

Archaeological Excavation for an extension on the north side of All Saints Church, Hemblington, Norfolk.



Prepared on behalf of
Hemblington PCC

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 All Saints Church, Church Lane, Hemblington, Norfolk. NR13 4EF.**

Location:	Hemblington
Grid Ref:	TG 3529 1152
NHES Event No:	ENF 135741
Date of fieldwork:	5 th to 16 th January 2015

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was appointed by Ruth Brennan of Ruth Brennan Architects on behalf of the Parish Church of All Saints, Hemblington, to undertake archaeological excavation and monitoring of groundworks associated with a small extension on the north side of the church to accommodate a lobby kitchen and toilet (Planning Ref. 20131595). The excavation footprint for the extension measured c. 4m by 4m. A c.9m long trench-arch sewerage system was also installed within the churchyard to serve the extension.

The round tower of All Saints' Church includes early stonework which suggests that it is either of Saxo-Norman date or that it was rebuilt using stone of this date. Norman stonework can also be seen built into the walls elsewhere in the church walls. The chancel dates to about 1300 and the nave was built during the 14th century, whilst the roof and some windows are of 15th-century date. Wall paintings, also of 15th-century date, were discovered during the 1930s and show St Christopher with scenes from his life and martyrdom.

The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Kelly Powell of the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF 454232) on behalf of Broadland District Council. The aim of the mitigation work was to record the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the development footprint, including the excavation of burials where necessary. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed and an archaeological interpretation of the results. On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with Norfolk Museums Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Summary of Results

The excavation has provided additional information on the construction method of the 14th century nave, which made use of shallow stonework over well consolidated banded footings. Prior to the expansion of the 14th century nave, an earlier east-west wall set above banded footings was robbed out in its entirety. This appears to be evidence of a former north aisle of uncertain date and longevity.

A boundary ditch was revealed on the north side of the church, which formerly demarcated the medieval churchyard. Residual medieval pottery collected from the cemetery soils suggest that the area was subject to medieval midden burning or manuring activity.

A total of 30 graves were identified, of which 25 were excavated either in part or in full. The sample included a relatively high number of non-adults, which may indicate some form of zoning by the north door, particularly as many of the children were of a similarly young age range. The majority of the graves are likely to date from the 13th to 14th century into the late medieval period, with one which certainly predated the 14th century expansion of the nave. Four 19th century to early 20th century graves were identified, of which only one required full excavation.

An unusual petroglyph noted on a buttress by the north door may be some form of medieval to post-medieval graffiti, possibly a form of 'merel' mark used as superstitious ward.

Noteworthy finds include two pieces of medieval window glass, an oak leaf mount cast in lead-alloy, a musketball modified into a counter for gaming or counting and two fragments of possible Roman brick/tile.

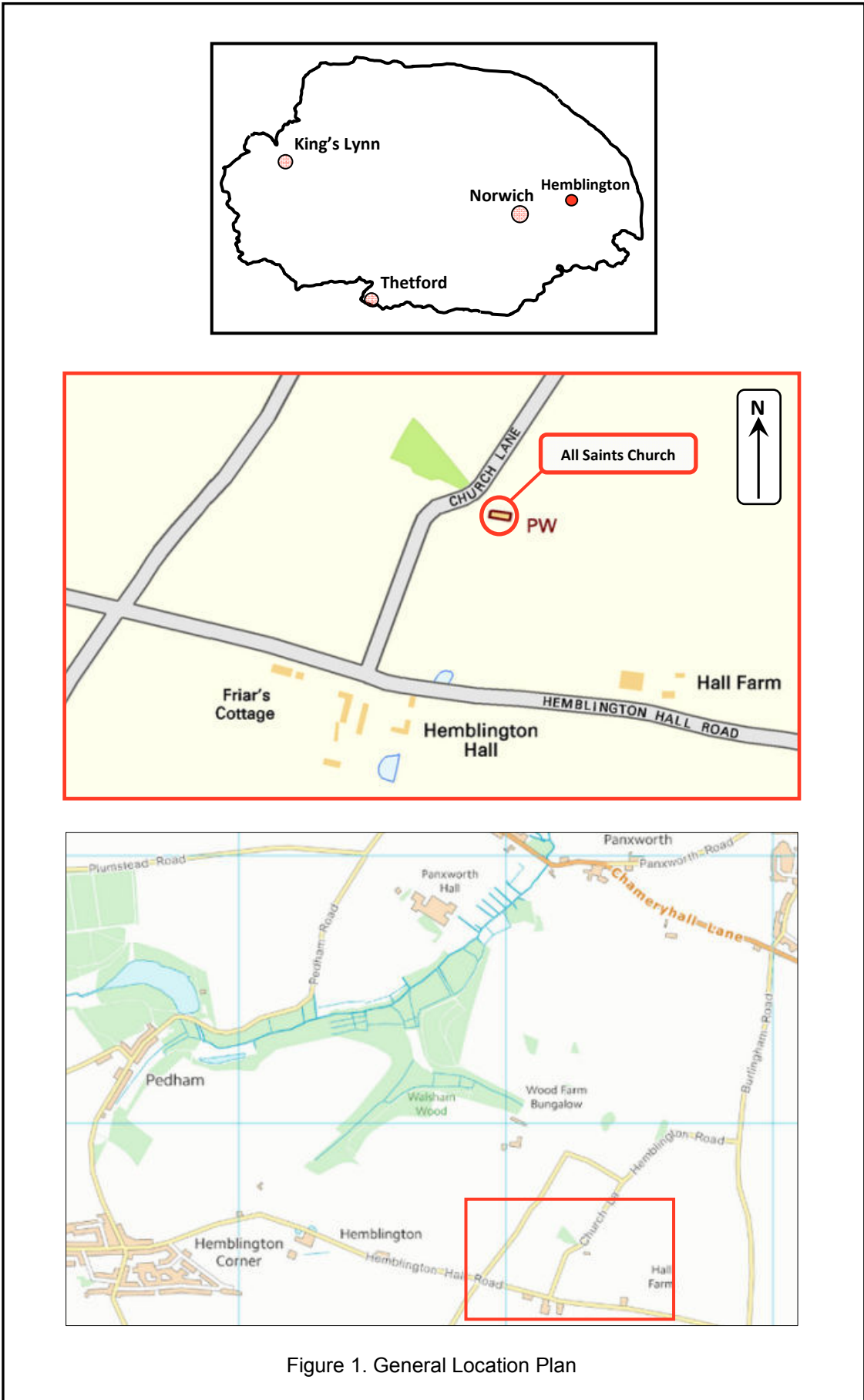


Figure 1. General Location Plan

3.0 Geology and Topography

The village of Hemblington is located c.13km east of Norwich. The church stands alone to the east of the village on relatively high ground at c.21m OD in the north-east corner of the parish of Hemblington, which includes Hemblington and Blofield Heath (c. 2km to the west). Access to the church for the parishioners of Hemblington into the early 20th century was by a chestnut-lined track across the fields from the village (local knowledge), although a former farm track now provides modern access from both the south and north as Church Lane.

The solid geology of the area is cretaceous chalk overlain by Norwich Crag marine group sands and gravels of the Quaternary and Neogene periods overlain by superficial glacial outwash deposits of gravels, sands and clays with some areas of chalky till - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000 (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as sandy-clay with occasional pockets of sand.



Plate 2: Location shot of the extension works (looking south-east)

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 *Local setting*

The site is located to the east of Norwich in the small parish of Hemblington, situated between Blofield and South Walsham. A parish summary for Hemblington's Historic Environment can be viewed on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website. Relatively few records are held for the parish, which include find scatters, cropmarks and listed buildings.

The small number of prehistoric finds includes surface finds of Mesolithic to Neolithic flints and a flaked Mesolithic axehead recorded in fields around Walsham Wood (NHER 12634 & 31238). A Bronze Age axehead was found by metal detector in the south-west of the parish (NHER 41894) and a piece of copper-alloy casting debris found in the same area may relate to Bronze Age metalworking (NHER 29737).

Sites listed in the NHER in the vicinity of the church comprise mostly of cropmarks in surrounding fields which are described by the Norfolk Mapping Programme. These indicate

field boundaries and ditches of possible late prehistoric to Romano-British date and medieval to post-medieval date (NHER 18127, 49440, 49441, 49442, 49445, 45148). Aside from such untested cropmarks, which include enclosures and field systems, very little physical evidence for early settlement has yet been recorded for the parish. Most fields have thus far produced only relatively small assemblages of cultural material with no concentrations indicative of settlement of any period, although this may be a collection bias relating to how and where surveys have been carried out. This may be demonstrated by the results of systematic fieldwalking in 1995 carried out by students of the UEA of fields around Walsham Wood, which identified a significant concentration of medieval to post-medieval pottery (some of which are rejects which may indicate local pottery production) along with small quantities of Roman pottery (NHER 31238). Subsequent metal detecting of the same fields has recorded metalwork of various periods including Roman coins and brooches along with Late Saxon to post-medieval objects.

The village is recorded in the Domesday Book as *Hemelingetun* which can be translated as the 'enclosure of Hemele's people' (Mills 1981). No mention is made in Domesday (1086) of a church at Hemblington, although it seems likely the round tower dates from this period and it is therefore a possibility that the lone church may mark the focus of a former Saxon to early medieval settlement. A small number of medieval artefacts, which include two coins, pottery sherds and a U-shaped pendant have been collected from the surface of fields off Church Lane (NHER 28558 & 30338).

Before the Norman invasion, land in the parish was held Alimar, Bishop of Elmham. The See was transferred to William de Beaufeu, chaplain to William the Conqueror and he held the Manor at both Hemblington and Blofield. Upon his death, the Manor was given to the See and Herbert de Losinga settled it on the Priory with the advowson of the Church. In 1298, the rectory of Hemblington was appropriated to the Prior and Convent of Norwich by Bishop Walter de Suffield, who appointed clergymen to serve the church.

4.1 All Saints Church

All Saints church (NHER 8521) consists of a chancel, a nave with a south porch and western tower. The walls are flint and mortar and although now roofed with tiles, the roof was once partly leaded and thatched.

The church has a round tower which incorporates elements of early stonework which may either suggest that it dates from the Saxo-Norman period, or that it was rebuilt using stone of this date. The chancel dates to about 1300, the nave was re-built in the 14th century in Decorated style and the roof and some windows date to the 15th century. The chancel was the financial responsibility of the rector of the parish or their overseer whilst the remainder was the responsibility of the laity (Fawcett 5, 1974). This division is the reason why a chancel is very often a different date from the nave and why, as at Hemblington, the chancel remained more modest when the nave was expanded in volume at the desire of its wealthy 14th century patrons. In the south wall of the nave there are several examples of reused Romanesque style architectural fragments with moulding and ornamentation. Other early architectural evidence includes a few pieces in the fabric of the west wall of the nave on the north side of the tower which includes a small slab of Barnack stone with a blocked piercing.

The nave has 14th century doorways on the south and north sides, the north one having been bricked up until this recent development. It is recorded that there were once medieval lights dedicated to St Mary, St Catherine and St Margaret perhaps with saint figurines installed in the church. The south porch is primarily of brick and is thought to be of 16th century date, it has plain cross decoration formed from flush knapped flints either side of the entrance arch.

General alterations were made in 1903 by W.D. Caröe and the Chancel was rebuilt in 1910 (Pevsner 543, 1997). Although the chancel roof is modern, the nave roof is of arched-brace

construction and still retains traces of its original colouring – which was carefully retained when the roof was repaired. The rafters are powdered with the sacred monogram IHC and the letter M painted in red on a white background.

In 1937, during removal of thick whitewash from the walls, a nationally important example of a 15th century mural was revealed. The painting was fully uncovered and preserved under the direction of Professor E W Tristram of the Victoria & Albert Museum. The mural depicts the legend of St Christopher, a very popular subject within parish churches, of which this is one of the best preserved nationally. The 15th century octagonal font is highly decorated with religious figures and was re-coloured in 1937 under the direction of Professor Tristram.

Near the south doorway, mounted at bench height, is a long stone coffin-lid of 14th century date decorated in relief with a floriated cross at both ends with a central ‘double omega’ design. Another coffin-shaped slab forms a step at the doorway. There are several brass inscriptions on slabs within the Nave floor, mostly of late 15th to early 16th century date. A few glazed medieval floor tiles of various sizes and forms have been re-laid in the north-east corner of the nave.

The existing churchyard was extended to the north in 1953, an area of which is currently used for new internments. The Blofield and District Conservation Group maintain the southern area of the churchyard as a natural area where grass and flowers are only mown once a year. The present gated entrance and pathway is relatively new. Until the 1960s the gated entrance was sited at the south-west corner of the churchyard with a shallow holloway and path leading directly to the south porch.

The church was saved from possible demolition after the roof was blown off in a great gale of 1894 by the Churchwarden Godfrey Weston of Gable Farm, who secured its restoration. Godfrey’s son, also Godfrey, also became churchwarden and instigated a further restoration phase of work in 1968, which saw the introduction of electric light and heating.

4.3 Previous Archaeological Monitoring

In November 2009, a machined service trench was dug from the edge of the churchyard to bring a water supply and a duct for cables to the area of the blocked north door, with no finds or burials noted.

In 2010, an outside tap at the blocked north door was left running which flooded the inside of the church and caused subsidence below the flooring. The repair work required the investigation of soft ground and the relaying of a new floor. Archaeological monitoring of the works confirmed that the ground had been repeatedly dug into for burials (Bates 2012). A small area of stratified deposits was identified and may have represented make up for a former surface. In the south-east part of the nave a short length of mortared flint masonry appeared to represent a flint wall which was aligned with that of the chancel to its east.

Sites in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:

The following information has been sourced from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER):

Within c.300m radius:

NHER 8521: All Saints Church, Hemblington. The round tower of this church may be Saxo-Norman. Alternatively it could have been built later reusing early stonework. The chancel dates to about 1300. The nave was built in the 14th century in Decorated style and the roof and some windows date to the 15th century. 15th century wall paintings were discovered in 1932 in the nave. They depict a large figure of St Christopher and scenes from his life and martyrdom.

NHER 8522: Hemblington Hall. This Grade II listed brick building with rusticated quoins was built around 1700. It has five bays, two storeys and rounded dormers. There is a decorative brick doorway with a pediment. To the east is a large brick threshing barn with a reed thatched roof (NHER 55699). [c. 145m SW]

NHER 55699: Barn 30m East of Hemblington Hall. Late 17th century six stead red brick threshing barn (Grade II Listed). [c.135m SW]

NHER 17428: Find Spot – medieval coin. A medieval penny of Edward I or Edward II made in Canterbury was dug up in the garden of Hall Farm. [c. 165m SW]

NHER 28513: Find Spot – medieval coin. Metal detecting of field off Church Lane recovered a Henry III long cross penny minted in Canterbury between 1251 and 1272. [c. 80m SW]

NHER 28558: Find Scatter – medieval. Metal detecting and field observation of fields off Church Lane recovered four pieces of medieval pottery and a medieval U-shaped copper alloy pendant. [c. 65m SW]

NHER 30338: Find Scatter – medieval. Metal detecting and fieldwalking of fields off Church Lane recovered part of a medieval copper alloy vessel and four pieces of medieval pottery. [c. 85m SW]

NHER 31238: Possible Mesolithic flint-working site, medieval pottery works and multi-period finds. Fieldwalking surveys (south of Walsham Wood) were undertaken in several parts of this field during the 1990s. This work recovered over 2000 medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds (the majority unglazed medieval wares). Many of the oxidised and glazed medieval sherds were probably pottery production rejects: an activity that may account for several patches of discoloured soil that were noted during one of the surveys. The ceramic evidence suggests that pottery manufacture at this site continued into the 16th century, when it appears that lead-glazed vessels were being produced. Other notable finds recovered include a small assemblage of worked flints that, whilst not individually diagnostic, probably represent debris from a Mesolithic microlithic industry. Other finds included ?Neolithic and undatable prehistoric flints; a small assemblage of Roman pottery; possible sherds of Iron Age, Middle Saxon and Late Saxon pottery; medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material and several post-medieval wig curlers. Metal-detecting between 2011 and 2014 recovered a Late Saxon to post-medieval glass linen smoother; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a medieval/post-medieval token and undated, Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an undated lead droplet with the remains of two stamps; Roman brooches; Late Saxon to post-medieval lead weights; a medieval thimble; a medieval/post-medieval purse bar fragment and purse frame and a post-medieval bodkin-type dress pin. [c. 300m NW]

NHER 49440: Cropmarks of undated and multi-period field boundaries. This site consists of a group of undated and multiphase cropmarks to the north of Hemblington Hall Road. The date of many of these field boundaries is uncertain, as some would appear to be of possible medieval - post medieval date, whilst others would be more consistent with the pattern of fragmentary field system recorded in this area (NHER 18127, 49426-28, 49431) that are of possible late prehistoric to Roman date. [c. 275m E]

NHER 49441: Undated and possibly multiphase field boundary cropmarks. This site consists of a group of undated and possibly multiphase cropmarks to the south of Wood Farm, Hemblington. The date of many of these field boundaries is uncertain. The alignment of a number of the ditches, NW-SE, is consistent with the pattern of fragmentary field systems recorded in this area (NHER 18127, 49426-28, 49431) that are of possible late prehistoric to Roman date. Although it is equally possible that they are the remains of tracks and boundaries leading towards the farm, no corresponding features are marked on the Tithe map however. [c. 240m NW]

NHER 49442: Cropmarks of field boundaries of unknown date. Cropmarks of field boundaries of unknown, but possibly late prehistoric to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of Hemblington Hall. [c. 140m W]

NHER 49444: Cropmarks of ditches of unknown date. The cropmarks of a pair of ditches of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Hemblington Hall. [c. 325m SSW]

NHER 49445: Cropmarks of ditches of unknown date. The cropmarks of a pair of ditches of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Hemblington Hall. The ditches are parallel and are located 18m apart which would suggest that they are associated with dispersed field boundaries to the immediate east (NHER 44945), which are also undated, but are interpreted as being of possible late prehistoric to Roman date. [c. 300m S]

Within c. 1km radius:

NHER 12634: Mesolithic flint tranchet axehead. A Mesolithic flint tranchet axehead was found close to Wood Farm during beet hoeing in 1977. [c. 425m NW]

NHER 15942. Site of a post medieval brick kiln. Off Hemblington Hall Road, this is the site of a post medieval brick kiln marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map made in 1836. Burnt depressions that may be associated with the kiln are recorded in NHER 31238. [c. 430m W]

NHER 18130:? *Iron Age or Roman enclosure.* A cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure of probable Iron Age to early Roman date is visible on aerial photographs. [c. 675m S]

NHER 28979: *Find Scatter – Medieval finds* Metal detecting to the west of Burlingham House in 1992 recovered a range of medieval metal objects. These artefacts comprised a pin, purse bar modified for use as a tool and two mounts that would have been attached to a belt or harness. [c. 500m S]

NHER 29737: *Possible Bronze Age metal working debris and medieval coin.* Metal detecting west of Hemblington Hall recovered a piece of metal working debris and a medieval coin. The metalworking debris is a cone-shaped piece of copper alloy with two jets originating from two channels. It may be Bronze Age. [c. 400m WSW]

NHER 33132: *Find Spot – Roman coin.* Metal detecting of fields off Burlingham Road in 1996 recovered a Roman coin of Antonius Pius. [c. 450m ESE]

NHER 41894: *Bronze Age axehead.* Metal detecting of fields south-west of Walsham Wood in 2005 recovered an Early Bronze Age flat copper alloy axehead. [c. 550m W]

NHER 45147: *Cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval field boundaries.* Cropmarks of field boundaries of possible medieval to early post medieval date are visible on aerial photographs. [c. 685m NW]

NHER 45148: *Cropmarks of undated ditches, possibly field Boundaries.* Cropmarks (south of Walsham Wood) of linear ditches, probably field boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs. They are mainly oriented on west to east and north to south alignments that do not correspond to the post-medieval field pattern shown on the 1838 Hemblington tithe map. [c. 375m NW]

NHER 45149:? *Iron Age or Roman enclosure.* Cropmarks of an incomplete possible enclosure of possible Iron Age to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs which could be associated with NHER 18130 located immediately to the south. [c. 650m S]

NHER 45150: *Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure.* A cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure of probable Iron Age to early Roman date is visible on aerial photographs. It has an asymmetrical sub-rectangular plan with rounded corners. An entrance is present in the southwest side of the enclosure, with a second possible blocked entrance located on the northeast side. It is likely that this enclosure is related to a smaller possible enclosure to its north (NHER 45149) and field system cropmarks to the northwest (NHER 45150). [c. 750m SW]

NHER 49428: *Possible settlement and field system of late prehistoric to Roman date.* Cropmarks of a possible settlement and field system of late prehistoric to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Chameryhall Lane. No definite evidence of domestic structures, such as roundhouses was identified, however the plan and demarcation of space indicated by the boundary ditches would suggest areas of domestic use, as well as agricultural fields and paddocks. To the north and southeast of this site are large groups of more fragmentary and dispersed field boundaries following a similar alignment (NHER 18127, 49426, 49431), suggesting a once extensive agricultural landscape spreading for several kilometres. [c.700m NE]

NHER 49431: *Enclosures and field boundaries of unknown, but possibly late prehistoric to Roman date.* This cropmark site consists of a large and dispersed group of enclosures and former field boundaries of unknown, but possibly late prehistoric to Roman date, located to either side of the Newport Road, South Walsham. [c. 500m E]

NHER 49446: *Earthwork ditched boundary of probable medieval to post-medieval date.* The earthworks of ditched boundary or trackway of probable medieval to post medieval date are visible on aerial photographs running along the Hemblington and Lingwood and Burlington parish boundary. [c. 430m SE]

NHER 49808: *Find Scatter – Medieval to Post-medieval finds.* Metal detecting here in 2006 recovered an incomplete medieval buckle frame and a post medieval shoe buckle. Further work in 2008 uncovered a number of medieval and post-medieval finds. [c. 450m NE]

5.0 Methodology (Figure 2)

The objective of the archaeological work was to excavate and record any archaeological evidence revealed during the excavation of the footing trench for the extension, along with the trench of the trench-arch.

Most significantly, this project had the potential to encounter human burials of multiple historic period periods and also the potential to further elucidate on the sub-surface historic fabric of the church and any earlier construction phases or past alterations. Where necessary, human burials which would otherwise be disturbed by the footings work were excavated, recorded and lifted for reburial.

Where possible, human remains were lifted as individual units and temporarily stored within the bell tower. At the close of the archaeological fieldwork, all of the remains were promptly reburied in a small trench at the northern limit of the cemetery with an appropriate religious service

The trenching was carried out under direct archaeological supervision by a 2-ton 'JCB'-type machine fitted with a ditching bucket, with spoil relocated during the course of the works via a dumper along the western boundary of the churchyard.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology pro forma sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were tied to an OS Benchmark of 27.035m OD located on the south-east corner of the church at a height of c. 0.3m above the ground surface.

Site conditions were generally cold with one day of heavy frost. The first week on site saw several days of strong wind and showers, although the last few days were fair and bright.



Plate 3: Excavation trench (looking SW)
[SK:89 being recorded]

6.0 Results (Appendix 1a) (Figures 3 to 11)

6.1 'Natural deposits'

Natural deposits comprised primarily of firm mid-orange sandy-clay with occasional pockets of soft, pale to mid-yellow sand (58). Due to a sloping landscape (south to north), the natural lay at c. 1.2m near the church, c. 0.95m in the area of the Trench Arch and c. 0.6m out to the existing path.

6.2 Evidence for a former north aisle

A linear east-west feature ([55]) was identified which predated the construction trench for the 14th century nave wall ([25]). This earlier trench measured c. 0.85m in width and was only of slightly shallower depth than the later construction trench for the nave wall. It contained a primary deposit of firm/dense very silty-sand (54) below a banded deposit of fine sand and silty-sand (117). Above this was a firm deposit of silty-sand mixed with sandy-clay (118) which may have formed a bedding layer for a robbed out wall footing. The approximate base level of the robbed footing can be inferred from the base of a robber cut [52], which contained a residual mix of friable silty-sand with mortar debris and sub-angular flints (52) buried below a backfill deposit of silty-sand flecked by chalk and mortar pieces (51).

The construction trench and robber cut were both partly truncated by the medieval groundworks for the expanded nave so clearly pre-date the 14th century nave wall. This is compelling evidence for a former north aisle which was taken down to allow for the 14th century expansion of the nave, with the stone presumably reused within the fabric of the newer build. The centre line of the earlier wall would have been c. 1.4m out from the new nave wall and c. 2.5m out from an earlier nave, if its width is assumed to match that of the extant chancel. Notably, part of a flint and mortar wall was uncovered during floor repair works inside the church which may equate to the original line of the south wall of the nave prior to the 14th century expansion (Bates 2012).

How long such a north aisle may have stood is unknown, but a burial in the south-west corner of the trench seems to respect the alignment of this lost wall very well and could represent a burial set within the aisle floor (SK:27). The 14th century construction partially disturbed this burial, with the top of the skull cleaved away horizontally by the labourers' actions. Despite this damage, the burial was left mostly in place just centimetres below the level of the new trench, which was perhaps consciously left c.150mm higher here than where it was observed elsewhere.



Plate 4: Earlier construction trench [55] truncated by Nave construction trench [25] (looking E) [1x1m Scale]



Plate 5: Footings of the Nave (looking S) [1x1m Scale]

6.3 14th century Nave construction deposits and footings

The construction trench for the extant nave ([25]) was exposed below the shallow stone wall footings and the profile of the trench was recorded. The construction trench was c. 0.7m wider than the build above to provide sound footings. It contained a thin primary fill of crushed mortar mixed with silty-sand (24) below a sequence of banded deposits which made use of alternative compacted layers of silty-sand and clay (23), with the upper banding making use of mortar waste and small to medium fractured flints (demolition waste) (22). The use of such banded footings formed from locally available materials and building waste is a typical medieval construction method present in numerous ecclesiastical buildings across Norfolk. The firm base afforded by the banded footings at Hemblington also allowed for a shallow footing to the stonework, an advantage where available flints appear to be of fairly small size requiring large amounts of mortar and increased construction time.

Above c. 0.65m of banded footing deposits was a 150mm thick bedding layer of very firm sandy-clay (21) upon which the initial stone footings were constructed. Two lifts were present in the footings, both of two courses of well sorted unstruck flints of around 50mm to 100mm diameter (stonework **a** & **b**). The primary lift of c. 180mm thickness (**a**) made use of a friable pale whitish-yellow sandy mortar, while the secondary lift of c. 140mm thickness (**b**) was bonded with a harder, whiter lime rich mortar within which two rough fragments of Barnack limestone were noted. The main wall construction (**c**) was set up to c. 60mm back from the footing courses. The girty lime and sand mortar across the face-work is a result of modern repair and consolidation work.

The north door appears to be contemporary to the build. No sign of any surviving stonework for the threshold survived and the modern brick blocking (which made use of occasional recycled early brick) has replaced the original stone work here. The lowest course of brickwork included large numbers of estuarine clay bricks of early-post medieval to post-medieval date which have either been reused or indicate an earlier phase of blocking material.



Plate 6: Excavation Area – Post-excavation (looking S) [2x2m & 2x1m Scales]



Plate 7: West facing baulk – Post-excavation (looking ESE) [2x2m & 2x1m Scales]

6.4 *Boundary ditch*

At the northern end of the Trench Arch trench an east-west ditch was investigated ([31]). The ditch was located c. 2m north of the burial clusters encountered and c. 10m north from the church. The ditch had a wide concave profile and contained a sterile deposit of soft/dense clay-silt (30). The ditch was redefined by a wide V-shaped re-cut ([31]) which was filled by a firm/dense very-silty-clay (32). Both features had a diffuse stratigraphic relationship with the lower cemetery soils (37) but were certainly sealed below the levels of the upper soils (38).

The ditch recut was interrupted by the insertion of a square profiled cut, only identified in the east facing baulk ([33]). This feature appears to be the very eastern end of a grave, dug to approximately the same depth as the medieval burials within the cemetery. It contained a sterile, yellowish-brown silty-clay (34) of similar character to other grave fills and the feature lines up fairly well with a row of burials formed from graves [73], [59], [40] and ?[106].

Therefore, it seems more likely that the grave was not inserted as a deviant burial into an active ditch, but rather was part of a row which crossed the line of an early cemetery boundary that may have already become infilled and levelled. This could suggest that the north side of the cemetery was slightly expanded or redefined at some point in the medieval to late medieval period.

A modern tree planting pit of c. 0.65m depth was positioned on this same location ([35]).

6.5 *Burials* (Appendix 4)

From a total of 30 graves that were identified either totally or partially within the development footprint, a total of 25 articulated individual burials necessitated excavation. Of these, eighteen were adults, one a juvenile, five were children and one was neonatal. In addition, four clusters of redeposited partial remains of children were identified. Of the 18 adults few could be sexed with confidence due to either a lack of suitable elements or poor preservation with c. six recorded as male/?male and c. four as female/?female.

Aside from a late post-medieval burial, none of the graves contained evidence of a coffin in the form of any organic staining, nails or fittings. All of the bodies were east-west aligned and extended/supine and with the head to the west following standard Christian practice. The arms were mostly positioned closely alongside the body, although three of the adults had slightly flexed arms with their hands resting over the pelvis. Two adult burial locations appear to have been intentionally reused; Grave [45]/SK:44 had another grave directly above it (Grave [109]/SK110) and in the north-east corner of the main excavation trench three burials shared the same location (Grave [99]/SK:98, followed by Grave [102]/SK:101 and lastly by Grave [96]/SK95). These could represent family plots although this cannot be assumed with any true certainty.

There was notable variation between adult individuals in stature, age and general appearance. For example, two adjacent males thought to be of medieval to late medieval date were clearly unrelated on a genetic level: one being just under 5ft in stature (SK:89) and the other well over 6ft (SK107). Both were well-aged adults, the smaller having suffered



Plate 8: Ditch [31] (looking SW)
[2x1m Scales]

ante-mortem tooth loss while the larger exhibited some unusual bone growth on the sternum and ribs as either the result of calcification through age, a developmental defect or healed trauma (see plates A & E).

6.5.1 *Child burials*

The number of non-adults is relatively high within this excavated sample, accounting for c. 38% of the individuals. This may indicate some form of zoning within this specific area of the cemetery, particularly as many of the children were of a similarly young age range, although without a wider comparative sample this assumption cannot be confirmed. The zoning of burial types within cemeteries is a relatively common phenomenon, especially in the case of child burials (Gilchrist & Sloane 223, 2005) with infants burials frequently clustered along boundaries, paths or porches and the apparent trend for the inhumation of children by the north door at Hemblington church may be an example of this.

The children are of similar age groups (3 to 6 years) based on their stature and/or dentition, with the size and deciduous dentition noted in SK:13 showing this particular child to be closer to 3 years of age (Plate D).

The charnel clusters were all partial remains from archaically disturbed child burials, one of which (SK:01) appeared to have been placed directly over the torso of a ?female adult (SK:03). The other three (SK 08, 76 & 81) all represent separately disturbed and reburied remains of individual children. SK:76 may have been reburied within the grave fill above adult SK:83 and SK:08 & 81 were reburied within the grave fill above adult SK:92.

6.5.2 *Burial phases (Figures 5 to 10)*

Dating the majority of the burial activity to historic periods with any certainty is problematic, particularly given the residual nature of all finds recovered from their fills.

The grave cuts themselves for many of the graves were not discernible much above their base due to long term bioturbation within the graveyard soils. However, the sequence and pattern of the burials, along with the nature of their interment, has allowed for further inference on their general historic periods (Figure 5). Aside from the row of Victorian to early 20th century burials, none of the graves contained coffin nails or furniture and the majority contained very little or no residual material in the form of either fragmentary human bone or building waste. This is helpful as it shows that many of the graves were excavated through undisturbed soils with little material incorporated into the backfill, which makes it more likely that the graves predate significant building and alteration works to the church.

During the medieval period, the vast majority of people were buried using only a simple shroud, with coffins usually reserved for higher status individuals (Roberts 50, 2009) and the fact that none of the pre-Victorian graves have evidence for coffins suggests a pre-1500s date. Two of the earliest burials in the sequence were both of poorly preserved adults contained within grave cuts that were slightly anthropomorphic around the head and shoulders (SK:44/[45] & SK: 101/[102]), perhaps more consistent with the use of shrouds.

Overall, the likelihood is that the pre-Victorian graves are of medieval to late medieval date, with at least three main burial phases indicated by their layout and stratigraphy. One clearly spaced row of burials can be discerned which followed an earlier pattern of burials, with was itself followed by several interments focused in the area of the main excavation trench (i.e. opposite the north-door).

One partially disturbed grave was discovered that certainly predated the 14th century expansion of the nave ([SK27/[28]) and which must either predate a lost north aisle or have been interred within it. Interestingly, none of the graves either truncate or were truncated by the footings for the north aisle or indeed the footings trench for the expanded nave; also pointing to a medieval date for the burials.

The additional presence of a neonatal burial (SK:68) very close to the line of the lost aisle wall, may indicate that this particular burial was intended to rest against the wall, within the eaves drip of a north aisle. Whether by necessity or as part of an openly sanctified burial, the placement of newborns close to church walls is a common occurrence within parish cemeteries and has generally been accepted to have some quasi-religious significance. In Anglo-Saxon Christian cemeteries the practice of burying children below the eaves of churches has been suggested to have been carried out so that the water running off the 'holy' roof would 'double bless' them (Daniell 2006, 128) and this practice appears to continue into the medieval period within many parish churches.

Pottery with a 13th to 14th century spotdate bias was collected in the lower cemetery soils and a late 14th to 15th century spotdate bias for the upper cemetery soils. Aside from the Victorian burial [17]/SK:16 only residual pottery of 11th to 14th century date ranges were present within a small number of the burials. This signifies that these graves were dug into soil previously littered with a moderate volume of medieval pottery, possibly the result of midden burning or manuring activity of the land on the northern side of the church in the medieval period. Of the small number of graves that produced residual medieval pottery, the earliest in the burial sequence to do so (SK110/[09] – grave fill 111) included two sherds of Grimston type ware of late 12th to 14th century. The majority of burial activity here was therefore likely to have been undertaken from not much earlier than the 13th to 14th century and into the late medieval period.

6.5.3 19th to ?early 20th century graves

Four 19th century to early 20th century graves were identified, of which only the one within the extension footprint was of a depth that required full excavation (SK:16/[17]). All four shared similar well-mixed backfill containing soil and redeposited natural, along with occasional fragments of human remains from disturbed burials of earlier date. Three of the graves formed a regularly spaced row ([17], [77], [79]), while another may be the northern end of an adjacent row ([69]).

The remains within grave [17] were of an adult male within a wooden coffin (SK:16), of which some of the wood was still preserved. The lid of the coffin had a corroded white metal plate fixed to it with brass screws.



A: SK:107/Grave [106], 1x1m Scale.

B: SK:60/Grave [59], plus SK:63/Grave [62], 1x1m & 1x0.3m Scales.

C: SK:110/Grave [109] cut by C19th Grave [17], 1x0.5m Scale.

D: Infant SK:13/Grave [12], 1x0.5m Scale.

E: SK:89/Grave [88], 1x1m Scale.



6.6 Modern features

The 0.9m deep service trench excavated in 2009 was identified in the south-west corner of the trench ([47]). The electric cable was contained within a plastic duct and entered the church through a hole drilled through the brick-blocking at the base of the north door while the water supply ran to a tap fixed on a post set just to one side of the north door ([115]).

The concrete base and stepped red-brick for modern underpinning work for part of the nave wall was partly exposed in the south-west corner of the excavation trench (49). No obvious cracking or further movement could be seen in the north wall, with no repaired face work discernible. This work may have been undertaken as part of the restoration programme of 1968.

6.7 Petroglyph graffiti

A petroglyph was noted during the course of the excavation and images were taken in the hopes of further identifying the origins and meaning behind the unusual design. It has been deeply carved into one of the west facing stones forming the buttress on the east side of the blocked north doorway (c. 1.2m above ground level). The design is a fairly crudely executed square c. 50mm high, divided into four quarters with diagonal lines further dividing each quarter, with possible but unclear traces of diagonals sloping the other way (i.e. forming a cross within each quarter). A long cross has been added to the top of the square, although this is misaligned with the centre of the square and could possibly be a later modification to the intended petroglyph. The mark is perhaps rather too large and not precise enough to be a form of traditional masons mark, also mason's marks are unlikely to be found on an exposed face unless the stone is re-used (Neil Moss *pers comm*). Alternatively, this graffiti may be some form of heraldic device or memorial mark, or even an atypical form of a churchyard cross, although these are normally set centrally upon a stepped base.



Plate 9: Petroglyph (looking W)
[The square is c.50mm in height]

The mark has little erosion and may be of post-medieval date. Even if this is the case, the intention of the mark is unclear. If the cross is overlooked, in form it strongly resembles the 'merels' type apotropaic markings recorded within numerous Norfolk churches. Often confused with gaming boards such as 9-mans-morris or 'merels' (hence the name) they are usually far simpler and they are invariably on vertical surfaces. They have often been classified as one of the series of apotropaic designs that function as the 'endless knot' design - essentially designed to trap evil within them (Matt Champion *pers comm*). It seems that the Christian meaning of the square was transferred to the merels board and, together with other elements, was used in folk art for Christian magic. Some merels can be explained this way, the meaning of others remains speculative (Berger 11, 2004). This mark is located by the north door, which could be significant to its interpretation as some form of ward. In most medieval churches, the main entrance and porch are located on the south side of the building, while the north door was an ancillary one, reserved for more sporadic use, for example as an exit point for processions. Traditionally, the north door to a church has been associated with various superstitions, folklore and quasi-religious beliefs in which it is often referred to as the 'Devil's Door'. In some churches the north door was said to have been kept closed at all times aside from Christenings, Baptisms and Communion.

One common theme is that the door offered an exit for evil spirits, believed to be particularly significant during the baptism of a child when the Devil was to be driven out and had to be able to leave (Collins, 2007). The trend of blocking the north door in churches through the post-medieval period can perhaps be attributed to a post-reformation abandonment of such practices, although there are instance of blocked north doorways in medieval periods.

7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2a)*

- **Pottery** *(Appendix 3)*
By Sue Anderson

Introduction

Fifty-five sherds of pottery weighing 542g were collected from nine contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	1	7		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	7	29		7
EMW micaceous	EMWM	3.16	1	8		1
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	3.201	11	157	0.08	11
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	3.202	1	6	0.07	1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	25	149	0.07	25
MCW micaceous	MCWM	3.24	2	22		1
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	5	79		3
Late medieval & transitional	LMT	5.10	2	85		
Grand Total			55	542	0.22	50

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

Pottery by period

Late Saxon

One possible sherd of Thetford-type ware was found in grave fill (14). It was in a similar fabric to medieval LMU (see below) but had a slightly coarser feel and clear throwing lines internally, which is more characteristic of the Late Saxon wheelthrown wares.

Medieval

The majority of pottery in this assemblage was of early and high medieval date. Coarsewares dominated the group and were made in only a few different fabrics. The most common was the LMU type which is the main coarseware in Norwich and which is thought to have been manufactured at Potter Heigham. Whilst these wares are similar to those found in the Norwich corpus (Jennings 1981), some of the sherds at Hemblington have more mica content than some of the Norwich examples. The early medieval ware here is also comparable with examples from the city and from local rural sites.

At least three other fabrics were present, recorded as MCW1, MCW2 and MCWM. MCW1 contained abundant fine or medium sand with varying mica content and is similar to some

of the fabrics recovered from North Norfolk along the Bacton to Kings Lynn pipeline route (Anderson 2006), as well as being comparable with some north Suffolk wares. MCW2 was a soft dark grey ware with fine sand and few other inclusions, similar to EMW, but in this case the sherd was a wheelmade rim of wedge everted type – possibly an early medieval vessel with a wheel-finished rim. MCWM was a soft, pale grey, very micaceous LMU-type ware with abundant very fine ferrous inclusions.

As already noted, there was a jar rim in MCW2, found in upper soils (56). An LMU jar with a developed thickened everted rim came from the lower soils (57). A body sherd in LMU with applied curving strip decoration was probably from a jug, and was found in grave fill (07). Three vessels in MCW1 comprised two bowls and a jar. These were in forms unusual for LMU or for Suffolk fabrics of this type, suggesting that they are particularly local to this area. The jar had a square beaded everted rim, whilst the bowls had an unusual everted incurving rim with an upright end. Two body sherds in this fabric had applied thumbled strips, and this type of decoration is generally not common on LMU.

Five sherds of Grimston ware were recovered. Three body fragments were from a single green-glazed jug but were recovered from grave fills (01) and (111). The jug had applied pad decoration, with the brown clay pads being decorated with a cross and four pellets, one in each quadrant. A small body sherd from upper soil (56) had the typical striped brown slip and green glaze decoration of this ware. A base fragment from the lower soil (57) had a small thumbled 'foot' and green glaze covered the entire base, probably deposited accidentally during firing.

Late medieval

A base sherd and a larger fragment of LMT were recovered from late post-medieval grave fill (15) and upper soil (56). The fragment from (56) was part of a dripping dish which had been badly burnt. Part of the handle was present on the upright rim and there was internal green glaze. The base fragment was probably part of a similar vessel and was also badly burnt.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 2.

Feature	Context	Type	Fabrics	Pot Spotdate
04	01	grave fill	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
05	07	grave fill	LMU	11th-14th c.
12	14	grave fill	THET LMU	11th-14th c.
17	15	grave fill (L.P.Med)	LMU LMT	L.14th-15th c.
69	70	grave fill (L.P.Med)	EMW	11th-12th c.
93	91	grave fill	EMW	11th-12th c.
109	111	grave fill	MCW1 GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
-	56	upper soil	EMW EMWM LMU MCW1 MCW2 MCWM GRIM LMT	L.14th-15th c.
-	57	lower soil	EMW LMU MCW1 GRIM	13th-14th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by feature.

The majority of the assemblage was recovered from cemetery subsoil, and fragments found in the graves were probably redeposited from this mixed material.

Discussion

Although relatively small, this assemblage adds to recent groups recovered from parishes to the east of Norwich. It is comparable with material from larger assemblages excavated in South Walsham (ENF124705; Anderson 2010) and Lingwood (ENF131709; Anderson 2013), which also contained both LMU and medieval coarsewares which are similar to those from NE Norfolk and the Waveney Valley. A small assemblage of medieval pottery

recovered from test-pitting in Acle (50513; Anderson 2008) was almost entirely made up of non-LMU coarsewares. The data from these sites is helping to piece together a picture of the distribution of LMU and other wares in this part of the county.

This assemblage includes medieval coarsewares of both early and late date, but very little later pottery is present in the assemblage and only a couple of sherds are of late medieval date.

- **Ceramic Building Material**

A total of 11 fragments of ceramic building material were collected during the work, weighing a combined total of 821g. Eleven pieces of post-medieval roof tile were collected from the fills of two late post-medieval graves, both believed to be of late 19th to early 20th century date. This material is residual fragments of roofing debris incorporated into the grave fills. The church roof was destroyed in 1894 and subsequently repaired, it is possible that the tile debris could be sourced to this episode of damage and repair.

Three abraded fragments of tile and brick were collected, one from the fill of a late 19th to early 20th century grave and two from the fill of a medieval grave. Their dimensions and fabric types are much more comparable to Roman fabric types than medieval to post-medieval types.

If obtained locally, the source for such scavenged material is unknown, although fieldwalking within the parish has produced small quantities of Roman building material.

Context	Quantity	Wt (g)	Type	Fabric	Dimensions	Comments
15	6	284	Roof tile – C19-E20th	Mid-orange, mod. sandy. Hard/uniform kiln fired	13mm thick	Sanded on one side, smooth wiped other
15	1	55	Tile - ?Roman	Pale orange, sandy/dense, rare ferrous inclusions + small grit	24mm thick	Highly abraded
70	2	63	Roof tile – C19-E20th	Mid-orange, mod. sandy. Hard/uniform kiln fired	13mm thick	Sanded on one side, smooth wiped other
91	1	59	Tile - ?Roman	Pale orange, sandy/dense, rare ferrous inclusions + small grit	18mm thick	Highly abraded
91	1	360	Brick - ?Roman	Dark pinkish-red, sandy/dense, rare ferrous inclusions + small grit	33mm thick	Abraded
Total	11	821				

- **Window Glass**

Four small pieces of window glass were collected from the upper cemetery soil (56), of which one two are of post-medieval date and two are fragments of medieval window glass, one of which is a groze edged corner. A single small piece of medieval window glass (2g) was collected from context (14), the fill of a ?medieval grave which is snapped fairly irregularly but does have a single grozed edge.

None of the three pieces of medieval glass show any surviving traces of surface painting but all are probably sourced from medieval church windows of 13th to 14th century date.

- **Lead objects**

A small number of lead objects were collected during the course of the excavation, none of which can be attributed to the fills of archaeological features. A modified musketball and an oak leaf shaped mount were collected from the upper cemetery soils, the musketball has been modified to prevent it rolling and to turn it into a counter. A few pieces of lead sheeting

were collected from both the upper and lower soils, some of which may have been used in roof work while one thicker piece may be a flattened out piece of pipework.

Context No.	Feature	SSD	Material	Object	Object Date
56	Subsoil (upper)	Ext	Lead	?Modified Musetball (counter)	Post-medieval
A cast lead musket-ball (c. 1600 to 1800). Spherical with several flat facets (cut), the largest of which acts as a base, to form a counter for gaming or counting. Diam. 18mm. 38g.					
56	Subsoil (upper)	Ext	Lead –alloy	Oak lead Mount	?Late medieval
A lead-alloy mount in the form of an oak leaf with veins in relief. The lower part is missing. Max width 26mm, broken length 23mm. Thickness 2mm. 7g. Stylistically late medieval. Known similar examples are often gilded and classified as furniture mounts.					
56	Subsoil (upper)	Ext	Lead	Sheet	Uncertain
Two pieces of lead sheet, one is deformed in shape. 14g total.					
57	Subsoil (lower)	Ext	Lead	Sheet	Uncertain
Four pieces of lead sheeting, one is deformed in shape, two are thicker and probably served as roofing or flattened pipe fragments. 84g total.					

8.0 Conclusions

The excavation demonstrated that the flint footings nave were fairly shallow at c. 0.3m deep, comprised of well sorted small to medium sized unstruck flints laid above a bedding layer of silty-clay. The ground below the walls was stabilised in typical medieval fashion by the use of banded footings of c. 0.75m depth, which utilised well-compacted layers of mortar rich building waste, silty-sand and clay. The 14th century expansion of the nave appears to have followed the demolition of a previous masonry structure on the north side of the church, evidenced only by a linear east-west trench containing banded deposits of silty-sand and sandy-clay. This earlier wall alignment was robbed out in its entirety, with only a mix of flint and mortar debris marking the base of the former wall. The construction trench and robber cut were both partly truncated by the medieval groundworks for the expanded nave so clearly pre-date the 14th century nave wall. This is compelling evidence for a former north aisle which was taken down to allow for the 14th century expansion of the nave, with the stone presumably reused within the fabric of the newer build.

At the northern end of the Trench Arch trench, an east-west boundary ditch was revealed which appears to have silted up prior to the excavation of a probable medieval burial above it. This could suggest that the north side of the cemetery was slightly expanded or redefined at some point in the medieval to late medieval period. An assemblage of medieval pottery collected from the cemetery soils and the infill of some of the medieval graves signifies that these graves were dug into soil previously littered with a moderate volume of medieval pottery, possibly the result of midden burning or manuring activity of the land on the northern side of the church prior to its commitment as part of the burial ground.

From a total of 30 graves that were identified either totally or partially within the development footprint, a total of 25 articulated individual burials necessitated excavation and reburial. Of these, eighteen were adults, one a juvenile, five were children and one was neonatal. In addition, four clusters of redeposited partial remains of children were identified. The number of non-adults is relatively high within this excavated sample, accounting for c. 38% of the individuals. This may indicate some form of zoning by the north door, particularly as many of the children were of a similarly young age range. Four 19th century to early 20th century graves were identified, of which only the one within the extension footprint was of a depth that required full excavation.

Overall, the likelihood is that the pre-Victorian graves are of medieval to late medieval date, with at least three main burial phases indicated by their layout and stratigraphy. One clearly spaced row of burials can be discerned which followed an earlier pattern of burials, which was itself followed by several interments focused in the area of the main excavation trench (i.e. opposite the north-door). Analysis of the burial patterns, residual pottery distribution and burial methods suggest that the majority of burial activity here was likely to have been undertaken from not much earlier than the 13th to 14th century and into the late medieval period. One partially disturbed grave was discovered that certainly predated the 14th century expansion of the nave and which must either predate the lost north aisle or have been interred within it.

Aside from the pottery assemblage, only a small number of other finds of note were collected, which include two pieces of medieval window glass, an oak leaf mount cast in lead-alloy, a musketball modified into a counter for gaming or counting and two fragments of possible Roman brick/tile.

An unusual petroglyph noted on a buttress by the north door may be some form of medieval to post-medieval graffiti. Although reminiscent of a mason's mark, the design is perhaps most similar to 'merel' marks identified in numerous Norfolk churches which may have been used as superstitious wards.

9.0 Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Deposit	[04]	Friable, yellowish-brown silty-sand, occ. stones, rare mortar flecks	Grave fill	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
02	Skeleton	[04]	Child	?Burial	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
03	Skeleton	[04]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
04	Cut		Hard to discern	Grave	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
05	Cut		Fairly tight grave cut	Grave	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
06	Skeleton	[05]	Child	Skeleton	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
07	Deposit	[05]	Soft, greyish-brown silty-sand, freq. large flints, occ. chalk flecks	Grave fill	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
08	HSR	-	Child	Charnel	<i>Medieval</i>
09	Cut		Moderately defined base of a grave	Grave	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
10	Skeleton	[09]	Child	Burial	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
11	Deposit	[09]	V.soft, brownish-grey silty-sand, occ. stones	Grave fill	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
12	Cut		Moderately defined base of a grave	Grave	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
13	Skeleton	[12]	Child	Burial	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
14	Deposit	[12]	V.soft, brownish-grey silty-sand, occ. stones	Grave fill	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
15	Deposit	[17]	Soft/loose, yellowish-brown silty-sand, lenses of sandy-clay, mod. stones and p.med tile frags, occ. mortar, rare charcoal.	Grave fill	<i>Victorian</i>
16	Skeleton	[17]	Adult	Burial	<i>Victorian</i>
17	Cut		Well defined grave for a coffin burial	Grave	<i>Victorian</i>
18	Deposit	[20]	Soft, brownish-grey silty-sand, occ. stones	Grave fill	? <i>Medieval</i>
19	Skeleton	[20]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
20	Cut		Base of grave cut	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>
21	Deposit	[25]	V.firm orangey-brown sandy-clay. Occ. mortar lenses.Mod. stones. c. 0.15m thick	Bedding layer	<i>C14th</i>
22	Deposit	[25]	Compacted sandy mortar (occ. chalk, freq.stones inc. sharp builders waste) interleaved with v.firm orange-pale grey silty-sand, occ. chalk and charcoal	Banded fills	<i>C14th</i>
23	Deposit	[25]	Hard/dense mid-grey silty-sand (clay 10%) with dark orange + dark brownish-grey clay lenses, mod. stones, occ. mortar + chalk flecks, rare charcoal flecks	Banded fills	<i>C14th</i>
24	Deposit	[25]	Crushed mortar (friable pale brownish yellow mortar mixed with orangey-brown silty-sand, mod stones)in base of [25]	Primary fill	<i>C14th</i>
25	Cut	[25]	Construction cut for enlarged Nave, over 0.9m deep.	Const. cut	<i>C14th</i>
26	Deposit	[28]	Friable, greyish-brown clay-sand, rare stones	Grave fill	<i>Medieval (pre C14th)</i>
27	Skeleton	[28]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval (pre C14th)</i>
28	Cut		Base of a grave that is particularly well aligned to the church	Grave	<i>Medieval (pre C14th)</i>
29	Cut		c. 1.3m wide, E-W linear, Concave wide V-shaped ditch	Cemetery boundary ditch	<i>Medieval</i>

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
30	Deposit	[29]	Soft/dense, greyish-brown clay-silt, homogenous, occ. stones	Ditch fill	<i>Medieval</i>
31	Cut		Wide V-shaped recut of ditch [29]	Ditch re-cut	<i>Medieval +</i>
32	Deposit	[31]	Firm/dense, pale greyish-brown v. silty-clay, rare stones	Ditch fill	<i>Medieval +</i>
33	Cut		Clear, square X/S (seen in baulk only) c. 0.78m wide. Prob. East end of a grave	?Grave	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
34	Deposit	[33]	Friable, yellowish-brown silty-clay, well-mixed, rare stones	Fill	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
35	Cut		Well sloping base (N-S), vertical side where deeper, c. 0.6m deep)	Tree-planting pit	<i>Modern</i>
36	Deposit	[35]	V. friable, dark-brownish-grey mix of silty-clay and sandy-loam, occ. p.med. (C19-20 th) roof time pieces, occ. mortar + chalk pieces	Fill	<i>Modern</i>
37	Deposit		Within Trench Arch trench: v. similar to (57)	Lower subsoil	<i>Late Med. to post-medieval</i>
38	Deposit		Within Trench Arch trench : v. similar to (56)	Upper soils	<i>Medieval</i>
39	Deposit		Within Trench Arch trench: v. similar to (50)	Topsoil	<i>Modern</i>
40	Cut		Mod. defined square Western end of a grave	Grave	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
41	Skeleton	[40]	Juvenile	Burial	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
42	Deposit	[40]	Soft, yellowish-brown, occ. stones	Grave fill	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
43	Deposit	[45]	Friable, yellowish-brown clay-sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal	Grave fill	<i>Medieval</i>
44	Skeleton	[45]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
45	Cut		Slightly anthropomorphic.	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>
46	Deposit	[47]	Well mixed soil backfill	Backfill	<i>Modern (2009)</i>
47	Cut		Service trench for water and electric	Service Trench	<i>Modern (2009)</i>
48	Group	[49]	Underpinning of concrete plus stepped sandy Norfolk Red stepped bricks, redeposited topsoil above	Underpinning	<i>Modern (1960s+)</i>
49	Cut		Vertical sided, flat based trench for underpinning	Underpinning	<i>Modern (1960s+)</i>
50	Deposit		Friable dark-grey v. sandy-loam. mod. CBM, occ. ferrous rubbish	Topsoil	<i>Modern</i>
51	Deposit	[53]	Friable, 'well-mixed' yellowish-brown silty-sand, mod. chalk + mortar flecks/pieces	Fill	<i>Medieval (pre C14th nave expansion)</i>
52	Deposit	[53]	Friable, yellowish-brown mix of silty-sand + mortar, %50 sub-angular flint stones 100mm max.	Fill	<i>Medieval (pre C14th nave expansion)</i>
53	Cut		Robber/demolition cut of former North Aisle	Robber cut	<i>Medieval (pre C14th nave expansion)</i>
54	Deposit	[55]	Firm/dense, pale-mid-grey v. silty-sand. occ. Stones, rare charcoal	Footing deposit	<i>Medieval (pre C14th nave expansion)</i>
55	Cut		Footing trench of former North Aisle	Footing Trench	<i>Medieval (pre C14th nave expansion)</i>
56	Deposit		Friable, mid-greyish-brown silty-sand (clay 10%), freq. chalk, mortar flecks, occ. brick flecks, rare cbm	Upper Cemetery Soils	<i>Late Med. to post-medieval</i>
57	Deposit		Soft 'homogenous/well mixed' yellowish-brown silty-sand	Lower Cemetery soils	<i>Medieval</i>
58	Deposit		Pale to mid yellow sand + mid-orange sandy-clay	Natural Geology	<i>Quaternary</i>

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
59	Cut		Moderately well-defined base of a grave	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>
60	Skeleton	[59]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
61	Deposit	[59]	V.soft, yellowish-brown silty-sand. Occ. stones.	Grave fill	<i>Medieval</i>
62	Cut		Rounded western end of a grave	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>
63	Skeleton	[62]	Child	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
64	Deposit	[62]	V.soft, yellowish-brown silty-sand. Occ. stones.	Grave fill	<i>Medieval</i>
65	Cut		E. end of grave base	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>
66	Skeleton	[65]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
67	Deposit	[65]		Grave fill	<i>Medieval</i>
68	Skeleton	-	Neonatal	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
69	Cut		Very clear, square western end of a grave, clear vertical cut from 0.2m below turf.	Grave	<i>Late Post-medieval</i>
70	Deposit	[69]	V.friable, well-mixed dark-grey silty/sandy loam, mod. patches of orange sandy-clay, occ. cbm + chalk flecks.	Grave fill	<i>Late Post-medieval</i>
71	Cut		W. end of a mod. defined grave	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>
72	Deposit	[72]	Firm, yellowish-brown clay-sand. Occ. stones	Grave fill	<i>Medieval</i>
73	Cut		Mod. well defined grave base	Grave	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
74	Skeleton	[73]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
75	Deposit	[73]	Firm, yellowish-brown clay-sand. Occ. stones	Grave fill	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
76	HSR	?[82]	Redeposited child remains. ?within fill 82	Charnel	<i>Medieval</i>
77	Cut		V. clear rect. Cut, vertical sided, from c. 0.3m below turf	Grave	<i>Late post-medieval</i>
78	Deposit	[77]	Friable, mottled mix of redeposited orange sandy-clay + yellowish-brown silty-sand, occ. stones.	Grave fill	<i>Late post-medieval</i>
79	Cut		V. clear rect. Cut, vertical sided, from c. 0.3m below turf	Grave	<i>Late post-medieval</i>
80	Deposit	[79]	Friable, mottled mix of redeposited orange sandy-clay + yellowish-brown silty-sand, occ. stones.	Grave fill	<i>Late post-medieval</i>
81	HSR	-	Child	Redeposited	<i>Medieval</i>
82	Deposit	[84]	V.soft, brownish-grey silty-sand, occ. stones	Grave fill	<i>Medieval</i>
83	Skeleton	[84]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
84	Cut		Base of grave	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>
85	Deposit	[87]	Soft, yellowish-brown silty-sand	Grave fill	<i>Medieval</i>
86	Skeleton	[87]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
87	Cut		Base of grave (w. end)	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>
88	Cut		Tapered sub. rect. Cut	Grave	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
89	Skeleton	[88]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
90	Deposit	[88]	Soft, yellowish-brown silty-sand	Grave fill	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
91	Deposit	[93]	Soft, yellowish-brown silty-sand	Grave fill	<i>Medieval</i>
92	Skeleton	[93]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
93	Cut		Moderately defined grave cut	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
94	Deposit	[96]	Soft, yellowish-brown silty-sand	Grave fill	<i>Medieval</i>
95	Skeleton	[96]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
96	Cut		Base of grave, difficult to discern	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>
97	Deposit	[99]	Soft, yellowish-brown silty-sand	Grave fill	<i>Medieval</i>
98	Skeleton	[99]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
99	Cut		Flat based , steep sided	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>
100	Deposit	[100]	V.soft/dense, dark yellowish-brown silty-sand	Grave fill	<i>Medieval</i>
101	Skeleton	[100]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
102	Cut		Flat based, steep sided grave cut, tight around remains, slightly anthropomorphic.	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>
103	Cut		Narrow grave cut	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>
104	Skeleton	[103]	Child	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
105	Deposit	[103]	Soft, yellowish-brown silty-sand, occ. stones	Grave fill	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
106	Cut		Poorly defined, fairly rounded end grave cut	Grave	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
107	Skeleton	[106]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
108	Deposit	[108]	Soft, yellowish-brown silty-sand, occ. stones	Grave fill	<i>Medieval</i>
109	Cut		Base of a fairly well defined cut	Grave	<i>Medieval</i>
110	Skeleton	[109]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval</i>
111	Deposit	[109]	Friable, yellowish-brown silty-sand, occ. sandy-clay patches, rare mortar & chalk flecks, occ. stones	Grave fill	<i>Medieval</i>
112	Skeleton	[113]	Adult	Burial	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
113	Cut		Base of grave (west end only seen in baulk)	Grave	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
114	Deposit	[113]	Soft, yellowish-brown silty-sand, occ. stones	Grave fill	<i>Medieval/Late Med.</i>
115	Cut		Square cut post-hole	Posthole	<i>Modern (2009+)</i>
116	Deposit	[115]	Firm, redeposited sandy-clay around square cut timber post to support the outside tap	Post	<i>Modern (2009+)</i>
117	Deposit	[55]	Soft, pale yellow (fine) sand interleaved with v.,firm orangey-brown silty-sand	Footing deposit	<i>Med. (C14th)</i>
118	Deposit	[55]	Firm, orangey-brown silty-sand + sandy-clay (mottled), occ. stones	Footing deposit	<i>Med. (C14th)</i>

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Boundary Ditch	1
	Churchyard	1
	Construction Trench	2
	Graffiti	1
	Grave	26
	Human remains	4
	Inhumation	24
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Inhumation	1
	Grave	4

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
1	Pottery	1	11
7	Pottery	2	12
14	Glass - window	1	2
14	Pottery	7	28
15	CBM - Tile	6	284
15	CBM - Brick	1	55
15	Pottery	2	18
56	Glass - window	4	8
56	Lead – object (musketball/counter)	1	38
56	Lead – object (oak leaf mount)	1	7
56	Lead – sheet	2	14
56	Pottery	28	330
57	Lead – sheet	4	84
57	Pottery	10	108
70	CBM - Tile	2	63
70	Pottery	1	3
91	CBM	2	419
91	Pottery	1	4
111	Pottery	2	28

Appendix 2b: Finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Ceramic building material	3
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Pottery	1
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pottery	54
	Window glass	2
	Lead-alloy object – mount (oak leaf)	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Musket ball/counter	1
	Window glass	2

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
1	GRIM			1	11	L.12th-14th c.
7	LMU			1	2	11th-14th c.
7	LMU	Jug?		1	10	11th-14th c.
14	THET			1	7	10th-11th c.
14	LMU			6	21	11th-14th c.
15	LMU			1	3	11th-14th c.
15	LMT			1	15	15th-16th c.
56	EMWM			1	8	11th-13th c.
56	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
56	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
56	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
56	MCWM			2	22	12th-14th c.
56	LMU			12	88	11th-14th c.
56	LMU			1	6	11th-14th c.
56	MCW1			3	28	12th-14th c.
56	MCW1			1	24	12th-14th c.
56	MCW1	Jar	EVBD	1	16	12th-14th c.
56	MCW1	Bowl	LSEV	1	46	12th-14th c.
56	MCW2	Jar	THEV	1	6	12th-14th c.
56	GRIM			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
56	LMT	Dripping dish		1	70	15th-16th c.
57	EMW			1	7	11th-12th c.
57	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
57	LMU			2	6	11th-14th c.
57	LMU	Jar	THEV	1	13	11th-14th c.
57	MCW1			3	13	12th-14th c.
57	MCW1	Bowl?		1	21	12th-14th c.
57	GRIM			1	46	L.12th-14th c.
70	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
91	EMW			1	4	11th-12th c.
111	MCW1			1	9	12th-14th c.
111	GRIM	Jug		2	19	L.12th-14th c.

Notes:

Rim: EV – everted; TH- thickened; LS – lid-seated; BD – beaded.

Appendix 4: Human Remains Summary

Context	Grave Cut	SSD	Brief Description	Period
02	[04]	Ext	Child - redeposited	
<i>Comments:</i> Cranium and disarticulated legs of a very small child directly above SK:03. Possibly a placed deposit either as charnel or purposeful reinterment following burial of the adult which by necessity disturbed these remains.				
03	[04]	Ext	Extended inhumation – Adult, ?Female	
<i>Comments:</i> Robust, ?female of good stature (est. 1.8m –[5ft 11"] . Moderate preservation, Skull/clavicles/cervical vertebrae retained in bulk.				
06	[05]	Ext	Child	
<i>Comments:</i> Est. stature 1.2m. (year molars yet to erupt). Moderate preservation. NB: Only c.0.35m below modern ground surface.				
08	-		Charnel	
Unfused skull of young child along with other elements form upper half of the individual in disordered cluster – either in a shallow cut or within fill of Grave [93]				
10	[09]		Child	
<i>Comments:</i> Unerupted 2 nd molar, stature est. 1m. Moderate preservation. Similar age group as adjacent burial of SK:13				
13	[12]		Child – extended inhumation	
<i>Comments:</i> Est 1.1m stature. No signs of coffin. Poor preservation. NB: adjacent to Child burial SK:10				
16	[17]		Adult, male	Late Victorian/early 20 th century.
Moderate preservation. Gracile, probable male. Coffin burial – coffin wood partly survives plus lid fragment below white metal plate with brass screws. Late Victorian/early 20 th century.				
19	[20]	Ext	Adult	
<i>Comments:</i> Left tibia, calcaneus and tarsals only (truncated by 'Victorian' grave [20])				
27	[28]	Ext	Adult	Medieval (pre-C14th)
<i>Comments:</i> Poorly preserved, small stature, archaic disturbance by construction work for 14 th century nave expansion but seems some effort made to leave majority in place by those workers.				
41	[40]	Arch	Juvenile	Medieval
<i>Comments:</i> Good preservation. V.gracile. No wisdom teeth, little tooth wear, recently fused Humerus.				
44	[45]	Ext	Extended inhumation – Adult	Medieval
<i>Comments:</i> Well-worn teeth. Skull has suffered crushing associated with grave digging activity for Victorian grave [17]. Robust, v.poorly preserved. Est. 1.7m stature (5ft 4"). Hands crossed over at pelvis, jaw severely slumped plus slightly anthropomorphic grave – poss. Loose shroud burial.				
60	[59]	Arch	Adult, ?Male	
<i>Comments:</i> V. poor preservation, vertebrae mainly a stain. Gracile. Probable male based on sciatic notch and narrow hips. Est. stature of 1.7m (5ft 7").				
63	[62]	Arch	Child	Medieval
<i>Comments:</i> Very poor preservation, much just body stain with friable ribs and skull. Very young child.				
66	[65]		Adult	
<i>Comments:</i> Feet end exposed in trench only. Moderate preservation. Truncated partly by grave [59]				
68	-	Arch	Neonatal	Medieval (pre-C14th)
<i>Comments:</i> Poor preservation, fragile remains of a neonatal individual, indiscernible grave. Located against former line of a lost north aisle: tradition place for newborns 'below n the eaves drip'.				
74	[73]	Arch	Adult	
<i>Comments:</i> Poorly preserved, particularly around pelvis and vertebrae.				
76	?[84]	Ext	Child (redeposited)	
<i>Comments:</i> Skull and small number of long bones redeposited ?with Grave [84] for Sk:83. Moderate preservation. 5-7 year old by teeth.				
81	-	Ext	Child (redeposited)	
<i>Comments:</i> Unfused skull of young child along with other elements form all aspects of the individual in disordered cluster – either in a shallow cut or within fill of Grave [93]				

Context	Grave Cut	SSD	Brief Description	Period
83	[84]	Ext	Adult, ?Male	
<i>Comments:</i> Good preservation. Strong features, 'large nosed', flared jaw. Poss. male traits.				
86	[87]	Ext	Adult, ?Female	
<i>Comments:</i> V.poorly preserved adult. Gracile. Well-worn teeth. Poss. female skull traits.				
89	[88]	Ext	Extended - Adult (well-aged), male	Medieval
<i>Comments:</i> c. 1.5m stature (4ft 11"), well-worn molars, ante-mortem molar loss in mandible, fused clavicle hands over pelvis, feet close together and head raised/tilted (?organic pillow lost) - possible loose shroud burial. Pronounced muscle attachments on the mandibular gonion but are within normal variation for a male				
92	[93]	Ext	Adult	
<i>Comments:</i> Moderate preservation. Tightly placed legs and feet exposed only				
95	[96]	Ext	Adult, ?Female	Medieval
<i>Comments:</i> Fairly gracile adult, possible female traits on skull and pelvis. Moderate preservation.				
98	[99]		Adult	Medieval
<i>Comments:</i> Very poorly preserved, plus heavily truncated by deeper grave cut [102] (within which some fragments present)				
101	[102]		Well-aged Adult/?female	Medieval
<i>Comments:</i> V.poor preservation. Well-worn teeth, inc. well healed ante- molar tooth loss. V.gracile, female traits on skull. Tightly fitting onto grave cut, slightly anthropomorphic .				
104	[103]	Ext	Child	
<i>Comments:</i> Poorly preserved child cranium and mandible frag. – remainder truncated away by grave [106] for adult SK:107				
107	[106]		Adult, Male	
<i>Comments:</i> Good preservation. Est. stature of 1.9m (6ft 3"). Fairly robust and very tall. Thick calculus build up on teeth (moderate wear). Two sharp 'prongs' at the distal end of the sternum are probably due to calcification of the xiphisternum (usually cartilage, but sometimes ossifies in older individuals) indicating an older individual (i.e. over 50years)), although could relate to a developmental defect. The former looks more likely, but in either case the double prong is unusual. The 'fusion' of the 1 st rib is probably due to calcified costal cartilage, again something that can happen over the age of c.50. although could be healed pathology, a healed fracture was noted on the right 3 rd rib.				
110	[109]	Ext	Adult, ?Male	Medieval
<i>Comments:</i> 'Medium' build, ?Male, Est. 1.5m (4ft 11") stature, moderate preservation, hands ticked against hips, feet tight together. Torso and head truncated away by 'Victorian' burial ([17])				
112	[113]		Adult	?Medieval
<i>Comments:</i> Only skull end was present in the trench. Fair preservation. Good teeth, all molars present.				

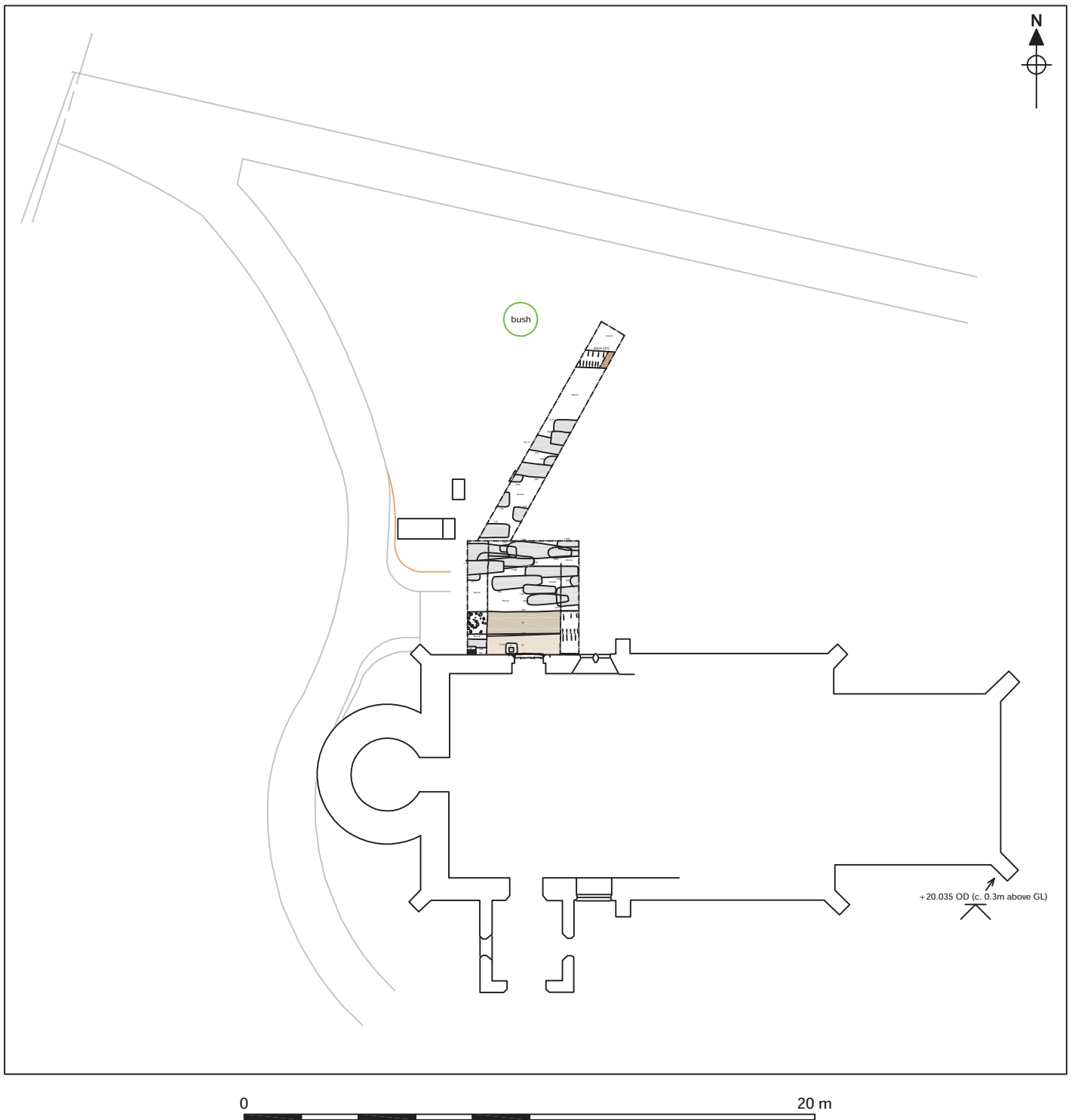


Figure 2. Site plan. Scale 1:200

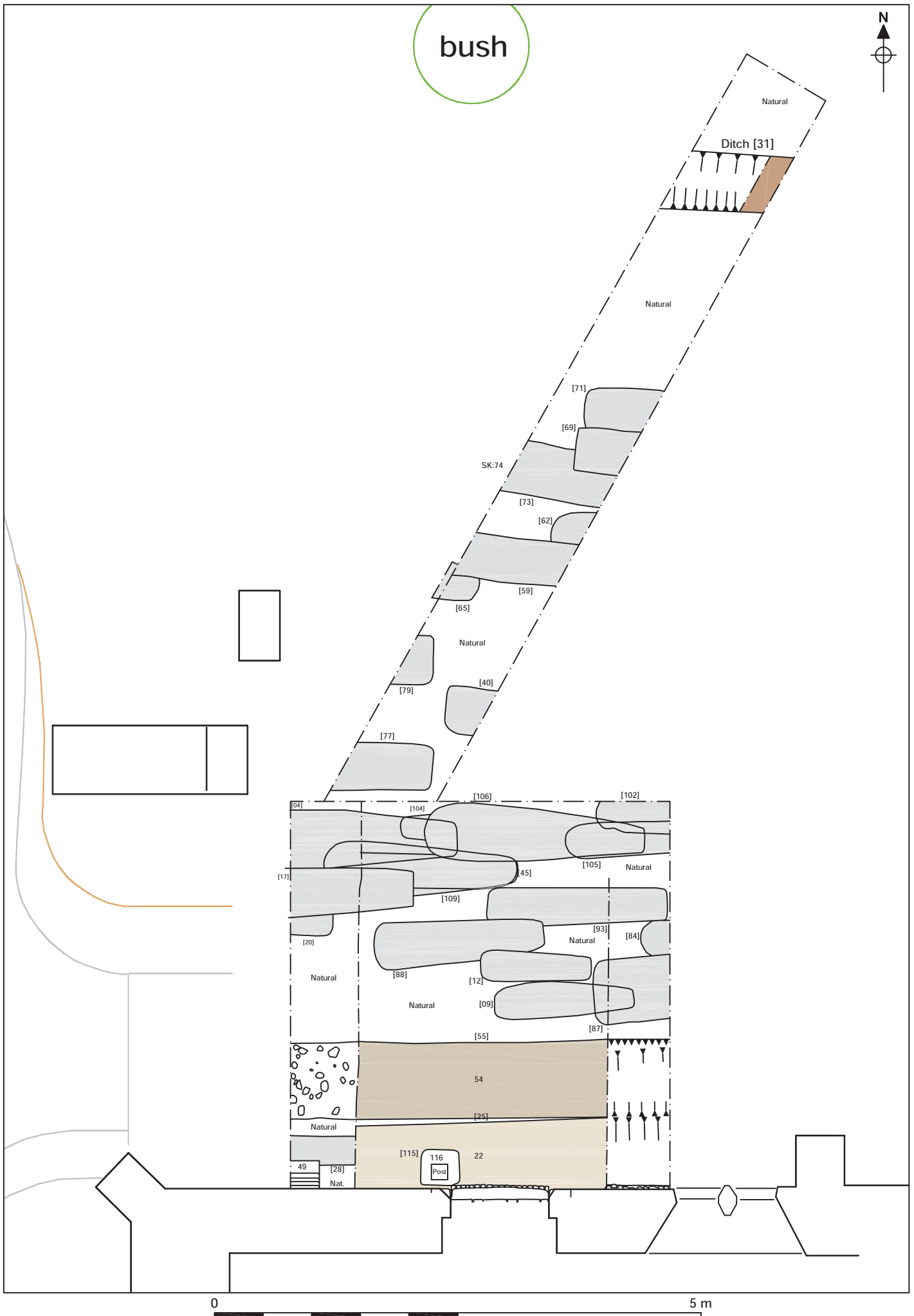


Figure 3. Recorded features. Scale 1:50

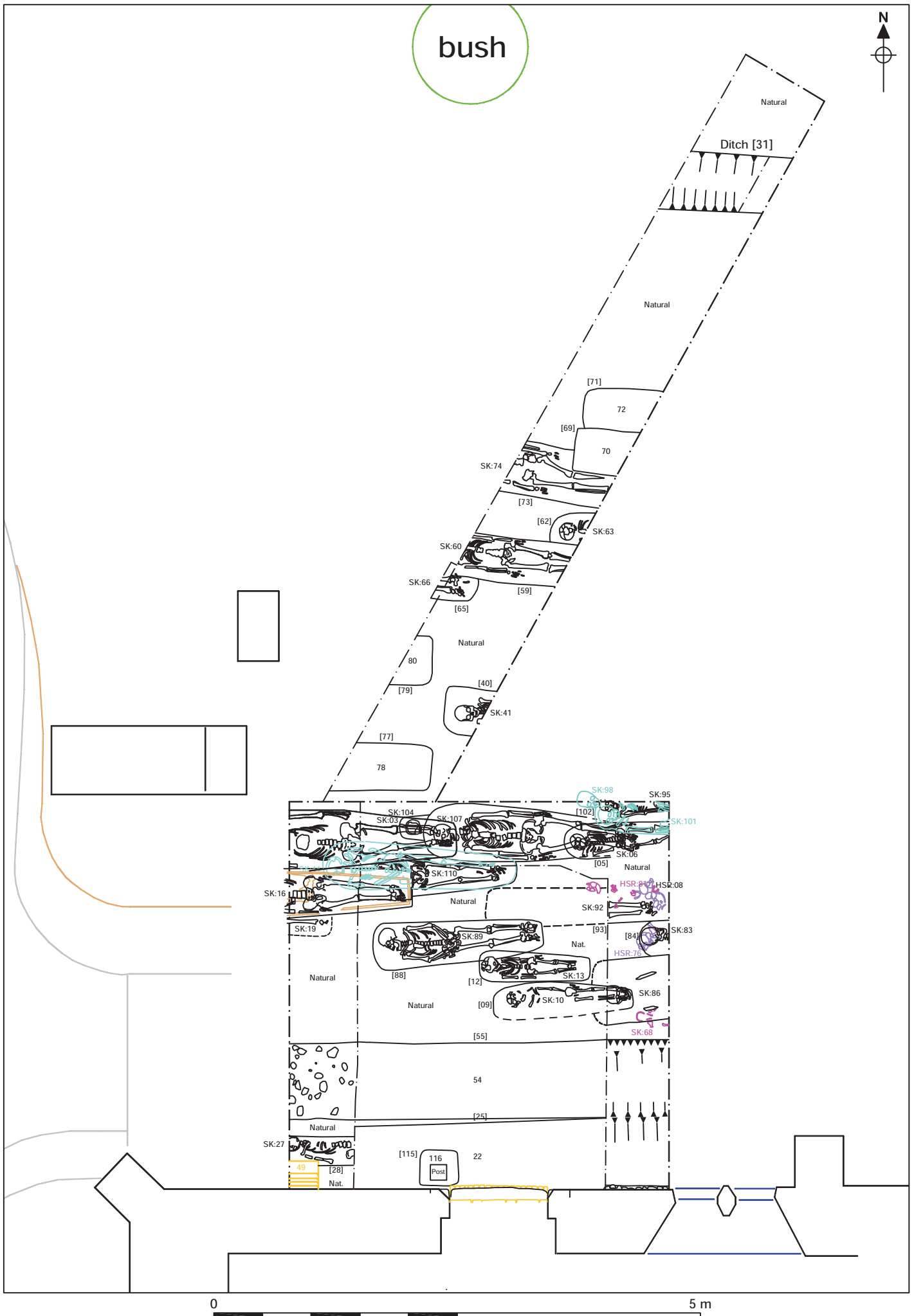
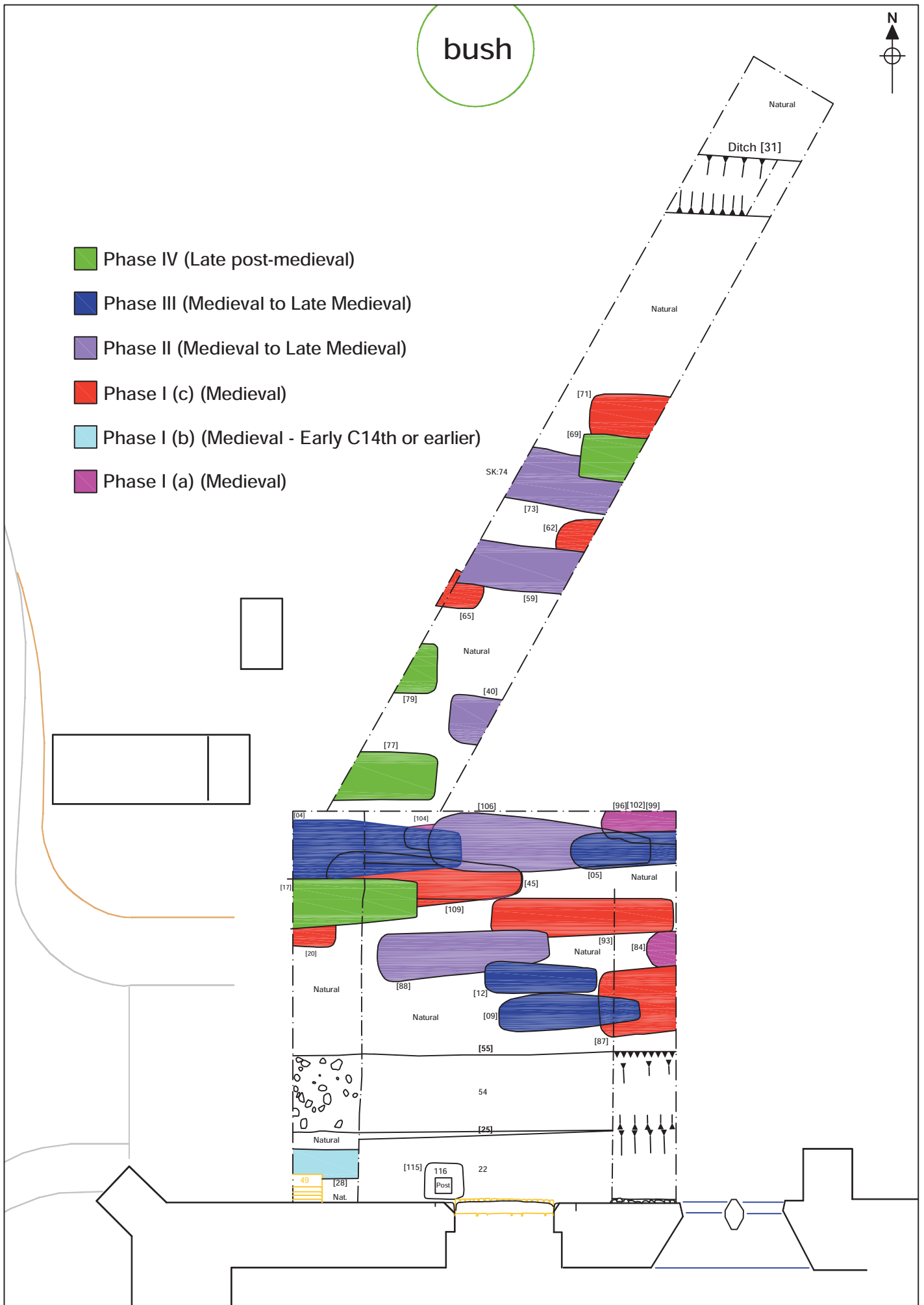


Figure 4. All recorded human remains. Scale 1:50



0 5 m

Figure 5. Suggested phases of burial activity. Scale 1:50

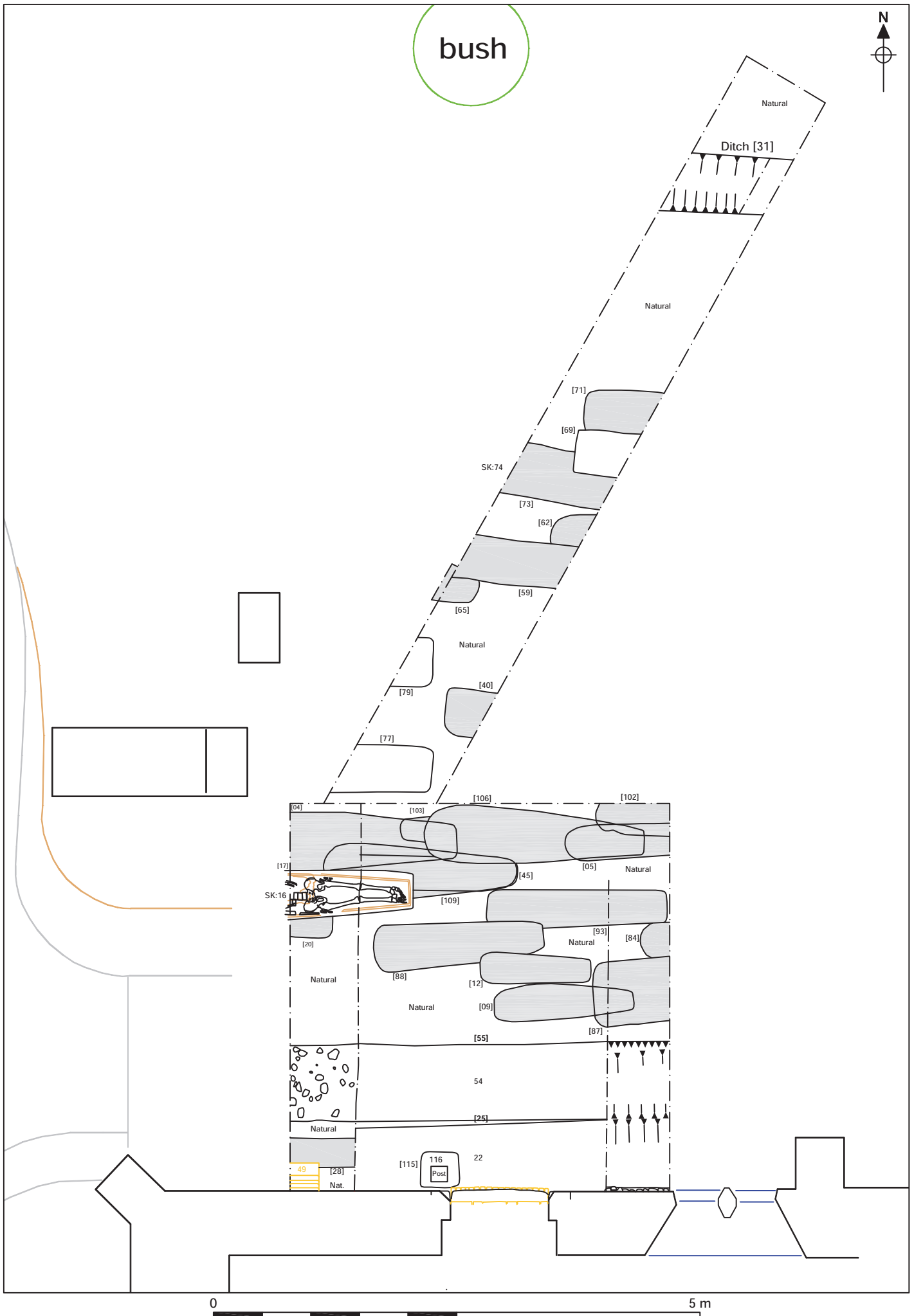


Figure 6. Phase IV (Late post-medieval burials). Scale 1:50

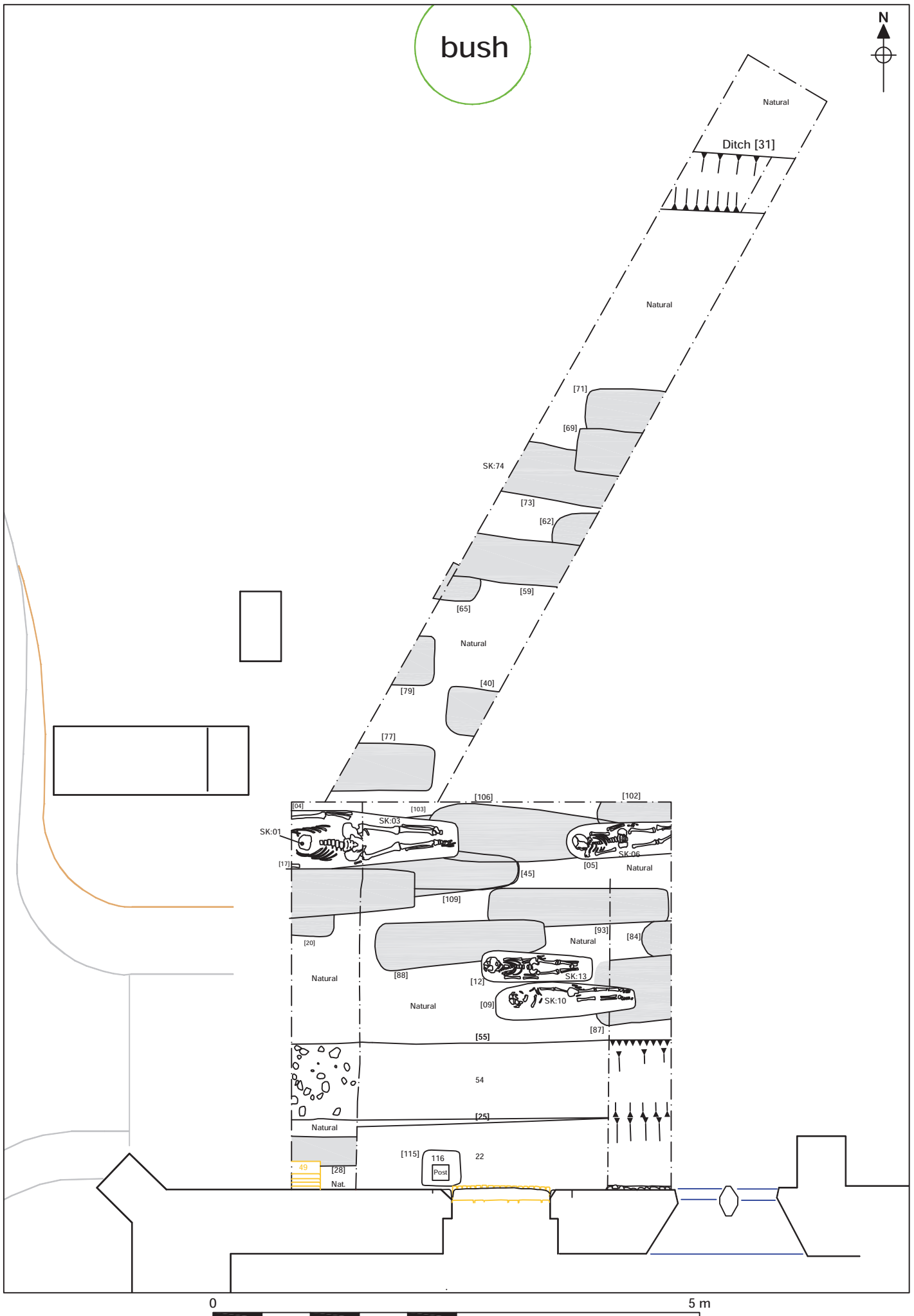


Figure 7. Phase III (Medieval to late-medieval burials). Scale 1:50



Figure 8. Phase II (Medieval to late-medieval burials). Scale 1:50

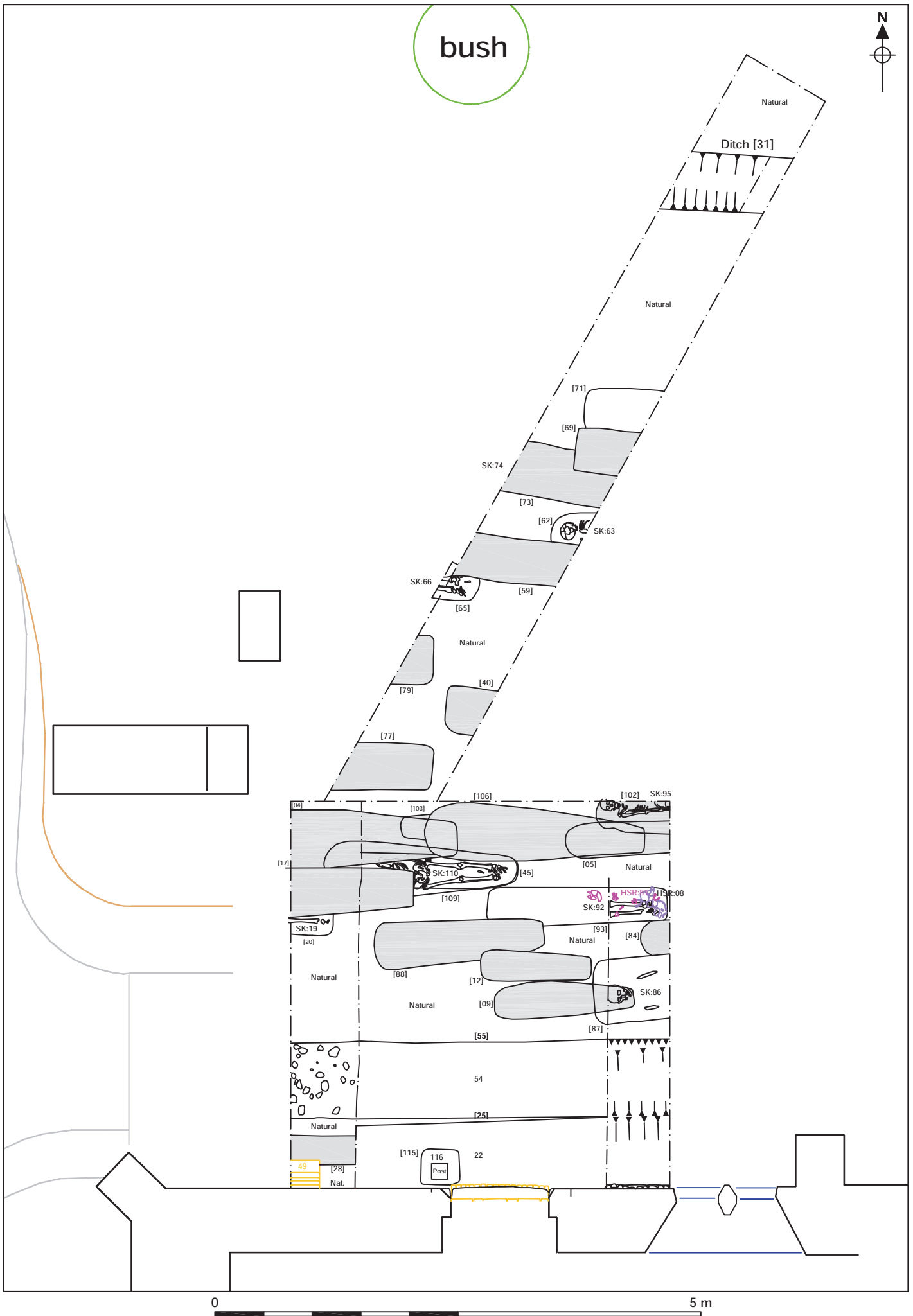


Figure 9. Phase I (c) (medieval burials). Scale 1:50

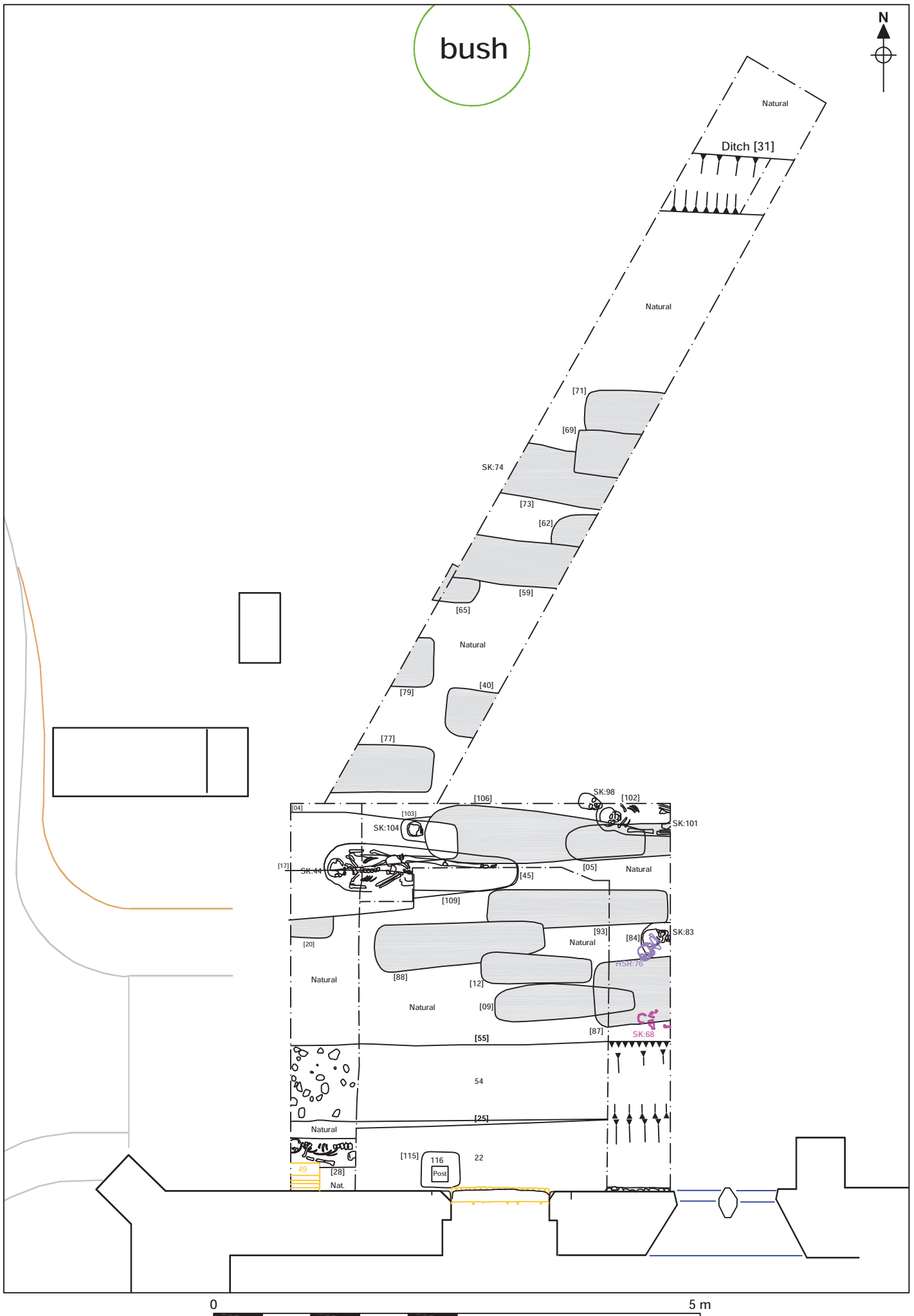


Figure 10. Phase I (a & b) (medieval burials). Scale 1:50

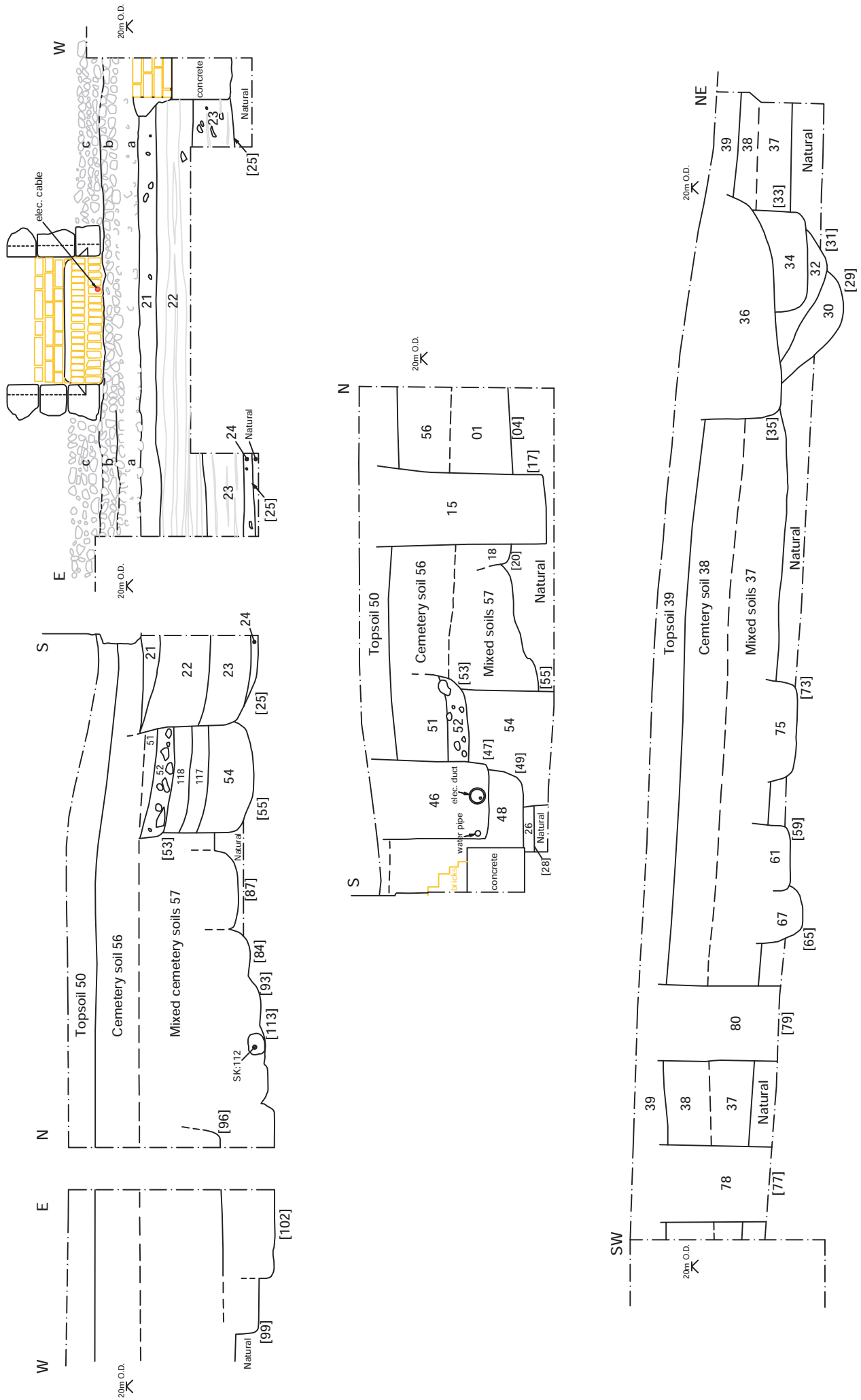


Figure 11. Recorded Sections. Scale 1:40

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OASIS ID: **norvicar1-212566**

Project details

Project name Archaeological Excavation for an extension on the north side of All Saints Church, Hemblington, Norfolk

Short description of the project The results of an archaeological excavation and monitoring of groundworks associated with a small extension on the north side of the church to accommodate a lobby kitchen and toilet (Planning Ref. 20131595). The round tower of All Saints' Church includes Late Saxon stonework which suggests that it is either of Saxon-Norman date or that it was rebuilt using stone of this date. Norman stonework can also be seen built into the walls elsewhere in the church walls. The chancel dates to about 1300 and the nave was built during the 14th century while the roof and some windows are of 15th-century date. Wall paintings, also of 15th-century date, were discovered during the 1930s and show St Christopher with scenes from his life and martyrdom. The excavation has provided additional information on the construction method of the 14th century nave, which made use of shallow stone-work over well consolidated banded footings. Prior to the expansion of the 14th century nave, an earlier east-west wall set above banded footings was robbed out in its entirety. This appears to be evidence of a former north aisle of uncertain date and longevity. Noteworthy finds include two pieces of medieval window glass, an oak leaf mount cast in lead-alloy, a musketball modified into a counter for gaming or counting and two fragments of possible Roman brick/tile.

Project dates Start: 05-01-2015 End: 06-01-2015

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes ENF 135741 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes NVC/2013/GE194 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Other 4 - Churchyard

Monument type BOUNDARY DITCH Medieval

Monument type CHURCHYARD Medieval

Monument type CONSTRUCTION TRENCH Medieval

Monument type GRAFFITI Medieval

Monument type GRAVE Medieval
Monument type HUMAN REMAINS Medieval
Monument type INHUMATION Medieval
Monument type INHUMATION Post Medieval
Monument type GRAVE Post Medieval
Significant Finds CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds WINDOW GLASS Medieval
Significant Finds LEAD ALLOY OBJECT Medieval
Significant Finds MUSKETBALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds WINDOW GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type "Full excavation"
Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England
Site location NORFOLK BROADLAND HEMBLINGTON All Saints Church, Church Lane, Hemblington, Norfolk
Postcode NR13 4EF
Study area 16.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TG 3529 1152 52.6497519706 1.47885181324 52.38 59 N 001 28 43 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Norvic Archaeology
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Norvic Archaeology
Project director/manager Giles Emery
Project supervisor Giles Emery
Type of sponsor/funding body Parish Council
Name of sponsor/funding body Hemblington Parish Church

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient NMAS and Norvic Archaeology
Physical Contents "Glass","Metal","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient NMAS

Digital Contents "Survey"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient NMAS
Paper Contents "Survey"
Paper Media available "Diary", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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