
**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON AND AROUND FARM BUILDINGS AT
ABBAY FARM
OLD BUCKENHAM
NORFOLK
ENF 125186**

Work Undertaken
on behalf of
Martin Hall Associates Ltd
for
Mr P Layzell

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Report Compiled by
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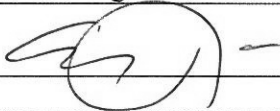
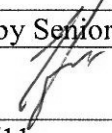
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief on and around farm buildings at Abbey Farm Old Buckenham Norfolk ENF 125186

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1. SUMMARY

A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording including building survey was undertaken prior to and during development at Abbey Farm, Old Buckenham, Norfolk. The buildings were of vernacular architectural and historic interest, and the development lay adjacent to the sites of the medieval priory and castle, the latter with the earthwork remains of moats, which are a scheduled monument.

The building survey recorded four ranges of agricultural buildings, largely of late 19th century date, with later alterations. These comprised a probable cow house with associated possible fodder storage and fodder processing rooms, all surrounding a central yard. Parts of iron machinery survived which may have been used to process fodder using a steam engine. A further range around the central yard was possibly built as mixed stabling and a pigsty. Additional adjacent buildings may have been used as a loose box and cattle accommodation, part of a hay rack surviving in the latter.

Other buildings on the site were evidenced by a few surviving walls and wall footings, and relate to buildings lost in a recent fire at the site.

Cartographic sources indicated that earlier buildings at the site had probably been demolished by the late 19th century.

An probable ditch and pit were recorded during monitoring, both of which were undated but earlier than the probable late 19th century construction of the extant ranges. The ditch aligned closely with an extant ditch of the Abbey Farm drainage system, and so is likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date. A further linear feature was of uncertain interpretation, but may have been a ditch or robbed-out wall. Drains were recorded including a brick-arched culvert, which was undated but

possibly contemporary with the 16th to 18th century farmhouse.

Re-used medieval masonry was recorded in some of the standing buildings. Two substantial further fragments retrieved in the groundworks included part of a large traceried window, likely to date to 1280-1320. These are likely to originate from the Abbey site, possibly the Church, the remains of which was substantially more visible in the 19th century.

Other features and deposits reflected the extant and former buildings on the site, and included walls and internal floor surface layers.

In addition to the worked stone, small quantities of 16th to 20th century pottery and ceramic building materials were retrieved during the investigations.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Historic 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 2008a).

2.2 Definition of an Archaeological Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as:

'...a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a

possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IfA 2008b).

2.3 Planning Background

A planning application (3PL/2007/1445/F) was submitted to Breckland District Council for the redevelopment of farm buildings at Abbey Farm, Old Buckenham, Norfolk. Permission was subject to conditions including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological building recording prior to the works, in addition to a constant attendance watching brief during the development. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Martin Hall Associates Ltd, on behalf of Mr P Layzell, to undertake both the building recording and watching brief.

The building recording was carried out on 9th December 2010, and the watching brief between the 21st and 31st January 2011, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Head of Archaeological Planning at Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

2.4 Site Location, Topography and Geology

Old Buckenham is located 4km south-southeast of Attleborough in the Breckland District of Norfolk (Figure 1). The site is *c.* 1km to the northeast of the village centre, at Abbey Farm, on the northeast side of Abbey Road, at National Grid Reference TM 0703 9252 (Figures 2 & 3).

The site is on gently undulating land on a slope down to the west and stands at 46m OD. Soils at the site are Beccles 1 Association, typical stagnogleys on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117-8).

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

The development site lies in the area of Old Buckenham Castle and Old Buckenham Priory, the remains of which are protected as a Scheduled Monument.

The castle was founded by D'Albini in the late 11th century and in 1146 on the completion of New Buckenham Castle (NHER 40577) was granted to the Augustinian Canons. They built a priory on the site but left the moats intact. The priory was dissolved in 1536. Moats, earthworks, cropmarks, foundations and one pier base of the priory church remain.

Abbey Farmhouse is a Listed Building (LBS Number 220343) dating from *c.*1550-60 and the 18th century. The building is timber framed with wattle and daub infill in the north range with reused brick and much reused stone from St Augustine's Priory. There is also a 17th century timber framed barn. (www.heritagegateway.org.uk, www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk)

Some of the extant farm buildings on the site are shown on 19th century OS maps.

3. AIMS

3.1 Building Recording

In accordance with the specification, the aim of building recording was to provide a record of the standing buildings on the site prior to redevelopment.

3.2 Watching Brief

In accordance with the specification, the aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

4. METHODS

4.1 Building Recording

Recording of the building was undertaken to Level 1 standard, according to the English Heritage specification (2006).

Subject to accessibility, the recording of the building included:

- 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 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.

4.2 Watching Brief

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during all phases of soil movement. Initially this involved the partial demolition of the southeastern ends of Ranges 1 & 2 (Plates 41-42). The area of the new building was then stripped prior to the excavation of footings, this stripping being the subject of archaeological monitoring (Plates 43-44). Foundation trenches were then excavated within the stripped area, and this was also monitored.

Following excavation, selected portions of the sides of trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with

an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Building Recording (Figures 4-6, Plates 1-40)

The surveyed buildings comprised four ranges (Figure 4, Plates 1-3). The buildings originally formed part of the Abbey Farm complex, although the property had been recently divided, including the erection of a wooden boundary fence divorcing the surveyed buildings from the rest of the complex.

Each of the four surveyed ranges was allocated a separate number (1-4) during the survey for ease of reference. The principal walls of each range were allocated letters, again for ease of reference (e.g. 1a, 1b etc) (Figure 4).

Range 1 had been recently used as a cow shed and Range 3 had been most recently used for lambing (Mr P Layzell, *pers. comm.*). Range 2 appeared to have been used as animal accommodation, perhaps stabling, and was partly used to store firewood at the time of the survey. Part of Range 2 appeared to have been used as a bathroom or washing area, the walls being partly tiled. Range 4 comprised only two standing walls, the remainder of a barn here having been destroyed by fire in

recent years (Mr P Layzell, *pers. comm.*).

Scant traces of the course of further walls between these four ranges were evident underfoot (Figure 4).

Range 1 (Plates 1-2, 12 & 30-40)

Range 1 was a northeast-southwest aligned rectangular range, c.26m long by c.8m wide externally (Figures 4-6). The majority of this range was a single large room, c.20.6m long internally, with partly-demolished smaller rooms being recorded at the southwest end of the range (Figure 5).

The northeast gable end (wall 1b), southwest wall (1d) and the northwestern long wall of the building (1a), were of flint cobble with brick quoins and detailing (Figure 6, Plates 30-33).

Northeast gable end (wall 1b) was raised above the roofline and had kneelers of brick to either side (Figure 6, Plate 30).

Walls 1a, 1b and 1d were all apparently of the same type of brick, with occasional horizontal hack marks. In addition to quoins at each corner of the building, a brick cornice and dentils were present on each of these walls (Figure 6, Plates 30, 31 & 33).

Red pantiles, apparently original, were used to roof the building. At the southeast, the roof had a catslide, also apparently original (Plate 34). The extant portion of the southeastern long wall of the building (1c) was of modern weatherboard, indicating that the building was probably originally open along this side (Plate 33).

The large northeastern room of Range 1 had been recently used as a cattle shed. Concrete provided the flooring of this room and concrete troughs were present along the length of both long sides of the room (Plate 38). The walls were largely rendered internally. Four windows were

recorded in the northwestern long wall (1a) (Plates 38, 31 & 32). Although the windows themselves were modern, with concrete around their surrounds, it was unclear whether these window openings might have been earlier.

The change in slope of the catslide of the Range 1 roof corresponded internally with a purlin, beneath which was a series of five wooden pillows (Figure 5, Plates 38 & 40). These pillows would each have originally been set on a stanchion, the original stanchions having been removed and replaced with more closely-spaced uprights by the time of the survey. The original stanchions would have formed the open southeastern side of the building, prior to the insertion of weatherboard wall 1c. It was unclear on what the roof of the open front of the catslide, now above the weatherboard, would have originally been supported, but it seems probable that this was on a further series of stanchions. However, as only the modern weatherboarding was visible, this remains unproven. The reason for the catslide was also unclear, although this might be partly cosmetic, and a means by which the northeast gables of Ranges 1 & 2 (walls 1b & 2b) would be more symmetrical as viewed from the farmhouse, with the roofline at these gables being similar despite the greater width of Range 1.

Wall 1b (Plates 38 & 30) featured a large opening at ground floor level which had been recently blocked with breeze block, above which was a glazed opening (Plate 30). Both openings may have been original to the building. However, the brick surrounding the glazed window appeared to be of a slightly different colour to that of the remainder of this elevation, perhaps indicating this was inserted, although the possible difference in brick was unclear, and the brick colour throughout the range was rather variable. A small portion of this wall below the catslide roof was infilled with weatherboard (Plate 30, Figure 6). Shaped bricks visible both internally and

externally at the base of this weatherboard indicate that this gap was probably originally left open.

At the southwest of this large room, was a full-height wall (1e) (Plate 39). At the southern end of this wall was a blocked door opening, with a brick segmental arch over (Figures 5 & 6, Plates 33 & 39). A further doorway in this wall had a stable door and led to a small room at the western corner of the range (Plates 39 & 37).

The reverse of this wall (1e) was whitewashed, and below eaves level was constructed of brick, occasionally laid in a herringbone arrangement, and included occasional re-used masonry. Above eaves level the wall was of whitewashed blocks, although it was not clear whether these were breeze blocks or masonry (Plates 33, 37 & 39).

The small western room was c.4.3m by c.3.9m wide and had a brick floor (Plates 35 & 36). This floor included guttering near its western edge (Plate 35, Figure 5).

Blocks for former machinery were recorded in the northeast corner of this room (Plate 35). An iron shaft was recorded across the eaves of the room, with a cast iron wheel or pulley attached to each end. One of these pulleys was positioned close to the machinery blocks inside the room, whilst the other was located on the opposite side of the southeast wall (1f), within a now-demolished further room (Figures 5 & 6, Plates 36 & 33). It seems probable that an engine, located on the south side of wall 1f, transferred energy via belts and the iron shaft into the more northerly room where machinery such as a threshing machine, chaff cutter or other fodder preparation machine might be powered. The brick flooring of this room would have made for easy sweeping and reduce wastage of grain or other crops.

Little remained of the southwesterly room

of this range, the southwest and southeast walls having been demolished down to ground level, only walls 1f and 1e surviving (Figures 4 & 5). Here, wall 1e was whitewashed brick, occasionally in a herringbone arrangement and including occasional re-used stone (Plate 33). Wall 1f was also whitewashed brick, largely in rather clumsily executed Flemish bond with occasional horizontal hack marks being visible in the bricks. A doorway was positioned centrally in this wall, linking the two smaller rooms of the range.

A lean-to shelter shed of steel, breeze blocks and corrugated sheeting was attached to the northwestern wall (wall 1a) of Range 1 (Plate 32).

Range 2

Range 2 was of similar layout and construction to Range 1, and both ranges seem to be contemporary (Plate 12).

The northeastern gable end (2b), northwestern and southeastern long walls (2a & 2c) were all of flint cobble. Each also had the same brick detailing at the quoins and at the eaves as Range 1, with matching cornice and dentils along with brick kneelers at the raised gable end (Plates 13, 14 & 21). The roof was also apparently original, again of red pantiles.

A single large opening at ground level was recorded in the gable end (2b), flanked by brick quoins. The opening had been blocked with breeze blocks. A datestone above this recorded "188[2?] W[TB?]" (Plate 13).

The northwestern long wall of Range 2 (wall 2a) had three original window openings, each with brick surrounds including quoins and a segmental arch over (Figure 6, Plates 15 & 16). Two of these contained what appeared to be original glazing, whilst the centremost of the three had been partly infilled and a smaller window inserted (Plate 15). An

additional inserted window was also recorded at the southwestern end of the wall (Plate 16). Two door openings in this wall were original, and, like the windows, featured brick quoins and segmental arches (Plates 14 & 16). The doors within both of these frames were replacements.

A small low opening to wall 2a may have been for drainage from the internal floor (Figure 6).

The southeastern wall of the Range (2c) featured a blocked opening at its western end (Plates 18 & 21), this opening probably being original. Four smaller openings with windows were recorded towards the centre of this wall (Figure 6, Plate 21). The windows within these openings were modern, and the openings were probably also inserted, although this was not clear, and they might have been original.

Near the east end of this wall was a small low opening (Figure 6, Plate 22). This would have been too small for most farm animals to pass through but may have been used in delivering fodder into the building.

The southwestern part of Range 2 was partly demolished, with only two and a half walls surviving (2a, 2d & 2c, Figure 4, Plate 19). This area had a concrete floor, and the scars of former stalls within this room were evident, indicating its recent use as animal accommodation (Plates 18 & 19).

Inside this former room, wall 2c was of whitewashed rough brickwork, including mixed brick types, patches of herringbone brickwork and occasional re-used masonry fragments (Plate 18). Wall 2d, at the northeast of this room, was whitewashed below the eaves and comprised a mix of flint cobble, brick fragments and re-used masonry blocks (Plate 19). A row of joist holes was visible at eaves level, although it is not clear if these indicated a floor level or loft within this room, or within the

adjacent room to the northeast.

At the southwestern end of wall 2a, the interior was again of mixed and whitewashed materials. One fragment of re-used masonry in this wall included rolled moulding, perhaps having been part of a Medieval or later door jamb (Plate 20) (P. Cope-Faulkner, *pers. comm.*).

Immediately to the northeast of this room was a further room, within the extant roof of the range. This small room was formed by walls 2a, 2c, 2e and 2d, and was accessed via three doors on the southwest, northwest and northeast sides. At the time of the survey this room was used for the storage of firewood (Plate 29).

To the northeast of this room was the largest of the rooms of this range, bounded by walls 2e and 2f (Plate 27). This room had an earth floor and the scars of former stalls evident on the southeastern wall (2c) indicated its recent use as animal accommodation.

Joist holes were recorded in the southwest wall of the room (2e) (Plate 28). Again, it was not clear whether these reflected a former loft in this room, or within the adjacent room to the southwest.

The northeast wall of this room was a later insertion, built from brick of possible 20th century date and whitewashed (Plate 27). The location of this wall corresponded to that of a partially infilled window in the northwest wall, explaining why this was blocked (Figure 5, Plate 15).

Beyond this wall was a further small room (Plates 23-25). Half way across this room was the scar of a former wall (Plates 24 & 25), although the dating of this was uncertain. The walls of this room either side of this demolished wall were partially covered in modern tiles (Plates 23-25).

Two wooden pegs were recorded over one of the windows in this room, this window

being a late insertion (Plate 23). Although these bore a similarity to tack hooks often found in stables, they were rather high up on the wall and, given the tiling of this room, and the modern date of this window, are more likely to have once supported a cistern.

Various salvaged building materials were piled in this room, including flint cobbles and bricks. A substantial masonry fragment was also noted, perhaps part of a Medieval or later door jamb (Plate 26) (P. Cope-Faulkner, *pers. comm.*).

Range 3

(No elevations were provided by the client for Ranges 3 & 4.)

Range 3 comprised a single room with an attached shelter-shed, all under a single red pantile roof (Figure 5, Plates 3, 4 & 7).

This building was again largely of flint cobble, the southwest and southeast walls (3d & 3c) being entirely of flint cobble externally, except for brick detailing and quoins (Plate 4). The brick details, including dentils and cornice, matched the detailing of Ranges 1 & 2, and the brick appeared to be of the same type.

The southeast wall (3c) had a single opening with brick quoins at both sides and original wood shuttering of vertical wooden slats within it (Plate 4). This type of wood-slatted window provides variable ventilation and is usually associated with animal accommodation.

Southwest wall (3d) had a single doorway leading to the southeastern room of the range.

Somewhat different construction was employed for the northeastern wall (3b), much of the external elevation being of neatly-coursed Flemish bond brickwork (Plate 3). The quoin, cornice and dentil detailing recorded elsewhere was repeated

on this elevation. A single doorway in this wall also let into the southeastern room.

Internally, the walls of this room were of mixed whitewashed brickwork and brick rubble, with some herringbone brickwork (Plates 8 & 11).

No solid floor was identified, and this room seemed to have an earth floor.

A piece of graffiti was recorded on a brick at the side of the slatted window in this room (Plates 8 & 9). This recorded the initials "J L" and the date "1801", although it was not clear whether this was in its original position or whether this brick may have been reused.

The northwestern wall of this room (3e) was open above the eaves, and to the other side of this was the adjacent shelter shed, under the same roof (Plate 6). This shelter shed seems to have been continuous with Range 4, and has been separated here based on the limits of the extant roofing (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 3 & 4).

The shelter was open sided to the northwest and northeast sides (Plate 6). The rear wall of the shelter shed was of flint cobble externally and mixed brickwork, brick rubble and herringbone brickwork internally (Plates 4 & 6). A partially collapsed wooden hay rack was recorded spanning the width of the shelter shed (Plate 6). The northwestern end of this hay rack was attached to a timber structure, which was perpendicular to the wall, and which widened towards the top of the wall.

Range 4

This rear wall of the Range 3 shelter shed (3d) was continuous with the rear wall of Range 4 (4a). The northeast (internal) face of this wall was again of mixed brick rubble and brickwork, but included 20th century repairs at its northwestern end (Figure 5, Plate 6). Two further timber

structures, as the one at the corner of the Range 3 shelter shed, were recorded here, perhaps indicating the former presence of further hay racks within this building (Plate 6).

A segmental brick arch was recorded at the base of the reverse of this wall (Figure 5, Plates 4 & 5). This formed a drain culvert channelling water from the farmyard and out to the moat system surrounding the site.

The northwestern wall of Range 4 (4b) was of similar composition to wall 4a. Externally this was of flint cobble with brick quoins, dentils and cornice detailing (Plate 7). Internally it was of mixed brick and herringbone brickwork with occasional re-used worked stone (Plates 3 & 6). Further 20th century brickwork was present at the southwestern end of this wall (Figure 5).

Further wall traces

Traces of further walls were evident as brickwork flush with the present ground surface. These formed a larger rectangular area encompassing Ranges 3 & 4, and also connected these ranges with Range 1 (Figure 4). The corner of a further structure was recorded near the southwest corner of Range 1.

5.2 Watching Brief (Figures 4, 8 & 9, Plates 41-53, Appendix 2)

Natural deposits

Natural clay deposits (010), (026), (021), (014), (015) and (038) were identified in the footings trenches. These were over 0.85m thick and comprised firm to plastic mid brown, mid olivey-yellowish brown, light olive and orangey-brown mottled clays to slightly silty or sandy clays with frequent chalk flecks and fragments and flints (Plates 52 & 49).

Further similar deposits were also possibly

natural clay layers (025), (020), (019), (008) & (009). These were generally firm to plastic mid to light yellowish and greyish-brown clays or silty clays. These contained frequent chalk flecks and occasional flint, and some of these deposits appeared to contain occasional brick fragments, although it was unclear whether these had been pushed in by machining.

Undated features and deposits

A northwest-southeast aligned linear feature [016] was observed cutting into some of these possible natural layers (Figure 9: Section 4, Figure 8, Plate 50). Linear [016] was over 15m long, 1.00m wide and 0.76m deep with steep sides and narrow base and an overall 'V-shaped' profile. It contained a fill (017) of firm to plastic dark brown clayey silt with occasional brick flecks and occasional flints. No artefacts were retrieved from this fill, and the function of this linear was uncertain, although it may have been a ditch or drain.

A pit [037] was recorded near the northern edge of the footings trenches (Figure 8, Figure 9: Section 1, Plate 45). This possibly sub-circular feature was more than 4.00m by 1.50m in area and up to 0.80m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base. The earliest fill of pit [037] was (011), a 0.31m thick deposit of soft black silty clay which appeared to have formed by natural silting, probably in standing water conditions. Sealing this was fill (035), a 0.66m thick firm mid grey, clayey silt with moderately frequent small fragments of mid red fired clay.

Possibly truncating pit [037] at its northwest side was a further feature, perhaps a ditch [036], which was over 1.80m wide and over 0.95m deep with moderately steep sides (Figure 8, Figure 9: Section 1, Plate 45). This apparently linear feature was on an approximately southwest-northeast orientation and

appeared to roughly align with an existing ditch to the southwest, and it may be a former continuation of the drainage ditch system surrounding the farm buildings (Figure 5). The earliest recorded fill of possible ditch [036] was (034), a softish dark grey silty clay, which was over 0.70m thick, which had apparently formed through natural silting, probably in standing water conditions. A second fill (033) was also recorded within this ditch, and comprised a 0.36m thick firm to stiff mid olive clay. It was unclear whether this deposit was the result of natural silting or deliberate infilling

Undated probable post-medieval deposits

Buried soil layers were recorded sealing natural clay layers in various parts of the footings trenches. Deposit (013) was recorded in several sections (Figure 9) and comprised a 0.22m thick firm dark brown clayey silt with occasional fragments of ceramic building material and occasional chalk. Buried soil layer (039) was recorded at the north of the footings, and comprised a 0.15m thick moderately firm dark brown clayey silt.

Layer (007) was a 0.20m thick layer of firm to plastic dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional brick fragments and moderately frequent flints. This may have represented a further buried soil layer incorporating some construction and/or demolition debris. Similarly, deposit (024) was a mixed deposit containing flint cobbles and brick fragments, this perhaps being material associated with construction of farm buildings mixed with former soil (Plate 51).

Various deposits largely comprising mixed chalk, flint and brick in silty matrices were recorded across the footings. These layers (018), (023) and (012) appeared to largely comprise demolition and/or construction debris, and may have formed hardstanding within former buildings on the site.

Post-medieval drains and culvert

A northeast-southwest aligned linear feature [042] was recorded crossing the footings trenches (Figure 9). This was over 1.80m wide and contained a brick culvert with a gothic arch (041) (Plates 47, 48 & 53). This culvert appeared to align with the brick arched culvert recorded in the building survey at the southwest side of Range 3 (Figure 5), and was probably a continuation of this feature. This may have continued to the northeast, close to the farmhouse itself. A brick-built manhole was identified providing access to this culvert within the footings (Plate 47).

A northwest-southeast drain [040] was recorded, apparently draining into this manhole (Figure 8, Plate 48). This drain trench was recorded obliquely in Section 2 (Figure 9, Plate 46). Fragments of this 18th to 20th century drain were retained (Appendix 3).

A short stretch of a further drain was recorded near the centre of the footings [046] (Figure 8). This drain was not observed in other areas of the footings trenches, and may have provided drainage from Building Range 2 into culvert (041). Similarly, drain [040] is also likely to have served Building Range 2.

Unstratified Medieval worked stone

Two substantial fragments of worked stone (022) were retrieved during the excavation of the footings. These were unstratified, but were retrieved from the northern corner of the footings (Figure 8), and may have been reused in wall footings in this area. The location of the fragments indicates they were almost certainly buried prior to the erection of Range 1, probably in the late 19th century.

The first piece is a section of arch head from a large traceried window, and is a Late Decorated piece, likely to date to 1280-1320 (Figure 10). The second piece

was an undiagnostic fragment of a medieval door jamb. It is assumed that the masonry was collected from the site of Old Buckenham Abbey, possibly from the church given that more of this was visible in the 19th century (Appendix 3).

Floor surfaces of former and existing buildings and associated deposits

A layer (001) of firm mid olive-brown sandy clay with frequent fragments of ceramic building material and flint fragments was removed from the footings area in the initial topsoil stripping. This 0.23m thick layer appeared to be material gradually accumulated in former farmyard. Beneath layer (001) was (002), a layer of softish light brownish-yellow to whitish powdered sandy lime mortar with occasional ceramic building material and flint fragments. This extended over the majority of the area of the new footings, and may have resulted from the construction of farm buildings or formed an internal floor surface (Figure 8, Plates 43 & 44).

Beneath layer (002) at the southern corner of the footings, was deposit (003) (Figure 8). This mixed deposit comprised moderately firm dark brown sandy clayey silt and contained frequent fragments of ceramic building material and small flint cobbles. This layer may have been a mixture of topsoil and construction and/or demolition debris. A single sherd of 16th to 17th century pottery was retrieved from this deposit, in addition to 16th to 18th century tile and brick (Appendix 3).

At the north of the footings, mortar (002) sealed deposit (004), a firm mid to light olive-brown sandy clay with frequent fragments of ceramic building material and moderately frequent chalk and flint fragments. This was apparently a dumped clay layer, and may have formed a bedding layer for (002). A fragment of 16th to 18th century brick was retrieved from deposit (004) (Appendix 3).

The internal brick floor of the southeastern room of Range 1 was recorded at the north of the footings, in Section 1 (Figure 8, Figure 9, Plate 45 & 35). At the southeast end of Section 1, within a separate room of the existing buildings, was layer (028), a 40mm thick white compacted crushed chalk layer. This may have formed either a floor or a base layer, perhaps for a further brick floor (Figure 9). Chalk (028) sealed (031), a 140mm thick layer of firm to stiff mid to light olive clay. This dumped layer may have been levelling or formed a base under chalk layer (028).

Underlying both brick floor (027) and clay (031) was (032), a 0.48m thick firm mid slightly olive-brown clayey silt with occasional ceramic building material and mortar fragments. Again this was a dumped deposit, possibly levelling or make-up associated with the construction of Range 1.

Walls of former and existing buildings

The traces of a wall (029) were recorded at the edge of and beneath brick floor (027) (Figure 8: Section 1 & Figure 9). This northeast-southwest aligned wall foundation (029) was contained within a 0.30m wide and 0.42m deep footings trench [030], which had vertical sides and a flat base. This wall corresponded to the position of wall traces identified during the building survey (Figures 8 & 5). Wall foundation (029) comprised apparently uncoursed chalk and yellow sandy lime mortar.

Further wall traces recorded in the building survey were noted during the archaeological monitoring. Wall traces (044) and (045) were located near the centre of the new footings and were northwest-southeast aligned (Figure 8). These wall footings formed part of former building between building Ranges 1 & 2.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Building Recording

Old maps and aerial photographs of the area available on Norfolk County Council's E-Map Explorer (www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk) were examined (Figure 7).

The earliest available map was the 1838 Tithe Map, which depicts at least three buildings in the vicinity of the southwest end of the recorded ranges. One of these buildings closely matches the size and location of recorded Ranges 3 & 4.

The next available source, the 1887 first edition OS map of the area, shows a U-shaped range had been built by this time (Figure 7). The two long wings of this U-shaped range appear to match the position of recorded Ranges 1 & 2. Although further buildings are shown joining the southwestern ends of both Ranges 1 & 2, no building is clearly depicted in the location of Ranges 3 & 4.

The results of the building survey indicated that Ranges 1 & 2 were likely to be of a single phase (with later alterations) and contemporary with one another. They appear to have been constructed so as to enclose a farmyard with its access opposite the Abbey Farm farmhouse. The gable ends facing the farmhouse were more ornate than other parts of the buildings, reflecting the position of the farmhouse. The remaining external walls of Ranges 1 & 2 were faced in flint cobble with brick detailing, with internal faces being much more roughly constructed.

The northeast gable end of Range 2 includes the datestone "188[?] W[TB?]". This date fits with the presence of these ranges on the 1887 map, and absence from the 1838 Tithe map.

Where visible, the bricks used in Ranges 1 & 2 were apparently of a single type.

Occasional horizontal hack marks or skintling marks (formed when bricks are set out to dry before being placed in the kiln) were observed in these bricks. The Norfolk Skintling Survey indicated that skintling marks generally disappear in the late 19th century (James and Rose, ND).

Ranges 3 & 4 are not shown on the 1887 map, although the map depicts further buildings to the east of the position of these ranges, adjoining Ranges 1 & 2. Buildings shown in this vicinity of Ranges 3 & 4 on the earlier Tithe map may have been demolished by this time.

Ranges 3 & 4 were of very similar style and materials to Ranges 1 & 2. The results of the building survey indicated that the majority of all four ranges were likely to be broadly contemporary, but the absence of Ranges 3 & 4 on the 1887 map indicates these might post-date the likely 1882 construction date for of Ranges 1 & 2.

A piece of graffiti "JL 1801" was recorded on a brick inside Range 3. This could be an indication that this building pre-dates this time, but its absence on the 1887 map suggests this graffiti is likely to be on a brick re-used from an earlier building. It is possible that elements of the pre-1838 building depicted on the Tithe Map might be preserved within Range 3, although the absence of buildings in the position of Ranges 3 & 4 on the 1887 map would be difficult to explain.

Ranges 3 & 4 were built to the same style as Ranges 1 & 2, having the same external flint cobble walling with brick quoins and detailing at the cornice.

Given the attention to facing all walls in flint cobble elsewhere in the recorded ranges, the different walling of the northeast wall of Range 3, with more brickwork than flint cobble, suggests that this wall was internal, or obscured by another building, when it was first built. This would concur with the cartographic

and aerial photographic evidence for a further building at the southwestern end of Ranges 1 & 2. This also accords with the location of wall traces identified in this area during the survey, probably reflecting the location of walls demolished following the recent fire on the site.

Aerial photographs taken in 1946 and 1988 show all of the recorded ranges, in addition to the further buildings infilling between them (Figure 7). The corrugated shelter-shed to the north of Range 1 is apparent on the 1988 photograph, but not the 1946 photograph, providing a date range for this addition.

Although earlier buildings are depicted on the site, no evidence for the incorporation of earlier building elements pre-dating the main building phase of the recorded buildings was identified during the survey, save the re-use of building materials such as Medieval masonry and the brick with graffiti of 1801. Further brick and flint cobbles may also possibly have been reused.

The initial and main phase of the surveyed buildings appears to be the 1882 construction of Ranges 1 & 2. It seems likely that an earlier group of farm buildings just to the southwest were probably demolished at this time.

Range 1 appears to have been built as a long building with one open side facing the central yard. Although this may have been a cart shed, it was most likely purpose-built as a cow shed, with cows having shelter within it and also access to the yard. In Lincolnshire farms, cattle generally had little or no accommodation until the mid 19th century (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 57). After this time it was recommended that cattle be kept in sheltered conditions to reduce heat loss, enabling more energy derived from fodder to be translated to increased meat yield. The simplest form of such shelters was a shelter shed constructed along the side of

cattle yards, with a manger against the back wall. Such partially-roofed yards were favoured in Lincolnshire and Norfolk, and were used throughout the 19th century (*ibid*). The building had been altered prior to the survey, including its modern concrete floor and troughs, internal render and the addition of the weatherboard wall to the original open side. No evidence was identified for a manger, though any such evidence would be masked by the internal render, but the position of Range 1 would be ideal as a cattle shelter, with the area to the south forming an enclosed cattle yard.

The open-sided shelter of Range 3 and Range 4 included three extant wooden dividers. The remains of a hay rack survived within the open-sided shelter, and the further wooden dividers suggest a more extensive original hay rack. It is likely that this area also formed cattle accommodation.

During the 19th century the two main types of cattle fodder were chaff and roots (*ibid*. 60). The two partially-extant southerly rooms of Range 1 included the remains of machinery which may have been used in fodder preparation. A typical chaff house usually has a single small doorway, inside which a chopping machine might be stood, and the flooring is commonly of brick or flags so that grain and husks could easily be swept up and so not wasted. The better preserved of the two small rooms at Abbey Farm had such a brick floor. A horizontal iron shaft, set at eaves level and with pulley wheels attached to either end, was also located in these rooms, and may indicate the use of a steam-driven machine to power such a chopping machine. Steam engines were also used to slice roots such as turnips, to crush beans or peas, and to cut and crush slabs of cattle cake (Brunskill 1999, 61).

The position of these rooms, sitting between the probable cow houses of Ranges 1, 3 and 4, would be ideal for the

preparation of fodder. Unprocessed fodder and fuel might have been delivered to these possible processing and engine rooms via carts from the central yard of the U-shaped range.

Range 2 has been altered internally in recent times, the main room having an inserted dividing wall, along with a further demolished dividing wall which may itself have been an insertion. Extra windows had also been added to the northwest long side of this range.

The original northwest elevation included three glazed windows and two doors. The larger room of this range, along with the recently-divided portion to the northeast, might have served as stabling, accessed via a single door, and the pattern of doors and windows on the northwest side of the building is reminiscent of stables in the area. No traces of original fixtures inside this building were identified during the survey, so its possible use as a stable is unproven. A small low opening recorded in the southeastern long wall of Range 2 was too small for adult pigs to have used as an access, but is reminiscent of openings used to tip fodder into pigsties (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 63). This could have been used to tip fodder including scraps from the house into a pigsty inside. However, no evidence remained for an internal layout of this part of the range which would render it otherwise suitable for use as a pigsty. Purpose-built pigsties would generally have an attached exterior yard, although it is possible that pigs would have accessed the central farmyard via the extant doorway near the centre of this range. The now-blocked doorway in the northeast gable end is relatively large, and this could indicate its use by horses and/or small carts. Overall, too little evidence was identified to confidently suggest the probable original function of this part of Range 1.

The second door of the long northwest elevation served the smaller of the extant

rooms of this range, which could perhaps have been used for fodder storage. This was positioned near to the possible fodder preparation rooms of Range 1.

Too little survived of the southeastern room of Range 2 to suggest its function, but a large blocked opening in the southeast wall could perhaps have served as a pitching hole through which to unload crops or fodder into this room.

The fully-enclosed part of Range 3 had an original wood-slatted window typical of animal accommodation. One door provided access from the main farmyard whilst another in the opposite wall would have provided access to the surrounding small field. This seems likely to have been built as a loose box or stable, although no fixtures pertaining to its original use survived. Its most recent use had been for lambing (Mr P Layzell, *pers. comm.*), and it may have originally been built for this or a similar purpose, although buildings specifically built for sheep are rather unusual (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 65).

6.2 Watching Brief

Natural clay deposits were identified within the footings trenches, reflecting the local geology of chalky till.

An undated linear feature [016] was recorded within the footprint of the new building. No pipe was observed within this feature, and this indicates that it is unlikely to be a drain. This feature appeared to be overlain by both Buildings 1 & 2, suggesting that linear [016] predates their construction, probably in the late 19th century. The 1838 Tithe Map does not show any ditch in this position, but former earlier buildings are shown in this general area (Figure 7). It is possible that [016] might be a minor boundary associated with these buildings, or may mark the location of a robbed-out wall forming part of one of the buildings shown on the 1838 map. Alternatively, [016] may be earlier than

these buildings.

An undated pit [037] was recorded at the north of the monitored building footings. This was also undated, but apparently earlier than the late 19th century Building 1. No artefacts were retrieved from this pit, and there was little indication as to its function, although its earliest fill had apparently formed in standing water conditions, indicating it was left open for a time.

A second feature [036] in this area, possibly a ditch, may have truncated [037], although the watching brief conditions meant that this section could not be thoroughly cleaned and this was uncertain. This northeast-southwest aligned feature appeared to align, approximately, with one of the existing open drains to the west of the standing buildings (Compare Figures 8 and Figure 5: Inset). This possible ditch was undated, but may be a continuation of the extant ditch. It is possible that the line of this ditch is of medieval or post-medieval origin and associated with the system of drains and moats associated with the former Castle and Abbey and the later farm. The earliest fill of this feature had been deposited in standing water conditions, suggesting it was originally left open.

Two fragments of Medieval masonry were retrieved from the footings trenches, and their burial apparently pre-dated the construction of Range 1. The fragments were probably collected from the nearby site of the Abbey, possibly from the Church, given that more of this was visible in the 19th century. One of the fragments was part of a Late Decorated arch head from a large traceried window, likely to date to 1280-1320 (Appendix 3). Further medieval masonry had previously been recorded in the building survey, and is also likely to have been sourced from the nearby Abbey site.

Buried soil layers were recorded in parts of

the footings, and although these were undated these contained brick and other construction and/or demolition debris. These inclusions are likely to reflect the construction and demolition of the existing and earlier buildings on the site.

Various drains were recorded, including a substantial brick arched culvert (041). This culvert aligned with a brick arch identified in the building survey underneath Range 4, at its outfall into the ditch and moat system (Figures 5 & 8, Plates 5, 48 & 53). The southwest end of this culvert had remained in use, but the section encountered in the footings trenches was silted-up. The date of its original construction is unclear, but its form and orientation indicate that it might be contemporary with the 16th and 18th century Abbey Farmhouse.

Various surfacing layers were recorded, including a brick floor, possible chalk surfaces and clay bedding layers, from which small quantities of 16th to 18th century pottery and ceramic building materials were retrieved. These are likely to have formed internal surfaces within parts of the extant building ranges, along with the now-demolished central range.

The remains of several walls of this now-demolished range were recorded in both the building survey and monitoring.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Historic building recording was undertaken prior to the redevelopment of farm buildings at Abbey Farm, Old Buckenham, Norfolk. The work was required as the buildings are of vernacular architectural and historic interest. An archaeological watching brief was also required during associated groundworks, as the development area lies adjacent to the sites of the medieval priory and castle, the latter with the earthwork remains of moats, which are a Scheduled Monument.

The building survey recorded four ranges of agricultural buildings, which were largely of late 19th century date, with later alterations. These buildings comprised a cow house with associated possible fodder storage and fodder processing rooms surrounding a central yard. Parts of iron machinery survived which may have been used to process fodder using a steam engine. A further range around the central yard was possibly built as mixed stabling and a pigsty. Additional adjacent buildings may have been used as a loose box and cattle accommodation, part of a hay rack surviving in the latter.

Additional buildings on the site were evidenced by a few surviving walls and wall footings, and relate to buildings lost in a recent fire at the site.

Cartographic sources indicated that earlier buildings at the site had probably been demolished by the late 19th century.

An undated ditch and pit were recorded during monitoring, both of which are earlier than the likely late 19th century construction of the extant ranges, and had probably stood open and contained standing water. The ditch aligned closely with an extant ditch of the Abbey Farm drainage system, and so is likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date. A further linear feature was of uncertain interpretation, but may have been a ditch or robbed-out wall.

Drains were recorded including a brick-arched culvert, which was undated but perhaps contemporary with the 16th to 18th century farmhouse.

Re-used medieval masonry was recorded in some of the standing buildings. Two substantial further fragments retrieved in the groundworks included part of a large traceried window, likely to date to 1280-1320. These are likely to originate from the Abbey site, possibly the Church, which was substantially more visible in the 19th

century.

Other features and deposits reflected the extant and former buildings on the site, and included walls and internal floor surface layers.

In addition to the worked stone, small quantities of 16th to 20th century pottery and ceramic building materials were retrieved during the investigations.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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9. PERSONNEL

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute of Field Archaeologists,
(since renamed Institute for
Archaeologists)

OS Ordnance Survey

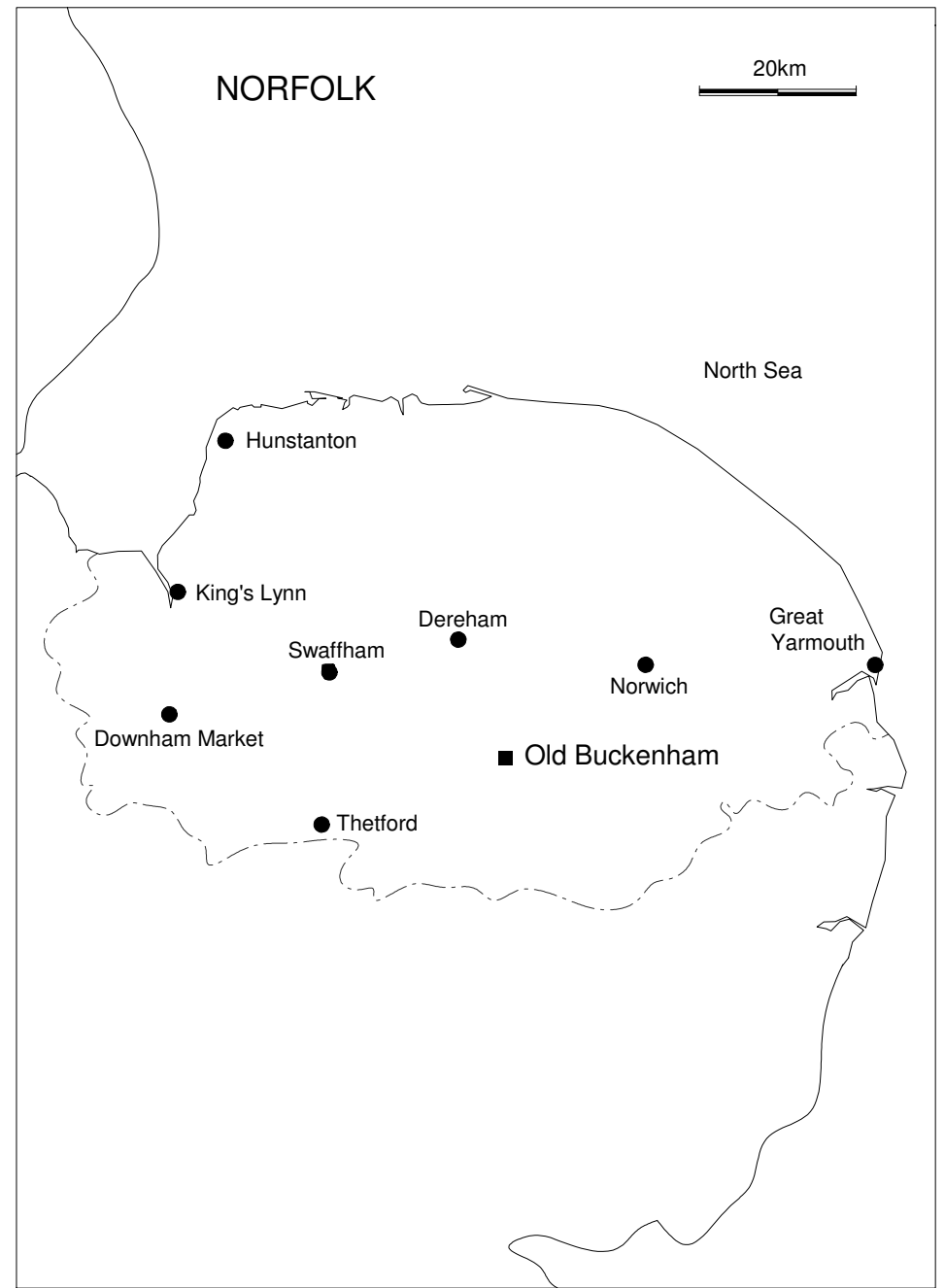
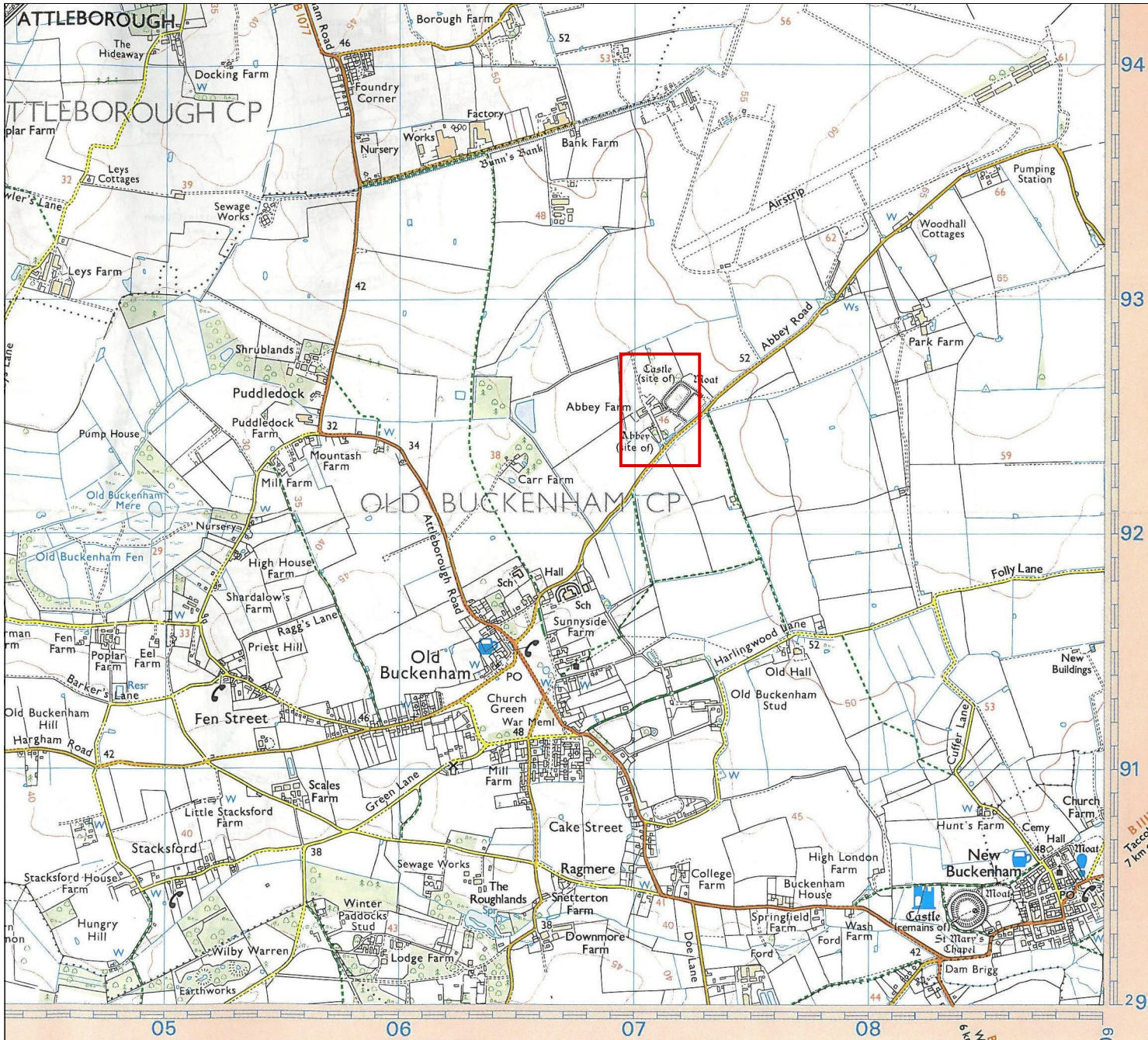


Figure 1 General location plan



TM

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Area of Figure 3

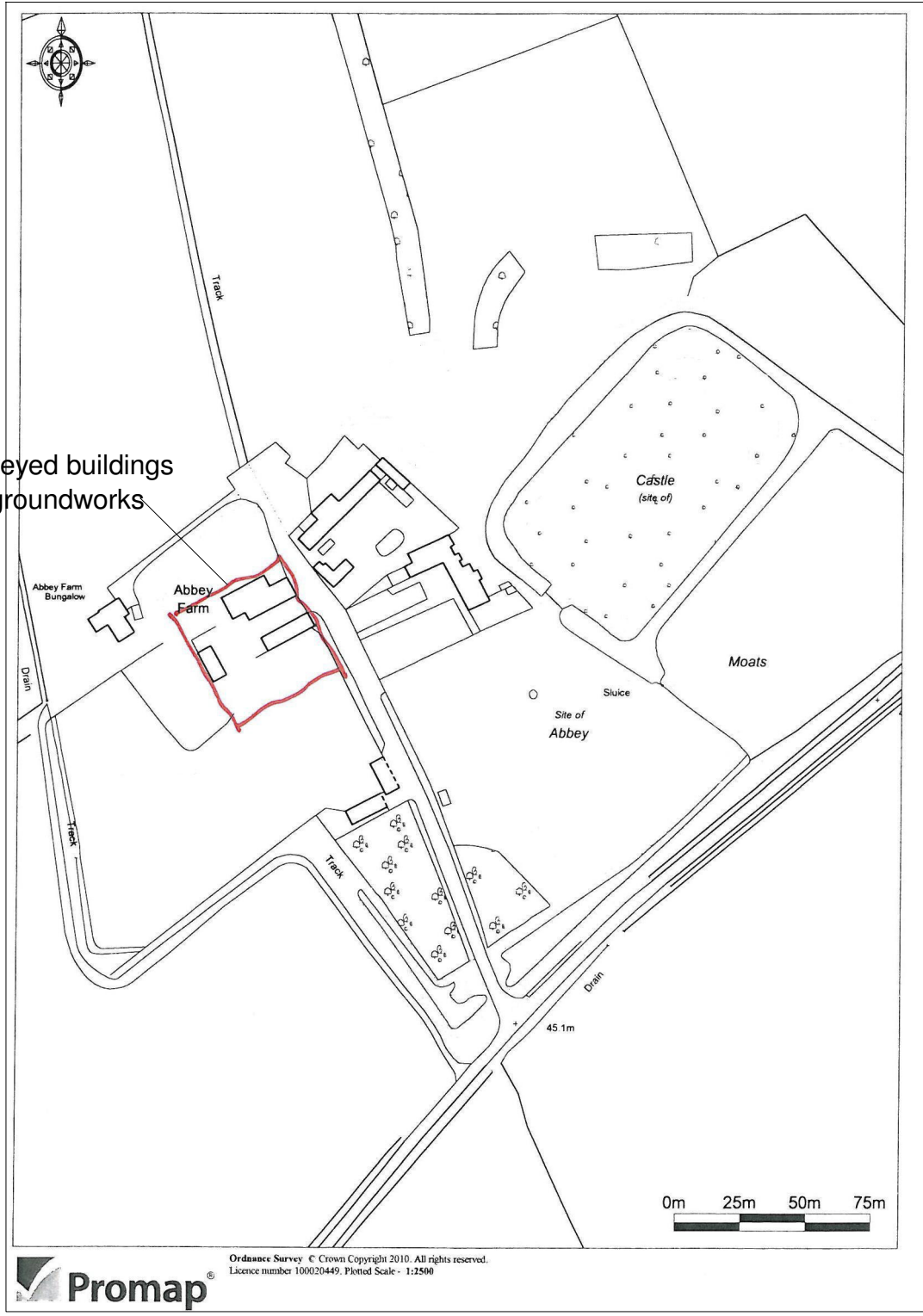


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Project Name: Old Buckenham Abbey Farm ENF 125186

Scale 1:25,000 | Drawn by: VM | Report No: 24/11

Figure 2 Site location map



Location of surveyed buildings and monitored groundworks




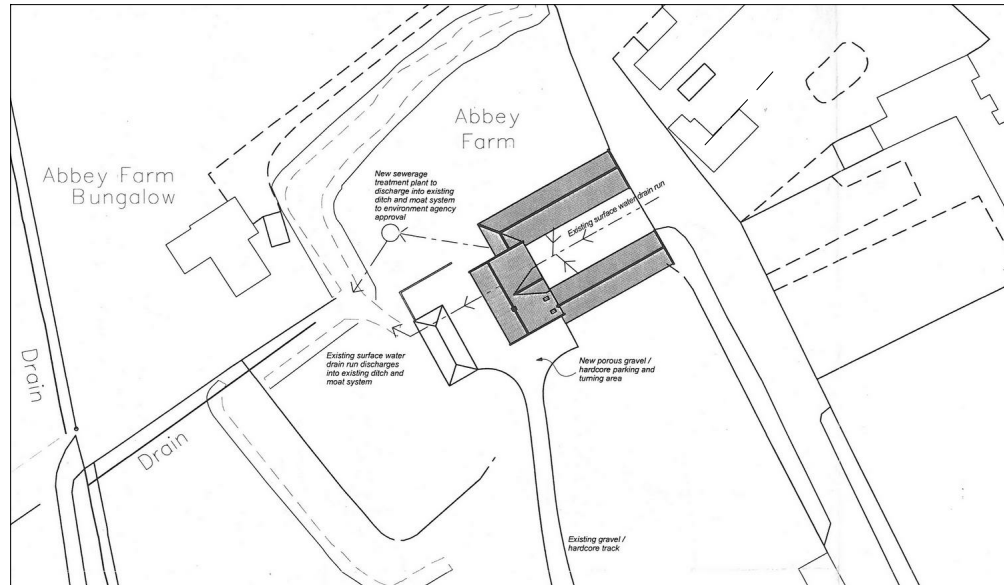
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Scale 1:2500	Drawn by: VM	Report No:24/11

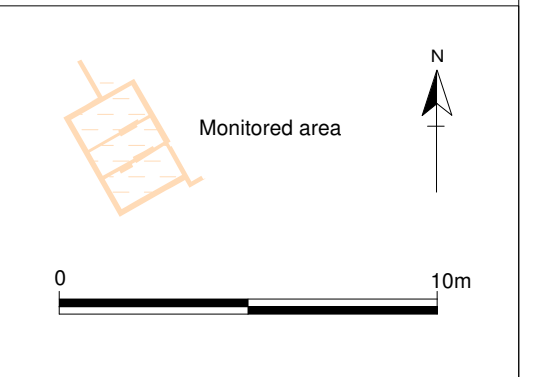
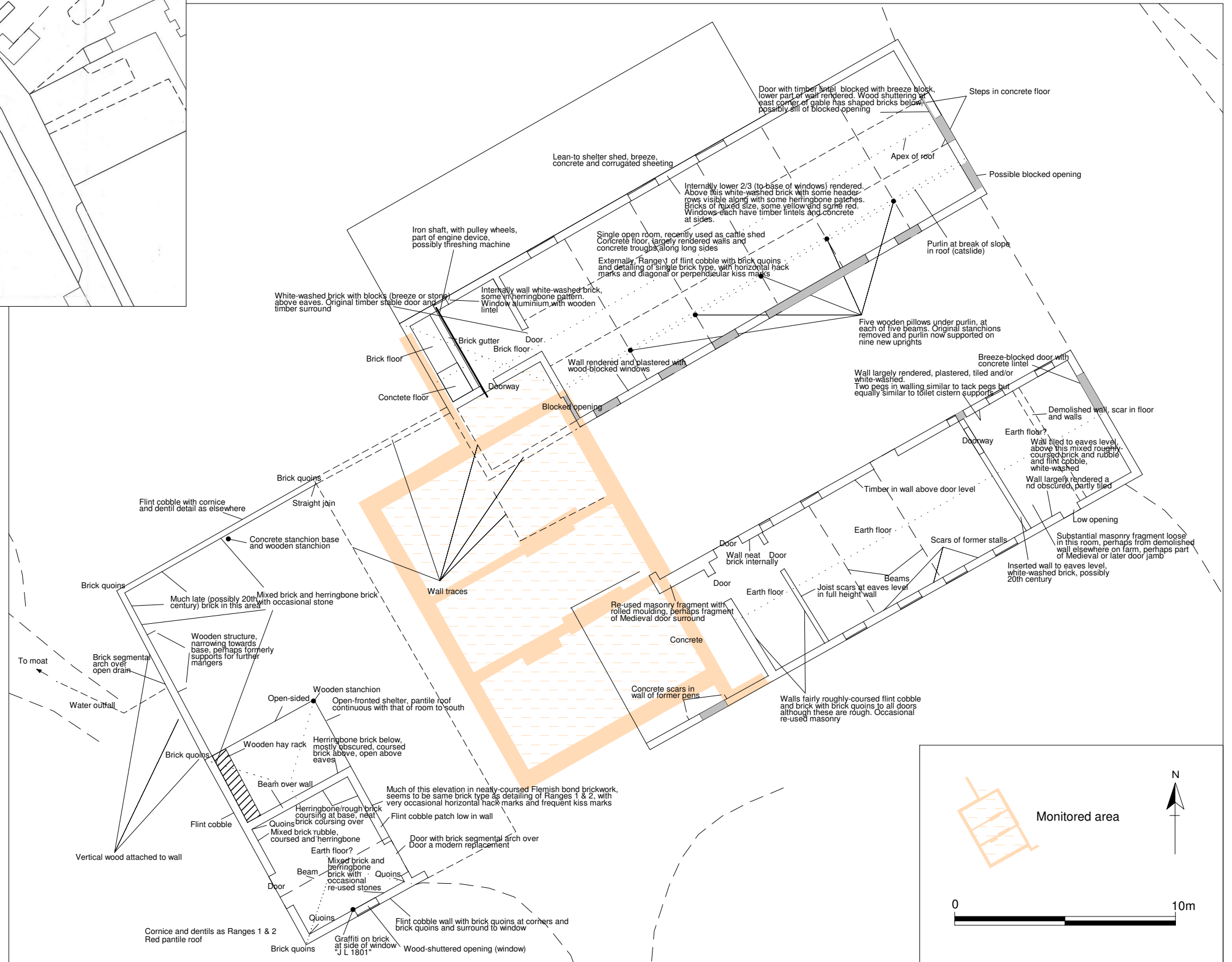
Figure 3 Detailed location map, provided by client



Figure 4 Roughly-dimensioned plan of recorded buildings, showing numbers allocated to ranges and walls as used in text



Inset not to scale
Site plan showing existing and proposed drainage and moat




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Scale: 1:200	Drawn by: VM Report No:24/11

Figure 5 Plan of surveyed buildings

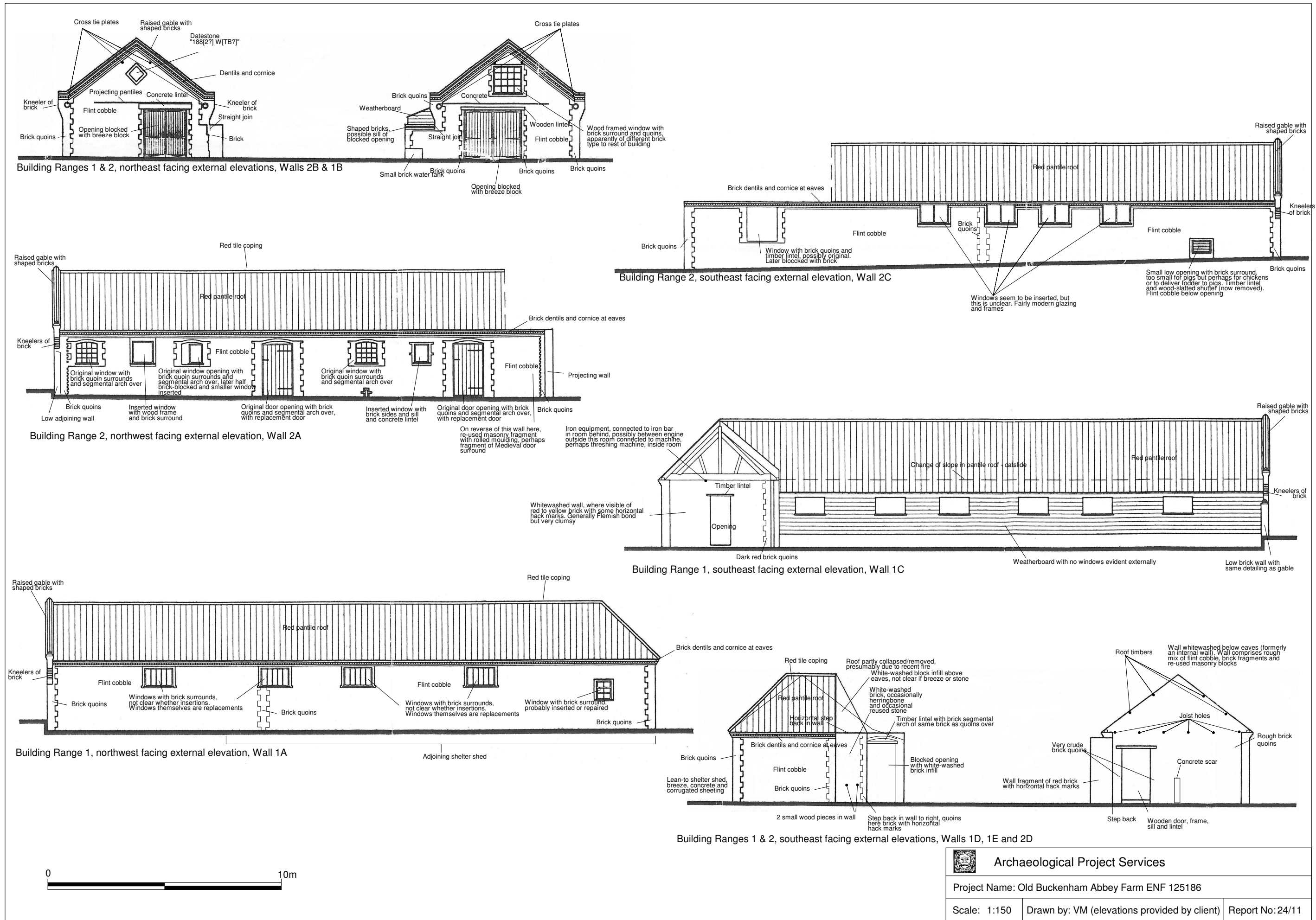

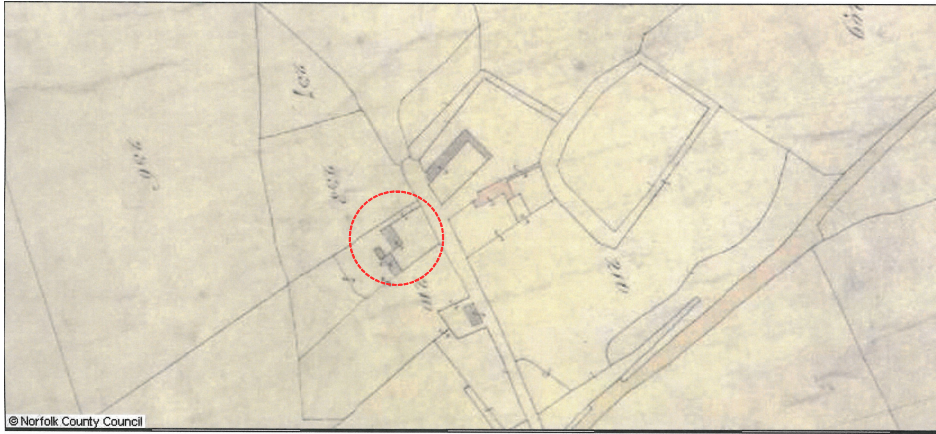


Figure 6 Selected external elevations of Building Ranges 1 & 2

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Scale: 1:150	Drawn by: VM (elevations provided by client)	Report No: 24/11



© Norfolk County Council



Extract from Tithe Map
1838
Surveyor - J Eaton
Source: Norfolk County Council
e-map explorer



© Norfolk County Council

Extract from Ordnance Survey
1:10,560 Epoch 1 1887
England - Norfolk 095/NE
Source: Norfolk County Council
e-map explorer



© Crown Copyright 1945-1946/MOD




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



© Norfolk County Council



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

Key  Approximate location of recorded buildings



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Old Buckenham Abbey Farm
ENF 125186

Not to scale

Report No: 24/11

Figure 7 Extracts from selected old maps and aerial photographs

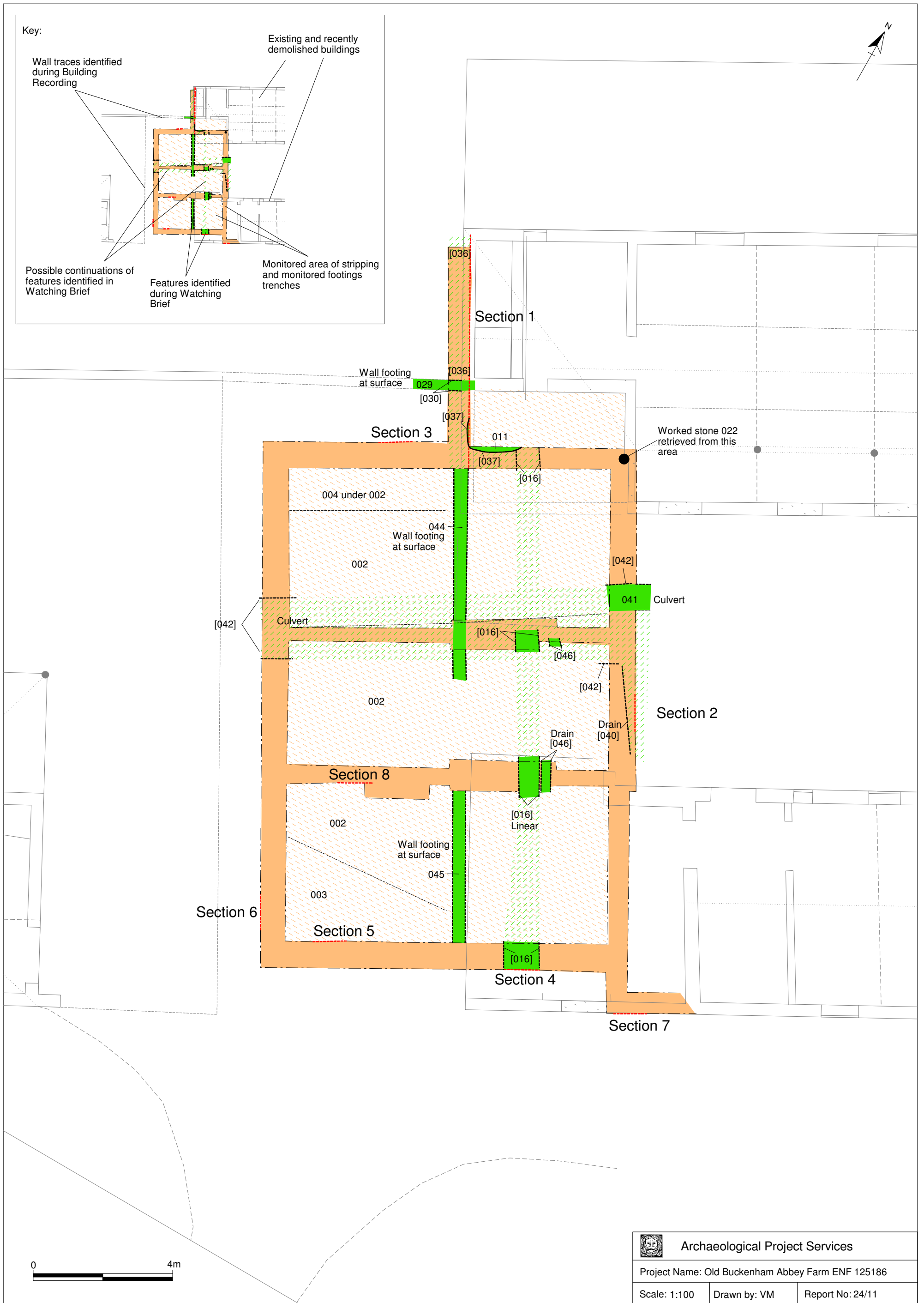


Figure 8 Plan of area monitored in Watching Brief

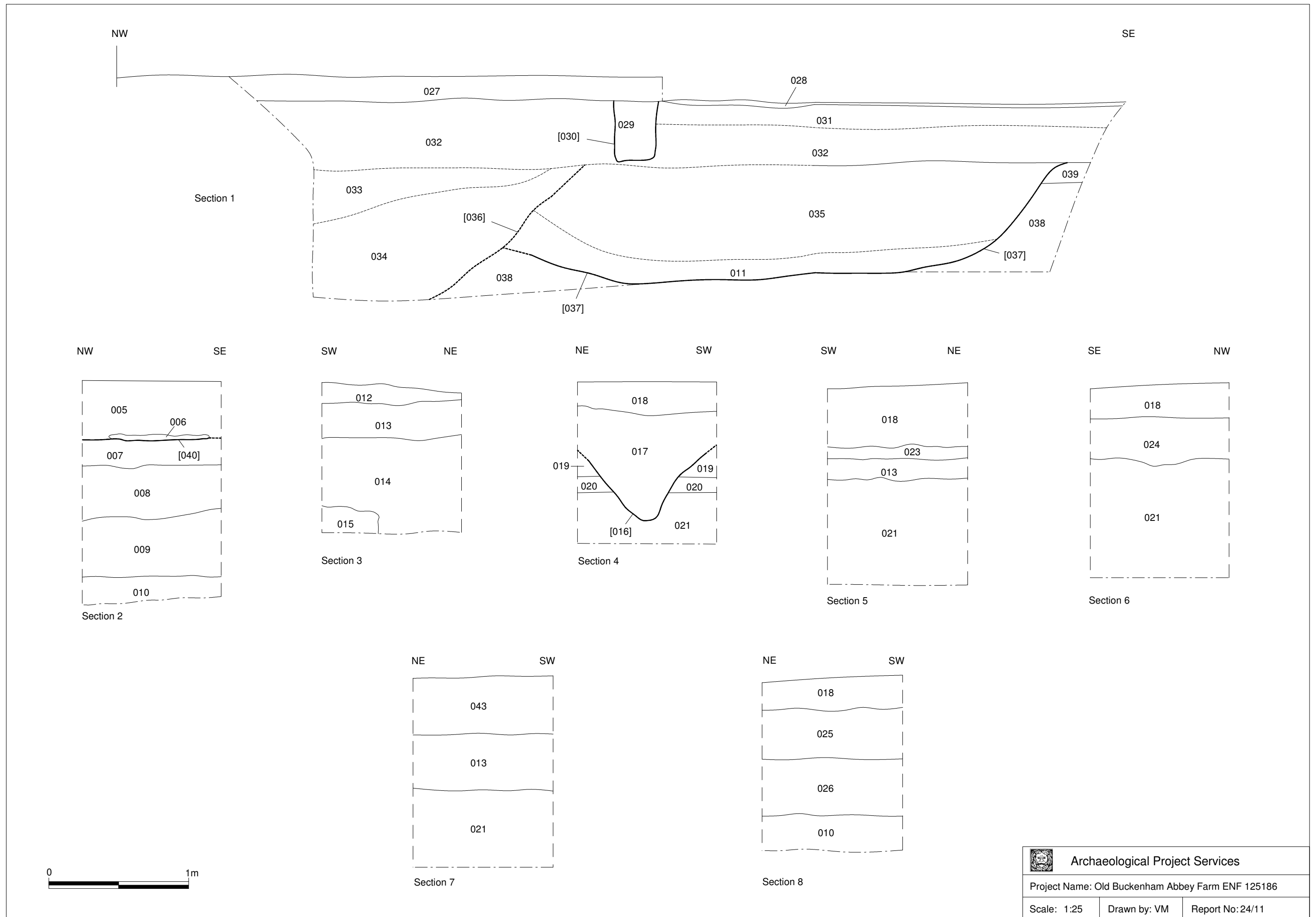



Figure 9 Sections recorded in Watching Brief

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Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 24/11

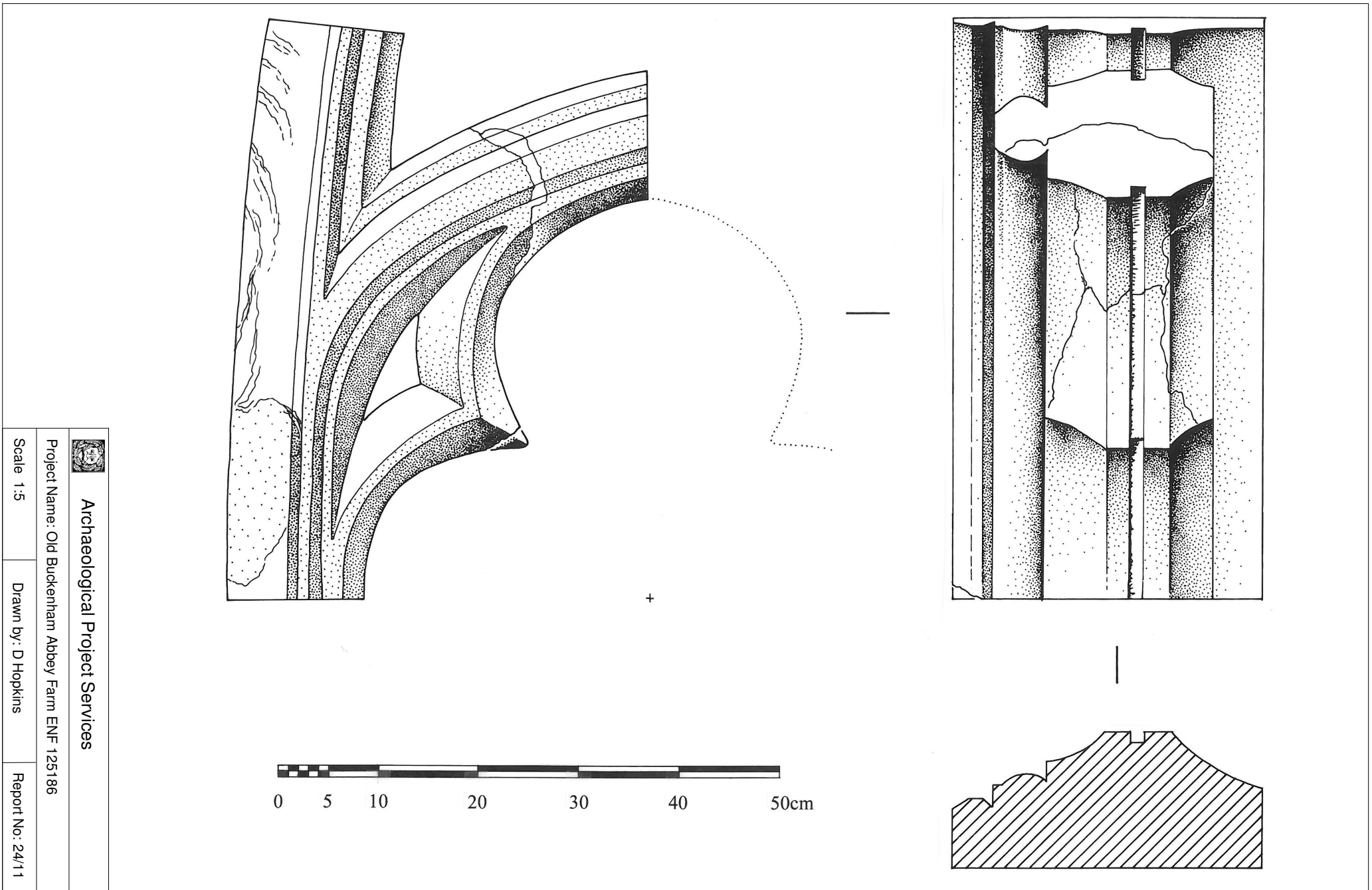


Figure 10 Illustrated arch head from traceried window (022) retrieved during groundworks

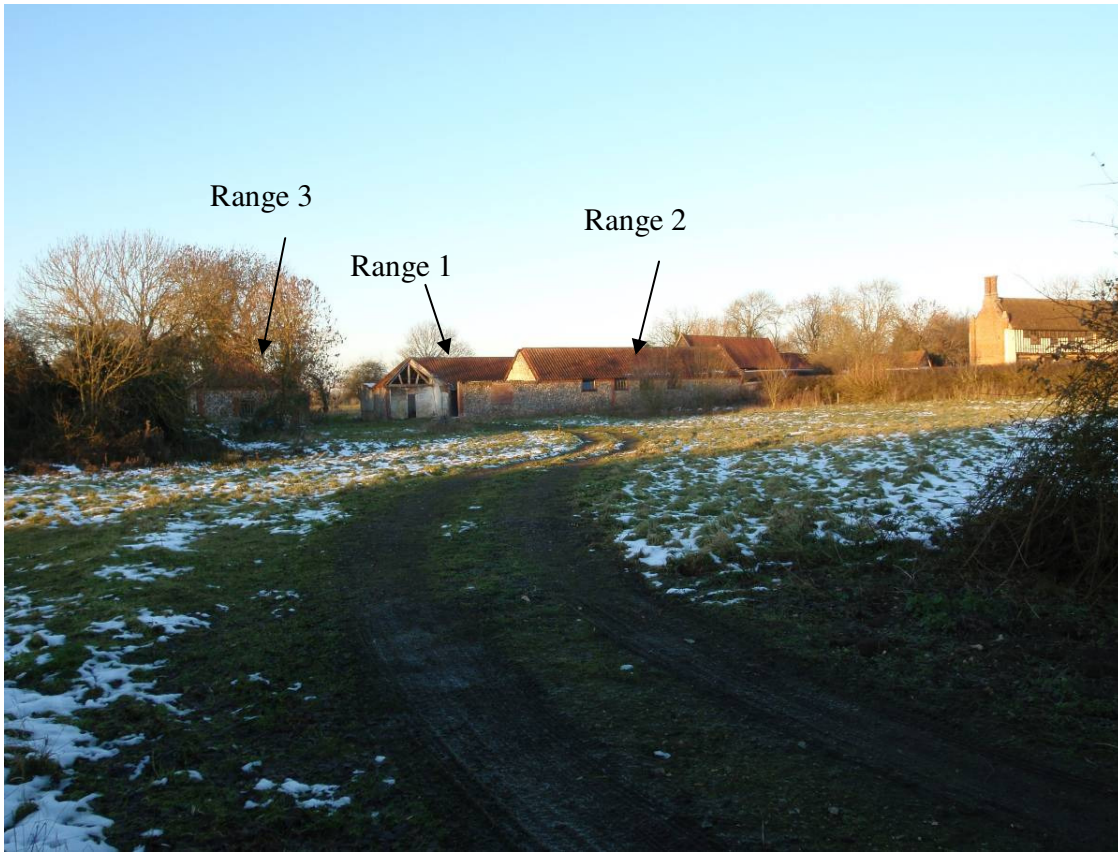


Plate 1 General view of surveyed buildings from access track, Abbey Farm visible at right, looking north

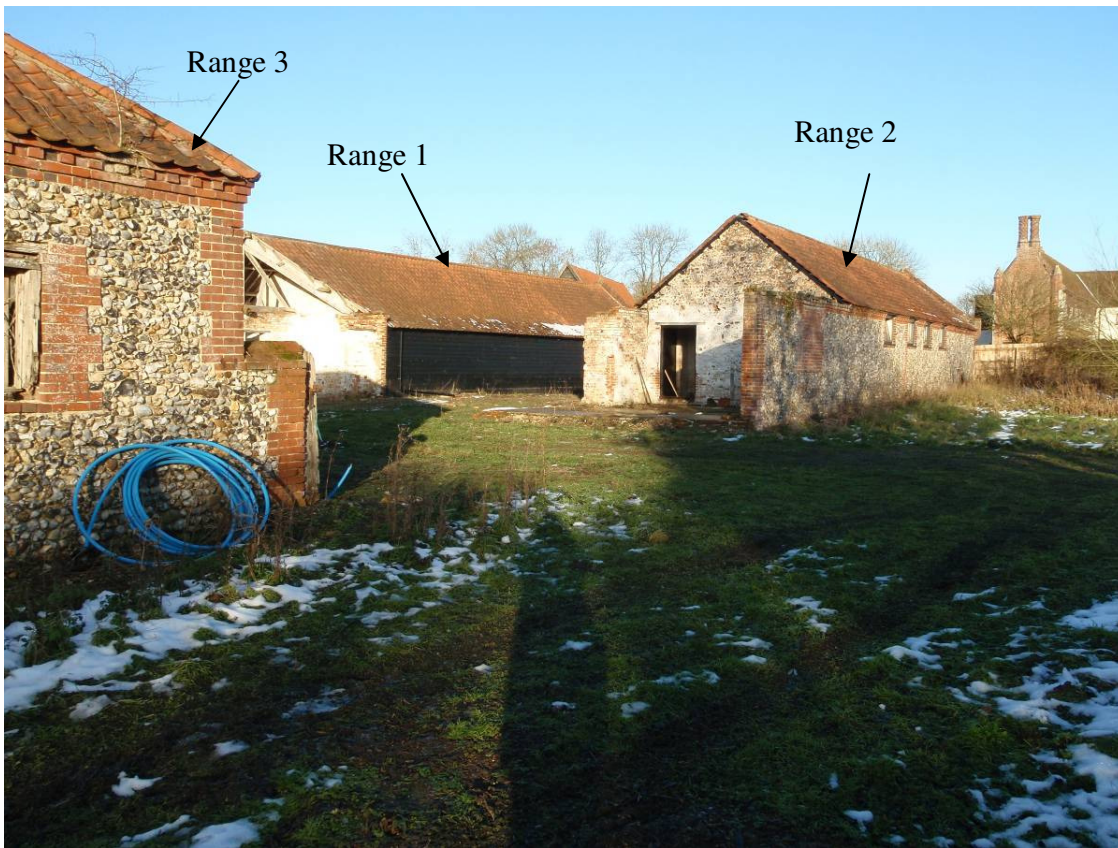


Plate 2 General view of surveyed buildings, Range 3 at left, Ranges 1 & 2 at centre, and Abbey Farm in background, looking northeast



Plate 3 General view of Range 3 and Range 4 (background), walls 3c, 3b & 4b, looking northwest



Plate 4 General view of Range 3, walls 3c and 3d and part of Range 4, wall 4a (at left), looking north



Plate 5 Detail of drain culvert with segmental brick arch at base of wall 4a, draining into moat system, looking north



Plate 6 Open-sided shelter wall 3a and hay rack and wooden fixtures of wall 4a, looking southwest

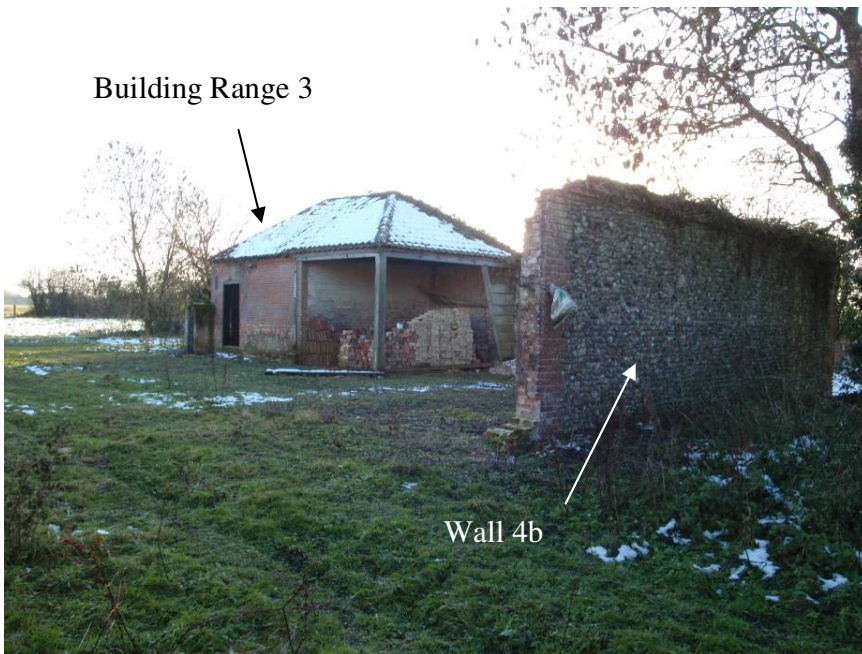


Plate 7 Building Ranges 3 & 4, looking south



Plate 8 Interior of southern room, Range 3, wall 3c, looking south



Plate 9 Interior of southern room, Range 3, detail showing graffiti "J L 1801" on brick, looking southeast



Plate 10 Interior of southern room, Range 3 showing roof construction, looking southwest



Plate 11 Interior of southern room, Range 3, wall 3d, looking southwest



Plate 12 Exterior, northeast gable ends of Ranges 1 & 2, walls 2b and 1b, from access to Abbey Farmhouse, looking northwest

Plate 13 Exterior of northeast gable end of Range 2, wall 2b, showing detail of brickwork, blocked doorway and date stone, looking southwest



Plate 14 Exterior of northwest wall of Range 2, wall 2a, Abbey Farmhouse in background, looking east

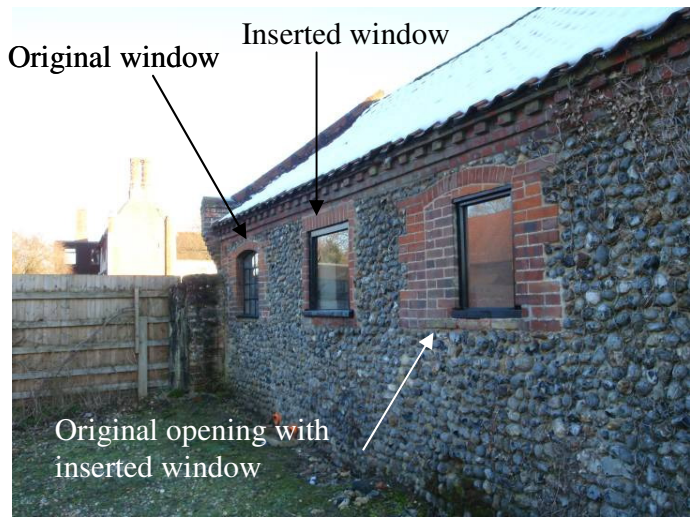


Plate 15 Exterior of northwest wall of Range 2, wall 2a, detail of original and inserted windows and original window opening with inserted window, looking east



Plate 16 Exterior of northwest wall of Range 2, wall 2a, detail of original and inserted windows, and original doorway, looking southeast

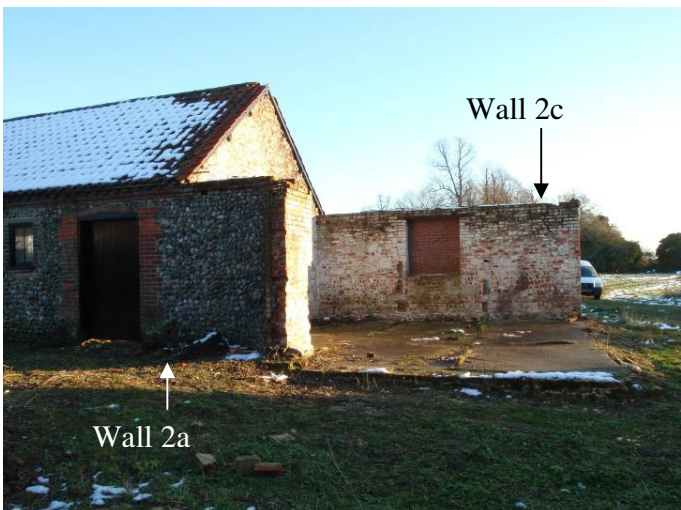


Plate 17 Exterior of Range 2, walls 2a & 2c, showing former room at southwest end of range, looking southeast



Plate 18 Range 2 showing former room at southwest end of range, walls 2d and 2c, showing blocked window, looking southeast



Plate 19 Range 2 showing former room at southwest end of range, walls 2d and 2c, showing joist holes, blocked window and concrete scars of stalls, looking southeast

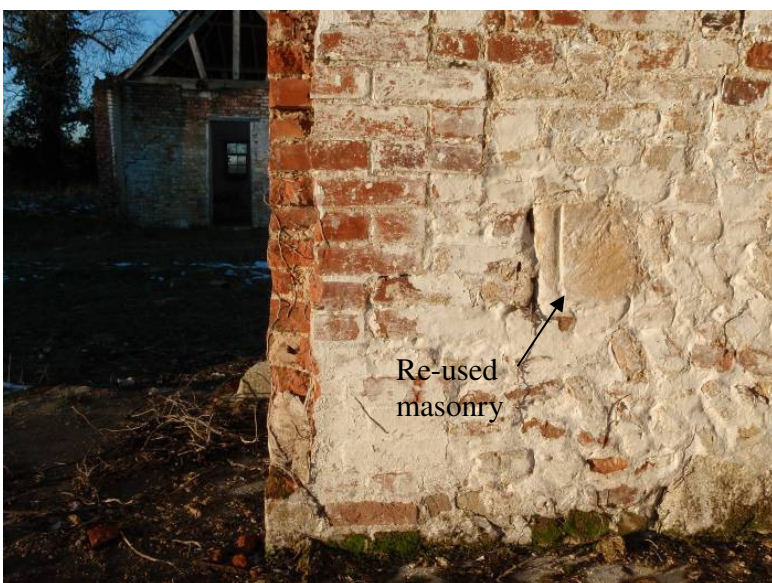


Plate 20 Range 2 showing re-used masonry in Wall 2a, with rolled moulding, perhaps part of a Medieval or later door jamb, Range 1 in background, looking northwest



Plate 21 Exterior view of Range 2, wall 2c, showing blocked window, looking northeast



Plate 22 Exterior of Range 2, wall 2c, showing detail of small opening, perhaps for animal fodder or small animals, looking northeast



Plate 23 Interior of Range 2, northeasterly room, wall 2b, showing blocked doorway and wooden pegs, possible tack hooks or cistern supports, looking northeast



Plate 24 Interior of Range 2, northeasterly room, walls 2b and 2c, showing wall scar across room, looking east



Plate 25 Interior of Range 2, northeasterly room, wall 2b showing blocked doorway and wall 2a showing original window and wall scar, looking north



Plate 26 Masonry fragment found in interior of Range 2 northeasterly room amongst further reclaimed materials, presumably retained from nearby building, possible Medieval or later door jamb, looking southwest



Plate 27
Interior of
Range 2,
central
room, walls
2a and 2f,
looking
northeast



Plate 28 Interior of Range 2, central room, wall 2e,
showing joist holes, looking southwest



Plate 29 Interior of Range 2, southwesterly room,
wall 2d, looking out towards Range 3, looking
southwest



Plate 30 Northeast gable end of Range 1, wall 1b, showing blocked doorway, looking southwest



Plate 31 Northern end of Range 1, wall 1a, Abbey Farmhouse visible in background, looking east



Plate 32 Northwestern wall of Range 1, wall 1a, behind modern lean-to shelter-shed, looking southeast



Iron wheel, part of former machinery

Blocked opening

Wall footing traces



Plate 33 Southwestern end of Range 1, walls 1d, 1f & 1e, looking north

Plate 34 Weatherboard covering southeast wall of Range 1, wall 1c, looking north



Plate 35
Interior of Range 1,
southwestern room,
showing brick
flooring, looking
west



Plate 36
Interior of Range 1,
southwestern room,
showing iron bar and
wheels, part of
former machinery,
walls 1a and 1d,
looking west

Plate 37
Interior of Range 1,
southwestern room,
showing stable door,
wall 1e, looking
northeast





Plate 38 Interior of main room, Range 1, general view, looking northeast



Plate 39 Interior of main room, Range 1, wall 1e showing stable door and blocked opening, looking southwest



Plate 40 Interior of main room, Range 1, showing change in slope of roofing and retained original wooden pillow, looking east



Plate 41 General view showing partial demolition of Range 1 in progress, looking southeast



Plate 42 General view showing Range 2, partially demolished, looking northeast



Plate 43 General view of stripped area prior to excavation of wall footings, looking north



Plate 44 General view during stripping, looking southeast



Plate 45 Section 1, possible ditch [036], pit [037] and wall 029, looking southeast



Plate 46 Section 2, representative section showing deposits truncated by oblique drain cut [040], looking southeast



Plate 48 Brick culvert 041, drain within [040] visible at top right, looking south



Plate 47 Brick manhole above culvert 041 prior to removal of manhole (see Plate 48), looking southeast



Plate 49 Representative Section 5, looking northeast



Plate 50 Linear [016], looking southwest



Plate 51 Representative Section 6, looking northwest



Plate 52 Representative Section 8, looking southwest



Plate 53 General view of footings trenches showing brick culvert 041, looking southeast

APPENDIX 1

Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief and Building Recording

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording, to include building survey, is required prior to and during development at Abbey Farm, Old Buckenham, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The development lies adjacent to the sites of the medieval priory and castle, the latter with the earthwork remains of moats, which are a scheduled ancient monument.*
- 1.3 *The monitoring will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically. In addition, a photographic survey of the farm buildings will be undertaken prior to their conversion*
- 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 an archaeological watching brief and photographic building survey prior to and during development on land at Abbey Farm, Old Buckenham, 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 Old Buckenham is located 4km south-southeast of Attleborough in the Breckland District of Norfolk. The site is c. 1km to the northeast of the village centre, at Abbey Farm on the northeast side of Abbey Road at national grid reference TM 0703 9252.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (3PL/2007/1445/F) was submitted to Breckland District Council for development of the site. The application is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a constant attendance archaeological watching brief during the development and photographic survey of structures prior to conversion.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on gently undulating land on a slope down to the west and stands at 46m OD. Soils at the site are Beccles 1 Association, typical stagnogleys on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117-8).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Old Buckenham was held by the king and St Edmunds Abbey at the time of Domesday. The development site lies in the area of Buckenham Priory and Castle, the remains of which are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The earthworks of the castle moats are located immediately adjacent to the site. Some of the extant farm buildings on the site are shown on 19th century OS maps.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.
- 7.3 The aims of the building survey will be to make a photographic record of the structures prior to their alteration.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 General Considerations

- 8.1.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.1.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). Archaeological Project Services is an IfA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21) managed by a member (MIfA) of the institute.
- 8.1.1.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification. Additionally, the work will be undertaken in consideration of, and with reference to, the regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).
- 8.1.1.4 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.
- 8.1.1.5 A metal-detector will be used to assist artefact recovery.
- 8.1.1.6 Prior to commencement of site operations, Archaeological Project Services will liaise with the Norfolk HER to ensure that the Site Code and Context Numbering system is compatible with the Norfolk HER.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

- 8.2.3 Where appropriate, topsoil, stripped areas and spoil will be scanned by metal detector to assist artefact recovery.
- 8.2.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.5 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled and will consist of:
 - 8.2.5.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 8.2.5.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be located the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 8.2.7 A Level 1 building record (according to English Heritage 2006 guidelines) will be carried out. This will involve a photographic survey of the buildings and their context. The photographic record will be correlated with a plan of the buildings to show the directions of views.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief 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.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the 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 for Archaeologists' *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992). 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 watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 If archaeological remains are encountered, the report will consist of:
 - 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
 - 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief and building recording.
 - 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief and building recording.
 - 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

- 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- 9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
- 9.3.2.12 Photographs of the buildings, related to a plan of their layout.

10 **ARCHIVE**

- 10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.
- 10.2 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.
- 10.3 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation 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 (3 copies – 1 for Breckland District Council Planning Department).

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* and *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

13 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

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

14 **VARIATIONS**

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

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for this aspect of the

archaeological site work. The photographic building recording will take one day.

- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs and photographic building recording will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.
- 15.4 In the event of archaeological remains being found it is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.
- 15.5 If no archaeological remains are found it is expected that the post-excavation work will be completed in one day.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 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 Trust Roman: A Beeby, APS/B Precious, independent specialist Medieval and later: A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

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.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Gurney, D, 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, ALGAOEE

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APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid olive-brown sandy clay with frequent fragments of ceramic building material and flint fragments, 0.23m thick	Layer, perhaps material gradually accumulated in former farmyard
002	Softish light brownish-yellow to whitish powdered sandy lime mortar with occasional ceramic building material and flint fragments	Mortar spread, perhaps resulting from construction of existing farm buildings or forming a floor surface within former buildings
003	Moderately firm dark brown sandy clayey silt with frequent fragments of ceramic building material and small flint cobbles	Mixed deposit, perhaps comprising mixed topsoil and demolition debris
004	Firm mid to light olive-brown sandy clay with frequent fragments of ceramic building material and moderately frequent chalk and flint fragments	Dumped clay layer underlying mortar spread 002
005	Loose flint cobbles with brick fragments, 0.43m thick	Fill of pipe trench [040]. Similar to composition of 018
006	Friable to crumbly white crushed chalk	Fill of pipe trench [040]
007	Firm to plastic dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional brick fragments and moderately frequent flints, 0.20m thick	Layer, possibly buried soil containing construction and/or demolition debris
008	Firm to plastic light yellowish-grey silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional flints, 0.40m thick	Probable natural clay
009	Firm to plastic and sticky mid greyish-brown silty clay, 0.50m thick	Probable natural clay
010	Firm to plastic, mid brown with orangey-brown patches and mottles slightly sandy clay with moderately frequent chalk, over 0.20m thick	Natural clay
011	Soft black silty clay, 0.31m thick	Earliest fill of pit [037] formed by natural silting, probably in standing water
012	Loose brick and chalk or mortar fragments, 0.15m thick	Rubble layer, possibly surfacing within former building, perhaps including construction and/or demolition debris
013	Firm dark brown clayey silt with occasional fragments of ceramic building material and occasional chalk, 0.22m thick	Buried soil layer
014	Firm to plastic mid olive yellowish-brown clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, over 0.70m thick	Natural clay
015	Firm mid orange-brown sandy clay, over 0.20m thick	Natural

Context	Description	Interpretation
016	Northwest-southeast aligned feature, over 15m long, 1.00m wide and 0.76m deep with steep sides and narrow base, overall 'V-shaped' profile	Linear feature of uncertain nature
017	Firm to plastic dark brown clayey silt with occasional brick flecks and occasional flints, 0.76m thick	Fill of linear feature [016]
018	Loose to friable mid brown silty matrix with frequent chalk, flint cobbles and brick fragments, 0.46m thick	Layer forming surfacing within former buildings and containing construction and/or demolition debris
019	Firm to plastic mid yellowish-brown clay with chalk flecks, 0.23m thick (contains occasional brick fragments, likely to have been pushed in by machining)	Deposit, possibly natural
020	Firm to sticky, mid to dark brown clayey silt with frequent grit and moderately frequent stone and chalk, 0.11m thick (contains occasional brick fragments, likely to have been pushed in by machining)	Deposit, possibly natural
021	Firm to plastic mid olive yellowish-brown clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, over 0.85m thick	Natural clay
022	Number allocated to unstratified worked stone fragments retrieved from northern corner of footings, possibly forming part of footings for Range 1 but uncertain	
023	Loose to friable mid orangey-brown with mid to dark brown mottles clayey silt with frequent fragments of ceramic building material, 0.10m thick	Layer, probably comprising demolition and/or construction debris
024	Firm to sticky mid brown silty clay with flint cobbles, chalk and frequent fragments of ceramic building material, 0.36m thick	Mixed deposit containing flint cobbles and brick fragments, perhaps material associated with construction of farm buildings mixed with former soil
025	Mid yellowish-brown clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional flint, 0.35m thick (contains occasional brick fragments, likely to have been pushed in by machining)	Deposit, possibly natural
026	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments and flints, 0.40m thick	Natural clay
027	Internal brick floor of existing building (at southeastern end of Range 1)	
028	White compacted crushed chalk, 40mm thick	Chalk layer forming either a floor or base for brick floor 027
029	Wall foundation of probably uncoursed chalk and yellow sandy lime mortar, 0.30m wide and 0.42m deep	Wall foundation
030	Northeast-southwest aligned linear feature, 0.30m wide and 0.42m deep with vertical sides and a flat base	Foundation trench containing wall 029

Context	Description	Interpretation
031	Firm to stiff mid to light olive clay, 140mm thick	Clay dumped layer, possibly levelling or base under chalk layer 028
032	Firm mid slightly olive-brown clayey silt with occasional ceramic building material and mortar fragments, 0.48m thick	Clay dumped layer, possibly levelling or make-up for construction of Range 1
033	Firm to stiff mid olive clay, 0.36m thick	A fill of feature [036], possibly a ditch forming part of ditch system surrounding farm buildings. Unclear if result of natural silting or deliberate infilling
034	Softish dark grey silty clay, over 0.70m thick	A fill of feature [036], possibly a ditch forming part of ditch system surrounding farm buildings. Formed by natural silting, probably in standing water.
035	Firm mid grey, slightly olivey in places, clayey silt with moderately frequent small fragments of mid red fired clay, 0.66m thick	Fill of pit [037]
036	Apparently linear feature on approximate southwest-northeast alignment, over 1.80m wide and over 0.95m deep with moderately steep sides	Feature, possibly a ditch. Possibly forming part of ditch system surrounding farm buildings. Roughly aligns with extant ditch to southwest.
037	Sub-circular feature, over 4.00m by over 1.50m wide and up to 0.80m deep with steep sides and a flattish base	Pit cut, of unclear function
038	Firm to stiff light olive clay, over 0.64m thick	Natural clay
039	Moderately firm dark brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Possible buried topsoil layer
040	Northwest-southeast aligned linear feature, over 0.43m deep	Pipe trench
041	Northeast-southwest aligned brick arched culvert	Culvert, aligning with outfall arch at southwest side of Building Range 3
042	Northeast-southwest aligned linear feature, over 1.80m wide	Cut containing culvert 041
044	Northwest-southeast aligned traces of wall footing, 6.00m long and 0.37m wide	Wall footing forming part of former building between building Ranges 1 & 2
045	Northwest-southeast aligned traces of wall footing, over 4.35m long and 0.37m wide	Wall footing forming part of former building between building Ranges 1 & 2
046	Northwest-southeast aligned linear feature, over 0.95m long and over 0.28m wide	Drain trench
047	Drains and backfill within [046]	

APPENDIX 3

The Finds**POST ROMAN POTTERY***By Anne Boyle and Lavinia Green***Introduction**

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

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery dates from the 16th to 17th centuries.

Condition

The sherd is small and has fairly fresh breaks.

Results*Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Date
003	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Fe glaze	Hollow	1	1	3	Ribbed	BS	16 th – 17 th

Provenance

This single sherd was retrieved during the watching brief from context (003), a mixed deposit possibly of topsoil and construction and/or demolition material.

Range

A single Post Medieval sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware from a hollow form was retained during the fieldwork.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work and the sherd is suitable for discard.

Summary

A single fragment of pottery dating to the 16th-17th centuries was recovered during the watching brief.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL*By Anne Boyle and Lavinia Green***Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of 10 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1219 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

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

Condition

A mixture of material was retained from the watching brief. This included roof (peg, nib or ridge) tile and a brick fragment from context (003), all of which was abraded. The rest of the material, brick and land drain from (004) and (005) is fairly fresh. One brick end from context (004) is slightly vitrified.

Results*Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
003	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge	2	95	Flat roofers, coarse oxid sandy	16 th – 18 th
003	BRK	Brick	1	20	1 brick fragment, handmade, coarse oxid sandy	16 th – 18 th
004	BRK	Brick	1	535	1 brick end with finger smears, handmade, reduced, slightly vitrified with mortar adhering to all surfaces. Depth 45mm, width 100mm.	16 th – 18 th
005	MOD DRAIN	Modern land drain	6	569	6 fragments possibly from the same drain, light firing.	18 th – 20 th

Provenance

All of the material collected came from layers recorded during the watching brief: (003) a mixed deposit, (004) a dumped clayey deposit, and (005) a fill of drain trench [040].

Range*Post Medieval*

Two fragments of peg, nib or ridge tile and two brick fragments, all date to between the 16th and 18th centuries.

Early Modern

Only six modern land drain fragments were retrieved from this period, dating between the 18th to 20th centuries.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work and all of the material is suitable for discard.

Summary

In total ten fragments of tile, brick and drain were found during the site works. The majority of the material dates to the Early Modern period.

THE WORKED STONE

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

Two architectural fragments were retrieved during investigations at Abbey Farm, Old Buckenham. These were retrieved as loose stones and assigned an unstratified number. They appear to have been used in the foundations of the northern barn of the farm buildings.

It is assumed that the masonry was collected from the site of Old Buckenham Abbey, the precinct of which encompasses the site. The farm buildings in which they were incorporated are believed to have been constructed in the late 19th century. Considerably more of the church was visible in 1857 (Harrod 1857, 213), including the east wall of the presbytery and the walls of the north transept. If the above ground remains of the monastic church were the source of the foundation material, it is possible that the stonework came from one of these two areas.

Condition

Both fragments are in good condition, with some damage to corners and edges, and are relatively unweathered.

Results*Table 3, The Architectural Stone*

Cxt	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Stone type	Tooling	Finish	Date	Notes
022	Tracery	564mm x 320mm x 260mm	Lincolnshire Limestone	Vertical striated tooling	polished	1280-1320	Window arch with cusp Illustrated – Figure 10
022	Jamb	238mm x 240mm x 200mm	Barnack	Vertical and diagonal striated tooling	Polished within rebate	Medieval	Door jamb, given size of rebate

The first piece is a section of arch head from a large traceried window, incorporating the stub of a springing for a tracery element. There is one pointed cusp surviving which suggests a symmetrical trefoil opening, either above a light or in an attached arch above. The jamb has hollow chamfers either side of the U-shaped glazing groove with a flattened roll and simple chamfer to the one side. The mullion is symmetric with a fillet along a roll on one side with hollow chamfers to the front and back. It is a Late Decorated piece and is likely to date to c. 1300.

The door jamb is undiagnostic, though comes from a minor opening.

Potential

The window tracery has potential in reconstructing an element of Old Buckenham Priory.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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Slowikowski, AM, Nenk, B and Pearce, J, 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

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APPENDIX 4

Glossary

Catslide	Roof covering one side of a building and continuing at the same pitch over an extension.
Chaff House	Room for storage of animal fodder.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cornice	Crowning projecting moulded horizontal top of a building or part of a building. Also the decorative moulding in the angle between wall and ceiling.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Decorated	Division of English Gothic architecture dating from c.1290-1350.
Dentilation	With dentils – small blocks forming a long, closely set, horizontal series under the cornice (<i>q.v.</i>).
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Flemish bond	Brickwork arranged with alternate stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) and headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible) used in each course.
Kneelered gable	Gable with horizontal projections at the base of each side of the roof to support the coping stones.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
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.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Pillow	A short piece of timber acting as a spreader, collecting loads and concentrating them on to the head of a post.
Pitching hole	Unglazed, shuttered window-like hole at first floor level to ease unloading of an unprocessed crop into the building from a cart outside.
Purlin	Longitudinal timber giving support to the rafters of a roof.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Quoins	Angular courses of stone at the corner of a building.
Raised gable	A gable that rises above the roof line.
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 (alternatively named sag bars or hack marks).
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 a Dutch door.
Stanchion	Post or vertical support, such as a structural steel upright in a framed structure.
Weatherboard	Wall cladding of overlapping horizontal boards.

APPENDIX 5

The Archive

The archive consists of:

8	Daily record sheets
1	Building recording sheet
5	Photographic register sheets
7	Sheets of annotated drawings and notes (building recording)
2	Plan register sheet
1	Section register sheet
3	Context register sheets
39	Context record sheets
9	Sheets containing scale and sketched drawings (watching brief)
2	Worked stone record sheets
2	Fragments of masonry
	Digital photographs and black and white print photographs

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 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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