



Web www.chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk
Email chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk

A member of the Chartered Institute
for Archaeologists
MCIFA (membership number 4762)

4 Well Green Row Well Green Frettenham Norwich Norfolk NR12 7GL

Tel 01603 737804 Mobile 07963 969623

Archaeology Report Number CB618R v.1.1

Land west of Wansbeck Lodge, 9a Church Street, Holt, Norfolk

Grid reference TG 0799 3879 (centred at)

North Norfolk District Council planning reference PF/19/0006

Informative Trial Trenching as part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work Phase 1 -

29 May to 03 June 2019

Norfolk County Council Environment Service reference CNF48580

Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF146113

OASIS ID: chrisbir1-358589

Norfolk Museums Service archive accession number 2019.238

Prepared for

Derek Foreman House Builders Limited

The Glasshouse

58a Grove Lane

Holt

Norfolk

NR25 6ED

© Chris Birks July 2019

All rights reserved

Project	Informative Trenching as part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works at 'Land west of Wansbeck Lodge, 9a Church Street, Holt, Norfolk'
Grid reference	TG 0799 3879 (centred at)
Planning reference	North Norfolk District Council planning reference PF/19/0006
ES reference	CNF48580
NHER event	ENF146113
NMS accession	2018.238
OASIS ID	chrisbir1-358589
Fieldwork dates	29 May to 03 June 2019
Report title	Report on Informative Trenching as part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works at 'Land west of Wansbeck Lodge, 9a Church Street, Holt, Norfolk'
Author(s)	Chris Birks, chris@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk , 01603-737804/07963-969623
Derivation	Initial draft CB618R v.1.0
Origination Date	05 June 2019
Version	1.1
Sequence	Report CB618R v.1.0 Holt, Report CB618R v.1.1
Status	Approved final copy
Reviser(s)	Chris Birks
Date of revision	25 July 2019
Summary of Changes	Confirmation of approval
Sections revised	1.3
Circulation	HES and Client (as proof of production, not to be issued elsewhere)
Required Action	Please respond to author with comments/approval
File Name/Location	C:\Users\Chris\Desktop\Chris Business\Year 16 Apr2019 to Apr2020\FinishedProjects\Holt\Report CB618R v.1.1 Holt.docx
Approval	Required
Comments	Draft report submitted to ES on 23 July 2019, approval received on 24 July 2019. Final copy prepared and distributed on 25 July 2019.

ES – Norfolk County Council Environment Service
NHER – Norfolk Historic Environment Record
NMS – Norfolk Museums Service
OASIS - Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Chris Birks being obtained. Chris Birks accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Chris Birks for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Chris Birks accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Chris Birks

4 Well Green Row
Frettenham
Norfolk
NR12 7GL

t: 01603 737804
m: 07963 969623
e: chris@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk
w: www.chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk

Contents

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>Summary</i>	<i>1</i>
1.0 Introduction	1, 2
2.0 Project Background	2
3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	2, 3
4.0 Geology and Topography	3
5.0 Results	3 - 7
5.1 Introduction	
5.2 Observations	
6.0 The Finds	7 - 9
6.1 Introduction	
6.2 Methodology	
6.3 Pottery	
6.4 Building Materials	
6.5 Bottle	
6.6 Clay tobacco pipe	
6.7 Iron objects	
7.0 Flint	9
7.1 Introduction	
7.2 Results	
7.3 Conclusion and Recommendations	
8.0 Faunal Remains	10, 11
8.1 Animal Bone	
8.2 The mollusc assemblage	
8.3 Discussion and conclusions	
8.4 Recommendations	
9.0 Environmental Summary	11, 12
9.1 Introduction	
9.2 Methods	
9.3 Results	
9.4 Conclusions	
10.0 Conclusions and Discussion	12

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Table 1. Finds quantities

Table 2. Pottery quantities by fabric

Table 3. CBM quantities by fabric and form

Table 4. Flint by context

Table 5. Quantification of the bone assemblage

Table 6. Quantification of the mollusc remains

Appendix 1 Context Summary

Appendix 2 Finds Summary

Appendix 3 Pottery Summary

Appendix 4 Ceramic Building Material and mortar

Contents

Appendix 5	Glass
Appendix 6	Clay pipe
Appendix 7	Metalwork
Appendix 8	Flint Catalogue
Appendix 9	Animal Bone
Appendix 10	Mollusc remains
Appendix 11	Environmental Summary
Appendix 12	OASIS Record

Figure 1	Site location plan
Figure 2	Site plan as existing
Figure 3	Site plan as proposed
Figure 4	Trench plan drawing
Figure 5	Section drawings

Plate 1.	Feature [4], looking south
Plate 2.	Feature [8], looking north
Plate 3.	Feature [16], looking south
Plate 4.	Features [12] and [13], looking east
Plate 5.	Features [18] and [32], looking east
Plate 6.	Extant section of [32] in east-facing section, looking west
Plate 7.	Features [24] and [22] (and [33] right), looking north
Plate 8.	Features [28] and [24], looking west

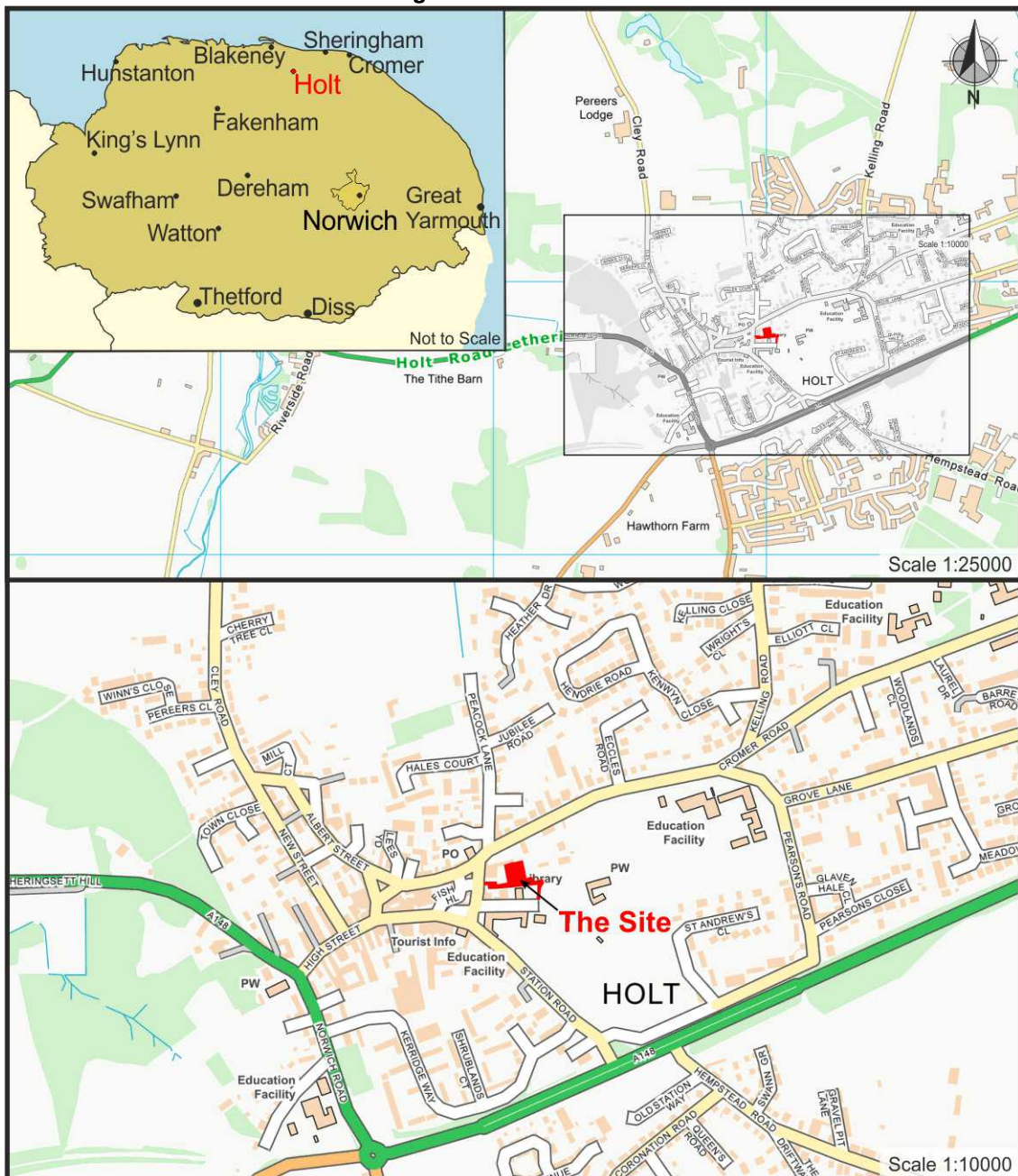
Summary

Informative trenching as part of a programme of archaeological mitigatory works was carried out at 'Land west of Wansbeck Lodge, 9a Church Street, Holt, Norfolk' (Norfolk Historic Environment Record ENF146113) in May/June 2019 prior to proposed residential development of the site and to aid decisions regarding further mitigation. Linear features of possible late-medieval to Post-medieval date were recorded that most likely relate to land partition activities. The remains of a robbed-out structure of probable Post-medieval date and undated features were also recorded. The fills of some features included evidence of the dumping of domestic refuse indicating settlement nearby.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Informative Trenching as part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works at 'Land west of Wansbeck Lodge, 9a Church Street, Holt, Norfolk' (grid reference TG 0799 3879, centred at, Fig. 1) has been requested by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service (reference CNF48580). Proposals are to construct one residential building.

Figure 1 Site Location



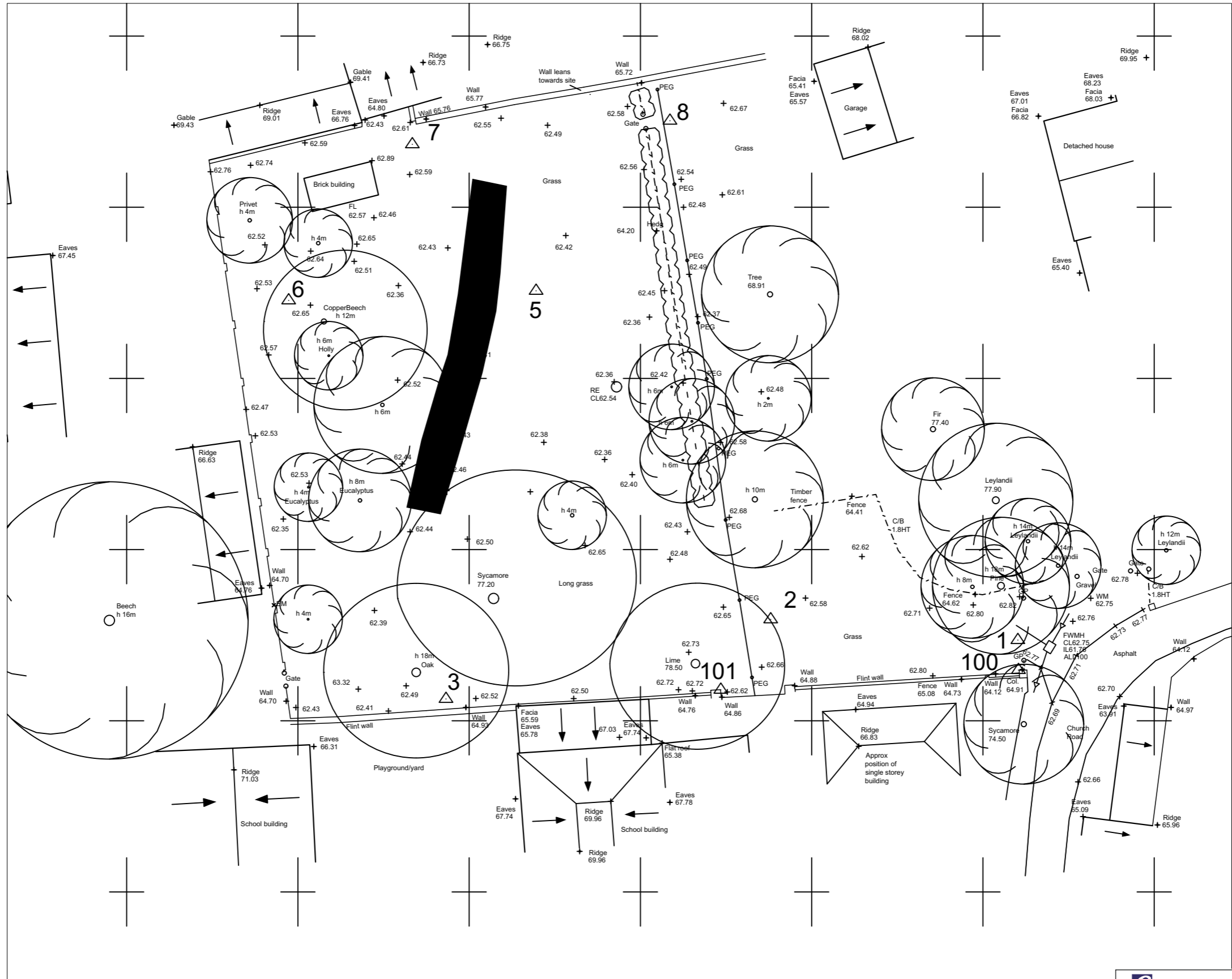
- 1.2 Works were carried according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (CB618 v.1.1, Birks 2018) approved by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service and *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018). Full details including aims and objectives and methodology are included in Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 1.3 A draft copy of the report, CB618R v.1.0, details how Chris Birks undertook these works and summarises the results of the excavations and was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service on 23 July 2019 for consideration and to aid decisions regarding further mitigation requirements in relation to the development. Approval was received on 24 July 2019 prior to preparation of this final copy, CB618R v.1.1.

2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies within an area of activities from the Late Bronze Age to medieval periods and consequently, there is potential that heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) will be present at the site and that their significance may be adversely affected by the proposed development.
- 2.2 Planning permission (North Norfolk District Council planning application number PF/19/0006) has been or may be granted for the construction of one residential building subject to a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework*. The Department of Communities and Local Government (2012). The Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work commenced with informative trenching. The results of the informative trenching will be used to determine the scope and extent of any further mitigatory work that may be required such as Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control (also referred to as 'Archaeological Monitoring' or 'Archaeological Watching Brief') during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ*.

3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 A search of entries in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) within a 500m radius of the site was received on 24 May 2019 and produced a total of 84 records. A summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site relevant to the findings including these records is provided in this report and further details of these and all other entries can be seen at the Historic Environment Record office.
- 3.2 Activities dating to the medieval period are represented through the recovery of finds (NHER 11933, 35196, 44453, 51282, 63087). Medieval remains include the base of a stone cross (NHER 13387), ditches recorded during archaeological excavation adjacent to the 18th century White Lion Public House (NHER 34759) in 2000 (NHER 35196) and medieval ditches close to St Andrew's Church (NHER 55058). A number of medieval and Post-medieval graves were recorded during improvement works at St Andrew's Church in 2012 (NHER 63087). The church itself is now mostly Victorian, its medieval predecessor was gutted by fire in 1708 (NHER 6520). The site of a medieval manor house of Holt Pereer dates to around 1330 and was demolished in 1553 to build a school, itself replaced by a school house in 1858 (NHER 6486)
- 3.3 Post-medieval remains include finds (NHER 35196, 44453, 52851, 63087), the site of a windmill, built 1792 (NHER 15823), an obelisk and lamp post (NHER 17829), an early-19th century cellar to the rear of 13 New Street (NHER 31124), a mid-19th century statue of a lion, formerly on the parapet of Lion House (NHER 31602) and the site of a water works (NHER 48899). A Post-medieval pit and a post-hole were recorded in the garden of Wansbeck House during an archaeological evaluation in 1998. Structures include Holt War Memorial (NHER 58816) and a great number of Post-medieval houses mostly dating to the 18th and 19th centuries, many of which have been adapted as shops (NHER 15150, 25496, 39575, 40223, 41747, 42785, 46614, 46621, 46622, 46624, 46625, 46628, 46630, 46633, 46649, 46650, 46652, 46685, 47287, 47292, 47526, 47529, 47531, 47532, 47536, 47538, 47539, 47612-4, 47616, 47617, 47620, 47638 (a former public house), 47639, 47640, 47715, 47716, 47718, 47732, 47733, 47799, 47801-4, 47817, 47818, 47880, 47882, 47892, 63382, 63383) and other buildings including the Shire Hall, an 18th century rebuilding of the medieval Corn Hall (NHER 20972), the Feathers Hotel (NHER 40224), Railway Tavern (NHER 47291) and the King's Head (NHER 47890)



■ Archaeological trench



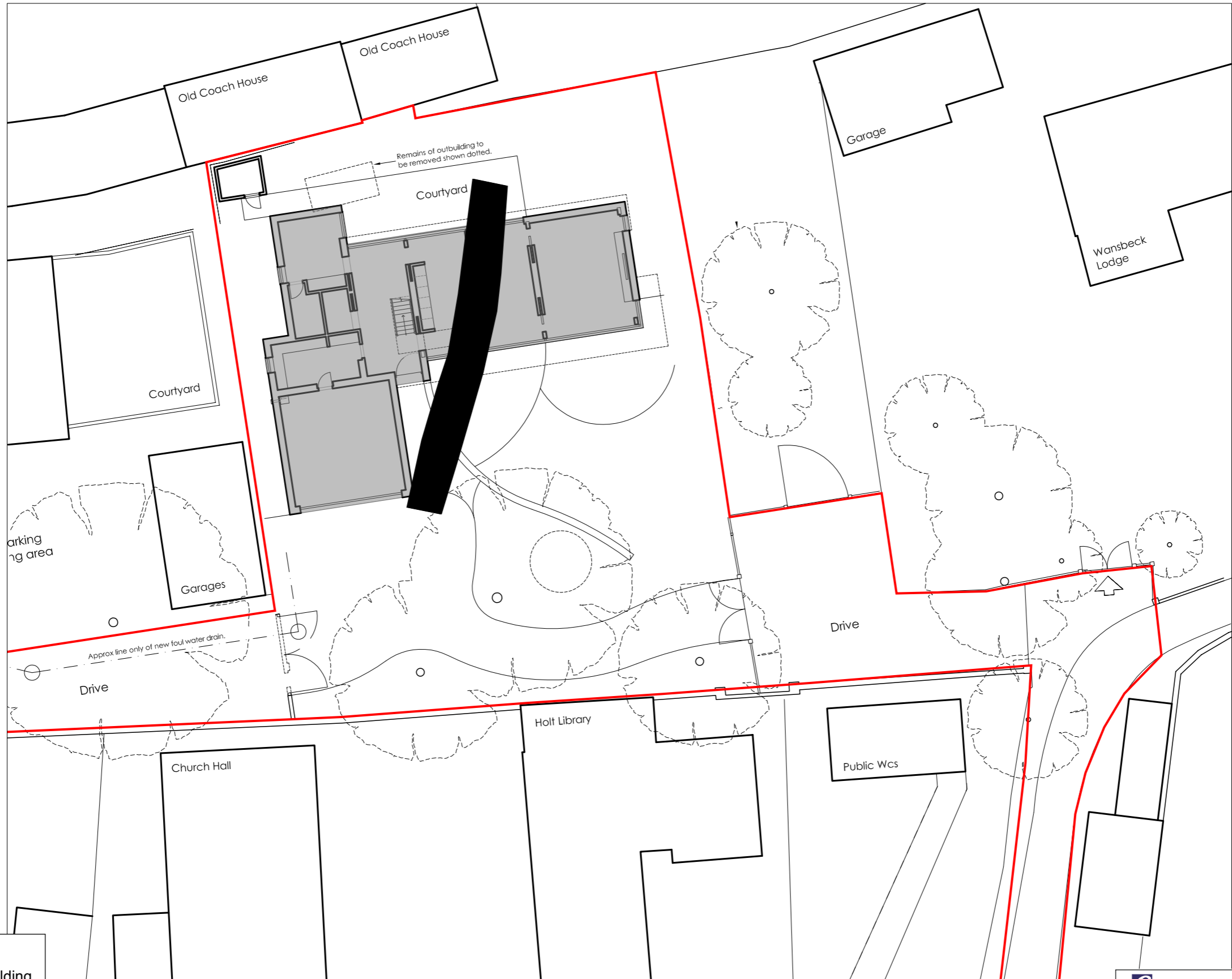
Chris Birks Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural

Land west of Wansbeck Lodge, Holt Norfolk

Scale 1:250@A3	CB618R v.1.1	25.07.19
----------------	--------------	----------

Based on a drawing provided by Wray-Mccann Architect Limited

Figure 2. Site plan as existing



- Site boundary
- Proposed new building
- Archaeological trench



Chris Birks Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural

Land west of Wansbeck Lodge, Holt Norfolk

Scale 1:250@A3	CB618R v.1.1	25.07.19
----------------	--------------	----------

Based on a drawing provided by Wray-Mccann Architect Limited

Figure 3. Site plan as proposed

and a former chapel dated 1872 since converted into shops (NHER 47891). Wansbeck House adjacent to the development site dates to the 18th century and has a modern shop front (NHER 47293).

- 3.4 The route of the 19th century Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway (Norwich to Cromer via Holt), North Norfolk Railway lies to the south of the development site (NHER 13584) and Holt Railway station was opened in 1884 (NHER 54188).
- 3.5 No specific information relating to the site was gained from aerial photographs, or First Edition Ordnance Survey and Tithe maps beyond it being garden to Wansbeck Lodge (not illustrated).

4.0 Geology and Topography

- 4.1 Holt lies upon a solid geology of Upper Chalk with overlying Boulder Clay deposits and glacial sands and gravels (Funnell 2005) and the soil landscape of Holt is characterised as North Norfolk Heathlands (Williamson 2005). The development site lies to the east of Holt town centre and market place, west of St Andrew's Church, north of the library and west and adjacent to Wansbeck Lodge on level ground at an elevation of c. 61.50m OD.

5.0 Results

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Excavations were carried out between 29 May and 03 June 2019. Site conditions were good and access was gained from Church Street to the south and east of the site. The weather remained mostly dry and sunny, occasionally overcast. Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork and are summarised in *Appendix 1*. Finds are summarised in *Appendix 2*, finds by type in *Appendices 3 to 10* and environmental samples in *Appendix 11*.

5.2 Observations

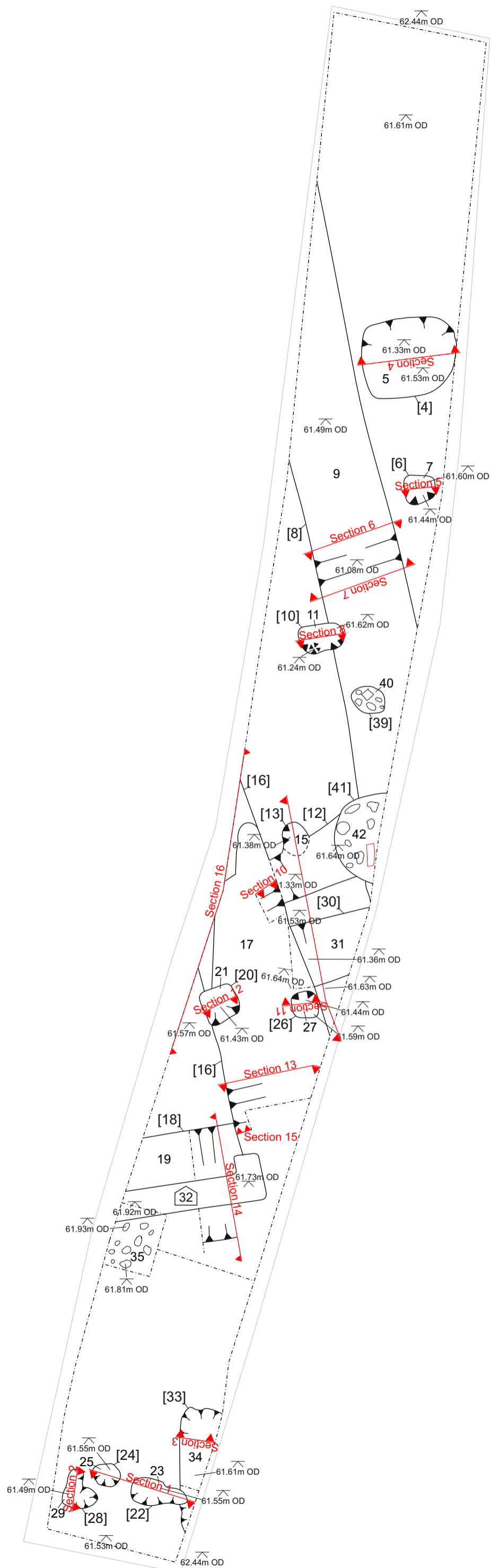
- 5.2.1 A temporary benchmark of 62.59m OD was used for site levels taken during the excavations, transferred from Ordnance Survey datum of 63.598m OD at St Andrew's Church.
- 5.2.2 The trench was positioned to maintain a safe distance from a high wall on the north side of the site and to avoid a root protection area to the south, resulting in a size of 19.45m long by 2.1m wide. It was excavated to a depth of c. 0.8m beneath present ground level (to c. 61.6m OD) removing c. 0.3m of topsoil (1) and c. 0.5m of subsoil (2) that overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (3).
- 5.2.3 Pit-like feature [4] at c. 61.33m OD measured c. 1.17m by c. 1m and c. 0.2m deep. It contained fill (5) that produced fragments of animal bone including those of a dog (*Plate 1*).

Plate 1. Feature [4], looking south



Scale is 1m in 0.2m intervals

- 5.2.4 Approximately north-south linear feature [8] at c. 61.50m OD measured c. 1.02m wide and c. 0.5m deep and extended beyond the edges of excavation (*Plate 2*). It contained fill (9) that produced fragments of



Land west of Wansbeck Lodge, Holt Norfolk		
Scale 1:50@A3	CB618R v.1.1	25.07.19

Figure 4. Trench plan drawing

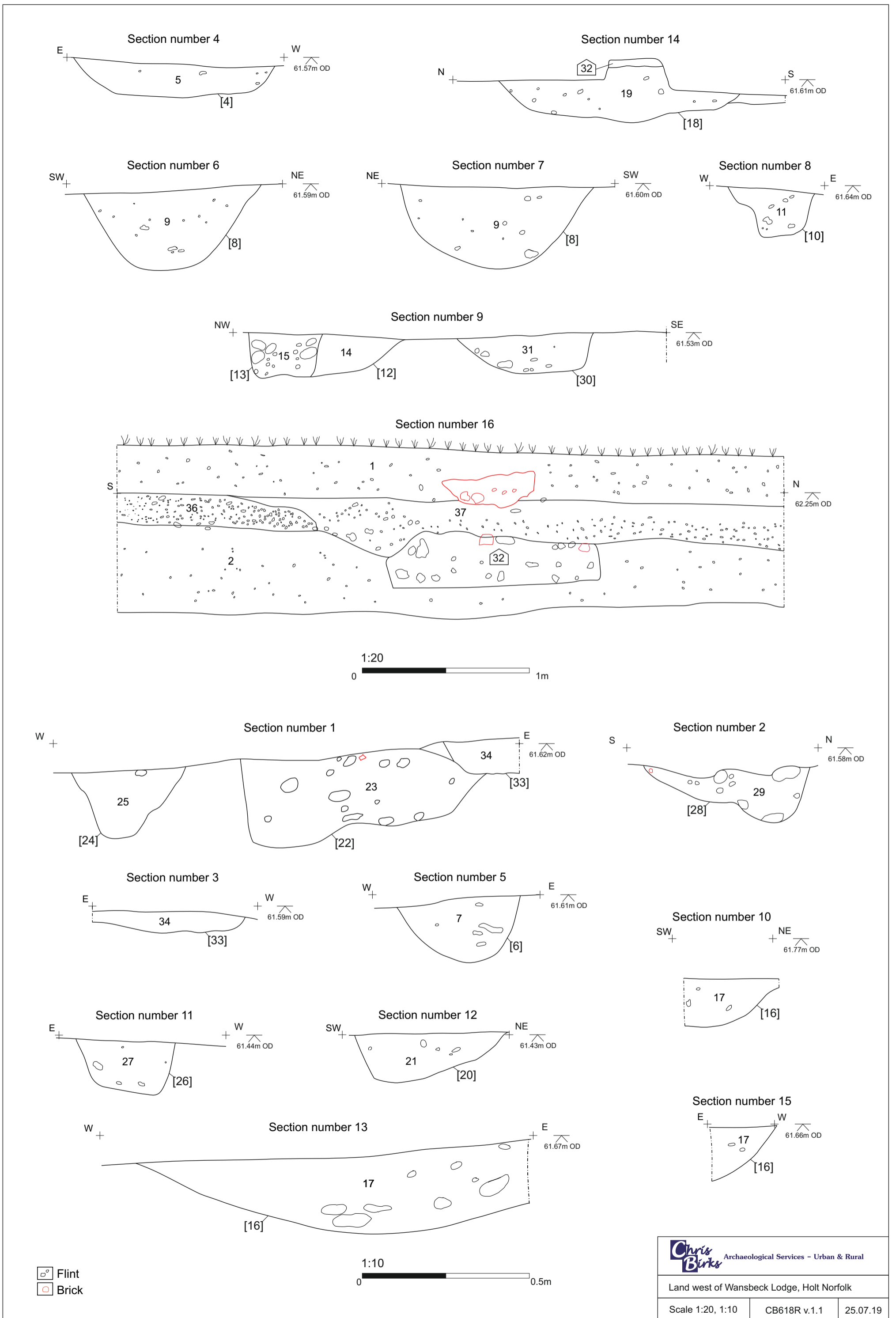


Figure 5. Section drawings

animal bone including deer and chicken/pheasant. Possible post-hole [10] at c. 61.62m OD cut linear [8] and produced Post-medieval ceramic building material and an iron nail fragment from its fill (11). A further possible post-hole [6] at c. 61.44m OD lay to the east of linear [8] and also produced a Post-medieval find – a clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment dated to the late-16th/early-17th century and a residual prehistoric burnt flint from fill (7). Modern features [39] and [41] cut linear [8] towards the south end of the feature, filled by (40) and (42) respectively that contained modern ceramic building material.

Plate 2. Feature [8], looking north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m intervals

5.2.5 To the south of linear [8] of similar alignment, linear feature [16] extended beyond the edges of excavation at c. 61.64m OD and measured c. 1.3m wide and c. 0.23m deep (*Plate 3*). It has been assigned a probable 18th century or later date though contained pottery dating to the late-12th to 14th centuries, late-14th to mid-16th centuries and 16th to 18th centuries and ceramic building material dated to the 14th to 15th centuries, 15th century+, 15th to 16th centuries and late-17th to 19th centuries and a clay tobacco pipe fragment dated to the late-16th to 18th centuries within its fill (17). It may represent a land boundary maintained over a prolonged period or earlier finds may be residual. It was cut by probable post-holes [20] and [26]. Post-hole [20] is of probable 18th to 19th century date though produced 12th to 14th century pottery and ceramic building material fragments dated to the 15th to 16th century, 18th to 19th century and Post-medieval period from its fill (21) and may also represent use over a prolonged period of time. No finds were recovered from fill (27) of [26].

Plate 3. Feature [16], looking south



Scale is 1m in 0.2m intervals

- 5.2.6 Features [8] and [16] cut two approximately east-west linear features [12] and [30] at c. 61.6m OD that produced no finds from respective fills (14) and (31). Linear [12] was cut by probable post-hole [13] that produced a half-brick of probable 14th to 15th century date from its fill (15) indicating an earlier date for feature [12] (*Plate 4*).

Plate 4. Features [12] and [13], looking east



Scale is 1m in 0.2m intervals

- 5.2.7 Feature [16] cut approximately east-west linear feature [18] at c. 61.7m OD that produced oyster shell from its fill (19). The remains of probable robbed-out wall [32] in cut [38] followed the alignment of linear features [16] and [18] (*Plates 5 and 6*). Little remained of the original wall that had been constructed of flints and brick in a lime mortar. The remains of a possible cobbled-yard surface (35) was indicated to the south of the southern arm of [32] and probable associated demolition deposit (37) was observed within the north half of the trench. Deposit (36) may represent the backfill of a trench associated with the construction of the structure.

Plate 5. Features [18] and [32], looking east



Scale is 1m in 0.2m intervals

Plate 6. Extant section of [32] in east-facing section, looking west



Scale is 2m in 0.2m intervals

- 5.2.8 A group of 3 probable post-holes at c. 61.50m OD were present at the south end of the trench; [22], [24] and [28] (*Plates 7 and 8*); [22] and [28] appeared to have contained double-post or had been recut. Fill (23) of [22] produced late-15th to 16th century pottery and Post-medieval, 18th century+ and 19th century+ ceramic building material and a fragment of 17th to early-19th century glass bottle. Fill(25) of [24] produced possible 14th to 15th century and Post-medieval ceramic building material fragments and fill (29) of [28] produced a 17th century+ fragment of lime mortar and residual flint knapping debris. Feature [22] cut irregular-shaped feature [33] that extended beyond the east edge of excavation. No finds were recovered from fill (34) of [33] and this feature may have formed through 'natural' processes.

Plate 7. Features [24] and [22] (and [33] right), looking north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m intervals

Plate 8. Features [28] and [24], looking west



Scale is 1m in 0.2m intervals

6.0 The Finds

by Sue Anderson

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the fieldwork. A full quantification by context is provided in *Appendix 2*.

Table 1. Finds quantities

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	11	134
CBM	69	2520
Mortar	1	2
Glass	1	1
Clay pipe	4	16
Iron	3	32
Flint	5	42
Animal bone	54	1649

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 Unless otherwise noted, all finds were quantified by count and weight, measurements were recorded as appropriate, and any observations recorded. Recording of pottery follows MPRG guidelines (MPRG 2001) and fabrics are based on Jennings (1981). The results were input onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

6.3 Pottery

6.3.1 Eleven sherds of pottery weighing 134g were collected from five contexts (*Appendix 3*). Table 2 shows the quantities by fabric in approximate date order.

6.3.2 An abraded rim fragment of a Thetford-type ware jar was found in subsoil (2), in association with a fragment of Nottingham-type stoneware bowl.

6.3.3 Ditch fill (17) contained a small fragment of Grimston ware, a rim fragment of an LMT jar, an iron-glazed blackware body sherd and a GRE flatware base. These finds suggest a 16th-18th-century date for this fill.

6.3.4 A tiny sherd of green-glazed Saintonge ware from SW France was found in post-hole fill (21), but was probably residual. A fragment of Frechen (or possibly London) stoneware from post-hole fill (23) suggested a 17th-century date for this fill, but later CBM was also recovered (see below).

6.3.5 Three body sherds (GRE, CRW, PEW) were unstratified.

Table 2. Pottery quantities by fabric

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	1	21	0.11	1
Grimston ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	4		1
Saintonge ware	SAIN	12th-14th c.	1	1		1
Late medieval and transitional ware	LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.	1	8	0.04	1
Frechen stoneware	GSW4	16th-17th c.	1	4		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	2	35		2
Iron-glazed blackware	IGBW	16th-18th c.	1	2		1
Creamware	CRW	18th c.	1	10		1
Nottingham-type stoneware	ESWN	L.18th-19th c.	1	4		1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-19th c.	1	45		1
<i>Totals</i>			<i>11</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>11</i>

6.4 Building materials

6.4.1 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

6.4.1.1 Sixty-nine fragments (2520g) of CBM were collected from eight contexts (*Appendix 4*). Table 3 shows the quantities by form and fabric.

Table 3. CBM quantities by fabric and form

Fabric	Code	EB	LB	B?	FB?	QFT	RTP	PAN	UN
estuarine clays	est	3							
fine sandy	fs		2					5	1
fs with clay pellets	fscp		1					3	
fs with ferrous inclusions	fsfe		1						
fs with grog	fsg					1			
fs with voids	fsv		1						
medium sandy	ms		18						
ms with flint	msf		3				9		1
ms with ferrous	msfe		1						
uncertain	un								17
white msfe	wmfe			1					
white ms with grog, poorly mixed	wmgx				1				
<i>Total no</i>		<i>3</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Total weight (g)</i>		<i>1512</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>12</i>

6.4.1.2 Thirty-three pieces of bricks were collected. Fragments of estuarine clay bricks (EB) comprised a half-brick (120 x 60mm) from post-hole fill (15) with a strawed base, a possible fragment with a vitrified surface from ditch fill (17) and a tiny flake from post-hole fill (25); these bricks are likely to be of 14th/15th-century date. Most fragments of Post-medieval bricks (LB) in this assemblage were small and abraded. They were in a variety of red-firing, but no dimensions were measurable. Some may be early post-medieval, based on the presence of reduced surfaces, but none was closely dateable. One ?brick (B?) and a possible floor brick (FB?) were in coarse white-firing fabrics typical of the 18th/19th centuries, but again these pieces were small and abraded.

6.4.1.3 A fragment of quarry floor tile (QFT) came from ditch fill (17). It was worn on the base, with the struck face unworn. It is likely to be of post-medieval date.

6.4.1.4 Roofing tiles included fragments of plain tile (RTP) and pantile (PAN), all of Post-medieval date. Two roof tiles had small circular pegholes.

6.4.1.5 A number of small, abraded fragments could not be identified but were probably pieces of brick or plain roof tile of Post-medieval date.

6.4.2 *Mortar*

6.4.2.1 One small abraded fragment of lime mortar, yellowish-buff in colour with medium sand and flint aggregates, was found in post-hole fill (29).

6.5 *Bottle*

6.5.1 A fragment of a green glass bottle (1g) was found in post-hole fill (23) (*Appendix 5*). The shard was in poor condition with denatured surfaces. It was probably part of a wine bottle of 17th to early 19th-century date.

6.6 *Clay tobacco pipe*

6.6.1 Four fragments (16g) of clay pipes were found (*Appendix 6*). Two unstratified stem fragments had bore diameters of 2.0mm and 3.4mm and probably dated broadly to the late 18th/19th century and late 16th/17th century respectively. A small early bowl with an oval heel was found in post-hole fill (7) and is likely to be of late 16th or early 17th-century date. A stem fragment from ditch fill (17) had a bore diameter of 2.7mm and could be dated to the later 16th to 18th century.

6.7 *Iron objects*

6.7.1 Three iron objects were recovered from two contexts (*Appendix 7*). All three appear to be nails (but no x-rays were available). A probable shaft fragment or headless nail from post-hole fill (11) was 47mm long. Two nails with ?square heads from ditch fill (17) were of the same type, but one was broken and incomplete, while the other was 45mm long. All three are likely to be of Post-medieval date.

7.0 **Flint**

by Sarah Bates

7.1 **Introduction**

7.1.1 Six pieces of flint were recovered from the site. They are listed by context in Table 4 and fully described in a flint catalogue (*Appendix 8*).

Table 4. Flint by context

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Non-str.
6	burn	burnt fragment	1	0
29	flak	flake	2	may be non-struck pieces
29	flak	flake	1	0
23	flak	spall	1	0
23	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1

7.2 **Results**

7.2.1 A small irregular piece does not have an identifiable platform or percussion bulb but part of a negative flake scar on its dorsal face shows that it is from a flaked surface and suggests that it is probably knapping debris [29]. Two other 'flakes' from the same context, one of them a fragment, are heavily abraded and edge damaged and ripple scars on their ventral faces are somewhat irregular. They are probably accidental pieces, possibly of thermal origin.

7.2.2 A small splinter-like spall may be from knapping [23] but another small fragment from the same context is probably a non-struck piece.

7.2.3 A very small fragment of burnt flint was found [7].

7.3 **Conclusions and Recommendations**

7.3.1 Two small pieces of flint may be knapping debris of prehistoric date but are not closely dateable.

7.3.2 Three flints are most likely to be of 'natural' origin, and non-struck pieces.

7.3.3 A small fragment of burnt flint could be a 'potboiler' fragment and might be prehistoric but may have been burnt accidentally and/or be of later date.

7.3.4 The flint has been fully catalogued and described and no further work is considered necessary/recommended.

8.0 Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

8.1 Animal Bone

8.1.1 The bone assemblage (Appendix 9)

8.1.1.1 A total of 1628g of bone, consisting of 37 pieces, was recovered from this site. The assemblage is quantified in Table 5. Bone was recovered from two linear features, a post-hole, one pit and unstratified soils and some was found with Medieval to Post-medieval ceramics. A total of seven species were identified.

8.1.1.2 The bone is in good condition, although most is fragmented by butchering. No canid gnawing was seen and there is little invertebrate damage, suggesting that bone was rapidly buried.

Table 5. Quantification of the bone assemblage

Ctxt	Feature	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
U/S	U/S	U/S	13	1114	Equid	8
U/S	U/S	U/S			Mammal	5
5	4	Pit	6	120	Dog	2
5	4	Pit			Mammal	4
9	8	Linear	2	2	Deer - Roe	1
9	8	Linear			Bird - Fowl	1
17	16	Linear	15	391	Cattle	4
17	16	Linear			Sheep/goat	1
17	16	Linear			Fox	1
17	16	Linear			Mammal	9
21	20	Post-hole	1	1	Mammal	1

8.1.1.3 Butchered **cattle** bones, consisting of a metatarsal, rib and radius, were found in the Linear fill 17. A chopped **sheep/goat** proximal metatarsal was also seen in fill 17.

8.1.1.4 A **dog** femur and mandible was found in the Pit fill 5, the femur is from a large but light build of dog, of a Lurcher type. Measurements of the femur suggest an animal of around 465mm or 25 inches at the shoulder. The mandible from this dog has worn and chipped teeth, indicating an older animal and one that has probably gnawed bones.

8.1.1.5 A mandible from a **Fox** was seen from the Linear fill 17, the mandible has no teeth, so it is difficult to age the animal. The fox shows some fine knife cuts on the outer mandible from skinning.

8.1.1.6 A **Roe Deer** mandible was recovered from the Linear fill 9; a single tibiotarsus from a **fowl** (chicken/pheasant) was seen in the same fill.

8.1.1.7 The unstratified material largely consisted of adult and juvenile **equid** remains, with scapulas, rib, humerus and femur. Some chop and cut marks were seen that suggest the animals were butchered for meat and possibly skins. It is possible that the meat was used for feeding dogs and not necessarily for human consumption.

8.1.2 Discussion

8.1.2.1 This is a relatively small assemblage. Much of the bone suggests probable skinning and meat waste from cattle, equid, sheep and fox. The large dog in the assemblage may have also been skinned, which was a common practice until relatively modern times, or perhaps it was a guard, hunting or pet dog. The equid was quite extensively butchered, with waste from main meat-bearing bones; it may be possible to speculate that this could have provided meat for the large dog in the assemblage or perhaps used for meat by people in times of shortage.

8.1.3 Recommendations for further work

8.1.3.1 Bone preservation is good, with well-preserved elements surviving, which would be expected of finds of a medieval to Post-medieval date range. If further excavations are carried out, sieving, particularly from bone rich and organic fills, such as those in ponds and pits, is always recommended to

maximise the recovery of small mammals and herpetofauna, fish and birds. If further bone is recovered and a full analysis is carried out, then this assemblage should be included. Otherwise, no further work is recommended on this particular assemblage.

8.2 The mollusc assemblage (Appendix 10)

8.2.1 A total of 17g of shell, consisting of 2 pieces, was found at this site, with these quantified in Table 6.

Table 6. Quantification of the mollusc remains

Context	Type	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Species	NISP
U/S	U/S	U/S	1	7		1		Oyster	1
19	Linear	18	1	10		1		Oyster	1

8.2.2 All of the molluscs remains at this site are from the Common Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). These shells would have been readily available just a few miles away at the coast and probably available at local markets.

8.2.3 Traces of marine sponge and worms were noted on the shells, attesting to their recovery from a marine environment, rather than from farmed oysters. There is some damage on the ventral margin, which may have occurred when the shell was prised open for food.

8.3 Discussion and conclusions

8.3.1 This is a small shell assemblage that contains the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites. Common Oyster are found all around the British coast, even in quite shallow waters. Such molluscs could be collected by individuals, but are perhaps more likely to be sold locally, especially given the distance of this site from the coast.

8.4 Recommendations

8.4.1 The assemblage has been fully catalogued and no further work is required. Some finds are intrinsically useful for future researchers and should be retained in the archive (in this assemblage – pottery, glass, flint and clay pipe). The CBM comprises mainly small pieces of common types and could be discarded if required.

9.0 Environmental Summary

by Dr John Summers

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 During the archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Wansbeck Lodge, Holt, four bulk samples were selected and subsequently submitted to Archaeological Solutions Ltd for processing and assessment. The purpose of the sampling exercise was to gain an understanding of the preservation and distribution of ecofactual macrofossil remains in the archaeological deposits on the site, and gain an understanding of the site's potential for further palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations. The sampled deposits have been spot dated to the Post-medieval period (16th-18th century).

9.2 Methods

9.2.1 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 reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. 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.

9.3 Results

- 9.3.1 The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in *Appendix 11*. Preservation of plant remains was by carbonisation only, with no evidence of waterlogged or mineralised specimens.
- 9.3.2 The samples contained low densities of carbonised cereal grains, with hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type) and oat (*Avena* sp.) recorded. In addition was a single cotyledon of pea/ bean (large Fabaceae) in Sample <2> of post-hole fill (7). This range of crop taxa is typical of the arable economies of the medieval and Post-medieval periods in England. Non-cereal possible arable weed taxa were represented by medium Fabaceae (probable vetch/ tare) in post-hole fills (7) and (25). Vetches and tares are commonly found as arable weeds, although common vetch (*Vicia sativa*) was also a common fodder crop and nitrogen fixer.
- 9.3.3 Charcoal fragments were recorded in all four light fractions, with common ring-porous fragments recognised in ditch fill (14). It is likely that this material represents domestic fuel residues. Only a very small number of terrestrial mollusc shells were present and do not merit further comment.

9.4 Conclusions

- 9.4.1 The bulk sample light fractions demonstrate the presence of carbonised plant macrofossil remains in the deposits but the low densities are likely to indicate their presence as scattered background debris. The remains included evidence of crop plants but little by way of crop processing evidence, indicating the deposition of domestic debris from food preparation and consumption activities, along with small amounts of charcoal from domestic hearths.
- 9.4.2 The frequent occurrence of carbonised remains, albeit in low concentrations, indicates that if further excavation and sampling was undertaken, there is the potential that richer deposits could be encountered and a larger assemblage produced for a more detailed archaeobotanical investigation.

10.0 Conclusions and Discussion

- 10.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Site conditions were good.
- 10.2 The earliest indication of activities was the presence of residual pieces of burnt flint and probable flint-knapping waste of probable prehistoric date. Mostly, archaeological remains comprised linear features probably associated with the partition of land. These may have been in use from the later medieval to Post-medieval periods and it appeared these features had been used for the disposal of domestic waste when open indicating settlement nearby. Similar evidence had been observed at nearby Wansbeck House. The probable remains of post-holes may indicate fence lines associated with the linear features. A structure appeared to follow the alignment of 2 linear features and may represent a more substantial property or land boundary rather than a dwelling. No associated floor surfaces were observed. Little remained of the structure that had been robbed-out, presumably for building material for other structures, possibly during the later-Post-medieval/modern periods.
- 10.3 The faunal remains indicate food waste had been rapidly buried, probably to reduce the risk of disease. Evidence of the skinning of animals, including a dog, was recorded. Oyster remains probably collected from the coast and sold locally were also recorded. Environmental evidence supports the disposal of domestic waste including waste from hearths.
- 10.4 Decisions regarding further mitigation requirements will be made by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service in association with North Norfolk Council. Whilst further information relating to the structure may be exposed within the southern part of the new dwelling, many trees existed at this location, since removed, and may have truncated any subsurface remains. It is the author's opinion that further pre-commencement archaeological excavation would not contribute significantly to an understanding of past activities in this part of Holt beyond the results already gained through the trial trenching.

Acknowledgments

The project was undertaken by Chris Birks on behalf of Derek Foreman House Builders Limited who also funded the work and provided plant. Thanks also to Hugh Wray-Mccann.

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Birks and John Simmons and the report was written by Chris Birks with contributions by John Simmons. Many thanks to Sue Anderson for the analysis and reporting of finds, Sarah Bates for the analysis and reporting of flint finds, Julie Curl for the analysis and reporting of faunal remains and to staff at Archaeological Solutions Ltd and Dr John Summers for the processing, assessment and reporting upon environmental samples.

Thanks to Peter Watkins at the Norfolk Historic Environment Record office based at Gressenhall. Thanks also to James Albone, Steve Hickling, Lorraine Houseago and John Percival at the Norfolk County Council Environment Service.

Bibliography

- Birks, C., 2019 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Informative Trial Trenching as part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work at 'Land west of, Wansbeck Lodge, 9a Church Street, Holt, Norfolk*, Chris Birks unpublished document CB618 v.1.1
- Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M., and Jans J.E.A., 2006 *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde
- Davis, S., 1992 *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. English Heritage AML report 71/92
- Funnell, B., 2005 'Geological Background' in *An Historical Atlas of Norfolk*, edited by Ashwin, T., and Davison, A.
- Jacomet, S., 2006 *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palynology and Palaeoecology, Basel University
- Jennings, S., 1981 Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich. *East Anglian Archaeol.* 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.
- Kerney, M.P., 1999 *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Harley Books, Colchester
- Kerney, M.P., and Cameron, R.A.D., 1979 *A Field Guide to Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*, Collins, London
- Medlycott, M., 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
- MoRPHE 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England)
- MPRG 2001 Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Robertson, D., et al 2018 *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk*. Unpublished Norfolk County Council Environment Service document
- SCAUM 1997 *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992 and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*
- Williamson, T., 2005 'Soil Landscapes' in *An Historical Atlas of Norfolk*, edited by Ashwin, T., and Davison, A.
- Winder, J.M., 2011 *Oyster shells from archaeological sites. A brief guide to basic processing and recording*.

Appendix 1 Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date	Initials/date
1	D	Very dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small-sized subrounded flints topsoil	c. 0.3m	No		JS/31 May 19
2	D	Dark brown silty sand with occasional small-sized subangular flints subsoil	c. 0.25m	Pottery, CBM, CTP, animal bone	19+ Residual 10-E11	JS/31 May 19
3	D	Mid brownish yellow sand with frequent small- to large-sized subangular flints undisturbed 'natural' deposits		No		JS/31 May 19
4	C	Pit-like feature	c. 0.2m			JS/03 Jun 19
5	D	Dark yellowish brown silty sand with very rare very-small-sized subangular flints fill of [4]	c. 0.2m	Animal bone <1>		JS/03 Jun 19
6	C	Post-hole feature	c. 0.2m			JS/03 Jun 19
7	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand with rare medium-sized subrounded flints fill of [6]	c. 0.2m	CTP, flint <2>	L.16-E.17	JS/03 Jun 19
8	C	Linear feature	c. 0.5m			JS/03 Jun 19
9	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small-sized subangular flints fill of [8]	c. 0.5m	Animal bone <3>		JS/03 Jun 19
10	C	Post-hole feature	c. 0.3m			JS/03 Jun 19
11	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small-sized subangular flints fill of [10]	c. 0.3m	CBM, Fe object <4>	pmed	JS/03 Jun 19
12	C	Linear feature	c. 0.25m			JS/03 Jun 19
13	C	Post-hole feature	c. 0.25m			JS/03 Jun 19
14	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks, rare medium-sized subrounded flints and very rare small-sized subrounded flints fill of [12]	c. 0.25m	No		JS/03 Jun 19
15	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small- and medium-sized subangular flints fill of [13]	c. 0.25m	CBM	14-15	JS/03 Jun 19
16	C	Linear feature	c. 0.23m			JS/03 Jun 19
17	D	Very dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small-sized subangular flints, occasional medium-sized rounded flints, occasional charcoal flecks and rare CBM fragments fill of [16]	c. 0.23m	Pottery, animal bone, CBM, CTP, Fe objects <6>	18? Pottery L.12-14, L.14-M.16 and 16-18 CBM 14-15, 15+, 15-16?, L17-19 and pmed CTP L.16-18	JS/03 Jun 19
18	C	Linear feature	c. 0.30m			JS/03 Jun 19
19	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare medium-sized rounded flints fill of [18]	c. 0.30m	Animal bone <7>		JS/03 Jun 19
20	C	Post-hole feature	c. 0.15m			JS/03 Jun 19
21	D	Very dark brown silty sand with frequent small-sized subangular flints and very rare charcoal flecks fill of [20]	c. 0.15m	Animal bone, CBM, pottery	18-19? Pottery 12-14 CBM 15-16?, 18-19? and pmed	JS/03 Jun 19
22	C	Post-hole feature	c. 0.2-0.25m			CB/31 May 19
23	D	Mid brown silty sand with frequent medium-sized rounded flints, moderate small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized CBM fragments fill of [22]	c. 0.2-0.25m	Pottery, flint, CBM, glass <8>	19+ Pottery L.15-16 CBM 18+, 19+ and pmed	CB/31 May 19
24	C	Post-hole feature	c. 0.20m			CB/31 May 19
25	D	Mid grey brown silty sand with rare small-sized rounded and subangular flints fill of [24]	c. 0.20m	CBM <9>	14-15? and pmed	CB/31 May 19
26	C	Post-hole feature	c. 0.16m			JS/03 Jun 19

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date	Initials/date
27	D	Very dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare medium-sized subrounded flints fill of [26]	c. 0.16m	No		JS/03 Jun 19
28	C	Post-hole feature	c. 0.1-0.17m			CB/31 May 19
29	D	Mid brown silty sand with frequent small- to medium-sized rounded flints and occasional small- to medium-sized CBM fragments fill of [22]	c. 0.1-0.17m	CBM, flint <10>	17+	CB/31 May 19
30	C	Linear feature				JS/03 Jun 19
31	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subrounded flints fill of [30]		No		JS/03 Jun 19
32	D	Off-white lime mortar rubble with frequent large-sized mortared flints, occasional small- to medium-sized CBM fragments fill of [30]		No		JS/03 Jun 19
33	C	Linear feature				CB/31 May 19
34	D	Mid to dark grey silty sand with very rare very small-sized subangular flints fill of [33]				CB/31 May 19
35	D	Small- to medium-sized rounded flint cobbles deposit		No		JS/03 Jun 19
36	D	Mid brownish yellow sandy flint gravel deposit		No		JS/03 Jun 19
37	D	Light greyish brown silty sand with frequent small-sized subangular flints, frequent lime mortar and CBM flecks and occasional medium-sized mortar and CBM fragments deposit		No		JS/03 Jun 19
38	C	Linear feature				JS/03 Jun 19
39	D	Pit-like feature		No	Modern	JS/03 Jun 19
40	D	Very dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent very large and large-sized CBM fragments and very frequent medium-sized CBM fragments and occasional large-sized rounded flints fill of [39]		CBM (not retained)	Modern	JS/03 Jun 19
41	C	Soakaway feature			Modern	JS/03 Jun 19
42	D	Very dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent very large and large-sized CBM fragments and very frequent medium-sized CBM fragments and occasional large-sized rounded flints fill of [41]		CBM (not retained)	Modern	JS/03 Jun 19

Appendix 2. Finds Summary

Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wt (g)	CBM No	CBM Wt (g)	Mort No	Mort Wt (g)	Clay pipe No	Clay pipe Wt (g)	Glass No	Glass Wt (g)	Flint No	Flint Wt (g)	ABone No	ABone Wt (g)	Spotdate
U/S	3	52	1	201			2	6			5	42	54	1649	19+
2	2	25													19+
7							1	6							L.16-E.17
11			2	7											pmed
15			1	1427											14-15
17	4	42	13	494			1	4							18?
21	1	1	5	178											18-19?
23	1	4	37	126					1	1					19+
25			2	2											pmed
29			8	85	1	2									17+

Appendix 3. Pottery Summary

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Decoration	Spot date
U/S	GRE	D	1	7	1				16-18
U/S	CRW	U	1	10	1				18
U/S	PEW	D	1	45	1			blue spongeware ext	L.18-19
2	THET	R	1	21	1	medium AB jar	3		10-E.11
2	ESWN	R	1	4	1	bowl	flaring	IHLs & rouletting ext	L.18-19
17	GRIM	U	1	4	1				L.12-14
17	LMT	R	1	8	1	jar	complex		L.14-M.16
17	IGBW	D	1	2	1				16-18
17	GRE	B	1	28	1				16-18
21	SAIN	D	1	1	1				12-14
23	GSW3	D	1	4	1				L.15-16

Thetford ware forms based on Dallas (1984) and Anderson (2004)

Appendix 4. Ceramic Building Material and mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Abr	L	W	T	Base (EB)	Mortar	Peg	Notes	Date
0	fs	LB	1	201	+					ms buff all over		reduced surface	15-16?
11	fs	LB	1	4								flake	pmed
11	ms	LB	1	3	+							small chip	pmed
15	est	EB	1	1427			120	60	straw			dark red, partial sunken margins	14-15
17	msf	RTP	8	148							1 x R	several flakes	pmed
17	fsv	LB	1	12	+								pmed
17	est?	EB?	1	84	+							dark red, vit yellow surface, poss later	15+?
17	msf	LB	1	136	+							reduced surface	15-16?
17	fsg	QFT	1	101				24+				worn base - used upside down.	pmed
17	wmgx	FB?	1	13	+					cs buff			L.17-19
21	msfe	B	1	33	+							reduced surface, buff	18-19?
21	msf	RTP	1	97							1 x R(2)		pmed
21	wmfe	B?	1	10	+							vit surface	18-19?
21	msf	LB	2	38	+							reduced surface	15-16?
23	fscp	LB	1	20	+								19+
23	fs	PAN	5	39								4 small chips	18+
23	ms	LB	13	49	++							mainly small frags	pmed
23	fsfe	LB	1	9	+								pmed
23	un	UN	17	9	+							tiny	pmed
25	est	EB	1	1	+								14-15?
25	msf	UN	1	1	+							tiny	pmed
29	fscp	PAN	3	75	+							prob 1 tile	17+
29	ms	LB	4	8	+							prob 1 brick	pmed
29	fs	UN	1	2	+							PAN or FT?	pmed
29	msf	Mortar	1	2	++							yellowish buff mortar	

Appendix 5. Glass

Context	Type	Colour	No	Wt/g	Thickness	Notes	Date
23	bottle	green	1	1		denatured frag	pmed

Appendix 6 Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Frag	No	Wt (g)	Bore diam	Abrasion	Notes	Date
0	stem	1	2	2.0			L.18-19
0	stem	1	4	3.4			L.16-17
7	bowl/heel	1	6	2.8		early small bowl, plain oval heel 6 x 7mm, rouletted rim	1580-1610
17	stem	1	4	2.7			L.16-18

Appendix 7. Metalwork

Context	SF No	Find type	No	Wt	Description	Date	Dimensions
11		Fe	1	10	?nail	pmed	47mm long
17		Fe	1	14	nail	pmed	45mm long
17		Fe	1	8	nail frag	pmed	

Appendix 8. Flint catalogue

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Comment
6	burn	burnt fragment	1	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	v sm frag, crackled
29	flak	flake	1	0	0	0	0		yes	0	0	0	sm frag, poss from struck fl, or other frag, not abraded like others from ctxt
29	flak	flake	2	1	2	1	0		yes	0	0	0	heavily abraded and edge damaged, 1 - has 'bulb' but might not be deliberately struck - platform and ripples irregular, 1 - frag, bulb/plat not present, ripples poss irreg
23	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	sm frag
23	flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	sm splinter like piece - might be knapping debris?

Appendix 11. Environmental Summary

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	Other remains
ENF146113	2	7	6	Fill of Post-hole	Late 16th-early 17th C	10	X	-	HB (2), NFI (1)	X	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENF146113	5	14	12	Fill of Linear	-	10	X	-	Hord (2), FTW (1), Oat (1)	-	-	-	XX	Ring porous	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	-	X	-	-	-
ENF146113	6	17	16	Fill of Linear	16th-18th C	10	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Carychium</i> sp.	XX	-	-	-	-	-
ENF146113	9	25	24	Fill of Post-hole	Post-medieval	10	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-

Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from land adjacent to Wansbeck Lodge, Holt. 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.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

Appendix 12. OASIS Record

OASIS ID: [chrisbir1-358589](#)

Project details

Project name	PoAMW at 'Land west of Wansbeck Lodge, 9a Church Street, Holt, Norfolk'
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological mitigatory work commencing with informative trial trenching revealed probable land boundaries in use from the medieval to Post-medieval periods and structural remains of probable Post-medieval date and other similarly dated remains.
Project dates	Start: 29-05-2019 End: 03-06-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF146113 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	SHERD Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT Medieval
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BOTTLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAIL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK NORTH NORFOLK HOLT Land west of Wansbeck Lodge, 9a Church Street, Holt, Norfolk

Study area 22 Square metres
Site coordinates TG 0799 3879 52.905791035716 1.093212562137 52 54 20 N 001 05 35 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Chris Birks
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Chris Birks
Project director/manager Chris Birks
Project supervisor Chris Birks
Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Archive ID 2019.238
Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service
Digital Archive ID 2019.238
Digital Contents "other"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Archive ID 2019.238
Paper Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Worked stone/lithics", "Metal"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Report on Informative Trenching as part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works at 'Land west of Wansbeck Lodge, 9a Church Street, Holt, Norfolk'
Author(s)/Editor(s) Birks, C.,
Other bibliographic details Report Number CB619R
Date 2019
Issuer or publisher Chris Birks

Place of issue or publication	Contractor's Report
Description	A4 report with text, colour digital images and fold-out A3 drawings
Entered by	Chris Birks (chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	22 July 2019

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)