
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT
ALL SAINTS CHURCH,
EAST BARSHAM,
NORFOLK
(12243)**

**Work Undertaken For
East Barsham Parochial Church Council**

September 2008

Report Compiled by
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

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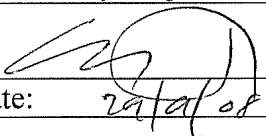
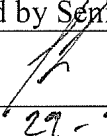
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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations were undertaken in response to drainage works at All Saints Church, East Barsham, Norfolk. A single archaeological trench was excavated across the remains of the chancel, demolished in the 16th century. Drainage groundworks around the sides of the church were subject to archaeological monitoring.

The north wall of the chancel was revealed, together with the mortar bedding for the floor. Stub walls indicating the position of internal features were also found.

A previously unknown wall, identified immediately west of the nave, indicates an earlier structure on a slightly different alignment to the present church. This wall may potentially belong to an earlier church, perhaps that recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. Additionally, other walls revealed that the nave previously extended further to the west. A former buttress at the northeast corner of the nave was also identified.

Fragments of brick and tile recovered from demolition deposits surrounding the church reflected the alteration and shortening of All Saints in the 16th century.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as “a programme of controlled intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate

to the project design.” (IFA 1999a).

2.2 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999b).

2.3 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by East Barsham Parochial Council to undertake an archaeological excavation and watching brief during groundworks associated with new drainage works at All Saints Church, East Barsham Norfolk. A Faculty, subject to conditions for archaeological investigations, was granted for the drainage works. All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a brief produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) and a specification prepared by APS and approved by NLA. The fieldwork was carried out between the 9th and the 25th of June 2008.

2.4 Topography and Geology

East Barsham is located approximately 4km north of Fakenham in the North Norfolk District of Norfolk. All Saints’ Church is at the southern edge of the village, on the west side of the main road through the village at National Grid Reference TF 9164 3372.

All Saints’ Church lies at about 45m OD on a slope down to the north and the River Stiffkey. Local soils are the Barrow Association, coarse loams developed in chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984)

2.5 Archaeological Setting

Barsham was, and is, a sub-divided village (Batcock 1991, 10). The Domesday survey of 1086 accounts for North Barsham separately and lists three manors at Barsham, two of which possessed their own churches (Brown 1984, 8,99 & 8,34). Presumably these three manors developed into the present settlements of Barsham, East Barsham and West Barsham. This suggests that All Saints' Church may have had Saxon origins as it could be located on the site of one of the manorial churches recorded in Domesday. Parts of the present church, including the blocked southern doorway, are Norman, although the majority is 13th-15th century (Pevsner and Wilson 1998, 449).

The important medieval shrine of Walsingham was located 3.6km to the north of East Barsham and All Saint's church lay on the pilgrimage route to the sanctuary. Indeed, Henry VIII walked barefoot from East Barsham Manor to Walsingham in 1511 (Anon n.d.).

All Saints is described by Pevsner as 'a sadly mutilated building'. Both the chancel and a side chapel, formerly attached to the southern side of the nave, have been demolished completely although their foundations remain. The northwest tower, which doubles as the church porch, has clearly been lowered considerably and only the ground-stage survives. Pevsner reports the northwest tower as 17th century although it contains medieval fabric, including a round moulded arch doorway of c.1200, which is the only entrance to the church (Pevsner and Wilson 1998, 449). The church guide suggests that the tower is an unbuttressed 13th century square tower reduced to about half of its original height with a 17th century stair turret, containing Tudor bricks attached to its southwest corner (Anon n.d.).

The date of the reduction of the church is presently unknown, although the chapel was

perhaps demolished at the Dissolution. A drawing of 1824 records the church in its present condition (Pevsner and Wilson 1998, 449).

The positioning of the church entrance on the northern side of the nave is unusual, churches are usually approached from the south, where an earlier blocked Norman doorway survives. This positioning of the entrance may reflect the location of both the manor house and the Old Rectory to the north of the church (Anon nd.).

3. AIMS

The aim of the work was record any archaeological features disturbed during the drainage works and 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.

4. METHODS

The drainage scheme required that the insertion of a new drain run across the demolished former chancel area was subject to an archaeological excavation. Test pits were excavated by hand along the intended line of the drain run in order to establish the depth of modern deposits. This overburden was then removed by a small mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and the underlying archaeological deposits exposed hand excavated. The excavation of the remaining drainage runs extending around the northern, western and southern sides of the church, undertaken by contractors using a small mechanical excavator, was subject to an archaeological watching brief. No groundworks were undertaken on the southeast side of the church within the area of the former side chapel.

Trenches were cleaned and rendered

vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis five phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Deposits and structures predating the present church
Phase 3	The medieval church structure
Phase 4	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 5	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5.1 The Chancel Area

A single 9.50m long trench across the site of the former chancel was excavated (Figs. 3 and 4, Plate 2). Earthworks resulting from the mounding of deposits over buried walls meant that the extent of the buried chancel could be determined on the ground.

Phase 2 Deposits and structures predating the present church

The earliest deposit identified was a mid-brownish slightly orangey sand (017), partially exposed beneath Phase 3 mortar bedding (014) (Fig. 4). The sand layer was undated.

Phase 3 The medieval church structure

At the northern end of the trench was the north wall (009) of the chancel (Fig. 4 Plates 2 and 3). Constructed of uncoursed flint rubble, set within a brownish yellow sandy lime mortar, wall (009) was 0.87m wide and was exposed to a depth of 0.55m. The wall stood above the medieval floor level (see below), indicating that it was free standing. At its highest point the wall survived to within 0.08m of the present ground surface. Further traces of this demolished wall are evident in the eastern gable wall of the surviving church.

Two east-west aligned flint and chalk stub walls (010) and (011), identified within the former chancel possibly indicate the former position of interior fittings. Although the chancel floor surface had been removed the mortar bedding for the flooring (014) survived. Impressions in the surface of this mortar indicate that the floor was constructed of tiles approximately 0.20m wide laid lengthways on an east-west alignment.

The south wall of the chancel lay slightly beyond the southern limits of the trench and was not impacted by the groundworks, although earthworks suggest that its buried remains survive.

Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits

The structural remains within the interior of the chancel were sealed by a series of demolition deposits (015), (016) and (008). The uppermost deposit (008) contained fragments of brick and tile of 16th century date, but with residual late 14th to 15th century building materials included, suggesting that alterations to the church occurred during the 16th century

(Appendix 3).

Further building rubble (050) located at the extreme southern end of the trench may relate to the demolition of the southern chancel wall.

A 0.40m wide gradually sloping feature [013] cut through both (008) and the underlying mortar bedding (014) within the centre of the trench. A single fragment of 16th century roof tile was recovered from its fill (012).

Phase 5 Recent deposits

All the earlier contexts were sealed by loose dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil (002=039) which surrounded the church and was present in all groundworks. The depth of topsoil ranged from 0.08m to 0.40m within the former chancel area.

5.2 Groundworks north of the Nave

Phase 1 Natural deposits

A single deposit of natural creamy yellow sandy clay (004) was present at the base of the trench.

Phase 3 The medieval church structure

Near the northeastern corner of the nave was a flint rubble wall footing (001)=(007). Aligned north-south, this footing survived to a length of at least 0.85m and was bonded with a loose yellowish brown mortar (Figs. 3 and 6, Plate 4). Traces of wall survive above this in the upstanding nave elevation and it is possible that (001)=(007) represents a former buttress demolished when the church was rebuilt.

Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits

Wall footing (001)=(007) was truncated by robber trench [005] which also cut subsoil (003). A single fragment of 16th century brick was recovered from the fill (006) of the robber trench (Appendix 3).

Immediately east of the tower were graveyard deposits (025) and (024).

Although undated, these deposits presumably relate to the build up of the graveyard during the post-medieval period. Further deposits (019) and (020), to the north of the nave presumably relate to the same sequence of accumulation (Fig. 8 Section 3). Truncating the graveyard soils (024) and (025) was a vertical-sided feature [023] identified as a possible grave.

Phase 5 Recent deposits

All the deposits to the north of the nave were sealed by topsoil (002)=(039).

5.3 Groundworks west of the Tower

Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits

West of the tower, deposits of yellowish brown clayey sand (047) and sandy clay rubble (046) were identified as demolition debris. These were truncated by an east-west aligned cut [044], which may represent a grave as disarticulated human bone was present within its fill (043) (Fig. 7).

Truncating (043) was a north-south aligned feature [044]). Although [044] was only partially exposed, and consequently of unknown nature, fragments of a grey pantile recovered from its fill date it to the 16th century.

Phase 5 Recent deposits

All the deposits west of the tower were sealed by topsoil (002)=(039).

5.4 Groundworks west of the nave

Phase 2 Deposits and structures predating the present church

The earliest exposed deposit was a medium reddish yellowish brown sand (031). This was cut by an uncoursed flint rubble wall (031), measuring at least 0.45m in width. Wall (030) was on an east-southeast to west-northwest orientation which differed from the strict east-west alignments of the church walls (Figs 3 and 5, Plates 5 and 6).

Deposit (031) was sealed by a 0.17m thick loose medium yellowish brown sand (032). Truncating this was robber trench [033], which had removed the upper parts of wall (030).

Although no dating evidence was recovered from any of the Phase 2 deposits, the Phase 3 wall (035) was clearly constructed upon the demolished remains of wall (030). This suggests that wall (030) predated the principal phase of church construction (Fig.5 Section 8).

Phase 3 The medieval church structure

A substantial 0.98m wide flint rubble wall (035) extended across the groundworks on the same east-west alignment as the extant church walls. Exposed to a height of 0.30m, mortar and plaster render (036) on the north face of the wall allow the interior side to be determined and indicated that the floor level lay below the limit of excavation.

Traces of a demolished wall were evident in the west gable of the church adjacent to wall (035) and the wall clearly continues the line of the extant south nave wall westwards. This suggests that the present nave has been truncated and originally continued to the west.

Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits

The remains of walls (030) and (035) were sealed by demolition deposits (037), (038) and (049).

Further demolition deposits (048), (040) and (041) were identified adjacent to the tower stair turret (Figs. 3 and 5). A single fragment of late 14th to 16th century brick was recovered from (048) and a piece of 16th century pantile came from (040) (Appendix 3). Although no wall was present within the trench, indications in the extant gable wall suggest that a further demolished wall (the north wall of the nave?) may be located to the north.

Phase 5 Recent deposits

All the deposits west of the nave were sealed by topsoil (002)=(039). Five grave markers were laid flat, facing upwards on the topsoil, in a north-south line alongside the west end of the church (Plate 7). Clearly removed from their original location, four of the grave markers could be read and commemorated: Martin Druerry, died 1790 aged 29; Henry Gould died 1792 aged 90; Robert Boades, died 1762 aged 53 and [illegible] died 1818 aged 41. The final grave marker could not be read although it was in the same style as the others.

5.5 Groundworks south of the nave

Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits

A single deposit of medium brown clayey sand graveyard soil (026) extended across all the groundworks to the south of the nave (Figs. 3 and 8 Sections 5, 9 and 10). This was sealed by a 0.12m thick sandy lime mortar deposit (029) which presumably relates to a phase of church modification. A sequence of two deposits (028) and (027) sealed (029), with further demolition material being present in the upper deposit (027).

Phase 5 Recent deposits

All the deposits south of the nave were sealed by topsoil (002)=(039).

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological investigations at All Saints' Church, East Barsham, have revealed evidence of the previous form of, and alterations, to the building.

Excavations at the eastern end of the church, in the western end of the former chancel which is presently defined by earthworks, revealed that the floor level was 0.40m below the ground surface, and that remains of the chancel walls survived to a height of at least 0.46m. Stub walls within the chancel suggested the presence

of internal features, perhaps choir stalls.

A short length of wall foundation found adjacent to the northeast corner of the nave probably represents a former buttress. Further evidence of this structure is apparent in the nave elevation above the foundation where scarring shows indications of a demolished wall. It is possible that this buttress was removed and relocated 0.8m to the east, where a buttress currently stands, when the chancel was demolished.

No artefacts were recovered from the structural remains of the chancel, though the walls and floor are all assumed to be medieval. Previously, it has been thought that the chancel was demolished at the dissolution, in the mid-16th century. Pieces of 16th century and earlier brick and tile from the demolition deposits overlying the chancel support this suggestion.

Remains of walls were also encountered at the western end of the nave. One of these walls (030) had a slightly different alignment to the rest of the church and clearly belongs to an earlier structure. The Domesday Book of 1086 records two churches at Barsham and it is possible that these were in existence in the late Saxon period. Although the standing church contains Norman elements, the majority of the building is of 13th to 15th century date (Pevsner and Wilson 1998, 449). It seems likely that the differently aligned wall (030) belongs to the church mentioned in Domesday.

Overlying wall (030) was another, substantial wall (035). This was orientated east-west, that is, in alignment with the standing church. This continued the line of the southern wall of the nave westward. Moreover, traces of a demolished wall are evident in the gable of the church at this point (Plate 8). This indicates that the nave has also been truncated and previously extended at least 3.3m further to the west. Mortar and plaster render survived on the

inner (north) face of wall (035). A localised demolition deposit (048) was located 6m north of wall (035). This demolition deposit is in approximate alignment to scarring of a removed wall evident in the western elevation of the nave, and probably defines another wall.

The precise dating of wall (035) is unclear, although it is presumed to be medieval. Brick and tile fragments from demolition deposits overlying the wall suggest that it was taken down in the 16th century. Consequently it would seem that not only was the chancel removed but the nave was shortened at the same time, probably during the Dissolution. It is possible that this reduction in the size of the church was related to the suppression of the shrine at Walsingham, which would probably have led to a reduction in income. Certainly, reduction of the church must have occurred by 1824, as a drawing of that date records the building in its present state.

Graveyard soils, probably in formation since the medieval period, and a number of possible graves were noted. Additionally, several re-laid grave markers of late 18th to early 19th century date were observed.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken in response to drainage works at All Saints Church, East Barsham, Norfolk. Of possible late Saxon origin, the medieval structure of the church was shortened by the removal of the chancel and the possible reduction of the nave. This perhaps occurred at the Dissolution in the mid-16th century.

Buried remains within the former chancel were found to be well preserved with the buried north wall surviving to within 0.08m of the present ground surface. The mortar bedding for the floor was largely intact and internal fixtures were indicated by stub walls.

Walls aligned differently to the church were revealed just to the west of the nave and indicate an earlier structure on the site. Additionally, further walls were revealed that indicated that the nave previously extended further to the west. A former buttress was located near the northeastern corner of the nave.

Demolition debris containing brick and tile of 16th century date appears to confirm the alteration of the church at the Dissolution.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Barbara Singer of Nicholas Warns Architects, for commissioning both the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of All Saints Parochial Church Council. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin and Chris Moulis
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 Post-excavation analysis: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

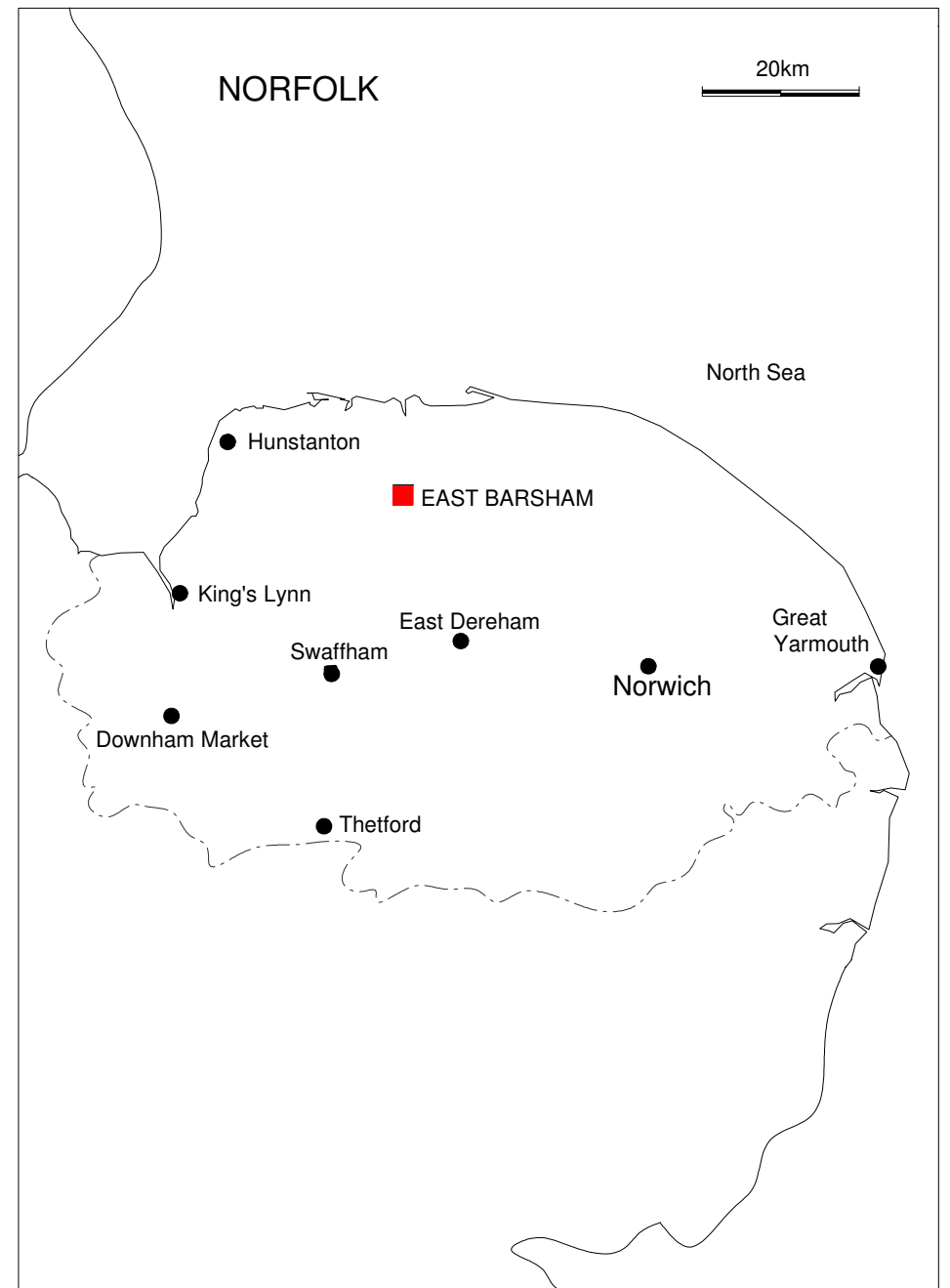
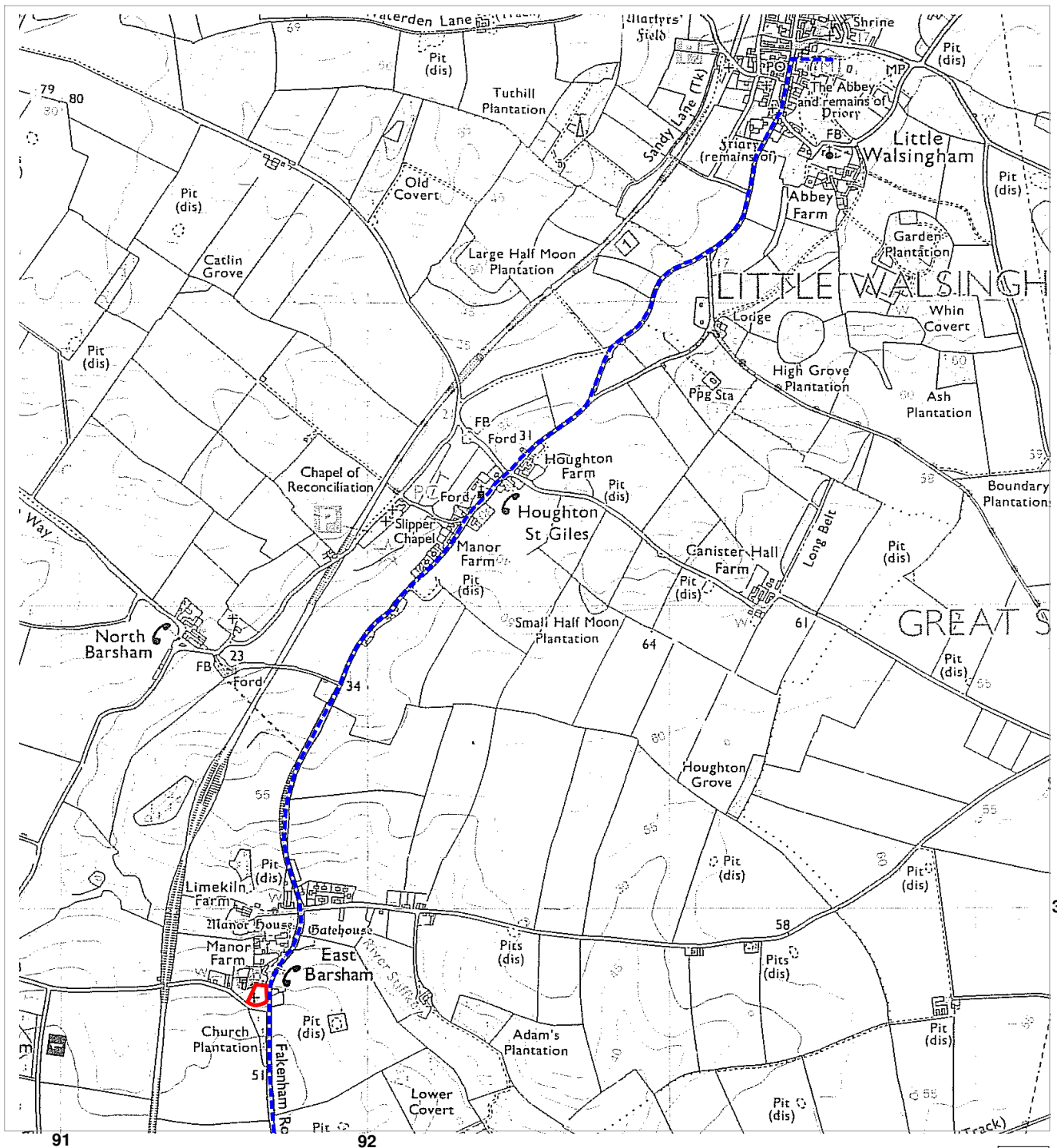



Figure 1 General Location Plan



 Site Location

 Approximate course of medieval pilgrimage route to Walsingham Abbey



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Figure 2 Site location map

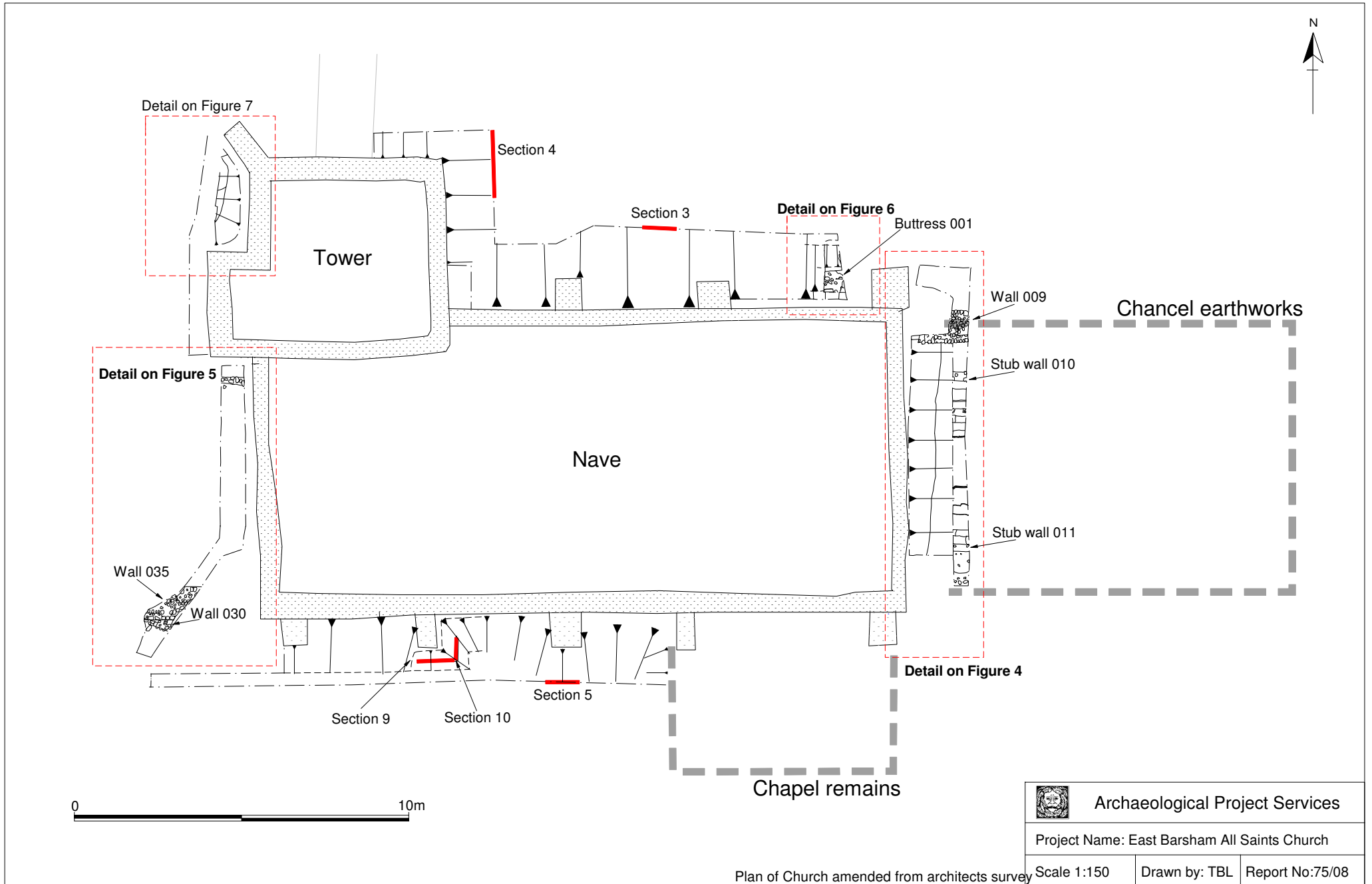
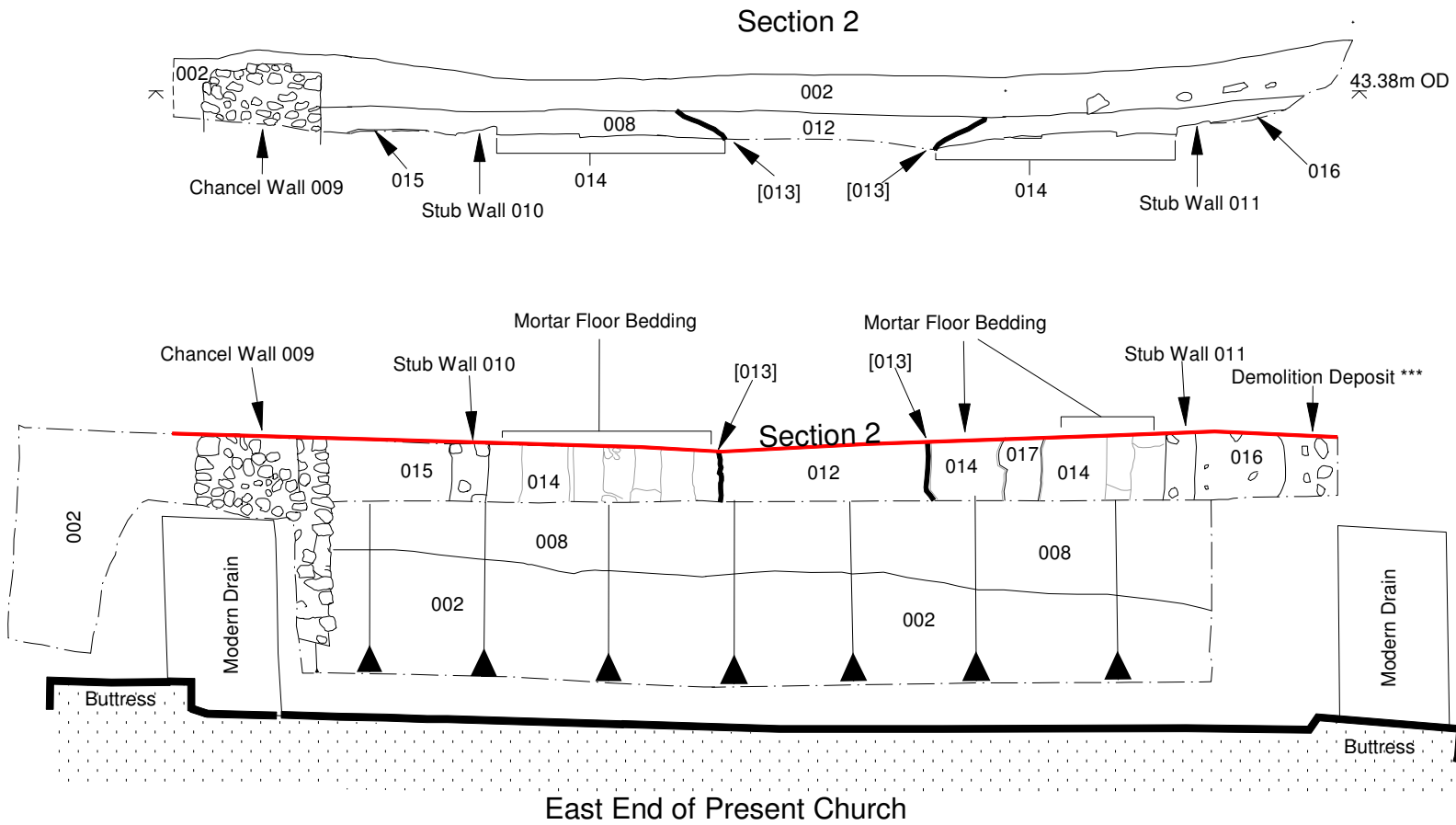


Figure 3 Plan of groundworks showing the location of the features recorded




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Figure 4 Chancel Excavation: Plan and Section

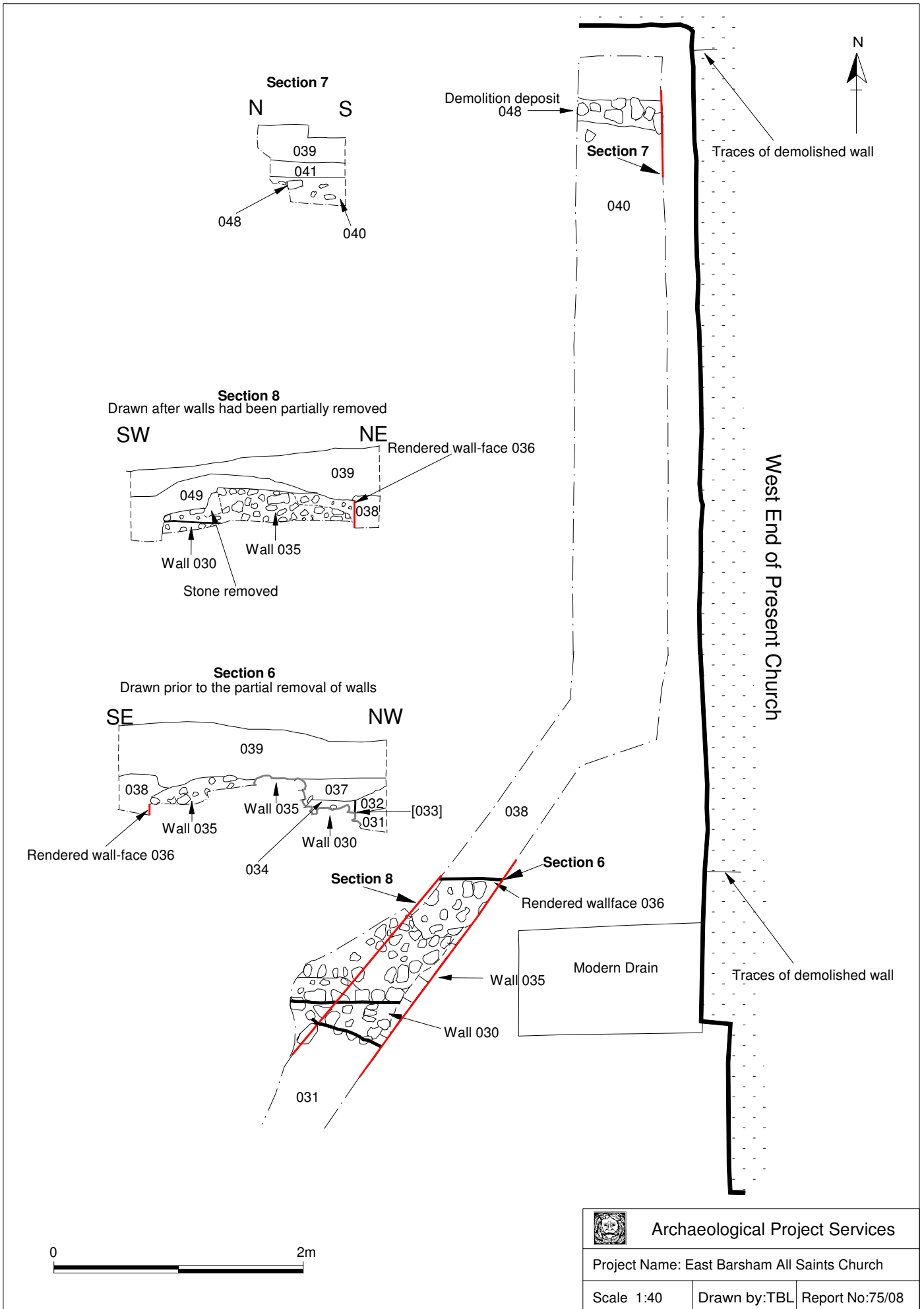
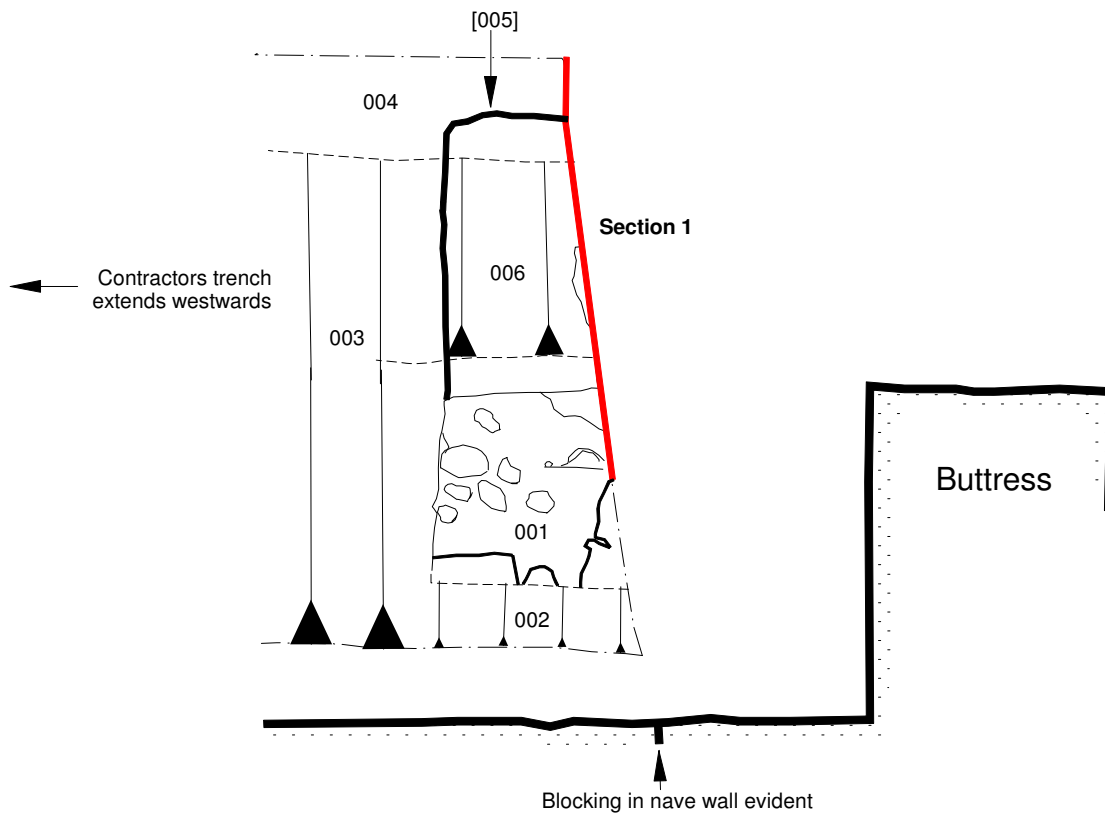
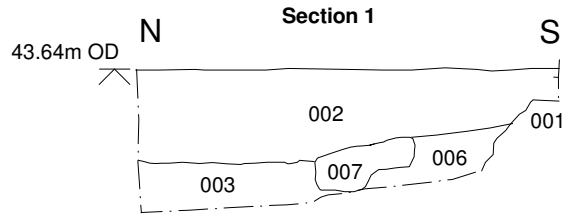


Figure 5 Plan of groundworks at west end of church showing sections recorded



Drawing located on Figure 3


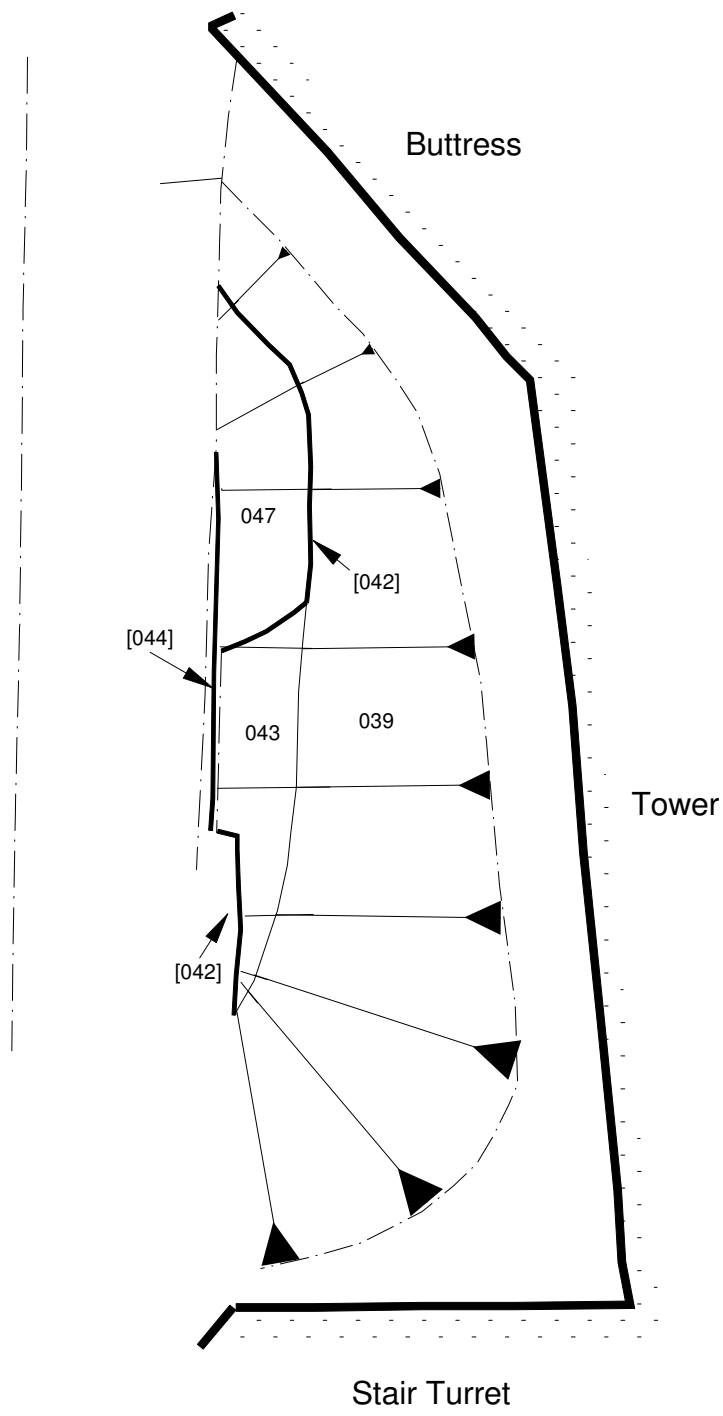
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Project Name: East Barsham All Saints Church		
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Figure 6 Plan of northeast corner of the church showing Section 1




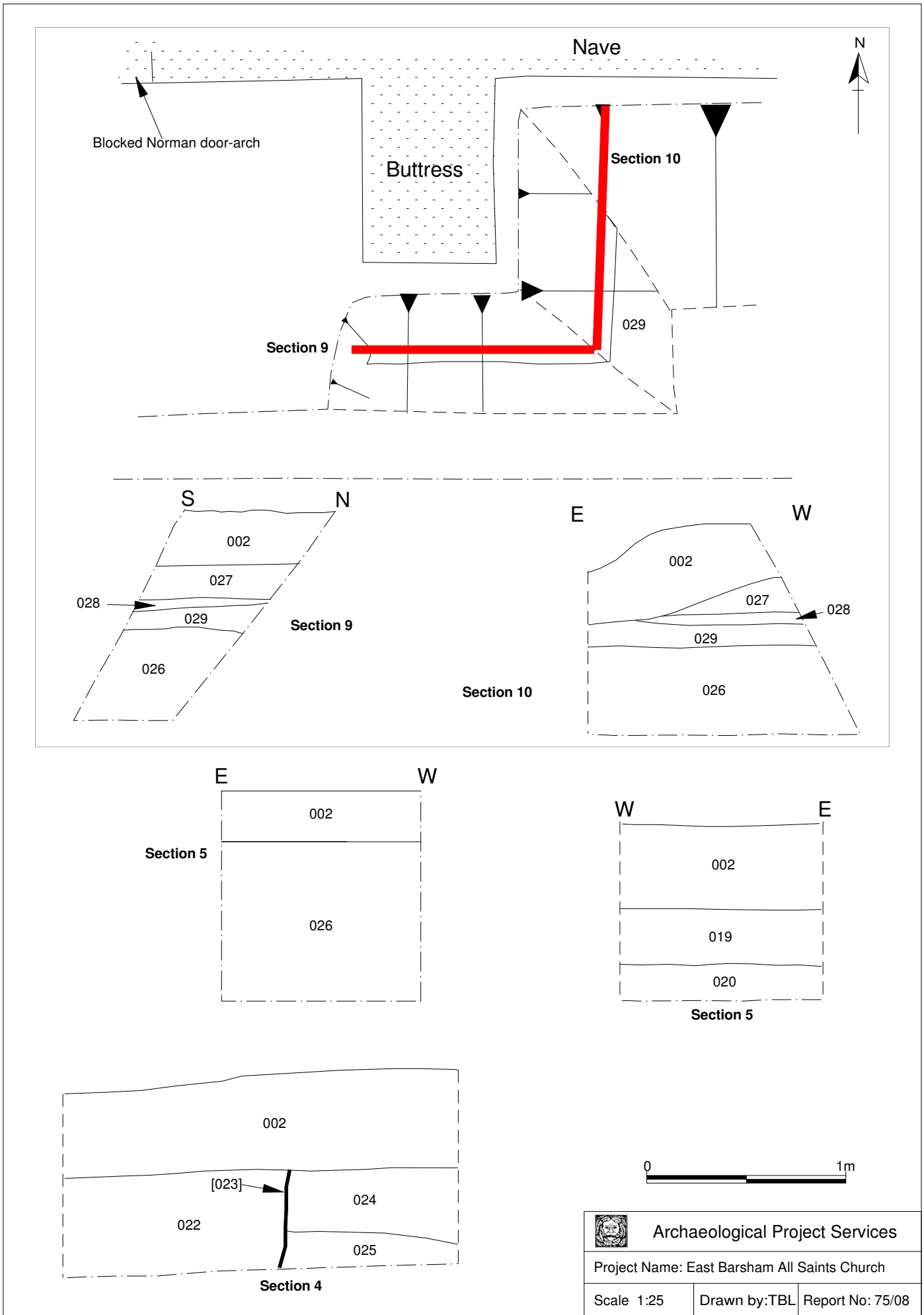
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Project Name: East Barsham All Saints Church	
Scale 1:20	Drawn by:TBL Report No:75/08

Figure 7 Plan of deposits at the northeast corner of tower




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: East Barsham All Saints Church		
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Figure 8 Deposits to the north and south of the church



Plate 1 Southwest facing view of All Saints Church



Plate 2 South facing view across Chancel excavation with wall (009) in the foreground



Plate 3 North facing view of wall (009) showing detail



Plate 4 South facing view wall (001) showing alterations to flint work in the north nave wall



Plate 5 East facing view walls (030) and (035) (Section 6)



Plate 6 West facing view walls (030) and (035) after hand excavation of pipe trench (Section 8)



Plate 7 North facing view grave markers (051). Arrow points west.



Plate 8 East facing view of wall (030) showing traces of a demolished wall in the western gable of the surviving church nave.

Appendix 1

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT
ALL SAINTS' CHURCH
EAST BARSHAM
NORFOLK**

**PREPARED FOR
NICHOLAS WARNS ARCHITECTS**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No: 21**

MARCH 2000

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1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigations at All Saints Church, East Barsham, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The church may have Saxon origins and contains Norman stonework. It previously had a chapel and the chancel, which were demolished.*
- 1.3 *A Faculty had been granted for drainage works. These include a drain across the area of demolished chancel. The Faculty has a condition for a programme of archaeological work which is to involve archaeological excavation of the drain across the chancel, and a watching brief on other drainage groundwork.*
- 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 during the trenching. The text will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 **INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of archaeological work at All Saints' Church, East Barsham, 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 East Barsham is located approximately 4km north of Fakenham in the North Norfolk District of Norfolk. All Saints' Church is at the southern edge of the village, on the west side of the main road through the village at National Grid Reference TF 9164 3340.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A Faculty has been granted for drainage works at the church, subject to conditions for archaeological investigations. A brief for archaeological works was produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 All Saints' Church lies at about 45m OD on a slope down to the north and the River Stiffkey. Local soils are the Barrow association, coarse loams developed in chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984)

6 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 6.1 All Saints' Church may have Saxon origins and a church at Barsham is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086. Parts of the present church are Norman, though the majority is 13th-15th century, with a 17th century tower. The chancel and a chapel on the south side of the nave are demolished, the chapel perhaps in the Dissolution, though it is unknown at what date the chancel was demolished.

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.
- 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).
- 8.1.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification. The investigation, and its analysis, will be undertaken with consideration for the regional archaeological research imperatives (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).
- 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 The line of the drain trench across the demolished chancel will be excavated and recorded archaeologically. Wherever possible the exposed structural remains of the original chancel will be left *in situ*.
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- 8.2.2 All exposed features revealed within the trench will be hand-excavated. This will necessitate the full excavation of any remains on the trench line, to the depth of the proposed drain, a maximum of 1.2m below existing ground level. In addition to the archaeological excavation of the trench, other drainage groundwork will be subject to archaeological monitoring.
- 8.2.3 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 Historic Environment Record.
- 8.2.4 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 a larger scale.
- 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:
- 8.2.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 8.2.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 8.2.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - 8.2.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 8.2.5.5 the site on completion of field work
- 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 tape, EDM or GPS survey and accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped
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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 HER to ensure that the Site Code and Context Numbering system is compatible with the Norfolk HER.

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* 2nd edition 1991. 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.

9.3 Stage 1: Initial processing of site archive

9.3.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.3.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the 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.

9.3.3 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.4 Stage 2: Preparation of Assessment Report to include:

9.4.1 Introduction detailing the scope of the project, circumstances and date of the fieldwork and previous work undertaken on the site, comments on the organisation of the report.

9.4.2 A discussion of the original research aims and summary of the documented history of the site.

9.4.3 An interim statement on the results of the fieldwork.

9.4.4 Summary of the site archive and work carried out for the assessment with reference to:

- Site records: the quantity of material and outline of work done in initial post-excavation phase.
 - Finds: factual summary of the material and records and assessment of
-

quantity, range, variety and preservation of material.

- Environmental material: factual summary of material recovered and each type of sample; assessment of quantity, range, variety and preservation of the material.
- Documentary records: list of relevant sources and discussion of quantity, variety and intensity of study of sources used.

9.4.5 Discussion of the potential of the data and extent to which the site archive might meet the research aims of the project and statement of the potential of the data in developing new research aims.

9.4.6 A summary of the potential of the data in terms of local, regional, national and international significance.

9.5 Stage 3: Updated project design and report

9.5.1 A review will be held in consultation with the archaeological curator and the relevant specialists and an Updated Project Design will be prepared setting out a programme for completing the analytical research, to include incorporation of the previous phase of investigations, publishing the results and depositing the archive in an approved museum. A timetable, including a Critical Path Analysis and the aims of the specialist research will be identified and agreed.

9.5.2 Processing and primary research will include the analysis and investigative conservation of material directly relevant to the chronology, economy, organisation and environment of the site, and the ordering of other classes of data. A comprehensive stratigraphic analysis will be completed, a site narrative prepared and specialist reports on artefacts and environmental data obtained and incorporated into the report synthesis.

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 that completion date.

10.2 Microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. 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; the Senior Landscape Archaeologist, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (1 for the local planning authority and two for the Norfolk County Historic Environment Record).

12 **PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the excavation 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*, *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* and *Church Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

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, Heritage Lincolnshire. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological excavations 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: A Boyle, APS/B Precious, independent specialist, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator

Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS

Other Artefacts	G Taylor, APS/J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer/Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Wood Assessment	Maisie Taylor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd
Masonry/dressed stone Assessment	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

16 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS**

16.1 The site works are timetabled to take about 2-3 days, depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is timetabled to take about 10-15 days, and 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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Specification: Version 1, 30th May 2008

APPENDIX 2
Context Summary

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
001	Flint rubble wall footing set within loose buff yellowish brown sand mortar. At least 0.52m wide	-	Demolished buttress foundation
002	Loose dark grayish brown slightly clayey sand	0.40m	Topsoil
003	Light yellowish brown sand	0.35m	Subsoil
004	Loose light creamy yellow sandy clay	-	Natural
005	Sub-rectangular cut, at least 0.50m wide	>0.16m	Robber trench cut
006	Friable medium grayish brown sandy clay	>0.16m	Fill of [005]
007	Flint rubble wall footing set within very heavy mortar. Possible component of (001)	0.17m	Wall footing
008	Firm light yellowish brown equal mixture of flint rubble and clayey sand	0.21m	Demolition deposit
009	East west aligned roughly coursed flint rubble wall, average size 20 x 17cm. Set within brownish yellow sandy lime mortar. 0.87m wide.	0.55m	North wall of demolished chancel
010	East west aligned stub wall constructed of flint rubble and chalk fragments. 0.30m wide	0.06m	Internal partition within chancel
011	East west aligned stub wall constructed of flint cobbles and chalk fragments. 0.22m wide	0.10m	Internal partition within chancel
012	Firm medium brown clayey sand	-	Fill of [013]
013	Sub-rectangular cut in chancel floor. Measured at least 1.4 x 0.30m	-	Post-demolition feature cut
014	Hard light yellowish white sandy lime mortar.	0.40m	Mortar bedding for robbed floor
015	Firm light yellowish brown clayey sand.	0.10m	Deposit
016	Compact mid-brownish yellow	0.50m	Deposit

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
	crushed sandy lime mortar		
017	Firm mid-brown slightly orangey clayey sand	-	Deposit
018	Conjectured foundation cut for buttress wall (001)	-	Wall foundation cut
019	Firm light brownish yellow sandy clay	0.27m	Deposit
020	Firm mid brown sandy clay	0.17m	Deposit
021	Unstratified material recovered during machining		
022	Firm medium slightly olive brown sandy clay	0.50m	Fill of [023]
023	Vertical sided possible grave cut	0.50m	Possible grave cut
024	Firm light brownish yellow sandy clay	0.35m	Deposit
025	Firm mid brown sandy clay	0.18m	Deposit
026	Firm medium brown clayey sand	0.70m	Deposit
027	Loose mid-yellowish brown crushed lime mortar and flint deposit	0.20m	Demolition or construction deposit
028	Medium brown slightly olive sand	0.60m	Deposit
029	Hard light yellow sandy lime mortar	0.12m	Mortar deposit, possible former mortar bedding
030	East-southeast west-southwest uncoursed flint rubble walling, average size 0.10 x 0.08 x 0.04m. Bonded with pale buff yellowish brown compacted sand mortar. Demolished prior to construction of wall (035)	>0.17m	Wall
031	Loose medium yellowish brown sand	0.19m	Deposit
032	Loose medium yellowish brown sand	0.17m	Deposit
033	Vertical sided 0.42m diameter cut	0.10m	Robber trench cut. Robs wall (030)
034	Loose medium yellowish grayish brown slightly clayey sand	0.10m	Fill of [033]
035	East west aligned flint rubble wall, 0.98m diameter, average size of flints 0.10 x 0.09 x 0.09m. Rendered on	>0.30m	Wall

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
	interior (north side) indicating that exposed section of wall lay above former floor level. Overlies wall (030).		
036	Mortar render on north (interior) face of wall (035). Coated with white plaster. No pattern or paint evident.	-	Rendered interior wall face
037	Loose dark grayish reddish brown sand	0.19m	Demolition deposit
038	Loose buff yellowish brown sand	>0.32m	Demolition deposit
039	Loose dark grayish brown slightly clayey sand	0.53m	Topsoil
040	Loose buff yellowish brown mortary sand	>0.22m	Demolition deposit
041	Loose medium brownish yellow slightly clayey sand	0.14m	Demolition deposit
042	East west aligned partially exposed cut. Contained human bone.	-	Possible grave cut
043	Friable dark grayish brown sandy clay	-	Fill of [042]
044	Vertical sided north south cut partially exposed in plan only	-	Cut feature
045	Friable dark grayish brown clayey sand	-	Fill of [044]
046	Loose buff creamy brown sandy clay, contained flint rubble	-	Demolition deposit
047	Loose medium yellowish brown clayey sand	-	Deposit
048	Mixed deposit of flint rubble, average size 0.12 x 0.06m set within loose mortary buff yellowish brown sand. Contained brick fragments.	>0.07m	Demolition deposit, possibly indicating proximity to demolished wall.
049	Loose dark grayish brown slightly clayey sand	0.37m	Demolition deposit
050	Fint rubble demolition deposit		
051	Five late 18 th and early 19 th century grave markers, removed from original position and laid flat alongside west end of church.		Re-deposited grave markers

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A mixed assemblage of artefacts, pottery, brick/tile, mortar and metal items, comprising 49 items weighing a total of 4329g, was recovered. Domestic debris was very scarce, with the great majority of the items being building materials.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A single sherd weighing 146 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 1. The sherd dates to the post-medieval period.

Condition

The sherd is in fairly fresh condition.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
039	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Oxidised; fine sandy	Pipkin	1	1	146	Handle + BS	Fe slipped; deep thumb impression at HJ; small oval handle with raised	16th

										rib; mortar/ deposit; cu specks in glaze; CF Jennings 1981, Fig. 70.1221 169	
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Provenance

A single sherd of pottery was recovered from topsoil (039).

Range

The Glazed Red Earthenware sherd comes from a pipkin; this vessel probably dates to the 16th century.

Potential

The pottery poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. No further work is required.

Summary

A single sherd of 16th century pottery was recovered from the site. This was associated with 15th to 16th century brick and tile.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001). In total, 26 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 4,068 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 1 and a summary is included in Table 2..

Condition

The brick and tile is in fairly fresh condition, as indicated by the average fragment weight of 156 grams. Two of the Flemish floor tiles from (021) are complete. Some of the material has evidence of wear and re-use.

Results

Table 2, Summary of the Ceramic Building Material

Cname	Full name	NoS	W (g)
BRK	Brick	5	1396
FLEMISH	Flemish floor tile	2	1371
FLOOR	Floor tile	1	353
PANT	Pantile	17	658
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	290
TOTAL:		26	4068

Provenance

Brick and tile was recovered from eight contexts although material from (021) is unstratified and (039) represents topsoil. Bricks and pantile are associated with robber trench [005] and demolition deposits (008), (040), (048). Flemish-type floor tiles also came from (008). Further examples of roofing tile came from the fills (012) and (045) of cut features [013] and [044].

Range

The bricks, floor tiles and roofing tiles are all types associated with the 15th and 16th centuries, although most of the material probably dates to the 16th century. The presence of early reduced Pantile is unusual but not unprecedented; this type was imported and examples were also probably manufactured locally. Although Pantile is more commonly associated with the 18th century, other early examples are known from Norfolk and are probably related to the area's trading links with the continent (*Pers comm.* Jane Young). Further evidence for contact with the continent comes from the presence of Flemish floor tiles, although these are also produced locally in imitation of imported examples. The bricks, in a fabric which is typical of fenland sites, are difficult to date and could belong to the medieval or post medieval period.

Potential

The assemblage holds potential for further study. Examples of the Pantile and Flemish-type floor tiles are suitable for inclusion into a programme of ICPS and TS analysis. The assemblage should be reassessed in light of further work at the site. The ceramic building material poses no problems for long terms storage and should be retained.

Summary

A small but important assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from the site; the presence of apparently early examples of Pantile are worthy of note. The assemblage mostly dates to the 15th and 16th centuries, suggesting building work occurred on the site during this period.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A small assemblage of glass, 9 pieces weighing a total of 8g, was recovered.

Condition

The glass is in moderately good condition, though virtually every piece exhibits iridescent decay. Additionally, the medieval fragments have laminar decay.

Results

Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
002	Colourless window glass, moderate iridescence, late post-medieval	1	1	Late post-medieval
	Colourless window glass, much iridescence, post-medieval	1	1	
008	Colourless window glass, moderate iridescence, late post-medieval	2	1	Late post-medieval
	Pale green window glass, diamond-shaped quarry, moderate iridescence, post-medieval	1	2	
039	Window glass, iridescence and laminar decay, medieval	2	1	Late post-medieval
	Colourless window glass, much iridescence, post-medieval	1	1	

	Colourless window glass, late post-medieval	1	1	
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Provenance

The glass was recovered from the topsoil (002, 039) and a demolition deposit (008).

Range

All of the glass is from windows and most of it is post-medieval, though there are also two fragments of medieval date.

Potential

The glass is of limited potential, though confirms that the church had glazed windows from the medieval period onwards. Additionally, the glass provides some dating evidence.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A small quantity of other finds, 13 items weighing a total of 107g, was recovered.

Condition

All the material is in good condition, though the pale cream mortar is crumbling.

Results

Table 4, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
008	lead	Rectangular strip/off-cut, minimal corrosion	1	14	late post-medieval
021	Copper alloy	Strap end, 2 plates, 3 rivets, lobed terminal, incised/stamped decoration	1	13	14 th -15 th century
036	mortar	Pale cream sandy mortar	6	49	
039	mortar	Medium grey mortar	5	31	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a demolition deposit (008), a wall (036), the topsoil (039) and as unstratified material (021).

Range

Mortar and metal items were retrieved. The mortar is of two distinctly different types and these probably relate to pointing works carried out at different times. Two metal objects were also recovered. One of these is a lead off-cut and the other is a strap end in copper alloy. This latter piece is decorated with a serpentine curve and border lines produced with an engraving tool with a U-shaped blade. There are also leaf-like patterns on three of the U-shaped cuts set in the lobes of the serpentine curve. The terminal of the strap end is lobed, in a 'floriolate cross' style. A very closely similar example, with a floriolate cross terminal but lacking the incised decoration, was recovered from Norwich from a deposit dated to 1410-75 (Margeson 1993, 35-6; fig 20, no 232).



The strap end from East Barsham church

Potential

The other finds have moderate potential. By their varied types, the mortar indicates construction activity of different dates. Although unstratified, the strap end indicates details of late medieval dress.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
002	Late post-medieval	Date on glass
006	16th	Date on CBM
008	15th to 16th	Date on CBM
012	16th	Date on single fragment of CBM
021	15th to 16th	
036	Undated	Mortar
039	16th	
040	16th?	Date on single fragment of CBM
045	16th	
048	Late 14 th to 16 th	Date on a single fragment of CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group	NoF	Number of Fragments
		NoS	Number of sherds
BS	Body sherd	NoV	Number of vessels
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	TR	Trench
CXT	Context	UHJ	Upper Handle Join
LHJ	Lower Handle Join	W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	fabric	Form	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
006	BRK	Oxidised; fine + ca	Depth 47mm	1	50	Flake; corner; mortar; handmade	16th
006	BRK	Oxidised; marbled + ca	Depth 57mm	1	68	Flake; mortar; handmade	16th
008	BRK	Oxidised; fine sandy + fe		1	156	Mortar; strike marks; flake; handmade	15th-16th
008	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	Depth 40mm	1	1094	Mortar over spalled faces; handmade	Late 14th/15th
008	FLOOR	Oxidised; fine sandy + ca + fe	27mm x 120mm	1	353	Mortar on both faces; worn; spots of amber glaze; knife cut edges; Flemish?	15th to 16th
008	PANT	Reduced; fine		3	78	Most flakes	16th
012	PNR	Oxidised; fine + flint		1	290	Flat roofer?; mortar; soot; salt surfaces?; strike marks	16th
021	FLEMISH	Oxidised; fine sandy	30mm x 126 x 120mm	1	788	Complete; mortar; stacking scars on glazed face; cut edges; slightly chamfered	15th-16th
021	FLEMISH	Oxidised; fine sandy	22mm x 115mm x 115mm	1	583	Complete; mortar; worn white slip and yellow glaze; cut edges	15th-16th
039	PANT	Reduced; fine		6	88	Most flakes	16th
040	PANT	Oxidised; fine + flint		1	99	Mortar	16th?
045	PANT	Reduced; fine		7	393	Sanded; over hang from mould; same tile?	16th
048	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous		1	28	Flake; mortar over breaks?; handmade	Late 14th to 16th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Chancel	East arm or that part of the east end of a church set apart for the use of the officiating clergy
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Nave	The body of a church west of the crossing or chancel, often flanked by aisles.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

51	Context records
3	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
6	Daily record sheets
3	Levels sheet
17	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norfolk Museums Service
Union House
Gressenhall
Dereham
Norfolk
NR20 4DR

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk*, produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Norfolk Historic Environment Record Site Number: 12243

Oasis Reference Code: archaeol1-49062

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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