
**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AT
MANOR FARM
SHOULDHAM THORPE
NORFOLK
(29980)**

Work Undertaken For

Mr. Ian J. M. Cable

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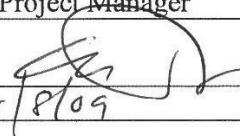
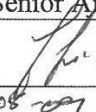
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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken prior to the redevelopment of a range of farm buildings at Manor Farm, Shouldham Thorpe, Norfolk. The buildings are of architectural interest, the surveyed range being part of an estate farm that was improved in the 1860-80s, but incorporating earlier buildings. They are also of historic interest and appear on the 19th century 1st Edition Ordnance Survey maps.

The building, floor plans, external elevations and internal details were recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.

The complex is essentially of three phases, with the northern range of 18th century date and shown on the 1846 tithe map. This first phase was altered and added to in the later 19th century when the greater part of the complex was constructed. In the main the complex served as animal accommodation, with shelter sheds and rooms for livestock, including several pigsties. In addition, there were some storage rooms, including a probable fodder store with access for carts.

The final phase is 20th century and largely includes alterations and repairs to the complex. Some of the entries for livestock, especially pigs, were blocked up, while others were inserted in different rooms. Walls were erected to enclose some of the shelter sheds, while others were built within existing rooms to create stock pens and corridors.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as:

'... a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating,

form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.' (IfA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr. Ian J. M. Cable to undertake a programme of historic building recording on farm buildings at Manor Farm, Shouldham Thorpe, Norfolk. A planning application (06/01243/F) was submitted to King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council for the redevelopment of the farm buildings. Permission was subject to conditions including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological building recording prior to the works.

The building recording was carried out on 13th and 14th August 2009 in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Head of Archaeological Planning at Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

2.3 Site Location

Shouldham Thorpe is located approximately 12km south of King's Lynn and 7km northeast of Downham Market in the borough of King's Lynn and West Norfolk (Figure 1). Manor Farm is in the southern part of the village, south of Low Road, at National Grid Reference TF 6634 0768 (Figure 2). The recorded range lies immediately to the west of the farmhouse (Figure 3).

2.4 Historical Setting

Manor Farm is part of the Hare Estate. Separate parts of the estate were improved at different times. Improvements to the 'upland' part of the estate took place between 1811 and 1821 and included, amongst other changes, the replacement of timber buildings by ones in brick, made in a new kiln. A second phase of estate

enhancement occurred between 1846 and 1849 when six new fen farms were created (Wade Martins 1991, 127).

Manor Farm incorporates some 18th century buildings but was mostly constructed in the later 19th century as part of the Hare Estate improvements. Part of the recorded range of buildings appears on the 1846 tithe map, and the block had extended to create its present plan by 1891 when it was recorded on the Ordnance Survey plan of the area (Figure 5).

The date for the major build of the farm is unclear and has variously been given as the 1860s (Wade Martins 1991, 130) and 1883 (Norfolk HER, monument record MNF29980). It has also been described as a model farm (*ibid.*), but that is perhaps incorrect, although it was built as part of the estate improvements (S Wade Martins, pers. comm.).

The range was included in an historic farm building survey in 1987, along with further ranges to the north and northeast (Wade Martins 1987). The range recorded in the present investigation was interpreted in the earlier survey as livestock sheds, storage and pig sties. A building to the north was described in the 1987 survey variously as a granary over a loosebox/animal shelter and a granary/cartlodge. Although excluded from the present investigation, it was noted that this building had recently been converted to a dwelling. A range of buildings to the northeast of the surveyed range was also included in the 1987 survey and comprised a nag stable, gighouses and tack room, in addition to a cartlodge. At the southern end of this range was the farmhouse, excluded from both surveys. It was noted that the location and orientation of this range was recorded incorrectly in relation to the position of the other ranges in the 1987 survey. This range was beyond the scope of the present survey.

3. AIMS

In accordance with the specification, the

aims of the work were to provide a record of the standing buildings on the site prior to redevelopment.

4. METHODS

Recording of the building was undertaken to Level 2 standard, according to the English Heritage specification (2006).

Subject to accessibility, the recording of the building included:

- Details of the precise location, status, description of the building's type, materials, possible date, plan, form, function, development sequence, history in terms of architects, builders, patrons and owners if identifiable, and comments on the building's past and present relationship to its setting.
- A photographic survey showing the building in its context, details of the exterior, interior views of the principal rooms, circulation areas and details.
- Measured plans at appropriate scales of all main floors incorporating details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest.

Photographic recording was undertaken with a manual 35mm camera fitted with a macro lens and a digital camera. Black and white film was used whilst digital photographs were in colour. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.

5. RESULTS (Figure 4, Plates 1-61)

The surveyed buildings were one range of a former farm complex. The range comprised a north-south aligned building on the west side with further buildings partially enclosing several yards to the east

(Figure 4).

Many of the buildings were unused at the time of the survey. Externally, vegetation very occasionally obscured small portions of the buildings. All areas were accessible.

The buildings were generally in rather poor condition. Cracking of walls was noted in several areas, and several roofs were partly collapsed.

For ease of describing the results of the survey, the range has been divided into Yards 1-4 and rooms A-T (Figure 4).

The majority of the range is of a single phase and style, and a general account of the materials and detailing of this follows. In the room-by-room description only variations from these features are described:

Walling

The walling of the main construction phase comprised several courses of 19th century brickwork at the base of each wall, this brickwork continuing at the corners of each building as quoins (eg Plates 3 & 8).

At the top of each wall were two courses of Flemish bond brickwork, above which was a row of dentilation, comprising alternating headers and shaped bricks, immediately below the roofline (eg Plates 8 & 11).

The remainder of the walling was of mixed flint and chalk cobbles with 19th century bricks also being used as cobbles (eg. Plate 8).

The 19th century brickwork was largely yellowish to red in colour, and many bricks had marked horizontal skintlings.

Doors and doorways

Several 19th century doors were present, the overwhelming majority of them being sliding doors (Plates 18). These were characterised by a wide wooden lintel over

the doorway and a recess to one side, to accept the opened door. These recesses sometimes occurred on the interior of the wall, and at other times on the outside. Whichever side of the wall the recess was on, the opposite side of these doorways features a segmental brick arch over (Plate 5). Brick quoins flanked each of these doorways and also the recesses. Although the majority of these doors no longer survived, their former presence could be identified through this arrangement of lintel and recess (Plates 13, 14, 20, 30, 61). Chamfered bricks were present at the sides of each doorway.

Windows

Each window was flanked by brick quoins and the external sill featured chamfered bricks, and had a segmental arch above (eg Plate 11).

Many windows retained parts of their original wooden frames, or at least enough to identify the original form of the glazing or shuttering. In the majority of cases the windows were part-glazed, the upper $c. \frac{1}{3}$ of each comprising four glazed panels (eg Plate 11), in some cases the glass of these panels survived. The lower part of the opening was filled with vertical wooden slats, although the majority of these were no longer extant.

Several other shuttered windows were identified, in some cases the wooden shuttering surviving, though in others only parts of iron hinges remained (eg Plates 4 & 30).

Roofing

Each 19th century roof was of red pantiles and hipped (eg Plates 1-3, 27 & 34). Each roof was supported on King posts with side struts (eg Plates 6, 31 & 48).

Yard 1

Yard 1 was enclosed by buildings to the west, north and east. Access to the yard was via an opening in a brick wall to the south (Plate 2). The majority of this was of

19th century date, although 20th century repairs were also evident.

Room A

This room was accessed via two opposing doors at the east and west sides (Plate 3). A shuttered window, including the original shutter, was present in the southern wall, and a half-glazed window was recorded in the eastern wall (Plate 4). Internally the floor was of modern concrete and the room was divided by a breeze block wall, forming an animal pen. A 20th century doorway had been inserted at the northern end of the room, leading into Room B. The western doorway of Room A led out to Yard 1, and evidence of 20th century widening was noted at its northern edge. The western wall of the room featured the 19th century detailing at its top, but was largely of 20th century brick, indicating it had been rebuilt.

Room B

A doorway led into this room from its eastern side (Plate 5), and further doors at either end of Room C formed a continuous corridor with this (Figure 4). The remains of a half-glazed window survived at the northern end of this room, in addition to the only probable original brick flooring noted in the range during the survey (Plate 7). A protruding portion of the wall in this room may be part of a chimney (Plate 61). However, this could be related to a modern repair evident externally in this area, and there was no indication as to whether the protruding section of walling may have originally extended up through the pantile roof, leaving the interpretation of this feature uncertain.

Room C

Two doorways formed an east-west corridor along the centre of this room, with bays to the north and south of this. The walls to either side of this corridor included a window opening, the southerly of which was half-glazed (Plates 8 & 9). Flanking each of these windows were two

low openings, the external brick surround and internal timber lintels of each of these being of the same style as the windows, and so probably contemporary (Plates 8 & 9). Each of these four openings was blocked, and modern concrete and render obscured the floor and lower part of each wall. The dividing walls between rooms C, D, B and A were all entirely of 19th century brick.

Room D

This room comprised an open-sided shelter, opening at the south into Yard 1 (Figure 4). Original timber stanchions and pillows survived at the open side, although the plinths were later (Plate 10). Modern timber infilled the central bay of the shelter, and a modern iron gate sealed off the eastern bay.

Room E

At the southwest of the recorded range was a north-south aligned room, most recently used as animal accommodation, evidenced by modern concrete flooring and render, breeze block pens and troughs (Plate 12).

However, various 19th century features survived, including two opposed doorways at the north and south of the room. The southern entrance differed from the majority of doorways in the range in that no evidence for a sliding door was identified. The position of these two doorways indicates a north-south corridor was originally placed in the same position as the modern passage, along the western edge of the room. This corridor apparently continued via further sliding doors through Room G and as far as shelter K in Yard 3 (Figure 4).

A single half glazed window was recorded in the western wall of Room E (Plate 11), a further window opening being present at the southern end of the room.

At the eastern side of the room were the remains of a single doorway for a sliding door, recently converted to create a smaller

opening for pigs or similarly-sized animals (Plate 13). Two further openings of similarly small sizes were recorded in this wall, all three openings leading to Room F, a modern shelter.

Room F

A modern shelter infilled the western side of Yard 1, partially using an area that was originally part of Room D (Figure 4). This room comprised breeze block and wooden walls, concrete flooring and a corrugated iron roof. Various iron gates were associated with the use of the area in the recent past to house pigs or similarly-sized animals.

Room G

Room G was effectively a continuation of Room E, from which it was divided by a 19th century brick and cobble wall (Plate 15). The 19th century and modern layout and use of Rooms G and E were very similar. Three half-glazed windows were present in the western wall of Room G, and four 19th century doorways for sliding doors had been partially infilled to form modern small openings for livestock (Plate 14). Internally, Room G had a concrete floor and breeze block animal pens. The four livestock doors led out to the east to a modern shelter H, itself a continuation of modern shelter F, to the south (Figure 4).

Room H

This shelter was partly open to Yard 2 to at its eastern edge, and comprised a breeze block and wood wall and corrugated iron roof. This was a direct continuation of shelter F, and distinguished from it here due to its location adjacent to a separate yard.

Yards 2-4

These yards were almost entirely enclosed by buildings, and each could be accessed by vehicles from the east (Plate 26).

Room J

The southern wall of Room J had clearly been substantially renewed in the 20th century, and the entire roof had been replaced with slate (Plates 19 & 20).

Despite these alterations the room appeared to largely retain its original layout.

It was accessed by a large doorway at the centre of the east wall (Plate 19). Although no doors survived, recesses to either side of this indicated that this may have originally had a pair of sliding doors, each similar to the single sliding doors identified elsewhere. A smaller blocked door opposed this, in the western wall, and was probably originally a single sliding door (Plates 20 & 22). This doorway had been filled in during the 20th century, and a smaller opening for livestock inserted.

Two bays were located to each side of the opposing doorways, the bays defined by tie-beams that carried king post roof trusses (Plate 21).

Window openings were present at the north and south of the room, the northern one being shuttered. Only the opening survived at the south, and this may have been rebuilt along with much of the southern wall in the 20th century.

Room I

An open-sided shelter was located on the northern side of Yard 2. This retained original wooden stanchions and pillows at its southern edge, although the openings between these stanchions had been partially infilled with breeze block walling (Plates 16 & 17). An original sliding door survived in the northern wall of the room, leading out to Yard 3 (Plate 18).

From Yard 3 it was apparent that much of the northern wall of Room I had been rebuilt in the 20th century.

Room K

A further open-sided shelter was located at the western edge of Yard 3 (Figure 4, Plate 23).

At its southern edge, a sliding door led into Room G, and in its northern side a further sliding door gave access into Room L.

In addition to original stanchions and pillows, this room retained original stone plinths at the base of each stanchion (Plate 24).

In contrast to most of the other surveyed buildings, this room had no concrete flooring, with only earth being evident.

An area of 20th century brickwork in the western wall of this room may either be a repair or might potentially infill an earlier opening, although a repair seemed more probable.

Room Q

A 20th century addition at the northern edge of Yard 3 had a corrugated roof and breeze block and wood wall (Plates 25 & 26).

A low 20th century animal door had been inserted into the northern wall of this room, leading into Room M (Plate 45).

Room N

This room is located on the eastern side of Yard 3, directly north of the entrance to the yard. Access to the room is by a sliding doorway in the east wall (Plate 27).

The southern wall of this room was substantially rebuilt in the 20th century, but included a half-glazed window (Plate 28).

Internally the room had a concrete floor and a low opening for livestock had been inserted into the northern wall of the room, leading into Room O. The western wall of the room was entirely of breeze block (Plate 29).

Room O

Room O was accessed via a former sliding door from the east (Plate 30). A single window to the south of this was shuttered, this shutter surviving.

A standard door, possibly of 19th century date, led from this room to Room L. A second doorway leading to Room L had no evidence for the presence of a door of any type.

Room P

Two half-glazed windows were located in the eastern wall of this room (Plates 27 & 30). Numerous small 20th century repairs to the eastern wall were evident in addition to the rebuilding of the northern wall and northwestern corner of the room. A window opening was noted in the rebuilt northern wall, and repeated the style of the 19th century windows.

A central doorway in the western wall had been widened or damaged at its northern edge, but retained its original southern edge (Plates 32 & 35).

Two low openings were recorded in the western wall, flanking the central doorway. Externally these had segmental arches of 19th century brick and extant wooden shutters, probably all original to the building (Plates 35 & 36). Internally, these were infilled with brick and had timber lintels, and again this is similar to the form of other 19th century openings in the range (Plate 32). Although similar, these openings were rather wider than those identified in Room C, possibly indicating that these served a different function. Such openings might have served to allow animals to enter and exit the building or fodder might be passed through the opening into a trough.

Two small holes in the walling to the east of the southern door of the room might potentially mark the position of original stalls, feed troughs or similar, although this is not clear (Plate 33).

Room L

The southern wall of this room had four doorways for sliding doors original to the building. These had been partially repaired and altered in the 20th century, and animal pens of concrete and breeze block filled the room (Plate 44).

Two apparently original doorways in the northern wall did not appear to be of sliding type, although a single window in this wall was half-glazed and similar to those elsewhere (Plates 43 & 42).

The northerly east-west corridor of the building, now marked by a modern breeze block wall, may well be original to the building.

Room M

Few features were evident in this room, although it had been recently used as animal accommodation, as evidenced by a breeze block pen and low door inserted into the southern wall (Plate 45).

A 19th century doorway of sliding type led from this room into open-sided shelter T to the north.

Room T

This open-sided shelter fronted onto Yard 4 (Plate 37), and included many original timber stanchions and pillows, in addition to some original stone plinths (Plates 38 & 41). The centremost stanchion had apparently been removed and a faint scar was evident in the concrete floor in line with this, indicating a former east-west partition along the centre of the shed. The stanchion may have been removed to allow parking of farm vehicles in the 20th century, or may have perished.

Several holes were noted in the north and south ends of the western wall of the room (Plates 39 & 40). These may reflect the former presence of hay racks.

Room R

This room (Plates 34 & 47) had been much repaired at its west and south in the 20th century, and a window-like opening inserted into its northern wall, into Room S.

A modern doorway in the western wall may be a replacement of an original 19th century doorway in this location. No evidence for an alternative doorway elsewhere in the building was found.

A half-glazed window was located in the southern wall.

Room S

Room S was significantly different to the 19th century buildings already described, although this clearly formed part of the 19th century planned range, featuring areas of 19th century brickwork and a hipped pantile roof (Plates 34, 46, 47, 56 & 1).

The eastern wall included a pair of substantial wooden doors, although these were surrounded by 20th century brickwork and so almost certainly modern.

The eastern end of the room meets, in a straight join, the bulk of the remainder of the building. This greater part of the room was substantially earlier in date than the eastern section, with much of the brickwork comprising dark red bricks with clear diagonal skintlings (Plate 57).

The western part of this building had a modern (collapsed) corrugated roof and had been recently used as animal accommodation (Plates 49 & 54).

This western part of the room was predominantly of the earlier brick type, an apparently early doorway in the west wall having been infilled with 19th century brick at its western end (Plate 59). A 19th century half-glazed window of the style described previously had also been inserted into this western wall (Plate 59).

There were no doors or windows in the northern wall, although a door-like opening had been infilled with early brick, and a smaller opening (perhaps an owl hole) within this had, in turn, been blocked (Plate 58). To the north of this opening, the ground level drops significantly, forming a marshy area. It may be that this ground reduction took place after this possible doorway was in use, and perhaps rendered the opening unusable.

Externally, the northern wall comprised various phases of brickwork, largely of early type but with several 20th century repairs. A clear join was evident approximately half way along the northern wall, with a distinct change in brick coursing (Plate 57). This indicates some phasing within the early building, although the sequence is unknown. Internally the northern wall of the room comprised a mix of cobble, early and later brickwork, and was somewhat confused (Plate 55).

Two dividing walls within Room S were of mixed cobble and early brick (Plates 49 & 52), some of the brick having clear diagonal skintlings. Recesses were noted in each of these walls, with a timber lintel over in each case, and it seems likely that these represent doorways of sliding type, contemporary with the main phase of the building, which were later infilled. This suggests a corridor close to the southern edge of the room. Openings of 20th century date were present at the north and south ends of each of the dividing walls, and relate to its recent use as animal accommodation. The area between these openings included breeze block walling of animal pens (Plate 49).

The southern wall of this room was rather complex, with several joins being apparent. Again, much of this wall was of earlier brick, with diagonal skintlings (Plates 46 & 48). At the western edge, inside shelter T, several features were evident in this wall. A small opening was a probable later insertion, but a blocked opening just above and to one side of this may be a window original to the building

(Plate 54). A pitched eaves scar on the south of this wall attests to the former presence of a north-south building in this position, pre-dating Room T and therefore earlier than the 19th century range (Plate 48).

At the eastern end of the southern wall of the room was a door with modern repairs, but which shared similarities with sliding doors identified elsewhere, and may have originally been one such (Plates 50 & 46). This wall includes many 19th century and modern alterations and repairs (Plates 46 & 51). These include two straight joins visible externally, the southernmost of which seems to align with the easterly internal dividing wall (Figure 4). This does not however appear to align with the straight join evident in the northern wall. A further straight join in the southern wall seems to indicate a blocked doorway, close to the westerly internal wall (Plate 51). Three windows in this wall were of uncertain age due to the use of various material and numerous repairs, although they might possibly be of 19th century date (Plate 46). This range probably initially served as animal accommodation, and this function was maintained in later phases of construction and use, with a half-glazed ventilator window inserted in the west wall.

6. DISCUSSION

The recording buildings form part of a farm complex and, currently, appear to be mostly disused. At present, the surveyed buildings are in a variable state of repair, some being in poor state, although most are in moderate condition.

The complex as a whole is broadly of three main phases. Of 18th century date, the greater part of the northern range is the earliest structural phase in the complex. This section of the building is of brick, many of which have diagonal stacking marks, or skintlings. Surveys of dated buildings in the King's Lynn area (only 12km to the north) indicated that such

bricks date before about 1780 (James and Rose nd). Cartographic evidence also indicates that this range pre-dates the remainder of the complex. Thus, this range and an attached western wing to the south are shown on the 1846 tithe map for Shouldham Thorpe (Figure 5).

The west wing of the original range was subsequently demolished, perhaps shortly before the rest of the complex was constructed. The dating of this major phase of construction is unclear and both the 1860s and 1883 have been suggested for this. There has also been the suggestion that Manor Farm is a model farm. This is not strictly correct, as elements of the farm as a whole date from different periods. Moreover, the surveyed complex, while having strong similarities to aspects of other model farms, such as the multiple yard arrangements seen in the Duke of Bedford's farms at Thorney in Cambridgeshire (Wade Martins 2002, 152-3), incorporates an earlier block as one of its ranges. Therefore, Manor Farm does not fulfil the main criterion of a model farm, which were consciously planned and built as complete units (*ibid.*, 1).

The greater part of the complex was built as a planned unit, with most of the rooms functioned as stock accommodation or as livestock shelter sheds. Most of the open-sided shelter sheds were on the west of the complex, facing into the yards, and include Rooms K and T, and also Rooms D and I. Sockets from possible removed hay racks in Room T perhaps suggests this shelter was for cattle or horses. No similar evidence was observed in Rooms D, K or I. The stanchions of shelter sheds K and T were tall. Such tall stanchions were provided to keep the timber stanchions above the level of manure that built up in the cattle shelters over winter (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 57).

Livestock sheds provided with half-glazed and slatted ventilator windows were also provided on the western side, Rooms E and G and, across the middle of the complex, Room L, between yards 3 and 4.

Part-glazed windows, the lower parts made of sliding slats, and sliding doors were typical of the new phase of farm building in the 1860s (Wade Martins 1991, 131). A passage may have run along the eastern sides of Rooms E and G in the 19th century, but was replaced in the 20th century.

At the southeastern corner of the complex was a pigsty, Room C, which contained low openings in the walls allowing the pigs to move between the sty and the adjacent yards to the north and south. Room P, toward the northeastern part of the complex, also had low openings facing a yard and is probably another pigsty. Room B corresponds to building 4a in the 1987 survey, when it was interpreted as a fodder preparation room with chimney. Part of what might be a possible chimney was identified in the present survey, although sufficient evidence no longer remained to confirm the interpretation of this as a chimney. Insufficient original features remained in Room A to interpret its original function, but the 1987 survey identified this as a loose box, and this seems probable.

On the east side of the complex was a storage room (Room J), probably a fodder store. It has a large double doorway in the east side, probably to allow carts to enter and be unloaded.

The final, broad, phase of construction dates to the 20th century. Walls were inserted in several of the rooms to create animal pens and parts of the open fronts of the stock shelters were walled up. The probable 19th century corridor alongside Rooms E and G was reconstructed with new materials. Another corridor was created in the rear of Rooms E and G. Many of the original pigsty entries were blocked, as were some other entries. However, some new doorways and animal entries were created in several of the rooms. In particular, the animal entries indicate that parts of the complex were still being used for livestock, particularly pigs, well into the 20th century. Some parts of

the building, particularly Room P, were also repaired or rebuilt in the 20th century.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Building recording was undertaken prior to the redevelopment of farm buildings at Manor Farm, Shouldham Thorpe, Norfolk.

The recorded buildings form part of a farm complex and comprised animal accommodation and shelter sheds around a series of yards, and associated fodder storage and possibly fodder preparation rooms.

Most of the northern range belongs to an earlier building, perhaps of mid-late 18th century date, shown on the 1846 tithe map. An eaves scar indicates that there had been a western wing attached to the south side of the north range.

This western wing, which is also shown on the 1846 map, was later removed, perhaps when the remainder of the complex was built in the second half of the 19th century. This complex includes some custom-built pigsties, as well as other animal houses, stock shelters and a fodder store.

Alterations were made to the complex in the 20th century, with some doorways being partially blocked so that only low entries for pigs remained. Additionally, some of the rooms were compartmentalised with breeze block partitions to create animal pens.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Ian J. M. Cable who commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. David Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. Thanks are also due to Susanna Wade Martins and Norfolk Landscape Archaeology for providing information.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Building Recording: Vicky Mellor & Jon Smith
 Photographic reproduction: Ross Kendall & Vicky Mellor
 CAD Illustration: Vicky Mellor & Ross Kendall
 Analysis: Vicky Mellor & Gary Taylor

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All of the following references were consulted in the research. However, as some of them duplicated evidence given in others, not all of them have been specifically referred to in the text.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- IfA Institute of Field Archaeologists,
(since renamed Institute for
Archaeologists)
- OS Ordnance Survey

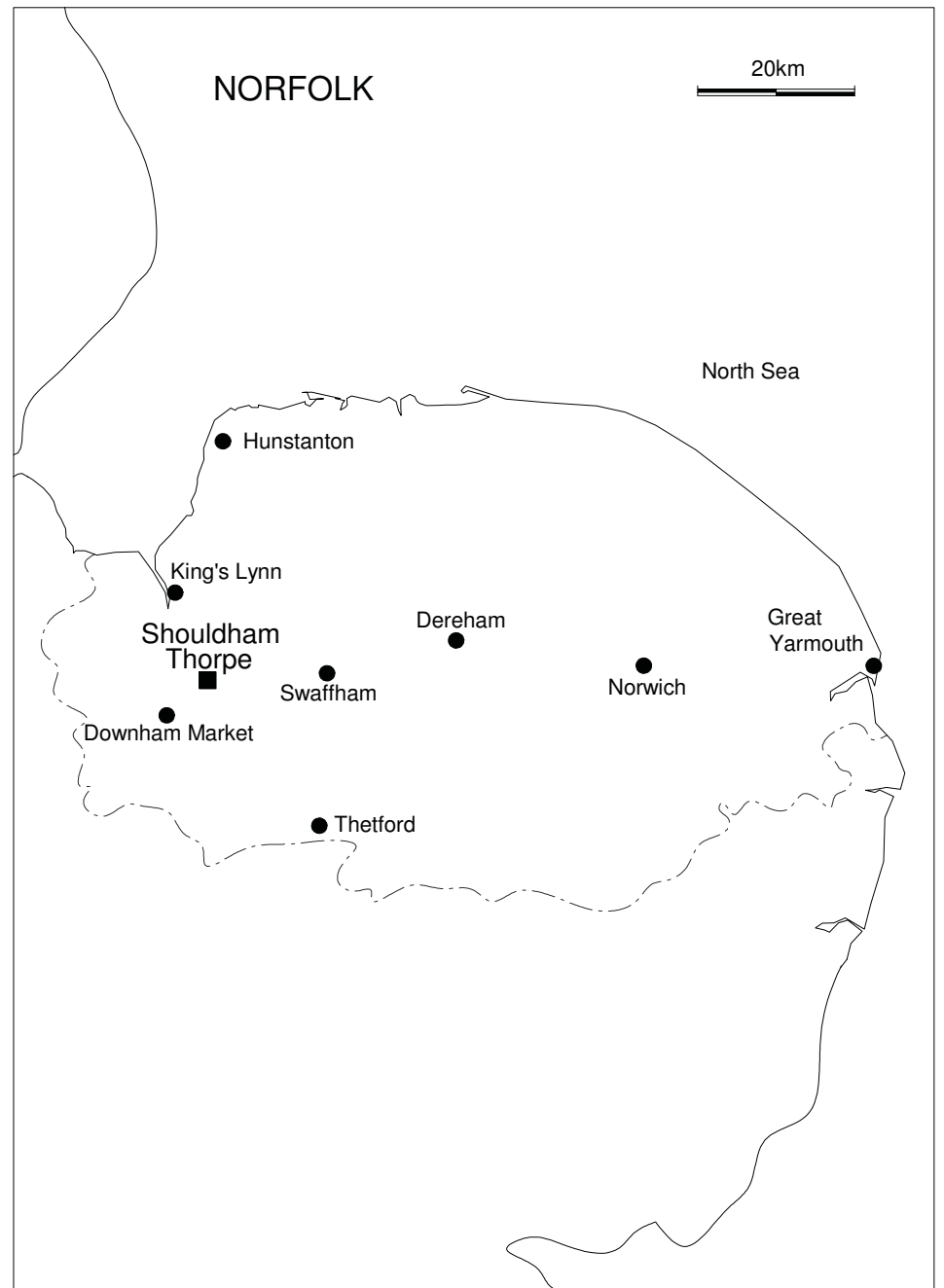




Figure 1 General location plan



 Approximate area of Figure 3



 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Shouldham Thorpe Manor Farm 29980		
Scale 1:50000	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 84/09

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Figure 2 Site location map



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Archaeological Project Services

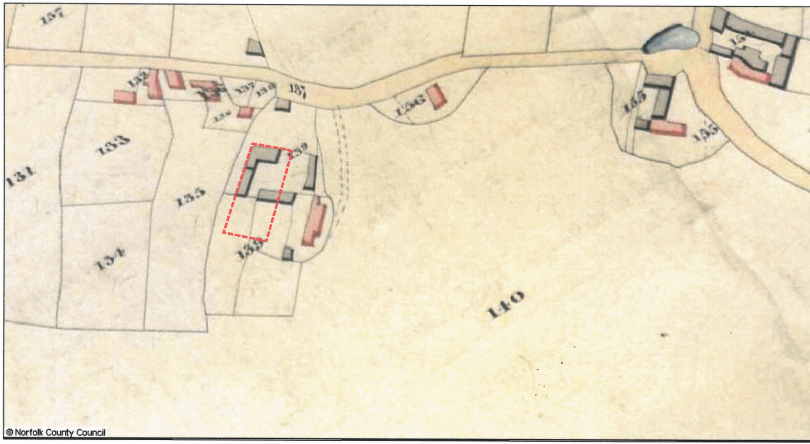
Project Name: Shouldham Thorpe Manor Farm 29980

Not to Scale

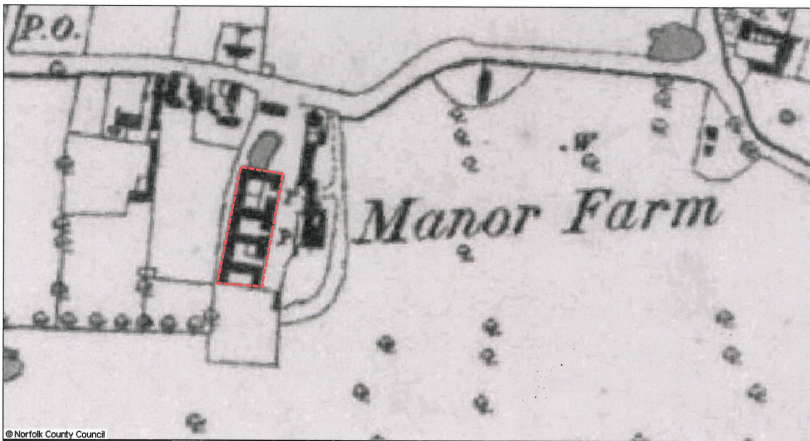
Drawn by: VM (Map provided by client)

Report No: 84/09

Figure 3 Detailed location map



Extract from Shouldham Thorpe
Tithe Map of 1846. Surveyor
John Wiggins Ref DE/TA 23
Source: Norfolk County Council
e-map explorer



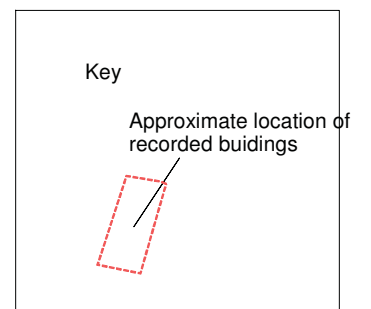
Extract from Ordnance Survey
England - Norfolk 057/SE
1:10,560 Epoch 1 (1891)
Source: Norfolk County Council
e-map explorer



Extract from 1946 aerial photograph
Source: Norfolk County Council
e-map explorer



Extract from 1988 aerial photograph
Source: Norfolk County Council
e-map explorer



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Shouldham Thorpe Manor Farm 29980

Not to scale

Drawn by: VM

Report No: 84/09

Figure 5 Extracts from selected old maps and aerial photographs

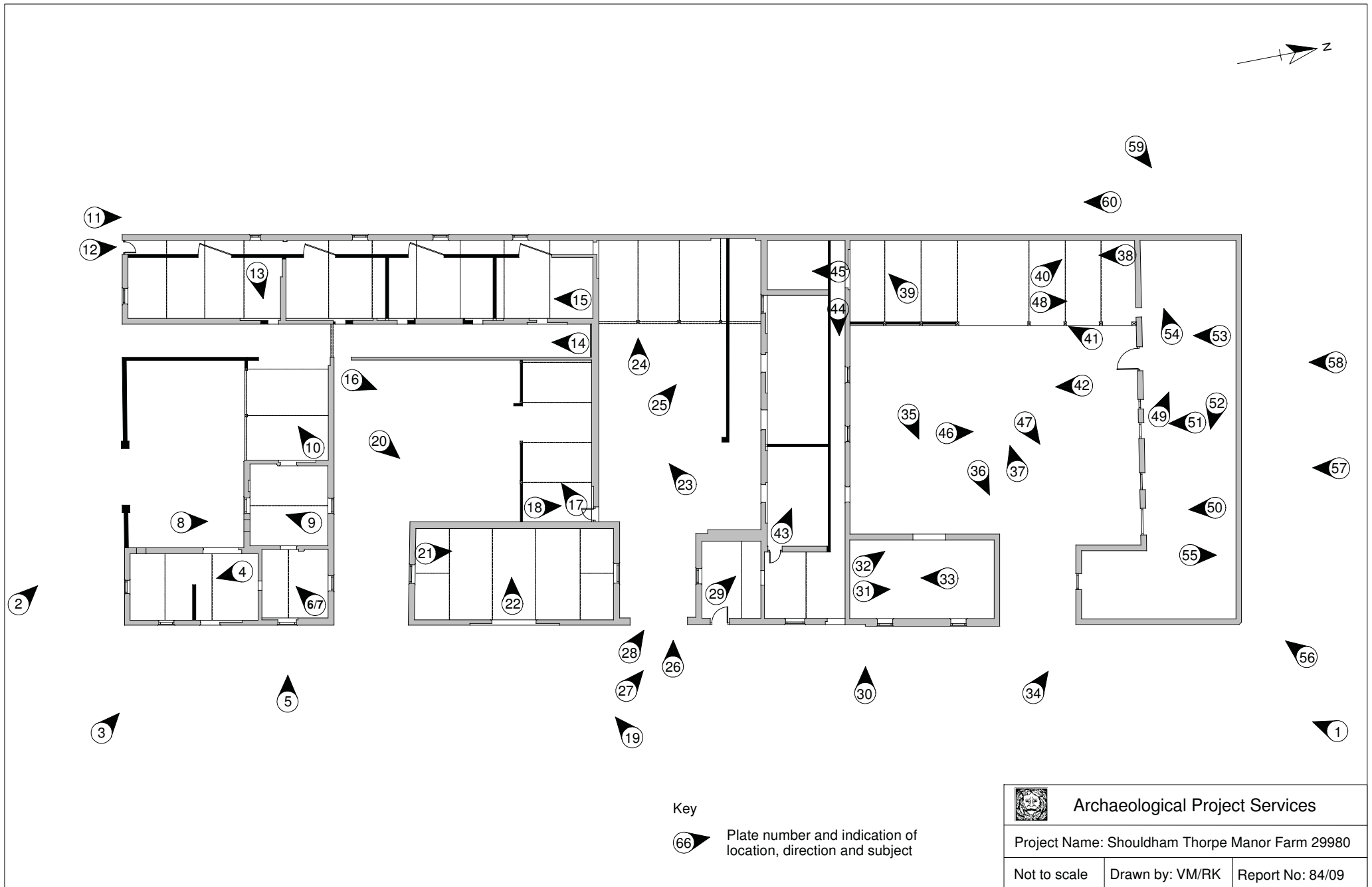


Figure 6 Direction and location of plates



Plate 1 - General view of surveyed building range, looking southwest



Plate 2 - View of Yard 1, Rooms E, F, D & A, looking north



Plate 3 - Exterior of Room A, showing half-glazed window, with walling and detail typical of the surveyed range, looking north



Plate 4 - Interior of Room A, showing original half-glazed window and shuttered window and modern breeze block pens, looking south



Plate 5 - Eastern doorway to Room B, showing corridor through to Rooms C and D, looking west



Plate 6 - Detail of roofing inside Room B, looking southwest



Plate 7 - Detail of brick flooring inside Room B, looking southwest



Plate 8 - Exterior of Room C from Yard 1, showing blocked low openings and half-glazed window, looking north



Plate 9 - Interior of Room C (reverse of wall shown in Plate 8), showing blocked low openings, looking south



Plate 10 - Interior of open-sided shelter D showing 19th century wooden stanchions and pillows with modern infilling, looking west



Plate 11 - Exterior of Room E, showing half-glazed windows, looking northeast



Plate 12 - Interior of Room E from southern doorway along probable original 19th century corridor route, showing modern breeze block animal pens to right, looking north



Plate 13 - Detail of doorway in Room E, showing probable 19th century doorway for sliding door with modern alterations to create smaller opening for pigs or similarly-sized animals, view through doorway into open-sided shelter D, looking east



Plate 14 - Modern open-sided covered corridors H and F, showing 19th century sliding doors of Rooms G and E altered to create smaller openings, and modern animal gates, looking south

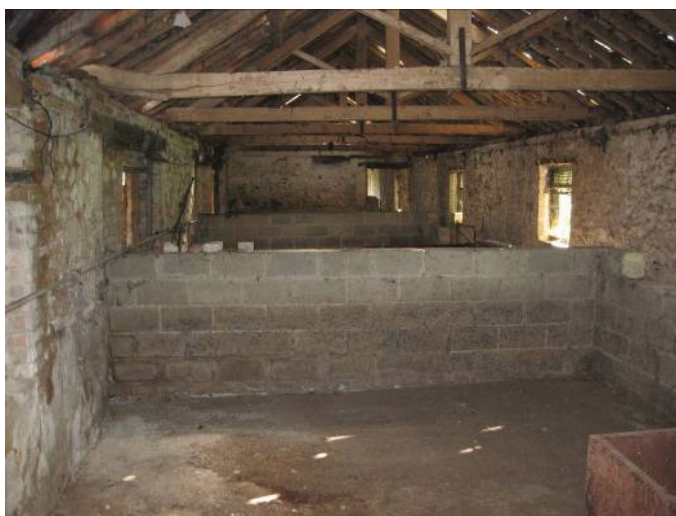


Plate 15 - Interior of Room G, showing modern breeze block pens and 19th century doors, windows, walling and roofing, looking south



Plate 16 - Open-sided shelter I viewed from Yard 2, showing 19th century timber stanchions and pillows infilled with modern breeze block, looking west



Plate 17 - Interior of open-sided shelter I, looking west



Plate 18 - Detail of 19th century sliding door in north wall of open-sided shelter I with some modern repairs to brickwork, looking north



Plate 19 - Frontage of Room J, showing large double doorway, the roof of this building having been replaced by slate, looking southwest



Plate 20 - Rear of Room J, showing collapse and 20th century repairs to southern elevation, 19th century doorway for sliding door with modern infill and insertion of smaller opening for pigs or similarly-sized animals, looking east



Plate 21 - Interior of Room J, looking northeast



Plate 22 - Blocked doorway and inserted small opening in western wall of Room J, looking west



Plate 23 - Open sided shelter K and 20th century walling at western end of building I, viewed from Yard 3, looking west



Plate 24 - Detail of 19th century stone stanchion base and timber stanchion of Shelter K, looking northwest



Plate 25 - Open-sided shelter K and modern covered corridor Q with Room L behind, viewed from Yard 3, looking north



Plate 26 - Entrance to Yard 3, Room J at left, Room N at right, and shelter K in background, looking west



Plate 27 - Frontage of rooms N, O and P, showing 19th century shuttered window, half-glazed windows and doorways for sliding doors, looking north



Plate 28 - Southern elevation of Room N, showing substantial 20th century repairs and half-glazed window, looking north



Plate 29 - Interior of Room N showing 19th century walling at right with probable modern low opening, and modern breeze block western wall, looking north



Plate 30 - Frontage of Rooms O and P, showing shuttered window and sliding door to Room O and half-glazed window to Room P, looking west



Plate 31 - Interior of Room P, showing 19th century half glazed window at right, modern rebuilding of northern wall at centre and blocked low openings at left, looking north



Plate 32 - Detail of western wall of Room P, showing recently widened central doorway and infilled low openings, probably 19th century openings for pigs or similarly-sized animals, looking north



Plate 33 - Detail of notches adjacent to doorway and near corner of Room P, possibly being traces of former structures such as feed troughs or partitions, looking south



Plate 34 - Frontage of Rooms R and S showing large modern doors to Room S, looking north



Plate 35 - Room P as viewed from Yard 4, showing 20th century repair to walling at left and opening widened in 20th century. Blocked low openings of 19th century date with probable original shutters flank doorway, looking east



Plate 36 - Detail of blocked opening to Room P, showing probable 19th century brickwork surround and shuttering, looking east



Plate 37 - Open-fronted shelter T at west of Yard 4, showing original 19th century timber stanchions and pillars with modern infilling, looking west



Plate 38 - Interior of open-fronted shelter T, showing doorway for sliding door at south, looking south



Plate 39 - Interior of open-fronted shelter T, showing series of holes in western wall possibly relating to former hay rack, looking southwest



Plate 40 - Interior of open-fronted shelter T, showing series of holes in western wall possibly relating to former hay rack, looking north



Plate 41 - Detail of original 19th century timber stanchion and stone stanchion base of open-fronted shelter T, looking southwest



Plate 42 - Northern wall of Room L, viewed from Yard 4, showing 19th century walling, window opening and doorways, one recently partially blocked, looking south



Plate 43 - Interior of Room L showing original doorways and windows and modern breeze block animal pens, looking northwest



Plate 44 - Interior of Room L showing original doorways for sliding doors of southern wall, original corridor through to Room O and modern animal pens, looking southeast



Plate 45 - Interior of room M, looking south



Plate 46 - Western wall of Room S viewed from Yard 4, showing various walling, features and joins of late 18th century or earlier, 19th century date and modern dates, looking north



Plate 47 - Rooms S and R viewed from Yard 4, showing modern repairs to Room R, looking east



Plate 48 - Western wall of Room S as viewed from interior of open-fronted shelter T, including late 18th century or earlier brickwork, looking north



Plate 49 - Interior of Room S, showing modern breeze block animal pens, late 18th century or earlier dividing wall with probable 19th century doorway, subsequently blocked, and modern openings, looking northwest



Plate 50 - Doorway in southern wall of Room S with partially modern surround, but possibly being a 19th century doorway for a sliding door, looking south



Plate 51 - Detail of southern wall of Room S showing openings including possible 19th century window at left, probable late 18th century or earlier brickwork, and blocked opening, looking south



Plate 52 - Interior of Room S, showing modern breeze block animal pens, late 18th century or earlier dividing wall with probable 19th century doorway, subsequently blocked, and modern openings, looking northwest



Plate 53 - Detail of southern wall of Room S showing elements of late 18th century or earlier walling and stable door of possible 19th century date



Plate 54 - Detail of southern wall of Room S showing late 18th century or earlier walling, blocked opening and possibly inserted opening, looking northwest



Plate 55 - Detail of northern wall of Room S showing variation and patching of 18th, 19th and 20th century date, looking north



Plate 56 - Northern wall of Room S, showing 20th century repair at left and late 18th century or earlier walling at right, looking southwest



Plate 57 - Detail of northern wall of Room S showing join in walling, 19th century bricks evident at top left, and late 18th century or earlier bricks below and to right, some with clear diagonal skintling marks, looking south



Plate 58 - Detail of northern wall of Room S showing right edge of infilled opening and smaller blocked opening within this infill, all of late 18th century or earlier brick, looking south



Plate 59 - Exterior of western wall of Room S showing late 18th century or earlier brickwork with 19th century half-glazed window, and 19th century brickwork blocking an earlier doorway, looking east



Plate 60 - Western wall of Room T, looking south



Plate 61 – Former sliding door and adjacent possible chimney, Room B

Appendix 1

PROJECT SPECIFICATION



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Project Designs

Desk-top Assessments

Evaluations

Excavations

Watching Briefs

Project Management

Building Surveys

Presentation

Interpretation

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BUILDINGS AT
MANOR FARM,
SHOULDHAM THORPE,
NORFOLK

SPECIFICATION FOR
BUILDING RECORDING

PREPARED FOR
IAN CABLE

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute for Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21

AUGUST 2009



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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of building recording is required at Manor Farm, Shouldham Thorpe, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *Manor Farm is mostly a model farm of the 1860s, though the farm does incorporate earlier buildings. The range of buildings to be surveyed is part of the model farm. They are of historic interest and appear on the 19th century 1st Edition Ordnance Survey maps.*
- 1.3 *The building recording will be undertaken prior to any development works on the structure. The building, floor plans, external elevations and internal details will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically. A brief programme of historic research will also be undertaken in order to determine the date, development and associations of the building.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a 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 historic building recording prior to redevelopment of a barn at Manor Farm, Shouldham Thorpe, 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 Shouldham Thorpe is located approximately 12km south of King's Lynn and 7km northeast of Downham Market in the borough of King's Lynn and West Norfolk. Manor Farm is in the southern part of the village, south of Low Road, at National Grid Reference TF 6634 0768.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (06/01243/F) was submitted to King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council for the redevelopment of a range of farm buildings. Permission is subject to conditions including the implementation for a programme of archaeological works involving building recording prior to the development works.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The range of buildings at Manor Farm is recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. Although incorporating earlier structures, Manor Farm is predominantly a model farm of the 1860s and the range to be examined is part of that build. The range comprises livestock and feed sheds and custom-built pig styes. Agricultural buildings such as this are a disappearing resource and have been identified as a priority in the regional archaeological research frameworks (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the work will be to provide a record of the standing building on the site prior to redevelopment.
- 6.2 The objectives will be to establish:
 - 6.2.1 The form of the building;
 - 6.2.2 the date of the building and features of special interest;
 - 6.2.3 the state of preservation of the buildings and any features of special interest present.

7 BUILDING RECORDING

- 7.1 Building Investigation will be undertaken prior to the demolition of the existing buildings. A Level 2 survey in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (2006) will be undertaken on the standing building. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:
- 7.2 Details of the precise location, status, description of the building's type, materials, possible date, plan, form, function, development sequence, history in terms of architects, builders, patrons and owners if identifiable, and comments on the building's past and present relationship to its setting.
- 7.3 A photographic survey showing the building in its context, details of the exterior, interior views of the principal rooms, circulation areas and details. The survey will use black and white print film, supplemented by colour print and digital photography.
- 7.4 Measured plans at appropriate scales of all main floors incorporating details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
 - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIfA). Archaeological Project Services is IfA registered organisation no. 21.
 - 8.1.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003* (Gurney 2003).
 - 8.1.4 The building recording would be undertaken by staff with appropriate building recording experience.
 - 8.1.5 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.

9 REPORTING

- 9.1 On completion of the fieldwork, a report detailing the results of the building recording will be prepared. This will consist of:
 - 9.1.1 A summary of the survey results.
 - 9.1.2 A description of the historical setting of the building.

- 9.1.3 A text describing the results of the building survey.
- 9.1.4 Location plans of the site and building.
- 9.1.5 Plan of the main floors of the building.
- 9.1.6 Interpretation of the development and use of the building.
- 9.1.7 Appropriate photographs of all elevations, general interior views and specific features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (3 copies, 2 for Norfolk Historic Environment Record, one for the Local Planning Authority); and NCC Heritage and Landscape division.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.
- 11.2 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.
- 11.3 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.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be presented to the editor of the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals, *Post-medieval Archaeology* and *Vernacular Architecture*.
- 12.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological/historical importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 14.3 Where important archaeological/historical remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The building recording will be undertaken prior to the development and is expected to take two days.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor and assistant with experience of building recording will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from an illustrator.

16 INSURANCES

- 16.1 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.

17 COPYRIGHT

- 17.1 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.
- 17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3 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.
- 17.4 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 1, 04-08-09

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Bay	Regular structural subdivision of a building; the bays may be marked by roof-trusses, beams <i>etc.</i>
Collar	Transverse horizontal timber connecting pairs of rafters above their feet and below the apex of the roof.
Dentilation	With dentils – small blocks forming a long, closely set, horizontal series under the cornice (<i>q.v.</i>).
Dutch door	Door divided horizontally in two, so that the upper and lower halves can be opened and closed independently of the other.
Flemish bond	Brickwork arranged with alternate stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) and headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible) used in each course.
Hipped Roof	A hipped roof sloping down to the eaves on all four sides.
King post	Vertical timber standing on a collar (<i>q.v.</i>) or tie beam (<i>q.v.</i>) and rising to the apex of a roof to support a ridge piece.
Loose Box	A small room, usually almost featureless, in which a single animal (horse or cattle) could be isolated or a small number of cattle could be kept untethered. Loose boxes usually have some form of drain in the floor for the removal of liquid manure.
Model Farm	A farm building erected in the 18th and 19th century which was architect-designed rather than built in the local vernacular style.
Pillow	A short piece of timber acting as a spreader, collecting loads and concentrating them on to the head of a post.
Quoins	Angular courses of stone at the corner of a building.
Segmental heads/arches	Arch with its centre below the springing-line, thereby forming a very gentle arc compared to the width of the opening it spans.
Skintling	Marks formed when bricks are stacked to dry after moulding and before being placed in a kiln
Stable door	Door divided horizontally in two, with each of the upper and lower halves capable of being opened or closed independently of the other. Also known as Dutch door (<i>q.v.</i>).
Stanchion	Post or vertical support, such as a structural steel upright in a framed structure.
Straight join	Regular vertical junction between two sections of walling that shows one part was butted against the other.
Tie beam	Main transverse beam in a roof truss connecting the feet of the principal rafter and preventing the spreading of the two sides of a sloping roof.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

8	Photographic record sheets
8	Sheets containing annotated plans, elevations and notes
2	Daily record sheets
1	Building recording sheet

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norfolk Museums Service
Union House
Gressenhall
Dereham
Norfolk
NR20 4DR

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

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

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