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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND  
RECORDING AT  
ST ANDREW'S CHURCH,  
HOLT,  
NORFOLK  
(ENF 129173)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Birdsall Swash and Blackman Ltd  
On behalf of  
Holt Parochial Church Council**

December 2012

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

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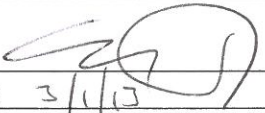
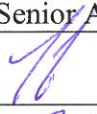
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks at St Andrew's Church, Holt, Norfolk. The investigations monitored the excavation of foundation and service trenches for a new extension to the existing church.*

*The church dates from the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) with the chancel arch and arcade dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, although much of the church is a 19<sup>th</sup> century rebuild. A previous evaluation of the southern part of the site revealed a medieval ditch and a post-medieval feature, possibly horticultural in origin.*

*The investigations revealed a sequence of natural, medieval and later deposits. A medieval ditch marked the boundary of the churchyard along with a parallel and contemporary ditch to the south, perhaps defining a track. The boundary ditch was later replaced by the present wall that demarcates the churchyard. Post-medieval deposits included a further ditch, graveyard soils, brick-lined graves and work relating to the rebuilding of the church during the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. One of the tombs contained a body believed to be that of Rebecca Blyford, identified from the gold mourning ring for her father, Sir Christopher Myngs.*

*Finds retrieved during the investigation include medieval, post-medieval and later pottery. Medieval and later floor and roof tile was also recovered. Other finds include glass, clay pipe, copper alloy and lead metalwork. A small number of animal bones were collected. The finds have been retained by Holt Parochial Church Council.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Birdsall Swash and Blackman Limited on behalf of Holt Parochial Church Council to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with new development and associated drainage works at St Andrew's Church, Holt, Norfolk, as detailed in planning application PF/11/0310. The original request was to monitor all groundworks, but following a presentation to Norfolk Historic Environment Service, this was reduced and some parts excluded from the request. The investigations were carried out between the 24<sup>th</sup> May and 24<sup>th</sup> July 2012 in accordance with a brief prepared by the Historic Environment Service, Norfolk County Council.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Holt is located 33km northwest of Norwich and 28km northeast of Dereham, in the administrative district of North Norfolk, Norfolk (Fig. 1).

St Andrew's church is located towards the centre of the town at National Grid Reference TG 0812 3877 (Fig. 2). Situated at the eastern end of Church Street, the site lies at a height of between 62.6 and 63.1m OD on gently undulating ground.

Local soils are of the Wick 3 Association, typical brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 349). These soils are developed on a drift geology of glacial sand and gravel which in turn seals a solid geology of Cretaceous Chalk.

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

Holt is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Holt*, the name is derived from the Old English and simply means 'wood' (Ekwall 1989, 247). At the time of the Domesday Survey, Holt was held by the King and contained woodland, 6 acres of meadow, 5 mills, a market and a park (Williams and Martin

1992, 1054).

The church largely dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when the building was heavily restored, following an earlier attempt at restoration subsequent to a fire in 1708 (Bryant 1902, 71). There are traces within the church of the medieval building, mainly a 14<sup>th</sup> century chancel arch and arcade. A reference made to a round window may suggest elements of a Saxon church surviving in the current fabric (Pevsner and Wilson 1998, 554). A modern boiler house extension, perhaps constructed around 1900, on the south porch was removed as part of this work.

Prior to this investigation, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site which revealed a possible medieval boundary ditch and a later ditch or horticultural feature (Adams 2010, 8).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, the ground within the footprint of the new buildings was lowered by *c.* 0.65m. Foundation and service trenches were then excavated by machine to the depths required by the development. Following excavation the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix

1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 and plans at 1:50 and 1:100. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Natural deposits across the site were recorded as brownish orange silty sand with flints (011), orange and yellow clayey sand and sandy clay (036), orange silty sand with flints (066) and orange red sand (082).

### *Garden Area*

In the southern part of the site, cut into the natural, was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (047 and 060) that had previously been recorded during the evaluation and dated to the medieval period. This had a combined visible length of 20m and was 2.6m wide by 0.95m deep (Fig. 5, Section 5; Plate 2). A primary fill of orange brown clayey sand (053) was recorded over which were further fills of orange brown clayey sand (052), brown clayey sand (050 and 051), greyish brown sandy silt (048), brown sandy silt (049) and a final fill of brown sandy silt with limestone fragments (054). Brown sandy silt (061) was also recorded in the unexcavated part of the ditch to the west. Finds from (048) and (061) were dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century.



Roughly parallel to this ditch and located between 2.8m and 1.6m to the south was ditch or horticultural feature (058 and 062). This measured between 0.4m and 0.55m wide and up to 0.35m deep. Fills comprised greyish brown organic clayey sand (059) to the east and brown sandy silt (063) to the west. A single sherd of 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century date, together with a small fragment of 20<sup>th</sup> century glass which may be intrusive, was recovered from (059).

Located beneath the boundary wall to the churchyard was ditch (027). This had a similar recorded length to the ditches above and was over 0.9m wide and deeper than 1.02m (Fig. 5, Section 4; Plate 3). The lowest fill was a brownish orange silt (035) above which was brown silt (028), yellowish brown silt (029), yellowish brown sandy silt (031) and the uppermost fill of orange brown sandy silt (032). Pottery of 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from the fills of this ditch.

Towards the northwest corner of the foundation trenches and overlying the natural was a 0.18m thick layer of brownish grey/black sandy silt (057). Of uncertain origin, it is possible that this is the fill of an unidentified pit.

Within the soakaway trench located south of the main development area, natural was overlain by greyish brown silty sand with flints (067).

Sealing all deposits to the south of the boundary ditch was a subsoil (055 and 065) that consisted of greyish brown silty sand that measured up to 0.8m thick (Fig. 5, Section 5; Fig. 6, Section 6). Medieval and later pottery was recovered from this layer.

Cutting through the subsoil and into the upper fills of ditch (027) was an east-west aligned foundation trench (039), measuring over 0.8m wide and 0.41m deep (Fig. 5, Section 4). At the base of this was a deposit of orange brown sandy silt (038),

upon which the extant churchyard wall of flint (033 and 034) had been constructed. The foundation trench had been backfilled with greyish brown organic clayey sand (040) and loose rubble (037), the latter producing a complete 19<sup>th</sup> century blacking jar.

Overlying the subsoil within the footprint of the new building there was a 0.48m thick layer of brown organic silty sand (007), identified as a former topsoil (Fig. 5, Sections 2 and 5). This and all other deposits were sealed by the current topsoil which comprised brown organic silty sand (006) and brownish grey silty sand (064). This measured 0.4m thick.

### *Graveyard Area*

Overlying natural within the graveyard were expansive deposits of graveyard soil. These comprised greyish brown silt, clay and sand (002), yellowish brown sandy silt (009), brown silty sand (026) and orange brown silty sand (074 and 079). Medieval and post-medieval roof tile fragments, clay pipes, metal and modern glass were recovered from this layer.

Immediately south of the porch and sealed by the graveyard soils were three graves (010, 012 and 013) of which burials were noted in (010 and 012). The graves were aligned east-west and were only partly exposed during the groundworks (Plate 4).

The stripped area around the porch (Fig. 4), revealed during underpinning works, exposed a foundation trench (071 and 077) cut into the graveyard soils (074 and 079). Only identified on the eastern side of the porch, the cut was at least 5.5m by 3m in extent and deeper than 0.7m (Fig. 5, Section 7; Fig. 7, Section 9) and probably included the south aisle wall. The fill of this foundation trench comprised orange brown silty sand with lenses of mortar and flint (070, 075, 078, 081 and 085). Beneath the south aisle wall, natural (082) lay at a depth of 0.86m below the current ground level, indicating this had not been

disturbed to the same extent as within the graveyard. Nine fragments of medieval floor tile were retrieved from (085).

The foundations for the porch lay upon the upper fill of the foundation trench. On the west side, the foundations extended west of the porch wall (076 and 084) and consisted of roughly coursed flint nodules in lime mortar and were over 0.7m wide by 0.3m high (Fig. 5, Section 8; Fig. 7, Section 11). On the west side of the porch the foundations, including those of the south aisle, were not wider than the wall itself (Fig. 5, Section 7; Fig. 7, Sections 9 and 10).

A circular feature (014) was partly revealed to the immediate southeast of the porch (Fig. 3; Plate 5). This measured 1.6m in diameter and was probably at least 2.4m in depth. Constructed within this was a flint built cistern with brick upper courses (015) that had been capped by a stone slab. The cistern had an internal diameter of *c.* 1m and an external diameter of 1.4m. A pipe was noted leading towards the church on the north side. The cistern was empty, although at the base lay a bottle of probable early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The cut for the well had been backfilled with brown silty sand (025).

To the south of the cistern and butting against it were a number of deposits which may relate to levelling the ground surface once the cistern had been built (Fig. 5, Section 3). These comprised greyish brown clayey sand (024), brown silty sand with flint (023), orange clayey sand (022) and greyish brown silty sand (021).

Situated to the west of the porch were two brick-built graves. The more southerly (086) was 0.88m wide and 0.48m high (Fig. 7, Section 12; Plate 6) with the bricks in stretcher bond. The interior of the tomb was not examined and no coffin or burial was noted.

Immediately to the north was brick-lined

tomb (087) that was 0.7m wide and 0.68m high. This had a tile floor (089) which was overlain by a mixed deposit of grey, reddish brown and brown silty sand (088) that was 50mm thick.

Located east of the porch was a brick-lined table tomb (005) which measured 1.9m by 1.1m in extent and was covered with a stone slab. One burial, that of a woman, was disturbed during the works in this area with further burials noted within the tomb (Plate 7). The woman was wearing a gold mourning ring (Plate 8) dedicated to Sir Christopher Myngs, identifying the female as that of Rebecca Blyford, his daughter. The ring was not further examined as the Parochial Church Council took immediate ownership of it.

To the southeast was another brick-lined tomb (090) which was coffin-shaped in plan with a vaulted roof (Fig. 3). This contained a single burial within the remnants of a coffin but was obscured by the collapsed roof.

Overlying this last brick-lined grave was a northeast-southwest aligned feature (003), possibly a former pathway. This measured 0.8m wide (Fig. 3; Plate 9) and contained a fill of orange brown sand, gravel and flints (004) but was not excavated further.

Sealing all deposits within the graveyard was the current topsoil which varied from greyish brown sandy silt (001) to grey/black silty sand (068).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of silty sand, clayey sand and sandy clay relate to the underlying drift geology of glacially derived sands and gravels.

### *Garden Area*

The southern boundary of the graveyard was marked by a ditch which was dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century. The full width of

this ditch was not exposed at the eastern end but appears to have been narrower to the west. This ditch was subsequently infilled but its line was maintained by a wall that provides the present boundary to the churchyard.

Approximately 2.5m to the south of the graveyard boundary lay a further ditch which was dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century. The proximity of this ditch to the contemporary boundary of the churchyard may indicate that the graveyard was encircled by a track.

A later ditch or horticultural feature which contained pottery of early post-medieval date lay to the south.

These latter two features accord well with those recorded during the evaluation.

### ***Graveyard Area***

The walls of the porch and south aisle were constructed upon fills within a foundation trench which was wider and deeper than the foundations themselves. This was likely to have been done to aid drainage and to prevent the walls of the church from becoming excessively damp. Although only finds of medieval floor tiles were retrieved from the fills of the foundation trenches, it is probable that this dates to the rebuilding of the church in either the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century.

A number of graves were recorded to the south of the porch. These are undated, but are possibly medieval as they are sealed beneath extensive graveyard soils. Later post-medieval brick-lined tombs were also encountered, particularly to the west of the porch.

The table tomb east of the porch was later identified as the grave of Francis Blyford (d. 1708), his son Matthew (d. 1731) and daughter-in-law Rebecca (d. 1734), the latter wearing a gold mourning ring inscribed with the initials 'S<sup>r</sup> C.M.' and the date 'June 10<sup>th</sup> 66'. This was identified as

being for her father Sir Christopher Myngs (d. 1666), Vice Admiral and occasional Caribbean pirate.

Other features recorded within the graveyard area include a cistern, perhaps relating to the former boiler house, and a pathway.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include medieval and later pottery, roof tiles and floor tiles. Post-medieval glass, clay pipe and metalwork were also retrieved along with a small assemblage of animal bone.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at St Andrew's church, Holt, as the development would impact on buried archaeological remains of medieval and later date which may relate to the development of the church and its graveyard.

Features of medieval date comprise two ditches located to the south of the church, the northernmost of which served as the boundary of the churchyard. The alignment of this ditch was later perpetuated by the extant churchyard wall. A post-medieval ditch or garden feature was also recorded. No medieval structural remains were exposed where works took place adjacent to the church, the fabric of the church probably relating to the rebuilding of the church in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. A number of graves were identified, including post-medieval brick-lined examples. Extensive graveyard soils, a cistern and former path were also revealed during the investigation.

Finds include pottery and tile of medieval to post-medieval date. Post-medieval glass, clay pipe and metalwork were also retrieved along with animal bone.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs Ruth Blackman of Birdsall Swash and Blackman Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Holt Parochial Church Council. Mr Glynn Purland of Holt PCC provided photographs and information on the gold ring and the relatives of Rebecca Blyford. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
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 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

NAU Norfolk Archaeology Unit



Figure 1 - General location plan



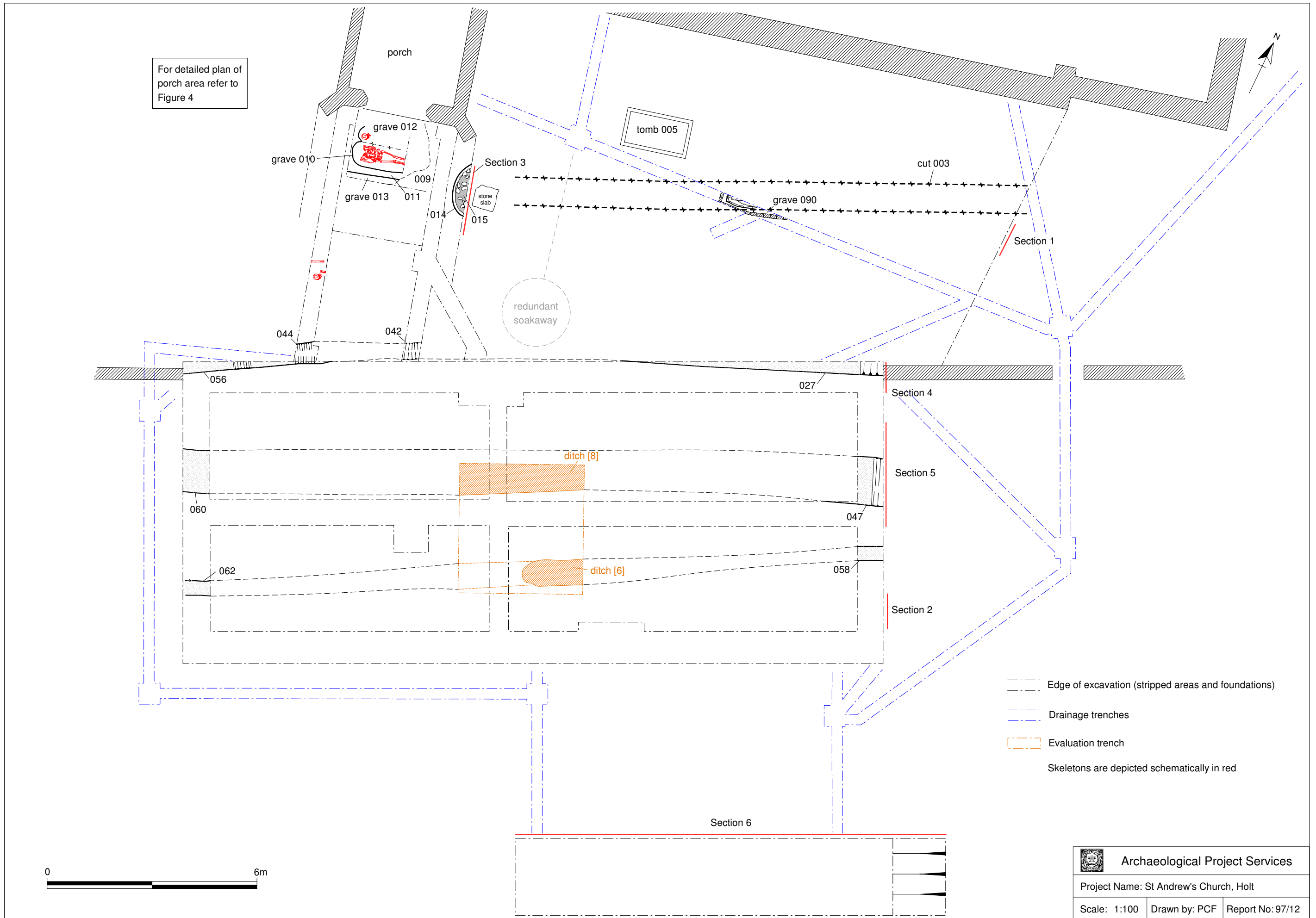


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations

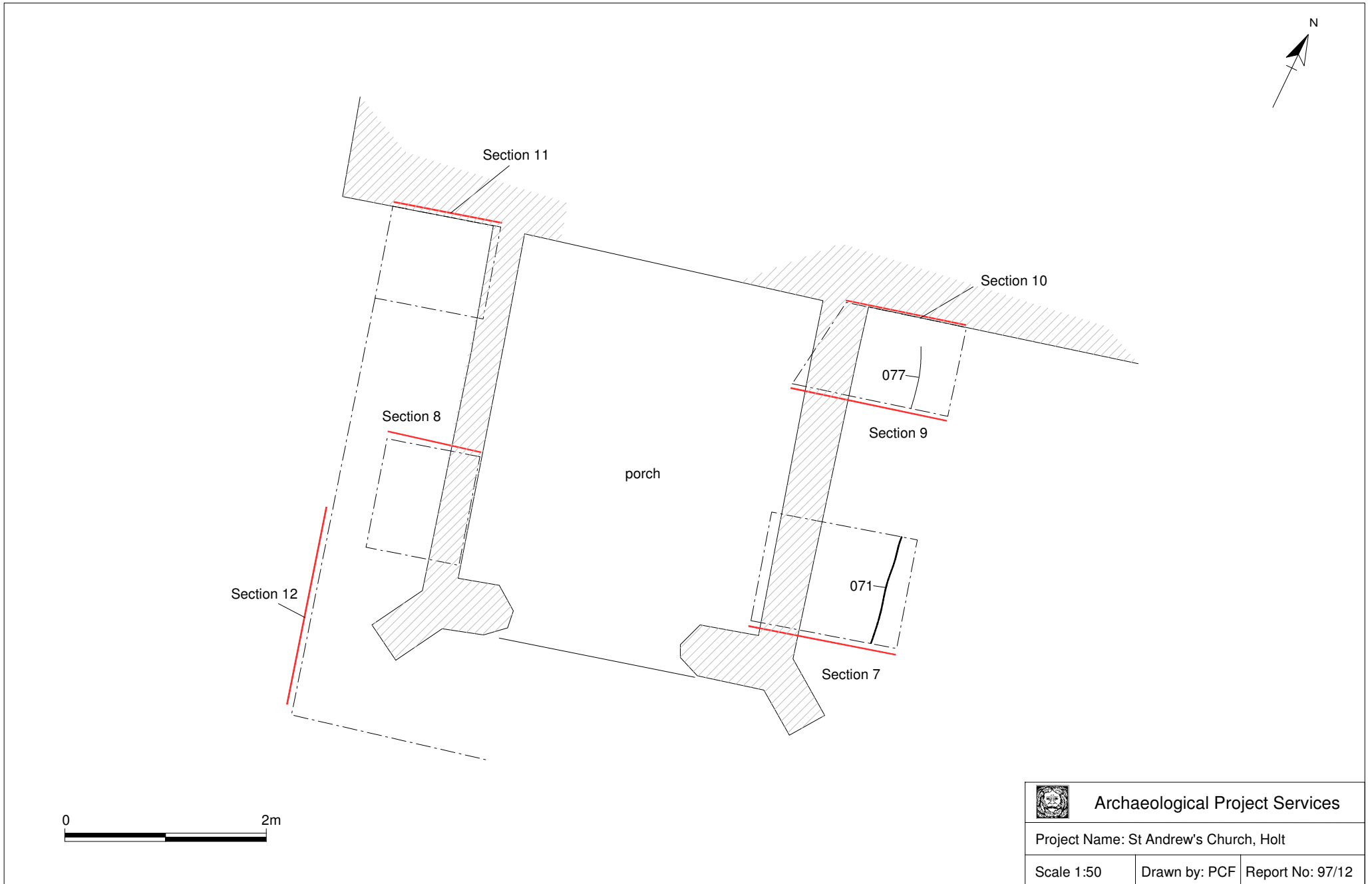

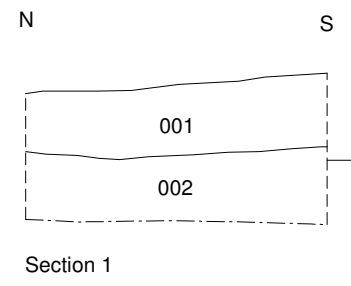


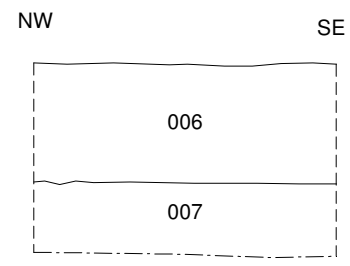
Figure 4 - Detailed plan of the porch area

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Project Name: St Andrew's Church, Holt		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 97/12

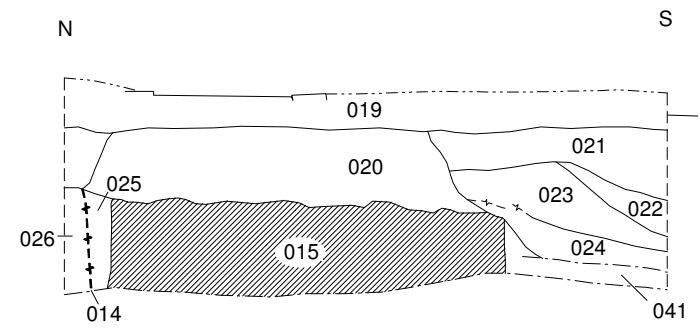




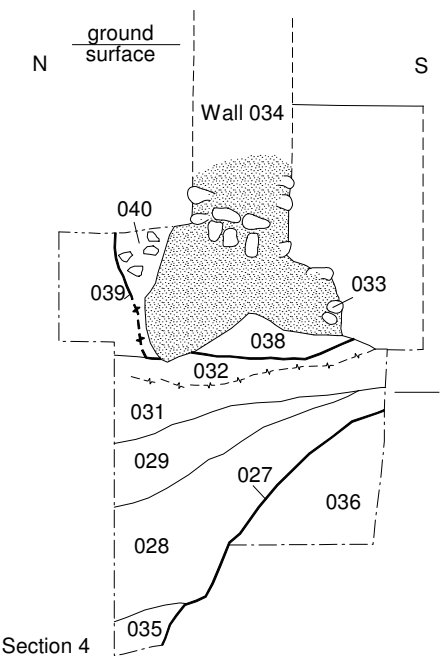
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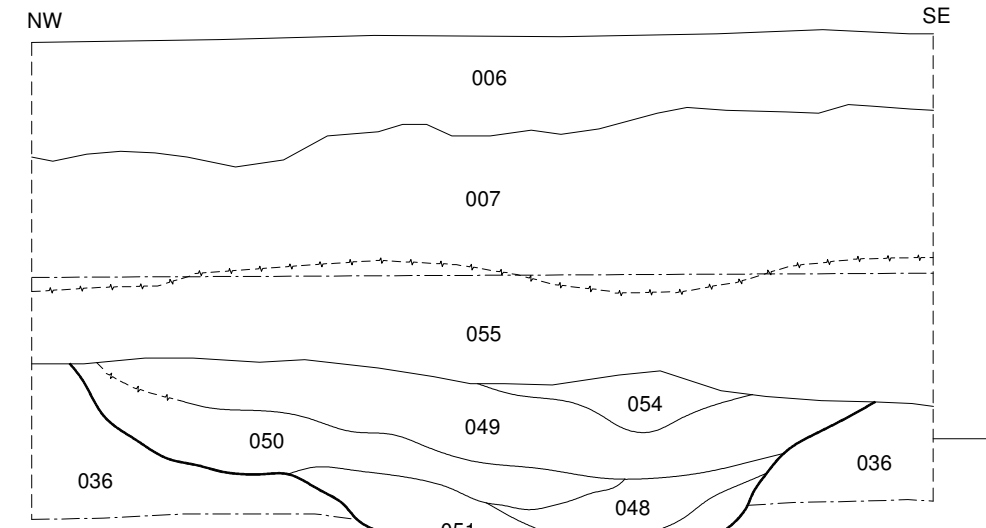
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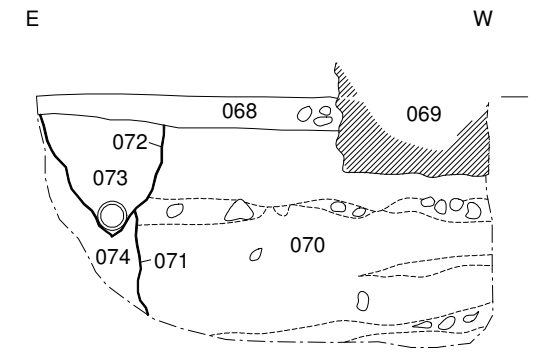
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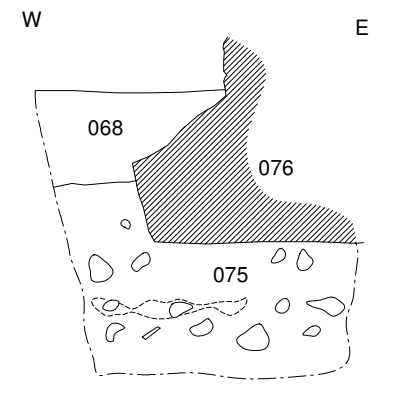
Section 4



Section 5



Section 7



Section 8




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
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Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 5 and 7 to 8

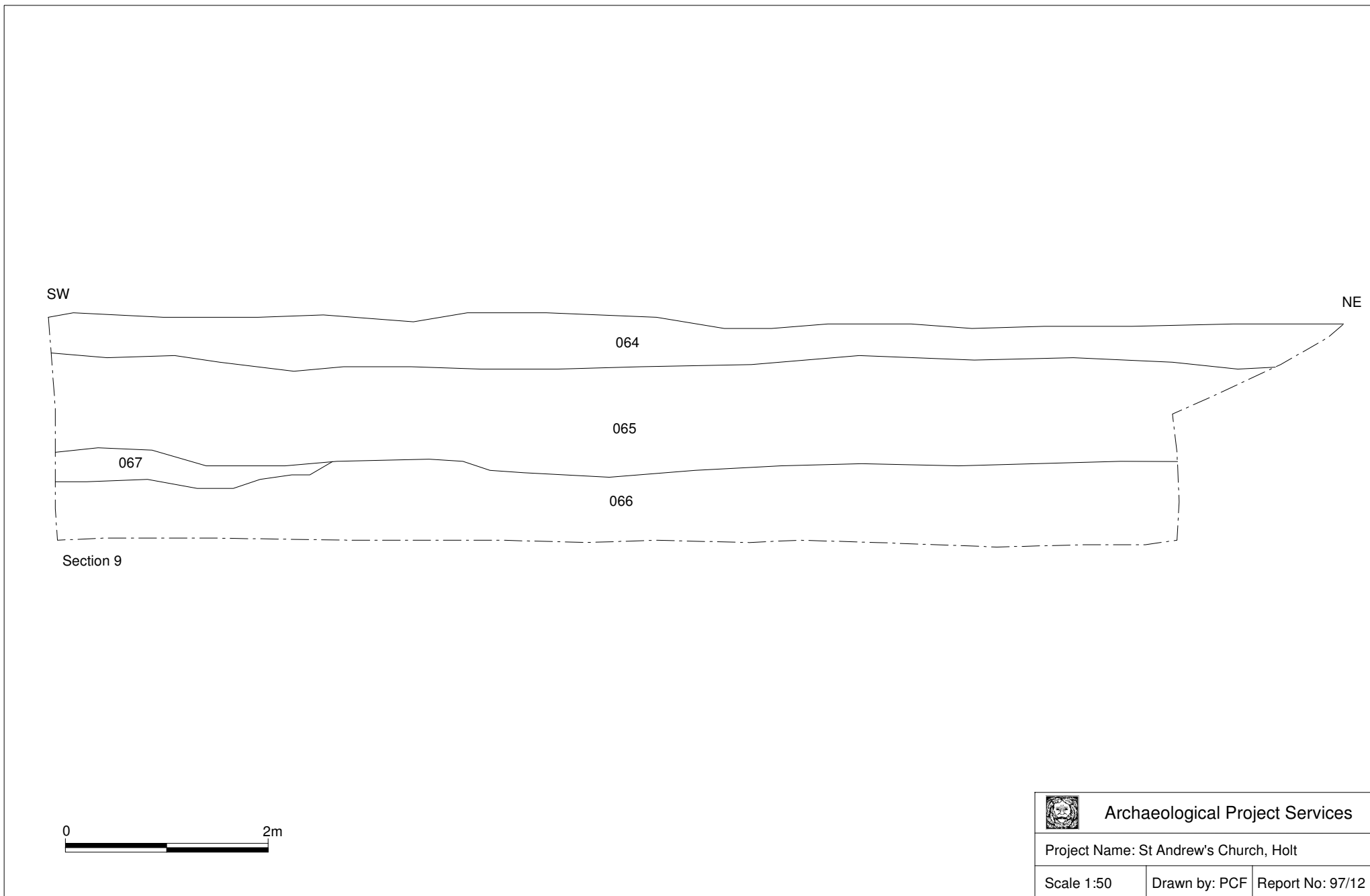
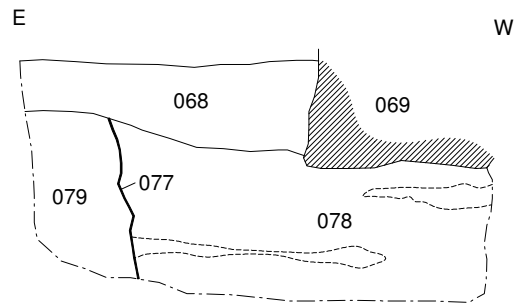
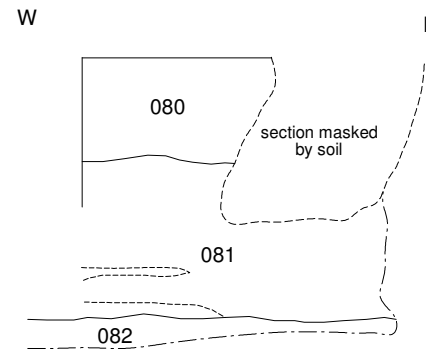


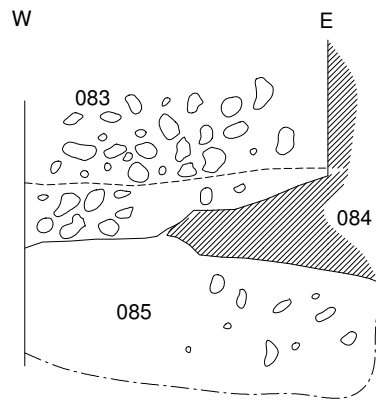
Figure 6 - Section 6



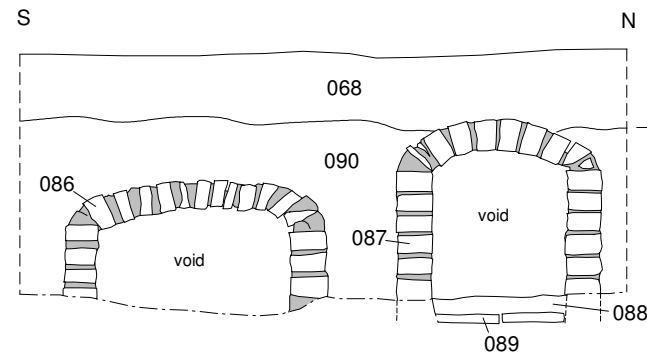
Section 9



Section 10



Section 11



Section 12




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: St Andrew's Church, Holt		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 97/12

Figure 7 - Sections 9 to 12



Plate 1 – View of St Andrew's church showing work in progress, looking north



Plate 2 – Section 5 showing medieval ditch (047), looking northeast



Plate 3 – Section 4 showing medieval ditch (027) with post-medieval wall (034) above, looking northeast



Plate 4 – Graves (010), (012) and (013) south of the porch, looking northwest



Plate 5 – Section 3 showing the post-medieval cistern (014), looking northeast



Plate 6 – Brick-lined tombs (086) and (087), looking northwest



Plate 7 – Tomb (005) with the skeleton identified as Rebecca Blyford, looking west



Plate 8 – The gold mourning ring from (005) with the initials of Sir Christopher Myngs



Plate 9 – Path remnant (003) looking west



## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
002	Friable mid greyish brown silt, clay and sand with frequent stone and gravel	Graveyard soil
003	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.8m wide	Former pathway
004	Loose mid orange brown sand, gravel and flints	Fill of (003)
005	Brick (230mm x 110mm x 50mm) structure, 1.9m by 1.1m in extent, with stone slab over	Brick table tomb
006	Firm dark brown organic silty sand, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
007	Firm mid brown organic silty sand, 0.48m thick	Former topsoil
008	Concrete	Foundation/underpinning for removed boiler house
009	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent flint, 1.2m thick	Graveyard soil
010	Rectangular feature, aligned east-west, >1.54m long by 0.71m wide, contains supine burial, not fully exposed	Grave
011	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand with frequent flint	Natural deposit
012	Rectangular feature, aligned east-west, >1.46m long by >0.48m wide, skull only exposed	Grave
013	Rectangular feature, aligned east-west, >1.52m long by >0.16m wide, not fully exposed	Grave cut
014	Circular feature, 1.6m diameter by >0.7m deep (probably up to 2.4m deep), vertical sides, not fully excavated	Cut for (015)
015	Flint structure with brick upper courses, internal diameter c. 1m, external diameter 1.4m, by 2.15m high, rough coursing, interior blackened, domed upper part	Cistern
016	Flint structure	Churchyard wall
017	Unstratified finds retrieval – north of churchyard wall	
018	Unstratified finds retrieval – south of churchyard wall	
019	Loose mid brown sandy silt	Backfill around drainage pipe
020	Firm light orange clayey sand, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
021	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Levelling deposit
022	Firm light orange clayey sand	Levelling deposit
023	Loose mid brown silty sand with frequent flints	Levelling deposit
024	Firm mid greyish brown clayey sand	Levelling deposit
025	Soft light brown silty sand	Fill of (014)
026	Firm to soft light brown silty sand	Graveyard soil
027	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >0.9m wide by >1.02m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Boundary ditch
028	Firm mid brown silt	Fill of (027)
029	Firm mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of (027)
030	Cancelled context	
031	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (027)
032	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt	Fill of (027)
033	Hard light grey to white mortar with flint nodules	Footing for wall (034)
034	Flint and mortar structure	Churchyard wall

No.	Description	Interpretation
035	Firm mid brownish orange silt	Fill of (027)
036	Firm mid orange and yellow sandy clay and clayey sand	Natural deposit
037	Loose rubble	Fill of (039)
038	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt	Fill of (039)
039	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >0.8m wide by 0.41m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Foundation trench for (034)
040	Firm mid greyish brown organic clayey sand	Fill of (039)
041	Firm mid to light greyish brown sandy silt	
042	Linear feature, aligned east-west, east-west, 2.63m wide by 0.88m deep, steep sides and flat base	Ditch
043	Firm mid brown silty sand	Fill of (042)
044	Linear feature, aligned east-west	Ditch
045	Firm mid brown silty sand	Fill of (044)
046	Unstratified finds retrieval – same as (018)	
047	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 2.6m wide by 0.95m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
048	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (047)
049	Firm to soft mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (047)
050	Firm mid brown and orange sandy silt	Fill of (047)
051	Firm mid to light brown clayey sand	Fill of (047)
052	Firm to soft mid orange brown clayey sand	Fill of (047)
053	Firm mid orange brown clayey sand	Fill of (047)
054	Firm mid brown sandy silt with limestone fragments	Fill of (047)
055	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.49m thick	Subsoil
056	<i>Continuation of (027) and (044)</i>	Ditch
057	Firm dark brownish grey/black sandy silt, 0.18m thick	Possible pit fill
058	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.4m wide by 0.2m deep, steep sides and flattish base ( <i>same as (062)</i> )	Horticultural feature
059	Loose mid greyish brown organic clayey sand	Fill of (058)
060	Linear feature, aligned east-west	Ditch
061	Firm to soft mid to light brown sandy silt	Fill of (060)
062	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.55m wide by 0.35m deep, steep sides and rounded base ( <i>same as (058)</i> )	Horticultural feature
063	Firm light brown sandy silt	Fill of (062)
064	Firm mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
065	Firm dark grey brown silty sand, 0.8m thick ( <i>same as (007)</i> )	Subsoil/former garden soil
066	Compacted dark orange silty sand with flint gravel/large flints,	Natural in soakaway
067	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand and flints	Drainage deposit
068	Loose dark grey/black silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
069	Flint nodule (30mm – 150mm diameter) structure, random coursing, light yellowish white lime mortar, 0.3m high	Foundation wall for porch
070	Firm mid orange brown silty sand with lenses of mortar and occasional flint	Fill of (071)
071	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.15m wide by 0.7m deep, steep to vertical sides, not fully excavated	Foundation trench
072	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.4m wide by 0.4m deep, V-shaped profile	Drain trench
073	Firm dark grey sandy silt with ceramic pipe	Fill of (072)
074	Firm mid orange brown silty sand	Graveyard soil

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
075	Firm mid orange brown silty sand with lenses of mortar and occasional flint, >0.64m thick	Bedding for (076) – fill of foundation trench
076	Flint nodule (30mm – 200mm diameter) structure, random coursing with light yellowish white lime mortar	Foundation wall for porch
077	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.15m wide by >0.52m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Foundation trench
078	Firm mid orange brown silty sand with lenses of mortar and occasional flint	Fill of (077)
079	Firm mid orange brown silty sand	Graveyard soil
080	Hard grey mortar and flint	Wall foundation
081	Firm mid orange brown silty sand with lenses of mortar and occasional flint, 0.53m thick	Wall foundation
082	Mid orange red sand	Natural deposit
083	Flint nodule (20mm – 150mm diameter) structure, random coursing becoming more roughly coursed with height, with light yellowish white lime mortar	Wall of south aisle
084	Flint nodule (40mm – 200mm diameter) structure, roughly coursed, with lime mortar, >0.7m wide by 0.3m	Foundation wall for porch
085	Firm mid orange brown silty sand with lenses of mortar and occasional flint, >0.53m thick	Foundation
086	Brick (240mm x 110mm x 60mm) structure, stretcher bond,	Brick-lined grave
087	Brick (220mm x 110mm x 65mm) structure, stretcher bond,	Brick-lined grave
088	Loose mixed dark grey, reddish brown and light brown silty sand, 50mm thick	Accumulation within (087)
089	Tile (220mm x 220mm x 40mm) surface, contained within (087)	Floor to (087)
090	Brick (220mm x 110mm x 60mm) structure, stretcher bond, coffin shaped in plan with vaulted roof	Brick-lined grave

## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

All finds are to be returned to Holt at the request of the Parochial Church Council and will not, therefore, be included within the site archive. Additionally, the gold ring was not examined as it was taken into immediate ownership of the Parochial Church Council.

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby with Anne Irving

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which also covers surrounding counties. A total of 53 sherds from 45 vessels, weighing 2010 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabric types shown in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman or Early Medieval to the Early Modern period.

##### Condition

The condition of the pottery is very mixed, with a relatively high average sherd weight of 37.9 grams. However this overall figure is not representative of the entire assemblage as the pieces from post medieval and early modern vessels are generally fresher than those from the earlier wares, with very few of those sherds weighing over 10 grams.

A number of vessels are sooted indicating use over a hearth or fire. Two jars also have a pale yellow internal cess or possibly discoloured limescale deposit visible; this is also an indicator of domestic usage.

##### Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Period	NoS	NoV	W(g)
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	3	2	26
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	Early Medieval	6	6	54
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	Medieval	1	1	6
GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	1200	1550		1	1	110
ESMIC	Essex Micaceous ware	1200	1450		2	1	2
GRIL	Late Grimston ware	1350	1550	Late Medieval	1	1	283
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1450	1600	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	3	3	179
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	Post Medieval	4	3	286
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750		1	1	19
CEP	Chinese export porcelain	1640	1850		1	1	7
PORC	Unspecified Porcelain	1700	1900	Post Medieval to Early Modern	1	1	5
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900		1	1	134
BS	Brown stoneware (generic)	1680	1850	Early Modern	2	1	81
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900		4	3	479
ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	1900		1	1	29
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900		6	5	69
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830		5	4	72
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900		1	1	27

Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Period	NoS	NoV	W(g)
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900		8	7	111
MISC	Unidentified types	-	-	Unknown	1	1	31
<b>Total</b>					<b>53</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2010</b>

### Provenance

Pottery was recovered from linear ditches [027], [042], [044], [047], [060] as well as wall foundation trench [039] and horticultural feature [058]. Material also came from topsoil (006) and buried soil/subsoil layers (055) and (065). Unstratified finds were labelled with numbers (017) and (018).

### Range

There is a wide range of types dating from the 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries through to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A total of 21 sherds of pottery including a large number of ware types were recovered from the topsoil (006). These are mostly common early modern varieties, but large fragments from a bowl in Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE), two drinking jugs in Raeren Stoneware (RAER) and a cup or jug in Blackware (BL) are of note. These are fresh pieces which may have been disturbed, perhaps recently, from a 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century context.

#### *Ditches [027], [042], [044], [047], [060]*

Ditches [027], [042], [044] and [047] yielded a range of pottery types dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, including Early Medieval Handmade ware (EMHM), Thetford Type ware (THETT) and Essex Micaceous ware (ESMIC). With the exception of the one small sherd of ESMIC, all of the vessels are likely to be the standard domestic jar forms commonly found in these fabrics. A single sherd from [060] is an unknown medieval type (MEDLOC) which is also likely to date to the 11<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### *Buried/Subsoil Layers (055) and (065)*

A large fresh sherd from a jug in Grimston Type ware (GRIMT) was recovered from layer (055) which sealed ditch [047]. This piece is typologically later than the pottery from [047] which produced a jar in a silty Thetford Type ware fabric (THETT) unlikely to date much beyond the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century. The Grimston jug probably dates to the 14<sup>th</sup> or perhaps 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, after which ditch [047] was clearly long out of use.

An interesting, substantially sized and unusual rim sherd from a storage jar in Late Grimston Ware (GRIL) came from subsoil layer (065); this dates to the 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century. A single piece of modern White ware (WHITE) was also recovered from this context, although this later pottery could be intrusive.

#### *Horticultural feature [058]*

A large sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) was recovered from feature [058]; this is likely to date to the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### *Wall Foundation Trench [039]*

A complete blacking bottle, dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in English Stoneware (ENGS), came from this feature.

### Potential

The pottery includes some interesting pieces and most should be retained as part of the site archive. The material is stable and should pose no problems for long term storage.

### Summary

A small assemblage of pottery with a wide range of dates was recovered during the watching brief. A number of ditches produced material of Saxo-Norman to early medieval date, whilst late medieval and post medieval deposition is also noted.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

*By Alex Beeby with Anne Irving*

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of 13 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 2332 grams was recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context.

The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 2, with a summary of types in Table 2 below.

### Condition

The assemblage mainly comprises large pieces including several complete tiles. Most of the fragments are, or are from, floor tiles, all of which show high levels of abrasion through wear during use.

### Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cname	Full Name	NoF	W(g)
FLEMISH	Flemish Type Glazed Floor Tile	3	1427
GFLOOR	Glazed Floor Tile	6	633
GPANT	Glazed Pantile	1	90
PANT	Pantile	2	151
PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	1	31
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>2332</b>

### Provenance

Most of the ceramic building material was recovered from foundation (085), with other pieces retained from graveyard soil (002) and topsoil (006). Unstratified finds from north of the churchyard wall were labelled with context number (017).

### Range

There are fragments from nine floor tiles, all of which are glazed. All but one of these pieces came from (085). A further unstratified fragment and may also derive from (085). At least three of these tiles are Flemish types and may well be imports from Low Countries. The remaining are extremely abraded, with no upper glazing remaining; these too are probably Flemish. There are three discernable fabrics and a wide variety of sizes, both factors which are likely to have implications for dating; tiles in Fabric 1 and 2 are closer in size to typical medieval type floor tiles.

*Fabric 1* - The first fabric is a hard calcareous dark red oxidised fabric with Ferruginous grit inclusions and a medium sized sandy matrix. There are three tiles in this fabric, these ranging from 17 to 23 mm thick and 111 to 112 mm wide.

*Fabric 2* - The second fabric is softer and paler in colour, with a no calcareous content and moderate fine mica. There are five pieces from two tiles in this category, both of which are 17 mm thick, with one tile measuring 111 mm across.

*Fabric 3* -The third fabric is similar to the second but much finer. There is a single fragment in this, a piece which has a thick and glossy amber glaze. This tile, which is unstratified, is considerably thicker than the others at 34 mm and probably represents the latest type, perhaps belonging to the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century.

Foundation (085) is difficult to date based on this assemblage, as the tiles have clearly been used for a considerable period and may contain items of slightly different dates. The tiles from this context should be placed in the general date span of the 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century but it might be expected that the useful life of these pieces would be at least 100 years, quite possibly considerably longer.

### Potential

The glazed floor tiles should be retained as part of the site archive, as should a single piece of late medieval or early post-medieval roofing tile from (002).

### Summary

An interesting small assemblage of glazed floor tiles, including a number of Flemish types, was recovered during the investigation. Most of these pieces, which are largely dated from the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, came from foundation (085).

**FAUNAL REMAINS***By Paul Cope-Faulkner***Introduction**

A total of 32 (390g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts. Two mollusc shells weighing 103g were also collected. The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003).

**Provenance**

The faunal remains were collected from topsoil (006), the fills of ditches (028) and (048) and as unstratified material from within the graveyard (017) and outside the graveyard (018).

**Condition**

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

**Results***Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
006	cat	many	-	17	41	incl skull, forelimbs, scapula etc  one sawn
	large mammal	skull	-	1	19	
	large mammal	long bone	-	1	13	
	large mammal	ribs	-	2	36	
	large mammal	mandible	-	1	14	
	medium mammal	humerus	-	1	30	
	sheep/goat	humerus	L	1	16	
	sheep/goat	tibia	R	1	14	
	sheep/goat	pelvis	L	1	28	
	sheep/goat	metatarsus	R	1	25	
017	cattle	tibia	L	1	40	some pathology present
	horse	metacarpus	R	1	74	
018	oyster	shell	bottom	1	91	
028	cattle	humerus	L	1	26	
	medium mammal	rib	-	1	2	
	oyster	shell	bottom	1	21	
048	sheep/goat	humerus	R	1	12	juvenile

**Summary**

Sheep/goat, cattle and horse were all present within the assemblage which probably account for most of the medium and large mammal size bones as well. Numerous bones from a cat were retrieved from a topsoil deposit and are likely to be a pet burial. The mollusc shells, both oysters, are probably food waste.

In line with Norfolk Museum's collection policy for the non-retention of 17<sup>th</sup> century and later material, the faunal remains from (006), (017), (018) were marked for disposal.

**GLASS***By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

Nine fragments of glass weighing a total of 758g were recovered.

**Condition**

Although naturally fragile the glass is in moderate-good condition. Most of the pieces exhibit iridescent decay.

**Results***Table 4, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
002	Colourless bottle base	1	8	20 <sup>th</sup> century
006	Dark olive green bottle neck, string rim, moderate iridescence, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	164	Early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Dark olive green bottle neck, very heavy iridescence, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	24	
	Dark olive green bottle base, moderate kick up, heavy iridescence, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	335	
	Dark olive green bottle base, steep kick up, very heavy iridescence, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	48	

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
	Olive green bottle wall, heavy iridescence, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	25	
	Colourless bottle neck, light iridescence, early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	16	
017	Dark green bottle neck, string rim, very heavy iridescence,	1	137	18 <sup>th</sup> century
059	Dark olive green bottle wall	1	1	20 <sup>th</sup> century

### Provenance

The glass was recovered from graveyard soil (002), topsoil (006), as unstratified material from within the graveyard (017), and the fill of a horticultural feature (059).

### Range

All of the glass is from bottles and is post-medieval to early modern in date.

### Potential

In the context of the investigation site, a churchyard, the assemblage is somewhat unusual in lacking window glass. However, the main potential of the glass is in providing dating evidence.

## CLAY PIPE

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

### Condition

The clay pipes are in good condition.

### Results

Table 5, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
002		3				3	11	Stems only	17 <sup>th</sup> century
006			1	1		2	6	Stems only	18 <sup>th</sup> century
018	1				1	2	14	Complete bowl, c. 1810-40, oak leaves on mould seams, 'O' on sides of spur; also 17 <sup>th</sup> century stem	c. 1810-40
Totals	1	3	1	1	1	7	31		

### Provenance

The clay pipes were collected from the graveyard soil (002), topsoil (006), and as unstratified material from outside the graveyard (018).

### Range

The clay pipes range in date from the 17<sup>th</sup> through to the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, in other words, most of the main period of usage of clay pipes. Stems dominated the small assemblage but there was also a bowl. This latter item is decorated with a pattern of oak leaves along the mould seams, probably the simplest and commonest type of embellishment.

### Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipes are of limited potential.

## WORKED FLINT

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

Four flints weighing a total of 105g were recovered.



**Condition**

The flints are in good condition.

**Results**

Table 6, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
028	Burnt nodule fragment	1	7	
043	Burnt nodule	1	51	medieval or later?
	Blade flake, possibly from galleting, medieval or later?	1	6	
048	Burnt nodule	1	41	

**Provenance**

The flints were recovered from the fills of ditches (028), (043) and (048).

**Range**

Most of the pieces of flint are burnt. Such burnt stones could typically occur in a prehistoric context, but may be found in later periods. The other piece of flint is a struck flake but does not have the characteristics of a prehistoric item and is more likely to be from galleting, the insertion of chips of stone or pebbles into mortar courses. The church is largely of flint cobble construction, with galleting in various areas.

**Potential**

The burnt flints may signify otherwise unrecognised prehistoric activity in the area and are of moderate significance. The flake is probably related to construction or repair of the church and is of limited potential.

**METAL FINDS**

By Gary Taylor

**Introduction**

Ten metal finds weighing a total of 129g were recovered.

**Condition**

The metal finds are in moderate-good condition, although all are corroded.

**Results**

Table 7, Metals

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
002	Copper alloy	Button sheath	1	1	19 <sup>th</sup> century
006	Iron and copper alloy	Handle (from drawer?), late post-medieval	1	10	Late post-medieval
	Copper alloy	Handle cap/top, post-medieval	1	2	
	Copper alloy	Ring (curtain ring?), 28mm diameter, post-medieval	1	1	
	Copper alloy	Folded sheet	1	2	
	lead	Disc, 24mm diameter, 5mm thick, no corrosion, late post-medieval	1	24	
	lead	Plano-convex disc, c. 36mm across, max thickness 5mm	1	46	
017	lead	melt	1	23	
018	Copper alloy	Ring, 21mm diameter	1	2	
065	Copper alloy	buckle	1	18	Post-medieval

**Provenance**

The metal artefacts were recovered from the graveyard soil (002), topsoil (006), as unstratified material from both within (017) and outside (018) the graveyard, and a subsoil or former garden soil (065).

**Range**

The assemblage of metal finds is mixed. There are pieces (handles) that may be from furniture, or coffins, items from clothing (button, buckle), possible weights (discs), and rings that were perhaps used for curtains or funerary shrouds. There are also isolated pieces of sheet and melted metal. Few of the items are datable but those that are are all post-medieval.

**Potential**

The metal finds are of limited potential.

**OTHER FINDS***By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

Two other finds weighing a total of 17g were recovered.

**Condition**

The other finds are in good condition.

**Results***Table 8, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
006	mortar	Pale cream sandy mortar	1	12	
029	Fired clay?	Fired clay? Chalk?	1	5	

**Provenance**

The other finds were recovered from the topsoil (006) and a ditch fill (029).

**Range**

A single piece of mortar and a fragment that is possible fired clay or chalk were recovered. The mortar is from structural remains.

**Potential**

The other finds are of limited potential.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 9 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 9, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
002	20 <sup>th</sup>	Contains material as early as the 14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>
006	M19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>	Topsoil
017	18 <sup>th</sup>	Unstratified; contains material as early as the 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>
018	c. 1810-40	Unstratified; contains material as early as the 12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup>
028	11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup>	Based on a single sherd
029	11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup>	
037	19 <sup>th</sup>	
043	13 <sup>th</sup> -M15 <sup>th</sup>	
045	11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup>	
048	11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup>	
055	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>	Based on a single sherd; fresh
059	20 <sup>th</sup>	Based on one small piece of glass which may be intrusive; also contains a single sherd of 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century pottery
061	11 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>	Based on a single sherd
065	L19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>	Also includes large fresh 15th-16th century sherd; later sherd may be intrusive
085	M15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>	Based on CBM

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
UHJ	Upper Handle Join

W (g)                      Weight (grams)

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**ARCHIVE CATALOGUES***Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fab	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
006	PEARL		?	1	1	16		Base		
006	WHITE		Plate	2	1	11	Lilac transfer print - geometric shapes and floral	Rims		
006	WHITE		Plate	1	1	30		Rim		
006	WHITE		?	1	1	2		Rim		
006	GRE		Bowl	1	1	85		Rim	Triangular rim	
006	CREA		Flat	1	1	28	Geometric moulded relief on rim	Rim	Unusual straight sided shape; plate?	
006	WHITE		Plate or Dish	1	1	21	Lilac transfer print - geometric shapes	Rim		M19 <sup>th</sup> -L19 <sup>th</sup>
006	WHITE		?	1	1	10		BS		
006	NCBW		Bowl	1	1	27		BS	Blue and white external slipped bands	
006	PEARL		Plate	2	1	14	Blue transfer print - Willow Pattern	Base		
006	CREA		Bowl	1	1	40	Blue transfer print - Willow Pattern	Rim to Lwall		
006	CREA		Flat	2	1	1		Bases		
006	BL	GRE type	Jug or Mug	1	1	19		Base		M16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>
006	BS		Hollow	2	1	81		Rim; BS	Joining sherds	
006	RAER		Drinking Mug	1	1	64		Base	Filled base	
006	RAER		Drinking Mug	1	1	98		Base	Filled base	
006	WHITE		Egg Cup	1	1	15	External yellow paint	Profile		
017	PEARL		Bowl or Dish	1	1	19	Blue transfer print - willow pattern	Rim to Lwall		
017	ENGS		Straight sided bottle or Jar	1	1	164		Base		

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fab	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
017	ENGS		Straight sided bottle	2	1	120		Base; BS		19 <sup>th</sup> -E20 <sup>th</sup>
018	PORC		Small Plate	1	1	5	Hand painted red stripes	Rim		
018	CREA		?	1	1	3		Base		
018	LERTH		Garden Pot	1	1	134		Lwall to base		
018	PEARL		Cup?	1	1	18	Blue transfer print - floral design	Rim to Uwall		M19 <sup>th</sup> -L19 <sup>th</sup>
018	RAER		Drinking Mug or Jug	1	1	17		Rim	Upright rim; slightly rilled neck	M15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>
018	PEARL		?	1	1	2	Blue paint	BS		
018	ENPO		Small Plate	1	1	29	Blue transfer print - Willow Pattern	Profile		
018	GRE		Bowl	2	1	121		Rim; BS	Complex rim	16 <sup>th</sup> - M17 <sup>th</sup>
018	EMHM		Jar	1	1	25		Rim	Abraded; everted neck and rim slight hammer head profile; cf Jennings 1981 fig 15; rough area below neck; fine mica	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup>
018	CEP		Plate	1	1	7	Hand painted floral decoration	Base		
018	EMHM		Jar	1	1	15		Base	Sooted; fine mica	11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup>
028	EMHM		Jar	2	2	11		BSS	Sooted exterior; slightly different fabrics	11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup>
029	THETT		Jar	1	1	12		Rim	Triangular lid-seated rim; silty fabric	11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup>
037	ENGS		Straight sided bottle	1	1	195		Complete Vessel	Blacking type bottle; mortar adhered	19 <sup>th</sup>
043	MISC		?	1	1	31		BS	Heavily burnt; reduced; THETT?; thick walled vessel; very abraded	
043	EMHM		Jar	1	1	2		BS	Cess or scale internally; soot externally	11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup>
043	ESMIC		Jug or Jar	2	1	2		BSS		13 <sup>th</sup> - M15 <sup>th</sup>
045	EMHM		Jar	1	1	1		BS		11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup>
048	THETT		Jar	2	1	14		BSS	Scale or cess internally	11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup>
055	GRIMT		Jug	1	1	110	Thumb pressed on either side of UHJ	Rim with UHJ	Misfired glaze; strap handle with central hollow	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fab	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
059	GRE		Large Jar or Bowl	1	1	80		BS		16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>
061	MEDLOC	Dull oxidised/ Reduced; common medium to coarse rounded to subrounded quartz; sparse flint and Fe	Jar	1	1	6		BS	Internal carbon deposit; spalled; quartz includes roseate and milky types	11 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>
065	WHITE		Plate	1	1	22	Blue transfer print - willow pattern	Rim		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - E20 <sup>th</sup>
065	GRIL		Storage Jar	1	1	283		Rim	Hammerhead rim with finger pressed frills; stabbed along top of bead	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>

## Archive catalogue 2, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Sub Fabric	NoF	Weight	Description	Date
002	PANT	Reduced; fine sandy		2	151		16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>
002	PNR	Oxidised; Medium sandy; moderate fine mica		1	31	Corner; flatroofer	14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>
006	GPANT	Oxidised; Medium sandy		1	90	Mortar over broken edge; dark orange fabric; thick dark brown/black lead glaze	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup>
017	FLEMISH	Oxidised; fine sandy; mica	Fabric 3	1	301	Thick amber glaze; 34mm thick; 119 mm wide	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>
085	GFLOOR	Oxidised; Medium sandy; Fe; Mica	Fabric 2; FLEMISH?	2	349	Upper extremely worn; mortar adhered to sides and base; fine calcareous fabric; 117m wide; 17mm thick	14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>
085	GFLOOR	Oxidised; Medium sandy; Fe; Ca	Fabric 1 FLEMISH?	1	82	Upper extremely worn; mortar adhered to sides and base; fine calcareous fabric; poorly sorted quartz; aerated Fe; 17mm thick	14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>
085	FLEMISH	Oxidised; Medium sandy; Fe; Ca	Fabric 1	1	702	Upper extremely worn; mortar adhered to sides and base; complete; fine calcareous fabric; poorly sorted quartz; aerated Fe; 23mm thick; 111mm wide; thick pale greeny yellow glaze	M15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>
085	GFLOOR	Oxidised: Medium sandy; Fe, Mica	Fabric 2; FLEMISH?	3	202	Extremely worn; traces of glaze on side; 17mm thick	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>
085	FLEMISH	Oxidised; Medium sandy; Fe; Ca	Fabric 1	1	424	Upper extremely worn; mortar adhered to sides and base; complete; fine calcareous fabric; poorly sorted quartz; aerated Fe; 22mm thick; 112mm wide	M15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

11	Daily record sheets
1	Section register sheet
1	Plan register sheet
5	Photographic register sheets
5	Context register sheets
90	Context record sheets
20	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

With the exception of all finds which will be held by Holt Parochial Church Council, the ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norwich Castle Museum  
Castle Meadow  
Norwich  
Norfolk  
NR1 3JU

Norwich Castle Museum Accession No:

NWHCM: 2012.221

Norfolk Historic Environment Service Site Code:

ENF 129173

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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