

2015/1314

**St Peter's Church, Ferry Road,
Carleton St Peter, Norfolk**

Archaeological monitoring



**Prepared for:
Birdsall, Swash and Blackman Ltd**

Planning Ref: n/a

HER: ENF133475

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nps archaeology

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Overview	Nigel Page/David Whitmore	
Draft	Steve Hickling	24-06-2015
Graphics	David Dobson	04-08-2015
Edit	Andrew Crowson	29-06-2015
Review	David Adams	01-07-2015
Revised	Andrew Crowson	15-09-2015
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Steve Hickling BA, MA
Rebecca Sillwood BA, ACIfA

Author
Archaeological finds

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nps archaeology
Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150
F 01603 756190
E nau.mail@nps.co.uk
W nau.nps.co.uk

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Client: Birdsall, Swash and Blackman Ltd
Location: St Peter's church, Ferry Road, Carleton St Peter, Norfolk
District: South Norfolk
Grid Reference: TG 33970 02285
HER No.: ENF133475
OASIS ID: norfolka1-171622
Dates of Fieldwork: 12 March 2014

Summary

NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Birdsall, Swash and Blackman Ltd and funded by Carleton St Peter Parochial Church Council to carry out archaeological monitoring of the excavation of water gullies, drain-runs, inspection pits and a soak-away on the north side of St Peter's church, Ferry Road, Carleton St Peter, Norfolk (TG 33970 02285).

Three graves and a deposit of long bones—probably in a grave backfill—were recorded. In situ burials were exposed in one of the inspection pits and in the soak-away; groundworks elsewhere were insufficiently deep to reach the level of inhumations. Human bone located in the soak-away was poorly preserved and may have been medieval or earlier in date. All of the burials appeared to be on broadly the same alignment as the church.

A small number of unstratified finds were collected, including medieval brick and floor tile fragments, which may have been removed from the church interior during 19th-century renovations. One complete square floor tile from Flanders was found, which dates to the 14th–15th century.

INTRODUCTION

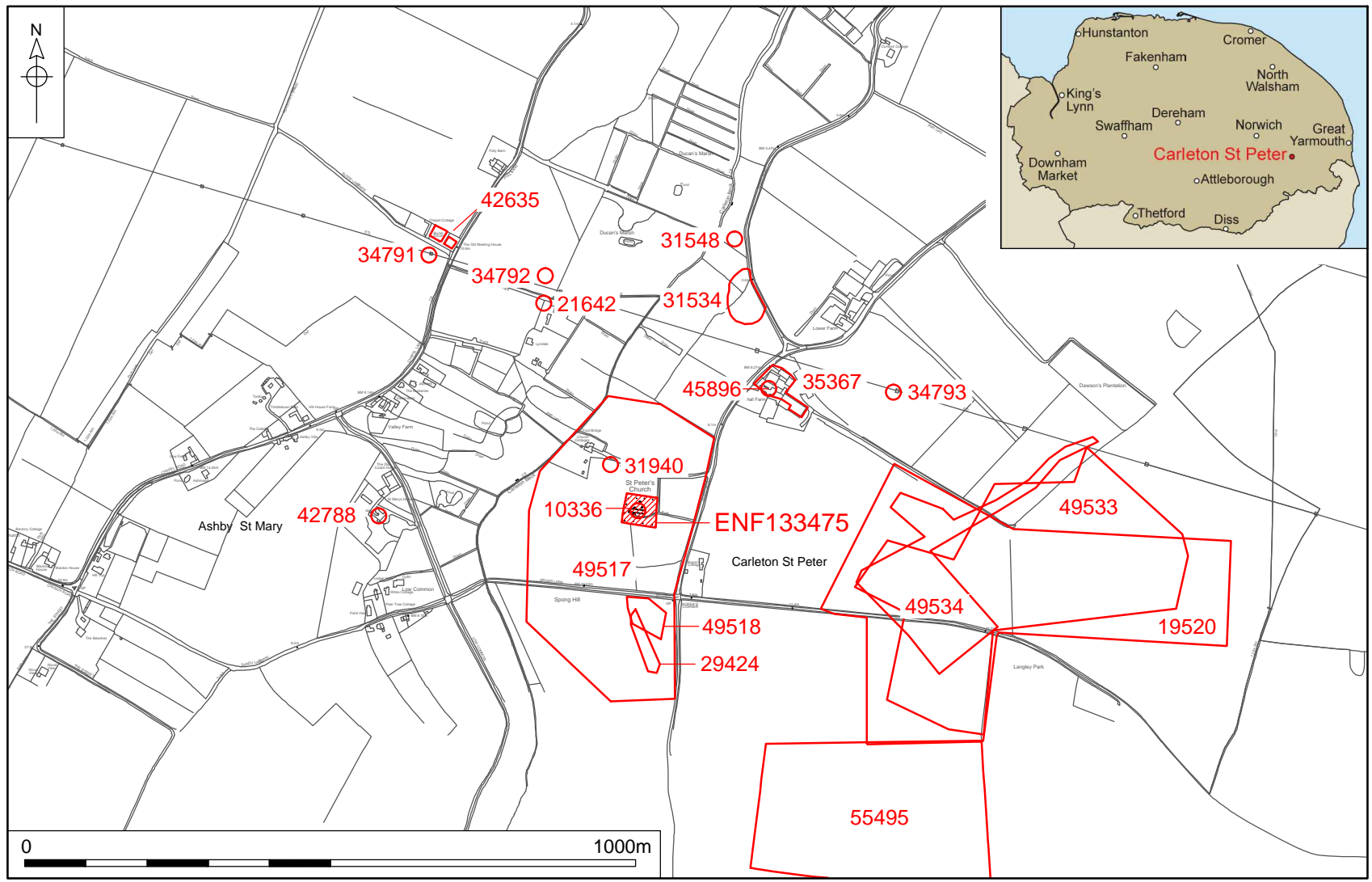
Project Background

Figure 1

- 1 NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Birdsall, Swash and Blackman Ltd. to carry out archaeological monitoring of the excavation of drainage features at St Peter's church, Ferry Road, Carleton St Peter, Norfolk (TG 33970 02285). The work was funded by Carleton St Peter Parochial Church Council
- 2 The groundworks consisted of drain-runs, three inspection pits and a soak-away within the bounds of the medieval churchyard. The monitoring area was located on the north side of the church, around and to the north of the north porch. The churchyard totals 2604m² in area.
- 3 There have been two previous archaeological monitoring projects in the churchyard: one regarding trial holes around the south porch (Hobbs 2008), and the other concerned with drainage works on the south side of the church (Westall 2009).

Planning Background

- 4 The current work was undertaken to fulfil the requirements of a Brief issued by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCCHEs) (CNF42058/Hamilton 2012). The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-13-2-1314/Whitmore 2013), which was approved by NCCHEs prior to the start of archaeological works (Appendix 5).
- 5 The programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the affected part of the churchyard, following guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 6 The recipients of this report will be Birdsall, Swash and Blackman and their client, Carleton St Peter Parochial Church Council, NCCHEs and the Diocesan Advisory Committee.



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Figure 1. Site location with NHER data. Scale 1:10,000

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 7 The underlying geology of the area of St Peter's church consists of sands and gravels of Quaternary and Neogene Crag Group deposits (British Geological Survey 2014). The sands and gravels are directly at the surface at the church, but the superficial geology of the local area is otherwise complex, with various exposures of glacial till and sands from different ice age events and peat in water channels and formerly wet areas.
- 8 The topsoil in the churchyard was dark brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and rare brick, tile and mortar fragments, 0.20m deep. The topsoil was above subsoil of mid-reddish brown silty sand with rare flint gravel.

Topography

- 9 The church is located on a low rise at a height of c. 10.00m OD on the east side of the Carleton Beck, which drains a significant amount of land locally before joining the Yare River 2.40km to the north. The church is situated within an approximately square churchyard, which is isolated in a large open agricultural field, with access by footpath only from Ferry Road to the east and from a lane to the north. It is positioned 125m southeast of Church Cottages and 125m northwest of Roper's Cottage.
- 10 The churchyard encompasses an area of c. 2604m² and contains a number of mature cedars along its boundaries. At the time of the monitoring the churchyard was covered in long grass.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sources

- 11 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Norfolk is the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the proposed development site, NHER record data was purchased from Norfolk Historic Environment Service for a 500m radius of TG 33970 02285. This exercise returned 20 individual records, including monuments, spot finds and buildings, containing evidence of historical activity spanning the prehistoric–post-medieval periods.
- 12 Readily available historic cartographic sources were consulted to provide additional background detail (Macnair 2015, Barringer 1998, Norfolk County Council 2014).
- 13 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 3.

HER data

Figure 1

- 14 The NHER data that are most relevant to the current work are referenced and summarised below, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. The information presented that is sourced from Norfolk Historic Environment Record remains copyright of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

Prehistoric

- 15 Crop marks of field boundaries and trackways are visible on aerial photographs 400m east of St Peter's church (NHER 49534). They appear to form part of an Iron Age–Roman field system centred further to the northeast (NHER 17291).
- 16 Field-walking to the southeast of the church in 2009 recovered prehistoric and Early Bronze Age worked flint, including a possibly Beaker or Early Bronze Age scraper (NHER 55495).

Roman

- 17 Crop marks of rectangular enclosures and field boundaries probably relating to a late Roman farmstead are visible on aerial photographs 400m east of St Peter's church (NHER 49533).
- 18 Crop marks of field boundaries and trackways are visible on aerial photographs 400m east of the church (NHER 49534). They appear to form part of an Iron Age–Roman field system centred further to the northeast (NHER 17291).

Anglo-Saxon

- 19 A near-complete possible Early Saxon urn was found 400m east of St Peter's church (NHER 19520). All crop marks previously recorded at this site are now recorded separately as NHER 49533–6.
- 20 Field-walking 450m southeast of the church recovered Late Saxon pottery (NHER 55495).

Medieval

- 21 The medieval flint and brick parish church of St Peter has one surviving lancet window dating to around 1200 and one blocked Norman window, both of which are in the south wall (NHER 10336). The west tower was built between 1502 and 1537. The church is mentioned in Little Domesday of 1086 (Ilett and Ellis 2000, 42).
- 22 A medieval coin of Henry III (1216–72) minted at Canterbury was found 375m northwest of the church (NHER 21642).
- 23 A late medieval harness pendant was found by metal detectorists 200m south of St Peter's (NHER 29424).
- 24 In 1996, a piece of medieval architectural stonework was found 90m northwest of St Peter's (NHER 31940), and may be representative of settlement in the environs of the church.
- 25 The church is situated amongst crop marks of medieval and later ditches, field boundaries and roads (NHER 49517). It is likely that they relate to a former hamlet or manorial site.
- 26 Field-walking in 2009, 450m southeast of St Peter's church, recovered medieval pottery (NHER 55495).

Post-medieval

- 27 Two post-medieval building platforms have been identified 400m north of the church (NHER 31534). Post-medieval brick and tile have been collected at this point.
- 28 In 1995, a scatter of post-medieval brick and tile fragments, along with a piece of architectural stonework, were noted 460m north of St Peter's church (NHER 31548). There are reports that brick footings have been seen at the site during ploughing.
- 29 Hall Farmhouse on Ferry Road, 290m northeast of the church, is an early 17th-century red-brick farm house (NHER 35367). The two-storey east end is earlier in date and may originally have been part of a larger house.
- 30 Ashby Lodge, 420m west of the church, was constructed in 1788 for the Surgeon General of the East India Company (NHER 42788).
- 31 Field-walking in 2009, 450m southeast of St Peter's, recovered post-medieval pottery and clay pipe fragments (NHER 55495).

Undated

- 32 There are crop marks of a multiple-ditched curved enclosure, visible on aerial photographs 150m south of the church (NHER 49518).

Historic maps

- 33 One of the earliest accessible maps for Norfolk is that by William Faden published in 1797 (Macnair 2015). Faden's mapping is generally taken to be reliable, and although small detail is scant, it appears to show St Peter's church (marked by a cross) within a rectangular plot bordered by east–west lanes to the north and south and (what is almost certainly) Ferry Road flanking the east side. Given that the general layout of the roads and lanes depicted is very similar to that of today, the map suggests that at one time the churchyard extended further east as far as the road. Alternatively, the road may have shifted to the east, but this seems less likely.

- 34 Andrew Bryant's county map of Norfolk published in 1826 shows a picture not dissimilar to that of Faden (Barringer 1998). Whilst St Peter's church is not shown within a distinct plot, there are lanes to north and south (perhaps at further distance than indicated by Faden), and no boundary between the church and the (Ferry) road. To judge from Bryant's rendering of the topography, St Peter's is positioned at the top of a bank that follows the outline of Carleton Beck and the Yare.
- 35 The larger scale 1839 Tithe Award map shows St Peter's church in its square plot within a large field, almost precisely as it is today (Norfolk County Council 2014). Remarkably, this picture is not only true for the situation of the church, but also for the entire area around the parish: little of any note has changed regards buildings, infrastructure layout and field boundaries over the past 175 years.
- 36 Early Ordnance Survey mapping and 20th-century aerial photography continue to show the church within a yard that is the same-shape and -size as today (Norfolk County Council 2014).

Previous archaeological investigations

- 37 Two archaeological watching briefs have taken place previously within the churchyard.
- 38 In 2008, monitoring of the excavation of three trial holes near to the south porch recorded a modern or post-medieval brick soak-away and the post-medieval brick foundations of the porch (Hobbs 2008).
- 39 In 2009, monitoring took place on the installation of new drain-runs and a soak-away south of the church, which exposed the top of a post-medieval brick vault, several burials and artefacts including late medieval floor tiles (Westall 2009).

METHODOLOGY

General

- 40 Methodology for the archaeological monitoring followed the agreed Project Design (01-04-13-2-1314/Whitmore 2013), where the mitigation strategy for the works is presented in full (Appendix 5).
- 41 Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008) and the archaeological monitoring was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).

Objectives

- 42 The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 43 The archaeological project aimed to provide appropriate and adequate data to permit informed decisions regarding any requirement for future archaeological mitigation work at St Peter's church, and to make the results of the work accessible.

Methods

- 44 The Brief required that all groundworks be monitored.
- 45 Prior to mechanical excavation, each trench location was scanned with a CAT to check for buried services. The areas to be stripped of topsoil were examined for surface features and for archaeological artefacts prior to excavation.
- 46 Machine excavation was carried out by a 1.75-tonne hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was constantly and directly monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist.
- 47 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those that were evidently modern, were retained for examination. All retained finds were identified by context number to a specific deposit and were processed and recorded in line with relevant guidelines for archaeological finds (IfA 2001).
- 48 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Black-and-white 35mm negatives and digital photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological features and deposits where appropriate.
- 49 Site conditions were good and the work took place in fine weather.
- 50 All site work was undertaken with respect to Health and Safety provision. Hard hats, high-visibility vests and steel toe-capped boots were worn by all staff at all times.

Archive

- 51 The site archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology. Upon completion of the project, the documentary archive will be prepared and indexed following guidelines obtained from the relevant Museum and relevant national

guidelines (IfA 2009). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site, including digital material, will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service.

- 52** Subject to written consent and donation by the landowner, all archaeological finds recovered by the current work will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service.
- 53** A summary form of the results of this project has been completed for Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) under the reference norfolka1-171622 (Appendix 4), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 54** The contents of the site archive is summarised in Table 1.

Item	No.
Contexts	10
Files/paper record sheets	1/3
Plan and section sheets	1
Photographs	2
Finds	1.583kg

Table 1. Site archive quantification

RESULTS

Figures 2, 3

- 55 No human bones were removed by the archaeological monitoring from any parts of the excavations, but were recorded *in situ* wherever possible or otherwise left for re-interment at the point of disturbance.
- 56 All unstratified archaeological finds were recorded under context **10**.

Gullies

- 57 Five gullies cut perpendicular to the church walls had been excavated before NPS Archaeology were advised to attend at the site, but the gullies were only 0.30m deep and did not expose any archaeological remains or uncover any archaeological finds. Three gullies were excavated out northwards from the north wall of the church, and two more were dug east–west from the north corners of the porch.

Drain-runs

- 58 A number of narrow drain runs were excavated to take water from the gullies via inspection pits to the soak-away. The drain-runs were 0.30m wide and up to 0.60m deep. No human remains or other archaeological features were cut through or otherwise exposed. The visible stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of dark brown silty sand topsoil **01** with occasional flint gravel and rare brick or tile and mortar fragments, above 0.40m of churchyard subsoil **02** consisting of mid-reddish brown silty sand with rare flint gravel.

Inspection pits

- 59 The three inspection pits, dug at link-points of the drain-runs to the north and either side of the porch, were typically 0.95m square x 1.00m deep. The exposed stratigraphy was consistent throughout each excavation and consisted of 0.20m of topsoil **01** above 0.60m of subsoil **02**. No grave cuts were visible within the subsoil **02** and no archaeological finds were collected from its excavation.
- 60 Human remains were observed at the south end of inspection pit 3, so it was moved 0.25m north. Skeleton **03** was noticed when the machine disturbed foot bones. The visible remains comprised the shin and feet bones of a supine body, laid with the head to the west of the grave and the feet to the east. There was no evidence of a coffin or other items. The bones were at a depth of 0.60m below ground level.
- 61 Skeleton **04** was noted in the north side of the trench at a depth of 0.60m below ground level. On close examination, it was discovered to be a collection of long bones, perhaps disturbed by the instatement of adjacent grave **08** and gathered together.
- 62 Grave **08** was visible in geological sand at the base of inspection pit 3. No human bone was visible. The grave fill **09** was almost identical to subsoil **02**. The grave was not excavated or examined further as it would not be disturbed by the groundworks.

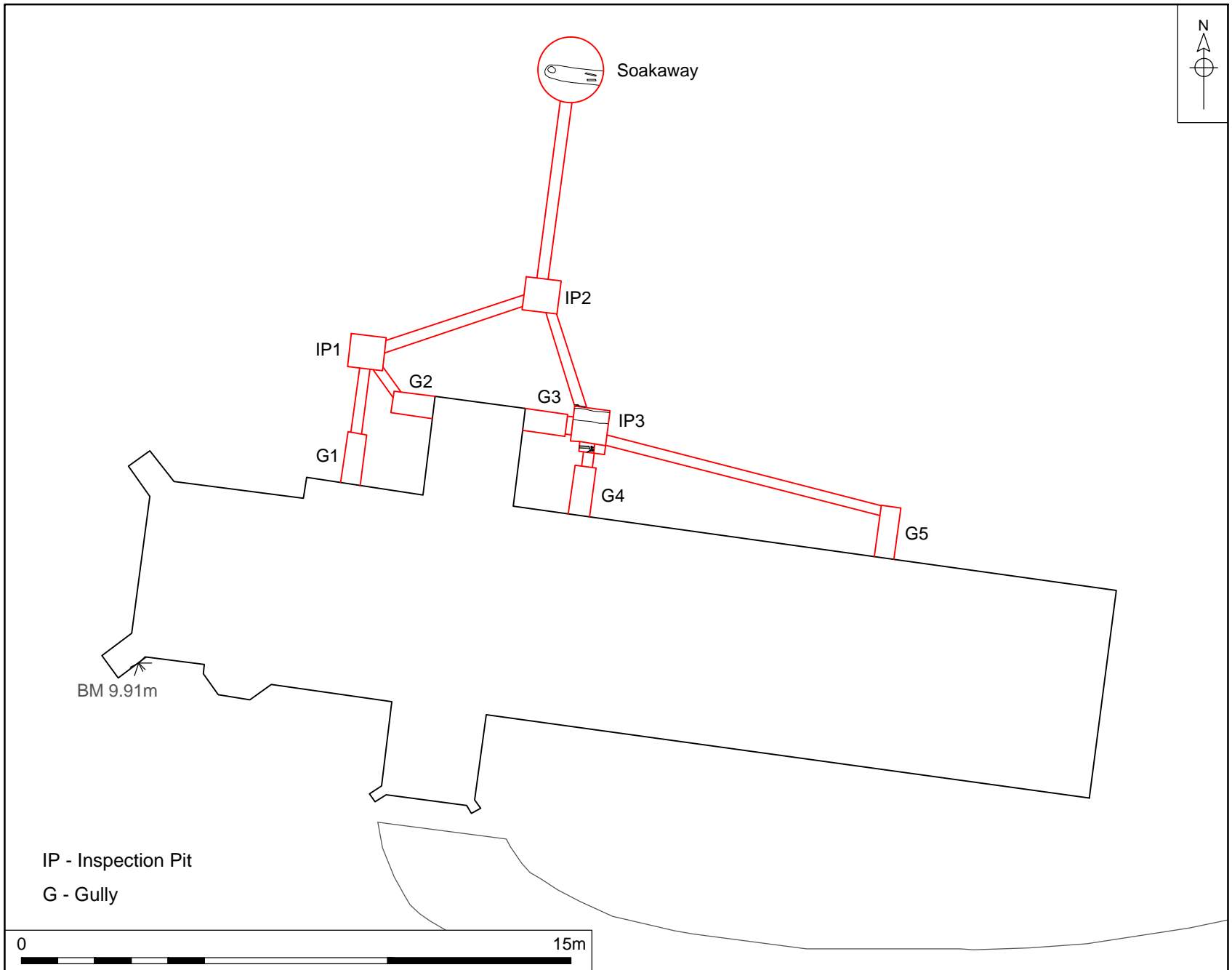


Figure 2. Site plan. Scale 1:150

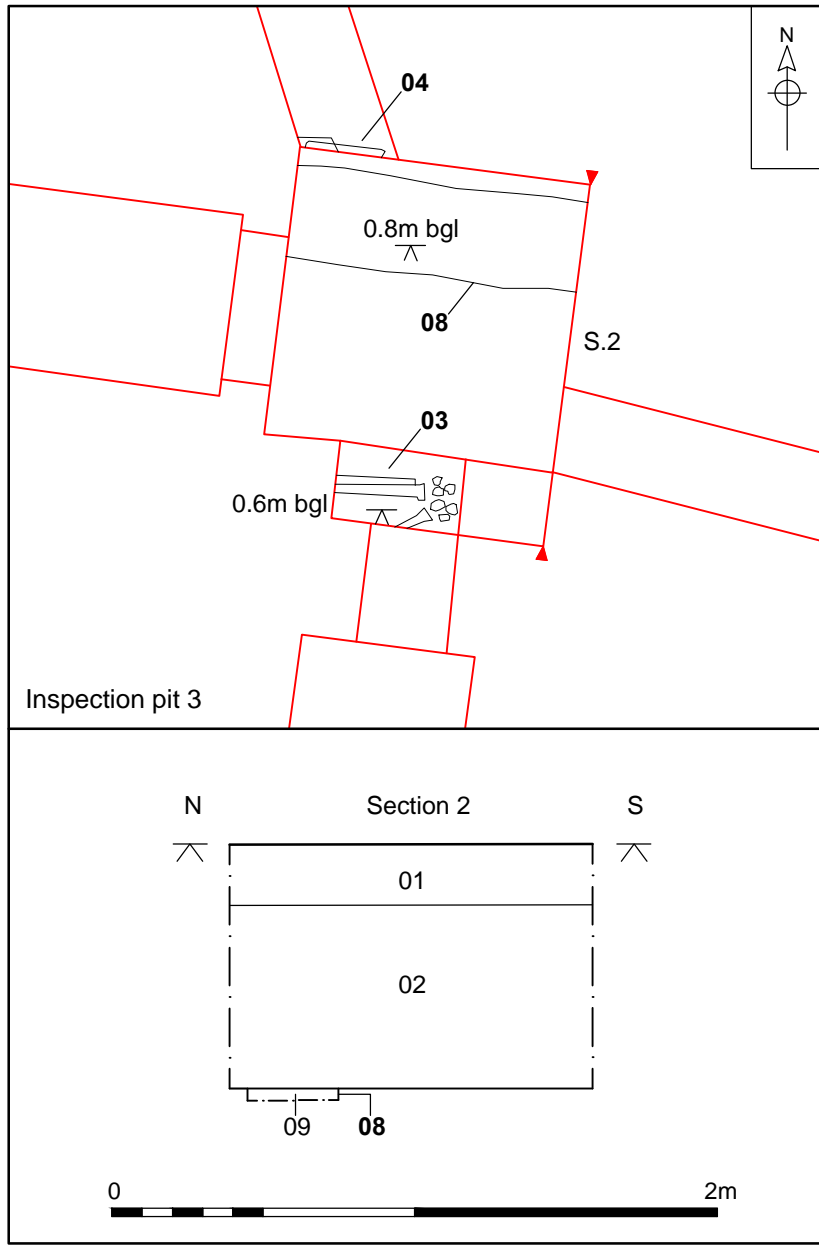
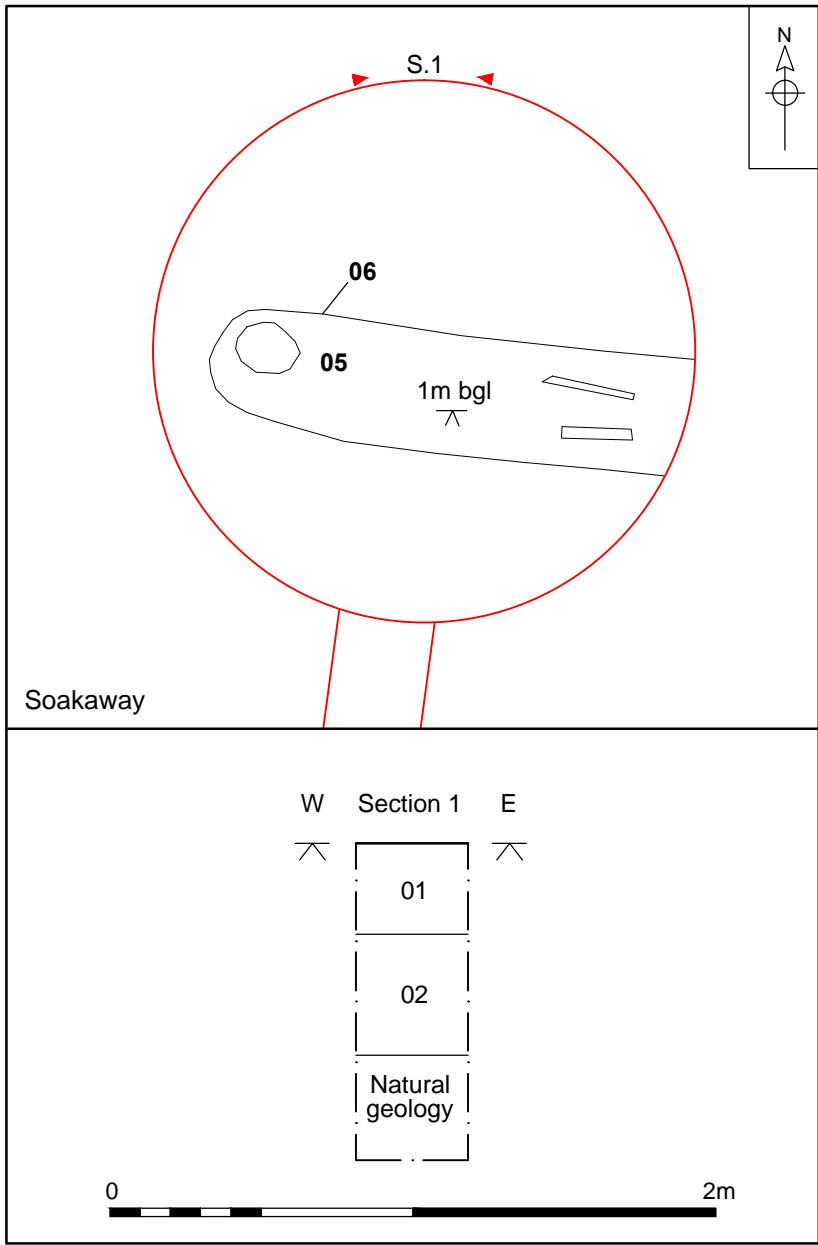


Figure 3. Plans and sections of soakaway and inspection pit 3. Scale 1:25. Scale 1:150



Plate 1. Inspection pit 3, skeleton **03**, facing south

Soak-away

- 63** The soak-away was dug to the north of the other excavations, 8.50m distant from the porch. Circular in shape, it measured 1.80m in diameter x 2.50m deep. One burial (skeleton **05**) was exposed during the excavation of the soak-away, at a depth of 1.00m below ground level within a defined grave cut **06**, 0.40m wide. The skeleton was in very poor condition: the bone was very crumbly, although the teeth survived well. Only remains of the skull and two leg bones were identifiable. The grave cut was not visible within the subsoil **02**, but could be seen clearly where it cut the geological sand.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

- 64 All finds were processed, recorded by count and weight, considered separately and broadly dated wherever possible. Data was recorded on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The finds are presented below by material type and a full list of all finds by context is tabulated in Appendix 2a.

Brick and tile

- 65 Four pieces of brick and tile were found unstratified **10**, and probably relate to the fabric of the church as there are no other known buildings nearby.
- 66 Two probable medieval brick fragments (851g) were recovered, both in poorly mixed fabrics, varying in colour from pinkish–orange, and with straw impressions on their bases.
- 67 A complete square floor tile (509g) measuring 114mm x 114mm was found, with its thickness varying from 20–25mm, showing probable wear of this piece. This is a Flemish floor tile in pinkish–orange fabric containing small grog inclusions, with three nail holes (where the piece was gripped by a nail board during trimming) on its upper surface, and a very roughly sanded underside. A small globule of yellowish glaze is visible on one side. This tile was probably once used inside the church as part of a tiled floor, and is of 14th- or 15th-century date.
- 68 A fragment of probable floor tile was also recovered (168g), although this appears to be different to the Flemish piece, and may be later in date. The fabric is slightly pinker, and has large ferrous inclusions. The only measurement that remains complete is the thickness, which is 26mm. The only complete edge is chamfered.

Flint

- 69 A single piece of burnt flint (30g) was recovered unstratified **10** from the site. Little can be said about this piece, given its unstratified nature, and it has been discarded.

Metal

- 70 Only one piece of metalwork was recovered from the site, this was unstratified **10** and is probably modern in date. The piece consists of an iron nail (25g) with a roughly made circular lead head, used for roofing as the lead is soft and spreads when hammered to create a seal. This piece has been discarded.

Finds conclusions

- 71 All finds from archaeological monitoring were unstratified, although the brick and tile can be seen to represent a succession of building at the church from the medieval to post-medieval periods. While it is probable the floor tiles came from inside the church, it is possible the bricks had come from elsewhere. The nail may also have been associated with the church, as it would have been used specifically for roofing. The burnt flint is a chance find, a material-type often recovered from sites of all dates, and without a secure context or associated material cannot be dated.

DISCUSSION

- 72 The archaeological monitoring conducted by NPS Archaeology on works associated with a new water drainage system at St Peter's church, Carleton St Peter recorded human burials and other human remains. None of the human bone was removed from site, but was left either *in situ* or for re-interment.
- 73 Most of the groundworks for water gullies and drain-runs were evidently too shallow to expose *in situ* burials, which elsewhere were recorded just below the excavation depth of the gullies and drains.
- 74 One of three excavated inspection pits and a large pit for a soak-away at the end of the drain-runs revealed evidence of three graves containing human skeletal remains. A deposit of long bones from a previously disturbed burial was found, probably in the backfill of another grave. The bone from the burial recorded in the soak-away pit was very poorly preserved, and it is considered that this is an indicator of age and that the interment dates from the medieval period, or perhaps even earlier. All of the human remains identified appeared to be interred on a similar alignment to the current church.
- 75 Grave cuts were difficult to observe in a thick deposit of subsoil, but were very plain where they penetrated through the subsoil to the geological sands below. Close to the church building, the deep layer of subsoil had been generated by repeated digging of graves, a deposit entirely consistent with the graveyard of a parish church with a long history.
- 76 Fragments of ceramic building material were observed in the overburden soils, but no archaeological finds were recovered directly from the excavations. A small number of finds were collected from unstratified deposits, however, which may be revealing. The finds included probable medieval brick and floor tile pieces, which, it is suggested, may have been removed from the interior and disposed of in the churchyard during repair works carried out in 1844, or during replacement of the church floor in 1897 (Ilett and Ellis 2000, 43). One of the tiles was a complete Flemish example, a type that was ubiquitous in East Anglia in the 14th–15th century: the import of tiles from Flanders was so common during this period that such tiles were actually more prevalent than English-made examples (Drury 1993, 166).

Acknowledgements

NPS Archaeology would like to thank Birdsall, Swash and Blackman Ltd for commissioning this project and Carleton St Peter Parochial Church Council for funding the work.

Thanks to Bill Hoddy, the groundworks contractor, and his sons for their help and co-operation during the fieldwork stage of this project.

Historic environment record data was supplied by staff of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.

This project was managed by David Whitmore and Nigel Page.

All finds were processed, recorded and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood.

This report was illustrated by the author and David Dobson and edited and prepared by Andrew Crowson.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description
01	Deposit			Topsoil
02	Deposit			Subsoil
03	Skeleton			Burial
04	Skeleton			Burial
05	Skeleton		06	Burial
06	Cut	Grave		Grave for 05
07	Deposit		06	Fill of grave for 05
08	Cut	Grave		Grave
09	Deposit		08	Grave backfill
10	Unstratified finds			Unstratified finds

Appendix 1b: Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Unknown	Grave	3

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
10	Ceramic building material	2	851g	Medieval	Brick fragments
10	Ceramic building material	1	509g	Medieval	Complete Flemish floor tile; 114mm ² ; T20-25; 14th/15th century
10	Ceramic building material	1	168g	Post-medieval	Floor tile fragment; T26
10	Flint – burnt	1	30g	Unknown	Discarded
10	Iron/lead	1	25g	Modern	Nail with lead head and iron shank

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Medieval	Ceramic building material	3
Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1
Modern	Iron/lead	1
Unknown	Flint – burnt	1

Appendix 3: Historical Periods

Period	Date From	Date To
Prehistoric	-500,000	42
Early Prehistoric	-500,000	-4,001
Palaeolithic	-500,000	-10,001
Lower Palaeolithic	-500,000	-150,001
Middle Palaeolithic	-150,001	-40,001
Upper Palaeolithic	-40,000	-10,001
Mesolithic	-10,000	-4,001
Early Mesolithic	-10,000	-7,001
Late Mesolithic	-7,000	-4,001
Late Prehistoric	-4,000	42
Neolithic	-4,000	-2,351
Early Neolithic	-4,000	-3,001
Middle Neolithic	-3,500	-2,701
Late Neolithic	-3,000	-2,351
Bronze Age	-2,350	-701
Early Bronze Age	-2,350	-1,501
Beaker	-2,300	-1,700
Middle Bronze Age	-1,600	-1,001
Late Bronze Age	-1,000	-701
Iron Age	-800	42
Early Iron Age	-800	-401
Middle Iron Age	-400	-101
Late Iron Age	-100	42
Roman	42	409
Post Roman	410	1900
Saxon	410	1065
Early Saxon	410	650
Middle Saxon	651	850
Late Saxon	851	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1900	2050
World War One	1914	1918
World War Two	1939	1945
Cold War	1945	1992
Unknown	--	--

after *English Heritage Periods List*, recommended by *Forum on Information Standards in Heritage*
available at: <http://www.fish-forum.info/inscript.htm>

Appendix 4: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-171622

Project details

Project name	St. Peter's Church, Carleton St. Peter
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Birdsall, Swash and Blackman Ltd to carry out archaeological monitoring of the excavation of water gullies, drain-runs, inspection pits and a soak-away on the north side of St Peter's church, Ferry Road, Carleton St Peter, Norfolk (TG 33970 02285). Three graves and a deposit of long bones-probably in a grave backfill-were recorded. In situ burials were exposed in one of the inspection pits and in the soak-away; groundworks elsewhere were insufficiently deep to reach the level of inhumations. Human bone located in the soak-away was poorly preserved and may have been medieval or earlier in date. All of the burials appeared to be on broadly the same alignment as the church. A small number of unstratified finds were collected, including medieval brick and floor tile fragments, which may have been removed from the church interior during 19th-century renovations. One complete square floor tile from Flanders was found, which dates to the 14th-15th century.
Project dates	Start: 12-03-2014 End: 12-03-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	133475 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status (other)	churchyard
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	GRAVE Uncertain
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	

NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK CARLETON ST PETER St. Peter's Church,
Carleton St. Peter

Study area 0 Hectares

Site coordinates TG 33970 02285 52.5674493942 1.45284114613 52 34 02 N 001 27 10 E
Point

Height OD /
Depth Min: 9.00m Max: 11.00m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation NPS Archaeology

Project brief
originator Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service

Project design
originator NPS Archaeology

Project
director/manager Steve Hickling

Project
supervisor NPS Archaeology

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient Norfolk Museums Service

Physical
Contents "Ceramics", "Metal"

Digital Archive
recipient NPS Archaeology

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media
available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"

Paper Archive
recipient Norfolk Museums Service

Paper Contents "other"

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title St Peter's Church, Ferry Road, Carleton St Peter, Norfolk. Archaeological
Monitoring

Author(s)/Editor
(s) Hickling, S.

Other
bibliographic
details ENF133475

Date 2015

Issuer or
publisher NPS Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication Norwich

Entered by AC (andrew.crowson@nps.co.uk)

Entered on 29 June 2015

Appendix 5: Archaeological Specification

NPS ARCHAEOLOGY

**St Peter's Church
Carleton St Peter
Norfolk**

PROJECT DESIGN

FOR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

**Birdsall Swash & Blackman
High House Farm
The Street
Beeston-next-Mileham
King's Lynn
Norfolk
PE32 2NF**

by

**NPS Archaeology
Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY**

January 2013

Reference No: 01-04-13-2-1314/DW

1 Introduction

- 1.1 A proposal to improve drainage at St Peter's Church, Carleton St Peter, Norfolk (TG 3397 0228) requires a programme of archaeological works to mitigate the potential impact of the construction works on the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 Norfolk Historic Environment Service has recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring be carried out to identify and record any archaeological remains affected by the development, in accordance with the principles set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The requirements for the watching brief are set out in the generic Brief for the Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES Ref: CNF42058).
- 1.3 In order to comply with that requirement Birdsall Swash & Blackman has requested that NPS Archaeology prepare a Project Design detailing an appropriate programme of archaeological works to fulfil the requirements of the Brief.

2 Mitigation Strategy

- 2.1 The programme of archaeological works presented in this document has been designed to mitigate the impacts of the proposed works in line with the Archaeological Brief. Where archaeological remains are identified, and these cannot be preserved *in situ*, the potential impact of the scheme will be minimised by appropriate levels of archaeological excavation and recording (preservation by record).
- 2.2 The mitigation strategy will include a watching brief to record any archaeological remains exposed during the works and reporting. The different elements to be employed are presented below in the anticipated order that they will take place.
- 2.3 The stages of the mitigation strategy may be summarised as follows:
 - i. *Watching Brief Monitoring.* Due to the potential for previously unidentified archaeological remains to exist almost anywhere within this area, all ground disturbance related to the drainage works will be monitored by an archaeologist. If archaeological features and deposits are encountered and these are deemed to be of significance appropriate levels of excavation and recording will be required. If structural remains are encountered Norfolk Historic Environment Service and Birdsall Swash & Blackman will be immediately informed and appropriate mitigation measures will be agreed.
 - ii. *Post-fieldwork Processing.* The drawn and written, photographic, stratigraphic and structural record will be cross-referenced and entered onto a database to provide a consistent and compatible record of the results of the various elements of fieldwork. Artefactual and ecofactual material recovered during the fieldwork will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. A database of these materials will be compiled.

iii. *Analysis, Reporting and Archive.* The results of the fieldwork will be presented as a client report. If appropriate, a synthesis of the results will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal. The archive will be prepared for deposition with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

2.4 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in detail below.

3 Watching Brief Monitoring

3.1 All ground disturbance related to the drainage works will be monitored by an archaeologist will be monitored by an experienced archaeologist. The monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008) and guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

3.2 If areas of significant archaeological remains are encountered that cannot be recorded safely or to the appropriate standard within the watching brief, consultation will take place with Birdsall Swash & Blackman and Norfolk Historic Environment Service and more detailed archaeological excavation may be required.

3.3 If structural remains are encountered, Birdsall Swash & Blackman and Norfolk Historic Environment Service will be immediately informed and an appropriate mitigation strategy to deal with those structural remains will be agreed.

3.4 All archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing a pro forma recording system approved by Norfolk Historic Environment Service. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Plans will be made at a scale of 1:50, with provision for 1:20 and 1:10 drawings. Sections will be recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A photographic record in black and white 35mm film and digital format will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristic and relationships. Photographs will also be taken to record the progress of the work.

3.5 If any human remains or burials are encountered during the monitoring, which because of their location or vulnerability must be removed, an application for a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with Section 25 of the Burial Act, 1857, if appropriate. No human remains will be removed until permission has been granted in writing from all the relevant parties. All human remains removed will be left in the care of the church for reburial. Human remains will be screened from public view during the course of the monitoring. Backfilling of any graves, or areas of the site containing burials that are not excavated will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.

4 Post-Fieldwork Processing

- 4.1 The drawn, photographic and written stratigraphic and structural records will be cross-referenced and, if appropriate, entered into an archaeological database.
- 4.2 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the excavation. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. Finds data will be stored on a database to allow summary listings of artefacts by category and context to provide basic quantification.
- 4.3 An archive structured in accordance with guidelines laid out in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007) will be created.

5 Report and Archive

- 5.1 A report will be produced that will present the stratigraphic, structural, artefactual and photographic evidence and an analyses of that evidence.
- 5.2 The report will present data in written, tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Copyright of the reports will be retained by NPS Archaeology.
- 5.3 A synthesis of the report may be submitted for publication in an appropriate archaeological journal within twelve months of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 5.4 Multiple copies of the report will be produced as appropriate and presented to Birdsall Swash & Blackman and three copies to Norfolk Historic Environment Service. One copy of the report will also be sent to the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, if considered appropriate. A Norfolk Historic Environment Record form will accompany the report and will include a reference to the archive and the intended place of archive deposition. The report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 5.5 NPS Archaeology supports the OASIS project. An online record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to Norfolk Historic Environment Service. This will include a pdf version of the final report.
- 5.6 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and in accordance with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.
- 5.7 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced and prepared in a form that can be microfilmed on behalf of the National Monuments Record. It will also

be integrated with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service's Project accession number and the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. The silver master will be deposited with National Monuments Record and a diazo copy with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowners) will take place within six months of the completion of the final report and confirmed in writing to the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.

- 5.8 All archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the *Treasure Act, 1996*, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the finds to the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

6 Timetable and Resources

- 6.1 The different stages of archaeological work have different time and staff requirements. The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by factors outside of NPS Archaeology's reasonable control. Such circumstances would include without limitation; long periods of adverse weather conditions, flooding, repeated vandalism, ground contamination, delays in the development programme, unsafe buildings, conflicts between the archaeological recording methods and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.

7 Project Staff

- 7.1 The project will be co-ordinated on a day-to-day basis by the Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Project Officer will act under the direction of the Project Manager. The Project Manager will assume responsibility for all aspects of the project including finance, logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. All project staff will have substantial experience in church archaeology and post-excavation analysis.
- 7.2 The Project Officer will have experience in watching brief monitoring and excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* or similar recording systems. The Project Officer will be an experienced metal detector user.
- 7.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project is as follows:

Senior Management	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown BA, MfA
Archaeology Manager	David Whitmore BA, MfA
Project Manager	Nigel Page BA, AlfA

Field Staff	
Project Officer	Steve Hickling MA, AlfA
Finds	Rebecca Sillwood PlfA

- 7.4 NPS Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. This will be in consultation with the client and Norfolk Historic Environment Service.
- 7.5 The analysis of artefactual and ecofactual materials will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. Nominated NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:

Specialist*	Research Field
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates BA, MIfA	Worked Flint
Sarah Percival BA, MIfA	Prehistoric and Saxon Pottery, Fired Clay
Fran Green BSc, PhD	General Environmental
Julie Curl, AIFA	Faunal Remains
Kenneth Penn BEd, MIfA	Secondary Source Documentary Material
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, Ceramic Building Material
Rachel Cruse MA	Historic Buildings
Jane Cowgill	Iron-working
Roger Doonan	Non-Ferrous Metalworking
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Stephen Heywood	Architectural Stonework
David King	Window Glass
Andrew Peachey	Roman Pottery
Richard Macphail	Micromorphology
Jo Mills	Worked Stone Artefacts
John Shepherd	Vessel Glass

8 Quality Standards

- 8.1 NPS Archaeology is an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation and fully endorses the *Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with the Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Practice*.
- 8.2 NPS Archaeology operates under a recognised Quality Management System and is accredited with BS EN ISO 9001:2008, the International Standard Model for Quality Assurance.
- 8.3 The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by Norfolk Historic Environment Service in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:
- during watching brief monitoring
 - during post-fieldwork analysis
 - upon completion of the archive
 - upon receipt of the final report

- 8.4 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the work upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.
- 8.5 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who has the day-to-day responsibility for the successful completion of the project. Overall responsibility for the successful delivery of the project lies with the Project Manager. The Archaeology Manager's have the responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

9 Health and Safety

- 9.1 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).
- 9.2 A risk assessment will be prepared for the fieldwork. All staff will be briefed on the contents of the risk assessment and required to read it. Protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.
- 9.3 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

10 Insurance

- 10.1 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

Employers Liability	£5,000,000
Public Liability	£50,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£5,000,000

- 10.2 Full details of NPS Archaeology's Insurance cover will be supplied on request.