

Archaeological Monitoring for a Swimming Pool at Stow Bedon Hall, Lower Stow Bedon, Norfolk.



Prepared for Williams Construction Solutions Ltd

John W Percival
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**Archaeological Monitoring at Stow Bedon Hall,
Lower Stow Bedon, Norfolk. NR17 1EL.**

Location:	Lower Stow Bedon
Grid Ref:	TL 9675 9439
NHES Event No:	ENF 136070
Date of fieldwork:	16th February 2015

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Williams Construction Solutions Ltd, on behalf of the owner Mr R. McGregor-Smith, to undertake archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction an outdoor swimming pool, at Stow Bedon Hall, Lower Stow Bedon, Norfolk (Planning Ref. Beckland District Council 3PL/2011/1344/LB). The construction footprint measured approximately 7.1m by 17.1m, an area of 121m². It was located in a grassed garden area c. 50m east of Stow Bedon Hall and c. 6m south of a former cart shed and other outbuildings recently converted to domestic use (Fig. 2).

Although much renovated and rebuilt, elements of the Grade II listed Stow Bedon Hall are of 17th century date. Evidence of former boundary and/or drainage ditches of probable medieval or post-medieval date have previously been identified from aerial photographs of the fields west and southwest of the hall. South of Stow Bedon Hall, several concentrations of burnt flint representing hearth activities of prehistoric date have been noted. In the same area, crop-marks of ditches, enclosures and trackways of probable medieval and post-medieval date have been seen on aerial photographs. It is possible that these features were associated with the deserted medieval settlement of Little Breckles, which lay a little further south.

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF44078) on behalf of the Breckland District Council. 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 brief description of the methodology followed and an archaeological interpretation of the results.

On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with Norfolk Museums Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Summary of Results

Across the eastern end of the construction footprint for the area of the swimming pool, remains of a former 19th to early 20th century cobbled yard surface, thought to be associated with an adjacent cart shed, were recorded below c.0.4m to 0.5m of topsoil.

The subsoil was c. 0.4m deep and sealed a linear ditch with a concave profile of uncertain date, from which a single residual prehistoric struck flint was recovered.

The natural geology was a mix of clay and sandy-clays with several indistinct periglacial features noted at its surface.

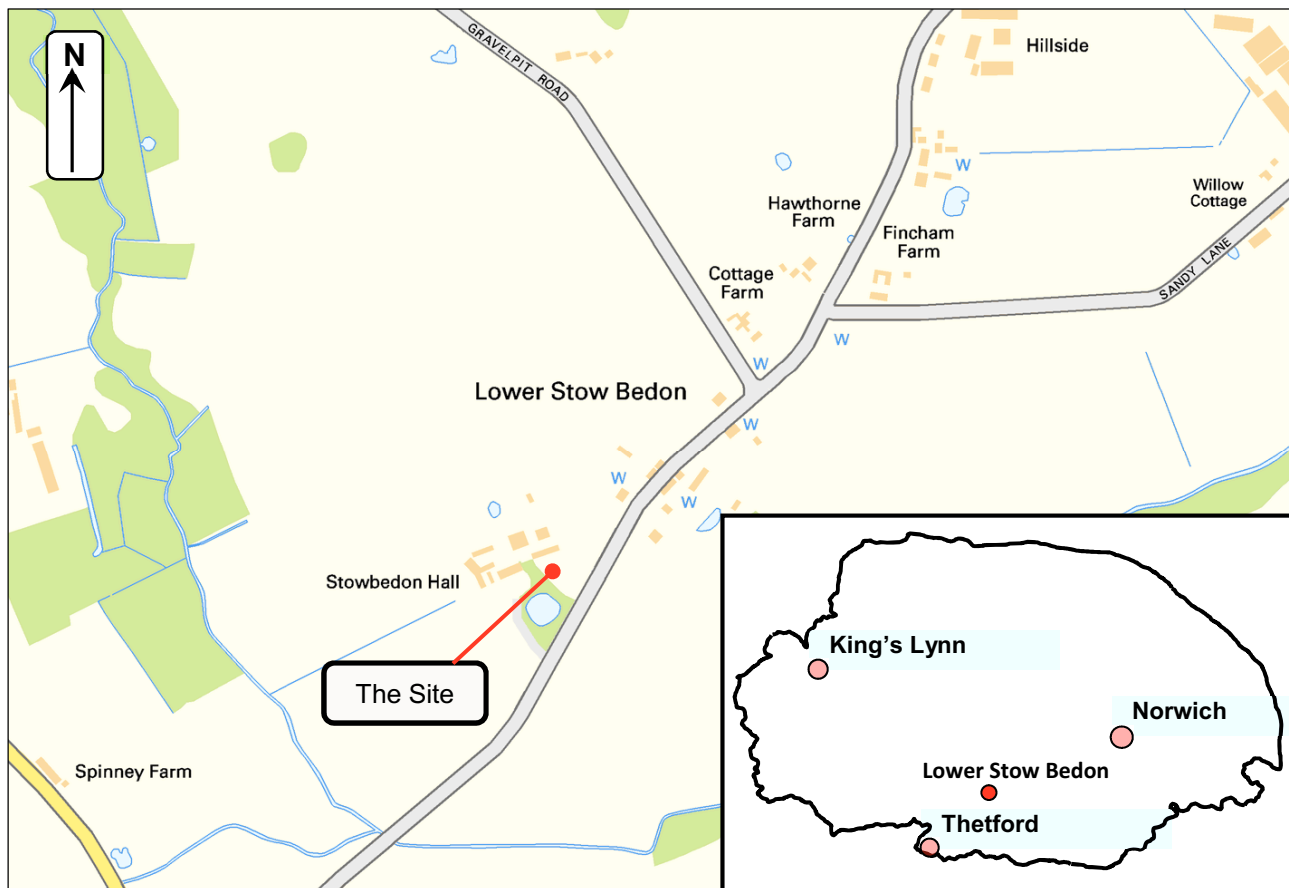


Figure 1. General Location

3.0 Geology and Topography

The large parish of Stow Bedon is situated towards the eastern edge of the Breckland district of southwest Norfolk. Breckland is known as an area of lowland heath characterised by sandy geologies and flat or gently undulating topography.

The modern settlement of Lower Stow Bedon lies towards the southern extremity of the parish with a feeder stream of the River Thet to the west and south of Stow Bedon Hall. Stow Bedon Hall lies at an elevation of between 34m and 35m OD.

The bedrock geology of the site is chalk, overlain by deposits of Lowestoft formation glacial till consisting of sands gravels and boulder clays sometimes with a significant chalk content. - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000 <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

In practice, subsurface geological deposits encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as dense orange-flecked grey clay containing occasional flints with large patches of yellow sandy-clay.

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

Elements of Stow Bedon Hall (NHER 13452) are of possibly 17th century date, with the smaller western portion of the hall formed of a farmhouse of late 17th or early 18th century date. The eastern part of the Hall belongs to the late Georgian era, dating to the late 18th or early 19th century (Pevsner and Wilson 1999, 675). The first floor of the eastern part of the hall burnt down in 1908. A distinct change in build is visible on the white painted frontage just above the ground floor windows and it seems likely that the first floor was rebuilt almost

in its entirety following the 1908 fire, possibly using new bricks. The bricks used in the first floor appear to be a little larger than those used for the ground floor.

The Stow Bedon Tithe map of c.1840 shows that the large barn to the north of Stow Bedon Hall and elements of the buildings west of the hall were in place by that date. Most, if not all, of the existing outbuildings, with additions to the north, are shown on Ordnance Survey maps of c. 1880. Therefore the large barn north of Stow Bedon Hall is of early 19th century date and most of the rest of extant outbuildings are mid-19th century date.

Between Lower Stow Bedon and the village of Stow Bedon, in the northern part of the parish, lies Breckles Hall (sometimes spelt Breccles Hall) (NHER 9059), a nationally important and impressive grand house of Elizabethan date (Pevsner and Wilson 1999, 215-216) with gardens dating from the mid-18th century and 20th century additions by Lutyens (NHER 30434).

In the early medieval period, Breckles was a separate parish with two now deserted settlements of Great and Little Breckles. Great Breckles (NHER 11929) lay west of Breckles Hall and consists of extensive characteristic earthworks and cropmarks. East of Breckles Hall, the site of a possible medieval moat or post-medieval enclosure (NHER 57455) has been identified. The site of Little Breckles (NHER 12152) lies south of Stow Bedon Hall and north of Shropham Hall (NHER 22251).

In the fields immediately to the west and southwest of Stow Bedon Hall, earthworks and cropmarks of field boundaries and drainage ditches (NHER 35453) of probable medieval or post-medieval date have been identified. Extensive evidence of similar features (NHER 57456, 57457) have been recorded south of Stow Bedon Hall and north of Shropham Hall and west of Shropham Hall (NHER 35453, 35455, 35357, 57458). Similar features have also been recorded to the west, in close proximity to the deserted medieval village of Great or Little Breckles (NHER 11929, 57452, 31932, 31933), along with a possible medieval moated site (NHER 14456).

In 1955, pottery of Roman date and a possible former road surface (NHER 9033) were seen in a water pipe trench west of Shropham Hall.

South of Stow Bedon Hall and the Thet stream, numerous spreads or concentrations of burnt, highly fire-crazed flints (NHER 9052, 28014, 39868, 39869) have been identified. So called pot-boiler mounds, or burnt mounds, are evidence of large scale prehistoric hearth activity, usually in close proximity to a water source and often classified as Bronze Age in date.

Various metal detection surveys of open fields both adjacent to and in close proximity to the site have collected metalwork and pottery as surface scatters representing various historic periods, which include evidence for Iron Age, Roman and Saxon activity, along with prehistoric flints (NHER 51259, 52641, 40520, 29015, 40518, 40519, 57000, 28460).

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 13452: Stow Bedon Hall. The core of this building dates to around 1600, and it would originally have had thatched roofs. The smaller west portion is a former farmhouse, made from flint and clay with brick trimmings, and probably dates to the 17th century. The main portion is Georgian and brick-built, although the upper parts were destroyed by fire in 1908. There is a brick string course at first floor level and the roof features a dentil eaves cornice. The porch is a recent addition of 20th century date.

NHER 2911. Palaeolithic flint hand axe. In around 1970 a broken Palaeolithic handaxe was found during ploughing south of Old Farm. [c. 880m WSW]

NHER 9033: Undated road surface and Roman pottery sherds. In 1955 trenches dug at this location (by a roadside to the west of Shropham Hall) in order to lay a water pipe unearthed three Roman pottery sherds and discovered part of an old road surface. [c. 885m SSW]

NHER 9052: Prehistoric burnt mounds or hearths. A group of five burnt mounds or hearths are recorded at this location. [c. 420m SE]

NHER 9059: Breckles or Breccles Hall. This great house and manor are of exceptional importance (Grade I Listed Building). The Elizabethan brick house was built in 1583. It was carefully repaired in around 1900 by Detmar Blow and extended by Lutyens in around 1908. The house is more than one room deep, which is unusual for an Elizabethan property. However, it is of national importance due to the almost complete survival of woodwork and metalwork. The house has a genuine priest hole, which was reported as early as 1593. The fine front garden has embattled walls and an archway, although the present planting arrangements date to the 19th and 20th centuries. [c. 575m WNW]

NHER 9064: St Margaret's Church, Great Breckles. St Margaret's has a round tower of Saxon or Norman date, elaborated at the top with 16th century chequered brickwork. The remainder of the church was originally of medieval date with Perpendicular and Decorated windows, but the church underwent a thorough restoration in 1862. Inside, the interesting Norman font is badly cracked and the pretty screen is of 14th century date. An old medieval wayside cross base stands by the porch of the church, having formerly been situated in the churchyard. [c. 940m NW]

NHER 11929: Great or Little Breckles deserted medieval village. This is the probable site of Great Breckles or Little Breckles medieval settlement. It was a separate town in Domesday, but the manor was extinct by 1547 and the church was demolished before the reign of Edward III (1327-77). Aerial photographs of the area show the cropmarks and earthworks of a hollow way, enclosures, linear features and tofts. Medieval pottery sherds have been recovered from the site, which survives intact under good grass cover. [c. 750m W]

NHER 12152: Little Breckles deserted medieval village, Shropham. This location is the possible site of a deserted medieval village. The village seems to have existed to the north of Shropham Hall with some elements extending into the grounds. The church associated with this village has not been located but a series of earthwork banks, ridges and multi period pottery sherds were recorded in 1977. According to an early 19th century document, the village was very small and was demolished before the time of Edward III's reign, presumably because the villagers relocated to a more substantial settlement. [c. 730m SSE]

NHER 14456: Possible medieval moated enclosure with causeway. Aerial photographs taken in 1976 showed the soilmarks of a moat with a causeway at this location. The landowner reported that various flint and pottery sherds had been recovered from the area of the enclosure. The enclosure was still visible in 1996 and a single sherd of gritty medieval pottery was recovered from a molehill here. [c. 950m W]

NHER 22251: Shropham Hall. This house dates to 1685-1739 and is constructed from brick with slate roofing (Grade II Listed Building). The building stands two and a half storeys high and is set out in five bays with the side bays recessed and the central one with giant pilasters at the corners. The porch dates to the early 19th century with Doric entablature and is supported by Tuscan columns and balustrade, all of stucco. All the windows are of the sash variety and most have shutters. Outside is a walled garden, with two sides only, made from brick with a plinth and stone pineapples on piers. [c. 900m SSE]

NHER 28014: Prehistoric 'pot boiler' scatter. In 1990, a scatter of prehistoric pot boilers was discovered at this location during a fieldwalking survey. [c. 320m S]

NHER 28460: Multi-period finds scatter. Fieldwalking in fields to the north of Hawthorne Farm in 1991 recovered sherds of Iron Age gritty pottery, Roman greyware pottery and medieval pottery. A number of worked prehistoric flints and potboilers were also recorded. [c. 750m NE]

NHER 29015: Multi-period finds scatter. In 1992 a number of prehistoric worked and burnt flints were recorded on the ground surface in a field north of Stow Bedon Hall. Subsequent metal-detecting between 2005 and 2013 recovered late prehistoric worked flints including a piercer; medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons and Middle Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Middle Saxon pin; medieval dress accessories, gilt sheet harness mount, padlock, dagger quillion and stirrup-shaped finger-ring; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel rim, lead weights and buckle frame and post-medieval buttons, a sword-belt hanger, shoe buckle, mount and a cloth seal. [c. 250m N]

NHER 30434: Breccles Hall Gardens. This historic garden was approached from an avenue to the south in the mid 18th century but the present entrance via the west oak avenue dates to the 20th century. Most of the gardens laid out by Lutyens in 1918 are now overgrown. The woodland garden here contains a moat and has a 16th/17th century garden wall (see NHER 9059 for both). [c. 625m WNW]

NHER 31932: ?Medieval or Post-medieval earthworks. Several possible sub-rectangular enclosures, which may represent medieval to post medieval tofts or field boundaries, are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs on land to the north of Low Road, Stow Bedon. Fieldwalking in 1999 recovered three unglazed medieval pottery sherds, and noted that the earthworks of the enclosure had degraded. [c. 1km WSW]

NHER 31933: ?Medieval or Post-medieval earthworks. Aerial photographs taken in 1946 showed the cropmarks of several sub-rectangular enclosures at this location. It is possible that they relate to medieval to post medieval enclosures or field boundaries. Later, in 1996, fieldwalking here recovered sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery. [c. 990m W]

NHER 35453: Earthworks and cropmarks - ?medieval to post-medieval features. Aerial photographs show the earthworks and, later, cropmarks, of several possible field boundaries or drainage ditches to the southwest

of Stow Bedon Hall. It is possible that these linear ditches represent medieval to post medieval strip field boundaries, however it is also likely that they relate to post medieval drainage ditches. [c.170m SW]

NHER 35455: Cropmarks of undated rectangular enclosure. Aerial photographs taken in 1976 show the cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure at this location. Earlier photographs have identified these ditch features to be open earthworks of post medieval to modern drainage ditches, and consequently they were not mapped by the National Mapping Programme. It is possible, however, that at least one earthwork bank feature visible to the south may be of earlier origin, and this has been recorded separately as NHER 57458. [c. 850m SW]

NHER 35457: Undated ditch earthworks. Aerial photographs taken in 1976 showed the earthworks of two parallel ditches at this location. The date and function of these features are unknown, although it is possible that they relate to a medieval to post medieval trackway related to Shropham Hall, or a possible garden feature, since they appear to be on a similar alignment to features within the Hall gardens. [c. 875m SE]

NHER 39868: Prehistoric 'pot boiler' scatter. In 2003, an intense prehistoric pot boiler concentration was noted on the ground surface at this location during a metal detection survey. [c. 900m SE]

NHER 39869: Prehistoric 'pot boiler' scatter. In 2003, an intense prehistoric pot boiler concentration was noted on the ground surface at this location during a metal detection survey. [c. 750m SE]

NHER 40518: Multi-period finds scatter. Metal-detecting here in 2004 recovered an incomplete Roman hairpin, a single medieval coin and two post-medieval coins. Metal-detecting in 2009 recovered a probably Early Neolithic scraper edge on a flint flake fragment. [c. 885 NW]

NHER 40519: Multi-period finds scatter. Metal-detecting here in 2004 and 2007 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins and a jetton. Metal-detecting in 2009 recovered two Early Neolithic flint scrapers, one made on the end of a blade-like flake. [c. 400m NNW]

NHER 40520: Multi-period finds scatter. Metal detecting in this area during 2004-05 and 2007 recovered a post medieval coin, Early Saxon button brooch, Late Saxon strap end, medieval silver mount and copper alloy buckle. [c. 465m NW]

NHER 51259: Multi-period finds scatter. Metal-detecting between 2007 and 2011 recovered a prehistoric flint trial piece, a medieval iron horseshoe, a Late Saxon brooch, medieval pottery sherds, a medieval/post-medieval candlestick and vessel leg fragment and post-medieval buckle and fragment of vessel handle. [c. 150m W]

NHER 52641: Find spot – 'ring' A copper-alloy Iron Age or Roman ring was recovered by metal detecting in 2008 in an arable field to the south-east of Stow Bedon Hall. [c. 170m SE]

NHER 57456: Earthworks of possible medieval to post medieval features. Earthworks of possible medieval to post medieval trackways, field boundaries or drainage ditches are visible on aerial photographs on land at the eastern end of Breckles Moor, Stow Bedon. [c. 500m SW]

NHER 57000: Multi-period finds scatter. Metal-detecting in 2012 and 2013 of a field to the north-east of Hawthorne Farm recovered Roman, Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons and tokens and undated, Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include undated casting waste; a Roman brooch; a Late Saxon strap-end and cheek piece; Late Saxon to post-medieval lead spindle whorls; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories and thimbles; a medieval brooch, mount, stirrup fragment, spindle whorl and lead ampulla; medieval/post-medieval lead weights, "paperclip" rivets, copper alloy rings, an incomplete candlestick, a dagger guard, the end-cap from a scale-tanged knife and fragments from cooking vessels, chafing dishes and cauldrons and post-medieval crotal bells, a purse frame fragment, gold finger ring and a cloth seal. [c. 570m NE]

NHER 57452: ?Medieval or Post-medieval earthworks. Earthworks of at least one possible medieval to post medieval enclosure or drainage ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Old Farm, Stow Bedon. [c. 825m WSW]

NHER 57458: ?Medieval or Post-medieval earthworks. Earthworks of a possible medieval to post medieval trackway, field boundary and or possible drainage ditch are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Shropham Hall. Those previously recorded to the north (NHER 35455) have been identified as modern drainage ditches, but it is possible that at least one earthwork bank feature visible here may be of earlier origin. [c. 950 SW]

5.0 Methodology

The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during initial machine excavation associated with construction of the swimming pool. The footprint for a pump house to serve the pool required only a shallow topsoil strip.

Initially, the swimming pool area was excavated under archaeological supervision to the depth of geological deposits at a depth of between 0.8m and 1.3m to allow investigation and recording of archaeological features. The water table was encountered c. 1m below the existing ground surface making working conditions difficult. Following the archaeological work, secondary excavation of the waterlogged clays was undertaken to a final formation depth of c. 2.4m at the eastern (deep) end.



Plate 2: Swimming Pool footprint (looking SW)
[1x1m & 1x2m Scales]

Excavation was carried out by 8-tonne 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a Minelab XTerra 305 metal detector, although no metal-detected finds were collected.

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 photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.



Plate 3: W. half of pool area - Ditch [07] (looking NE) [1x2m & 1x1m Scales]

6.0 Results (Figures 2, 3 & 4, Appendix 1)

- **Natural deposits**

Undisturbed natural geological material, consisting of dense orange-flecked grey clay containing occasional flints with large patches of yellow sandy-clay, was exposed across all of the swimming pool area.

A number of indistinct features (04), mostly irregular-linear or curvilinear in shape, were seen on the surface of the clays. One of these was test-excavated and it proved to have a homogenous grey-brown sandy-clay fill and the distinctive asymmetric profile of an ice-wedge or periglacial feature.

However, a single archaeological feature, ditch [07], was seen cutting the boulder clay (see below).

- **Former Yard Surface**

Below between 0.4m and 0.5m of rich dark grey-brown, friable sandy clay-loam topsoil/ garden soil (01) were the remains of a former cobbled yard surface (02). This surface consisted of small to medium-sized rounded flint cobbles, set in a brown clay-sand matrix. Whilst being irregular and patchy in plan, it appears to extend across the eastern 80% of the swimming pool area. This surface was related to the former use of the adjacent cart shed and was of probably of late 19th or early 20th century date.

- **Subsoil**

Below the late post-medieval yard surface (02) was a mid to dark greyish-brown sandy-clay subsoil up to 0.4m in depth.

- **Ditch [07]**

A south-west to north-east aligned ditch ([07]) was identified which was sealed by the subsoil (02) and which ran the length of the swimming pool area. The ditch measured between 1.3m and 1.5m wide and was c.0.4m deep.

Where investigated by hand excavation towards the western end of the swimming pool area, it had a gently concave profile and contained two fills. Its upper fill (06) was a mid-brownish grey sandy clay containing occasional stones and flecks of charcoal. The lower fill (05) consisted of a more homogenous grey-brown sandy-clay containing moderate small stones.

A single struck flint of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date was collected from the upper fill (06).



Plate 4: Ditch [07] (looking NE)
[1x1m & 1x0.2m Scales]

7.0 Finds Analysis

A single struck flint was collected from the upper fill (06) of ditch [07], weighing 7g. This is a hard struck stepped flake, missing its bulb and may be a shatter piece rather than a purposefully struck flake. The fabric is a dark grey with frequent interclasts and flaws, it appears as dark honey colour when viewed through a strong white light. The piece retains a thin cortex and has a single scar from a previous removal, with subsequent patination and abrasion. The flint has been subject to surface weathering and is a residual example of prehistoric activity, broadly dated to the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods.

8.0 Conclusions

The monitoring recorded the former presence of a late post-medieval cobbled surface of probable 19th to early 20th century date. In addition, a linear ditch of uncertain date was identified below the subsoil. A single struck flint of prehistoric date was collected from the upper fill of the ditch which was probably residual. It seems most likely that the ditch was dug as a drainage feature and may relate to medieval ditches and other features seen on aerial photographs of fields to the west and southwest of Stow Bedon Hall.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Williams Construction Solutions Ltd who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work on behalf of the owner Mr R. McGregor-Smith. All stages of the monitoring and post-excavation analysis work were carried out by the author. The flint was examined and described by Giles Emery. NHER data was supplied by Alice Cattermole of the Historic Environment Service.

10.0 Bibliography

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------|--|
| Pevsner, N &
Wilson, W | 1999 | <i>The Buildings of England, Norfolk 2: North-West and South</i> Yale University Press |
|---------------------------|------|--|

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description	Period
01	Deposit	Topsoil	<i>20th century</i>
02	Deposit	Flint cobbled former yard surface	<i>Late 19th to early 20th century</i>
03	Deposit	Subsoil	<i>Post-medieval</i>
04	Deposit	Various ice wedges and peri-glacial features	<i>Early Holocene</i>
05	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [07]	<i>Uncertain</i>
06	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [07]	<i>Uncertain</i>
07	Cut	SW-NE aligned concave profiled ditch	<i>Uncertain</i>

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Ditch	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Yard	1

Appendix 2: Finds summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 43 AD)	Flint - worked	1

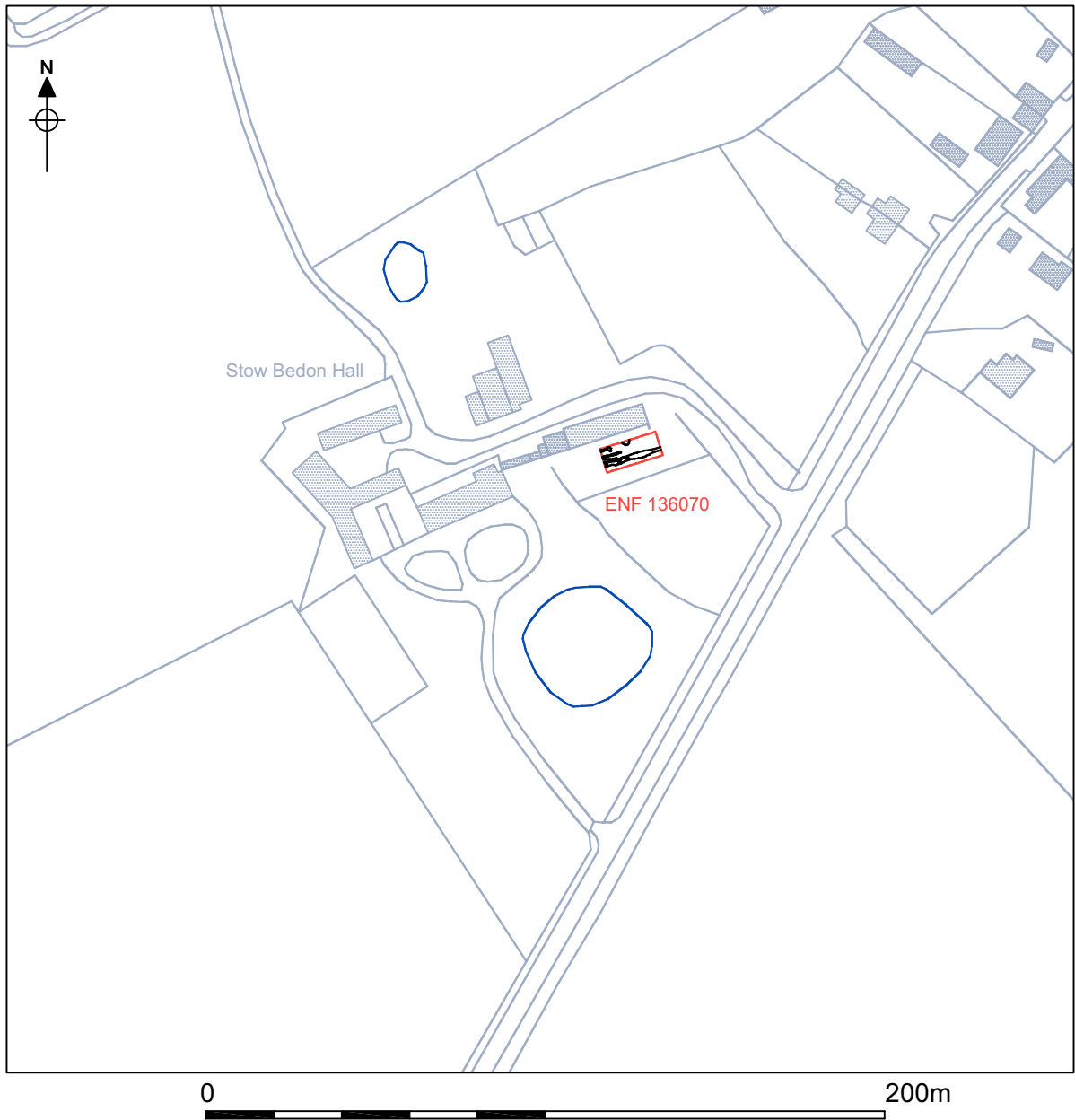


Figure 2. Detailed site location. Scale 1:2000

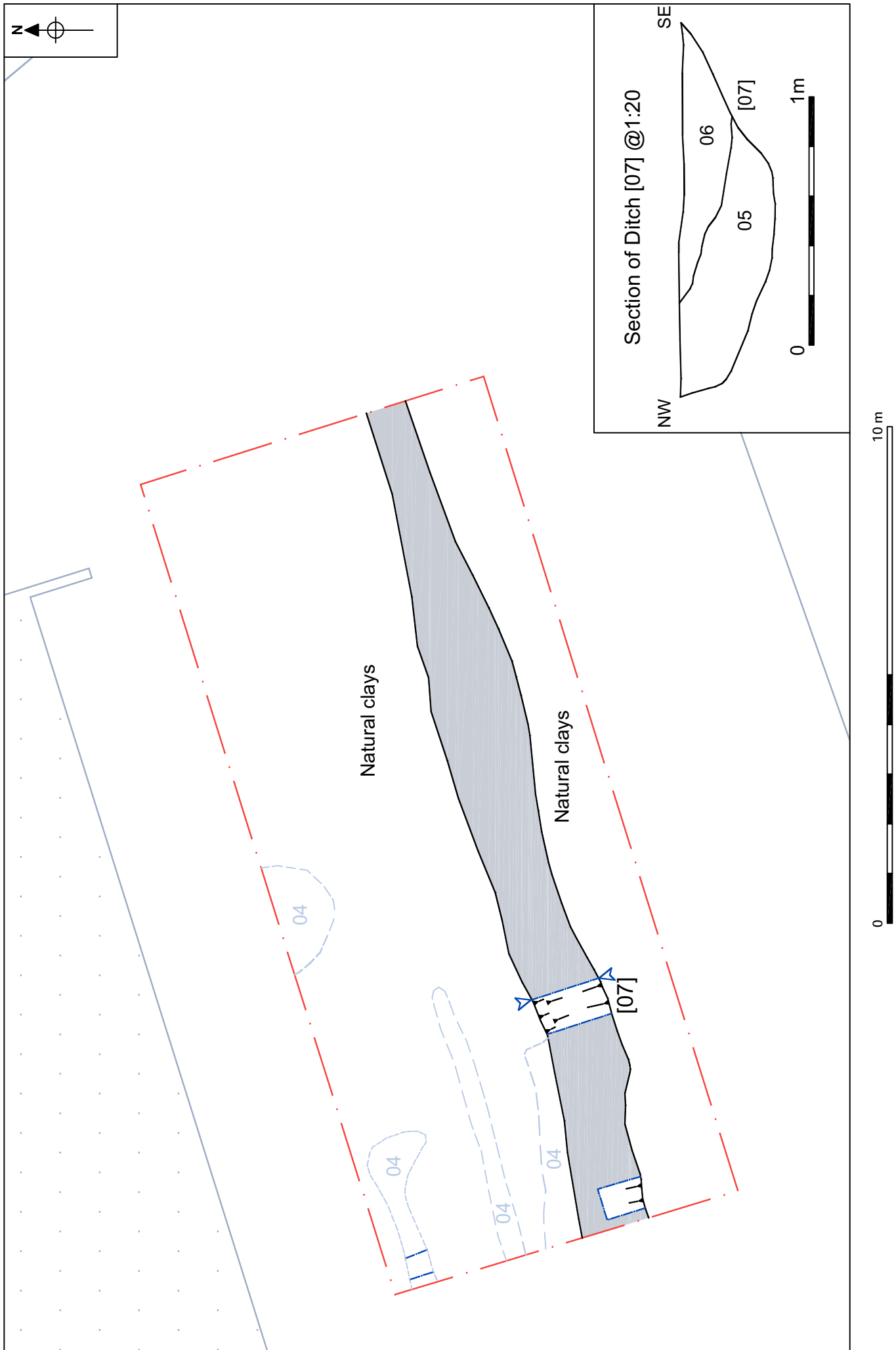


Figure 3. Plan of swimming pool area, showing ditch [07]. Scale 1:100

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OASIS ID: **norvicar1-208233**

Project details

Project name Archaeological Monitoring at Stow Bedon Hall, Lower Stow Bedon, Norfolk.

Short description of the project The results of archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction an outdoor swimming pool, at Stow Bedon Hall, Lower Stow Bedon, Norfolk. Although much renovated and rebuilt, elements of the Grade II listed Stow Bedon Hall are of 17th century date. Evidence of former boundary and/or drainage ditches of probable medieval or post-medieval date have previously been identified from aerial photographs of the fields west and southwest of the hall. South of Stow Bedon Hall, several concentrations of burnt flint representing hearth activities of prehistoric date have been noted. In the same area, crop-marks of ditches, enclosures and trackways of probable medieval and post-medieval date have been seen on aerial photographs. It is possible that these features were associated with the deserted medieval settlement of Little Breckles, which lay a little further south. Across the eastern end of the construction footprint for the area of the swimming pool, remains of a former 19th to early 20th century cobbled yard surface, thought to be associated with an adjacent cart shed, were recorded below c.0.4m to 0.5m of topsoil. The subsoil was c. 0.4m deep and sealed a linear ditch with a concave profile of uncertain date, from which a single residual prehistoric struck flint was recovered.

Project dates Start: 16-02-2015 End: 16-02-2015

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes ENF 136070 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes 3PL/2011/1344/LB - Planning Application No.

Any associated project reference codes NVC/2014/93 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type YARD Post Medieval

Significant Finds FLINT Late Prehistoric
Investigation type "Watching Brief"
Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England
Site location NORFOLK BRECKLAND STOW BEDON Stow Bedon Hall, Lower Stow Bedon, Norfolk.
Postcode NR17 1EL
Study area 121.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TL 9675 9439 52.51138059 0.899721665496 52 30 40 N 000 53 59 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 John Percival
Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body R. McGregor-Smith

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient NMAS and Norvic Archaeology
Physical Contents "Worked stone/lithics"
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", "Diary", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

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