
**ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN AT
BINHAM PRIORY,
BINHAM,
NORFOLK
2081 BNM**

Work Undertaken For
**Binham Priory Access and
Conservation Project**

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Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA(Hons) AIFA
With contributions by Alex Beeby, Anne Boyle,
Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

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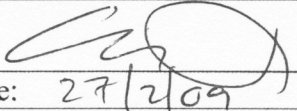
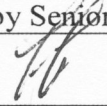
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
 Binham Priory,
 Binham
 2081BNM

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisors	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Vicky Mellor, Chris Moulis
Site Staff	Ellen Kendall, Ross Kendall, Alex Loven, Jeremy Nicholl, Gary Trimble, Fiona Walker
Surveying	Mark Dymond, Chris Moulis
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Jim Snee, Sue Unsworth
Finds Illustration	David Hopkins
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 - Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 27/2/09	Date: 28-02-09

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SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological investigations was undertaken at Binham Priory, Binham, Norfolk. This was in advance of development of the site to provide a visitors centre and improve access to the monument.

Binham priory was a cell of St Alban's abbey, founded towards the end of the 11th century by Peter of Valognes and his wife. The priory was suppressed in 1539 and the priory buildings were dismantled apart from the nave of the church which continued in use by the parish.

Initial work comprised evaluation to locate the foundations of the precinct wall which had collapsed in the 1980s. This work was undertaken during 2007.

Construction of the visitor's centre commenced in 2008 and archaeological intervention was required for ground lowering, service trenches and access routes. In addition, small pits for interpretation boards were also excavated.

Medieval remains include further exposed walls of the north aisle and the precinct wall. A culvert, visible within the outer parlour of the conventual range, was recorded as continuing across the west front of the nave.

Pre-dating the construction of the 12th century north aisle were two graves which may belong to a church, perhaps of Saxon date, recorded in the foundation charter.

Numerous graves were also identified in areas to the north and west of the church. A post-medieval porch was recorded on the north side of the 9th bay of the north aisle.

Pottery provides the main dating for the site and comprises a range of medieval and later wares. The earliest ceramics recovered is Roman pottery, retrieved as residual finds.

Numerous fragments of tile were retrieved from the site, comprising glazed floor tiles, roof tiles and brick. The floor tiles accord well with the in situ pavements preserved in the priory ruins.

Worked stones from the priory were also retrieved and include a number of mouldings and three grave slabs, two of which were made of Purbeck Marble, implying relatively high status. Post-medieval headstones were also recorded.

Other finds retrieved from the investigation comprise clay pipe, metalwork, glass, worked bone, mortar, fired clay and a lava quern. Worked flint, also residual, attests to a presence during the prehistoric period.

A few fragments of human bone were retained for the purpose of submission to scientific dating methods. These may have the ability to determine if there was a pre-conquest church at the site.

This document represents a formal assessment of the results.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Archaeological Project Services undertook a series of investigations at Binham Priory, Norfolk, in advance of works to conserve and create better access to the monument. The work comprised three stages of archaeological excavation and monitoring and was carried out from the 30th July 2007 to the 13th November 2008. The work was undertaken in accordance with Project Designs prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendices 1 to 3) and approved by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

As the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (National Monument No. 21414), the archaeological works were undertaken with Scheduled Monument Consent granted by the Secretary of State, Department for Culture, Media and Sport (Ref: HSD 9/2/7183).

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

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.

Local soils are of the Newmarket 2 Association, typically deep calcareous coarse loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 289). These soils overlie a drift geology of glacially derived till which in turn seals a solid geology of Cretaceous Upper Chalk.

1.3 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 11th century records the grant of the church of St. Mary in Binham along with the manor (Cushion and Davison 2003, 131).

There is a suggestion that the original village of Binham lay to the west of the priory and was moved following the foundation (*ibid.*).

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 12th century and show the progression from Romanesque to Early English architecture.

Arches of 12th century date give way to pointed arches of 13th century date and indicate an interruption in the building programme (English Heritage 1996).

The west front of the church is of 13th 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 15th 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 excavation was 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 16th 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 left *in situ* and not disturbed.

1.4 Structure of the Assessment Report

Report structure is based on that recommended

in Management of Archaeological Projects II (MAP 2) (English Heritage 1991). The assessment report combines the work undertaken in 2007 and 2008, though excludes that carried out in 2005 which has been reported upon separately. Within this overall Assessment Report, the full texts submitted by specialists are incorporated into the report and all tables and catalogues are presented as Appendices at the rear of the report. This report represents a formal assessment of the results of the archaeological investigations with quantification of the structural and artefactual data in relation to the potential of the site.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Precinct wall

The aim of the work was 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.

The objectives of the work was to:

- Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.
- Determine the extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.
- Establish the character of archaeological remains present within the site.
- Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
- Identify the way in which the archaeological remains fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

Principal Investigation

The overall aim of this investigation was to preserve by record those archaeological remains that were unavoidably affected by the proposed development.

The objectives of the investigation were to:

- Establish the type, spatial arrangement and likely extent of archaeological remains that were present within the specified area.
- Determine the date and function of the archaeological remains present in the specified area.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the investigation area and how the remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the monastic precinct.

The specific objectives of the investigation were to examine, record and interpret archaeological remains in the following areas:

- The proposed water supply route from Warham Road, across the car park and under the path to the new service building in the north aisle.
- The proposed sewage pipeline from the north aisle across the churchyard.
- The proposed new manhole for the sewer exit in the north aisle of the priory church, the small access courtyard and the steps up from the area of the north aisle to the churchyard
- Re-grading of paths from Warham Road to the north aisle and the cloisters.
- The proposed drain for the path at the northwest corner, adjacent to the west end of the proposed building.
- Alongside the precinct wall south from the Gatehouse on Warham Road.

The suggested re-grading of the path to the priory ruins was eventually not undertaken.

Interpretation panels

The aims and objectives of this work was to preserve by record the archaeological deposits that were to be impacted by the need to install information panels, and to ensure that significant *in situ* medieval masonry was not impacted by the installation.

Gatehouse

A watching brief was undertaken during road resurfacing in the area with the aim of preservation by record of the archaeological deposits encountered. No formal specification for this work was prepared.

Charnel Pit

At the cessation of excavations a trench was dug to re-inter human bone disturbed by the work. This was monitored and recorded, though no formal specification was prepared for this work.

3. METHODOLOGY

Once excavated, all trenches were cleaned and the sides rendered vertical. Features and deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature, function and age.

Recording was undertaken based on the single context approach developed by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994) with minor modifications by *Archaeological Project Services*. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 4. All plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and all sections and elevations at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was compiled using colour print, colour slide and monochrome formats.

Opened areas were surveyed into the National Grid using a Global Positioning by Satellite (GPS) system where possible. Other areas were surveyed into fixed points on extant buildings. The areas were then subdivided as follows;

Area B Precinct wall

Area C	North Aisle
Area D	Drainage trench
Area E	South Courtyard
Area F	North Courtyard
Area G	Path to church
Area H	Car Park and gatehouse area
Area I	Trench for the reburial of human remains in graveyard

scanned by a metal detector.

Environmental sampling was taken at the discretion of the site supervisor. Bulk samples were taken using guidelines established by English Heritage (2002).

Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Finds recovered from those deposits excavated were examined and a period date assigned where possible. Initial phasing has been based on the artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

In addition, eight small pits for four interpretation panels were excavated at the entrances to the church and within the cloister and presbytery of the ruins.

All areas were regularly scanned by a metal detector throughout the period of the excavation and artefacts recovered were recorded by context number. Spoil generated by the excavations was also intermittently

Available data	2007	2008	2008	2008	Total
APS Project Code	BPPW07	BIBP08	BPIP08	BPGH06	
Number of Contexts	21	714	10	16	761
Number of Plans	1	205	-	2	208
Number of sections	7	61	4	2	74
Photographs (shot numbers)	30-38	39-62, 67-341	63-66	325-334	304
Samples for environmental data	-	9	-	1	10
Samples for radiocarbon dating	-	4	-	-	4
Roman Pottery (quantity/weight)	-	6 (135g)	-	-	6 (135g)
Medieval and post-medieval pottery (quantity/weight)	8 (346g)	78 (853g)			86 (1199g)
Ceramic building material (quantity/weight)	13 (1838g)	142 (12686g)			155 (14524g)
Clay pipe (quantity/weight)	-	4 (13g)			4 (13g)
Stonework (quantity)	-	16	-	-	16
Worked Flints (quantity/weight)	-	23 (166g)			23 (166g)
Glass (quantity/weight)	1 (107g)	23 (63g)			24 (170g)
Metalwork (quantity/weight)	-	530 (5941g)			530 (5941g)
Other Artefacts (quantity/weight)	1 (246g)	39 (829g)			40 (1075g)
Animal bone (quantity/weight)	16 (204g)	85 (2427g)			101 (2631g)

Table 1: Summary of the data obtained from the investigations (excluding 2005 evaluation)

4. FACTUAL DATA

4.1 Stratigraphic/Structural

General

Excavation produced a large body of stratigraphic and structural data. Moderate assemblages of pottery and brick/tile were collected along with smaller assemblages of clay pipe, architectural stonework, glass, metalwork and other artefacts. Animal bone and mollusc shell were also retrieved.

The overall quality and completeness of the records compiled during the excavation is good. The stratigraphic sequence on the whole is not complicated, apart from Area F which contained many intercutting burials.

In total 761 contexts were allocated during the combined fieldwork stages (excluding the work undertaken in 2005). Other data include 74 section drawings, 208 plans and 10 samples. The photographic record comprises 304 shot numbers with an additional number of unquantified digital photographs. The available data is summarised in Table 1.

This work excludes the results of the 2005 evaluation which is already the subject of an assessment report (Cope-Faulkner 2005).

Phasing

Following initial post-excavation analysis, five broad phases were identified;

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Undated deposits
- Phase 3 Medieval deposits
- Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 5 Recent deposits

Pottery provides the chief dating evidence for most of the examined archaeological contexts, though clay pipe and brick/tile as well as structural remains and stonework were useful indicators.

Natural and recent deposits have been omitted from this report.

Within these broad phases, a number of sub-phases are apparent.

Table 2: Spot dates

Cxt	Date
031	13th to 15th+
223	Unstratified
243	13th to 15th
294	Late 13th to 15th
321	20th
328	15th to 16th
330	Post-medieval
331	Unstratified
333	14 th to 15 th ?
346	11 th to mid 12 th
357	12 th to mid 13 th
358	16 th -17 th
379	11 th to mid 12 th
400	Mid 12 th to 13 th
403	prehistoric
410	Roman
415	11 th to mid 12 th
422	Mid 12 th to 13 th
429	12 th to mid 13 th
435	neolithic
447	12th to early 13th
453	prehistoric
466	12th to mid 13th
495	11th to mid 12th
521	18 th ?
522	18th
528	11th to mid 12 th or 17th
529	15th to 16th?
532	20th
533	19 th -20 th
566	11th to mid 12th
598	13th to 15th
599	Late 16 th -early 17th
611	15th to 16 th or 18th
617	13th to 15th
619	Mid 10th to mid 13th
630	13th to 15th
634	18th
641	18 th ?
657	13 th to 15 th
670	13 th to 15 th
675	18 th to 20 th ?
678	18 th ?
681	14 th to 15 th
682	12 th to mid 13 th
683	13 th to 15 th
692	16 th +
697	-
698	1823
703	13 th to 15 th
706	11 th to mid 12 th
720	11 th to mid 12 th
725	14 th to 15 th
740	18 th -19 th ?
742	15th to 16 th or 18th
750	18 th -19 th ?
764	14 th to 15 th
769	-
774	14 th to 15 th
777	14 th to 15 th
778	14 th to 15 th
779	14 th to 15 th
780	14 th to 15 th
790	13 th to 15 th +

Cxt	Date
830	13 th to 15 th
836	11 th to mid 12 th
844	15 th to 16 th
862	Roman
877	12 th to early 13 th
878	11 th to mid 12 th
899	11 th to mid 12 th
899	11 th to mid 12 th
901	11 th to mid 12 th
921	11 th to mid 12 th
928	Medieval to early post-medieval
932	12 th to mid 13 th
937	11 th to mid 12 th
942	18 th to 19 th ?
944	12 th to mid 13 th
945	16 th to 18 th

4.1.1 Area B

This area was located to the south of the gatehouse along the line of the precinct wall which had collapsed during the 1980s (Fig. 4).

Upon natural layers, the east-west medieval buttress wall to the gatehouse was recorded with remnants of the precinct wall abutting it.

Medieval levelling deposits were encountered which supported a surface the extent of which was limited by a wall, indicating the presence of a building adjacent to the gatehouse.

Post-medieval and later deposits comprise demolition layers, presumably of the buildings indicated by the chalk surfaces, and the base of two buttresses. Following the collapse of the precinct wall, this demolition deposit appears to have slumped down to the west.

4.1.2 Area C

This area lay at the western end of the north aisle. The nature of the works being monitored precluded detailed examination of the archaeology.

However, a mortar floor was identified and mouldings were recorded. Both are believed to be medieval.

4.1.3 Area C/D

This area lay towards the eastern part of the north aisle and monitored the drainage works associated with Area D.

The earliest archaeological deposits comprise

burials (BG1 and BG2) and a pit which pre-date the construction of the mid 12th century north aisle wall. Levelling deposits sealed these two burials. A further burial was located (BG3), though was poorly linked stratigraphically.

4.1.4 Area D

Excavation of the drainage run across the churchyard revealed extensive and thick deposits of graveyard soils. Soil conditions precluded detailed examination of all interments along its route, though several were noted and a juvenile skeleton recorded in detail.

In the meadow to the north of the churchyard, no archaeological deposits were encountered with only natural, subsoil and topsoil layers recorded.

4.1.5 Area E

Six burials were recorded in this area (BG4-9) along with the foundation trenches for the west end of the church, which must date to the mid 13th century, and the north wall of the outer parlour of 14th century date. None of the burials were cut by the foundation trench.

Modern disturbance includes the drainage system around the west end and a cable trench to the church.

4.1.6 Area F

This area was one of the more complex excavated during the works. This was largely due to many intercutting burials.

The earliest features recorded were a northwest-southeast aligned ditch and a parallel gully. No actual relationship to the north aisle wall was established, though they were on a slightly differing alignment.

Seventy-three partial or complete burials were recorded and date from the medieval to post-medieval periods.

Also located was a porch structure added to the north of the church

4.1.7 Area G

The earliest features were northwest-southeast and north-south aligned ditches. These may represent earlier churchyard boundaries or relate to agricultural activities.

Eighteen burials of various dates were recorded along the path to the church.

Close to the west door of the church was a large pit with evidence for scorching. This may represent a bell casting pit.

Also located immediately west of the church was a culvert or drain. This is on the same alignment as the culvert visible within the outer parlour (14th century) of the west range of the cloister.

4.1.8 Area H

Several undated features were recorded in this area. They comprise two ditches, two pits and a posthole.

A 1.3m wide ditch lying beneath the gatehouse was dated to the 12th – 14th centuries and may represent a former boundary to the monastic precinct.

A deposit of flint cobbles was identified as early metallurgy through the gatehouse, though no date for this could be determined.

A number of deposits were also encountered which probably relate to resurfacing works associated with the drive through the gateway. These are again undated, though some are likely to be quite modern. One deposit (945) may represent the foundation material for the walls of the gatehouse.

4.1.9 Area I

A simple sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil with a possible grave cut was recorded in this position.

4.1.10 Interpretation Panels

Four pits for interpretation panels were excavated around Binham Priory, the locations of which are shown on Figure 3

Panel 1

This was located adjacent to the gate from the car park to the path to the church. Natural deposits were overlain by a demolition layer which was sealed by the current topsoil.

Panel 2

This was located adjacent to the path to the ruins. A compacted demolition material was sealed by the current topsoil.

Panel 3

This lay within the south cloister alley. Deposits recorded include the cloister wall, natural and topsoil.

Panel 4

This panel was located on the north side of the presbytery. A wall foundation of the presbytery was sealed by the current topsoil.

4.2 The Artefacts

The Roman Pottery

By Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004). A total of six sherds from six vessels, weighing 135 grams were 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 Appendix 5.

Condition

Size

The condition of this assemblage is fragmented. The average sherd weight is fairly low at 22.5 grams and two sherds are abraded.

Condition

One vessel has external soot residue, suggesting it was used over a hearth or fire. In addition to this, two further vessels have external soot residues on the broken edges suggesting contact with a heat source after deposition. There are no cross context vessels.

Provenance

Two small sherds of miscellaneous grey ware were recovered as unstratified finds. These were labelled with context number (310). Additionally, four sherds were recovered from stratified contexts. These are listed below by area.

Area F

Two small pieces of miscellaneous Roman grey ware were recovered from grave fills (670) and (862). A further sherd, from a grey ware mortarium, was recovered from grave fill (678). The fragmented nature of these sherds suggests they are almost certainly redeposited.

Area G

A single sherd of miscellaneous Roman grey ware was recovered from layer (410) within this area.

Dating

The grey ware mortarium probably dates to the 3rd – 4th centuries AD. One vessel may be a regional import from the Nene Valley, dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries. It is not possible at this point to be more specific about the other vessels. A summary of dating is shown below (Table 3).

Table 3, Summary of Roman Pottery Dates

Context	Date
331	Roman
410	Roman
670	2nd to 4th century AD?
678	3rd to 4th century AD
862	Roman

Range and Variety

The range of forms is limited to domestic coarsewares, mostly jars or bowls. A single coarseware mortarium is also present in context (678). These vessels are in moderate-to hard-fired micaceous fabrics with quartz sand inclusions. Most of the vessels are probably locally produced, although one single vessel, from context (670), may be a regional import from the Nene Valley area.

All of the vessels are within the range of types normally found in domestic assemblages in this area.

The Post-Roman Pottery

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

An assemblage of 78 sherds from a maximum of 61 vessels weighing 853 grams was submitted for assessment. The group comprises possible Early/Middle Saxon, Saxo-Norman and early medieval pottery.

Methodology

All the material was recorded at basic archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) follow the post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which also covers wares from surrounding counties. 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. Catalogues of the pottery appear as Appendix 6. The pottery ranges in date from the early/middle Saxon to the medieval period. A single cross-context vessel (V01) is present in contexts (400) and (422).

Condition*Size*

Most of the sherds are small and are slightly abraded, as indicated by the average sherd weight of 11 grams.

Condition

Twenty-seven vessels have soot residues and carbonised deposits adhering to them indicating their use in conjunction with a fire, probably for cooking. Furthermore, two vessels have spalled bodies which are likely caused by rapid cooling after heating. Given the low sherd weight and few instances of multi-herd vessels, it appears that most (if not all) of the pottery is redeposited.

Provenance*Area D*

A single unstratified sherd of 13th to 15th century date was recovered from Area D.

Area E

From context (294), fill of [296] group BG5, came a single sherd of Toynton Medieval ware dated from the late 13th to the 15th century.

Area F

Saxo-Norman and early medieval pottery came from fourteen grave cuts (Appendix 7; 7.1), subsoil (528), grave soil (598, 681, 682 and 683), former path (619), foundation trench [900] and ditch [936] (Appendix 7; 7.2). All of the pottery appears to be redeposited. A single sherd of what may be Early/Middle Saxon pottery is associated with grave soil (682).

Area G

A range of Saxo-Norman and early medieval pottery was recovered from a number of features and deposits (Table 6). These include pit/post-holes [347] and [413], pits [[380], [409] and [451] and ditches [424, [430], [494] and [493]. As in Area F, all of the pottery appears to be redeposited and a single cross-context vessel occurs in pit [409] and ditch [424].

Area H

Context (944) contained a single Early Medieval Handmade sherd of 12th to mid 13th century date.

Interpretation Panel 1

Area IP1 produced a single medieval Grimston ware sherd dating from the 13th to the 15th century.

Dating

A possible Early/Middle Saxon sherd is present in context (682). Most of the assemblage falls into the Saxo-Norman and early medieval periods, with very little occurring after this date. Grimston-type ware (GRIM), Medieval Bourne ware (BOUA), Ely type ware (ELY) and the Toynton wares (TOY and TOYBT) possibly extend the dating into the 14th and 15th centuries.

Range and Variety*Saxon*

A possible Early/Middle Saxon sherd requires further fabric work to confirm its identification. A single sherd of Greensand-tempered ware may date as early as the late Saxon period, but this type is long lived and continues until the mid 13th century.

Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval

A total of 51 sherds from a maximum of 41 vessels weighing 522 grams fall into this ceramic period. Saxo-Norman vessels are

dominated by Thetford-type wares, which were produced at several places in the vicinity of Binham. Further fabric work will be needed to tie these vessels to the known production sites, although it is clear several different types are present in the assemblage. A few sherds are roller stamped and some distinctive rim forms are present; it is likely these can be paralleled to published groups of Thetford ware. Of the early medieval wares, most are handmade types (EMHM) which occur in a variety of fabrics and are a common feature in assemblages from along the east coast. Again, further fabric work would be required to confirm their provenance although it is likely they were produced in Norfolk. A number of fine micaceous reduced wares (EMWM) were also identified. Although their place of production is unknown, this type has been recognised at Fulbourn in Cambridgeshire and at Flaxengate, Lincoln. Regional imports from Stamford and Lincoln are also present.

Medieval

A small amount of medieval pottery (24 sherds from 18 vessels weighing 307 grams) comprises types produced in the immediate area, Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. Two sherds from an unknown, possibly local, type are recorded as MEDLOC.

For the most part, the range of ware types and forms (mainly jugs, jars and bowls) are as expected for a pottery assemblage from this area.

The Ceramic Building Material

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

An assemblage of 142 fragments weighing 12,686 grams was submitted for assessment. The group comprises medieval and post medieval floor, roofing tile and brick.

Methodology

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). 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 Appendix 7.

Condition

Size

Most of the brick and tile is highly fragmented, as indicated by the average fragment weight of 89 grams.

Condition

Although comprising small fragments, most of the material is in fairly fresh condition. A number of floor tile are worn on their upper surfaces. Some of the fragments have mortar over broken edges indicating reuse.

Results

Table 4, Summary of the Ceramic Building Material

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
BRK	Brick	21	6340
CBM	Ceramic building material	5	24
FLEMISH	Flemish floor tile	4	269
FLOOR	Floor tile	36	2597
GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile	15	771
GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge tile	5	251
NIB	Nibbed tile	1	36
PANT	Pantile	1	96
PEG	Peg tile	4	119
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	50	2183
TOTAL:		142	12686

Provenance

Area F

Most of the assemblage came from Area F and 95 fragments (of a total 129) are associated with grave cuts (Appendix 7.1). Smaller amounts were recovered from porch (529), construction deposit (778) and foundation trenches [789] and [842]; layers (764), (769), (774) and (778) also produced material (Table 9).

Area G

A small amount of medieval and post medieval brick and tile (four fragments) was recovered from wall foundation (333) and topsoil deposit (328).

Area H

Six fragments of post medieval and possibly early modern brick came from foundation (945) and rubble dump (942).

Dating

Some of the roofing and floor tile may date to the medieval period and has been given a general date span of 13th to 15th century. The brick assemblage may include some late medieval examples. As very few fragments are diagnostic it is difficult to refine the dating, although comparison with material from other sites may help to confirm or refute it. Post medieval tile is present in the form of floor tile and the single (possibly imported) pantile. A small amount of post medieval (and possibly early modern) brick is also present.

Range and variety

Brick

Twenty-one pieces of brick were recovered. For the most part, these comprise flakes and abraded fragments. All appear to be handmade and probably span the late medieval and post medieval periods; a single example may be early modern in date.

Floor tile

Three categories of floor tile were recognised; medieval to late medieval glazed (GFLOOR), unglazed (FLOOR) and post medieval tiles (FLEMISH). The floor tiles are a mixture of local and "Flemish" types, the latter perhaps imports from the Low Countries. The similarities between the Flemish tiles produced in the area and those imported from the Low Countries means they can only be distinguished by chemical and thin section analysis. Further fabric work is required on the floor tile to try and determine their place of manufacture.

Roof tile

A wide range of roofing tile is present including glazed and unglazed examples. Where the method of suspension could be determined, all the examples are peg tiles (PEG) bar one possible nib tile (NIB). The flat roofing tiles are highly fragmented and no measurements were available for width and length. The depth of the flat roofing tiles was taken where possible, and they seem to fall into a range of 10-15mm thick. That most of the flat roofing tiles (where it was possible to tell) were all peg tiles may be significant for dating, as in Lincoln styles of suspension can have chronological significance. A further 50 examples have no surviving evidence for

suspension and are recorded under a generic code (PNR). Most of the flat roofing tile appears similar to types identified on other sites in Norfolk. These will require further fabric work to confirm their identification. A single reduced pantile may be an import; this type is not uncommon on monastic and ecclesiastical sites in the county and can date to the early post medieval period.

The Worked Stone

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Sixteen fragments of stonework were recovered from works undertaken at the priory. Details regarding each stone were recorded on *pro-forma* sheets which will form part of the site archive. A catalogue of the items appears as Appendix 8.

The architectural material is all of medieval date, some with parallels in the surviving fabric of the church. They relate largely to the 12th century priory buildings, though some, principally window mouldings, are later. A few fragments remain undated due to a lack of stylistic attributes. The architectural fragments are largely unstratified or derive from graveyard soils so no phase can be assigned to them.

The grave-markers comprise three medieval coffin lids and two post-medieval headstones. The medieval coffin lids had been re-used as steps within the north aisle and may have been removed to that position following excavation work on the claustral ranges during the 1930s. Purbeck marble grave-slabs are found in eastern Norfolk where they would have arrived from the quarries by sea. The Barnack type is usually found in west Norfolk.

The Worked Flint

by Tom Lane

Introduction

A small collection of flint, some worked, was recovered during hand excavation and processing of samples.

Condition

The finds were in reasonable condition but many were abraded and are unlikely to be in

their original context. The finds present no problems for long term storage.

Range

Most of the collection comprised small flakes or chips. It is not possible to determine whether the latter are worked. Some of the flakes had been subjected to working, although it was generally not possible to assign these to a particular date in prehistory. The most dateable object (a flake from 435) was probably Neolithic in origin with the blade flake from 522 either Mesolithic or Neolithic. Two heavily fire-cracked pieces are probably remnants of a water-heating process.

The Clay Pipe

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in Appendix 9.

Condition

All of the clay pipe is in good condition and presents no problems for long-term archive storage.

Provenance

The clay pipe fragments were retrieved from the fill of a drainage trench (522), subsoil (528) and the fill of a grave (611).

Range

Only stems were found and these were of 17th-18th century date.

The Metalwork

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Over 530 metal items weighing nearly 6kg were recovered and are detailed in Appendix 10.

Condition

The metal finds are in good condition, though all the iron work is corroded, and some encrusted.

Provenance

The metal items were retrieved from the fills

of graves (294, 390, 404, 599, 609, 611, 634, 641, 670, 678, 685, 689, 692, 697, 698, 703, 740, 750, 769, 777 and 928), a dumped deposit (282), former paths (330, 627), subsoil (321, 533), pit fill (403), ditch fill (429), the fill of a foundation trench (378), the fill of a drainage trench (522), made ground (532), graveyard soil (598, 681), a construction deposit (770), a layer (410) and as unstratified material (223, 331, 521).

Range

Much of the metalwork is represented by coffin fittings and nails. The nails are in different sizes and represent large corner bolts, which affixed the lid to the sides of the coffin, medium-sized panel pins that held the sides to the ends and base of the coffin, and small upholstery pins that held coverings to the side and lid.

There are also numerous binding or reinforcing strips. Iron-banded coffins were popular in the 18th-19th centuries and a particularly elaborate reinforced coffin was patented in 1796 (Reeves and Adams 1993, 82). In addition, there are many fragments of grip plates and probable escutcheons. These are in iron but many have a whitish corrosion product, which may be from tin plating, or similar coating with another silvery metal. In addition to the numerous iron grip plate fragments there are two complete ones in copper alloy.

A single coffin breast plate was recovered. This is inscribed:

SAM^L GAMBLE
Died May 24 1823
AGED
73 years

A counting token or jetton, manufactured in Nuremberg, Germany, was found. This has legends that translate as: (obverse) Hans Krauwinkel in Nur(emburg); (reverse) One should praise God's gifts. This is a product of Hans Krauwinkel II, who became a master in 1586 and died in 1635. German (and also French) jettons occur commonly in Britain in the early post-medieval period.

There is also a timber dog, or staple. This is wider than it is long and has a broad top. Staples of this form date from the Late Saxon period to the early post-medieval. This

example is similar to one from Norwich found in a 16th century deposit (Goodall 1993, 144-5).

The Glass

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Twenty-three pieces of glass weighing a total of 63g were recovered. A catalogue of the glass appears as Appendix 11.

Condition

All of the glass is in good condition, though much of it exhibits severe iridescent decay. Additionally, glass is naturally fragile.

Provenance

The glass was retrieved from the fills of graves (294, 678 and 742), the fill of a drainage trench (522), subsoils (321, 528), a made ground (532), graveyard soil (598), and as unstratified material (223).

Range

The majority of the glass is from windows and clearly derives from the priory church, or possibly other priory buildings. Most of the window glass is colourless, though there is one stained piece, in dark blue, of 19th-20th century date. The earliest window glass is late medieval, probably 15th century, but occurs only as small undecorated pieces.

A few pieces of modern, 20th century, vessel glass were also recovered.

The Other Finds

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

An assemblage of mixed artefacts, 39 items, most of them organic, weighing a total of 829g, was recovered.

Condition

In general, the other finds are in moderate-good condition, though the wood is very fragile and decaying; it is currently kept damp.

Provenance

The other finds were retrieved from a backfill deposit (358), the fills of graves (617, 634,

678), a dump deposit (942), ditch fill (453), the fill of a drainage trench (522), and deposit (841).

Range

Most of the other finds are provided by wood and charcoal, which together account for 79% of the assemblage. The wood fragments are pieces of decayed coffins. There are also a few stone items, a bone comb tooth plate and a mother of pearl button. The comb plate a possible piece of Niedermendig lava quern was found. Imported from the Rhineland from the Roman period until late medieval times, such querns were used for grinding food. This may indicate some domestic activity at the site and if so, this would almost certainly date from before the ecclesiastical foundation. However, the piece is small and the identification is equivocal.

There is also the greater part of an ivory comb, with widely-spaced coarse teeth. This is closely comparable to examples of 16th-17th century date from Norwich (Margeson 1993, 66-8). Such combs were used for removing lice from the hair.

The Animal Bone

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 106 (2768g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The faunal remains were retrieved from the fills of graves (231, 233, 404, 609, 617, 670, 675, 678, 690, 777 and 870), a demolition deposit (243), a subsoil (321), pit fills (346, 415 and 435), ditch fills (429, 495 and 937), the fills of foundation trenches (378, 844), a gully fill (447), a layer (764, 790) and as unstratified material (331).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Scientific Dating

Four fragments of human bone were retained

for radiocarbon dating. The reason for this is to ascertain the date of burials which may pre-date the monastic complex and so indicate the possible presence of an earlier church at the site.

5. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Structural

General

The programme of works at the site has created a wealth of stratigraphic and structural data. The quality of the records is good and they are fully supplemented by artefactual data. It is therefore necessary to integrate fully these strands of evidence to aid the final interpretation of the site.

Therefore, refinements to the phasing are possible and will elucidate the sequence of development of Binham Priory.

Potential

The main potential in interpreting the site-wide sequence are those features that relate to the building and phasing of the monastery and the post-medieval church. Features of importance relate to the north aisle, the gatehouse and precinct wall. Also important are the possible bell-casting pit and the drain.

A significant number of burials were encountered, mainly of post-medieval date. However, some are earlier and may attest to practises that pre-date the building of the medieval priory. Scientific dating of some human remains may assist in elucidating the chronological development of the site.

5.2 Artefactual

The Roman Pottery

By Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle

Potential

The mortarium from context (678) is of particular interest, as it appears very similar to 3rd and 4th century types commonly found in this region, which are unique to East Anglia. Further fabric work and research may help to more exactly pinpoint the provenance and date of this vessel.

The mortaria is recommended for archive illustration as an interesting example of its type.

It will be necessary to integrate the pottery data with other artefactual and ecofactual evidence to gain further information about the nature and date of activity in the site. The pottery from previous phases of work should also be reassessed so a complete overview of the ceramics present can be obtained.

All the pottery identification and dating should be checked by the relevant specialist at the next stage of work.

None of the pottery poses any problems for long term storage and should be retained.

The Post-Roman Pottery

By Anne Boyle

Potential

Further work on the assemblage may:

Indicate the nature of the settlement and the types of activities that occurred there. Comparison should be attempted between this assemblage and those from sites with similar functional, geographical and chronological attributes.

Indicate contacts outside the area, through the confirmation (as far as possible) of the source of the pottery. This will require detailed microscopic analysis of the assemblage.

Provide refined dating of the site, once further fabric work is completed on both the pottery, and a synthesis of the site and artefactual information has taken place.

Further work

Further microscopic fabric work is required, particularly on the Early/Middle Saxon sherd, Thetford and Early Medieval handmade wares, to confirm their identification and provenance. This may also improve the dating of these types. The pottery archive should be updated accordingly.

A maximum of five vessels are recommended for illustration as they represent uncommon forms or have unusual decorative elements.

It will be necessary to integrate the pottery data with other artefactual and ecofactual evidence to gain further information about the nature and date of activity on the site. The pottery from previous phases of work should also be considered so a complete overview of the ceramics present at the site can be obtained. Research is required to parallel the assemblage with others from similar sites. A synthetic pottery report can then be produced which will include discussion:

- By ceramic phase (to include the range and nature of the pottery)
- By site phase and area
- Comparing this pottery to that found during previous interventions on the site
- Comparing this site to similar sites in the area

The Ceramic Building Material

By Anne Boyle

Potential

Further work on the assemblage may:

Indicate the nature of the settlement and the types of activities that occurred there. Comparison should be attempted between this assemblage and those from sites with similar functional, geographical and chronological attributes.

Indicate contacts outside the area, through the confirmation (as far as possible) of the source of the ceramic building material. This will require detailed microscopic analysis of the assemblage.

Provide refined dating of the site, once further fabric work is completed on both the brick and tile, and a synthesis of the site and artefactual information has taken place.

Further work

Further microscopic fabric work is required, particularly on the floor and roof tiles, to confirm their identification and provenance. This may also improve the dating of these types. The ceramic building material archive should be updated accordingly.

It will be necessary to integrate the ceramic building material data with other artefactual

and ecofactual evidence to gain further information about the nature and date of activity on the site. The brick and tile from previous phases of work should also be considered so a complete overview of the ceramic building material present at the site can be obtained. Research is required to parallel the assemblage with others from similar sites. A synthetic report can then be produced which will include discussion of the brick and tile:

- By ceramic phase (to include the range and nature of the brick and tile)
- By site phase and area
- Comparing this assemblage to that found during previous interventions on the site
- Comparing this site to similar sites in the area

The Worked Stone

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

This material should be fully integrated into the updated stratigraphic sequence

Some of the stonework may warrant illustration, preliminary drawings of which form part of the site archive. In particular, the decorated medieval grave slabs form a small but interesting group. They are of types dateable to the 12th – 14th centuries, though further analysis and comparanda should be sought.

Work on some stonework from Binham Priory has been the subject of previous study by Dr Jackie Hall. The stonework should also be cross referenced with this material and the material derived from the 1930s excavation which forms a large and important group.

The Worked Flint

By Tom Lane

Potential

The finds have little potential for elucidating prehistoric activities in the area but do confirm the presence of prehistoric communities on the site, possibly in the Mesolithic/Neolithic. No further work is required on this collection.

The Clay Pipe

By Gary Taylor

Potential

As a small collection, the clay pipe is of limited potential other than providing some dating evidence.

Recommendations

Other than merging the evidence of this clay pipe assemblage with that from previous investigations at the site, no further work is required.

The Metalwork

By Gary Taylor

Potential

Much of the metalwork provides approximate dating evidence and there is potential to clarify this by comparing the items with other published examples. This particularly applies to the post-medieval coffin furniture, which forms the great majority of the metalwork assemblage.

Recommendations

A sample of the iron should be X-rayed, to include items that are not readily identifiable, as well as a representative selection of the clearly identifiable coffin furniture.

Some further research should be undertaken on the coffin furniture, with reference to published sources. Suggested publications for consultation include:

Aitkin, WC, 1866 Coffin furniture manufacture, in *The resources, products and industrial history of Birmingham and the Midland hardware district: a series of reports collected by the local industries committee of the British Association at Birmingham, in 1865*. 704–8

Litten, JWS, 1991 *The English Way of Death: The Common Funeral Since 1450*

The Glass

By Gary Taylor

Potential

The small collection of glass from the current investigations is of limited potential, other than providing some possible dating evidence.

However, this potential may be enhanced through correlating this collection with material from previous excavations.

Recommendations

Other than integrating the information from the present investigation with that from previous studies, no further work is required.

The Other Finds

By Gary Taylor

Potential

In general, the other finds have limited potential. The fragments of coffin wood are clearly late post-medieval, but most of the other finds are undated. With the exception of the bone comb, button and possible lava quern, all of the other items could be discarded. The bone comb should be illustrated.

The Animal Bone

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Potential

The assemblage is too small for detailed analysis. A significant number of the remains were associated with grave fills. No further work is recommended.

6. STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Receiving Body

All primary records and finds 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 standards defined in Gurney (2003, 21).

The decorated Purbeck Marble grave slab is to be retained within Binham priory church with the complete limestone slab joining several previously excavated examples in the east cloister alley. The remaining stonework is also expected to be retained by Binham priory.

6.2 Conservation

None of the metalwork has yet been stabilised to museum standards. None of the other material finds are expected to require 'special' storage or conservation.

6.3 Discard policy

Most of the material retrieved during this investigation is expected to be retained. This material will form a significant resource for future research into the origins of Binham priory.

7. SITE OVERVIEW

Summary

Prehistoric and Roman activity has been identified in the finds assemblage. However, this material is residual in nature and other than attesting to activity occurring at these dates, is unlikely to contribute to the overall development of the priory.

No evidence was forthcoming for a village foci existing west of the church as has previously been suggested (Cushion and Davies 2003, 131).

However, pre-dating the construction of the priory were a number of ditches and gullies on a similar northwest-southeast alignment. These are perhaps remnants of a former field system. Initial evidence suggests they are of early medieval date and may, therefore, have been former boundaries to the priory precinct.

Two burials were found that pre-date the construction of the north aisle wall which is generally considered to date to the latter half of the 12th century. These may relate to the early years of the monastic church or an earlier

ecclesiastical foundation.

The north aisle wall has been examined in several places along its length along with its foundation trench. These examinations have all occurred along parts of the wall that date to the 12th century. A number of buttresses were recorded that are of probable 14th century date.

At the west front of the church, a possible bell-casting pit and drain were recorded that add to the overall picture of the development of the priory.

Excavation also revealed a structure adjoining the 15th century gatehouse. The function of the structure was not apparent. The extent of this building and its relationship to earthworks may be determined by its relationship to a geophysical survey known to have been carried out in this field.

Some items of stonework are intrinsically linked to the church and its associated buildings and add to a corpus of material already retrieved from Binham priory.

Much of the evidence for post-medieval activity takes the form of burials. Few burials can be identified with particular people.

A porch found to the north of the church predated the dismantling of the north aisle in 1809. This accorded well with an opening, re-using window jambs, through this wall identified during the work undertaken in 2005. English Heritage dated this opening to the 15th century, though on what evidence is unknown. The porch, though severely truncated, appears to have had an opening to the west.

Key Points

- The existence of several new structures relating to the monastic precinct and the post-suppression church will enhance the known layout of the priory.
- There is a wealth of documentary evidence for Binham which will enhance site interpretation.
- Previous work undertaken at Binham will assist in the overall interpretation. These include earthwork surveys of the precinct,

a study of the tile floors and work on the worked stone.

Assessment of Impact

The provision of visitor access and centre to the site has impacted on the archaeology of Binham Priory, particularly in the graveyard area north of the church. This impact has been reduced by minimal intervention in areas west of the church. Most impacts have been negated by the preservation by record of all work undertaken.

Future Work

Future work should incorporate the results of this work with the earlier work undertaken during 2005 at the site. Once combined, the results should be examined with previous work undertaken at the site and attempt to place the priory in its wider archaeological setting.

A geophysical survey was undertaken of the field southeast of the gatehouse, the results of which have not yet been produced. Anomalies identified during the geophysical survey may help with the interpretation of suspected structures recorded during the work on the precinct wall.

Submitting retained human remains for scientific dating may indicate if they derived from the church recorded in the foundation charter of the priory or from an earlier monastic community. It has been suggested that Binham may have had some pre-Conquest significance (Pestell 2004, 196).

Publication and Dissemination

Publication is considered necessary, although the scope of any work of this type will be determined by the Norfolk Archaeology Trust. Particular relevance will be placed on the pre-north aisle burials, the northwest-southeast aligned linear features, the development of the north aisle, the monastic drain parallel to the west front, the possible bell casting pit, the porch north of the north aisle and the building alongside the gatehouse. Finds also have their relevance, particularly the pottery, the brick/tile and the stonework. All categories of finds will be assessed with the material collected from previous excavation at the

priory. Detailed descriptions of the burials and other works within the graveyard need not accompany any final publication, although a short summary will be provided.

A proposed layout for publication accompanies the Updated Project Design.

Conclusions

Archaeological investigations undertaken at Binham priory have provided a record of features disturbed or exposed by the construction of a new visitors' centre with its associated access and other ancillary works.

The investigation has identified a sequence of events relating to the development of the priory buildings and the precinct. Some elements pre-date the construction of the priory and some relate to the post-suppression phase of the church.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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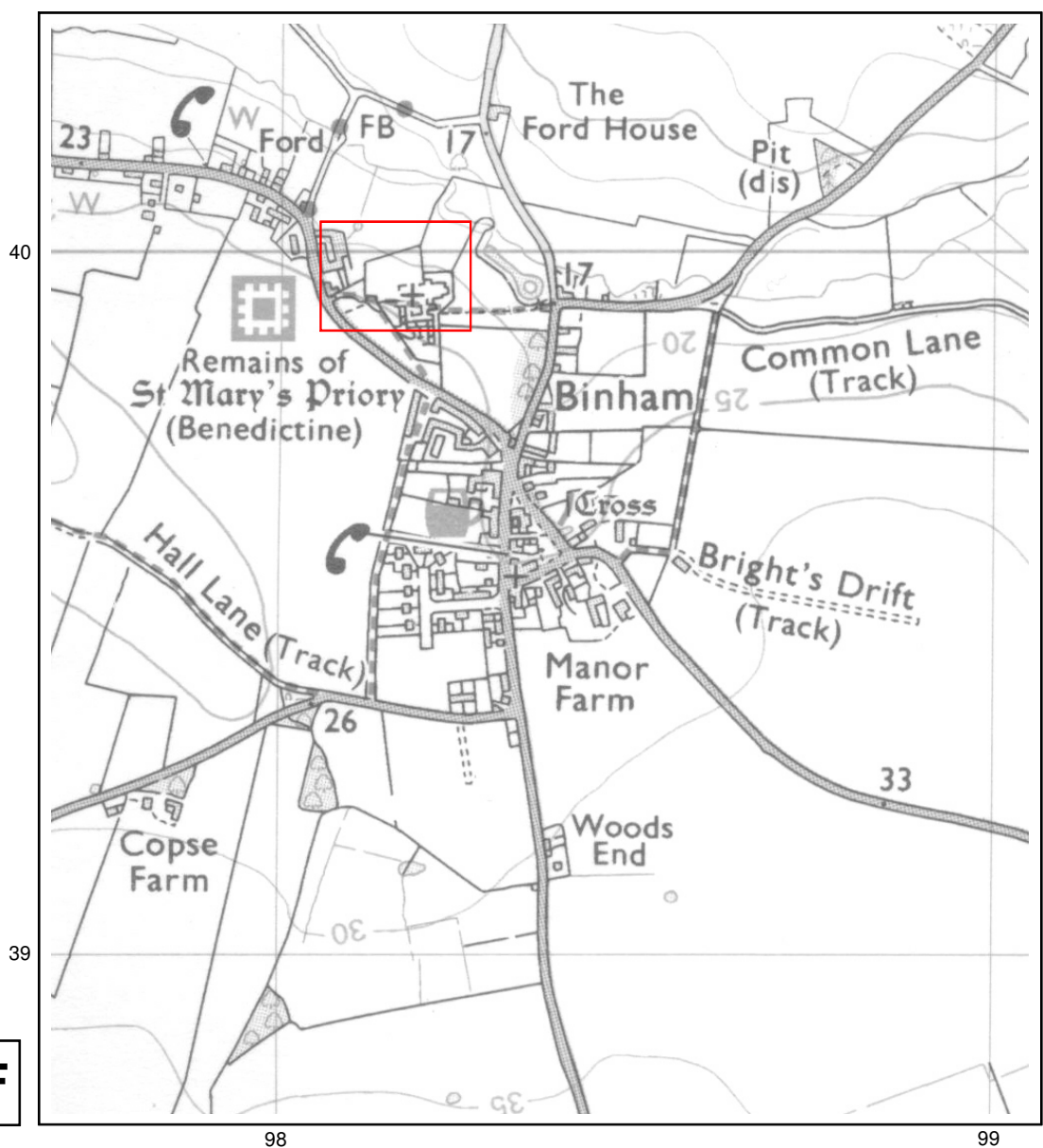
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- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
- MoLAS Museum of London Archaeological Services

10. ABBREVIATIONS


- APS Archaeological Project Services
- CBA Council for British Archaeology
- DoE Department of the Environment



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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 Area detailed in Figure 3




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Binham Priory 2081BNM		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 137/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan

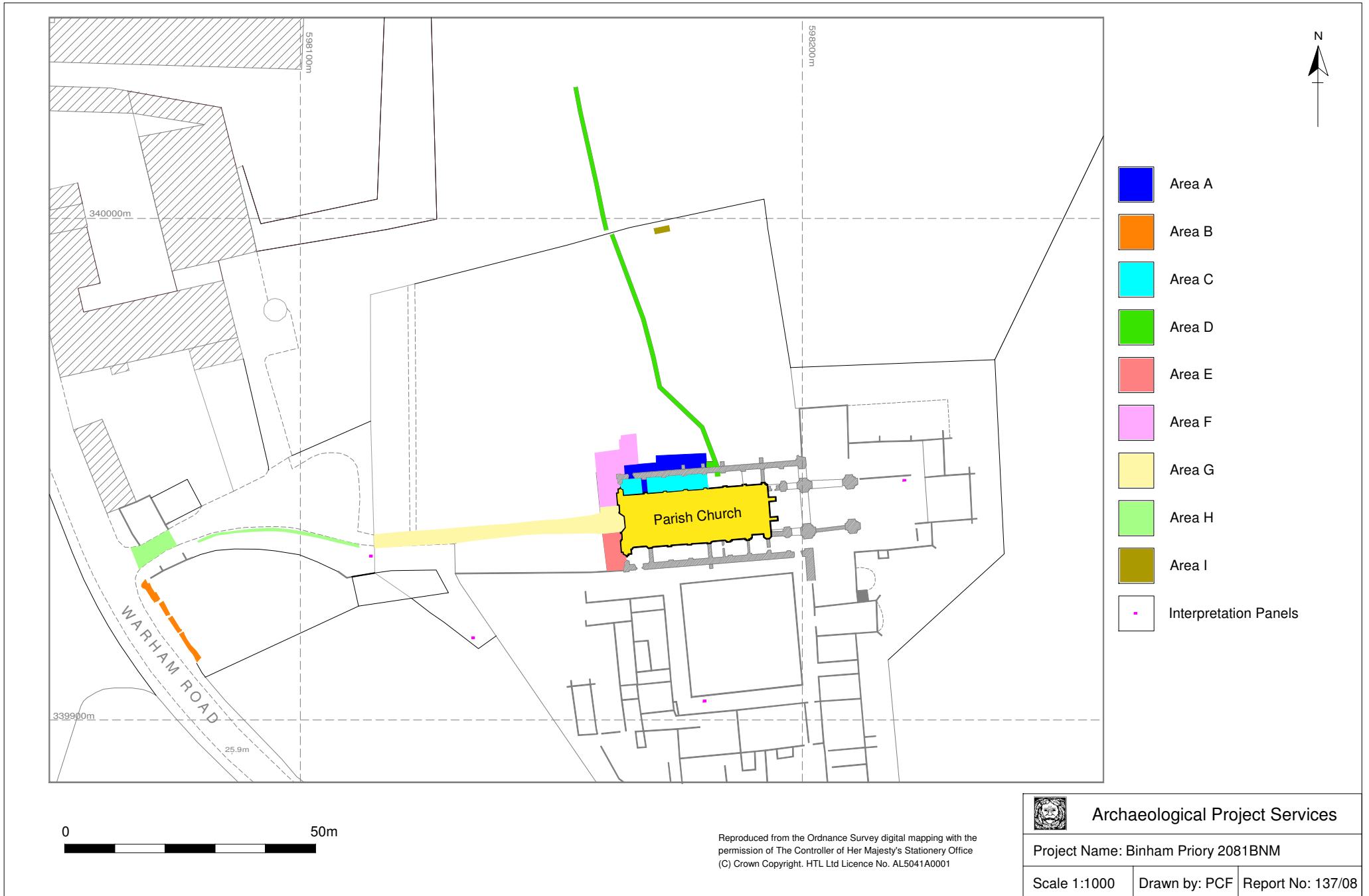
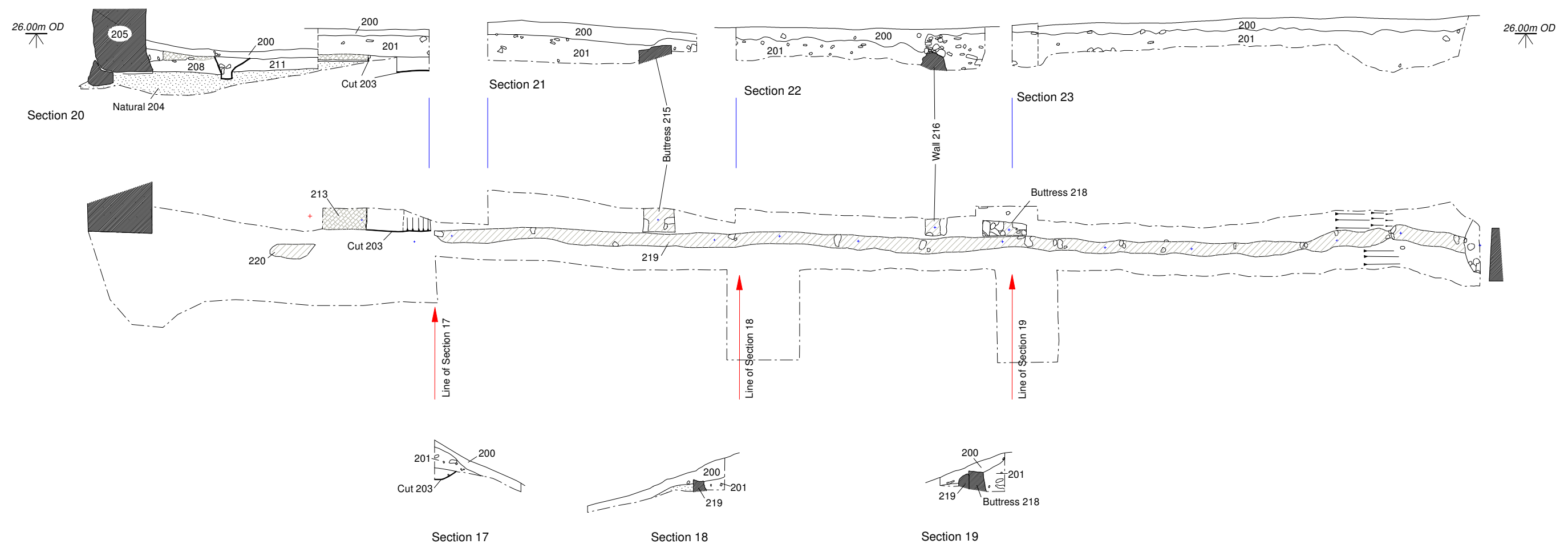


Figure 3 - Plan showing location of archaeological works

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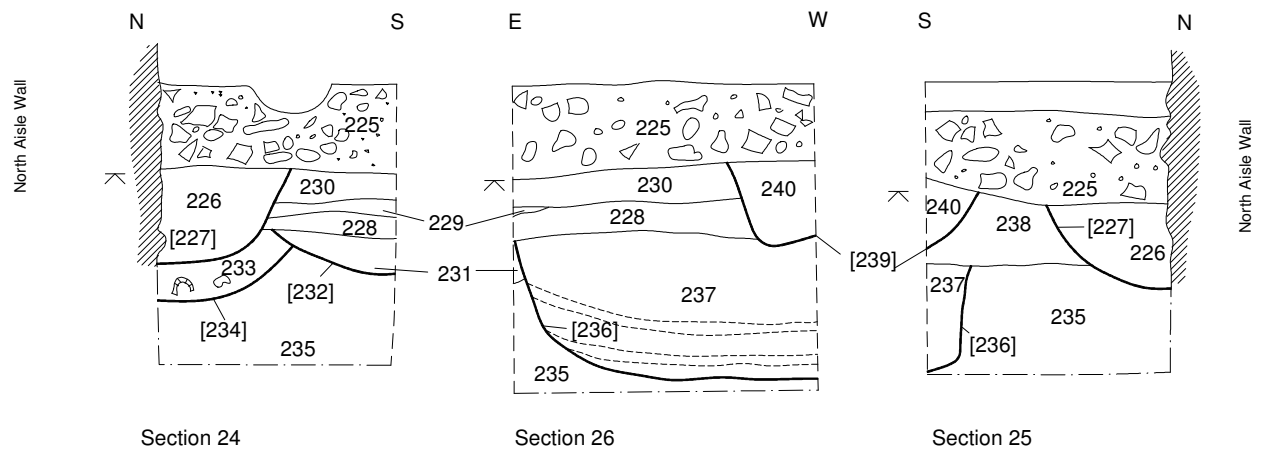
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Binham Priory 2081BNM		
Scale: 1:60	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 137/08

Figure 4 - Plan and sections of Area B




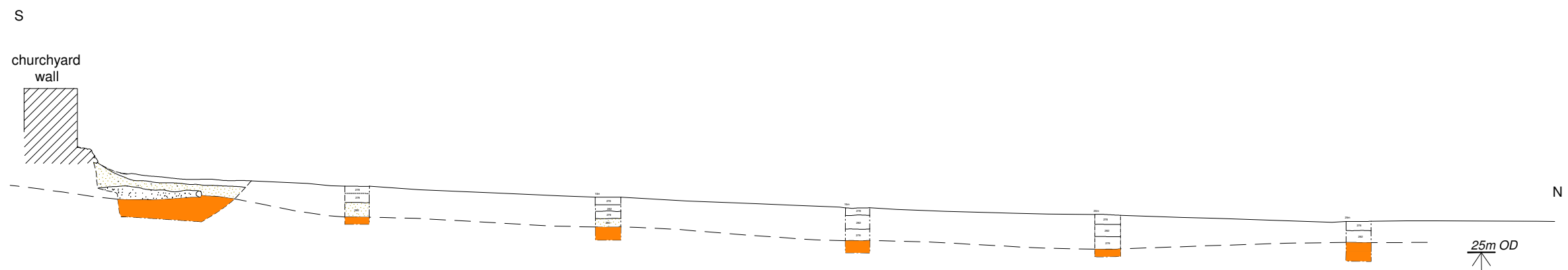
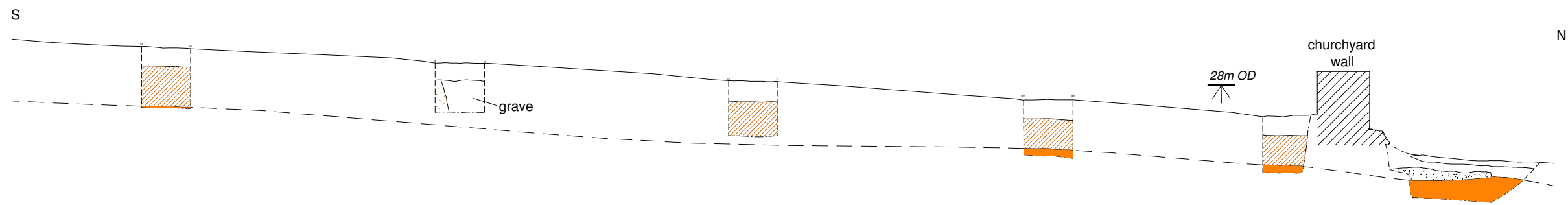
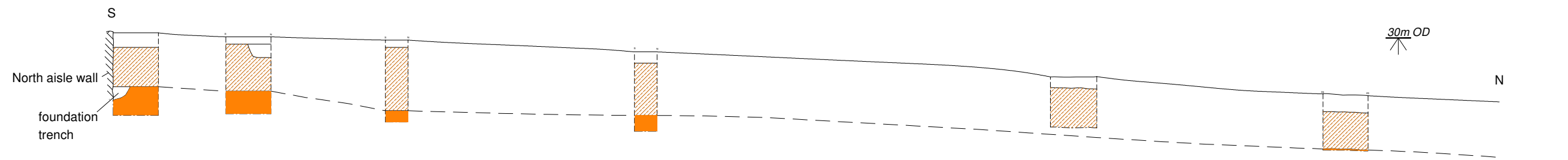



 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Binham Priory 2081BNM		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 137/08

Figure 5 - Area C/D: Sections



-  Graveyard deposit
-  Subsoil
-  Natural




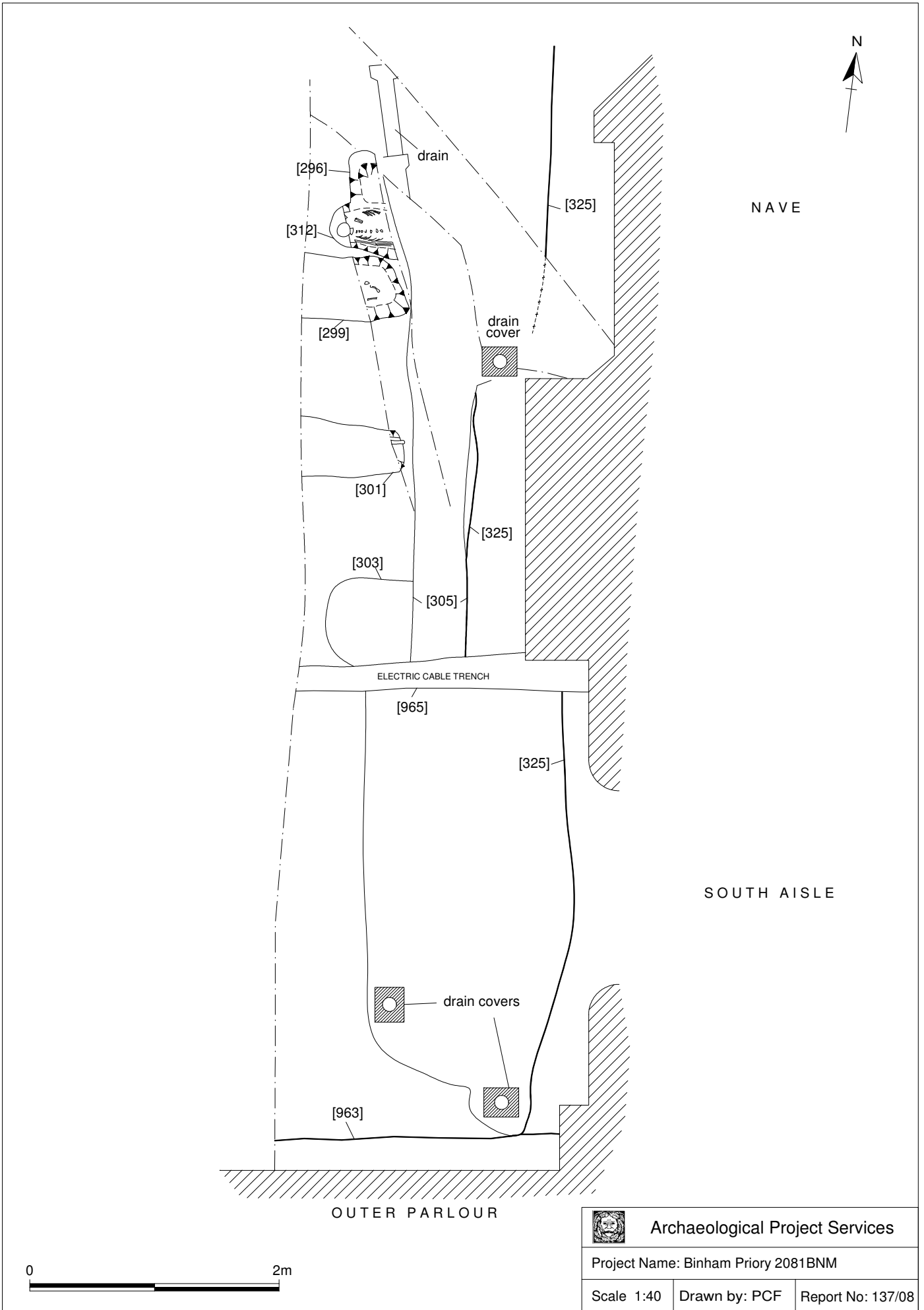
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Binham Priory 2081BNM		
Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 137/08

Figure 6 - Area D: Soil profile across the churchyard and northern field




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Binham Priory 2081BNM		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 137/08

Figure 7 - Area E: Plan

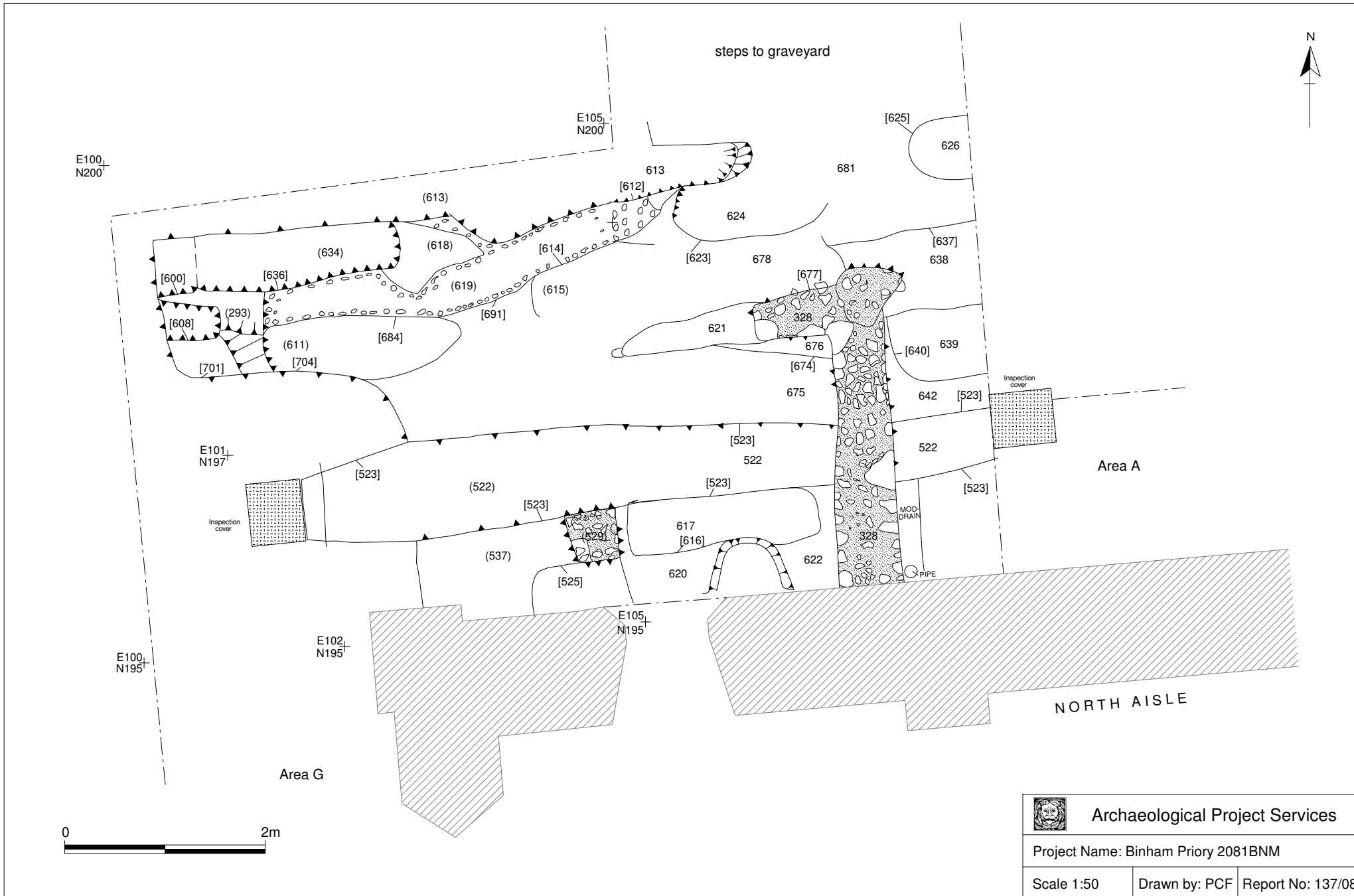



Figure 8 - Area F: Plan showing former porch

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Binham Priory 2081BNM		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 137/08

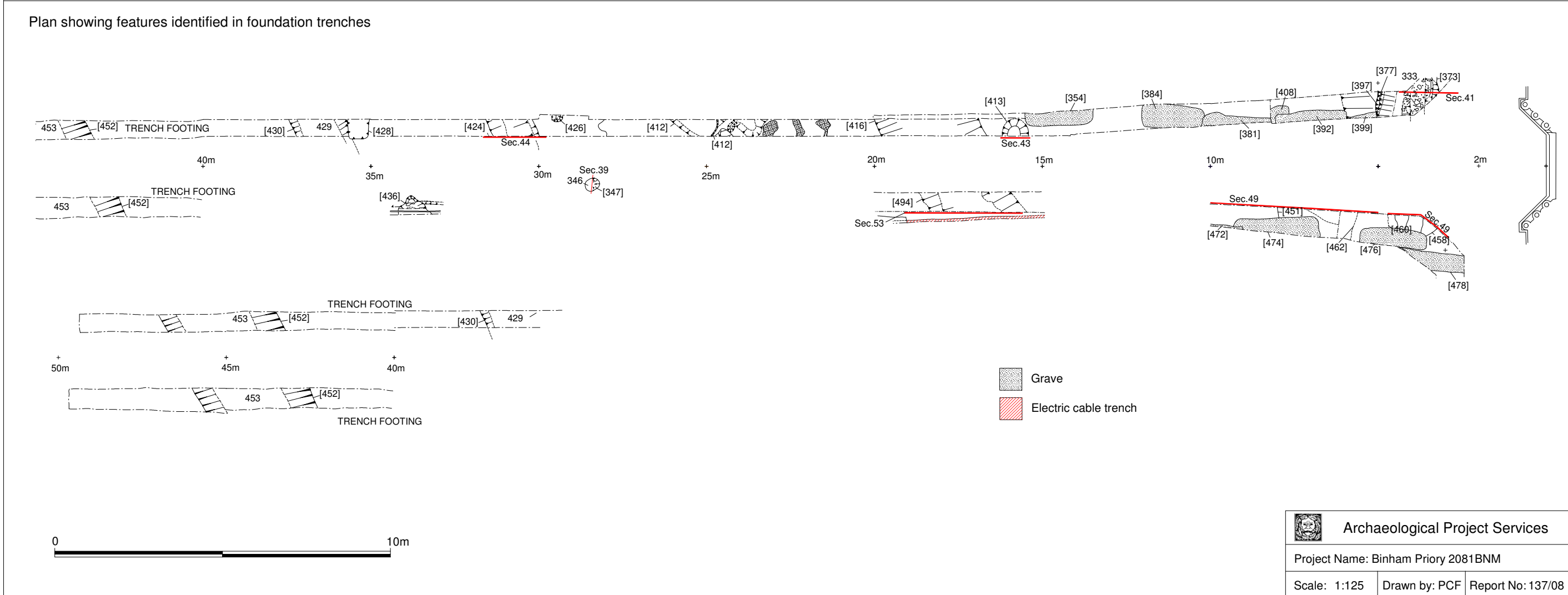
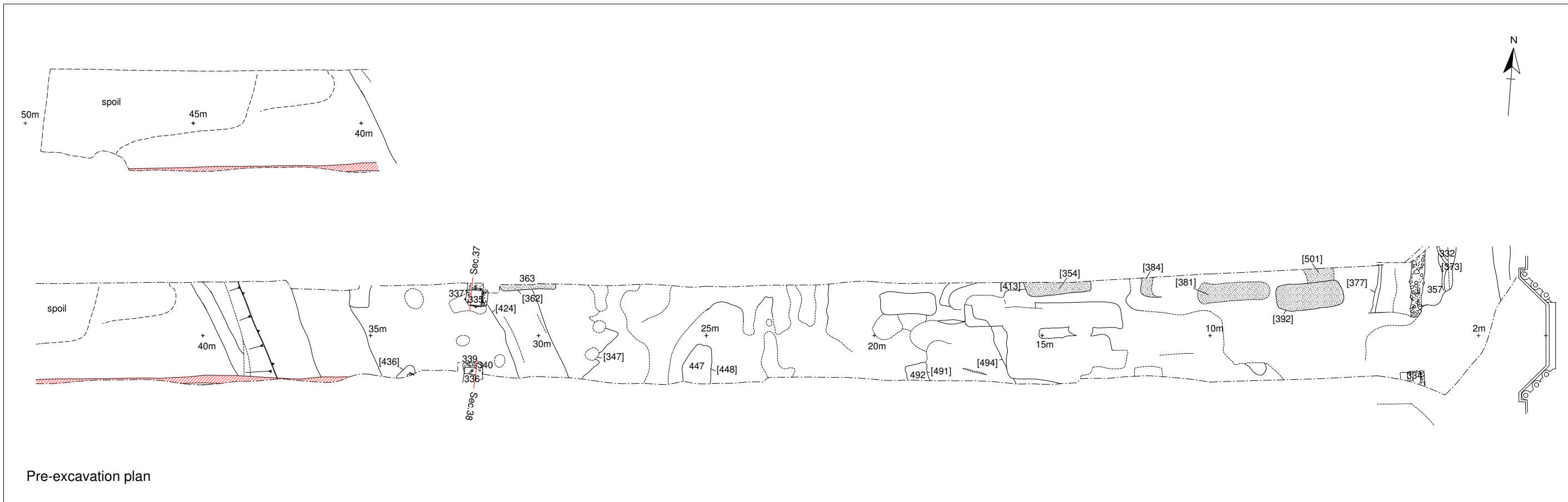


Figure 9 - Area G: Plans

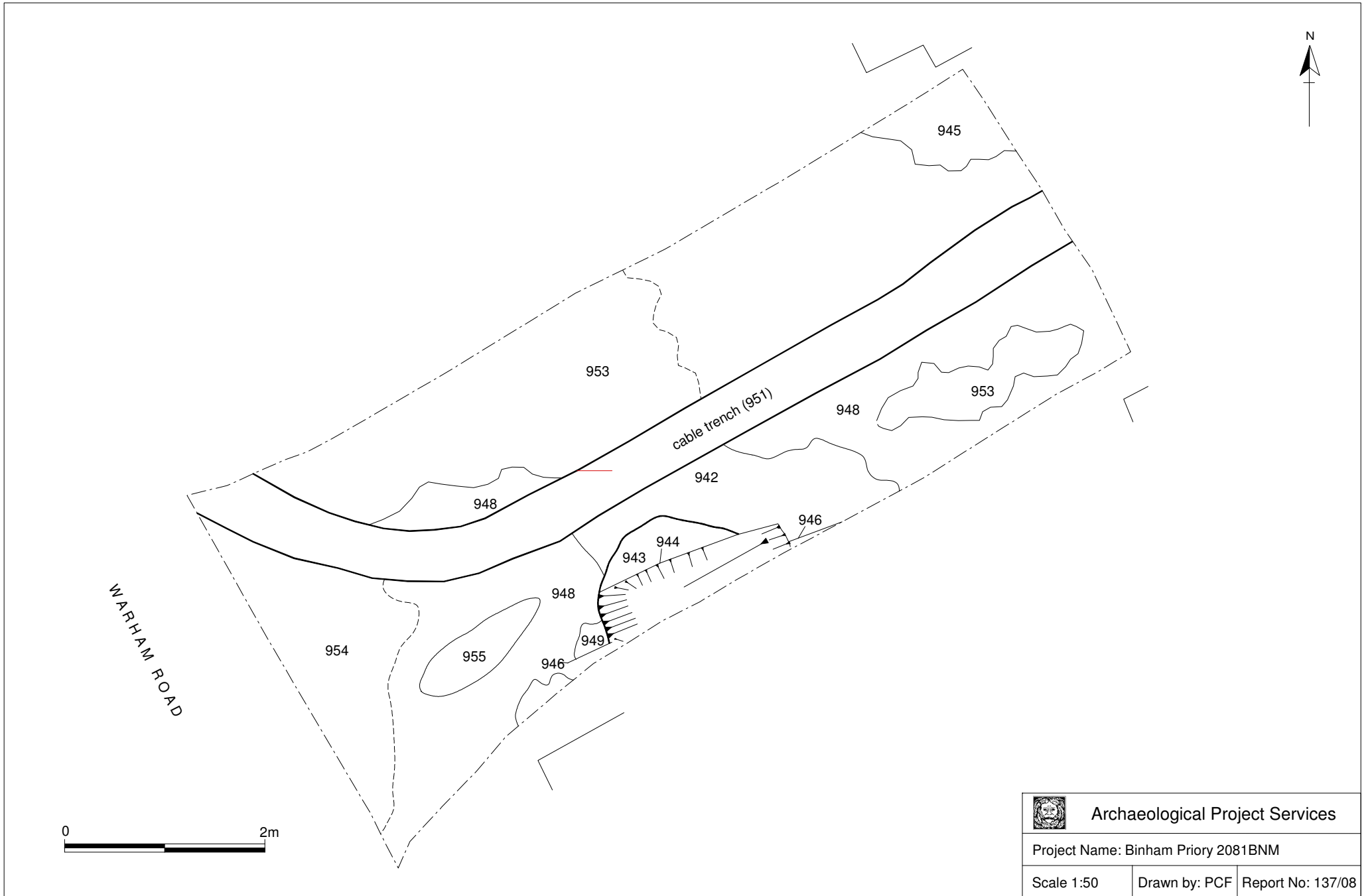


Figure 10 - Area H: Plan of the gatehouse area



Plate 1 – Area B following excavation of the precinct wall, looking north



Plate 2 – Area C, view along the north aisle, looking west



Plate 3 – Area D, the drainage run through the churchyard, looking north



Plate 4 – Area F during excavation, looking southwest



Plate 5 – Area F, Burial Group 96, looking north



Plate 6 – Area F, Burial Group 30, looking north



Plate 7 – Area F, Burial Group 53, looking south



Plate 8 – Area F, Burial Group 57, looking south



Plate 9 – Area G with the monastic drain in the foreground, looking northwest



Plate 10 – Purbeck Marble grave slab



Plate 11 – Barnack grave slab

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* 2nd 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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Glazebrook, J (ed), 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **3**

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Appendix 2

LAND AT BINHAM PRIORY, BINHAM, NORFOLK - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A scheme of archaeological investigation is required prior to development at Binham Priory, Binham, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *Binham Priory is a Benedictine monastery founded as a dependency of St. Alban's Abbey in the late 11th century. Of the priory complex, the nave of the former church still stands and is in use as the parish church. Other parts of the church and the claustral ranges survive as ruins within the former precinct. The north aisle was retained after the dissolution but was eventually dismantled at the beginning of the 19th century.*
- 1.3 *The proposed archaeological investigations are a result of proposals to construct new levels for paths and new service runs on the north and west sides of the priory church, and reconstruct a section of the precinct wall. The archaeological works will preserve by record archaeological remains that will be unavoidably affected by the proposed development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork an interim report, followed by an assessment report, will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigations prior to groundworks connected with a proposed new path levels and service routes at Binham Priory, Binham, Norfolk.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Binham is located 13km northeast of Fakenham and 39km northwest of Norwich in Norfolk. Binham Priory lies on the northwestern side of the village at National Grid Reference TF 9817 3994.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 New levels are proposed for paths at the site, and for new service runs. Additionally, a section of precinct wall on Warham Road will be reconstructed. The archaeological works will investigate and preserve by record remains that will be unavoidably affected by the proposed development. As a Scheduled Ancient Monument, consent has to be obtained for the archaeological work.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Binham lies towards the north Norfolk coast, 38km northwest of Norwich and 11km northeast of Fakenham. The church sits on a slight northeast jutting ridge at a height of c. 25m OD on land that slopes down to the north and east towards a minor watercourse, the river Stiffkey. Local soils are of the Newmarket 2 Association, typically deep calcareous coarse loamy soils developed on

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

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086 indicates a sizeable settlement at Binham that was held by Peter of Valognes. No church or monastic property is mentioned although a manor house and two mills are referred to (Brown 1984, 34/15; 66/89).
- 6.2 The priory was founded by Peter of Valognes and his wife prior to 1093 as either a cell or dependency of St. Alban's Abbey (Knowles and Hadcock 1953, 59). A church of St. Mary and the entire manor were granted to the priory (Cushion and Davison 2003, 131).
- 6.3 Of the original priory complex only the nave of the church remains in use as the parish church. To the south and east lie the excavated and displayed ruins of the chancel, transepts and the conventual buildings set around the cloister. To the west of the church lies the ruined gateway and the complex is partly surrounded by the precinct wall. Contained within the precinct are a number of earthworks, including fishponds and the site of a mill (*ibid.*).
- 6.4 The standing parts of the church (i.e. the nave) date largely to the 12th century and show the progression from Norman to Early English architecture. The visibly impressive west front is 13th century and dates before 1244 and represents one of the earliest examples of bar tracery in the country (Pevsner and Wilson 1998, 391). The claustral ranges date from between the 12th and 15th centuries (*ibid.*).
- 6.5 The priory was granted to Thomas Paston in *c.* 1541 after the suppression of the house in 1539 and his grandson, Edward Paston, demolished most of the structure to re-use the stone. However, the north aisle, being the focus of this work, was retained as part of the parochial church until it was dismantled in 1809. The rubble from the north aisle was used to heighten the floor of the church. Despite the destruction of the north aisle, remnants of the wall and buttresses are visible and the former windows were reset into the north nave arcade (Hundleby 2004). Previous investigations on the north side of the church revealed the ruined north aisle wall with its associated buttresses, together with graveyard soils (Archaeological Project Services 2005).
- 6.6 The archaeological potential of investigations within church/monastic centres to determine the impact of Christianity and the structural development of churches has been previously highlighted in the published research agenda for the region (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The overall aim of the investigation will be to preserve by record those archaeological remains that will be unavoidably affected by the proposed development.
- 7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type, spatial arrangement and likely extent of archaeological remains that may be present within the specified area.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the date and function of the archaeological remains present in the specified area.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the investigation area and how the remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the monastic precinct.
- 7.3 The specific objectives of the investigation will be to examine, record and interpret archaeological remains in the following areas:
 - 7.3.1 The proposed water supply route from Warham Road, across the carpark and under the

path to the new service building in the north aisle.

- 7.3.2 The proposed sewage pipeline from the north aisle across the churchyard.
- 7.3.3 The proposed new manhole for the sewer exit in the north aisle of the priory church, the small access courtyard and the steps up from the area of the north aisle to the churchyard
- 7.3.4 Re-grading of paths from Warham Road to the north aisle and the cloisters.
- 7.3.5 The proposed drain for the path at the northwest corner, adjacent to the west end of the proposed building.
- 7.3.6 Alongside the precinct wall south from the Gatehouse on Warham Road.

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 watching brief. A full Risk Assessment will be produced covering all aspects of the site work and related tasks. All staff and visitors will receive a Health and Safety induction before entering the site. Full PPE will be worn.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all 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 promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The investigations will be undertaken in advance of any proposed development following granting of Scheduled Monument Consent.
- 8.2.2 Plastic sheeting and/or shutter boards will be placed around the area of works to avoid damage and untidiness to the churchyard.
- 8.2.3 Where possible, particularly for the paths re-grading and service runs, excavations will be by machine and will use a small rubber-tracked excavator. The mechanical excavation for the paths re-grading and manholes will remove topsoil and any other recent overburden. Should archaeological deposits be encountered these will be investigated manually. Where overburden is removed from the excavated area it will be transported by a small rubber-tracked dump truck and deposited across the churchyard to an agreed point close to the churchyard wall. To avoid damage to the surface of the churchyard the dump truck will traverse over thick plastic sheeting. Wooden running boards will cover the ground in areas where the trucks will undertake sharp turns.
- 8.2.4 Excavations are expected to be a maximum 1.2m deep.
- 8.2.5 Where not possible or appropriate (on Health & Safety grounds) to undertake mechanical excavation the investigations will be fully by hand.
- 8.2.6 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services 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.
- 8.2.7 Plans of archaeological features and deposits will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections and elevations at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be

drawn at a larger scale.

8.2.8 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record will be compiled consisting of black and white prints (reduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. Digital photography will also be used. The photographic record will consist of:

- The site before commencement of field operations
- the site during work to show specific stages of work and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches
- individual features and their sections
- groups of features where their relationship is important
- the site on completion of fieldwork.

8.2.9 Should human remains be encountered, as anticipated, they will be recorded and handed back to Binham PCC for re-burial. An appropriate Home Office Licence will be obtained before the work commences. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

8.2.10 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).

8.2.11 A metal detector will be used throughout hand excavation in order to maximise artefact retrieval. The spoil heap will also be scanned with a metal detector.

8.2.12 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependant on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.

8.2.13 Samples will be taken at the discretion of the site supervisor from those deposits which will inform on the activities undertaken at the site. All sampling will follow the guidelines established by English Heritage (2002).

8.2.14 Representative samples of structural masonry will be retained. The retention of unworked structural stone and plain ashlar will be determined by the number of geological types present. All dressed, inscribed or moulded stone masonry will be retained except where there are logistical or archaeological considerations not to do so.

8.2.15 All works will be carried out in full accordance with the appropriate sections regarding intrusive archaeological works as detailed in the standards for fieldwork devised for the region (Gurney 2003).

9 POST-EXCAVATION

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.

9.2 Within two weeks of the completion of the fieldwork, an interim report summarising the nature of the deposits found and relevant illustrations will be prepared to assist in the design and engineering of the proposed visitors centre.

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, records, finds and photographs generated during the investigations 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 Archivist, 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 The archive will be microfilmed. The silver master will be transferred to English Heritage (The National Monuments Record) and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Norfolk Heritage Environment 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 final report, the landowner(s) 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 AND PUBLICATION

- 11.1 An interim report on the levels and nature of the archaeological remains will be submitted within two weeks of completion of the fieldwork.
- 11.2 Copies of the assessment report will be sent to: the client (4 copies) and the Head of Archaeological Planning, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (3 hard copies and a pdf on CD). Further copies will be supplied to the English Heritage Regional Inspector and the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.
- 11.3 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 the Annual Report of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group*.
- 11.4 Details of the investigation will also be inputted to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS). This will be initiated and key fields completed prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site 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.

13 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 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.

14 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

- 15.1 The site works are timetabled to take 10-15 days, depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. The duration of the post-excavation work cannot be clearly defined as it involves assessment and subsequent analysis and reporting. However, for the initial assessment report, the post-excavation work is timetabled to take about 15 days, within a programme of four to six working weeks depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered and the availability of external specialists.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – B. Precious, Independent Specialist Medieval and later – P. Blinkhorn or J. Young, Independent Specialists, with A. Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	Val Fryer, Independent Specialist, or G. Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J. Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	J. Kitch, APS, or R. Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with 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.

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Specification: Version 2, 18-04-07

Appendix 3

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING IN RESPECT OF INSTALLATION OF INFORMATION PANELS AT BINHAM PRIORY, BINHAM, NORFOLK

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigations in respect of installation of information panels at Binham Priory, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *Binham Priory is a Benedictine monastery founded in the late 11th century. Of the priory complex, the nave of the former church still stands and is in use as the parish church. Other parts of the church and the claustral ranges survive as ruins within the former precinct.*
- 1.3 *New information panels will be installed. The stanchion pits for the information panels will be located half-way between the gatehouse and priory church; in the cloister; and in the presbytery. They will be archaeologically excavated by hand and recorded.*
- 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 work in respect of the installation of information panels at 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 13km northeast of Fakenham and 39km northwest of Norwich in Norfolk. Binham Priory lies on the northwestern side of the village at National Grid Reference TF 9817 3994. Four sets of information panels will be installed. Two sets will be located in the western part of the precinct, about halfway between the gatehouse and the priory church; one panel will be positioned in the southern part of the cloister; and the fourth will be in the presbytery.

4 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Information panels will be installed with the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Binham Priory. Holes for the support stanchions will have to be excavated and recorded archaeologically.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Binham lies towards the north Norfolk coast, 38km northwest of Norwich and 11km northeast of Fakenham. The church sits on a slight northeast jutting ridge at a height of c. 25m OD on land that slopes down to the north and east towards a minor watercourse, the river Stiffkey. Local soils are

of the Newmarket 2 Association, typically deep calcareous coarse loamy soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 289).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 Binham priory was founded prior to 1093 and of the original priory complex only the nave of the church remains in use as the parish church. To the south and east lie the excavated and displayed ruins of the chancel, transepts and the conventual buildings set around the cloister. To the west of the church lies the ruined gateway and the complex is partly surrounded by the precinct wall. Contained within the precinct are a number of earthworks, including fishponds and the site of a mill. The standing parts of the church (i.e. the nave) date largely to the 12th century, the claustral ranges date from between the 12th and 15th centuries (*ibid.*).
- 6.2 The priory was granted to Thomas Paston in *c.* 1541 after the suppression of the house in 1539 and his grandson, Edward Paston, demolished most of the structure to re-use the stone.
- 6.3 The archaeological potential of investigations within church/monastic centres to determine the impact of Christianity and the structural development of churches has been previously highlighted in the published research agendas for the region (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims and objectives of the work will be to preserve by record the archaeological deposits that will be impacted by the need to install the information panels, and to ensure that significant in situ medieval masonry is not impacted by the installation.

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 development area, recent deposits will be removed by mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. This site stripping will be under archaeological supervision and will proceed to the horizon at which archaeological remains first become visible.
- 8.2.2 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.
- 8.2.3 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
 - the site on completion of fieldwork
- 8.2.4 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. Consideration will be given at all times to ensure that no offence is caused to any interested parties.
- 8.2.5 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).
- 8.2.6 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.
- 8.2.7 The location of the site recording grid will be established by suitable survey methods (tapes/EDM/GPS, as appropriate) and accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features.
- 8.2.8 The trenches and spoil will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts.
- 8.2.9 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.

9 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 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.
- 9.1.2 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.

9.2 Stage 2

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

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 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.
- Text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the locations of the foundation pits.
- Sections of the foundation pits.
- Interpretation of the archaeological remains exposed and their context within the site.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and foundation pits.

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 The archive will be microfilmed. 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 and Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

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 English Heritage. 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	Anglo-Saxon and later: A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy/ V Fryer, independent specialist
Masonry/dressed stone Assessment	P Cope-Faulkner, APS

16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

16.1 The site work is expected to take one day, unless *in situ* medieval masonry is found and the stanchion holes have to be relocated. Post-excavation work is dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered, but is expected to be completed within about 4 days.

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.

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Appendix 4

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

The following is a list of all contexts recorded during the 2007 and 2008 investigations at Binham priory. It excludes those from earlier investigations.

Phasing for each of the contexts described is as follows;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Medieval deposits
Phase 4	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 5	Recent deposits

The Area codes refer to the following parts of the site;

Area B	Precinct wall
Area C	North Aisle (Area C/D refers to the drainage within the North Aisle)
Area D	Drainage trench through the graveyard and the field to the north
Area E	South Courtyard
Area F	North Courtyard
Area G	Path to the church
Area H	Car park and gatehouse area
Area I	Path to the Priory ruins

Group Codes are;

BG	Burial Group
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No.	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Group	Section
200	B	Friable mid greyish brown sand, 0.14m thick	Topsoil	5		17, 18, 19, 22, 23
201	B	Firm dark brownish yellow clayey sand with frequent mortar frags, 0.2m thick	Demolition deposit	4		17, 18, 19, 22, 23
202	B	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey sand	Fill of (203)	3		17
203	B	Feature, >0.8m long by >0.3m wide and 0.2m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Possible foundation trench	3		17, 18, 19
204	B	Soft dark yellowish red sand and firm light yellow chalky clay	Natural deposit	1		17, 18, 19
205	B	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	3		20
206	B	Firm light yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.16m thick	Construction deposit	3		20
207	B	Hard white crushed chalk, 0.12m thick	Surface	3		20
208	B	Friable light brownish yellow sand, 0.19m thick	Make-up deposit for (207)	3		20
209	B	Firm mid greyish brown sand with electric cable	Fill of (210)	5		20
210	B	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	5		20
211	B	Firm mid brownish yellow sand, 0.16m thick	Make-up deposit	3		20
212	B	Firm to cemented mid yellow sand with mortar, 25mm thick	Levelling deposit	3		20
213	B	Cemented white crushed chalk, 80mm thick	Surface	3		20
214	B	Firm mid brownish yellow sand	Make-up deposit for (213)	3		20
215	B	Brick (170mm x 123mm x 45mm) and flint structure, regular coursing, 0.42m wide by >0.15m high	Buttress	3		21
216	B	Flint structure, aligned east west, in random coursing, 0.34m wide by 0.47m high	Wall	3		22
217	B	Hard mid yellow, white and mid brown sand with mortar frags, 0.46m thick	Demolition deposit	4		22
218	B	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	4		19
219	B	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	3		
220	B	Flint and hard white mortar structure, aligned north-south, 0.6m long by 0.19m wide and 60mm high	Precinct wall remnant	3		
221	C	Indurated light yellowish brown mortar, 0.14m thick	Mortar surface	3		
222	C	Hard light yellow chalk and mid red sand	Natural deposit	1		
223	D	unstratified finds retrieval				
224	D	Juvenile skeleton, central portion exposed	Burial	3		
225	C/D	Rubble and concrete hardcore for concrete surface, 0.25m thick	Make-up for	5		24, 25, 26
226	C/D	Firm light brown sand mortar	Fill of (227)	3		24, 25
227	C/D	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Foundation trench for North Aisle wall	3		
228	C/D	Firm light brown sand, 80mm thick	Levelling deposit	?3		24,26
229	C/D	Firm dark brown silty sand, 50mm thick	deposit	?3		24
230	C/D	Firm mid brown sand, 80mm thick	Levelling deposit	?3		24, 26
231	C/D	Soft mid to dark brown silty sand	Fill of (232)	?3		24, 26
232	C/D	Feature, >0.35m wide and >0.1m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Grave cut	?3		24, 26
233	C/D	Soft mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of (234)	?3	BG2	24
234	C/D	Feature, >0.35m wide by 0.14m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Grave cut	?3	BG2	24
235	C/D	Hard light yellow chalk and mid red sand, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit	1		24, 25, 26
236	C/D	Feature, >0.8m long by 0.38m deep, steep sides and flat base	Grave cut	?3	BG1	25, 26
237	C/D	Firm alternating bands of light pink mortar and yellow mortar	Fill of (236)	?3	BG1	25, 26
238	C/D	Soft light brown sand, 0.2m thick	Levelling deposit	?3		25
239	C/D	Feature, 0.38m wide by 0.22m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit	?3		25, 26
240	C/D	Firm to friable mixed light yellowish brown mortar and light brown silty sand	Fill of (239)	?3		25, 26
241	E	unstratified finds retrieval				
242	IP1	Friable mid brown silty sand, 0.1m thick	Topsoil	5		
243	IP1	Firm to friable light brown silty sand with flint, 0.31m thick	Demolition deposit	4		
244	IP1	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy clay and chalk, >90mm thick	Natural deposit	1		
245	IP2	Friable mid brown silty sand, 0.1m thick	Topsoil	5		
246	IP2	Firm to friable light brown silty sand with flint, 0.4m thick	Demolition deposit	4		
247	IP3	Firm mid to dark brown silty sand, 0.16m thick	Topsoil	5		
248	IP3	Flint structure, in regular coursing, slight render visible	Cloister wall	3		
249	IP3	Indurated light yellowish white chalk, >0.34m thick	Natural deposit	1		
250	IP4	Firm mid to dark brown silty sand, 0.17m thick	Topsoil	5		
251	IP4	Compacted dark brownish grey silty sand with well compacted flint cobbles, >0.16m thick	Wall foundation	3		
252	D	Flint structure, aligned east-west in rough coursing bonded with light brown sandy mortar. 2m wide and 0.3m high	Wall	4		27
253	D		Churchyard wall	5		27
254	D	Flint structure, rough coursed foundation, >0.4m wide	Foundation for (253)	5		27
255	D	Soft and friable mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint cobbles, 0.2m thick	Subsoil	5		27
256	D	Soft and friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil	5		27
257	D	Firm light yellowish and brownish white clayey chalk, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit	1		27
258	D	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >2m wide by 0.3m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (252)	4		27
259	F	Small flint cobble and dressed stone structure, roughly coursed with light brownish white sandy mortar, 0.45m wide	Foundation of porch	4		28
260	F	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small gravel, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	5		28
261	F	Soft and loose mid greenish brown sandy silt with frequent small mortar fragments, 0.25m thick	Deposit including demolition material from (259)	4		28
262	F	Soft mid greenish brown sandy silt	Fill of (266)	4		28
263	F	Soft and friable mid greenish brown sandy silt with frequent flint and mortar fragments	Fill of (264)	5		28
264	F	Linear feature	Drainage trench	5		28
265	F	Soft and friable mid greenish brown sandy silt with frequent flint and mortar fragments, 0.3m thick	Graveyard soil	4		28
266	F	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.8m wide by 0.32m deep, near vertical sides	Foundation trench	4		28
267	F	Soft and friable mid greenish brown sandy silt	Fill of (268)	5		29
268	F	Linear feature,	Drainage trench	5		29
269	F	Soft and friable mid greenish brown sandy silt with frequent flint, 0.64m thick	Graveyard soil	4		29
270	F	Soft and friable mid greenish brown sandy silt with frequent flint	Fill of (271)	5		30
271	F	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.7m wide by 0.8m deep, vertical sides	Drainage trench	5		30
272	F	Soft and friable mid greenish brown sandy silt with modern debris	Fill of (273)	5		30
273	F	Feature, 0.5m wide by 0.35m deep, steep sides and flat base	Modern disturbance	5		30
274	F	Loose mixed light brownish yellow and mid greenish brown sandy silt with frequent flints and mortar fragments, 0.16m thick	Demolition deposit	4		30
275	F	Flint cobble and limestone structure, roughly coursed, north-south aligned, 0.3m high	Foundation of west wall of porch	4		30

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Group	Section
276	F	Firm light yellowish brown sandy clay, 70mm thick	Levelling deposit for (275)	4		30
277	F	Firm mid greenish brown sandy silt with frequent grave, mortar and chalk fragments, 0.2m thick	Graveyard soil	4		30
278	D	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.58m thick	Turf layer	5		31, 32, 33, 34, 35
279	D	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	5		31, 32, 33, 34, 35
280	D	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint and chalk fragments, 0.29m thick	Subsoil	5		31, 32, 33, 34, 35
281	D	Firm light yellowish white clayey chalk with flints and red sand, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit	1		31, 32, 33, 34, 35
282	D	Loose light yellowish white mortar and chalk fragments with flints, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit	4		31, 32, 33, 34, 35
283	C	Firm light brownish yellow clay and chalk mix with frequent flints, 0.26m thick	Modern disturbance	5		
284	F	Soft and friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	5		
285	F	Soft and friable mid to dark greenish brown sandy silt with frequent flints and limestone fragments, 1.2m thick	Graveyard soil	4		
286	F	Compact light yellowish white chalk with mid brownish red clayey sand, >1m thick	Natural deposit	1		
287	F	Loose mid to dark greenish brown sandy silt with flint	Collapse/grave fill	24	BG62	
288	F	Skeleton, supine position	Burial	24	BG62	
289	F	Sub rectangular feature, 1.2m deep,	Grave cut	24	BG62	
290	F	Soft and friable mid to dark greenish brown sandy silt with frequent flints	Fill of (292)	4	BG63	
291	F	Skeleton, supine position	Burial	4	BG63	
292	F	Sub rectangular feature, 1.2m deep,	Grave cut	4	BG63	
293	F	Firm light yellowish white crushed chalk and dark greenish brown sandy silt, 0.8m x 0.6m extent and 0.18m thick	Path remnant	4		
294	E	Firm mid brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments	Fill of (296)	24	BG5	
295	E	Juvenile skeleton, supine position	Burial	24	BG5	
296	E	Sub-rectangular feature, >0.7m long by 0.75m wide, vertical sides	Grave cut	24	BG5	
297	E	Firm mixed mid to dark greenish brown sandy silt and light yellowish white chalk fragments	Fill of (299)	24	BG7	
298	E	Articulated feet, remainder of skeleton not exposed	Burial	24	BG7	
299	E	Sub-rectangular feature, >0.78m long by 0.48m wide and >0.26m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	24	BG7	
300	E	Firm mixed mid to dark greenish brown sandy silt and light yellowish white chalk fragments	Fill of (301)	24	BG8	
301	E	Sub-rectangular feature, >0.8m long by 0.4m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	24	BG8	
302	E	Firm mixed mid to dark greenish brown sandy silt and light yellowish white chalk fragments	Fill of (303)	24	BG4	
303	E	Sub-rectangular feature, >0.7m long by 0.66m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	24	BG4	
304	E	Firm mixed mid to dark greenish brown sandy silt and light yellowish white chalk fragments	Fill of (305)	5		
305	E	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.4m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Drainage trench	5		
306	E	Articulated tibia and fibula, remainder of skeleton not exposed	Burial	24	BG8	
307	C/D		Grave cut	3	BG3	
308	C/D	Hard light yellow chalk and mid red sand	Natural deposit	1		
309	C/D	Loose mixed mid brown sandy silt and grey chalk	Levelling deposit	4		
310	C/D	Loose mixed mid brown sandy silt and grey chalk	Fill of (307)????	3	BG3	
311	E	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint and chalk fragments	Fill of (312)	24	BG6	
312	E	Sub-rectangular feature, >0.3m long by 0.44m wide and 0.24m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	24	BG6	
313	E	Firm light yellowish white chalk and mid red sand	Natural deposit	1		
314	F	Feature, 0.3m deep,	Foundation trench	24		
315	F	Soft and friable light brown sand and mortar	Fill of (314)	24		
316	E	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (318)	24	BG9	
317	E	Articulated head and upper torso, remainder of skeleton not exposed	Burial	24	BG9	
318	E		Grave cut	24	BG9	
319	E	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (320)	23		
320	E	Sub-rectangular feature, >0.6m long by >0.4m wide, vertical sides, same as (380) and (527)	Pit	23		
321	F	Loose mid greyish brown sand, 0.2m thick	Subsoil	5		36
322	C	Indurated concrete		5		
323	C	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flints, 80mm thick	Collapse of north aisle deposit	4		
324	E	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flints	Fill of (325)	3		
325	E	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.4m wide by >0.7m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Foundation trench	3		
326	F	Loose and friable mid grey sand, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	5		
327	F	Soft mid brown sand and chalk	Deposit	24		
328	G	Soft and friable silty sand, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	5		
329	G	Soft and friable mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Subsoil	4		
330	G	Compact gravel and mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.1m thick	Former path	4		
331	G	unstratified finds retrieval				
332	G	Firm dark red clayey sand	Fill of (380)	3		42
333	G	Flint and tile structure, uncoursed, brownish yellow sandy mortar, >1.9m long by 0.4m wide	Wall foundation	3		40, 41
334	G	Flint structure, north-south aligned, uncoursed, mid brownish yellow mortar, >0.55m long by 0.4m wide (continuation of (333))	Wall foundation	3		49
335	G	Re-used limestone structure, north-south aligned, regular coursing, light greyish white mortar, >0.54m long by 0.4m wide and 0.36m high	Former churchyard wall	4		37
336	G	Rendered flint structure, north-south aligned, uncoursed, brownish white mortar, 5.15m long by 1.16m high	Extant churchyard wall	5		38
337	G	Flint structure, uncoursed, light brown sandy mortar, >0.73m long by 0.66m wide and 0.2m high	Foundation for (335)	4		37
338	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.73m long by 0.66m wide and 0.2m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (337)	4		37
339	G	Limestone, flint and brick structure, regular coursing light greyish white sandy mortar, >0.53m long by 0.58m wide and 0.18m high	Foundation for (336)	5		38
340	G	Flint structure, uncoursed, light brown sandy mortar, >0.6m long by 0.65m wide and 0.22m high	Foundation for (336)	5		38
341	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.6m long by 0.65m wide and 0.22m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (340)	5		38
342	G	Linear feature, aligned ###, 0.2m wide and 0.5m deep,	Cable trench	5		38
343	G	Hard light yellow weathered chalk	Natural deposit	1		38
344	G	Firm mid to dark brownish orange clayey sand	Natural deposit	1		38
345	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.38m deep, flat base	Robber trench of (335)	4		37
346	G	Firm dark greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (347)	3		39
347	G	Oval feature, 0.45m long by 0.35m wide and 0.18m deep, vertical sides and rounded base	Pit/posthole	3		39
348	G	Firm light brown sand	deposit	24		40

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Group	Section
349	G	Firm light brown sand and mortar	deposit	?4		40
350	G	Firm mid brown sand, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit	?4		40
351	G	Soft mid brown to reddish brown sand, 0.2m thick	Natural	1		40
352	G	Feature, 0.5m deep, vertical sides not fully excavated	Grave cut	4	BG13	40
353	G	Firm to loose mid greyish brown sand with chalk	Fill of (352)	4	BG13	40
354	G	Feature, 0.6m deep, vertical sides not fully excavated	Grave cut	4	BG13	40
355	G	Firm mid brown sand	layer	?3		40
356	G	Feature, 1.1m, steep sides and rounded base	Pit	4		40
357	G	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	layer	3		40
358	G	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand, 0.4m thick	Backfill over (333)	4		40
359	G	Firm to friable mid greyish brown sand	Fill of (356)	4		40
360	G	Soft and friable near white mortar	Fill of (356)	4		40
361	G	Loose mid grey gravel and sand, 0.2m thick	???	4		40
362	G	Rectangular feature, 2m long, vertical sides not fully excavated. Grave of Louisa Mary Dunn and Joseph Andrew Dunn, died May 1965	Grave cut	4	BG12	40
363	G	Loose mod greyish brown silty sand with chalk and flint fragments	Fill of (363)	4	BG12	40
364	G	Loose mid grey silt and gravel, 0.15m thick	Trample	5		40
365	G	Soft mid reddish brown and greyish brown sandy silt	layer	?3		40
366	G	Firm light yellowish white chalk	Natural deposit	1		40
367	G	Rectangular feature, >0.7m long by >0.7m wide and >0.4m deep, vertical sides not fully excavated	Grave cut	4	BG10	40
368	G	Firm mid greyish brown sand	Fill of (367)	4	BG10	40
369	G	Linear feature (same as (430))	Ditch	3		40
370	G	Firm mid brown sand (same as (429))	Fill of (369)	3		40
371	G	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.35m wide, vertical sides not fully excavated	Possible Service Trench	5		40
372	G	Firm mid brown sand	Fill of (371)	5		40
373	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >2m long by 1.6m wide, gentle becoming steeper sides (same as (374))	Foundation trench for (333)	3		41, 42
374	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >2m long by 1.6m wide, gradual to vertical sides not fully excavated	Foundation trench for (333)	3		40
375	G	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (377)	2		40
376	G	Soft mixed light brownish yellow and mid greenish brown silty sand and chalky sand	Fill of (377)	2		40
377	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >1.5m long by >0.75m wide and >0.55m deep, gentle becoming steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch	2		40
378	G	Soft dark greenish brown silty sand	Fill within (333)			40
379	G	Firm mid greenish brown silty sand with frequent chalk fragments and gravel	Fill of (380)	3		42
380	G	Sub-circular feature, >1.3m long by >0.6m wide and >0.2m deep, vertical sides not fully excavated, scorched around edges	Pit	3		42
381	G	Rectangular feature, 2m long by >0.25m wide and >1m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	2	BG23	
382	G	Skeleton, supine position, possible female	Burial	2	BG23	
383	G	Loose mid greyish brown sand	Fill of (381)	2	BG23	
384	G	Rectangular feature, 1m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	2	BG24	
385	G	Skeleton, supine position, possible female, within coffin	Burial	2	BG24	
386	G	Loose mid greyish brown sand	Fill of (384)	2	BG24	
387						
388						
389						
390	G	Soft mixed mid greenish brown and light brownish yellow silty sand with chalk and flints	Fill of (392)	?4	BG25	
391	G	Partial skeleton, supine position, possible female	Burial	?4	BG25	
392	G	Rectangular feature, 2m long by >0.35m wide and 0.8m deep, vertical sides and flattish base	Grave cut	?4	BG25	
393	G	Firm mid to light yellowish green clayey sand	Fill of (380)	3		42
394	G	Firm dark grey silty sand	Fill of (380)	3		42
395	G	Soft dark bluish grey silty sand with small gravel	Fill within (333)	3		40
396	G	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (397)	?3		40
397	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.75m long by 1.4m wide, gradual sides not fully excavated	Ditch	?3		40
398	G	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (399)	?4		40
399	G		Possible grave cut	?4		40
400	G	Soft light greenish yellow clayey sand	Fill of (409)	3		40
401	G	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint	Fill of (409)	3		40
402	G	Firm light brownish yellow clayey sand	Fill of (409)	3		40
403	G	Soft dark grey sandy silt with frequent chalk fragments	Fill of (409)	3		40
404	G	Rectangular feature, >1.6m long by ###, ?vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	?4	BG26	40
405	G	Loose mid greyish brown sand	Fill of (404)	?4	BG26	40
406	G	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (408)	?4	BG14	40
407	G	Partial skeleton, infant	Burial	?4	BG14	40
408	G	Sub-rectangular feature, >0.7m long by 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep, steep sides and slightly rounded base	Grave cut	?4	BG14	40
409	G	Sub-circular feature, >3m long by 0.75m wide and 0.45m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Pit	3		40
410	G	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick	layer	1		40
411	G	Soft light brown clayey sand, 90mm thick	layer	1		40
412	G		Natural anomaly	1		40
413	G	Circular feature, 0.7m diameter by 0.5m deep, vertical sides and rounded base	Pit/posthole	3		45
414	G	Soft dark reddish brown sand	Fill of (413)	3		45
415	G	Soft dark greyish brown sand	Fill of (413)	3		45
416	G	Feature, 3m wide by >0.6m deep, gentle sides not fully excavated	Pit	2		40
417	G	Soft dark brown sand	Fill of (416)	2		40
418	G	Hard near white chalk and light brown sand	Fill of (416)	2		40
419	G	Soft mid greyish brown sand	Fill of (416)	2		40
420	G	Firm mid greyish brown sand (same as 355)		?3		40
421	G	Hard mid greyish brown sand	Fill of (416)	2		40
422	G	Firm mid to dark greenish brown silty sand with chalk fragments and frequent gravel	Fill of (424)	3		44
423	G	Soft mid to dark greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (424)	3		44
424	G	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >2.5m long by 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep, gentle sides and slightly rounded base	Ditch	3		44
425	G	Soft mid to dark greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (426)	2		40
426	G	Sub-circular feature, 0.36m diameter by 0.2m deep, vertical sides and rounded base	Posthole	2		40
427	G	Soft mixed mid greenish brown silty sand and light yellowish white chalk with frequent flint	Fill of (428)	2		40
428	G	Rectangular feature, >0.67m long by 0.57m wide by >0.2m thick, vertical sides not fully excavated		2		40
429	G	Soft dark greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (430)	3		68

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Group	Section
430	G	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >2.5m long by 1.5m wide and >0.2m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Ditch	3		68
431	G	Feature, >0.64m wide by 0.6m deep, vertical sides not fully excavated	Possible grave cut	4	BG11	40
432	G	Firm mid greyish brown sand	Fill of (431)	4	BG11	40
433	G	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.27m thick	Topsoil	5		45
434	G	Compact dark greyish brown gravel and silty sand, 2.2m by 2.3m extent and 0.2m thick	Former path	4		45
435	G	Soft mid to dark greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (436)	2		45
436	G	Sub-circular feature, >1.2m long by >0.5m wide and 0.34m deep, steep sides and rounded base, scorched edges	Pit	2		45
437	G	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit	2		40
438	G		Scorching around (436)	3		
439	F	Soft dark grey sand, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	5		46
440	F	Loose mid grey small gravel and sand, 0.1m thick	Subsoil	5		46
441	F	Soft mid greyish brown sand and silt, 0.1m thick	Subsoil	5		46
442	F	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Graveyard soil	4		46
443	F	Loose near white crushed chalk and mortar, 0.1m thick	Former path	4		46
444	F	Loose and friable mid greyish brown gravel, 0.1m thick	Dumped deposit	4		46
445	F	Firm mid greyish green silty sand	Graveyard soil	4		46
446	G	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >1.3m long by 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Gully	2		52
447	G	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand	Fill of (448)	3		54
448	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.7m wide by 0.4m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Gully	3		54
449	G	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 1m wide by 0.2m deep, steep sides and slightly rounded base	Ditch	2		47, 48
450	G	Firm light grey sandy silt and mortar	Fill of (449)	2		47, 48
451	G	Sub-circular feature, >5m long by >5m wide, steep sides not fully excavated	Pit	3		49
452	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 3m wide by >0.2m deep, gradual sides not fully excavated	Ditch	2		50, 66
453	G	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (452)	2		50, 66
454	G	Loose mid to dark greenish brown silty sand with frequent flints	Modern disturbance	5		49
455	G		Modern disturbance	5		49
456	G	Loose light brownish white mortar fragments with frequent flints	Backfill over (334)	3		49
457	G	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (458)	?3		49
458	G	Sub-circular feature, >0.4m long by >0.3m wide, vertical sides not fully excavated (same as (451))	Pit	?3		49
459	G	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (460)	?3		49
460	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.75m long by 1.15m wide and >0.35m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Ditch	?3		49
461	G	Firm mid greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (462)	?3		49
462	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.75m long by 1.5m wide and >0.38m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Ditch	?3		49
463	G	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (451)	3		49
464	G	Firm mixed mid to dark greyish brown and brownish orange silty sand	Fill of (451)	3		49
465	G	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (451)	3		49
466	G	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (451)	3		49
467	G	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small gravel	Fill of (451)	3		49
468	G	Soft mid to dark greenish brown clayey sand, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil	3		49
469	G	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand	Fill within (334)	3		49
470	G	Soft mid bluish grey sandy silt	Fill within (334)	3		49
471	G	Soft mixed light yellowish white chalk and mid to dark greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (472)	?4	BG16	
472	G		Grave cut	?4	BG16	
473	G	Soft mixed light yellowish white chalk and mid to dark greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (474)	?4	BG15	
474	G	Rectangular feature, 2.52m long by >0.61m wide, not excavated	Grave cut	?4	BG15	
475	G	Soft mid to dark greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (476)	?4	BG19	
476	G	Rectangular feature, 2m long by >0.56m wide, not excavated	Grave cut	?4	BG19	
477	G	Soft light yellowish white chalk and mid to dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (478)	?4	BG18	
478	G	Rectangular feature, >1.86m long by 0.54m wide, not excavated	Grave cut	?4	BG18	
479	G	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (446)	2		
480	G	Soft mid to dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill within (334)	3		49
481	G	Linear feature, north-south aligned, 0.9m wide by >0.28m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Foundation trench for (334)	3		49
482	G	Linear feature, north-south aligned, 0.9m wide by >0.3m deep, near vertical sides not fully excavated	Foundation trench for (334)	3		49
483	?	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	5		51
484	?	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick				51
485	?	Firm light brown mortar and sand, 0.2m thick	Demolition deposit	4		51
486	?	Firm mid brown sand	Fill of (487)			51
487	?	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.6m wide by 0.3m deep, gradual sides not fully excavated	Foundation trench			51
488	?	Firm light yellowish white chalk	Natural deposit	1		51
489	G	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.6m deep,	Cable trench	5		53
490	G	Firm to loose mid grey and brown sand	Fill of (489)	5		53
491	G	Feature, >0.9m wide by 0.6m deep, vertical and gradual sides and rounded base	Pit	?4		53
492	G	Friable mid grey sand	Fill of (491)	?4		53
493	G	Firm light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit	?4		53
494	G	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 3m wide and 0.75m deep, gradual sides not fully excavated	Ditch	3		53, 67
495	G	Soft dark brown sand	Fill of (494)	3		53, 67
496	G	Soft mid brown and orange brown sand	Fill of (494)	3		53
497	G	Firm mid greyish brown sand	Fill of (494)	3		53
498	G	Firm mid to dark greenish brown silty sand with frequent small gravel, 0.45m thick	Graveyard soil	4		52
499	G	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (501)	?3	BG17	52
500	G	Partial skeleton	Burial	?3	BG17	52
501	G	?rectangular cut, >0.5m long by 0.25m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Grave cut	?3	BG17	52
502	G	Soft mixed mid greenish brown and light brownish orange silty sand, 0.15m thick	Former subsoil	4		52
503	G	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand, 0.27m thick	Former subsoil	4		52
504	G	Firm mid to dark greenish brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Graveyard soil	4		54
505	G	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick	Former subsoil	4		54
506	G	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand, 0.18m thick	Former subsoil	4		54
507	H	Soft dark grey/black sand, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	5		55, 56, 57, 58
508	H	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.7m deep, vertical sides not fully excavated	Cable trench	5		55
509	H	Soft light to dark brown clayey sand	Fill of (508)	5		55
510	H	Soft mid to light brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick		2		55

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Group	Section
511	H	Hard dark reddish brown clayey silt	Natural deposit	1		55, 56, 57
512	H	Hard light brownish white chalk	Natural deposit	1		55, 56, 57
513	H	Soft mid greyish brown sand with frequent gravel, 0.2m thick	?Subsoil	4		56, 57, 58
514	H	Feature, 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit	2		56
515	H	Soft light brown sandy silt	Fill of (514)	2		56
516	H	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 2.2m wide by >0.7m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Ditch	2		57
517	H	Soft dark brown sand	Fill of (517)	2		57
518	H	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >0.5m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Ditch	2		58
519	H	Soft dark brown sandy silt	Fill of (518)	2		58
520	H	Soft light to dark reddish brown sand>0.5m thick	Natural deposit	1		58
521		Metal detected finds				
522	F	Firm mixed mid brown and yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of (523)	5		
523	F	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >5m long by 0.8m wide, vertical sides not fully excavated	Drainage trench	5		
524	F	Firm to soft dark brown sand and modern debris	Fill of (525)	5		
525	F	Linear feature, aligned east-west		5		
526	G	Flint and tile structure, random coursing	?bridge vestige	3		60, 61, 62
527	G	Sub-circular feature, 6.3m diameter by 4m deep, steep sides and slightly rounded base	Pit	3		60, 61, 63, 64
528	F	Friable light to mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.18m thick	Subsoil	5		59
529	F	(Same as (275))	Porch	4		59
530	F	(Same as (276))		5		59
531	F	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.5m long by 0.52m wide and 0.23m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench	4		59
532	F	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand, 0.3m thick	Made ground	5		59
533	F	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick	?subsoil	5		59
534	F	Firm light to mid yellow sand and limestone, 30mm thick	?Construction deposit	4		59
535	F	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit	4		59
536	F	Firm mid to dark brown silty sand, 0.15m thick	deposit	24		59
537	F	Firm mid to dark brown sand, 0.12m thick	Graveyard soil	4		59
538	F		Fill of drain	5		59
539	G	Soft mid to dark greenish brown silty sand with chalk	Fill of (540)	4	BG22	60
540	G	Feature, >1.57m long by 0.4m deep, vertical sides and sloping base	Grave cut	4	BG22	60
541	G	Firm mid to dark greenish brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Graveyard soil	4		60
542	G	Loose mid greenish brown silty sand	Fill within (544)	3		60
543	G	Soft dark bluish grey sandy silt with frequent small gravel	Fill within (544)	3		60
544	G	Flint structure, rough coursing with light brownish yellow sand mortar (same as (333) and (334))	Culvert	3		60
545	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.4m wide and 0.32m deep, vertical sides and flattish base	Foundation trench for (544)	3		60
546	G	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand	Fill of (547)	24		60
547	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 2.3m wide by >0.45m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Ditch	24		60
548	G	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand with chalk (same as (316))	Fill of (549)	24	BG9	60
549	G	?Rectangular cut, >0.7m long by 0.25m deep, vertical sides and flat base (same as (318))	Grave cut	24	BG9	60
550	G	Firm mid to dark greenish brown clayey silt	Fill of (527)	3		60
551	G	Firm dark brownish grey clayey sand	Fill of (527)	3		60
552	G	Soft mid brown silty sand with frequent mortar fragments	Fill of (554)	24		60
553	G	Soft light brownish white sandy mortar	Fill of (554)	24		60
554	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >3.7m wide and >0.2m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Ditch	24		60
555	G	Firm mid to dark grey silty clay	Fill of (526)	3		60
556	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.45m long by >3.1m wide, vertical sides not fully excavated	Foundation trench for (526)	3		60
557	G	Firm mid to dark brown sandy silt	Fill of (527)	3		60
558	G	Firm mid to dark greenish brown silty sand and light greenish grey clayey sand	Fill of (527)	3		60
559	G	Firm dark grey silty sand	Fill of (527)	3		60
560	G	Firm mid greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (527)	3		60
561	G	Firm mid greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (527)	3		60
562	G	Loose mid to dark pinkish red clayey sand and chalk	Fill of (527)	3		60
563	G	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (527)	3		60
564	G	Soft dark grey silty sand	Fill of (527)	3		60
565	G	Soft and loose mixed brownish grey and red silty sand and scorched chalk	Fill of (527)	3		60
566	G	Pottery from augering of (527)	Find retrieval			
567	G	Soft and loose mid to dark pinkish red chalk and clayey sand	Fill of (527)	3		60
568	G	Soft mixed mid greenish brown silty sand and light yellowish white chalk	Fill of (569)	24	BG20	61
569	G	Sub-rectangular feature, >1.8m long by >0.38m wide and >0.68m deep, vertical sides not fully excavated	Grave cut	24	BG20	61
570	G	Soft mid to dark greenish brown silty sand with chalk fragments	Fill of (573)	24	BG21	61
571	G	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	24	BG21	61
572	G	Heel bone part of (571)	Burial	24	BG21	61
573	G	Sub-rectangular feature, 2.15m long by >0.3m wide and 0.51m deep, vertical sides and flattish base	Grave cut	24	BG21	61
574	G		Fill of (575)	24	BG21	
575	G	SAME AS 573	Grave cut	24	BG21	
576	G	Loose light brownish white mortar	Fill of (577)	3		61
577	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.45m long by >0.28m wide and >0.18m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Ditch	3		61
578	G	Firm to stiff mid to dark grey silty clay	Fill of (526)	3		61
579	G	Firm mid to dark greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (527)	3		61
580	G	Firm mixed dark greyish brown and light greenish grey silty sand	Fill of (527)	3		61
581	G	Firm mid to dark greenish brown silty sand, 0.1m thick	Graveyard soil	4		61
582	G	Firm dark brown silty sand	Fill of (527)	3		61
583	G	Loose mid to dark pinkish red clayey sand and chalk	Fill of (527)	3		61
584	G	Firm light green and mid to dark greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (527)	3		61
585	G	Soft mid grey silty sand	Fill of (527)	3		61
586	G	Firm dark brownish grey silty sand	Fill of (527)	3		61
587	G	Firm dark brown silty sand	Fill of (527)	3		63
588	G	Firm mid to dark greyish brown	Fill of (527)	3		63
589	G	Firm dark grey silty sand	Fill of (527)	3		63
590	G	Scorched edge of (527)		3		61
591	G		Modern temporary path	5		65
592	G	Hard light yellowish brown mortar with flints	Foundation wall of west end	3		65
593	G	Firm mid brown silty sand	Fill of (596)	3		65
594	G	Loose light brownish white crushed mortar	Fill of (596)	3		65
595	G	Firm light brown clayey sand	Fill of (596)	3		65

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Group	Section
596	G	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.7m long by >0.65m wide by >0.48m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Foundation trench for west end	3		65
597	G		Modern clearance cut	5		65
598	F	Soft mid to dark greenish brown sandy silt with frequent flint	Graveyard soil	4		
599	F	Soft mid to dark greenish brown silty sand and light yellowish white chalk fragments	Fill of (600)	4	BG38	
600	F	Feature, >0.6m long by >0.45m wide and 0.54m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG38	
601	H	Firm near white chalk, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit	2		69
602	H	Feature, 1.54m wide by 0.35m deep, gradual sides not fully excavated	Pit	2		69
603	H	Feature, 0.3m wide and 0.5m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Posthole	2		69
604	H	Hard to friable mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (603)	2		69
605	H	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.3m wide by 1m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch	2		70
606	H	Firm mid greyish brown sand	Fill of (605)	2		70
607	H	Hard grey flints	Fill of (605)	2		70
608	F	Rectangular feature, >0.65m long by 0.36m wide and 0.56m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	?3	BG115	
609	F	Soft light yellowish brown silt	Fill of (608)	?3	BG115	
610	F	?Rectangular feature, >1.2m long by 0.44m wide and 0.55m deep	Grave cut	4	BG95	
611	F	Soft light yellowish brown silt	Fill of (610)	4	BG95	
612	F	Rectangular feature, 1.95m long by >0.25m wide and 0.9m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG69	
613	F	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (612)	4	BG69	
614	F		Grave cut	2		
615	F	Soft light yellowish brown silt		2		
616	F	Rectangular feature, 1.88m long by 0.6m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG30	
617	F	Firm mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of (616)	3	BG30	
618	F	Firm to friable light whitish yellow chalk, 0.8m thick	deposit	4		
619	F	Compacted mid brown silt and flints, 4.44m by 1m extent, 0.2m thick	Former path	4		
620	F	Soft mid greyish brown silt		4		
621	F	Firm to friable light brownish yellow mortar		4		
622	F	Soft mid greyish brown silt		4		
623	F		Grave cut	?3	BG110	
624	F	Soft mid greyish brown silt		?3	BG110	
625	F		Grave cut	?3	BG112	
626	F	Soft mid greyish brown silt	Fill of (625)	?3	BG112	
627	F	Firm mid yellowish white chalk, 20mm thick	Repair to former path (619)	4		
628	F					
629	F	Loose light yellowish brown mortar and mortar fragments, 0.18m thick	Demolition deposit	4		71
630	F	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.17m thick	Layer	3		71
631	F	Firm mid to dark grey clayey sand, 70mm thick	Layer	4		71
632	F	Soft mixed light yellowish brown and greenish brown mortar and mortar fragments, 50mm thick	Layer	4		71
633	F	Soft mid to light greenish brown silty sand	Layer	4		71
634	F	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (636)	4	BG37	
635	F	Adult skeleton	Burial	4	BG37	
636	F	Rectangular feature, 1.95m long by 0.55m wide and 0.98m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG37	
637	F	Rectangular feature,	Grave cut	4	BG28	
638	F	Soft mid to dark greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (637)	4	BG28	
639	F	Firm mid to dark greenish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (640)	4	BG27	
640	F	Rectangular feature, >1.53m long by 0.65m wide	Grave cut	4	BG27	
641	F	Wood coffin fragments with breast plate, handles and nails	Coffin	4	BG37	
642	F	Soft mid to dark greyish brown silty sand (same as (630))	Layer	3		
643	F	partial infant burial, legs only present	Burial	4	BG38	
644	F	Square feature, 1.5m long by 1.5m wide, vertical sides	Manhole	5		74
645	F	Firm mid greenish grey clayey sand	Fill of (644)	5		74
646	F	Feature, 0.3m wide by 0.5m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG61	74
647	F	Firm mixed mid grey and brown sand	Fill of (646)	4	BG61	74
648	F	Feature, 0.5m wide, flat base		4		74
649	F	Soft mid brown sand	Fill of (648)	4		74
650	F	Feature	Grave cut	3	BG60	74
651	F	Soft mixed mid reddish brown, greenish brown and brown sand	Fill of (650)	3	BG60	74
652	F	Soft mid brown sand				74
653	F	Feature, >2m wide by 0.4m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG59	74
654	F	Soft mixed mid reddish brown, greenish brown and brown sand	Fill of (653)	3	BG59	74
655	F	Feature, 1.5m wide by 0.15m deep, vertical sides and flattish base	Grave cut	?3	BG58	74
656	F	Firm mid greenish brown sand and morst	Fill of (655)	?3	BG58	74
657	F	Firm mid grey sand, 0.15m thick	Fill of (653)	3	BG59	74
658	F	Feature	Grave cut	3	BG60	74
659	F	Soft mid reddish brown to light brown sand	Natural deposit	1		74
660		Unused context				
661	F	Soft mid greenish brown sand	Fill of (662)	4	BG78	73
662	F	Feature, >2m long by 0.8m deep, steep sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG78	73
663	F	Firm mid greenish brown clayey sand	Fill of (664)	4	BG88	73
664	F	Feature, >1.8m wide by 1m deep, steep sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG88	73
665	F	Feature, >1.5m long by 0.4m deep, steep sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG89	73
666	F	Firm dark brown sand	Fill of (665)	4	BG89	73
667	F	Feature, >1.3m long by 0.2m deep, steep sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG87	73
668	F	Firm mid brown sand	Fill of (667)	4	BG87	73
669	F	Rectangular feature, 2.02m long by 0.6m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG86	73
670	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint	Fill of (669)	3	BG86	73
671	F	Hard near white chalk with flint	Natural deposit	1		73
672	F	(Same as (856))		?4	BG39	
673	F	(Same as (858))		?4	BG39	
674	F	Sub-rectangular feature, 2m long by 0.62m wide and 0.78m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG36	
675	F	Soft mid to dark brown silty sand with frequent flint and chalk fragments	Fill of (674)	4	BG36	
676	F		Layer			
677	F	Rectangular feature, 1.84m long by 0.6m wide and 1.1m deep, vertical sides and flat ase	Grave cut	4	BG68	
678	F	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (677)	4	BG68	
679		Unused context				
680		Unused context				
681	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt,	Graveyard soil	4		
682	F	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Graveyard soil	4		
683	F	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand with frequent flint and chalk fragments	Graveyard soil	4		

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Group	Section
684	F	Rectangular feature, >0.9m long by >0.34m wide and 0.7m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	?4	BG94	
685	F	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint	Fill of (684)	?4	BG94	
686	F	Partial infant skeleton, upperpart remaining	Burial	?4	BG95	
687	F	Rectangular structure, 2.06m long by 0.7m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG34	
688	F	Male adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	4	BG34	
689	F	Soft mid reddish brown wood with nails	Fragmentary coffin	4	BG34	
690	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint	Fill of (687)	4	BG34	
691	F	Adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	4	BG36	
692	F	Rectangular feature, 1.8m long by 0.55m wide and 0.75m deep, vertical sides and flat abse	Grave cut	4	BG90	
693	F	Adult male skeleton	Burial	4	BG90	
694	F	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (692)	4	BG90	
695	F	Rectangular feature, 0.5m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG35	
696	F	Partial skeleton	Burial	4	BG35	
697	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint	Fill of (695)	4	BG35	
698	F	Truncated burial of Sam Gambel, Aged 73, died May 1823	Burial	4	BG69	
699	F	Adult female skeleton	Burial	4	BG68	
700	F	Adult ?male skeleton	Burial	4	BG86	
701	F	Sub-rectangular feature, >0.86m long by >0.3m wide, vertical sides and lat base	Grave cut	3	BG113	
702	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	3	BG113	
703	F	Firm mid greyish brown chalky silt	Fill of (701)	3	BG113	
704	F	Rectangular feature, >0.7m long by >0.22m wide by 90mm deep, flat base	Grave cut	3	BG114	
705	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	3	BG114	
706	F	Soft mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (704)	3	BG114	
707	F	Rectangular feature, 0.8m long by 0.4m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG97	
708	F	Partial juvenile skeleton	Burial	4	BG97	
709	F	Firm mid brown sand	Fill of (707)	4	BG97	
710	F	Rectangular feature, >1m long by >0.3m wide, flat base	Grave cut	4	BG101	
711	F	Partial juvenile skeleton	Burial	4	BG101	
712	F	Firm mid brown sand	Fill of (710)	4	BG101	
713	F	Rectangular feature, >0.4m long by >0.2m wide by 0.5m deep, flat base	Grave cut	4	BG100	
714	F	Partial neonate skeleton	Burial	4	BG100	
715	F	Firm mid brown sand	Fill of (713)	4	BG100	
716	F	Sub-rectangular feature, flat base	Grave cut	4	BG99	
717	F	Partial neonate skeleton	Burial	4	BG99	
718	F	Firm mid brown sand	Fill of (716)	4	BG99	
719	F	Sub-rectangular feature,	Grave cut	4		
720	F	Firm dark grey sand	Fill of (677)	3	BG68	
721	F	Sub-rectangular feature, 0.8m long by 0.4m wide, flat base	Grave cut	4	BG98	
722	F	Partial neonate skeleton	Burial	4	BG98	
723	F	Firm mid brown sand	Fill of (721)	4	BG98	
724	F	Rectangular feature, >0.66m long by 0.26m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG31	
725	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint	Fill of (724)	3	BG31	
726		Unused context				
727	F		Mortar	4		
728	F	Re-used worked stone		4		
729	F	Oval feature, 0.94m long by 0.4m wide and 0.45m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG67	
730	F	Infant skeleton	Burial	4	BG67	
731	F	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (729)	4	BG67	
732	F	Partial male adult skeleton	Burial	?4	BG93	
733	F	Firm mid greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (734)	?4	BG93	
734	F	Rectangular feature, >0.36m long by 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep, steep sides and flat base	Grave cut	?4	BG93	
735	F	Rectangular feature, 1.8m long by 1m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	?4	BG85	
736	F	Partial male adult skeleton	Burial	?4	BG85	
737	F	Partial female adult skeleton	Burial	?4	BG85	
738	F	Firm light brown sand	Fill of (735)	?4	BG85	
739	F	Rectangular feature, 1.96m long by 0.37m wide and 0.76m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG64	
740	F	Light brown wood, coffin nails	Coffin	4	BG64	
741	F	Adult male skeleton	Burial	4	BG64	
742	F	Soft mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (739)	4	BG64	
743	F	Firm mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (745)	4	BG96	
744	F	Partial male adult skeleton	Burial	4	BG96	
745	F	Rectangular feature, >1.5m long by 0.58m wide and 0.22m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG96	
746	F	Firm mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (748)	4	BG102	
747	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	4	BG102	
748	F	Rectangular feature, >0.8m long by 0.37m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG102	
749	F	Female adult skeleton	Burial	4	BG30	
750	F	Linear stain of coffin with nails	Coffin	4	BG30	
751	F	Isolated skull		?4	BG92	
752	F	Rectangular feature,	Grave cut	?4	BG92	
753	F	Firm mid brown sand	Fill of (752)	?4	BG92	
754	F	Rectangular feature, 1.96m long by 0.24m wide and 0.7m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG65	
755	F	Partial adult male skeleton	Burial	4	BG65	
756	F	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (754)	4	BG65	
757	F	Firm mid to dark greenish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (759)	?4	BG105	
758	F	Partial juvenile skeleton	Burial	?4	BG105	
759	F	Rectangular feature, 0.8m long by 0.37m wide, vertical sides and flattish base	Grave cut	?4	BG105	
760	F	rectangular feature	Grave cut	?4	BG84	
761	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	?4	BG84	
762	F	Firm light brown sandy clay	Fill of (760)	?4	BG84	
763	F	Partial adult male skeleton	Burial	4	BG31	
764	F	Firm light brown clayey silt with mid yellowish brown mortar and frequent flint		3		
765	F	?Rectangular feature, 1m by 0.3m, flat base	Grave cut	?4	BG103	
766	F	Partial juvenile skeleton	Burial	?4	BG103	
767	F	Firm mid brown sand	Fill of (765)	?4	BG103	
768	F	(Same as (789))		3		

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Group	Section
769	F	(Same as (790))		3		
770	F	Firm light grey clayey silt, 50mm thick	Construction deposit	4		75, 77
771	F	Firm light brownish grey clayey silt, 50mm thick		4		75, 77
772	F	Rectangular feature, 1.32m long by 0.3m wide	Grave cut	4	BG32	
773	F	Firm light yellowish brown silt with frequent chalk fragments	Fill of (772)	4	BG32	
774	F	Soft and friable mid greyish yellow sandy silt, 30mm thick		3		
775	F	Rectangular feature,	Grave cut	3	BG104	
776	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	3	BG104	
777	F	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (775)	3	BG104	
778	F	Soft light whitish yellow crushed mortar with frequent chalk fragments, 0.15m thick	Construction deposit	3		75, 77
779	F	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (789)	3		75, 77
780	F	Soft and friable mid brownish grey clayey silt with lime mortar fragments	Fill of (789)	3		75, 76
781	F	Rectangular feature, 0.8m long by 0.3m wide, flat base	Grave cut	?3	BG108	
782	F	Neonate skeleton	Burial	?3	BG108	
783	F	Firm mid brown silty sand	Fill of (781)	?3	BG108	
784	F	Partial neonate skeleton	Burial	4	BG76	
785	F	Partial juvenile skeleton	Burial	4	BG76	
786	F	Rectangular feature, 1.6m long by 0.6m wide, flat base	Grave cut	?4	BG106	
787	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	?4	BG106	
788	F	Firm mid brown silty sand	Fill of (786)	?4	BG106	
789	F	L-shaped linear feature, 2m long by 0.45m wide and 0.73m deep, steep sides and flat base (same as (768) and (694))	Foundation trench for (328)	3		75, 77
790	F	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt		3		75, 77
791	F	Rectangular feature, 1.8m long by 0.6m wide, flat base	Grave cut	?3	BG75	
792	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	?3	BG75	
793	F	Firm mid brown silty sand	Fill of (791)	?3	BG75	
794	F	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (796)	4	BG66	
795	F	Partial (lower right leg) of adult	Burial	4	BG66	
796	F	Rectangular feature, >0.57m long by >0.22m wide, flat base, heavily truncated	Grave cut	4	BG66	
797	F	Rectangular feature, 0.86m long by >0.2m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG76	
798	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (797)	4	BG76	
799	F	Soft light yellow silty sand, 30mm thick	Fill of (797)	4	BG76	75, 77
800	F	Rectangular feature, >1m long by >0.4m wide, flat base	Grave cut	?3	BG107	
801	F	Complete infant skeleton	Burial	?3	BG107	
802	F	Firm mid brown and grey sandy silt	Fill of (800)	?3	BG107	
803	F	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.3m wide by 70mm deep, steep sides and rounded base	Gully	2		76
804	F	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (803)	2		76
805	F	Soft light yellow silty sand	Fill of (789)	3		75
806	F	Firm light greenish grey sandy silt	Fill of (789)	3		77
807	F	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt (same as (790))		3		
808	F	Loose light brownish yellow sand	Fill of (789)	3		77
809	F	Soft light yellow silty sand	Fill of (789)	3		75, 77
810	F	Firm light greenish grey clayey silt	Fill of (789)	3		77
811	F	Feature, >0.7m wide by 0.65m deep, gradual sides not fully excavated	Possible grave cut	4	BG29	77
812	F	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (811)	4	BG29	77
813	F	Rectangular feature, >1.4m long by 0.5m wide, flat base	Grave cut	?4	BG74	
814	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	?4	BG74	
815	F	Soft to loose mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (813)	?4	BG74	
816	F	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.6m wide by 0.44m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Foundation trench	4		78, 80
817	F	Firm mid grey clayey sand and mid yellowish white mortar	Fill of (816)	4		78
818	F	Same as (827)	Fill of (816)	4		
819	F	Firm mid grey clayey sand with frequent flints	Fill of (816)	4		78
820						
821	F	Rectangular feature, 1.7m long by 0.52m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	?4	BG77	
822	F	Female adult skeleton	Burial	?4	BG77	
823	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint	Fill of (821)	?4	BG77	
824	F	Rectangular feature, >1m long by 0.42m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	4	BG33	
825	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	4	BG33	
826	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (824)	4	BG33	
827	F	Firm light yellowish brown crushed sandy mortar	Fill of (816)	4		
828	F	Rectangular feature, 0.6m wide, flat base	Grave cut	3	BG111	
829	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	3	BG111	
830	F	Firm mid brown silty sand	Fill of (828)	3	BG111	
831	F	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (789)	3		
832	F	Rectangular feature, 0.25m wide, flat base	Grave cut	?3	BG81	
833	F	Partial skeleton	Burial	?3	BG81	
834	F	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (832)	?3	BG81	
835	F	Rectangular feature, >0.26m long by 0.35m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG80	79
836	F	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (835)	3	BG80	79
837	F	same as (859)		?3	BG54	
838	F	same as 860		?3	BG54	
839	F	Same as (861)		?3	BG54	
840	F	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt	deposit	3		79
841	F	Firm light greyish brown clayey silt	deposit	3		79
842	F	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >1.1m long by 0.34m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Foundation trench	3		79
843	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (842)	3		79
844	F	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of (842)	3		79
845	F	Soft light greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (842)	3		79
846	F	Firm light whitish yellow mortar	Fill of (842)	3		79
847	F	Firm light grey clayey silt	Fill of (842)	3		79
848	F	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (842)	3		79
849	F	Single adult femur	Burial	3	BG80	79
850	F	Rectangular feature, 1.4m long by 0.5m wide, flat base	Grave cut	?3	BG109	
851	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	?3	BG109	
852	F	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (850)	?3	BG109	
853	F	Oval feature, >0.84m long by 0.41m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG55	
854	F	Partial male adult skeleton	Burial	3	BG55	
855	F	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint	Fill of (853)	3	BG55	
856	F	Rectangular feature, >1.2m long by >0.3m wide, flat base	Grave cut	4	BG39	
857	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	4	BG39	
858	F	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (856)	4	BG39	

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Group	Section
859	F	Sub-rectangular feature, 1.93m long by 0.44m wide, near vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG54	
860	F	Female adult skeleton	Burial	3	BG54	
861	F	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (859)	3	BG54	
862	F	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (864)	3	BG43	
863	F	Partial juvenile skeleton	Burial	3	BG43	
864	F	Rectangular feature, >0.73m long by 0.44m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG43	
865	F	Firm mid greenish brown silty sand	Fill of (867)	3	BG44	
866	F	Partial infant skeleton, upperpart remaining	Burial	3	BG44	
867	F	Sub-rectangular feature, >0.36m long by >0.22m wide and 0.15m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Grave cut	3	BG44	
868	F	Rectangular feature, 1.8m long by 0.75m wide, steep to vertical sides with ledge and flattish base	Grave cut	3	BG79	
869	F	Adult male skeleton	Burial	3	BG79	
870	F	Firm to hard mixed grey, cream and brown silty sand with chalk	Fill of (868)	3	BG79	
871	F	Firm mixed mid greenish brown silty sand with whitish yellow crushed mortar	Fill of (900)	3		
872	F	Rectangular feature, >0.54m long by 0.5m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG71	
873	F	Partial adult male skeleton	Burial	3	BG71	
874	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint	Fill of (872)	3	BG71	
875	F	Rectangular feature, 1.92m long by 0.3m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG70	
876	F	Partial adult male skeleton	Burial	3	BG70	
877	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint	Fill of (875)	3	BG70	
878	F	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (880)	3	BG47	
879	F	Adult skeleton	Burial	3	BG47	
880	F	Rectangular feature, >1.05m long by >0.6m wide and 0.3m deep, vertical sides with ledge, flat base	Grave cut	3	BG47	
881	F	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (883)	3	BG41	
882	F	Partial young adult male skeleton	Burial	3	BG41	
883	F	Rectangular feature, >1.2m long by 0.48m wide and 0.3m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG41	
884	F	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (886)	3	BG42	
885	F	Partial juvenile skeleton	Burial	3	BG42	
886	F	Rectangular feature, >0.83m long by 0.24m wide and 0.2m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG42	
887	F	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint	Fill of (889)	3	BG45	
888	F	Juvenile skeleton	Burial	3	BG45	
889	F	Rectangular feature, >0.7m long by 0.33m wide and 100mm deep, steep sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG45	
890	F	Rectangular feature, 1.4m long by 0.2m wide, flat base	Grave cut	?4	BG40	
891	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	?4	BG40	
892	F	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (890)	?4	BG40	
893	F	Rectangular feature, 0.64m long by 0.28m wide, steep sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG83	
894	F	Poorly preserved neonate skeleton	Burial	3	BG83	
895	F	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint	Fill of (893)	3	BG83	
896	F	Rectangular feature, 1.7m long by 0.4m wide, steep to vertical sides with ledge, rounded base	Grave cut	3	BG82	
897	F	Adult male skeleton	Burial	3	BG82	
898	F	Firm mixed greys and brown silty sand	Fill of (896)	3	BG82	
899	F	Firm dark brownish grey silty sand	Fill of (900)	3		
900	F	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >1.1m long by >0.37m wide and 0.5m deep, steep sides and flat base	Foundation trench for North Aisle wall	3		
901	F	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (903)	3	BG46	
902	F	Infant skeleton	Burial	3	BG46	
903	F	Sub-rectangular feature, 0.85m long by 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep, vertical sides and rounded base	Grave cut	3	BG46	
904	F	Rectangular feature, 1.8m long by 0.5m wide, flat base	Grave cut	3	BG53	
905	F	Adult male skeleton	Burial	3	BG53	
906	F	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (904)	3	BG53	
907	F	Firm yellowish white chalk	Natural deposit	1		
908	F	Rectangular feature, >0.42m long by 0.38m wide, steep sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG73	
909	F	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (908)	3	BG73	
910	F	Friable light greenish grey sandy mortar	Fill of (900)	3		
911	F	Rectangular feature, >0.7m long by 0.4m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG72	82
912	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint	Fill of (911)	3	BG72	
913	F	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (915)	3	BG57	
914	F	Juvenile skeleton	Burial	3	BG57	
915	F	Rectangular feature, 1m long by 0.3m wide, flat base	Grave cut	3	BG57	
916	F	Oval feature, 1.44m long by 0.22m wide, steep sides and flattish base	Grave cut	3	BG51	
917	F	Young adult female skeleton	Burial	3	BG51	
918	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (916)	3	BG51	
919	F	Sub-oval feature, 2.04m long by 0.64m wide, steep sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG50	
920	F	Adult female skeleton	Burial	3	BG50	
921	F	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (919)	3	BG50	
922	F	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint and chalk fragments	Fill of (924)	?3	BG48	
923	F	Infant skeleton	Burial	?3	BG48	
924	F	Rectangular feature with circular extension, 1.1m long by 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep, vertical sides with ledge and flat base	Grave cut	?3	BG48	
925	F	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand and light yellowish white chalk fragments with frequent flint	Fill of (924)	3	BG49	
926	F	Partial juvenile skeleton	Burial	3	BG49	
927	F	Rectangular feature with circular extension, >0.5m long by 0.38m wide and 0.25m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG49	
928	F	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (930)	3	BG52	
929	F	Partial juvenile skeleton	Burial	3	BG52	
930	F	Rectangular feature, 0.7m long by 0.2m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Grave cut	3	BG52	
931	F	Partial adult skeleton, supine position	Burial	?3	BG72	
932	F	Soft mid greyish brown sand and chalk	Fill of (934)	3	BG56	
933	F	Adult male skeleton	Burial	3	BG56	
934	F	Rectangular feature, 1.6m long, vertical sides and rounded base	Grave cut	3	BG56	
935	F	Neonate skeleton	Burial	3	BG73	
936	F	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >3.2m long by 0.84m wide and 0.27m deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Ditch	3		
937	F	Firm dark brown clayey silt	Fill of (936)	3		
938	F	Friable light greenish grey sandy mortar	Fill of (908)	3	BG73	
939	F	Firm mid brown clayey silt	Fill of (908)	3	BG73	
940	F	Friable light greenish grey sandy mortar	Fill of (908)	3	BG73	

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Group	Section
941	H	Loose to firm mid red to light grey stone and gravel	Surface	5		85
942	H	Loose to firm mid greyish brown silty sand with flint cobbles, >0.1m thick	Rubble dump	3		85
943	H	Feature, >1.6m long by >0.8m wide by >0.3m deep, steep sides and flattish base, not fully excavated (same as (605))	Ditch	3		85
944	H	Soft to firm dark brown sandy silt	Fill of (943)	3		
945	H	Firm to indurated mixed mortar, cement and flint cobbles	?Foundation for gatehouse	4		
946	H	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.4m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Service trench	5		
947	H	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand and gravel	Fill of (946)	5		86
948	H	Loose mid yellowish brown sand with frequent flint pebbles, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit	1		85, 86
949	H	Firm white chalk		1		85, 86
950	H	Soft light yellowish white silty clay with chalk	Natural deposit	1		85
951	H	Linear feature, (excavated 2008)	Service trench	5		
952	H	Loose gravel	Fill of (951)	5		
953	H	Firm mixed flint cobbles, 4.25m by 0.75m extent	Surface	4		
954	H	Indurated mixed concrete, brick fragments and flint	Levelling deposit	5		
955	H	Firm light yellowish white mortar and flint	Levelling deposit	5		
956	H	Soft dark brown/black silt, 0.27m thick	Topsoil	5		86
957	I	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.28m thick	Topsoil	5		
958	I	Soft mixed mid to dark greenish brown and light yellowish white silty sand with frequent flints	Fill of (959)	4	BG91	
959	I	Rectangular feature, >1m long by >0.36m wide and >0.6m deep, vertical sides not fully excavated	Possible grave cut	4	BG91	
960	I	Soft mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint, 0.5m thick	Subsoil	4		
961	I	Hard white chalk and red sand	Natural deposit	1		
962	E	Hard flints set in off white mortar	Fill of (963)	3		
963	E	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >2.28m long by 0.29m wide, not excavated	Foundation trench for Outer Parlour wall	3		
964	E		Fill of (965)	5		
965	E	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >2.35m long by 0.29m wide, not excavated	Cable trench	5		

Appendix 5

CATALOGUE OF THE ROMAN POTTERY *prepared by Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle*

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Comments	Alter	Draw	Vessel	NoS	W (g)
331	GREY	JB		BS			1	1	14
331	GREY	JB		BS	ABR		1	1	13
331				MICACEOUS FABS					
410	GREY	J		RIM	SOOT BREAK, EX AND INT		1	1	14
410				1 SH ONLY					
670	GREY	JB		BS	SOOT EX; ABR		1	1	3
670				1 SH ONLY; POSS NVGW?					
678	GREY	M	PA OR SLIP ON RIM	RIM		1	1	1	79
678				1 SH ONLY					
862	GREY	JB		BS	SOOT BREAK AND EX		1	1	12
862				1 SH ONLY					
							6	6	136

Abbreviations

ABR	Abraded
EX	Exterior
GREY	Grey ware
INT	Interior
J	Jar
JB	Jar/bowl
M	Mortaria
NVGW	Nene Valley Grey ware
PA	Painted

Appendix 6

CATALOGUES OF THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY

prepared by Anne Boyle

6.1: Summary of the Post Roman pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	2	2 (1*)	36
DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	1	1	4
ELY	Ely-type ware	1175	1350	1	1	7
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	15	7	47
EMSAX	Early or Middle Saxon wares (generic)	400	870	1	1	7
EMWM	Early Medieval Micaceous ware (generic)	1100	1230	5	5	73
GRIM	Grimston ware	1200	1550	16	11	158
LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1200	1	1	5
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	2	2	22
MISC	Unidentified types	-	-	1	1	29
SNLOC	Local Saxo-Norman wares (generic)	870	1150	1	1	6
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	29	26	387
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1280	1500	1	1	47
TOYBT	Toynton Bourne Type	1300	1500	1	1	8
UNGS	Unglazed Greensand-tempered fabrics	950	1250	1	1	17
TOTAL				78	62 (61*)	853

**excludes cross-context vessel*

6.2: Number of vessels from Grave cuts in Area F

Cname	BG36	BG37	BG46	BG47	BG50	BG56	BG68	BG68	BG70	BG80	BG86	BG95	BG11 1	BG113	BG11 4
	[674]	[636]	[903]	[880]	[919]	[934]	[677]	[677]	[875]	[835]	[669]	[610]	[828]	[701]	[704]
	(675)	(634)	(901)	(878)	(921)	(932)	(678)	(720)	(877)	(836)	(670)	(611)	(830)	(703)	(706)
DST													1		
EMHM	1														
EMWM						1			1						
GRIM		1									1	1	1		
LSW1							1								
SNLOC														1	
THETT	1		2	1	2			1		1	1				1
TOTAL	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1

6.3: Number of vessels from other deposits/features in Area F

Cname								[900]	[936]
	(528)	(598)	(681)	(682)	(683)	(619)	(630)	(899)	(937)
ELY		1							
EMHM				1					
EMSAX				1					
EMWM				1					
GRIM		1		1	1				
MEDLOC							2		
MISC			1						
THETT	1	2						1	1
TOYBT			1						
UNGS						1			
TOTAL	1	4	2	4	1	1	2	1	1

6.4: Pottery from features in Area G

Cname	U/S	[347]		[380]	[409]	[413]	[424]	[430]	[448]	[451]	[494]		[943]
	331	346	357	379	400	415	422	429	447	466	495	566	944
BOUA					1*		1*						
EMHM			1					1		2			1
EMWM								1	1				
GRIM	2												
THETT	3	1	1	2		1	1				1	1	
TOTAL	5	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1

*cross-context vessel

6.5: Archive catalogue

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Ref	Description	Date
223	GRIM		Jug	1	1	11	Applied horizontal strip	fe BS			13th to 15th
243	GRIM		Jug?	1	1	16		BS		Abraded	
294	TOY	+ ca	Small jug/jar	1	1	47		Base		Misfired?; oxidised over break; salt surfaces; fabric similar to Ingomells	
331	GRIM		Jug	1	1	40		Rim		Rounded rim	13th to 15th
331	GRIM		Jug	1	1	23		Handle		Hollow strap handle	13th to 15th
331	THETT		Jar	1	1	39		Base		Reoxidised; heat affected; soot	11th to mid 12th
331	THETT		Jar	2	1	21		BS		Internal white deposit; external soot	11th to mid 12th
331	THETT		Jar	1	1	22		BS		Spalled; external soot	11th to mid 12th
346	THETT		?	1	1	8		Base		?ID	
357	EMHM		Jar	1	1	3		BS		Soot; ?ID	
357	THETT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	8		BS		Soot; abraded	
379	THETT		?	1	1	3		BS	<1>		
379	THETT		?	1	1	3		BS	<1>		
400	BOUA	A	Jar	1	1	8		BS	V01		
415	THETT	Oxidised	Jar	1	1	2	Cartwheel stamp or roller stamping	BS	DR	?ID	
422	BOUA	A	Jar	1	1	28		BS	V01		
422	THETT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	15		BS			
429	EMHM		Jar/ bowl	2	1	11		BS		Soot	
429	EMWM	Fabric 6	Jar?	1	1	2		BS		Soot	
447	EMWM	Fabric 6	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4		BS		Soot	
466	EMHM		?	1	1	1		BS		Soot	
466	EMHM		?	1	1	1		BS			
495	THETT		Jar	1	1	6		BS	<6>	Soot; ?ID	
528	THETT		Jar	1	1	8		Base		Soot	
566	THETT		?	1	1	1		BS		Flake	
598	ELY		Jug/ jar	1	1	7		BS			
598	GRIM		Jug	1	1	3		BS			
598	THETT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	9		BS			
598	THETT		Jar	2	1	33		Base + BS		External soot; ?SV; heat spalled base?	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Ref	Description	Date
611	GRIM		Jug	1	1	13		BS			
619	UNGS		Narrow necked jar	1	1	17		Rim	DR	Flat top rim; internal deposit; soot	Saxon or Emed?
630	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; medium sandy	Jug	1	1	10	Fe spots	Rim		Upright bifurcated rim; misfired glaze; Misfired glaze; fine background with quartz up to 0.1mm + sub angular to sub round quartz up to 0.8mm some red tinged + + common fe grains + black flint?	
630	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; medium sandy	Jug	1	1	12	Pressed base	Base		Misfired glaze; fine background with quartz up to 0.1mm + sub angular to sub round quartz up to 0.8mm + common fe grains + black flint?	
634	GRIM		Jug	1	1	6		BS			
670	GRIM		?	1	1	2		BS			
670	THETT		?	1	1	1		BS		?ID	
675	EMHM		Jar	1	1	4		BS			
675	THETT		Jar/ pitcher	1	1	11		BS			
678	LSW1		Jug	1	1	5		BS		?ID	
681	MISC	Reduced; medium sandy	Jar	1	1	29		Base		Soot; worn; common sub round to round quartz 0.2 to 0.5mm + occasional white flint lumps + occasional rounded fe up to 1mm + some powdery fe	
681	TOYBT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	8		BS		Cu mottled glaze; ?ID	
682	EMHM		Jar	1	1	4		BS		Internal soot	
682	EMSAX		Jar/ bowl	1	1	7		BS		Soot; ??ID	
682	EMWM	Fabric 6	Jar	1	1	25		Rim	DR	Flared rim; soot	
682	GRIM		Jug	4	1	21	Applied fe strip	BS			
683	GRIM		Jug	3	1	13	Applied fe strip	BS		Abraded	
703	SNLOC	Dull OX/R/OX; fine to medium sandy	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	6	Diamond roller stamping	BS	DR	Soot; handmade; common sub round to round quartz 0.2 to 0.5mm + occasional larger + common fe grains + larger fe up to 1mm + rare dark flint up to 1mm	
706	THETT		Jar?	1	1	11		BS			
720	THETT		Narrow jar	1	1	39		BS		White residue and concretions	
830	DST	C	Jug	1	1	4	Applied pressed and combed strip	BS		Cu glaze	
830	GRIM		Jug/ jar	1	1	10		BS			
836	THETT		Jar	1	1	26		Rim		Lid seated; soot	
877	EMWM	Fabric 6	Jar	1	1	31		BS		Soot including over break; also similar to THETT I	
878	THETT		Jar	1	1	5		BS		Soot + carbonised deposit	
899	THETT		Bowl?	1	1	12		BS		Soot + carbonised deposit	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Ref	Description	Date
901	THETT		Bowl	1	1	25	Diamond roller stamping on rim top and break of rim	Rim	DR	Soot	
901	THETT		?	1	1	2		BS		Soot; ?ID	
921	THETT		Jar	1	1	21		BS		Soot	
921	THETT		Bowl	2	1	48		Rim		Inturned rim; soot	
932	EMWM	Fabric 6	Jar?	1	1	11		BS		Same throwing technique as type sherd	
937	THETT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	8		Base			
944	EMHM		Jar	8	1	23		BS			

Appendix 7

CATALOGUES OF THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL *prepared by Anne Boyle*

7.1: Number of fragments from Grave cuts in Area F

cname	BG30	BG31	BG35	BG36	BG59	BG64	BG68	BG86	BG90	BG95	BG113	BG104
	[616]	[724]	[695]	[674]	[653]	[739]	[677]	[669]		[610]	[701]	[775]
	(617)	(725)	(697)	(675)	(657)	(742)	(678)	(670)	(692)	(611)	(703)	(777)
BRK			1	3			6		3	1		
CBM			1				2					
FLEMISH						1	2					
FLOOR		1				3	11	2	3	1		4
GFLOOR				1		1	4		1	1		1
GPNR					2							
NIB												1
PANT							1					
PEG	1				1						1	
PNR	2			4	7	4	3	1	5	3	1	4
TOTAL	3	1	2	8	10	9	29	3	12	6	2	10

7.2: Number of fragments from other deposits/features in Area F

cname						[789]			[842]
	(529)	(764)	(769)	(774)	(778)	(779)	(780)	(790)	(844)
CBM			1		1				
FLEMISH									1
FLOOR	3					5	2		
GFLOOR		1			1	2	1		
GPNR		2		1					
PEG								1	
PNR		5		4		1		2	
TOTAL	3	8	1	5	2	8	3	3	1

7.3: Archive catalogue

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
031	PNR	Norfolk fabric 11	15mm	2	81	Strike/ wiping marks; mortar; same tile; flat roofer	
031	PNR	Norfolk fabric 6	10mm	1	30	Salt surfaces; strike marks; flat roofer	
328	FLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	12mm	1	33	Knife cut edge; mortar; worn surface	
328	GFLOOR	OX/R; near vitrified	20mm	1	47	Knife cut edge; worn surface; brown glaze	Post medieval
328	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	20mm	1	15	?ID or FLOOR	
333	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	50 x 115 x 240mm	1	2175	Complete; mortar; salt surfaces; poorly moulded; slop moulded?; organic impressions; salt surfaces	Late medieval +
529	FLOOR	Oxidised; fine sandy	12mm	1	23	Worn surface; mortar; ?ID or PNR	Post medieval?
529	FLOOR	Oxidised; medium sandy	15mm	1	38	Mortar/ salt surfaces; heat affected?	
529	FLOOR	Oxidised; medium sandy	20mm	1	118	Knife cut edge; worn surface; mortar	Post medieval
611	BRK	Gault	45 x 115 x 140+mm	1	839	Mortar including over break; slop moulded?; strike marks; organic impressions; uneven arrises;	Late medieval +

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
611	FLOOR	Oxidised; fine to medium sandy	45 x 125+mm	1	868	Corner; mortar; spalled; sanded and knife trimmed edges; worn surface	Post medieval
611	GFLOOR	Oxidised; fine to medium sandy + flint	20mm	1	71	Knife cut edge; worn surface; part cut mosaic tile?	
611	PNR	Norfolk fabric 6	13mm	1	15	Mortar; salt surfaces; strike marks; flat roofer	
611	PNR	Norfolk fabric 6; oxidised	13-20mm	2	34	?one FLOOR; flat roofer	
617	PEG	Vitrified	15mm	1	18	Distorted in firing; flat roofer	
617	PNR	Norfolk fabric 10	15mm	1	12	Mortar; flat roofer	
617	PNR	Norfolk fabric 11	15mm	1	20	Mortar over break?; flat roofer	
657	GPNR	Norfolk fabric 10	12mm	1	102	Splashed amber and green glaze; strike marks; knife cut edges; early?; flat roofer	
657	GPNR	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	1	45	Amber glaze; mortar; flat roofer	
657	PEG	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	1	20	Mortar over break; slight overhang from mould; flat roofer	Medieval
657	PNR	Norfolk fabric 11	15mm	1	59	Unusual bedding impression ?mould; flat roofer	
657	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	8-15mm	5	196	Mortar; flat roofer	
657	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	1	56	High fired; strike marks; mortar; knife cut edges; early?; flat roofer	
670	FLOOR	Dull OX/R/OX; fine sandy + flint	15mm	1	97	Mortar including over worn surface?; amber glaze; strike marks	
670	FLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	1	51	Corner; worn; knife cut edge; strike marks	
670	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	12mm	1	14	Amber glaze; ?ID or FLOOR	
675	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	40mm	1	195	Corner; organic bedded; slop moulded; mortar; salt surfaces; sunken margin; overhang from mould	Late medieval +
675	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	35 x 110 x 70+mm	1	448	End; organic bedded; slop moulded; mortar; salt surfaces; some knife trimming?; worn surface	Late medieval +
675	BRK	Oxidised; fine sandy	50mm	1	359	Mortar including over break; sand bedded	Early modern?
675	GFLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	1	60	Stacking scar; reduced green glaze; mortar; worn surface	
675	PNR	Norfolk fabric 6	10mm	1	62	Salt surfaces; vitrified; strike marks; sand bedded; flat roofer	
675	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	13-15mm	3	212	Mortar on two; flat roofer	
678	BRK	Dull oxidised	42mm	4	346	Flakes; same tile?; some mortar	Post medieval
678	BRK	Various		2	69	Flakes; mortar	
678	CBM			2	13	Flakes	
678	FLEMISH		25mm	1	61	Part knife cut; green glaze; abraded; mortar	
678	FLEMISH		30mm	1	107	Green glaze; mortar; abraded	
678	FLOOR	Norfolk Fabric 10	14mm	1	32	Soot; mortar	
678	FLOOR	Norfolk Fabric 11?	25mm	1	83	Mortar; only some calc + coarse pebbles	
678	FLOOR	Oxidised; medium sandy	15mm	1	108	Worn; mortar	
678	FLOOR	Oxidised; medium sandy + ca	15mm	1	107	Worn	
678	FLOOR	Various	13-22mm	7	369	Worn surfaces; some mortar over break	
678	GFLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	10mm	1	38	Worn surface; knife cut edges; brown glaze; fe slip	
678	GFLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	1	123	Amber glaze; worn	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
678	GFLOOR	Vitrified	11mm	1	19	Brown glaze; fe slip	
678	GFLOOR	Vitrified	22mm	1	88	Green glaze; mortar; worn surface	
678	PANT	Reduced		1	96		Post medieval
678	PNR	Norfolk Fabric 6		2	59	Flat roofer	
678	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	1	68	Flat roofer; mortar; flat roofer	
692	BRK	Oxidised; medium sandy	45+mm	1	106	Strike marks; mortar over broken edge?	
692	BRK	Oxidised; medium sandy		2	29	Fakes	
692	FLOOR	Norfolk Fabric 10	16mm	1	52	Mortar	
692	FLOOR	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	21	Flake; worn surface	
692	FLOOR	Oxidised; medium sandy	17mm	1	28	Mortar	
692	GFLOOR	Oxidised; fine sandy		1	18	Corner; flake; mortar including over break; worn; amber glaze?	
692	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	10-15mm	5	116	Some mortar; flat roofer	
697	BRK	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	82	Flake	
697	CBM			1	2	Flake	
703	PEG	Norfolk Fabric 6	10mm	1	14	Strike marks; flat roofer	
703	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	13mm	1	68	Flake; mortar; flat roofer	
725	FLOOR	OX/R/OX; medium sandy	17mm	1	54	Corner; some knife trimming; mortar including over break?; amber glaze; tool impressions?	
742	FLEMISH		25mm	1	89	Green glaze; part knife cut edge; mortar; spalled?	
742	FLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	12mm	1	38	Mortar; ?kiss mark	
742	FLOOR	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	46		
742	FLOOR	Vitrified		1	25	Worn	
742	GFLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	20mm	1	121	Amber glaze; worn surface	
742	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9		4	25	Flakes; flat roofer	
764	GFLOOR	Vitrified	15mm	1	39	Corner; brown glaze	
764	GPNR	Norfolk Fabric 6	10mm	1	20	Mortar; amber glaze; flat roofer	
764	GPNR	Vitrified	12mm	1	45	Brown glaze; mortar; ?ID or FLOOR	
764	PNR	Norfolk Fabric 11	10-15mm	2	76	Mortar; flat roofer	
764	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	12mm	1	62	Mortar; flat roofer	
764	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	13mm	1	43	Mortar including over breaks; strike mark; raised margin; flat roofer	
764	PNR	Vitrified	15mm	1	75	Mortar including over break; flat roofer	
769	CBM			1	4	Flake	
774	GPNR	Norfolk fabric 9	16mm	1	39	Amber glaze; mortar; flat roofer	
774	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	14-16mm	4	94	Mortar; flat roofer	
777	FLOOR	Various	13-15mm	4	139	Some mortar; one worn surface	
777	GFLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	13mm	1	21	Mortar; knife trimmed; brown glaze	
777	NIB	Norfolk fabric 9	13mm	1	36		
777	PNR	Norfolk Fabric 10	15mm	1	66	Mortar including over break; raised edge; strike marks; flat roofer	
777	PNR	Norfolk Fabric 11	10mm	1	29	Flake; salt surfaces; heat affected?; flat roofer	
777	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	2	461	Mortar including over breaks; some strike marks; flat roofer	
778	CBM			1	5	Flake	
778	GFLOOR	Norfolk Fabric 6	15mm	1	63	Amber spots of glaze; mortar	
779	FLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	1	10	Mortar including over break	
779	FLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	15-17mm	4	175	Mortar	
779	GFLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	1	29	Mortar	
779	GFLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	1	16	Brown glaze	
779	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	13mm	1	45	Corner; strike marks; mortar	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
						including over break; fabric bedded?; flat roofer	
780	FLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	2	82	Knife cut edges; strike marks; mortar	
780	GFLOOR	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	1	18	Brown-green glaze; worn surface; corner	
790	PEG	Norfolk fabric 9	15mm	1	67	; flat roofer	
790	PNR	Norfolk Fabric 6	12mm	1	81	Salt surfaces; flat roofer	
790	PNR	Norfolk fabric 9	12mm	1	9	Flat roofer	
844	FLEMISH			1	12	White slipped; greeny yellow glaze; flake; mortar including over break	
942	BRK	Various		5	595	Flakes; mortar	Post medieval to early modern
945	BRK	Oxidised; shale pellets + fe	60 x 115 x 95+mm	1	1097	End; mortar including over break; salt surfaces; cut to shape?; strike marks	Post medieval

Appendix 8

CATALOGUE OF THE WORKED STONE *Prepared by Paul Cope-Faulkner*

No.	Context	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Stone type	Tooling	Finish	Date	Notes
1	-	Grave slab	740 x 500 x 55	Purbeck Marble (blue-grey)	None	Polished	13 th – 14 th century	Raised clustered trefoil head to cross, slab has chamfered edges. Incomplete
2	-	Grave slab	560 x 560 x 60	Purbeck Marble (blue grey)	None	Polished	13 th – 14 th century	Defaced or eroded upper surface. Same polished chamfers as WS1
3	-	Window tracery	940 x 490 x 360	Fine yellow limestone	Drag on ends	Smoothed	14 th century?	Flattened T-tracery with deep spandrels, glazing grooves.
4	-	Grave slab	1530 x 550 – 350 x 130	Shelly limestone (Barnack?)	None	Smoothed	12 th -14 th century	Raised cross botoné on stepped calvary base. Double chamfered edges, complete
5	-	Headstone	670 x 590 x 80	Sandstone	None	Smoothed	c. 1837	Incomplete headstone, John James Greenacre, upper part of this stone dedicated to his parents still stands west of the north aisle
6	-	Moulding	2300 x 95	Barnack	None	weathered	Early 12 th century	Complete fragment derived from the corbel table, from eastern arm of the church
7		Window tracery	580 x 130 x 108	Limestone	Drag	weathered	14 th - 15 th century?	Section of arch head from traceried window with two stubs of the springing of a tracery element. Glazing grooves.
8		Headstone	460 x 350 x 60	Fine shell rich limestone	None	Smoothed	1757 (1823)	Incomplete headstone. Initially of a burial dating to 1757 and re-used as a footstone, initialled HH (Parish records suggest a Henry Harwood)
9		Vousoir	180 x 220 x 140	Shelly limestone	None	Smoothed	12 th century	Vousoir with roll
10		Plinth	410 x 130 x 80	Barnack	None	weathered	Undated	Possible indication of an upright which may suggest a window moulding
11		Chamfered block	240 x 170 x 60	Limestone	None	Smoothed	Undated	Chamfered plinth corner piece
12		Vousoir	226 x 135-128 x 172	Fine shell rich limestone	Indistinct	Smoothed	12 th century?	Vousoir, possibly from arches between nave and north aisle
13	728	Chamfered base	390 x 370 x 70	Limestone	Indistinct	Smoothed	Undated	Chamfered with slight rebate, indistinct raised circular area suggests removal of column element
14	611	Chamfered door jamb	172 x 64	Med shell rich limestone	Drag	Smoothed	Medieval	Slight trace of mortar or whitewash on facing
15	241	Vousoir	300 x 230 x 97	Med shell rich limestone	Drag	Smoothed	12 th century	Roll beneath a hollow
16	223	Keeled vousoir	154 x 113 x 52	Fine yellow limestone	Criss-cross diagonal drag	Smoothed	Late 12 th – early 13 th century	?Magnesian limestone. Keel is flanked by hollows

Appendix 9

CATALOGUE OF THE WORKED FLINT

Prepared by Tom Lane

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
HAND COLLECTED FLINT				
243	One fragment and one nodule of unworked flint. Discarded			
453	Flake. 56 x 35 x 10mm. Poor quality grey flint. Possibly accidentally created, but may have been mis-hit object	1	14	Undated
495	Two pieces of heavily burnt flint. One Nodule and one flake which may have been part of a hammerstone	2	126	
522	One flake, possibly from core rejuvenation. 33 x 20 x 2mm.	1	1	Undated
522	Blade Flake with pronounced dorsal ridge. 33 x 7 x 2	1	<1	Mesolithic/Neolithic
FLINTS FROM SAMPLES				
403	Small flake. Possibly from blade. Some cortex remaining. 10 x 8 x 1. Plus one chip of uncertain origin.	2	<1	Undated
435	One flake and three small chips. Natural. Discarded	4		
435	Small Broken Flake with damage to ventral side. Some cortex remaining. 15 x 10 x 2mm	1	1	Undated
435	Broken and damaged worked flake. 22 x 14 x 5mm	1	2	Undated
435	Flake with blade scars on dorsal surface. 30 x 24 x 3mm	1	4	Prob Neolithic
563	Flake. 12 x 8 x 1mm. Possible Natural. One small chip of uncertain origin	2	<1	
937	Two pieces of heavily fire-cracked flint. Unworked	2	9	Undated
944	One natural flake and three chips. Unworked. Discarded	4	5	
944	Small flake of translucent flint. Irregular scars on dorsal surface. 16 x 12 x 1mm	1	1	Undated

Appendix 10

CATALOGUE OF THE CLAY PIPE

Prepared by Gary Taylor

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
522			1	1		2	5	Stems only	18 th century
528		1				1	5	Stem only	17 th century
611				1		1	3	Stem only	18 th century
Totals		1	1	2		4	13		

Appendix 11

CATALOGUE OF THE METALWORK

Prepared by Gary Taylor

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
223	Copper alloy	Coffin grip plates; shield-shaped with 2 countersunk holes for handle fixing	2	200	18 th -19 th century
282	lead	Window came	1	3	
294	lead	Window came	1	45	
321	iron	Cast iron curved sheet, drain pipe? 19 th century?	1	96	19 th century
	iron	Thin sheet, coffin furniture, perhaps binding/reinforcing strip, 18 th -19 th century	2	11	
	lead	Offcut, probably from roofing lead or perhaps coffin	1	125	
330	Copper alloy	Chain, figure of 8 loops, with the two individual loops at right angles to each other	1	7	Post-medieval
331	lead	Rectangular patch, irregular hole in middle	1	4	
	lead	Offcut, rectangular, probably roof or coffin lead	1	23	
378	iron	Nails, coffin nails? corroded	2	32	
390	iron	Coffin nails, several with mineral-preserved wood attached, mixed sizes, some probably corner bolts	10	87	
403	iron	Nail, coffin corner bolt, mineral-preserved wood attached	1	15	
404	iron	Nail, very encrusted	1	5	
410	Copper alloy	Amorphous lump, offcut or casting waste? Leaded	1	13	
429	Copper alloy	Circular-sectioned rod, flattened toward one end	1	4	
521	iron	Coffin nails, various sizes,	7	74	18 th century
	iron	Possible blade, encrusted	1	24	
	Copper alloy	Shoe buckle, 18 th century	1	3	
522	iron	Cast iron curved sheet, drain pipe? 19 th century	1	224	19 th century
	iron	Coffin reinforcing strips, rectangular sheet, 1 with 2 nail holes, 18 th -19 th century	2	65	
	iron	Coffin handle?	1	46	
	iron	Coffin nail? Corner bolt?	1	25	
	iron	Nails, 1 medium, 2 small, with wood attached	4	29	
	iron	Circular-sectioned wire	1	1	
	lead	Melt/offcut	1	17	
532	iron	Chain link, post-medieval	1	55	Post-medieval
	lead	offcut	1	2	
533	Copper alloy	Circular stud, 11mm diameter, 2mm central perforation	1	2	19 th -20 th century
598	iron	Coffin nails, 2 large possible corner bolts, 1 with mineral-preserved wood attached, 2 small	4	41	
	lead	Rectangular sheet, folded, 2 nail holes toward one end; probable roof or coffin lead	1	207	
599	iron	Coffin nails, mostly small, several with mineral-preserved wood attached	19	61	Late 16 th -early 17 th century
	Copper alloy	Jetton, Nuremburg. Obverse legend: 'HANN.S.KRAVWINCKEL.IN.NVR'; Reverse legend: 'GOTTES.GABEN.SOL.MAN.LOB' 1586-1635	1	1	
609	iron	Nails, small, mineral-preserved wood attached to several	8	20	
611	iron	Sheet iron, probably coffin binding/reinforcing strip	1	9	
	iron	Nails/panel pins, all with wood attached	12	20	
627	Copper alloy	Sheet disk, oval, 26mm across	1	2	
634	iron	Nails, 1 medium, rest small, 1 with binding sheet attached, 18 th -19 th century	4	31	18 th -19 th century
	iron	Coffin handle, 18 th -19 th century	1	30	
	iron	Coffin handle plate, fragments, 18 th -19 th century	11	44	
	iron	Buckle, belt? Side prongs to strengthen/attach to strap, 17 th -18 th century	1	8	
641	iron	Coffin plate fragments, 18 th -19 th century	150	763	18 th -19 th century
	iron	Coffin plates and handles, 18 th -19 th century	6	652	
	iron	Nails, medium and small, many with wood attached, 1 with iron plate attached, 18 th -19 th century	40	322	

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
670	iron	Nail, small	1	4	
	lead	Sheet offcut	1	14	
678	iron	Coffin nails, wood attached	48	420	Late post-medieval
	iron	Screw, late post-medieval	1	5	
	iron	Bar, rectangular section	1	42	
681	lead	Triangular-sectioned rod, tapering to 1 end	1	80	
685	iron	Nails, small	5	11	
689	iron	Coffin nails; 3 large corner bolts, remainder medium sized. Most have attached wood	33	387	
692	iron	Coffin nails, medium sized, some with wood attached	51	643	
697	iron	Nails, medium, several with mineral-preserved wood attached	5	37	
698	Copper alloy	Coffin breast plate, 6 iron rivets; inscribed, 1823	1	246	1823
703	iron	Nails, small, for affixing binding strips?	3	11	
740	iron	Coffin reinforcing strip, rectangular, 124mm x 25mm, 3 rivets, wood attached, 18 th -19 th century	1	40	18 th -19 th century
	iron	Coffin nails, medium, wood attached	7	87	
750	iron	Coffin nails	35	320	18 th -19 th century
	iron	Coffin binding strip, 18 th -19 th century	2	5	
769	iron	nail	1	10	
770	iron	Nail, encrusted	1	7	
777	iron	Nail? Extremely encrusted	1	17	
928	iron	Timber dog	1	40	Medieval-early post-medieval
Totals			531	5941	

Appendix 12

CATALOGUE OF THE GLASS

Prepared by Gary Taylor

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
223	Colourless window quarry, cut edge, slight iridescence	1	7	19 th century?
294	Colourless window	1	2	20 th century
321	Colourless screw-top bottle neck, 20 th century	1	29	20 th century
	Colourless paste jar, 20 th century	1	8	
	Olive green bottle, 20 th century	1	1	
522	Colourless window, 2 extremely iridescent	3	1	?15 th century
528	Colourless window quarry, grozed edge, heavy iridescence	1	1	?15 th century
532	Colourless window glass, heavy iridescence, ?18 th century	1	1	20 th century
	Colourless window, 20 th century	1	1	
	Colourless vase? 20 th century	1	1	
598	Dark blue window	1	1	19 th -20 th century
678	Colourless window glass, heavy iridescence	9	8	?18 th century
742	Colourless window glass, heavy iridescence	1	2	?18 th century

Appendix 13

CATALOGUE OF THE OTHER FINDS

Prepared by Gary Taylor

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
358	ivory	Comb, double-sided with coarse and fine teeth	1	5	16 th -17 th century
453	charcoal	charcoal	6	2	
522	wood	wood	10	5	
617	stone	?burnt stone, 2 faces very smooth, rubber?	1	318	
634	shell	Mother of pearl button	1	1	Late post- medieval
678	stone	Lava quern?	1	10	
	wood	wood	15	47	
841	Fired clay	Fired clay	1	3	
942	mortar	Cream-grey sandy mortar with impressions of stones and cobbles	1	124	
	Mortar and stone	Cream-grey sandy mortar containing flint cobble and impressions of other stones/cobbles	1	264	
	stone	Chalk/lime	1	50	
			39	829	

Appendix 14

CATALOGUE OF THE ANIMAL BONE

Prepared by Paul Cope-Faulkner

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
231	large mammal	Unidentified	1	5	
233	unknown	Unidentified	7	11	chalky
243	oyster	Shell	1	10	Cut in half in antiquity
321	bird	Unidentified	1	<1	
331	pig	Mandible	1	77	
346	cattle	Phalange	1	22	
	large mammal	Unidentifiable	3	3	1 calcined
378	cattle	Metatarsus	1	44	Juvenile
404	large mammal	Skull	3	46	
	large mammal	limb bone	1	9	
415	cattle	Maxilla	1	178	
	cattle	mandible	1	108	
	large mammal	?femur	1	110	
	oyster	Shell	15	257	1 knotted in antiquity
429	large mammal	Vertebra	1	14	juvenile
	cattle	radius	1	214	juvenile
	cattle	ulna	1	54	
	cattle	carpels	3	28	
	cattle	metacarpal	1	10	
	cattle	phalange	1	15	
	small mammal	rib	1	1	
	small mammal	tibia	1	2	Juvenile
435	cattle	Femur	1	330	
	cattle	tibia	1	310	
	cattle	tarsels	2	35	
	cattle	metatarsus	1	168	
	large mammal	scapula	3	30	
	large mammal	unknown	1	20	
447	bird	limb	1	1	poor condition
	large mammal	unidentified	3	23	poor condition
495	large mammal	Skull	4	92	
	oyster	Shell	2	34	
555	pig	Skull	4	186	
599	horse	phalange	1	74	
	?human	unidentified	1	<1	
609	unknown	Unidentifiable	1	<1	
617	cattle	Molar	2	40	
641	human	rib	1	3	Fe staining
	human	phalange	1	<1	juvenile
670	cattle	Molar	1	10	
675	cattle	Molar	1	5	
678	human	vertebra	2	2	
	sheep/goat	molar	1	2	
	sheep/goat	rib	1	<1	
	cattle	molar	1	7	
	large mammal	skull	1	3	
unknown	unidentified	3	5		
690	cattle	Molar	2	30	
764	oyster	Shell	1	18	
777	oyster	Shell	1	20	
790	sheep/goat	molar	1	9	
	cattle	molar	1	6	
844	cockle	Shell	1	2	

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
870	horse	3 rd phalange	1	48	
937	sheep/goat	molar	1	8	
	medium mammal	radius?	1	8	
	medium mammal?	unidentified	5	10	
	large mammal	rib	1	6	

Appendix 15

GLOSSARY

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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Layer	A layer is a term 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.
Messuage	A dwelling and the land surrounding it.
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 1500-1800.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.