medieval		
33	Ceramic Building Material	3	34g	Post-medieval	Brick	
33	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	?Harness mount	L11 W8
33	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Mount	
33	Copper-Alloy	1	9g	Unknown	Waste	
33	Flint – Struck	2	11g	Prehistoric		
33	Pottery	1	8g	Roman	2nd to 4th c	
38	Copper-Alloy	1	9g	Post-medieval	Hooked tag	L44 W29
38	Pottery	1	98g	Late Saxon		
41	Ceramic Building Material	2	182g	Med./Post-Med.	Brick	
41	Ceramic Building Material	2	60g	Med./Post-Med.	Roof tile	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes	DIMENSIONS
41	Ceramic Building Material	2	15g	Post-medieval	Floor tile	
41	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Button	
41	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	Button	D10 H16
41	Copper-Alloy	1	8g	Post-medieval	Coin	
41	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Undiagnostic fragment	
41	Lead	1	13g	Post-medieval	Cloth seal	
41	Lead	2	11g	Post-medieval	Shot	
41	Pottery	4	24g	Medieval		
44	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Decorated strip	
44	Iron	1	5g	Post-medieval	Nail	
44	Iron	1	1g	Unknown	Undiagnostic fragment	
44	Iron	1	35g	Unknown	Undiagnostic fragment	
44	Lead	1	10g	Post-medieval	Cloth seal	
44	Pottery	8	32g	Early Neolithic	Flint tempered	
44	Pottery	7	31g	Early Saxon		
44	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon		
44	Pottery	4	13g	Early Medieval		
44	Pottery	10	66g	Medieval		
47	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Belt Mount	
50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Buckle	
50	Copper-Alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Rivet	
50	Copper-Alloy	1	10g	Post-medieval	Rumbler bell	
50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Coin	
50	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Unknown	Washer	
50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown	Undiagnostic fragment	
50	Silver	1	2g	Medieval	Coin	
53	Flint – Struck	3	62g	Prehistoric		
53	Iron	1	4g	Unknown	Nail	
53	Pottery	1	4g	Early Neolithic	Flint tempered	
53	Pottery	1	1g	Early Saxon		
53	Pottery	1	14g	Middle Saxon		
53	Pottery	2	31g	Late Saxon		
56	Flint – Struck	4	74g	Prehistoric		
56	Pottery	1	47g	Late Saxon		
56	Pottery	2	13g	Medieval		

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Burnt	9
	Flint – Struck	9
Early Neolithic	Pottery	10
Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age	Pottery	9
Roman	Copper-Alloy (Coin)	1
	Pottery	2
Early Saxon	Pottery	25
Middle Saxon	Pottery	1
Late Saxon	Pottery	11
Early Medieval	Pottery	7
Medieval	Pottery	26
	Ceramic Building Material	2
	Iron	1
	Lead	1
	Silver (Coins)	2
Med./Post-Med.	Ceramic Building Material	5
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Iron	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	10
	Copper-Alloy (x 2 coins)	15
	Iron	1
	Lead	4
	White metal	1
Early modern	Clay Pipe	1
Modern	Ceramic Building Material	1
	Copper-Alloy	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	4
	Copper-Alloy	9
	Fired Clay	1
	Flint – Burnt	1
	Iron	10
	Lava	6
	Lead	2
	Metalworking Debris	2
	Pottery	1

Appendix 3a: Prehistoric Pottery

Context	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Decoration
16	C	Body sherd	Beaker	1	1g		
21	QFG	Rim and body	Beaker	2	20g	Simple flat	Comb-impressed filled rectangular panels
25	QFG	Body sherd	Beaker	6	40g		Comb-impressed lattice filled bands
27	F	Body sherd	E Neolithic bowl	1	4g		
44	F	Rim and body	E Neolithic bowl	8	32g	Simple flat	
53	F	Body sherd	E Neolithic bowl	1	4g		

C1 common sub-angular chalk, common quartz sand; QFG Common quartz sand, moderate small angular flint; moderate small sub-rounded grog, F common medium angular flint

Appendix 3b: Roman and Post Roman Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
1	THETG			1	18	10th-11th c.
1	GRCW			1	4	11th-M.13th c.
1	ELCW			1	1	Med
1	UNID			1	4	Unknown
2	ESMS			1	1	ESax
2	THET	AB jar	5	1	8	10th-11th c.
2	EMW			1	4	11th-12th c.
7	THET			2	10	10th-11th c.
7	RBGW	jar	CAV	1	7	RB
7	THETG			1	20	10th-11th c.
7	EMW			1	13	11th-12th c.
9	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
16	MCW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
19	ESMS			9	38	ESax
19	ESMS			3	9	ESax
19	ESMS			1	7	ESax
19	ESMS			1	4	ESax
19	ESMS	jar	EV	1	3	ESax
19	THETG			1	10	10th-11th c.
19	MCW			2	11	L.12th-14th c.
21	GRCW			1	5	11th-M.13th c.
21	GRIM			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
21	GRIM			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
21	MGW	jug	BD	1	5	L.13th-E.14th c.
30	GRIM			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
33	RBGW	bowl?	CAV	1	8	RB
38	THET	AG jar	BD	1	98	10th-11th c.
41	GRCW			1	7	11th-M.13th c.
41	GRIM			1	1	L.12th-14th c.
41	ELYG			2	17	Med-LMed
44	MCW	jar	SEV	1	5	L.12th-14th c.
44	EMW			3	11	11th-12th c.
44	EMWSS			1	2	11th-12th c.
44	EMSW			1	5	11th-12th c.
44	ESMS			7	31	ESax
44	MCW			3	9	L.12th-14th c.
44	GRIM			3	24	L.12th-14th c.
44	GRCW			1	10	11th-M.13th c.
44	GRCW			2	18	11th-M.13th c.
50	MCW	jar?	TRBD	1	3	L.12th-14th c.
53	THETG			1	4	10th-11th c.
53	ESMS			1	1	ESax
53	SIPS			1	14	650-850
53	THETG	AB	6	1	27	10th-11th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
56	THETG	large bowl B	TRBD	1	47	10th-11th c.
56	GRIM			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
56	GRIM			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
				73	571	

Notes:

Rim: UP – upright; PL – plain; BD – beaded; TR – triangular; TH – thickened; S – simple; FT – flat-topped; LS – lid-seated; EV – everted; FLAR – flaring; CAV – cavetto; INT – inturred; COLL – collared; 1-7 – Thetford ware types (Anderson 2004).

Appendix 4: Ceramic building material

Context	Fabric	Qty	Weight	Description	Date
41	Coarse red sandy fabric with moderate rounded quartz inclusions	2	182g	Brick	Med./Post-Med.
41	Orange medium sandy fabric with few visible inclusion	2	60g	Roof tile	Med./Post-Med.
21	Poorly mixed estuarine fabric	2	151g	Brick	Medieval
17	Dense orange fabric with occasional iron oxide inclusions	1	29g	Roof tile	Modern
21	Coarse red sandy fabric with moderate rounded quartz inclusions	1	228g	Brick	Post-medieval
33	Coarse red sandy fabric with moderate rounded quartz inclusions	3	34g	Brick	Post-medieval
41	Creamy yellow poorly mixed fabric with occasional quartz inclusions	2	15g	Floor tile	Post-medieval
1	Dense orange fabric with occasional iron oxide inclusions	2	67g	Roof tile	Post-medieval
10	Dense orange fabric with occasional iron oxide inclusions	1	32g	Roof tile	Post-medieval
21	Dense orange fabric with occasional iron oxide inclusions	1	22g	Roof tile	Post-medieval

Appendix 5: Coins

Weight (g)	Diameter	Description	Reference
0.23	16.7mm	Worn and corroded. Appears to have been cut in half.	The Farthing Tokens of James I and Charles I, Everson T. Galata 2007
0.39	10.5mm	Worn and Corroded. Small flan for dies.	RIC Vol IV & V
7.9	27.9mm	Worn almost smooth. Bust seems rather small and is placed too high on the die. Probably a counterfeit	
1.65	20.0mm	Bend in the edge at the 6 o'clock position. Good round flan although much of the legend is missing. Clipped?	English Hammered Coinage Vol II J.J North Spink 1991
0.94	18.0mm	Worn with some corrosion. Creased. Oval flan.	

Appendix 6: Environmental Evidence

Sample No.	1	2	3	4
Context No.	7	9	16	25
Feature No.	6	8	15	23
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Feat.
Date	Sax/med	Prehist.	Med/PM	?
Plant macrofossils				
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx		xx
Charcoal >2mm		xx		xx
Charred root/stem	x	x		
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx		xx	
Black tarry material	x	x	x	
Bone	x xb		x	x
Mineralised faecal material	x	x		
Small coal frags.	xx		x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	xxpmc		x	
Molluscs				
Woodland/shade loving species				
Aegopinella sp.			x	
Clausilia sp.	x		x	
Zonitidae indet.			x	
Open country species				
Helicella itala		x		x
Pupilla muscorum	x	x		x
Vallonia sp.	x		xx	
V. costata	x	x	x	x
Catholic species				
Cochlicopa sp.	x		x	
Trichia hispida group	xxx	x	xx	
Sample volume (litres)	42	14	16	14
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens
 b = burnt pmc = possible modern contaminant Feat = feature
 Sax = Saxon Med = medieval Prehist = prehistoric PM = post-medieval