

Report on

**Archaeological Monitoring
and Excavation**

**SS Peter and Paul's Church, Salle
Norfolk**

NHER ENF 128971

Prepared on behalf of

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Project name	SS Peter and Paul's Church
Parish	Salle
District	Broadland
Grid reference	TG 1103 2488
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Date of fieldwork	April 17th – May 18th 2012

Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the installation of a new drainage system at Salle Church. Evidence for at least one previously unknown earlier phase of church building was recorded in the trenches for the drain to the north of the chancel. Three lengths of substantial mortared flint wall were revealed with evidence for their construction including post-holes for scaffolding and shuttering, and deposits of mortar and other debris including burnt material. Stratigraphic and artefactual dating evidence suggested an earlier medieval date for the flint walls. Some fragments of apparent metalworking waste suggested the likelihood of metalworking having occurred on site. A piece of worked stone of 12th-century date, re-used as a packing stone in a post-hole suggested that an earlier Saxo-Norman church may have previously stood on the site. The earlier medieval building was demolished and the rubble used as make-up material for the building of the 15th-century church which still stands on the site today.

Monitoring of the groundworks for the drain around the rest of the church identified some rubble deposits to the north of the chancel which related to the demolition of the earlier medieval building, a small undated footing and some foundations for the 15th-century church. Other recorded archaeological deposits were of modern date (drainage features and make-up material for pathways etc).

Finds included building material (brick and floor tile, worked stone, flint, mortar and plaster), pottery, window glass and bottle glass.

Human bone was retrieved, in small amounts, from most of the excavated trenches but no in situ burials were encountered. Human remains were bagged and stored safely and were given to the Vicar for reburial in the churchyard.

1.0 Introduction

Salle parish church of SS Peter and Paul is situated on The Street (TG 1103 2488) within the civil parish of Salle between Reepham and Cawston in central/north-east Norfolk. Drainage improvements being undertaken at the church by Nicholas Warns Architect Ltd included the digging of a new drain around the church with new drains and associated soakaways in the churchyard (Figs 1 and 2).

Archaeological work involved monitoring of all groundworks associated with the new drains and soakaways. This work accorded to a Project Design prepared by

Sarah Bates to meet the requirements of a standard monitoring brief set by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (confirmed by James Albone, NHES, April 2012). During monitoring work, remains of a structural nature were identified to the north of the chancel and a variation to the original Brief enabled the partial excavation and recording of these remains. The terms of this variation to the work were discussed and agreed by Stephen Heywood (NHES), Sarah Bates, Nicholas Warns Architect Ltd and Salle PCC.

The archaeological archive will, on completion of the project, be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Geology and topography

The solid geology in the area of the site is chalk with overlying glacial deposits being predominantly of till/boulder clay but with localised areas of glacial sand and gravel (Funnell 2005, 4-5, British Geological Survey). The resulting soils include both clayey and more sandy material (Williamson 2005, 8-9).

The large 15th-century church, with its tower reaching over 33m in height, stands at a high point in the locality, at about 52m OD and is an imposing sight. Few other buildings are nearby; the former village school (now a house), the Parish Hall and a cricket pitch are on the other side of the road. Otherwise the walled church yard is surrounded by a grassed area and arable fields.

3.0 Historical Background

The name 'Salle' is from the Old English for willow wood. The parish is included in the Domesday survey (1086) at which time it had four Manors, and population and holdings were detailed (Parsons 1937).

The Norfolk Historical Environment Record for the church site and an area of 500m area around it has been consulted. The church of SS Peter and Paul (NHER 7466) is recorded as entirely of 15th-century date apart from two, probably 19th-century, windows. The NHER also records a sherd of early Bronze Age Beaker pottery found in the churchyard in 1996. Salle Park is 300m to the east of the church (NHER 30485). The park is of earlier existence but includes 18th-century landscaping and 20th-century gardens. The Old School, immediately to the south-west of the church, dates to 1864 (NHER 54681). Many fieldwalking and metal detector finds have been recovered from the area around the church. The finds include prehistoric worked flints (NHER 29291, 30134, 34990, 37084, 52813), Roman pottery (NHER 29291, 30134, 37084) a Roman coin (NHER 30134), Early and Late Saxon metal objects (NHER 29291), Middle Saxon pottery (NHER 30134) medieval pottery (NHER 29291, 30134, 34990) medieval coins and metal finds (NHER 29291, 30134, 34990, 30971, 30975, 34990, 35319, 37084, 52813), post-medieval pottery (NHER 29291, 30134, 34990) and post-medieval coins/other metal objects (NHER 29291, 30134, 30971, 30975, 34990, 35319, 37084, 52813).

A report in the NHER states that '3ft' of rubble was seen in a hole excavated in 1998 for the insertion of a floor safe at the east end of the north aisle. It was suggested that this might represent infilling of vaults.

The church has been described as one of the finest in the county and can be quite accurately dated (Pevsner 1997, 653); an inscription in the chancel (recorded by Blomefield in the early 19th-century) implies that it was built from foundation to completion by the Rector William Wode (and completed in 1440). Pevsner writes that architectural evidence shows that the nave, porches and tower (with the exception of an upper storey added in the late 15th/early 16th century) were all built at the same time as the chancel and this is supported by an inscription dated 1411 in a window in the south nave. It is suggested elsewhere that the south porch and transepts were added to the building at a slightly later date than the rest of the building (Parsons 1937). Documentary evidence shows, however, that the south transept was in existence by 1444 (Pevsner 653).

The 15th-century building 'replaced an earlier church' (Parsons 1937, 21) although no further documentary evidence for an earlier church is known of by this writer. In 1414 money was left in a will for the 'sustenance of the bells' – which might suggest that they already existed – and an inscription on one bell suggests a pre-1400 date (Parsons 1937).

The early 15th-century church was built on wealth acquired from the wool trade and its benefactors included several very wealthy families (including the Boleyns, the Brewes, the Mautebys, the Briggs, the Morleys, the Luces and the Kerdistons) some of whose shields appear above the west door. A large church was desired by the wealthy elite 'to accommodate at least six Gild Chapels and also to rival the church at Cawston' (Church Leaflet).

The chancel was restored in 1867 and 1903 with more extensive restoration of the church in 1910-12 (Pevsner 1997, 653-4). The latter work accorded to the philosophy of William Morris and is distinct from original architectural and internal fittings.

In the vicinity of the present excavation work to the north of the chancel, a large family vault was built by Alfred Jodrell beneath the north transept during the 1910-12 restoration. A ventilator to the vault can be seen in its east wall of the transept.

Map evidence shows a small building stood just to the south-west of the church in the mid 19th century, (where today a track leads to the church gate) (Norfolk County Council 2012). Otherwise, the immediate environs of the church appear unaltered since the early 19th-century First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Faden's Map of Norfolk (1797) suggests the existence of a few more houses along the road to the south-east of the church than are shown on the early 19th-century and modern maps including one immediately adjacent to the church.

4.0 Methodology

Archaeological monitoring aimed to observe and record the presence or absence, location, nature and date of any surviving archaeological deposits within the areas affected by the drainage works.

The main drain (hence referred to as the Fildrain) ran around the entire church building. It was dug by machine by the site contractors. The side of the trench closest to the church sloped at approximately 45° degrees to allow water to drain away from the building. The other side of the trench (furthest from the church) was vertical.

Trenches were dug and drains laid from the Fildrain to soakaways in the churchyard. These were all positioned to avoid known graves. The drain trenches were 0.45-0.50m wide. Further dimensions of the drains and those of the soakaways are provided below and in the site archive.

In the area to the north of the chancel, three lengths of flint and mortar wall and some other associated archaeological deposits were identified close to the church walls during machining. To enable these walls to be left intact and unharmed by the drainage works the trench was widened by machine so that the Fildrain could be laid around/outside the walls. Hand-cleaning, partial excavation and full recording of the walls and deposits was carried out by archaeologists.

Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* context sheets. The location of the drains and other excavated areas were recorded and plans and sections were drawn as necessary at appropriate scales. Digital and black and white film photographs were taken of the archaeological deposits and to record the progress of work at the site. Some metal detecting of spoil and excavated surfaces was carried out but, on assessment of findings (large amount of iron and fragments of lead waste), was not undertaken extensively. Soil samples were taken to ascertain whether environmental evidence or material suitable for C14 dating was present.

Site work was hampered by unseasonably wet conditions. Rain, sometimes extremely heavy, occurred most days and the trenches were often flooded, especially by water from the gargoyle spouts. (Although the spouts were lengthened and redirected beyond the Fildrain by the site contractors, water soon flowed back into it). This led to very muddy conditions and difficulties in cleaning and identifying some deposits.

Levels were taken to show the height of excavated deposits, surfaces and masonry. They were related to the Ordnance Survey benchmark (metal stud) of 52.67m on the south-west corner of the west porch of the church.

5.0 Results

(Context numbers are shown in italics and listed in Appendix 1).

Excavation in the area to the north of the chancel (Figs 2, 3 and 4)

Phase 0: Pre-church deposits

To the east of the excavation area deposit *63* was revealed in the bottom of the trench and recorded in section (Figs 3 and 4A). It was slightly orangey brown clayey sand with occasional small to medium-sized flints and sparse flecks of mortar. To its west, similar deposits *31* and *50* included occasional small flints and flecks of charcoal (Figs 3, 4B, 4C). The deposits are interpreted as an 'original' soil or subsoil above which the earliest church-related activity occurred.

Phase 1: Evidence for a possible Saxo-Norman building

Evidence for a possible early (Saxo-Norman) building at the site consisted of a piece of worked limestone of 12th-century date which was found, re-used as a packing stone, in post-hole *38* (see below ***Phase 2 and Worked stone***).

Phase 2: Earlier medieval

The excavated evidence includes deposits and features relating to the construction and use of what is interpreted as part of an earlier medieval flint-built church. In summary; two truncated walls *11* and *57* and a robbed footing trench *40* appeared to form three sides of part of a building with probable 'exterior' surfaces represented to its east and west. Further west, was another length of wall *10* (Figs 2 and 3, Plates 1-4).

Immediately to the east of wall *10*, evidence for construction-related activity on the clayey soil/subsoil includes a thin mortar rich layer *35* overlaid by orangey brown sandy clay *34*. 'Above' this was a small area of pinkish coloured clayey silt *23* with red and yellow mottling and occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal (most of which were concentrated in patches) (Figs 3 and 4B, Plate 2). This was cut to its west by the construction trench for the wall and it represented *in situ* burning on the surface of *34*, perhaps the burning of material during clearing the site and preparing for construction or, possibly, a fire used by the construction workers while they were on site. Small amounts of charcoal, plant macrofossils, animal and fish bone and building debris were recovered from a sample of the burnt soil (Sample <1>).

To the south of the burnt area some flint 'cobbles' were embedded in the clayey surface *34*. They were of fairly regular size (approximately 50mm) and quite closely positioned and may represent a deliberately laid surface *30* (Fig. 3). Further east a slightly more extensive flint layer *60* extended eastwards from beside wall *57* (Figs 3 and 4A). It consisted of medium-sized flints forming a relatively level surface on top of the sandy clay *63*. The two areas of flints are interpreted as exterior surfaces contemporary with the building or its construction.

A construction trench *24* cut the burnt clay *23* along the east side of wall *10* (Figs 3, 4B and 4D, Plate 2). Within this, beneath the wall (seen in a cross section at its southern end), some medium and large flints *36* represented the upper part of the wall's foundation. Slightly greyish creamy yellow sand and grit with occasional small flints *25* was contained within the cut alongside the wall. At the east side of wall *10*, two post-holes, which cut the infilled construction trench, are thought to have related to the construction of the wall (Fig. 3, Plate 2). Well-defined post-hole *26* 'abutted' the wall, was just over 0.30m wide and 0.25m deep. To the north, post-hole *28* had been partly disturbed by later robbing of the wall but was similar in its position (next to the wall) and nature. The post-holes probably supported the shuttering which would have been required to build a flint and mortar wall such as this.

To the east, a construction cut *58* was also seen along the west side of wall *57* (Figs 3 and 4A). It cut the flint surface *60* and, alongside the bottom of the wall, contained mid to light brown clayey sand with clay patches and sparse small flints and grit *59*.

No construction cut for wall *11* was identified.

All three of the lengths of wall ran north to south and were 0.85m in thickness. Wall *10* was truncated or robbed at both ends while *11* and *57*, although robbed to the north, appeared to extend southwards beneath the 15th-century church. The return to the west of wall *57* partly survived at its north end (Plate 3) and a mortar-filled linear feature *40* which continued from this corner to the north end of wall *11* was

interpreted as the robbed footing of the north side of a building. (Two or three finds (pottery and plaster) of possible 16th-century or post-medieval date were found in the area 41 but may well have been intrusive as the area was machine-excavated and at the time of hand-excavation had flooded and was very muddy). The walls were of flint and lime mortar with roughly coursed flint faces and irregular mortared flint rubble cores. The facing flints ranged in size but were relatively small, especially on the well-revealed east face of wall 10. Wall 11 appeared to include a greater number of larger flints and its east face was largely covered in a relatively smooth greyish cream-coloured mortar 'render' with some areas having a dark reddish brown coating; possibly staining or residue from shuttering. Wall 57 included mostly medium-sized flints. The walls survived to a height above original ground level of between 0.30m and 0.50m. For two walls, 10 and 11, the level at which above ground construction began was discernible due to a lip of mortar or render spilling out at the bottom (for wall 11, see 73, Fig. 4C and Plate 4)). To the east of wall 57 such a mortar spill was not seen but here the soil deposits were excavated to a lower level and the foundation of the wall was seen to be of much rougher flint rubble with 'coursing' of the facing flints of the wall only present higher up, above the level of flint surface 60.

A large post-hole 38 probably related to the construction of wall 11 and/or that represented by 40. It was positioned within a 'corner' formed by these (Figs 3 and 4C). It had a diameter of 0.65m and depth of 0.55m with steeply sloping (almost vertical) sides and a slightly rounded bottom but, overall, it was 'squarish' in shape. The post-hole contained mid to light brown gritty sand and mortar 39 but most notable about its fill were the abundant flints, some of them very large broken fragments of building flint, which had been used as packing stones. Included with them was a piece of limestone roll moulding of 12th-century date and a large rim sherd from a medieval ground stone mortar, (see below **The Finds**). Also found within the fill was a small fragment of wood with mortar, and possibly iron, adhering to it. The post-hole is interpreted as having supported scaffolding.

A series of deposits which occurred immediately to the east of wall 11 represented activity during its construction (Fig. 4C and Plate 4). A deposit of creamy-yellow mortar 73 was overlaid by a very thin firm layer of mortar 72 which was actually a continuation from the mortar spill at the bottom of the wall. It probably included mortar washed down from the wall consolidated into the top of 73 by trampling. This material sealed the fill of the large post-hole suggesting that the scaffold post may have been removed after the initial construction of the wall. Above this level, the deposits abutted the mortar face of the wall and must have related to a slightly later phase in the building process. Deposit 49 was yellowish cream silty sand and mortar with common flints and small fragments of mortar. It probably represented more material falling from the walls during construction. It was deepest close to the wall where the level of the ground dipped down slightly; possibly due to subsidence into a footing trench and the post-hole. Above it was a thin, but fairly consistent layer of compacted greyish yellow sandy mortar 48; probably another trampled surface. On top of this mortar surface was a thin deposit of 'laminated' black and dark brown sandy silt with occasional very small flints (one chip was burnt) and occasional/common flecks and small fragments of charcoal 37. Some small fragments of copper alloy waste material were also found in the deposit. Further copper alloy residues, some ferrous coated charcoal fragments a few plant macrofossils, and very small amounts of animal and fish bone and building debris

were recovered from a sample of the soil deposit (Sample <2>). The metal residues suggest that metalworking took place nearby and, although no other evidence for the process was seen, one practice which would produce such metalworking waste in a churchyard context is bell casting which would often have occurred on site due to the bulk and weight of the bells being made. Deposit 37 was overlaid to its east by some pinkish grey fine sandy silt with some grit and occasional flecks of charcoal 47 which appears to have accumulated in a slight hollow. Above it, a thicker layer of orange brown slightly clayey sand with quite common medium flints 46 is interpreted as make-up material for a mortar surface 12 above it. This surface, interpreted as a floor or bedding for a floor, was about 40mm in thickness and quite hard. It extended eastwards for about 2.5m although it was patchier to its east.

Phase 3: Later medieval demolition and re-building

Overlying the mortar surface 12 were deposits of mortar rubble 54, 55 and 56 (Fig. 4C, Plate 1). These were interpreted as having resulted from the demolition of the earlier medieval building. The rubble appears to have been spread in a thick layer to about the same level as the surviving 'top' of wall 11 thus acting as a foundation raft for subsequent early 15th-century construction. Just in front of the existing north doorway was a compacted light cream sandy mortar 55. This material may have been deliberately laid beneath the doorway and would, anyway, have been compacted by use of the entranceway. To its east 54 was more mixed with patches of grey brown silty sand with sparse small flints while to the west, 56 was a light greyish brown cream sandy mortar/silty sand with common small to medium flints and a few quite large flints. Deposits 55 and 56 were less compacted than 55.

To the west, west of wall 10, were layers of mortar rubble and some sandy clay (Figs 3, 4D and 4E). Two small fragments of later medieval wall plaster (late 14th-century or later) were recovered from the lowest excavated deposit 44 which was light yellowish grey brown clayey sand and flint and mortar rubble. It was overlaid by deposit 45 which was similar in nature (although with fewer flints and some more clayey patches) A thin layer of hard mortar 74 immediately above these rubble deposits (seen only in the east facing section) probably represented settling or trampling of a particularly mortar rich dump. Above this was a thick layer of firm orangey brown clayey sand/sandy clay with occasional flint and mortar rubble 20 which was overlaid by crushed cream-coloured mortar with sparse small to medium flints 19 in which a few fragments of later medieval painted plaster were also found. These deposits represent the demolition of the earlier medieval church and the use of the rubble, with additional clayey soil, as make-up material for the 15th-century construction. As to the east, the makeup material extends upwards to the top of the surviving parts of the earlier wall.

To the east, the mortar surface 12 was cut by a large post-hole 51 (Figs 3 and 4C). This was 0.75m deep with almost vertical sides and a rounded base. It was filled with light creamy brown mortar and sand with common small to medium-sized flints 52. The fill was fairly loose and included three pieces of a floor tile of 13th-14th-century date. The pieces were from the same tile and had mortar on both faces suggesting that it was from a floor which had had another tiled surface laid on top of it. Two fragments of worked limestone were also found in the post-hole. The post-hole is cut from a higher level and is almost certainly of a later date than 38 to

its east (their similar position and 'alignment' is probably due to the fact that both related to east to west orientated walls). Post-hole 51 probably had a similar construction-related function (i.e. for scaffolding) as the earlier feature but may have related to the 15th-century church. It is possible that the tile found in the post-hole might have originated from a floor surface laid on the mortar surface 12. No relationship between post-hole 51 and the rubble make-up deposits was seen. (They could have been roughly contemporary but, in any case, evidence might have been truncated by machining for the Fildrain).

Immediately to the east of post-hole 51, the edge of a north-to-south cut 42 was seen. It contained medium to large flints and orangey cream sandy mortar 43 (notably more orange and flinty than the fill of the east-to-west 'footing' 40). A fragment of medieval glass and a piece of 14th- or 15th-century tile came from the fill. The feature extended beneath a 15th-century buttress and did not appear to cut the layers of mortar make-up to its west. It is tentatively interpreted as a construction cut for the buttress.

At the south end of wall 10, the rubble make-up deposits were cut to their east by 32 which appears to represent the robbing of the flint from the wall in this area (Figs 3 and 4E). The east side of this robber trench (which was filled with a mixture of light grey and cream silty sand and mortar 33) was clearly visible cutting the mortar fill of construction trench 24. At the north end of the wall some greyish cream-coloured mortary soil 21 infilled another robbed area of wall (although no cut was identified there).

Two post-holes, positioned immediately to the west of wall 10 are unlikely to relate to the wall in the same way as those to its east (see above 26 and 28). Post-holes 17 and 15 were cut into the top of the make-up deposit 19 and the fill of the robber cut 33 (Fig. 3). Finds of post-medieval or modern material in the two post-holes suggest that they relate to 15th-century, or later, work at the church.

To the east of wall 57, make-up material 62, consisting of brown silty clayey sand with occasional flints and mortar fragments, lay above the flint surface 60 (Fig. 4A).

Phase 4: Post-medieval/Modern

A layer of grey brown sandy silt with fragments of brick and tile 65 was seen above the excavated deposits at the bottom of wall of the existing church. It was probably associated with a concrete apron around the church which related to 20th-century drainage works and which was removed by the site contractors at the start of the present improvements.

Archaeological monitoring of drains and soakaways in the churchyard (Fig. 2)

The machine-excavation of five soakaway trenches and the drains running to them from the Fildrain around the church was monitored. Soakaway 6 was dug without the archaeologist being present and its position shown in Figure 2 is approximate.

The Fildrain

A trench was dug by machine around the entire perimeter of the church (see above Methodology). It was approximately 2m wide at the top and ranged in depth from 0.50-1.0m, sloping gradually down along its length towards various drains

designed to take water away from the church to soakaways in the churchyard. It was at its most shallow around the north porch and at the east end of the cancel and deepest to the north and south of the nave and north of the west porch.

Due to the very wet conditions during the period on site, recording was hampered by the fact that much of the Fildrain either held water or was very muddy.

The earliest deposit recorded in the Fildrain trench was brownish orange sandy clay which was revealed in its deeper areas at each side of the nave, at the west end of the church and south side of the chancel where the trench was between 0.75-1.0m in depth. It was the same as the material seen at the bottom of the excavated sequence to the north of the chancel. Above it, in most areas, was orangey brown slightly clayey sandy silt overlaid by between 0.15 – 0.30m of topsoil. Towards the walls of the church were deposits of brick, and other, rubble associated with modern drainage works around the church. Variations to the general sequence and other anomalies are described below.

Some cream-coloured clay was seen in the Fildrain either side of the nave. It occurred at a depth of 0.10m (just below the topsoil) in the south side of the drain at the north side of the nave (Plate 5), and also lower down, beneath a thick layer of orange brown sandy clay, at a depth of about 0.60-0.70m where some of the clay (4) peeled away from the footing of the central buttress (footing 5). It was also seen at about this depth on the south side of the nave where it sloped very slightly down to the west and where, when a small area of clay was investigated by hand, it consisted of two layers separated by a thin lens of brown silt. The clay did not extend far from the church (at least it was not seen in the opposite sides of the Fildrain trench or in any of the drain trenches in the churchyard) and seemed unlikely to be a natural deposit.

Northwards of the buttress on the east wall of the north transept mortar rubble was seen for a few metres in the side of the Fildrain at a depth from the surface of about 0.50m. It was associated with the excavated remains to its south.

The foundations of the main walls of the 15th-century church were not exposed by the work. In some areas, however, footings extended into the excavated Fildrain. At the southern end of the south transept mortared flint 'rafts' 75 and 76 were revealed extending out from underneath both corner buttresses (Fig. 2, Plate 6). That to the south-west (76) was the best-preserved. It was revealed at a depth of about 0.30m below the surface and was 0.25m thick. It consisted of large flints in cream mortar. Its upper surface was flat. To the west, footing 75 also included fragments of brick which suggested it may have been of more recent date, or had been repaired. These footings were probably constructed to help support the corners of the transept. A similar feature 77 existed at one corner of the west porch.

Foundations were also revealed below most of the buttresses around the church. One recorded, at the north side of the nave, was about 0.70m in depth (from existing ground level) and of flint cobbles narrowing slightly to some large stone blocks at the top (footing 5, Plate 5).

At the south side of the chancel, between its two central buttresses, a small mortared flint 'footing' 61 was seen in the sloping side of the drain at a depth of about 0.50m below the bottom of the church wall. It was 0.15-0.20m thick with

flints set in mortar and a flat mortared upper surface. It extended northwards into the side of the trench (and possibly beneath the chancel). Its date and function were unknown.

A small brick culvert beside the northeast buttress on the north wall of the north transept indicated the position of a former down-pipe.

Between the west and south porches the soil beneath the topsoil was much loamier than elsewhere, and at the east end of the church quantities of fairly recent rubble (including china and glass bottle fragments of 19th- and early 20th-century date) were found in the soils excavated from beside the east wall of the chancel.

Immediately in front of the west doorway a layer of creamy yellow mortar about 0.15m thick was seen at a depth of about 0.30m from the surface. It extended about 1.50m to the west of doorway and was make-up material for the entrance-way.

Trenches to the north of the nave (Fig. 2)

Soakaway 1 was located to the north of the nave. It was 10m long, just over a metre wide and 1.10m deep. The lowest excavated deposit was stoney slightly orangey brown clayey sand. No grave cuts were identified. The soils exposed in the sides of the soakaway became less orange higher up. At a depth from the existing ground level of between 0.30-0.40m, a layer of flint and some mortar was seen in the east and south-facing trench sections with greyish brown loam topsoil seen above that. This rubblely layer was represented make-up material for the footpath which crosses the churchyard here. Nothing else of an archaeological nature was revealed in this soakaway.

Four drain trenches ran from downpipe gullies on the north side of the nave to an inspection chamber and into the west end of Soakaway 1. They were approximately 0.55m deep near the church and sloped very gently down to the north. Another drain ran from the north-west corner of the north transept to the east end of the soakaway. The remains of a modern feature, probably a soakaway (constructed of brick and corrugated metal sheeting) was seen in the side of the drain trench just to the north of the central buttress. Nothing else was seen in these trenches. The exposed soils consisted of mid brown sandy clay/clayey sand which became more orangey-coloured with depth. A darker grey brown loamy topsoil was about 0.30m in depth. The deposits were rather mixed. No burials were encountered within the relatively shallow trenches but a few human bones were found (mostly broken). The mixed soils represented the repeated digging of graves within the churchyard.

Trenches to the north of the chancel

Soakaway 2 was located to the north of the chancel. It was just over 4m in length, about 1m wide 1.40m deep (with a step at a depth of 0.85m and less than a metre long at its southern end). In the bottom of the excavated soakaway and in most of the trench sides (1.10m deep) was orangey brown clayey sand with occasional small to medium flints. Above this, in the east facing section, was a 0.15m thick layer of brick and mortar rubble 67 (Fig. 2). It represented a dump of material of

relatively recent date and was unrelated to the excavated remains to its south-west. It was overlaid by the topsoil. No graves were identified in the soakaway.

Drains trenches ran from below four buttresses on the chancel and north transept into the south end of Soakaway 2. They were quite shallow (only 0.45m near the church) and sloped gently into the soakaway. They cut into orangey brown sandy clay overlaid by 0.20-0.30m of topsoil. As in the drains to the north of the nave, the soils were disturbed but no grave cuts were identified although a few fragments of human bone were found. Crushed mortar and clayey sand 66 was seen at a depth of about 0.35m in several trenches (Fig. 2). It was thickest (0.20m) to its south and west, petering out to the north-east. It was demolition material from the walls recorded to the north of the chancel.

Another drain trench sloped gently from the north-east corner of the north transept into the north end of Soakaway 2. It was about 0.70m deep at its midpoint. Nothing of archaeological significance was observed in it.

Trenches to the south of the chancel

Originally, one large soakaway was to be located to the south of the chancel but, due to the existence of recent graves in the area, two smaller soakaways were dug.

Soakaway 3 was located immediately south of the south-east corner of the chancel. It was 3m in length, just under 1m wide and 1.25m deep. Areas of less disturbed more orangey coloured sandy clay in the bottom part of the trench were overlaid by mixed orange brown soil and about 0.35m of topsoil. A small concentration of (disarticulated) human bone was seen in the south-east side of the trench and was left in place. Nothing of archaeological interest was seen.

A drain trench ran from the west end of Soakaway 3 roughly parallel with the wall of the chancel with off-shoots to join to downpipe gullies beneath each of three buttresses. Most of these trenches were within the area already disturbed by the Fildrain. A wooden post with a name plaque (grave marker) was found towards the eastern end of the drain (it was retained and stored in the churchyard) and was indicative of the recent use of this part of the churchyard.

To the south-west, Soakaway 4 was 4m long, 0.70m wide and 1.25m deep with a stepped area (1.15m) at its slightly wider north-west end. Similar orangey brown soils overlaid by topsoil were seen as in the other soakaways. A slightly stonier layer, visible just beneath the topsoil in the central/northern part of the soakaway might have derived from rubble from the footing of the nearby buttress (see Fildrain above) and disturbed by grave-digging in the area.

Further evidence for the recent use of this area for burials was also seen; the end of a decayed coffin was revealed during machining (just west of the excavated soakaway). To avoid disturbing it, the soakaway was moved slightly to the east.

Trenches to the south of the nave

Soakaway 5 was positioned to the south of the nave. It was 7.5m long, 1.0m wide and 1.5m deep. In the lowest part of the trench was patchy orange brown clayey sand and at a depth of 1.20 m, near the west end were several disarticulated

human bones (some of them fragments). These were overlaid by orangey grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt and topsoil.

Drain trenches sloped gently from three downpipe gullies into the soakaway. They were about 0.60m deep at their mid points. Orangey brown slightly clayey sandy silt was overlaid by a fairly thin layer of topsoil (0.15m). Some complete, but disarticulated, long-bones were found at the intersection of the drain runs.

Trench to the west of the nave

The position of two soakaways at the west end of the church was altered from that shown on the architects' original plan and this work was carried out in the absence of the archaeologist. A trench was dug to the south-west of the west porch. It was reported by the site contractors that the disturbed soils were similar to elsewhere and that nothing unusual was seen there.

6.0 The Finds

by Sue Anderson

with additional comments by Andrew Rogerson (stone mortar), Stephen Heywood (worked stone), Andrea Kirkham (wall plaster) and David King (window glass)

Introduction

The finds were examined and reported on by specialists as required. Full quantifications are included in Appendix 2 with greater detail on specific finds available in the archive.

Pottery

Seven sherds of pottery (186g) were collected from three contexts. Table 1 shows the quantities by fabric. Most sherds were unstratified (contexts *1* and *70*).

Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g
Dutch-type redware	DUTR	1	74
Local early post-medieval ware	LEPM	1	13
English Stoneware: Nottingham-type	ESWN	2	50
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	3	49
Totals		7	186

Table 1: Pottery quantification by fabric

A rim fragment of a Dutch-type redware skillet with sooting externally was unstratified (*1*). A body fragment of green-glazed earthenware was recovered from the fill of a construction cut (*41*). Both sherds are probably of 16th-century date.

All other pottery was of 19th-century or later date and comprised a rim sherd and a body sherd from two Nottingham-type stoneware brown-glazed vessels (*1* and *70* both unstratified), and three fragments of refined whiteware plates with blue transfer printed or green line decoration (*70*).

Vessel glass

Ten fragments (716g) of bottle glass were collected from unstratified drain fill *70*. Six fragments were from two bottle necks with laid-on flat rings below the lip, both free-blown and both green. A third bottle neck was in a pale green glass and had a

ring-necked tapered collar; this was probably a mineral water bottle. All three were probably of late 19th or early 20th-century date. Two contained thick deposits of lime mortar.

Two fragments, a body and base, were moulded pale green fragments of Hamilton soda bottles of 19th to early 20th-century date. The body fragment had part of a moulded label '...ERIO..'

A thick dark green kick-up base from a free-blown bottle was probably of early 19th-century date.

Stone mortar

Part of the rim and side of a medieval stone mortar was found in post-hole fill 39 where it appeared to have been reused as a post-packing stone (Plate 7). It is of clastic limestone, possibly Lincolnshire Limestone (Dunning 1977). Its inner surface is worn. It.

Ceramic building material

Nineteen fragments (6169g) of CBM were collected from six contexts. Thirteen fragments (5549g) were pieces of floor tile and six were pieces of brick (620g).

Floor tiles were recovered from unstratified contexts 1, 7, and 71 and from construction cut 42. All were in fine sandy fabrics with a variety of inclusions typical of the area (clay pellets, mica, ferrous fragments). Most were pieces of Flemish floor tile of 14th/15th-century date. Small and medium tiles, and a triangular half-tile were represented, with one small example measuring 123 x 121 x 31+mm, and two near-complete medium tiles measuring 147 x 147 x 38mm and 152 x 151 x 38mm. Most were worn, but both white slip/yellow glazed and green or brown glazed types were present. These tiles were often used to form chequerboard or other geometric patterns.

Three fragments of a single floor tile measuring 115 x 112 x 21mm were found in post-hole fill 52. This tile may be a fragment of a relief-decorated floor tile typical of the later 13th and 14th centuries, but the surface was worn and both the surface and base were covered in a thick layer of bedding mortar. The base had traces of a green lead glaze. It seems likely that the floor in which this tile was originally laid was later replaced without being lifted, perhaps by a tiled floor made up of the slightly later Flemish tiles.

Small fragments of bricks in medium sandy fabrics were recovered from post-hole fills 16 and 27. They are of post-medieval date but are not closely datable. A larger fragment from an unstratified context 71 was in a fine silty-sandy fabric and measured 103 x 57mm. Its appearance is similar to bricks recovered from 15th/16th-century kilns elsewhere in the region (Anderson and Tester 2003; Anderson 2012).

Worked building stone

Eight pieces of worked building stone (11,719g) were recovered.

A roll moulding of 12th century Romanesque type appears to have been re-used as it has a non-radial cut at one end (Plate 8). It is of shelly limestone and has slight traces of limewash on its surfaces. It was found, subsequently re-used as a

packing stone, in post-hole fill 39. Another small fragment of shelly limestone from the same context has a very small surviving area of worked surface.

A finial with acanthus type decoration has an iron rod (for attachment to a building) in one end and its other end missing 8. It was found in the Fildrain beneath the north-east corner of the north transept and might have fallen from the parapet there (although, unlike the south transept, the existing parapet of the north transept does not, today, appear to have a placement for such a decoration). From other unstratified contexts there is part a dressed block of fine limestone with two chamfered edges and one flat face with slight traces of limewash 69, and a quite large thick 'tile-shaped' piece (unfinished) with one chamfered edge and with one face and three sides exhibiting claw-hammer working 7. All these pieces are of later medieval date and are likely to be associated with the 15th-century church.

Two pieces of fine (possible Caen) limestone (one very small) found in post-hole fill 52 have worked surfaces and are both probably from dressed or moulded blocks.

Wall plaster

A total of fifteen fragments of wall plaster (457g) were recovered.

A total of seven fragments (281g) of lime and sand aggregate plaster were found in deposits 19 and 44. Some very small fragments (from each context) had the patchy remnants of red paint (probably red ochre) on their surface. A much larger fragment from deposit 19 had plain white limewash either forming a very thick surface layer or on top of a thin plaster skim. The plaster is typical of that found in many East Anglian medieval churches from about the late 14th century onwards.

Six pieces of plaster (113g) from post-hole fill 16 are of a more lime-rich plaster with some larger inclusions (possibly of crushed mortar). One fragment is shaped, with one flat face and its sides apparently formed where it has been pressed in between building blocks. There is a very slight pink-colouring on the sides, possibly residue from bricks. Two fragments (63g) of lime-rich plaster came from ?footing trench fill 41 The larger fragment has one limewashed face and a triangular profile where it has pushed between two blocks. Again, it has slight pinkish-coloured residue on its sides. The lime-rich mortar is probably of post-medieval date.

Window glass (Appendix 3)

Crumbs of very friable and broken opaque medieval glass came from footing trench fill 43. The glass is 3-4mm thick with possible traces of paint and could be earlier than the glass made in c. 1411-c. 1475 for the present building.

A fragment of medieval white glass with two grozed edges was found within a dump of modern glass found in the Fildrain at the east side of the north transept 9. The much-restored medieval glass in the east window of the north transept above the findspot is dated to 1441.

Five fragments of post-medieval plain white glass are probably from a quarry (a pane from a lead-light window). They were found, unstratified, in the area to the north of the chancel 7. One fragment has two adjacent diamond-cut edges.

A fragment of plain white glass from post-hole fill 16 is of post-medieval or modern date.

The rest of the glass is of modern date. Most of it was from a dump (9) found in the Fildrain below the central buttress on the east side of the north transept. Sixty-six fragments of modern painted glass were recovered (see Appendix 00). This glass is in the style of the three windows made by the firm of Bryans for Sir Alfred Jodrell when he restored the north transept in 1910-12. One of these windows, Nv, the east window of the north aisle, has a panel bearing the initials of the workmen involved. AEH was Alfred Ernest Heasman, a fine glass-painter; HVS was H. Vernon Spreadbury a glass-painter, but also good at research, ECS was Edgar C. Seeley, another glass-painter, and AWT may have been a glazier called Arthur Tomlinson. This information was supplied (to David King) by Mrs Hilda Strickland, Ernest Heasman's daughter. It is very puzzling why fragments of painted glass mainly depicting parts of figures were buried just outside window Nvi. The windows would have been painted and leaded up in the studio and the complete panels brought to Salle for installation without any need for assembling on site. When this window was made the medieval stonework was reused but adapted; possibly a change in design meant that some panels needed altering. Eight fragments of plain white glass also came from the dump.

Four pieces of plain white modern glass were found in post-hole fill 18 and another fragment of plain white glass (7) was unstratified and probably of modern date

Other

Two fragments of clay pipe stems were found in unstratified contexts 1 and 69. Their bore diameters of 2.9mm and 2.7mm respectively are within the range which is typical of mid to late 17th-century pipes.

A few flint flakes, waste from building material, were found (layer 19, post-hole fill 27), some have mortar adhering to their surfaces.

Fragments of mortar were found in several contexts (post-hole fills 39. 27.18)

7.0 Environmental evidence

by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Salle Church recorded two deposits (layers 23 and 37) containing charred plant materials, both of which appeared to pre-date the fifteenth century church. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from these deposits, largely with the expectation that they may produce materials suitable for dating. Two were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern seeds and fungal sclerotia were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and were sorted when dry. Copper alloy and ferrous fragments were collected from sample 2, but no other artefacts/ecofacts were noted.

Results

Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present within both assemblages, with the highest density of material occurring within sample 2 (context 37). It was noted that whilst the charcoal within sample 1 was moderately well preserved, the material within sample 2 was very rounded and abraded, possibly suggesting that it had been exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to deposition. Other plant macrofossils were exceedingly scarce; the assemblage from sample 1 (context 23) included a fat-hen type (*Chenopodiaceae*) seed and a small legume (*Fabaceae*), whilst sample 2 contained what appeared to be a fragmentary cereal grain and a possible bur-reed (*Sparganium* sp.) nutlet.

With the exception of mineralised soil concretions, which were common within sample 2, other remains occurred at a low density. These included bone fragments, fish bones, minute pieces of glass and small fragments of mortar or plaster. However, sample 2 also contained copper alloy residues and charcoal fragments coated with ferrous concretions. Although some of the latter may have been the result of minerals naturally present within the soil, both ferrous and copper alloy fragments were noted within the non-floating residue from the same sample, possibly indicating that some or all of this assemblage was derived from fuel used during various metal working processes.

Conclusions

In summary, both assemblages are relatively small and limited in composition. Sample 1 contains insufficient material to enable a precise interpretation of origin or content, although the presence of fish bones may suggest that some dietary waste is present. As stated above, the material within sample 2 may, in part, be associated with the processing of both iron and copper alloy, although further dietary refuse and building debris also appear to be present within the assemblage. Why any of these materials should occur within this particular context is, at present, unknown.

As neither assemblage contains a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. Although it may be possible to select material suitable for C14 dating from sample 2, the abraded condition of some charcoal may indicate that the remains within this deposit were exposed for some considerable time, and may include both residual and intrusive elements. Therefore, the value of any dating may be limited.

8.0 Conclusions

The recent archaeological work at Salle church identified significant evidence for an earlier building beneath the existing 15th-century church. Although mention has been made of an earlier church at the site (Parsons 1937), and it seems highly likely that this would have been the case, no clear documentary or archaeological evidence for such a building was previously known and historical and architectural evidence show that the existing church was built within a relatively short period in the early 15th century. The discovery of the walls excavated to the north of the chancel during the recent drainage improvement works is, therefore, of great interest.

The earliest find from the present work is a piece of worked stone of 12th-century date. This was found, reused as a packing stone, in a post-hole and, of course, it may have been brought to the site from elsewhere. It does, however, attest to a stone building, somewhere in the vicinity and suggests the possibility of a stone church at the site during the 12th century.

It is difficult to give a precise date for the structural remains uncovered beside the chancel. Dateable finds are few and were found mainly in demolition deposits or where they appeared to be out of context (possibly intrusive). The masonry walls include relatively small flints which are not coursed in the style characteristic of Norman building work (Rodwell, 106, fig.87). Rather, they suggest a possible 13th-century date (Stephen Heywood, pers com) and the stratigraphic evidence along with the known date of the existing church support this date for the excavated walls.

The development of church buildings into those we see today most often occurred over hundreds of years with enlargements, additions and other alterations all being commonly seen. Such alterations may have occurred due to changing fashions in architecture and liturgy, and to developments in the interactions of society, community and religion (Hayman 2007). It is unusual to see a parish church that has not had extensions, additions or other alterations made to it. It seems at Salle, however, that an entire earlier medieval building was probably demolished and a new church built.

It is uncertain as to how the walls revealed during the drainage and excavation works related to a former building. At Salle, the church was certainly enlarged during its 15th-century rebuild and it would be more usual for the original building to be partly incorporated into the new build. There is no evidence for this and the position and arrangement of the excavated walls suggest that they were part of some kind of side chamber to an earlier building. Various small side buildings were often added to churches during the medieval period (Rodwell 2012, 80-81). Vestries, for the use of the priest, were commonly seen in parish churches by the late 13th century and were usually positioned on the north side of the chancel with a single door allowing access to the main building. Chapels were also located at the sides of the chancel where possible. These were often chantry chapels where the founders were interred. Another, rarer, form of chapel was the anchorhold; a small cell, usually attached to the north side of the chancel, which was the home of a religious recluse.

Most of the excavated evidence represents the initial construction and later demolition of the flint walls. Although foundations were not fully exposed or excavated within the limits of the Fildrain, construction trenches were identified and flint rubble foundation deposits seen within one of them, two types of construction-related post-hole were excavated and deposits of mortar and other construction-related debris were recorded.

A large post-hole was positioned in an 'internal' corner between two walls (one of these surviving only as a robbed footing trench). Its squarish nature and the numerous packing stones found within it are consistent with its interpretation as a scaffold post-hole (Rodwell 2012, 112, 257). The large post-hole had had its post removed and was sealed by a series of deposits including compacted mortar construction debris, burnt material with evidence for metal working and a make-up layer and mortar for a floor all of which deposits butted the face of wall. This

suggests that a period of time elapsed, probably when other activities relating to construction were taking place, between the building and facing of the walls and the laying of the floor. It is possible that fragments of floor tile found in a nearby later post-hole might have derived from this floor. Some scaffold post-holes recorded along the inside of walls of a 15th-century chapel at All Saints' Church, Barton Bendish were similarly sealed by a mortar floor which butted the render on the face of the wall (Rogerson and Ashley 1987, 17 and fig. 15).

Further evidence for the construction of the earlier medieval church are two smaller post-holes alongside another wall which are thought to represent shuttering during the construction process. This would have been required to help support the wall as the mortar cured. The excavated evidence shows that the post-holes were cut into the infilled foundation trench before the construction of the wall itself commenced. Similar post-holes have been recorded along the inside of the nave walls at Hadstock, Essex (Rodwell, 2012, 105,109 and 110 fig. 90).

Layers of mortar and other material which apparently built up against the lower part of one wall during construction include some burnt debris with charcoal and metal working debris some of which, at least, is probably from working copper alloy. This suggests that metalworking occurred on site and it is possible that this could represent bell casting; although no other evidence for this was found it is a process that might well have been carried out on site close to where the finished item was required (Rodwell 2012, 260). Assessment of the residues from a sample of the burnt debris also suggest the possibility of iron working. The charcoal and other evidence of burning might relate to such processes or be from clearing rubbish or perhaps for use by the workmen on site (for warmth or for cooking).

Layers of mortar rubble assumed to be from the demolition of the earlier medieval church were recorded. It appeared that the walls of the earlier building had been demolished and in some places robbed entirely of material which would have been useful for the new building. In some places, however, the bottom of walls were left standing at the foundation level for the new building and rubble and other make-up material laid within and around these to the same level. It is possible that rubble seen in a hole previously dug at the east end of the north aisle (see above **Historical Background**) might represent similar make-up material.

In a few places, beneath the buttresses, where additional support was probably needed, were substantial flint built footings for the 15th-century building. Mortared flint areas extending out from beneath the corners of the south transept and west tower were probably also for additional strength in these areas (although that beneath the south-west corner of the transept was not of great depth).

Although human bone was found, it was surprising that no articulated burials were encountered during the quite extensive work in the churchyard. This might reflect the fact that, although the church is large in size, the population served by it may always have been relatively small.

Evidence for post-medieval and modern activity included some make-up deposits relating to paths and the west doorway, the remains of earlier drainage features, disturbances due to grave-digging in the churchyard and some dumps of rubbish and layers of rubble which probably related to earlier attempts to solve drainage problems around the building.

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Appendix 1: List of contexts

HER	Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description
128971	1	Deposit	Unstratified		in church drain
128971	2	Deposit	Topsoil		
128971	3	Deposit	Drain fill		fill of soakaway
128971	4	Deposit	Layer		Clay ?lining or layer
128971	5	Masonry	Footing		footing of buttress (N nave)
128971	6	Masonry	Footing		footing of buttress (NW, N transept)
128971	7	Deposit	Unstratified		in excavation area to N of chancel
128971	8	Deposit	Finds		for finial from NE corner transept
128971	9	Deposit	Finds		dump of window glass from drain E side of N transept
128971	10	Masonry	Wall		N-S wall just east of N transept
128971	11	Masonry	Wall		N-S wall just east of buttress and west of north doorway
128971	12	Deposit	Floor		Mortar floor or surface within area of 11, 57, 40
128971	13	Deposit	Layer		rubble make-up (same as 19)
128971	14	Deposit	Layer		rubble and soil make-up (same as 20)
128971	15	Cut	Posthole		southernmost PH at west side of wall 10
128971	16	Deposit	Pit fill	15	fill of PH
128971	17	Cut	Posthole		northernmost PH at west side of wall 10
128971	18	Deposit	Pit fill	17	fill of PH
128971	19	Deposit	Layer		mortar rubble make-up
128971	20	Deposit	Layer		clayey sand make-up
128971	21	Deposit	robber trench fill		fill of robber trench (no cut number - see 32)
128971	22	Deposit	Layer		possible exterior surface - flints
128971	23	Deposit	Layer		burnt area of clayey 'surface'
128971	24	Cut	Construction cut		construction of wall 10
128971	25	Deposit	Construction cut fill	24	fill of construction cut
128971	26	Cut	Posthole		PH at east side of wall 10 (south end)
128971	27	Deposit	Posthole fill	26	PH fill
128971	28	Cut	Posthole		possible PH at east side of wall 10 (north end)
128971	29	Deposit	Posthole fill	28	PH fill
128971	30	Deposit	Surface		flint ?cobbles - possible exterior surface
128971	31	Deposit	Layer		clayey ?subsoil
128971	32	Cut	robber trench		robbing of wall 10
128971	33	Deposit	robber trench		backfilled mortar rubble
128971	34	Deposit	Layer		probable 'original' ground surface
128971	35	Deposit	Layer		rubble lens
128971	36	Deposit	Footing		rubble footing to wall 10
128971	37	Deposit	Layer		black silty layer with charcoal and some Cu A waste
128971	38	Cut	Posthole		PH immed east of wall 11
128971	39	Deposit	Posthole fill	38	PH fill
128971	40	Cut	Construction cut		E-W footing, forms N side of building with 11 and 57
128971	41	Deposit	Construction cut fill	40	crushed cream mortar fill of 40
128971	42	Cut	Construction cut		probable cut for construction of 15th C buttress
128971	43	Deposit	Construction cut fill	42	crushed mortar fill of 42 (more yellow than 41)

HER	Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description
128971	44	Deposit	Layer		demolition/rubble layer
128971	45	Deposit	Layer		demolition/rubble layer
128971	46	Deposit	Layer		make-up for floor 12
128971	47	Deposit	Layer		silt on top of mortar surface 48
128971	48	Deposit	Subsoil		mortar surface, possible occurred during construction
128971	49	Deposit	Layer		silty sand and mortar , ?relating to construction/other activity
128971	50	Deposit	Layer		clayey?subsoil
128971	51	Cut	Posthole		PH to east of 38
128971	52	Deposit	Posthole fill	51	fill of PH 51
128971	53	Masonry	Buttress		on N side of chancel, (westernmost)
128971	54	Deposit	Layer		make-up for 15th C church
128971	55	Deposit	Layer		make-up for 15th C church
128971	56	Deposit	Layer		make-up for 15th C church
128971	57	Masonry	Wall		N-S, easternmost of those excavated at north side of chancel
128971	58	Cut	Construction cut		construction of wall 57
128971	59	Deposit	Construction cut fill		fill of 58
128971	60	Deposit	Layer		concentration of flints - rough ?exterior surface
128971	61	Masonry	Footing		short length of 'footing' seen in side of drain trench to S of chancel
128971	62	Deposit	Layer		make-up material
128971	63	Deposit	Layer		make-up material
128971	64	Deposit	Layer		modern overburden - compacted soil around bottom of walls of church
128971	65	Deposit	Layer		mostly brick/tile makeup - possible relate to drainage?
128971	66	Deposit	Layer		demolition debris (mortar) in drain trench N of chancel
128971	67	Deposit	Layer		brick and mortar rubble in drain trench to N of chancel
128971	68	Deposit	Unstratified		finds from soakaway to SE of chancel
128971	69	Deposit	Unstratified		finds from drain at W end of church
128971	70	Deposit	Unstratified		finds from drain at E end of church
128971	71	Deposit	Unstratified		General
128971	72	Deposit	Layer		very thin mortar layer - 'surface' - perhaps accumulation /wash during construction
128971	73	Deposit	Layer		'crushed' mortar below 72
128971	74	Deposit	Layer		hard mortar lens/layer

Appendix 2: All finds by context

Context	Material	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Date
1	ceramic	clay pipe	1	6	M-L 17th c.
1	ceramic	pottery	1	74	16th c.
1	ceramic	pottery	1	22	19th c.
1	ceramic	floor tile	1	529	14th-15th c.
7	ceramic	floor tile	7	4471	14th-15th c.
7	glass	window glass	5	19	post-medieval
7	stone	worked stone	1	2030	late medieval
7	glass	window glass	1	1	modern
8	stone	worked stone	1	7000	late medieval
9	glass	window glass	75	1133	modern
11	mortar	fragment	3	28	medieval
12	mortar	fragment	2	225	medieval
16	ceramic	brick	4	44	post-medieval
16	glass	window glass	1	1	post-medieval/modern
16	plaster	fragment	6	113	undated
18	mortar	fragment	1	10	modern
18	mortar	fragment	2	107	undated
18	glass	window glass	4	8	modern
19	plaster	fragment	2	18	medieval
19	plaster	fragment	3	232	medieval
19	flint	building fragment	2	12	undated
27	mortar	fragment	1	127	undated
27	flint	building fragment	4	138	undated
27	ceramic	brick	1	19	post-medieval
39	stone	worked stone	1	1247	12th c.
39	stone	mortar	1	624	medieval
39	mortar	fragment	2	248	undated
39	mortar/wood	fragment	1	23	undated
39	stone	worked stone	1	112	undated
41	iron	nail	1	12	undated
41	ceramic	pottery	1	13	16th c.
41	plaster	fragment	2	63	?post-medieval
43	glass	window glass	1	8	medieval
43	ceramic	floor tile	1	66	14th-15th c.
44	plaster	fragment	2	31	medieval
52	ceramic	floor tile	3	494	13th-15th c.
52	stone	worked stone	2	81	undated
68	iron	?nail	1	49	undated
69	stone	worked stone	1	834	late medieval
69	ceramic	clay pipe	1	5	M-L 17th c.
70	glass	bottle glass	1	124	L.19th-E.20th c.
70	glass	bottle glass	1	87	L.19th-E.20th c.
70	glass	bottle glass	1	7	19th-E.20th c.
70	glass	bottle glass	1	220	E.19th c.+
70	glass	bottle glass	5	136	L.19th-E.20th c.
70	glass	bottle glass	1	142	19th-E.20th c.
70	ceramic	pottery	1		19th c. +
70	ceramic	pottery	1		19th c. +
70	ceramic	pottery	1		19th c.+
70	ceramic	pottery	1		19th c. +
71	lead	fragment	1	11	undated
71	ceramic	brick	1	557	15th-16th c.
71	ceramic	floor tile	1	49	14th-15th c.
71	copper alloy	ring	1	2	modern (discarded)
74	mortar	fragment	1	74	?medieval

Appendix 3: Window Glass

Context	No.	Description	Date
7	1	Plain white glass	?modern
7	5	Plain white glass, one with two adjacent diamond-cut edges, probably from a quarry.	Post-medieval
9	1	White glass with two grozed edges and no recoverable design.	Medieval
9	4	Painted white glass with yellow stain detail including kneeling figures.	Modern
9	25	Painted pot blue glass – either oak leaf diaper or drapery with rosette pattern	Modern
9	23	Painted pot green glass - drapery with a foliage pattern, or serrated leaf.	Modern
9	4	Painted pot murrey glass - fragments of drapery	Modern
9	10	Painted flashed ruby glass - drapery with rosette pattern.	Modern
9	8	Plain white glass	Modern
16	1	Plain white glass	Post-medieval/Modern
18	4	Plain white glass	Modern
43	1	Crumbs of very friable and broken opaque glass 3-4mm thick with possible traces of paint	Medieval

Appendix 4: Environmental evidence

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	23	37
Plant macrofossils		
Cereal indet. (grain)		xcffg
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x	
Fabaceae indet.	x	
Sparganium sp.		xcf
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	x
Other remains		
Black porous and tarry residues	x	x
Bone	x	x
Burnt/fired clay	x	x
Copper alloy residues		x
Ferrous fragment	x	
Ferrous residues		x
Fish bones	x	x
Glass frags.		x
Mortar/plaster frags.	x	x
Mineralised soil concretions		xxx
Small coal frags.		x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	
Sample volume (litres)	1.5	2
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.2
% flot sorted	100%	50%

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens

xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare fg = fragment

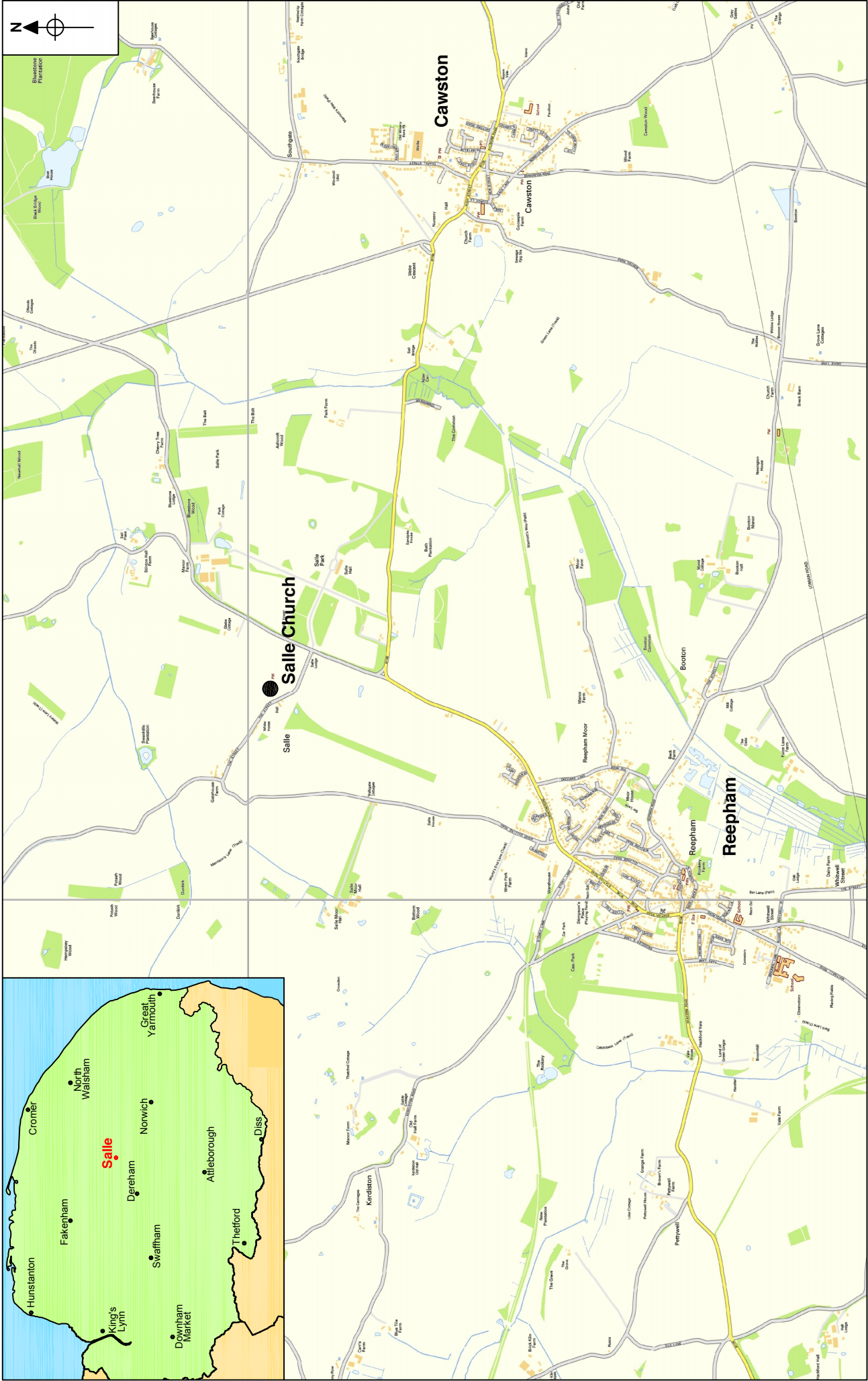


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:25000

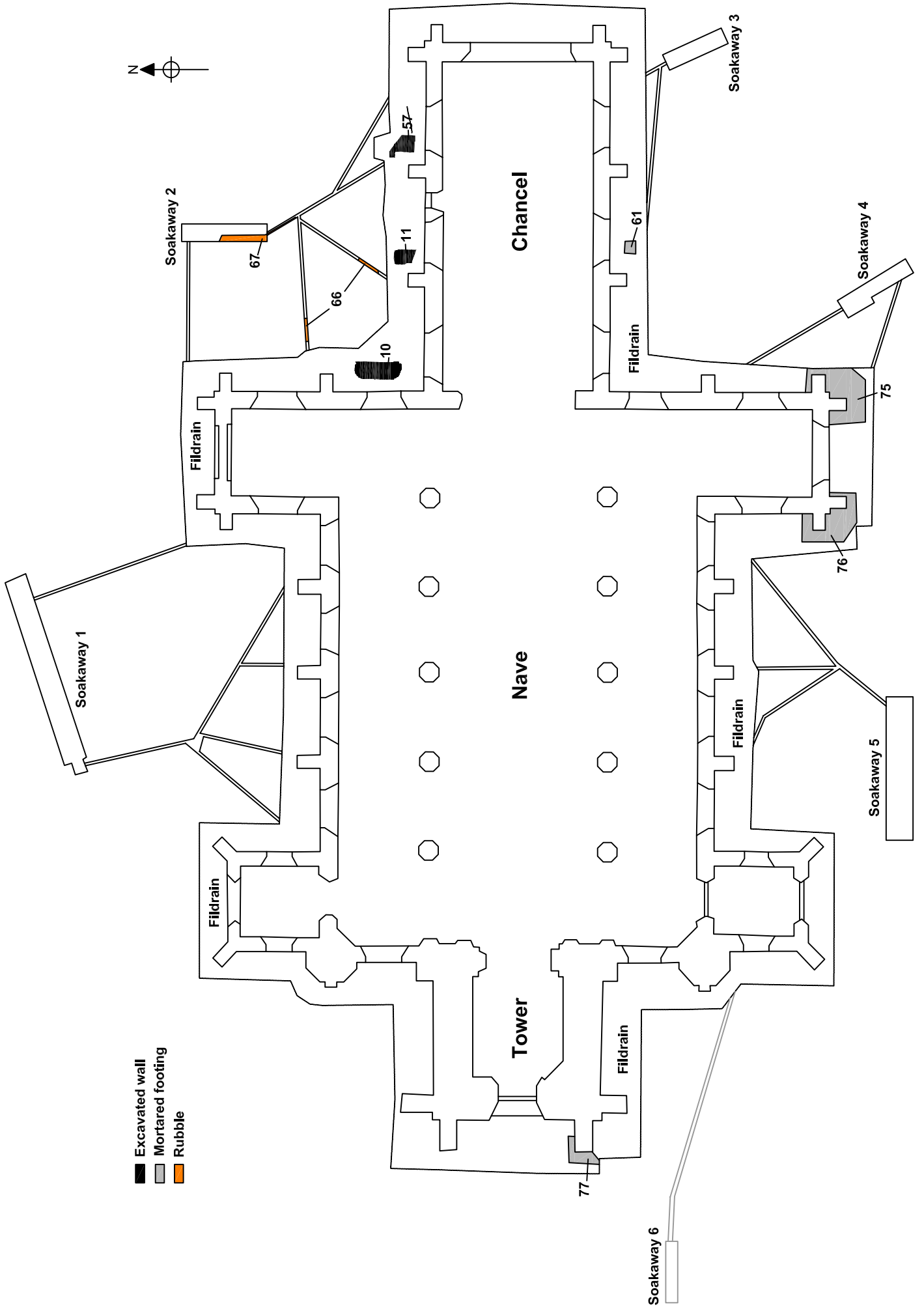


Figure 2. Trench location plan. Scale 1:250

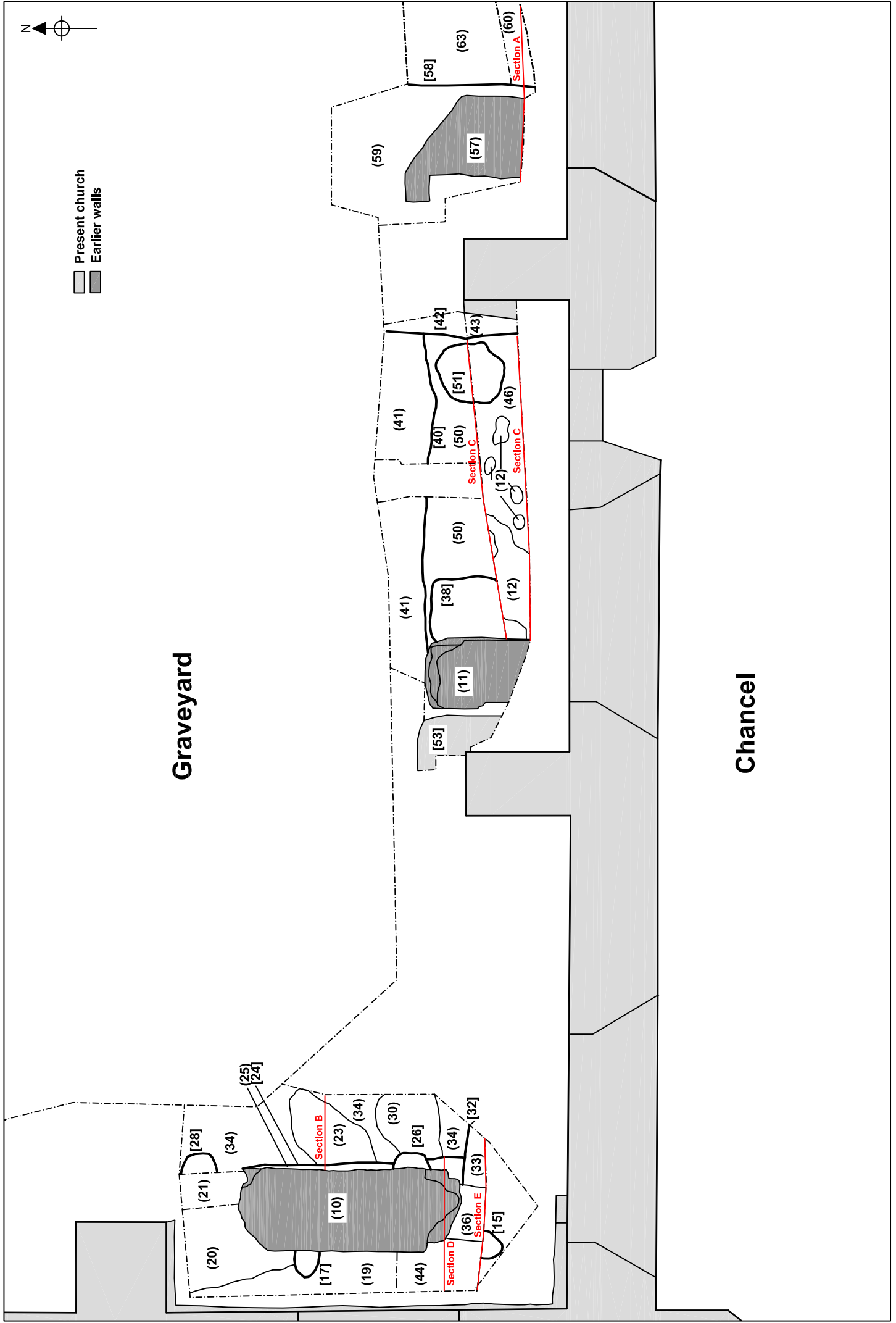
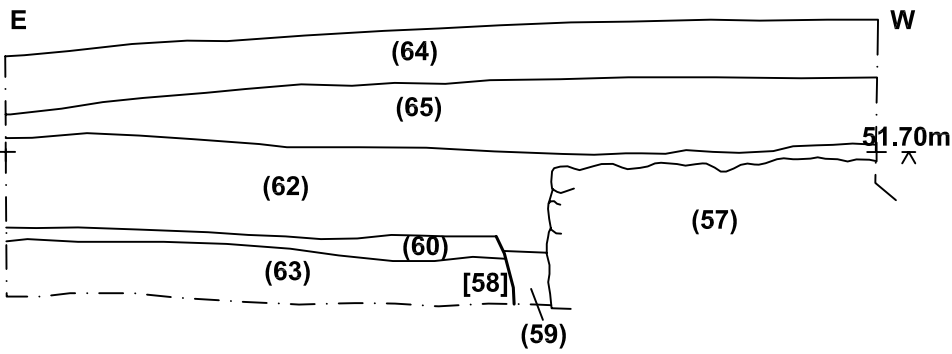
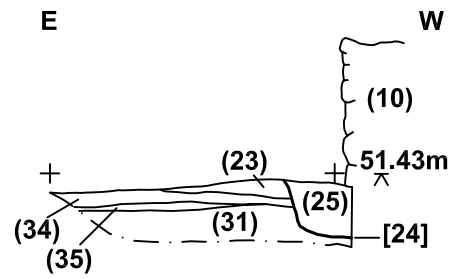


Figure 3. Site plan. Scale 1:50

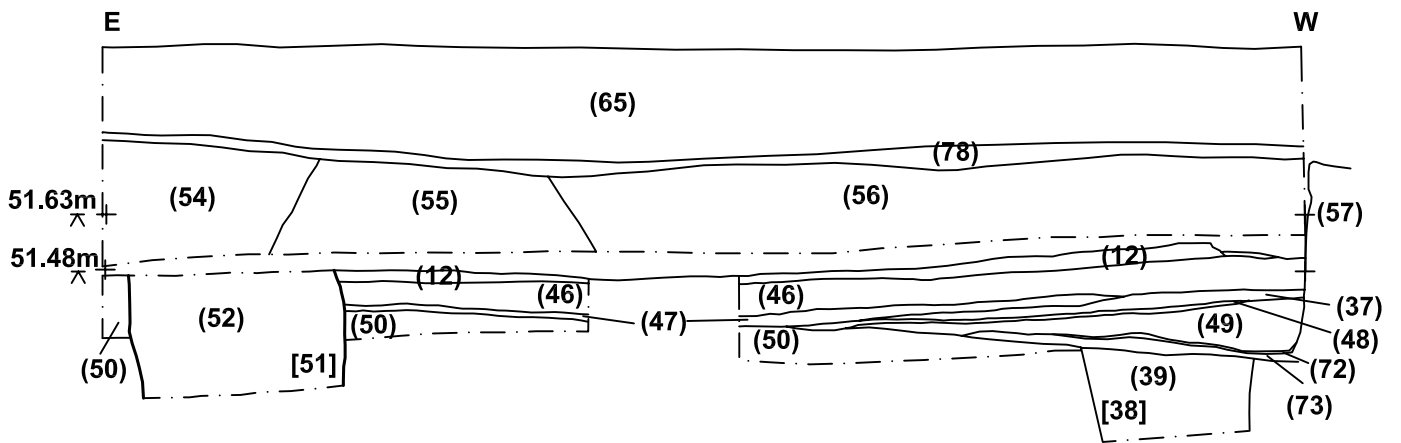
Section A



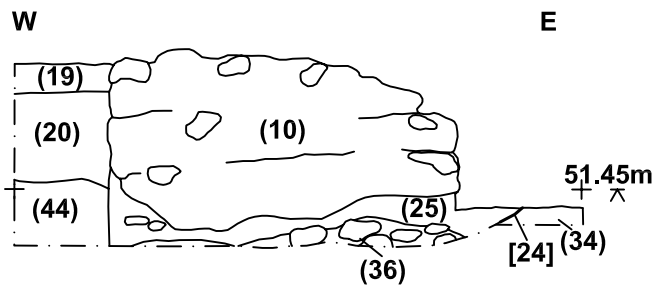
Section B



Section C



Section D



Section E

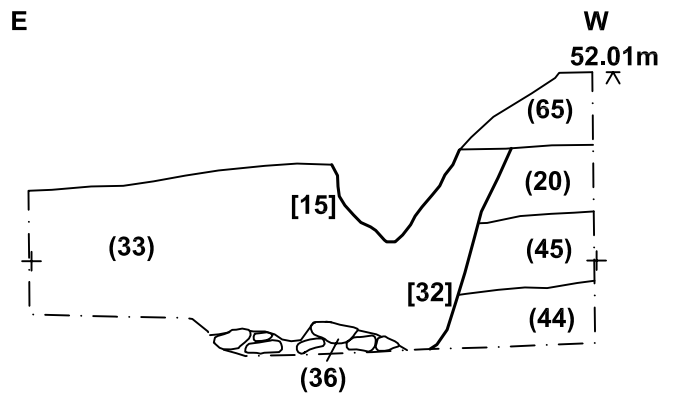


Figure 4. Sections. Scale 1:20.

Salle Church, ENF 128971: Plates



Plate 1: Walls 57 (to left) and 11 with construction and demolition layers, looking S, 0.5m scale



Plate 2: Wall 10, burnt soil 23, construction cut 24 and post-holes 26 and 28, looking SSW, 0.5m and 0.2m scales

Salle Church, ENF 128971: Plates



Plate 3: Wall 57 with flint surface 60 to its east, looking SSE, 0.5m scale



Plate 4: Wall 11 with posthole 38 ($\frac{3}{4}$ excavated), construction and burnt debris and floor 12 (top), from above, looking S, 0.5m scale

Salle Church, ENF 128971: Plates



Plate 5: N nave central buttress with footing 5 and cream clay, looking SW, 0.5m scale



Plate 6: S transept SW buttress with footing 76, looking SE, 1m scale

Salle Church, ENF 128971: Plates



Plate 7: Stone mortar fragment 39, 0.2m scale



Plate 8: Limestone roll moulding fragment, 39, 0.2m scale