

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 888

An Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at Waxham Barn

Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

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**Prepared for
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Waxham Great Barn, Sea Palling is of great historical and architectural importance. Built c. 1570, it is a massive building measuring c. 54m by c. 10.5m and is the largest surviving historic barn in Norfolk.

In 1996 the Building and Conservation Section of Norfolk County Council and Norfolk Property Services compiled a Schedule of Works with the intention of refurbishing the Great Barn and associated wings. This included plans to provide a cafe and lavatories within the south-eastern wing, the alteration of floor levels within the Great Barn and the wings and the excavation of trenches for services and wall footings.

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of these works in August and September 2003, with a watching brief undertaken between September 2003 and February 2004.

The principal aims of the archaeological fieldwork were:-

- 1. To determine, if possible, the topographical land-use history of the manorial centre*
- 2. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint area*
- 3. To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains present*
- 4. To establish the stratigraphical, artefactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits or features present*
- 5. To provide, if possible, an updated account of the historical development of the area through recovered archaeological evidence*

The archaeological fieldwork revealed evidence of medieval activity in the form of pits, gullies and ditches; a grave may also have been medieval in date. Details of the construction of the Great Barn, its surviving wings and the post-medieval posts/stakes were recorded, along with post-medieval cobbled surfaces, buried layers and pits. Modern pits, a track, farmyard deposits and make-up layers were also encountered.

This report forms an assessment of the excavated data and reviews the potential of the evidence recovered in relation to the original Project Design aims. A proposal for a programme of post-excavation analysis and publication is also presented. This is related to a series of project aims and objectives formulated from the original project aims. The revised project objectives are:

1. *To determine the stratigraphic sequence for the site*
2. *To define the nature of medieval activity and settlement on the site*
3. *To define the spatial and temporal relationship between the medieval features and the postulated medieval manorial complex*
4. *To elaborate on the spatial and temporal development of the site during the post-medieval period*
5. *To elaborate on the methods and sequence of construction of the Great Barn and two of its wings*
6. *To define the position of the site within the local archaeological, topographical and land-use environment*
7. *To determine the position and significance of the site within its local, regional and national context*

The analytical programme will involve quantification and description of the archaeological sequence of the site and the production of reports on the pottery, skeletal remains, architectural stonework and quernstone fragments. Once these are completed, the stratigraphic and artefactual data will be integrated to assist in the chronological and spatial understanding of activity on the site. Local, regional and national parallels will be used to place the site in its context. Maps, plans, sections and location drawings will be produced and incorporated into a synthesised publication report. A fully integrated and indexed archive will be created.

It is expected the draft publication report will take two months to complete, when it will be submitted to *Norfolk Archaeology*. The archive will be passed to the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service for storage once the report has been published.

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SECTION A: ASSESSMENT REPORT

A.1 Introduction

This section sets out the circumstances and nature of the archaeological excavation and watching brief conducted at Waxham Great Barn between August 2003 and February 2004, along with the information recovered. Assessments of the artefactual material collected during the survey are presented by material type.

A.2 Project Background

(Figs 1 and 2)

Waxham Great Barn (TG 4395 2635; Norfolk Historic Environment Record 8365), Sea Palling is of great historical and architectural importance. Built in c. 1570, it is a massive building measuring c. 54m by c. 10.5m and is the largest surviving historic barn in Norfolk (Heywood 1989). Constructed of flint, with some ashlar and brick dressings, it has a tie-beam and hammerbeam thatched roof. A number of 16th-century buttresses survive, with others dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. Four wings of 19th-century date are attached, with one at each of the corners. It is a Grade I listed building (Norfolk County Council nd; Pevsner and Wilson 1997, 708-710).

By the mid-1980s the Great Barn had fallen in to disrepair and the owners were unable to find funds to repair it (Shaw 1985). Following an application to demolish, it was compulsorily purchased by Norfolk County Council. Following this, between 1989 and 1992, it was extensively restored.

The significance of the Great Barn is increased by the fact that it stands within a relatively intact manorial complex (Scheduled Ancient Monument SM 12703; HER 8365), the origin of which may lie in the 12th century. Surviving medieval elements of this complex include low upstanding walls, earthwork features, ponds and parts of St. John's Church (church HER 8372). Waxham Hall and an enclosure wall with a number of gateways, dating to the 16th century, also stand within the confines of the complex, along with 19th-century and modern farm buildings.

In 1996 the Building and Conservation Section of Norfolk County Council and Norfolk Property Services compiled a Schedule of Works with the intention of refurbishing the Great Barn and associated wings. This included plans to provide a cafe and lavatories within the south-eastern wing, the alteration of floor levels within the Great Barn and the wings and the excavation of trenches for services and wall footings. A Planning Application was submitted to North Norfolk District Council.

In response to the planning application Norfolk Landscape Archaeology issued a Brief for Archaeological Excavation (NLA Ref: AR/1997), a document which was restated in 2001 (AH/17/12/01). In January 2002 the Norfolk Archaeological Unit was invited by the Building and Conservation Section of Norfolk County Council to provide a Project Design and quotation for works as specified in the Brief for Archaeological Excavation. This document was prepared in March 2003 (NAU Ref: AS/572/A).

An archaeological excavation was carried out in August and September 2003, with a watching brief undertaken between September 2003 and February 2004. This work was conducted in accordance with the Norfolk Archaeological Unit Project Design, the Norfolk Landscape Archaeology Brief and Scheduled Monument Consent (Department for Culture, Media and Sport Ref: HSD 9/2/2479 Pt 5). In addition, the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) were followed.

A.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

(Figs 1 and 2)

Descriptions concerning the history and architecture of Waxham Great Barn and the associated manorial complex have been produced on a number of occasions (Blomefield 1805-10, 352-355; Gregory 1989; Heywood 1989; Norfolk County Council nd; Pevsner and Wilson 1997, 708-710; Shaw 1985). These detail the past ownership of the site, the development of the manorial complex and the present form of its constituent buildings.

When the Domesday Book was compiled in 1086 the land at Waxham was held by the Earl of Richmond and St. Benet's Abbey at Holme (Brown 1984, 4,40, 4,42 and 17, 54). The earliest surviving building within the manorial complex dates to not long after this; the south wall of the nave of St. John's Church dates to the first half of the 12th century (Heywood 1989). This may have been built by the Ingham family, who by the late 12th century held the manor of Waxham (Blomefield 1805-10, 352). The north wall of the nave, the tower and the porch are late medieval in date (Heywood 1989). The date of the ruined chancel is uncertain.

It seems likely that a medieval manor house would have stood close to the church. Tony Gregory noted how the 1906 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows a rectangular pond to the south-west of the church and a curved boundary to the south of this, perhaps marking the former western edge of a similar, now infilled, pond. These two ponds may have formed a single water-filled, right-angled ditch or moat. If so, this feature may have extended westwards to form a rectangular shaped moat enclosing the site of the Great Barn. As it would be unusual for a 16th-century barn to have a moat constructed around it, it seems likely the hypothetical feature would have been earlier in date. It could have been medieval and, as a result, would indicate the location of the medieval manor house (Gregory 1989). Numerous examples of medieval manor houses originally surrounded by moated enclosures are known.

During the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547) Sir Thomas Woodhouse bought the manor of Waxham. It was probably during his tenure or that of Sir William, his brother who succeeded him in 1571, that the Great Barn, Waxham Hall, enclosure walls and gateways were built. The Hall has been altered greatly but one original wing survives, built of flint and ornamental stonework in two storeys with an attic. The surviving enclosure wall is constructed of flint with stone dressing (Heywood 1989; Pevsner and Wilson 1997, 708-710).

The Great Barn would have been used by the Woodhouse family to store and thresh corn (Heywood 1989). The Hall would have provided domestic accommodation and facilities. It is probable that the medieval manor house they replaced would have incorporated these uses and functions in one building. This change in use is a reflection of developments in the nature of the manorial system during the 16th century (Gregory 1989). Since the 16th century numerous developments have taken place within the manorial complex. These include the addition of four wings and buttresses to the Great Barn, a block of 18th- or 19th-century date to the Hall and 19th- and 20th-century farm buildings (Gregory 1989; Heywood 1989; Pevsner and Wilson 1997, 708-710).

Changes made during the 1990s necessitated archaeological work. In 1991 topsoil and a cobbled surface were observed when post-holes were excavated for a fence (HER 8365). Later the same year a modern track surface, topsoil and a natural subsoil were recorded during the cutting of a water-pipe to the south and south-west of the Great Barn (Crowson 1991). In 1997 a drain was excavated and a ditch cleaned out to the south and south-west of the barn. These revealed a modern track surface and three pieces of architectural stone were collected (Gaffney 1997).

A search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (HER) revealed that there are nineteen entries located within 1km of the Waxham Great Barn and the associated manorial complex (HER 8365 and 8372). The entries provide evidence for activity from the Palaeolithic period through to World War 2.

The oldest object recorded from the vicinity of the site is an Acheulian hand-axe (HER 17013) which was collected from Sea Palling beach to the north-west. To the east, also on the beach, a relict ploughsoil (HER 32093) has been exposed which has yielded prehistoric worked flints. These were probably residual finds, as Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval pottery and medieval and post-medieval metal objects have also been recovered from the deposit. In addition, it is thought to have sealed features containing unabraded Roman and medieval pottery.

Roman pottery has been found in three other locations on Sea Palling beach, one to the north-west (HER 8360), one directly to the north-east (HER 8361) and one to the east (HER 8363). At the easternmost site the sherds may have been associated with a metalworking hearth, although as Late Saxon and medieval pottery was also found the feature could be later in date.

A possible Early Saxon brooch (HER 31508) was found on Sea Palling beach to the north-west. Medieval finds from the beach include a number of coins, a religious pendant, an ampulla and a bronze leg from a vessel (HER 8360, 24406, 30339 and 31049). The medieval village of Little Waxham (HER 11909) was located 0.5km to the north-east before it was lost to the sea.

Coins, a token, a jetton, lead weights, a buckle, a spur and a seal impression are amongst the post-medieval finds collected from Sea Palling Beach (HER 8360, 19009, 30339 and 32093). The foundations of a post-medieval building (HER 13292) have also been found on the beach to the east of the site. French's Farm House (HER 30681), to the south, is a brick, flint and thatched building of 17th-century date. Two World War 2 pillboxes (16793 and 32641) stand directly to the north-east of the manorial complex, with a searchlight battery (HER 34548) located to the north-west.

Undated cropmarks – including enclosures, a trackway and rectilinear structures – have been identified both 1km to the west and about 200m to the east (HER 36133 and 36125).

A.4 Methodology of the Assessment Report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). The report has been produced by NAU staff and from assessments provided by external specialists. Precise method statements on how particular categories of data have been assessed are set out in the relevant parts of the report.

The rest of Section A outlines the fieldwork undertaken, followed by summaries for the different categories of data recovered. Section B presents a statement of potential for the recovered data in terms of the original Project aims. Section C presents an Updated Project Design, stating the aims and objectives of further fieldwork, research and post-fieldwork work. It also puts forward methods for the analysis of the data in relation to the project's objectives. Section D presents an outline of the staffing and resources for further work and a breakdown of tasks and modules to be completed by each staff member and specialists from analysis through to report production.

A.5 Site Description

Location

(Fig. 1)

The hamlet of Waxham is situated in north-eastern Norfolk, within the parish of Sea Palling, to the south-west of the village of Sea Palling. The Waxham manorial complex forms the majority of the hamlet. It is located amongst arable farmland and about 200m to the north-east are sand dunes and the north-eastern coast of Norfolk.

Waxham Great Barn is located in the south-east of the manorial complex. To the north are farm buildings, Waxham Hall and the enclosure wall. St John's Church is located about 100m to the north-east.

Geology and soils

In the Waxham area the underlying solid geology is made up of Neogene and Pleistocene sedimentary rocks. These are overlain by a Pleistocene clayey reddish till, which itself lies beneath a series of Quaternary deposits of glacial and fluvial origin (Funnell 1994a; Funnell 1994b; Hodge *et. al* 1984, 6, 11-17).

The soils of the Waxham area comprise calcaerous silt and clayey marine alluvium, along with sand dunes (Corbett and Dent 1994; Funnell 1994c).

A.6 Fieldwork

Introduction

The excavation was undertaken between 26th August and 11th September 2003. The watching brief was carried out over eleven days between late September 2003 and February 2004. This section describes the methods employed during the project and presents a summary of the results.

Methodology

(Fig. 2)

The Brief for Archaeological Excavation produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology stated that all areas to be reduced to below their present level should be examined by archaeological means. The Project Design prepared by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (AS/572/A) examined the Schedule of Works issued by Norfolk County Council and Norfolk Property Services and predicted the areas likely to be affected in such a way. These areas were then divided into two groups: areas to be examined by archaeological excavation and areas where works would be monitored under archaeological supervision (watching brief).

Five areas were subjected to archaeological excavation and are listed below. The first three were adjacent and, after discussion with the on-site contractors, were combined into a single trench. The other two were covered by a trench each.

- An area where five 0.75m deep post stool holes were to be excavated, along the western side of the south-east wing (Trench 1)
- An area where a footing trench was to be excavated for a glazed shop front, along the western side of the south-east wing (Trench 1)
- An area of a slot drainage channel, 0.6m deep, along the western side of the south-east wing (Trench 1)
- An area where a sewage treatment plant was to be built (area of 4m by 7m; Trench 2)
- An area covered by an extension of the ditch to the south of the Great Barn, from the present western end of ditch to the B1172 road (Trench 3)

The three trenches were located using drawings supplied by Norfolk County Council, a Trimble 3605DR total station and a number of temporary surveying stations. The stations were linked to the Ordnance Survey national grid and a level was transferred to them from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 4.03m on the south-western corner of the tower of St John's church.

In each of the three trenches topsoil and deposits which could be firmly identified as modern (post-1900) were removed mechanically under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

All the other works elements which involved reduction below existing levels were subjected to watching brief and are listed below. They were carried out by on-site contractors under archaeological supervision, some mechanically and some by hand.

- Excavation of the floor in the south-east wing (Trenches 4 and 5)
- Excavation of trenches 0.55m deep for electricity supply (Trenches 6 and 7)
- Excavation of trenches 1m deep for water supply (Trenches 7, 8 and 9)
- Excavation to remove all build-up within the Great Barn and in advance of laying of new chalk floor and casting of a concrete floor in the doorway (watching brief within Great Barn, including Trench 10).
- Excavation of the floor in the north-west wing (Trench 11).

During both the excavation and watching brief elements spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU *pro forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

Archaeological Results (Appendix 1)

Introduction

The excavation and watching brief revealed a sequence of archaeological features of medieval, post-medieval and modern date.

Trench 1 and adjacent watching brief areas (Trenches 4 and 5)

(Figs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)

Trench 1 was located along the western side of the south-eastern wing of the Great Barn to examine the proposed site of the footing trench for the glazed shop front, five post-stool holes and a slot drainage channel. It measured 21m long by up to 1.4m wide and was orientated north-to-south. The western half was dug down 0.6m to the level of the base of the drainage channel. The eastern half was excavated deeper, down to deposits deemed suitable, by North Norfolk District Council with advice from Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, for construction of the glazed shop front. As the deposits varied through the eastern half of the trench, this meant that the depth varied.

During the watching brief the build-up within the south-eastern wing was removed to a depth of 0.7m (Trenches 4 and 5). As some of the deposits encountered directly correlated to those excavated in Trench 1 they are discussed in this section.

An undated grave

(Fig. 3)

The earliest deposit discovered in Trench 1 and the adjacent watching brief area was a firm mottled yellow orange natural sandy clay ([39], [41], [48] and [104]). It was cut at the northern end of the trench by a roughly north-east to south-west aligned grave ([108]). This measured 1.1m wide and contained a body stain ([110]) and a skeleton represented by fragmentary pieces of bone ([SK109]). These were sealed by a grey silty clay fill ([116]) which held no dating evidence and was cut by a number of features ([67], [111] and [120]).

Medieval pitting

(Fig. 3)

Undated pit [111] was one of the features to cut the grave backfill ([116]). It was located to the north and measured about 1m across by 0.19m deep. Extending beyond the western edge of the trench, it contained a single grey clayey silt ([112]).

There is a possibility that pit [111] may have been a contemporary with pit [101]. This feature was located 4.3m to the south of the grave, was truncated on its southern side by later features and measured at least 1.04m across by at least 0.2m deep (excavation stopped at formation level). Two stake-holes ([102] and [103]) found on the northern edge of this feature suggest that it was originally timber lined; both contained the decayed remains of stakes ([115] and [119]), whilst one ([102]) held a piece of 11th- to 14th-century pottery. The pit was backfilled with four grey cassy deposits ([113], [114], [117] and [118]), the lower two of which ([113] and [114]) also contained a sherd of 11th- to 14th-century pottery. An environmental sample (sample 4) suggested that lowest deposit [113] was a dump of animal dung.

Pit [105] was located about 1m to the south of pit [101] and may also have been a contemporary feature. It measured 1.53m, was at least 0.2m deep (excavation stopped at formation level) and was filled by a cassy greeny clay ([106]).

The construction of the Great Barn and post-medieval yard surfaces

(Fig. 4)

The foundations [20] of the Great Barn were observed cutting into the natural at the northern end of the trench. The lowest fill ([21]) was at least 0.15m deep and comprised flint cobbles in a clay silt matrix. Above was a 0.12m thick rammed lime mortar ([22]), upon which the southern wall ([17]) of the Great Barn was constructed.

Yard surface [90] may have been laid at the time the Great Barn was constructed. A 4.4m long stretch of this survived in the centre of Trench 1. It sealed both the upper fill of pit [101] and the fill of pit [105] and was made from rounded pebbles with occasional pieces of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material. It was repaired with cobbles and ceramic building material on a number of occasions ([25], [26], [38] and [89]). A small patch of cobbled surface ([27]; with medieval tile elements) found towards the southern end of the trench may have been contemporary with surface [90] or one of its repairs.

Timber [107], a rectangular shaped stake, was probably pushed through the latest repaired surface ([38]) during its use. Both were sealed by a 0.05m thick greeny grey sand ([37]) with occasional organic patches. A sample (sample 2) taken from it suggested it accumulated during the use of the yard. A similar deposit ([40]) found overlying surface [27] was probably of similar origin and/or contemporary.

The construction of buttresses and a possible porch

(Fig. 5)

Buttresses were added to the Great Barn at several points between the 16th and 19th centuries. Two ([146] and [144]) were located within the watching brief area (Trench 4) and the top of the limestone and sand foundations ([152], cut [145]) of the easternmost ([144]) one were exposed. These foundations were truncated by a sand, ceramic building material and flint ([151]) filled construction cut ([150]) for a east-to-west aligned brick wall ([141]). The wall extended between the two buttresses,

abutting them both. It survived to a height of 0.4m and was a brick and a half wide (0.38m) wide.

Confined by wall [141], the two buttresses and the south wall of the Great Barn was a 0.3m thick yellow-brown silty clay make-up layer ([142]). It directly overlay the natural clay and was sealed by a surface of rounded flint cobbles ([149]). As there is a door-opening in the south wall of the Great Barn between the two buttresses it is possible that they and wall [141] once formed a porchway. The cobbled surface could have served as the floor to this.

The south-east wing

(Fig. 6)

The south-east wing was added to the Great Barn during the 19th century. The foundations for the south-eastern part of the wing were exposed in the south of Trench 1. They appeared to cut the greeny grey sand ([40]) above yard surface [27] and were filled by flint, ceramic building material and lime mortar ([23] and [24]). The brick and flint cobble walls ([18] and [19]) were constructed directly on top of them.

During the watching brief make-up deposits post-dating the construction of the wing were found within it. In the northern part were two grey silty sand make-up deposits ([147] and [148]). Although stratigraphic relationships with deposits found in Trench 1 could not be established, both appeared to overlie natural and one abutted buttress ([147]). As part of the construction of the wing an enclosed room was built at the southern end and this contained two yellow brown clayey silt make-up deposits ([137] and [138]; the full thickness of the lowest [138] was not fully exposed). No dating evidence was collected from any of the make-up deposits and, as a result, it was not clear how soon after the construction of the wing they were deposited.

At some point, a crack formed in the northern wall of the room, close to the western corner. A hole ([134]) was dug through the lower make-up layer ([138]) within the room and repairs were made to the wall above and below ground ([140]). The hole was then backfilled with an organic silty sand ([133]). In the north-eastern corner of the room a post-hole with a diameter of 0.44m was dug through the uppermost make-up layer ([137]). It may have held a post used during repairs before it was filled with a grey brown silty sand ([135]).

To the north of the room, the western front was left open and the roof was supported by five posts spaced 2.3m to 2.6m apart. Post-holes for three of these survived truncation by later post-holes and extended below the formation level; the location of the missing two is suggested by the presence of replacement post-holes. The northernmost ([96]) had a diameter of about 0.6m, was at least 0.6m deep and contained two grey brown clay fills ([97] and [98]). A piece of fired clay was collected from the lowest deposit ([97]). About 1.7m to the south was post-hole [94], it was 0.66m in diameter, over 0.6m deep and was filled with a grey brown clayey sand. Post-hole [91] was about 2m further south, contained two grey brown silty clays ([92] and [93]), measured at least 0.6m across and was at least 0.66m deep.

As no evidence for posts was found in the three post-holes, it seems likely that they were all removed. Five new post-holes were then dug and replacement posts placed within them in roughly the same locations as their predecessors, again all spaced between 2.3m and 2.6m apart. Post-hole [96] was replaced by post-hole [79]. This feature had a diameter of 0.47m, was 0.31m deep and contained a grey-brown sandy loam ([32]). About 1.7m to the north was post-hole [67], the cutting of which had destroyed its predecessor. It measured 1.1m across and was 0.48m deep. At its base was a rectangular piece of limestone ([83]) that would have served as a post-pad. Above this were two grey sandy loams ([68] and [69]), the uppermost of which contained post-medieval ceramic building material and an iron nail.

About 1.7m to the south of post-hole [96] was post-hole [80], a replacement for post-hole [94]. It was roughly square, with a diameter of 0.6m and a depth of 0.44m. Laid on its base was a timber plank ([81]), a pad for post [31]. This post was circular in section, had been cut smoothly across its base and lent slightly to the west. It was supported by a green grey silty sand from which post-medieval ceramic building material was collected. Post-hole [86] was located 1.92m to the south as a replacement for post-hole [91]. It had a diameter of 0.71m, was 0.47m deep and a limestone pad ([87]) was found at its base. On the pad was a post ([30]) with a square cross-section, flat base and slight lean to the west. A brown grey clayey sand ([88]) helped to support it. Post-hole [49], the cutting of which had destroyed its predecessor, was located 1.9m to the south. With a diameter of 1.25m and a depth of 0.5m, it held a timber plank pad ([57]) and a post ([29]) with a rectangular cross-section. The post was held in place by two grey silty clay deposits ([50] and [58]).

Stake [28] may have been pushed through earlier deposits as part of the initial phase of post setting, during the second phase or during repair work. It was located on the western front of the wing, against the north-eastern corner of the southern room. The two timbers ([121] and [33]) located either side of post-hole [67] were probably to do with repair work or attempts to stabilise the post in post-hole [67]. About 0.85m to the north, rectangular stake [121] was pushed through lower deposits. Approximately 0.5m to the south a post-hole ([78]) with a diameter of 0.25m was dug and square section post ([33]) was put inside. A brown sandy loam ([77]) was used to support it. The watching brief revealed four circular stakes ([173], [174], [175] and [176]) that had been driven through the natural in the northern part of the south-east wing. It was not clear how these related to the other timbers found.

Modern activity

At some point, probably during the 19th or 20th centuries, the south-eastern wing fell into disrepair. The posts in post-holes [67] and [79] were removed entirely and those in post-holes [80], [86] and [49] were removed above ground. It is probable that this removal led to posts [30] and [31] leaning below-ground.

Once the posts had been removed a 0.34m thick dark brown clayey silt ([36] and [143]) was deposited within the area covered by Trench 1 and the northern part of the wing. The material containing frequent ceramic building material fragments, mortar flecks, wood pieces, lumps of concrete and rare pieces of modern plastic; it may have originated during the use of the area as a farmyard. At the northern end of Trench 1 a modern post-hole ([99]) was cut through it. Between the two buttresses a concrete slab ([172]) overlay the dark clayey silt and at the southern end of Trench 1 a 0.26m thick grey brown clayey silt ([35]) was above it. Silt [35], the slab and the fill ([100]) of post-hole [99] were all sealed by a firmly compacted brown pink gravel. This modern hardcore ([34]) was 0.42m thick.

Within the southern room of the wing, the fill of post-hole [136] and repair hole [134] were sealed by a dark brown silty sand ([139]). At the time of the excavation brambles and other bushes were growing in this.

Trench 2

(Figs 2 and 7)

Trench 2 was located about 12m to the south-east of the south-eastern wing. Sited to examine the proposed site of a sewage treatment plant, it measured 4m by 6.5m by a maximum of 1.1m deep.

The earliest deposit encountered was a firm mottled yellow orange natural sandy clay ([187]). In the south of the trench this was cut by an east-to-west aligned ditch ([56]) which measured at least 0.7m by up to 0.35m deep. The ditch contained a mid brown silty clay ([55]) and was probably associated with a similarly aligned ditch ([43]) located 4.8m to the north. This feature was at least 0.45m wide, up to 0.38m deep and was filled with a mid brown silty clay ([42/44]). A flint flake and a tiny intrusive piece of post-medieval ceramic building material were collected from it.

The fill of ditch [56] was cut by three parallel north-west to south-east orientated gullies. The westernmost gully ([54]) was 'V'-shaped in profile, 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep. Its brown silty clay fill ([53]) held over fifty fragments of lava quern and four sherds of 11th- to 14th-century pottery (three pieces of medieval courseware and one piece of local medieval unglazed ware). With a width of 0.42m and a depth of about 0.3m, gully [71] was the central feature. It had a 'V'-shaped profile and a brown silty clay fill ([74/75]) from which fired clay, a Thetford-type ware sherd and seventeen 11th- to 13th-century sherds were recovered. 'U'-shaped gully [72] was the easternmost of three; it was 1.5m long, up to 0.7m wide and was a maximum of 0.3m deep. Its brown silty clay fill contained no artefacts.

To the north of the gullies, respecting their edges, was pit [66]. An irregular rectangle in plan, it had gently sloping sides and was 0.28m deep. Contained within was a mid brown silty clay ([63/65/85]) from which five sherds of 11th- to 14th-century local medieval unglazed pottery were recovered. On its eastern edge, it was truncated by a larger pit ([62]). This feature had steep sides, measured 3.15m across north-to-south and extended eastwards beyond the eastern edge of the trench. At least 0.5m deep (it was not fully excavated as it continued beyond a safe excavation depth), it contained three brown clayey silt fills ([61], [60] and [59/76]). A sample from lowest fill (sample 1) contained a very low density of detritus. Fired clay and twelve pieces of 11th- to 14th-century pottery were collected from the uppermost fill ([59/76]); this deposit was cut by an animal burrow ([47], fill [46/51]) from which a piece of 18th- to 20th-century pottery was recovered.

The fills of the three gullies were sealed by a firm brown silty sand subsoil ([2]) with a maximum depth of 0.58m. Above this was a dark grey brown loam topsoil ([1]). The topsoil was up to 0.5m thick and contained two pieces of local medieval unglazed pottery, a Frechen sherd and eight pieces of post-medieval brick.

Trench 3

(Fig. 2)

The Schedule of Works outlined the extension of the existing modern ditch to the south of the Great Barn westwards towards the B1172 road. Trench 3 was sited to examine the area affected by this. However, once work had started Norfolk Archaeological Unit was informed that the ditch extension had previously been dropped from the Schedule and replaced by plans to dig a pipe trench. The excavation of this pipe trench was observed by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit in 1997 (Gaffney 1997). After an agreement with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology was reached, work in Trench 3 was halted.

The earliest deposit encountered was a natural hard brown yellow sandy clay ([14]). Directly above this was a yard or track surface ([5]) made from flint cobbles with rare post-medieval ceramic building fragments. This was overlain by a probable buried subsoil or topsoil. This dark grey sandy loam ([13]) was 0.15m thick.

A modern post-hole ([10]) cut through the buried subsoil/topsoil. Its fill – a dark brown silty sand which contained a piece of tarmac ([9]) – was sealed by another buried soil ([8]). About 0.14m thick, this dark grey brown silty sand was below a modern track ([7]) made from pieces and patches of tarmac, concrete, brick, cobbles, worked stone and a brown sandy loam. It was cut by the pipe trench ([16]) dug in 1997, the fill ([15]) of which was sealed by grey brown modern topsoil ([6]).

Watching brief to the east and south of south-eastern wing (Trenches 6-9)

(Fig. 2)

To the east and south of the south-eastern wing a series of trenches dug by the contractors were monitored. They were excavated to take water, drainage and sewage pipes and electricity cables.

The northernmost trench (Trench 6) was aligned north-to-south, was over 45m long, was about 0.35m wide and was up to 0.6m deep. Throughout most of its length a natural hard brown yellow sandy clay was encountered. At the northern end this was overlain by a 0.1m thick dark brown peaty sand ([188]), a deposit probably associated with the modern ditch that crossed the trench. Towards the southern end was a spread of modern brick rubble ([181]). A 0.3m to 0.4m thick grey brown modern topsoil sealed both the deposits.

At the southern end of Trench 6 were a series of short trenches (Trench 7). They were between 0.3m and 0.8m wide and were about 0.6m deep. The hard brown yellow sandy clay natural was seen in all of them and, in the south of the area covered by the trenches, two pits cut it. With a diameter of 0.95m, pit [158] was the westernmost. It was at least 0.6m deep and its grey brown sandy silt fill ([167]) contained fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material. To the east was similarly sized pit [186]. As the trench was too narrow to allow access, it was not excavated. The fills of both features were sealed by a 0.5m thick grey brown clayey silt subsoil ([155/157]); a 0.3m thick dark brown sandy loam topsoil ([154/182]) was above this.

To the south of the short trenches was an 11m long trench (Trench 8) that joined with Trench 2. It was up to 0.65m wide and up to 0.85m deep. The hard brown yellow sandy clay natural was seen at about 0.6m from the surface at the northern end of the trench; at the southern end it was below the base of the trench and was not seen. Towards the southern end was a east-to-west aligned ditch ([184]). Again the trench was too narrow to allow access and it was not excavated. It may have been associated with the east-to-west orientated ditches found in Trench 2; the northernmost of these ([43]) was medieval and was found about 1.2m to the south. Its fill was sealed by a 0.3m to 0.5m thick grey brown clayey silt subsoil, above which was a 0.3m thick dark brown sandy loam topsoil.

Extending westwards from the group of short trenches was east-to-west aligned Trench 9. It was located about 0.9m to the south of the southern wall of the Great Barn courtyard, measured about 51m long, was up to 0.6m wide with a maximum depth of 0.9m. A hard brown yellow sandy clay natural was observed along its length, with three features cut into it. The easternmost was a pit ([160]) of these measured 2.5m across and was 0.6m deep. Its grey brown silty sand fill ([161]) contained four pieces of architectural stonework (SFs 4-7). To the west was feature [162]. Approximately 4.3m wide by at least 0.6m deep, it was filled with four brown/grey silty deposits ([170], [169], [168] and [163]). A timber plank found lent against the edge of the feature may have been part of a timber lining. Feature [164] was located further to the west. Measuring over 5.7m wide, it was over 0.6m deep and contained two brown silty sands ([165] and [171]).

The three features in Trench 9 were all sealed by a modern track ([166]; same as that seen in Trench 3) made from flint cobbles, ceramic building material and deposits of silty sand. It was 0.1m thick and was overlain by a modern topsoil.

Watching brief within the Great Barn (including Trench 10)

The floor level within the Great Barn was lowered by about 0.15m by the contractors. The central part of the building was lowered using a tracked machine, whilst the areas close to the walls were lowered by hand. Throughout most of the building the lowest deposit seen was a mixture of clay, chalk, ceramic building material and cobbles. Its full depth was not exposed. Above it was the modern rammed chalk floor which had a maximum depth of 0.05m.

In area defined by Trench 10 the floor was lowered by about 0.3m. The lowest deposit encountered was a hard brown yellow sandy clay ([132]) which may have been a natural deposit. Above this were several spreads of make-up (including [127], [128], [129] and [130]) incorporating chalk, clay, flint cobbles and ceramic building material. They were at least 0.15m thick. The modern rammed chalk floor ([131]) - up to 0.15m in thickness in this area - sealed all the make-up deposits.

Watching brief within the north-western wing (Trench 11)

The level of the area confined within north-western wing of the Great Barn was lowered by the contractors.

The hard brown yellow sandy clay natural ([180]) was exposed throughout the wing. It was directly overlain by a rammed chalk floor ([153]). About 0.15m thick, this deposit was cut by two modern pits. The largest ([179]) was the most northerly; it measured at least 2.6m across and was filled with modern building rubble ([178]). The southern pit ([177]) was about 2.3m across and contained a series of fills ([126], [125] and [124]) which contained modern bricks and scrap metal. The upper fills of both pits were sealed by a 0.23m thick modern make-up deposit ([123]).

A.7 Structural and Stratigraphic Archive

On completion of fieldwork the written, drawn and photographic records were checked and cross-referenced. The context record was entered into a Microsoft Access database and the plans were digitised in AutoCAD 2002.

The context record was assessed in conjunction with the artefactual data and stratigraphic groups created, each accompanied by a summary group text. The feature groups were placed within a provisional period framework.

The site archive is currently held by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards. Its contents are summarised in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

Context records	188
Deposits	117
Cut features	48
Masonry structures	8
Timbers	12
Skeleton	1
Stratigraphic groups	49

Table 1 Summary of context record archive

Plans	24
Sections	25

Table 2 Summary of drawings record archive

Colour slide	127
Black and white negative	92

Table 3 Summary of photographic record archive

A.8 Artefactual Data (Appendix 2)

Introduction

The finds archive consists of quantitative records by number of objects and material type, as well as the artefacts themselves. The finds are currently held at the offices of the NAU. On site conservation was undertaken as necessary with further repackaging as appropriate during the assessment of the material. The finds have been cleaned, identified and reported on.

Lithics

A single piece of struck flint was recovered. It is a thick fragment or flake with an abraded and slightly patinated grey cortex on one rounded surface. At one end the cortical surface is battered where the piece has been used as a hammerstone. A few flakes have been struck from two sides of the piece, possibly representing use of it as a core. One edge of the piece shows signs of possible wear may have been used as a chopping or cutting edge.

Pottery (Appendix 3)

A total of forty-seven fragments of pottery were recovered, weighing 0.278kg. The majority of the pottery is medieval in date, although a small number of post-medieval sherds were identified.

Methodology

The ceramics were quantified by number of sherds present in each context, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric. Other characteristics such as condition and decoration were noted, and a date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on *pro forma* sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric, form and decoration.

The fabric codes are based mainly on those identified by Jennings (1981), supplemented by additional ones compiled by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit (Anderson nd).

Late Saxon

A single body sherd of Thetford-type ware was present as a residual element, with medieval pottery, in the fill ([74]) of gully [71].

Medieval

Forty-four fragments of medieval pottery weighing 0.266kg were recovered. The pottery consists almost exclusively of Local medieval unglazed wares, with small quantities of Early medieval ware and Medieval coarsewares. The group includes several rims of cooking vessels or jars, with simple everted rims dating to the 11th to 13th centuries. There are no developed rims dating to the 13th to 14th centuries.

The Local medieval unglazed wares and coarsewares are likely to have been produced in the vicinity of the site. Waster sherds of fine to medium sandy Local medieval unglazed wares have been found at Woodbastwick and Potter Heigham to the north-east of Norwich, to the west and south of Waxham.

Post-medieval

Three fragments of pottery of post-medieval date are present, weighing 0.012kg. A fragment of Late post-medieval earthenware from an animal burrow ([47]) in Trench 2 (fill [46]) may well be part of a flowerpot. A sherd from a Rhenish Frechen stoneware jug was identified recovered from the topsoil ([1]) in Trench 2.

Ceramic Building Material (Appendix 4)

The site produced thirty-two fragments and complete examples of brick and tile (14.412kg). They range in date from medieval to modern. The assemblage was recovered by hand, and whilst the majority consists of brick (13.554kg), a small fragment of glazed wall tile, a late post medieval brick/floor tile and an electricity ?capping tile (1.349kg) were also recovered.

Medieval

This group consists of two pieces of medieval brick, made using estuarine clays (0.265kg [90]) and a moulded brick (3.826kg SF1 [27]). Edwin Rose (NLA) has suggested that the moulded brick is similar to those found on the gateposts of Waxham Hall and is probably, therefore, of medieval to early 16th-century date.

Post-medieval

This period represents the largest of the groups. Twenty-five fragments of brick (4.512kg, [01], [05], [07], [08], [26], [42], [69] and [90]) and a single fragment of grog tempered, poorly mixed late post medieval brick/floor tile were recovered (0.039kg, [167]).

Modern

This group consists of two complete house bricks (4.951kg, [69] and [82]), a small fragment of white glazed wall tile (0.003kg, [06]) and an electricity ?capping tile (1.346kg [06]). The bricks both have frogs and one (from [82]) is stamped with HICKS & Co, FLETTON. Their complete dimensions are recorded in the site archive.

Fired Clay

Four small amorphous fragments of fired clay (0.025kg, [59], [74], [75] and [97]) were found.

Stone (Appendix 5)

More than fifty-eight small pieces of lava quernstone (SF2 [53]) were collected. Several have fresh breaks and can be fitted back together again, although the grinding surface has been worn smooth.

The site produced five fragments of architectural limestone (SFs 3–7 [69] and [161]). All are worked or moulded, with at least one chamfered block present (SF3 [69]).

Iron

A single late iron nail was recovered ([69]).

Skeletal Remains (Appendix 6)

A total of 0.329kg of bone was recovered. It includes elements from a human burial.

The bone from skeleton [109] is human. This is in very poor condition and fragmentary; the surfaces are very dirty and encrusted with sediment which makes full identification difficult. An adult femur head is the most complete part present; the femur head is an unusual shape, which could be due to a pathology, although partially due to erosion of the surface of the bone. The remaining fragments of bone are almost certainly human as they were recovered from an area that showed a stain ([110]) in the ground typical of a human prone burial, although they are difficult to assign to individual elements due to their poor condition. No cut marks were observed on any of the bones, but again, the condition of the bone would possibly prevent survival of such evidence.

Environmental Material (Appendix 7)

Three samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from features of medieval to post-medieval date including pits and a cobbled surface. All were submitted for assessment (Samples 1, 2 and 4).

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. As waterlogged macrofossils were noted in all three samples, the flots were stored in water until sorted. The wet retents were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains recorded. Unless otherwise stated, all tabulated material is waterlogged. As further analysis was not anticipated after this assessment stage, the flots were slowly air dried after sorting to facilitate long term storage.

Plant macrofossils

Charred remains were scarce. They comprise heavily puffed and fragmented cereal grain fragments in samples 1 and 4 (neither of which could be closely identified) and a single vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) cotyledon (Sample 1). A possible fragment of apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus* sp.) 'pip' in Sample 1 was the only other food plant macrofossil recorded.

Waterlogged seeds of common weeds and wetland plants were recorded from Samples 2 and 4, frequently as single specimens. Most were well preserved and reasonably robust, although some specimens in Sample 4 were very fragmented. A limited range of dry land species was present, including segetal weeds (fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*), ruderal taxa (stinging nettles *Urtica dioica*) and grassland plants (buttercups *Ranunculus* sp.). Wetland and aquatic plant macrofossils included seeds of blinks (*Montia fontana*), small-flowered buttercup (*Ranunculus parviflorus*) and watercress (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*); a single seed from a salt-marsh plant (sea milkwort (*Glaux maritima*)) was also recovered. Tree/shrub macrofossils including bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pips', hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) seeds and indeterminate thorns were especially common in Sample 2.

Other materials

Other remains were extremely rare, but mineralised concretions, possibly including some faecal material, were abundant in Samples 1 and 4.

Discussion

Sample 1, from lowest fill of medieval pit [62], contains a very low density of detritus, some or all of which may have been blown in from other sources. Although mineralised concretions are common, they appear very homogenous and may be calcareous deposits rather than faecal material.

Sample 2 was taken from organic sand ([37]) overlying a cobbled surface. The assemblage appears to contain a high density of brushwood or hedging waste and is probably derived from material accidentally trampled into the surface.

Mineralised concretions are again common in Sample 4 (pit [101]), although in this instance the material is slightly more structured, with some pieces containing small fragments of bone and possible plant remains. Given the context, it is perhaps more likely that this material is derived from animal dung rather than human sewage. The presence of seeds of wetland, aquatic and salt marsh plants is somewhat puzzling and, at the time of writing, it is unclear whether these were introduced (for example in fodder or bedding) or formed part of the local flora.

Conclusions

In summary, although none of the assemblages studied appear to be directly related to activities carried out around the barn structure, they do imply that work such as animal husbandry and hedge maintenance were being conducted in the near vicinity.

A.9 Curation and Conservation

Introduction

The following section outlines the plans for the curation and long-term storage of the artefactual archive.

Storage

All non-organic finds are packaged in accordance with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service specifications. These follow guidelines laid down in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1984) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archive for long term storage* (Walker 1990). A full box index will accompany the finds. The finds are currently in storage at the offices of the NAU.

Conservation

Immediate conservation requirements were undertaken during fieldwork. Repackaging as necessary was carried out during the assessment.

All of the of the finds are stable and require no further conservation treatment. With the exception of the plant macrofossils they will be stored with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. The plant macrofossils are currently at Church Farm, Sisland, Norfolk and will remain there.

SECTION B: STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

B.10 Introduction

In this section the information and artefacts recovered are reviewed in relation to the original Project Design. The aims of the original Project Design are presented and the data available for potential investigation is summarised under respective headings. The data categories used are based on those outlined in Section A.

B.11 Relation to Original Project Design Aims

Original Project Design Aims

During the excavation and watching brief the aims set out in the NAU Project Design (AS/572/A) were followed. These were:

- 1. To determine, if possible, the topographical land-use history of the manorial centre*
- 2. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint area*
- 3. To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains present*
- 4. To establish the stratigraphical, artefactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits or features present*
- 5. To provide, if possible, an updated account of the historical development of the area through recovered archaeological evidence*

Data recovered in relation to the original Project Design aims

The different categories of data available for achieving the aims of the Project Design are presented below.

1. Stratigraphic data

Buildings, foundations, posts/stakes, post-holes, pits, ditches, gullies, floors, cobbled surfaces, track, grave, skeleton, buried soils, layers.

2. Artefactual data

Lithics, pottery, ceramic building material, fired clay, stone, iron nail, skeletal remains.

3. Environmental data

Macrofossil samples.

B.12 Assessment of Data Potential

Introduction

This section summarises the research potential of the recovered data in relation to the aims of the original Project Design.

Stratigraphic data

The excavated stratigraphic evidence has established the presence of archaeological remains within the excavation and watching brief areas and has determined the extent, quantity and nature of them. It has the potential to provide an assessment of the condition and quality of the archaeological remains and an updated account of the historical development of the site in the medieval and post-medieval periods. In conjunction with the environmental and artefactual data, the stratigraphic sequence will assist in developing an understanding of the topographical land-use of the manorial centre. The potential of the data assigned to the individual periods of activity is set out below.

Medieval

Excavated pits, gullies and ditches have the potential to provide understanding of the settlement, land-use and historical development on the site during the medieval period. The skeleton and grave could be medieval in date and, if so, would also contribute to this. Analysis of the distribution of medieval features may identify spatial patterning.

Post-medieval

The details recorded regarding the Great Barn, its surviving wings and the excavated posts/stakes and post-holes have the potential to produce an updated account of the development and construction of the post-medieval manorial farm buildings. The cobbled surfaces, buried layers and pits have the potential to provide an understanding of the land-use and historical development of the site beyond the area of buildings. Analysis of the distribution of post-medieval features may identify spatial patterning.

Modern

Excavated pits, the track, farmyard deposits and make-up layers have the potential provide an understanding of the land-use and historical development of the site since the 19th century.

Artefactual data

Lithics

The flint flake recovered from a ditch is probably a prehistoric artefact. The feature may be prehistoric, although the medieval and post-medieval features close by suggest that it is more likely to be later in date. As such, it is suggested that no further work be carried out on the object. Nonetheless, the artefact has some, albeit limited, potential to provide information on the first or early activity on the site.

Pottery

The quantity of pottery collected from the site is small, with most falling within an 11th- to 13th-century date range. As a result, no further ceramic analysis will be possible. Nonetheless, the pottery provides dating evidence for the archaeological activity on the site and, in conjunction with the stratigraphic data, has the potential to define a firm chronological framework for the excavation and watching brief areas.

As there are no unusual forms or substantial groups in this assemblage no illustrations are required.

Ceramic building material and fired clay

The ceramic building material and fired clay assemblage is relatively small. Its potential is largely related to making inferences about the construction and demolition of buildings on or within the vicinity of the site. A further examination of the material may allow for direct links to be made between standing buildings and the collected pieces, but the potential for analysis is generally low. It is suggested that no further work be carried out on this material.

Stone

The quernstone fragments have some potential to enhance the understanding of the character of activity within the excavation and watching brief areas. Consequently more detailed analysis of these artefacts would be useful

The five fragments of architectural limestone may have come from St John's Church. As a result, they have some potential to elaborate on the construction and ruin of this building. As they were found within the site they may have been used in the initial construction or repair of the Great Barn or some of its associated buildings. This means they also have potential to provide specific information on the construction of the post-medieval farm buildings. As a result of their high potential, specialist identification and analysis of these pieces would be highly beneficial.

Iron

As only one iron nail was recovered the potential of the iron assemblage is very low and no further analysis is required.

Skeletal Remains

The human bone may be medieval. As such, it has some potential to enhance the understanding of the medieval people who used the land at Waxham by providing information on burial practice and pathology. Consequently, more detailed analysis will be undertaken.

Environmental data – plant macrofossils

Plant macrofossils are generally rare and quantifiably viable densities (i.e. 100+ specimens) are not present. Furthermore, the taphonomy of the material is far from clear. For these reasons, no further work is recommended on this material. However, despite these drawbacks, the assemblage implies that work such as animal husbandry and hedge maintenance was being conducted in the vicinity of the Great Barn. As a result, the assemblage has potential to provide details on the land-use history and the historical development of the site.

Conclusion

The data recovered from the excavation and watching brief has been summarised in Section A. Its potential for further research has been assessed in relation to the original Project Design in Section B. The combined data sets have established the presence, extent, nature and date of archaeological remains within the excavation and watching brief areas. They have potential to define some of the topographical land-use history of the manorial centre, to establish an updated account of the historical development of the area and to provide specific information relating to the methods of construction and use of the post-medieval farm buildings.

SECTION C: UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

C.13 Introduction

In Section B the potential of the excavation and watching brief data was assessed in relation to the original Project Design. The assessment illustrated the potential of the data to determine the topographical land-use history of the manorial centre, to establish an updated account of the historical development of the site and to provide specific information relating to the methods of construction and use of the post-medieval farm buildings.

Period resource assessments set out in *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* indicate that although plenty of medieval and post-medieval manorial complexes are known in East Anglia, few have been studied or have seen excavation (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 42; Glazebrook 1997, 52). As a result, the medieval and post-medieval information collected during the excavation is of local and regional importance.

This section presents proposals for an Updated Project Design based on the results of the assessment. The possibilities for post-excavation work and reporting are outlined, the aims and objectives of which are also detailed.

C.14 Aims of the Updated Project Design

Introduction

The principal aims of the Updated Project Design are both site specific and linked to regional and national research (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000). At both levels the aims are targeted at the potential of specific categories of data. It is hoped this will determine the topographical land-use history of the manorial centre, establish an updated account of the historical development of the site and provide specific information relating to the methods of construction and use of the post-medieval farm buildings.

Research Aims

The principal aims of the post-excavation programme can be summarised as follows:

1. *To produce an integrated interpretative synthesis of the data for dissemination in a suitable publication*
2. *Undertake analysis of identified categories of data at appropriate levels of detail*
3. *To create an ordered and indexed research archive for deposition with the requisite curatorial institution*

Site Specific Research Objectives

Seven site specific research objectives have been defined on the basis of the aims of the Updated Dated Project Design. These are based on the aims outlined in the original Project Design. They can be summarised as follows:

- 1. To determine the stratigraphic sequence for the site*
- 2. To define the nature of medieval activity and settlement on the site*
- 3. To define the spatial and temporal relationship between the medieval features and the postulated medieval manorial complex*
- 4. To elaborate on the spatial and temporal development of the site during the post-medieval period*
- 5. To elaborate on the methods and sequence of construction of the Great Barn and two of its wings*
- 6. To define the position of the site within the local archaeological, topographical and land-use environment*
- 7. To determine the position and significance of the site within its local, regional and national context*

C.15 Methods of Analysis

To achieve the research aims and objectives of the Updated Project Design, a number of methods will be used. The link between each data set, and the relevant objectives to which it relates, will be highlighted and cross referenced with the modules set out in the work schedule (Section D).

Stratigraphic data

Stratigraphic analysis will involve the quantification and description of the archaeological sequence of the site. The contextual data will be reappraised and the feature groups revised where necessary. Specific groups will be selected for illustration. Period text will then be written to provide a chronological overview of the settlement, land-use history and historical development of the site. Where applicable the artefactual and environmental evidence will be integrated into the period text. Each period will be illustrated.

Aims: 1-3	Objectives: 1-7	Modules: 1, 6
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Lithics

Beyond the integration with the stratigraphic data, no further analysis will be undertaken on the flint flake.

Aims: 1-3	Objectives: 1, 6	Modules: 6
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Pottery

As the quantity of pottery collected from the site is small, no further ceramic analysis will be undertaken and no illustrations will be prepared. Based on the analysis already carried out, a full report will be produced to a suitable format for the relevant publication.

Aims: 1-3	Objectives: 1-5	Modules: 2, 6
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Ceramic building material and fired clay

Beyond the integration with the stratigraphic data, no further analysis will be undertaken on the ceramic building material and fired clay assemblages.

Aims: 1-3	Objectives: 1	Modules: 6
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Quernstone

A report and detailed catalogue description of the quernstone fragments will be compiled.

Aims: 1-3	Objectives: 2, 4, 6	Modules: 3, 6
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Architectural limestone

A report and detailed catalogue description of the five fragments of architectural limestone will be compiled.

Aims: 1-3	Objectives: 2, 4, 6-7	Modules: 3, 6
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Iron

Beyond the integration with the stratigraphic data, no further analysis of the iron nail will be undertaken.

Aims: 1-3	Objectives: 2, 6	Modules: 6
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Skeletal Remains

A human bone specialist will examine the bone assemblage; they will examine the femur for any possible pathology and will try to determine the remaining elements. A report and detailed catalogue descriptions will be compiled and the results will be integrated with the stratigraphic data.

Aims: 1-3	Objectives: 1-3, 6-7	Modules: 4, 6
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Plant macrofossils

No further analysis of the macrofossil assemblage will be carried out. The existing evidence will be presented within the report and, where relevant to the particular deposits, integrated into the stratigraphic narrative.

Aims: 1-3	Objectives: 2, 6	Modules: 6
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Illustrations

All the plans produced on site have been digitised using AutoCAD 2002. The sections drawn on site have not been digitised; a selection of these will be picked and digitised. These digitised drawings will form the basis for the plans and sections to be incorporated into the draft publication report.

Illustration Type	Number
Maps	3
Period plans	3
Feature plans	6
Total	12

Table 4: Summary of illustration requirements

Maps, plans, sections and location drawings will be selected as appropriate for inclusion in the draft publication report. The illustrations chosen will be produced in CorelDraw from the AutoCAD drawings. Estimates of the number and type of illustrations that will be required are set out in Table 4.

Aims: 1-3	Objectives: 1-7	Modules: 5, 7
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Report Synthesis, Preparation and Publication

In line with the recommendations set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1992) a report will be prepared on the completion of the analytical work of both internal and external specialists. The various specialist conclusions will be summarised and the substantive points will be integrated into a synthesised stratigraphic description and concluding discussion. Site and interpretative drawings will be produced. The completed draft manuscript will be passed to Norfolk Archaeological Unit's Report Editor for editing, checking and the incorporation of checked and cross-referenced illustrations.

The completed draft report will be submitted for acceptance by *Norfolk Archaeology*, the journal of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. A copy will be supplied to Norfolk Historic Buildings Trust and Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

The editor of *Norfolk Archaeology* and external readers will examine the draft text and make a series of recommendations. It is probable that, in order to produce a finalised report, the comments will require revisions to be made to the draft text and illustrations. Once the revisions have been completed, and after checking by Norfolk Archaeological Unit's Report Editor, the finalised text will be submitted to *Norfolk Archaeology* for publication.

Aims: 1-2	Objectives: 1-7	Modules: 6-7
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Outline Synopsis for publication in Norfolk Archaeology

Summary

Introduction

Project background, site description and location, geological and topographical background, archaeological background, structure of the report. Estimated 2000 words (to be based on Assessment Report text), 3 line drawings and 1 table.

Excavation and watching brief results

Fieldwork strategy and methodology. Three period descriptions, integrated with artefactual and environmental evidence (medieval period, post-medieval period and modern activity). Estimated 4000 words and 9 line drawings

Specialist Reports

Lithics, pottery, ceramic building material, fired clay, quernstone fragments, architectural limestone, iron nail, skeletal remains, plant macrofossils. Estimated 2000 words and 2 tables.

Discussion and Conclusions

Site interpretation and discussion; historical, land-use and constructional development; comparative evidence; local, regional and national context. Estimated 2000 words.

Archive

The creation and deposition of the research archive is an important goal of the project. It is intended that a single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be compiled as the programme develops. The recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1984) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990) will be followed. The Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation will also be adhered to.

The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced and prepared in such a way that it can be microfilmed on behalf of RCHME. It will be assigned a Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Service project accession number and integrated with Norfolk HER numbering system. The silver master will be deposited with RCHME and a diazo copy with the Norfolk HER. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior arrangement with the landowners) will take place within six months of finalisation of the *Norfolk Archaeology* report and will be confirmed in writing to the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. A full listing of archive contents and find boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.

All archaeological materials excepting those covered by the Treasure Act (1996) remain the property of the landowner. The Norfolk Archaeological Unit will seek to reach formal agreement with the landowner for the donation of the finds to the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

Aims: 3	Objectives: 1-7	Modules: 8
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SECTION D: STAFFING AND RESOURCES

D.16 Introduction

This section sets out the staffing and resource requirements for completion of the post-excavation programme.

D.17 Management Structure

A Project Team system led by a Senior Project Manager will provide the management framework for the project. A Project Manager will assume direct responsibility for the implementation and execution of the Project Design to agreed performance targets. Responsibility for major elements of the project will be delegated to key team members, both internal and external, who will have direct input into task completion, record compilation, analysis and the preparation of the publication report. The Project Manager will schedule and co-ordinate the work of all project team members. In order to maintain quality standards the progress of the project will be monitored by the Unit Manager and Financial Manager of the NAU.

D.18 Project Team

The nominated project team is outlined below. On the basis of informal consultation, certain managerial advisors have been nominated. Career profiles are available on request.

Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Jayne Bown <i>BA</i>	Unit Manager
Nigel Beavis	Financial Manager
Andy Shelley <i>BA MIFA</i>	Senior Project Manager
David Robertson <i>MA</i>	Project Manager
David Dobson	Graphics
Kenneth Penn <i>BEd MIFA</i>	Archive Officer
Alice Lyons <i>BA</i>	Reports Editor
Richenda Goffin <i>BA, Dip Post-Ex</i>	Medieval and post-medieval pottery
Sarah Percival <i>BA</i>	Querns
Francesca Boghi <i>Diploma Universitario in lettere moderne MSc</i>	Human skeletal remains
Sandrine Whitmore <i>MA</i>	Digitising Assistant

External Specialist

Stephen Heywood	Architectural stonework
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D.19 Staffing

Introduction

The modular structure of the post-excavation programme has been broken down into a number of tasks. The task breakdown identifies staffing and time requirements for the completion of each module and the particular objective to which each task relates.

Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Name	Days	Modules
Jayne Bown (JB)	1	General
Nigel Beavis (NB)	1	General
Andy Shelley (AS)	2	General
David Robertson (DR)	17	1, 5-8
David Dobson (DD)	4	5, 7
Kenneth Penn (KP)	2	8
Alice Lyons (AL)	1.5	7
Richenda Goffin (RG)	2	2
Sarah Percival (SP)	1	3
Francesca Boghi (FB)	2	4
Sandrine Whitmore (SW)	1	5

External Specialist

Name	Days	Modules
Stephen Heywood (SH)	1	3

D.20 Tasks And Modules

The individual tasks necessary to achieve the aims and objectives of the Updated Project Design are itemised below. They have been grouped into a series of modules which set out the relationship between resources and project objectives. The explicit identification and presentation of the tasks allows particular resources to be identified and linked to the aims and objectives outlined in Section C.

General Project Management and Monitoring

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Days
1	1-7	Project Monitoring	JB	1
2	1-7	Project Monitoring	NB	1
3	1-7	Project Monitoring	AS	1
Total days				3

Module 1: Stratigraphic analysis

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Days
4	1-7	Refine stratigraphy	DR	3
5	1-7	Report	DR	2
	Total days			5

Module 2: Pottery report

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Days
6	1-5	Report suitable for publication	RG	2
	Total days			2

Module 3: Artefact analysis

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Days
7	2, 4, 6	Quernstone	SP	0.5
8	2, 4, 6-7	Architectural limestone	SH	1
	Total days			1.5

Module 4: Skeletal remains analysis

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Days
9	1-3, 6-7	Analysis	FB	1
10	1-3, 6-7	Report	FB	1
	Total days			2

Module 5: Illustration

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Days
11	1-5	Digitising of site sections	SW	1
12	1-7	Site illustrations	DR	2
13	1-7	Site illustrations	DD	2
	Total days			5

Module 6: Completion of site report

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Days
14	1-7	Introduction	DR	0.5
15	1-7	Site description	DR	0.5
16	1-7	Comparative research	DR	2
17	1-7	Integration of reports	DR	1
16	1-7	Synthesis	DR	3
	Total days			7

Module 7: Report editing and revisions

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Days
17	1-7	Editing (prior to submission to <i>Norfolk Archaeology</i>)	AL	1
18	1-7	Text revisions (on return from <i>Norfolk Archaeology</i>)	DR	2
19	1-7	Illustration revisions (on return from <i>Norfolk Archaeology</i>)	DD	2
20	1-7	Checking (prior to second submission to <i>Norfolk Archaeology</i>)	AL	0.5
	Total days			5.5

Module 8: Archiving

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Days
21	1-7	Archive preparation	DR	1
22	1-7	Microfilming and deposition	KP	1
	Total days			2

D.21 Post-excavation programme and costings

The tasks within the individual modules have been arranged in a sequential manner to ensure a logical progression. The timescale envisaged for the completion of the post-excavation programme is laid out in the Gantt chart in Section E. The estimated costs for the post-excavation programme are listed in Section F.

D.22 Additional Information

General Conditions

The NAU will not commence work until a written order or signed agreement is issued by Building Conservation Section of Norfolk County Council.

The NAU shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond its reasonable control. Such circumstances would include without limitation: long periods of adverse weather conditions, repeated vandalism, access restrictions, protestor obstruction and unexploded ordnance.

Quality Standards

The Norfolk Archaeological Unit fully endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. All staff employed or subcontracted by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit will be employed in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of Practice*.

All works will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

Health and Safety

The Norfolk Archaeological Unit will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with the Norfolk County Council's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in the *Health and Safety Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992* and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997). Copies of Norfolk County Council's Health and Safety Policy will be supplied on request.

Insurance

The Norfolk Archaeological Unit has Public Liability Insurance. Separate professional indemnity insurance is covered by the Public Liability Policy held by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit as part of Norfolk County Council. The Norfolk Archaeological Unit Insurance Cover (full details supplied in request) is:

Employers Liability	Unlimited	Public Liability	£50,000,000
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SECTION E: PROVISIONAL PROJECT PROGRAMME

Module	Description	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Stratigraphic analysis												
2	Pottery report												
3	Artefact analysis												
4	Skeletal remains analysis												
5	Illustration												
6	Completion of site report												
7	Report editing and revisions												
8	Archiving												

Table 5: Gantt Chart of provisional project programme

SECTION F: BUDGET

The cost of completion of the proposed programme of work listed in Section D is presented here.

1	Analysis, report and archive	£5,433
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Staff costs include National Insurance and Superannuation.
- Costs are exclusive of VAT which will be charged at the current rate.
- The completion of archaeological work will be agreed in writing between the client and Norfolk Archaeological Unit and subject to confirmation by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology on behalf of Norfolk County Council.
- Invoices will be sent at agreed stages throughout the project. Payment terms are 30 days from invoice date.
- Costs are valid until 31 March 2005.
- For further information please contact Andy Shelley on (01603) 878203, fax (01603) 878209, email andy.shelley@norfolk.gov.uk

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
1	2	Deposit	Topsoil	-
2	2	Deposit	Subsoil	-
3 to 4	-	-	Not used	-
5	3	Deposit	Cobbled surface	Modern
6	3	Deposit	Topsoil	Modern
7	3	Deposit	Track surface	Modern
8	3	Deposit	Buried topsoil	Modern
9	3	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [10]	Modern
10	3	Cut	Post-hole	Modern
11 to 12	-	-	Not used	-
13	3	Deposit	Buried topsoil or subsoil	Modern
14	3	Deposit	Natural	-
15	3	Deposit	Fill of pipe trench [16]	Modern
16	3	Cut	Pipe trench	Modern
17	1	Masonry	Southern wall of Great Barn	Post-medieval
18	1	Masonry	Northern wall of room in south-east wing	Post-medieval
19	1	Masonry	Western wall of room in south-east wing	Post-medieval
20	1	Cut	Foundation cut for wall [17]	Post-medieval
21	1	Deposit	Wall footing, fill of foundation cut [20]	Post-medieval
22	1	Deposit	Mortar capping, fill of foundation cut of [20]	Post-medieval
23	1	Deposit	Footing for wall [18]	Post-medieval
24	1	Deposit	Footing for wall [19]	Post-medieval
25	1	Deposit	Cobbled surface	Post-medieval
26	1	Deposit	Cobbled surface	Post-medieval
27	1	Deposit	Cobbled surface	Post-medieval
28	1	Timber	Post/stake	Post-medieval
29	1	Timber	Post	Post-medieval
30	1	Timber	Post	Post-medieval
31	1	Timber	Post	Post-medieval
32	1	Deposit	Decayed timber post	Post-medieval
33	1	Deposit	Decayed timber post	Post-medieval
34	1	Deposit	Hardcore	Modern

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
35	1	Deposit	Farmyard layer	Modern
36	1	Deposit	Farmyard layer	Modern
37	1	Deposit	Organic sand layer	Post-medieval
38	1	Deposit	Cobbled surface	Post-medieval
39	1	Deposit	Natural	-
40	1	Deposit	Organic sand layer	Post-medieval
41	1	Deposit	Natural	-
42	2	Deposit	Fill of ditch [43]	Medieval?
43	2	Cut	Ditch	Medieval?
44	2	Deposit	Fill of ditch [45]	Medieval?
45	2	Cut	Ditch (= [43])	Medieval?
46	2	Deposit	Fill of animal burrow [47]	-
47	2	Cut	Animal burrow	-
48	1	Deposit	Natural	-
49	1	Cut	Post-hole	Post-medieval
50	1	Deposit	Lower fill of post-hole [49]	Post-medieval
51	2	Deposit	Fill of animal burrow [52]	-
52	2	Cut	Animal burrow (= [47])	-
53	2	Deposit	Fill of gully [54]	Medieval
54	2	Cut	Gully	Medieval
55	2	Deposit	Fill of gully [56]	Medieval?
56	2	Cut	Gully	Medieval?
57	1	Timber	Timber post-pad	Post-medieval
58	1	Deposit	Upper fill of post-hole [49]	Post-medieval
59	2	Deposit	Upper fill of pit [62]	Medieval
60	2	Deposit	Fill of pit [62]	Medieval
61	2	Deposit	Fill of pit [62]	Medieval
62	2	Cut	Pit	Medieval
63	2	Deposit	Fill of [64]	Medieval
64	2	Cut	Pit (= [66])	Medieval
65	2	Deposit	Fill of pit [66]	Medieval
66	2	Cut	Pit	Medieval
67	1	Cut	Post-hole	Post-medieval
68	1	Deposit	Basal fill of post-pit [67]	Post-medieval
69	1	Deposit	Fill of post-pit [67]	Post-medieval
70	2	Cut	Pit (= [70])	Medieval

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
71	2	Cut	Gully	Medieval
72	2	Cut	Gully	Medieval
73	2	Deposit	Fill of features [70], [71] and [72]	Medieval
74	2	Deposit	Fill of gully [71]	Medieval
75	2	Deposit	Fill of gully [72]	Medieval
76	2	Deposit	Fill of pit [70]	Medieval
77	1	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [78]	Post-medieval
78	1	Cut	Post-hole	Post-medieval
79	1	Cut	Post-hole	Post-medieval
80	1	Cut	Post-hole	Post-medieval
81	1	Timber	Post-pad, post-hole [80]	Post-medieval
82	1	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [80]	Post-medieval
83	1	Timber	Post-pad, post-hole [67]	Post-medieval
84	2	Cut	Pit (= [66])	Medieval
85	2	Finds	Fill of pit [84]	Medieval
86	1	Cut	Post-hole	Post-medieval
87	1	Deposit	Post-pad, post-hole [86]	Post-medieval
88	1	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [86]	Post-medieval
89	1	Deposit	Cobbled surface	Post-medieval
90	1	Deposit	Cobbled surface	Post-medieval
91	1	Cut	Post-hole	Post-medieval
92	1	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [91]	Post-medieval
93	1	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [91]	Post-medieval
94	1	Cut	Post-hole	Post-medieval
95	1	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [94]	Post-medieval
96	1	Cut	Post-hole	Post-medieval
97	1	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [96]	Post-medieval
98	1	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [96]	Post-medieval
99	1	Cut	Post-hole	Modern
100	1	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [99]	Modern
101	1	Cut	Pit	Medieval
102	1	Cut	Stake-hole	Medieval
103	1	Cut	Stake-hole	Medieval
104	1	Deposit	Natural	-
105	1	Cut	Pit	Medieval?
106	1	Deposit	Fill of pit [105]	Medieval?

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
107	1	Timber	Wooden stake	Post-medieval
108	1	Cut	Grave	Medieval?
109	1	Skeleton	Articulated human bones	Medieval?
110	1	Deposit	Body stain	Medieval?
111	1	Cut	Pit	Medieval?
112	1	Deposit	Fill of pit [111]	Medieval?
113	1	Deposit	Basal fill of pit [101]	Medieval
114	1	Deposit	Second fill of pit [101]	Medieval
115	1	Deposit	Fill of stake-hole [102]	Medieval
116	1	Deposit-	Fill of grave [101]	Medieval
117	1	Deposit	Organic stain, fill of [101]	Medieval
118	1	Deposit	Fill of pit [101]	Medieval
119	1	Deposit	Fill of stake-hole [103]	Medieval
120	1	Cut	Post-hole	Post-medieval
121	1	Timber	Post in post-hole [121]	Post-medieval
122	10	Cut	Post-hole dug by Bullens	Modern
123	11	Deposit	Make-up	Modern
124	11	Deposit	Make-up	Modern
125	11	Deposit	Make-up	Modern
126	11	Deposit	Make-up/brick rubble	Modern
127	10	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval?
128	10	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval?
129	10	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval?
130	10	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval?
131	10	Deposit	Chalk floor within barn	Post-medieval/modern
132	10	Deposit	Natural?	-
133	5	Deposit	Fill of construction cut [134]	Post-medieval?
134	5	Cut	Construction cut	Post-medieval?
135	5	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [136]	Post-medieval?
136	5	Cut	Post-hole	Post-medieval?
137	5	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval?
138	5	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval?
139	5	Deposit	Topsoil	Modern
140	5	Masonry	Wall	Post-medieval
141	4	Masonry	Wall	Post-medieval
142	4	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
143	4	Deposit	Make-up	Modern
144	4	Masonry	Buttress	Post-medieval
145	4	Cut	Construction cut, wall [144]	Post-medieval
146	4	Masonry	Buttress	Post-medieval
147	4	Deposit	Make-up	-
148	4	Deposit	Make-up	-
149	4	Deposit	Cobbled surface	Post-medieval
150	4	Cut	Construction cut, wall [141]	Post-medieval
151	4	Deposit	Fill of construction cut [150]	Post-medieval
152	4	Deposit	Fill of construction cut [145]	Post-medieval
153	11	Deposit	Chalk floor	Post-medieval
154	7	Deposit	Topsoil	-
155	7	Deposit	Subsoil	-
156	-	-	Not used	-
157	7	Deposit	Subsoil	-
158	7	Cut	Pit	Post-medieval
159	7	Deposit	Fill of pit [158]	-
160	9	Cut	Pit	-
161	9	Deposit	Fill of pit [160]	-
162	9	Cut	Wood-lined pit	-
163	9	Deposit	Fill of pit [162]	-
164	9	Cut	Pit	-
165	9	Deposit	Fill of pit [164]	-
166	9	Cut	Track	Modern
167	6	Deposit	Fill of pit [158]	-
168	9	Deposit	Fill of pit [162]	-
169	9	Deposit	Fill of pit [162]	-
170	9	Deposit	Fill of pit [162]	-
171	9	Deposit	Fill of pit [164]	-
172	4	Masonry	Concrete slab	Modern
173	4	Timber	Post/stake	-
174	4	Timber	Post/stake	-
175	4	Timber	Post/stake	-
176	4	Timber	Post/stake	-
177	11	Cut	Pit	Modern
178	11	Deposit	Fill of pit [179]	Modern

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
179	11	Cut	Pit	Modern
180	11	Deposit	Natural	-
181	6	Deposit	Brick rubble	Modern
182	6	Deposit	Topsoil	-
183	8	Deposit	Fill of ditch [184]	Medieval?
184	8	Cut	Ditch	Medieval?
185	6	Deposit	Fill of pit [186]	-
186	6	Pit	Pit	-
187	2	Deposit	Natural	-
188	6	Deposit	Peaty sand layer	-

Appendix 2: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
1	Pottery	3	0.010	Medieval and post-medieval
1	Ceramic building material	8	0.330	Post-medieval
2	Animal bone	-	0.017	-
5	Ceramic building material	2	0.069	Post-medieval
6	Ceramic building material	2	1.349	Post-medieval
7	Ceramic building material	2	0.648	Post-medieval
8	Ceramic building material	5	0.037	Post-medieval
26	Ceramic building material	5	1.154	Medieval and post-medieval
27	Ceramic building material (SF1)	1	3.826	Medieval
42	Ceramic building material	1	0.001	Post-medieval
44	Flint	1	-	Prehistoric
46	Pottery	1	0.004	Post-medieval
46	Animal bone	-	0.018	-
53	Pottery	4	0.045	Medieval
53	Lava (SF2)	+58	-	-
59	Pottery	1	0.004	Medieval
59	Fired Clay	1	0.011	-
69	Ceramic building material	2	4.480	Post-medieval
69	Iron Nail	1	-	-
69	Stone (SF3)	1	-	-
74	Pottery	14	0.079	Medieval
74	Fired Clay	1	0.006	-
75	Pottery	5	0.044	Medieval
75	Fired Clay	1	0.003	
76	Pottery	11	0.062	Medieval
82	Ceramic building material	1	2.594	Post-medieval
85	Pottery	5	0.039	Medieval
90	Ceramic building material	3	0.415	Medieval and post-medieval
97	Fired Clay	1	0.005	-
109	Human Bone	-	-	-
113	Pottery	1	0.004	Medieval
114	Pottery	1	0.004	Medieval
115	Pottery	1	0.006	Medieval

161	Stone (SF4 to 7)	4	-	-
167	Ceramic building material	1	0.039	Post-medieval

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
1	Local medieval unglazed	Body	2	0.004	
1	Frechen stoneware	Jug	1	0.005	Late 16th to 17th century
46	Late post-medieval earthenware	Flop?	1	0.004	18th to 20th century
53	Medieval coarseware	Base	3	0.041	
53	Local medieval unglazed	Body	1	0.004	11th to 14th century
59	Local medieval unglazed	Body	1	0.004	11th to 14th century
74	Local medieval unglazed	Cup/Jar	2	0.038	
74	Local medieval unglazed	Cup/Jar	1	0.005	11th to 13th century
74	Local medieval unglazed	Body	10	0.032	
74	Thetford-type ware	Body	1	0.005	
75	Local medieval unglazed	Cup/Jar	1	0.002	11th to 13th century
75	Early medieval ware	Body	3	0.021	
76	Local medieval unglazed	Cup/Jar	6	0.055	11th to 13th century
76	Local medieval unglazed	Body	5	0.006	
85	Local medieval unglazed	Body	5	0.038	11th to 14th century
113	Local medieval unglazed	Body	1	0.003	11th to 14th century
114	Local medieval unglazed	Body	1	0.003	11th to 14th century
115	Medieval coarseware?	Body	1	0.005	11th to 14th century

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
1	Brick	8	0.330	Post-medieval
5	Brick	2	0.069	Post-Medieval
6	Wall Tile	1	0.003	Modern
6	?Capping Tile	1	1.346	Modern
7	Brick	2	0.648	Post-Medieval
8	Brick	5	0.037	Post-Medieval
26	Brick	5	1.154	Post-Medieval
27	Brick (SF1)	1	3.826	Medieval
42	Brick	1	0.001	Post-Medieval
69	Brick	1	2.123	Post-Medieval
69	Brick (Complete)	1	2.357	Modern
82	Brick (Complete)	1	2.594	Modern
90	Brick	2	0.265	Medieval
90	Brick	1	0.150	Post-Medieval
167	Brick/Floor Tile	1	0.039	Post-Medieval

Appendix 5: Stone

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object name	Description
2	53	58+	Lava	Quern	Fragments
3	69	1	Stone	Architectural moulding	-
4	161	1	Stone	Architectural moulding	-
5	161	1	Stone	Architectural moulding	-
6	161	1	Stone	Architectural moulding	-
7	161	1	Stone	Architectural block	-

Appendix 6: Skeletal Remains

Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Species
2	-	0.017	Not identified
46	-	0.018	Not identified
109	64	0.294	Human

Appendix 7: Environmental Evidence

Sample No.	1	2	4
Context No.	61	37	113
Cereals and other food plants			
Cereal indet. (grains)	xc		xc
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> sp.	xcf		
Herbs			
Apiaceae indet.			x
Asteraceae indet.			x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.		x	
Caryophyllaceae indet.		x	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.		xx	x
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.		x	
Small Poaceae indet.		x	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.		x	
Polygonaceae indet.			x
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.			x
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>		x	x
<i>Reseda</i> sp.		x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		x	x
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.		x	x
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.			x
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	xc		
<i>Viola</i> sp.			x
Wetland/aquatic plants			
<i>Carex</i> sp.			x
<i>Mentha</i> sp.			x
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.			x
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i> L.		x	x
<i>Rorippa palustris</i> (L.) Besser		x	
<i>R. nasturtium-aquaticum</i> (L.) Hayek			x
Salt marsh plants			
<i>Glaux maritima</i> L.			x
Tree/shrub macrofossils			
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.		x	
<i>Rubus</i> sp.		x	

<i>R. sect. Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab		x	
Other plant macrofossils			
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx		x
Charred root/rhizome/stem	xx		x
Indeterminate.buds		x	
Indeterminate.bark frags.		x	
Indeterminate.inflorescence frags.		x	
Indeterminate.seeds		x	x
Indeterminate.thorns (Prunus type)		xx	
Indeterminate.twigs		xx	
Waterlogged root/rhizome/stem	xx	xxx	xx
Waterlogged wood frags.<5mm	x	xx	
(>5mm)		x	
Animal macrofossils			
Bone	xb		x
Eggshell	x		
Mineralised/faecal concretions			xxx
Waterlogged arthropods	x	x	x
Other materials			
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x
Black tarry material		x	
Burnt/fired clay	xx	x	
Mineralised concretions	xxx		
Siliceous globules	x		
Small coal frags.		x	
Vitrified material		x	
Sample volume (litres)	8	4ss	8
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.4	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	25%	100%

Key

x = 1 – 10 specimens

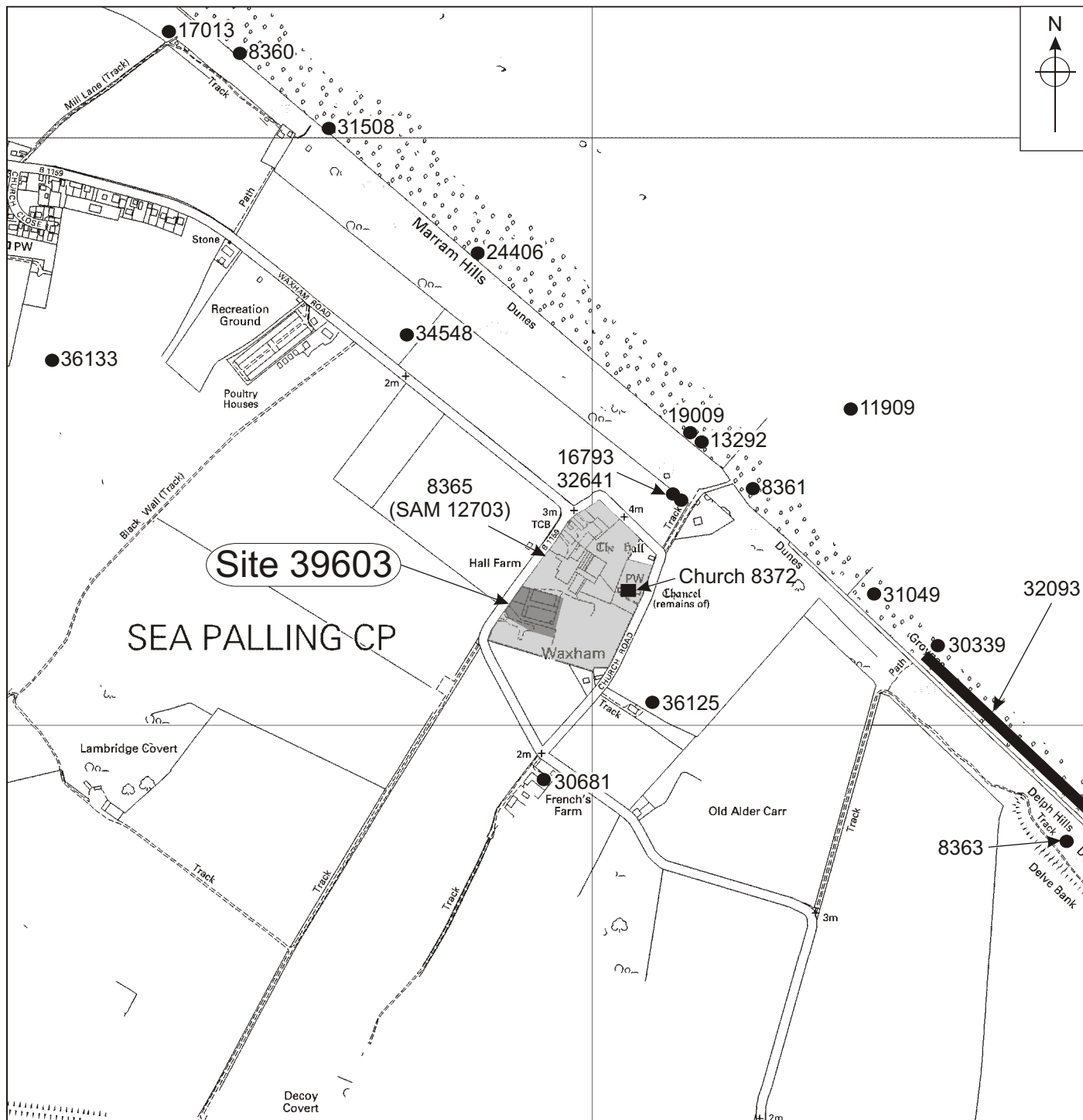
xx = 10 – 100 specimens

xxx = 100+ specimens

b = burnt

c = charred

ss = sub-sample



Key

- Manorial complex
- Great Barn

0 1000m

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

