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**ALL SAINTS CHURCH,
HORSFORD, NORFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

Authors: Matthew Adams BA & Adam Dyson BA (Fieldwork and Report)	
NGR: TG 1968 1539	Report No. 3734
Parish: Horsford	Site Code: ENF125 422
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 4010
Signed:	Date: February 2011

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	All Saints Church, Horsford, Norfolk: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording		
<p><i>Between November 2010 and January 2011 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at All Saints Church, Horsford, Norfolk (TG 1968 1539). The monitoring was commissioned by Philip Pank & Partners on behalf of the Parochial Church Council, and was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension and internal bathroom facilities. It was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission (Broadland DC Ref. 20091623).</i></p> <p><i>The church was heavily restored in 1869 and much of it is Victorian in character (NHER 7795), however it contains several 12th to 13th century features. The west tower was begun in the 1440s and the chancel is in an Early English style.</i></p> <p><i>The first monitoring visit observed minor ground reduction and a service trench for the proposed bathroom facilities inside the tower. Three burials were present, two of which remained undisturbed by the development. The third was located in the service trench and contained a shallow articulated human burial. Subsequent visits were carried out during the excavation of service trenches within the graveyard. The trenches extended from the north aisle, around the tower and south along the line of the path to Church Street. Forty inhumations were recorded and the exposed elements lifted during the monitoring.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	15 th & 16 th November 2010 and 2 nd Dec 2010 – 6 th Jan 2011		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	4010	Site code	ENF 125 422
Type of project	Monitoring & recording		
Site status	Area of Archaeological Interest, Listed Building		
Current land use	Church and cemetery		
Planned development	Extension and internal bathroom facilities		
Main features (+dates)	Graves		
Significant finds +dates)	Articulated inhumations		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Norfolk	Norwich	Horsford
HER/ SMR for area	Norfolk HER		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	0.075 ha		
NGR	TG 1968 1539		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c. 32m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (now Norfolk Historic Environment Service)		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Matthew Adams & Adam Dyson		
Funded by	Parochial Church Council		
Full title	All Saints Church, Horsford, Norfolk. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording		
Authors	Adams, MC and Dyson, A		
Report no.	3734		
Date (of report)	February 2011		

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HORSFORD, NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

Between November 2010 and January 2011 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at All Saints Church, Horsford, Norfolk (TG 1968 1539). The monitoring was commissioned by Philip Pank & Partners on behalf of the Parochial Church Council, and was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension and internal bathroom facilities. It was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission (Broadland DC Ref. 20091623).

The church was heavily restored in 1869 and much of it is Victorian in character (NHER 7795), however it contains several 12th to 13th century features. The west tower was begun in the 1440s and the chancel is in an Early English style.

The first monitoring visit observed minor ground reduction and a service trench for the proposed bathroom facilities inside the tower. Three burials were present, two of which remained undisturbed by the development. The third was located in the service trench and contained a shallow articulated human burial. Subsequent visits were carried out during the excavation of service trenches within the graveyard. The trenches extended from the north aisle, around the tower and south along the line of the path to Church Street. Forty inhumations were recorded and the exposed elements lifted during the monitoring.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between November 2010 and January 2011 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at All Saints Church, Horsford, Norfolk (TG 1968 1539) (Figs. 1 – 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Philip Pank & Partners on behalf of the Parochial Church Council, and was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension and internal bathroom facilities. It was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission (Broadland DC Ref. 20091623).

1.2 The monitoring and recording was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by the Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) (dated 23/07/2010, Hamilton), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 28/07/10). The recording conformed to the Institute of Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2008), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, Gurney (2003).

1.3 The objectives of the project were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quantity of any surviving archaeological remains and geological deposits that are threatened by the proposed development;
- To ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect archaeological remains;
- To secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- To secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the publication of the project results, if appropriate;
- To secure the conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPS5 (2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 All Saints Church is a listed building set back from Church Street to its south, and is in what would be described as a rectilinear churchyard setting, except for the south-west quadrant which contains a large house and gardens whose north-east corner comes close to the church. The majority of the churchyard burials are to the west and north-west with smaller concentrations to the south and north. Approximately 900m to the north-east is the Scheduled Monument remains of Horsford motte and bailey castle (NHER 8001), with its medieval Castle Park to the north (NHER 40139). On the opposite side of Church Street to All Saints Church is Horsford Hall which is post-medieval but may be built around an earlier building (NHER 17520).

2.2 The church was heavily restored in 1869 and much of it is Victorian in character (NHER 7795), however its earliest remains include an arcaded Norman font and 13th century north nave door, chancel lancet windows and cusped piscina.

The west tower was begun in the 1440s and restored in the Victorian period. The chancel is in Early English style comprising a thatched roof and plaster walls with a date of 1703 in red tiles (Norfolk churches). The porch and north aisle were built in 1869 although the north aisle window contains a panel consisting of medieval glass. A restored screen originally dated to c.1503.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were excavated by hand and recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

3.2 The monitoring and recording encompassed all intrusive activity associated with the ground works comprising ground reduction inside the church tower and the digging of footings and service trenches. All exterior work was carried out using a small 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation was halted when inhumations were encountered and the remaining overburden was excavated by hand.

3.3 All human bone encountered within the confines of the trench was lifted and retained by the church. Articulated remains were recorded and lifted as individuals.

4 RESULTS

Service Trench inside Tower Figs.2-4

The site was visited over a period of two days with continuous observation of the groundworks. The ground reduction and excavation of a service trench inside the tower was monitored.

Sample Section

A sample section of the stratigraphy was recorded and is tabulated below.

Sample Section 1 Eastern limit of excavation 0.00 = 32.61m AOD	
0.00 – 0.07m	L1000. Light grey stone slabs.
0.07 – 0.20m	L1001. Bedding Layer. Mid to light yellow brown, loose silty sand.

Description: Three graves were present: F1002, F1004 and F1006. Graves F1002 and F1004 were not excavated because they were not going to be disturbed by the groundworks. Grave F1006 was fully excavated and contained an articulated inhumation.

Grave F1002 was sub-rectangular in plan and oriented E/W (0.80m+ x 0.42m). The backfill, L1003, was a mid greyish brown friable silty sand. It was not excavated.

Grave F1004 was sub-rectangular in plan and oriented E/W (1.07m+ x 0.73m). Its backfill, L1005, was a mid grey brown, loose silty sand. It was not excavated. Disarticulated human bone was evident at the surface of the fill.

Grave F1006 was sub-rectangular in plan and oriented E/W (0.50m+ x 0.26m x 0.41m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained an articulated inhumation, Skeleton 1 (DP1), and a single backfill, L1007. The latter was a mid grey brown, friable silty sand, which contained disarticulated human bone. Skeleton 1 was only partially-exposed within the excavation area. Its legs and hands remained *in situ*, undisturbed by the groundworks. The individual was fully articulated and aligned E/W, with its head to the west. The individual was in the extended supine position. The skull was facing upwards, but tilted slightly to the north. The arms and hands were extended beside the body. Bone preservation was good. No grave goods were present and the backfill contained no datable finds.

Service Trench

The church was visited over a period of 18 days with continuous observation of the groundworks. The excavation of approximately 70m of service trench within the churchyard was monitored.

Sample Sections Fig.4

Three sample sections were recorded. They were located at intervals along the trench, and are tabulated below:

Sample Section 2 0.00 = 32.32m AOD	
0.00 – 0.07m	L1011. Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel, and CBM fragments.
0.07 – 0.82m	L1012. Graveyard soil. Mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional flint gravel and CBM fragments.
0.82 – 0.92m+	L1008. Natural sand. Light yellow, loose sand.

Sample Section 3 DP13 0.00 = 32.49m AOD	
0.00 – 0.20m	L1011. Topsoil. As above.
0.20 – 1.10m	L1012. Graveyard soil. As above.
1.10 – 1.20m+	L1008. Natural sand. As above.

Sample Section 4 DP 14 0.00 = 32.19m AOD	
0.00 – 0.25m	L1011. Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 0.60m	L1012. Graveyard soil. As above.
0.60 – 0.80m+	L1008. Natural sand. As above.

Additional description of deposits: Graveyard Soil L1012 was a heavily-disturbed deposit comprising multiple grave backfills. Separate grave cuts could not be distinguished within this layer.

Description: Forty inhumations were recorded during the monitoring, and their description is tabulated (below).

Grave F1009 was rectangular in plan and oriented E/W (0.50m x 2.20m; Fig.4). It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained an articulated inhumation, Skeleton 2 (DP2), and a single backfill L1010. The latter was a mid grey brown, loose, silty sand with very occasional flint. Skeleton 2 was not fully exposed within the excavation area; its lower right arm and hand, and lower left leg and foot remained *in situ*, undisturbed by the groundworks. It was fully articulated and aligned E/W with its head to the west. The individual in the extended supine position. The arms and hands were extended beside the body, and the legs were extended. Bone preservation was good. No grave goods were present, and the backfill contained no datable finds.

Grave F1013 was rectangular in plan and oriented E/W. Its dimensions and profile are uncertain as the grave backfill was indistinguishable from Graveyard Soil L1012. It contained an articulated inhumation, Skeleton 3, and single backfill L1014. The latter was a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional flint gravel. Skeleton 2 was only partially exposed within the excavation area; only the lower legs were exposed. The individual appeared to be a fully articulated adult and was aligned E/W. The head was at the east end. The grave was located at the central point along the external west wall of the tower. The legs were extended and bone preservation was good. No grave goods were present, and the backfill contained no finds.

The recorded burials are tabulated. Large quantities of disarticulated human remains were also recovered from the graveyard soil. The bone was collected as disarticulated human bone.

Skeleton no.	Feature	Truncated (Y/N)	Depth below ground level (m) (skull/sacrum/feet)	Condition of bone	Excavation method	Photographic and 1:10 plan reference	Additional information
1	1006	N	-	Good	Lifted	DP1, Fig.4	See description above
2	1009	N	-	Good	Lifted	DP2, Fig.4	See description above
3	1013	N	0.90 (distal femur)	Good	Repositioned	-	See description above
4	1015	N	0.70 / N/A / N/A	Good	Left <i>in situ</i>	-	Adult skull exposed, but deep enough to remain undisturbed by the development.
5	1017	N	0.73 / N/A / N/A	Good	Left <i>in situ</i>	Fig.4	Female skull exposed in trench section; but could remain undisturbed by the development.
6	1019	Y	N/A / 0.80 / N/A	Good	Lifted	Fig.4	Adult, probably male.
7	1021	Y	N/A / 0.76 / N/A	Good	Lifted	Fig.4	Adult, probably female.
8	1023	Y	0.80 (tibia)	Good	Lifted	Fig.4	Heavily truncated, only the left tibia surviving.
9	1025	Y	N/A / 1.20 / N/A	Poor	Lifted	DP3, Fig.4	Juvenile of undetermined sex.
10	1027	N	0.75 (distal femur)	Good	Lifted	Fig.4	Grave backfill L1028 contained pottery dating to the 11 th -14 th C.
11	1031	N	0.75 (distal femur)	Good	Left <i>in situ</i>	DP4, Fig.4	-
12	-	Y	0.75 / N/A / N/A	Good	Lifted	Fig.4	Adult.
13	-	N	0.92 (distal femur)	Good	Lifted	-	Adult.
14	-	N	0.75 (distal femur)	Good	Lifted	-	Adult.

Skeleton no.	Feature	Truncated (Y/N)	Depth below ground level (m) (skull/sacrum/feet)	Condition of bone	Excavation method	Photographic and 1:10 plan reference	Additional information
15	-	Y	0.80 / N/A / N/A	Good	Lifted	DP5	Adult.
16	-	N	0.80 (distal femur)	Good	Lifted	DP5	Adult.
17	-	Y	0.74 (proximal femur)	Good	Lifted	-	-
18	-	N	N/A / N/A / 0.96	Good	Lifted	-	Adult.
19	-	N	1.02 (distal femur)	Good	Partially lifted	-	Adult.
20	-	N	0.80 (distal femur)	Good	Lifted	DP6	Adult.
21	-	N	0.90 (distal femur)	Good	Partially lifted	-	Adult. Right femur disturbed by tree roots.
22	-	N	N/A / 0.80 / N/A	Good	Lifted	DP7	Adult.
23	-	N	0.94 / N/A / N/A	Good	Lifted	DP8	Adult
24	-	N	1.10 / N/A / N/A	Good	Lifted	-	Adult
25	-	Y	1.10 (scapula)	Good	Lifted	-	Heavily truncated by adjacent grave cuts.
26	-	Y	N/A / 0.94 / N/A	Good	Lifted	DP9	Left leg truncated mid way along the femur, and several lumbar vertebrae missing.
27	-	Y	0.70 (distal tibia)	Good	Lifted	-	Adult.
28	-	N	N/A / N/A / 0.98	Good	Lifted	DP10	Adult.

Skeleton no.	Feature	Truncated (Y/N)	Depth below ground level (m) (skull/sacrum/feet)	Condition of bone	Excavation method	Photographic and 1:10 plan reference	Additional information
29	-	Y	0.98 (pelvis)	Good	Lifted	DP10	Child. Right side truncated by grave cut for Skeleton 28.
30	-	Y	N/A / N/A / 0.78	Good	Partially lifted	-	Adult.
31	-	Y	0.80 / N/A / N/A	Poor	Lifted.	-	Heavily disturbed by tree roots.
32	-	N	-	Good	Lifted	-	-
33	-	N	0.76 / N/A / N/A	Good	Repositioned	DP11	Skull had fallen back during decomposition.
34	-	Y	0.86 (proximal femur)	Good	Repositioned	DP11	Left leg truncated by grave cut for Skeleton 33.
35	-	N	0.74 / N/A / N/A	Good	Left <i>in situ</i>	-	Skull exposed against trench section
36	-	N	0.76 / N/A / N/A	Good	Left <i>in situ</i>	-	Skull exposed against trench section
37	-	Y	0.70 / N/A / N/A	Poor	Lifted	-	Adult.
38	-	N	0.62 (proximal humerus)	Poor	Lifted	-	-
39	-	N	-	Poor	Lifted	DP12	Small frame suggests female or young adult.
40	-	N	-	Moderate	Lifted	-	Adult.

5 CONFIDENCE RATING

5.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of monitoring and recording.

6 DEPOSIT MODEL

6.1 Inside the church the current ground surface, L1000, consisted of light grey stone slabs (0.07m thick). The bedding layer, L1001, which was a mid to light yellow brown, loose silty sand (0.13m thick).

6.2 In the church yard the topsoil, L1011, was a dark grey brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel, and CBM fragments (0.10 - 0.25m thick). Below the topsoil was Graveyard Soil L1012, a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional flint gravel and CBM fragments (0.35 - 0.90m thick). Below L1012 was the natural geology, a light yellow, loose sand.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The groundworks revealed 40 inhumations. The burials were recorded, and either lifted or repositioned to avoid disturbance during the groundworks.

7.2 All the inhumations were aligned E/W. They occurred at varying depths and many had been truncated by subsequent grave digging. Graveyard Soil L1012 contained a large quantity of disarticulated bone. The graves contained miscellaneous finds including medieval pottery and prehistoric struck flint (Appendix 1 Concordance of Finds, Appendix 2 Specialist Reports).

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Norwich Castle Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions is grateful to the Horsford Parochial Church Council for funding the monitoring. AS is also grateful to Philip Pank & Partners who commissioned the work on behalf of the PCC, and for their kind assistance (in particular Mr Mike Harris).

AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the main contractor, Draper & Nicholls (in particular Mr John Smith).

AS would also like to acknowledge the input, assistance and advice of Dr Ken Hamilton of NLA (now NCC Historic Environment Service)

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Websites

Norfolk Churches

Norfolk heritage explorer

**APPENDIX 1
CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

ENF 125422: All Saints Church, Horsford, Norfolk
Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	A.Bone (g)	Other
1012		Graveyard Soil	17 th -18 th century	(1) 68g		
1017	1018	Grave	14 th -16 th century	(3) 15g	7	S.Flint 13g Roof tile 2x107g
1019	1020	Grave				
1021	1022	Grave				
1023	1024	Grave				
1027	1028	Grave	11-13 th /14 th century	(2) 17g		

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALISTS REPORTS

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The monitoring recovered two fragments (107g) of medieval peg tile, contained in Grave F1019 (L1020). The peg tile (flat, 12-14mm thick) occurs in a fabric with oxidised orange surfaces with darker oxidised margins and a reduced mid-dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz sand (0.1-0.5mm) with occasional fragments of flint and burnt out organic voids (both <8mm). One of the fragments exhibits a streak of lead glaze that probably dripped on to the tile from a pottery vessel stacked above the tile in the kiln chamber when it was fired. Roof tiles with these characteristics were common in eastern England from the mid 13th century (Drury 1981, 131), especially in association with towns and areas associated with the Hanseatic League such as Kings Lynn and continued to be used into the 15th century when fabrics and technology were developed to improve the tiles.

Bibliography

Drury, P. 1981 'The production of brick and tile in medieval England' in Crossley, D. (ed) *Medieval Industry*. Council of British Archaeology Research report 40, 126-142

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

The monitoring recovered three flakes (13g) of struck flint contained in Grave F1017 (L1018). The flakes are all un-corticated and blade-like, but slightly irregular in profile with only one example exhibiting retouch. This modified flake has had a series of coarse notches worked into a single lateral edge in order to create a small serrated blade or denticulate. All three flakes occur in a high quality, very dark grey raw flint that is characteristic of nodules sourced from the chalk belt that runs through central Norfolk (Waddington 2004, 3). The characteristics and technology of these flakes suggest they were produced in the earlier Neolithic, but based on such limited evidence later prehistoric dates cannot be discounted.

Bibliography

Waddington, C. 2004 *The Joy of Flint: an introduction to stone tools and guide to the Museum of Antiquities Collection*. Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The monitoring recovered six sherds, weighing 87g, from three contexts. Subsoil L1012 yielded a glazed post-medieval earthenware pedestal base from a jar or deep bowl.

Graves F1017, 1019, 1021, 1023 contained three small moderately abraded body sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware.

Grave F1027 contained a thick, abraded Saxon sherd in sand temper with occasional voids. Its relatively fine fabric and sandwich firing suggests it is mid to late Saxon. It was associated with a small sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware.

Feature	Context	Ware	Date
Subsoil 1012		1x61g post-medieval glazed earthenware	17 th -18 th
Graves 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023	1018, 1020, 1022, 1024	3x11g Early Medieval Sandy Ware (11 th -13 th /14 th)	11 th -13 th /14 th
Grave 1027	1028	1x13g Mid to Late Saxon? 1x2g Early Medieval Sandy Ware	11 th -13 th /14 th

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
SK1 in grave F1006. Looking west.



2
SK2 in grave F1009. Looking W



3
SK9 in grave F1025, left femur of SK6 in foreground. Looking north-east.



4
SK11 in grave F1031. Looking south.



5
SK 15 and SK16. Looking south.



6
SK20. Looking south.



7
SK22. Looking south.



8
SK23. Looking south.



9
SK26. Looking south.



10
SK28 and SK29. Looking south



11
SK 33 and SK34. Looking north.



12
SK39. Looking south.



13
Sample section 3. Looking north-east.



14
Sample section 4. Looking west.



15
Post-excitation view of trenches north side of the nave. Looking east.



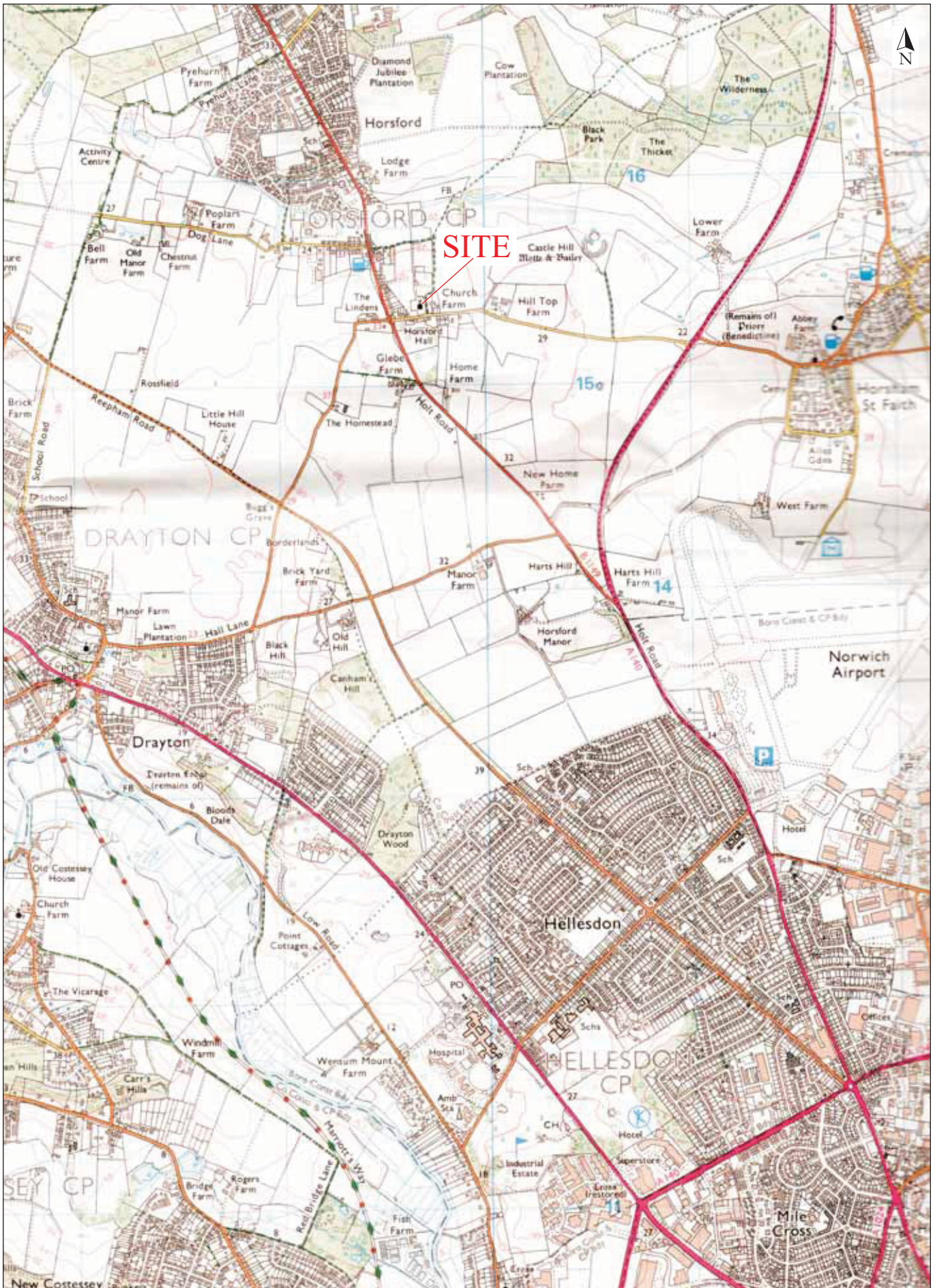
16
View of backfilled trenches north side of the nave. Looking east.



17
Post-excitation view of north-west to south-east trench run leading to the porch. Looking south-east.

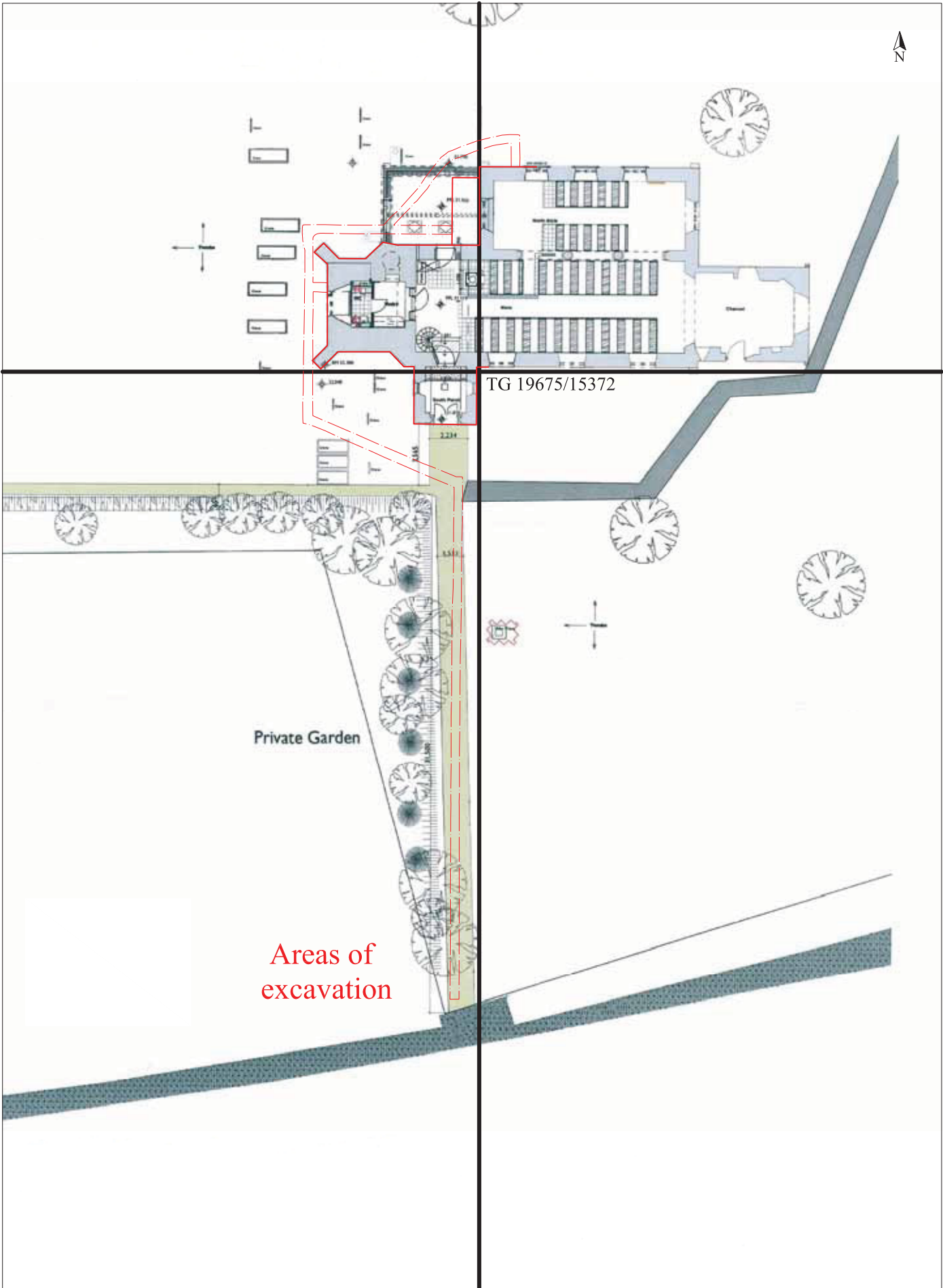


18
Post excavation view of north to south trench run leading to Church Street. Looking south.



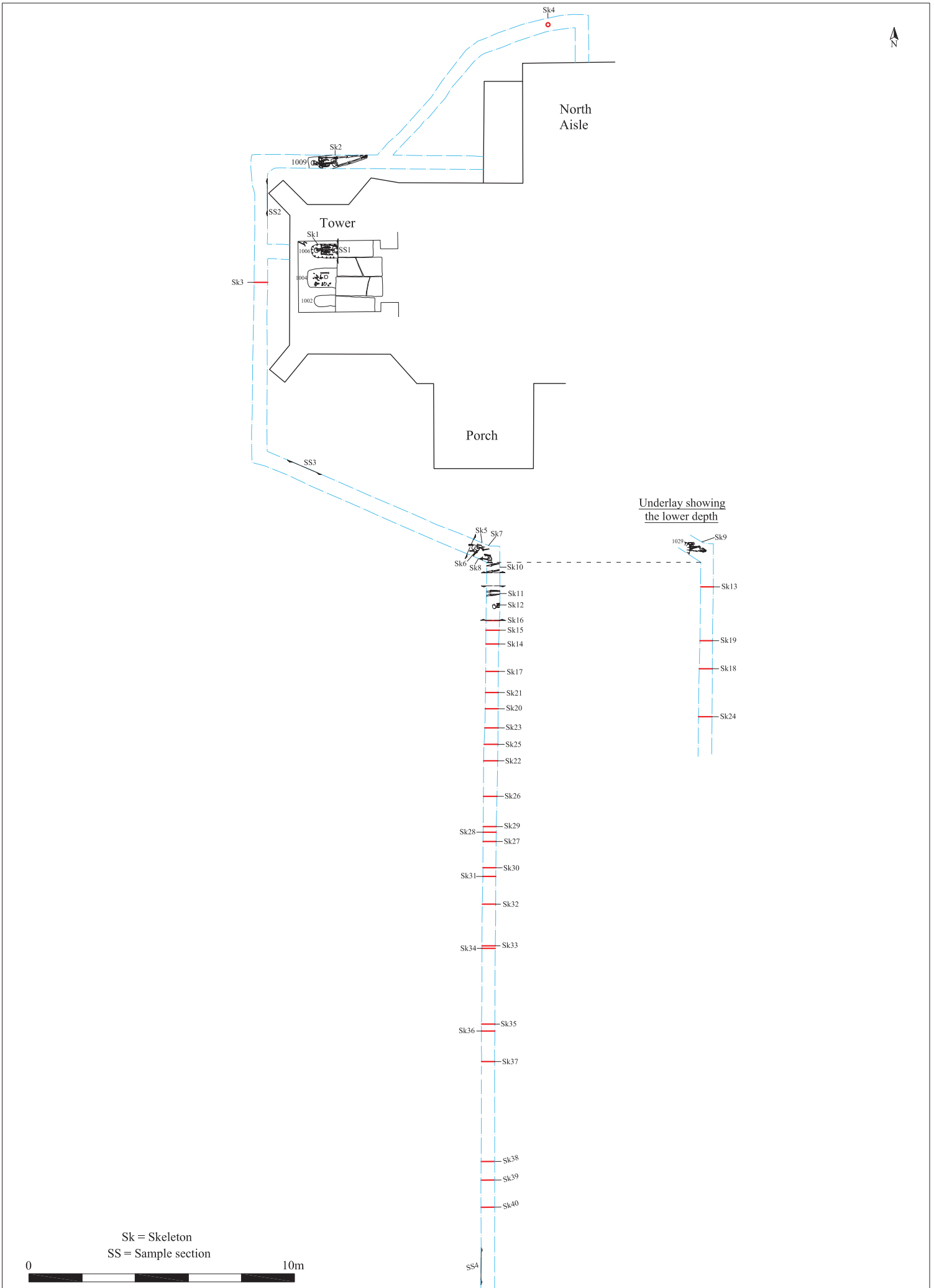
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

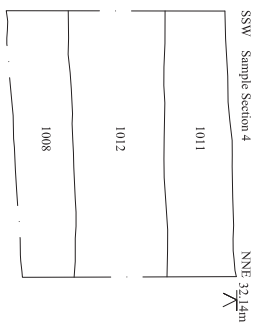
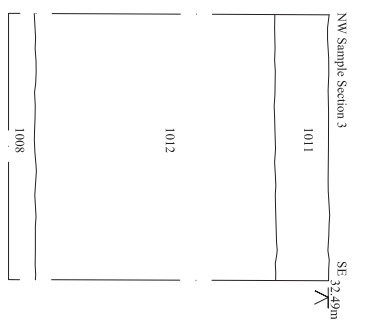
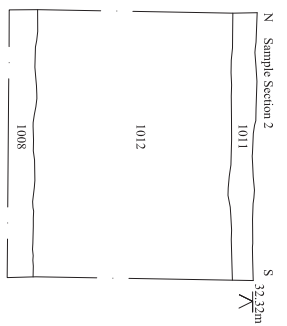
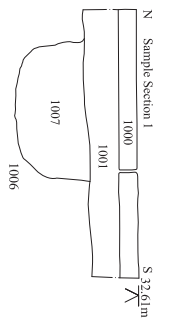
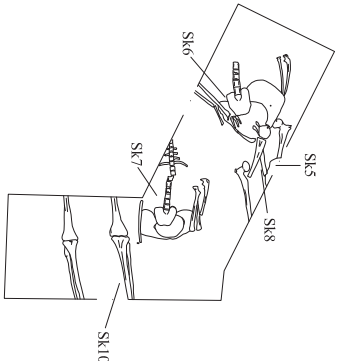
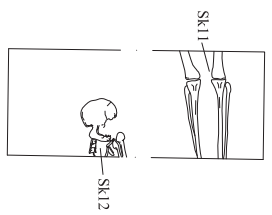
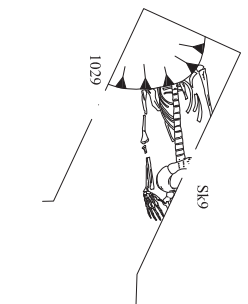
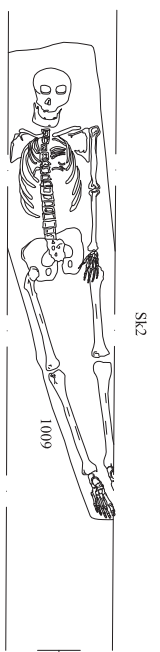
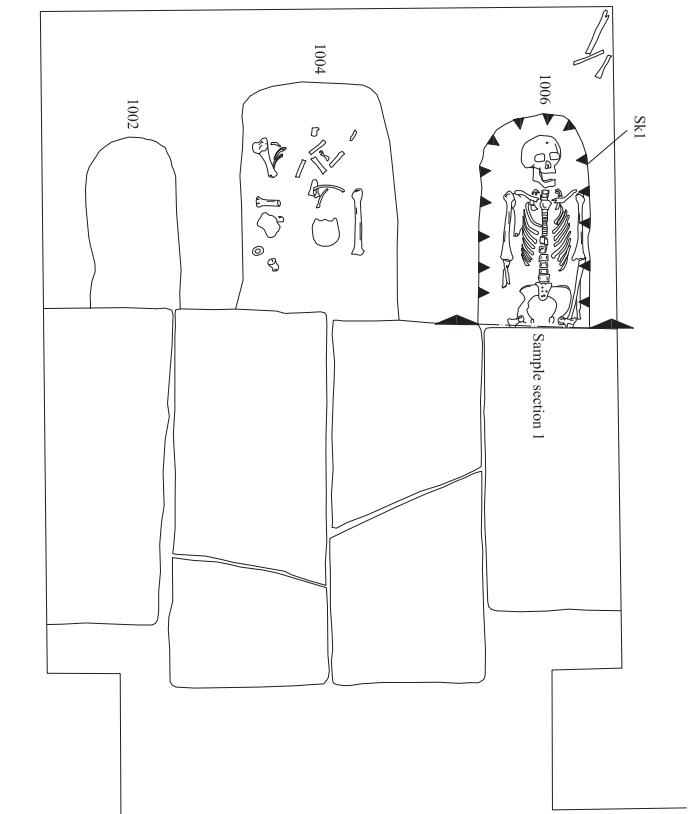


0 25m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



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Fig. 3 Overall features plan showing burial locations
 Scale 1:125 at A3



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:20 and 1:25 at A3