

**INTERIM REPORT:  
THE PRECINCT WALL,  
BINHAM PRIORY,  
NORFOLK  
(2081 BNM)**

Work Undertaken For  
**WS Lusher and Son Limited**  
On behalf of  
**Norfolk Archaeological Trust**

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

August 2007

National Grid Reference: TF 9817 3994



A.P.S. Report No: **116/07**



## **1. SUMMARY**

*An interim statement, in advance of a formal assessment report, has been requested on a recent archaeological excavation undertaken at Binham Priory, Norfolk.*

*The purpose of the work was to reveal and investigate the line of the precinct wall where it had collapsed, immediately south of the gatehouse, during the 1980s. The east, inner, face of the wall was recorded as surviving and a number of features including surfaces and an east-west wall were also identified. These may represent buildings within the medieval priory precinct. However, the investigation established that no other foundations of the fallen section of precinct wall survived.*

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Definition of an Evaluation**

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, ‘*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*’ (IFA 1999).

### **2.2 Background**

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by WS Lusher and Son Limited on behalf of the Norfolk Archaeological Trust to undertake an archaeological excavation on the site of a missing portion of the precinct wall of Binham Priory, Binham, Norfolk. The excavation was undertaken to expose any wall foundations, following the collapse of the precinct wall during the 1980s, in advance of reconstruction works. As a Scheduled Ancient Monument, all work was undertaken with consent from the DCMS.

### **2.3 Site Location**

Binham is located 11km northeast of Fakenham and 38km northwest of Norwich, Norfolk (Fig. 1).

The Binham Priory church lies to the north of the centre of the village, east of Warham Road, at National Grid Reference TF 9817 3994 (Fig. 2). The church sits on a slight northeast jutting ridge at a height of *c.* 22m OD on land that slopes down to the north and east overlooking the River Stiffkey. This report concerns work on the line of the precinct wall south of the gatehouse and to the west of the main priory complex (Fig. 3)

### **2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting**

#### ***Historical Background***

Binham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as

*Binneham* and *Benincham* the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘the village (*hām*) belonging to *Bynna*’ (Ekwall 1989, 44). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Peter de Valognes and contained a manor house and two mills (Brown 1984, 34/15; 66/89).

The priory was founded by Peter de Valognes and his wife Albreda perhaps as early as *c.* 1090 as a cell or dependency of St. Alban’s Abbey (Knowles and Hadcock 1953, 59). It was certainly in existence by 1093, according to Matthew Paris, although the foundation charter dates to the reign of Henry I, probably in or around 1104 (Page 1906, 343).

Although no church is recorded in the Domesday Survey, a confirmatory charter of the late 11<sup>th</sup> century records the grant of the church of St. Mary in Binham along with the manor (Cushion and Davison 2003, 131).

Following the suppression of the house in 1539, much of the priory, along with its houses, buildings, barns, stables, dovehouse, yards, orchards and gardens, were granted to Thomas Paston in *c.* 1541. The only exception was the nave and north aisle of the church which belonged to the parish. The north aisle was dismantled in 1809 with the rubble used to heighten the floor level within the church. The great west window was also blocked up with brick at this time.

#### ***Architectural data***

Of the original priory complex only the nave remains extant. To the south and east lie the excavated and displayed ruins of the presbytery, transepts and the conventual buildings set around the cloister. To the west of the church lies the ruined gateway and the complex is surrounded by remnants of the precinct wall. Within the precinct are a number of earthworks including further buildings, fishponds and the site of a mill (Cushion and Davison 2003, 131).

The standing parts of the nave date largely to the 12<sup>th</sup> century and show the progression from Romanesque to Early English architecture.

The west front of the church is of 13<sup>th</sup> century date and represents one of the earliest forms of bar tracery in the country. Matthew Paris claims that prior Richard de Parco (1226-44) built ‘the front of the church from the foundation to the roof’, which supports a view taken by some that the west window dates to 1244 or earlier, when this form of architecture was first being used on the continent, or as a later insertion of 1260-70 (Thurlby 1991, 157).

The precinct wall adjoins the 15<sup>th</sup> century gatehouse, once referred to as the Jail Gate, which survives to the level of the first-floor storey, though all archways are broken. The survival of this monastic element may be due to its subsequent use as a lych-gate (Morant 1995, 184).

#### ***Previous archaeological interventions***

The largest programme of excavations were undertaken during the 1930s by the former Office of Works. Typical of the period, these works were primarily to clear rubble and consolidate the remains. No records of these excavations are known and no report has been produced (Hundleby 2004, 17).

Excavations were also undertaken in 1964 at the external angle of the south and west claustral ranges where a thick mortar and flint raft that was overlain by 16<sup>th</sup> century refuse from the adjacent kitchens was identified (Hurst 1965, 181).

Further investigations were undertaken in 2005 and were primarily concerned with exposing the north aisle wall and examining the foundations for future design proposals (Cope-Faulkner 2005). The north aisle wall was examined as were later buttresses. A number of burials were exposed during these works, though these were not retained for study.

### **3. AIMS**

The overall aim of the investigation was to expose and clean the collapsed portion of the precinct wall so to assist in the reconstruction and conservation of the wall. The work is part of a wider scheme of investigations, conservation and access to Binham Priory which is supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

### **4. METHODOLOGY**

#### *Excavation*

A single trench, measuring 19m long and up to 1.4m wide, was opened by hand over the line of the collapsed precinct wall. The position of the trench was then surveyed into the National Grid using a Thales Z-max GPS system with an Allegro hand-held computer. Two further small extensions were also excavated to determine the possibility of other walls at the site.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Context numbers used are those assigned by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. A photographic record was compiled using colour slide, monochrome and digital formats. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Recording of the deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

### **5. RESULTS**

The following is a brief descriptive account of each of the deposits and features encountered in the examined trench (see Fig. 4).

The earliest deposit was the underlying drift geology of red sand and chalky clay till (204). Upon this, the east-west medieval buttress wall (205) of the gatehouse was constructed in flint with some limestone dressing. As no visible wall scar of the precinct wall was visible on the buttress, the precinct wall (219 and 220) probably abutted against it.

The medieval precinct wall (218) was identified as a narrow trench-built flint structure, containing a single fragment of flat roof tile, which accommodated the east face of the wall. No similar feature was identified for the west face and it could be that it was absent, was undermined or disappeared when the wall fell out of use. The

rubble core of the wall was also not present, though the base of the core was higher than the recorded foundations.

Towards the northern end of the trench were a number of levelling deposits (208, 211 and 214) which supported a surface (207 and 213) of crushed chalk or fine mortar. The southern limit of this surface was marked by cut (203), a possible foundation trench of an east-west wall, the full extent of which was not determined. Further south was flint wall (216), butting against (219) and possibly medieval in date.

Post-medieval and later deposits comprise demolition layers, presumably of the buildings indicated by the chalk surfaces, and the base of two buttresses (215 and 218). Most finds retrieved from the investigation derived from the demolition deposit (201) and (217) and comprised medieval pottery along with 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century types as well as tile and animal bone. Following the collapse of the precinct wall, this demolition deposit appears to have slumped down to the west.

Recent deposits comprised the topsoil and an electric cable trench.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

The investigation has determined the line of the inner face of the medieval precinct wall. However, there was no other evidence for foundations of the missing section of the precinct wall. This might imply that the foundations were very shallow originally and have since been eroded out of existence. Evidence for structures located against the wall were also revealed, although the function and extent of these could not be determined within the limited confines of the investigation trench. Buildings have been recorded as earthworks to the east and southeast of the investigated area (Cushion and Davison 2003, 131), though none can be associated with the remains exposed. A geophysical survey is reported to have been carried out in the adjacent field to the east by the University of East Anglia, which may further elucidate the nature of these remains.

This report constitutes an interim statement. Interpretations given in this report are provisional and may be subject to amendment as post-excavation analysis continues and further evidence is revealed. A formal assessment report will be produced upon completion of all fieldwork at the priory.

## **7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Lusher of WS Lusher and Son Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of the Norfolk Archaeological Trust. Dr D Watt, of Hutton and Rostron Environmental Investigations Limited, oversaw the initial enquiries. Gary Taylor coordinated this work and edited this report along with Denise Drury. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DCMS Department of Culture, Media and Sport

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

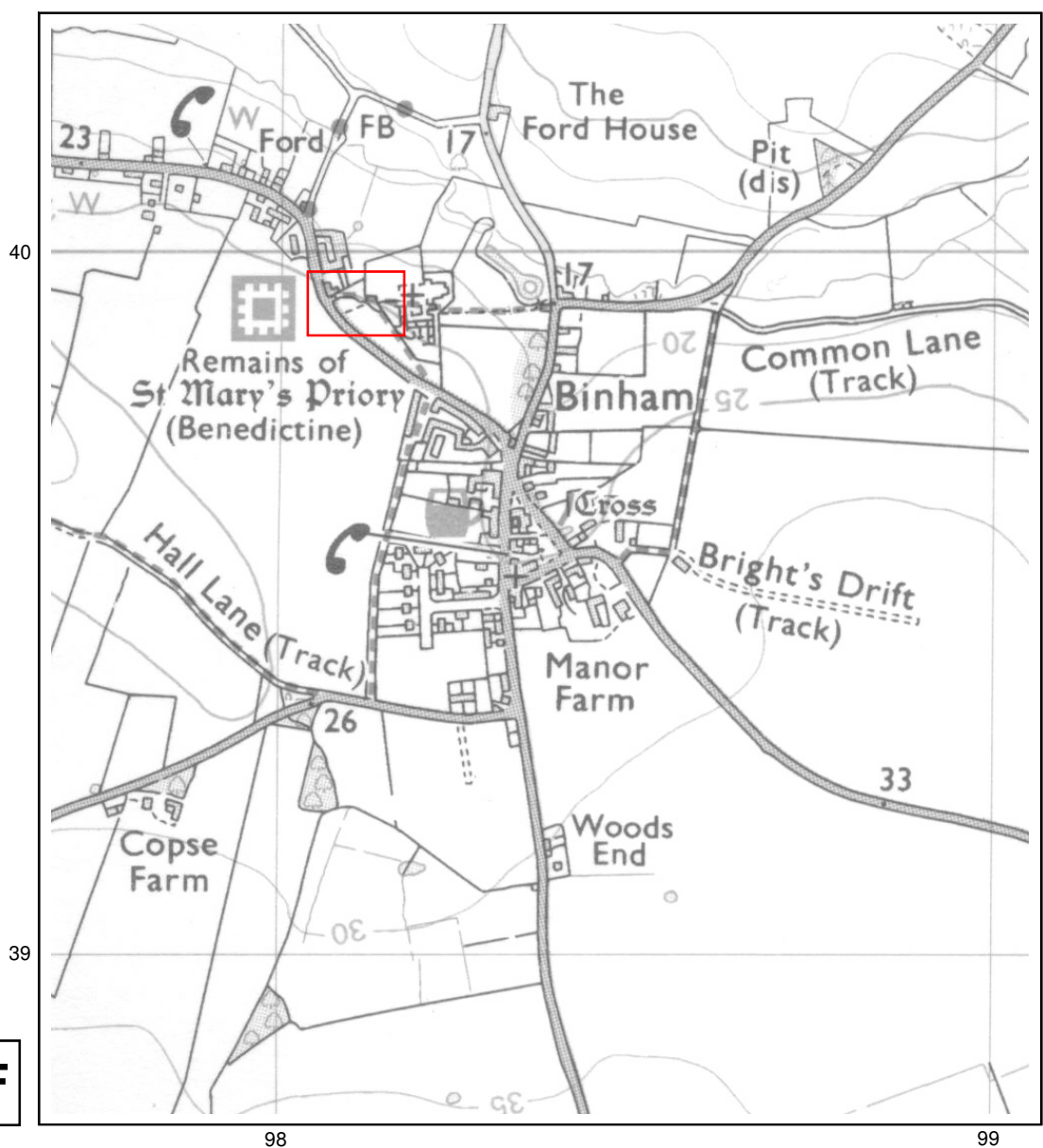







Figure 1 - General Location Plan





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 Area detailed in Figure 3




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Binham Priory, Precinct Wall 2081BNM		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 116/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan



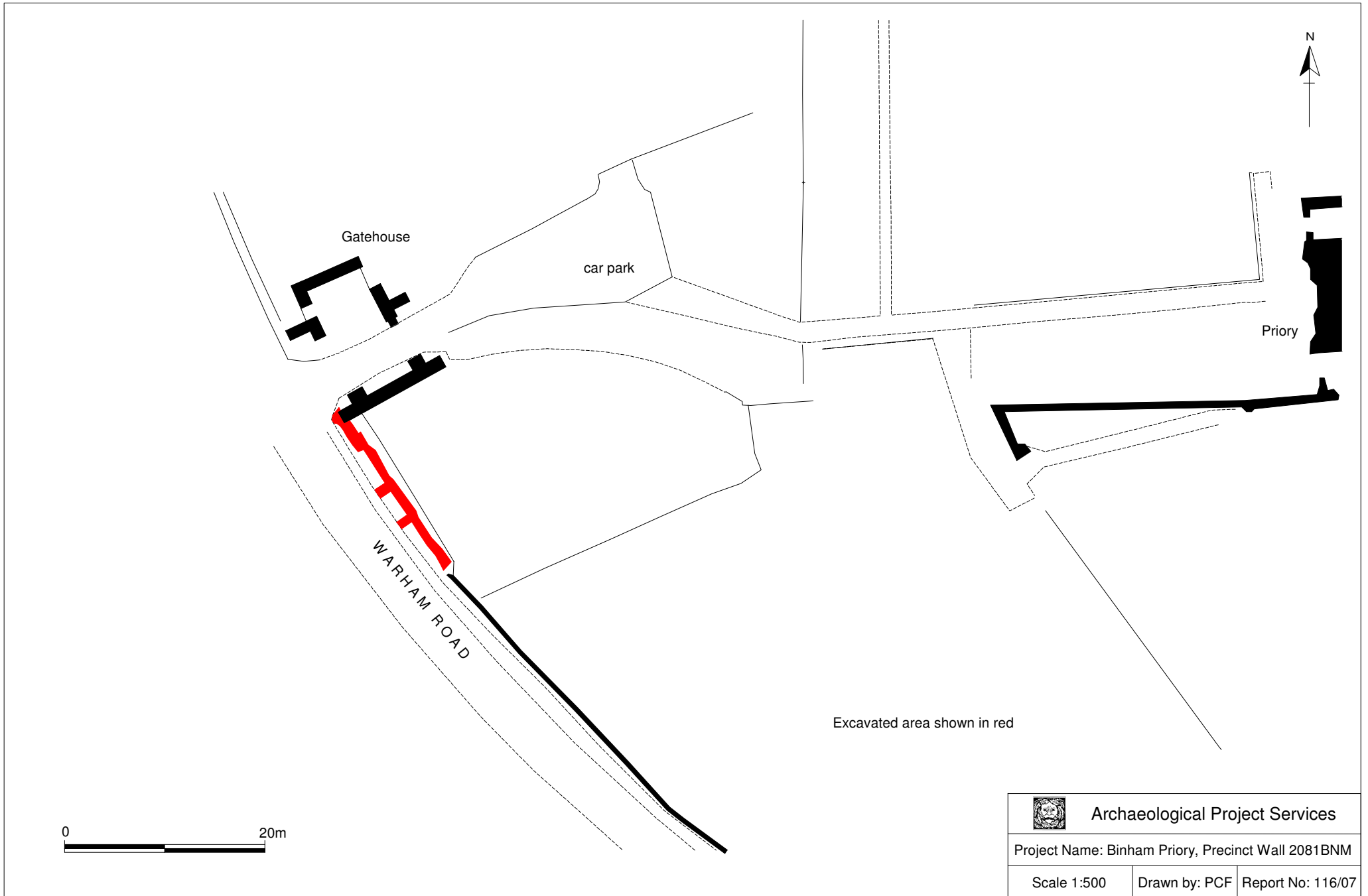
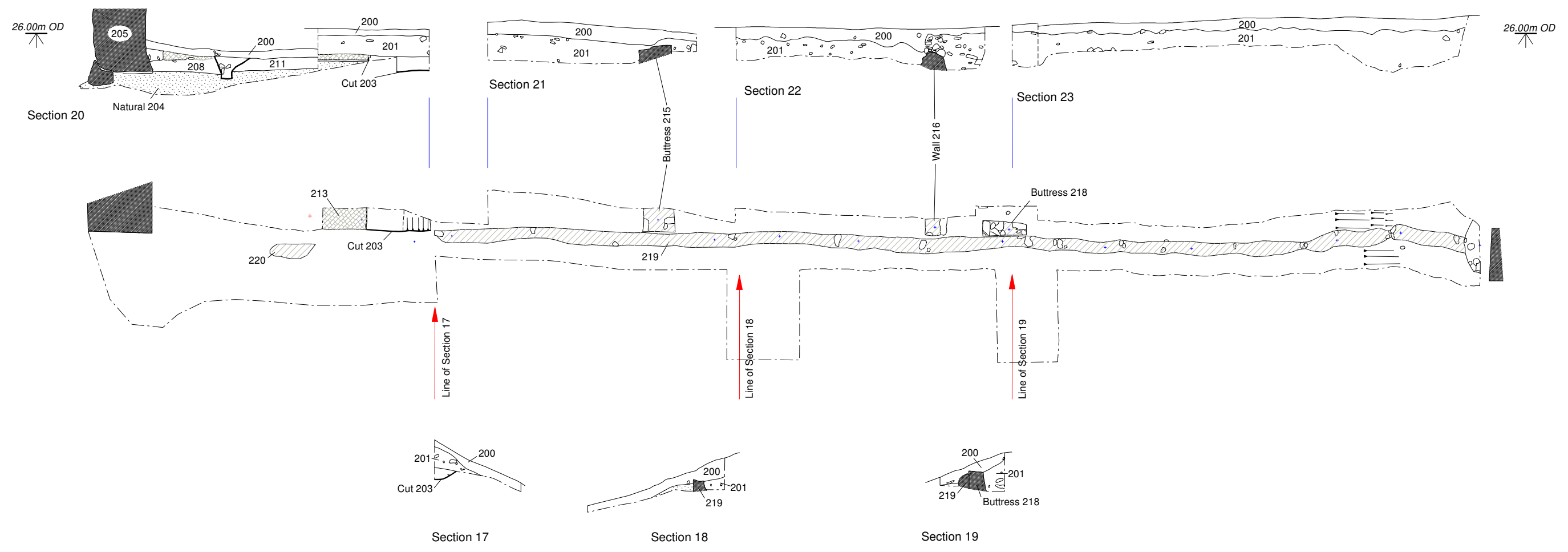


Figure 3 - Plan showing location of excavated area






 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Binham Priory, Precinct Wall 2081BNM		
Scale: 1:60	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 116/07

Figure 4 - Plan and sections







Plate 1 – View of the area under investigation, looking north



Plate 2 – The exposed medieval precinct wall (218), looking northwest



Plate 3 – Section 20 showing the exposed chalk surface (207), looking northeast

## **Appendix 1**

### **SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION OF THE MISSING PRECINCT WALL, BINHAM PRIORY, BINHAM, NORFOLK**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological excavation along the line of the missing precinct wall, Binham Priory, Binham, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *Binham Priory was founded about AD1090 and suppressed in 1539 and is a nationally-important scheduled ancient monument. The priory precinct is defined by a wall, part of which has collapsed.*
- 1.3 *Scheduled Monument Consent and Planning Permission will be sought for the provision of a visitors centre and reconstruction of the missing section of the precinct wall. This present specification addresses the collapsed wall only. Consent for the works will be subject to conditions requiring archaeological excavation and investigation of the line of the missing wall.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing and interpreting the archaeological deposits located. The text will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of archaeological excavation along the line of the missing precinct wall, Binham Priory, Binham, Norfolk.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Binham is located 11km of Fakenham and 38km northwest of Norwich, Norfolk. The priory church lies to the north of the village centre, east of Warham Road at National Grid Reference TF 9817 3994. The section of collapsed precinct wall is alongside Warham Road, immediately south of the Gatehouse.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Scheduled Monument Consent and Planning permission is sought for reconstruction of part of the precinct wall at Binham Priory. Consents for the work will be subject to a condition for a programme of archaeological excavation and investigation. A brief for the archaeological works was produced by the Head of Archaeological Planning, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

#### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Binham Priory church sits at a height of 22m OD on a slight ridge overlooking the River Stiffkey. Soils at the site are Newchurch Association calcareous coarse loamy deposits developed on glacial

till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 289).

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 6.1 Binham Priory was founded about 1090 by Peter de Valognes, the holder of Binham manor at the time of Domesday. Certainly, the priory was in existence by 1093, though the foundation charter dates to about 1104. Following the suppression of the house in 1539, much of the priory, along with its houses, buildings, barns, stables, dovehouse, yards, orchards and gardens, were granted to Thomas Paston. (Archaeological Project Services 2005). The priory precinct is defined by a wall, part of which collapsed some years ago.
- 6.2 The investigation area contains the precinct boundary. The archaeological potential of investigations within monastic centres has been recognized by the regional research imperatives (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

## **7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Establish the character of archaeological remains present within the site.
  - 7.2.4 Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
  - 7.2.5 Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## **8 SITE OPERATIONS**

### **8.1 General Considerations**

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the investigation, and updated throughout its duration.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21) managed by a Member (MIFA) of the institute.
- 8.1.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 8.1.4 Any artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### **8.2 Methodology**

- 8.2.1 Within the investigation area, all excavation will be by hand; the area will be cleaned if necessary and a pre-excavation plan made of the entire area.

- 8.2.2 It is expected that archaeological remains will be limited to the foundations of the collapsed wall, and that archaeological investigation will mostly involve cleaning, and perhaps sectioning, of the wall foundation.
- 8.2.3 A viable, representative sample of exposed features will be hand-excavated. The work will generally consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers.
- 8.2.4 Archaeological features will be recorded on APS pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn. All context and site numbering used will be compatible with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.
- 8.2.5 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scales.
- 8.2.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations
  - the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - the site on completion of fieldwork
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. If removal of human remains proves necessary then this is covered by the Faculty for works and a Home Office licence will not be required. Consideration will be given at all times to ensure that no offence is caused to any interested parties.
- 8.2.7 All human remains that have to be removed will be passed to the incumbent for re-interment following any specialist identification and recording that may be necessary. Charnel or disturbed human remains may not be retained for analysis and reporting. If articulated remains are found, consideration will be given to the minimum number of bodies necessary to merit analysis.
- 8.2.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later washing and analysis. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).
- 8.2.9 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependent on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.
- 8.2.10 The location of the site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey and accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features.
- 8.2.11 The trenches, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.
- 8.2.12 Prior to commencement of site operations, Archaeological Project Services will liaise

with the Norfolk SMR to ensure that the Site Code and Context Numbering system is compatible with the Norfolk SMR.

- 8.2.13 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples will be retained from approximately 50% of half-sectioned postholes where they form parts of recognizable structures. All sampling will follow the procedures in *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines - Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002).

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

- 9.1 Post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1991 (MAP2). It is expected, due to the nature and scale of this work, that assessment of the results of the investigation will follow Section 6.6 of MAP2 (ie, the significance of the results will be self-evident), in which case the project will immediately proceed to analysis and full reporting. Alternatively, if appropriate (for example, if the value of the data is not self-evident), an assessment report will be produced outlining the significance of the findings and outlining proposals, where relevant, for full analysis and reporting. Should this assessment determine that full analysis and publication is merited for part or whole of the archaeological remains at the site, a detailed account of all the work carried out and the results obtained will be presented in a final report on completion of all fieldwork and analysis.

### 9.2 Stage 1

- 9.2.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.2.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.3 Stage 2

- 9.3.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.3.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.4 Stage 3

- 9.4.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the findings of the investigation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
  - Description of the topography and geology of the area
  - Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
  - Text describing the findings of the investigation.

- Plans of the excavated area showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
- A consideration of the significance of the archaeological remains encountered, in local, regional and national terms.

## **10 ARCHIVE**

- 10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of completion.
- 10.2 Microfilming of the archive will be carried out commercially. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.
- 10.3 Prior to the project commencing, Norfolk Museums Service will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.
- 10.4 Upon completion and submission of the investigation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

## **11 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 11.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (1 for the local planning authority and two for the Norfolk County Sites and Monuments Record). Further copies of the report will be sent to the English Heritage Regional Inspector and, if appropriate, the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

## **12 PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.
- 12.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

### 13 CURATORIAL MONITORING

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. As much notice as possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements. However, the curator will be contacted at the earliest opportunity to seek reduction, or waiving, of this notification period.

### 14 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

14.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.

14.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

### 15 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

15.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological investigations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

15.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit Roman: B Precious, independent specialist, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator Anglo-Saxon and later: P Blinkhorn or D Hall, independent archaeologists
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Soil Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Wood Assessment	Maisie Taylor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd
Masonry/dressed stone Assessment	Jeremy Ashbee, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory



## 16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

- 16.1 The duration of the site works is difficult to determine as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of stripping and spoil removal, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

## 17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
200	Friable mid greyish brown sand, 0.14m thick	Topsoil
201	Firm dark brownish yellow clayey sand with frequent mortar frags, 0.2m thick	Demolition deposit
202	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey sand	Fill of (203)
203	Feature, >0.8m long by >0.3m wide and 0.2m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Possible foundation trench
204	Soft dark yellowish red sand and firm light yellow chalky clay	Natural deposit
205	Flint structure with occasional limestone, aligned east-west, in random coursing, 0.8m wide by 1.37m long, height not established	Buttress wall of Gatehouse
206	Firm light yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.16m thick	Construction deposit
207	Hard white crushed chalk, 0.12m thick	Surface
208	Friable light brownish yellow sand, 0.19m thick	Make-up deposit for (207)
209	Firm mid greyish brown sand with electric cable	Fill of (210)
210	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >1.15m long by 0.49m wide and 0.31m deep, steep becoming vertical sides and flat base	Service trench
211	Firm mid brownish yellow sand, 0.16m thick	Make-up deposit
212	Firm to cemented mid yellow sand with mortar, 25mm thick	Levelling deposit
213	Cemented white crushed chalk, 80mm thick	Surface
214	Firm mid brownish yellow sand	Make-up deposit for (213)
215	Brick (170mm x 123mm x 45mm) and flint structure, regular coursing, 0.42m wide by >0.15m high	Buttress
216	Flint structure, aligned east west, in random coursing, 0.34m wide by 0.47m high	Wall
217	Hard mid yellow, white and mid brown sand with mortar frags, 0.46m thick	Demolition deposit
218	Brick (200mm x 110mm x 50mm) and flint structure, alternating flint and brick courses, 0.6m long by 0.28m wide and >0.28m high	Buttress
219	Flint structure with single fragment of flat roof tile, aligned north-south, regular coursing visible on east face, random to west, 14.5m long by 0.17m wide and 0.2m high	Precinct wall
220	Flint and hard white mortar structure, aligned north-south, 0.6m long by 0.19m wide and 60mm high	Precinct wall remnant

### **Appendix 3**

THE POTTERY AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

*By Anne Boyle*

## Appendix 4

### THE OTHER FINDS *by Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor*

Three other artefacts, mortar and glass, weighing a total of 353g, were recovered from two separate contexts.

#### **Provenance**

The material was recovered from topsoil (200) and from a demolition deposit (217).

#### **Range**

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

*Table 1: The Other Artefacts*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>	<b>Context Date</b>
200	Glass	Very dark olive green bottle	1	107	19 <sup>th</sup> century
217	Mortar	Mortar, painted white	2	246	

#### **Condition**

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

#### **Documentation**

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Binham Priory that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.

#### **Potential**

As a small collection of mixed material the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance, though the mortar indicates the presence of structural remains.

#### **Recommendations for Further Work**

No further work is required on this material.

## Appendix 5

### THE ANIMAL BONE

*By Jennifer Wood*

#### Introduction

A total of 16 (204g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological works undertaken at Binham Priory. The remains were recovered from a 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century demolition deposit (201), and a 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century demolition deposit (217).

#### Results

The remains were generally of a good to very good overall condition, averaging grade 1-2 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Three fragments of bone displayed evidence of butchery, possibly associated with jointing/disarticulation of the carcass.

A single fragment of cattle innominate displayed evidence of carnivore/omnivore gnawing on the blade, suggesting the remains were left open to scavengers as part/after the disposal process.

*Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone*

Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
201	Cattle	Phalanx I	L	1	29	
	Cattle	Innominate	L	1	38	Carnivore gnawing on the illum blade, chopped through the illum
	Large Mammal Size	Innominate	X	1	7	Fragment
	Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	21	Cut and snapped through the blade
	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	2	20	Rootlet Etched
	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	5	
	Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	5	
	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	1	7	
	Large Mammal Size	Vertebra	X	1	2	Unfused Centrum epiphysis, possibly chopped through the sagittal plane
	Domestic Fowl	Tibio-tarsus	R	1	1	Juvenile
	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	1	58	Rootlet etched.
217	Large Mammal Size	Skull	X	3	9	
	Medium Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	2	Broken into three pieces.

As can be seen from table 1, the majority of the remains are identified as Cattle/ large mammal sized. The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation, save the presence of the animals on site. The skeletal elements represented suggest the remains were probably from butchery and food waste.

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