
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND BEHIND THE RAMPANT HORSE,
LYNN ROAD, GAYTON, NORFOLK**

**INFORMATIVE TRIAL TRENCHING AS PART OF
A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATORY WORK**

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NGR: TF 7247 1935	Report No: 6013
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PROJECT SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land behind the Rampant Horse, Lynn Road, Gayton, Norfolk</i>		
<i>In March 2020, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out archaeological mitigatory work, commencing with informative trial trenching, on land behind the Rampant Horse PH, Lynn Road, Gayton, Norfolk (NGR TF 7247 1935; Figs. 1 & 2). The work was required as the first stage of the requirements of a programme of archaeological work in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 24 dwellings (Kings Lynn Council Planning Ref. 15/01946/OM). It was required by the local planning authority based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES)</i>			
<i>Quite clearly the archaeological features are concentrated in the western half of the site (Trenches 1- 5), and here the features are dense Trench 1 (12); 2: (5); 3: (13); 4: (7); and 5 (6). The features are predominantly ditches but include 'settlement type' features comprising gullies and pits. Post Holes were recorded, for example, in Trench 5 (F1096 and F1098) and these may be indicative of structures. Fragmentary layers, L1070 (Trench 3) and L1018 (Trench 4), were present. Pit F1094 (Trench 5) is curious for its sub-rectangular shape which may be indicative of a 'process'. Pit F1010 (Trench 4) was large and may represent a quarry pit.</i>			
<i>A residual sherd of Samian was found in Ditch F1006, and residual Roman CBM was present in Pit F1008 (Trench 4) and Ditch F1086 (Trench 3).</i>			
<i>The date of the features is consistently 11th – 12th / 13th century, except Ditch F1052 (Trench 2) which contained late 17th – 19th century pottery. Generally 1 – 5 sherds of medieval pottery was present within features. Ditch Terminal F1016 (Trench 4) and Ditch F1086 (Trench 3) contained 15 and 9 sherds respectively. Small quantities of finds were associated with the medieval features and comprise animal bone and shell, and an iron fragment. The latter is the broken part of a door latch mechanism and may be intrusive as it likely dates from the 15th century onwards.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	17 th – 25 th March 2020		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	7613	Site code	ENF 144516
Type of project	<i>Archaeological mitigatory work</i>		
Site status	<i>Area of archaeological potential</i>		
Current land use	<i>Pasture</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential development</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>11th – 13th century ditches and pits</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>11th – 13th century assemblages</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>West Norfolk</i>	<i>Gayton</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Norfolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	<i>0.917 ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TF 7247 1935</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 18m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Dan Ryan</i>		
Funded by	<i>Orwell Housing Association</i>		
Full title	<i>Land behind the Rampant Horse, Lynn Road, Gayton, Norfolk. Informative Trial Trenching as Part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work</i>		
Authors	<i>Higgs, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>6013</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2020; revised April 2020</i>		

LAND BEHIND THE RAMPANT HORSE, LYNN ROAD, GAYTON, NORFOLK

INFORMATIVE TRIAL TRENCHING AS PART OF A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATORY WORK

SUMMARY

In March 2020, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out archaeological mitigatory work, commencing with informative trial trenching, on land behind the Rampant Horse PH, Lynn Road, Gayton, Norfolk (NGR TF 7247 1935; Figs. 1 & 2). The work was required as the first stage of the requirements of a programme of archaeological work in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 24 dwellings (Kings Lynn Council Planning Ref. 15/01946/OM). It was required by the local planning authority based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES)

The Norfolk Historic Environment Record notes the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, specifically in the historic settlement core of Gayton. Cropmarks surrounding the village attest to medieval settlement evidence, including medieval earthworks seen on an aerial photographs only 100m to the south of the site (HER 35473).

Relatively little is known about the history and development of the former Rampant Horse public house, which stands to the immediate north-east of the site. It is not listed in the HER database and local history sources suggest the former Rampant Horse public house existed by at least 1808 as the Black Horse, there is no evidence to suggest that its buildings extended into the site. Furthermore, historic cartographic sources, including the 1839 parish of Gayton tithe map and 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880, consistently depict the site as undeveloped agricultural land located to the rear of properties fronting Lynn Road.

Quite clearly the archaeological features are concentrated in the western half of the site (Trenches 1- 5), and here the features are dense Trench 1 (12); 2: (5); 3: (13); 4: (7); and 5 (6). The features are predominantly ditches but include 'settlement type' features comprising gullies and pits. Post Holes were recorded, for example, in Trench 5 (F1096 and F1098) and these may be indicative of structures. Fragmentary layers, L1070 (Trench 3) and L1018 (Trench 4), were present. Pit F1094 (Trench 5) is curious for its sub-rectangular shape which may be indicative of a 'process'. Pit F1010 (Trench 4) was large and may represent a quarry pit.

A residual sherd of Samian Ware was found in Ditch F1006, and residual Roman CBM was present in Pit F1008 (Trench 4) and Ditch F1086 (Trench 3).

The date of the features is consistently 11th – 12th / 13th century, except Ditch F1052 (Trench 2) which contained late 17th – 19th century pottery. Generally 1 – 5 sherds of medieval pottery was present within features. Ditch Terminal F1016 (Trench 4) and Ditch F1086 (Trench 3) contained 15 and 9 sherds respectively. Small quantities of finds were associated with the medieval features and comprise animal bone and shell, and an iron fragment. The latter is the broken part of a door latch mechanism and may be intrusive as it likely dates from the 15th century onwards.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2020, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out archaeological mitigatory work, commencing with informative trial trenching, on land behind the Rampant Horse PH, Lynn Road, Gayton, Norfolk (NGR TF 7247 1935; Figs. 1 & 2). The work was required as the first stage of the requirements of a programme of archaeological work in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 24 dwellings (Kings Lynn Council Planning Ref. 15/01946/OM). It was required by the local planning authority based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES)

1.2 The archaeological mitigatory work was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES, *Brief for Informative Trenching as part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works at Land Behind the Rampant Horse, Lynn Road, Gayton, Norfolk*, (Steve Hickling, dated 10th April 2018)), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 31st May 2018). It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al.* 2018).

Planning Policy Context

1.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies within the village and parish of Gayton, which is located within the district of West Norfolk and county of Norfolk (Fig. 1). Gayton lies along the B1145 Lynn Road, with its junction with the B1153 Gayton Road at the eastern extent of the village. The Norfolk Historic Environment Record notes the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, specifically in the historic settlement core.

2.2 The site comprises an irregularly shaped plot of land, which covers an area of 0.917 hectares, and is currently a pasture field.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The village and parish of Gayton is situated within a low-lying area within West Norfolk, which forms a basin to the south-east of The Wash (Fig. 1). The River Great Ouse flows southwards through King's Lynn and 11km to the west of the site, whilst the River Nar flows 6km to the south-south-east. The smaller watercourse of the Gaywood River, which is a tributary of the River Great Ouse, also has its source 1km to the north of Gayton. The area surrounding the site is therefore gently undulating and slopes down to the north and towards the Gaywood River. The site occupies a relatively flat relief at 18m AOD.

3.2 The parish of Gayton lies on the boundary of two very different geological deposits, with chalk of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation and Zig Zag Chalk Formations to the east and Cretaceous mudstone of the Gault Formation to the west (BGS 2015). The site lies upon the Cretaceous Chalk Formations, with no superficial deposits recorded upon either of the two geological deposits (*ibid.*). Soils of the area comprise those of the Isleham 2 Association, which are described as deep, permeable sandy and peaty soils affected by groundwater (SSEW 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The unique location of Gayton on the boundary of two very different geological deposits resulted in its proximity to natural springs to the south-west, which appear to have attracted early exploitation and settlement from the Palaeolithic period onwards. Palaeolithic hand-axes have been found in the wider area surrounding the village (Crawley 2011), whilst the earliest findspot from the vicinity of the site comprises a Neolithic or Bronze Age flint flake and a medieval or post-medieval pottery sherd recovered during fieldwalking (HER 60354). Metal-detecting has also recovered late prehistoric worked flint including a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age scraper and Neolithic/Bronze Age blade-like flake and scraper; Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins (HER 60354).

4.2 The Gayton area has also yielded extensive Bronze Age evidence, earthworks near Well Hall and to the south-west recorded in the 18th century as a 'fortification' and a 'barrow', judged to be Bronze Age in date (HER 3593). A group of six ring ditches visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs probably represent the remains of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery (HER 55864), whilst cropmark of three possible Bronze Age ring ditches can be seen on an aerial photograph (HERs 15402, 15403 & 29465). Bronze Age artefacts from the vicinity of the site comprise a copper alloy palstave, copper alloy spearhead and copper alloy socketed axehead (HERs 3741, 11346 & 21447).

4.3 An archaeological evaluation at Wells Wondy Lane and 750m to the east of the site also revealed a small post hole containing several sherds of Beaker period (Bronze Age) pottery (HER 58139). The iron Age is also attested in the Gayton area by pottery sherds found during fieldwalking along with Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds (HERs 60356 & 60357), and metal detecting, which revealed Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds, along with an Early Saxon cruciform brooch and a medieval buckle and mount, from Mill Dam Close field (HER 33873).

Romano-British

4.4 The Gayton area has also yielded a moderate quantity of Romano-British findspots, with a notable concentration to the south-east and towards Gayton Thorpe. A major villa site (HER 3743) is recorded at Gayton Thorpe and consists of a two-block winged building, which was first excavated in the 1920s when mosaic floors were discovered (Crawley 2011). The villa and its access road re judged to lie in the vicinity of the fragmentary route of the Icknield Way northwards through Norfolk.

4.5 Within the vicinity of the site, cropmarks of linear and rectangular features recorded in a large area approximately 800m to the south by aerial photographs have been interpreted as Roman field system and a canal or medieval ridge furrow (HER 11776). A number of linear features and

enclosures are visible on 2006 aerial photographs and 700m to the north-east are also judged to be part of a Romano-British field system (HER 54123). Roman artefacts include a Roman bronze follis coin of Constantine I, fragments of Roman and Late Saxon pottery, and a copper alloy coin of Antoninus Pius (HERs 3744, 3769 & 17579). Metal detecting also recovered further Roman coins (HERs 29194 & 31626), whilst fieldwalking recovered Roman and medieval pottery sherds (HER 60361).

Anglo-Saxon

4.6 Place-name evidence suggests a Saxon origin for Gayton, with the name deriving from the Old English, meaning '*Gaega's enclosure*' or '*farmstead where goats are kept*' (Mills 1998). Numerous findspots of Saxon pottery sherds are recorded in Gayton (HERs 30881, 60355, 61948), as well as an Early Saxon brooch and medieval metal objects recorded 650m to the south (HER 23717). At Domesday, both the two settlements of Gayton and Gayton Thorpe were mentioned, with the former forming part of the land of William of Warenne in 1086 and occupied by 16 freemen and 11 smallholders (Morris 1985).

Medieval

4.7 The Norfolk Historic Environment Record notes the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, specifically in the historic settlement core of Gayton. The Grade I listed St Nicholas' Church, which is mostly early 14th century in date, is located 450m to the east of the site (HER 3770). A medieval moat, which is associated with medieval fishponds, surrounds a rectangular central island within Gayton Hall Park 700m to the south-east of the site (HER 3771). The village also incorporates the site of a medieval cross, reused medieval stone quoins visible within the wall of a 18th or 19th century cottage, an English medieval jetton, and a large fragment of 14th or 15th century ornamental stone openwork (HERs 12438, 17382, 23733 & 30529).

4.8 Beyond the present-day boundaries of Gayton, there is further, extensive evidence for medieval settlement, specifically earthworks. The earthworks of medieval occupation, including a series of ditched enclosures, building platforms and a common edge boundary are recorded 400m west-north west of the site, and are possibly indicative of both manorial and village settlement (HER 3748). Medieval earthworks can be seen on an aerial photographs only 100m and 350m to the south of the site (HERs 35473 & 35474). The medieval village of Wella (now deserted) was listed in Domesday Book and was located 850m to the north-west of the site (HER 11830)

Post-medieval and later

4.9 The village of Gayton appears to have fallen into decline and contracted in size during the post-medieval period, undoubtedly overshadowed by Castle Acre to the south-east and the much larger King's

Lynn to the west. The post-medieval period is represented only by Hall Farm, which has been dated to 1587 on the basis of a date stone (HER 11786), as well as two lime kilns (HERs 12552 & 12763).

4.10 In contrast, the area surrounding the site contains a large number of early modern findspots, including the Grade II listed Crown Inn, Orchard Farm House, Mill House, Gayton Windmill, Gayton Hall and Church Farm Cottages, the majority of which are 18th century in date (HERs 33844, 33845, 5271, 46810, 46883 & 47088). Well Hall, which stands to the south-west, was built around 1700 on the site of a Benedictine cell of St Stephen of Caen (HER 3593). To the south-east of the village lies Gayton Hall Park, which was formed in 1810 (HER 31970). Further early modern buildings of note comprise Bridge House, Pump Cottage and the school on Lynn Road (HERs 39769, 53805 & 55229), whilst a Methodist chapel, now a house, was built in 1879 or 1880 to the east of the site (HER 44710).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 NCC HES required a programme of archaeological trial trenching to be implemented. Nine trenches, each 30m x 1.80m, representing a c.5% sample of proposed development area were excavated (Figs. 2 - 3).

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

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Topsoil L1000 contained 11th – 12th/ 13th century pottery (4; 133g)

The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 2 - 3

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 18.08m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint
0.31 – 0.76m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small to large sub-angular and sub-rounded flint
0.76m+	L1002	Natural deposits. From a firm, white chalky sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint to a mid brown orange silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded chalk

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 18.49m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.25 – 0.69m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.69m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 1 contained Pits F1030, F1046 and F1048; Gully F1032; and eight ditches. Gully F1032 and Ditches F1038 and F1044 contained 11th – 12th / 13th century pottery.

Pit F1030 was sub-circular in plan (1.00 x 0.70 x 0.05m). It had moderate to gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1031, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained animal bone (204g). Pit F1030 was cut by Gully F1032.

Pit F1046 was ?sub-circular in plan (0.60+ x 0.35+ x 0.21m). It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1047, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds. Pit F1046 was cut by Ditch F1044 and Gully F1032.

Pit F1048 was sub-circular in plan (3.00+ x 0.80+ x 0.30m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1049, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand. It contained animal bone (291g). Pit F1048 cut Ditches F1042 and F1044, and Gully F1032.

Gully F1032 was linear in plan (6.00+ x 0.80 x 0.20m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1033, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained 11th – 12th century pottery (1; 34g). Gully F1032 cut Pits F1046 and F1030, and Ditch F1060. It was cut by Ditches F1042 and F1044, and Pit F1048.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Findings
F1025	L1026	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. (1.80+ x 0.72 x 0.32m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small rounded to sub-angular flint	-	-
F1027	L1028	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with irregular sides and a flat base (1.80+ x 1.60 x 0.32m)	Basal: Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small rounded and sub-rounded chalk	-	-
	L1029		Upper: Friable, dark red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium angular to sub-angular flint		
F1034	L1035	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderate to gently sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 1.25 x 0.23m)	Friable, mid brown grey clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	-	-
F1036	L1037	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. (2.00+ x 0.73 x 0.19m)	Friable, dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint	-	-
F1038	L1039	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. (2.00+ x 1.27 x 0.44m)	Basal: Friable, dark brown grey clayey sand with frequent small sub-angular flint	-	11 th – 12 th / 13 th century pottery (1; 5g); animal bone (8g)
	L1040		Upper: Friable, dark red brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint		
F1042	L1043	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.06 x 0.30m)	Friable, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut Gully F1032 and Ditch F1044; Cut by Pit F1048	-
F1044	L1045	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. (1.80+ x 0.75 x 0.23m)	Friable, mid brown grey silty sand	Cut Gully F1032 and Pit F1046; Cut by Ditch F1042 and Pit F1048	11 th – 12 th century pottery (5; 173g); animal bone (1g)
F1060	L1061	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.80+ x 0.15m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut by Gully F1032	-

Trench 2 Figs. 2 & 4

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 18.23m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.23 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.47m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 18.49m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.25 – 0.42m	L1003	Made ground. Firm, mottled pale brown grey chalky silt with mid grey brown sandy silt
0.42 – 0.87m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.87m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 2 contained Ditches F1050, F1052 and F1056; Ditch Terminal F1054; and Pit F1058. Ditches F1050 and F1056, Ditch Terminal F1054, and Pit F1059 contained 11th – 12th century pottery. Ditch F1052 was later and contained late 17th – 19th century pottery.

Ditch F1050 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.53 x 0.14m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1052, was a friable, light brown grey clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained 11th – 12th century pottery (1; 13g).

Ditch F1052 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.30 x 0.19m), orientated NW/SE. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1053, was a friable, light brown grey clayey sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. It contained late 17th – 19th century pottery (4; 319g) and animal bone (71g).

Ditch Terminal F1054 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.63 x 0.15m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1055, was a friable, mid grey brown clayey sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained 11th – 12th century pottery (3; 73g).

Ditch F1056 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.05 x 0.12m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1057, was a friable, light brown grey clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained 11th – 12th century pottery (2; 28g). Ditch F1056 was cut by Pit F1058.

Pit F1058 was sub-circular in plan (0.60 x 0.73 x 0.10m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1059, was a friable, mid grey brown clayey sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. It contained 11th – 12th century pottery (2; 81g). Pit F1058 cut Ditch F1056.

Trench 3 Figs. 2 & 4

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 18.29m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.27 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.72m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 18.24m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.28 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.65m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 3 contained Pits F1064, F1066, F1071, F1082 and F1084; Layer L1070; and Ditches F1062, F1068, F1074, F1076, F1078, F1080 and F1086. Ditches F1062, F1080 and F1086 and Pit F1071 contained 11th – 12th / 13th century pottery.

Pit F1064 was sub-circular in plan (1.50+ x 1.60+ x 0.17m). It had steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1065, was a friable, dark brown grey clayey sand. It contained no finds. Pit F1064 cut Ditch F1062.

Pit F1066 was sub-circular in plan (1.00 x 1.22 x 0.23m). It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1067, was a friable, dark grey brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1071 was sub-circular in plan (1.50 x 1.90 x 0.33m). It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its basal fill, L1072, was a friable, dark brown grey clayey sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. Its upper fill, L1073, was a friable, mid grey brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained 11th – 12th / 13th century pottery (1; 4g) and animal bone (6g).

Pit F1082 was sub-circular in plan (0.38 x 0.38 x 0.23m). It had near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1083, was a friable, mid grey brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Pit F1082 cut Ditch F1080.

Pit F1084 was sub-circular in plan (0.20 x 0.41 x 0.15m). It had moderate to gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1085, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Layer L1070 was a friable, mid grey brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It overlay Ditch F1068.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F1062	L1063	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (7.00+ x 0.46 x 0.20m)	Friable, mid grey brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut by Ditch F1086 and Pit F1064	11 th – 12 th century pottery (1; 12g); shell (108g)
F1068	L1069	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (2.00 x 0.49 x 0.07m)	Friable, mid brown grey clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	Overlain by Layer L1070	
F1074	L1075	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.40 x 0.10m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	-	-
F1076	L1077	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (2.99+ x 0.31 x 0.05m)	Friable, light grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	-	-
F1078	L1079	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.40 x 0.13m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
F1080	L1081	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.80 x 0.21m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut by Pit F1082	11 th – 12 th / 13 th century pottery (1; 20g); animal bone (44g)
F1086	L1087	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave uneven base (2.00+ x 2.00+ x 0.28m)	Friable, dark brown grey clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut Ditch F1062	11 th – 12 th century pottery (9; 175g); CBM (156g); animal bone (122g)

Trench 4 Figs. 2 & 5

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 18.53m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.26 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.72m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 4B 0.00 = 18.39m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.32 – 0.78m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.78m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 4 contained Ditch F1006; Ditch Terminal F1016; Pit F1008, Quarry Pit F1010, ?Pit F1014; Gully F1019 and Layer L018. Gully F1019, Ditches F1006 and F1016, and Pit F1008 contained 11th – 12th / 13th century pottery.

Ditch F1006 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.70 x 0.30m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a friable, dark red brown silty sand with occasional small to medium angular and sub-angular flint. It contained 11th – 12th/13th century pottery (3; 32g).

Ditch Terminal F1016 was linear in plan (5.00+ x 0.68 x 0.24m), orientated ENE/WSW. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1017, was a friable, mid grey brown clayey sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained 11th – 12th century pottery (15; 390g) and shell (5g).

Pit F1008 was sub-circular in plan (0.45m+ x 0.85 x 0.43m). It had very steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand. It contained 11th – 12th century pottery (4; 93g), CBM (222g), animal bone (1g) and an iron fragment (1; 39g). Pit F1008 cut Quarry Pit F1010.

Quarry Pit F1010, was ?sub-circular in plan (1.80+ x 6.30 X 0.60m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1011, was a friable, dark brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. Its secondary fill, L1012, was a friable, mid brown grey silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. It contained animal bone (14g). Its upper fill, L1013, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. F1010 cut ?Pit F1014 and was cut by Pit F1008.

?Pit F1014 was undefined in plan due to its truncation (1.80+ x 1.97 x 0.50m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1015, was a friable, mid grey silty sand with occasional small chalk. It contained no finds. F1014 was cut by Quarry Pit F1010.

Gully F1019 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.30 x 0.12m), orientated N/S. It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1020, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint. It contained 11th – 12th century pottery (2; 55g). Gully F1019 was overlain by L1018.

Layer L1018 was a friable, dark grey brown silty sandy clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular and angular flint. It overlay Gully F1019 and contained no finds.

Trench 5 Figs. 2 & 6

Sample section 5A 0.00 = 18.64m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.25 – 0.85m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.85m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 5B 0.00 = 18.46m AOD		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.19 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.72m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 5 contained Ditches F1088 and F1092. F1088 was re-cut: F1090 and F1100. The trench also contained Post Holes F1096 and F1098; and Pit F1094. Re-cut Ditch F1100 and Pit F1094 contained 11th – 12th / 13th century pottery.

Ditch F1088 was sinuous in plan (12.00+ x 0.47 x 0.13m), orientated broadly N/S. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1089, was a friable, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. It was re-cut by Ditch F1090 which was also sinuous in plan (7.00+ x 0.70 x 0.09m), orientated broadly N/S. F1090 had moderate to gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1091, was a friable, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded chalk and flint. It contained animal bone (6g) and shell (56g). Ditch F1090 was re-cut by Ditch F1100, again the ditch was sinuous in plan (10.00+ x 0.73 x 0.11m), orientated broadly N/S. Its fill, L1091, was a friable, dark grey brown silty clay and it contained 11th – 12th / 13th century pottery (2; 40g).

Ditch F1092 was linear in plan (1.70+ x 1.20 x 0.18m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1093, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

Pit F1094 was sub-rectangular in plan (4.50 x 0.75 x 0.10m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1095, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with

occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained 11th – 12th / 13th century pottery (3; 28g) and animal bone (16g).

Post Hole F1096 was sub-circular in plan (0.38 x 0.30 x 0.19m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1097, was a friable, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Post Hole F1098 was circular in plan (0.35 x 0.35 x 0.15m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1099, was a friable, mid brown grey silty clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 6 Figs. 2 & 7

Sample section 6A 0.00 = 18.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.23 – 0.67m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.67m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 6B 0.00 = 18.80m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.27 – 0.71m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.71m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 6 contained undated Ditches F1021 and F1023.

Ditch F1021 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.56 x 0.23m), orientated N/S. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1022, was a friable, dark red brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and small sub-rounded chalk. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1023 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.35 x 0.22m), orientated N/S. It had steep to near vertical sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1024, was a friable, dark red brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 7 Figs. 2 & 7

Sample section 7A 0.00 = 18.47m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.30 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.58m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 7B 0.00 = 18.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.27 – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.68m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 7 contained undated Ditch F1004.

Ditch F1004 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.45 x 0.12m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1005, was a friable, dark brown grey clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 8 Fig. 2

Sample section 8A 0.00 = 18.40m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.27 – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.66m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 8B 0.00 = 18.46m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.25 – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.68m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 8 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 9 Fig. 2

Sample section 9A 0.00 = 18.79m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.26 – 0.69m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.69m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 9B 0.00 = 18.81m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.23 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.72m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 9 contained no archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. Below L1000, was Subsoil L1001, a friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small to large sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.

8.2 At the base of the sequence was natural deposits, L1002, which varied from a firm, white chalky sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint to a mid brown orange silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded chalk.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1025	Ditch	-
	F1027	Ditch	-
	F1030	Pit	-
	F1032	Gully	11 th – 12 th century
	F1034	Ditch	-
	F1036	Ditch	-
	F1038	Ditch	11 th – 12 th / 13 th century
	F1042	Ditch	-
	F1044	Ditch	11 th – 12 th century
	F1046	Pit	-
	F1048	Pit	CBM
2	F1050	Ditch	11 th – 12 th century
	F1052	Ditch	Late 17 th – 19 th century
	F1054	Ditch Terminal	11 th – 12 th century
	F1056	Ditch	11 th – 12 th century
	F1058	Pit	11 th – 12 th century
3	F1062	Ditch	11 th – 12 th century
	F1064	Pit	-
	F1066	Pit	-
	F1068	Ditch	-
	L1070	Layer	-
	F1071	Pit	11 th – 12 th / 13 th century
	F1074	Ditch	-
	F1076	Ditch	-
	F1078	Ditch	-
	F1080	Ditch	11 th – 12 th / 13 th century
	F1082	Pit	-
	F1084	Pit	-
	F1086	Ditch	11 th – 12 th century
4	F1006	Ditch	11 th – 12 th / 13 th century
	F1008	Pit	11 th – 12 th century
	F1010	Quarry Pit	-

	F1014	?Pit	-
	F1016	Ditch Terminal	11 th – 12 th century
	L1018	Layer	-
	F1019	Gully	11 th – 12 th century
5	F1088	Ditch	-
	F1090	Re-Cut Ditch	-
	F1092	Ditch	-
	F1094	Pit	11 th – 12 th / 13 th century
	F1096	Post Hole	-
	F1098	Post Hole	-
	F1100	Re-Cut Ditch	11 th – 12 th / 13 th century
6	F1021	Ditch	-
	F1023	Ditch	-
7	F1004	Ditch	-

9.2 The Norfolk Historic Environment Record notes the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, specifically in the historic settlement core of Gayton. Cropmarks surrounding the village attest to medieval settlement evidence, including medieval earthworks seen on an aerial photographs only 100m to the south of the site (HER 35473).

9.3 Relatively little is known about the history and development of the former Rampant Horse public house, which stands to the immediate north-east of the site. It is not listed in the HER database and local history sources suggest the former Rampant Horse public house existed by at least 1808 as the Black Horse, there is no evidence to suggest that its buildings extended into the site. Furthermore, historic cartographic sources, including the 1839 parish of Gayton tithe map and 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880, consistently depict the site as undeveloped agricultural land located to the rear of properties fronting Lynn Road.

9.3 Quite clearly the archaeological features are concentrated in the western half of the site (Trenches 1- 5), and here the features are dense Trench 1 (12); 2: (5); 3: (13); 4: (7); and 5 (6). The features are predominantly ditches but include 'settlement type' features comprising gullies and pits. Post Holes were recorded, for example, in Trench 5 (F1096 and F1098) and these may be indicative of structures. Fragmentary layers, L1070 (Trench 3) and L1018 (Trench 4), were present. Pit F1094 (Trench 5) is curious for its sub-rectangular shape which *may* be indicative of a 'process'. Pit F1010 (Trench 4) was large and may represent a quarry pit.

9.4 A residual sherd of Samian was found in Ditch F1006, and residual Roman CBM was present in Pit F1008 (Trench 4) and Ditch F1086 (Trench 3). These finds are consistent with the broad pattern of Roman settlement that is well-defined in the Nar Valley region, including a substantial villa at Gayton Thorpe, and therefore the residual artefacts are not unexpected.

9.5 The date of the features is consistently 11th – 12th / 13th century, except Ditch F1052 (Trench 2) which contained late 17th – 19th century pottery.

Generally 1 – 5 sherds of medieval pottery was present within features. Ditch Terminal F1016 (Trench 4) and Ditch F1086 (Trench 3) contained 15 and 9 sherds respectively. The medieval pottery comprises Grimston-Thetford ware, principally cooking pots with heavy sooting, and also includes a deep bowl and a storage jar decorated with finger-impressed strips. The sherds are extensively paralleled in 11th-12th century domestic groups from Castle Acre, and were likely produced locally. Domestic occupation is also reflected by the limited assemblage of animal bone, which includes primary and secondary butchery waste from stock animals. The latter include neonatal cattle and pig that may indicate breeding and culling close to the site. The widespread carbonised cereal and pulse grains are well-preserved and would have formed a complementary part of the diet. An iron fragment comprises the broken part of a door latch mechanism and may be intrusive as it likely dates from the 15th century onwards. The site is located within the historic core of the medieval village of Gayton, close to earthworks associated with the settlement identified on aerial photographs, including enclosures and house platforms; thus the recorded features and artefactual assemblage indicate that archaeological remains of medieval date remain extant and likely represent the domestic occupation suggested by the earthworks.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Concordance of Finds

ENF144516 - P7613, Rampant Horse, Lynn Road, Gayton

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1000			Topsoil	11th-12th/13th C	4	131					
1006	1007		4	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th C	3	33					
1008	1009		4	Fill of Pit	11th-12th C	4	93	222	1	Fe Frag	1	39
1011	1012		4	Fill of Quarry Pit					14			
1016	1017		4	Fill of Ditch Terminal	11th-12th C	15	395			Shell		5
1019	1020		4	Fill of Gully	11th-12th C	2	55					
1030	1031		1	Fill of Pit					204			
1032	1033		1	Fill of Gully	11th-12th C	1	36					
1038	1039		1	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th C	1	6		8			
1044	1045		1	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th C	5	173		1			
1048	1049		1	Fill of Pit					291			
1050	1051		2	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th C	1	13					
1052	1053		2	Fill of Ditch	Late 17th-19th C	3	309		71			
1054	1055		2	Fill of Ditch Terminal	11th-12th C	3	75					
1056	1057		2	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th C	2	28					
1058	1059		2	Fill of Pit	11th-12th C	2	82					
1062	1063		3	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th C	1	12			Shell		108
1071	1073		3	Fill of Pit	11th-12th C	1	4		6			
1080	1081		3	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th C	1	20		44			
1086	1087		3	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th C	9	174	156	122			
1090	1091	A	5	Fill of Ditch					6			
1100	1101	B C	5	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th C	1	18			Shell		56
1094	1095		5	Fill of Pit	11th-12th C	3	29		16			

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 63 sherds weighing 2.009 kg from 19 features and the topsoil (Tables 1 and 2). With two exceptions, the assemblage comprises Thetford-Grimston Ware of 11th-12th century date. The exceptions are a residual sherd of Samian Ware from Ditch F1006 and a sherd of late post-medieval glazed red earthenware from Ditch F1052.

Code	Fabric Code	Ware	Sherd No.	Sherd Wght. (g)
SAM	1.60	Samian Ware	1	9
THETG	2.57	Grimston-Thetford Ware	61	1678
GRE	6.12	Glazed Red Earthenware	1	22
			63	2009

Table 1: Quantification of sherds by period

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Guidelines (Barclay et al 2016). Fabric and form codes are those used for the Suffolk pottery type series which are also appropriate for Norfolk.

The Pottery

The assemblage comprises thick sherds of Grimston-Thetford Ware which, although sometimes having pock-marked surfaces, is generally in good condition. The coarseness and differential firing of the pottery, along with some of the forms, distinguish the assemblage from succeeding Grimston Ware. The forms include cooking pot rims, a complete shallow bowl profile, an inturned rim to a deep bowl, and applied finger decorated clay strips from thick storage jars. Some of the pottery is heavily sooted indicating its domestic nature. An unusual sherd from Ditch F1044 comprises a small flat base that has a post-firing hole drilled through its centre and so it may have been used as a strainer. Excavations at Castle Acre castle indicate that Grimston-Thetford Ware appears to have been at its commonest in use in the late 11th and early 12th centuries (McCarthy and Brooks, 1988 162).

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	SAM		THETG		GRE		Diagnostic
					F	W	F	W	F	W	
	1000		Topsoil	11th-12th/13 th			4	131			thickened inturned bowl rim D5

x1 sherd
incised
curvilinear

											strip
1100	1101	5	Ditch	11th-12 th			1	18			
				11th-12 th			1	23			shallow? Bowl D5 thickened rim
1094	1095	5	?Pit	11th-12 th			3	29			
					1	9	61	1678	1	22	

Table 2: Quantification of pottery by context

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered two fragments of Roman CBM (376g) as highly fragmented residual material in Pit F1008 and Ditch F1086. The CBM was manufactured in a dark orange fabric with a redder core, with inclusions of common sand (0.1-0.5mm) and occasional flint and ironstone (<5mm); typical of CBM in the Nar Valley region. Both fragments are of flat tile 25-30mm thick and although no flanged edges are present it is almost certain they formed part of tegula roof tile, common on Roman sites in the local area, but likely significantly removed from their original structure.

The Small Finds

Andrew Peachey

Pit F1008 contained an iron object (39g) comprising a moderately corroded and broken part of a door latch mechanism, with a flat disc terminus at one end (to be pushed down) and a perforated fulcrum (at which the latch is broken), and an iron bar c.45mm in length in-between. The latch fragment occurs in association with 11th-12th century pottery, and although it is not inconceivable that this is of medieval date, these fittings were only commonplace by the 17th-18th centuries, but may have been made by local blacksmiths prior to this in the late medieval (15th century onwards) to Tudor periods.

The Animal Bone

Julie Curl

Methodology

A summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976, but a tooth record following Hillson, 1996 could not be compiled due to a lack of suitable material. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. Information was recorded into an Excel database and a summary catalogue appears in the appendix. The full record is available in the digital archive.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 784g of bone, consisting of 42 elements, was recovered from twelve fills on this trench excavation, with the totals quantified by feature type, count and weight in Table 3.

Bone was largely recovered from a variety of ditch fills, with smaller amounts of bone from pits. The majority of the remains were produced from features yielding medieval pottery, with Ditch Fill L1053 (F1052) producing Late 17th to 19th century pottery.

Feature Type	Trench, Weights and Counts					Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	
?Pit					16g/4	16g/4
Quarry Pit				14g/1		14g/1
Ditch	9g/2	71g/4	172g/5	1g/1	6g/1	259g/13
Pit	495g/24/					495g/24
Totals	504g/26	71g/4	172g/5	15g/2	22g/5	784g/42

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal remains by trench, feature type, weight and count.

The remains are in good condition, although a good deal of fragmentation has occurred from butchering, which was seen throughout the assemblage. Canid gnawing was observed on one butchered cattle pelvis from Trench 3, Ditch Fill L1091 (F1090), suggesting meat waste was given to domestic or working dogs.

No burning was seen on any bone in this assemblage. Invertebrate (insect, isopod, molluscs) damage was low, indicating a rapid and quite deep burial for the waste seen, preventing access to the food waste by scavenging invertebrates.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Four species were positively identified in the assemblage. The assemblage is quantified by species, feature and NISP in Table 4.

The most common species identified was **cattle**, which was seen in three fills. Fourteen bones, including limbs, pelvis and foot bones, of a neonatal calf were found in Pit Fill L1031 (F1030), with some butchering seen, indicating a consumed veal calf rather than burial of diseased stock. Single tail vertebra was found in Trench 1, Ditch Fill L1039 (F1038) and a butchered and gnawed cattle pelvis was found in Trench 3, the Ditch Fill L1087 (F1086).

One deposit in Trench 1, the Pit Fill L1049 (F1048), produced pieces of tibia and a tail vertebra from a pony-sized **equid**, the tibia showed chop and cut marks attesting to the animals use for meat.

Pig/Boar were seen from two ditch fills, with a neonatal butchered mandible from Trench 3, F1086 L1087 and a juvenile metapodial from Trench 5, F1090 L1091.

Sheep/goat were found in two features. A chopped proximal metatarsal was found from the Trench 4, Quarry Pit Fill L1012 (F1011) and a chopped and cut radius was recovered from Trench 1, Pit Fill L1049 (F1048).

The **mammal** remains that could not be identified to species consisted of rib and vertebrae fragments and a possible skull fragment, most that is from larger mammals, either cattle or equid.

Species	Type				Total
	?Pit	Quarry Pit	Ditch	Pit	
Cattle			2	14	16
Equid				3	3
Mammal	4		9	6	19
Pig/boar			2		2
Sheep/goat		1		1	2
Totals	4	1	13	24	42

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature, species and NISP.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small assemblage that is derived from the main domestic stock animals and contains primary and secondary butchering and meat waste. The presence of neonatal cattle and pig suggests local breeding and perhaps culls and use of excess stock or better quality meat waste. The butchered equid remains are not normally for human consumption, but it is possible if there was a shortage of meat, although equid might be given to domestic or working dogs.

The lack of birds, fish or small mammal are surprising as preservation is good at this site, but this may be due to a recovery bias or simply due to individual meat preferences.

The Molluscs

Julie Curl

Methodology

The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife. Information was recorded into an Excel database and a summary catalogue appears in the appendix. The full record is available in the digital archive.

The assemblage

A total of 169g of shell, consisting of 25 elements, was recovered from this excavation, which is quantified by feature type in Table 5 by feature, species and NISP. Shell was recovered from a variety of fills, with most from pits, layers and ditches and with the bulk of the remains associated with ceramics of a medieval date range.

The shell is in good condition with surfaces still showing remains of marine sponges and worm activity that attests to the shell coming from a marine environment rather than farmed stock.

Context	Seg	Trench	Type	Period	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Species	NISP
1017		4	Ditch	Medieval	1	5	Mussel	1
1091	C	5	Ditch	Medieval	1	56	Oyster	1
1063		3	Pit	Medieval	23	108	Mussel	22
							Oyster	1

Table 5. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

Species and observations

Two species of molluscs were identified, both of marine origin, with shell produced from two ditch fills and one pit fill

In terms of NISP, **Common Mussel** are the most frequent, producing twenty-three of the twenty-five shells. Most of the mussel shell was seen from Pit Fill L1063 (F1062), with twenty-two shells, a further single shell was seen in the Ditch Fill L1017 (F1016).

Common Oyster were produced from two fills. A single top shell was found in the Ditch Fill L1100 Segment B (F1101) and a base shell was found in the Pit Fill L1063 (F1062). Both oyster shells showed knife cuts from where they were prised open with a knife to obtain the flesh.

Both the oyster and mussel showed traces of marine worms and sponges, attesting to their marine origin, rather than being from farmed stock.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small shell assemblage, it is dominated by the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites. Common Mussel and Oyster, are found all

around the British coast, even in quite shallow waters. Clear butchering was seen, showing these shells are likely to represent food waste. Such molluscs could be collected by individuals, but are perhaps more likely to be sold at local markets. The shells clearly provided variety to the diet at this site.

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Tables 6 and 7

- 6 Summary catalogue of the animal bone.
- 7 Catalogue of the mollusc assemblage.

Table 6

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from ENF144516

Listed in context order.

A full catalogue (with additional information) is available as an Excel file in the digital archive.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Measurable following Von Den Driesch, 1976.

Countable following Davis, 1992.

Context	Segment	Trench	Type	Date	Cxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Measurable	Countable	Butchering	Gnaw	Comments
1009		4	Ditch	Medieval	1	1	Mammal	1					single fragment					
1012		4	?Quarry Pit	Undated	1	14	Sheep/goat	1	1				proximal metatarsal			chopped		
1031		1	Pit	Medieval	14	204	Cattle	14			14		femur, tibia, pelvis, talus, phalange, unfused ends		4.5	chopped, cut		very young calf bones
1039		1	Ditch	Medieval	1	8	Cattle	1	1				caudal vertebrae					incomplete tail

1091	A	5	Ditch	Medieval	1	6	Pig/boar	1	1		metapodial	0.2		
1095		5	?Feature	Medieval	4	16	Mammal	4			fragments			med-lge mammal

Table 7. Catalogue of the mollusc remains from ENF144516

Context	Seg	Trench	Type	Period	Cxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Frag	Distort	Worms	Sponge	Barnacles	Attached	Cuts	Comments
1017		4	Ditch	Medieval	1	5		1			Mussel	1			1	1			1					
1101	B	5	Ditch	Medieval	1	56		1			Oyster	1	1		1	1			1	1			1	
1063		3	Pit	Medieval	23	108		22			Mussel	22			9	18	4		4	6				
1063		3	Pit	Medieval				1			Oyster	1		1	1	1			1	1		1	1	deep cut on ventral

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation at Lynn Road, Gayton, nine bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. The sampled deposits were largely of medieval (11th-12th century) date. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions, and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 8. Preservation of plant remains was by carbonisation only, with no evidence for anaerobic waterlogging or mineralisation.

Carbonised plant macrofossils were present in all six samples from 11th-12th century deposits. Cereal remains were dominated by grains, with hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* type) predominating. Oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) were also recorded in lower concentrations, along with pea/ bean (large Fabaceae). Cereal grains were abundant in pit fill L1009 (F1008), and common in ditch fill L1017 (F1016) and fill L1095 (F1094).

Non-cereal taxa representing likely arable weeds were limited to a small number of seeds of bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and medium Fabaceae (vetch/ tare type). The limited number of likely arable weeds and absence of chaff indicate that processed crops were present, most likely from a domestic source, such as culinary waste.

A small number of fragments of heather charcoal were recorded. This may indicate gathered heathland vegetation, with a small number of rhizomes perhaps also being introduced with peat or turves.

Mollusc shells were well represented as a result of favourable preservation conditions on the site. Most taxa were indicative of tall, damp vegetation, such as *Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Oxychilus* sp., *Trichia hispida* group and *Vitrea* sp. Also present were taxa characteristic of wet (*Succinea/Oxyloma* sp.) and aquatic habitats (*Anisus leucostoma* and *Lymnaea truncatula*), which are likely to reflect wet conditions within open features, predominantly ditches, and probable seasonal waterlogging.

Sample <7> of late 17th-19th century ditch fill L1053 (F1052) contained no carbonised plant macrofossils or charcoal.

Conclusions

The bulk samples from Lynn Road, Gayton, demonstrate the widespread preservation of carbonised plant macrofossils and mollusc shells in medieval deposits. The carbonised remains are predominantly clean cereal and pulse crops, likely generated by domestic activity. The mollusc shells indicate tall damp vegetation on the margins of features, with wet conditions likely in the base of ditches.

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Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Flot (ml)	Cereals	Non-cereal taxa	Hazelnut shell	Charcoal	Molluscs	Contaminants	Other remains
1	1007	1006	Fill of Ditch	4	11th - 12th C	40	20	50%	8	Cereal grains Cereal chaff Notes Trit (X), Rye (X)	Seeds Notes Galium sp. (X)	-	Charcoal >2mm Notes -	Molluscs Notes Carychium sp., Cochlicopa sp., Oxycilus sp., Succinea/Oxyloma sp., Trichia hispida group, Vallonia sp.	Roots Molluscs Insects Earthworm capsules	Coal (X)
2	1009	1008	Fill of Pit	4	11th - 12th C	20	10	50%	16	Cereal grains Cereal chaff Notes HB (XXX), FTW (XX), Oat (XX), Rye (X)	Seeds Notes Fallopia convolvulus (X)	-	Charcoal >2mm Notes -	Molluscs Notes Cochlicopa sp., Oxycilus sp., Trichia hispida sp., Vallonia sp., Vertigo sp.	Roots Molluscs Insects Earthworm capsules	Heather charcoal (X), Bird bone (X)
3	1017	1016	Fill of Ditch	4	11th - 12th C	40	20	50%	11	Cereal grains Cereal chaff Notes HB (XX), FTW (XX), Oat (X), Rye (X)	Seeds Notes Large Fabaceae (X)	-	Charcoal >2mm Notes -	Molluscs Notes Carychium sp., Cochlicopa sp., Trichia hispida group, Vallonia sp.	Roots Molluscs Insects Earthworm capsules	Heather charcoal (X), Root/tuber (X), Coal (X), Amphibi an bone (X)

8	1100C	10	Fill of Ditch	5	11th - 12th C	20	10	50%	7	X	-	-	-	-	XX	X	XX	X	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (XX)
9	1095	1094	Fill of ?Pit	5	11th - 12th C	30	20	67%	11	XX	-	-	X	-	XX	XX	XX	X	-	-	Clinker (X), Fish bone (X)

Table 8: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Lynn Road, Gayton. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-390813

Project details

Project name	LAND BEHIND THE RAMPANT HORSE, LYNN ROAD, GAYTON, NORFOLK TRIAL TRENCHING
Short description of the project	In March 2020, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out archaeological mitigatory work, commencing with trial trenching, on land behind the Rampant Horse PH, Lynn Road, Gayton, Norfolk (NGR TF 7247 1935; Figs. 1 and 2). The work was required as the first stage of the requirements of a programme of archaeological work in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 24 dwellings (Kings Lynn Council Planning Ref. 15/01946/OM). It was required by the local planning authority based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES) The archaeological features are concentrated in the western half of the site (Trenches 1- 5), and here the features are dense Trench 1 (12); 2: (5); 3: (13); 4: (7); and 5 (6). The features are predominantly ditches but include 'settlement type' features comprising gullies and pits. Post Holes were recorded, for example, in Trench 5 (F1096 and F1098) and these may be indicative of structures. Fragmentary layers, L1070 (Trench 3) and L1018 (Trench 4), were present. Pit F1094 (Trench 5) is curious for its sub-rectangular shape which may be indicative of a 'process'. Pit F1010 (Trench 4) was large and may represent a quarry pit. A residual sherd of Samian was found in Ditch F1006; residual Roman CBM was present in Pit F1008 (Trench 4) and Ditch F1086 (Trench 3). The date of the features is consistently 11th-12th / 13th century, except Ditch F1052 (Trench 2) which contained late 17th - 19th century pottery. Generally 1-5 sherds of medieval pottery was present within features. Ditch Terminal F1016 (Trench 4) and Ditch F1086 (Trench 3) contained 15 and 9 sherds respectively. Small quantities of finds were associated with the medieval features and comprise animal bone and shell, and an iron fragment. The latter is the broken part of a door latch mechanism and may be intrusive as it likely dates from the 15th century onwards.
Project dates	Start: 17-03-2020 End: 25-03-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7613 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 144516 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	PITS Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Medieval
 Methods & techniques ""Targeted Trenches""
 Development type Rural residential
 Prompt Planning condition
 Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England
 Site location NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK GAYTON Land behind the Rampant Horse, Lynn Road
 Study area 0.92 Hectares
 Site coordinates TF 72470 19350 52.743825664656 0.555325509813 52 44 37 N 000 33 19 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 18m Max: 18m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Type of sponsor/funding body Orwell Housing Association

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Norwich Castle Museum
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient Norwich Castle Museum
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Norwich Castle Museum
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title LAND BEHIND THE RAMPANT HORSE, LYNN ROAD, GAYTON, NORFOLK INFORMATIVE TRIAL TRENCHING AS PART OF A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATORY WORK

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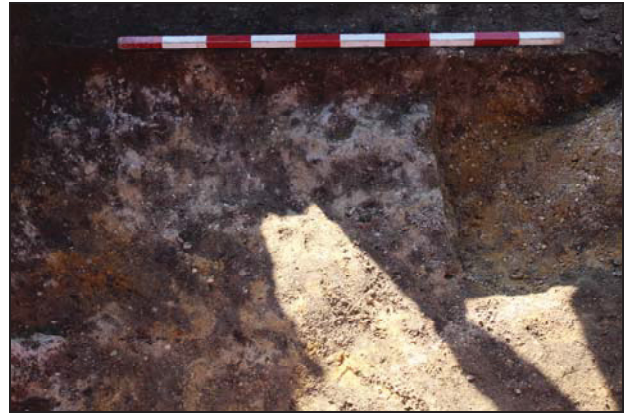
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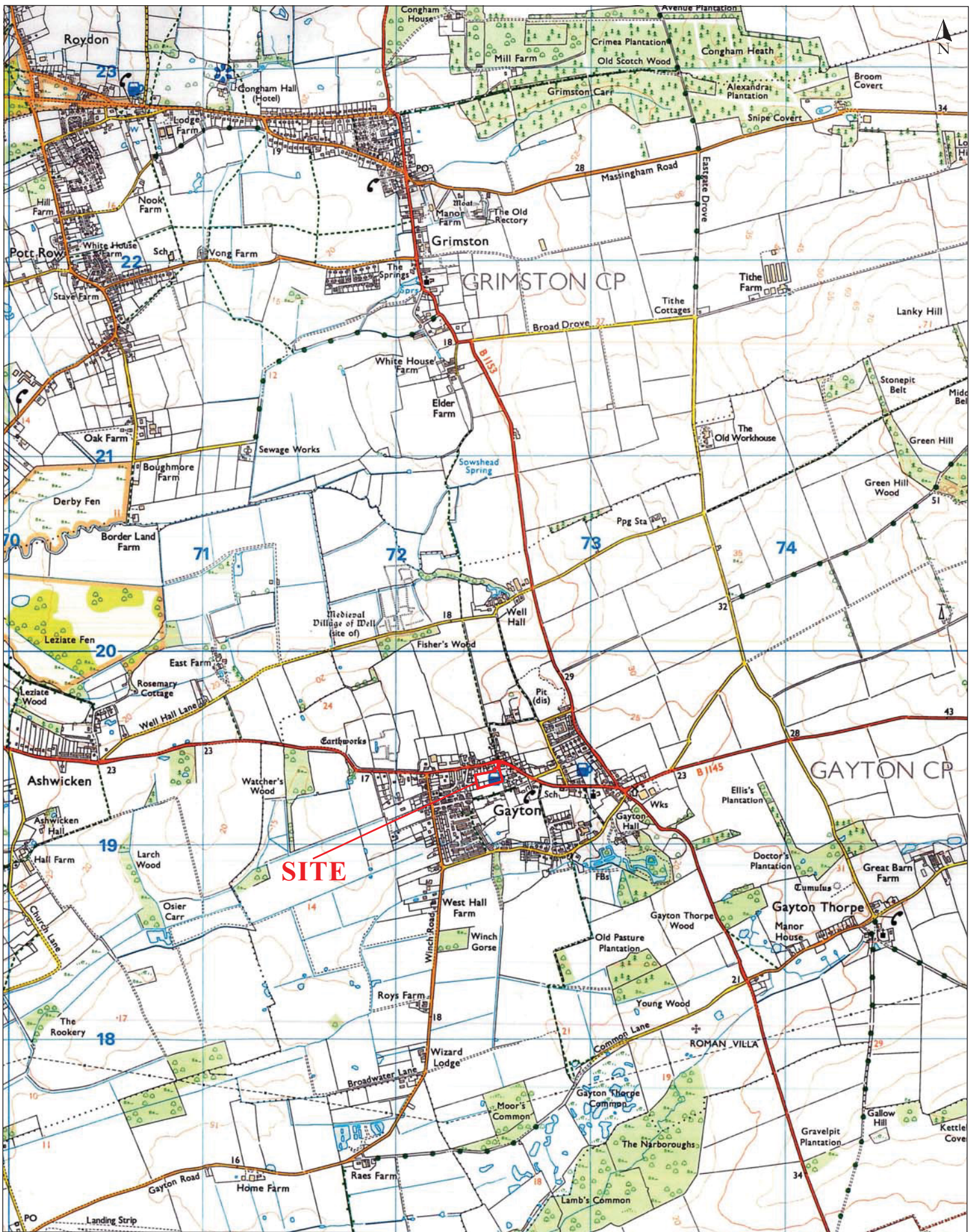
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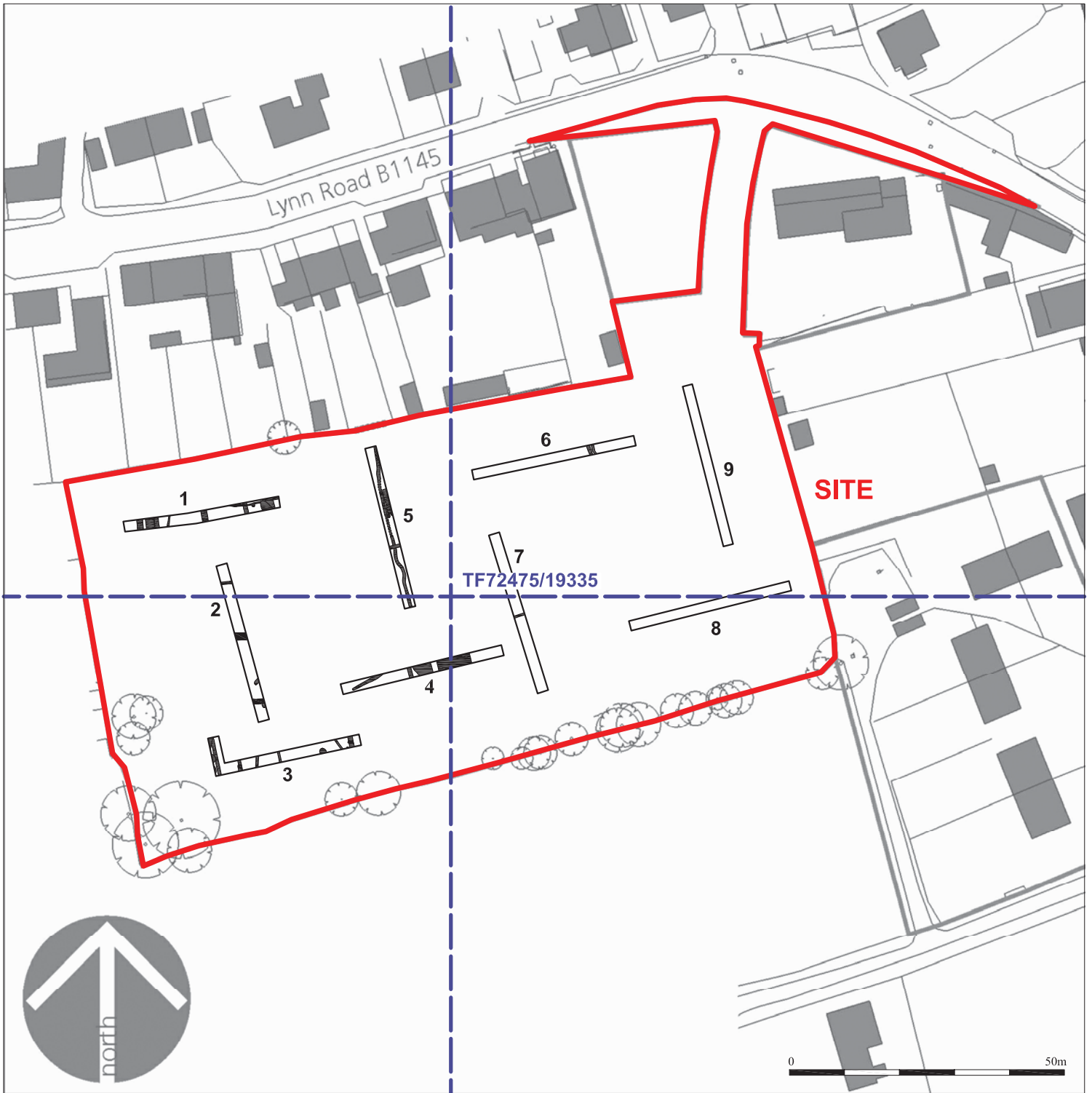


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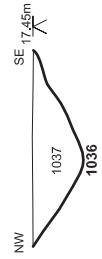
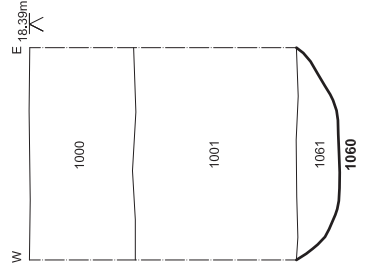
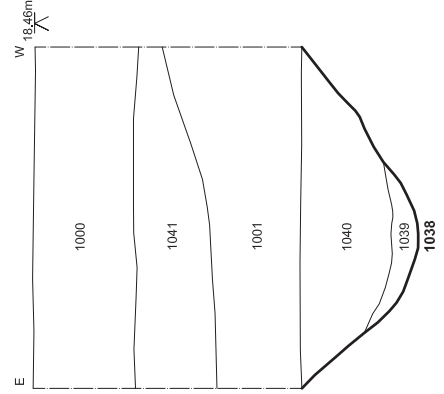
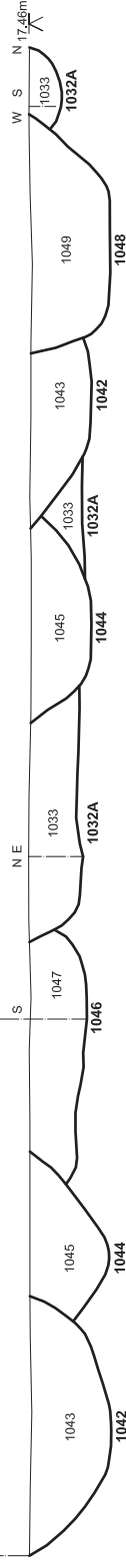
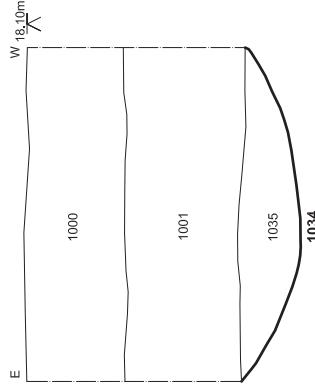
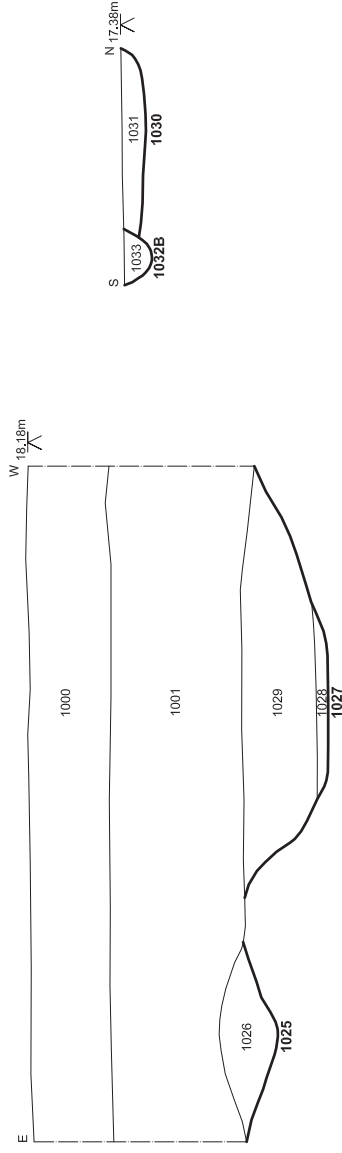
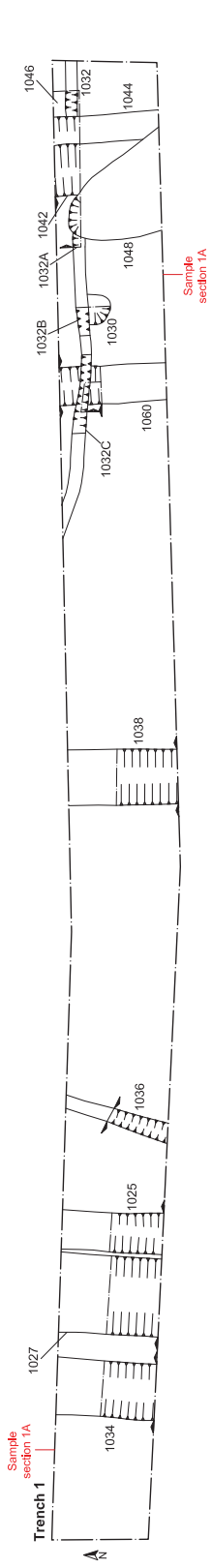


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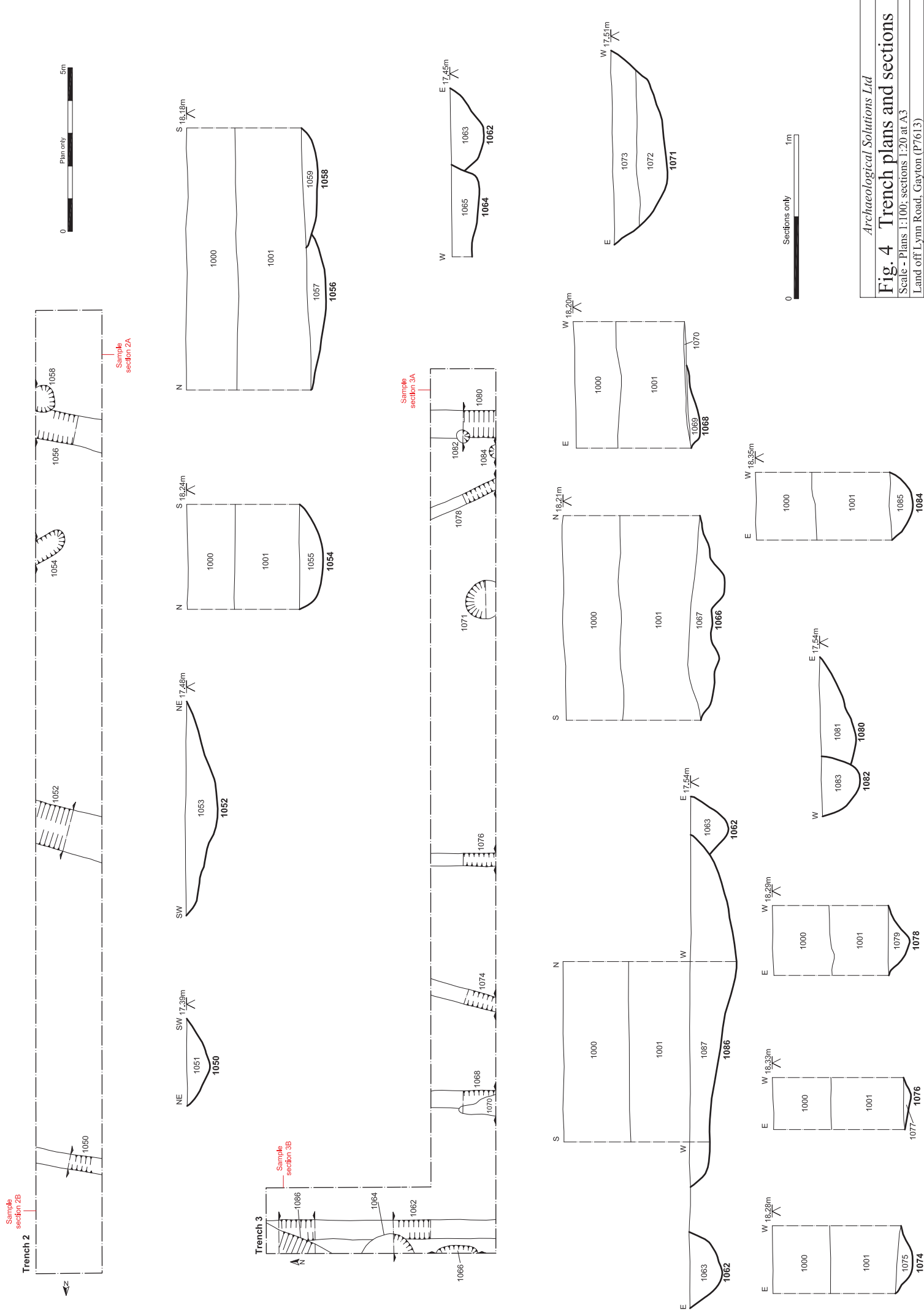
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Land off Lynn Road, Gayton (P7613)



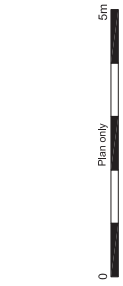
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Scale 1:1000 at A4
Land off Lynn Road, Gayton (P7613)



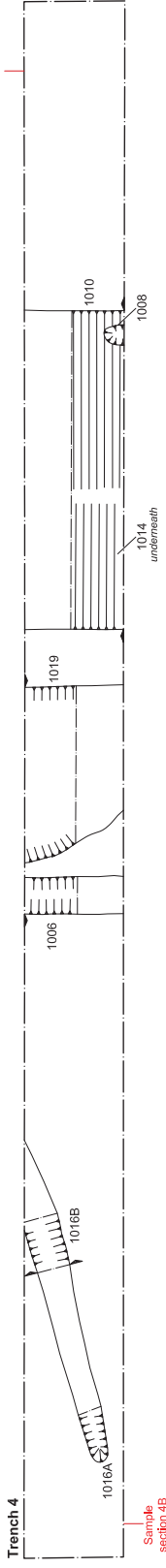
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Fig. 3 Trench plan and sections
 Scale - Plan 1:100; sections 1:20 at A3
 Land off Lynn Road, Gayton (P7613)



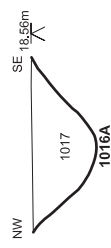
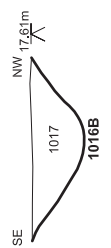
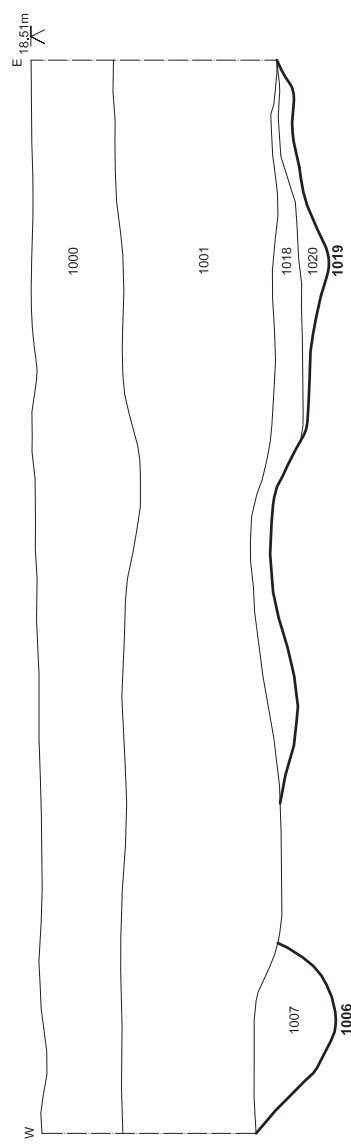
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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
 Scale - Plans 1:100; sections 1:20 at A3
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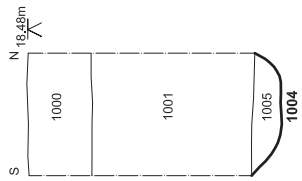
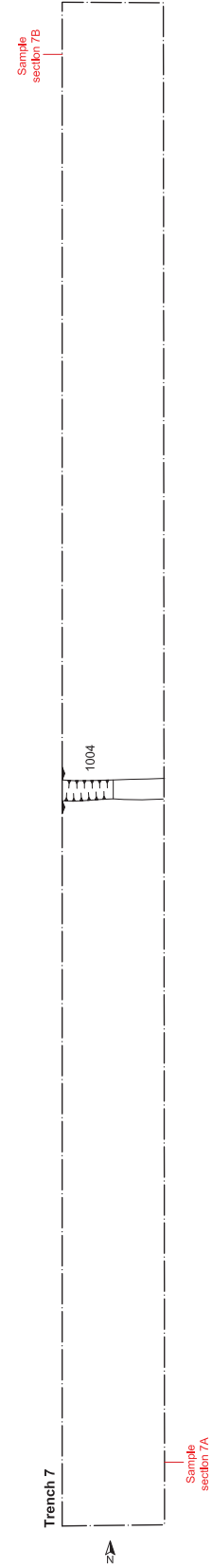
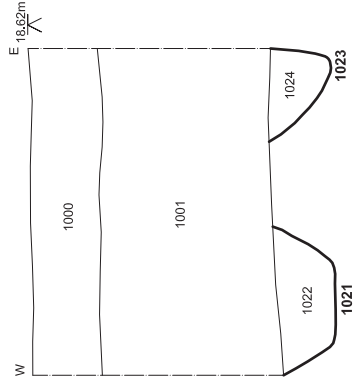
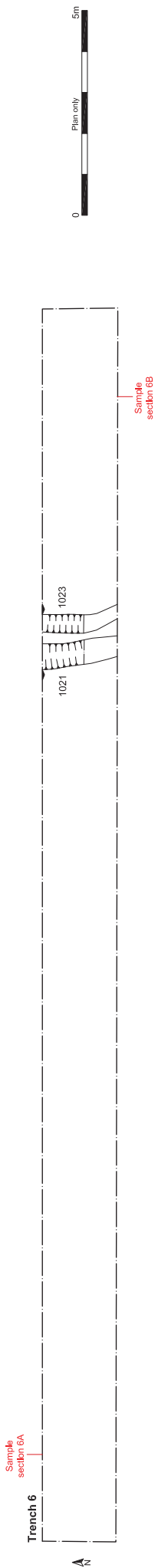
Sample section 4A



Sample section 4B



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Fig. 5 Trench plan and sections
 Scale - Plan 1:100; sections 1:20 at A3
 Land off Lynn Road, Gayton (P7613)



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Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections
 Scale - Plans 1:100; sections 1:20 at A3
 Land off Lynn Road, Gayton (P7613)