
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

BARN NORTH-EAST OF THE CHESTNUTS,
LUNDY GREEN, HEMPNALL,
NORFOLK

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

LEVEL 2

Authors: Dr Lee Prosser BA PhD Lisa Smith BA Pete Thompson MA	
NGR: TM 2445 9248	Report No. 3738
District: South Norfolk	Site Code: n/a
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 4191
Signed:	Date: February 2011

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Project name	<i>Barn north-east of the Chestnuts, Lundy Green, Hempnall, Norfolk. Historic Building Recording.</i>		
<p><i>Summary</i> In February 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted historical building recording on a barn lying within the curtilage and to the north-east of the Chestnuts, Lundy Green, Hempnall, Norfolk (NGR TM 2445 9248). The programme of work was conducted as part of a condition of planning consent for residential conversion (South Norfolk DC Planning Approval Ref. 2010/0940/F).</p> <p><i>The building is timber-framed with external rendered walls having four bays with a small lean-to on the east side. Technical analysis suggests that the structure dates from the late 17th century/early 18th century and was originally thatched. The main structural elements and roof were found to be in good condition, while several wall-panels retain original studwork and clay-daub infill, though others have been replaced with concrete blockwork. In the 19th century, during a refurbishment of the barn, the west wall was replaced below tie-beam level with clay lump blocks, which survive in good condition. The east extension also incorporates a similar detail, and is probably also of this date. Latterly the lower part of the eastern bay was separated and ceiled over to form a stable or store room. Modern alterations are also present in the form of a chrysotile asbestos roof and substantial hard cement replacement of the external render, though the extent of this could not be determined.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>4th February 2011</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>?</i>
P. number	<i>4191</i>	Site code	<i>n/a</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Within the curtilage of the adjacent Grade II listed house</i>		
Current land use	<i>Barn currently used for storage</i>		
Planned development	<i>Barn conversion</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Late 17th century/ early 18th century barn</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>South Norfolk</i>	<i>Hempnall</i>
HER for area	<i>Norfolk HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>NR15 2NU</i>		
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TM 2445 9248</i>		
Height AOD (max)	<i>46m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Norfolk Landscape Archaeology</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Lisa Smith</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr and Mrs Delaney</i>		
Full title	<i>Barn NE of the Chestnuts, Lundy Green, Hempnall, Norfolk. Historic Building Recording.</i>		
Authors	<i>Prosser, L. Smith, L. Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3738</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2011</i>		

BARN NORTH-EAST OF THE CHESTNUTS, LUNDY GREEN, HEMPNALL, NORFOLK

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In February 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted historical building recording on a barn lying within the curtilage and to the north-east of the Chestnuts, Lundy Green, Hempnall, Norfolk (NGR TM 2445 9248). The programme of work was conducted as part of a condition of planning consent for residential conversion (South Norfolk DC Planning Approval Ref. 2010/0940/F).

The building is timber-framed with external rendered walls having four bays with a small lean-to on the east side. Technical analysis suggests that the structure dates from the late 17th century/early 18th century and was originally thatched. The main structural elements and roof were found to be in good condition, while several wall-panels retain original studwork and clay-daub infill, though others have been replaced with concrete blockwork. In the 19th century, during a refurbishment of the barn, the west wall was replaced below tie-beam level with clay lump blocks, which survive in good condition. The east extension also incorporates a similar detail, and is probably also of this date. Latterly the lower part of the eastern bay was separated and ceiled over to form a stable or store room. Modern alterations are also present in the form of a chrysotile asbestos roof and substantial hard cement replacement of the external render, though the extent of this could not be determined.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording at The Chestnuts, Lundy Green, Hempnall, Norfolk (NGR TM 2445 9248; Figs 1 & 2). The recording was carried out as part of a condition of planning consent for residential conversion of the barn (South Norfolk DC Planning Approval Ref. 2010/0940/F).

1.2 The recording was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) (dated 23/09/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 02/12/2010). A technical analysis of the existing historic structure was produced through description and photography, paying particular attention to areas of surviving historic fabric in order to inform planning and conservation decisions and the subsequent management of the structure.

1.3 The historic building appraisal followed the procedures set out in English Heritage's '*Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*

(2006), and it also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists' *'Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures'* (IFA 2008). The level of recording was to **Level 2** as defined in the EH document.

Planning policy context

1.4 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5: March 2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 The village of Hempnall lies approximately 13km to the south of Norwich. Lundy Green is a small hamlet lying 2km south of Hempnall and comprises a number of houses along Stepping Lane. The Chestnuts is a Grade II listed house with several small outbuildings, including the barn immediately to the north-east (Fig. 2). The building is orientated axially to the house to frame a small yard, now occupied by a drive and garden. It is rendered, with a chrysotile asbestos roof, and given access through double-doors on the south side.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) was consulted in order to identify any local listed buildings or archaeological finds or remains in the area that might have relevance to the site and provide a context for study. Those sites within approximately 750m of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig 3.

3.2 The building

3.2.1 The site was visited on 4th February 2011 in order to compile the description of the building and undertake the photographic work. The written description and photographic recording was carried out by Lee Prosser and Lisa Smith. Plans, sections and elevations provided by the client are included with annotations (Figs. 5-9).

3.2.2 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5 x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Finer architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film where necessary. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D digital camera (10 megapixels), duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 5).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

Lundy Green lies on flat land at approximately 46m AOD with a small valley to the west. The underlying geology comprises Upper Cretaceous Chalk overlain by soils of the Beccles 1 Series, characterised as typical lowland British soils overlying till and soft argillaceous rocks.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

4.2.1 The Chestnuts and its barn are the most westerly examples of a cluster of listed buildings at Lundy Green (NHER 43247, 43246, 43236, 38177). Approximately 300m to the south-west, the site of a possible Roman building has been identified from cropmarks which delineate a rectangular enclosure nearby. Fieldwalking has recovered Roman pottery, tile and other finds (NHER 29408). A possible site of a medieval deer park lies some 700 m to the south, in an area which was latterly used as an airbase by the United States Air Force during the Second World War (NHER 21992). The Chestnuts and its surrounding outbuildings are clearly depicted on the 1840 tithe map (Fig. 4).

4.2.2 The early 1980s list description of the Chestnuts (LBS No: 225495) suggests that the house is of 17th century date, though later entries to the Norfolk HER notes it as a possible 16th century hall-house with dormer attics, with an

early documentary reference to 1534 (NHER 14700); these observations based on site visits by Edwin Rose of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit in 1979 and 1987. A brief inspection at the invitation of the owner allowed further observations to be made, and is noted in the following section for context and comparison with the barn.

5 THE BUILDINGS (Fig. 5-9)

5.1 Examination of the former farmhouse was cursory and as Rose noted in the HER entry, would benefit from a more thorough appraisal. The core appears to be of earlier 16th century date, following the plan-form and convention of a lobby- or baffle-entry house, whereby the building was entered via a small lobby adjoining the chimney stack, in this case the western external door, giving entry to the hall and parlour to right and left respectively. The external timber-framing, where visible is of good close-studding with some trenched-over bracing to the corners. The relative status of the rooms is indicated by the presence of chamfers and stepped stops in the ceiling joists of the former parlour (now the kitchen): these decorate both the large binder and common joists but the hall has plain joisting. Rose suggested that the hall may have been open and later floored over, but during the time available this could not be clarified. The joist mortices in both rooms are housed with diminished haunches, indicating a broadly 16th century date. Service doorways survive at the low end of the hall where a cross passage would be expected if the hall had once been open, but the area of any former doorway preserves instead evidence of a window. The chimney stack, at the upper end lies within its own half-bay and is clasped by the tie-beams at upper level. It appears to be of 16th century fabric, though much modified at ground floor level but never appears to have heated the upper chambers.

5.2 The replication of jointing and dressings suggests that the parlour always had a chamber above it, ceiled by similar joists bearing on a secondary purlin to create an attic garret. This is still given access by a narrow stair from the hall chamber. A clasped side-purlin roof with curved wind-braces is also characteristic of the 16th century. A few redundant windows are visible around the house; having chunky mullions of diamond profile, and at least one preserving evidence for a sliding shutter. The southern bays above the service rooms retain elongated curved braces from the tie-beam, perhaps indicative of a solar, while the former south gable end lies entombed behind a 19th century wall with tumbled-in brickwork. Here, the end frame is well preserved within a narrow cupboard, having redundant mortices for mullions to a six-light unglazed window at first floor level, though the upper parts of the roof in the area have been replaced.

The Barn

Exterior

5.3 The barn is orientated east-west with a small pent roofed outshut at its eastern end. Externally it is plain in appearance with roughly rendered and painted walls on a low brick and flint dwarf wall (Plate 1). It is now roofed with corrugated chrysotile asbestos sheeting, but was probably originally thatched (see below). The outshut is roofed with pan-tiles. Entry is given on the south through a large pair of doors off-centre to the west.

5.4 The south elevation fronting the yard sits on a dwarf brick wall of nine courses of brick laid in English bond to the west of the main doorway but thickly coated in tar. To the east of the entrance the wall is completely rendered, and has been partly replaced or reinforced in concrete.

5.5 The large double doors are vertically boarded, ledged and braced to the rear but entirely modern, together with their jambs and lintel. A second split ledged and braced stable door to the east gives access to the separated eastern bay. A third door gives access to the outshut at the far eastern end. These are likewise modern replacements of little interest.

5.6 The north façade is plain and entirely rendered over two or three courses of brick including some repair in modern Flettons.

5.7 The west end stands on a dwarf wall of brick with flint panels, smothered with tar. Simple barge boards dress the gable but are fairly new.

5.8 The outshut occupies the lower portion of the east elevation and is rendered over a dwarf wall of flint and brick (Plate 2). Two ventilation holes pierce the upper gable. As on the west, the barge boards have been renewed.

Interior

5.9 Four bays are of equal size, though the eastern bay has been separated with a masonry partition at lower level, though is still open above tie-beam level. Timber walls survive with render or daub infill panels, though there has been extensive replacement with cement blockwork. The west wall is conspicuous by the presence of clay lump blocks below tie-beam level. The main structural elements of the timber frame remain intact and in good repair, comprising principal-posts with swelling jowls, braced to the tie-beams with long members (Plate 3). Slender queen struts engage the principal rafters with an independent collar set at higher level. Intermediate rafter-couples are also present in each bay supporting two flights of short, staggered wedge-tenoned purlins. Six common rafters (three per half-bay) ride over the purlins and are pegged. Various modern

secondary timbers have been applied to the external face to level the roof for the existing covering.

5.10 Where they survive, the wall panels consist of two principal studs, pegged, with unpegged slender intermediate members and a single short upward brace extending from the principal posts (Plate 4). There is limited use of iron strapping and reinforcement around the one visible scarf joint in the wall-plate.

5.11 As noted above, the western gable and the eastern wall of the outshut are formed from clay lump, described in more detail below.

Truss 1

5.12 Much of the western end is constructed of clay-lump laid in large blocks (16" x 6" x 8") with large inclusions of chalk, tempered with straw and with original lime pointing intact. This stands on lower brickwork measuring 9" x 2½" x 4¼" consisting of a typically 19th century fine homogenous red fabric with ½" joints. From their relationship and similarities in mortar it appears that the two are contemporary.

5.13 Two short timber bearers have been incorporated in each corner above the braces for extra support. Their relationship with the corner posts and tie-beam is unknown as the principals have been subsumed beneath the clay. The tie-beam remains partially visible but the gable above has been entirely replaced with modern cement blockwork and brickwork infill to the apex.

Bay 1

5.14 The south wall panel is largely intact though the sole-plate has been replaced; the studs are all nailed to the base and not pegged (Plate 5). The wall-plate is fairly waney on its upper edge; some decay at the junction with the first stud and the upper brace indicates water ingress at some point in the past. A primary brace extending from the principal-post to the sole-plate is probably original and marks a departure from the norm but there are, as elsewhere five waney studs.

5.15 Substantial remains of the earlier, creamy and even-textured daub infill survive, but a subtle distinction is visible with the lower areas, where repair can be associated with the replacement of the sole-plate. Some weather-boarding has also been employed.

5.16 The north wall panel is likewise preserved in its original form with an intact sole-plate situated at lower level than its companion to the south, two properly pegged common studs and intermediates. A pegged upward corner brace is present as on the south. The infill is well preserved though small areas have been repaired with cement. Short nailed-on timbers form two small square

apertures in the central part of the panel. One preserves a row of 19th or 20th century wooden coat pegs.

5.17 The south roof pitch is intact with intermediate rafters, purlins and all six common rafters rising in a single flight to the apex. A slender diagonal brace extends from the corner post across the back of the rafters but is not pegged and may not be part of the original structure, but nor does it relate to the existing flimsy modern softwood additions.

5.18 The north pitch is likewise well preserved though the upper purlin on the east is missing and four of the rafters are fractured and partly lost.

Truss 2

5.19 Both principal-posts are slightly jowled, with original slender slightly curved braces, double-pegged to the tie-beam. Two queen struts are jointed to the principal rafter while the upper collar is also present.

Bay 2

5.20 Both north and south wall panels have been replaced with modern doors and blockwork, though a small area of weatherboarding remains to the west of the door on the south.

5.21 The double doors as noted above are set within a modern framework with a lintel and jambs of treated softwood. The early wall-plate retains two large outer double-pegged mortices, perhaps for inner original jambs, with a small central unpegged mortice, perhaps for a lower, original lintel.

5.22 The north panel has been replaced with cement blockwork and preserves only its wall-plate, though this has a bladed scarf joint, latterly bolted with iron. A single peg-hole indicates the presence of a lost outer stud as in the adjacent wall panels.

5.23 The south roof pitch retains its intermediate rafter; here crudely bird-mouthed to the wall-plate. All purlins and common rafters are present but damaged. Additional valley-type bracing wedged to the intermediate rafter probably represents supporting timber over the doors. They are pegged to the common rafters.

5.24 The north pitch is largely intact but three common rafters on the east side of the intermediate rafter are missing and have been replaced with poor quality timber.

Truss 3

5.25 The principal-post on the north extends to full height and is slightly jowled but its southern counterpart has been truncated to accommodate the replacement of the sole-plate. An original brace survives on the north but on the south this has been replaced by a cranked elbow-brace nailed to the principals. Mortices for the earlier brace survive. The tie-beam is of good squared oak with some iron strapping used for additional support.

Bay 3

5.26 The south wall-panel has been replaced with modern cement blockwork sandwiched between a renewed sole-plate of large scantling and the original wall-plate. This retains a number of redundant peg-holes indicating the earlier common configuration including an upward corner brace from the principal post.

5.27 The north panel preserves its sole-plate, brace and common studs with daub in-fill, though the lower areas have been replaced with cement-pointed brickwork. The westernmost stud may be a replacement. The wall-plate exhibits some minor signs of decay.

5.28 The south roof pitch is substantially intact, but two of the eastern common rafters are fractured; another is incomplete and has disengaged from the wall plate.

5.29 The north pitch preserves all elements though the east common rafters are waney and incomplete (Plate 6).

Truss 4

5.30 The principal posts have slightly splay-cut jowls and support a fairly waney tie-beam. The north brace may be original, but the south brace has been replaced with an elbowed bracket as in the adjoining bay. A central redundant mortice and peg hole are visible on the underside of the tie-beam. Here, the queen struts are not pegged.

Bay 4

5.31 The lower portion of Bay 4 has been separated with cement blockwork and ceiled with simple joisting but remains open to the rest of the barn above. Both the north and south walls have been substantially replaced with modern blockwork. As noted above, access to the area is given from a modern external split-door on the south.

5.32 On the north wall the cement blockwork rises to a mid-rail, above which four studs and a curved brace survive together with some daub infill. The wall-

plate has been deformed by stress. At lower level a fragment of sole-plate remains *in situ* on the east. The south wall-plate is well preserved.

5.33 The south roof pitch is well preserved but one purlin has been lost and the three western common rafters have been truncated. A slender wind brace applied across the rear of the rafters is evident on the southern pitch as seen in Bay 1.

5.34 The purlins in the north roof pitch are intact but only the fractured remnants of two common rafters survive on the west. The three of the four eastern common rafters are truncated at lower level.

Truss 5

5.35 The eastern gable wall is substantially intact: its sole-plate possibly renewed and sitting on a 19th century dwarf wall (Plate 7). Principal-posts and six evenly spaced studs displaying a series of trenched mortices suggest that these are reused members but original. The two central studs are linked by short yoke pieces: function unknown. Much of the infill has been replaced by cement-pointed brickwork but substantial areas of original fabric survive on the north side.

5.36 The south corner post is braced to a waney tie-beam by an original curved member. Above, a regular arrangement of studs rise to the principal rafters including a large central stud to the collar, all retaining infill render or daub intact. The queen posts are bird-mouthed, clasping the lower purlins to the principal rafters.

5.37 The timber scantling for the barn can be summarised as follows:

Principal post	7" x 6" (178mm x 152mm)
Tie-beam	8½" x 4" (216mm x 102mm)
Wall-plate	8" x 6" (203mm x 152mm)
Principal rafter	6" x 5" (152mm x 127mm)
Intermediate rafter	8" x 4" (203mm x 102mm)
Common rafter	5" x 2" (127mm x 51m)
Stud	5" x 3" (127mm x 76mm)
Corner wall-brace	5½" x 3½" (140mm x 89mm)
Peg holes	1" (25mm)

Outshut

5.38 The outshut is fairly ephemeral in construction and clearly a later addition to the eastern end of the barn, as its rafters have been slotted crudely into the main structure and have now failed and allowed water penetration. Most

significantly however, the construction of the outshut has preserved a large section (approximately 1.50 x 2.0 metres) of the original external render on the north side allowing its appearance and construction to be seen in some detail. This is fairly roughly textured and has been applied over horizontal nailed riven laths set over vertical twigs and staves. The adjoining area has lost its render and the infill panels replaced in brick, but the timber is fresh and un-weathered suggesting it was always protected. The Victorian brick dwarf wall is well preserved and unpainted.

5.39 The north and east walls comprise clay lump blocks sitting on a flint dwarf wall which is topped by a single course of 19th century brickwork to the north and east. Access is given from the south via a single door piercing modern cement block-work. The upper wall on the north has simple evenly-spaced studs infilled with render. The roof is constructed of closely-spaced and chamfered common rafters supported by a single purlin and cambered tie.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 A number of discrete characteristics suggest a late 17th century/ early 18th century date for the construction of the barn and can be contrasted with techniques used in the main farm house which are clearly more archaic. Principally, the wall-panels are primary-braced; a characteristic which appears in East Anglia in the later 16th and early 17th century, but becomes almost universal by the 18th. The roof is framed with wedge-tenoned purlins: a later 18th century technique used alongside the clasped side-purlin form which developed throughout the 17th century. Here the queen struts, which would hitherto have supported the clasping collars, have become slender, and engage instead the principal rafters. The use of short purlins in two flights and intermediate rafter-couples with closely-spaced common members suggest an attempt to off-set potential deflection from a heavy roof, and indicate that thatch was the original covering. The daub or render infill to the wall panels is also of interest, being both a rare survival, but also a transition between the medieval wattle-and-daub and modern lath and plaster traditions. The riven laths are fairly conventional but set over underlying bunches of stave-like twigs, though here not apparently notched into the frame in the traditional manner.

6.2 Other techniques, such as the slightly splay-cut east principal posts and the long bracing is also broadly indicative of the time-frame, though less precision is possible.

6.3 By taking away all modern additions, it can be seen that the barn survives substantially, even to the more minor members such as common rafters, while the missing elements can be reconstructed with confidence to reveal a standard, and consistently framed building of fairly modest proportions; then as now of four bays with its door in the same position. The timber is all of oak, of middling

quality with many waney members, in some cases retaining bark. Some of the common rafters are no more than halved tree branches and as would be expected, the best quality timber has been reserved for the main structural elements as illustrated by good squared tie-beams throughout. It is clear that during its construction a limited amount of quality timber was used to its maximum extent.

6.4 As is almost always found in agricultural buildings, modification to the sole-plates, which are most susceptible to decay is evident at an early date but the repairs were sensitive, and the damage to infill panels made good. The existing brick dwarf wall, framed with flint panels on the ends is typically early 19th century and appears to be contemporary with the clay lump insertions. Some of the curved braces have been replaced by elbowed brackets possibly as a means to increase the available space.

6.5 The most substantial and destructive modifications are those more recently undertaken, when the existing concrete floor was laid, and many of the wall panels replaced wholesale with cement blockwork. Care was taken to replicate the original external appearance, though where visible this appears to have been undertaken in cementitious materials, wholly incompatible with the historic structure and likely to both hide and accelerate decay should problems arise. Thankfully, the building has never been used for livestock, so escaping the obligatory cement render to the internal walls.

6.6 The eastern bay is now partly separated, and it is possible that the area also had a distinct function in the past, as an empty mortice for a vertical timber survives on the soffit of the tie-beam and the wall-panels have a mid-rail. However the adjacent wall-plates were not fully visible due to the storage of equipment in the barn at the time of survey and little other evidence is present.

6.7 Assembly marks are visible on the underside of both the intermediate and principal rafters below the collar as a sequence of scratch-marks in Roman numerals running from west to east numbered from two to eight, excluding the end-rafters which are not visible to the underside. These suggest that the barn was constructed from west to east, and that it has not been truncated.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The barn is a well-preserved and modest example of an agricultural building at the social level of a small farmstead. It retains the character of a traditional barn despite the addition of modern materials, though it would benefit from the identification of cement repairs and their reversal. All the historic timberwork could probably be retained in active use with judicious scarfing of new timber, particularly the common joisting, which has survived with exceptional completeness. The panel infill material is a rare survival, which should be

retained where possible and repaired in sympathetic materials, while the replacement of other wall panels in cement blockwork allows the barn to be converted with some flexibility in mitigation to the surviving historic fabric.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

The long-term deposition of the project archive will be with the appropriate local museum. A unique HER No. will be obtained from the project from the Norfolk HER prior to the start of recording.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions is grateful to Mr and Mrs Delaney for commissioning the project and also for their help and support.

AS is also grateful for the advice and input of Dr Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (now the Historic Environment Service).

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WEB SITES

Norfolk Heritage Explorer

Norfolk Historic Maps

APPENDIX 1 HER INFORMATION

NHER Number	National Reference	Grid	Details
Listed Buildings			
14700	2445 9248		The Chestnuts house and barn: 15 th /16 th century hall-house with 17 th century upper storey and numerous later changes. Also the 17 th century timber-framed barn
43247	24481 92429		Townhouse Farm: two-storey 17 th century timber-framed house
43236	24512 92460		Rose Cottage: 17 th century rendered timber-framed house with thatched roof. Later alterations
43246	24532 92471		Three Feathers: 17 th -18 th timber-framed and plaster house with black-glazed pantile roof. Range of 19 th century stables
38117	24548 92416		Grove Farm: 19 th century house and barn. Pyramid-shaped roof and two chimney stacks. Timber-framed barn with re-used older timbers
43222	23777 92192		Grange Farmhouse: early 18 th century stuccoed timber-frame farmhouse with slate roof
Archaeological Sites			
29172	2483 9274		Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead
29408	240 922		Possible Roman building; rectangular enclosure seen in crop marks whilst field walking recovered Roman tile, pot, glass and querns stones
21992	248 909		Site of WWII USAAF airfield and possible medieval deer park

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Figure number	Date	Detail	Scale
Fig. 1	modern	Site Location	1:25,000 OS Explorer
Fig. 2	modern	Detailed Site location	1:1250
Fig. 3	modern	HER Information	
Fig. 4	c.1840	Tithe map	

PLATES



Plate 1 South elevation of barn, taken from the south-west (DP 1)



Plate 2 Outshut, taken from the north-east (DP 5)



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Outshut, taken from the north-east



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West elevation of barn, taken from the west



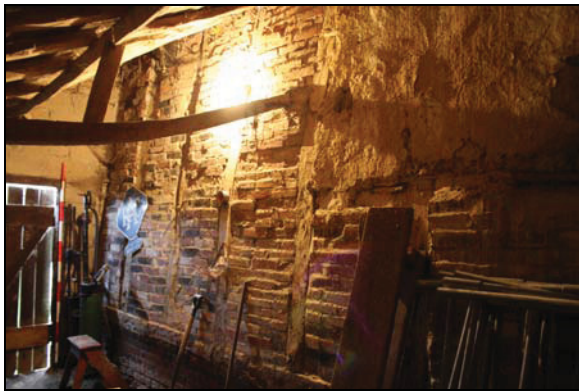
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Interior of the outshut, taken from the south



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Interior of the outshut, taken from the north



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Wattle and daub panels preserved within the external barn wall, taken from the south-east



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Interior of the east wall of the barn, taken from the south-west



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Bay 3, north panel, taken from the south



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Bay 1, north panel, taken from the south-east



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Scarfed wall plate, Bay 2, taken from the south-west



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Northern roof panel, Bay 3, taken from the south-west



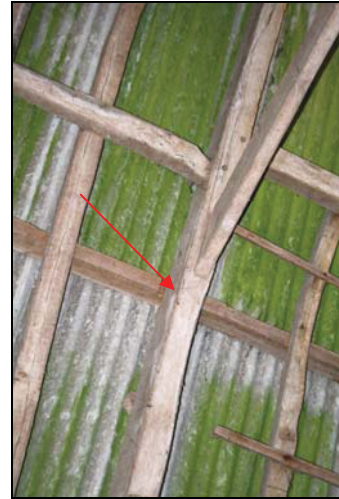
30

Wattle and daub panel with exposed poles, Bay 4, taken from the west



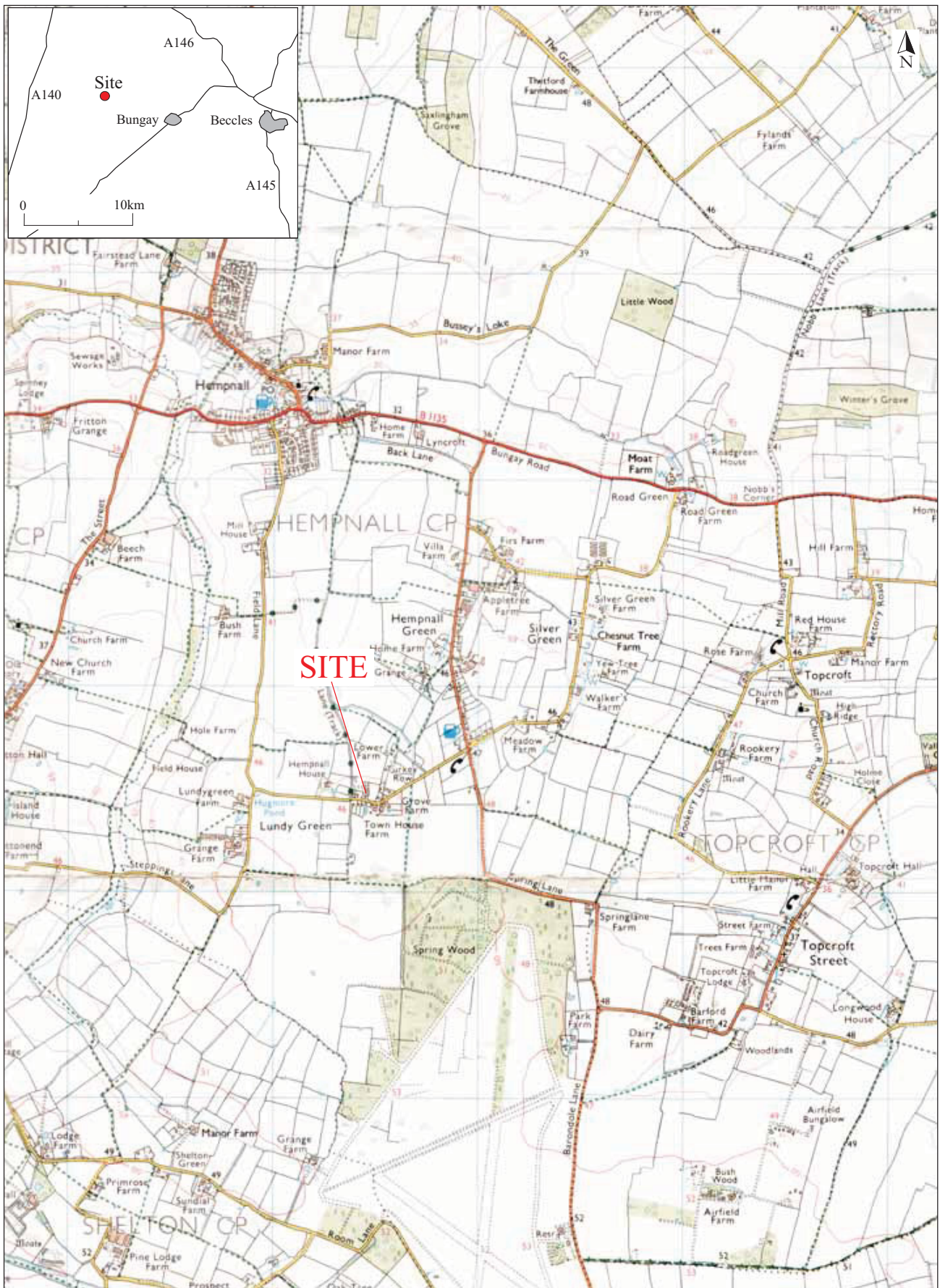
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Wattle and daub panel with exposed horizontal laths, Bay 2, taken from the north



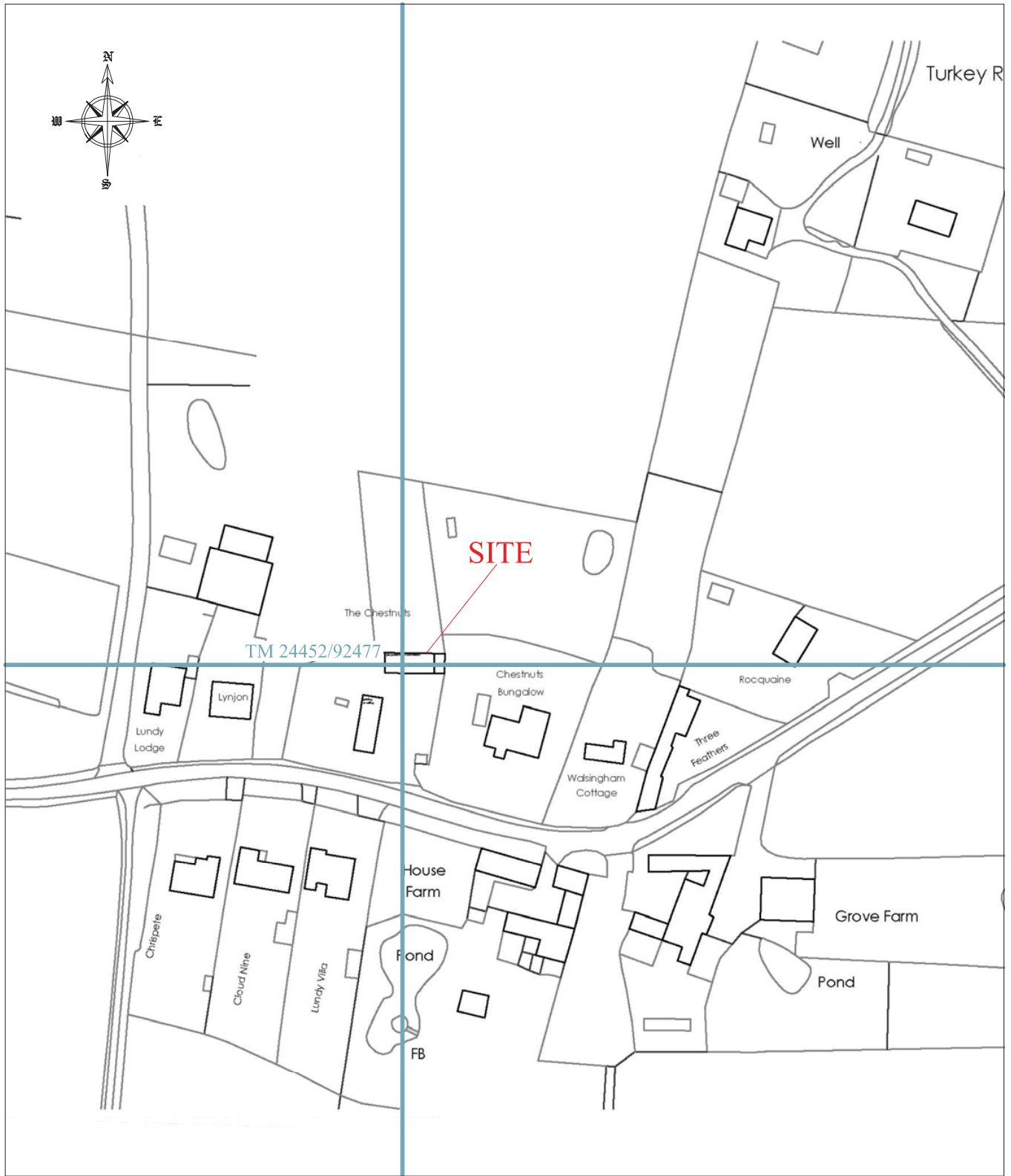
32

Assembly marks 'VII' on the northern principal rafter of Truss 4, taken from the south-west

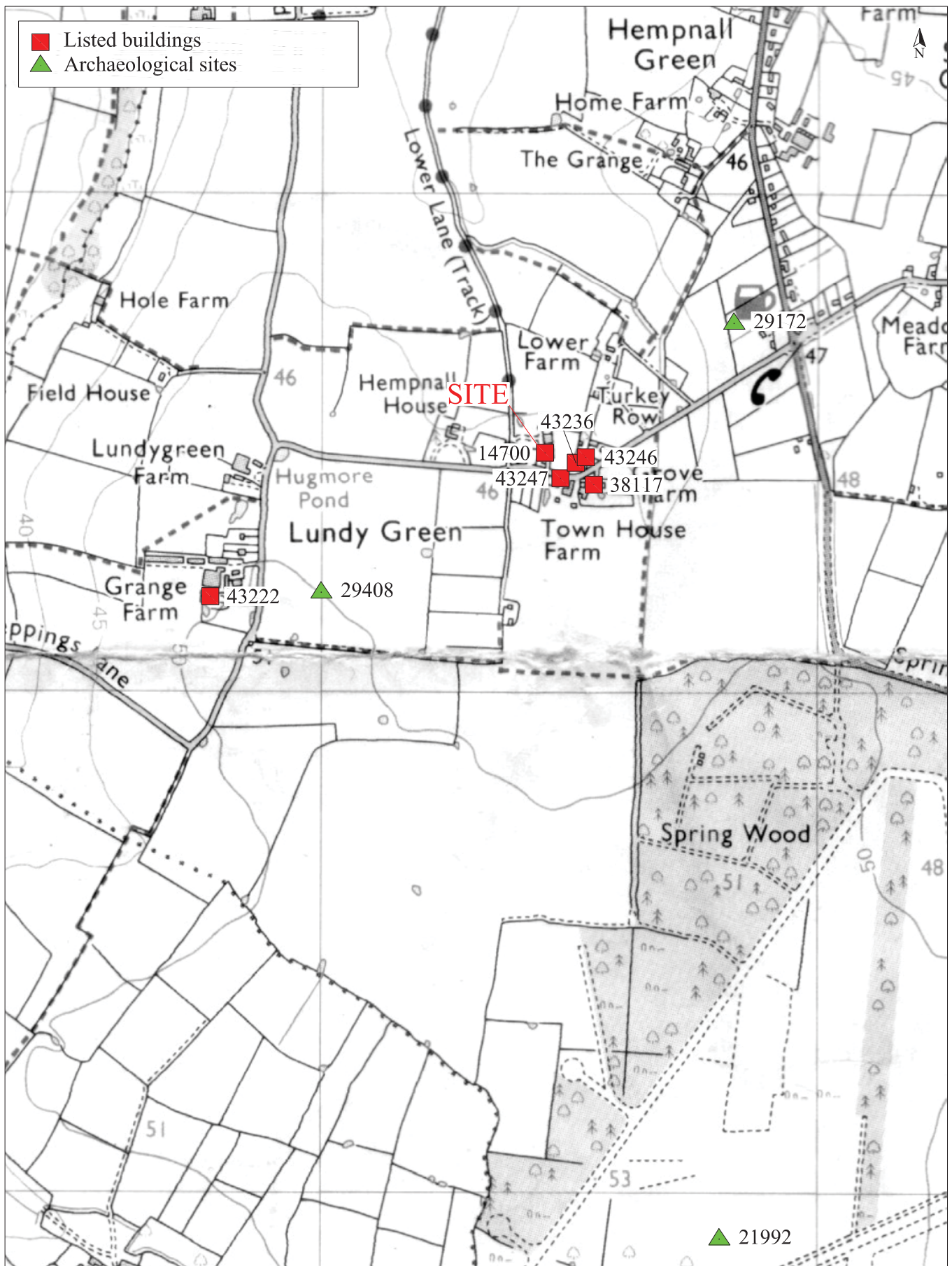


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

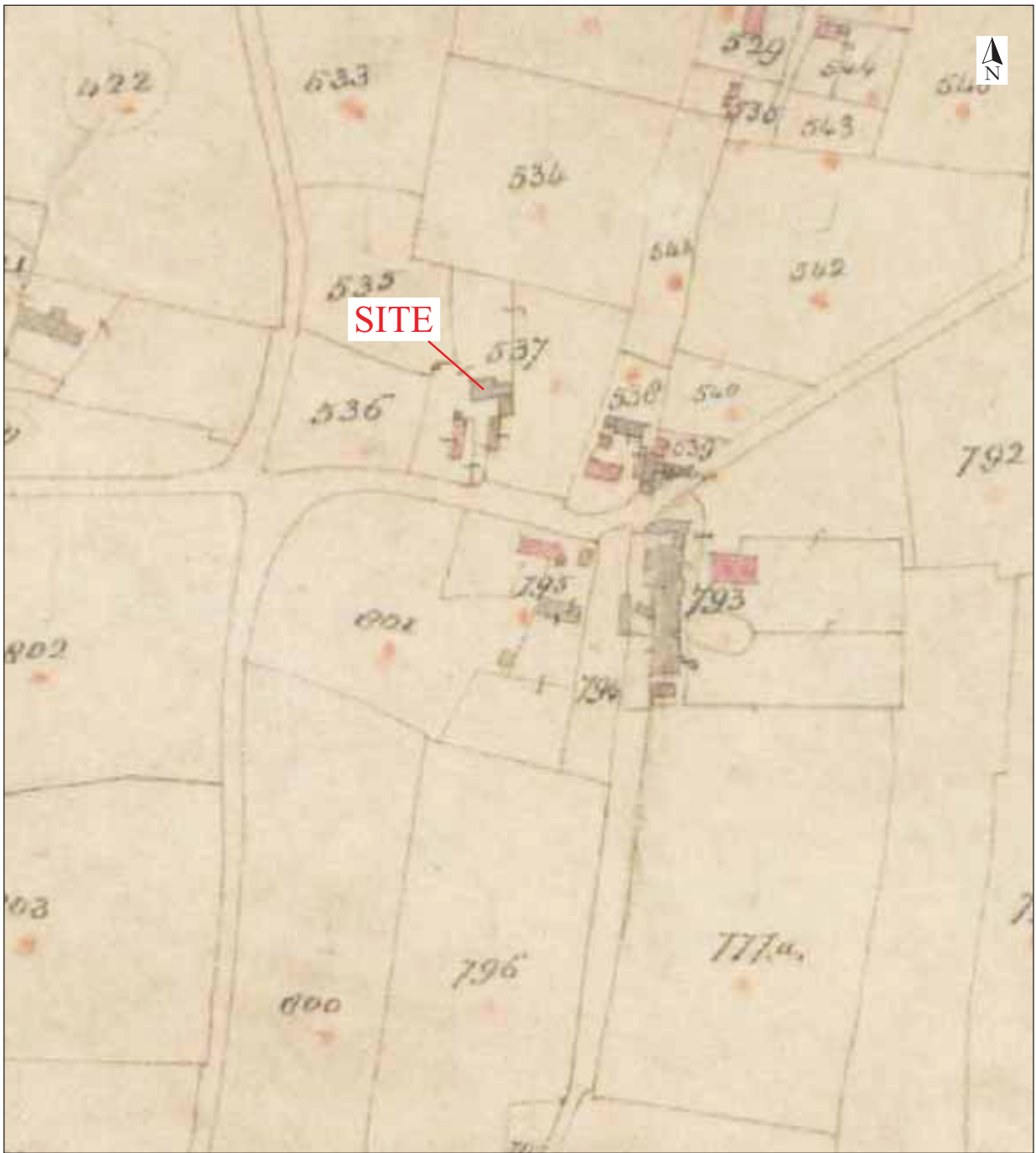


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1500 at A4

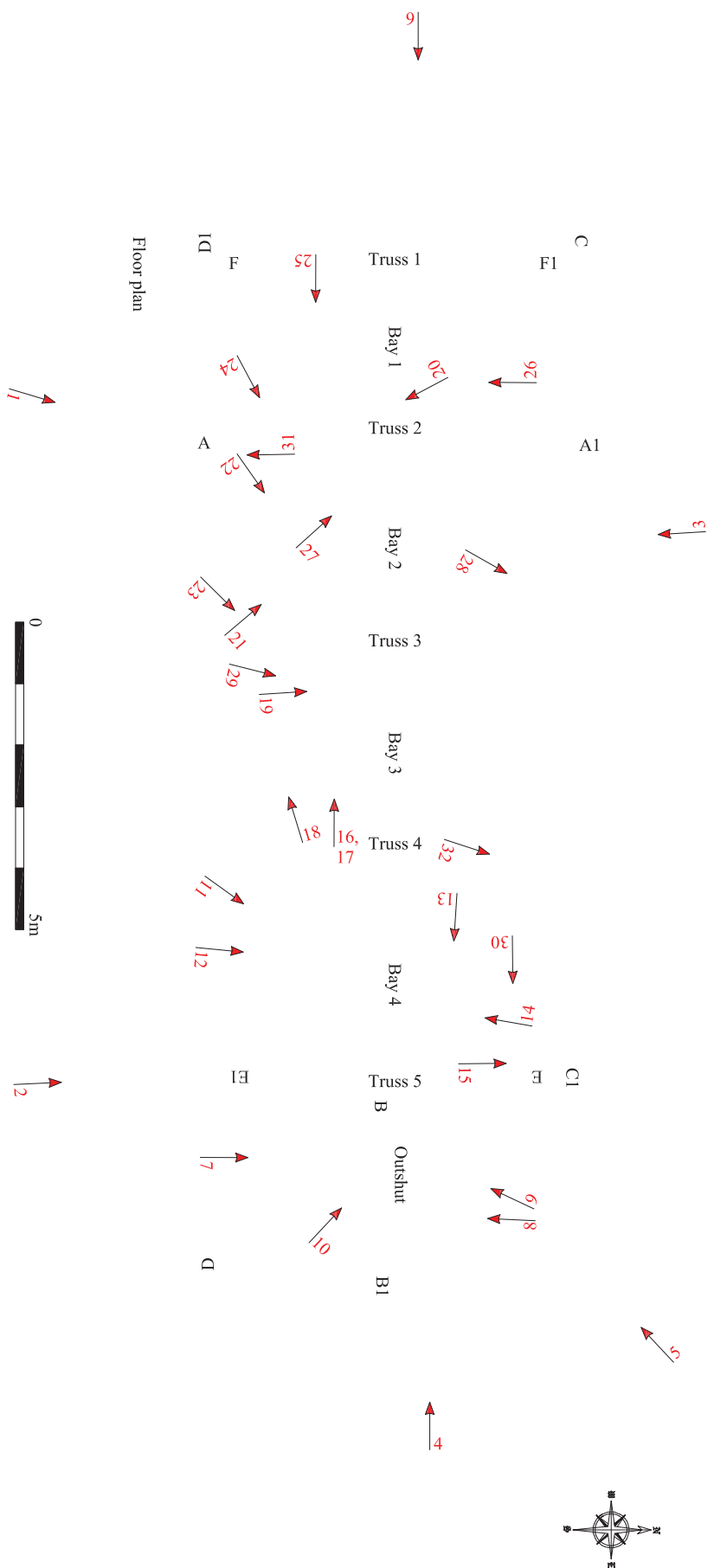


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Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



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Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1840
Not to scale



Floor plan

Section B-B1

B1

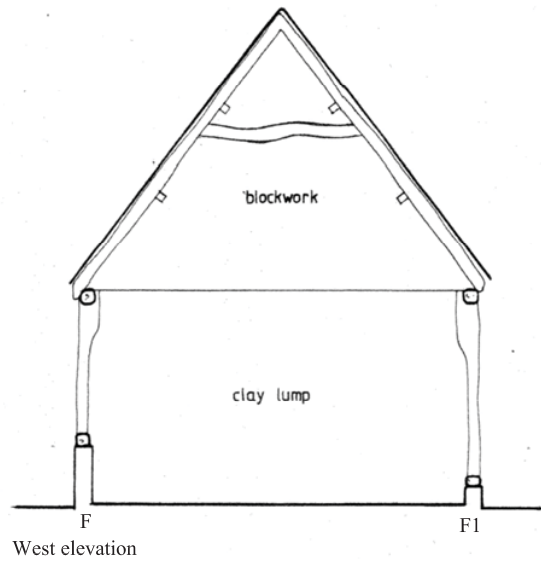
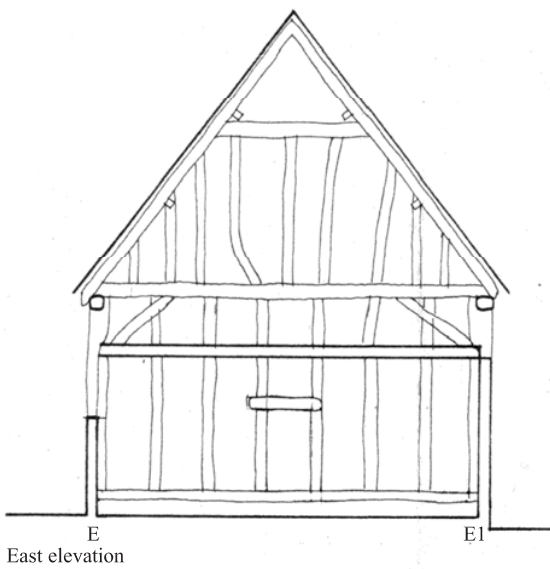
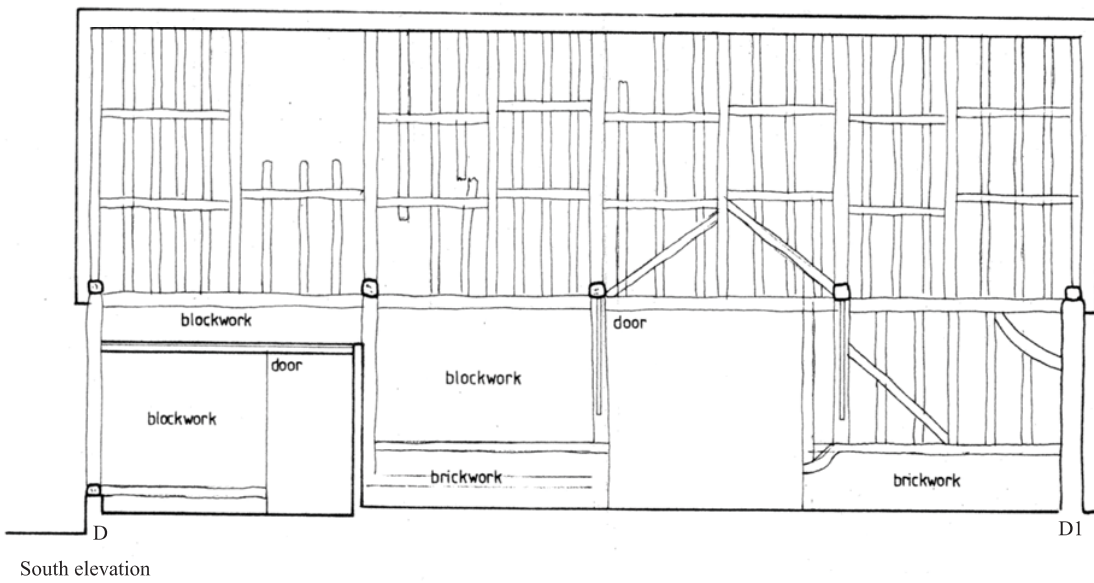
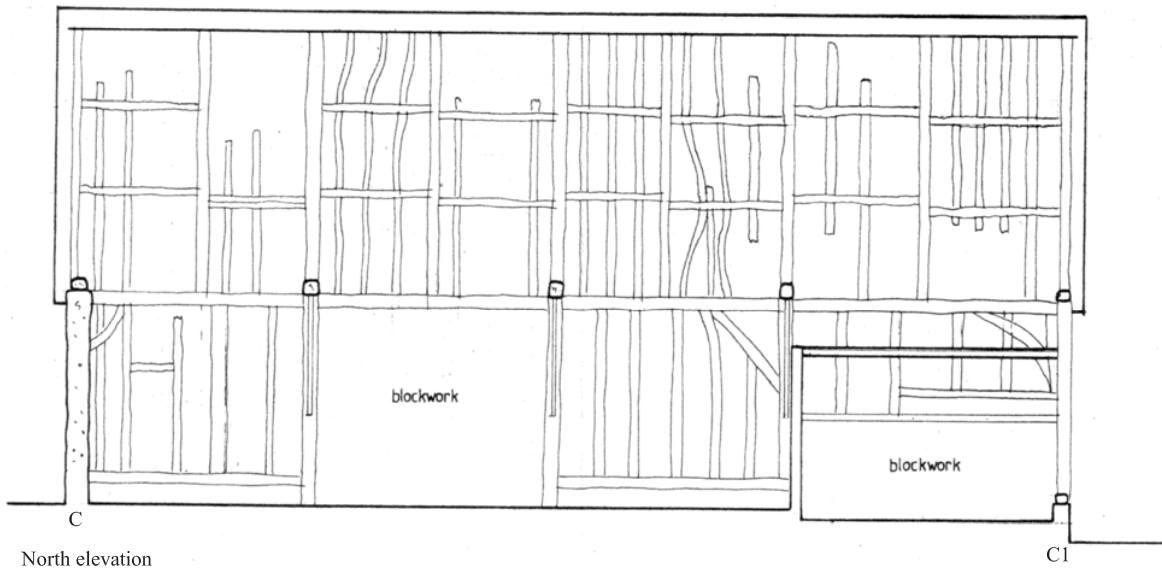
Section A-A1

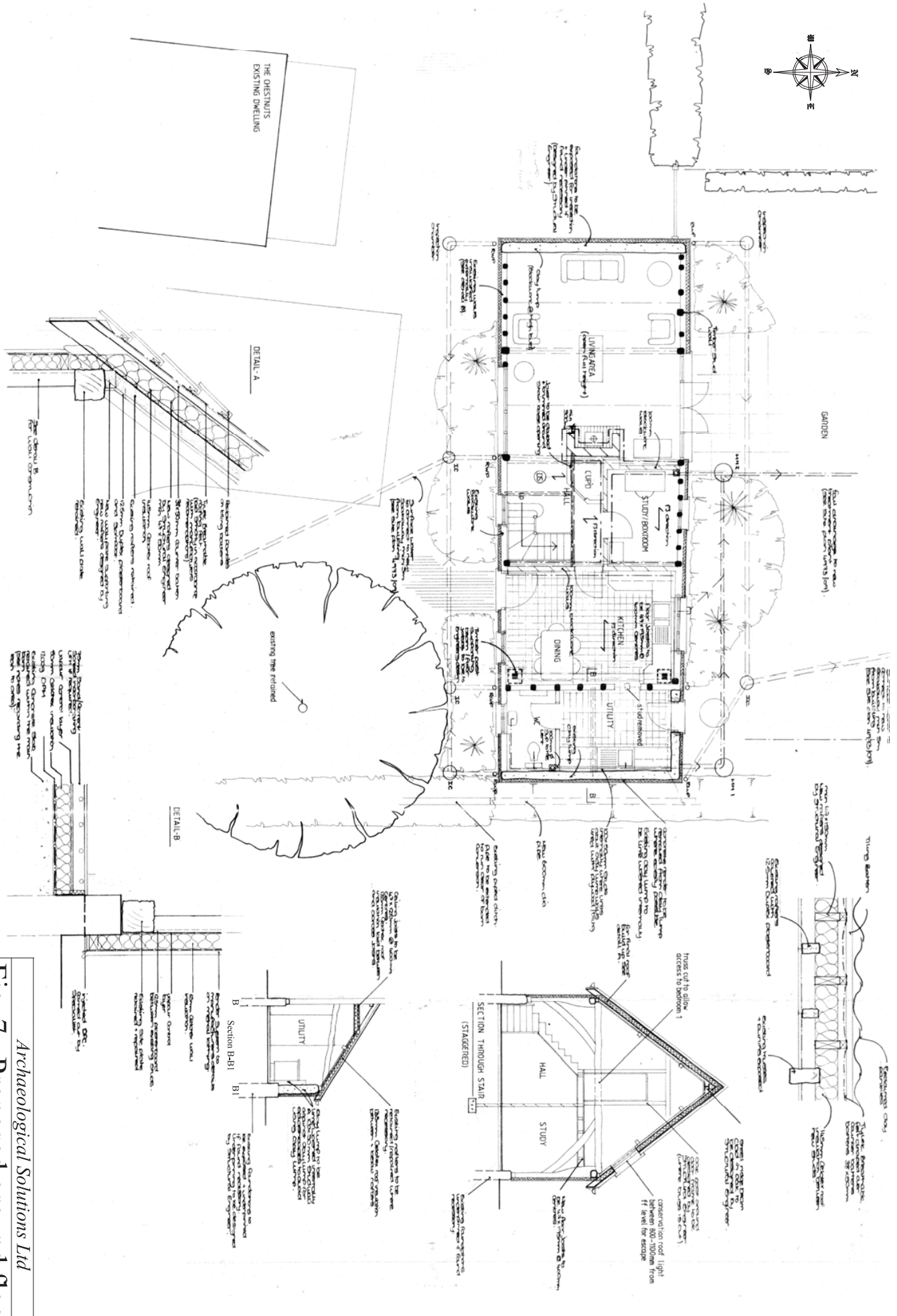
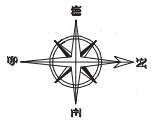
A1

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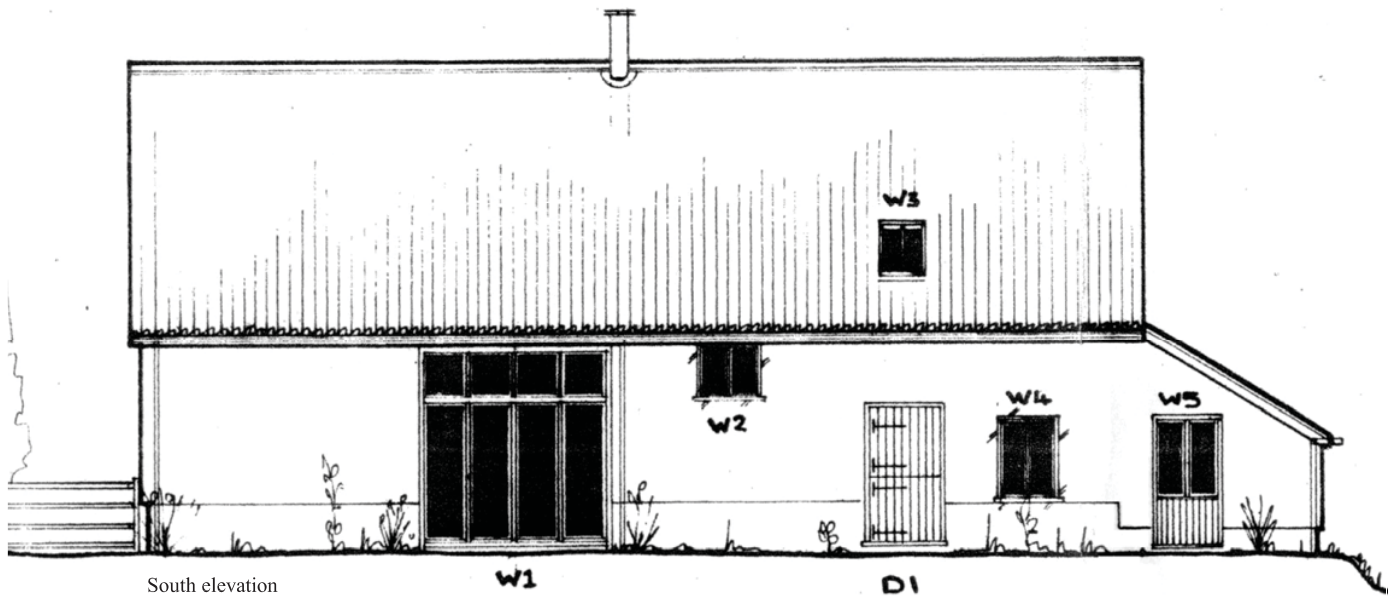
Fig. 5 Floor plan, photographic locations

Scale 1:100 at A4

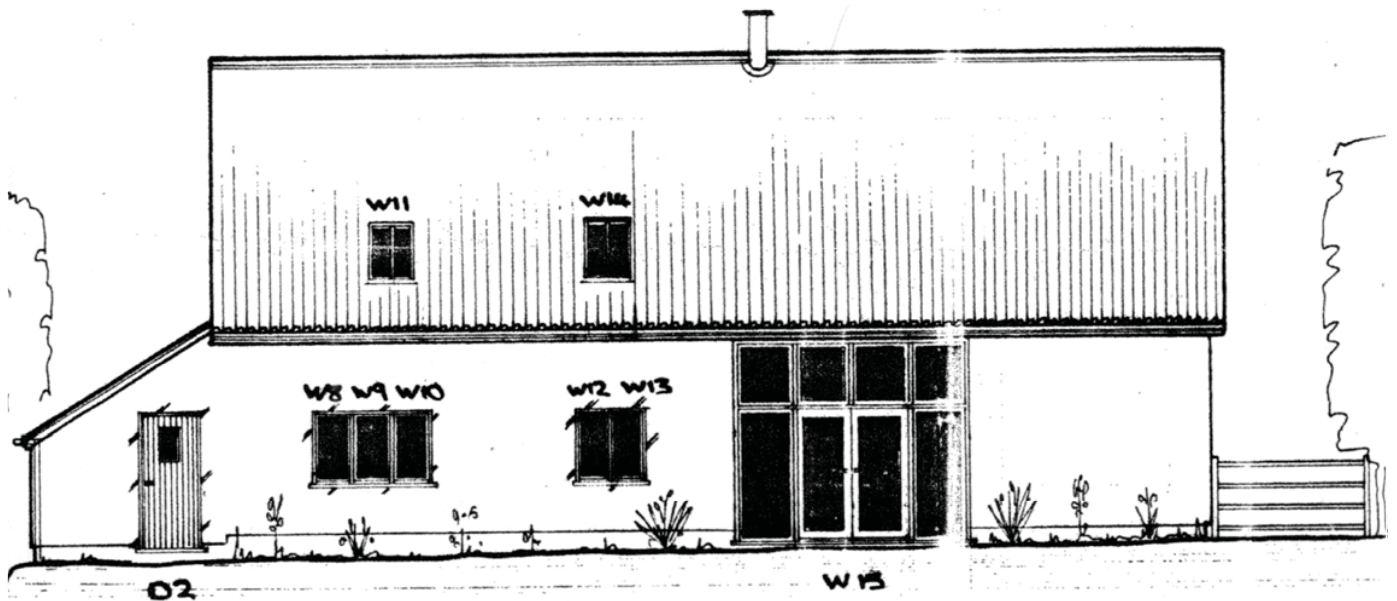




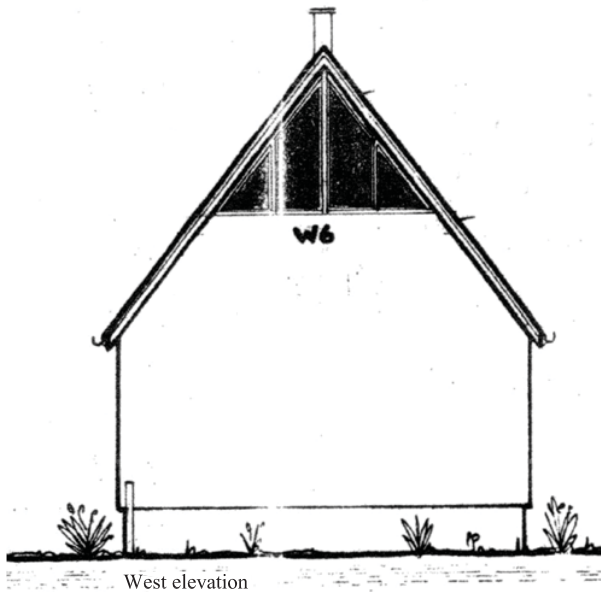
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Fig. 7 Proposed ground floor
 Scale 1:150 at A4



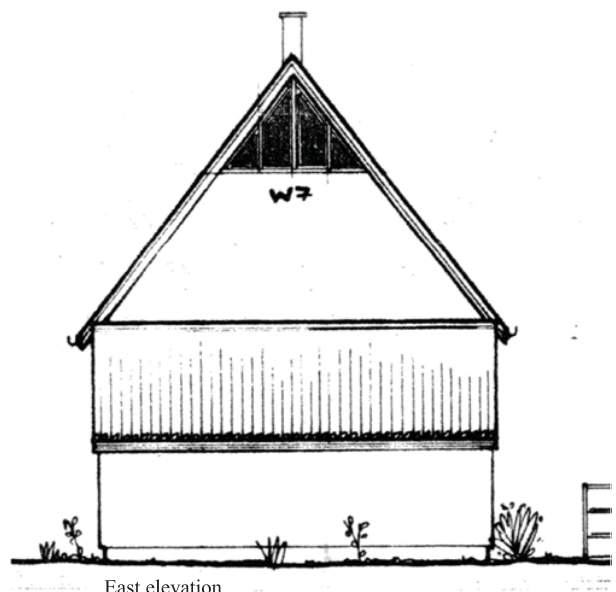
South elevation



North elevation



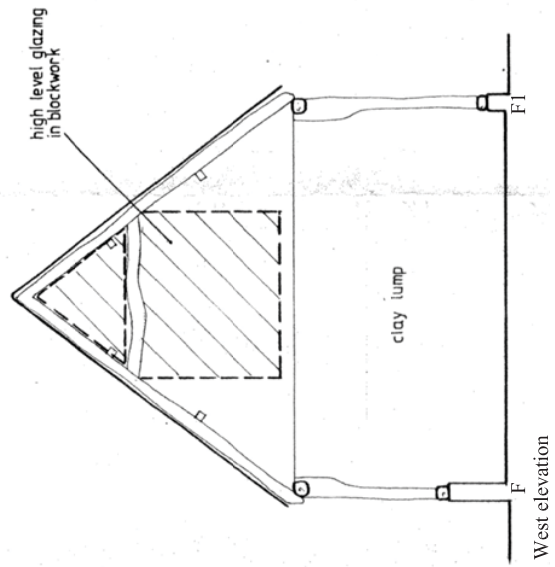
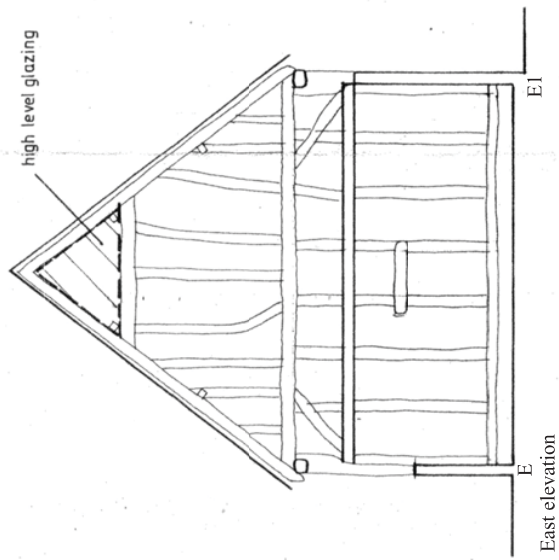
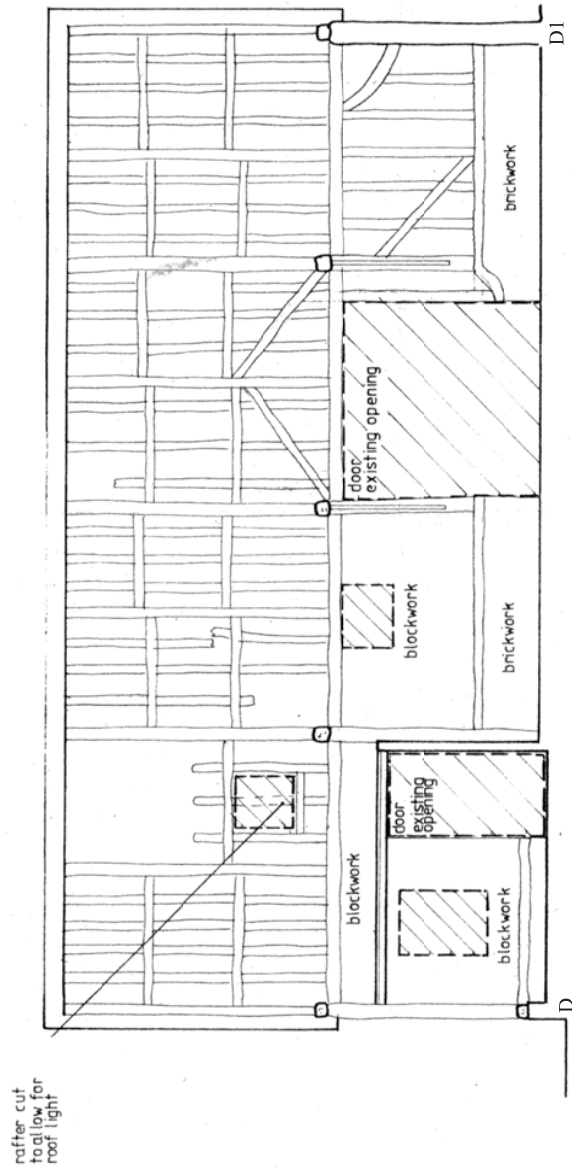
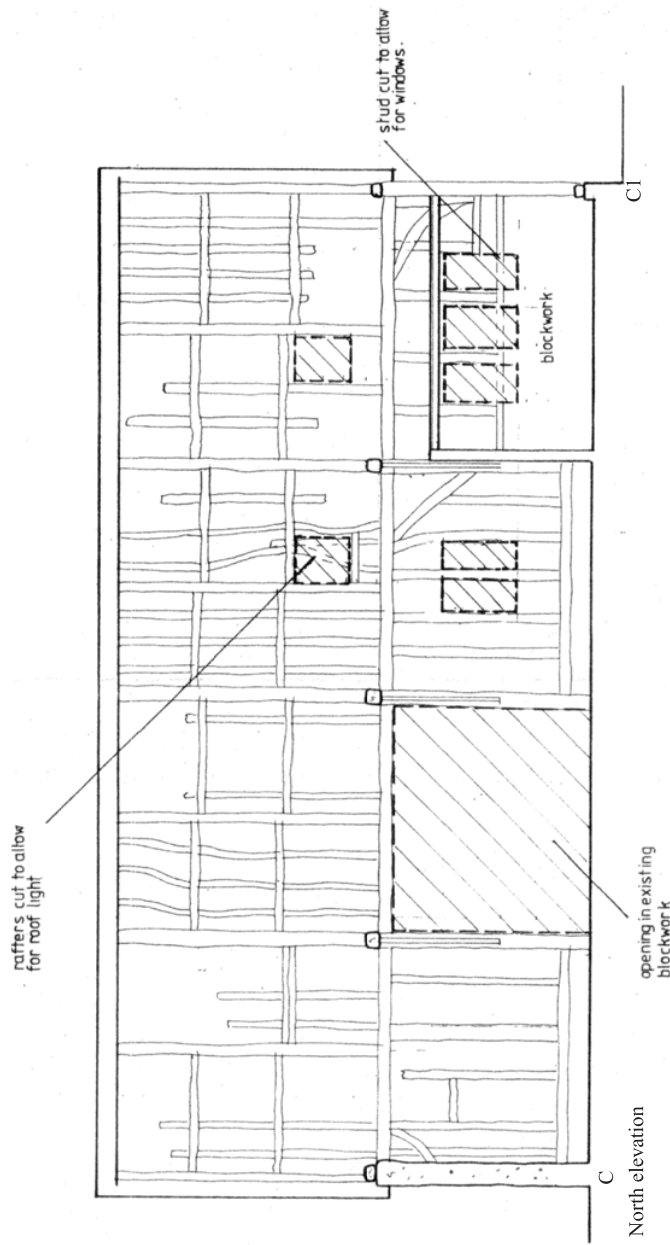
West elevation



East elevation



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Fig. 8 Proposed external elevations
 Scale 1:100 at A4



South elevation

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Fig. 9 Proposed internal elevations

Scale 1:100 at A4