



A Community Excavation in the Churchyard of St. Mary's Reepham, Norfolk

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Archaeological Site Report of the Community Excavation in the Churchyard of St. Mary's Reepham, Norfolk

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Executive summary

An archaeological excavation of three test pits was undertaken at Reepham St. Mary's Churchyard, Reepham, Norfolk between 11th and 14th July 2016 (HER: ENF141052). The investigation was undertaken as part of the Heritage Lottery Funded *Three Churches Project* on behalf of St. Mary's Parochial Church Council, and under advice from Ken Hamilton, Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning) at Norfolk County Council.

The Client proposed to investigate the location, dating and phasing of a fourteenth-century church ruin. The investigation involved the excavation of three 1m x 1m test pits in the churchyard of Reepham St Mary's following resistivity and magnetometry surveys of the area.

The excavations led to the discovery of a section of church wall foundation and two probably areas of robbed out wall, confirming the interpretation of geophysical survey results (ENF141054). Finds recovered included items relating to the church itself, as well as to the site's use as part of the local market and a small number personal objects. A full list of features recorded and finds recovered is included in the appendix to this report.

The archaeological finds, along with the digital and paper archive, have been deposited with St. Mary's Parochial Church Council for use within interpretative displays and school teaching collections, and a copy of this report has been lodged with Norfolk Historic Environment Record.

The OASIS record ID for the site is: digventu1-264528

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation undertaken at Reepham St. Mary's TG 10088 22835 (Figure 1). These works were undertaken on behalf of St. Mary's Parochial Church Council (hereafter "the Client") in accordance with the Brief for Archaeological Excavation provided by the Client (St Mary's PCC 2016) and under advice from Ken Hamilton, Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning) at Norfolk County Council.

1.1.2 The Brief for Archaeological Excavation specified the strategy, techniques and methods to be employed during fieldwork. All work was carried out in accordance with guidance outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1999), the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (2003).

1.1.3 The excavation was carried out as a part of a Heritage Lottery Funded project (Reepham St Mary's Three Churches in one Churchyard GP-13-11988) to investigate the location, dating and phasing of the ruined church of All Saints Hackford. The excavation work was undertaken by students from Reepham High School and supervised by community archaeologists Nigel Steel and Anna van Nostrand. Geophysical survey carried out in 2015 showed a number of features and informed the archaeological excavation of three 1m x 1m test pits (Figure 2). All works were carried out between 11th and 14th July 2016 (HER number ENF141052). Excavation results are detailed in Section 4 below.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location and geology

2.1.1 The site lies at grid ref. TG 10088 22835 at approximately 35m OD. The site's topography is uneven suggesting possible hidden architectural features and is typical of a cemetery that has been in use over many centuries with many overlapping burial deposits. The overall site slopes towards the south-east with the northern, and eastern limits sharply sloping towards the church path. The surface geology consists of loamy soil overlying Pleistocene brickearth and glaciofluvial deposits (Bescoby 2015).

2.2 Site history

2.2.1 The Churchyard of St Mary's was once shared by three churches. Two churches sharing a churchyard is a phenomenon known in the east of England but three churches with a single churchyard is unprecedented. The churches of St. Mary's Reepham and St. Michael's Whitwell are still standing and in use today. The third church, All Saints Hackford was burnt down in 1543. The shared churchyard lies at the border of three parishes (Reepham, Whitwell and Hackford). In 1930 the three

parishes were joined and St. Mary's became the church for them all (Hutcheson, 2015).

- 2.2.2 The foundation dates for the churches are unknown, although the Domesday Book (1086-87) does mention a Church in Hackford. Nothing is said of those in Reepham or Whitwell. It is known that all three churches were in existence by the 14th century. The architecture of St Mary's suggests that the church's south aisle dates from the 13th century and the north aisle from the 14th century. St Michael's appears to have been constructed entirely in the 14th century. The great fire of Reepham burned down All Saints Hackford on 18 April 1543. The fire is thought to have been accidental but the burning of the church does coincide with the very beginning of the reformation (Hutcheson, 2015).
- 2.2.3 The ruin of All Saints Hackford stood for a further 250 years, until 7 June 1790, when historical accounts record work beginning to dismantle the steeple. Today, there is little physical evidence for the church having existed; all that remains is a fragment of the west wall of the south porch (Hutcheson, 2015).
- 2.2.4 St Marys and St Michaels have both remained in use to this day, and have been joined at the vestry so that movement is free between the buildings. St. Michael's has the most elaborate architecture and was heavily renovated in the 18th century. Some of the finer architectural elements include the Norfolk flushwork on the tower, and Bath stone windows that date to the 19th century (Hutcheson, 2015). St. Michaels has been recently renovated for use as a parish hall. St Mary's underwent heavy restoration in the 19th century though retains some medieval decorative elements like the font which is an example of early English patternwork and two 14th century memorials in the chancel (Knott, 2004, St Mary).
- 2.2.5 The archaeological investigations undertaken at the site aimed to locate the extent of any below ground foundation material associated with the All Saints Hackford Church and to identify the probable layout of the structure. This information will contribute to a better understanding of the phasing and dating of the structure, building on the results of geophysical survey (Hutcheson, 2015).

2.3 Previous work

- 2.3.1 Previous archaeological interventions include a resistivity survey and magnetometry survey carried out in October 2015 (ENF141054) (see figs. 3 and 4). The following provides a summary of the results of the survey and interpretation included in the original report (Bescoby 2015).
- 2.3.2 The survey identified a number of features assumed to be surviving elements of the church. Despite obstacles located within the site (such as extant tombs, gravestones and vegetation) which hindered a continuous survey of the entire area, the anomalies detected have allowed a possible floor plan for All Saints to be reconstructed.

- 2.3.3 Four areas of high resistivity were detected in the survey area. The first, a linear feature running northwest and turning towards the remaining wall of the south porch may be the former church path. A sub-circular feature in the south west of the survey area could be indicate the location of a well head, which would have been a common feature in churchyards. The two further high resistance anomalies are small and subrectangular and appear to be situated within the church building. It is suggested that these may be tombs (Bescoby 2015). Two large areas of low resistivity may be indicative of the floor of the nave and chancel of the former church. Water accumulating in the soil over the dense floor surface would explain the low resistivity in these areas. There are several areas with slight changes in resistivity contrast where walls would be expected. This indicates that the stone footings of the walls have likely been robbed out, leaving an impression of their location but not enough building material to show a higher resistivity contrast.
- 2.3.4 The magnetometry results compliment the resistivity survey. The areas suggested to be tombs showed up as areas of high magnetic response. It is suggested that this may be due to the areas being filled in with burned debris after the 1543 fire. Similarly, a large area of high magnetic response showed up where the nave is thought to have been. This may be due to the internal floor surface having been heated enough in the fire to change its magnetic response. Subtler changes in magnetic response showed up some features that the resistivity did not. It is probable that this relates to a series of cuts made to remove wall foundations.
- 2.3.5 The results of the geophysical surveys were then combined with a 17th century sketch plan made of the three churches. Thomas Martin of Palgrave published the sketch plan of the churchyard in 1771, showing each structure in ground plan. Bescoby has superimposed the geophysical survey interpretation over a georeferenced version of the 1771 sketch (see geophysical report). The results reveal a number of surviving below ground features relating to the former church of All Saints Hackford, identifying the likely location of surviving archaeology including wall footings associated with the nave, chancel, porch wall and possible sections of the tower (see Bescoby 2015 fig. 8). In addition, other features including the church path leading to the south porch and two possible tombs within the church were identified. (Bescoby, 2015)
- 2.3.6 This work has established the feasibility of carrying out an archaeological investigation to further understand the features shown in geophysical survey.

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Archaeological aim and objectives

3.1.1 This project was structured as a community excavation in partnership with Reepham High School. The project was run with both the archaeological objectives of St Mary's PCC and the learning objectives of the high school in mind.

3.1.2 The principal aim of the project was to locate, identify the walls of All Saints Hackford providing further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried architectural remains and to investigate and record these within the area of excavation. The objectives of the investigation were to;

- verify the results of the geophysical survey through test pitting with three 1m x 1m test pits
- locate the foundations of All Saints Church in order to find the layout of the former building
- provide additional information about the dating and phasing of the church
- record and catalogue all finds
- promote the excavation and its findings to the local community.

3.2 Learning objectives

3.2.1 This project was run as a community excavation with the Archaeology Club from Reepham High School. The project was designed by the lead teacher aimed to introduce the students to all the elements of an archaeological excavation including; laying out the test pits, excavation, planning, recording of archaeological features, and finds processing. The education aims were to;

- ensure students have a positive first experience with archaeology by developing their skills and understanding of the practice
- engage the students with their local history and to encourage them to feel they have a part in locating All Saints church
- connect the excavation process with the high school's learning curriculum by explaining the scientific, geographical and historic elements of archaeological research
- enhance the students' understanding of primary research by involving them in it
- engage the wider Reepham community through an 'Open Day' on site.



3.3 Excavation methods

- 3.3.1 The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of three test pits to investigate the foundations of the ruined All Saints Church. Excavation was completed by hand by twelve local high school students under the supervision of two professional community archaeologists.
- 3.3.2 Turf and topsoil were removed by spade and each pit then excavated in 10cm spits. This approach provided a simplified excavation technique, allowing the team to teach archaeological methodology to high school students. Contexts present within a spit were allocated a number and a record sheet was completed. Each individual spit was also drawn in plan and photographed and a section drawing was undertaken for each of the test pits. Once each pit had been fully recorded they were backfilled by hand and the turf replaced.
- 3.3.3 All recording was undertaken using the DigVentures *pro forma* recording system, supported by a photographic record illustrating both the detail of the excavated test pits and the Site as a whole.
- 3.3.4 All work was subject to a Health and Safety Risk Assessment and carried out in accordance with DigVentures Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974*, and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1996).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Site report

- 4.1.1 The following section details the results of the excavation. Descriptions of the contexts recorded for individual test pits are included in Appendix 1. The site was located within the village of Reepham (Fig. 1), with test pits situated within the churchyard to investigate features recorded in the geophysical survey (Fig. 2).
- 4.1.2 The overall area of work was enclosed within a 30m x 20m yard, with two test pits located at the eastern end and one at the western end (see Fig. 2). It is bounded to the north and east by the paved church path and to the south and west by residential buildings. The south-eastern corner of the churchyard is bordered by a retaining wall which leads to Church Street.
- 4.1.3 Test Pit 1 was located in order to investigate an anomaly in the far western area of the churchyard, which was suggested to be the location of the tower. The geophysical survey data indicated that archaeological features present were likely to include robbed out wall footings relating to the structure (see Fig. 4, feature 1).

- 4.1.4 The topsoil was a mid-brown firm silty sand (1001) overlying a dark yellow compact silty sand subsoil (1003). Finds in the subsoil included a fragment of medieval stained window glass (SF11) as well as a copper alloy pin of unknown date (SF5). The removal of layer (1003) revealed cut [1004], the fill of which was a black brown loose sandy silt fill (1005). Feature [1004] also cut possible levelling layer (1006) which was made up of a grey-brown firm gravel (See Fig. 5.2). This overlaid a possible occupation layer of dark brown loose silty sand (1007).
- 4.1.5 Cut [1004] is likely to be the robber trench for one of the walls of the church. The fill (1005) contained burnt flint, ceramic building material (CBM) and slate, all suggestive of rubble from the ruined church. The archaeological features recorded complement the interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Test Pit 1 was not excavated to natural deposits due to time constraints. (See Fig. 5 for extent of excavation).
- 4.1.6 Test Pit 2 was located to investigate a linear feature of slightly elevated resistivity found in the geophysical survey (see Fig. 3, feature 2). This suggested substantial structural remains in this area.
- 4.1.7 The test pit contained a dark grey soft medium sand topsoil (2001) overlying a medium grey-brown soft silty sand subsoil (2002). The subsoil contained small finds of medieval stained window glass (SF1, 2, 3, 4, 10) as well as a possible iron razor handle (SF6) and a carved sheep's metapodial (SF11). The subsoil (2002) sealed an interface layer of light brown firm sandy silt (2003). The interface layer overlaid a band of masonry composed of flint nodules bonded with mortar in a north-south orientation (2004). Excavation was continued to the east of the masonry down to a level layer of greyish-brown silty sand (2005). No construction cut was recorded.
- 4.1.8 The composition of the masonry (2004) is similar to that of the standing west wall of All Saints' porch (See Fig. 6.1). This finding is consistent with the positive feature that the results of the geophysical survey suggested. The finds from the subsoil (2002), surface (2003) and masonry (2004) included charcoal, vitrified and burnt metal, and fragments of stained window glass suggesting these contexts probably relate to the burning and destruction of All Saint's church. (See Fig. 6).
- 4.1.9 Test Pit 3 was located to investigate a magnetic anomaly that suggested a portion of the south wall of the church. The resistivity readings dropped off in this south east portion of the churchyard suggesting that there was an almost complete removal of the building material that once made up the walls (See Fig. 3, feature 3 and Fig. 4, feature 3).
- 4.1.10 The first deposit of this test pit was a dark brown firm sandy clay topsoil (3001) the second (3002) and third (3003) spits were both subsoil deposits of mid-brown firm sandy clay the second spit (3002) contained SF8 of medieval glass and SF9 a copper alloy button. These overlaid a deposit of dark yellow firm sandy clay (3004). The inclusions of mortar and CBM in this deposit suggest that it may be a

demolition layer relating to the church. This deposit overlaid a mid-brown firm sandy clay (3005) that contained sub-rounded cobbles which were probably from a wall foundation (see Fig. 7.1). The northern half of the test pit contained a dark brown loose sandy silt deposit (3006) this overlaid the natural soil of mid-brown loose gravel (3007) (See Fig. 7).

- 4.1.11 The wall material found in layer (3005) is consistent with the geophysical report which proposed a negative feature like a robbed out wall would be found in this area. The bulk finds of burnt flint in subsoil (3003) as well as SF8 of stained window glass in subsoil (3002) help relate the rubble found in the test pit to the burning of the church.

4.2 Discussion of finds

- 4.2.1 A small group of finds was recovered during the excavations, including 33 from Test Pit 1, 32 from Test Pit 2 and 29 from Test Pit 3 (see Appendix 2). The most substantial group of material was CBM, with other reasonably significant groups being glass, animal bone, clay pipe and pottery. Small quantities of shell, slag, charcoal and burnt flint were also recovered, as well as copper alloy and iron finds. A total of 11 finds were catalogued as 'small finds', the largest group of material being window glass. Due to the nature of the site, the finds are fragmented and mixed throughout the stratigraphic sequence.
- 4.2.2 The most datable group of finds is the pottery which, although too fragmented to assign vessel types, is datable by the fabric and ware. The small assemblage includes two possible medieval sherds, a single sherd of Sible-Hedingham ware (12th–14th century), sherds of Rhenish wares from Cologne and Frechen (17th century), one small fragment of Westerwald (18th century), examples of white salt-glazed stoneware, glazed red earthenware, tin glazed earthenware, salt glazed stoneware (all 17th and 18th century), and some creamware, including examples from a Queen's ware plate (1770s/1780s). The latest dated sherds were from a transfer printed saucer with a dark brown Greek Key pattern around the edge, dating to the 1920s or 1930s
- 4.2.3 Much of the material recovered relates to the Church itself, such as the tiny fragments of stained window glass, fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and mortar. Other finds are more domestic, perhaps lost items from those passing through or simply waste material, broadly to the 17th – 18th centuries. These include fragments from a wine bottle, an iron handle, perhaps from a razor SF6 (2002), two copper alloy buttons and two sewing pins.
- 4.2.4 One notable find is the worked bone fragment, SF11, recovered from (2002). The worked sheep/goat metapodial forms a handle, probably from a scoop or apple corer. The shaft has been carved with linear incised decoration on the front, including lines cut across the shaft, with some zig-zags over the top (see Fig. 8.4 and 8.5, and 3D model <https://skfb.ly/RTZT>). Similar examples are recorded on the Portable Finds Scheme database (eg Record LIN-997216), interpreted as a

bone scoop from the 18th century. The scoops are not closely datable, but seemed to have been used throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, with some suggestion they were very personal objects sometimes carved with the owner's initials and occasionally given as a love token (similar to Welsh love-spoons) (Hicks and Stevenson 2013, 273).

4.2.5 The finds assemblage includes:

- Animal bone, 14 fragments, 1657g
- Burnt flint, 5 fragments, 15 g
- CBM, 170 fragments, 4858g
- Charcoal, 2 fragments, 20g
- Clay marble, 1 fragment, 4g
- Clay pipe, 10 fragments, 37g
- Cu Alloy, 4 fragments, 16g
- Glass, 37 fragments, 175g
- Iron fragments and nails, 22 fragments, 253g
- Mortar and cement, 46 fragments, 1420g
- Pot, 11 fragments, 252g
- Shell, 6 frags, 167g
- Slag or vitrified metal, 3 fragments, 150g
- Slate, 8 fragments, 254g
- Worked animal bone, 3 fragments, 20g

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Summary of archaeology

5.1.1 This report constitutes compliance with St. Mary's Parochial Church Council's requirement for a full archaeological report on the excavations to be delivered.

5.1.2 The excavation in Reepham Churchyard confirmed the findings of the geophysical survey (ENF141054). Test Pit 1 was located to investigate a geophysical anomaly which likely indicated a robbed out section of the former church tower. Excavation revealed the expected cut feature, minimal finds of CBM and flint debris confirmed that the wall was almost completely robbed out. Datable finds from this test pit were mixed throughout the layers - a possible medieval pot sherd was found in the first spit and the majority of other pottery finds dated to the 17th century and later. Finds of medieval window glass suggest

rubble from the church may have been used as infill after the wall was robbed out.

- 5.1.3 Test Pit 2 was placed over a geophysical anomaly that suggested an intact wall foundation would be found. Excavation revealed an area masonry composed of flint nodules bonded in buff-coloured mortar. This was in a N-S orientation and most probably comprises a section of wall foundation for All Saints church. Finds of vitrified metal and stained window glass serve to relate the excavated layers to the burning of All Saint's.
- 5.1.4 Test Pit 3 was located over a geophysical anomaly in line with the remaining standing wall of All Saint's church. Excavation revealed a possible demolition layer containing mortar and CBM as well as a deposit containing cobbles that suggests the fall-out from a wall foundation. Burnt flint and stained window glass likely relate to the destruction of the former church. This pit also contained medieval pottery, wine bottle fragments and oyster shell which reflect more domestic uses of the site.
- 5.1.5 The area of excavation has been heavily landscaped in the past, in addition to having been used as a graveyard for several hundred years. This use has caused the soil to be very mixed, which is reflected in the finds assemblage. Finds from each context are attributed to a wide date range and are heavily fragmented. The assemblage includes a variety of artefacts which relate to the church as well as pottery and some personal items. Ceramic building material, flint and mortar, as well as many fragments of glass from the church windows, can be linked to the building itself. Additional material relating to the medieval period comprises of two worn fragments of pottery, and one more specifically identified as a fragment of Sible-Hedingham ware dating to the 12th–14th century.

Finds recovered in larger quantities, such as animal bone and oyster shell, are likely to relate to the use of the churchyard as part of the nearby marketplace throughout the Reepham's history. Many of the other finds from across the site date from the 17th to 18th centuries. These finds are more domestic; sewing pins, a blade handle, a wine bottle and two buttons. One of the most intriguing was the handle from a worked bone scoop or apple corer (SF11), an object likely to have been crafted by an individual for their own use. The date of these smaller finds reflect the churchyard's continuous use after the church was ruined in the 16th century.

5.2 Learning outcomes and community engagement

- 5.2.1 In addition to achieving the archaeological aims, the learning outcomes proposed in the project described above have been met. All the students involved have achieved first-hand experience of undertaking an archaeological excavation, as well as understanding the approach and methodology behind archaeological investigation.

- 5.2.2 Students were assigned to each test pit, and taught how to excavate archaeological deposits (see Figs. 8.1 to 8.3). Each student was involved in undertaking the practical steps of the archaeological process, learning about the methodological approach to excavation and the importance of recording what you find. Students learned to measure depths of spit levels; to identify separate archaeological contexts; to draw scale plans and sections; to identify and sort find types; and to interpret archaeological features.
- 5.2.3 Students were asked to connect the archaeology to the history of Reepham in order to engage them with their local community and help them more fully understand the process of archaeological research and its contribution to understanding archaeological sites. They demonstrated great interest in the research process, and developed an understanding of research skills. The students were integral in achieving the project's community outreach goals by interacting with visitors to the site and explaining what they were working on.
- 5.2.4 A 3D Model of the worked bone SF 11 has been made to allow the public a closer look at one of the most interesting finds of the excavation (found here: <https://skfb.ly/RTZT>).

5.3 Recommendations

- 5.3.1 Due to the success of this project, both in the archaeological findings and in the community engagement aspects, further work with The Reepham Churches Project would be beneficial.
- 5.3.2 It is clear from the archaeological findings that there is more that can be learned about the former All Saints Church. Time constraints meant that Test Pit 1 and Test Pit 2 could not be fully excavated. In Test Pit 2 in particular, more may be learned by further excavating the masonry and what may be underneath relating to the earliest phases of the church. However, due to the fact that the area is now a graveyard, it may not be possible to extend the area of excavation without disturbing the memorials.
- 5.3.3 The community aspect of the project was successful. Not only were the students of Reepham High School participants in the excavation but three groups from the primary school visited and toured site along with many interested members of the public. It is clear that the community is very interested in the history of their churches and would respond to further engagement activities offered in Reepham.
- 5.3.4 The archive of the project is comprised in this report as well as the report of geophysical findings (Bescoby 2015) in addition to the plans, section drawings photos and finds. The finds from the excavation would be most beneficial if given to St. Mary's PCC for display or to Reepham High School for use as a teaching collection.



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APPENDIX 1 - CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Test Pit 1	Dimensions: 1 x 1 m		
	Reason for Test Pits - to investigate the foundations of All Saints Hackford Church		
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)
1001	Mid-brown firm silty sand with fleck of clay and sub-angular stones	Deposit - Top Soil. First 10cm spit	Length - 1.0 Width - 1.0 Depth - 0.0- 0.10
1002	Mid-brown firm silty sand with flecks of clay	Deposit - Subsoil. Second 10 cm spit	Length - 1.0 Width - 1.0 Depth -0.10-0.20
1003	Dark-yellow compact silty sand with sub-rounded stones	Deposit - Subsoil. Third 10cm Spit	Length - 1.0 Width - 1.0 Depth - 0.0-0.30
1004	L-shaped, right-angled cut with sharp vertical sides. Base unexcavated.	Cut - possible robbing trench	Length - 1.0 Width - 0.20 Depth - (unex)
1005	Black-brown, loose, sandy silt with large stones and mortar	Deposit - Fill of cut [1004] possible robbed out foundation trench	Length - 1.0 Width - 0.20 Depth - (unex)
1006	Grey-brown firm gravel with small stones	Layer - possible levelling layer	Length - 0.76 Width - 0.05 Depth -0.05
1007	Dark brown loose sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stones	Layer - possible occupation layer, cut by [1004]	Length - 0.80 Width - 0.20 Depth - (unex)

Test Pit 2	Dimensions: 1 x 1 m		
	Reason for Test Pits - to investigate the foundations of All Saints Hackford Church		
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Depth (m)
2001	Dark grey-brown soft medium sand with moderate small rounded pebbles and fleck of CBM	Deposit - Top Soil. First 10cm spit	Length - 1.00 Width - 1.00 Depth - 0.0-0.10

2002	Medium grey-brown soft silty sand with frequent mortar and moderate angular and sub-angular stone	Deposit - Sub Soil. Second 10cm spit.	Length - 1.00 Width - 1.00 Depth -0.10-0.20
2003	Light brown firm sandy silt with moderate stone and mortar	Layer - interface above masonry. Vitrified Fe+ found	Length - 1.00 Width - 1.00 Depth - 0.04
2004	Flint nodules 10-12cm bonded in buff coloured mortar with faced limestone slab in west section	Masonry - possible wall foundation. similar in appearance to standing west wall of porch	Length - 0.70 Width - 1.0 Depth - 0.05
2005	Greyish-brown firm silty sand with sub angular stone and tile	Layer - Level layer to east of wall foundation	Length - 1.0 Width - 0.25 Depth - 0.18

Test Pit 3	Dimensions: 1 x 1 m		
	Reason for Test Pits - to investigate the foundations of All Saints Hackford Church		
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Depth (m)
3001	Dark brown firm sandy clay with flecks of charcoal and sub-angular flint	Deposit - Top Soil. First 10 cm spit.	Length - 1.00 Width - 1.00 Depth - 0.0-0.10
3002	Mid brown firm sandy clay with medium fragments of mortar, flint and CBM	Deposit - Sub Soil. Second 10cm spit.	Length - 1.00 Width - 1.00 Depth -0.10-0.20
3003	Mid brown firm sandy clay with flecks of CBM	Deposit - Third 10cm spit	Length - 1.00 Width - 1.00 Depth -0.20-0.30
3004	Dark yellow firm sandy clay with chalk, mortar and small flecks of CBM	Deposit - poss. Demolition layer	Length - 1.00 Width - 0.36 Depth -0.00- 0.12

3005	Mid brown firm sandy clay with mortar	Deposit - an area of sub-rounded cobbles suggest 'fall out' from wall foundation	Length - 1.00 Width - 0.70 Depth - 0.00-0.15
3006	Dark brown loose sandy silt	Deposit - unexcavated due to time constraints	Length - 1.0 Width - 0.50 Depth -0.10
3007	Mid-brown loose gravel layer with gravel >0.05m	Deposit - distribution by natural processes	Length - 1.0 Width - 0.50 Depth -0.02

APPENDIX 2 - FINDS

Test Pit 1				
Context	Find Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
1001	CBM	8	250	Mixed period fragments
1001	Pot	2	19	1 x plate fragment, Utilitarian Whiteware (UTW) 1 x small fragment, possible medieval
1001	Bone	1	10	Animal bone
1001	Metal Fe+	2	19	Non diagnostic, corroded
1002	Bone	7	35	Animal Bone
1002	CBM	5	813	Mixed period fragments incl. glazed roof tile
1002	Glass	11	52	Post medieval glass fragments
1002	Mortar	1	6	Buff coloured
1002	Pipe	1	1	Stem fragment
1002	Clay sphere	1	4	Marble, probably clay pipe clay
1002	Slate	1	87	Tile fragment
1003	CBM	14	414	Mixed period fragments
1003	Slate	2	54	Tile fragment
1003	Burnt Flint	4	13	White, heat cracked
1003	Pot	3	8	2 x Creamware fragments (date 1770) 1 x White Salt Glazed stoneware (WSG) (date 1720 - 1760/1770)
1003	Glass	9	24	Post medieval fragments
1003	Metal Fe+	3	133	Non diagnostic, corroded
1003	Cement	1	72	Flat and thin
1003	Bone	29	229	Animal bone
1003	Mortar	2	14	Buff fragments
1007	Bone	46	274	Animal bone
1007	CBM	10	217	fragments
1007	Metal Fe+	1	12	Non diagnostic
1007	Pipe	2	4	Stem fragment
1007	Pot	6	61	2 x Rhenish stoneware, Cologne/Frechen (date C17th) 1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware, pale blue glaze, possible Chamber Pot (date late C17th/C18th) 2 x Glazed Red Earthenware (date late

				medieval - C18th) 1 x Creamware, Queen's Ware (date 1770/1780)
1007	Slate	2	38	tile fragments
1007	Button	1	7	Cu Alloy undecorated large button, 28mm diameter
1007	Burnt flint	1	1	White, heat cracked
1007	Glass	4	30	Post medieval fragments

Test Pit 2

Context	Find Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
2001	Slate	2	50	Tile fragments
2001	Pot	3	14	2 x dark brown transfer printed earthenware saucer, Greek Key pattern, 1920s/1930s 1 x Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) (date late medieval - C18th)
2001	Shell	1	7	Oyster
2001	Pipe	1	2	Stem fragments
2001	Metal Fe+	1	4	Nail
2001	CBM	13	358	Multi period fragments
2002	Pot	8	55	1 x Blue & White Westerwald Ware (date C17th/C18th) 1 x White Salt Glazed stoneware (date 1720-1760/1770) 4 x Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE), (date late medieval - C18th) 2 x Rhenish Stoneware (Cologne), (date 17th century)
2002	Pipe	1	3	Stem fragments
2002	Glass	4	11	Probable wine bottle fragments, heavily patinated

2002	Metal Fe+	2	17	Non-diagnostic, heavily corroded
2002	CBM	67	831	Multi period fragments
2002	Mortar	11	589	Large fragments
2002	Bone	12	87	Animal bone
2002	Charcoal	1	2	
2003	Pipe	1	2	Stem fragment
2003	Mortar	3	175	Buff coloured
2003	CBM	9	479	fragments
2003	Slag	2	107	Slag
2003	Metal Fe+	1	3	Non diagnostic fragments
2003	Glass	1	1	Post medieval fragments
2003	Bone	11	156	Animal bone
2004	Bone	14	287	Animal Bone
2004	CBM	5	125	fragments
2004	Pin	1	1	Cu Alloy Pin, large coiled wire head, 60mm in length, (date C17th)
2004	Pipe	1	4	Stem fragment
2004	Slag	1	43	Slag
2004	Pot	1	27	1 x Glazed Red Earthenware (date late medieval - C18th)
2004	Metal Fe+	2	10	Undiagnostic, heavily corroded
2005	Pipe	1	2	Stem fragments
2005	Bone	7	61	Animal bone
2005	CBM	1	130	Tile fragments
2005	Mortar	2	24	Buff coloured

Test Pit 3

Context	Find Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
3001	Shell	4	151	Oyster
3001	Pot	2	12	1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware, greyish white glaze (date C17th/C18th)
3001	Bone	6	20	Animal Bone
3001	Mortar	3	85	Buff coloured
3001	Metal Fe+	3	8	Undiagnostic heavily corroded
3001	Charcoal	1	18	
3001	CBM	7	112	Multi period fragments
3002	Pot	4	28	1 x medieval cooking pot fragment, flint tempered

				1 x Brown Salt glazed Stoneware, utilitarian 2 x Glazed Red Earthenware (date late medieval - C18th)
3002	Pipe	1	4	Stem fragment stamped *ROBt* and ...TREET*
3002	Mortar	2	72	Buff coloured
3002	Bone	6	60	Animal bone
3002	CBM	4	52	Multi period fragments
3002	Metal Fe+	1	3	Nail
3003	Bone	79	329	Animal Bone
3003	Mortar	12	135	Buff coloured small fragments
3003	CBM	14	655	Small fragments
3003	Shell	1	9	Oyster
3003	Pot	6	24	1 x Tin Glazed Earthenware (date C17th/C18th) 4 x Glazed Red Earthenware (date late medieval - C18th) 1 x Sible-Hedingham Ware (date C12th - C14th)
3003	Glass	1	36	1 x Wine bottle base fragment, heavy surface patination (C17th/C18th)
3003	Slate	1	25	Tile fragment
3003	Metal Fe+	5	14	Nails
3003	Burnt flint	1	1	White, heat cracked
3003	Pipe	4	15	Stem fragments
3004	Bone	15	75	Animal bone
3004	CBM	3	178	Fragments
3005	Mortar	9	248	Buff coloured fragments
3005	Bone	4	34	Animal bone
3005	Pot	1	4	1 x Creamware plate, Queen's ware, 1780/1790
3005	CBM	10	244	Various fragments

APPENDIX 3 - SMALL FINDS

Small Finds					
Find Number	Context	Test Pit	Description	Notes	
1	2002	T2	Glass	Stained glass window fragment	
2	2002	T2	Glass	Stained glass window fragment	
3	2002	T2	Glass	Stained glass window fragment	
4	2002	T2	Glass	Stained glass window fragment	
5	1003	T1	Pin	Cu alloy sewing pin	
6	2002	T2	Fe+ Object	possible razor handle	
7	1003	T1	Glass	Stained glass window fragment	
8	3002	T3	Glass	Stained glass window fragment	
9	3002	T3	Button	Cu alloy button, 15mm diameter	
10	2004	T2	Glass	Stained glass window fragment	
11	2002	T2	Worked bone	Sheep/goat metapodial, possible apple corer or scoop handle	

APPENDIX 4 - OASIS

10/4/2016

OASIS FORM - Print view

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version**OASIS ID: digventu1-264528****Project details**

Project name	Reepham Churchyard Community Excavation
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation of three test pits was undertaken at Reepham St. Mary's Churchyard, Reepham, Norfolk. This was undertaken as part of the Heritage Lottery Funded Three Churches Project on behalf of St. Mary's Parochial Church Council. The project intended to investigate the location, dating and phasing of a fourteenth-century church ruin. The investigation involved the excavation of three 1m x 1m test pits in the churchyard of Reepham St Mary's following resistivity and magnetometry surveys of the area.
Project dates	Start: 11-07-2016 End: 14-07-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF141054 - HER event no.
Type of project	Research project
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	CHURCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WINDOW GLASS Medieval
Investigation type	"Test-Pit Survey"
Prompt	Research

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BROADLAND REEPHAM St Mary's, Reepham
Postcode	NR10 4JL
Study area	400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 610088 322835 52.824145499877 1.874724961013 52 49 26 N 001 52 29 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	DigVentures
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<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

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10/4/2016

OASIS FORM - Print view

Project brief originator St. Mary's Parochial Church Council

Project design originator Natasha Hutcheson and Saul Penfold

Project director/manager Nigel Steel

Project supervisor Anna van Nostrand

Type of sponsor/funding body Other Charitable Trust

Name of sponsor/funding body Heritage Lottery Fund

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient St. Mary's Parochial Church Council

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked bone", "other"

Digital Archive recipient St. Mary's Parochial Church Council

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient St. Mary's Parochial Church Council

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type A forthcoming report

Title Archaeological Site Report of the Community Excavation in the Churchyard of St. Mary's Reepham, Norfolk

Author(s)/Editor(s) van Nostrand, A., Steel, N.

Description Description and Summary of archaeological findings during the test-pitting at St. Mary's Reepham. Digitally produced for use by St. Mary's Parochial Church Council.

Entered by Anna van Nostrand (anna@digventures.com)

Entered on 4 October 2016

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archaeology in your hands

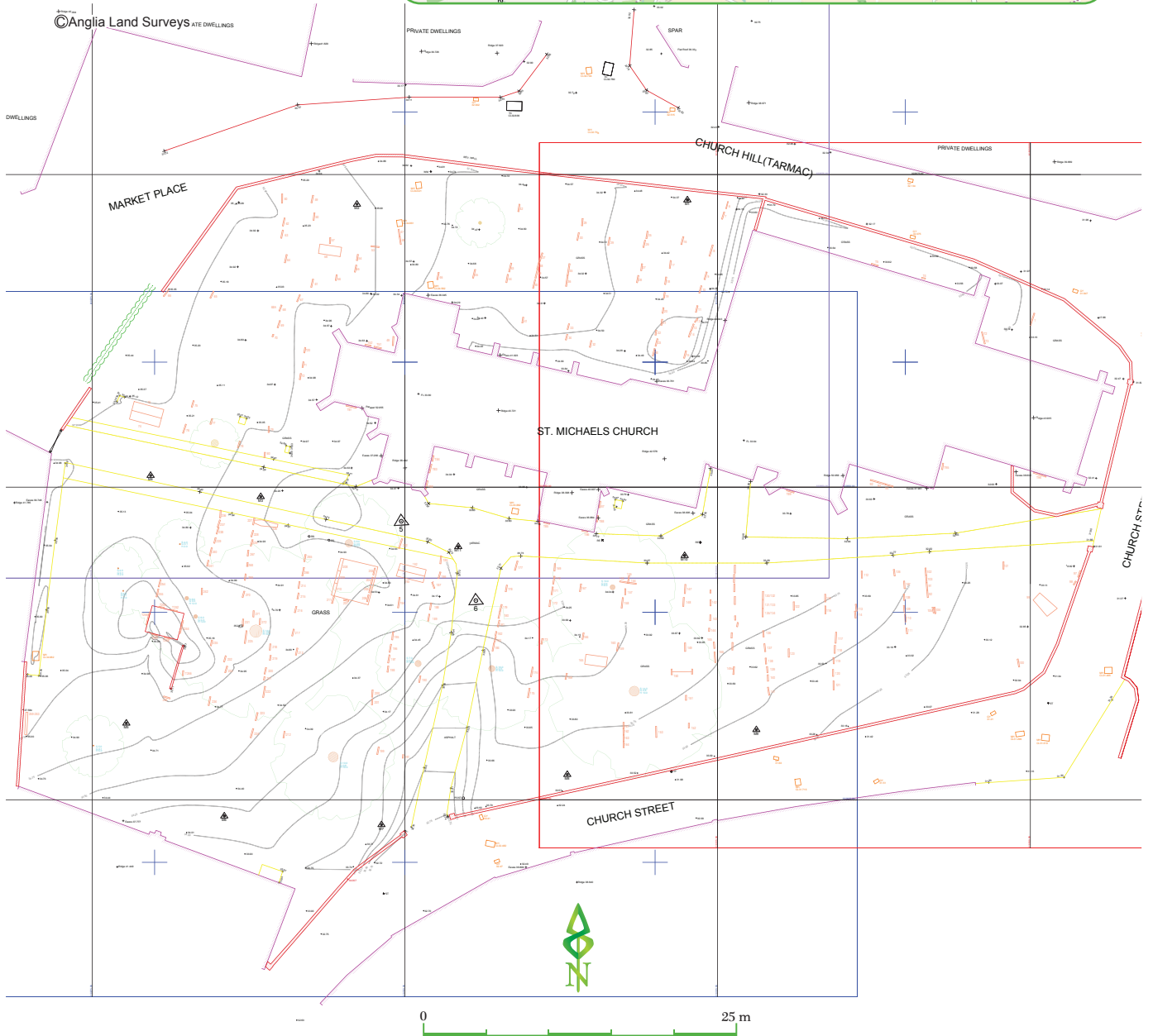
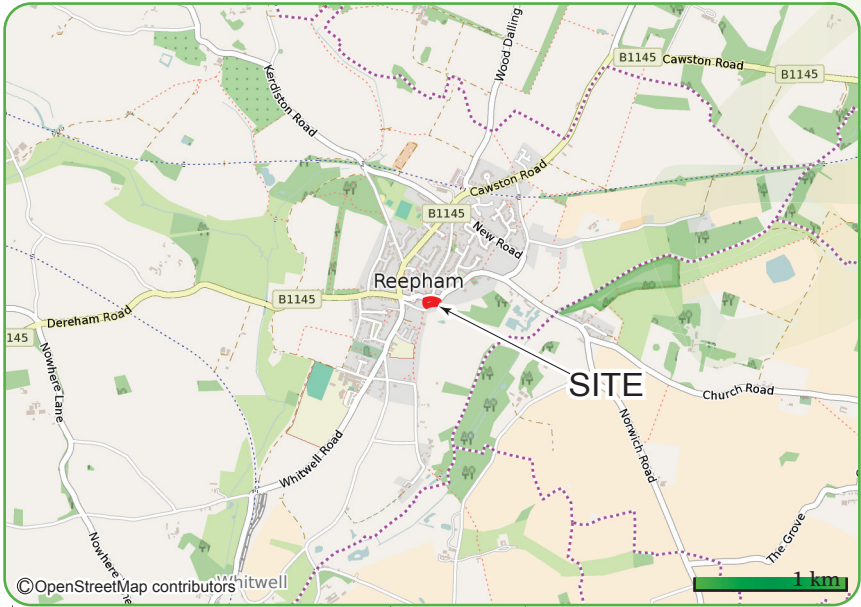


Figure 1 - St. Mary's, Reepham, Norfolk: Site location.



Figure 2 - St. Mary's, Reepham, Norfolk: Trench location plan (after Anglia Land Surveys).

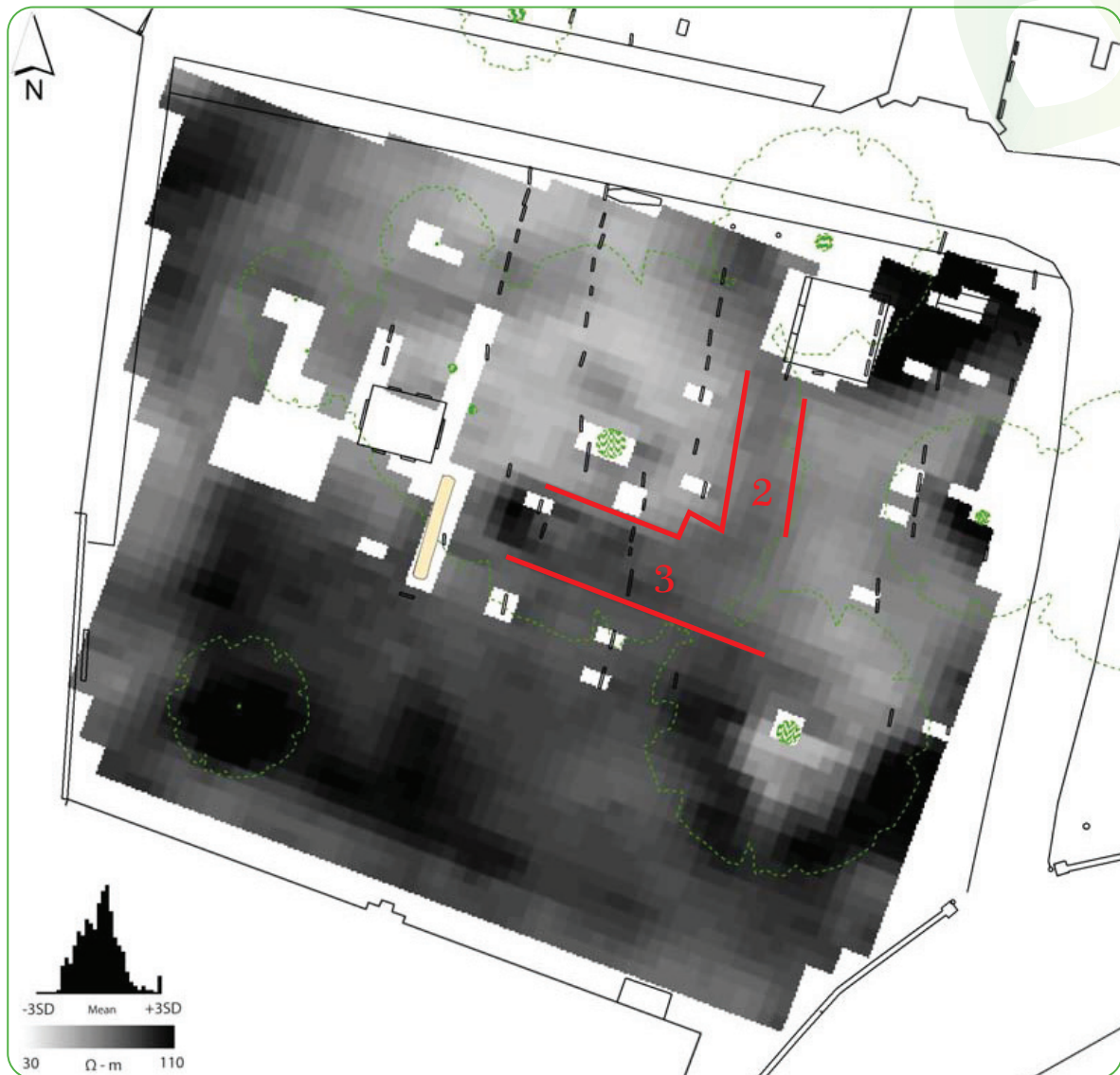


Figure 3 - St. Mary's, Reepham, Norfolk: Resistivity results (after Bescoby, 2015).

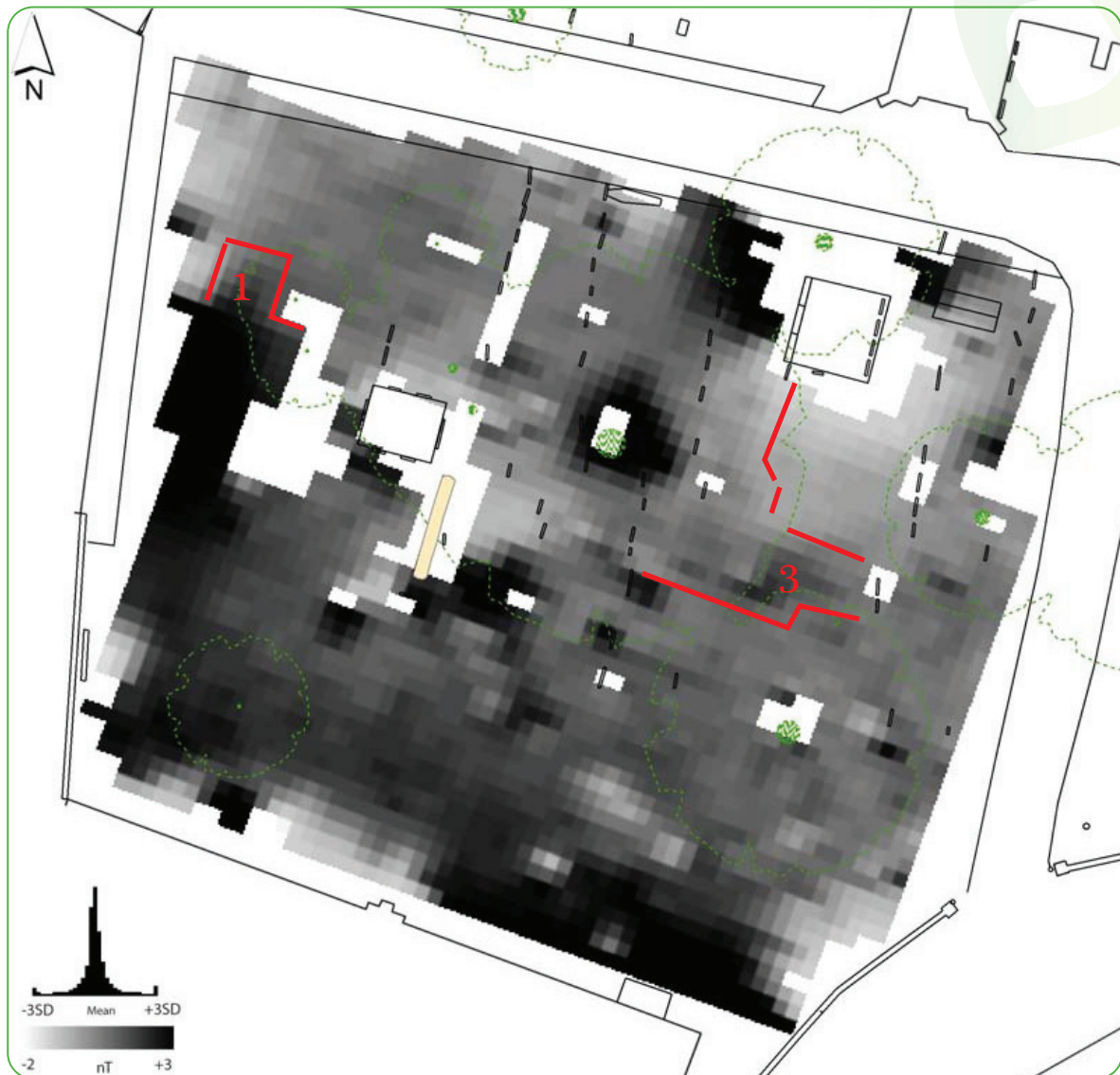


Figure 4 - St. Mary's, Reepham, Norfolk: Magnetometry results (after Bescoby, 2015).

Figure 5.1 - Plan of Test Pit 1.

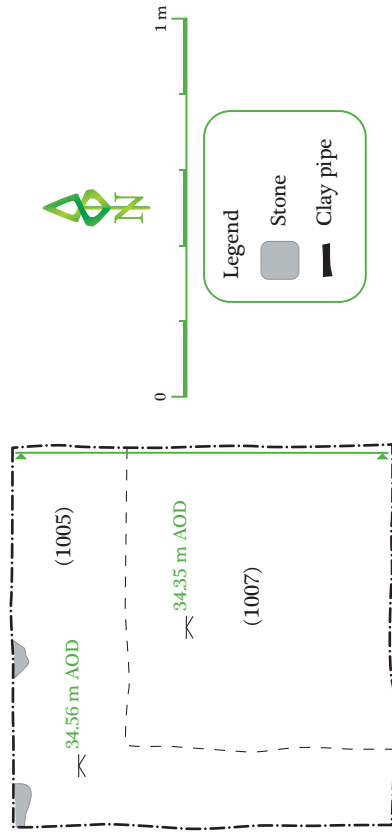


Figure 5.2 - Section facing W showing gravel levelling layer (1006) and cut (1004).

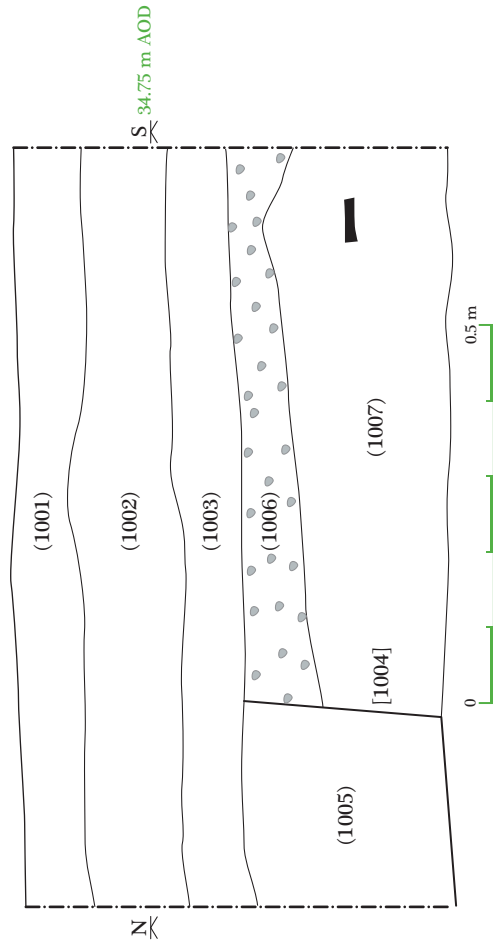


Figure 5.3 - Post excavation photo showing excavation limit



Figure 5.4 - Photo of W Facing Section

Figure 5 - St. Mary's, Reepham, Norfolk: Plan, section and photos for Test Pit 1.

Figure 6.1 - Plan of Test Pit 2.

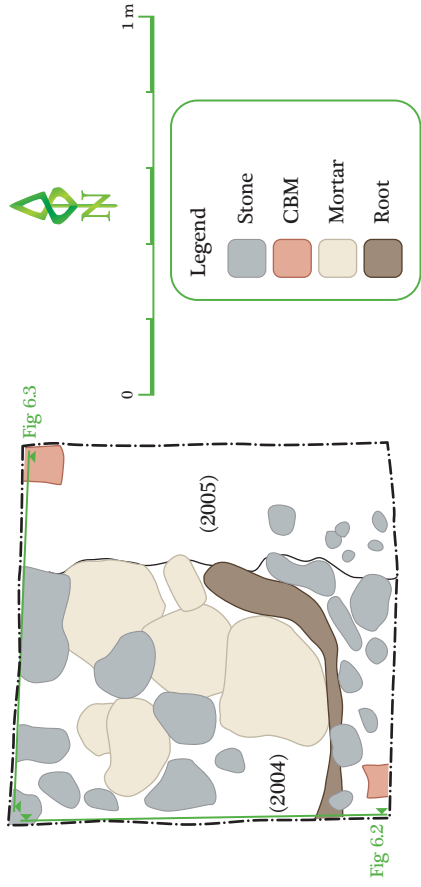


Figure 6.4 - Post excavation photo showing flint masonry (2004)

Figure 6.2 - Post excavation section facing E showing dressed masonry block in (2004)

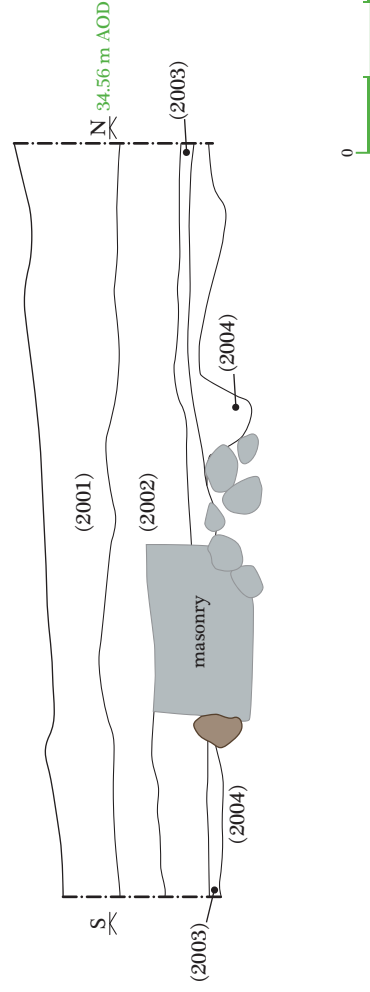


Figure 6.3 - Post excavation section facing S showing masonry (2004) and interface layer (2003)

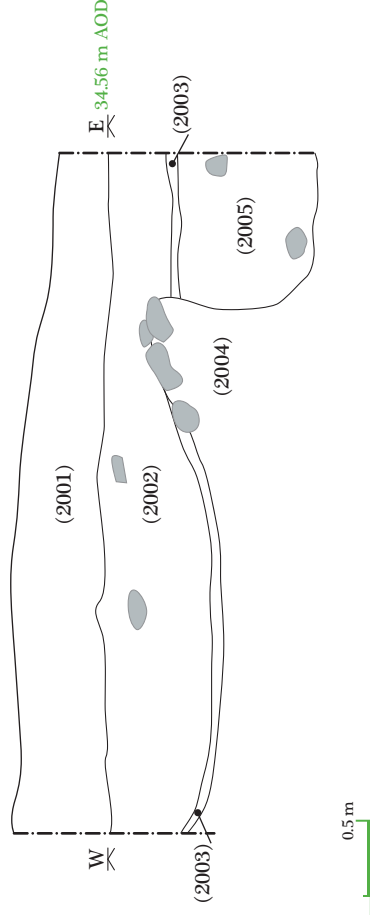


Figure 6 - St. Mary's, Reepham, Norfolk: Plan, sections and photo for Test Pit 2.

Figure 7.1 - Plan of Test Pit 3.

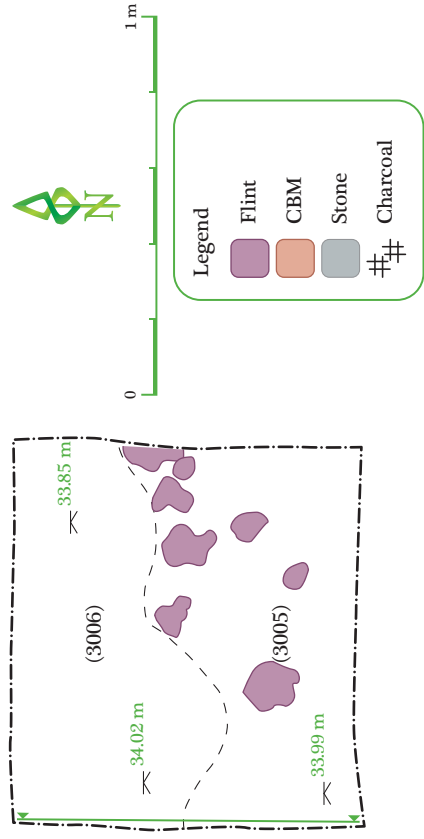


Figure 7.3 - T3 Post excavation photo showing E facing section

Figure 7.2 - Post excavation section facing E showing extent of excavation

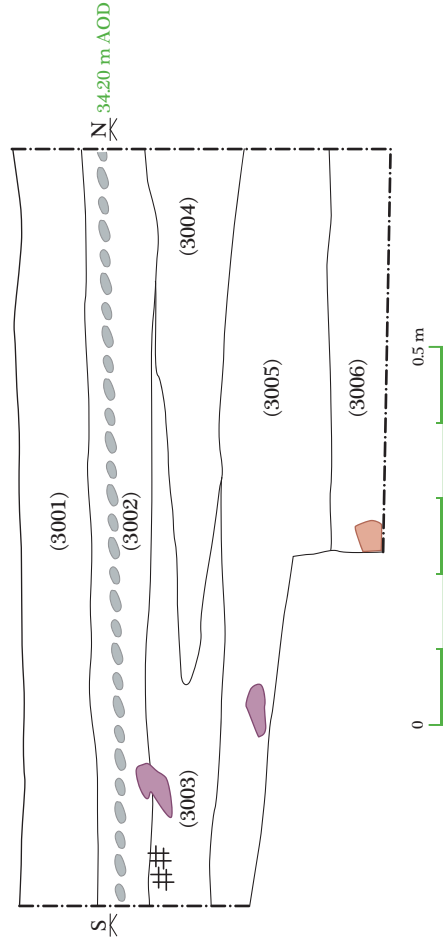


Figure 7 - St. Mary's, Reepham, Norfolk: Plan, section and photo for Test Pit 3.



Figure 8.1 - Nigel teaches students how to take levels



Figure 8.2 - Trench 3 Teamwork



Figure 8.3 - Visiting Students from Reepham Primary



Figure 8.4 - 3D Model made of Small Find 11 - Worked Bone Fragment. <https://skfb.ly/RTZT>



Figure 8.5 - Studio photograph of Small Find 11 - Worked Bone Fragment