

# **Witham** Archaeology

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A Report to Casini New Homes

March 2024



## **HOLLAND HOUSE, LYNN ROAD, EAST WINCH NORFOLK**

### **Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control**

*R Neale*

# HOLLAND HOUSE, LYNN ROAD, EAST WINCH, NORFOLK

## MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

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# **HOLLAND HOUSE, LYNN ROAD, EAST WINCH, NORFOLK**

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## ***Monitoring Of Works Under Archaeological Supervision And Control***

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# **HOLLAND HOUSE, LYNN ROAD, EAST WINCH, NORFOLK**

## **MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL**

### ***SUMMARY***

*A programme of monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control was undertaken by Witham Archaeology during groundworks relating to the construction of a new dwelling following the demolition of an outbuilding. The work was commissioned by Casini New Homes to meet the requirements of a condition attached to planning permission granted by King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council (ref. 21/00186/F).*

*Excavations in advance of quarrying on land approximately 700m west of Holland House have revealed Bronze Age pits and an abundance of evidence for Iron Age settlement. Holland House lies just north of the late Saxon and medieval All Saint's church, while cropmarks indicative of medieval and post medieval enclosures and boundaries extending to the west and north.*

*The monitoring of works at Holland House, Lynn Road, East Winch revealed evidence of a Saxon occupation layer, but no structures. A single pit was the only cut feature on the site aside from the foundations of the former dwelling. The Saxon occupation deposit likely corresponds with the early phases of the village, centred around All Saints Church to the south of Lynn Road. No activity was recorded after the Saxon period until the modern intrusions associated with Holland House.*

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

A programme of monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control was undertaken by Witham Archaeology during groundworks relating to the construction of a new dwelling on land to the rear of Holland House, Lynn Road, East Winch ('the Site'). The work was commissioned by Casini New Homes to meet the requirements of a condition attached to planning permission granted by King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council (ref. 21/00186/F). Attendance on site was required five times between 7<sup>th</sup> June 2022 to 13<sup>th</sup> March 2023.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA).

### **2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Fig. 1)**

The village and civil parish of East Winch is located in the administrative district of King's Lynn and West Norfolk and lies approximately 5km east-southeast of the historic centre of King's Lynn.

The site lies in the grounds of Holland House in the core of the historic settlement, to the north of Lynn Road and opposite the medieval All Saints Church (NGR TF 6911 1632). The site is bordered to the north and west by open agricultural fields, by further dwellings to the east and by Lynn Road to the south.

Topographically, the site is flat and lies at approximately 18m AOD. The bedrock consists of undifferentiated sand of the Roxham and Runcton Members, formed in the Jurassic Period. The overlying superficial deposits are Quaternary clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey map viewer).

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

A search of the HER database was undertaken in order to inform this report. Within 1km of the site, 47 results were found, with a selection of relevant entries described below.

Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint has been recovered during fieldwalking and metal detecting (NHER 60757) in advance of quarrying on land approximately 700m west of Holland House and during subsequent investigations including open area excavations (NHER 37638). Several Bronze Age pits containing cremated bone and collared urn were revealed in the excavated areas. Prehistoric flint flakes have also been found close to Holland House, approximately 200m to the north-west (NHER 3407).

Excavations on the site of the quarry (see above) revealed regionally important remains of an Iron Age settlement. The recorded remains included a mid to late Iron Age enclosure and a swathe of pits and associated layers dated Late Iron Age. These deposits produced an immense quantity of pottery and other artefacts including more than 40 brooches. The pottery included a number of complete or near complete vessels making this one of the most important assemblages found in the county. Further evidence of an Iron Age settlement was found during excavations in the fields to the west and north of the site (NHER 65428) which had previously been recorded as cropmarks (NHER 50836). These excavations revealed a large square late Iron Age enclosure with evidence of continuity into the Roman period. Following this, extensive evidence of Late Saxon occupation was revealed, with activity declining by the end of the high medieval period. A World War II searchlight was later located in this area.

A Roman quern (NHER 17372) was found to the south of All Saints church, on the opposite side of Lynn Road.

All Saint's church contains early elements dated as late Saxon or Saxo-Norman (NHER 3418). The church includes various medieval additions and alterations and was restored in the 1870s by Gilbert Scott.

The place-name East Winch may have derived from the Old English denoting a specialised pasture farm, with Winn meaning pasture and wic for a dwelling, or building or collection of buildings for specialised purposes, a farm dairy farm or trading or industrial settlement (Key to English Place-Names website).

The 1086 Domesday Book lists East Winch as being in the hundred of Freebridge, with 51 households under six lords, including the King (Open Domesday website).

Medieval and post medieval finds have been recovered from a path located at approximately 500m to the west (NHER 51760). Medieval pottery has been found at approximately 300m east of Holland House and close to Lynn Road (NHER 3401). Medieval or later ditches have been recorded to the east, on Gayton Road (NHER 6309). A post-medieval barn which appears to have reused medieval stonework was located approximately 180m to the east of the site until it burned down in 2001 (NHER 11978).

The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition County Map of 1905 (revised 1904) shows Holland House in more or less its present form, with open farmland to the north and west, and a rectangular outbuilding at the north-west corner of the grounds, immediately north of the proposed new dwelling. The outbuilding is to be demolished under the current proposals.

#### **4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES**

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification of 10<sup>th</sup> February 2022, were to:

- *allow the preservation by record of any surviving archaeological deposits and artefacts exposed by the development groundwork within the constraints imposed by the contractor's working methods, programme and development design.*
- *produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum together with a client report.*
- *provide information for accession to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.*

#### **5.0 METHODOLOGY**

Monitoring was undertaken on all of the groundworks associated with the construction of the new dwelling, including the house foundations, the service trenches and the construction of a new garden

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wall. This was undertaken according to the *Standards and Guidance for Development-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (2018).

Five site visits were made, coinciding with the main phases of groundwork.

A photographic record of the stratigraphic sequence, specific archaeological features and deposits, and general site circumstances was compiled in digital format. Section drawings and plans were produced at scales 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate and individual context descriptions were made for each unit of stratigraphy using *pro forma* recording sheets.

## **6.0 RESULTS (Figs. 3-6)**

During the initial phase of ground reduction, the earliest deposit encountered was a soft, dark brown silty sand (004). This was covered by (003), a dark greyish brown deposit composed of mainly flint cobbles, which would have formed a former yard surface. This deposit measured 0.16m in thickness and yielded no finds. The former topsoil (002) sealed this, to a thickness of 0.3m, which was covered by a modern dump deposit (001).

The earliest deposit encountered on the site as a whole was the natural (009), a dark orange sand with small stones. The natural was only found during the excavation of the foundation trenches and the soakaway.

Cutting the natural in the north-west of the house foundation trenches was a sub-circular feature [011], interpreted as a possible pit (Fig. 4, sec. 3; Plate 6). It measured 0.8m in width and 0.2m in depth and contained no finds (Fig. 4 sec. 3; Plate 6). This was the only cut feature observed on site, other than for the footings of modern walls. This feature was covered by a dark brown silty sand deposit (008), measuring 0.6m in thickness, thought to be a subsoil deposit.

In a pit excavated for the soakaway, the natural was covered by (022), a dark greyish brown silty sand 0.3m in thickness. The deposit was thought to be an occupation layer and contained cattle bones and 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This is probably the same as (017) in the foundation trench and (025) in the services trench. It was overlain by a dark reddish brown silty sand (021), 0.34m in thickness, which yielded no finds and was sealed by the modern base for a concrete pad (020), which was 0.28m thick (Fig. 5, sec. 7; Plate 11).

Within the house foundation trench, layer (017) was a dark brown silty sand seen in the south of the trench, measuring 0.17m in thickness and containing 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a single oyster shell. This deposit was thought to be a possible occupation horizon, which together with (022) and (025) would suggest Saxon occupation in the area (Fig. 5, sec. 6; Plate 10). The relationship between this deposit and the natural is unknown as the trench was not deep enough to establish a link. Overlaying this occupation deposit was a dark olive brown silty sand (016) up to 0.22m in thickness, thought to be a subsoil. This was covered by a dark reddish brown silty sand subsoil deposit (015) which measured up to 0.28m in thickness. Neither of these subsoil deposits yielded any finds.

Both (008) in the north-west of the house foundation trenches and (015) in the east were covered by (014), a soft, dark greyish brown silty sand which measured 0.2m in thickness. This deposit was thought to be a former topsoil and yielded no finds. Deposit (014) was cut by the trench that was recently excavated to remove the garden wall [013], which was aligned north to south.

Deposit (008) was also cut by [019] the foundation trench for a wall (005) of the recently demolished building, which also cut the deposits seen during the initial ground reduction (Fig. 4, sec. 1).

In the services trench to the south of the house, the earliest deposit found was (029), a dark grey-brown and light brownish yellow silty sand mix, 0.1m thick. It is likely that this is an interface between the natural and the layer above, but this could not be confirmed as the natural was not seen in this area. Deposit (029) was overlain by the possible former occupation deposit (025), a dark grey brown sand 0.2m thick. This layer, which contained 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery and animal bone, was covered by a dark reddish-brown subsoil or colluvial deposit (024), measuring up to 0.38m thick. No finds were found in the latter deposit. The subsoil was covered by a former topsoil (028) 0.24m thick and this was in turn

covered by a former yard surface (027) which was 0.2m thick. The latter was covered by the current yard and garden surface (026). To the north, near the new dwelling, deposit (024) was covered by a dark brownish grey humic sand (023), which was 0.2m thick. The relationship between this deposit and (028), (027) and (026) further to the south and west is unknown (Fig. 6; Plates 12, 13 and 14).

## **7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION**

The monitoring of the groundworks at Holland House, Lynn Road revealed a single cut feature and various deposits. While pit [011] did not contain any dating evidence, the depth of the feature and the dating of later deposits suggests that it may be Roman or early Saxon. Deposits (017), (022) and (025) contained Saxon pottery and are indicative of an occupation layer dating to this period. This would likely relate to the early village, which would be centred on All Saints Church close to the south of the site. While no evidence of structures was recovered, the finds in the occupation deposit are most likely associated with domestic activity rather than having agricultural origins.

Overlaying deposits are mainly composed of subsoil and topsoil, formed before the current yard and garden surfaces were laid. This suggests that, other than for agricultural or horticultural activity, the area was not utilised between the Saxon period and the construction of Holland House's outbuildings.

## **8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author would like to thank the Casini New Homes for the commission. Thanks are also due to Sue Anderson for the pottery report, to Julie Curl for the animal bone and shell report, to Gary Taylor for the 'other' finds report, and to staff at the Historic Environment Record office, Norfolk, for assistance in locating background information for the site.



## **9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

British Geology Viewer

[https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?&\\_ga=2.240692355.1669638814.1614846393-1085610747.1588161416](https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?&_ga=2.240692355.1669638814.1614846393-1085610747.1588161416) [accessed 5th of March 2021]

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## **10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS**

### **10.1 Project Details**

EVENT NUMBER: ENF152121

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: 21/00186/F

FIELD OFFICER: C. Moulis

NGR: TF 6911 1632

CIVIL PARISH: East Winch

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 7<sup>th</sup> June to 2022 to 13<sup>th</sup> March 2023 (5 visits)

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Casini New Homes

### **10.2 Archive Details**

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology Ltd, 2 High Street, Ruskington, NG34 9DT

FINAL LOCATION: Norfolk Museum Service

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: NWHCM : 2024.38

ACCESSION DATE: tbc

#### ***The Site Archive Comprises:***

Watching Brief Site Diaries 5

Context Registers 2

Context Records	30
Drawing Registers	1
Section Drawings at Scale 1:20	10 on 3 sheets of permatrace
Photo Record Sheet	1
Digital Photographs	26
Set of Site Notes	1

*It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.*

## ***COLOUR PLATES***



*Plate 1: View of site from across Lynn Road, looking north*



*Plate 2: View of site before land reduction, looking north.*





*Plate 3: East facing section of land reduction area. Fig. 4, sec. 1. Scale 1 x 1m.*



*Plate 4: View of plot after land reduction, looking south-east.*





*Plate 5: Oblique shot of east facing representative section in the south-west corner of house foundation trenches. Fig. 4, sec. 2. Scale 1 x 1m.*



*Plate 6: Oblique shot of south facing representative section in north-west corner of house foundation trench, showing pit [011]. Fig. 4, sec. 3. Scale 1 x 1m.*





*Plate 7: Oblique shot of west facing representative section in north-east of house foundation trench. Fig. 5, sec. 4.  
Scale 1 x 1m.*



*Plate 8: Oblique shot of west facing representative section in south-east of house foundation trench. Fig. 5, sec. 5.  
Scale 1 x 1m.*





*Plate 9: Overall view of house foundation trenches, looking south-west.*



*Plate 10: North-east facing view of representative section in south-west corner of foundation trench. Fig. 5, sec. 6.  
Scale 1 x 1m.*





*Plate 11: East facing section of small soakaway. Fig. 5, sec. 7. Scale 1 x 1m.*



*Plate 12: East facing representative section of service trench. Fig. 6, sec. 8. Scale 1 x 1m.*



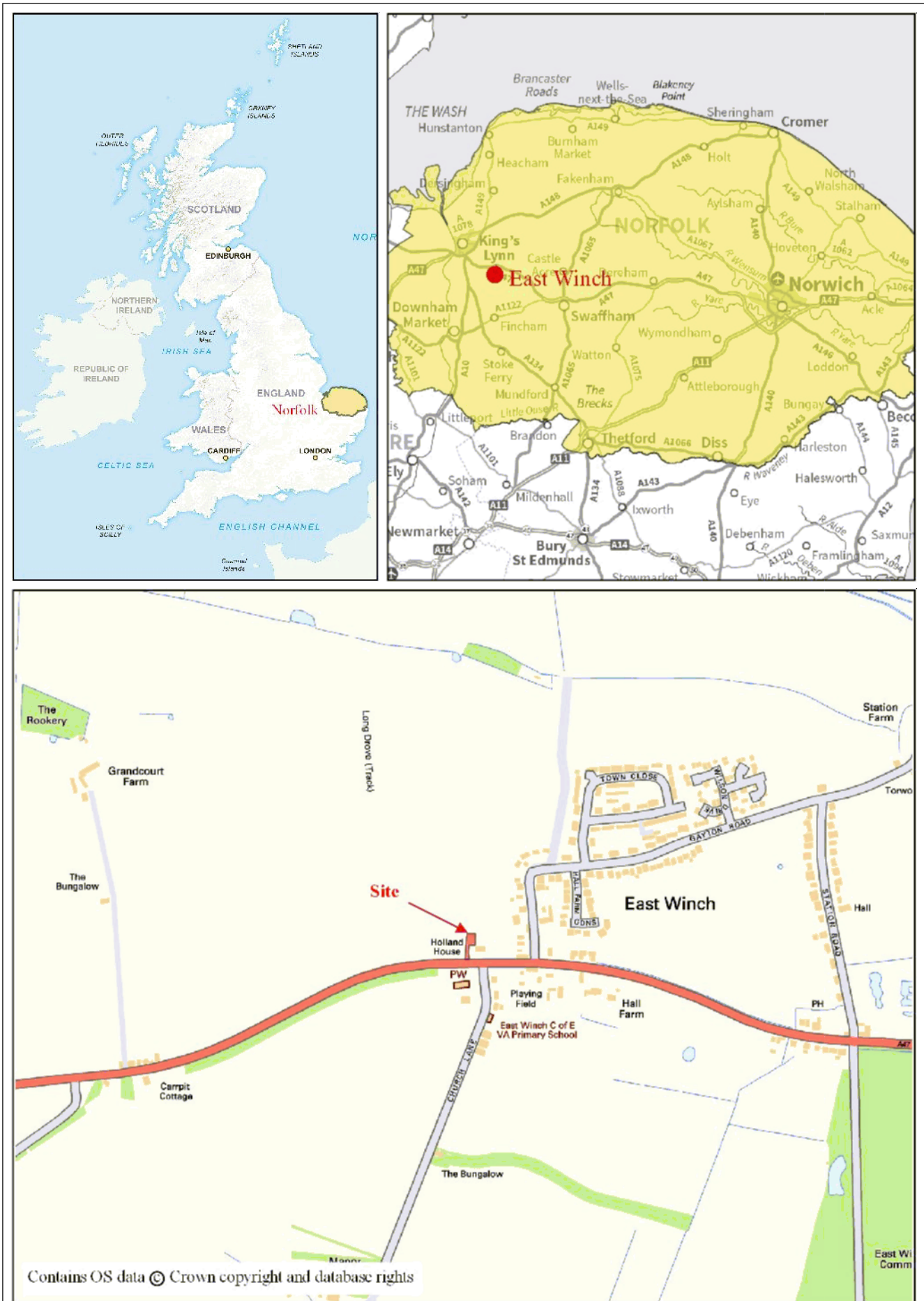


*Plate 13: North facing representative section of service trench. Fig. 6, sec. 9. Scale 1 x 1m.*

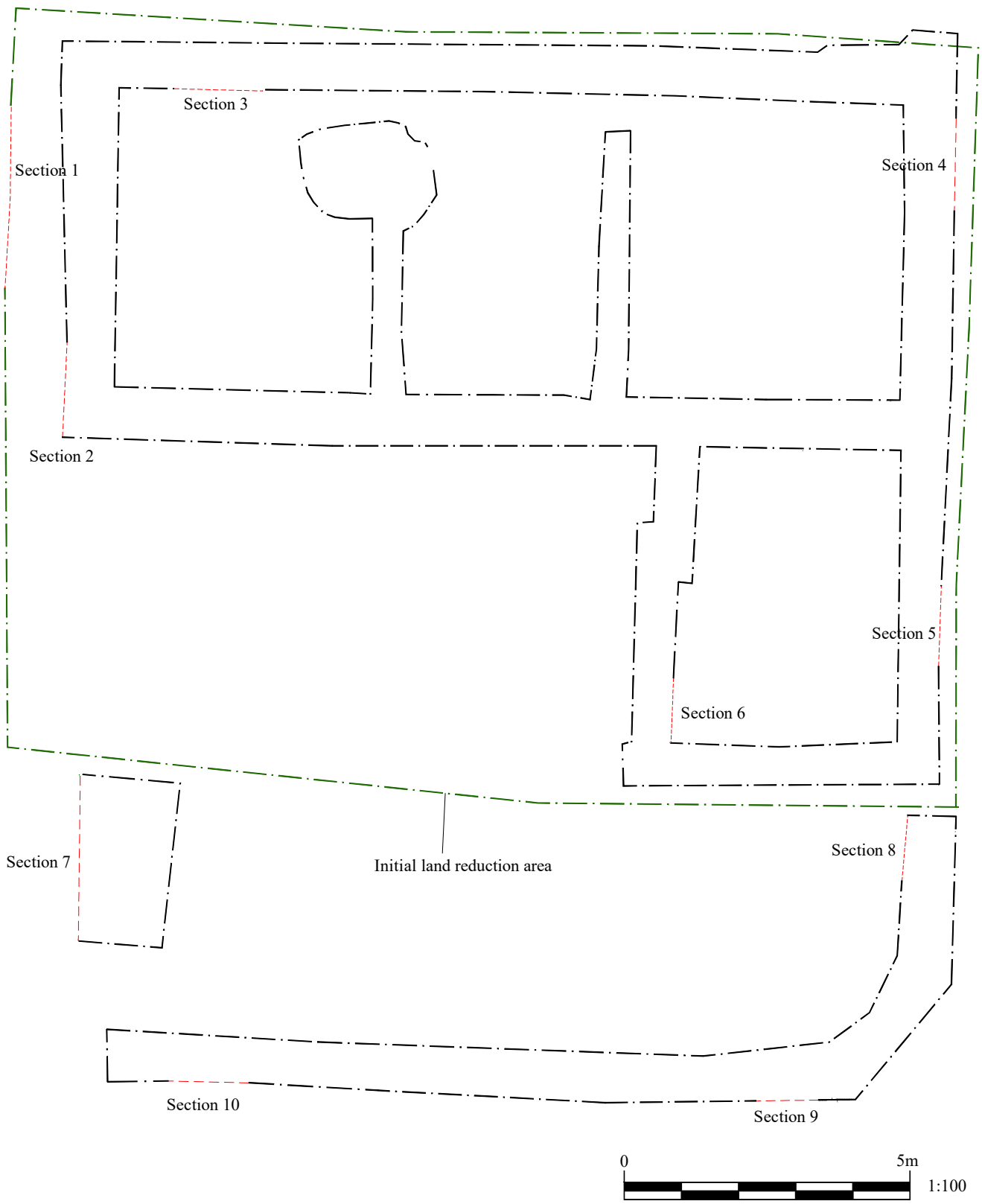


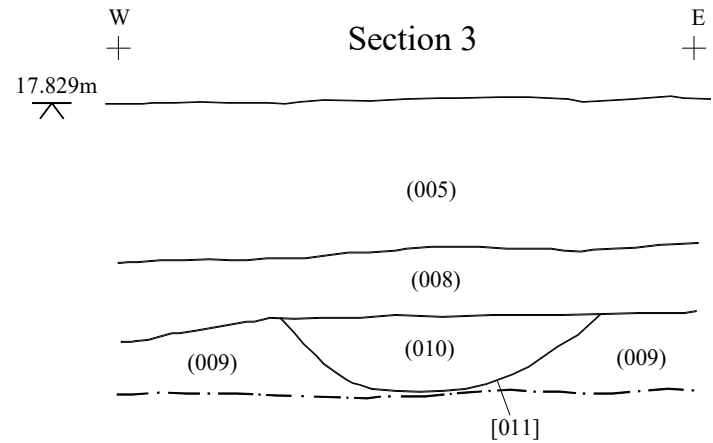
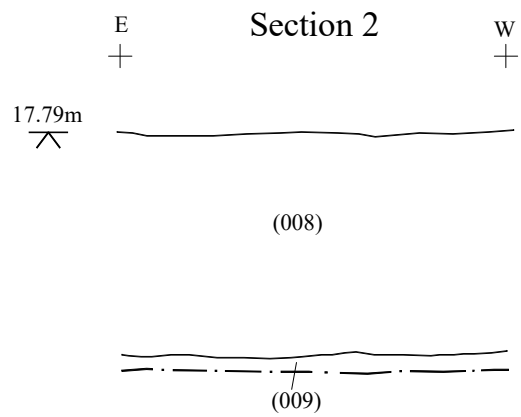
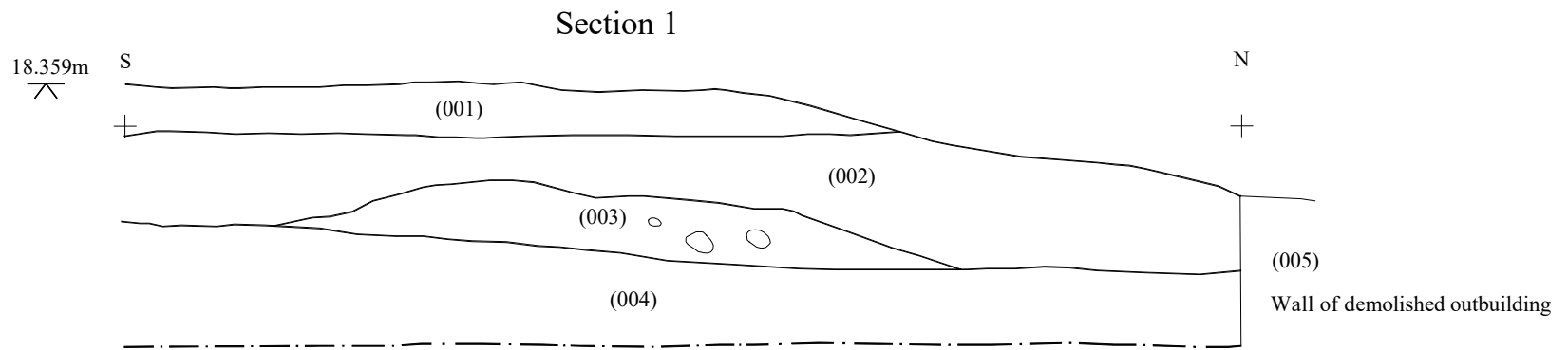
*Plate 14: North facing representative section of service trench. Fig. 6, sec. 10. Scale 1 x 1m.*



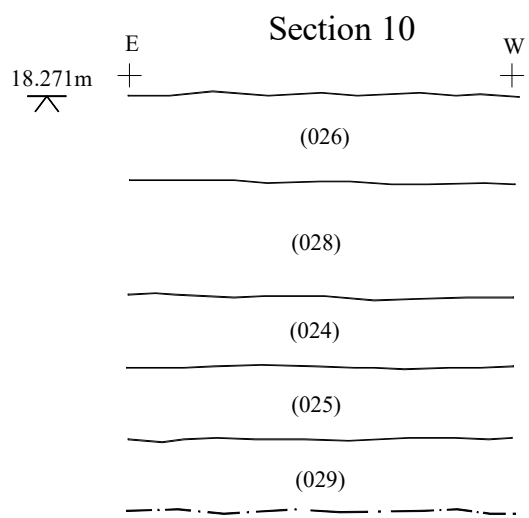
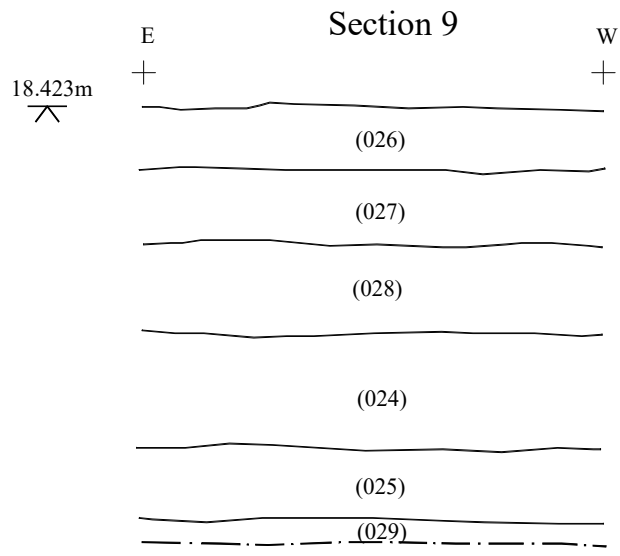
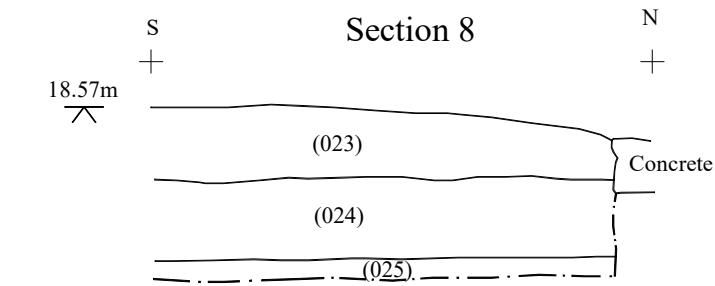












## APPENDIX A. CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
001	Layer	Soft dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent small angular flints and stones. 0.13m thick	Modern dumped deposit
002	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small angular and sub-angular stones and occasional coal fragments. Up to 0.3m thick	Former topsoil
003	Layer	Compact dark greyish brown deposit. 70% small flint cobbles and 30% silty sand. 0.16m thick	Former hardstanding surface
004	Layer	Soft dark brown silty sand with moderate small angular and sub-angular flints	Former topsoil
005	Masonry	Constructed of brick & carstone. Brick dimensions c. 235mm by 70mm by 113mm. Bonded with light whitish brown chalky lime mortar	Foundation of recently demolished outbuilding
006	Finds	Finds recovered by metal detecting 'oversite' strip area	Finds recovery
007	Finds	Finds recovered during machine stripping of the general house footprint. Not securely stratified	Finds recovery
008	Layer	Soft very dark brown silty sand with occasional stones. At least 0.6m thick	Subsoil
009	Layer	Moderately compact dark orange sand with occasional small stones. A general deposit	Natural sand deposit
010	Fill	Soft very dark brown silty sand with occasional small stones. 0.2m thick	Fill of cut [011]
011	Cut	Possibly sub-circular, 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. Steep concave sides breaking gradually to a gently concave base	Possible small pit
012	Fill	Soft dark brown silty sand with traces of vegetation and other modern debris. 0.34m thick	Backfill of modern demolition trench
013	Cut	Vertically sided linear cut, aligned north to south	Trench marking the recent removal of a former garden wall foundation
014	Layer	Soft very dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil
015	Layer	Soft very dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Up to 0.28m thick	Subsoil
016	Layer	Soft very dark olive/greyish brown silty sand, 0.22m thick	Subsoil
017	Layer	Soft very dark olive/greyish brown silty sand with patches of light yellow sand and chalky marl. Chalky material occasionally scorched. Includes moderate small stones and occasional charcoal. 0.1m thick	Former topsoil/occupation layer
018	Finds	Finds recovered during machine excavation of foundations. Not securely stratified	Finds recovery
019	Cut	Linear cut, with right angled corners. At least 0.38m deep. Vertical sides with a flat base. Aligned east to west and north to south	Foundation cut for recently demolished outbuilding



## APPENDIX A. CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
020	Layer	Loose light reddish brown deposit of fine brick rubble, 0.28m thick	Base layer below modern concrete pad
021	Layer	Soft dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional carstone fragments. 0.34m thick	Former topsoil
022	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional patches of yellow sand and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.3m thick	Subsoil or possible former occupation layer
023	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey humic sand with frequent grits. 0.2m thick	Layer. Possibly disturbed by present construction works
024	Layer	Soft dark reddish brown sand up to 0.38m thick	Subsoil or colluvial deposit
025	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown sand with occasional small stones, occasional charcoal fragments and occasional patches of yellow sand. 0.2m thick	Former topsoil/occupation layer
026	Layer	Soft dark brown deposit. 50% fine gravel and 50% silty sand. 0.16m thick	Modern yard surface
027	Layer	Soft dark brown deposit. 30% grits and 70% silty sand. Occasional brick or tile fragments. 0.2m thick	Former yard surface
028	Layer	Soft very dark brownish grey humic silty sand with moderate grits and small stones. 0.24m thick	Former topsoil
029	Layer	Mixed deposit: 50% dark greyish brown silty sand and 50% light brownish yellow sand. 0.1m thick	Mixed horizon at the interface with undisturbed natural sand
030	Finds	Pottery recovered during machine excavation of the garden wall foundations. Most likely from (025), but consider as unstratified	Finds recovery

## Appendix B. Concordance table

Context	Pottery	CBM	Glass	Bone and Shell	Metal	Other Finds
006					Fe nail x1 (4g) Fe knife w/ bone handle x3 (47g)	
007	ELYG x1 (L12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> c) (10g) WEST x1 (L17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> c) (42g) PEW x3 (L18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> c) (238g) ESW x1 (19 <sup>th</sup> -E20 <sup>th</sup> c) (406g)		19 <sup>th</sup> century Hamilton bottle x 1 (463g)	Cattle x1 (5g)		
017	THET x1 (L9 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> c) (8g) THETG x1 (10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> c) (5g) NEOT x1 (10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> c) (2g)			Oyster shell x 1 (57g)		
018	UGBB x1 (12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> c) (3g)				Fe nail x1 (4g) Fe object x1 (14g)	
022	THET x3 (L9 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> c) (122g) THETG x2 (10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> c) (33g)			Cattle x4 Mammal x2 (147g)		
025	THET x1 (L9 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> c) (2g) THETG x1 (10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> c) (24g)			Mammal x2 (17g)		
030	THET x1 (L9 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> c) (7g) THETG x1 (10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> c) (1g) NEOT x1 (10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> c) (1g) UGBB x1 (12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> c) (3g) GRIM x1 (L12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> c) (3g)					

## APPENDIX C

### Holland House, Lynn Road, East Winch (ENF152121): pottery

Sue Anderson, February 2024.

#### Introduction

Twenty-two sherds of pottery weighing 910g were collected from six contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	6	139	0.11	6
Thetford-type ware (Grimston)	THETG	10th-11th c.	5	63	0.15	5
St. Neots-type ware	NEOT	10th-11th c.	2	3		2
Blackborough End-type ware	UGBB	12th-13th c.	2	6		2
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	3		1
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	L.12th-14th c.	1	10		1
Westerwald stoneware	WEST	L.17th-19th c.	1	42	0.11	1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-19th c.	3	238		2
English stonewares	ESW	19th-E.20th c.	1	406	1.00	1
<i>Totals</i>			<i>22</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>21</i>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric, in approx. date order.

#### Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Thetford-type ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

#### Pottery by period

More than half of the assemblage comprised pottery of Late Saxon date, the majority of which was Thetford-type ware, including the locally-produced Grimston-type version. Two sherds of St Neots-type wares were also present; this fabric appears to have been relatively common in west Norfolk in the 11th century. Two rims were found, one from a THET bowl with a rouletted interlace pattern on it (Illustration 1) and the other a large jar in THETG (rim type 4).

The medieval group included two small body sherds of the handmade, slightly developed 'early medieval' sandy coarseware comparable with pottery made at Blackborough End, Middleton. This is the only known production site of this ware at present, but it is ubiquitous across west Norfolk in this period and was probably made at several centres, based on minor variations in the fabric. A small fragment of Grimston ware and a body sherd of Ely ware were both green-glazed externally.

One fragment of Westerwald stoneware was the rim of a chamber pot, a common form in this fabric in the 18th century.

Large sherds of two pearlware vessels, both with willow pattern transfer-printing, comprised a full profile of an oval dish with a flat-topped everted rim and flat base, and a flaring rim of a bowl, also probably oval. A complete brown stoneware bottle with a slight pouring lip was also recovered.

## Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 2. Most finds were from buried soil layers or were unstratified.

Context	Type	Fabric	Spot date
007	Finds	ELYG WEST PEW ESW	19th c.
017	Layer	THET THETG NEOT	11th c.
018	Finds	UGBB	12th-13th c.
022	Subsoil	THET THETG	L.10th-11th c.
025	Layer	THET THETG	L.10th-11th c.
030	Finds	THET THETG NEOT UGBB GRIM	L.12th-14th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by context, with suggested spotdates.

## Discussion

This small assemblage, although largely unstratified or residual, includes a high proportion of Late Saxon pottery. This suggests occupation or intensive activity of this date, located close to the church and the original centre of the village. Previous work in the parish has produced quantities of pottery of this date, with a comparable range of fabrics of the period (e.g. Anderson 2010; 2012). Only a small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered, but the fabrics are all typical of this part of the county. Later wares presumably relate to the occupation of Holland House itself.

## References

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## Appendix 1: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date	Date range
007	ELYG	D	1	10	1				L.12th-14th c.
007	WEST	R	1	42	1	CH	FTEV	18?	L.17th-19th c.
007	PEW	FP	2	175	1	DS	FTEV		L.18th-19th c.
007	PEW	R	1	63	1	BL	FLAR		L.18th-19th c.
007	ESW	FP	1	406	1	BT	FTBD		19th-E.20th c.
017	THET	U	1	8	1				L.9th-11th c.
017	THETG	U	1	5	1				10th-11th c.
017	NEOT	U	1	2	1				10th-11th c.
018	UGBB	U	1	3	1				12th-13th c.
022	THET	U	1	4	1				L.9th-11th c.
022	THET	R	1	116	1	BL	BD		L.9th-11th c.
022	THETG	R	1	27	1	JR	4	L10-11	10th-11th c.
022	THETG	B	1	6	1				10th-11th c.
022	THET	U	1	2	1				L.9th-11th c.
025	THETG	B	1	24	1				10th-11th c.
025	THET	U	1	2	1				L.9th-11th c.
030	THET	U	1	7	1				L.9th-11th c.
030	THETG	U	1	1	1				10th-11th c.
030	NEOT	U	1	1	1				10th-11th c.
030	UGBB	U	1	3	1				12th-13th c.
030	GRIM	D	1	3	1				L.12th-14th c.

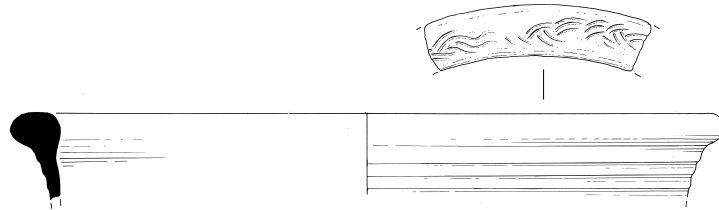
### Notes:

*Type:* U/D – undecorated/decorated body sherd; B – base; R – rim; FP – full profile.

*Form:* BL – bowl; BT – bottle; CH – chamber pot; DS – dish; JR – jar.

*Rim:* 1–7 – Thetford ware types (Anderson 2004); BD – beaded; FLAR – flaring; FTBD – flat-topped bead; FTEV – flat-topped everted.

# POT ILLUSTRATION 1



ENF152121 (022)

0 1:4 10cms

A scale bar consisting of a horizontal line with alternating black and white segments, used to indicate the size of the object.

## APPENDIX D

ENF152121

East Winch, Holland House, Lynn Road, East Winch, Norfolk  
The faunal remains – Bone and Shell

by Julie Curl –Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration  
Services for Witham Archaeology.

February 2024

### THE ANIMAL BONE (Appendix1, Table 1)

#### Methodology

This analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record would also be made of butchering and any indications of skinning and other modifications. When possible ages would be estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements would be considered where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976, and bones suitable for a tooth record following Hillson, 1996 considered. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these would be included in NISP counts. As this is a small assemblage, information was recorded directly into the appendix in this report

#### The bone assemblage

##### *Quantification, provenance and preservation*

A total of 152g of bone, consisting of 9 pieces, was recovered, with the totals quantified by context in Table 1. Bone was recovered from three deposits (see Table 1). Two deposits produced Late 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century ceramics and context 007 produced 19<sup>th</sup> century finds.

Bone is in good condition, but with some fragmentation from butchering and wear. Minimal invertebrate (insect, isopod, molluscs) damage was seen, which would suggest the bone was buried quite rapidly. There was no canid gnawing observed on any of the bone, despite primary skinning elements being present, which are more commonly gnawed; the lack of gnawing may suggest a lack of scavengers or domestic dogs on site.

Burnt bone was seen in fills 022 and 025. One shaft fragment from 025 was burnt quite heavily to a grey colour, which would suggest some waste was disposed of on a domestic or cooking fire. The cattle mandible condyle from 025 showed some charring which may suggest an animal was roasted whole and burnt through to the bone on the head or the jaw was only partially burnt on a fire.

##### *Species and observations*

One species was identified from this assemblage. In addition, two of the fills (022 and 025) produced fragments of bone with no diagnostic features that would allow species identification and these were only recordable as 'mammal'.

Cattle were identified from two contexts. A chopped rib was recovered from 007, which had been chopped to a length of 100mm, probably for cooking in soups or stews. The Subsoil/Occupation Layer 022 yielded a cattle mandible condyle, a large

horncore and a lower Dp4 tooth. The tooth is from a fairly young animal as there was not much wear on the grinding surface, but the horncore was originally long and robust and from an adult, so this deposit had remains of at least two individual cows. The horncore is similar to a long-horn type of cattle.

Context	Feature Type	Ctxt Qty	Date	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
007	Finds recovery	1	19 <sup>th</sup>	5g	Cattle	1
022	Subsoil or possible former occupation layer	6	L10th-11th	147g	Cattle	4
					Mammal	2
025	Former Topsoil/ Occupation	2	L10th-11th	17g	Mammal	2

**Table 1.** Quantification of the faunal remains

### Discussion

This is a small assemblage that appears to consist of meat waste from cattle, with remains suggesting some lesser cuts of meat and probably some remains from soup/stew preparation. The remains in this assemblage showed a little burning that may suggest methods of cooking or perhaps the use of the cooking fire to dispose of meat waste.

### Recommendations for further work

This is a small assemblage that has limited potential for further study and no further work is recommended on this particular assemblage. 'If further work is carried out at this site it is recommended that samples are taken for sieving to maximise chances of recovery for small bones. If further work produces bone, then this assemblage can be included in the analysis.

### THE MOLLUSC ASSEMBLAGE (Appendix 2, Table 2)

#### Methodology

The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP). Shells were all examined for any evidence of parasites and any knife cuts.

#### The assemblage and species

The shell assemblage was recovered from a single deposit, with a total of 57g of shell, consisting of one element (See Table 2). The shell was recovered from a single layer deposit and it was recovered with ceramics of an 11<sup>th</sup> century date.

**Marine Oyster** (*Ostrea edulis*) was recorded from 017. The shell is large at 90mm in length and is the concave base shell. Some traces of marine sponge were noted on the outer surface of the shell, which shows it was recovered from a marine environment and not from farmed stock.

Context	Feature Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP
017	Layer	11 <sup>th</sup>	1	57g		1			Oyster	1

**Table 2.** Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.



## **Discussion**

This is a very small assemblage of shell that consists entirely of the common marine oyster. These marine molluscs would be abundant around the British coasts and often collected and sold at markets or collected by individuals. These oysters can survive in barrels of water to be transported to markets away from coastal areas. Oysters were a popular addition to the diet from Prehistoric times and it is likely these oyster fragments are from food debris. Shells would also be collected or kept by potters for crushing and adding to clay (tempering) for pot production which was often used in the Medieval period.

## **Recommendations for further work**

Sufficient recording has been made and no further work is required on this assemblage.

## **Bibliography**

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Hillson, S. 1996. *Teeth*. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology. Cambridge University Press.

Teeble, N. 1966. *British Bivalve shells: Handbook for identification*. British Museum (Natural History), London.

Von Den Driesch, A. 1976, *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Harvard University, Harvard

**Appendix 1.** Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from ENF152121

**Appendix 2.** Catalogue of the mollusc remains from ENF152121

Listed in context order.

**Bone catalogue Key:**

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Measurable following Von Den Driesch, 1976.

Countable following Davis, 1992.

Context	Type	Ctxt Qty	Date	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element range	Measurable	Countable	Butchering	Gnaw	Burnt	Comments
007	Finds recovery	1	19 <sup>th</sup>	5g	Cattle	1				Rib			chopped			Chopped to 100mm long length
022	Subsoil or possible former occupation layer	6	L10th-11th	147g	Cattle	4	1	1		Mandible condyle, large horncore, LDp4 at TWS: D-E					1	Est GL of cattle horncore: 150mm+ (55mm max wide) Long horn type. Charred mandible condyle fragment
					Mammal	2				Fragments						Shaft and jaw fragment
025	Former Topsoil/ Occupation	2	L10th-11th	17g	Mammal	2				Shaft fragments						1 burnt to grey colour

**Appendix 2.** Catalogue of the mollusc remains from ENF152121

Context	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Fragment	Cuts	Comments
017	Layer	11 <sup>th</sup>	1	57g		1			Oyster	1		1	1	1			Some traces of marine sponge

## Appendix E

### The Finds

By Gary Taylor

Artefacts recovered during investigations at East Winch, Norfolk (ENF152121), are reported, below.

The finds were examined and reported in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2020). All the finds were examined and reported in February 2024.

### Metal Finds

#### Introduction

Six metal items weighing a total of 69g were recovered.

#### Results

Table 1: The Metals

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
006	iron	Nail, rectangular-sectioned shaft, tapering towards point, shaft bent through 90°	1	4	18 <sup>th</sup> century?
	Iron and bone	Folding knife with bone handle plates; 3 linking pieces. 18 <sup>th</sup> century?	3	47	
018	iron	Nail, rectangular-sectioned shaft, tapering towards point	1	4	
	iron	Uncertain; rectangular strip, 37mm x 17mm; either folded over to resemble a strap-end, or with an attached piece of sheet at one end	1	14	
<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>69</b>	

#### Provenance

The metal items were retrieved during recovery of unstratified material (006, 018).

#### Discussion

Two iron nails were recovered. Both are smithed forms with rectangular-sectioned shafts and are of pre-modern date.

A folding knife, broken and in three connecting pieces, was found. This has bone handle plates which become a little bulbous at the butt-end of the implement. This is similar to 'pistol grip' bone handles of 18<sup>th</sup> century knives (Hume 1995, 182) and the present example is perhaps of this date.

In addition, an iron object of uncertain nature was recovered. This resembles a strap-end or belt-fitting but the identity is uncertain.

#### Potential and Recommendations

The metal finds are of limited potential; All are unstratified and the one datable piece is of the late post-medieval period. No further work is necessary, and the material can be discarded.

## **The Glass**

### **Introduction**

One piece of glass weighing 463g was recovered.

### **Condition**

Although naturally fragile the glass is in moderate condition and is predominantly complete. It exhibits slight-moderate iridescent decay.

### **Results**

*Table 2: The Glass*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt(g)</b>	<b>Context date</b>
007	Very pale green Hamilton bottle, mouth broken off, embossed trademark, slight-moderate iridescence	1	463	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century

### **Provenance**

The glass was recovered during retrieval of unstratified finds (007).

### **Discussion**

Most of Hamilton bottle, a complete body with the end of the neck broken off, was recovered. Hamilton bottles became popular in the 1840s and remained in use till the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This example has the embossed trademark:

A. J. CALEY  
PHARMACEUTICAL  
CHEMIST AND  
AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURER  
NORWICH

### **Potential and Recommendations**

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential and archaeological significance and can be discarded.

### **Context Date Summary**

The dating in the following table is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Spot dates*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Date (Century AD)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
006	18th ?	Based on 1 metal item
007	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup>	Based on 1 glass
018		

### **References**

CIfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Hume, I N, 1991 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (Vintage Books ed)

### **Abbreviations**

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

**APPENDIX F**  
**OASIS SUMMARY FORM**

# OASIS Summary for withamar1-523650

OASIS ID (UID)	withamar1-523650
Project Name	Watching Brief at Holland House, Lynn Road, East Winch, Norfolk
Sitename	Holland House, Lynn Road, East Winch, Norfolk
Sitecode	ENF152121
Project Identifier(s)	
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	21/00186/F
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Witham Archaeology
Project Dates	07-Jun-2022 - 13-Mar-2023
Location	Holland House, Lynn Road, East Winch, Norfolk NGR : TF 69110 16320 LL : 52.71810387559282, 0.502302416208411 12 Fig : 569110,316320
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Norfolk Local Authority District : King's Lynn and West Norfolk Parish : East Winch
Project Methodology	Monitoring was undertaken on all of the groundworks associated with the construction of the new dwelling, including the house footprints, the service trenches and the construction of a new garden wall.  Five site visits were made, coinciding with the main phases of groundwork.  A photographic record of the stratigraphic sequence, specific archaeological features and deposits, and general site circumstances was compiled in digital format. Section drawings and plans were produced at scales 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate and individual context descriptions were made for each unit of stratigraphy using pro forma recording sheets.
Project Results	The monitoring of works at Holland House, Lynn Road, East Winch revealed evidence of a Saxon occupation layer, but no structures. A single pit was the only cut feature on the site aside from the foundations of the former dwelling. The Saxon occupation deposit likely corresponds with the early phases of the village, centred around All Saints Church to the south of Lynn Road. No activity was recorded after the Saxon period until the modern intrusions associated with Holland House
Keywords	Pit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pot - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Occupation Layer - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Casini New Homes
HER	Norfolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	R Trimble
HER Identifiers	



Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service;
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