

Archaeological Monitoring at Manor Farm Barns, Back Lane, Martham, Norfolk.



Prepared on behalf of Mr.J.Clark

Giles Emery
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NHES Event No: ENF141153

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*2x2m scales in foreground

**Archaeological Monitoring of Land at Manor Farm Barns,
Back Lane, Martham, Norfolk. NR29 4PE.**

Location:	Martham
Grid Ref:	TG 4597 1806
NHES Event No:	ENF141153
Dates of fieldwork:	23 rd to 24 th August 2016 & 23 rd August 2017

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by James Clark to undertake Archaeological Monitoring of a development of three barn-style attached dwellings with garages on land (c. 1600m²) at Manor Farm Barns, Back Lane, Martham, Norfolk. The new dwelling is now known as *Honeysuckle Barns 1 to 3*.

Manor Farm is suggested to be on the site of a possible medieval manor. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF40883_5) on behalf of Great Yarmouth District Council (Planning Ref: 06/13/0274/F).

The aim of the monitoring work was to record the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features identified during groundworks. This report presents a description of the methodology followed and an archaeological interpretation of the results.

2.0 Summary of Results

The area of groundworks has seen significant disturbance from early to mid-20th century and later disturbance associated with the construction of a large barn/factory workshop and its subsequent demolition. The subsoil had been mostly removed and imported make-up deposits of clinker used to level much of the site.

Two ditches were recorded, both of which appear to have been purposefully infilled prior to the construction of former engineering works here. A dump of domestic waste was noted in one of the ditches, which included household ceramics and bottle glass from the late 19th to early 20th century.

No evidence was found which could relate the possible site of a medieval manor at the site. Natural features of some antiquity were present within the clay brickearth, which may relate to former channels and ponding, indicating rather wet ground prior to post-medieval drainage improvements in the general area.

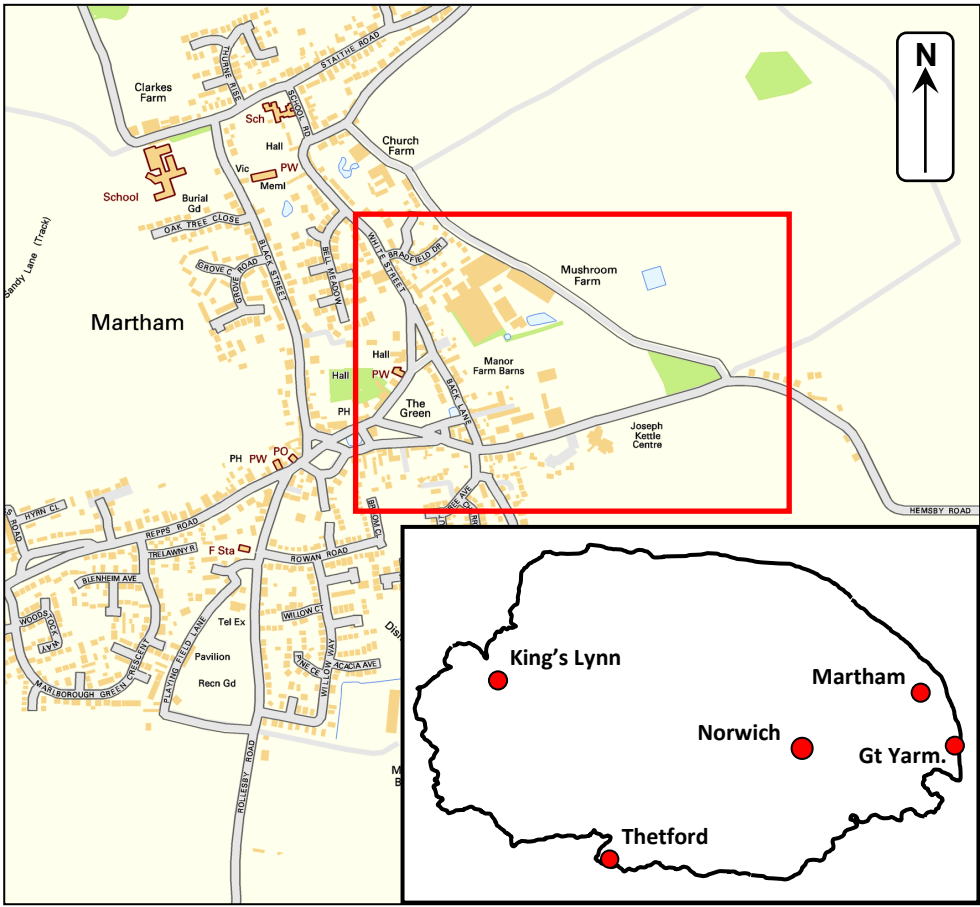
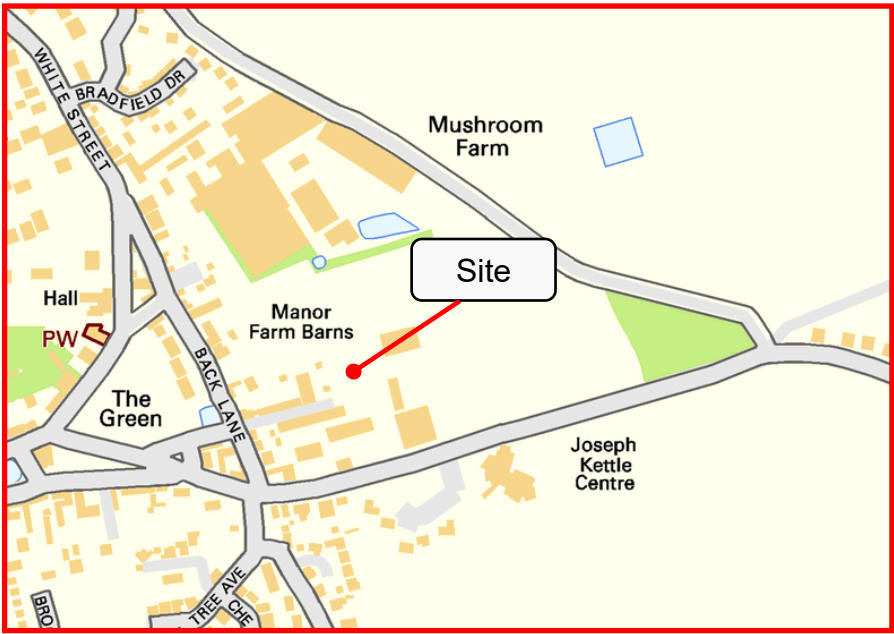


Figure 1. General location plan

3.0 Geology and Topography (Figures 1 & 2)

Martham is a village and civil parish in the English county of Norfolk and within the Broads National Park. It is situated c.15 km north-west of Great Yarmouth and c.30 km north-east of the city of Norwich.

The site is located off Hemsby Road (at c.7m OD) at the eastern edge of the settlement of Martham and is part of a former farm complex; the western part of which has been previously redeveloped as residential housing, while the land to the south and east is currently occupied by a small business park.

Martham is located on higher ground surrounded by historic wetlands, forming the peat filled valleys of the Broadland rivers. The higher ground includes areas of well drained rich loams, in consequence this area is amongst the most densely settled regions in the medieval period, although areas of Norwich brickearth are recorded in the parish (Ashwin & Davison 2005).

The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as dense mid-brownish-orange silty-clay 'brickearth'. The underlying geology is recorded as Quaternary and Neogene sands and gravels (Crag Group) overlain by glacial outwash deposits of till, sand and gravels (Happisburgh Galcigenic Formation) - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000 (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

Martham is a large parish in the east of the county, close to the coast. The large village of Martham overlooks the flat, marshland landscape that surrounds Martham Broad. The name Martham comes from the Old English meaning 'a homestead or enclosure frequented by martens or weasels' (Mills 1998).

A parish summary of the large amount of information held for Martham's Historic Environment can be viewed on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website. The parish has generated over 150 records which give evidence of human occupation and activity of most periods in the form of find scatters, cropmarks, listed buildings and excavated sites. Cropmarks include former post-medieval field boundaries and evidence for possible Bronze Age occupation to the south-west of the village (NHER 27331 & 27335). Fieldwalking and metal detection of many fields within the parish has provided finds of Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval date and prehistoric flint scatters are also recorded.

St Mary's Church (NHER 8583; c. 600m north-west of the development site) dates mainly to the 14th and 15th centuries. Morgrove House (NHER 19716) located at the northern end on the village may be built on the medieval manor of Morgrove. Similarly, Old Hall Farmhouse (NHER 19717; located c. 450m south of the development site) may also be the site of a medieval manor. The proposed development is situated at Manor Farm, also thought to be the site of a possible medieval manor.

In 2006, archaeological evaluation work ahead of development less than 100m to the west of the site, encountered a possible post-medieval ditch or pit and modern features (NHER 44779). Late prehistoric flints have been reported as surface finds to the west of Back Lane, including flakes and a scraper (NHER 56661).

From the 17th to the 19th century there were several brickworks at Martham, along the River Thurne, including Bracey's Brickworks located c. 290m to the east of the development site (NHER 14964, 16665).

The area of development includes a former large ?barn (present from c.1946) or industrial building occupying the northern part of the plot on later 20th century OS plans, with an engineering works marked on the southern part, accessed off Hemsby Road. The 1906 OS plan shows that the plot once occupied part of a former enclosed area in the form of a possible paddock or small field accessed from a lane between 19th century buildings off Back Lane, with the dwelling footprint extending north outside of its northern east-west boundary. The 1st Edition OS plan of 1884-5 shows a similar layout with a former near east-west large drainage dyke beyond the southern limit of the development plot.

Sites in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:

The following information has been sourced from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)

NHER 8560: Medieval place name, Manor Farm. A survey of 1292 records a field named Clovenhouse, now the site of Manor Farm. The name may derive from a Bronze Age barrow.

NHER 44779: Archaeological Evaluation at Manor Farm. An archaeological evaluation carried out by NAU Archaeology for residential development (immediately west of the site) in June 2006 revealed a post-medieval ditch or pit, a modern post hole and two modern pits. No artefacts of archaeological significance were collected.

NHER 53100: Former blacksmith's workshop, Back Lane. A post medieval red brick former blacksmith's workshop with pantiled roof. In 2008 it was proposed to convert the workshop into four separate dwellings. [c. 150m WNW]

NHER 28831: Roman and medieval finds scatter. Fieldwalking and metal detecting of land off Hall Road during 1992 recovered fragments of Roman and medieval pottery along with medieval buckles. [c. 175m SW]

NHER 56661: Prehistoric flints. Metal-detecting of The Green in 2012, late prehistoric flint flakes and a scraper were found. [c. 175m W]

NHER 16665: Site of post medieval brickworks off Hemsby Road. This is the site of a post-medieval brickworks that belonged to William Bracey. Brickearth was taken from here to Bracey's other brickyard (NHER 14964). The footings of brick kilns survive on the site. [c.290m E]

NHER 21269: Site of possible medieval trackway east of Martham. A double ditched boundary or trackway (probably the latter), possibly dating to the medieval or early post medieval period, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs of fields south-east of Church Farm. The slightly C-shaped ditches lie parallel to the lane approximately 70m to their southwest. Like the lane, the trackway defined by the ditches may once have divided and provided access to the fields around Martham. As well as the C-shape of the cropmarks, which is reminiscent of medieval strip fields, the fact that the ditches are ignored by boundaries depicted on the parish Tithe Map suggests that they are of medieval or early post-medieval date. [c. 375m N]

NHER 23166: Roman and medieval finds scatter Fragments of Roman and medieval pottery found on the surface of a field, south-east of Church Farm. [c. 400m NNW]

NHER 19717. Old Hall Farmhouse, site of Martham or Priory Manor. A late 18th century house with early 19th century alterations. The house may be built on the site of a medieval manor. [c. 450m S]

NHER 60379: Metal detected finds. Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered an un-datable copper alloy ring as well as a medieval harness pendant and seal matrix. [c. 465m SE]

NHER 15388: Roman to Saxon finds scatter. Roman coins, brooches and pottery, Early Saxon brooches and pottery, a Middle Saxon disc brooch, a Late Saxon mount, Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery and medieval and post medieval coins and metal finds found during metal detecting and fieldwalking between 1979 and 1991. [c. 500m W]

NHER 8558: Palaeolithic handaxe. A Palaeolithic flint handaxe was found in the yard of Martham Station in 1969. The provenance of this object is uncertain as the yard contained dumps of stone that had been brought in from elsewhere. [565m SW]

NHER 24405: Site of post medieval brickworks, Oak Tree Close. This is the site of a post medieval brickworks that was owned by the Linford family during the 19th century. Some buildings are marked on the site on an Ordnance Survey map of 1953. [c. 635m NW]

NHER 27464: Site of undated ditch fragments east of Hall Farm. Fragmentary linear ditches of unknown date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The cropmarks are widely scattered and too fragmentary to interpret in any meaningful way, but their varied orientation suggests that more than one phase of activity is represented. A small undated enclosure (NHER 27465) may be contemporary with one or more of the ditches. [c.650m SE]

NHER 24405: Multi-period finds scatter. Metal-detecting between 1980 and 2014 recovered Late Prehistoric and Neolithic worked flint including a projectile point and Early Neolithic end scraper; Iron Age to post-medieval pottery; a Roman box flue tile fragment; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons; post-medieval tokens and Roman, Early Saxon and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an Iron Age mount in the shape of a bull or cow's head; Roman brooches and a terret; an Early Saxon brooch and buckle; a Late Saxon disc brooch; a medieval annular brooch and standing weight; medieval/post-medieval purse bar fragment and post-medieval buckles, a crotal bell, an eye-plate from a dress fastener and a lead weight. [c. 676m WNW]

NHER 27331 & 27335: Enclosure and field system of possible Bronze Age date north of Rollesby Hall. An enclosure, field boundaries and a trackway, all possibly of Bronze Age date, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of fields north west of Hill Farm. And south-west of the Recreation Ground. The cropmarks are likely to represent a small, enclosed settlement, such as a farmstead, surrounded by a contemporary landscape of fields and trackways. Field walking, metal detecting and excavation across the southernmost part of the site (NHER 34011-34013) included the excavation of what appeared to be some of the cropmarks, or at least their southern continuation into an unresponsive part of the field. The assemblage recovered by this work was dominated by Bronze Age pottery, later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint, and burnt flint. This suggests that the surrounding cropmarks are also of Bronze Age date. To the north, a number of the cropmarks recorded as part of NHER 27335 may also be contemporary with this postulated Bronze Age complex. [c. 950m SW]

5.0 Methodology (Figure 3)

The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during the groundworks. The groundworks were excavated using both a 2.5-ton and 14-ton 360° machines using a combination of toothed and toothless ditching buckets as ground conditions dictated. A hand breaker was used to assist in the removal of various concrete foundations which crossed the line for the new footings trenches. Spoil was banded on site using a 3-ton dumper during the course of the works.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital/monochrome images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

Initial site visits were undertaken in particularly hot and dry conditions, the brickearth being particularly hard and dry once exposed.



Plate 2. General footing trench shot (looking SSE)

6.0 Results *(Appendix 1a) (Figures 3 to 5)*

- ***'Natural deposits'***

A dense natural brownish-orange silty-clay with occasional sandy-clays was revealed at a depth of c. 0.6m. This material could be classified as a 'brickearth', locally exploited in the past for Brickworks in the area of the village.

Relatively diffuse-edged natural features were recorded crossing the house footprint area, all of which were sterile (14). These features included a possible natural channel in the northern area of the house footprint, several ephemeral and amorphous channel-like features elsewhere, and a much larger zone of fine clay-silt in the southern area of the footprint. All these features shared the same dense and slightly odiferous pale to mid-grey mottled clay-silt deposits, flecked by mineral staining with occasional water washed pebbles.

A small area of subsoil (06) was exposed just to the very north of the main factory building footprint, in the form of a firm, mid-yellowish-brown fine silty-clay. No subsoil was evident elsewhere, showing that the area was scraped and levelled as part of the factory works to create a hard standing (see below).

- ***'Modern footings and lateral deposits'***

A series of concrete footings (07) were encountered which were part of the former industrial building on this site. Defunct concrete-encased drainage pipes were also encountered and associated with a modern brick (24) footing caught by the single garage footing which also relates to this phase of use.

The surface soils (01) proved to be a redeposited mix of material (c. 0.25m in depth), laid down following clearance of the factory site. This sealed an extensive asphalt surface for a carpark/yard area, laid above a layer of imported clinker waste of c. 0.3 to 0.45m depth (02). The area of the former main factory building comprised of large concrete demolition rubble (03) and a make-up deposit of mixed soils and additional concrete and brick rubble (04).

- ***Pig carcass disposal***

A 2.3m long relatively modern trench ([25]) was partly exposed below the demolition deposits for the factory, which contained the articulated remains of a pig buried with quick-lime (26).

- ***Ditches (19th- early 20th century)***

Two wide V-shaped profile late post-medieval ditches were recorded, within the confines of the footings trenching. Ditch [15] shared a similar orientation to the southern drainage and field boundary ditch for a possible paddock or small field shown on the 1840's tithe plan, but was located slightly further north than expected and may be an additional drainage ditch. The boundary ditch is shown on the 1st Edition OS plan but is gone, presumed infilled, by the time of the 1906 OS plan. The recorded ditch contained a dark-grey infill of clay-silt (16) with lenses of pale silts and organic stained silts, with occasional coal and charcoal pieces. This was sealed below a sterile yellowish-grey clay-sand (17), possibly the remnants of bank material pushed into the ditch prior to levelling. Large fragments of household ceramics and two glass bottles were collected from the fill, which appear to have been dumped as clearance rubbish. A second ditch ([18]) also contained a lower dark-grey clay-silt fill (19), sealed below a redeposited clay-silt (20) and may be on a juxtaposed orientation to the other.



Plate 3. Ditch [15] below clinker make-up. (looking SSE) [1x1m Scale]

7.0 Finds Analysis

• Medieval Pottery

A single abraded body sherd (8g) of Grimston-type ware (late 12th to 14th century spot date) was collected from the subsoil (06), with traces of dark yellowish-green glaze still present.

• Late 19th to early 20th-century finds dumped within Ditch [15]

A variety of late 19th to early 20th-century find were collected from the lower fill (16) of the infilled drainage ditch [15], for identification prior to discard:

- ❖ A clear mould blown long-necked sauce bottle (260g) and very pale green half-pint milk bottle (two-piece mould blown with applied lip) (311g) date from the late 19th century (post 1872) to early 20th century.
- ❖ Four particularly large edible oyster shells (two lids and two base) with a combined weight of (360g)
- ❖ A single fragment of clear window glass (9g)
- ❖ An assemblage of twelve sherds of domestic ceramics, along with a near complete but cracked tureen cover with a combined weight of 780g. The fabrics present include a rim from a plant pot, two pieces from large Staffordshire slip ware vessels, three pieces from a Refined White Earthenware dinner plate with floral and fruit black transfer ware design, a 'white-china' egg-cup fragment, the base from a large Yellow ware bowl, four pieces of Refined White Earthenware with English style blue transfer patterns (including a large fragment of chamber pot) along with a lilac knot-work design and the rim of a faux oriental polychrome small bowl or cup.

The near complete lid is a Spode sauce tureen, heavily decorated with a blue and white transfer printed 'two temples' design.

The ceramics range in date from late 19th century to early 20th century and are all relatively low-cost kitchen, table and domestic wares, likely to be owned and used by a single household. The variety and large size of some of the pieces suggest some form of clearance event, with the chamber pot and black transfer ware plate showing heat cracking from indirect exposure to fire.

- **20th century labels**

Two discoidal white-metal ‘tokens’ were collected from the upper make-up soils of the single garage plot via metal detection.

One is slightly larger with a higher lead content (4.32g) and more corroded (diameter 29mm) with the name ‘BRACEY’ on the obverse and ‘4 LBS’ on the reverse in relief lettering. The other is of a more modern appearance with (1.65g, diameter 26mm), with the words W.BRACEY MARTHAM on the obverse (in relief) and stamped with 5 LBS on the reverse. It also has an integral square hole near one edge. Both are label tags for agricultural produce sacks or crates.

The Bracey family appears to have local origins; in the 19th century two brickyards were owned by William Bracey: one by Hemsby Road (NHER 16665) and one by Martham Ferry Dyke (NHER 16663). A William Bracey appears on the local WWI memorial and another William Bracey was a local landowner up until 1960. WM. Bracey Ltd is listed as a Norfolk company founded in 1945, that operates farms producing field crops.

8.0 Conclusions

The area of groundworks has seen significant disturbance from early to mid-20th century and later disturbance associated with the construction of a large barn/factory workshop and its subsequent demolition. The subsoil had been mostly removed and imported make-up deposits of clinker used to level much of the site.

Two ditches were recorded, both of which appear to have been purposefully infilled prior to the construction of former engineering works here. A dump of domestic waste was noted in one of the ditches, which included household ceramics and bottle glass from the late 19th to early 20th century.

No evidence was found which could relate the possible site of a medieval manor at the site. Natural features of some antiquity were present within the clay brickearth, which may relate to former channels and ponding, indicating rather wet ground prior to post-medieval drainage improvements in the general area.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Jamie Clark who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work and to his team for their assistance and cooperation on site. The on-site archaeological monitoring was carried out by Simon Underdown and the author. Post-excavation analysis work was carried out by the author. NHER data was supplied by Heather Hamilton of the Historic Environment Service

10.0 Bibliography

- | | | |
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| MPRG | 1998 | <i>A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms.</i> Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1. |

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Deposit		V.firm, mid-yellowish-brown well-mixed sandy-clay/silty-sand, freq. rootlets, freq. modern rubbish. NB: above 02 Asphalt	Redeposited soil	<i>Modern</i>
02	Deposit		Buried asphalt surface with occasional patches of rubble above (modern brick/mortar/concrete) and clinker make-up below	Asphalt Carpark (buried)	<i>Modern</i>
03	Deposit		Mix of v.large concrete rubble with broken asphalt and soil, v.firm	Concrete Rubble	<i>Modern</i>
04	Deposit		Firm, mix of mid-yellowish-brown clay-sand/sandy-clay with concrete frags. + modern brick rubble.	Infill/make-up	<i>Modern</i>
05	Masonry		Part of 07	Concrete block wall	<i>Modern</i>
06	Deposit		V.firm/dense, mid yellowish-brown, fine silty-clay, rare stones, rare cbm + coal flecks. present at N end of house footprint.	Subsoil	<i>Post-medieval</i>
07	Master		Footings for a former factory complex	Concrete footings	<i>Modern</i>
08	Masonry		Part of 07	Concrete footing	<i>Modern</i>
09	Masonry		Part of 07	Concrete footing	<i>Modern</i>
10	Masonry		Part of 07	Concrete footing	<i>Modern</i>
11	Masonry		Part of 07	Concrete footing	<i>Modern</i>
12	Masonry		Part of 07	Concrete footing	<i>Modern</i>
13	Masonry		Part of 07	Concrete footing	<i>Modern</i>
14	Master		A range of sterile, fairly ephemeral edged features which contained v.firm/dense mottled pale to mid-grey fine clay-silt with occ. manganese staining, slightly odiferous, occ. water washed pebbles	Natural features	<i>Uncertain</i>
15	Cut		c. E-W infilled dyke with a steeper southern edge Est. 1.2m deep and up to 2.5m wide		<i>L19th-E20th</i>
16	Deposit	[16]	Dense/firm, dark-grey clay-silt. Occ. lenses of pale-grey silt + orangey-green, occ. charcoal, occ. coal, rare cbm pieces		<i>L19th-E20th</i>
17	Deposit	[16]	Soft, dirty-yellowish-grey clay-sand	Upper fill	<i>L19th-E20th</i>
18	Cut		c. NNW-SSE linear, wide V-shaped profile		<i>L19th-E20th</i>
19	Deposit	[18]	Dense/firm, dark-grey clay-silt, slightly odiferous, sterile		<i>L19th-E20th</i>
20	Deposit	[18]	Firm, mid-orangey-brown clay-silt, sterile	Upper fil	<i>L19th-E20th</i>
21	Void				
22	Void				
23	Masonry		Modern brick and cementitious mortar footing – part of 07		<i>Modern</i>
24	Masonry		Part of 07	Concrete footing	<i>Modern</i>
25	Cut		Modern elongated machined trench/pit	Pig burial pit	<i>Modern</i>
26	Deposit		Soft/sticky, v.dark-grey fill + articulated pig skeleton, pit lined with hard set lime	Pig with lime	<i>Modern</i>
27	Deposit		Dense, mid-brownish-orange, sterile, silty-clay + sandy-clays	Natural geology	<i>Quaternary</i>

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ditch	2
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Pig burial	1

Appendix 2: Finds Summary by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comment
06	Pottery	1	8	Grimston-type ware (L12-14 th)
16	Glass - Bottle	2	571	L19th-E20th
16	Glass – Window	1	9	L19th-E20th
16	Pottery	13	780	L19th-E20th
16	Shell – oyster	4	360	L19th-E20th

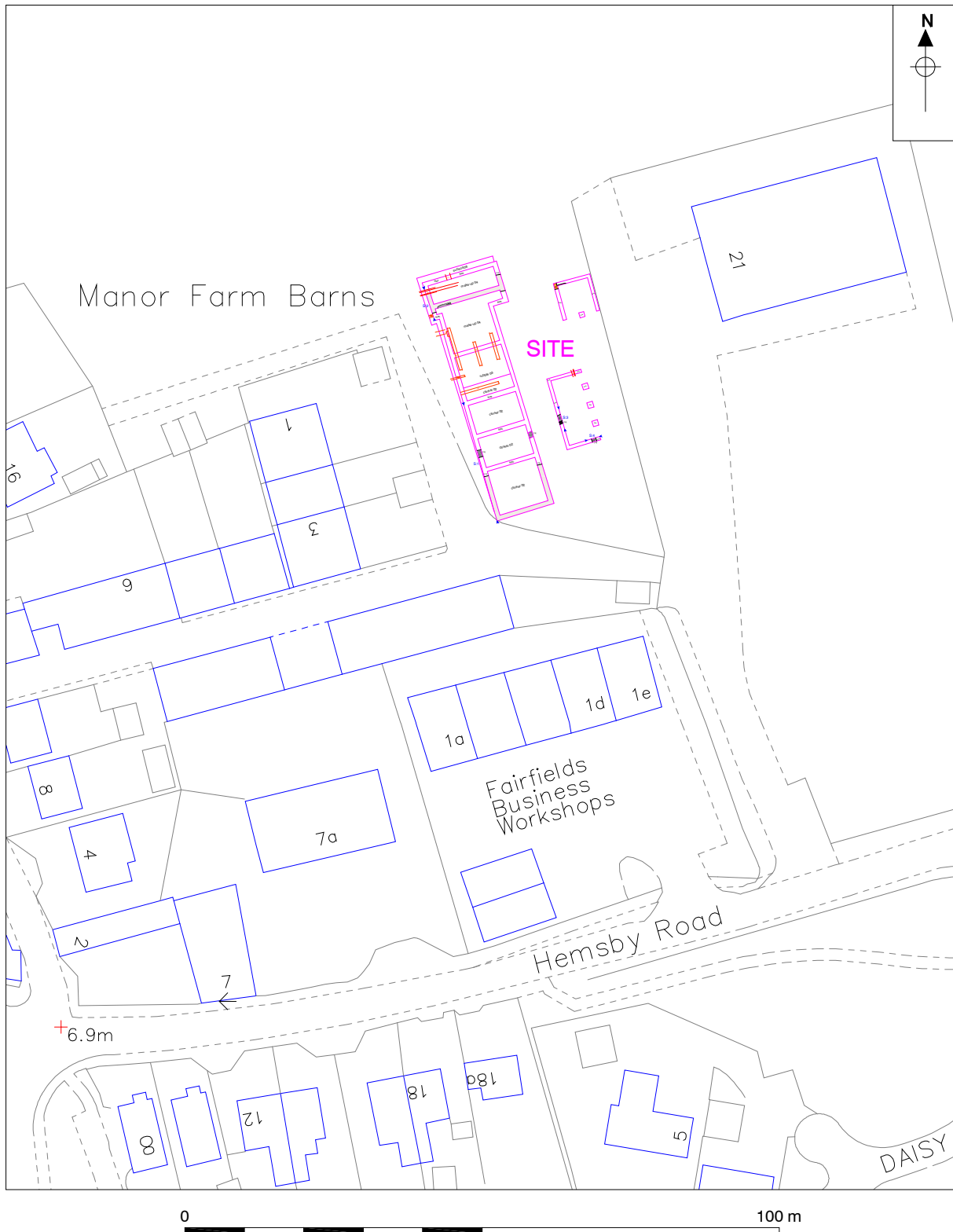


Figure 2. Site plan. Scale 1:1000

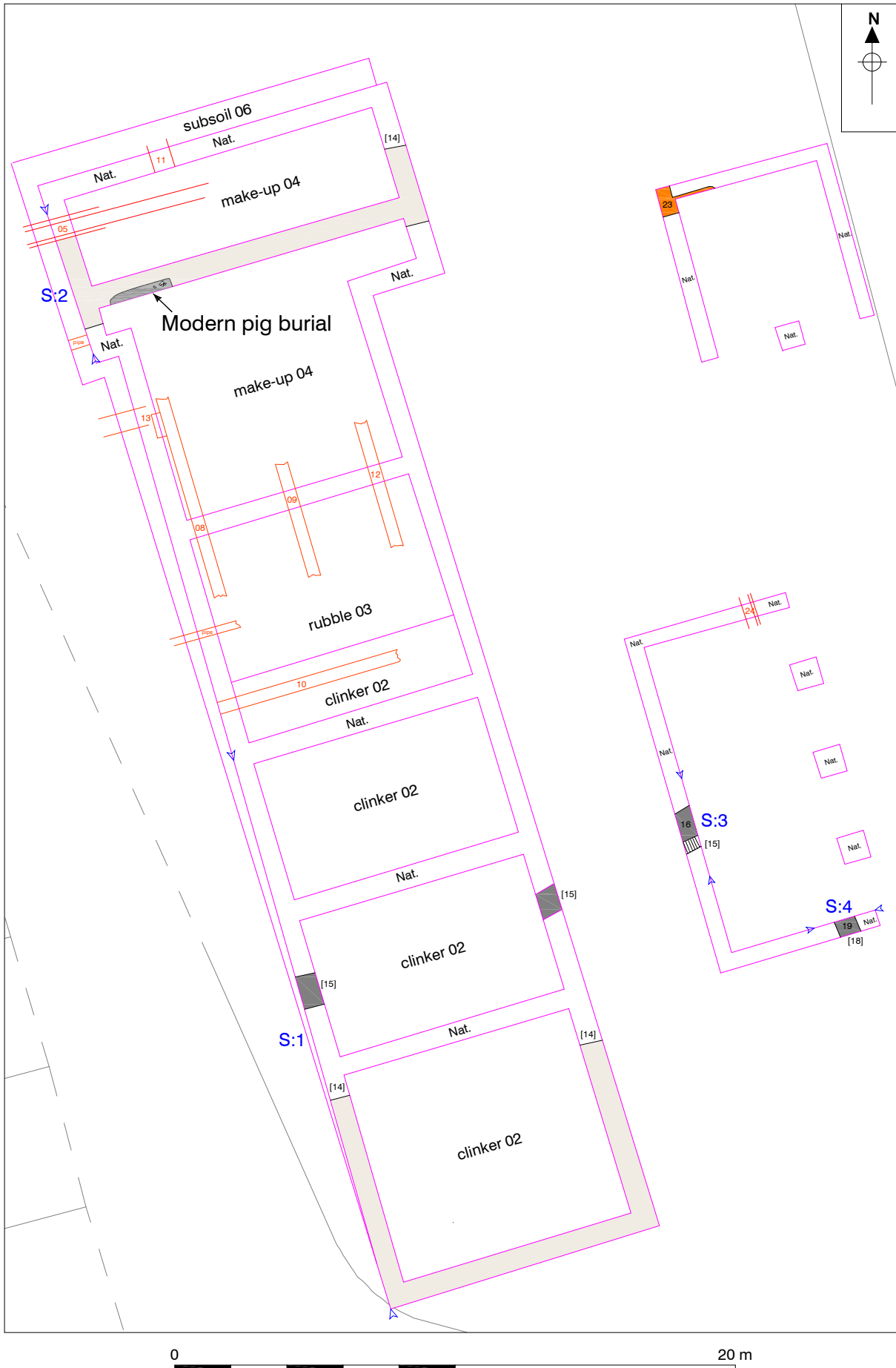


Figure 3. Groundworks plan. Scale 1:200

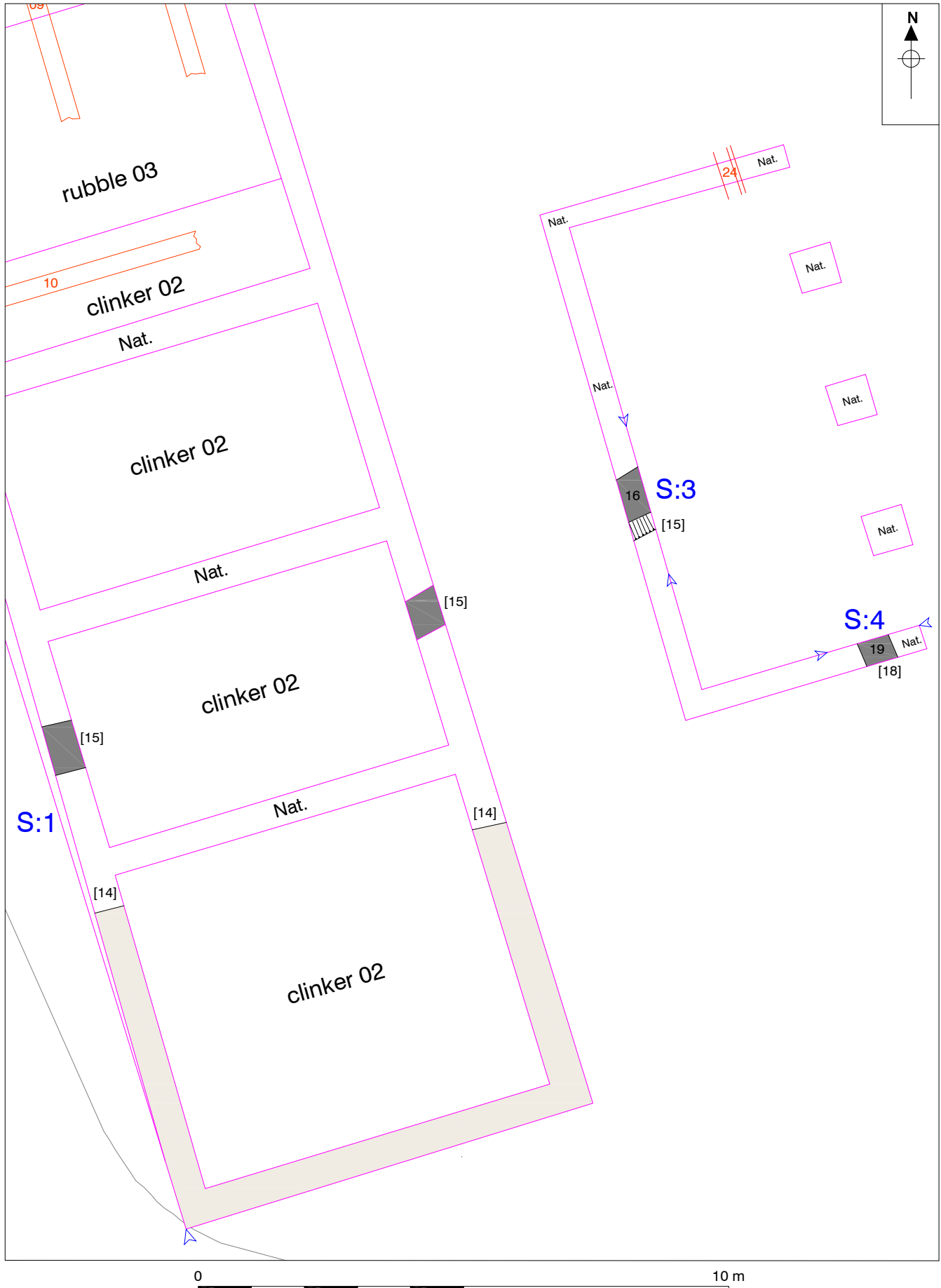
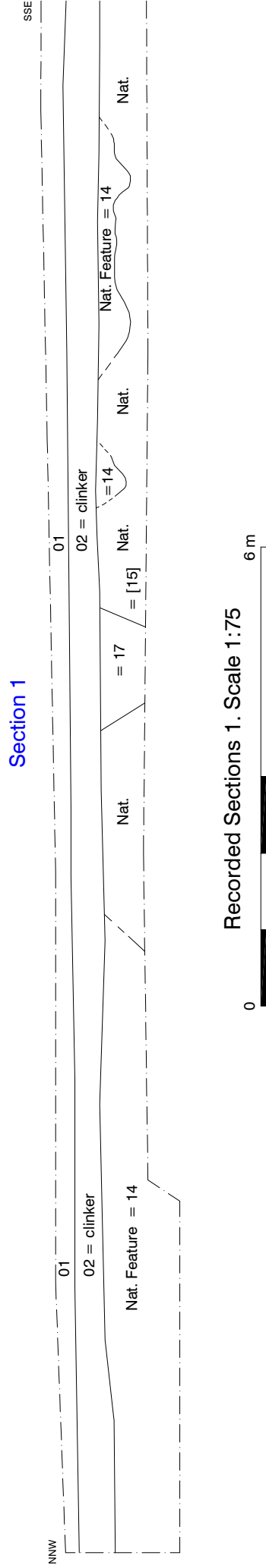
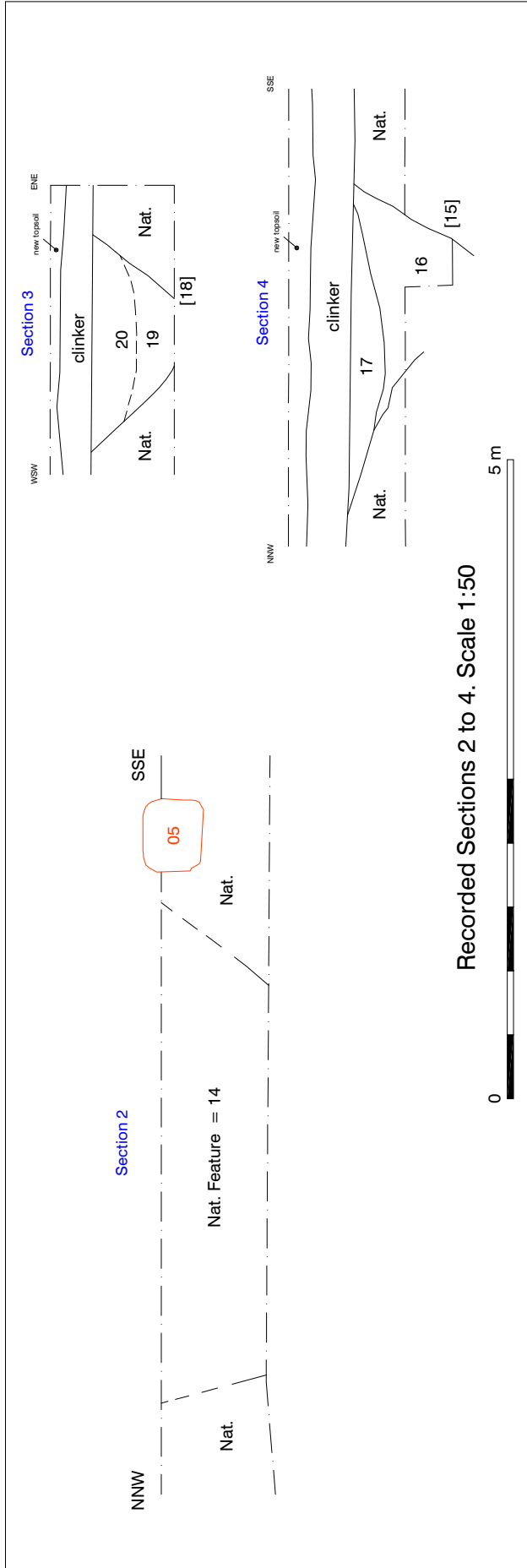


Figure 4. Ditches [15] & [18]. Scale 1:100



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OASIS ID: norvicar1-300244

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring at Manor Farm Barns, Back Lane, Martham, Norfolk
Short description of the project	The results of Archaeological Monitoring of a development of three barn-style attached dwellings with garages on land (c. 1600m ²) at Manor Farm Barns, Back Lane, Martham, Norfolk. Manor Farm is suggested to be on the site of a possible medieval manor. The area of groundworks has seen significant disturbance from early to mid-20th century and later disturbance associated with the construction of a large barn/factory workshop and its subsequent demolition. The subsoil had been mostly removed and imported levelling deposits of clinker used to level much of the site. Two ditches were recorded, both of which appear to have been purposefully infilled prior to the construction of former engineering works here. A dump of domestic waste was noted in one of the ditches, which included household ceramics and bottle glass from the late 19th to early 20th century. No evidence was found which could relate the possible site of a medieval manor. Natural features of some antiquity were present within the clay brickearth, which may relate to former channels and ponding, indicating rather wet ground prior to post-medieval drainage improvements in the general area.
Project dates	Start: 23-08-2016 End: 23-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF141153 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	06/13/0274/F - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	NVC/2015/304 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIG BURIAL Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS - WINDOW Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS - BOTTLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHELL - OYSTER Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BROADLAND MARSHAM Manor Farm Barns, Back Lane, Martham
Postcode	NR29 4PE
Study area	1600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 4597 1806 52.703660014378 1.641303566229 52 42 13 N 001 38 28 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Norvic Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Norvic Archaeology
Project director/manager	Giles Emery
Project supervisor	Giles Emery
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr J Clark

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	NMAS and Norvic Archaeology
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	NMAS
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	NMAS
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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