
**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING ON
FARM BUILDINGS AT
1-7 BARNES COURT
BARNES ROAD
PULHAM MARKET
NORFOLK
(52681)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr P Schwier

March 2009

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application: 07/2008/2268/F
National Grid Reference: TM 1980 8630
OASIS Reference Number: archaeo11-56923

A.P.S. Report No. **21/09**


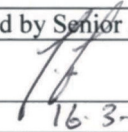
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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Quality Control
Building Recording on farm buildings at
1-7 Barnes Court
Barnes Road
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Norfolk
(52681)

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken prior to the conversion of farm buildings at 1-7 Barnes Court, Barnes Road, Pulham Market, Norfolk. The buildings are of vernacular architectural and historic interest.

The building, floor plans, external elevations and internal details were recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.

The surveyed recorded buildings form part of a farm complex including a barn, cartshed and ranges of animal accommodation surrounding various yards. The buildings were predominantly constructed from brick, with glazed pantile roofing.

Elements of flint cobble walling were identified at the west of the buildings, and may be the remnants of property boundaries depicted on the Tithe Map of 1840. Part of the gable end of one building which fronted onto Barnes Road may be part of an earlier building, also depicted on the 1840 map.

The majority of the complex dates to the mid to late 19th century, and would appear to comprise a single main phase of construction, perhaps towards the earlier part of this timescale. A cartshed, possible stables, a barn and animal accommodation all appear to have been part of this main construction phase.

The layout of the complex as it was constructed appears to have been a main barn adjacent to two yards, each of which was surrounded by open-fronted animal accommodation. The two yards were separated by a north-south range, which may have served to facilitate loading and unloading of grain to and from the main barn, and possibly also used as a fodder store.

A floor was inserted into part of the main barn, perhaps as this was used as a granary. This alteration might have been made in the later 19th century.

Numerous alterations and repairs were noted in many of the surveyed buildings, largely reflecting the addition of animal pens and machinery in the 20th century.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as:

‘... a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.’ (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr P Schwier to undertake a programme of historic building recording on farm buildings at 1-7 Barnes Court, Barnes Road, Pulham Market, Norfolk. A planning application (07/2008/2268/F) was submitted to South Norfolk District Council for the redevelopment of agricultural buildings. Permission was subject to conditions including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological building recording prior to the conversion works.

The building recording was carried out on 4th March 2009 in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Head of Archaeological Planning at Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

2.3 Site Location

Pulham Market is located in southeastern Norfolk, approximately 10km north of Diss in the administrative district of South Norfolk (Figure 1). The buildings recorded are located in the northeastern part of the village, at Street Farm on the north side of Barnes Road, at National Grid Reference TM 1980 8630 (Figure 2).

3. AIMS

In accordance with the specification, the aims of the work were to provide a record of the standing structures on the site prior to their conversion.

4. METHODS

Recording of the building was undertaken to Level 2 standard, according to the English Heritage specification (2006).

Subject to accessibility, the recording of the building included:

- A full photographic survey showing the building in its context; details of the exterior; interior views of the all rooms and circulation areas; any fixtures, fittings or machinery; any graffiti, inscriptions or signage; any building contents that might have a bearing on the building's history or use; any external and internal detail, structural or decorative, that is relevant to the building's design, development or use.
- A dimensioned ground plan, incorporating details of the form and location of any structural or decorative features of historic interest.
- A written record providing an account of the building's type, materials, possible dates and

sequence of development, function, and details of architects, builders, patrons and owners, if known.

Photographic recording was undertaken with a manual 35mm camera fitted with a macro lens and a digital camera. Black and white film was used whilst digital photographs were in colour. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.

5. RESULTS (Figures 3 & 4)

The surveyed buildings form part of a farm complex, and include a barn, cartshed and ranges of animal accommodation surrounding various yards (Figure 2).

Most of the surveyed buildings were used for storage at the time of the survey, and the main barn contained large pieces of machinery, so not all the internal area was visible. The external elevations at the western edge of the property were not examined, and these would have had to be accessed via adjacent properties.

Cart shed

A cart shed was located adjacent to the entrance to the farmyard, on the northern side of Barnes Road (Figure 3, Plates 1 & 2).

The lower c.1/3 of the western wall was of flint cobble and brick quoin construction, and entirely of Flemish bond brickwork above (Plate 3).

Two phases were evident in the southern gable end of the building and a low wall in Flemish bond brickwork forming the eastern part and extending beyond the edge of the building. Straight joins marked where the brick gable end had been built atop this low wall. This was also in Flemish bond externally, English bond being evident internally. This gable was

raised slightly above the roofline and had kneelers of brick at each side (Plate 1).

The northern wall of this building, dividing the cart shed from stables or loose boxes to the north, was also of brick, in English bond internally, and Flemish bond on the northern side. Two low joins in this wall may reflect the position of the western wall of the animal accommodation to the north (Figure 3).

The eastern side of the cart shed was open, the roof here being supported on five timber stanchions on concrete plinths.

The northernmost of five bays created by these stanchions was separated off by a low brick wall topped by a timber partition (Plate 4).

This range was roofed in glazed pantiles, in common with the majority of the surveyed buildings.

Stables or loose boxes to north of cart shed

At the northern end of the cart shed, this range narrowed slightly and comprised two probable stables or loose boxes (Figure 3, Plate 2).

Although asymmetrical, the northern gable end was apparently of the same construction as the south gable end of the cartshed (Plate 2). As for the southern cartshed gable end, the north gable was in Flemish bond externally and English bond internally. The gable was again raised slightly above the roofline with kneelers of brick at each side. Modern repairs were noted externally, at the northwest corner of the range.

The eastern wall of this building included two doors which were open to eaves level and two windows, each with a segmental brick arch over. Brick of 20th century date was noted in places in this wall reflecting various repairs.

Straight joins were visible in the western wall of the building, one in each of the two rooms, which seem to reflect the position of the adjacent building to the west (Plates 5 & 6, Figure 4).

Blocked doorways were also recorded in the western wall of each of these two rooms. The doorway in the southern room had a brick segmental arch over, and was infilled with breeze block and wood (Plate 5). The blocked opening in the northern room also had a brick segmental arch over, although this was very high on the wall, possibly suggesting that this was a window. This was infilled with brick, and a timber lintel below this brick marked a second, later opening, again blocked with brick (Plate 6). This may represent a high window, later partially blocked when a doorway was inserted, this doorway subsequently being blocked.

Two opposing ½ brick sized holes were noted on the north and south walls of each of the two rooms, approximately 14 brick courses up from ground level (Figure 4). In addition, on the southern wall of each room, five ½ brick sized holes were noted at eaves level. The purpose of the higher recesses is not clear, although the lower, opposing, recesses may reflect the presence of structures at the western side of each room, these perhaps once supporting mangers.

Concrete flooring had been partially removed from each of these rooms, to reveal traces of brick and cobble floors beneath. (Plates 5 & 6).

Garage range

An east-west range joined onto the western wall of the stables or loose boxes (Figure 3, Plate 7).

The blocked openings visible in the west wall of the northern of the possible stables were also visible inside the eastern room of this east-west range.

Flemish bond brickwork was evident inside this room, and was noted in the northern, western and eastern walls, the northern and eastern walls each being thicker near the base. The southern wall of this room was heavily patched and much repaired (Plate 8). Whilst this was again partly in Flemish bond brickwork, some flint cobble was present at the base, and various patches of modern brick repair were evident above this. The upper part of this wall included unfired clay lump containing straw.

Flooring in this room was well laid and comprised thin yellow bricks laid on edge.

The continuation of this range to the west was used as a garage and store (Plate 7). Although the southern wall of the garage was rendered, patches of walling material were visible, and flint cobble was evident at the base, and unfired clay lump blocks with straw were again visible to the top of the wall.

Flemish bond brickwork was evident in each of the west and east walls of the room, whilst the floor was of concrete. The whole range was roofed in glazed pantiles.

Western and northwestern ranges, animal accommodation

The western wall of the garage was also the eastern wall of a north-south range of animal accommodation (Figure 3, Plate 9).

The southern part of this range was open-fronted to the east, the glazed pantile roof here being supported on wooden stanchions.

Much of the internal surface of the lower part of western wall was rendered, although patches of brickwork in a stretcher bond were visible (Plate 10). Above this brick walling, patches of unfired clay lump block were visible through a tar and plaster coating (Plate 10). Occasional patches of 20th century brick

were also noted in this wall.

The southern gable end of this range was in Flemish bond brickwork above eaves level. Although this wall was largely obscured by render, tar and plaster below this level, patches of flint cobble, unfired clay lump and 20th century brickwork were evident (Plate 11). An opening, either a window or pitching hole, was noted above eaves level, and had a wooden surround.

Low vertical scars were noted in each of the southern and western walls, apparently marking the location of former animal pens. Numerous slates were also attached to the western wall, several of which contained chalk notes, some being legible and referring to boards and dates, one such being '1986' (Plate 10).

The flooring in this area was obscured by rubble.

The northern wall of this room separated it from further animal accommodation to the north. This was partly rendered, and predominantly in English bond.

The room to the north was also partially open-fronted at the east, and was entered by a step up to a concrete floor (Plate 9). Currently used for storage, traces of former animal pens were again visible, in this case in the form of iron gates and further slates attached to the northern wall (Plates 12 ,13 & 14).

The northern gable end was largely of Flemish bond brickwork, this wall being thicker and rendered towards the base (Plate 14). This walling was apparently continuous with the northern part of the west wall, but further to the south walling of mixed flint cobble, brick in stretcher rows and unfired clay lump was evident (Plate 13). Some 20th century brick was also evident in the upper parts of this wall internally. Externally, the gable end was raised above the glazed pantile roof, and detailing was again noted in the form of

kneelers of brick (Plate 18).

Dividing this room from further probable animal accommodation to the east, was a breeze block wall with a wooden door. Although modern, on the eastern side this wall was apparently positioned atop clay lump, possibly representing traces of an earlier wall (Plate 15).

The southern wall of this room partly comprised concrete blocks in addition to wooden stanchions and wooden doors (Plate 7).

The northern wall of this room was of brick in English bond at its base, this wall being thinner towards its top and in Flemish bond. Slates attached to this wall again evidenced the former use of this room as animal accommodation. (Plate 15).

Traces of unfired clay lump and brick were noted adjacent to the northern wall, and formed a strip parallel to it (Plate 17). This probably represents the extent of a former passageway here, linking doorways in the eastern and western walls.

At the eastern end of this passageway was a doorway with a double brick segmental arch over (Plate 16). An opening with wooden lintel and sill was located just to the south of this, whilst a blocked doorway was also evident. This blocked opening comprised a single brick segmental arch, partly infilled with brick above a secondary lintel of timber. The opening topped by the timber was in turn filled by brickwork in English bond.

The remainder of this elevation was of Flemish bond brickwork (Plate 16), and also formed the western gable end of the main barn.

Main barn

The main barn was the highest of the buildings, being of two storey height (Plate 24). Externally, this building was entirely

of brick in Flemish bond, each gable end being raised and incorporating the brick kneeler detailing as identified throughout the complex (Plates 18 & 26).

Internally, the barn was divided into two unequally sized rooms by a brick wall of predominantly English bond, now altered to accommodate machinery on both east and west sides (Figures 3 & 4).

The smaller of these two rooms, at the west of the barn, was approximately square in plan. Each of the east and west walls of this room were of English bond brickwork below eaves level, and Flemish bond above this (Plate 20). Numerous holes in each of these two walls marked the former position of joists forming an upper floor, three of these joists surviving at the north of the room (Plate 23).

A doorway and opening noted on the western side of the west gable end, inside the adjacent animal accommodation, were also noted internally, although the segmental brick arch over the doorway was single internally (Plates 16 and 20). The blocked doorway already noted in this wall was also evident inside the barn, although here no brick arch was present, and only the timber lintel was visible (Plates 16 and 20). The position of this lintel, immediately beneath the level of the rafters to the upper storey, suggests that this upper floor may have been inserted, the upper arched part of the doorway infilled at this time.

Further partially blocked openings with segmental brick arches comprised a doorway in the southern wall (Plate 19) and a window in the northern elevation (Plate 23). In each case the upper parts of these had been infilled with brick, and a timber lintel inserted below. It seems likely that this infilling was also carried out on the insertion of the upper storey, as in each case these arches would have projected slightly above the upper floor level. The doorway of the northern

elevation also had a segmental brick arch, and may also have been partially infilled with timber at this time, although timber in the upper part of this opening may simply be part of the door surround.

Further detailing in the southern wall comprised two wide doorways, leading to the north-south range of possible fodder storage (Plate 19, Figures 3 & 4). Each of these doorways had a double brick segmental arch over, visible from both sides of the wall.

A door-sized opening was also present at first floor level, its base being level with the position of the now removed floor (Plate 19). This had a timber sill and lintel, and it is likely that this was inserted on the postulated insertion of the upper floor of the main barn.

The northern wall of the western room of the main barn also had a first floor level opening with a timber surround, which might also be an insertion, contemporary with these various alterations (Plate 23).

Each of the north and south walls of this room were in Flemish bond internally. Part of the brickwork of the northern wall, between the doorway and ground floor window, was apparently worn (Plate 22), perhaps as the result of wear from machinery.

The lowest course of each of the four walls of this room was a slightly projecting string course, and this may have originally supported a wooden floor (Plate 21).

The larger eastern room of the main barn was mostly occupied by modern machinery and had a concrete floor including large holes to accommodate machinery and for crop processing (Plate 23).

Although partly obscured by render and machinery, the majority of the internal faces of each of the walls of this room

were in English bond, in contrast to the Flemish bonding evident externally. The upper part of the western wall was rebuilt in modern brick at first floor level.

A large opening in the northern wall featured a single brick segmental arch visible internally, a double arch being evident on the northern (external) side. The upper part of this had been infilled with brick and a timber lintel inserted. In the western room of the main barn this partial infilling of openings has been taken to reflect the insertion of a floor to the upper storey, although no evidence for such a floor in the eastern room was noted during the survey.

A large opening in the southern wall extended to the full height of this wall, and had modern steel sliding doors (Plate 24). It is likely that a former large opening mirroring that of the northern wall was enlarged in recent times to accommodate vehicles and machinery associated with crop processing.

Two openings in the north wall are of recent origin, and would have been inserted to accommodate some of the modern machinery in the room.

The northern opening of this room led to a modern timber building housing a number of silos.

North-south range, possible fodder storage

The paired arched doorways and first floor opening of the western room of the main barn lead into a north-south range, comprising two rooms (Figures 3 & 4).

This range was of a single storey, the first floor opening leading to the main barn being above eaves level in the north-south range. No trace of any flooring level with the base of this opening was observed.

The walls of this range were almost

entirely of Flemish bond brickwork, although the lower part of the central dividing wall was in English bond, and the uppermost courses of this wall in a stretcher bond (Plate 37).

This dividing wall featured a doorway with a brick segmental arch, the lower part of this doorway having been infilled with concrete (Plate 37).

Each of the two rooms of this range had a pair of wooden double doors at its eastern side, which extended to the full height of the wall.

A wooden doorway in the western wall provided access from the southern room to the western yard. A doorway between the northern room and the western yard was partly blocked with breeze block and 20th century brick, and partly converted to a window. A window just to the north of this had been blocked with re-used brick, 20th century brick and concrete.

The southern gable end of this range was raised and featured brick kneelers. A small buttress or low wall was keyed into the southwestern corner of the range (Plate 7).

Northeastern and eastern ranges, animal accommodation

A north-south range at the east of the surveyed buildings was divided into two rooms, the large northerly room being animal accommodation, and a smaller room at the south serving for storage (Figure 3).

The eastern wall and the north and south gable ends were of brickwork in Flemish bond. The gable ends were raised and had brick kneeler detailing, although this had been damaged at the northwest corner (Plates 34 & 26).

Each gable end had a doorway at its western side, aligning with a passageway extending for the full length of the

building (Plate 26, Figure 4).

The northern gable also had an opening at eaves level, and timbers attached to this gable was part of the roofline of a former building here, perhaps similar to the extant timber shed to the north of the surveyed buildings (Plate 26).

A slight recess was noted in the eastern wall of this building, the exterior of this being beneath a covered passageway of an adjacent building (Plate 36). The dimensions of this recess in the eastern wall suggest this is likely to be a blocked door, although no clear change in brickwork or materials was evident.

The western wall of the northern room of this range was largely of breeze blocks and concrete blocks with several windows and doors.

Internally this room was divided into a corridor along the western edge, the area to the east of this being further divided into seven concrete and breeze block animal pens, many with feeders and drinkers (Plate 29).

The wall dividing this room from the smaller room to the south was rendered at its base. Above this render was brickwork, in a somewhat unusual bond of header rows on edge. At the eastern edge of this partition wall, inside the southern room, a straight join with the main wall of the building was visible, suggesting that this wall is a later insertion to the range (Figure 4).

The unusual brick bonding noted in the north wall was repeated in the western wall of the room. The southeastern corner of this room had been further partitioned off by breeze block walls, this room containing a sink and being used for storage (Plate 35).

A window in the southern gable end of the building was a later insertion, traces of a

blocked doorway infilled with brick being evident below the window (Plate 34).

A corridor with a brick segmental arch, a small brick building and a modern lean-to were joined to the east of this range, but were beyond the scope of the survey.

Bridging the area between the eastern gable of the main barn and the northern end of the eastern range was further animal accommodation (Figure 3).

The northern wall of this building was of Flemish bond brickwork (Plate 26), whilst the southern wall was of concrete block (Plate 27). Low breeze block walls within this building divided it into two animal pens with low-level drinkers. The northernmost of these pens was further subdivided by a breeze block wall with two small openings at its base. This may have served to allow piglets to pass between the subdivided areas, whilst preventing a sow from doing so (Plate 28).

To the east of these pens was a roofed corridor, open to the north and south.

East-west range, animal accommodation

An east-west range was located at the southern end of the eastern range, this also serving as animal accommodation (Figure 3).

The southern wall, gable end and part of the northern wall were all in Flemish bond brickwork, the raised gable again having brick kneelers (Plates 24 & 30).

An opening was recorded above eaves level in the gable end, whilst a brick buttress or low wall joined the northern corner of the range (Figure 4). A gatepost at the end of this wall indicates the former location of gates partitioning the eastern yard.

The northern wall of this range was partly of breeze block construction, whilst an

area of concrete included the inscribed date "1988" (Plate 31).

A doorway in the southern wall had been infilled with brick, and there was also a window in this wall (Plate 24).

This range was divided into two rooms, the easternmost of these being a small room used as a store, and accessed via a doorway in the south wall. The walls of this room were obscured by render and boarding.

The western room of the range was divided into two animal pens by a low breeze block wall. Low level drinkers were noted in each of these, whilst flooring was of concrete, whilst traces remained of straw animal bedding (Plate 33).

The western wall of the room was of similar unusual construction to walls already noted in the southern room of the easterly range. The lower portion was rendered, above which brick laid in header rows on edge was visible, the top few rows being stretcher rows (Plate 32).

A blocked doorway was recorded at the southern end of this wall.

6. DISCUSSION

At present, the surveyed buildings are in a variable state of repair, many being in good condition, but with some elements being in poor repair. The buildings form part of a farm complex, and are presently used for storage and crop processing.

The majority of the complex was of similar construction, the predominant building material being brick of probable mid to later 19th century date, and most buildings being roofed in glazed pantiles. The main barn, cartshed range at the south, north-south range in the centre of the yard and the ranges of animal accommodation at the east all had raised gables with

kneelers of brick, indicating that these are likely to be contemporary.

Examination of the first edition Ordnance Survey map, published in 1888, shows the surveyed buildings match well with the location of buildings recorded at that time (Figure 6). It seems probable that the surveyed buildings are the same as those depicted on this map.

The Tithe Map of c.1840 was also examined (Figures 7 & 8). Three buildings are shown within the area, a small building next to Barnes Road, a larger building close to the location of the main barn in the present survey, and a further small building near the centre of the surveyed area. This indicates that the main phase of building of the complex was carried out between 1840 and 1888, although elements of the earlier buildings depicted in the Tithe Map may have been incorporated into these buildings.

Elements of flint cobble walling were identified in parts of the cartshed, garage and western ranges, and these may represent a pre-existing property boundary later raised to form these buildings. Property boundaries depicted on the Tithe Map (Figure 7) generally accord with the location of the fragmentary extant flint cobble walling, and so these elements may well pre-date 1840.

The southerly building depicted on the Tithe Map may explain the two phases of walling in the south gable end of the cart shed, an earlier building being partly demolished, and part of the wall being incorporated into the new cart shed (Figure 8).

Given that the majority of the complex appears to be contemporary, and to post-date the Tithe Map, it seems that the extant main barn replaces the building depicted on this earlier map. It would seem that the large building shown in the Tithe Map was demolished to make way for the extant

ranges, as was the smaller building depicted near the centre of the site.

Although a modern opening at the south of the main barn has removed any traces of an earlier entry, it is likely that this once featured a smaller opening, mirroring that of the north wall. In combination with the overall form of the building, this layout is typical of a barn used for threshing and grain storage, and indicates that it was likely to have been built for this function. Such buildings usually feature large opposed threshing doors, such as that which survives in the north wall.

A study of farmsteads in South Lincolnshire notes that this form of barn continued to be built well into the 19th century, until the widespread shift to mechanical threshing later in the century (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 48-49). These barns would typically feature a pair of tall and opposed threshing doors in the long walls. Between these lay the threshing floor where grain would be threshed and winnowed in the draught created by the paired doors. The space either side of the threshing floor would be used for storing unthreshed crop and straw (*ibid*).

The first farmsteads planned for mechanical threshing in the south Lincolnshire study seem to have been constructed in the 1850s. As the crop could now be threshed more rapidly there was no longer a need for barns capable of storing unthreshed crop (*ibid*).

The postulated construction date of the barn of 1840-1888 spans this period of change, and the move from hand to mechanical threshing. The form of the eastern part of the barn might tentatively be used to suggest a construction date towards the earlier part of this range, in that its form might indicate its initial construction for hand threshing and grain storage.

The projecting string course of brickwork

in the western part of the barn suggests a suspended wooden floor once spanned this room, and this may have functioned to prevent damp and vermin in an area of grain storage.

In the later 19th century granaries were sometimes incorporated into barns, in some cases a first floor loft being created in part of the barn (*ibid* 52). The upper floor inserted into the western part of the barn in this study might have served such a purpose, and a later 19th century date might be tentatively suggested. The first floor doorway leading from this upper storey to the adjacent range to the south may have been inserted at this time in order to facilitate the movement of stored grain from this upper floor to the room to the south. The large doors of this range may have functioned to allow carts to be directly loaded from this doorway.

This north-south range has been described here as a possible fodder house, this interpretation being based largely on the position of this building between the east and west yards surrounded by animal accommodation (Figure 3). However, the two pairs of double doors indicate that access for carts was required, and it may be that this building served a dual function for the loading and unloading of grain between carts and the ground and first floor rooms of the barn, and also the unloading of fodder for storage in the southern room.

The southern cartshed range is typical of the large cartsheds which became common in the second half of the 19th century. This is positioned for convenient access to the circulation areas around the farm. Ideally cart sheds were positioned in such a way as to limit direct sunlight which would damage wooden carts (Barnwell and Giles 56), and as this example is east facing, it would escape the most intense sun during the day.

The rooms at the north of the cartshed are

likely to be loose boxes or stables. Their location adjacent to the cart shed may favour the interpretation of these being stables, as horses could be kept close to the carts which they would be used to pull.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 shows the buildings enclosed various sub-divided yards (Figure 6). It seems probable that these yards were surrounded by animal accommodation, largely open to these yards (Figure 8).

The garage range, western range and northwestern range included elements constructed from unfired clay lump, this being local clay mixed with straw. This material, weatherproofed with tar and plaster, would have been used as a cheap alternative to brick or timber (English Heritage 2007). Usually the clay would have been dug near the site, trodden and mixed with straw and manure, raised on the wall, pared smooth with a hay-knife, allowed to dry then levelled off for another layer to be placed. When finished the wall would be rendered over with a stiff clay or lime plastering (Brunskill 1991, 91).

It is possible that the animal accommodation in the ranges where the clay lump has been used initially only had low walls on the southern and western sides, perhaps comprising simply the pre-existing flint cobble walling still evident in places. Full height walling would not necessarily be required for this animal accommodation. The clay lump may have been added later to improve the shelter offered by these buildings. Alternatively, the clay lump may be contemporary with the main phase of building and construction of this accommodation, perhaps being a cheap alternative to brick, and used only at the rear of animal accommodation, where this cheaper material would not be noticed.

The northeastern, eastern and east-west ranges of animal accommodation, surrounding the eastern yard are in contrast

all backed by brick walling. This may reflect the increased visibility of these walls from the circulation areas around the farm, and the farmhouse itself (Figure 8).

Recent alterations and repairs were noted in many of the surveyed buildings, and animal pens and machinery had been added to many in the 20th century.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Building recording was undertaken prior to the conversion of farm buildings at 1-7 Barnes Court, Barnes Road, Pulham Market, Norfolk.

The recorded buildings form part of a farm complex including a barn, cartshed and ranges of animal accommodation surrounding various yards.

Elements of flint cobble walling at the west of the buildings may be the remnants of property boundaries depicted on the Tithe Map of 1840. Part of the gable end of one building which fronted onto Barnes Road may be the remnants of an earlier building, also depicted on the 1840 map.

The majority of the complex dates to the mid to late 19th century, and would appear to comprise one main phase of construction, perhaps towards the earlier part of this timescale.

A cartshed, possible stables, a barn and animal accommodation all appear to have been part of this main construction phase. These are predominantly constructed from brick, with glazed pantile roofing.

The layout of the complex appears to have been a main barn adjacent to two yards, each of which was surrounded by open-fronted animal accommodation. The two yards were separated by a north-south range, which may have served to facilitate loading and unloading of grain to and from the main barn, and possibly also

functioning as a fodder store.

A floor was inserted into part of the main barn, perhaps as this was used as a granary. This alteration might possibly have been made in the later 19th century.

Numerous alterations and repairs were noted in many of the surveyed buildings, largely reflecting the addition of animal pens and machinery in the 20th century.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P Schwier who commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. David Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Building Recording: Vicky Mellor & Chris Moulis
Photographic reproduction: Vicky Mellor and Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Vicky Mellor
Analyst: Vicky Mellor

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Archaeological Investigation and
Recording of Standing Buildings or
Structures*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
NLA	Norfolk Landscape Archaeology
OS	Ordnance Survey

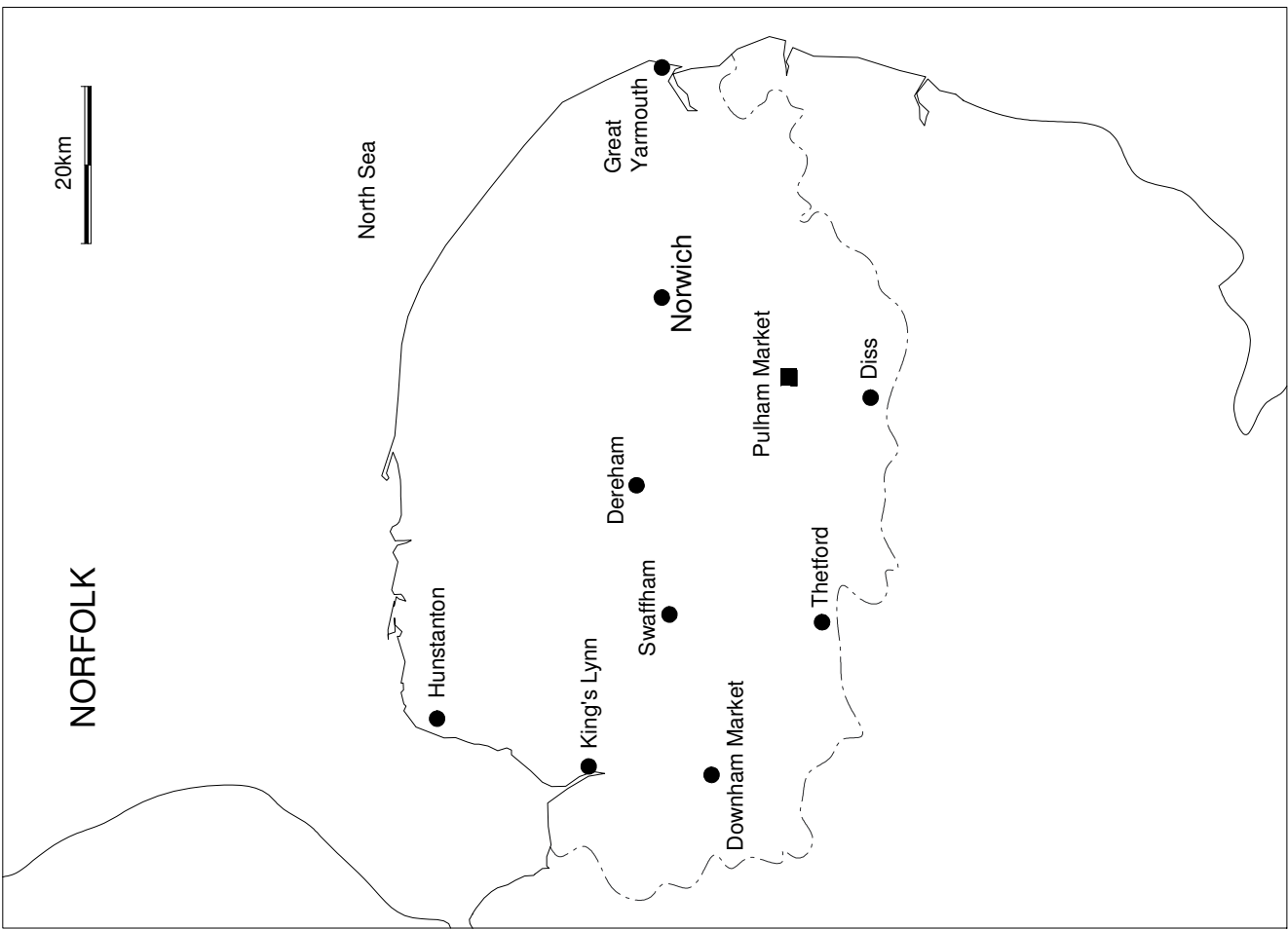
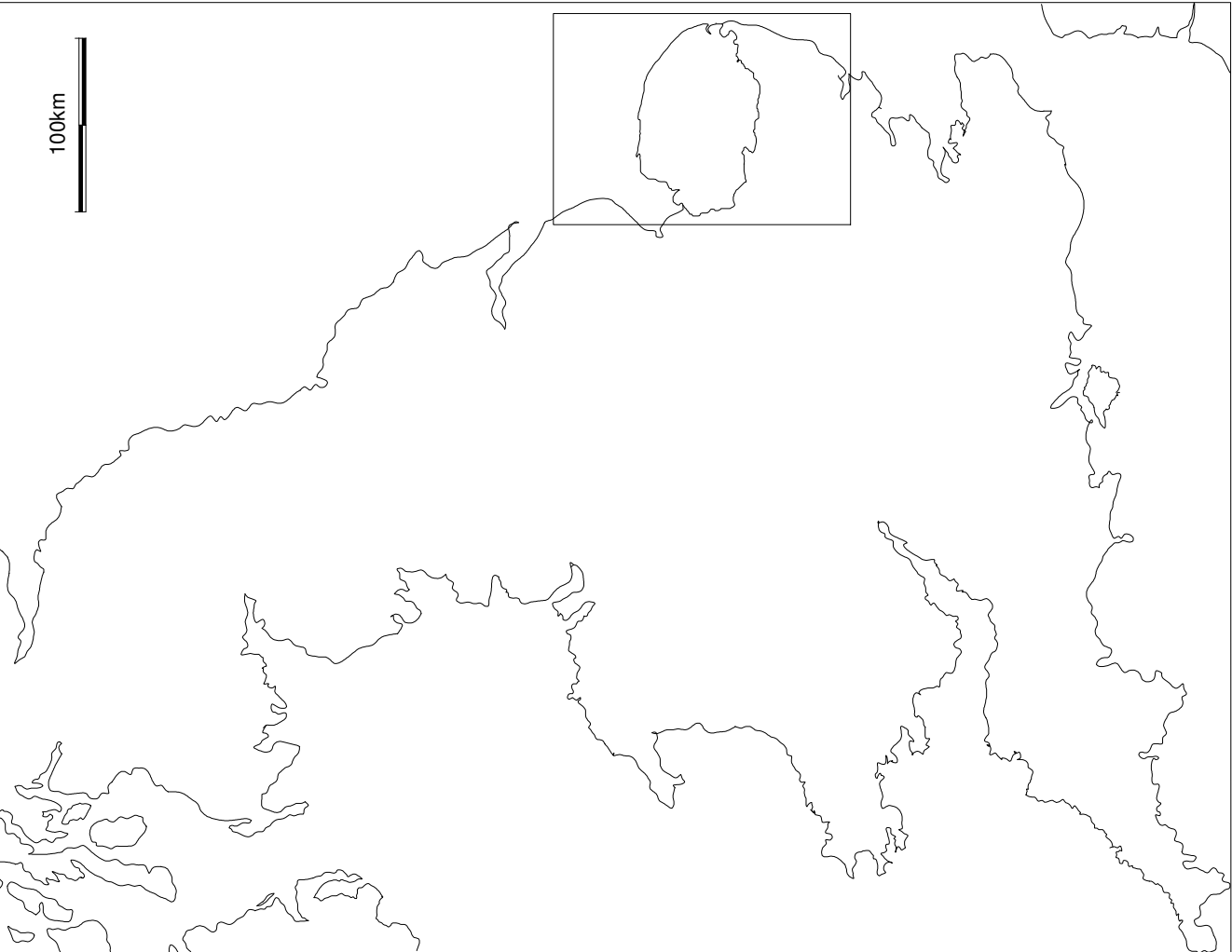
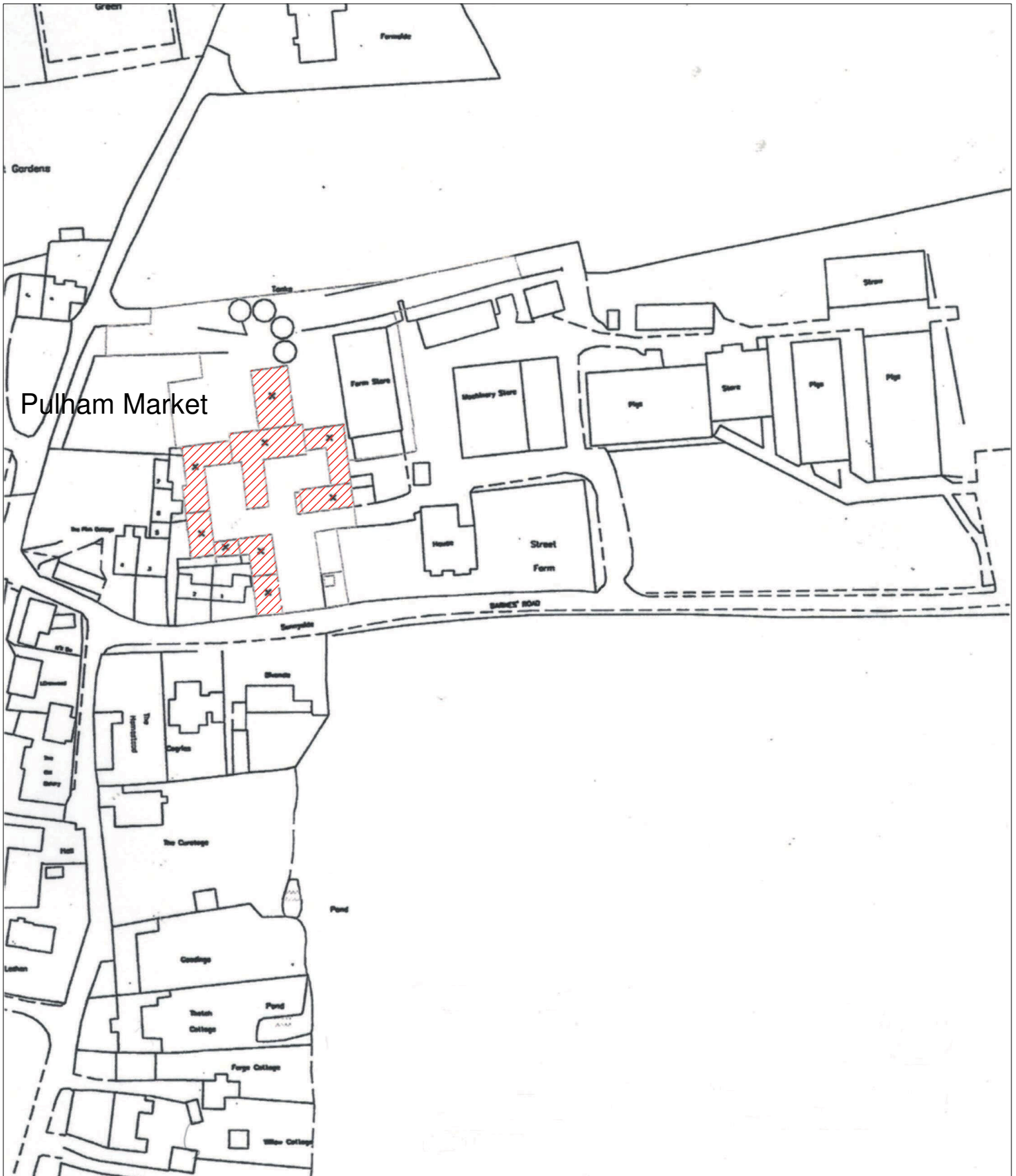



Figure 1 General location Map



 Surveyed buildings



0  100m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Pulham Market Barnes Road PMBR09

Scale 1:1250

Drawn by:VM

Report No: 21/09

Figure 2 Site location map

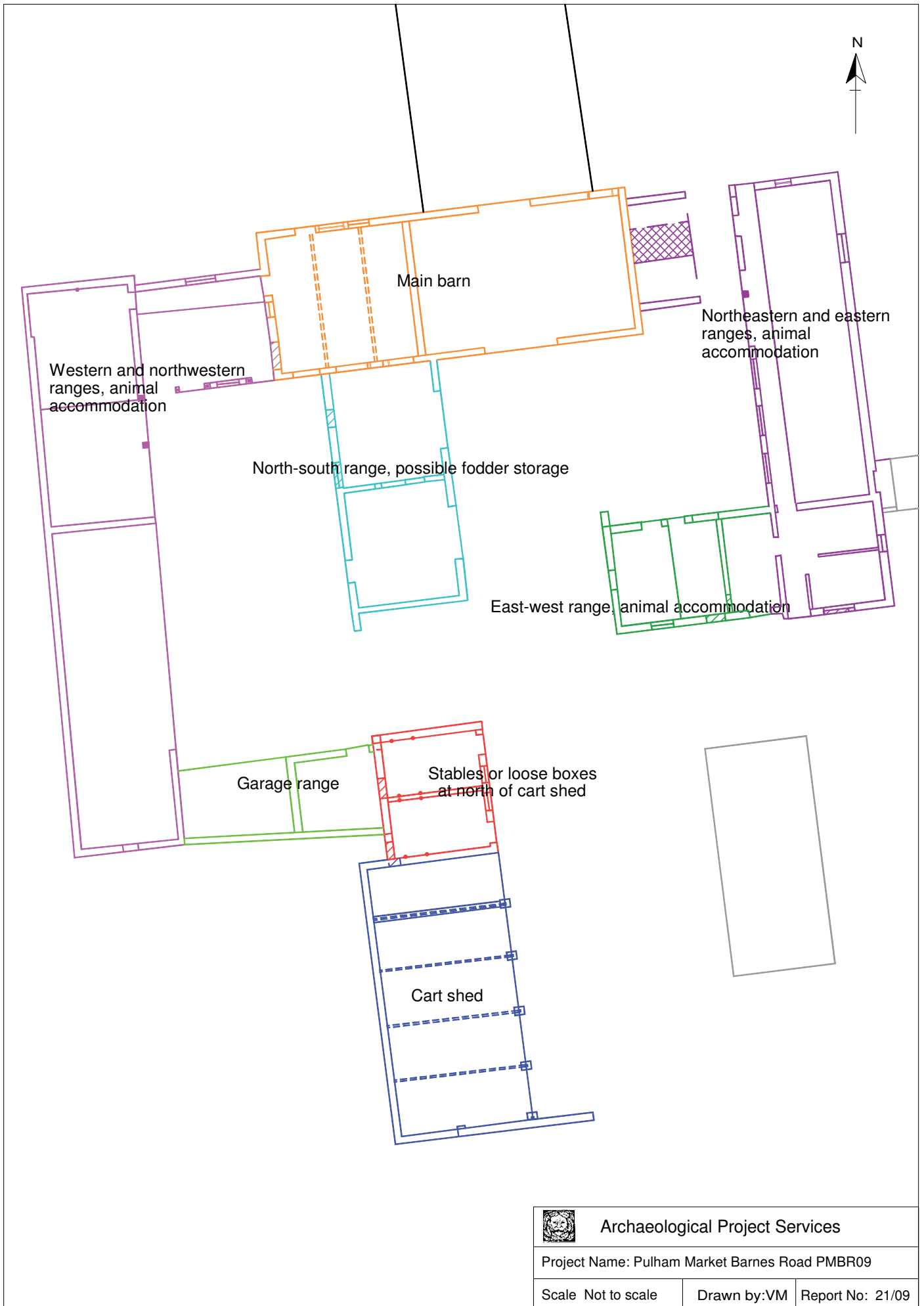


Figure 3 Generalised plan of surveyed buildings as discussed in text

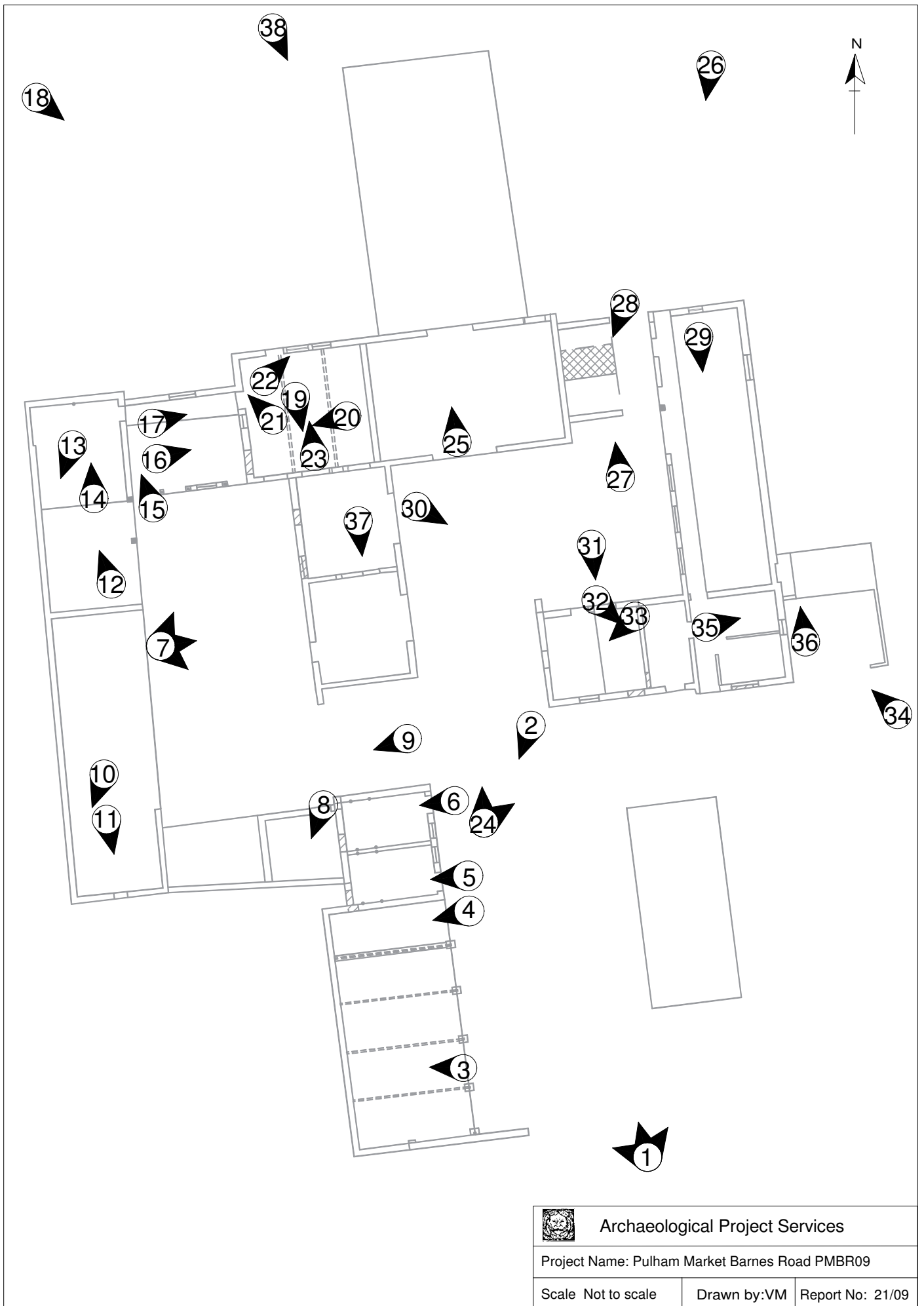
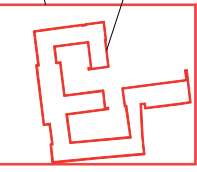


Figure 5 Plan of surveyed buildings showing direction and location of plates



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Approximate area of Figure 3

Approximate location of surveyed buildings



Archaeological Project Services

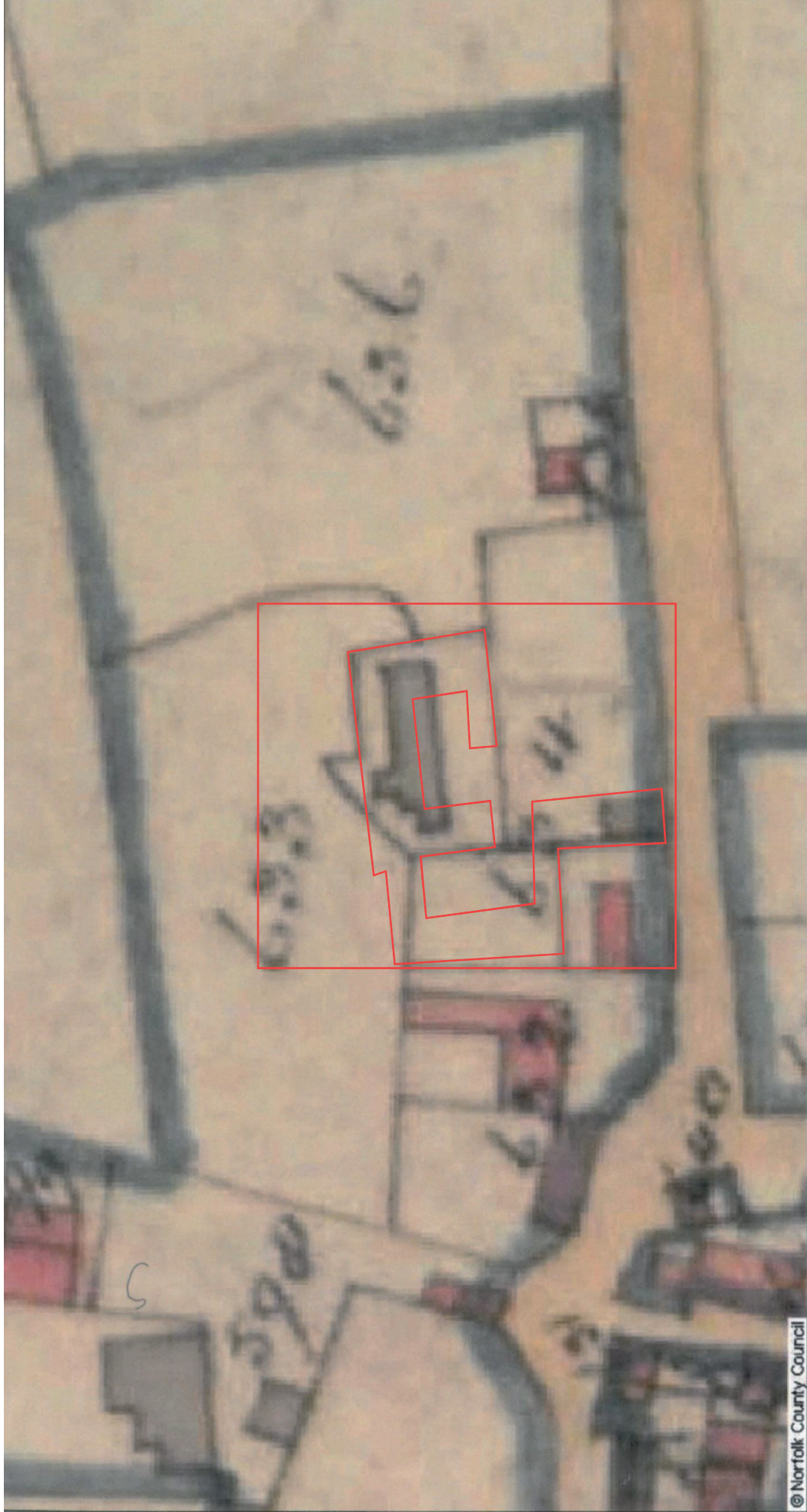
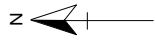
Project Name: Pulham Market Barnes Road PMBR09

Not to Scale

Drawn by: VM

Report No: 21/09

Figure 6 Extract from first edition Ordnance Survey map, 'England - Norfolk: 106/NW', Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 - Epoch 1 (1888).

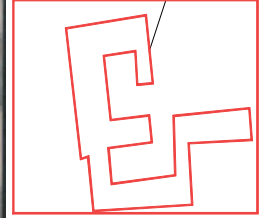


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Approximate area of Figure 3

Approximate location of surveyed buildings



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Pulham Market Barnes Road PMBR09

Not to Scale

Drawn by: VM

Report No: 21/09

Figure 7 Extract of Tithe Map of c.1840, showing site location

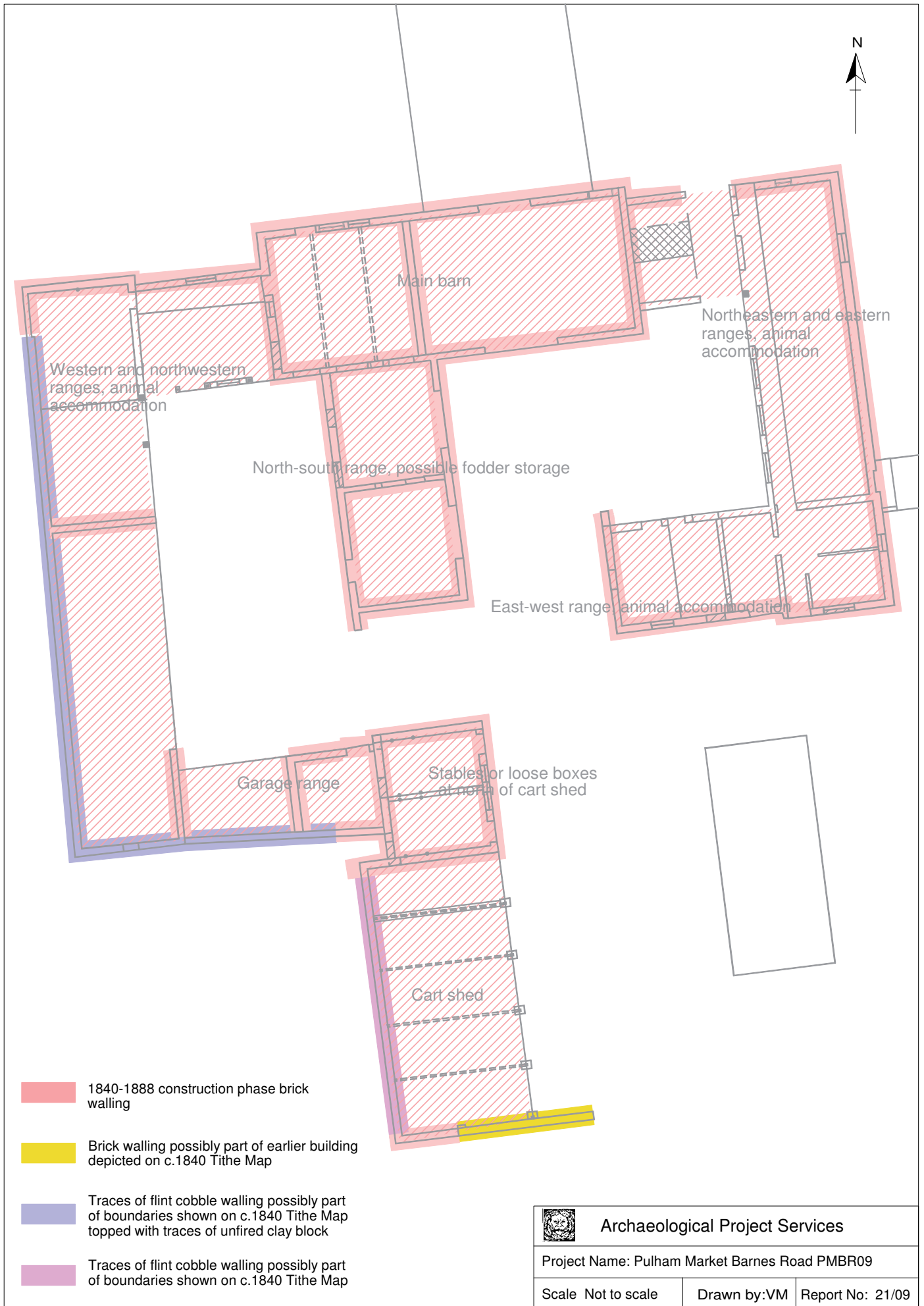


Figure 8 Generalised plan of surveyed buildings with possible 19th century layout discussed in text



Plate 1 General view of site from Barnes Road, looking west, north and east



Plate 2 View of cart shed and stables or loose boxes, looking southwest



Plate 3 Western wall of cart shed, interior, flint cobble and brick walling, looking west



Plate 4 Wooden partition at northern end of cart shed, looking west



Plate 5 Southern stable or loose box at north of cart shed, west wall internal showing blocked doorway and straight join, looking west

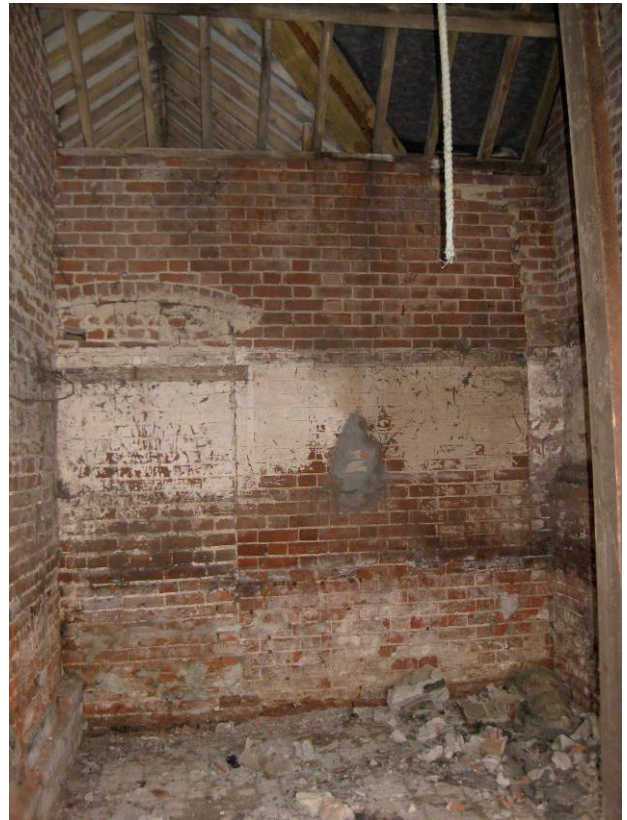


Plate 6 Northern stable or loose box at north of cart shed, west wall internal showing blocked doorway and straight join, looking west



Plate 15 Dividing wall between western and northwestern ranges, internal, showing breeze block construction over unfired clay block, looking north

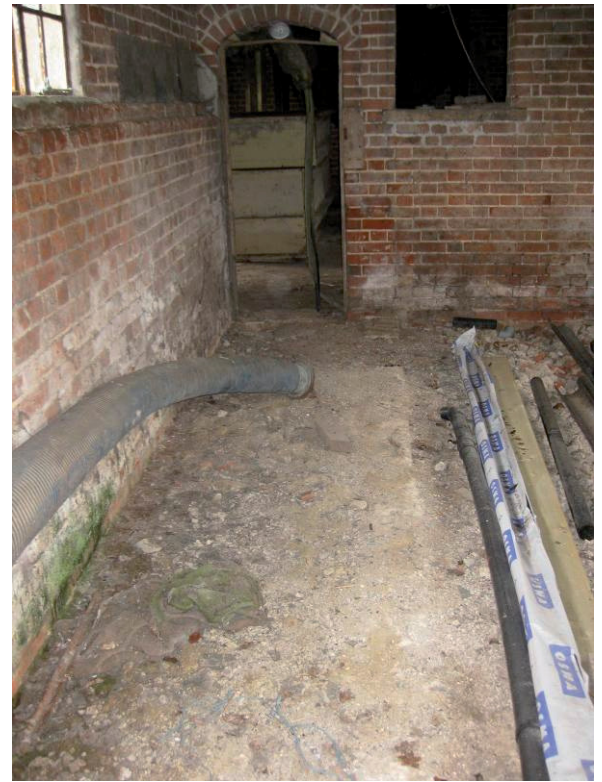


Plate 17 Interior of northwestern range of animal accommodation showing brick and unfired clay block traces marking location of passageway, looking east



Plate 16 West gable end of main barn, view from interior of northwestern range of animal accommodation, including blocked doorway, looking east



Plate 18 Exterior view of northern walls of westerly and northwesterly ranges of animal accommodation and main barn, looking southeast



Plate 19 Interior of main barn, south elevation of western room, looking south



Plate 20 Interior of main barn, west gable end, showing change in brick coursing, holes for joists to upper floor and blocked doorway, looking west

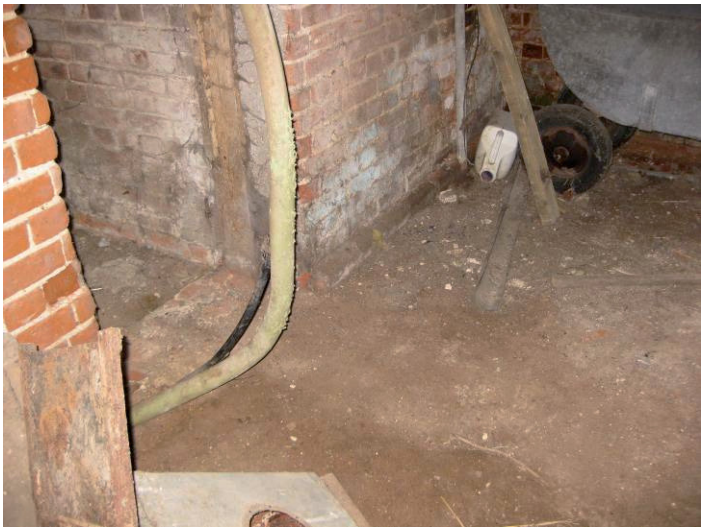


Plate 21 Detail of walling, western wall inside west room of main barn, showing projecting string course of brickwork at floor level, looking northwest



Plate 22 Detail of walling, northern wall inside west room of main barn, showing wear pattern of bricks, perhaps due to machinery, looking northeast



Plate 23 Northern elevation inside west room of main barn and surviving joists of upper floor, looking north



Plate 24 General view of easterly yard, showing main barn and east-west range of animal accommodation, looking north and east



Plate 25 Interior of main barn, easterly room, showing partly blocked doorway of northern wall, looking north



Plate 26 Exterior view of north gable end of eastern range of animal accommodation and northern walls of northern range, main barn and timber sheds, looking south



Plate 27 Southern wall of northeastern animal accommodation, looking north



Plate 28 Interior of northeastern animal accommodation, showing breeze block pens including possible sow and piglet pen, looking southwest



Plate 29 Interior of eastern range of animal accommodation showing concrete animal pens, looking south



Plate 30 East-west range of animal accommodation, west gable end and northern wall, looking southeast



Plate 31 Detail of northern wall of east-west range, showing date '1988' in concrete, looking south



Plate 32 Interior of westerly room of east-west range of animal accommodation, showing brick coursing of wall, looking southeast

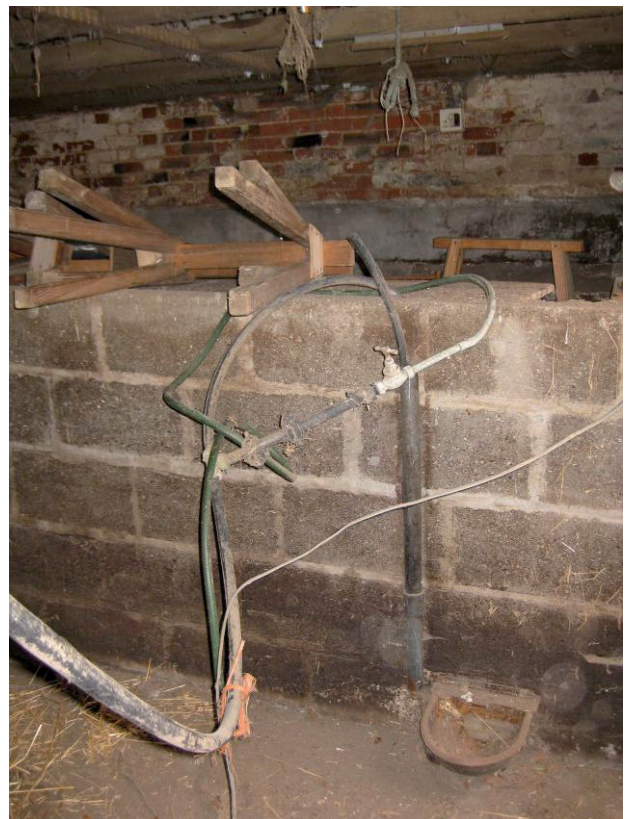


Plate 33 Partition wall separating two animal pens in westerly room of east-west range of animal accommodation showing animal drinker, looking west



Plate 34 General view of buildings showing east and south walls of eastern range of animal accommodation, south wall of east-west range and lean-to shelter, looking northwest



Plate 35 Interior of southern room of eastern range, showing breeze block partition wall, looking east



Plate 36 Covered passageway at western edge of east range, looking north



Plate 37 Central dividing wall inside north-south range, possibly for fodder storage, showing partly blocked doorway and inserted opening, looking south



Plate 38 General view of buildings from north, northern walls of animal accommodation and main barn and timber shed, looking south



Plate 7 View of westerly yard, showing northwestern animal accommodation, north-south range possibly for fodder storage and garage range, looking north, east and south



Plate 8 Garage range, easterly room internal, showing patching of southern wall including flint cobble, unfired clay block and brick, looking south



Plate 9 Western animal accommodation range, looking west



Plate 10 Western animal accommodation range internal, west wall partly of brick and unfired clay block, with slate attached to wall, looking southwest



Plate 11 Western animal accommodation range internal, south gable end, looking south



Plate 12 Northern room of western animal accommodation range, general internal view, looking northwest



Plate 13 Northern room of western animal accommodation range, detail of west wall construction including flint cobble, brick and unfired clay block, looking southwest



Plate 14 Northern room of western animal accommodation range, north gable end, slates attached to wall, looking north

Appendix 1
SPECIFICATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Project Designs

Desk-top Assessments

Evaluations

Excavations

Watching Briefs

Project Management

Building Surveys

Presentation

Interpretation

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BUILDINGS AT
1-7 BARNES COURT,
BARNES ROAD,
PULHAM MARKET,
NORFOLK

SPECIFICATION FOR
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

PREPARED FOR
PAUL SCHWIER

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21

FEBRUARY 2009



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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of historic building recording is required at Barnes Court, Barnes Road, Pulham Market, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The buildings to be surveyed are of historic interest and appear on 19th century maps.*
- 1.3 *The building recording will be undertaken prior to any development works on the structure. The building, floor plans, external elevations and internal details will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically. A brief programme of historic research will also be undertaken in order to determine the date, development and associations of the building.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for historic building recording prior to conversion of a group of agricultural buildings at Barnes Court, Barnes Road, Pulham Market, Norfolk.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Pulham Market is located in southeastern Norfolk, approximately 10km northeast of Diss in the administrative district of South Norfolk. The buildings to be recorded are located in the northeastern part of the village, at Street Farm on the north side of Barnes Road, at National Grid Reference TM 1980 8630.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (07/2008/2268/F) was submitted to South Norfolk District Council for the redevelopment of the agricultural buildings. Permission is subject to conditions including the implementation for a programme of archaeological works involving building recording prior to the development works.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The group of agricultural buildings at Street Farm is recorded on the 1880s Ordnance Survey plans. Agricultural buildings such as this are a disappearing resource and have been identified as a priority in the regional archaeological research frameworks (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the work will be to provide a record of the standing building on the site prior to redevelopment.

6.2 The objectives will be to establish:

6.2.1 The form of the buildings;

6.2.2 the date of the buildings and features of special interest;

6.2.3 the state of preservation of the buildings and any features of special interest present.

7 BUILDING RECORDING

7.1 Building Investigation will be undertaken prior to the demolition of the existing buildings. A Level 2 survey in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (2006) will be undertaken on the standing building. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:

7.2 Details of the precise location, status, description of the building's type, materials, possible date, plan, form, function, development sequence, history in terms of architects, builders, patrons and owners if identifiable, and comments on the building's past and present relationship to its setting.

7.3 A photographic survey showing the building in its context, details of the exterior, interior views of the principal rooms, circulation areas and details. The survey will use black and white print film, supplemented by colour print and digital photography.

7.4 Measured plans at appropriate scales of all main floors incorporating details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003* (Gurney 2003).

8.1.4 The building recording would be undertaken by staff with appropriate building recording experience.

8.1.5 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9 REPORTING

9.1 On completion of the fieldwork, a report detailing the results of the building recording will be prepared. This will consist of:

9.1.1 A summary of the survey results.

9.1.2 A description of the historical setting of the building.

9.1.3 A text describing the results of the building survey.

9.1.4 Location plans of the site and building.

9.1.5 Plan of the main floors of the building.

9.1.6 Interpretation of the development and use of the building.

9.1.7 Appropriate photographs of all elevations, general interior views and specific features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client and Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (3 copies, 2 for Norfolk Historic Environment Record, one for the Local Planning Authority and one for NCC Heritage and Landscape division).

11 ARCHIVE

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

11.2 Microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.

11.3 Prior to the project commencing, Norfolk Museums Service will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be presented to the editor of the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals, *Post-medieval Archaeology* and *Vernacular Architecture*.

12.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological/historical importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.

14.3 Where important archaeological/historical remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or analysis outside the scope of the

proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The building recording will be undertaken prior to the development and is expected to take a day. The background research is expected to take about half a day.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor and assistant with experience of building recording will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from an illustrator.

16 INSURANCES

- 16.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

17 COPYRIGHT

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
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Specification: Version 1, 16-02-09

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

English bond	Brickwork arranged with alternate layers of stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) and headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible).
Flemish bond	Brickwork arranged with alternate stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) and headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible) used in each course.
Flemish garden-wall bond	Brickwork arranged with three stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) between each pair of headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible) in each course.
Kneelered gable	Gable with horizontal projections at the base of each side of the roof to support the coping stones.
Loose Box	A small room, usually almost featureless, in which a single animal (horse or cattle) could be isolated or a small number of cattle could be kept untethered. Loose boxes usually have some form of drain in the floor for the removal of liquid manure.
Pitching hole	Unglazed, shuttered window-like hole at first floor level to ease unloading of an unprocessed crop into the building from a cart outside.
Quoins	Angular courses of stone at the corner of a building.
Ragged join	Approximately vertical, slightly irregular, junction between sections of walling where one elevation has been cut and bonded into an earlier one.
Raised gable	A gable that rises above the roof line.
Segmental heads/arches	Arch with its centre below the springing-line, thereby forming a very gentle arc compared to the width of the opening it spans.
Straight join	Regular vertical junction between two sections of walling that shows one part was butted against the other.
String course	Horizontal course or moulding projecting from the surface of a wall.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 5 Photographic record sheets
- 7 Drawing sheets containing a scaled drawings and notes
- 2 Sheets containing sketched plan and notes
- 1 Daily record sheet
- 1 Building recording sheet
- Black and white photographic prints
- Digital colour photographs

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norfolk Museums Service
Union House
Gressenhall
Dereham
Norfolk
NR20 4DR

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk, produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: PMBR09

Norfolk Museums Service Site Code: 52681

OASIS reference number archaeo11-56923

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.