

Report on Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation

Church of St Peter and St Paul, Honing, Norfolk

ENF ref. 139400

Prepared for Honing PCC



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Project name	Church of St Peter and St Paul, Honing
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District	North Norfolk
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Summary

Two small test holes were archaeologically excavated during opening up works at Honing church. These aimed to establish whether any remains survived of the wider (than present) aisles which are known to have formerly existed. Some deposits relating to former floors were identified, and evidence for the demolition and removal of the aisles' walls was recorded. Investigation at the blocked door of the west tower showed that its former threshold was almost half a metre below that of the existing floor within the tower.

Monitoring during subsequent drainage works led to the recording of other areas of 'robber trench', former floor deposits and demolition rubble. The work showed that the former floors corresponded approximately with the level of the tower doorway threshold.

Six graves were identified within a trench dug for a new soakaway to the south-east of the church but only one skeleton was partly disturbed by the drainage work. In two other trenches for soakaways burials were not reached but the disturbed soils and presence of a few fragments of human bone showed that they existed at a greater depth. Human bone was reburied close to where it was found.

Finds recovered from the site during the work include struck flints and a sherd of pottery of prehistoric date, sherds of pottery of Middle and Late Saxon date and part of a possible Saxon hone stone, medieval pottery, floor tile, worked building stone and window glass, and post-medieval brick, and window glass.

1.0 Introduction

St Peter and St Paul's Church is situated to the north-west of Honing village centre which is approximately 5km south-east of North Walsham in north-east Norfolk (TG 3258 2800).

Building repairs and improvements were being undertaken at the church by Nicholas Warns Architect Ltd and R and J Hogg Ltd builders for Honing PCC. The work included installing new gutters and downpipes with associated new drainage gullies, drains and soakaways at each side of the church. Other work being undertaken included re-roofing

the nave and chancel, masonry repairs to the tower and parapets, internal plaster repairs and the installation of a new heating system.

Archaeological work involved small scale excavation as part of the project opening up work and monitoring and recording during the external groundworks (Fig. 1). The initial work followed consultation with Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) and the monitoring work accorded to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Sarah Bates to meet the requirements of a brief set by NHES (NHES Generic Brief for the Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control).

Honing PCC funded the improvement work at the church with the aid of a National Heritage Lottery Fund grant.

The archaeological archive will, on completion of the project, be deposited with the Norfolk Museums Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards. An Oasis form is included below as Appendix 1.

2.0 Geology and topography

The church is located on a slight highpoint 'spur' of higher ground overlooking the valley of the River Ant (canalised as the North Walsham and Dilham canal in the 19th century). Honing is named from *Ho*, meaning hill and *Ing* – a meadow.

The underlying solid geology of the area is Crag Group sand and gravel with overlying detrital sand and gravel from glacial ice and meltwater (British Geological Survey © NERC 2017). The fertile Rich Loam soils formed from wind-blown loess led to dense settlement in this part of Norfolk during the medieval period (Williamson 2005).

The church stands apart from the existing village centre to its south. It is positioned towards the north side of the churchyard which has, apparently been extended to the east (although see below). A public footpath runs from the east along the churchyard path, turning southwards and running towards the village from the south-west corner of the churchyard.

A benchmark on the south-east corner of the chancel is at 19.48m OD.

3.0 Archaeological and historical background

The existing building comprises nave and square west tower with very narrow north and south aisles and an extremely short chancel. A porch extends from the south aisle towards its west end.

The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) describes the church as originally built in the 15th century and almost entirely rebuilt in 1795. It records the tower, tower arch, bases of some arcade columns and chancel arch as 15th century and the south porch and doorway as of the same date (but see below). It cites differences in the fabric, openings and buttresses of the north and south walls of the church today and suggests that rebuilding of the church in the late 18th century involved the north wall of the church and the arcades being 'taken down and rebuilt around the existing tower, south porch

and chancel arch' with some arcade bases being reused. The NHER entry also notes that, at the time of the visit to describe the church, interior details were seen through the windows as the building was locked. The NHER records the presence of a 13th-century font, some 'interesting' floor slabs and, also, a reference, recorded in 1492, to a chapel at the east end of the churchyard. The exact position of this chapel is unknown but the area has now been used for burials. Late medieval/Transitional ware pottery was recovered from drainage trenches in 2001.

A conservation report was written for the present project by Hugh Richmond (2016). His interpretation of the main structural development of the building is summarised here: the earliest evidence surviving at the church is the 13th-century font bowl but the main part of the church, and the tower, were rebuilt; probably in the mid-15th century. Surviving parts of this building are the tower, the tall north and south nave arcades, the chancel arch, the westernmost ends of the chancel side walls, including a rood stair, and small parts of the aisle walls against the nave corners. There is evidence to suggest that the medieval south aisle was faced with cut flints while the chancel and north aisle had uncut flint facing. A former roofline in the east wall of the tower shows that there was no clerestory and a doorway in the tower stair would have provided access to the north aisle roof. Documentary evidence (a faculty dated 1786) shows that the chancel was shortened in the late 18th-century but the former side walls were incorporated within the new chancel and its eastern buttresses. Eight years later another faculty documents the rebuilding of the church; it mentions that that only the pillars and the east gable were repairable and the surviving fabric shows that the work involved the reconstruction of the north and south aisles in the narrow form which remain today – although the tower, nave arcades and chancel survived as previously. The faculty of 1786 gives the dimensions of the church as 41 feet wide – to be reduced by 10 feet. The church today is thirty-one feet wide and it seems likely, given the position of the arcades, that each aisle was narrowed by five feet. A new roof spanning the nave and aisles was erected. Although the porch is not mentioned, and is 15th-century in detail (as dated in the NHER), it must have been rebuilt in its present position. The 1794 faculty also mentions installation of a new floor. The existing floor has been raised; it is approximately 0.45m higher than the floor of the tower stair doorway and the original threshold of the blocked west door to the tower (see below report). The doorway blocking (bricks) is consistent with a late 18th-century date. That the floor has been raised throughout the church can be seen by looking at the bases of various arch and arcade piers which lack significant plinths – presumably they are now below floor level. The porch plinths also appear to be partly buried suggesting that it was rebuilt with the church's original floor level in mind. Richmond considers that this could suggest that the raising of floor levels throughout the church was a later addition to the work associated with the 1794 faculty. A drawing of the church by Robert Ladbrooke in c. 1820 shows the church, apparently, as it is today with the exception of the roof which was (then) leaded. Internal alterations in the 20th century included the removal of box pews and west gallery and replacement of other fittings and furnishings. The tower was repaired in the 1950s and 1990.

Faden's Map of Norfolk (1797) suggests that the church yard (or church land), at that time, extended eastwards to Long Lane. This may have related to the presence of the chapel at the east end of the churchyard (see above). Faden's map also shows that, in the 18th century, a road or track led from the church northwards to Honing Hall. Part of the line of this can be traced on 19th-century maps and in surviving field boundaries (Norfolk County Council 2011). Faden's map also records other roads in what are now fields further north-west of the church.

Other sites and finds recorded in the NHER in the vicinity of the church include a Bronze Age copper alloy axe which was found about 570m south-east of the church in 1979. The site of a Bronze Age barrow is known from cropmarks in a field to the north-east of the church. Its double concentric form suggests it was recut and it is thought possible that this reuse may have been in a later period (see below). A small square enclosure, seen as a cropmark about 600m south-west of the church might possibly represent an Iron Age or Roman barrow or temple (or might be the site of a post-medieval brick kiln). A short length of ditch, recorded from aerial photograph cropmarks about 400m west of the church, shares the same orientation as the enclosure and is probably of the same date.

A series of linear and curvilinear features are visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs of fields east of the church. Their varying orientations and alignments suggest that they represent activity during different periods. One cropmark matches a boundary shown on a 19th-century tithe map and respects that of the Bronze Age ring ditch (see above). This suggests that the prehistoric monument was still visible in the 19th century. It is possible that it could have been reused as a windmill. In the southern part of these fields, sherds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery have been found. Other cropmarks showing field boundaries and trackways further to the west and south-west of the church are undated but probably represent medieval and post-medieval features.

To the south-west of the church on East Ruston Road, fragmentary human remains have been found on two separate occasions (in 1972 and 1999) in the same approximate area. Those found in 1999 were recovered from the waterlogged fill of a ditch. The remains were undated but thought to be over a hundred years old.

Approximately 500m north of the church is the southern edge of Honing Park. This was established in the 18th-century, probably soon after the present hall, home to the Cubitt family, was built in 1748. The landscaped park survives largely intact and has elements designed by Humphry Repton. These include a circular garden building with benches from which is a view of St Peter and St Paul's Church. The garden building dates from the very early 19th century.

In Honing village centre the NHER also records the site of a rebuilt 17th-century thatched barn which burnt down 1986, a piece of limestone reused in the wall of a 19th-century building in Honing village centre. Just over 500m to the east of the church is the site of a post-medieval windmill. At the roadside just outside the churchyard is a post-medieval milestone which probably marked 14 miles to Norwich (although no inscription survives).

The church is now surrounded by arable land but an aerial photograph from 1946 shows extensive orchards which belonged to the Cubitt family.

Two very small trenches were excavated by this writer in November 2015 as part of the opening up work for the project. The results of this work, to investigate the extent of/and survival of the former aisles, were summarised in the original Written Scheme of Investigation and are, fully, incorporated within the report fully below.

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 improvement works.

The opening up trenches were dug by hand by the archaeologists. Drain trenches were dug by machine and by hand by the site contractors.

The location of the trenches was recorded and trenches were assigned context numbers for the purpose of reference and description. *Pro forma* context sheets were used to record the trenches.

Articulated skeletons (or parts thereof) were hand-excavated and recorded and were carefully lifted. Individual burials were recorded on *pro forma* 'burial' context sheets which include all aspects of the grave, skeleton and grave fills. Human remains were reburied, slightly more deeply, where they were found (see below).

Digital and black and white film photographs recorded the archaeological deposits and the work at the site generally.

Finds of archaeological significance were retrieved. No deposits required sampling for environmental assessment.

Site conditions (weather, light and access) were fair considering the season although there was some snow and rain during the main period on site

5.0 Results (Figs. 1-13, Plates 1-13)

The findings from the trenches dug around the church (from both phases of archaeological work) are described clockwise around the building followed by descriptions of the trenches for the other drains and soakaways.

Context numbers are shown in square brackets and listed in Appendix 2. Dimensions given for each trench refer to length, width and depth (depths for trenches for the new downpipe gullies are for the deeper 'pot' area/the surround area).

Deposits below the topsoil which had accumulated due to the repeated digging and redeposition of material by grave-digging or other activity and where individual features were not identifiable are referred to as churchyard soil and varied slightly in different areas but generally comprised mid brown sandy silt with occasional mortar flecks and small flints. Topsoil comprised brown sandy loam with occasional flints and, in some areas, fragments of brick/tile and mortar.

Trenches dug at the church walls

Trench [34] for gully

N side of N aisle, W end; 1.40 x 0.70m x 0.90/0.30m (Fig. 1 and 2, Plate 1)

Some light orangey brown fine sandy silt with rare small flints was seen in the bottom of the deeper hole dug for the gully pot [42]. This was thought to be natural subsoil (trowelling revealed firm grey fine sandy silt underneath [42] the nature of which suggested it was also of natural origin). Above deposit [42] was greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flints [41]. This was probably a naturally accumulated subsoil but it may have included make-up material. Above it was a moderately compacted layer of orange sand [40]. This was up to 0.18m thick and was interpreted as material deliberately laid as make-up material or a base for a floor of the former north aisle. Above it was a layer of quite loose crushed cream mortar [39] (level with upper 100mm/red scale in Plate 1). This was thought to represent the former floor although no surface (as seen in some of the other trenches – see below) was identified. It is possible a damaged surface could have been further broken and crushed during the machine-excavation of the trench, or it may have already been destroyed during demolition of the former aisle. Deposits [40] and [39] were cut to their north by a wide feature the bottom of which was not reached [37]. This was clearly part of the same (or a similar) feature as that seen in the opening up trench 2 to the east. It was thought to represent the removal of the masonry footing of the former wall of the north aisle. The feature probably formed a continuous 'robber trench' along the length of the former wall. The south side of [37] was quite well-defined and steeply sloping where it cut through the former floor/building-related deposits. Its north side, where it cut churchyard soil [43], was less distinct. It was filled with brown silty sand with a few flecks and small fragments of mortar but relatively inclusion-free [3]. Running across the top of the infilled robber trench and crushed mortar was light brown silty sand [36] and, above that, a mortar-rich brown silty sand [35]. The later appeared to abut the flint footing of the existing north aisle and probably represented debris from the construction of that wall. It was overlaid by the topsoil [27].

Trench [33] for gully

Central N side of N aisle, (Fig 1, Plate 2)

This trench was hand-cleaned and photographed late one afternoon but was not recorded in detail due to snow obscuring the surfaces the following day and the contractors working in the area. The photograph shows layers of cream mortar and orange sand similar to the deposits recorded elsewhere and probably truncated to their north during the demolition and robbing of the former aisle wall.

Opening up trench 2

N side of N aisle central/E area, 2.80 x 0.55m x <0.80m (Figs 1, 3 and 4, Plate 3)

The earliest deposits recorded were a very small area of brownish grey fine sandy silt with grey clayey silt patches near the church wall at a depth of about 0.60m from the present ground surface [19], and some churchyard soil at the north end of the trench which was investigated to a depth of 0.75m but appeared to continue downwards [20] (Fig. 4). The grey silt within deposit [19] suggested that that was probably a natural

subsoil deposit (see above Trench [34]). Above [19] was orange coarse sand with occasional mortar flecks [18]. This was comparable with/equivalent to the orange sand seen in the other trenches along the north side of the church. Above the orange sand was a very thin layer quite hard mortar the upper surface of which was consolidated and smooth [17] (Fig. 4 and Plate 3). This was a floor surface (or bedding for floor tiles) within the area of the former north aisle. It extend just over a metre from the existing wall of the church (although it was truncated to the south by the construction of that wall. To the north the mortar surface was cut by feature [13] which was equivalent to robber trench [37] seen to the west. Here, however, the very slightly concave/almost flat bottom of the feature was apparent (although it seemed very shallow as the bottom was only about 0.20m below the level of the mortar surface). The feature was filled with a lower fill of light brown silty sand with occasional mortar flecks and small fragments of brick, and, above that, similar soil, slightly orange in colour and looser in nature and with more mortar and occasional small flints (the lower and upper soils recorded together as [14]). Fragments of floor tile and brick from the fill are of 13th to 15th-century date and two pieces of oolitic limestone window mullion are probably from the medieval building

To the south the cut for the construction of the existing north aisle wall was recorded [21], and its flint footing exposed to a depth of 0.85m below the bottom of the wall [69]. The footing [19] comprised two courses of large flint cobbles with smaller flints in orange cream sandy mortar lower down. With depth, the footing sloped slightly out from the wall - to a maximum of 0.15m. The construction cut was filled with light brown silty sand [22] overlaid by crushed cream/grey mortar [16] and light brown silty sand [15] both probably also relating to the later construction process. A small piece of 13th to 15th-century brick and a piece of red-painted wall plaster was found in layer [16]. Cutting these deposits and, to its east also cutting the mortar surface [17], was a probable post-hole [11] (although its western extent was unknown). This contained brown silty sand occasional small flints and mortar flecks which were more frequent in its lower area. There was no direct relationship between this feature and the wide 'robber trench' to its north but its similarity with a feature recorded in trench [26] (see below) suggested that, like that, it was of later date. It is possible that it represented a setting for scaffolding erected for the construction of the new north aisle wall. Running across the top of the infilled features was a thick layer of sandy silty subsoil [10] and the slightly sandy topsoil [9].

Trench [26] for gully

N side of N aisle; E end, 1.30 x 1.30m x 0.90/0.30m (Figs 1 and 5, Plates 4 and 5)

Brown silty sand in the bottom of the pot hole was a subsoil, possibly of natural origin. It was overlaid by a thin layer of light yellow sand and a thicker deposit of dark orange sand (similar to seen elsewhere). The deposits represented make-up material for the former aisle floor (no context numbers were assigned). Above the sand was crushed and moderately compacted cream mortar from the former building, probably including mortar from the floor (the mortar layer is disturbed by machining in Plate 4 but can be seen, prior to excavation of gully pot area, in Plate 5). (These deposit seen in the pot hole in trench [26] are equivalent to [41], [40] and [39] in trench [34] where they were recorded in more detail).

Above the mortar [29] was light orange brown slightly silty sand with rare flecks of mortar. This probably also related to the demolition of the former aisle although it was immediately below the topsoil and might have been of later date. To the north, and

extending northwards into the drain trench was some orange brown silty sand with occasional flints and small fragments of mortar [32]. Its northern extent was not seen and, if not for observations elsewhere (see trench [34] and Opening up trench 2), this may have been seen as a general churchyard soil. It was, however, almost certainly the fill of the trench which had robbed the former aisle wall footing. Deposits [29], [28] and [32] were cut by feature [30] (Fig. 5, Plate 5). It contained brown silty sand with very few inclusions and was very similar in size and position to feature [11] recorded in the opening up trench (although slightly further from the church wall). Only its east side was exposed but it may have been another post-hole and a piece of worked limestone found in the fill may have been a post-packing stone [31]. Its style is consistent with a 15th-century date and it may have originated from a window in the demolished north aisle. The infilled feature and other deposits were overlaid by the sandy loam topsoil. [27].

Trench [25] for gully

N side of chancel; 1.50 x 1.00m x 0.85/0.35m (Fig. 1)

Orangey brown subsoil or churchyard soil was seen in the bottom of the trench overlain by the topsoil. Occasional flint and stone rubble and a flake from knapping building flint was included in the soil but nothing of archaeological significance was seen.

Trench for gully south of chancel

This trench was dug and the drain installed when the archaeologist was not present. The contractor reported that nothing of interest had been seen.

Opening up trench 1

S side of S aisle, W end; 0.90 x 0.80 x 0.90m (with small extension at S end) (Figs 1, 6 and 7, Plate 6)

The earliest deposit recorded was light slightly greyish yellow brown quite firm silty sand with occasional small flints [8]. It was probably a 'natural' subsoil layer pre-dating the church.

Above it, extending into the trench from the north, was a thick layer of slightly greyish cream crushed mortar rubble with occasional small and medium flints and fragments of 13th-15th-century brick [6]. It represented make-up material for the floor of the former south aisle and must have derived from an earlier part of the building, or from elsewhere.

Above the mortar rubble layer was a thickish layer of orange sand with occasional small flints and flecks of mortar [5]. It formed a bedding for a thin layer of mortar [4]. This mortar layer was patchy but did include small areas of possible floor 'surface' (or a bedding deposit a tiled floor). The orange sand and overlying mortar were, therefore, comparable with the deposits seen in the trenches north of the church. However, the top of these deposits were, respectively, about 0.20m and 0.30m higher than the similar deposits to the north (and, to the north of the church, mortar rubble was not seen below the dark orange sand layer).

The deposits relating to the former south aisle floor were cut to their south by feature [7] which extended beyond the excavated trench to its south but which appeared to be a wide gently concave/almost flat-bottomed feature and was filled with quite loose light

brown silty sand with frequent flecks of mortar and occasional flints of all sizes – including some larger pieces with adhering mortar [3]. This was interpreted as a robber trench which had removed any *in situ* remains of the former aisle wall and its footing. The infilled feature was overlaid by brown silty sand subsoil [2] and dark brown loam topsoil [1]. A few small shards of post-medieval and modern window glass were found in the topsoil.

Trench [48] for gully

S side of S aisle; E end (Fig. 1)

This trench was dug and the drain installed when the archaeologist was not present. The contractor reported that ‘...it was the same as trench [46]’ (see below) and that ‘...a small amount of mortar was seen’.

In drain [58], which ran south from trench [48], a deposit of light brown silty sand with frequent small flints and flecks and small fragments of mortar, and occasional fragments of brick or tile was seen (piece of 17th or 18th century brick was retained) [60]. This extended southwards to a distance of about 2.90m from the church wall and its well-defined southern edge was thought to represent the side of a cut trench [59] – probably a robber trench, similar to that recorded to the north of the church, which had removed the base and footing of the former south aisle wall. The feature was not identified in the side of the trench.

Trench [46] for gully

S side of S aisle, central; 1.20 x 0.80 x <0.70m (Fig. 1, Plate 7)

This trench was summarily recorded. Mid to light orange brown sandy silt was seen from a depth of 0.30m below the surface and continuing below the bottom of the trench. Above it was a 0.10m thick layer of mortar rubble overlain by the topsoil. These deposits were also seen in the drain trench immediately to the south of trench [46].

About a metre to the south of [46] light brown silty mortar and sand with moderate amounts of mortar flint and, rarely, brick rubble was seen below the topsoil in the excavated drain trench [67] (Fig. 1, Plate 8). It was thought to be demolition debris relating to the removal of the former south aisle wall - equivalent to the robber trench which was recorded further to the east. However, it seemed rather too far to the south to represent the actual position of the former wall (see below; Conclusions).

Trench [47] for gully

S side of S aisle, W of porch; 1.40 x 1.30 x <0.70m (Figs 1, 8 and 9, Plate 9)

Grey brown silty sand with occasional flecks of mortar was seen in the deepest part of the gully trench. Above that, at a depth of about 0.60m below the ground surface was a deposit of mortar, most of which was broken or crushed but which appeared to have part of a surviving surface. On investigation, however, it was seen to be a redeposited lump of rubble – although it probably originated from a surface – such as those relating to former floor recorded elsewhere around the church.

An area of disturbance extended three metres southwards from the wall of the church [50]. This represented the demolition and robbing of the former aisle wall but it was

notable that there was more flint rubble in this area than seen elsewhere. At a distance of between 1.90m and 2.45m from the church wall some cream white mortar with medium to large flints ran across the trench at a depth of 0.40m from the surface. This was quite solid and relatively well-defined. It might have been part of the footing of the former aisle wall but, unfortunately, this was unproven; patches of brown silty sand were mixed within the mortar and although the rubble ran roughly from west to east, it was not aligned exactly with the existing church wall. It was thought to be a redeposited lump of rubble and was, probably, too far south to represent the former wall. To the south of the rubble was some orange brown silty sand with occasional small and medium flints and patches of mortar [68] and above both deposits was similar orange brown silty sand with some flints and mortar inclusions [51]. Single sherds of Middle Saxon, medieval and late medieval pottery came from the deposit as well as part of a brick of 13th to 15th-century date and a piece of mortar or render with a whitewashed surface.

Trenches for drains from gullies to soakaways

The drain trenches were 0.35m to 0.45m wide and ranged in depth from 0.40m to 0.70m. Evidence revealed in the drains trenches running from individual gully trenches has been described above where it relates to features or deposits recorded in the gully trench.

Elsewhere not much of archaeological significance was seen. North of the church some existing drains crossed the trenches to the north-west of gully trench [33].

South of the church some make-up material for the church path was seen in trench [55] just south of a circular hole dug to install an inspection chamber. It included fragments of modern brick and slate.

Trench [57] ran along the main east to west churchyard path. A 'pad' of concrete was recorded in the trench to the south of the second side buttress. It was 0.50m wide, its top was at a depth of 0.25m from the surface and it continued below the bottom of the trench. It seems likely that it related to a tomb or, perhaps a gravestone.

Churchyard soil and topsoil, as described elsewhere, were exposed in the sides of the trenches

Trenches for soakaways

Trenches [45] for soakaway and [44] for silt trap north-west of church

Trench [45]; 5.40 x 1.60 x <1.10m (Figs 1 and 10, Plate 10)

Brown silty sand churchyard soil was exposed in the bottom and sides of the trench. In the bottom south-east corner some slightly darker brown more compacted soil was investigated but was not well defined. No grave cuts were identified but part of a disarticulated long bone and a few small fragments of skull (possibly *in situ*) were seen in the bottom of the trench and were re-covered with soil.

A layer of flint and mortar rubble extended into the south-east corner of the trench at a depth of about 0.5m (Fig. 00). It probably related to the demolition and rebuilding work which is known to have occurred at the church. At approximately the same level as the top of the rubble a slightly stonier, grittier, horizon was discernible along most of the trench but the soil above it was very similar to that below. The churchyard soil was overlaid by the dark brown sandy loam topsoil [27] which was between 0.20 and 0.25m deep.

About two metres east of trench [45] a hole was dug to a depth of 1.35m for the installation of a silt trap [44]. Orange sand of natural origin was seen at a depth of 1.25m. Above the sand was brown silty sand churchyard soil. At a depth of between 0.40m and 0.65m medium to large flints and cream mortar rubble was seen. This extended westwards, where it was also recorded in trench [45] (see above). It did not extend eastwards of trench [44].

Trench [63]; for soakaway south-east of church

3.90 x 1.60 x <0.95m (Figs 1, 11 and 12, Plate 11)

Some yellowish orange natural sand was exposed in the bottom of the trench. At least six graves were clearly identified in the base of the trench and some mottled orange brown sand, which indicated disturbance, may have related to those, or other unidentified graves, or might have represented earlier activity (Fig. plan 00). The grave cuts were all well-defined and square-end, several narrowed slightly to their east ends. The well-defined shape of the graves strongly suggested that the burials had been contained in coffins and this, in turn, as well as the quite deeply cut graves, suggested that they were probably of post-medieval date. However, no evidence for coffins (nails, other fittings or wood remains) was seen. One grave, in the north-west corner of the trench appeared to be very small and may have that of a child or juvenile.

Only one skeleton was partly exposed. At the south side of the trench the skull and some of the left arms bones of skeleton [64] were excavated. The remains were reburied, at a slightly greater depth, in the west end of the grave. Single sherds of prehistoric and medieval pottery and a few struck flints of prehistoric date were found residually in the grave fill and represented earlier activity in the vicinity.

The unexcavated graves were not assigned context numbers.

The grave cuts were not well defined in section. Although their approximate positions could be seen in the lowest part of the trench sides, most of the exposed soil could only be described as mixed churchyard soil [66] (brown silty sand with some mottled yellowish more sandy areas reflecting the inclusion of natural sand dug from the graves and redeposited during their back-filling). Part of a disarticulated skull was recorded in the side of the trench (Fig. 12). Above [66] was compacted fine gravel/'pea shingle' [56] – the church path.

Two sherds of Late Saxon pottery, part of a hone stone of possible Middle or Late Saxon date were unstratified finds from trench 63.

Trench [56]; for soakaway south-west of church

2.10m x 1.20 x 0.70m (Fig. 1, Plate 12)

Orange brown churchyard soil <0.50m in depth was recorded. It was overlaid by dark brown sandy loam topsoil <0.30m deep.

An area of darker-coloured soil ran from west to east across centre of the exposed base of the trench. This strongly suggested that a grave existed at a lower level. A few fragments of disarticulated human bone were found in the soil excavated from the trench; they were reburied in the bottom of the trench near its north-west corner.

Investigation at W door (Figs. 1 and 13, Plates 13 and 14)

A small hole was dug by the archaeologist at the north door jamb of the blocked west door of the tower. This was to investigate the former level of the entrance to the tower (and, thus, its likely internal floor level). The brick infill of the doorway continued down 0.44m (four brick courses) below the bottom of a chamfer on one of the jamb blocks (Fig. section 6.) This chamfer was at approximately the level of the existing ground surface. The bottom brick was set on a thick layer of grey mortar and beneath that was the stone threshold slab; itself set upon cream mortar. The threshold stone abutted the lowest stone block of the jamb which was dressed to a flat surface down as far as the bottom of the threshold but was in a roughly work state below that level.

The level of the threshold slab recorded at the blocked west door of the tower concurred with the level of the floor in the tower stair turret (Hugh Richmond pers. com 20.11.15, and see Richmond 2006.)

Three pieces of window glass, two of medieval date and the other post-medieval, were found in the soil dug from beside the blocked door.

6.0 The finds

(Appendices 3-8)

by Sue Anderson (except flints)

Pottery (Appendix 3)

Seven sherds of pottery (60g) were recovered from three contexts, all of them found during monitoring drainage works. Table 1 shows the quantities by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No.	Wt (g)
Prehistoric flint-tempered	PREH	Prehistoric	1	4
Gritty Ipswich Ware	GIPS	L.7th-9th c.	1	13
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	2	14
Medieval sandy coarseware	MCW	12th-14th c.	2	20
Late medieval and transitional ware	LMT	L.14th-16th c.	1	9
<i>Totals</i>			7	60

Table 1. Pottery quantities by fabric

One small fragment of a rim in a coarse burnt flint-tempered fabric was of prehistoric date. The rim is a plain flat-topped type which is a common form from the Neolithic to the Iron Age. It was found in grave fill (64), where it was clearly residual.

A body fragment of a Middle Saxon Ipswich ware vessel was found in robber fill (51), and there were sherds of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware in trench (63). One of the latter was small, abraded and oxidised, so the identification is uncertain.

A body fragment of buff-coloured fine sandy medieval coarseware was found in robber fill (51), and there was a base fragment in a fine sandy micaceous red fabric in grave fill (64). A base fragment of an LMT vessel with spots of green glaze externally was also found in robber fill (51).

The majority of these sherds pre-date the supposed foundation of the church in the 15th century and may indicate activity or occupation of prehistoric, Saxon and medieval date on the site, which was later disturbed through grave digging and construction of the church. However the quantities are small and the post-prehistoric material could have reached the site through manuring of an open field.

Ceramic building material (Appendix 4)

From opening up trenches

Eleven fragments (1771g) of CBM were recovered from four contexts during the opening up works. Table 1 shows the quantities by fabric and form.

Abraded fragments of estuarine clay brick (EB) were recovered from layers [6] and [16] and robber cut [14]. All had patches of lime mortar adhering to their surfaces, and the fragment from [16] had thin white mortar all over. These bricks are likely to be of late 13th to 15th-century date. Three fragments red-firing late or post-medieval bricks (LB) in fine sandy fabrics were also recovered robber cut [14]. One heavily abraded piece was 50mm thick and two fragments were from a brick which measured 64mm thick.

Fragments of two Flemish floor tiles (FFT; 14th/15th c.) were found in robber cut [14] and unstratified [23]. The latter was full thickness (26mm) with white slip and clear glaze on the surface, and the former was worn (19+mm). Both had mortar deposits on their bases, and the worn tile had traces of plaster on the surface, perhaps suggesting that it had been covered by a plaster floor at some point. A fragment with a worn surface from unstratified [23] was recorded as a floor tile (FT) and had spots of brown glaze at the base angle; it may be another Flemish tile or a decorated medieval tile.

From drainage works

Four more fragments (855g) of CBM were recovered from three contexts during monitoring the drainage works.

Abraded fragments of estuarine clay brick (EB) were recovered from robber fills [51] and [67]. All had patches of coarse sandy lime mortar adhering to their surfaces. These bricks are of late 13th to 15th-century date.

One fragment of a red-firing post-medieval brick (LB) in a fine sandy fabric with flint and ferrous inclusions was found in demolition layer [60]. The brick measured 54mm thick

and had patchy coarse sandy lime mortar on the base. It is likely to be of 17th/18th-century date.

Stone (Appendix 5)

Stone from opening up trench

Three fragments (594g) of worked limestone were collected from robber cut [14] during the opening up works. All three pieces were in a very fine oolitic limestone with sparse coarse shell inclusions. The fragments were probably pieces of window mullion and were hollow-chamfered types. One piece was heavily weathered and had probably come from outside, whilst the other two still retained sharp edges and were presumably internal pieces. This type of mullion was in use from the 13th to the 16th centuries, although they could also be Victorian replacements.

Stone from drainage works

A fragment (501g) of worked limestone was collected from ?linear feature fill [31] in gully trench 26. It is in a fine oolitic limestone with sparse coarse shell inclusions. The fragment is probably a piece of window jamb, with a straight edge showing coarse diagonal tooling, and part of a cusp on the inner straight edge, where it may have formed the base of a traceried window. Only partial moulding is present, the rear of the piece having been lost, so the full decorative scheme is uncertain, but the appearance suggests that the fragment came from a window in the Perpendicular style. This would fit with the 15th-century foundation date for the church and is presumably a fragment of one of the windows removed during the rebuilding of the outer walls in 1795 (NHER 8205).

Part of a light brown fine-grained micaceous sandstone hone (93g) was recovered from soakaway trench [63]. The fragment is from one end of the stone, with squared-off edges, and is c.60mm wide with one smoothed face. Similar hones have been recovered from Middle and Late Saxon contexts in Ipswich.

Plaster/Mortar (Appendix 6)

Plaster from opening up trench

A fragment of wall plaster (23g) came from layer [16] during the opening up works. It was made up of a thick layer (18mm) of fine sandy lime mortar covered with a thin fine white plaster surface, which was painted with red paint. A similar fragment, up to 25mm thick and with a whitewashed surface, was an unstratified find [23].

Plaster/Mortar from drainage works.

Another fragment of wall plaster or render (129g) was found in robber trench fill [51] in drain trench 55. It was made up of a thick layer (10–17mm) of fine sandy lime mortar covered with whitewash, the reverse being rough with impressions of brick and stone.

An irregular lump (108g) of white lime mortar with coarse sand and flint aggregates was recovered from demolition layer [60], within an area of demolished/robbed wall in drain trench 58. It had impressions of ?flint cobbles and was probably from a rubble wall. It is

undated, as the same type of mortar was found in patches on both the early and later bricks.

Window glass (Appendix 7)

Seven shards of window glass came from topsoil [1] or were unstratified finds [24] during opening up works. Two fragments from (24) were of medieval date and were very degraded. The fragments measured 2.8–2.9mm thick and their surfaces had turned black during burial. The thicker fragment had one grozed edge, and there was thin mortar on the surface, beneath which some red painted decoration was visible. The other piece was an irregularly-shaped quarry with curving grozed edges and again had thin mortar traces on the surface; there was no obvious decoration. Two thin fragments (1.3mm and 1.8mm thick) were brownish in colour and were probably early post-medieval. One of the fragments had a straight edge with traces of fine grozing. Two thin and one thicker fragments of pale green glass from [1] were likely to be Victorian or later.

Flint (Appendix 8)

by Sarah Bates

Four pieces of stuck flint are almost certainly of prehistoric date.

An irregular broken fragment has been struck from one edge; it may be a fragment from a core or from a piece tested for use as a core. It is slightly patinated.

Two small flakes both have blade type attributes, although they cannot be classed as true blades. Both pieces are slightly patinated and slightly edge damaged. One of them has blade type scars on its, partly cortical, dorsal face. Its distal end is missing. The other is a longish piece, previous removals (indicated by its dorsal scars) were from the same platform and direction. A tiny thin fragment from the proximal end of a flake has been retouched or utilised as a tool along one edge but has subsequently broken.

All the above piece were found residually in the fill of grave [64] in trench 63.

The flints are not closely dateable although it is possible that the blade-like nature suggests an earlier Neolithic date. This is uncertain, however; they could be of later prehistoric date.

One other thin sharp struck flake, slightly larger than the other pieces and quite long, has been discarded. It had mortar adhering to several areas of its dorsal face and was a piece of building debris from the church; of medieval or post-medieval date.

7.0 Conclusions

Some small areas of undisturbed natural sand were exposed in the bottom of the trench for the soakaway in the path to the south-east of the church. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery and four struck flints were all found in this trench and show that activity occurred in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period. The pottery is a small abraded piece and is not closely dateable and the flints, also, cannot be assigned to a specific period although earlier Neolithic pieces may be included. The prehistoric finds were residual in the contexts from which they came. It is possible that some of the mottled sandy patches seen in the base of the trench, and apparently cut by the later graves, could represent prehistoric features or deposits - but they may have related to grave-digging.

A sherd of Middle Saxon pottery, some pieces of Late Saxon pottery and an earlier medieval sherd all pre-date the known 15th-century church and attest to earlier activity in the vicinity. Part of a sandstone hone may be of Saxon date.

Nothing was seen in the excavated drain trenches to suggest that the wall or footings of north and south aisles of the 15th century church or any remains of an earlier church survived. However, evidence for the floors of the former aisles was seen. In the opening up trench at the south side of the church a layer of mortar rubble was the earliest apparently church-related deposit; it included a piece of 13th to 15th century brick. The brick, and other rubble, might possibly have come from an earlier building but can, with certainty, only be said to relate to the construction/flooring of the 15th-century church. A quite thick deposit of orange sand was recorded in both of the opening up trenches and several of the gully trenches; it was overlaid by layers of mortar. In the hand-dug opening up trenches mortar surfaces were apparent and represented the former floor – probably bedding for tiled surfaces. In the other trenches the mortar was crushed (perhaps during the digging of the trenches) and it was not really possible to tell whether surfaces had survived there (although some small areas of possible surface were seen).

Absolute levels (mOD) were recorded for the deposits in the opening up trenches (see Figs 4, 7 and 13). In the drain trenches, levels were measured in relation to the church plinth stone and details are held in the site archive. Inside the church the existing floor was recorded as sloping very slightly (40mm) down from chancel to tower but, notably, the tower floor was approximately 0.45m higher than both the threshold to the stairway in its north-east corner and the threshold recorded (outside the church) at its blocked west doorway. The levels recorded for the threshold at the west doorway and the top of the mortar surfaces in opening up trenches 1 and 2 (respectively, 18.57m, 18.64m and 18.45m) show that the mortar recorded to the north (in trench 2) would correspond with a floor level associated with the thresholds seen in the tower. Further interpretation of the levels is difficult although it can be noted that an additional layer of mortar rubble existed below the other deposits in opening up trench 1 (where the upper mortar surface was at a higher level).

Evidence was recorded for the demolition of the walls and in some areas a cut feature, apparently a linear 'trench' running parallel with the sides of the building, was interpreted as a robber trench which had removed the bottom of the walls and their footings. At the north side of the church the robber trench was recorded in two trenches (and was most clearly identified in the hand-dug opening up trench). Some fragments of 14th to 15th century floor tile were among building fragments from the infill of the trench, one has a trace of plaster on its surface. The north side of a similar trench was recorded in opening

up trench 1 at the south side of the church. In each case the position of the 'robber trench' concurred approximately with the likely position of the former aisle walls – five feet outside the existing walls.

The construction cut and flint footing for the wall of the existing (18th-century) north aisle was recorded in opening up trench 2. The footing sloped gently out from the base of the wall and the infilled construction cut was overlain by mortar rubble and silty sand.

Two probable postholes were recorded post-dating the (?15th-century) floor deposits in the trenches at the north side of the church. The post-hole recorded in the opening up trench was also seen to post-date the 18th century wall footing. It is possible that that the features supported scaffolding for the rebuilding of the north aisle wall. A piece of worked stone found in one of them may have come from a 15th-century window tracery. It was probably used in the post-hole as a packing stone.

In the drain trenches excavated to the south-west of the church it was not possible to define robber trenches but areas of disturbance with some rubble infill were seen which clearly related to the demolition of the former south aisle. A particularly well-defined 'linear' area of rubble in the trench to the west of the porch was thought most likely not to be *in situ*. More rubble was present in this area near the porch than elsewhere around the church; perhaps this reflects the fact that it was close to the corner of the building, and previous porch (and more material was present here) or that the re-building of the porch hindered clearance of material from the area compared to elsewhere.

It has already been noted that the bases of the pillars within the church appear to be 'buried' beneath the existing floor (Richmond 2016, and see above). Perhaps waste material from the demolished parts of the church was distributed as infill within the area of the building prior to the laying of the new floor in the late 18th century. This might also help explain why the porch, when rebuilt at that time in its present position, was built at the same level as the rest of the building - with its floor then raised to the same height.

At least six graves were identified within the area of the trench for the soakaway to the south-east of the church. They were well defined square-ended features suggesting that the burials were in coffins and of likely post-medieval date (Roberts 2009, 51). However, no coffin remains were found. The size of one of the graves suggested that was that of a juvenile. One skeleton was partly exposed and recorded. No burials were exposed in either of the other two soakaway trenches although it was clear that, in both areas, burials existed at a lower level. Fragments of disarticulated human bone were found in all three trenches. All human remains were reburied in the trenches close to where they were found.

In summary, finds from the site include prehistoric struck flint, pottery of prehistoric, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval date, a hone stone (possibly Saxon), medieval brick and floor tile, some moulded stone fragments (probably from windows) and some plaster and mortar fragments which are probably from the 15th-century church, window glass of medieval and post-medieval date and post-medieval brick.

Acknowledgements

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Archaeological site work was by Sarah Bates and Simon Underdown. Finds from the site have been examined and reported on by Sue Anderson. Illustrations for this report have been prepared by Heather Wallis apart from Figure 1 which is by Sarah Bates and based upon a plan of the church provided by Nicholas Warns Architect Ltd.

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Appendix 1

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: sarahbat1-233631

Project details

Project name	Excavation and monitoring associated with drainage work at Honing Church
Short description of the project	Two small test holes were archaeologically excavated during opening up works at Honing church. These aimed to establish whether any remains survived of the wider (than present) aisles which are known to have formerly existed, Some deposits relating to former floors were identified, and evidence for the demolition and removal of the aisles' walls was recorded. Investigation at the blocked door of the west tower showed that its former threshold was almost half a metre below that of the existing floor within the tower. Monitoring during subsequent drainage works led to the recording of other areas of 'robber trench', former floor deposits and demolition rubble. The work showed that the former floors corresponded approximately with the level of the tower doorway threshold. Six graves were identified within a trench dug for a new soakaway to the south-east of the church but only one skeleton was partly disturbed by the drainage work. In two other trenches for soakaways burials were not reached but the disturbed soils and presence of a few fragments of human bone showed that they existed at a greater depth. Human bone was reburied close to where it was found. Finds recovered from the site during the work include struck flints and a sherd of pottery of prehistoric date, sherds of pottery of Middle and Late Saxon date and part of a possible Saxon hone stone, medieval pottery, floor tile, worked building stone and window glass, and post-medieval brick, and window glass.
Project dates	Start: 19-11-2015 End: 25-01-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	139400 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	FLOOR Medieval
Monument type	ROBBER TRENCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	INHUMATIOM Post Medieval
Monument type	DEMOLITION DEBRIS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	FLOOR TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Faculty jurisdiction

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK NORTH NORFOLK HONING SS Peter and Paul Church
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 3260 2799 52.798725175272 1.450819543764 52 47 55 N 001 27 02 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Sarah Bates
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Sarah Bates
Project director/manager	Sarah Bates
Project supervisor	Sarah Bates
Type of sponsor/funding body	PCC
Name of sponsor/funding body	Honing PCC

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Service
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation, Church of St Peter and St Paul, Honing, Norfolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bates, S.
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 32
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Sarah Bates

Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	A4 Grey Literature report
Entered by	Sarah Bates (sj.bates@yahoo.co.uk)
Entered on	9 November 2017

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Appendix 2: List of contexts

ENF	Context	Type	Area	Category	Feature	Description
139400	1	Deposit	1	Layer		topsoil
139400	2	Deposit	1	Layer		subsoil
139400	3	Deposit	1	fill	7	backfill of robber trench
139400	4	Deposit	1	Layer		remains of possible mortar floor
139400	5	Deposit	1	Layer		sand make-up for [4]
139400	6	Deposit	1	Layer		compacted mortar rubble
139400	7	Cut	1	Robber cut	7	robber cut of former S aisle wall
139400	8	Deposit	1	Layer		silty sand below [6]
139400	9	Deposit	2	Layer		topsoil
139400	10	Deposit	2	Layer		subsoil
139400	11	Cut	2	cut feature	11	cuts deposits in trench 2
139400	12	Deposit	2	fill	11	fill of cut feature
139400	13	Cut	2	Robber cut	13	robber cut of former N aisle wall
139400	14	Cut	2	fill	13	backfill of robber trench
139400	15	Deposit	2	Layer		silty sand layer
139400	16	Deposit	2	Layer		crushed mortar layer
139400	17	Deposit	2	Floor		mortar surface
139400	18	Deposit	2	Layer		sand make-up for floor [17]
139400	19	Deposit	2	Layer		sandy silt layer
139400	20	Deposit	2	Layer		churchyard soil
139400	21	Cut	2	Construction cut		cut for 15th C aisle N wall
139400	22	Deposit	2	Construction cut fill		fill of [21]
139400	23	Deposit	1	u/s		unstratified finds from trench 1
139400	24	Deposit	W	u/s		unstratified finds from hole dug by W door
139400	26	Trench	N	Contractor's trench		trench for new gully N of N aisle
139400	27	Deposit	N	Layer		topsoil N of church
139400	28	Deposit	26	Layer		layer of silty sand beneath topsoil
139400	29	Deposit	26	Layer		mortar layer
139400	30	Cut	26	Feature	30	possible linear or other feature
139400	31	Deposit	26	Feature fill	30	fill of [30]
139400	32	Deposit	26	Robber cut		fill of possible robber trench
139400	33	Trench		Contractor's trench		trench for new gully N of N aisle
139400	34	Trench		Contractor's trench		trench for new gully N of N aisle
139400	35	Deposit	34	Layer		mortar-rich layer below topsoil
139400	36	Deposit	34	Layer		silty sand layer above infilled ?robber trench
139400	37	Cut	34	Robber cut	37	probable robber trench
139400	38	Deposit	34	Robber cut fill	37	fill of probable robber trench [37]
139400	39	Deposit	34	Layer		mortar layer
139400	40	Deposit	34	Layer		make-up material for former floor
139400	41	Deposit	34	Layer		layer of silty sand below [40]
139400	42	Deposit	34	Layer		probable subsoil
139400	43	Deposit	N	Layer		churchyard soil
139400	44	Trench	NW	Contractor's trench		trench for silt trap NW of nave
139400	45	Trench	NW	Contractor's trench		trench for soakaway
139400	46	Trench	S	Contractor's trench		trench for new gully S of S aisle
139400	47	Trench	S	Contractor's trench		trench for new gully W of S porch
139400	48	Trench	S	Contractor's trench		trench for new gully S of S aisle
139400	49	Deposit	S	Layer		topsoil S of church
139400	50	Trench	55	Robber cut		robber cut W of S porch

139400	51	Deposit	55	Robber cut fill		infill across top of robber trench [50]
139400	52	Deposit	55	Robber cut fill		demolition material within [55]
139400	53	Deposit	55	Layer		churchyard soil
139400	54					not used
139400	55	Trench	SW	Contractor's trench		trench for drain W of S porch
139400	56	Trench	SW	Contractor's trench		trench for soakaway SW of church
139400	57	Trench	S	Contractor's trench		trench for drain along E-W path S of church
139400	58	Trench	SE	Contractor's trench		trench for drain SE of S aisle
139400	59	Cut	58	Robber cut		probable robbing/former extent of S aisle
139400	60	Deposit	58	Layer		demolition material/make-p
139400	61	Trench	SE	Contractor's trench		drain SE of chancel
139400	62	Deposit	S	Layer		churchyard
139400	63	Trench	SE	Contractor's trench		trench for soakaway SE of chancel
139400	64	Burial	63	Burial		grave cut, fill and poorly preserved skeleton
139400	65	Deposit	63	Layer		path make-up and surface
139400	66	Deposit	63	Layer		churchyard soil
139400	67	Deposit	46	Layer		infill suggesting extent of robber trench
139400	68	Deposit	55	Layer	50	fill of probable robber cut [50]

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Type	No.	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Date
51	GIPS	U	1	13	1				MSax
51	MCW	U	1	5	1			buff fs with grey core	Med
51	LMT	D	1	9	1				LMed
63	THET	U	1	10	1				LSax
63	THET	U	1	4	1			oxid, poss later?	LSax?
64	PREH	R?	1	4	1		UPFT	fine-coarse burnt flint	Preh
64	MCW	B	1	15	1			fsm, oxid, poss LMT but soft and no trace of glaze	Med

Appendix 4: CBM

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt	Abr	L	W	T	Base (EB)	Mortar	Glaze	Notes	Century/date
6	est	EB	3	409	+				sanded	patches cs			Late13th-15th
14	fsmcp	LB	1	435	++			50					Late med?
14	fscq	LB	2	393	+			64					Late med/pmed
14	est	EB	1	40	++					patch ms			Late13th-15th
14	fsg	FFT	1	165	+			19+		ms on base, thin fs on surface		worn	14th-15th
16	est	EB	1	49	+					thin white all over			Late13th-15th
23	fs	FFT	1	148				26		cs on base	WSY	slight wear	14th-15th
23	fs	FT	1	132				23+			B?	KT chamfer, reduced core, v worn	med
51	est	EB	2	82	+					ms patches		pink	13th-15th
60	fsffe	LB	1	560	+			54		patchy cs on base			17th-18th?
67	est	EB	1	213	+					cs all over		orange	13th-15th

Fabrics: est – estuarine clays; fsffe – fine sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions; ms/cs – medium/coarse sandy

Appendix 5: Worked stone

Context	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Date
14	stone	1	189	mullion? v fine oolitic with coarse shell, heavily weathered moulding - hollow chamfers; patches white cs mortar	?med/post med
14	stone	2	405	mullion? v fine oolitic with coarse shell, sharp moulding (internal?) - hollow chamfers	?med/post med
31	window jamb?	1	501	oolitic limestone; straight edge with rough tooling, cusped, but not full thickness	Perpendicular?
63	hone	1	93	fine grained micaceous sandstone, c.60mm wide, straight edges and 1 smoothed surface	M/LSax?

Appendix 6: Plaster/Mortar

Context	Fabric	Type	No.	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
16	fs	plaster	1	23	white	finer flat layer, red painted		+	18mm thick
23	fs	plaster	1	53	white	finer flat layer, whitewashed			up to 25mm thick, irreg underside
51	fs	plaster/re	1	129	white	flattish	brick/stone on rear		10-17mm thick
60	csf	wall?	1	108	white		flint?	+	irreg lump

Appendix 7: Glass

Context	Type	Colour	No.	Wt/g	Thickness	Notes	Date
1	window	brown	1	4	1.8mm	1 straight edge with slight trace of grozing	pmed
1	window	pale green	2	1	1.0-1.4mm		pmed
1	window	pale green	1	2	3.2mm	matt surfaces	modern
24	window	brown	1	1	1.3mm		pmed
24	window	?	1	2	2.9mm	v degraded, 1 grozed edge, thin mortar on surfaces, red paint visible beneath	med
24	window	?	1	10	2.8mm	v degraded, irregularly shaped quarry, grozed edges, thin mortar on surfaces	med

Appendix 8: Flint

Context	Cat.	Name	Type	No.	Date
27	buil	building material	flake	1	Med/post med
64	utfl	utilised flake	utilised flake	1	Prehistoric
64	stfr	struck fragment	struck fragment	1	Prehistoric
64	flak	flake	blade-like flake	2	Prehistoric

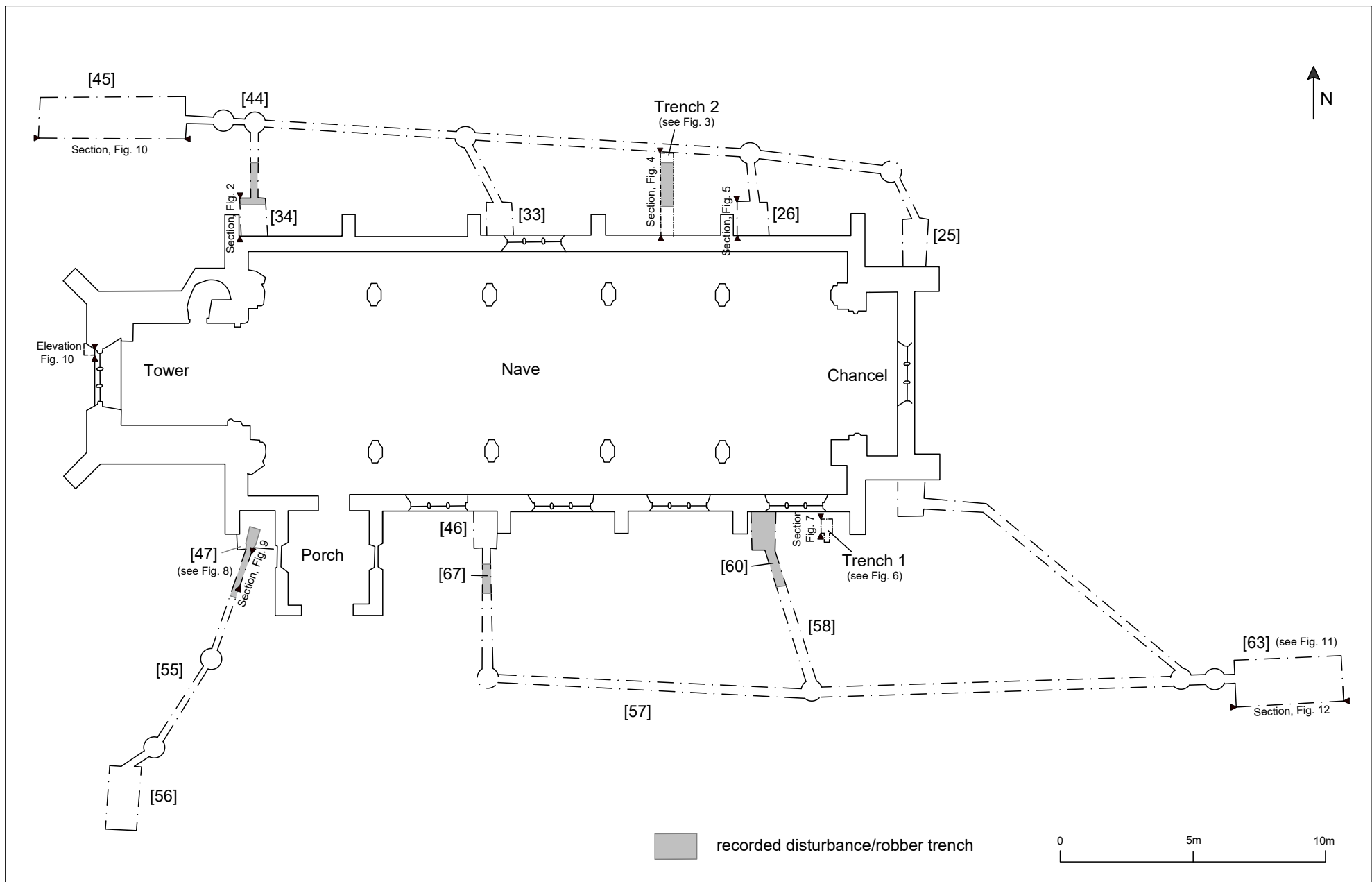


Figure 1: St Peter and St Paul's Church showing areas of work, scale 1:200

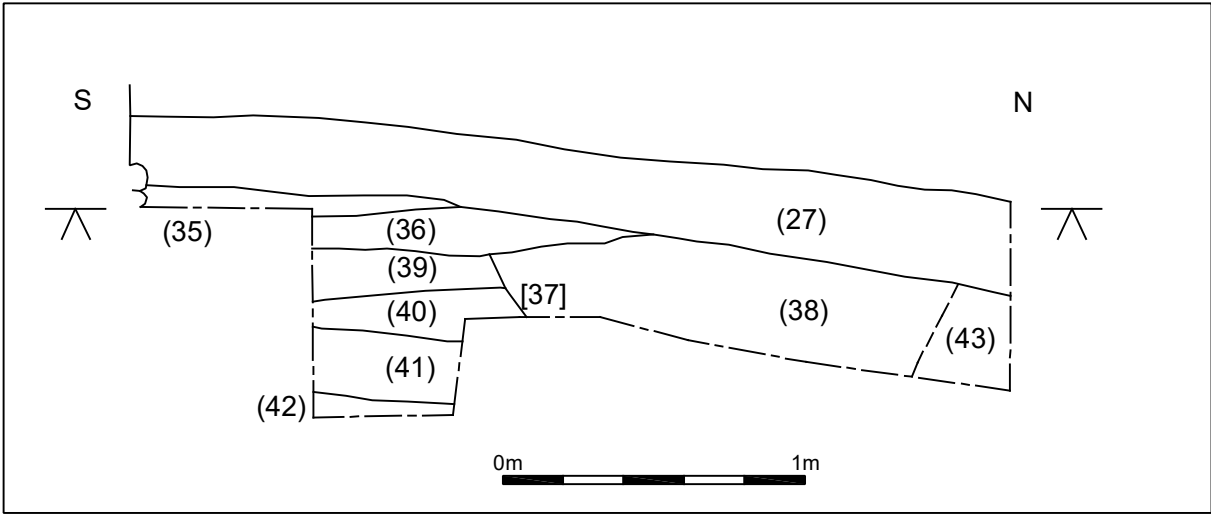


Figure 2. Trench 34; East facing section.

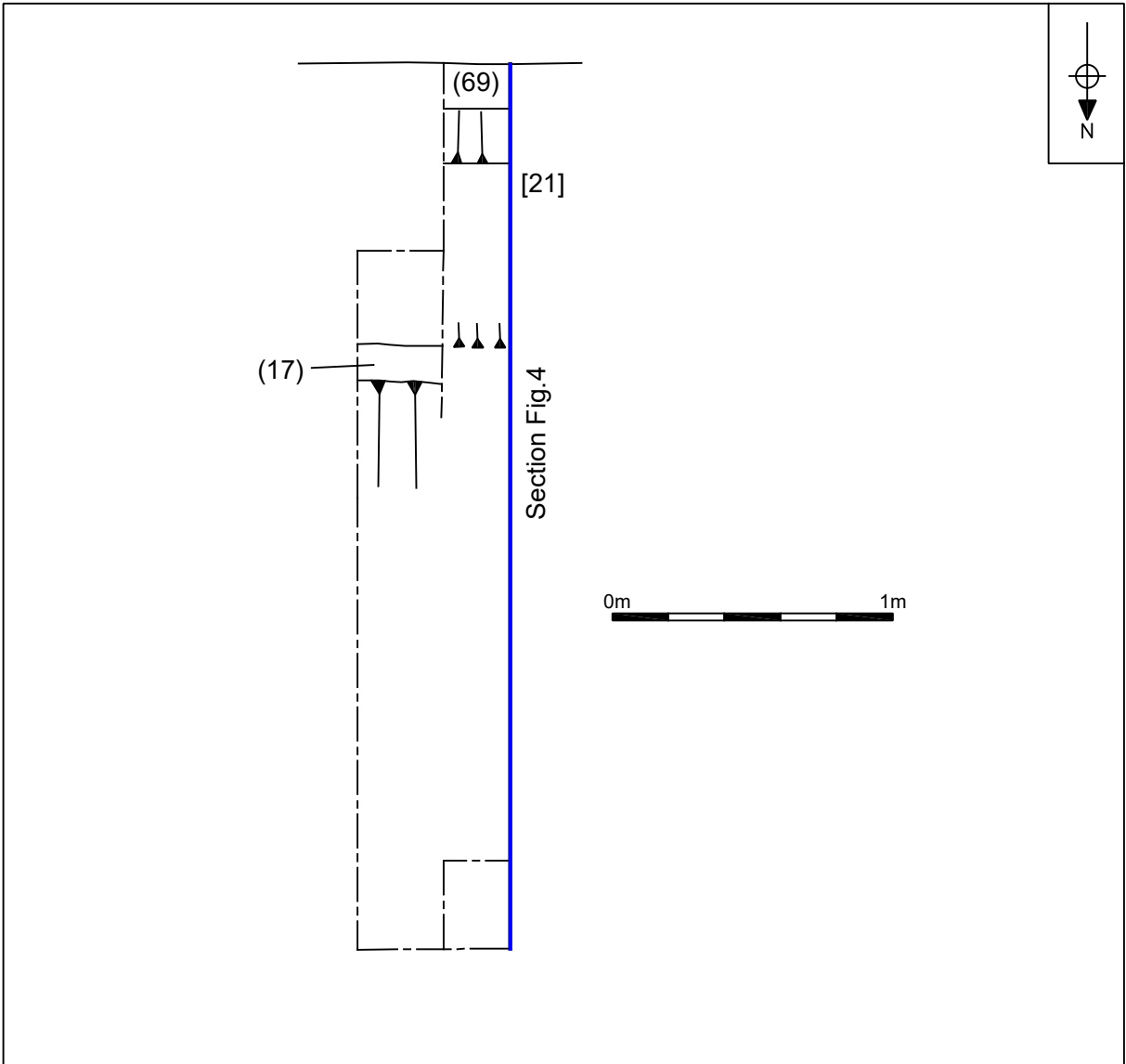


Figure 3. Opening-up Trench 2; plan.

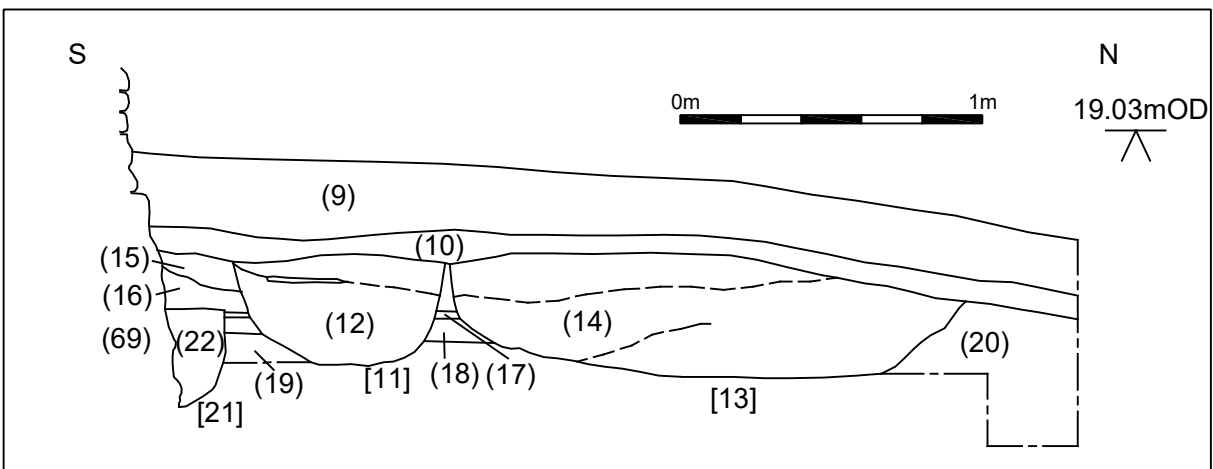


Figure 4. Opening-up Trench 2; East facing section.

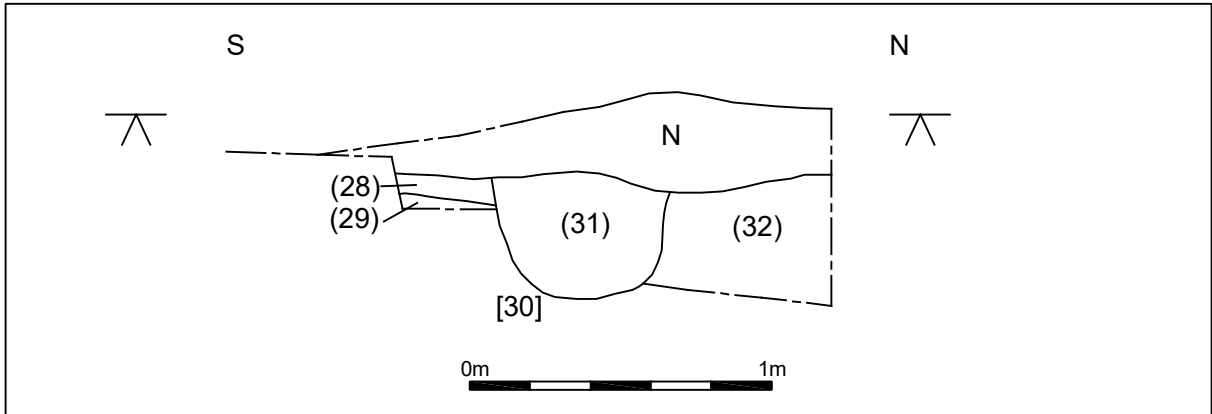


Figure 5. Trench 26; East facing section.

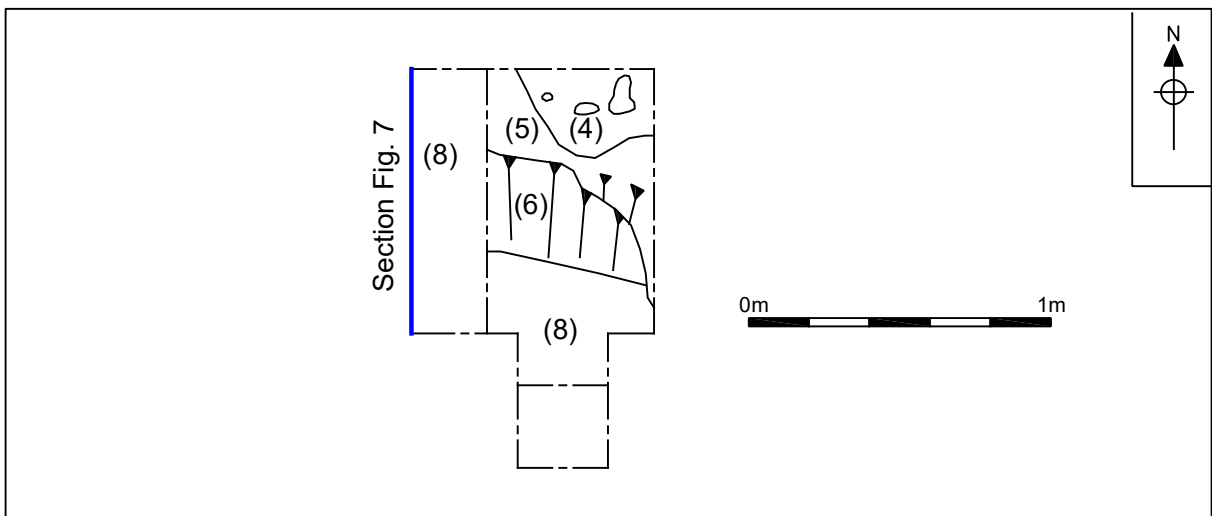


Figure 6. Opening-up Trench 1; plan.

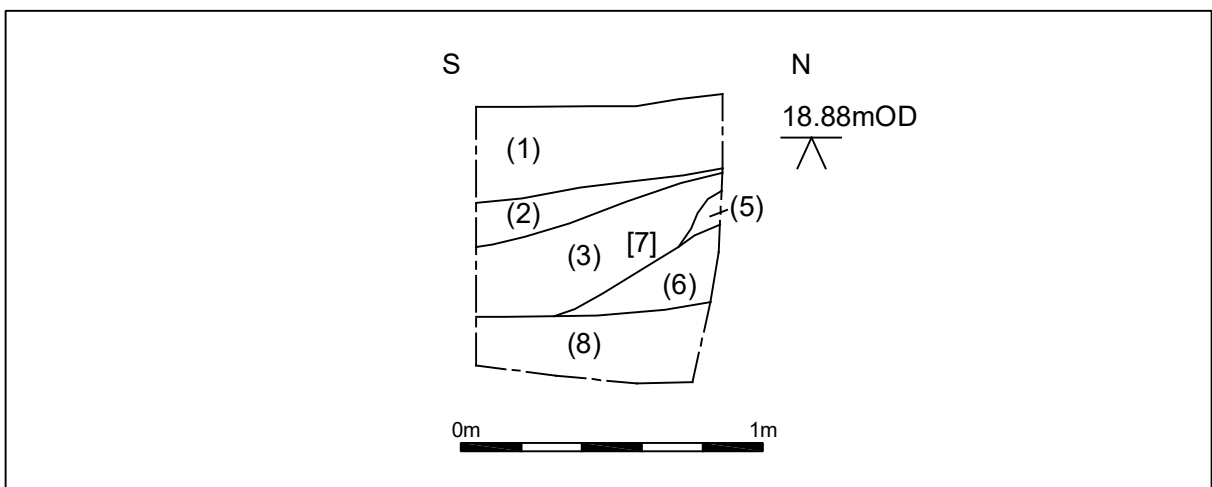


Figure 7. Opening-up Trench 1; East facing section.

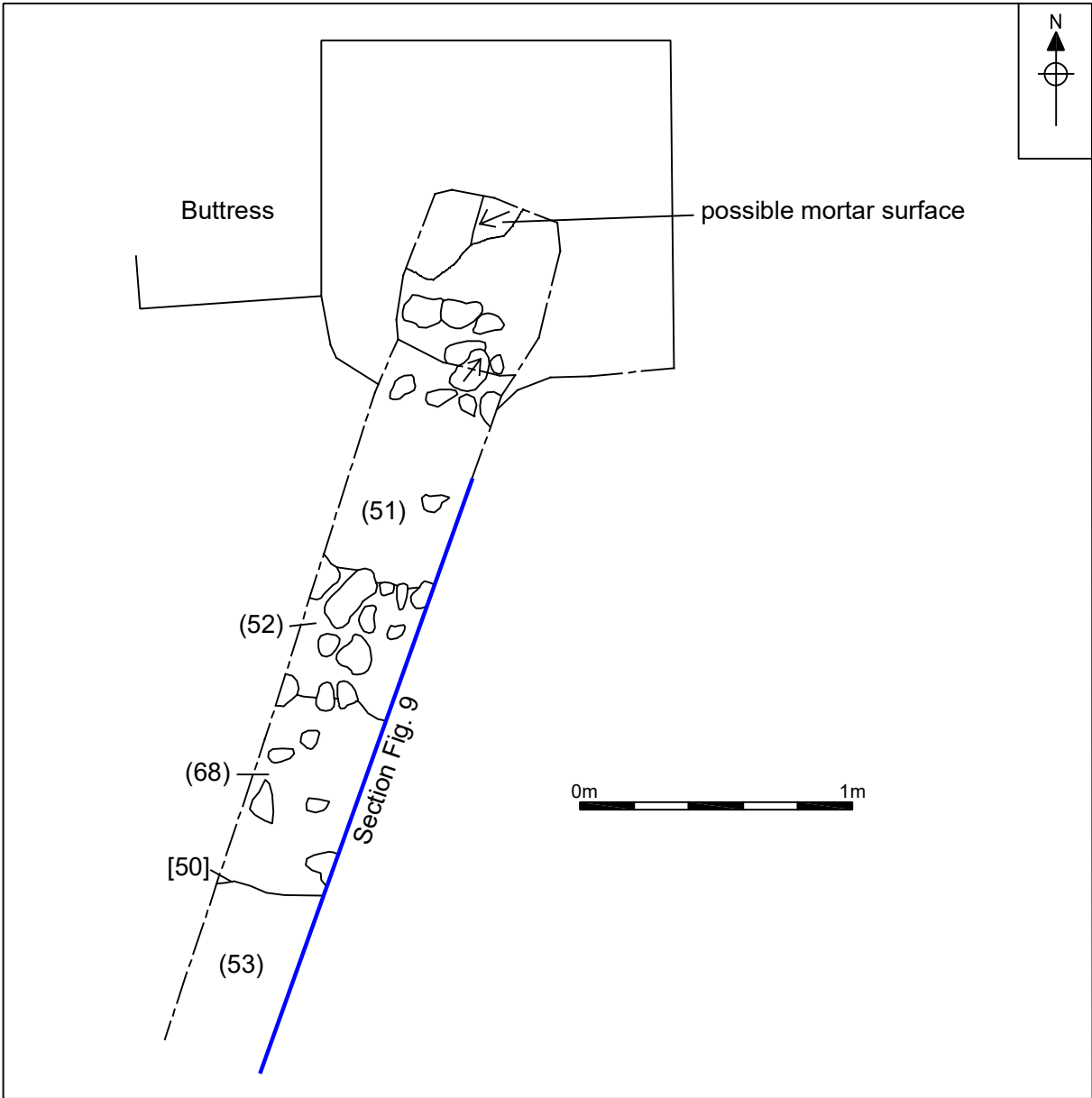


Figure 8. Trench 47; plan.

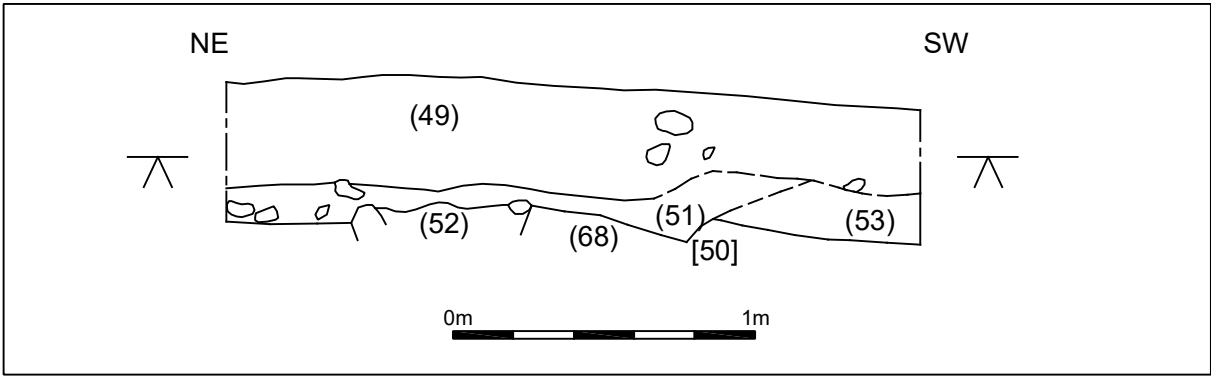


Figure 9. Trench 47; East facing section.

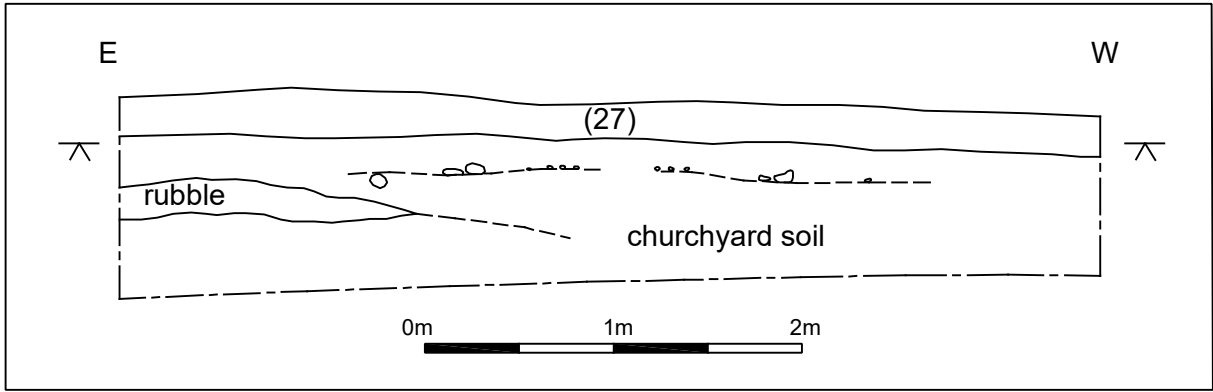


Figure 10. Trench 45; North facing section.

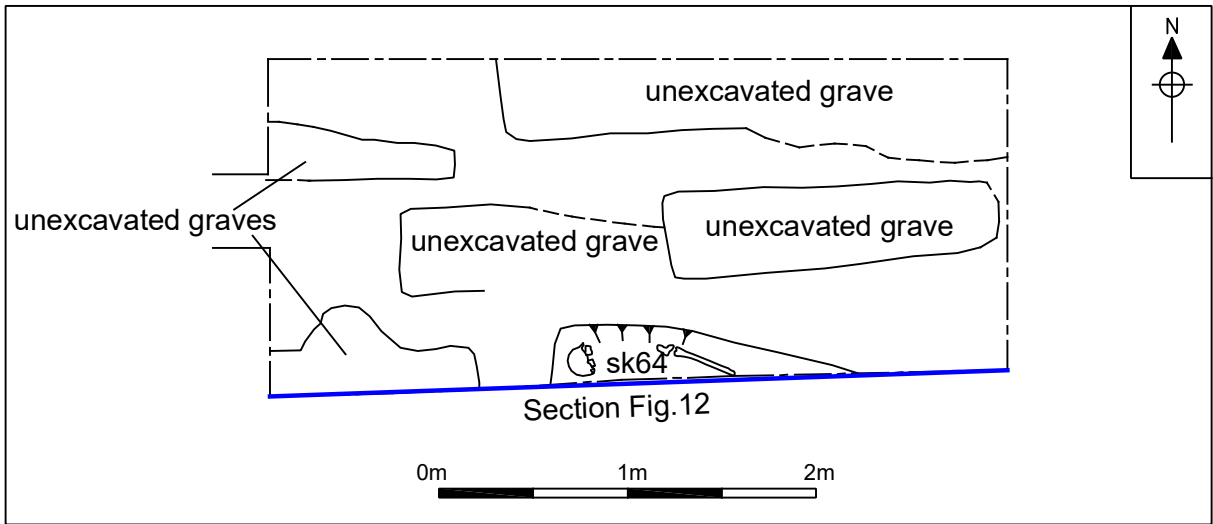


Figure 11. Trench 63; plan.

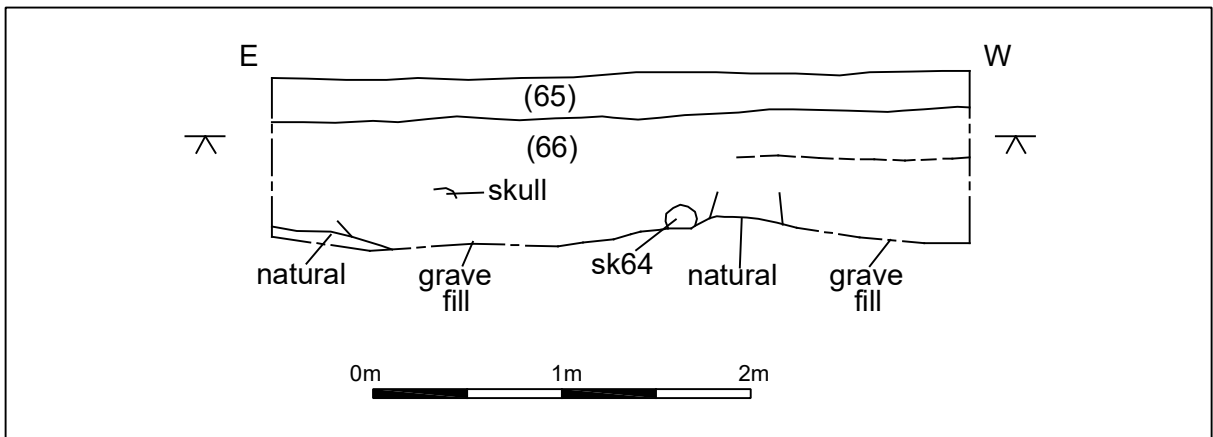


Figure 12. Trench 63; North facing section.

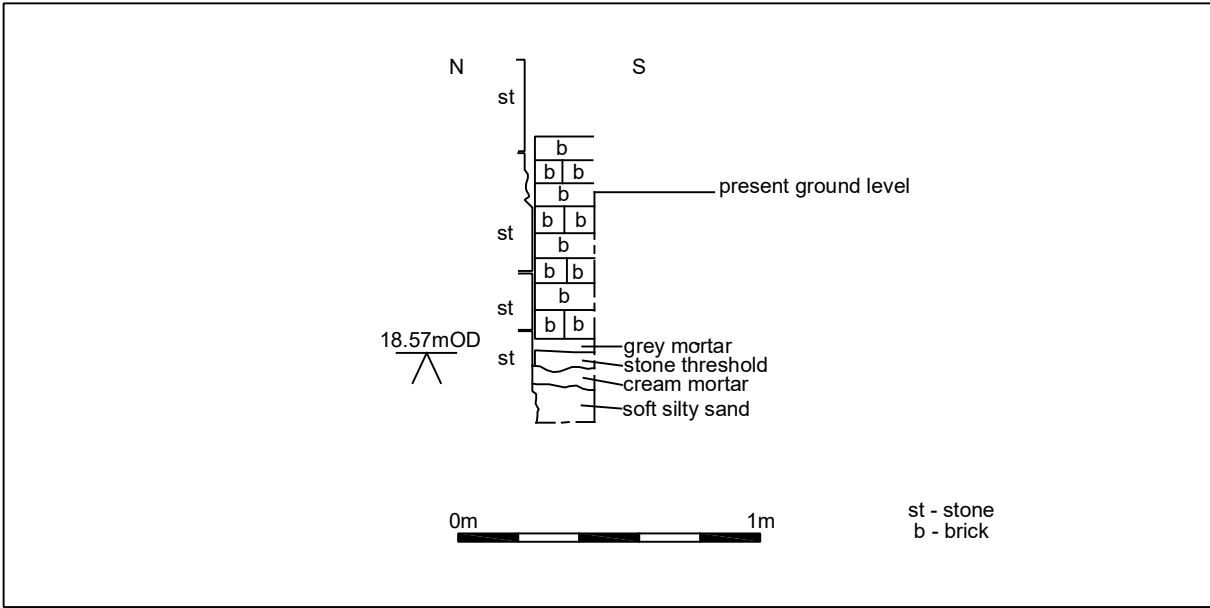


Figure 13 . Investigation at west doorway; elevation.



Plate 1: Trench 34; mortar [39] with underlying sand [40], looking S, 0.5m scale



Plate 2: Trench 33; mortar and orange sand deposits, looking W, 0.5m scale



Plate 3: Opening-up trench 2; mortar [17] with underlying sand [18], N aisle footing exposed, looking S, 0.5m and 0.2m scales



Plate 4: Trench 26 (gully pot hole); orange sand with overlying mortar of former aisle floor looking W, 0.5m scale



Plate 5: Trench 26 (before gully pot hole was dug); post-hole [30], W, looking SW, 1m scale



Plate 6: Opening-up trench 1; mortar [6], orange sand [5], mortar surface [4], cut by robber trench [7] looking W, 1 m and 0.5m scale



Plate 7: Trench 46; deposits exposed in gully pot hole, looking ENE, 0.5m scale



Plate 8: Drain trench S of trench 46; orange sand overlaid by mortar (left) rubble [67] (central) looking E, 0.5m scale



Plate 9: Trench 47/55; rubble [52], looking NNE, 0.5m scale



Plate 10: Trench 45; looking E, 1m scale



Plate 11: Trench 63; looking W, 1m scale



Plate 12: Trench 56; looking N, 1m scale



Plate 13: Former threshold at blocked W door,
looking E, 0.5m scale



Plate 14: Former threshold at blocked W door, looking E, 0.3m scale