

2015/1047

**Glebe Farm, Pulham St Mary  
Norfolk IP21 4RR**

---

**Archaeological Evaluation**



**Prepared for:**  
Mr and Mrs D. West

**Planning Ref:** 2014/0831

**HER:** ENF136907

May 2015

# nps archaeology

QUALITY ASSURANCE		
Job Number	01-04-16-2-1047	
Overview	Niall Oakey	
Draft	Peter Eric Crawley	15.04.2015
Graphics	David Dobson	21.04.2015
Edit	Andrew Crowson	22.04.2015
Review	Jayne Bown	06.05.2015
<i>Issue 1</i>		
Revision	Andrew Crowson	27.05.2015
<i>Issue 2</i>		

Author: Peter Eric Crawley BA, ACIfA  
Archaeological finds: Louise Weetman BA

## Disclaimer

This document has been prepared in good faith on the basis of information available at the date of publication without any independent verification for the exclusive use and benefit of the named client and for the sole purpose for which it is provided. NPS Archaeology does not guarantee the accuracy, reliability, completeness, or currency of the content of this document nor its usefulness in achieving any purpose. This document is not intended to, nor should it be, relied upon by any third party. NPS Archaeology accepts no responsibility nor liability should this document be used for any alternative purpose other than for which it is intended, nor to any third party. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any loss, damage, cost, or expense incurred or arising by reason of any person using or relying on information in this document.

nps archaeology  
Scandic House  
85 Mountergate  
Norwich  
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150  
F 01603 756190  
E [nau.mail@nps.co.uk](mailto:nau.mail@nps.co.uk)  
W [nau.nps.co.uk](http://nau.nps.co.uk)

## Contents

<i>Summary</i> .....	1
Introduction.....	2
Project Background.....	2
Planning Background.....	2
Geology and Topography.....	4
Geology.....	4
Topography.....	4
Archaeological and Historical Background.....	5
Sources.....	5
HER data.....	5
Previous archaeological investigations.....	7
Methodology.....	8
General.....	8
Objectives.....	8
Methods.....	8
Archive.....	9
Results.....	11
Archaeological Finds.....	25
Pottery.....	25
Ceramic building material.....	25
Glass.....	26
Iron.....	26
Stone.....	26
Animal bone.....	26
Rubber.....	26
Discussion and Conclusions.....	27
<i>Acknowledgements</i> .....	29
<i>Bibliography and Sources</i> .....	30
Appendix 1a: Context Summary.....	31
Appendix 1b: Feature Summary.....	32
Appendix 2a: Finds by Context.....	33
Appendix 2b: Finds Summary.....	33
Appendix 3: Historical Periods.....	34
Appendix 4: OASIS Report Summary.....	35
Appendix 5: Archaeological Specification.....	39

**Figures**

- Figure 1 Site location with NHER data  
Figure 2 Location of trenches  
Figure 3 Trench 1, plan and sections  
Figure 4 Trench 2, plan and sections  
Figure 5 Trench 3, plan and sections  
Figure 6 Ordnance Survey First Edition map, 1880s  
Figure 7 Ordnance Survey Second Edition map, 1905

**Plates**

- Plate 1 (Cover) Machine breaking concrete, looking southeast  
Plate 2 Pit **06**, looking southwest  
Plate 3 Section **01**, looking north  
Plate 4 Post-hole **16**, looking west  
Plate 5 Post-hole **18**, looking west  
Plate 6 Pit **22**, looking north  
Plate 7 Pit **26**, looking east  
Plate 8 Pit **35**, looking east  
Plate 9 Pit **33**, looking northeast  
Plate 10 Structure **13**, looking southwest  
Plate 11 Section **03**, looking northeast  
Plate 12 Section **05**, looking northeast

**Tables**

- Table 1 Trench 1  
Table 2 Trench 2  
Table 3 Trench 3

Client: Mr and Mrs D. West  
Location: Glebe Farm, Pulham St Mary, Norfolk  
District: South Norfolk  
Planning Ref.: 2014/0831  
Grid Ref.: TM 2114 8537  
HER No.: ENF136907  
OASIS Ref.: norfolka1-208201  
Dates of Fieldwork: 30 March–1 April 2015

---

## ***SUMMARY***

*NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mr and Mrs D. West to undertake an archaeological evaluation ahead of residential development at Glebe Farm, Pulham St Mary, Norfolk (TM 2114 8537).*

*Glebe Farm is situated on the north side of Pulham St Mary, close to the centre of the village. The new residential development is to consist of four houses built in an area of former farmyard (Ref: 2014/0831).*

*The evaluation was required due to the proximity of the development site to the historic core of the village, and in particular because of the nearby location of antiquarian reports of bones and urns, unearthed between the site and the parish church (NHER 13143). There had been no previous archaeological investigations on the site.*

*The current project comprised the excavation of three 20m-long archaeological trial trenches, in order to sample 5% of the development plot.*

*In Trench 1, a pond/hollow and deposits related to a late 19th-century and early 20th-century bottle dump were observed. The large pond-like feature is clearly depicted on First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps.*

*In Trench 2, several post-holes and pits, which appear to date to the 16th–18th centuries, were possibly linked with the east wall of a large farm building (or its forerunner) that is depicted on the Ordnance Survey First and Second Edition maps. A thick layer of crushed brick in this part of the farmyard was probably the remains of this building.*

*A small brick structure was observed at the northwest end of Trench 3. This is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map and probably represents a small utilitarian farm building.*

*An examination of 1946 and 1988 aerial photographs shows that much of the demolition of the buildings depicted on the early edition Ordnance Survey maps, and probably much of the dumping and levelling recorded by the evaluation at the site, occurred post-1946, so that by 1988 the farmyard had taken on its contemporary appearance.*

## INTRODUCTION

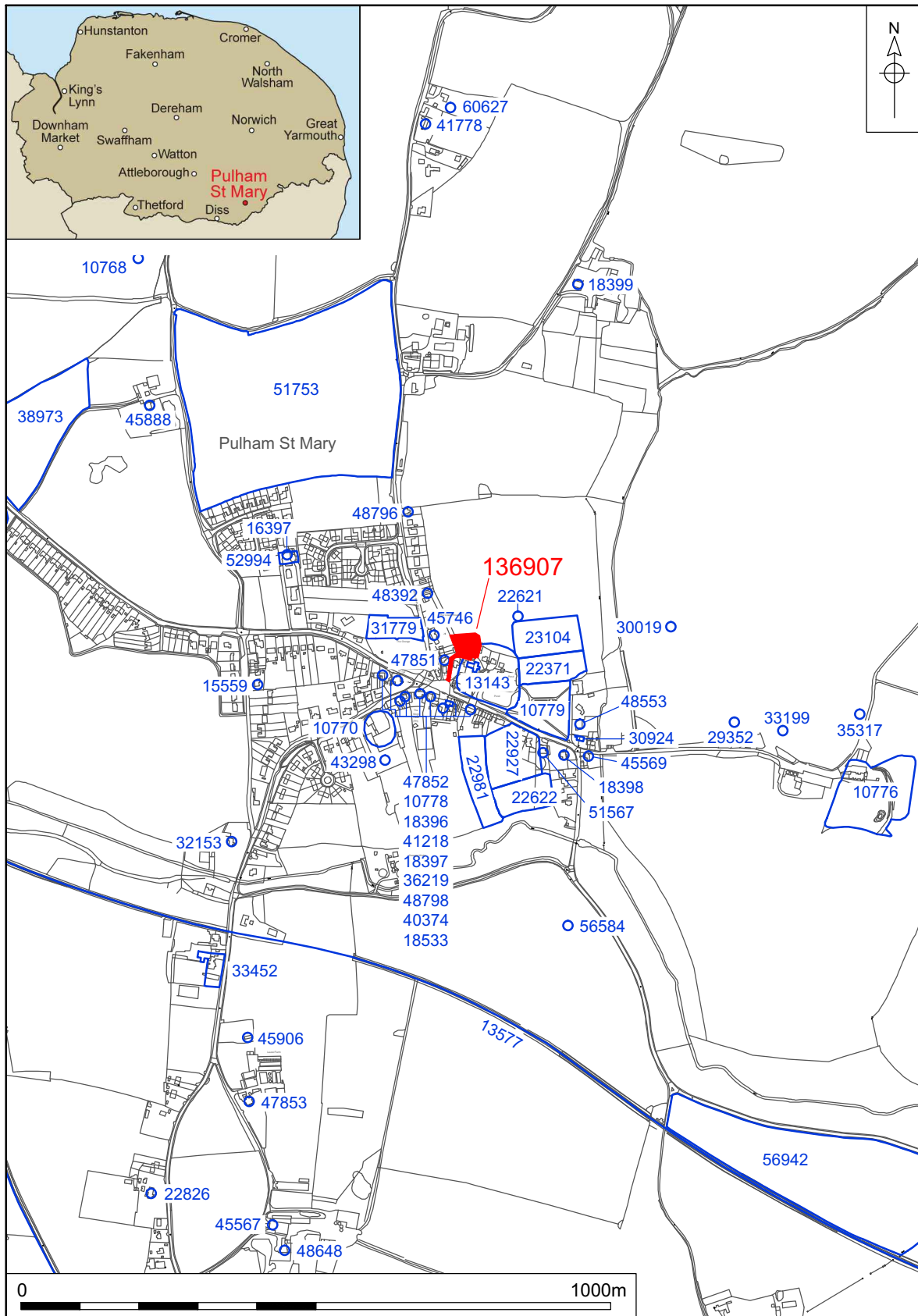
Figure 1

### Project Background

- 1 NPS Archaeology was commissioned and funded by Mr and Mrs D. West to conduct a trial trench archaeological evaluation at Glebe Farm, Pulham St Mary, Norfolk.
- 2 The proposed development site is situated close to the centre of Pulham St Mary (TM 2114 8537), measures approximately 1410m<sup>2</sup>, and comprises a former farmyard with farm buildings. The proposed development is to consist of four new properties.
- 3 The current evaluation comprised three trial trenches, excavated to provide a 5% sample of the development plot. There had been no previous archaeological investigations at Glebe Farm.

### Planning Background

- 4 The current work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by South Norfolk District Council (2014/0831) and the Generic Brief for Evaluation issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (24/09/2012/Hamilton 2012). The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-15-2-1047/Oakey 2015).
- 5 The programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, following guidelines in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 6 The results of the evaluation will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the future treatment of any archaeological remains found.



© Crown copyright and database rights 2015 Ordnance Survey 100019340

Figure 1. Site location with NHER data. Scale 1:10,000

## **GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **Geology**

- 7 The solid geology in the area of Glebe Farm consists of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, and Culver Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed c. 71–94 million years ago in the Cretaceous period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. The superficial geology is recorded as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, deposits that formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period in an environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey 2015).
- 8 There are no known extinct watercourses or other ancient palaeoenvironmental landscape features within the boundaries of the evaluation site.
- 9 All deposits recorded during the evaluation at Glebe Farm consisted of made ground, formed of dumped deposits from the Victorian period onwards. There were no unadulterated topsoil or subsoil deposits. The geological substratum at the site was stiff mottled grey and yellow clay, which contained occasional flints.

### **Topography**

- 10 Pulham St Mary is set in an area of low undulating land, and Glebe Farm is situated at the top of a low slope. The development plot is flat and occupies a height above sea level of c. 37.00m OD. As all of the recorded deposits were composed of made ground, there may have been a considerable amount of artificial levelling of the site.
- 11 A large pond is situated to the southeast, adjacent to the church, and there are streams that traverse the village within 300m to the east and south of the development site. Due to the heavy clay geology, the local drainage appears to be very poor.
- 12 The trial trenches were located within the old farmyard at Glebe Farm, in and around several farm outbuildings (still standing at time of writing), and were excavated through a thick concrete yard surface.
- 13 The development site was c. 1410m<sup>2</sup> in extent.



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Sources

- 14 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Norfolk is the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the proposed development site, NHER record data was purchased from Norfolk Historic Environment Service for a 1.00km search area centred on TM 2114 8537. This exercise returned 62 individual records, comprising monuments, finds spots and buildings, providing evidence of historical activity spanning the prehistoric–post-medieval periods.
- 15 The Norfolk *Mapping Browser* was consulted to examine the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps and 1946 and 1988 aerial photographs (Norfolk County Council 2015). There were no Enclosure and Tithe maps for the area of Glebe Farm available on the *Mapping Browser*.
- 16 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 3.

### HER data

Figure 1

- 17 The NHER data that is most relevant to the current work is referenced and summarised below, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. The information presented that is sourced from Norfolk Historic Environment Record remains copyright of Norfolk Historic Environment Service/Norfolk County Council.

### Prehistoric

- 18 Little of prehistoric date has been recorded by NHER within the search area, possibly reflecting the heavy nature of the clay soils, which would have made early farming a more difficult endeavour in this central part of the Norfolk boulder clay plateau, and possibly even acted as a deterrent to settlement activity (Ashwin 2005).
- 19 An antiquarian find (recorded before 1828) consisting of a number of 'bronze celts, with spears, an arrow head and a sword' were recovered within the search area, but were not retained by the finder (NHER 10765). In more recent years, metal-detecting has recovered Iron Age coins in the search area, along with later finds (NHER 34973), fragmentary Bronze Age artefacts (NHER 22927), and the bow from an Iron Age brooch (NHER 10768).

### Roman

- 20 There are no known Roman roads in the search area, although records of Roman date are in general more numerous. Beyond the search area, the Roman road from Caistor St Edmund–Scole passes through south Norfolk several miles to the west of the development site (Gurney 2005).
- 21 Many of the isolated archaeological finds in the 1.00km search area have been located through the use of metal-detectors, and they possibly suggest that a focus

of Roman activity is situated in the vicinity of Pulham St Mary. Finds include a dispersed hoard of 59 silver denarii dating from the 1st and 2nd centuries (NHER56942), other coins of Roman date (NHER 34973), and Roman pottery sherds and more coins (NHER 10768). Roman coins were also found immediately north of the churchyard in Pulham St Mary (NHER 22371), whilst other Roman-period finds in the vicinity of Glebe Farm include pot sherds (NHER 23104), a dolphin brooch (NHER31896), and a green glass bead of possible Roman (or Anglo-Saxon) date (NHER 22622).

- 22 NHER 22927 is of most importance for the Roman period in the vicinity of the development site. Here, alongside a few earlier remains, fragments of tegula and box tile with associated coins and pottery sherds were found. An archaeological evaluation recorded a Roman oven and ditches, all of which, along with the finds, is suggestive of the presence of a high status Roman site.

### **Anglo-Saxon**

- 23 One of the most important local records is of a probable Early Saxon cemetery (NHER 13143). It was recorded over one hundred years ago that a number of skeletons were uncovered in 'gardens and a meadow near the New Burial Ground', and that 'in digging graves in the latter' pottery vessels containing bones were also found. The area of the finds is thought to be just outside the west wall of St Mary's churchyard, in the former garden of the rectory, which contains a large pond and is now mostly built over by the small housing development of Church Close.
- 24 Other finds of Anglo-Saxon date in the 1.00km search area may reflect that the search was centred on the early focus of the village of Pulham St Mary. These finds include an Early Saxon gilded silver mount (NHER 56584), and a Middle Saxon brooch (NHER 22981).
- 25 A Late Saxon pin-head was discovered north of the churchyard (NHER 22371), and a coin of Aethelred II bearing the inscription 'RX + E/AEATHLAR? MO.OTHEOTH...' was found, which was probably minted in Thetford (NHER 10770). Lastly, a Late Saxon copper-alloy disc brooch was found (NHER 22621).

### **Medieval**

- 26 A large number of medieval finds has been found within the 1.00km search area, largely due to metal-detecting in fields around Pulham St Mary. Reported finds include a copper-alloy seal matrix (NHER 22622), and a 13th-century lead point oval seal matrix (NHER 30019).
- 27 Elsewhere in the vicinity, finds include a finger-ring (NHER 34973), a possible copper-alloy bell (NHER 31503), a silver 'angled' ring brooch (NHER 31507), pottery sherds (NHER 51753), and other medieval objects (NHER 22981, 23104).
- 28 Coin finds include one of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy (1467–77) (NHER 35317), an unspecified coin (NHER 33199), coins and a copper-alloy buckle (NHER 29352), and further coins from a nearby field (NHER 10768).
- 29 There are several medieval buildings within the 1.00km search area. The brick village school was constructed within part of the chapel of the Guild of St James, which was established in 1401, the remains of which include a small rectangular flint chapel (NHER 10778). The medieval parish church is also located relatively

close to the site, to the east (NHER 10779), as is a possible medieval (or post-medieval) moated site (NHER 10776).

### **Post-medieval**

- 30 Several find spots of post-medieval date are known, often from metal-detecting exercises. Unspecified post-medieval coins have been found (NHER 38973), and a coin weight has been recorded (NHER 51753). Other finds made locally include a hawking vervel (NHER 56331), and a 'peasant' finger-ring (NHER 56210).
- 31 The sites of a small number of post-medieval mills have been ascertained from early modern mapping (Tithe and Ordnance Survey maps). Two post-mills are recorded (NHER 15559, 15560), and one windmill (NHER 16397).
- 32 There are many post-medieval buildings recorded in the NHER database, which are generally not of relevance to the current project. Only those in the immediate vicinity of the site are mentioned here.
- 33 Glebe Cottage is a timber-framed house that was possibly built as a single cell with attic in the 17th century and partially rebuilt in 19th century (NHER 36219). Roseville is a two-storey early 19th-century cottage with a red-brick front and end wall (NHER 48796). Samson's Cottage, situated just to the southwest of Glebe Farm, is a two-storey 17th-century timber-framed house faced in brick during the 20th century (NHER 47851).
- 34 In the early 20th century, a site nearby was used as a base for experimental airship travel, pioneering long-distance flights (NHER 12413). Following World War One, captured Zeppelins were stored at the base. The site was used only for storage during World War Two, as there was no landing strip, although due to its appearance it was bombed heavily. The site also had a railway connection, which remained until c. 1960, as well as a narrow gauge railway inside the base, which closed in 1958.

### **Undated evidence**

- 35 An archaeological evaluation in 2008 revealed a single undated field boundary ditch and two modern linear features (NHER 51567).

### **Negative evidence**

- 36 During a watching brief on the excavation of footings for a dwelling, no finds or deposits were recovered relating to a mill marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 1886 map (NHER 52994).

### **Previous archaeological investigations**

- 37 There have been no previous archaeological investigations or desk-based studies for the area of the development site at Glebe Farm.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **General**

- 38 Methodology for the evaluation followed the agreed WSI (01-04-15-2-1047/Oakey 2015). Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the evaluation was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).

### **Objectives**

- 39 The objective of the evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 40 The archaeological project aimed to provide appropriate and adequate data to permit informed decisions regarding any requirement for future archaeological mitigation work, and to make the results of the work accessible.

### **Methods**

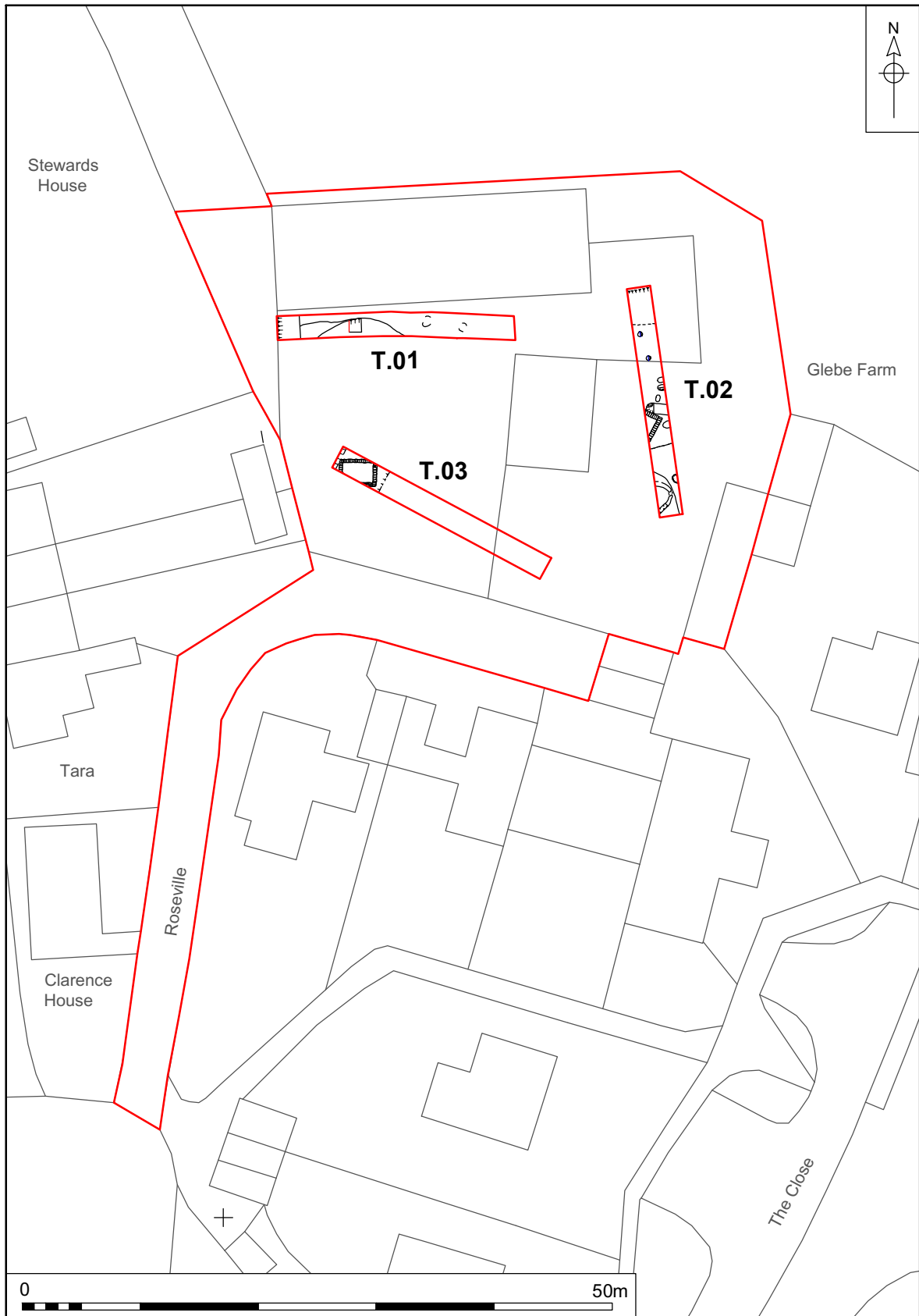
- 41 The Brief required that 5% of the site be sample excavated by three 20.00m x 1.80m archaeological trial trenches. The trenches were located utilising the extant farm outbuildings and were situated according to the agreed plan (01-04-15-2-1047/Oakey 2015). The trenches were subsequently located in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 42 Prior to mechanical excavation, the concrete in the area of each trench location was broken out by a breaker mounted on a hydraulic 360° excavator. The area broken out was slightly wider than the area of the trench, and this necessitated a 2.00m-wide trench, rather than 1.80m.
- 43 Each trench location was scanned with a CAT to check for buried services prior to excavation. The areas to be mechanically machined were also examined for surface features and for archaeological artefacts prior to any excavation.
- 44 Machine excavation was carried out by a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was constantly and directly monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Machining was halted at the first identifiable archaeological deposits or natural geology.
- 45 Archaeological deposits and features were excavated by hand. Upon completion of the work all trenches were backfilled by machine. The large, broken concrete fragments were left in neat piles adjacent to the trenches, in line with standard practice, to aid future development of the site.
- 46 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those that were evidently modern, were retained for examination. There were no finds (other than a few obviously modern pieces) recovered by this method.
- 47 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate

scales. 35mm monochrome negatives and digital photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological features and deposits where appropriate.

- 48 A known height with a value of 37.68m OD located in the vicinity of Glebe Farm was used as the basis for establishing levels on the archaeological features.
- 49 Site conditions were good and the work took place in bright and windy weather. Access to and from the farm was excellent.
- 50 All site work was undertaken with respect to Health and Safety provision. Hard hats, high-visibility vests and steel toe-capped boots were worn by all staff at all times when plant was present.

## **Archive**

- 51 The site archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology. On completion of the project, the documentary archive will be prepared and indexed following guidelines obtained from the relevant Museum and relevant national guidelines (ClfA 2014b). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site, including digital material, will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service.
- 52 A summary of the results of this evaluation has been completed for the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological investigationS (OASIS) under the reference norfolka1-208201 (Appendix 4), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.




© Crown copyright and database rights 2015 Ordnance Survey 100019340

Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:500

# RESULTS

Figure 2

Trench 1				
		<b>Figures 2 and 3; Plates 2, 3</b>		
		<b>Location</b>		
		Orientation	East–west	
		East end	621089 285381	
		West end	621109 285381	
		<b>Dimensions</b>		
		Length	20.00m	
		Width	2.00m	
		Maximum Depth	1.05m	
		<b>Levels</b>		
East top	37.85m OD			
West top	37.89m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Concrete yard surface	0.18m	0.00–0.18m
02	Deposit	Made ground	0.25m	0.18–0.43m
03	Deposit	Made ground	0.32m	0.43–0.75m
04	Deposit	Made ground	0.30m	0.75–1.05m
05	Deposit	Geological substratum	Unknown	1.05m–
06	Cut	‘Cut’ of pond/hollow	0.35m	1.05–1.40m
07	Deposit	Fill of 06	0.35m	1.05–1.40m
08	Deposit	Possible hardened edge of pond/hollow	0.05m	1.05–1.40m
Discussion				
<p>Apart from the geological substratum <b>05</b>, all of the deposits observed in Trench 1 were made ground or the result of recent events. The trench was much shallower at its east end.</p> <p>A concrete yard surface <b>01</b> was situated at the top of the stratigraphic sequence.</p> <p>The machine-excavated upper deposits <b>02</b>, <b>03</b>, <b>04</b> comprised a series of dumped layers. Each layer contained bottles and jars and fragments of the same, in varying amounts, and appeared to be layers of a late 19th–early 20th-century bottle dump. The bottle dump deposits extended beyond the limit of the trench to the west, north and south, although appeared to stop approximately at the mid-point of the trench to the east. Specifically, <b>02</b> consisted of grey sandy silt, <b>03</b> was mid-olive brown silty clay, and <b>04</b> was mid-grey brown gritty clayey silt. Layer <b>03</b> contained the largest amount of dumped bottles and glass, and frequent amounts of brick and tile fragments, especially towards its east limit.</p> <p>Part of what appeared to be a roughly circular pond/hollow <b>06</b> was situated between deposits <b>04</b> and <b>03</b>. It was allocated a context number for ease of description, although it was possibly of</p>				

## Trench 1

natural origin. The feature extended beyond the south limit of the trench. Its maximum extent was at least 1.60m north–south x 7.00m east–west, and it was 0.35m deep. The sides and base of the feature were rounded. Dark grey gritty clayey sand **08** with frequent small flints was situated at the edge of the feature, and although not conclusive, this was identified in the field as a possible hardened ‘surface’ to consolidate the edges of the feature. The layer was 0.10m thick. The feature was filled with a pungent dark grey humic clayey silt layer **07**, which had probably accumulated through vegetation rotting in a wet environment. Layer **08** also contained fragments of bottle glass and ceramic jars, etc., although in less quantities. Two sherds of pottery dated to the 17th/18th centuries were found in **08**, which may have been residual, along with other, more recent finds.



Plate 2. Pit **06**, looking southwest



Plate 3. Section **01**, looking north



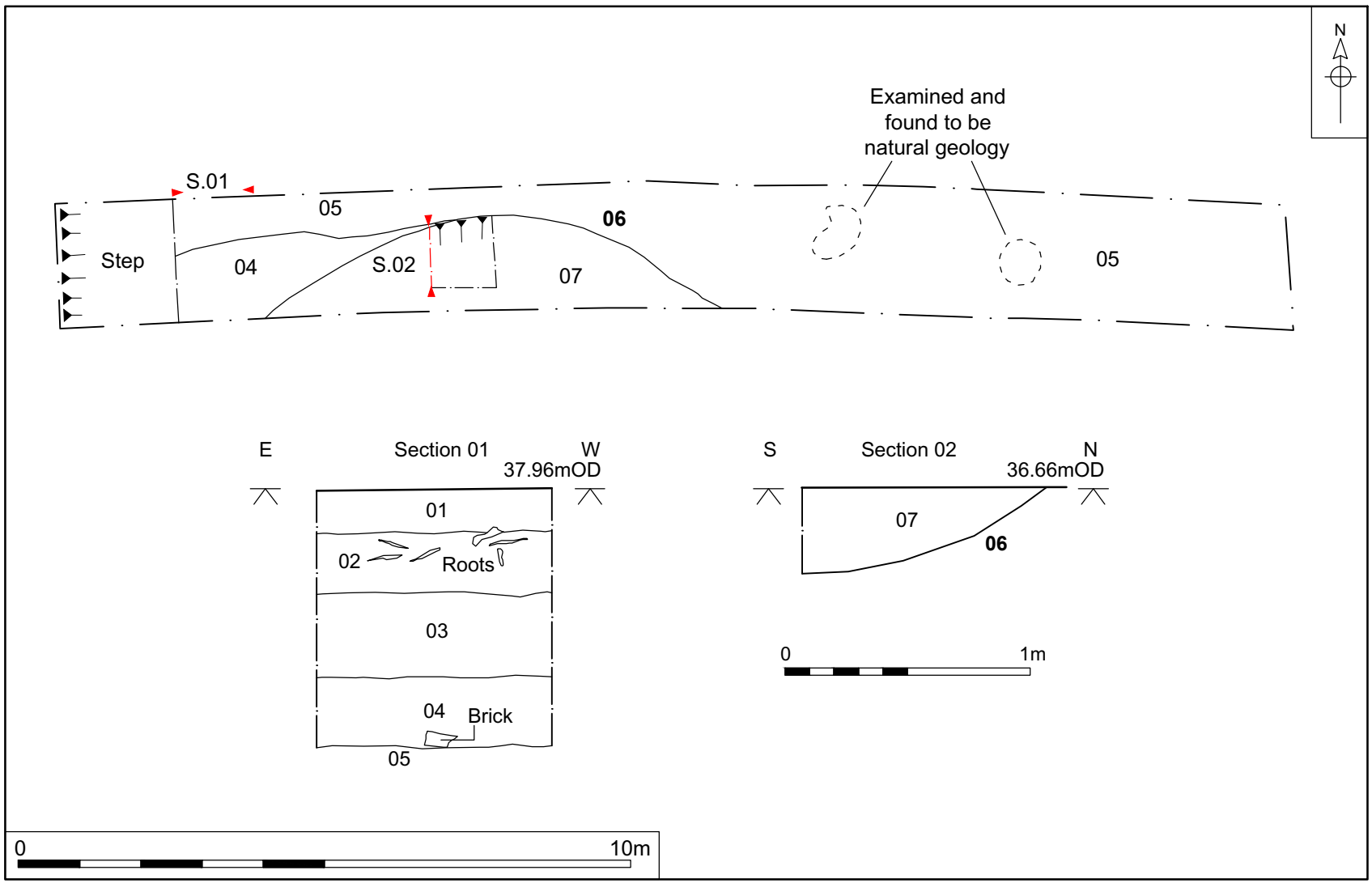


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and sections. Scale 1:100 and 1:25

## Trench 2



**Figures 2 and 4; Plates 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9**

### Location

Orientation North–south

North end 621119 285384

South end 621122 285365

### Dimensions

Length 20.00m

Width 2.00m

Depth 0.70m

### Levels

North top 37.84m OD

South top 37.50m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Concrete yard surface	0.17m	0.00–0.17m
05	Deposit	Geological substratum	Unknown	0.70m–
16	Cut	Post-hole	0.28m	0.70–0.98m
17	Deposit	Fill of <b>16</b>	0.28m	0.70–0.98m
18	Cut	Post-hole	0.10m	0.70–0.80m
19	Deposit	Fill of <b>18</b>	0.10m	0.70–0.80m
20	Cut	Post-hole	Unexcavated	Unexcavated
21	Deposit	Fill of <b>20</b>	Unexcavated	Unexcavated
22	Cut	Post-hole	0.30m	0.70m–1.00m
23	Deposit	Fill of <b>22</b>	0.30m	0.70m–1.00m
24	Cut	Post-hole	Unexcavated	Unexcavated
25	Deposit	Fill of <b>24</b>	Unexcavated	Unexcavated
26	Cut	Construction cut for wall <b>28</b>	0.20m	0.70–0.90m
27	Deposit	Fill of <b>26</b>	0.20m	0.70–0.90m
28	Structure	Small section of wall	0.10m	0.50–0.60m
29	Cut	Post-hole	Unexcavated	Unexcavated
30	Deposit	Fill of <b>29</b>	Unexcavated	Unexcavated
31	Cut	Large pit/disturbance	Unexcavated	Unexcavated
32	Deposit	Fill of <b>31</b>	Unexcavated	Unexcavated

<b>Trench 2</b>				
<b>33</b>	Cut	Pit/disturbance	0.18m	0.70–0.88m
<b>34</b>	Deposit	Fill of <b>33</b>	0.18m	0.70–0.88m
<b>35</b>	Cut	Post-pit	0.38m	0.70–1.08m
<b>36</b>	Deposit	Fill of <b>35</b>	0.38m	0.70–1.08m
<b>37</b>	Deposit	Grey gritty silty clay	0.24m	0.46–0.70m
<b>38</b>	Deposit	Brick rubble	0.46m	0.00–0.46m
<b>39</b>	Deposit	Redeposited light olive brown clay	0.60m	0.00–0.70m

### **Discussion**

One structure and ten features were present in Trench 2, all sealed by thick deposits. The south half of the trench contained a thick layer of crushed brick rubble **38** at the top of the sequence, above a layer of grey gritty silty clay **37**. The north part of the trench contained redeposited light olive brown clay **39** with occasional brick fragments.

All of the features contained small fragments of brick and several contained sherds of post-medieval pottery. The ceramics were initially believed to be of Victorian date, but have since been identified as of somewhat earlier date.

With the agreement of NHES, not all of the features were sample excavated due to their evidently recent date. They are discussed below from north–south.

A small circular post-hole **16** was recorded at the north end of the trench. It had a diameter of 0.51m and measured 0.28m deep. It had nearly vertical sides and the base was flat. The single fill **17** was mottled mid-brown and grey silty clay, which contained occasional chalk flecks and small stones. A fragment of animal bone and a piece of ceramic building material were retained. The fill was the result of dumping into the feature.

Less than 2.00m further south, another small post-hole **18** was located. It was sub-circular in plan, and measured 0.43m in diameter by 0.11m deep. The sides were nearly vertical and the base virtually flat. The single fill **19** was mid-grey mottled silty clay which had probably been dumped into the feature. It contained a fragment of ceramic building material and a sherd of 16th–18th-century pottery.

A sub-oval pit **20** was situated 2.00m to the east. It extended beyond the east limit of the trench, and measured at least 0.50m east–west by 0.40m north–south. The feature was not excavated due to its obviously modern date. The fill **21** was mid-grey silty clay, which contained occasional chalk flecks and occasional small stones and fragments of modern brick.

A small sub-oval pit **22** was situated almost immediately to the south. It extended beyond the east limit of the trench and extended at least 0.65m east–west. The pit was 0.50m wide. Its edges were nearly vertical and its base was roughly flat, although deeper on the west side. The fill **23** was mid-grey silty clay (mottled with yellowish brown clay), which contained chalk flecks and occasional small stones and brick fragments. A sherd of 16th–18th-century pottery was found in the fill.

A small sub-oval post-hole **24** was situated a short distance to the south. It extended 0.50m north–south and 0.30m east–west. The feature was not excavated due to its perceptibly recent date. The fill **25** was mid-grey silty clay, which contained occasional chalk flecks and small stones. Small fragments of brick were evident in the fill, which suggested that it had been intentionally deposited.

An elongate cut **26** was observed almost adjacent to the south. It measured 1.90m east–west and 1.00m north–south. It had a U-shaped base and concave sides. The fill **27** was mid-grey silty clay, which contained occasional chalk flecks and occasional small stones. The fill was the result of disposal or dumping. A post-medieval glazed tile fragment was recovered from fill **27**.

An oval feature **29** situated further to the south was not excavated. It extended at least 0.60m

## Trench 2

east–west x 0.55m north–south. The single fill **30** consisted of mid-grey silty clay, which contained occasional chalk flecks and small stones. Small fragments of modern brick were present in the surface of the fill.

A large area of disturbance **31** was situated towards the south end of the trench and it was not excavated. It extended at least 6.10m north–south by at least 2.00m east–west. The fill **32** consisted of mid-yellowish brown silty clay with frequent amounts of modern brick rubble and mortar.

A small structure **28** was observed whilst the trench was being opened by machine. It was situated at a higher level in the stratigraphic sequence, and was removed by machine once it had been recorded. The bricks were of standard size and appeared to date to the late 19th or early 20th century. The bricks comprised a right angle that extended at least 1.70m by 2.43m. The structure was one course thick and the bricks were not bonded. The structure possibly represented a foundation for a small structure.

A small post-pit **35** was located a short distance to the south. It measured 0.80m from north–south x at least 0.43m east–west x 0.39m deep. The sides were vertical and the base was flat. The fill **36** was composed of dark grey gritty and sandy silty clay, which contained occasional brick fragments, clay patches, and pottery that had been dumped into the feature. Two sherds of 16th–19th-century pottery were retrieved.

An irregular curving feature **33** was located at the south end of the trench. The edges were amorphous, and the feature was possibly of natural origin. The single fill **34** was hard, light brown silty and sandy clay, which contained flecks of chalk and modern brick.



Plate 4. Post-hole **16**, looking west

Trench 2



Plate 5. Post-hole 18, looking west

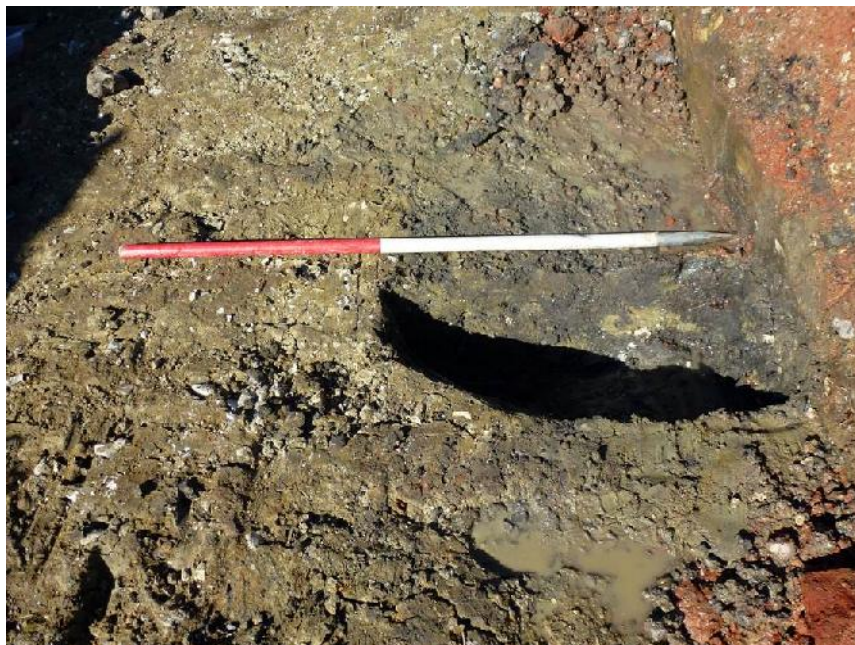


Plate 6. Pit 22, looking north

**Trench 2**



Plate 7. Pit **26**, looking east



Plate 8. Pit **35**, looking east

**Trench 2**



Plate 9. Pit 33, looking northeast

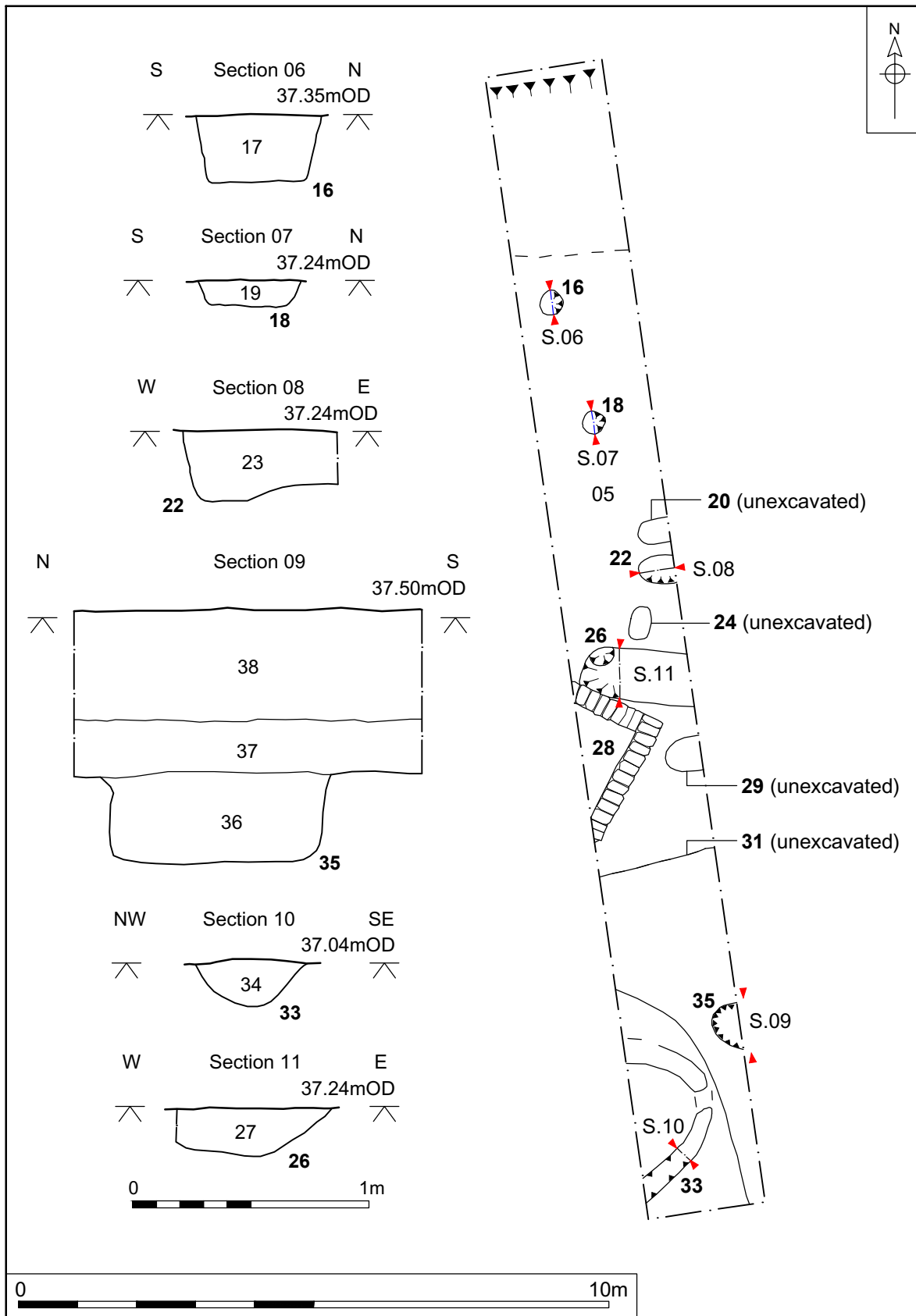


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:100 and 1:25



### Trench 3



**Figures 2 and 5; Plates 10, 11, 12**

#### Location

Orientation Northwest–southeast

Northwest end 621094 285370

Southeast end 621112 285361

#### Dimensions

Length 20.00m

Width 2.00m

Depth 0.70m

#### Levels

Northwest top 37.86m OD

Southeast top 37.43m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Concrete yard surface	0.25m	0.00–0.25m
05	Deposit	Geological substratum	Unknown	0.70m–
09	Deposit	Fill of <b>11</b>	0.25m	0.25–0.50m
10	Deposit	Fill of <b>11</b>	0.20m	0.50–0.70m
11	Cut	Large pit containing fills <b>09</b> and <b>10</b>	0.45m	0.25–0.70m
12	Deposit	Made ground	0.25m	0.25–0.50m
13	Structure	Brick structure	N/A	0.70m–
14	Deposit	Made ground	0.50m	0.00–0.50m
15	Deposit	Made ground	0.15m	0.50–0.65m

#### Discussion

Several layers of made ground of recent date were machine-excavated in Trench 3. The southeast half of the trench contained a thick layer of crushed brick rubble **14** at the top of the sequence, above a layer of dark grey gritty and sandy silt **15**. The northwest half of the trench had the concrete yard surface **01** above a layer of light olive-yellow redeposited clay **12**.

At the northwest end, layer **12** was truncated by a large pit **11**, which appeared to be associated with the demolition of brick structure **13**. The pit contained two fills **09** and **10**. The earliest **10** consisted of light olive-yellow—almost pure—clay, and **09** was mottled light grey and olive, slightly gritty and silty clay, which contained occasional chalk flecks and brick fragments.

The brick structure **13** was constructed of one course of brick, with each brick laid on-end with no bonding material. The bricks measured 225mm x 111mm x 64mm and appeared to be industrially made red bricks. They formed a rectangular structure that would measure 3.20m x 2.25m. The structure extended beyond the sides of the trench.

**Trench 3**



Plate 10. Structure **13**, looking southwest

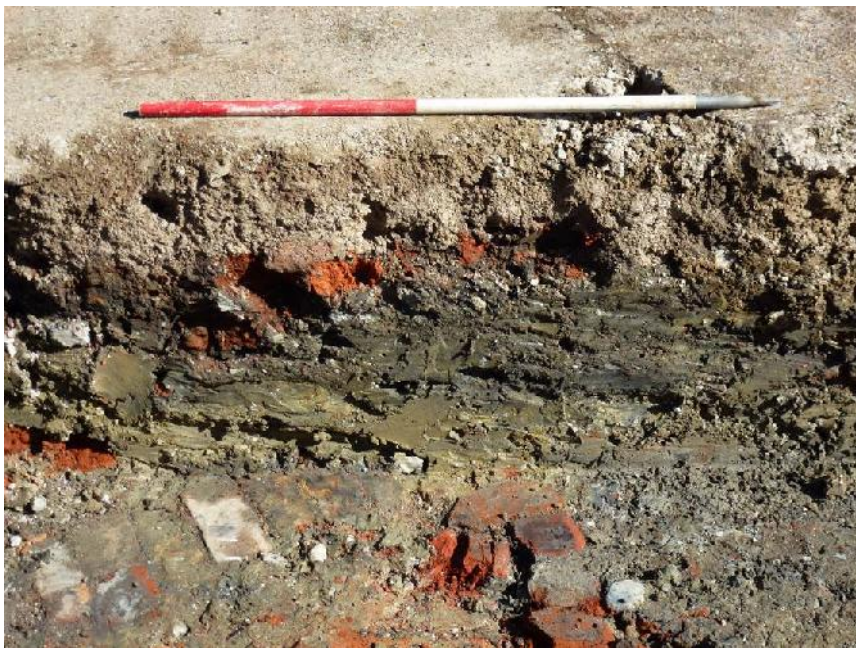


Plate 11. Section **03**, looking northeast

**Trench 3**



Plate 12. Section **05**, looking northeast

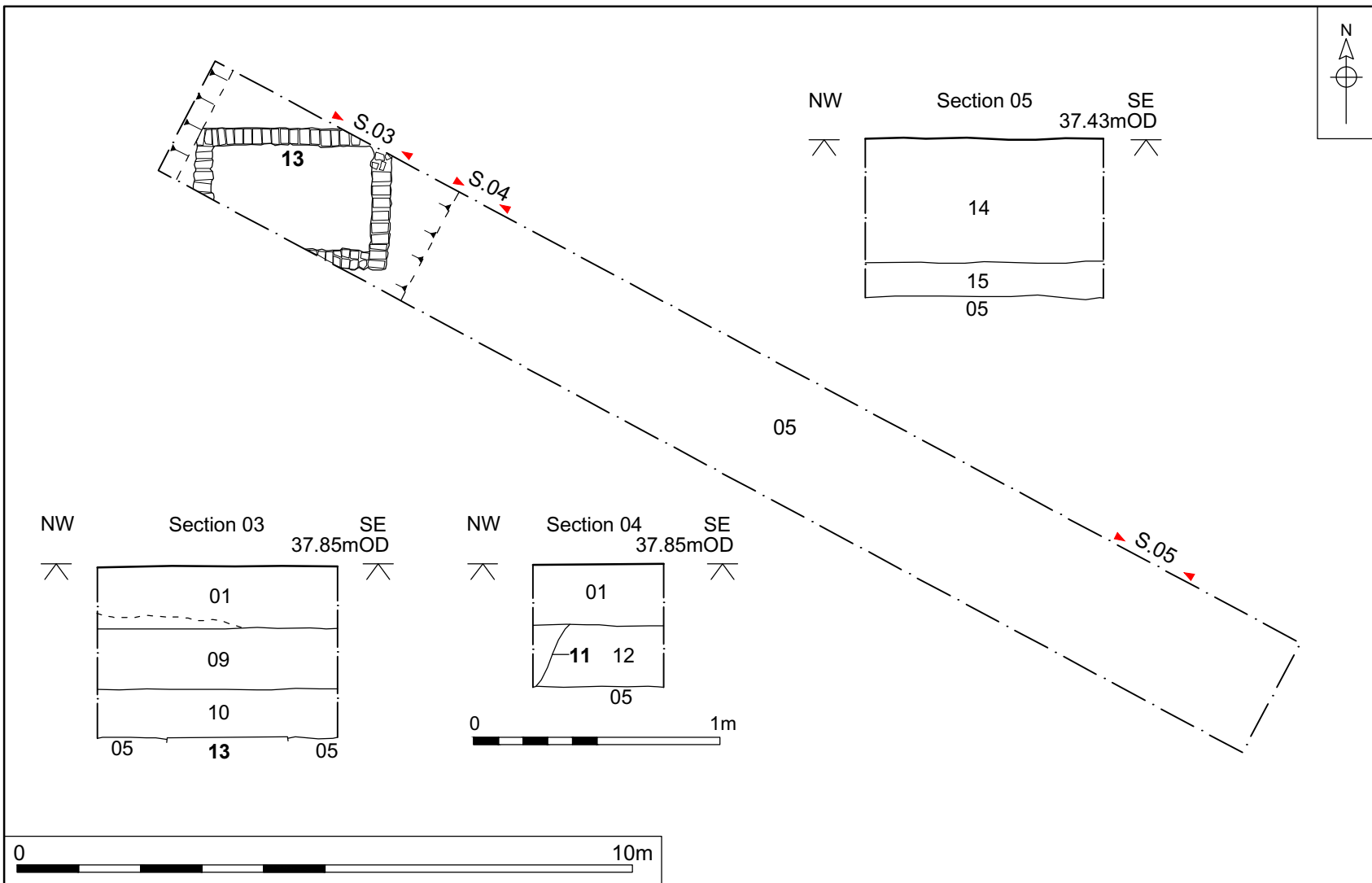


Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and sections. Scale 1:100 and 1:25

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

by Louise Weetman

- 53 The finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Each type of material was considered separately and is presented below under individual material headings. A list of finds in context number order is presented in Appendix 2a.

### Pottery

- 54 Six sherds of pottery, weighing 76g, were recovered from four contexts during the evaluation: pond/hollow fill **07**, deposit **37**, and post-hole fills **19** and **23**.
- 55 One piece from **07** is part of the rim of a white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSW) vessel. The white fabric is consistent in its high quality with an even white salt-glaze (Jennings 1981, 222). White salt-glazed stoneware was made in Staffordshire in large quantities from the first to the last quarter of the 18th century.
- 56 The other sherd from **07** has a light grey–light buff fabric with a brown salt-glaze. This type of brown salt-glazed stoneware was made in Staffordshire in the last quarter of the 17th century (Jennings 1981, 219). This sherd is possibly from a tankard, with three turned bands and one of heavy rouletting, which is a distinctive feature of this ware.
- 57 A fragment of iron-glazed black ware (IGBW) was recovered from feature **23**. These iron-glazed wares were used from the early 16th century through to the 17th century (Jennings 1981, 150). The fabric is light orange–buff, with a dense opaque brown glaze.
- 58 Two pieces of glazed red earthenware were found from post-hole fills **19** and **37**. The piece from **19** is a fragment in light orange fabric with clear orange glaze on both the interior and exterior. The sherd from **37** is a vessel rim in reddish-orange fabric with clear light brown glaze. Glazed red earthenware vessels were first produced in the first half of the 16th century and continued to be made throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, with little evident change in the fabric (Jennings 1981, 157).
- 59 The final piece from **37** is part of the base of a vessel. It is in light cream–buff fabric with clear yellow glaze. This is indicative of post-medieval refined white earthenware (REFW).

### Ceramic building material

- 60 Six pieces of ceramic building material, weighing 2,948g, were recovered from four contexts: brick structure **13**, construction cut fill **27**, and post-hole fills **17** and **19**. All pieces are post-medieval in date.
- 61 Three fragments of brick were recovered from fill **19**. The fabric is light orange–red containing sand and small grog lumps; mortar is adhering to the surface.
- 62 A piece from **13** is what has been described by Drury (1993, 165) as a ‘later brick’ with its characteristically red sandy fabric including an occasional pebble and stone. These bricks were made in a sanded form, were very regularly shaped, although rarely hard fired. This example measures 225mm x 111mm x 64mm. It is

thicker than the standard early post-medieval brick (LB1), and so is likely to be of later post-medieval date, i.e. 18th–19th century.

- 63 Two tile fragments were recovered from **17** and **27**. The piece from **17** is in an orange-coloured sandy fabric with cream streaks with some red grog inclusions, and is not glazed. The tile from **27** is in deep red sandy fabric with small grog inclusions and dark green glaze.

## **Glass**

- 64 Three fragments of post-medieval glass were recovered from one context: pond/hollow fill **07**.
- 65 Two fragments are of light opaque, iridescent green glass. One piece has a curve along its length, the other an imprinted recessed lozenge shape indicating that it is from the base of a glass bottle or vessel. Although both pieces are similar in character, there are no diagnostic features to determine whether they derive from the same object.
- 66 The second piece is of darker green, iridescent glass, and is beginning to laminate. With its curved wall and domed base it can be identified as belonging to a glass bottle or vessel.

## **Iron**

- 67 Two curved pieces of iron were recovered from site **07**, one with a hooked end. The pieces cannot be dated closely, but considering the date of other objects recovered from the same context, it is possible that the curved fragments are post-medieval items.

## **Stone**

- 68 A fragment of blue-grey mica-schist honestone was recovered from **07** and measures 118mm x 25mm x 23mm. It is rectangular in section, worn on all sides, broken at both ends, and tapers toward one end. Ragstone, a type of schist, was quarried from around Eidesborg in Telemark and traded across the North Sea (Margeson 1993, 197). Honestones made from ragstone were still in use through the 17th century. The piece from **07** could date from the post-medieval period, which would compare well with the date of other material found in the same context.

## **Animal bone**

- 69 A single piece of animal bone was recovered from post-hole fill **17**. It cannot be identified to species, and could be of any date.

## **Rubber**

- 70 A single piece of rubber was recovered from fill **07**. It is rectangular in shape with a central hole. As it is evidently modern and can provide no further interpretive information it has been discarded.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Figures 6, 7

- 71 The three evaluation trenches excavated by NPS Archaeology at Glebe Farm, Pulham St Mary, recorded only post-medieval deposits and artefacts. Although the projected extent of NHER 13143, the record of a probable Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, encompasses part of the southeast area of the evaluation site, the current project indicates that there are no burials or other activity of a similarly early date at the points examined by the trenches.
- 72 Records held by NHER appear to show that the early foci of activity, such as the Roman site NHER 22927, are situated further to the east. The absence of any later medieval and early post-medieval evidence may be due to the location of the evaluation site being some distance to the north of the main road through Pulham St Mary, and therefore beyond a point where activity associated with street frontage occupation might be identified.
- 73 The pond/hollow **06** and the extensive bottle dump that were found in Trench 1 are located at the precise point that a large pond is depicted on both the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Norfolk County Council 2015). It can be assumed that this generally wet, hollowed area was periodically used as a local bottle and refuse dump in the later 19th–early 20th century.
- 74 The Ordnance Survey First Edition map shows a larger farm building at the centre of the site, and the post-holes and pits recorded in Trench 2, which appear to have been filled in the 16th–18th centuries, could be connected with the east side of a forerunner of this building. It is noted that the pottery may be residual and the structure represented could be later than the sherds suggest. The thick layer of crushed brick **14** in this part of the evaluation is probably derived from the destruction and levelling of the building depicted on the Ordnance Survey map. The same large building appears to be extant on the aerial photograph of 1946, although deep shadows make accurate observation problematic (Norfolk County Council 2015). By the time of the 1988 aerial photograph this building was levelled and the current concrete yard surface was instated.
- 75 The single-course brick structure **13** in Trench 3 may represent a structural foundation of un-bonded bricks set into the geological clay. The large pit **11** is not in-line with the brick structure **13** and it is suggested that it represents a cut for the removal of the rest of the structure, rather than being a construction cut. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts this building, but as it is not shown on the First Edition, it can be surmised that it was built at some time after 1880 (Norfolk County Council 2015).
- 76 The entire development plot appears to have been subject to wide-scale dumping and possibly levelling after the buildings were re-modelled or demolished, probably in the 20th century, post-1946.
- 77 Recommendations for mitigation work (if required based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

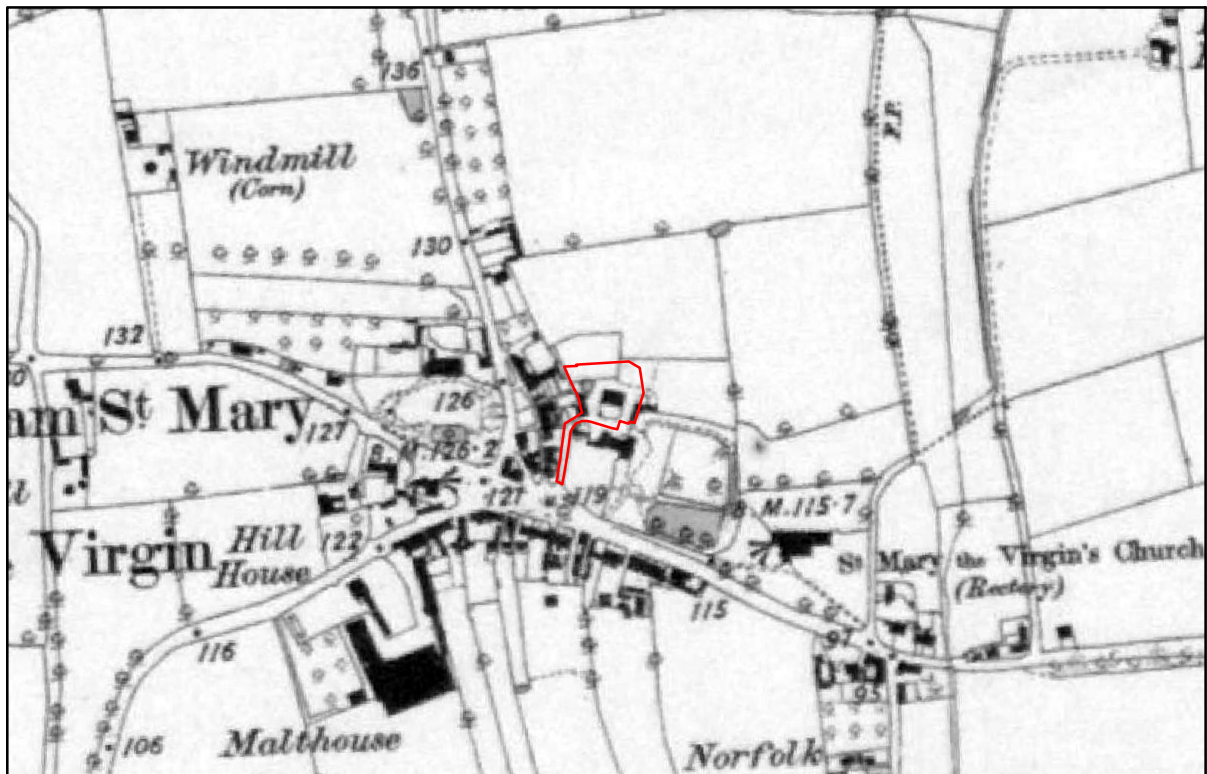


Figure 6. Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 1880s

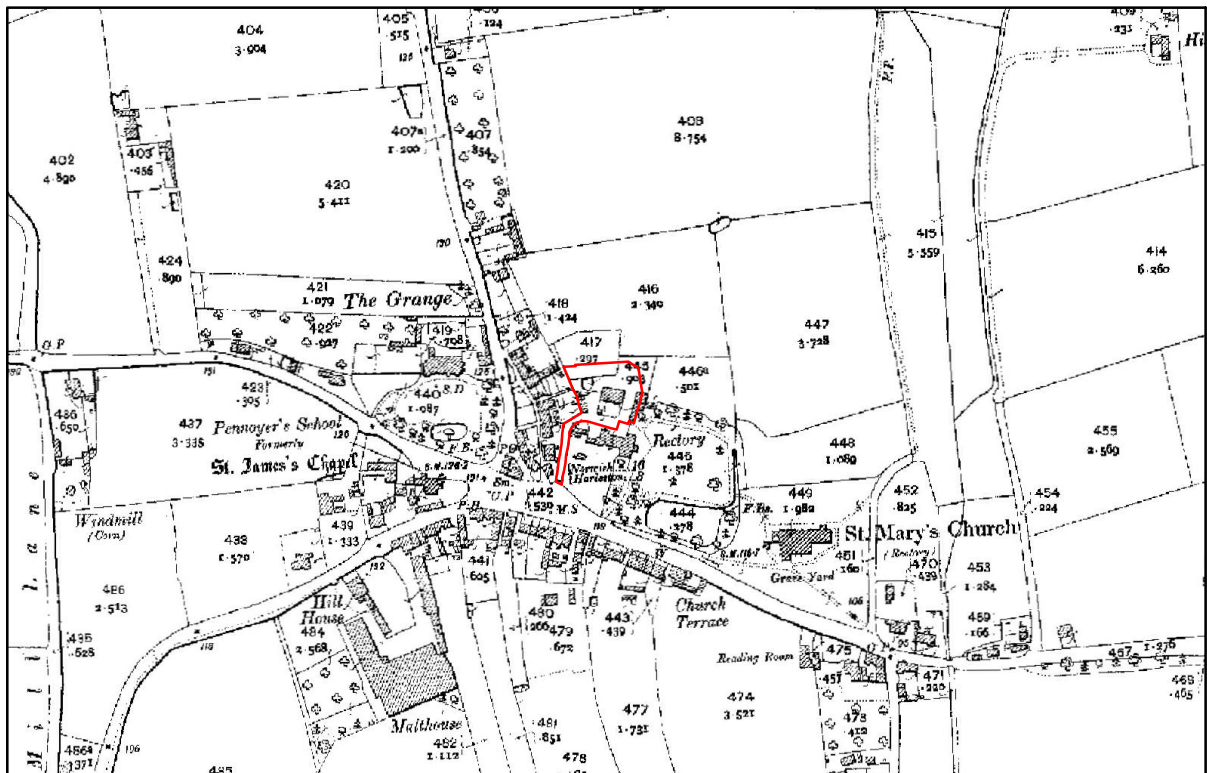


Figure 7. Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 1905



## ***Acknowledgements***

NPS Archaeology thanks Mr and Mrs West for commissioning and funding the archaeological evaluation. Thanks are given to the site agent Fraser Hall of Owen Bond for his help and interest in the project.

The author wishes to thank Bryn Williams of Bryn Williams Civil Engineering for supplying the mechanical excavator and undertaking the concrete breaking and machining of the trenches.

Heather Hamilton and Kelly Powell of Norfolk Historic Environment Service supplied the historic environment data and oversaw the evaluation.

The evaluation was overseen for NPS Archaeology by Niall Oakey and the fieldwork was undertaken by the author with Steve Hunt.

The finds were processed, recorded and reported on by Louise Weetman.

The illustrations were prepared by David Dobson after initial digitising by the author and the report was edited by Andrew Crowson.

## ***Bibliography and Sources***

Ashwin, T. 2005a. 'Norfolk's First Farmers: Early Neolithic Norfolk (c. 4000–3000 BC)', in Ashwin, T. and Davison A. (eds) *An Historical Atlas of Norfolk*, 17–18. 3rd edition. Chichester: Phillimore

British Geological Survey 2015. *Geology of Britain viewer*. [online] Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. [Accessed 14 April 2015]

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a. *Standard and guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*

Gurney, D. 2005. 'Roman Norfolk (c. AD 43–110)', in Ashwin, T. and Davison A. (eds) *An Historical Atlas of Norfolk*, 23–5. 3rd edition. Chichester: Phillimore

Hamilton, K. 2012. *Generic Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching*. Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service document 24/9/2012 (unpublished)

Jennings, S. 1981. *Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich*. East Anglian Archaeology 13

Margeson, S. 1993. Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971–1978. East Anglian Archaeology 58

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

Norfolk County Council 2015. *Mapping Browser*. [online] Available at: <http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/mapexplorer/>. [Accessed 14 April 2015]

Oakey, N. 2015. *Archaeological Evaluation. Glebe Farm, Pulham St Mary, Norfolk. Written Scheme of Investigation*. NPS Archaeology report 01-04-15-2-1047 (unpublished)

## Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
01	Deposit			Concrete	Post-medieval	1, 2, 3
02	Deposit			Grey sandy silt	Post-medieval	1
03	Deposit			Olive brown redeposited clay	Post-medieval	1
04	Deposit			Gritty mid grey brown clayey silt	Post-medieval	1
05	Deposit			Natural clay	Post-medieval	1
06	Cut	Pond/hollow		Cut of pond/hollow	Post-medieval	1
07	Deposit			Fill of <b>06</b>	Post-medieval	1
08	Deposit			Possible hardened surface	Post-medieval	1
09	Deposit		11	Fill of <b>11</b> , mottled light grey silty clay	Post-medieval	3
10	Deposit		11	Fill of <b>11</b> , almost pure clay	Post-medieval	3
11	Cut	Construction cut?		Shallow cut containing brick structure	Post-medieval	3
12	Deposit			Redeposited clay layer	Post-medieval	3
13	Masonry			Brick structure	Post-medieval	3
14	Deposit			Crushed brick Layer	Post-medieval	3
15	Deposit			Dark grey silt	Post-medieval	3
16	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Post-medieval	2
17	Deposit		16	Fill of <b>16</b>	Post-medieval	2
18	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Post-medieval	2
19	Deposit		18	Fill of <b>18</b>	Post-medieval	2
20	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Post-medieval	2
21	Deposit		20	Fill of <b>20</b>	Post-medieval	2
22	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Post-medieval	2
23	Deposit		22	Fill of <b>22</b>	Post-medieval	2
24	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Post-medieval	2
25	Deposit		24	Fill of <b>24</b>	Post-medieval	2
26	Cut	Construction cut?		Construction cut for wall	Post-medieval	2
27	Deposit		26	Fill of <b>26</b>	Post-medieval	2
28	Masonry			Wall/structure	Post-medieval	2
29	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Post-medieval	2
30	Deposit		29	Fill of <b>29</b>	Post-medieval	2
31	Cut	Pit/large area of disturbance		Pit/large area of disturbance	Post-medieval	2
32	Deposit		31	Fill of <b>31</b>	Post-medieval	2

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
33	Cut	Pit/large area of disturbance		Disturbance	Post-medieval	2
34	Deposit		33	Fill of 33	Post-medieval	2
35	Cut	Pit		Post-pit?	Post-medieval	2
36	Deposit		35	Fill of 35	Post-medieval	2
37	Deposit			Grey gritty silty clay	Post-medieval	2
38	Deposit			Brick rubble	Post-medieval	2
39	Deposit			Redeposited light olive brown clay	Post-medieval	2

### Appendix 1b: Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Post-medieval	Pond/hollow	1
	Post-holes	6
	Construction cuts	1
	Pit	4
	Brick structures	2

## Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
07	Glass	3	145g	Post-medieval	Vessel fragments
07	Iron	2	77g	Post-medieval	Curved strips
07	Pottery	2	28g	Post-medieval	17th–18th c
07	Rubber	1	64g	Modern	Rectangular with central hole; discarded
07	Stone	1	158g	Unknown	Honestone; L118 W25 D23
13	Ceramic building material	1	2,900g	Post-medieval	Brick; L225 W111 D64
17	Animal bone	1	6g	Unknown	Unidentified
17	Ceramic building material	1	25g	Post-medieval	Tile fragments
19	Ceramic building material	3	9g	Post-medieval	Fragments
19	Pottery	1	3g	Post-medieval	16th–18th c
23	Pottery	1	3g	Post-medieval	16th–18th c
27	Ceramic building material	1	14g	Post-medieval	Glazed tile fragment
37	Pottery	2	42g	Post-medieval	16th–19th c

## Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	6
	Glass	3
	Iron	2
	Pottery	6
Modern	Rubber	1
Unknown	Animal bone	1
	Stone	1

### Appendix 3: Historical Periods

Period	Date From	Date To
Prehistoric	-500,000	42
Early Prehistoric	-500,000	-4,001
Palaeolithic	-500,000	-10,001
Lower Palaeolithic	-500,000	-150,001
Middle Palaeolithic	-150,001	-40,001
Upper Palaeolithic	-40,000	-10,001
Mesolithic	-10,000	-4,001
Early Mesolithic	-10,000	-7,001
Late Mesolithic	-7,000	-4,001
Late Prehistoric	-4,000	42
Neolithic	-4,000	-2,351
Early Neolithic	-4,000	-3,001
Middle Neolithic	-3,500	-2,701
Late Neolithic	-3,000	-2,351
Bronze Age	-2,350	-701
Early Bronze Age	-2,350	-1,501
Beaker	-2,300	-1,700
Middle Bronze Age	-1,600	-1,001
Late Bronze Age	-1,000	-701
Iron Age	-800	42
Early Iron Age	-800	-401
Middle Iron Age	-400	-101
Late Iron Age	-100	42
Roman	42	409
Post Roman	410	1900
Saxon	410	1065
Early Saxon	410	650
Middle Saxon	651	850
Late Saxon	851	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1901	2050
World War One	1914	1918
World War Two	1939	1945
Cold War	1945	1992
Unknown	--	--

*after English Heritage Periods List, recommended by Forum on Information Standards in Heritage available at: <http://www.fish-forum.info/inscript.htm>*

## **Appendix 4: OASIS Report Summary**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

**OASIS ID: norfolka1-208201**

## Project details

Project name	Glebe Farm, Pulham St Mary, Norfolk
Short description of the project	<p>NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mr and Mrs D. West to undertake an archaeological evaluation ahead of residential development at Glebe Farm, Pulham St Mary, Norfolk (TM 2114 8537). Glebe Farm is situated on the north side of Pulham St Mary, close to the centre of the village. The new residential development is to consist of four houses built in an area of former farmyard (Ref: 2014/0831). The evaluation was required due to the general proximity of the development site to the historic core of the village, and in particular due to the nearby location of antiquarian reports of bones and urns, unearthed between the site and the parish church (NHER 13143). There had been no previous archaeological investigations on the site. The current project comprised the excavation of three 20m-long archaeological trial trenches, in order to sample 5% of the development plot. In Trench 1, a pond/hollow and deposits related to a late 19th-century and early 20th-century bottle dump were observed. This large feature was clearly depicted on First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps. In Trench 2, several post-holes and pits, which appeared to date to the 16th-18th centuries, were possibly linked with the east wall of a large farm building (or its forerunner) that is depicted on the Ordnance Survey First and Second Edition maps. A thick layer of crushed brick in this part of the farmyard was probably the remains of this building. A small brick structure was observed at the northwest end of Trench 3. This is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map and probably represents a small utilitarian farm building. An examination of 1946 and 1988 aerial photographs shows that much of the demolition of the buildings depicted on the early edition Ordnance Survey maps, and probably much of the dumping and levelling recorded on the site, occurred post-1946, so that by 1988 the farmyard had taken on its contemporary appearance.</p>
Project dates	Start: 30-03-2015 End: 01-04-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	136907 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	CONSTRUCTION CUT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURE Post Medieval
Monument type	POND Post Medieval



Monument type	POST-HOLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK PULHAM ST MARY Glebe Farm
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2114 8537 52.421016367 1.25260857081 52 25 15 N 001 15 09 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Peter Eric Crawley
Project supervisor	NPS Archaeology

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Glebe Farm, Pulham St Mary, Norfolk. Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Crawley, P.
Other bibliographic details	2015/1047
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Entered by	A. Crowson (andrew.crowson@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	8 May 2015

## **Appendix 5: Archaeological Specification**

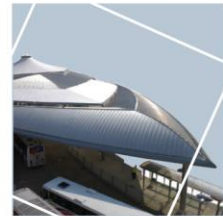
01-04-15-2-1047



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Evaluation  
Glebe Farm, Pulham St Mary, Norfolk  
Written Scheme of Investigation**

**Prepared for**  
Mr and Mrs D. West  
Upper Vaunce's Farm  
Pulham St Mary  
Diss  
Norfolk  
NR21 4QR



NPS Archaeology

March 2015



[www.nps.co.uk](http://www.nps.co.uk)

Location	Glebe Farm, Pulham St Mary, Norfolk
District	South Norfolk
Planning reference	2014/0831
Grid reference	TM 2114 8537
Client	Mr. and Mrs. D. West

<b>REVIEW CHECKLIST</b>		
Completed by	Niall Oakey	23/03/15
Reviewed by	Jayne Bown	23/03/15
<i>Issue 1</i>		

## **NPS Archaeology**

Scandic House  
85 Mountergate  
Norwich  
NR1 1PY

**T** 01603 756150

**F** 01603 756190

**E** niall.oakey@nps.co.uk

**W** <http://nau.nps.co.uk>

01-04-16-2-1047

© NPS Archaeology

# Archaeological Evaluation

## Written Scheme of Investigation

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Mr. and Mrs. West have submitted a planning application to develop an area of land in Pulham St Mary, Norfolk (TM 2114 8537) for housing. The Local Authority (South Norfolk District Council) sought advice from Norfolk Historic Environment Services (NHES) and a programme of archaeological evaluation was proposed. NHES issued a generic brief for evaluation by trial trenching.
- 1.2 The clients have requested that NPS Archaeology produce a fee quote and this Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological evaluation to satisfy the requirements of NHES.
- 1.3 The development site (hereafter “the Site”) is located near the core of the village and comprises a former farmyard off The Street, Pulham St Mary. It is bounded to the north by fields, to the south and west by gardens, and to the east by gardens and fields. The site boundaries and the pattern of nearby field boundaries have changed since aerial photographs of 1946 and buildings on the site are 20<sup>th</sup>-century in date
- 1.4 Prehistoric evidence for activity in the parish of Pulham St Mary, particularly from the Bronze Age, suggests activity in the area, but the locations of the evidence is not recorded. More recent metal-detecting and an archaeological evaluation suggest the presence of a high status Roman site to the south of the village centre. Evidence for activity in the medieval period is plentiful and includes the nearby church of St Mary the Virgin, whilst the village core is notable for the survival of timber-framed buildings of 16<sup>th</sup> - and 17<sup>th</sup>-century date. A reference of late 19<sup>th</sup>- or early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date mentions that skeletons and urns were found in “gardens and meadow near the New Burial Ground” (Norfolk Historic Environment Record [NHER] 13143). This location is interpreted as the former garden of the rectory, to the east of the Site, and is thought to be part of an early medieval cemetery. Further artefacts have been recorded from the field immediately to the north of the churchyard and include Roman coins and tile, a late Saxon pin head and medieval coins, pottery and metal artefacts (NHER 22371). These indicate the proximity of the Site to an early medieval cemetery and also that it is at the core of a settlement which has seen activity from the Roman period onwards.
- 1.5 Archaeological evaluation of the site will address regional archaeological research objectives relating to rural settlement of different periods in East Anglia. Evidence relating to settlement distribution and development, and related agricultural regimes in the prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and later periods may be present on the site.<sup>1</sup> If the early medieval cemetery extends into the Site it may have potential for population studies for the period.<sup>2</sup>

### 2. Aims

- 2.1 The Programme of Archaeological Work requested by NHES is required to recover, by archaeological evaluation, information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. A determination of the state of preservation of

---

<sup>1</sup> Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 70.

any features, deposits and structures is also required.

2.2 The aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:

- i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area.*
- ii. To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the Site and the possible impacts of the proposed development on them.*
- iii. Ensure that any archaeological features discovered during trial trenching are identified, sampled and recorded and, where it is desirable, recommendations for their preservation in situ are made.*
- iv. To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the Site during the various periods or phases of its occupation*
- v. To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data are sampled and submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.*
- vi. To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.*
- vii. To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the evaluation in the form of a report which will provide a basis for any decisions regarding further archaeological intervention and mitigation proposals should they be necessary.*

### **3. Method Statement**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 A four-stage evaluation strategy will be undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. The stages of this strategy may be summarised as follows.

- i. Trial Trenching.* Machine and manual excavation will be employed to investigate the presence, condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological deposits and features occurring within the Site. Any archaeological features identified will be cleaned and sample excavated to determine function, form and relative date.
- ii Post-fieldwork Processes.* The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work. The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be carried out throughout the duration of the fieldwork. The finds will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Norfolk Museums Service.
- iii. Report and Archive.* The report will describe the results of the window sampling and trial trenching with data presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. Copies of the reports will be submitted to the client and to NHES.

3.1.2 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in detail below.

#### **3.2 Trial Trenching**

3.2.1 Trial trenching will be concerned with establishing the condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological features and deposits present. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered

Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be followed.

- 3.2.2 Three trenches measuring 20m x 1.8m will be excavated to provide a c.5% sample of the Site (see figure).
- 3.2.3 The trenches have been arrayed across the Site to provide as comprehensive coverage as possible and concentrated in areas where the new buildings will be located. The trenches have had to avoid a barn and sheds which stand on part of the Site and the final locations of some trenches may be determined on the basis of surface or below ground obstructions and Health and Safety considerations.
- 3.2.3 The trenches will be set out by NPS Archaeology and CAT-scanned prior to excavation.
- 3.2.4 Excavation will be by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket in 100mm spits until natural geological ground or archaeological deposits are identified.
- 3.2.5 Initial excavation will be undertaken to the top of any undisturbed archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying natural deposits, whichever is the highest. If neither is encountered it may be necessary to excavate to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the present ground surface in line with Health and Safety legislation for trenches with unsupported sides. If further depth of excavation is required, the trench sides may need to be locally stepped or shored. The requirement for and the scope of works below 1.2m will be determined by NHES and agreed and costed as a contingency.
- 3.2.6 If the deposits within the trenches are thought to extend too deep to evaluate safely or below the likely level of any development impacts a hand auger may be used to retrieve information about the nature of the lower deposits.
- 3.2.7 The trenches will be fenced using Netlon high-visibility fencing and appropriate warning signage will be displayed.
- 3.2.8 Spoil from the trenches will not be removed from site. The trenches will not be backfilled by NPS Archaeology until agreement to do so is given by NHES. This backfilling will not attempt consolidation or compaction over and above that possible with a mechanical excavator. Full surface reinstatement will not be attempted, but all trenches will be left in a safe condition.
- 3.2.9 Exposed surfaces and all archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and screened by metal detector. The metal detector will be utilised to scan excavated spoil and *in situ* horizons with the operator ensuring that it is used in a correct fashion. All artefactual and ecofactual materials will be collected and bagged by context.
- 3.2.10 Detailed strategies for levels of sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas where complex stratified deposits are encountered. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities. In general, the feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed throughout the evaluation in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 3.2.11 All archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing the NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Plans will be made at a scale of 1:50, with provision for 1:20 and 1:10 drawings. Sections will be recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A photographic record in black and white and digital will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record



their characteristic and relationships. Photographs will also be taken to record the progress of the evaluation.

- 3.2.12 Human remains will be left *in situ* unless otherwise instructed by NHES. If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with the 1857 and 1981 Burial Acts and within all relevant Ministry of Justice guidelines. Backfilling of features containing human remains will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.
- 3.2.13 Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable sealed and well-dated deposits are encountered. Standard 10 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and other consultant environmentalists. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

### **3.3 Post-Fieldwork Processes**

- 3.3.1 The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.
- 3.3.2 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the trial trenching. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Norfolk Museums Service (NMS).
- 3.3.3 Post-fieldwork analyses will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefactual materials recovered by the relevant specialists. In general, the following strategies will be employed in the analysis of the artefactual materials recovered:
- *Pottery*. Analysed to determine date and tabulated by context unit.
  - *Worked flint*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit.
  - *Metal artefacts*. Assessed for dating and significance, catalogued by context unit and where necessary conserved within four weeks of completion of fieldwork, in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
  - *Faunal Remains*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit. Assessed for the potential for further analysis and for sieving for the recovery of smaller bird and fish bones.
  - *Environmental Samples*. Processed and assessed for content and significance.
  - Other categories of artefactual materials will be analysed in a similar fashion.
- 3.3.4 All finds work will follow the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Institute for Archaeologists 2001). Finds data will be entered on a spreadsheet to aid analysis and report preparation.

### **3.4 Report and Archive**

- 3.4.1 An evaluation report will be prepared that presents the stratigraphic, structural, artefactual and environmental evidence and analyses, and a synthesis of the results of the trial trenching.
- 3.4.2 The report will present data in tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Copyright of the reports will be retained by NPS Archaeology.

- 3.4.3 Multiple copies of the report will be produced as appropriate and presented to the client, and three copies to NHES. An HER (Historic Environment Record) form will accompany the evaluation report and will include a reference to the archive and the intended place of archive deposition. The report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 3.4.4 An online OASIS record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to NHES. This will include uploading a pdf version of the final report.
- 3.4.5 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990), and in accordance with the NMS's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.
- 3.4.6 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced It will also be integrated with the NMS's Project accession number and the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowners) will take place after completion of the final report and confirmed in writing to the NMS. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds. If NMS are not making new archive accessions and there is no confirmation of when new archives will be accepted, NPS Archaeology reserve the right to make alternative arrangements,
- 3.4.7 All archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the *Treasure Act, 1996*, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the finds to the Norfolk Museums Service.

#### **4. Timetable**

- 4.1 The timetable for fieldwork assumes that are no major delays to the work programme caused by vandalism, repeated plant breakdown, restricted access, programme changes by the Client or major periods of adverse weather conditions.
- 4.2 It is estimated that the fieldwork will take less than a week with a team of two archaeologists, dependent on archaeological remains present.

#### **5. Staffing**

- 5.1 The project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Project Manager will assume responsibility for all aspects of the project including finance, logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. The Project Officer will have substantial experience in trench evaluation and post-excavation analysis.
- 5.2 Other members of staff involved in the project will be an Experienced Excavator and Finds Co-ordinator staff. Experienced Excavator staff will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system or similar systems. The Project Officer and/or Experienced Excavator staff will be experienced metal detector users.
- 5.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

<b>Project Management</b>	
Project Manager	Niall Oakey MA BA

<b>Project Staff</b>	
Project Officer	<i>To be nominated</i>
Finds Officer	Becky Sillwood
Experienced Excavators	To be nominated

- 5.4 NPS Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. This will be in consultation with Norfolk Historic Environment Service
- 5.5. The analysis of artefactual and ecofactual materials will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. Nominated NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:
- 5.5.1 *Specialists used by NPS Archaeology*

<b>Specialist</b>	<b>Research Field</b>
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates	Worked Flint
Fran Green	Palaeo-environmental Analysis
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, Ceramic Building Material
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Andrew Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

## 6. General Conditions

- 6.1 NPS Archaeology will not commence work until a written order or signed agreement is received from the Client. Where the commission is received through an Agent, the Agent is deemed to be authorised to act on behalf of the Client. NPS Archaeology reserve the right to recover unpaid fees for the service provided from the Agent where it is found that this authority is contested by said Client.
- 6.2 NPS Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.
- 6.3 A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
- 6.4 NPS Archaeology would expect the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.
- 6.5 NPS Archaeology would expect any information concerning the presence of TPOs and/or, protected flora and fauna on the site to be provided by the client prior to the commencement of works and accept no liability if this information is not disclosed. No excavation will take place within 8m or canopy width (whichever is the greater) of any trees within or bordering the site.
- 6.6 NPS Archaeology shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond its reasonable control. Such circumstances would include without limitation; long periods of adverse weather conditions, flooding, repeated vandalism, ground contamination, delays in the development programme, unsafe buildings, conflicts between the archaeological excavation method and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.
- 6.7 Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology would expect the client to provide information on the nature, extent and level of any soil contamination present. Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the trial trenching, excavation will cease until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and on-site control measures implemented. NPS Archaeology will not be

liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures, and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site.

- 6.8 Should any disease restrictions be implemented for the area during the evaluation, fieldwork will cease and staff redeployed until they are lifted. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to on-site disease control measures and for any additional costs incurred to complete the fieldwork after the restrictions have been removed.
- 6.9 NPS Archaeology will not accept responsibility for any tree surgery, removal of undergrowth, shrubbery or hedges or reinstatement of gardens. NPS Archaeology will endeavour to restrict the levels of disturbance of to a minimum but wishes to bring to the attention of the client that the works will necessarily alter the appearance of landscapes and especially gardens.

## **7. Quality Standards**

- 7.1 NPS Archaeology fully endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Practice*.
- 7.2 The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by Norfolk Historic Environment Service in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:
- during Trial Trenching
  - during Post-Fieldwork Analysis
  - upon completion of the archive
  - upon receipt of the Evaluation Report
- 7.3 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the project upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with the NMS.
- 7.4 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who is responsible for the successful completion of the project. The Project Manager retains responsibility for the delivery of the project. The Archaeology Manager has the responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

## **8. Health and Safety**

- 8.1 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).
- 8.2 A risk assessment will be prepared for the fieldwork. All staff will be briefed on the contents of the risk assessment and required to read it. Protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.
- 8.3 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

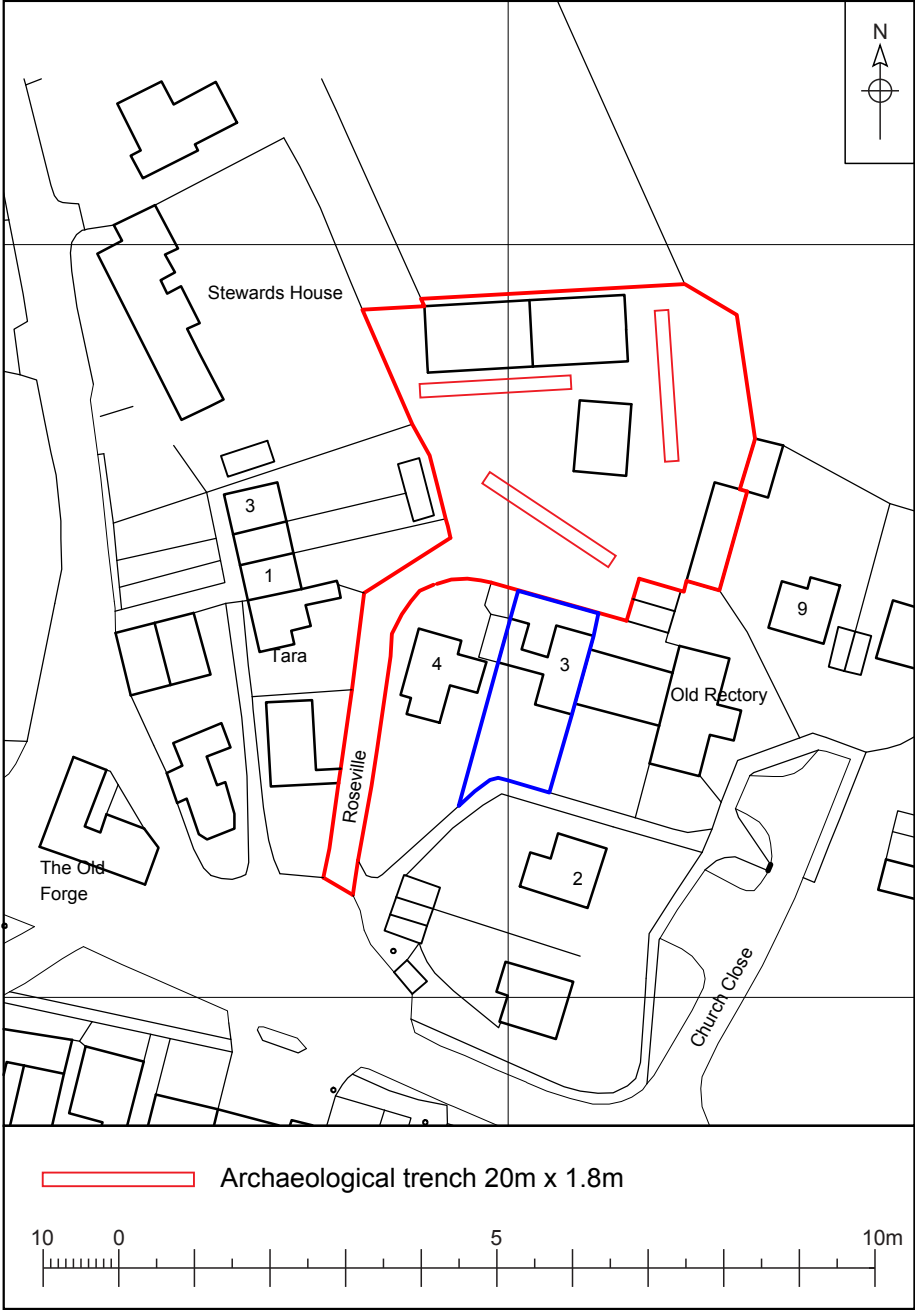
## **9. Insurance**

9.1 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

Employers Liability	£ 5,000,000
Public Liability	£50,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£ 5,000,000

9.2 Full details of NPS Archaeology's Insurance cover can be supplied on request.

**Figure**



Based on Owen Bond Architects drawing 13 / 6677 / 10 / B

01-04-16-2-1047 Glebe Farm, Pulham St Mary.  
 Location of archaeological trenches. Scale 1:1000 at A4