

**Report on an Archaeological Excavation
and Monitoring at 'St Andrew's Church,
North Pickenham, Norfolk'**

NHER 4644

Prepared for:
R & I Builders Ltd
27 Tuns Road
Necton
Swaffham
Norfolk
PE37 8EL

and

Purcell Miller Tritton
Architects, Designers and Historic Buildings Consultants
3 Colegate
Norwich
Norfolk
NR3 1BN

on behalf of
The Parish Church Council of St Andrew's Church

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Summary

A programme of archaeological excavation and monitoring was carried out at 'St. Andrew's Church, North Pickenham, Norfolk (NHER 4644) between 12 January and 02 March 2009. A Post-medieval feature was present within the base of the tower and a sandstone slab probably sealing a tomb was revealed in the north transept. No further archaeological finds, features or deposits were present.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A programme of Archaeological Excavation resulting from development proposals at 'St Andrew's Church, North Pickenham, Norfolk' (Grid refs. TF 8655 0692) has been requested by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (Ref. Ken Hamilton/21 January 2008).
- 1.2 Planning Application Number 3PL/2003/1504 applies.
- 1.3 Norfolk Historic & Environment Record 4644; OASIS ID: chrisbir1-58786
- 1.4 Project Design, CB113, details how Chris Birks (hereafter 'the Contractor') would undertake these works and has been prepared in response to an invitation from Mr Mike Rudd of Purcell Miller Tritton on behalf of the Parish Church Council of St Andrew's Church (hereafter 'the Client') to provide a quotation and Project Design for undertaking the archaeological works. A *draft* copy of the Project Design was submitted to Ken Hamilton, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) on 30 January 2008 prior to preparing this *final* Project Design and costs for the Client in accordance with NLA and Institute of Field Archaeologists' Guidelines. Approval was received on 15 February 2008. Subsequently, R and I Builders Ltd became the Client.
- 1.5 This report, CB113R, details how Chris Birks undertook these works and summarises the results. A *draft* copy of the report was submitted to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology for consideration on 07 May 2009. Comments were received on 29 May 2009 and approval on 03 June 2009 prior to preparation and distribution of this *final* report.

2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 A proposal for the construction of new (disabled) toilet facilities and a store room within the west tower of St Andrew's Church, a meeting room within the church and associated mains services has been made.
- 2.2 Planning Permission has been or may be granted subject to a condition for a Programme of Archaeological Work by Breckland District Council. This involves an archaeological excavation and archaeological monitoring during groundworks associated with the development, post-excavation analysis and report production.
- 2.3 The development proposal affects an extant medieval church.
- 2.4 The site archive will be held by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, in accordance with the relevant policy on archiving standards. An OASIS record has been raised – reference number chrisbir1-58786.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 A number of entries exist in the Norfolk Historic and Environment Record (NHER) for North Pickenham and the surrounding area and only those within the immediate

vicinity of the site are described in this report. Full details of these and all other entries can be seen at the NHER office based at Gressenhall, near Dereham, by prior appointment.

- 3.2 One of the earliest finds within the parish is a perforated quartz pebble dating from between the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods was found in a garden close to St Andrew's Church in 1973 (NHER 4621)
- 3.3 A Roman coin (Follis of Constantine I 307-310 AD) was found on the edge of a ploughed field to the north of St Andrew's Church in 1977/8 (NHER 17426).
- 3.4 St Andrew's Church (NHER 4644) is a medieval parish church that was largely rebuilt in 1863. The west tower and transept are largely original with 14th century fabric observed in the tower. The tower dates to c. 1500 and it is possible that the remains of earlier towers exist beneath it. The remainder of the church is mainly of 19th century date.
- 3.5 Documentary evidence dated to 1428 indicates that a medieval cross once stood in the churchyard of St Andrew's Church. Several pieces of Late Saxon carved stonework (including 2 fragments of probable grave crosses) have been incorporated into the wall of the churchyard and fragments of Roman and medieval pottery have been found.
- 3.6 The site of a medieval chapel dedicated to St Paul (mentioned in documents dating from the mid 16th century) and a medieval hermitage (NHER 4639) lie to the immediate north of St Andrew's Church.
- 3.7 To summarise, there is a potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval date in particular to survive on this site.

4.0 Geology and Topography

- 4.1 North Pickenham parish lies upon a solid geology of Upper Chalk (Funnell 2005) The parish lies within the Breckland soil landscape typified by soils developed in coversand over a chalk-sand drift (Corbett and Dent 1994). Periglacial action produces striped soil patterns of brown sand and rendzinas on the slopes and polygonal patterns on the plateau. The dominant soil on the plateau is a brown sand with a thin red line of clay enrichment at the boundary with the underlying chalky-drift (Corbett & Dent 1994). A sandy colluvium that can develop a distinctive podzol can be seen in the low lying areas. The tendency for these soils to maintain water has made farming practices much harder.
- 4.2 The site lies within the eastern part of North Pickenham village and is generally level at c. 38m OD (*Fig. 1*).

5.0 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 Generic Aims of the project are to;
 - 5.1.1 Determine the presence of archaeological remains during development of the site through an archaeological excavation within the tower and during archaeological monitoring of works.

- 5.1.2 Establish the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance of any such archaeological remains and the nature of social, economic, religious and industrial activities on the site.
- 5.1.3 Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.
- 5.2 The specific research aims of the project are to seek information regarding the following Research Topics (Gong & Plouviez 2000, in *Research and Archaeology; a Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000)) through this programme of archaeological works. It is hoped that information resulting from this project would contribute to some or all of these research aims.
- 5.3 The following areas of research regarding culture and religion have been identified (Ayers, 2000).
 - 5.3.1 The relationship of the church to the urban foundation.
 - 5.3.2 Ecclesiastical development within growing towns.
 - 5.3.3 The organisation of parochial life.
 - 5.3.4 The impact of ecclesiastical institutions upon the urban environment and urban living.
 - 5.3.5 The economic influence of the church.
 - 5.3.6 The technological and artistic importance of the church to the local economy and culture.
 - 5.3.7 The social role of the church.
- 5.4 Topics relating to the Roman Period and are also relevant to this project (Gong and Plouviez 2000).
- 5.5 It is possible that archaeological remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon and/or medieval periods may be encountered during this project and relevant areas of research are identified for the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods (Wade, 2000, cf. Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000).
- 5.6 Contributions may also be made to environmental archaeology research aims and research categories (Murphy 2000, cf. Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000).

6.0 Method Statement

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The required archaeological works identified in the *Brief for Archaeological Excavation* are:
 - Archaeological Excavation
 - Archaeological Monitoring
 - Post-excavation Analysis and Report

6.2. Archaeological Excavation

- 6.2.1. The excavation examined the area of the proposed new toilet and store room within the west tower of St Andrew's Church (*Fig. 2*). The area measured c. 3.1m by 2.9m (c. 8.99m²).
- 6.2.2. Excavation and recording techniques listed under **6.4 General techniques for all elements of work** were applied.

6.3. Archaeological Monitoring

- 6.3.1. Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks associated with the development was carried out. This included the excavation of service trenches and any other excavations that potentially disturbed archaeological features and/or deposits.
- 6.3.2. Excavation and recording techniques listed under **5.4 General techniques for all elements of work** were applied.

6.4. General techniques for all elements of work

- 6.4.1. Archaeological features, deposits and structural remains were sample excavated by hand, as shown below;

Linear feature	10%
Pits & post-holes	50%
Burials	100%

- 6.4.2. Human bone remains were recovered, stored at the church and subsequently reburied under an appropriate Faculty issued by the Diocese.
- 6.4.3. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded on Chris Birks *pro-forma* context sheets. Drawings were made at appropriate scales (1:10/1:20/1:50) depending upon level of detail required and a photographic record was made using digital, 35mm colour transparencies and black & white film.
- 6.4.4. A photographic record was made using colour digital images and 35mm colour slide and monochrome prints. A photographic register was compiled to include details of location, direction and date of each photograph.
- 6.4.5. *In-situ* soil horizons and spoil arisings were scanned by metal detector and artefactual material were collected, bagged and labelled for processing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 6.4.6. The use of on-site toilet and welfare facilities were provided by the contractor carrying out the works.

6.5. Post-excavation Analysis and Report

- 6.5.1. Artefactual remains recovered during excavations were cleaned, catalogued and analysed following fieldwork, in accordance with *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001). Finds were conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* as appropriate.
- 6.5.2. An assessment of the recorded evidence was made in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects* ('MAP2', in particular Appendix 4, English Heritage 1991) for inclusion in the site report.

- 6.5.3. The analysis of stratigraphical/structural records, artefactual and environmental materials was made for inclusion in the site report.
- 6.5.4. The report has been produced detailing the results of the archaeological recording including figures and photographs where appropriate. It summarises the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, provides a description of the contexts recorded by period, includes a discussion and assessment of the archaeological evidence including artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence where appropriate. Conclusions were drawn and relate in context to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 and 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.5.5. A *draft* copy of the report was submitted for consideration by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. Any required amendments were considered and made prior to submission of this *final* report.
- 6.5.6. The *final* report will be submitted to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, to archive, the Client and the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Science.
- 6.5.7. An OASIS online form will be completed and submitted to the Norfolk HER, including an uploaded .pdf version of the report.
- 6.5.8. The archive will be prepared in a form suitable for microfilming, if required. It will be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects* ('MAP2', English Heritage 1991) and submitted within 3 months of the completion of work to the relevant authority in Norfolk for long-term storage. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.5.9. Excepting those covered by the Treasure Act of 1996, all archaeological materials will remain the property of the landowner/s. A formal agreement will be sought regarding any items of regional or national significance for donation of finds to an appropriate Museums Service.

7.0 Results

- 7.1.1 Fieldwork was carried out between 12 January 2009 and 02 March 2009 during the excavation of the base of the west tower and associated service trenches (*Fig. 2*).
- 7.1.2 Site conditions were generally good and access was gained from Church Lane to the south of the site. The weather was overcast with occasional rain showers.
- 7.1.3 All deposits, exposed surfaces and spoil arisings were scanned with a metal detector. Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork, starting from and are summarised in *Appendix 1*.
- 7.2 **Archaeological Excavation within the tower**
 - 7.2.1 The base of the tower was reduced internally by 0.3m depth to accommodate a concrete base for the new storeroom and disabled toilet facilities and measured c. 3.1m by c. 2.9m (*Figs. 2 and 3, Plate 1*).
 - 7.2.2 Initially, 0.03m thick terracotta tiles [1] were removed that overlay 0.1m of light yellowish grey chalk and lime mortar rubble [2] with occasional small flints and 0.18m of off-white/light grey coarse chalk and lime mortar rubble [3] with small to medium sized flints and occasional limestone fragments. A carved fragment of limestone, 3 further worked fragments of limestone and a human bone were recovered from [3].

Deposit [3] overlay a mid yellowish brown sandy silt [4] with occasional flecks of charcoal and ceramic building material and extended beyond the maximum depth of excavation.

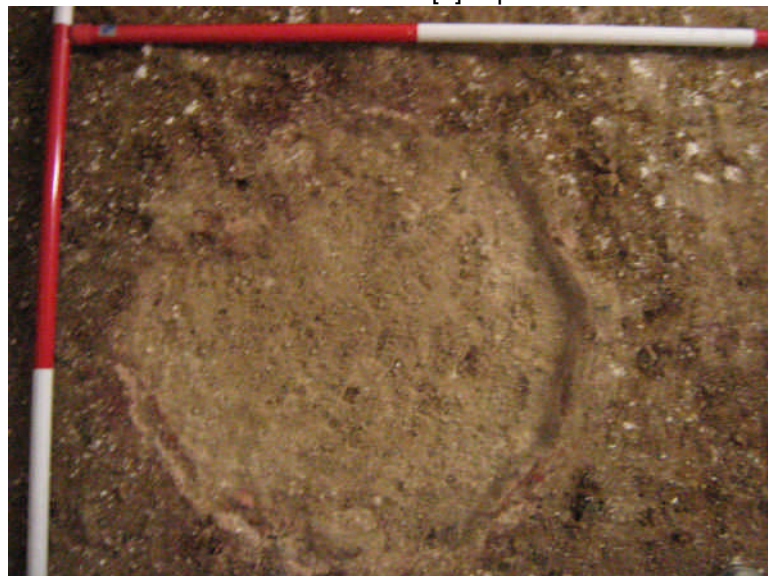
- 7.2.3 Deposit [4] was cut by a circular feature [5] within the west side of the tower (*Fig. 3, Plate 2*). It measured 0.7m in diameter and 0.27m deep. It was lined with peg roof tiles and rendered on the interior with a lime mortar. A tile was removed for analysis.

Plate 1 Interior of tower floor reduced by 0.3m, looking northwest



Scales are 2m in 0.5m segments

Plate 2 Feature [5] in plan



Scale segments are 0.5m

- 7.2.4 The upper fill of feature [5] comprised 0.16m of off-white/light grey chalk and lime mortar [6] (the same as [3]) that overlay a dark greyish white sandy silt [7] fill with occasional flecks of charcoal. A fragment of clay pipe tobacco bowl, a piece of lead slag and 3 worked fragments of limestone were recovered from [7].

- 7.2.5 Two service trenches were excavated beyond the base of the new floor level within the tower to accommodate a mains water supply and foul water drain (*Fig. 2*).
- 7.2.6 Trench 1 measured a total length of 4.8m by 0.15m wide and 0.15m deep. Initially, 0.11m of mid yellowish brown sandy silt [4] with occasional flecks of charcoal and ceramic building material was removed and overlay 0.04m of greyish yellow stiff clay [8] with occasional small rounded chalk pieces, the full extent of which was not excavated. The upper surface of deposit [8] exhibited areas of red/orange discolouration against the north wall of the tower consistent with the presence of intense heat. No archaeological finds were recovered.
- 7.2.7 Trench 2 measured c. 1.3m in length by 0.2m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. Initially, 0.15m of mid yellowish brown sandy silt [4] with occasional flecks of charcoal and ceramic building material was removed and overlay 0.09m of greyish yellow stiff clay [8], the same as in Trench 1. Deposit [8] overlay c. 0.21m of dark brown silty sand [9] with frequent small to medium sized flints, the full extent of which was not reached. No archaeological finds were recovered.
- 7.3 **Archaeological Monitoring**
- 7.3.1 Trench 3 (*Fig. 2, Plate 3*) measured a total length of c. 35m by 0.3m wide extending from the north side of the nave and the west side of the tower to house mains gas and water supplies. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m from present ground level removing 0.25m of dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil [10] that overlay 0.50m dark brownish yellow silty sand subsoil [11], the full extent of which extended beyond the maximum depth of excavation. Forty-six fragments of disarticulated human bone remains were recovered from subsoil deposit [11] in Trench 3. No archaeological features were encountered.

Plate 3 Trench 3, looking northwest



Plate 4 Trench 4, looking south



- 7.3.2 Trench 4 (*Fig. 2, Plate 4*) measured a total of c. 49m in length by 0.3m wide to house a foul water drain extending from the west side of the tower to join with the existing

sewage main to the south of the churchyard. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m removing 0.25m of dark greyish brown silty sand [10] that overlay 0.4m dark brownish yellow silty sand subsoil [11], the full extent of which extended beyond the maximum depth of excavation. Sixty-one fragments of disarticulated human bone remains were recovered from subsoil deposit [11] in Trench 4. No archaeological features were encountered.

- 7.3.3 The timber flooring at the north side of the nave was uplifted and repaired and included an area of concrete floor that was removed and replaced by timber flooring. No disturbance of deposits occurred at these locations and the heating pipes were laid beneath the new flooring. Trench 5 (*Fig. 2*) measured c. 4m in length by 0.3m wide to house heating pipes and extended from the east end of the repaired flooring into the transept that was to become a meeting room. It was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 0.2m removing floor tiles on c. 0.05m of mortar bedding deposit [12] and light red/brown sand [13] that extended beyond the maximum depth of excavation. A stepped sandstone slab [14] was encountered and left undisturbed as it probably related to a tomb (*Plate 5*). No archaeological remains were encountered.

Plate 5 Slab [14] encountered in Trench 5, looking north



8.0 The Finds

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 A total of 107 human bone fragments were recovered during excavations, from subsoil deposit [11]. One piece of carved limestone (0.16kg), 3 pieces of worked limestone fragments (0.785kg) and one incomplete infant radius (0.01kg) were recovered from [3]. One clay pipe tobacco bowl (0.025kg), three fragments of limestone (0.2kg) and 1 piece of lead slag (0.01kg) were recovered from fill [7] of feature [5]. The finds are summarised in *Appendix 2*.

8.2 Stone

- 8.2.1 The piece of limestone from [3] was carved and the fragments of limestone from [3] and [7] showed evidence of working. No further information was gained.

8.3 Metal Finds

- 8.3.1 The fragment of lead slag from the lower fill [7] of feature [5] is a remnant of metalworking, probably the melting of lead for use in repairs to the building

8.4 Ceramic

- 8.4.1 The clay pipe tobacco bowl recovered from fill [7] of feature [5] was broken and undecorated. It dates from the 17th century or later. No further information was gained.
- 8.4.2 The peg roof tile from feature [5] was analysed by Dr Andrew Rogerson. It is not closely dateable though probable dates to the Post-medieval period. No direct comparisons with other sites in Norfolk were identified.

8.5 Human Bone Remains

- 8.5.1 A total of 108 disarticulated human bone remains were recovered during excavations and are summarised in *Appendix 3*. They were reburied following brief study and recording on-site and a service was provided by the vicar in charge.
- 8.5.2 The disarticulated human bone remains recovered during excavations were in poor to fair condition and in a fragmentary or friable state. Forty-six fragments were recovered from subsoil deposit [11] in Trench 3, 61 fragments from subsoil deposit [11] in Trench 4 and 1 fragment from deposit [3] within the tower. They included juvenile and adult long bones, ribs and vertebrae but very few skull remains and no dentition. The bone fragment from [3] is the incomplete remains of an infant radius with distal end missing. No further information was gained and no obvious pathologies were evident.

8.5.3 Human Bone Remain Conclusions

- 8.5.3.1 The fragmentary and generally poor state of preservation of the human bone remains in this assemblage precludes much information to be gained. The presence of an infant bone in a deposit within the tower is of interest though the source of the deposit is not conclusively known.

9.0 Conclusions

- 9.1 The precise date or function of the feature revealed within the base of the tower is unknown. It may represent a feature used for storing molten lead from a boiling furnace during the Post-medieval period, possibly during the rebuilding of the church in the mid 19th century (*pers comm.* Edwin Rose). If this interpretation is correct, the position within the tower would perhaps be to decrease the cooling time of the lead.
- 9.2 Although only seen within the limited confines of the two service trenches within the base of the tower, successive deposits indicate floor layers though the lack of dating evidence within the layers precludes any relation to specific phases of building of the tower or church. There were indications of a fire in the tower though no further information was gained.
- 9.3 The transept may be the only original medieval part of the church other than the tower and as such date to the 14th century. The sandstone slab revealed within the transept beneath the floor tiles that extend from the transept to the nave may mark the location of a burial vault. The precise date of this feature is unknown; it may be medieval or may relate to one of the memorials in the transept that date to 1812 and the 1850s.

- 9.4 Subsoil deposits encountered during the excavation of mains service trenches showed evidence of considerable disturbance, specifically the presence of disarticulated and fragmentary human bone remains within these deposits. Such disturbance is common in churchyards being caused through the excavation of successive burials. The lack of any *in situ* burials is most probably due to the limited depth of excavation during the present works.
- 9.5 The human bone assemblage provides limited information, primarily due to the generally poor state of preservation and fragmentary nature of the bone remains, and information relating to gender, age at death, number of individuals or stature was not gained. The precise reason for the presence of a single infant bone within the tower is not known, it seems likely it was imported into the tower with other material used to form a floor.

10.0 Assessment of Recorded Evidence

10.1 Excavation Archive material

10.1.1 This assessment is based on the following archive material.

- 14 contexts
- 3 drawings
- 3 registers
- 5 colour slides
- 5 black and white transparencies

10.2 Stratigraphic Assessment - Historical Periods

One main period (plus undated) was identified from the artefactual assemblage (Table 1):

Table 1. Summary of periods

Period	Name	Dates
1	Modern	19 th to 20 th century

10.3 Excavation Results and Statement of Potential (by period)

- 10.3.1 The excavation results are described in Section 7 of this report and contexts allocated are summarised in *Appendix 1*. A statement of potential is provided by period.
- 10.3.2 **Prehistoric.** A quartz pebble dating from between the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods was found in a garden close to St Andrew's Church though no prehistoric remains were encountered during the present excavations and therefore there is no evidence for this period of activity for further analysis.
- 10.3.3 **Roman.** Although a Roman coin and fragments of Roman pottery have previously been found in the area attesting to activities during this period, no Roman remains were encountered during the present excavations and therefore there is no evidence for this period of activity for further analysis.
- 10.3.4 **Saxon.** Pieces of Late Saxon carved stonework have been identified within the fabric of the churchyard wall and may relate to grave crosses so activities for this period are known. However, no Saxon remains were encountered during the present excavations and therefore there is no evidence for this period of activity for further analysis.

- 10.3.5 **Medieval.** St Andrew's church has 14th century origins and the tower dates to c. 1500. The church was largely rebuilt in 1863 and much of the church is therefore of 19th century date. A slab encountered in the north transept has not been securely dated and may date anywhere between the medieval and modern periods. No securely dated medieval remains were encountered during the present excavations and therefore there is no evidence for this period of activity for further analysis.
- 10.3.6 **Post-medieval and Late Post-medieval.** Although a precise date for the feature in the base of the tower was not established and that it produced a clay pipe tobacco bowl of 17th century or later date, it seems likely that this feature related to the rebuilding of the church in the 19th century. There were no securely dated Post-medieval/Late Post-medieval remains encountered during the present excavations and therefore there is no evidence for this period of activity for further analysis.
- 10.3.7 **Modern.** As mentioned, it seems likely the feature in the base of the tower is of 19th century date. No further detailed information through specialist analysis of the peg roof tile from this feature was gained. The slab encountered in the north transept and left *in situ* has not been securely dated and may date anywhere between the medieval and modern periods.
- 10.3.8 **Undated.** No undated remains were encountered and therefore there is no evidence for this period of activity from the present excavations for further analysis.
- 10.4 **Artefactual Data**
- 10.4.1 Finds material from the site is summarised in *Appendix 2* and more detailed information is provided in Section 8 of this report.
- 10.4.2 A summary of the human remains is provided in *Appendix 3* and a description in Section 8.5 of this report. All of the bone remains were disarticulated, fragmentary and in fair to poor condition.

Disarticulated human bone remains

Inventory

A total of 108 disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered, mostly from subsoil deposits;

46 from subsoil deposit [11] in Trench 3 including juvenile and adult long bones, ribs and vertebrae but very few skull remains and no dentition.

61 from subsoil deposit [11] in Trench 4 including juvenile and adult long bones, ribs and vertebrae but very few skull remains and no dentition.

1 incomplete infant radius from deposit [3] in the base of the tower.

Preservation and Completeness

Fair to poor and highly fragmented.

Minimum number of individuals

Not possible to positively ascertain.

Age at death

Adult, juvenile and infant.

Sex

No positive sex determinations were made.

Stature

No complete long bones were present in the assemblage suitable for determining stature.

Pathologies

No pathologies were noted from the disarticulated human bone assemblage.

Dentition

No dental remains were present in the assemblage.

10.5 Statement of Potential

- 10.5.1 The finds assemblage is very small and requires no further work. The peg tile from feature [5] was analysed by Dr Andrew Rogerson. Further information through finds specialist analysis of the assemblage is unlikely to provide any information that would contribute to further understanding of the site or contribute to regional research aims and objectives.
- 10.5.2 Human bone remains recovered during excavations were subject to a brief scan to identify type, condition, determination of age at death and gender where possible. They have been reburied at St Andrew's Church and therefore no further work on the remains is possible.

11.0 Updated Project Design

- 11.1 Proposals for further analysis of the stratigraphic and artefactual evidence are presented based on the assessment sections of this report and the statements of potential which demonstrate the academic potential of the data available.
- 11.1.1 No new research questions are likely to arise from further study of the results of this programme of archaeological excavation and monitoring and there is little or no potential value to local, regional or national research priorities.

Acknowledgments

The project was undertaken by Chris Birks on behalf of R and I Builders Ltd who also funded the work. Many thanks to John Thompson of R and I Builders Ltd and Mike Rudd of Purcell Miller Tritton for their assistance during the project. Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Birks and John Simmons. The *draft* report was written by Chris Birks with contributions by John Simmons. The *final* report was prepared by Chris Birks.

Many thanks to Alice Cattermole at the Norfolk Historic and Environment Record office based at Gressenhall. Thanks also to James Albone, David Gurney, Ken Hamilton, David Robertson and Andrew Rogerson at Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

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Appendix 1. Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Trench/ Area	Description	Initials/Date
1	M	Tower base	Terracotta tile floor in tower	JS/14.01.09
2	D	Tower base	Light yellowish grey chalk and lime mortar rubble with occasional small flints	JS/14.01.09
3	D	Tower base	Off white/grey chalk and lime mortar rubble with small to medium flints and occasional limestone fragments	JS/14.01.09
4	D	Tower base and TRs 1&2	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and CBM fragments	JS/14.01.09
5	C	Tower base	Circular feature in base of tower	JS/15.01.09
6	D	Tower base	Off-white/light grey chalk and lime mortar rubble upper fill of [5]	JS/15.01.09
7	D	Tower base	Dark greyish white sandy silt lower fill of [5]	JS/15.01.09
8	D	1 & 2	Greyish yellow stiff clay with occasional small rounded chalk pieces	JS/19.01.09
9	D	2	Dark brown silty sand with frequent small to medium flint inclusions	JS/19.01.09
10	D	3, 4	Dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil	JS/19.01.09 and 02.03.09
11	D	3, 4	Dark brownish yellow silty sand subsoil	JS/19.01.09 and 02.03.09
12	D	5	Mortar bedding deposit	CB/19.01.09
13	D	5	Light red/brown sand	CB/19.01.09
14	M	5	Sandstone slab	CB/19.01.09

Appendix 2. Finds Summary

Context No.	Cut No.	Context Description	Material	Qty	Weight (kg)	Description	Period/date
3	-	Subsoil	Limestone	1	0.160	Carved fragment	
3	-	Subsoil	Limestone	3	0.785	Worked fragments	
3	-	Subsoil	Human Bone	1	0.010	Incomplete radius	
5	5	Feature	CBM	1	0.230	Peg roof tile	19 th century
7	5	Lower fill	Ceramic	1	0.025	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Post-medieval/ Modern
7	5	Lower fill	Lead	1	0.010	Metalworking slag	
7	5	Lower fill	Limestone	1	0.200	Worked fragment	
11	-	Subsoil	Human Bone	107	~	Disarticulated, fragmentary	~

Appendix 3. Human Bone Remains Summary

Context	Cut no./ Trench no.	Context Description	Total Qty	Weight (kg)	Comments
3	-	Subsoil deposit	1	0.010	Incomplete infant radius
11	Trench 3	Subsoil deposit	46	-	Disarticulated, fragmentary
11	Trench 3	Subsoil deposit	61	-	Disarticulated, fragmentary

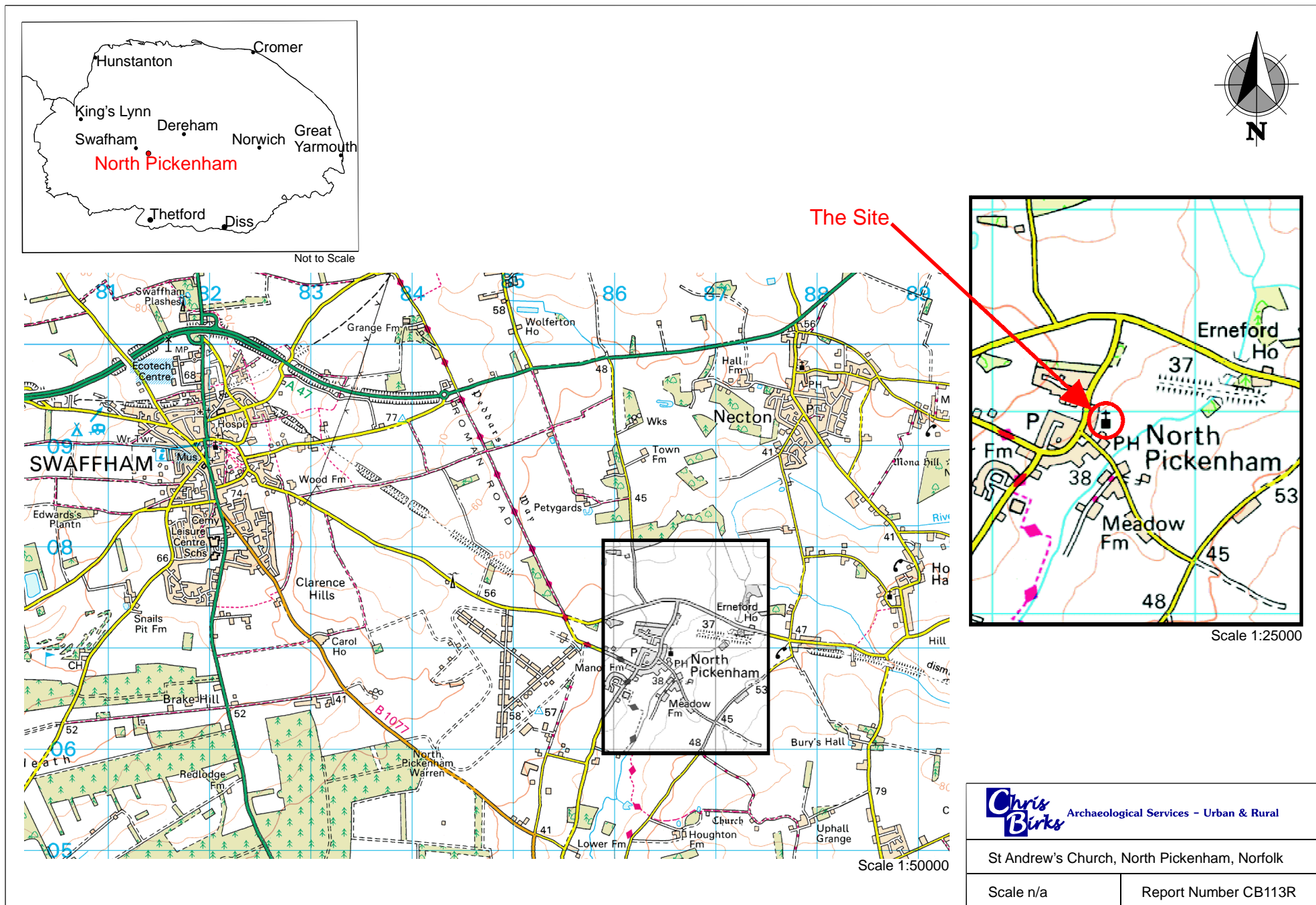


Figure 1. Site Location

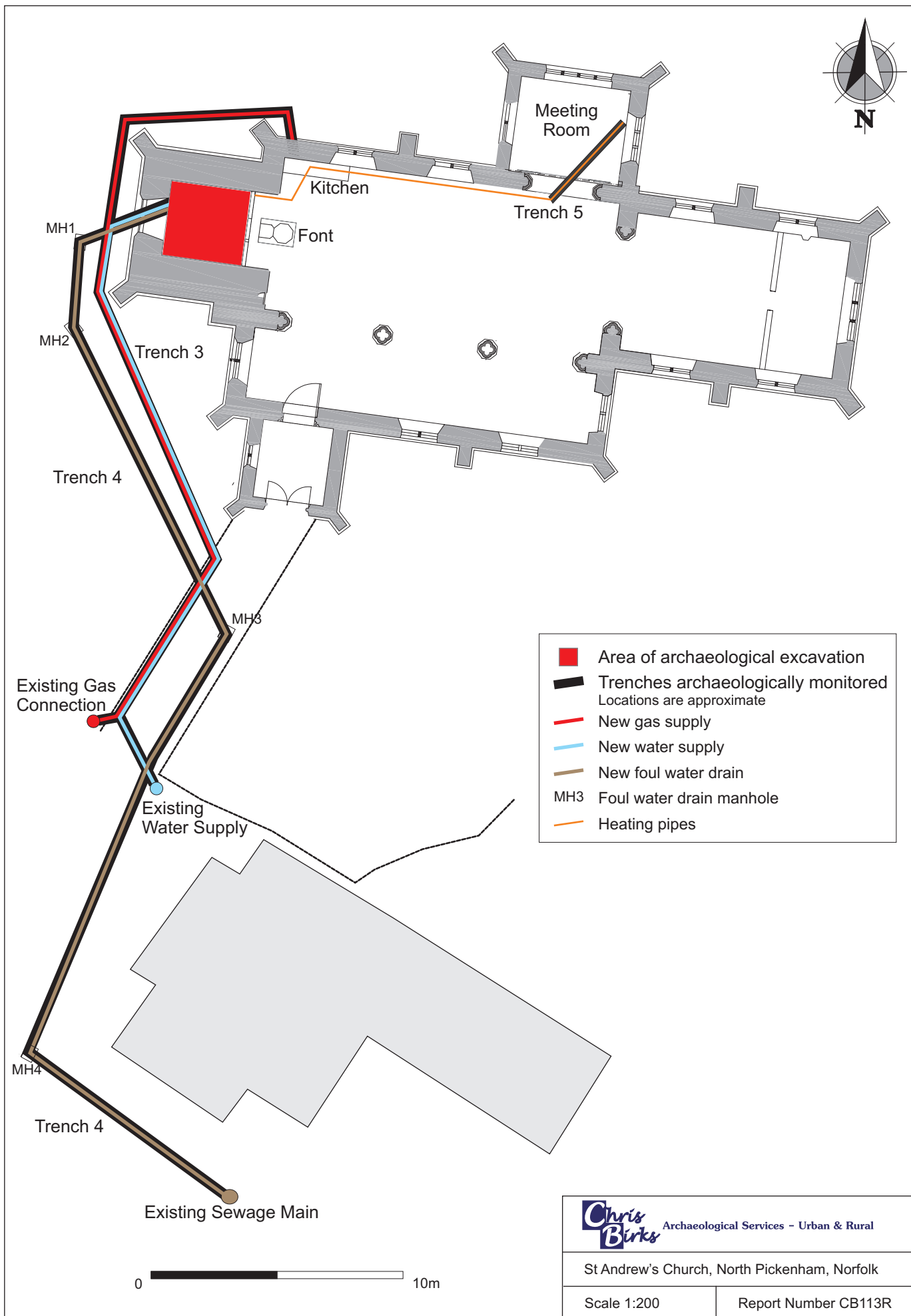
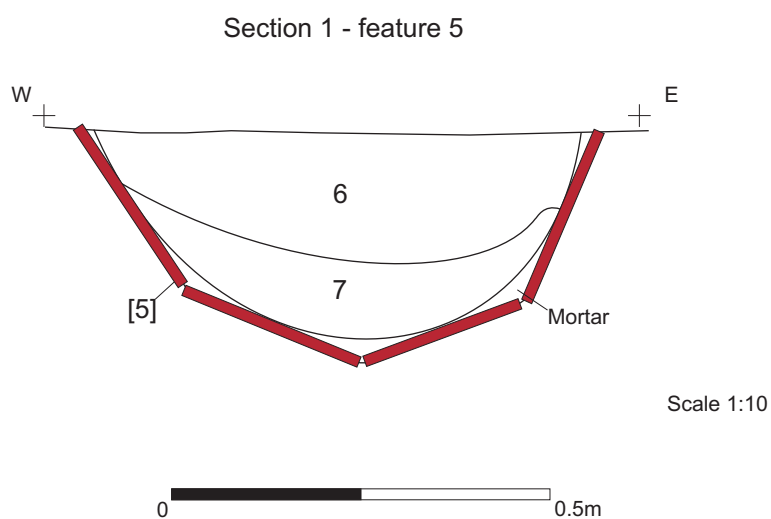
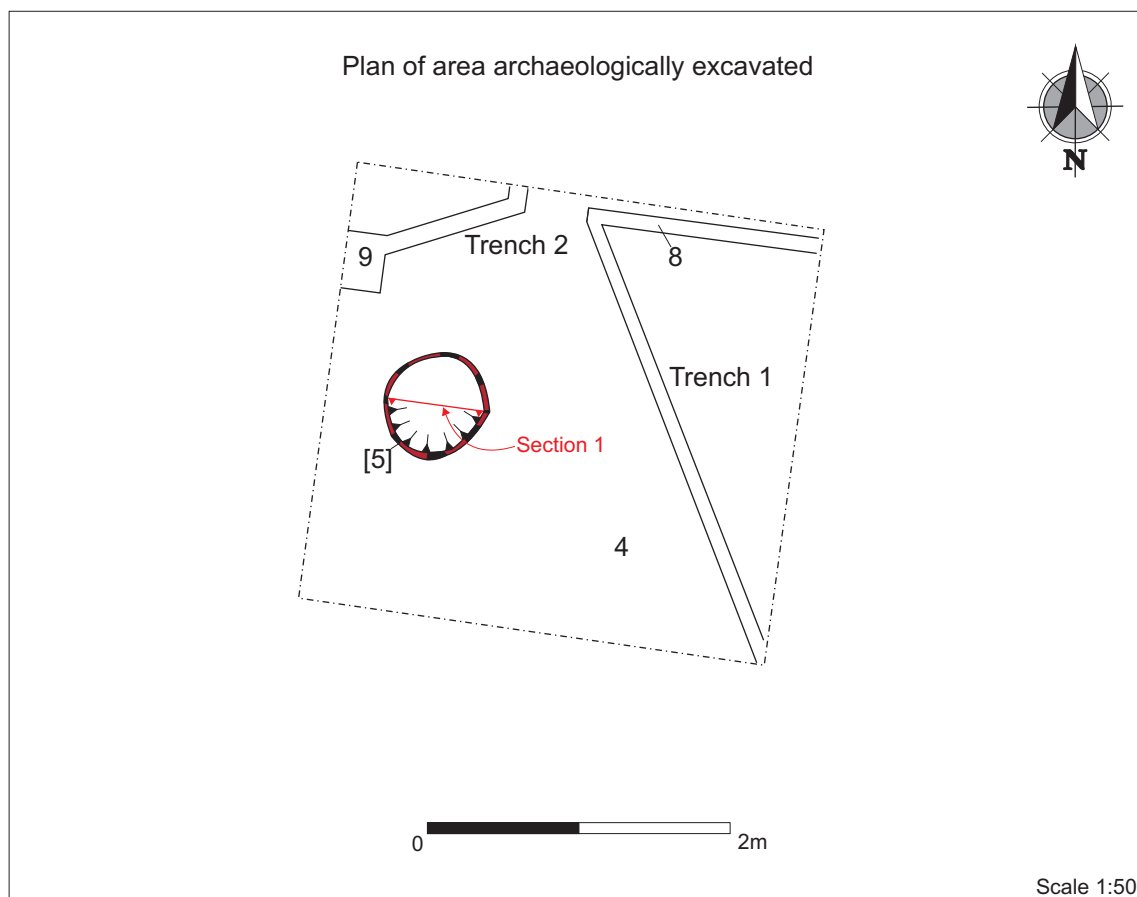


Figure 2. Site Plan



Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural

St Andrew's Church, North Pickenham, Norfolk

Scale 1:20

Report Number CB113R

Figure 3. Plan of the tower and section drawing of feature [5]