

Scan of Collection of Loose Stone from Binham Priory

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For the Norfolk Archaeological Trust

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CONTENTS

Aims and Methodology

Brief notes on documentary and architectural history

Excavations

The Material

Geology

How to use the list of stones

List of Stones

1. Romanesque Stones

1.1 Capitals, Abaci, Bases, Piers and Shafts

1.1.1 Elements for shafts of 100mm or less

1.1.2 Elements for shafts of c.101-120mm diameter

1.1.3 Elements for shafts of c.120-139mm diameter

1.1.4 Elements for shafts of c.140-160mm diameter

1.2 Impost Blocks

1.3 Corbels

1.4 Voussoirs and Arcade Head

1.4.1 Carved voussoirs (not simple chevron)

1.4.2 Moulded voussoirs and springers

1.4.3 Arcade head

1.5 String-Course

1.5.1 Decorative string-course

1.5.2 Moulded String-course

1.6 Romanesque Fragments

2 Early Gothic

2.1 Capitals, Abaci, Bases and Shafts

2.1.1 Elements for shafts of 100mm or less

2.1.2 Elements for shafts of 101mm to 130mm

2.1.3 Elements for shafts greater than 130mm

2.2 Windowhead and oculi

2.2.1 Windowhead

2.2.2 Possible oculi, with decorative cusp-ends

2.3 Vaulting

2.4 Moulded Fragments

3 Later Medieval Material

3.1 String-courses and other straight mouldings

3.2 Capitals, corbels, abaci, bases and shafts

3.3 Vaulting

3.4 Moulded Voussoirs

3.5 Window Tracery and Mullions

3.5.1 Early tracery – type 1

3.5.2 Later tracery – type 2

- 3.5.3 Later tracery – type 3
- 3.5.4 Later tracery – type 4
- 3.5.5 Later tracery – type 5
- 3.5.6 Later tracery – type 6
- 3.5.7 Later tracery – type 7
- 3.5.8 Later tracery – type 8
- 3.5.9 Later tracery – type 9
- 3.5.10 Fragments and mullions that do not match anything else
- 3.6 Other Pieces Related to Windows
 - 3.6.1 Hoodmoulds, labels and label stops
 - 3.6.2 Sills with mullion mouldings (and matching mullions)
 - 3.6.3 Other jambs and sills
- 3.7 Decorative Panel
- 3.8 Roof Furniture
- 3.9 Fragments from Tombs and Screens
 - 3.9.1 Fragments from tombs and screens I
 - 3.9.2 Fragments from tombs and screens II
 - 3.9.3 Fragments from tombs and screens III

4 ARTEFACTS ('SMALL FINDS')

5 UNDATABLE AND MISCELLANEOUS

- 5.1 Chamfered and Plain Voussoirs
- 5.2 Jambs/Sills with Rebates and Chamfers
- 5.3 Other fragments with Chamfers, Rebates and Splays
- 5.4 Blocks
- 5.5 Millstone
- 5.6 Water Troughs and Gutters
- 5.7 Unidentified
- 5.8 Post-Medieval

CONCLUSIONS: THE WAY FORWARD

Research

- 1) Publication of Canopy and Screen Fragments
- 2) Publication of Entire Collection
- 3) If (2) is not possible

Management and Display of the Collection

- 1) Display
- 2) Access

Stones with a display potential greater than 3

Short Bibliography

Index

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Aims and Methodology

The principal aim of this project was to identify items or fragments suitable for display in the proposed display area in the new building in the north aisle of the church. An additional aim of this report is to provide a brief guided tour of the collection which may be used for future decisions regarding curation or research. Identifying research interest or intrinsic value was an essential part of this assessment for several reasons: research into some items could be used to enhance the display; because some items might have a high research value but low display value (and therefore should be carefully curated anyway); and in order that future researchers might be able to easily identify important groups of items. Where stones have both very low display and research potential, it is possible to recommend low access storage (or even de-accessioning).

There are 327 accessioned loose stones (and one unaccessioned) from Binham Priory, almost all of them currently held in the English Heritage store at Beeston, Norfolk, with three stones believed to be still at the English Heritage store at Atcham. The stones belong to the Norfolk Archaeological Trust, but have been looked after to date by English Heritage, a situation that mirrors the split ownership and care of the site. There have been a number of inventorying episodes in the past – this report only used the accession numbers created/ reused in the last inventory, made in 1993-94. After preliminary background research, every item was viewed briefly and given a spot assessment of its display and research potential. The stones were physically grouped by type, which allowed for the accurate identification of repeats. These could either be used to enhance a display (a partial or complete arch, for example, looks much better than a single voussoir) or to identify stones which could be moved into low-level storage. It also allowed for an identification of larger architectural groups which might, with extra research, be identified with particular buildings and building periods or people in the history of the priory. There was less sepulchral/ micro-architectural stone than architectural and it was inevitably less subject to repetition since each memorial or item of furnishing was individual. There were fewer still stone artefacts ('small finds') and these are looked at after the chronological divisions (but before the miscellaneous).

At present, the accession numbers are only rarely written directly on the stones, but rather on the packaging. Great care should be taken, therefore, not to lose the numbers whenever stones are displayed, researched or otherwise moved. As an aid to identification, as well as to further research, and in the absence of a pre-existing album of photographs (although one is presumed to exist from the 1990s), an archival photograph was of each stone. This is available on CD or as a hard copy in the Beeston store.

Brief notes on documentary and architectural history

According to Matthew Paris, Binham Priory was founded by Peter de Valoignes and his wife before 1093, although the foundation charter itself dates to between 1101 and 1106. It was founded as a cell of Benedictine St Alban's but, bar a small yearly payment to its motherhouse, Binham Priory was financially independent. The priory was recorded as struggling in 1326, although it had an income of £103 in 1291 and £140 in 1535. Significant disputes between Binham and St Alban's are recorded at the beginning of the 13th century and in 1318-22, and between Binham (and St Alban's) and the diocesan bishop in the 15th century over visitation rights (VCH; Knowles and Hadcock 1971). The priory was dissolved in 1539.

Building work is only rarely remarked upon in the surviving documents. Work on the church is assumed to have started at the foundation. For most of the rest, we must rely on the surviving architecture (Pevsner and Wilson 1997; Binham PCC 2004). The church was clearly built from east to west, with at least one significant diagonal (floor to clerestory) break visible in the nave close to the end of the monks' choir (two bays into the nave), and probably another close to the west end. The presence of waterleaf near the east end of the nave shows that the bulk of the nave was built very late in the 12th century and that, like Benedictine Peterborough, and unlike the mother church of St Alban's, effort was made to ensure an overall architectural consistency. Elements do change towards the west, however, with significant Early Gothic details at gallery level in the last two bays and in three bays at clerestory level.

Only in the west front (also as at Peterborough) is a full flowering of Gothic expression allowed, and there it is glorious, with what is usually taken to be the earliest surviving bar tracery in England (Pevsner and Wilson 1997; Draper 2006). This is based on the comment of Matthew Paris – who was, after all, a contemporary monk of St Alban's – that Prior Richard de Parco (r1226-1244) built the front of the church from the foundation up to the vault. Although this is normally taken to be the west end of the nave, see Bony 1979 and

Fernie 1980 for alternative interpretations. The Romanesque apsidal choir and choir aisles were lengthened and replaced with square ends. This work is undated (and only foundations remain), although it might have been at a similar time to the building of the west front. As so often in this region, the north choir aisle was enlarged and used as a lady chapel.

After the suppression of the monasteries, seven bays of the nave survived to serve the parish, as they do today. The rest of the church, along with the other monastic buildings is ruined. The claustral buildings date from the 12th to the 15th centuries, some of their development visible in the extant remains. We also know that, as well as building the ‘front of the church’, Richard de Parco covered the cloister with lead; built a new larder with an upper room and covered it with lead; made a new infirmary with a chapel; made new stables; built a stone wall from the gatehouse to the chapel of St Thomas and an earth bank and also undertook work on the granges.

Excavations

Excavations of the south choir aisle and presbytery took place in summer 1930 (Fairweather 1931) and continued after the purchase of the site by the Norfolk Archaeological Trust and its transfer into Guardianship, with excavations from 1934 to 1939 (Binham PCC 2004, 17). In 1949, Alfred Clapham recorded that ‘the eastern parts and monastic buildings to the south have been more or less completely excavated’. Other than the published notes and collections of finds, no records survive of these excavations and it is presumed that, as was normal for the time, that they were principally clearance, rather than excavations below (current) ground level. They are almost certainly the source for the bulk of the stone assemblage, which unfortunately, therefore, have no contexts or find spots.

Further excavations took place in 1964 in the external angle of the west and south ranges (Wilson and Hurst 1965) and in 2005 in the nave north aisle preparatory to erecting the new service building and display area (Gaimster and O’Conor 2006) – the project that was also the starting point for this assessment of the architectural and sepulchral assemblage.

The Material

Geology

North Norfolk is not a good source of building stone, and so almost all the building and monumental stone must be imported, either from within England or from abroad. The extant buildings and ruins appear to have been built mostly in Barnack-type limestone (Barnack was quarried in Northamptonshire but is part of the Lincolnshire Limestone). This is reflected in the collection of loose stones, of which nearly two-thirds is Barnack-type limestone, probably, in fact, from a range of quarries producing lithologically similar material from the Lincolnshire Limestone. On the one hand, a wide range of lithologies is present from typically very shelly and coarsely oolitic to medium oolitic varieties, only moderately or sparsely shelly. On the other hand, it might be doubted whether one or two quarries alone could have produced enough material over several centuries to build as many large buildings as claimed (including Castle Acre Priory, Thetford Priory, Norwich Cathedral and Ely Cathedral).

Of the more than a third of the assemblage that is not Barnack, most of these pieces are Caen stone, imported from Normandy, and most of these are Romanesque, although identical or similar types are frequently found carved from more than one geological type. Caen is also found in later tracery, vault ribs, and screen/monument work. A finely oolitic limestone (*c.*20 pieces), not identified but probably from the Lincolnshire Limestone, was used for a mixture of vaulting, tracery, and a fine canopy. Clunch (locally sourced chalk) and an unidentified fine-grained but partly oolitic stone are both represented in much smaller numbers, again for tracery, vaulting and monuments.

As always in stone-poor areas, the geology of the building stone deserves closer attention. The lithology of a stone is only mentioned below if it is not of Barnack-type.

How to use the list of stones

The material is divided into roughly chronological groups, each group and sometimes sub-group prefaced by a brief introduction and followed by a table of the relevant accession numbers, with their display and research/ intrinsic value expressed in numerical form. The relative values range from 1 to 5; 1 being the least

presentable/ important and 5 the most. An average display value (3) means that, given sufficient museum space, it would be worthwhile to display the stone in question, with whatever interpretation may be necessary; a lower value may only mean that the stone is in poor condition; 4 and 5 are reserved only for the highest quality or most unusual stones, preferably where it is also possible for a non-specialist to immediately grasp either its form (e.g. a lion) or its use (e.g. a vessel or a window). An average research value (3) similarly means that it is worth undertaking research on the given stone, as part of a wider study on the collection and buildings at Binham Priory. 4 is used for pieces considered of greater importance to understanding the buildings and monuments as a whole and 5 for those few pieces which may be worth publishing on their own. 1 is reserved for those pieces which could not possibly add anything to what is already known about the priory or about medieval architecture in general.

Because, in fact, there are not that many repeats, stones which are different but similar are often grouped in the same table. Uniqueness is shown by the use of bullet points. If there is no bullet point, the stone may be assumed to be identical, within reasonable medieval tolerances, with the one above. An index is provided that allows a given stone to be traced to a particular paragraph in the report by accession number. If a stone could not be found, that is also noted in the index. Although in general, a stone is entered only once, on occasion stones have been re-used in such a particular way that they merit two entries – one for the date and function of the original use and one for the date and function of the secondary use.

Both the display and research values of a particular stone may be higher if it is part of a coherent group. In other instances, where there are still extant examples, the values should be lower, but it was not possible within the constraints of this project to identify matches within the surviving buildings. Unless a piece is in very poor condition or very fragmentary, each member of a single group has been given the same research value, even if, as with very repetitive pieces like voussoirs, fewer stones are needed to obtain the same information. In other instances, as with an identifiable group of tracery, the whole group may be needed to obtain information (such as a partial reconstruction of a window) – where this is the case, it is indicated in the text above the table. These values are necessarily subjective and swiftly made – they should not be taken as definitive, but only as a provisional guide.

List of Stones

1. ROMANESQUE STONES

These are all architectural and make up more than a third of the collection. In general, they are in poor or only average condition. Furthermore, to the non-specialist, the architectural context is apparent in only a few cases, though this could be remedied by careful display (by creating a large section of arch from many voussoirs, for instance). It is probable that a number could be identified in the surviving remains; this would require the stones, or accurate drawings or measurements of them, to be taken to site. This means that their display and research value may either be a little higher than that given here (if they belong to a group which could be displayed or studied together more coherently) or lower than that given here (if they replicate extant material). Even if identical stones are still extant, the loose pieces could be used as a research tool regarding the geology of the building stones (see above) or as ‘handling items’ in a display.

Those stones which cannot be identified in the standing remains may add significantly to our knowledge of Binham Priory. However, in the absence of clearance records, it is likely that only a small proportion of them can be accurately located in the buildings.

1.1 Capitals, Abaci, Bases, Piers and Shafts

Since, in this group, a different design need not indicate a different date, nor even a different origin, these pieces are grouped by size, to indicate which may be associated and to aid their eventual display.

1.1.1 Elements for shafts of 100mm or less**1.1.1.1 Shafts**

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103547	2	2-3	Complete shaft, diameter 98mm

1.1.2 Elements for shafts of c.101-120mm diameter**1.1.2.1 Capitals**

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103507	2-3	3	Corner scallop cap with integral nook shaft diameter 110mm; no annulus; Caen Stone

1.1.2.2 Bases

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103590	3	3	Respond base, with bulbous lower moulding and convex upper moulding; for shaft dia <110mm
•88103560	3	3	Corner base, with simple concave moulding for shaft diameter 100-105mm; Caen
78101763	2-3	3	As above, very slight variation of moulding; Caen

1.1.2.3 Shafts

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103069	2	2-3	Whole shaft diameter 113mm
88103443	2	2-3	
•88103543	2	2-3	Nook shaft (¾ whole); diameter 104mm

1.1.3 Elements for shafts of c.120-139mm diameter**1.1.3.1 Capitals**

Three different types are represented here; the double capital is particularly attractive.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103437	3	3	Corner scallop cap with incised lunettes; for shaft diameter 120-125mm; Caen
88103592	2-3	3	
•88103588	3	3	Corner scallop cap; slight size variability in group; for shaft diameter 120-125mm; Caen
88103593	3	3	
•88103545	3	3-4	Double scallop cap (cloister arcade?) with incised lunettes; for shaft diameter c.120mm;

1.1.3.2 Bases

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103490	2-3	3	Frag of simple base with concave moulding; reused as Romanesque voussoir; Caen

1.1.3.3 Shafts

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•no number	2	2-3	Complete shaft; diameter c.121mm

1.1.4 Elements for shafts of c.140-160mm diameter**1.1.4.1 Capitals**

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103569	2-3	3	Respond scallop cap; for shaft diameter c.140mm
88103435	1	2	Frag
88103492	1	2	Frag

1.1.4.2 Shafts

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•78100857	2	2-3	Whole shaft recut one side; diameter 130mm
•88103440	2	2-3	Diameter 130mm; broken rear
•88103553	2	2-3	Diameter 130mm; small rebate cut into rear showing reuse
•78100834	2	2-3	¼ respond shaft; diameter 130mm

1.2 Impost Blocks

Although in general, these are only of moderate interest, two of them show interesting re-use, as later windows, while one of them has traces of decorative paintwork.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103499	2	3	Frag of impost block with chamfer and groove; reused as late med tracery
88103085	2	3	
88103581	2	3	Reused as ?lancet
•88103077	1-2	2-3	Very similar to above but chamfer slightly shorter; corner piece
•88103097	2	2-3	Very similar to above but smaller; corner piece
•88103601	2	2-3	Similar to above but hollow chamfer; corner piece with rear rebate
•88103663	3-4	3-4	Frag ?impost block with tiny rebate/groove and hollow below; traces paint with black cross on red ground
•88103501	1	2	Impost/string with roll and narrow flat upper face (broken)

1.3 Corbels

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103614	3	3	Small round lower moulding with incised edge

1.4 Voussoirs and Arcade Head

1.4.1 Carved voussoirs (not simple chevron)

Like many Romanesque voussoirs, the size of the carved element here depends on the width of the stone rather than vice versa, so each voussoir is slightly different from every other even though members of each type almost certainly came from the same arch. As at similar Norfolk sites, voussoirs make up a significant part of the collection and could be displayed together with advantage.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103072	3	3	Large lower angle roll with single large 'splayed billet' above
88103438	3-4	3	
88103439	3-4	3	
88103441	3-4	3	
88103556	3	3	
88103574	3	3	
•88103496	1-2	3	Lower angle roll with flat 'splayed billet' above; reused as square trefoiled windowhead (almost unrecognisable)
•88103497	3	3	Long voussoir with two rows of staggered discs;

			Caen
88103546	2-3	3	
78100757	3	3	
•78100768	3	3	Large lower angle roll, half-round 'shield' above, with incised edge; Caen (also cf 88103614)
•78100767	2	3	As above, but smaller all over; for small arch; Caen
78100769	2	3	
88103643	2	3	
•78100752	3	3	Large angle roll; 2 upper rolls/hollows with staggered billets
78100753	3	3	
88103641	3	3	
•88103447	3	3	Large angle roll with billet in hollow above
88103487	3	3	
•88103481	3	3	Prob hoodmould with billets on two chamfers; same as stringcourse 611

1.4.2 Moulded voussoirs and springers

The principal type of moulded voussoir, with one surviving double springer, is small with a small arch diameter. They seem likely to have originated in the cloister arcade. Almost all of them appear to have been roughly reused, while one of them itself appears to have been recut from an early base. They are all made of Caen Stone. Some of the other moulded voussoirs are similar, both in type and size, but with a number of variations, and they are a mixture of Barnack and Caen, sometimes within the same architectural type. The simpler types appear to belong to much larger arches and might be Early Gothic rather than Romanesque – especially where there appear to be the apex stones of pointed arches.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103602	3	3	Frag of double springer matching voussoirs below; Caen
•88103089	3	3	Small moulded voussoir with two rolls separated by two quirks; Caen
88103082	1	2	
88103094	2	3	
88103096	2	3	
88103427	2	3	
88103452	1	2	
88103458	3	3	
88103472	2	3	
88103484	2	3	
88103489	3	3	
88103490	2	3	This voussoir was cut from a base (see above)
88103532	3	3	
88103559	2	3	missing
88103563	3	3	
88103566	3	3	
88103617	2	3	
88103619	1	2	
88103642	2	3	
88103646	2	3	
88103647	1	2	
88103648	1	2	
•88103068	3	3	Small voussoir with two rolls separated by a single quirk
•88103456	3	3	Small voussoir with single angle roll and quirk (almost a small rebate); Caen
88103098	3	3	Caen
88103453	3	3	
88103468	3	3	

•88103425	2-3	3	Single large angle roll (diameter 116mm)
88103426	2-3	3	Appear to be recut from shaft (or poss vice versa)
88103451	2-3	3	Caen
88103460	2-3	3	Caen
88103466	2-3	3	Fine-medium oolitic (prob not Barnack)
88103529	2-3	3	Caen
88103629	2-3	3	Caen
•88103504	2-3	3	Single large angle roll (diameter 92mm) with squared 'hollow'; Caen
88103463	2-3	3	Barnack
•88103470	2-3	3	Single large angle roll (diameter 90mm); this one apex stone of pointed arch; Caen
88103087	1	2	Caen
88103090	2-3	3	
88103093	2	3	Caen
88103457	2-3	3	Caen
88103483	2-3	3	Caen
88103527	2	3	
88103591	2-3	3	Apex of pointed arch; Caen
88103650	2	3	Caen
•88103445	2-3	3	As above, but with broad fillet on soffit, poss forming rebate for door or window; Caen
•88103095	2-3	3	Large angle roll (diameter 111mm) with hollow and small framing rebate on front
88103436	2-3	3	
88103557	2-3	3	
88103609	2-3	3	
•88103471	1	3	Angle roll (diameter 97mm) with hollow on front
•88103420	2-3	3	Large angle roll (diameter 111mm) with quirk and hollow on front; square hollow on soffit
88103442	2	3	
•88103570	2-3	3	Angle roll (diameter 97mm) with quirk, hollow and small framing rebate on front
88103431	2	3	Caen
•88103080	2-3	3	As above, but smaller all over (roll diameter 90mm)
88103446	2-3	3	
88103454	2-3	3	
88103530	2-3	3	
•88103099	2	3	Angle roll (diameter 75mm) with two hollows and small framing rebate on front

1.4.3 Arcade head

This is a small group of deep framed blind semi-circles set in rectangular blocks, from at least two different features. They almost certainly belong to very narrow blind arcades (as, for instance, visible on the western transept of Ely Cathedral), and it is possible that they are contemporary with similar lancet arches, here listed under Early Gothic.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•78100758	3	3-4	Block with semi-circular cavity with groove round
•88103613	3	3-4	As above, larger semi-circle
88103505	3	3-4	
•88103515 & 583	1	2-3	Prob frag of same; recut as ?blind tracery (frag)
•78100862	3	3	As above, but with roll round edge of semi-circle; recut as ? blind tracery

1.5 String-Course

1.5.1 Decorative string-course

These are standard Romanesque types.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103611	2	3	Staggered billets on two opposing chamfers; same as voussoir 481
•78100870	3	3	Billets on two opposing chamfers; more mouldings on spaces between billets than 611

1.5.2 Moulded String-course

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103626	1-2	2-3	?string with sunk front fillet; Caen
88103612	1	2-3	

1.6 Romanesque Fragments

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103579	1	2	Straight fragment with small cable moulding

2. EARLY GOTHIC

Only around one tenth of the collection has been identified as Early Gothic. In view of the long building history of the church (and presumably the cloister), this is interesting, and perhaps surprising.

2.1 Capitals, Abaci, Bases and Shafts

2.1.1 Elements for shafts of 100mm or less

In fact, only a single capital and base survive; the base an integral part of a window sill.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103509	2	3-4	Poss very early stiff leaf cap below square integral abacus; chamfered tail to rear – shutters? Badly damaged but poss for vertical element 80-90mm
•88103521	2-3	3	Base with single roll and platform integral with sill; hacked in groove; for shaft diameter c.85-90

2.1.2 Elements for shafts of 101mm to 130mm

In this instance, only shafts survive. One is quite ornate and the other may be from a clustered pier, which is significant.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103449	2	3	Shaft diameter 115mm with start of hollows behind; poss half of double shaft; Caen
•78100791	2	3	Shaft diameter 115mm with beginning of ?asymmetrical tail; poss part of clustered pier/respond

2.1.3 Elements for shafts greater than 130mm

Once again, only shafts survive. All but one of them (88103628) may have originated in clustered piers – Cistercian style, where paired cardinal shafts key behind diagonal shafts (and vice versa), although here both the cardinal and diagonal shafts are round rather than keeled. Two of the shaft types have keying ‘tails’, but do not appear to fit together, while a third group of half-shafts (one with painted decoration) appears to fit

well with the smaller ‘tailed’ shafts, so they have been put here rather than in the Romanesque section where they might otherwise have belonged. There is a small degree of variability within each group.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103075	3	3-4	Shaft of 135-140mm diameter with ‘tail’ at angle to key behind larger shaft in alternate courses
88103459	2	3-4	
88103469	3	3-4	
88103482	3	3-4	
88103625	3	3-4	
•88103552	3	3-4	Shaft of 200mm diameter with ‘tail’ at angle to key behind smaller shaft in alternate courses
88103572	2-3	3-4	Recut as quoin
•88103628	3	3	May have been whole or $\frac{3}{4}$ shaft diameter 245mm; recut as jamb to rear with chamfers and flat soffit
•88103078	3-4	4	Half shaft diameter 245mm with painted decoration; ochre background, black chevron/ spiral lines and red dot/ flower
•88103092	2	3	Half shaft diameter 245mm; no medieval paint surviving
78100805	2	3	
88103086	2	3	
88103536	2	3	
88103537	2	3	
•88103603	2	3	As above, but recut as ?chamfered jamb
88103597	1-2	2-3	Recut with hollow chamfer

2.2 Windowhead and oculi

2.2.1 Windowhead

The first type in this group is of particular interest, as, aside from being a lancet rather than a round arch, it is very similar to the blind arcade head of group 1.4.3 and could even have come from the same composition (e.g. a transitional façade, as in the western transept at Ely).

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103081	3	3-4	Lancet head in square block framed with single roll
•78100773	2	2-3	Almost half-lancet with small chamfer and cut-off rebate on back; recut as later medieval jamb
•88103581	2	3	Same as above but rebate intact and recut <i>from</i> R’esque impost block

2.2.2 Possible oculi, with decorative cusp-ends

Although the stones in this group have a resemblance to the extant, but earlier, piscina in the church (because of the cusp ends), it is probable that they originate in a composition where two or more oculi occupy a single spandrel (cf Lincoln Cathedral nave triforium, for example).

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103540	3	3-4	Half ?blind trefoil with pointed decorative cusp end and part of oculus above (light width c.410mm)
•88103528	2	3-4	Very similar to above, but with different moulding and cusp ends broken off (light width c.165mm); not blind
•88103523	2-3	3-4	Similar to above, but cusp ends disk-shaped and moulding not chamfered; same arch shape but broader (light width c.285mm)

2.3 Vaulting

This type of plain chamfered vault is typical of 13th-century monastic undercrofts. The broad soffit and close to 45° chamfer could suggest a slightly earlier date, however.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103083	2	2-3	Plain chamfered vault rib with rear rebate and tail; finely oolitic
88103419	2	2-3	
88103428	2	2-3	
88103429	2	2-3	No rear tail
88103485	2	2-3	
88103585	2	2-3	
•88103480	2	2-3	Wall rib; narrow piece with opposed chamfers

2.4 Moulded Fragments

It is not clear what feature these fragments originated in, and the date cannot be certain.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103649	2	2-3	Frag of large roll and three fillets, with hollows behind; straight moulding
88103424	2	2-3	

3. LATER MEDIEVAL MATERIAL

Because bar tracery starts so early at Binham, a decision has been made here to include all *c.* post-1230 material in this section. Divisions of this type are rather arbitrary, of course, but in this case, it means that a small proportion of this large group might as happily belong with 'Early Gothic'.

Around 40% of the collection belongs to this long period. Architecturally, this includes both Decorated and Perpendicular as it is not always straightforward to distinguish between them in fragments, without further work. As is common, much of the collection is made up of fragments of window tracery, which can require more interpretative work to display, but there are also a number of fine fragments from tombs or screens. Most of the latter appear to belong to an early Decorated style.

3.1 String-Courses and Other Straight Mouldings

Six different types of moulding, two of them (88103491 and 78100754) rather ornate. The mouldings here are all different from the hoodmoulds of section 3.6.1, and are probably all string-courses rather than labels (straight hoodmoulds).

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•78100754	2	3	String/ label with hollow chamfer, broad flat front face, hollow chamfer, lower deep hollow and ogee roll; Caen? FG/ finely oolitic
•88103450	2	2-3	String with opposed chamfers (lower one short); hollow and roll below; Caen
•88103465	1-2	2-3	String? With opposed chamfers and hollow quadrant below
•88103491	2-3	2-3	String with opposed hollow chamfers; deep hollow and roll below; Caen
•88103503	2	2-3	String/label with upper chamfer, broad flat front face, narrow lower face, shallow hollow
88103622	2	2-3	As above, but reused as sawbench for stone saw
•88103586	1	1-2	Frag of roll with fillet, poss from string-course

3.2 Capitals, corbels, abaci, bases and shafts

In fact, only one corbel and one base (or base plinth) survive. The head corbel is significant, and probably 14th-century. If suitable conditions can be found, it would make an excellent display piece.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103059	4-5	4-5	Large fine female head corbel below half-octagonal moulding; significant traces of paint survive
•88103539	2	2-3	Frag large octagonal base or base plinth with large upper roll and hollow; Caen?

3.3 Vaulting

This is an interesting group, indicating building work of some consequence in the (mid) 14th-century. The two main groups have the same moulding, but of different size; the lion's head boss suggests a vault of some complexity. It is possible that the vault could belong to a screen or canopied monument, in which case compare with the section 3.9 below.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103088	2-3	3	Vault rib, with central roll and broad fillet, flanked by hollow chamfers
88103421	2	3	
88103422	2	3	
88103423	2-3	3	
88103444	2	3	
88103467	2-3	3	
88103564	2	3	
88103620	1	3	frag
•88103448	2-3	3	Rib as above, but slightly smaller esp. hollows; FG/ finely oolitic LS
88103561	2-3	3	
•88103535	4	3-4	Disc-shaped lion's head boss of complex vault with 4 projecting ribs as 448; FGLS, clunch?
•88103534	2	3-4	Vault rib intersection, apparently of ridge rib and wall rib with hollow chamfers

3.4 Moulded Voussoirs

Like the vault ribs, these mouldings seem to belong to the late 13th – mid-14th century.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103551	2-3	3	Fillet, $\frac{3}{4}$ hollow, squashed roll with keel, $\frac{3}{4}$ hollow, fillet, hollow chamfer, soffit, hollow chamfer
88103067	2-3	3	
88103573	2	3	Burnt
•88103461	2-3	3	Hollow chamfer and wave moulding; v. similar moulding to vault ribs 88103088; Caen
88103091	2-3	3	
78100779	2-3	3	
•88103464	2	3	Broad fillet, large wave, broad soffit, small wave, fillet (or roll and fillet), $\frac{3}{4}$ hollow, bead, complex ?hoodmoulding; FG/ finely oolitic
•78100766	1-2	1-2	Long voussoir with roll and beginning of ?wave; all other mouldings broken off

3.5 Window Tracery and Mullions

Unlike most of the Romanesque fragments, the discovery of extant matching material to the tracery fragments may make the loose collection more significant, since the two types of material together may allow

for a fuller reconstruction of a particular window or series of windows. This group includes the early tracery, which might arguably included in the previous, 'Early Gothic' section.

3.5.1 Early tracery – type 1

This is of particular interest because the details seem to match closely those of the west front. It is possible, however, that this group belongs to a blind arcade, rather than to a window proper. It is not certain where these pieces originated – perhaps the eastern extension to the church.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103633	3-4	4	Blind/ flatbacked with half tiny lancet and part of oculus; roll and two fillets, hollow, roll and two fillets
•88103500	1	3	Frag with same moulding, small inner cusp and interior backing; FG/ finely oolitic LS

3.5.2 Later tracery – type 2

The first piece has a massive superordinate mullion profile, with plain chamfers back and front (300mm back to front) and is not glazed; the inner cusped springers are smaller. There is a related piece that matches the smaller profile, but it has a glazing groove.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103062	3	3-4	Y-springer with narrower cusped springers each side for ?cinquefoil head
•88103473	2	3	Side piece with cusp; glazing groove; rear broken but poss rear chamfer hollow

3.5.3 Later tracery – type 3

This type is unusual in that it has rebated and unrebated elements on the same stone. The basic mullion profile appears to be hollow chamfers to front, glazing grooves, then with either plain chamfer or rebate and small plain chamfer to rear. The rebates suggest shutters, so perhaps from one of the domestic buildings.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103071	3	3	Y-section; no rebates on top; lower down rebate on one side and not on other
•88103542	3	3	Same as above, but has rebates on both sides at bottom
•88103541	3	3	Side springer; no cusps on projecting arm of tracery; rebate on lower side, but not above
•88103520	2-3	3	Springer with ?lancet one side and angled light head the other

3.5.4 Later tracery – type 4

This looks like the remains of a significant Perpendicular window. The basic mullion profile is symmetrical, with roll and broad fillet back and front; small hollow chamfers back and front and v-profile glazing groove.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•78100790	2	3	Windowhead, corner
88103544	3	3	
•88103578	2-3	3	Windowhead section with rising mullion; no cusps
78100774	3	3	
•78100807	3	3	Tracery section with cusp
88103580	2-3	3	
•88103076	2	3	Side springer with projecting arm with cusp
•88103610	2	3	Part of side springer with cusp
•88103575	2-3	3	Mullion
88103595	2	3	
88103605	2	3	

88103635	2	3	
•78100797	2-3	3	Front only of side springer with projecting arm with cusp; fillet broader than other examples but probably part of same series of windows

3.5.5 Later tracery – type 5

This appears to be flat-backed unglazed tracery, with plain chamfers to the front and a broad soffit. It might have belonged to a cloister arcade.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103616	3	3	Half square windowhead with cinquefoil light (light width c.360mm wide)
88103637	2-3	3	

3.5.6 Later tracery – type 6

Very similar to type 5, this is unglazed tracery with plain chamfers to rear, a broad nose to the front with a small roll each side behind, with cinquefoil-headed lights beneath a square head; the surround has a small roll on the front. One of the pieces has an open spandrel.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103511	2-3	3	Half square windowhead with cinquefoil light (light width c.370mm wide); FGLS (clunch?)
88103615	1-2	3	FGLS (clunch?)
•88103665	1-2	3	As above but with open spandrel; FGLS (clunch?)
•88103554	2	3	As 511 but blind with part of backplate; clunch
•88103607	1	2	Frag from windowhead
•88103582	2	3	Mullion

3.5.7 Later tracery – type 7

Represented only by fragments of square windowhead, unglazed with plain chamfers and with broken rears, but interesting in that all the pieces reuse Romanesque material.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103522	2	3	Flat-backed half of square-headed trefoil; large profile with small plain chamfer to front
88103499	2	3	Frag of square windowhead with half trefoil light
88103085	2	3	
78100862	2-3	3	
88103515 & 583 (jigsaw)	1	3	

3.5.8 Later tracery – type 8

Tracery fragments with small mullion profile (155mm back to front) with plain chamfers back and front and glazing groove.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103621	2-3	3	Jamb with springer for light head; Caen
•88103502	2-3	3	Frag windowhead with half-cinquefoil; recut as walling stone

3.5.9 Later tracery – type 9

These tracery fragments also have a mullion profile with plain chamfers back and front, and a glazing groove. At only 90mm back to front, they are considerably smaller than type 8.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103571	2	3	Side springer; plain chamfers; glazing groove
•88103475	2	3	As above, but jamb side narrower
88103599	2	3	

•88103455	1	2-3	Frag of tracery bar
88103565	2	2-3	

3.5.10 Fragments and mullions that do not match anything else

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103055	2	2-3	Mullion; front hollow chamfers, rear rebate and small rear flat chamfers; hacked in glazing groove
•88103074	2	2-3	Frag of windowhead; large profile with roll and fillet and small hollow chamfer to front; plain chamfer to rear; glazing groove; recut
•88103079	2	2	Mullion frag, small, hollow chamfers to front; hollow chamfers, rebate and small chamfers to rear; rebate on top (reuse?)
•88103510	2-3	3	Light head of (half) ogee trefoil, with mullion moulding rising higher (staggered light heads) but top of 'transom' flat
•88103548	1-2	2	Mullion frag, hollow chamfers to front, glazing groove, rear broken; finely oolitic with fossils
•88103550	1-2	2	Large unglazed mullion, roll and fillet with hollow chamfers to front, rebate to rear; broken rear
•88103576	2	2	Mullion frag with narrow ogee roll and fillet, hollow front chamfers and broken rear (poss blind)
•88103600	2	2	Mullion, small, hollow chamfer to front and plain to rear
•88103632	2	2-3	Mullion rising to windowhead; small profile, with plain chamfers and glazing groove
•88103640	1-2	2	Mullion frag with small plain chamfers and angled roll to front, hollow chamfers to rear; glazing groove

3.6 Other Pieces Related to Windows

3.6.1 Hoodmoulds, labels and label stops

Five moulding types are represented here; for three of them, label stops survive, including a lady's head (88103519), probably of c.1250-1300.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103596	3	3	Label stops; a mirrored pair, prob with animal head (drilled eyes); chamfer stops below moulding of upper curve above hollow
88103073	2-3	3	
•88103514	2-3	3	Opposite corners of segmental/ tudor arch, with same moulding as stops above
88103606	2-3	3	
•88103657	3	3	Label stop sim to 596 above (like part of crocket with drilled eye); moulding above small with front scroll, side fillet and lower hollow
•88103584	2-3	3	Straight section of hoodmould, same as above, with upper curve and hollow under
•88103618	2-3	3	Springer of curved hoodmould with deep hollow and small hollow cut into front of convex projection
•88103519	4	3-4	Head, lady, with ribbon round hair; finely oolitic LS
88103604	2	3	Hoodmould matching stop 519 with upper roll and fillet, deep hollow, small lower roll
•88103587	1-2	2-3	Corner of segmental/tudor arch with upper curve, fillet, shallow hollow and rebate under

3.6.2 Sills with mullion mouldings (and matching mullions where they exist)

These do not appear to match any of the tracery types listed above.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•78100755	2	2-3	Sill; mullion profile has front plain chamfers, rear rebate for shutters and small rear chamfers
88103608	2	2-3	
•88103645	2	2-3	Mullion matching sills above
•78100750	2	2-3	Sill; mullion profile has roll and fillet front and rear, small hollow chamfers and glazing groove
•88103577	2	2-3	Sill; mullion profile has ogee roll and fillet, chamfer, rebate and tail with small chamfers

3.6.3 Other jambs and sills

Once again, these do not appear to match any of the tracery types listed above.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103630	1	2	Symmetrical with plain chamfer each side
•88103430	2	2-3	Front chamfer, rear rebate and chamfer; angled one end
•88103433	1	2	Hollow chamfer, small soffit, deep hollow; probably from jamb moulding
•88103512	1-2	2-3	Jamb with front hollow chamfer, glazing groove, rear small chamfer, two rear rebates and chamfer; rear broken
•88103562	2	2	Jamb with small hollow chamfers and rebates: chamfer, soffit, chamfer, rebate, chamfer
•88103597	1-2	2-3	Splayed stone with hollow chamfer; recut from earlier shaft
•88103495	1-2	2	Splayed stone with hollow chamfer, smaller than above
•88103434	2	2-3	Jamb with chamfer, hollow chamfer, broad fillet, hollow and splay; reused shaft (v. little left)
•78100773	2	2-3	Recut from lancet; ?splay, hollow chamfer, soffit with glazing groove, rebate, hollow chamfer

3.7 Decorative Panel

It is not clear where this rather grand panel originated – perhaps the gatehouse, or part of a piece of liturgical furniture such as a font or pulpit. It would make an excellent display piece.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•78101821	4	4	Large square panel (590mm) divided into triangular fields around a central lozenge; each triangle cusped around a Tudor rose; lozenge contains letters 'ihc' (the sacred monogram); Caen
88103064	Not seen – in Atcham?	4	Half of a similar panel

3.8 Roof Furniture

Though attractive to look at these might require some interpretative drawings or photographs to make them intelligible. They include ornamented coping and a socket for a gable cross.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103056	3	3	Coping with projecting gable one end; roll along top
•88103063	3	3	Ornate coping with embattled top; Caen
•88103060	3	3	Ornate socket for cross; gable end has canopy with

			trefoil under; plain canopy on 2 sides and large roll for apex coping on 4th
•88103493	1-2	2	?coping with hollow chamfer above and angled hollow below
•78100833	2	2	Lower coping course/ string with long upper chamfer, angled end face and splayed rebate below

3.9 Fragments from Tombs and Screens

3.9.1 Fragments from tombs and screens I

This group, with matching details, all appears to be from a single construction, a canopy, with each gabled arch sitting below its own (micro) roof. The canopy was hexagonal, with complex, well-preserved mouldings and carved details suggesting a late 13th- or early 14th-century date and an interior location. All this suggests a monument unique in Britain (perhaps for a shrine or statue), emphasizing the value of these pieces and fragments for both research and display. The lithology of the pieces (sometimes difficult to establish because of the dust) suggest that the stone types were chosen especially for this monument.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103061	4	4-5	Large double springer with man with toothache label stop, hoodmould with tendril and flowers in hollow and complex mouldings; the arch was a cinquefoil with a gable and sloping 'roofs' above; crockets climb both the gables and the valley between the roofs; the two lights are at c.120°; finely oolitic LS
•88103533	4	4-5	As above, but smaller section with lionhead label stop; finely oolitic LS
•88103660	3	4-5	Frag of lion stop with close stylistic similarities to 533; finely oolitic LS
•88103531	3-4	4-5	Top and front of gabled arch with crockets and mouldings as 061; foliage in hollow broken; finely oolitic LS
•78100814	4	4-5	Part of gabled arch matching 88103531 closely, with crockets, and roses in hollow; finely oolitic LS
•88103474	2	4-5	Broken nosing of vertical below 061 or 533; Caen?
•78100787	2	4-5	As 474 but for jamb; Caen?
•78100761	1-2	4-5	Broken mid-section of vertical below 061 or 533; not jigsaw with 474; Caen?
•88103658	2	4-5	Bottom of finial with annulus and foliage; could have fitted on top of 531; Caen?

3.9.2 Fragments from tombs and screens II

This group, of micro-pinnacles and related fragments (especially the first five), has a number of similarities with the first group – similar date and mouldings, similar distinctive lithology. Although they could come, for instance, from different levels on the same monument, they might have an origin in a different but contemporary tomb canopy or screen. They ought to be researched at the same time as group 3.9.1.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103594	4	4	Hexagonal shaft with crocketed trefoil side spinger; also integral highly carved shaft ring; smaller hexagonal shaft above with micro shafts/ribs on arrisses; finely oolitic LS
•88103639	4	4	As above, but with differences in carved detail; finely oolitic LS
•88103498	3-4	4	Hexagonal shaft joined to square shaft with micro blind tracery below micro crocketed canopies; v finely oolitic LS
•88103656	3	4	Frag similar to above, but higher element with part

			of crocket finial; finely oolitic LS
•88103567	1	3	Hexagonal half-shaft emerging from square block with broken off projection; matches other hexagonal shafts in this group but may be from lower part of tomb/screen; FGLS
•88103655	2	3	8 frags (croquets and finial) with similarities to this group and also to group I; finely oolitic LS
•88103662	3	3	Small tapering square-section finial with micro-croquets on each arris; part oolitic, part FGLS

3.9.3 Fragments from tombs and screens III

The members of this group cannot be so easily be identified with the groups above, or with each other. However, they might each have originated in tomb or screenwork.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103479 & 664	1-2	2-3	Jigsaw pieces of ?vertical corner of screen/canopy with complex mouldings; FG/ LS
•88103659	3	3	Odd label stop/ corbel; FG/oolitic LS
•88103651 & 88103486	1-2	2	Jigsaw frags octagonal capital with hollow upper moulding; clunch?
•88103654	2	2	Frag of foliage; clunch?
•88103661	2-3	3	Frag L13thC style cap with micro-mouldings; Caen?
•78100771	2	2-3	Irregular vertical octagonal element, attached to second vertical element; recut R'esque base; Caen?
•88103558	1-2	3	String? If so recut from complex tomb vertical; fine hexagonal setting-out lines both ends

4 ARTEFACTS ('SMALL FINDS')

Parts of seven mortars/ vessels were found. Although one was coarse sandstone, and another Purbeck Marble, the rest were of limestone (mostly Lincolnshire) suggesting that most of these vessels were used for mixing rather than grinding, or perhaps as stoups.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103476 & 88103494a-c	3-4	3-4	4 joining pieces to make top of vessel with lug-like handles
•88103518 & 88103623	3-4	3-4	2 joing frags of small vessel with pouring lip and integral handles; interior diameter 170mm
•88103477	2	3	Vessel frag with part of flat/lug handle
•88103478	2	2-3	Frag of vessel; worked very smooth on interior and exterior
•88103525	3-4	3-4	¼ large vessel (interior diameter 320mm) with straight full height integral handle; buff coarse grained sandstone
•88103598	3	3-4	Bottom of small vessel frag; square exterior (170mm) with chamfer stops; Caen Stone
•88103653	3	3-4	Vessel frag with flat handle; Purbeck marble

5 UNDATABLE AND MISCELLANEOUS (MEDIEVAL)

5.1 Chamfered and Plain Voussoirs

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•78100751	1-2	2	Long voussoir with 45° chamfer (much smaller than 513)
•78100770	1	2	Rebate, small chamfer and splay; poss fixing position
•78100823	2	2-3	Large door head with hollow chamfer and splayed rebate
•78101876	1	2	Rebate (square moulding) at bottom; prob 12thC
•88103070	1	2	Completely plain; prob 12thC; Caen/ finely oolitic
•88103432	1	1-2	Plain voussoir, recut to triangular block; Caen
•88103513	1-2	2	Long voussoir with 45° chamfer (larger than 78100751)
•88103517	1-2	2-3	Completely plain voussoir with later chamfer cut across top of stone
•88103526	2	2-3	?door head with hollow chamfer, rebate, soffit, rebate, plain chamfer; beginning of divergent research
•88103568	1	2	Front chamfer and rear rebate (13th C?)
•88103631	1	1-2	Springer of ?lancet with angled frame with hollow chamfer
•88103644	1-2	2	Plain voussoir with small chamfer at bottom and lower splay (for archivolt); marks for abandoned feature on one side

5.2 Jambs/Sills with Rebates and Chamfers

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103603	2	2	Reused R'esque shaft with chamfer and rebate; one face of rebate curved indicating further poss reuse?
•88103084	1-2	1-2	?jamb with large chamfer and rebate; some recutting, including groove

5.3 Other Fragments with Chamfers, Rebates and Splays

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103488	1	1-2	Plain chamfer (plinth), reuse of R'esque voussoir sim to 88103530 (angle roll, quirk and hollow)
•88103462	1-2	2	Plain chamfer (plinth), reuse of R'esque voussoir with hollow
•88103508	1	1	Frag block with rebate and poss part of springing, very worn
•88103624	1	1	Rebate with 2 deep drilled holes in broken side
•88103636	1	1-2	Large frag with hollow chamfer and rebate
•88103638	1	1-2	Block with 2 faces at 130°

5.4 Blocks

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103634	1	1	Thin block
•88103652	1	1	Large frag exfoliated block surface

5.5 Millstone

This could be either medieval or post-medieval.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103555	1	2	Frag of millstone; coarse-grained sandstone

5.6 Water Troughs and Gutters

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103627	2	2-3	Stone gutter eg for laver (internal width 105mm); not spout as broken off on one side

5.7 Unidentified

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103524	2	3	Vertical/horizontal element with asymmetrical chamfered front and splayed rear
88103538	2	3	
78100765	2	3	
•88103516	1	2	Block with slot/channel (30mm across) and rough rebate
•88103589	1	2	Block frag with drilled hole, poss from quarry

5.8 Post-Medieval

Although the first group of fluted responds might possibly be medieval, their design strongly suggests a later origin – perhaps as part of an effort to make a romantic ruin?

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Research ptl.	Comments/ Description
•88103057	3	3-4	Fluted respond (340mm across); others in chapter house; Clunch
88103065	Not seen – at Atcham?	3-4	
88103066	Not seen – at Atcham?	3-4	
•88103506	3	3-4	As above, but appears to be copy made of composite, with ?stone dust and flints
88103058	3	3-4	Jigsaw piece with above
•88103549	3	3	Frag octagonal cap; poss support for garden feature; very sharp, prob machined

CONCLUSIONS: THE WAY FORWARD

In summary, this is a wide-ranging collection. More than a third (123 pieces) are Romanesque architectural, reflecting the proportion of Romanesque remains; around 10% (35 pieces) may be Early Gothic and around 40% (138 pieces) appear to belong to the later middle ages (architecturally, decorated or perpendicular). A handful of items appear in more than one group, due to significant re-use. None of the collection is clearly sepulchral, which appears surprising but is common in many lapidary collections from monastic sites; there are, however, several pieces of important canopy and screen that may once have been related to a shrine or statue canopy. There are several fragments of vessels, and then groups of common materials such as roofing stones, millstones, ashlar blocks and very simple jambs and voussoirs.

This report, for the first time, groups like stones together and estimates their display and research potential, so that better decisions can be made regarding display, research and long-term access. The research about and management of a collection are closely linked, since the results of one should affect the other, so desirable further research is considered first, followed by possible management outcomes.

Research

Undertaking this scan of the assemblage has revealed two obvious research and publication routes. The first should be undertaken in any circumstances. The second is more ambitious and requires significant investment. If it cannot be undertaken at the moment, then this leaves the third, fallback, position:

1) Publication of Canopy and Screen Fragments

The canopy (group 3.9.1) is important both because it is a highly unusual piece (if, indeed, it really is internal) and because of the quality of the Decorated carving, very little of which is published from Norfolk. The pinnacle fragments (group 3.9.2) are probably related, and certainly closely contemporary, and should therefore be researched and published at the same time. It is a duty to make this public to the art historical community, and other interested groups. Fortunately, this is also one of the groups of stones most suitable for display and so it might be possible to research and write a short article for *Norfolk Archaeology* or a similar journal, including possible reconstructions, for relatively small extra expenditure, over and above the research required to display and interpret for the public.

2) Publication of Entire Collection

There are many other points of interest/ further research in this collection. Just to name a few, the high degree of re-use; the possible links with St Albans and the wider Benedictine tradition (e.g. in the painted fragments); the use of Cistercian style clustered piers (groups 2.1.2 and 2.1.3); the unusual cusped oculi (group 2.2.2). A full study of the stones would require the usual research and include detailed comparisons between the collection and the extant remains; scale drawings and/or profiles to be made of all unique types; and a summary of less interesting stones. In the absence of any substantial work on the architecture of Binham Priory (including antiquarian), other than that surrounding the date and design of the west front, such a study would only make sense as part of a wider publication on the extant buildings and foundations.

3) If (2) is not possible

This scan, together with the old catalogue and new photographs lays the foundation for further study and publication. It should be made available to all interested researchers. Since the donkey work has been done by the authors, if anyone else wishes to substantially publish the collection using this scan as their foundation, then Jackie Hall and Nick Moore should be named as co-authors.

Management and Display of the Collection

This depends very much on policy decisions made by both the Norfolk Archaeological Trust and English Heritage, but possible avenues include:

1) Display

Given that discussions are already underway between NAT and EH regarding the display of some of the stones, recommendations are not going to be made here. However, a list of particularly attractive stones (with a display potential higher than (3) is given below. Only 21 pieces were given this level. However, many of the architectural pieces might be better understood as part of a larger display using some of the less obviously presentable pieces.

2) Access

It is clear from the research recommendations that the collection should remain accessible for future research. However, it would be acceptable to have low-level (i.e. fairly inaccessible) storage of those pieces identified as repeats within the collection. De-accessioning of those few pieces with a display potential of 1 and a research potential of 1 would also be acceptable.

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Stones with a Display Potential Greater than 3

This list may be used as an aid to choosing stones to show visitors to the archaeological store, and, to a degree, to guiding future on-site displays. However, in most instances, any display would benefit from a more contextual approach using some of the less attractive stones. The stones are listed in the same order as they appear in the report above.

Accession no.	Display ptl.	Type
•88103663	3-4	Romanesque impost with painted decoration
•88103438	3-4	Romanesque voussoir with splayed billet
88103439	3-4	
88103441	3-4	
•88103078	3-4	Early Gothic/ Romanesque half-shaft, with painted decoration
•88103059	4-5	Later medieval head corbel, large, female, with surviving paint
•88103535	4	Later medieval lion-head vault boss
•88103633	3-4	Early bar tracery, blind
•88103519	4	Later medieval label stop, with female head
•78101821	4	Later medieval decorative panel with Tudor roses and 'ihc'
•88103061	4	Later medieval canopy piece
•88103533	4	Later medieval canopy piece, related to above
•88103531	3-4	Later medieval canopy piece, related to above
•78100814	4	Later medieval canopy piece, related to above
•88103594	4	Later medieval screen pinnacle
•88103639	4	Later medieval screen pinnacle, related to above
•88103498	3-4	Later medieval screen pinnacle, related to above
•88103476	3-4	Mortar/ stoup
88103494a-c	3-4	Mortar/ stoup; joining fragments with above
•88103518	3-4	Mortar/ stoup
88103623	3-4	Mortar/ stoup; joining fragments with above

Binham Priory Index to Stones

Stone number	Section of report	Simple name	Research value	Presentation value
78100750	3.6.2	Sill	2-3	2
78100751	5.1	Vousoir	2	1-2
78100752	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3
78100753	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3
78100754	3.1	String / label	3	2
78100755	3.6.2	Sill	2-3	2
78100757	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3
78100758	1.4.3	Arcade head	3-4	3
78100761	3.9.1	Canopy vertical	4-5	1-2
78100763	1.1.2.2	Corner base	3	2-3
78100765	5.7	Straight moulding	3	2
78100766	3.4	Long vousoir	1-2	1-2
78100767	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	2
78100768	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3
78100769	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	2
78100770	5.1	Vousoir	2	1
78100771	3.9.3	Tomb/screen frag?	2-3	2
78100773	2.2.1	Half-lancet	2-3	2
78100773 (2 nd use)	3.6.3	Jamb/sill	2-3	2
78100774	3.5.4	Windowhead	3	3
78100779	3.4	Vousoir	3	2-3
78100787	3.9.1	Canopy vertical	4-5	2
78100790	3.5.4	Windowhead	3	2
78100791	2.1.2	Shaft	3	2
78100797	3.5.4	Springer	3	2-3
78100805	2.1.3	Half shaft	3	2
78100807	3.5.4	Tracery section	3	3
78100814	3.9.1	Canopy	4-5	4
78101821	3.7	Decorative panel	4	4
78100823	5.1	Doorhead	2-3	2
78100833	3.8	Coping	2	2
78100834	1.1.4.2	Respond shaft	2-3	2
78100857	1.1.4.2	Shaft	2-3	2
78100862	1.4.3	Arcade head	3	3
78100862 (2 nd use)	3.5.7	Windowhead	3	2-3
78100870	1.5.1	String course, decorative	3	3
78100876	5.1	Vousoir	2	1
88103055	3.5.10	Mullion	2-3	2
88103056	3.8	Coping	3	3
88103057	5.8	Fluted respond	3-4	3
88103058	5.8	Fluted respond	3-4	3
88103059	3.2	Corbel, with head	4-5	4-5
88103060	3.8	Socket for cross	3	3
88103061	3.9.1	Double springer	4-5	4
88103062	3.5.2	Tracery, Y-springer	3-4	3
88103063	3.8	Ornate coping	3	3
88103064	3.7	Decorative panel	3-4	Not seen
88103065	5.8	Fluted respond	3-4	Not seen
88103066	5.8	Fluted respond	3-4	Not seen
88103067	3.4	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103068	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	3
88103069	1.1.2.3	Shaft	2-3	2
88103070	5.1	Vousoir	2	1

Stone number	Section of report	Simple name	Research value	Presentation value
88103071	3.5.3	Tracery, Y-springer	3	3
88103072	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3
88103073	3.6.1	Label stop	3	2-3
88103074	3.5.10	Windowhead, fragment	2-3	2
88103075	2.1.3	Shaft	3-4	3
88103076	3.5.4	Side springer	3	2
88103077	1.2	Impost block	2-3	1-2
88103078	2.1.3	Half shaft	4	3-4
88103079	3.5.10	Mullion, fragment	2	2
88103080	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103081	2.2.1	Lancet head	3-4	3
88103082	1.4.2	Vousoir	2	1
88103083	2.3	Vault rib	2-3	2
88103084	5.2	Jamb?	1-2	1-2
88103085	1.2	Impost block	3	2
88103085 (2 nd use)	3.5.7	Windowhead	3	2
88103086	2.1.3	Half shaft	3	2
88103087	1.4.2	Vousoir	2	1
88103088	3.3	Vault rib	3	2-3
88103089	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	3
88103090	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103091	3.4	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103092	2.1.3	Half shaft	3	2
88103093	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103094	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103095	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103096	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103097	1.2	Impost block	2-3	2
88103098	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	3
88103099	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103419	2.3	Vault rib	2-3	2
88103420	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103421	3.3	Vault rib	3	2
88103422	3.3	Vault rib	3	2
88103423	3.3	Vault rib	3	2-3
88103424	2.4	Moulded fragment	2-3	2
88103425	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103426	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103427	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103428	2.3	Vault rib	2-3	2
88103429	2.3	Vault rib	2-3	2
88103430	3.6.3	Jamb/sill	2-3	2
88103431	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103432	5.1	Vousoir	1-2	1
88103433	3.6.3	Jamb/sill	2	1
88103434	3.6.3	Jamb	2-3	2
88103435	1.1.4.1	Capital	2	1
88103436	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103437	1.1.3.1	Corner capital	3	3
88103438	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3-4
88103439	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3-4
88103440	1.1.4.2	Shaft	2-3	2
88103441	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3-4
88103442	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103443	1.1.2.3	Shaft	2-3	2
88103444	3.3	Vault rib	3	2

Stone number	Section of report	Simple name	Research value	Presentation value
88103445	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103446	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103447	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3
88103448	3.3	Vault rib	3	2-3
88103449	2.1.2	Shaft	3	2
88103450	3.1	String-course	2-3	2
88103451	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103452	1.4.2	Vousoir	2	1
88103453	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	3
88103454	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103455	3.5.9	Tracery	2-3	1
88103456	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	3
88103457	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103458	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	3
88103459	2.1.3	Shaft	3-4	2
88103460	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103461	3.4	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103462	5.3	Plinth	2	1-2
88103463	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103464	3.4	Vousoir	3	2
88103465	3.1	String-course ?	2-3	1-2
88103466	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103467	3.3	Vault rib	3	2-3
88103468	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	3
88103469	2.1.3	Shaft	3-4	3
88103470	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103471	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	1
88103472	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103473	3.5.2	Tracery	3	2
88103474	3.9.1	Canopy vertical	4-5	2
88103475	3.5.9	Side springer	3	2
88103476	4	Vessel	3-4	3-4
88103477	4	Vessel	3	2
88103478	4	Vessel	2-3	2
88103479	3.9.3	Screen/canopy vertical?	2-3	1-2
88103480	2.3	Wall rib	2-3	2
88103481	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3
88103482	2.1.3	Shaft	3-4	3
88103483	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103484	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103485	2.3	Vault rib	2-3	2
88103486	3.9.3	Capital, from screen etc.	2	1-2
88103487	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3
88103488	5.3	Plinth	1-2	1
88103489	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	3
88103490	1.1.3.2	Base	3	2-3
88103490 (2 nd use)	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103491	3.1	String-course	2-3	2-3
88103492	1.1.4.1	Capital	2	1
88103493	3.8	Coping ?	2	1-2
88103494 a-c	4	Vessel	3-4	3-4
88103495	3.6.3	Jamb/sill	2	1-2
88103496	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	1-2
88103497	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3
88103498	3.9.2	Hexagonal shaft	4	3-4
88103499	1.2	Impost block	3	2

Stone number	Section of report	Simple name	Research value	Presentation value
88103499 (2 nd use)	3.5.7	Windowhead	3	2
88103500	3.5.1	Tracery	3	1
88103501	1.2	Impost block / string	2	1
88103502	3.5.8	Windowhead	3	2-3
88103503	3.1	String/label	2-3	2
88103504	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103505	1.4.3	Arcade head, block	3-4	3
88103506	5.8	Fluted respond	3-4	3
88103507	1.1.2.1	Capital	3	2-3
88103508	5.3	Block with rebate	1	1
88103509	2.1.1	Capital	3-4	2
88103510	3.5.10	Tracery	3	2-3
88103511	3.5.6	Windowhead	3	2-3
88103512	3.6.3	Jamb	2-3	1-2
88103513	5.1	Vousoir	2	1-2
88103514	3.6.1	Hoodmould	3	2-3
88103515	1.4.3	Arcade head	2-3	1
88103515 (2 nd use)	3.5.7	Windowhead	3	1
88103516	5.7	Block with slot and rebate	2	1
88103517	5.1	Vousoir	2-3	1-2
88103518	4	Vessel	3-4	3-4
88103519	3.6.1	Label stop, with head	3-4	4
88103520	3.5.3	Springer	3	2-3
88103521	2.1.1	Base	3	2-3
88103522	3.5.7	Tracery/windowhead	3	2
88103523	2.2.2	Oculus?	3-4	2-3
88103524	5.7	Straight moulding	3	2
88103525	4	Vessel	3-4	3-4
88103526	5.1	Vousoir	2-3	2
88103527	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103528	2.2.2	Oculus?	3-4	2
88103529	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103530	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103531	3.9.1	Canopy	4-5	3-4
88103532	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	3
88103533	3.9.1	Canopy	4-5	4
88103534	3.3	Vault rib intersection	3-4	2
88103535	3.3	Vault boss, lion	3-4	4
88103536	2.1.3	Half shaft	3	2
88103537	2.1.3	Half shaft	3	2
88103538	5.7	Straight moulding	3	2
88103539	3.2	Base	2-3	2
88103540	2.2.2	Oculus?	3-4	3
88103541	3.5.3	Tracery, side springer	3	3
88103542	3.5.3	Tracery, Y-section	3	3
88103543	1.1.2.3	Nook shaft	2-3	2
88103544	3.5.4	Windowhead	3	3
88103545	1.1.3.1	Double capital	3-4	3
88103546	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103547	1.1.1.1	Shaft	2-3	2
88103548	3.5.10	Mullion	2	1-2
88103549	5.8	Capital	3	3
88103550	3.5.10	Mullion	2	1-2
88103551	3.4	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103552	2.1.3	Shaft	3-4	3
88103553	1.1.4.2	Shaft	2-3	2

Stone number	Section of report	Simple name	Research value	Presentation value
88103554	3.5.6	Windowhead	3	2
88103555	5.5	Millstone	2	1
88103556	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3
88103557	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103558	3.9.3	Tomb/screen frag	3	1-2
88103559	1.4.2	Vousoir (missing)	3	2
88103560	1.1.2.2	Corner base	3	3
88103561	3.3	Vault rib	3	2-3
88103562	3.6.3	Jamb	2	2
88103563	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	3
88103564	3.3	Vault rib	3	2
88103565	3.5.9	Tracery bar	2-3	2
88103566	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	3
88103567	3.9.2	Hexagonal half-shaft	3	1
88103568	5.1	Vousoir	2	1
88103569	1.1.4.1	Respond capital	3	2-3
88103570	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103571	3.5.9	Side springer	3	2
88103572	2.1.3	Shaft	3-4	2-3
88103573	3.4	Vousoir	3	2
88103574	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3
88103575	3.5.4	Mullion	3	2-3
88103576	3.5.10	Mullion	2	2
88103577	3.6.2	Sill	2-3	2
88103578	3.5.4	Windowhead	3	2-3
88103579	1.6	Cable moulding	2	1
88103580	3.5.4	Tracery	3	2-3
88103581	1.2	Impost block	3	2
88103581 (2 nd use)	2.2.1	Half-lancet	3	2
88103582	3.5.6	Mullion	3	2
88103583	1.4.3	Arcade head	2-3	1
88103583 (2 nd use)	3.5.7	Windowhead	3	1
88103584	3.6.1	Hoodmould	3	2-3
88103585	2.3	Vault rib	2-3	2
88103586	3.1	String-course?	1-2	1
88103587	3.6.1	Hoodmould	2-3	1-2
88103588	1.1.3.1	Corner capital	3	3
88103589	5.7	Block with drilled hole	2	1
88103590	1.1.2.2	Respond base	3	3
88103591	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103592	1.1.3.1	Corner capital	3	2-3
88103593	1.1.3.1	Corner capital	3	3
88103594	3.9.2	Hexagonal shaft	4	4
88103595	3.5.4	Mullion	3	2
88103596	3.6.1	Label stop	3	3
88103597	2.1.3	Shaft	2-3	1-2
88103597 (2 nd use)	3.6.3	Jamb/sill	2-3	1-2
88103598	4	Vessel	3-4	3
88103599	3.5.9	Side springer	3	2
88103600	3.5.10	Mullion	2	2
88103601	1.2	Impost block	2-3	2
88103602	1.4.2	Double springer	3	3
88103603	2.1.3	Half shaft	3	2
88103603 (2 nd use)	5.2	Jamb/sill	2	2
88103604	3.6.1	Hoodmould	3	2
88103605	3.5.4	Mullion	3	2

Stone number	Section of report	Simple name	Research value	Presentation value
88103606	3.6.1	Hoodmould	3	2-3
88103607	3.5.6	Windowhead	2	1
88103608	3.6.2	Sill	2-3	2
88103609	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103610	3.5.4	Side springer	3	2
88103611	1.5.1	String-course, decorative	3	2
88103612	1.5.2	String-course	2-3	1
88103613	1.4.3	Arcade head	3-4	3
88103614	1.3	Corbel	3	3
88103615	3.5.6	Windowhead	3	1-2
88103616	3.5.5	Windowhead	3	3
88103617	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103618	3.6.1	Hoodmould	3	2-3
88103619	1.4.2	Vousoir	2	1
88103620	3.3	Vault rib	3	1
88103621	3.5.8	Jamb with springer	3	2-3
88103622	3.1	String/label	2-3	2
88103623	4	Vessel	3-4	3-4
88103624	5.3	Rebate	1	1
88103625	2.1.3	Shaft	3-4	3
88103626	1.5.2	String-course	2-3	1-2
88103627	5.6	Gutter	2-3	2
88103628	2.1.3	Shaft	3	3
88103629	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2-3
88103630	3.6.3	Jamb/sill	2	1
88103631	5.1	Springer	1-2	1
88103632	3.5.10	Mullion	2-3	2
88103633	3.5.1	Tracery	4	3-4
88103634	5.4	Block	1	1
88103635	3.5.4	Mullion	3	2
88103636	5.3	Chamfer and rebate	1-2	1
88103637	3.5.5	Windowhead	3	2-3
88103638	5.3	Block with angled faces	1-2	1
88103639	3.9.2	Hexagonal shaft	4	4
88103640	3.5.10	Mullion	2	1-2
88103641	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	3
88103642	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103643	1.4.1	Vousoir	3	2
88103644	5.1	Vousoir	2	1-2
88103645	3.6.2	Mullion	2-3	2
88103646	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103647	1.4.2	Vousoir	2	1
88103648	1.4.2	Vousoir	2	1
88103649	2.4	Moulded fragment	2-3	2
88103650	1.4.2	Vousoir	3	2
88103651	3.9.3	Capital from screen etc.	2	1-2
88103652	5.4	Block	1	1
88103653	4	Vessel	3-4	3
88103654	3.9.3	Foliage	2	2
88103655	3.9.2	Crocket and finial frags	3	2
88103656	3.9.2	Hexagonal shaft	4	3
88103657	3.6.1	Label stop	3	3
88103658	3.9.1	Finial	4-5	2
88103659	3.9.3	Label stop/ corbel	3	3
88103660	3.9.1	Label stop, fragment	4-5	3
88103661	3.9.3	Capital	3	2-3

Stone number	Section of report	Simple name	Research value	Presentation value
88103662	3.9.2	Finial	3	3
88103663	1.2	Impost block	3-4	3-4
88103664	3.9.3	Screen/canopy vertical?	2-3	1-2
88103665	3.5.6	Windowhead	3	1-2
No number	1.1.3.3	Shaft	2-3	2