

LAND OFF HEMSBY ROAD, MARTHAM, NORFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Land off Hemsby Road , Martham, Norfolk</i>		
<p><i>In July 2014, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment on land off Hemsby Road, Martham, Norfolk (NGR TG 4610 1807). The assessment was commissioned by Mr. Alan Presslee of Cornerstone Planning Ltd. on behalf of Norfolk Land Ltd. in support of a planning application principally for the residential development of the site.</i></p> <p><i>A Bronze Age round barrow cemetery approximately 650m north of the site is located in a wider area of multi-period cropmarks, some of which are thought to be Bronze Age which extend to within 260m north-east of the site. The field abutting the south-west of the site was named Clovenhoue in medieval times, suggesting that a round barrow may have been located there. Several Neolithic worked flints were found 70m to the west</i></p> <p><i>The medieval manor house is thought to have stood on the site of Old Hall Farmhouse located 450m to the south. A medieval/early post-medieval trackway ran on a NW-SE alignment approximately 70m beyond the north-east edge of the site. North-east of the track are the cropmarks of a multi-period field system some of which may be medieval or post-medieval. Another group of undated cropmarks extend to within 240m south of the site.</i></p> <p><i>An early 20th century brick works was located on the site whose kiln footings are recorded as surviving. However, the site is wooded over and will probably be left in situ. A post-medieval post mill and tower mill were located 130m to the east.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>n/a</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>5821</i>	Site code	<i>n/a</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i>		
Site status	<i>n/a</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential development approximately 95-125 dwellings</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>n/a</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>n/a</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>Great Yarmouth</i>	<i>Martham</i>
HER for area	<i>Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>Approx 5ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TG 4610 1807</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>Approximately 10m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>n/a</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Norfolk Land Ltd.</i>		
Full title	<i>Land off Hemsby Road , Martham, Norfolk, An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i>		
Authors	<i>Peter Thompson MA</i>		
Report no.	<i>4642</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2014</i>		

LAND OFF HEMSBY ROAD, MARTHAM, NORFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

In July 2014, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment on land off Hemsby Road, Martham, Norfolk (NGR TG 4610 1807). The assessment was commissioned by Mr. Alan Presslee of Cornerstone Planning Ltd. on behalf of Norfolk Land Ltd. in support of a planning application principally for the residential development of the site.

A Bronze Age round barrow cemetery approximately 650m north of the site is located in a wider area of multi-period cropmarks, some of which are thought to be Bronze Age which extend to within 260m north-east of the site. The field abutting the south-west of the site was named Clovenhoue in medieval times, suggesting that a round barrow may have been located there. Several Neolithic worked flints were found 70m to the west

The medieval manor house is thought to have stood on the site of Old Hall Farmhouse located 450m to the south. A medieval/early post-medieval trackway ran on a NW-SE alignment approximately 70m beyond the north-east edge of the site. North-east of the track are the cropmarks of a multi-period field system some of which may be medieval or post-medieval. Another group of undated cropmarks extend to within 240m south of the site.

An early 20th century brick works was located on the site whose kiln footings are recorded as surviving. However, the site is wooded over and will probably be left in situ. A post-medieval post mill and tower mill were located 130m to the east.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2014, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment on land off Hemsby Road, Martham, Norfolk (NGR TG 4610 1807; Figs. 1-2). The assessment was commissioned by Mr. Alan Presslee of Cornerstone Planning Ltd. on behalf of Norfolk Land Ltd. in support of a planning application principally for residential development of the site. The proposed development will comprise approximately 95-125 new residential dwellings and possibly also a small supermarket. It is likely that the existing woodland on the site will be left *in situ*.

1.2 The assessment was undertaken according to a specification prepared by Archaeological Solutions (23/06/2014). It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2012).

1.3 The objectives of the archaeological desk-based assessment were to provide for the identification of areas of archaeological potential within the site, to consider the site within its wider archaeological context and to describe the likely extent, nature, condition, importance and potential state of preservation of the archaeology. The context of future development proposals for the site has been examined and areas of significant previous ground disturbance have been identified.

Planning policy

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 - 2)

2.1 Martham is a village located 23km north-east of the centre of Norwich and 11.5km north-west of Great Yarmouth. The assessment site comprises an

irregular shaped block of land bordered on the south side by Hemsby Road. The north-east side is bordered by a track which is also a public right of way, and a mushroom farm is located to the north. The west side of the site is made up of Manor Farm and Martham Industrial Estate, beyond which is Back Lane. A large building located within a compound on the assessment site is the workshop for SSAF Window Graphics. The rest of the assessment site comprises open land with the exception of a small wood or plantation in the south-east corner. An electricity cable crosses the site from north-south, and two more run wholly or partly along the north and south borders.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Norfolk is contained within the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER). Significant entries within a 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig. 3. Where relevant, these sites and finds are discussed in Section 4.2. The site is referred to as the assessment site to distinguish it from other sites described in the text, and its approximate 1km radius is the study area.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 The principal sources for this type of evidence were the archives held at the Norwich Millennium Library and Norfolk Archive Centre which are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figs. 4-11.

3.3 Geological/geotechnical information

3.3.1 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983). Supplementary geological information was also retrieved from a geo-environmental report compiled by Ground Group Solutions (2004).

3.4 Site Inspection

3.4.1 In the course of the desk-based assessment, a physical walkover of the site was undertaken on 29/07/2014. The inspection had the following purposes:

- to examine the areas of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment; in particular, with a view to gauging the likely survival and condition of archaeological remains; and
- to consider the significance of any above ground structures, historic buildings, and historic landscape features, and their potential impact on the proposed development.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

4.1.1 Martham is located near the Norfolk Broads with Martham Broad commencing 500m to the north and Ormesby Broad located 1.5m to the south. The assessment site slopes down from east to west being approximately 13.4m AOD at the east end and 7m AOD at the west end. The local soils are of the Wick 3 Association described as deep well drained coarse loamy and sometimes sandy soils that are often stoneless. The underlying deposits comprise glaciofluvial and aeolian drift, which overlie the solid geology of the London Clay Formation.

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (<500,000 – 4,000 BC)

4.2.1 Norfolk contains the earliest evidence for early humans seen in footprints and stone tools dated to over 800,000 years ago left in ancient estuary mud on the north-east coast at Happisburgh (www.britishmuseum.org; NHER 35385). River terrace gravels are also prime locations for finding Palaeolithic artefacts. A Palaeolithic flint handaxe was found at the Old Station some 550m south-west of the assessment site (NHER 8558). Upper Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic flint implements were also recovered from an undisclosed area within the parish (NHER 41693).

Neolithic (4,000-2,300 BC)

4.2.2 Evidence for the Neolithic in Norfolk is more abundant, which is the period when farming practices were adopted and the first funerary and ceremonial monuments appear on the landscape. A possible Neolithic mortuary enclosure was identified 3km south-west of the assessment site (NHER 27259). Neolithic finds including a whetstone have been made to the south of the assessment site in the parish of Ormesby St Michael, while a Neolithic flint axehead was found

2km to the west of the assessment site (NHER 30902). Metal detecting in an area reaching to within 70m west of the assessment site recorded late prehistoric flint flakes and a scraper (NHER 56661). Likewise, fieldwalking in advance of the Bacton to Great Yarmouth pipeline recovered a number of prehistoric flint flakes and pot boilers of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, from several locations between 750m and 1km south of the assessment site (NHER 34017, 34018, 34014, 34015, 34019). Worked flints have also been recovered from other unspecified areas within the study area (NHER 15839, 24405, 54954).

Bronze Age (2,300 – 700 BC)

4.2.3 There is more evidence within the parish for the succeeding Bronze Age, the period when bronze was used to make weapons and tools, and gold to make jewellery, and round barrow burial mounds appeared quite prolifically across the landscape. One such round barrow cemetery is centred approximately 650 north of the assessment site and indicated by the cropmarks of six ring ditches (NHER 29628). Another possible Bronze Age round barrow is located near Blood Hills 1.3km to the east (NHER 11651), and this is overlain by an undated field system (NHER 11650). Medieval records show that in 1292 the field to the west of the assessment site, where Manor Farm now stands, was named *Clovenhoue* suggesting that the name could derive from the presence of a Bronze Age round barrow (NHER 8560). Cropmarks indicative of a second multi-period field system including some of possible Bronze Age date reach as close as 260m north-east of the assessment site, but their main focus is further north-east (NHER 21270). The cropmarks of an enclosure and field system of possible Bronze Age date is located towards Rollesby Hall 1km to south-west of the assessment site (NHER 27331). In the same location a number of possible Bronze Age ditches have also been identified through aerial photography, which are given a centre point 930m to the south-west (NHER 27335). A Bronze Age quartzite macehead was found 1.75km north-west of the assessment site (NHER 8528), and possible Bronze Age flints have been found within the parish (NHER 15839, 34013, 41693).

Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

4.2.4 The Iron Age saw an overall increase in population indicated by the number of settlements, however no such sites or other archaeological features have been identified within Martham parish, and there is only sparse evidence for Iron Age activity. Metal detecting at undisclosed locations recovered an Iron Age terret (NHER 16305), a mount in the shape of a bull or cow's head, and some sherds of pottery (NHER 24405, 15839).

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

4.2.5 During the Romano-British period the first proper towns and roads appeared within the landscape, along with villa estates and a large number of farmsteads. Of particular note in the area are the two Saxon Shore Forts located

to the south at Caister-on-Sea (NHER 8675) and Burgh Castle (NHER 10471). However the evidence for Romano-British settlement in Marsham parish is similar to that of the Iron Age with only artefacts having been recovered. These comprise quite a large number of coins (over 55) and other metalwork (NHER 15388, 15839, 18898, 23165, 23166, 24405, 34013, 37081, 40822, 42564, 42803), and scatters of pottery (NHER 15388, 15389, 15840, 23166, 28831, 34013, 40822, 41693, 52377, 54954). Most of the locations are undisclosed but of those known none are closer to the assessment site than approximately 900m.

Anglo-Saxon (410-1066)

4.2.6 Metal detecting within the study area has recovered Early Saxon brooches (NHER 15388, 15512, 24405), a buckle and an escutcheon from a hanging bowl (NHER 24405), Early Saxon pottery (NHER 15388), Middle Saxon pottery (NHER 11798, 24405), a Middle Saxon disc brooch (NHER 15388), a Late Saxon mount (NHER 15388), an openwork box mount (NHER 21648), a disc brooch (NHER 41693) and fragments of pottery (NHER 15388, 15839, 24405, 40822, 52377). It has been suggested that the medieval field named *Clovenhoue* recorded in a survey made in 1292, which was located on the west side of the assessment site could be a corruption of the name *Clovesho* (NHER 8650). *Clovesho* is an important unlocated ecclesiastical site that was used for the meeting of councils and synods of bishops and prelates in the period between AD 742 and 825. However, the location was probably in Mercia as the councils were presided over by Mercian kings, and also needed to be accessible to southern clergy, so Martham is an unlikely location (www.newadvent.org). In the late 9th century the local area formed part of the Danelaw and was settled by Scandinavians indicated by the surrounding place names Ormesby, Hemsby and Flegg. Martham is an Anglo-Saxon name, first recorded in 1086, meaning homestead or water meadow frequented by martens (Rye 1991). In 1066, Martham had a very large population comprising 78 freemen and 7 serfs as heads of household, and this high proportion of freemen reflects a Danish influence (Coulton 2000). However, no archaeological features or structural remains have been identified within the study area.

Medieval (1066-1539)

4.2.7 In the Domesday Book Martham comprised seven estates or parcels of land held by the King, Count Alan of Brittany, William de Beaufeu, Bishop of Thetford, and St Benet's Abbey. The Bishop of Thetford's holding was the most valuable and included 18.5 plough teams, 98 acres of meadow, and 2 salthouses, while livestock included 12 pigs and 160 sheep (www.domesdaymap.co.uk). The Norman influence can be seen in the reduction of 65 of the 78 freeman from Anglo-Saxon times, into servitude, by the Bishops of Norwich (formerly of Thetford) (Coulton 2000). Martham manor combined the fertility of its soil with good commercial opportunities (by supplying the new Cathedral Priory founded in 1096 in Norwich, particularly with wheat and barley,

as well as peat), to produce a much higher net yield per acre than the majority of other manors in the country. Marthams exceptionally high yield was aided by the virtual elimination of fallowing by the intensive field cultivation of legumes (Britnell 2003). Circa 1220 there were 104 tenements on Martham Priory manor, which by 1292 had been subdivided into 900 tenements averaging 2.25 acres each, which were held by 370 individuals, one who had as many as 23 tenants (Harding 1997).

4.2.8 Old Hall Farmhouse situated 450m south of the assessment site may have been built on the site of the medieval priory manor (NHER 19717). Another medieval manor house was located at Morgrove 1km to the north of the assessment site (NHER 19716). St Mary's Church dates mainly to the 14th and 15th centuries and is Grade I listed (NHER 8583). An archaeological watching brief carried out in 1999 during the lowering of the floor in the west tower, revealed the foundations of a round tower, probably dating to the 12th century, probable medieval graves, and a small lead-melting pit containing medieval window glass. The multi-period field system thought to be partly Bronze Age whose cropmarks run to within approximately 260m north-east of the assessment site could be partly medieval or post-medieval in date (NHER 21270). Sherds of medieval pottery have been found on the surface of a field 500m west of the assessment site (NHER 15389). The remains of St Mary's Church, East Somerton are located 1.6km north-east of the assessment site, the church was last used for regular worship in the late 17th century (NHER 8573). The nearby Church of West Somerton, also named St Mary's, was mainly restored in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, but retains some features in the nave dating to the 11th-12th centuries (NHER 8581). Close by was the site of St Leonard's Leper Hospital founded in the 1180s and dissolved in 1399 (NHER 8562).

4.2.9 Martham Broad located to the north beyond Somerton Road (NHER 13508) is a medieval peat cutting that flooded in the late medieval to post medieval period. The broad was much larger in the 19th century, and had an island in the middle. Another probable medieval peat cutting is visible as cropmarks and earthworks close to Ormesby Broad to the south (NHER 27459). The cropmarks of a medieval or early post medieval trackway to the east of the village has been identified on aerial photographs (NHER 21269). The inferred track is on a NW-SE alignment and runs approximately parallel to the track bordering the north-east side of the assessment site. The cropmark stops approximately 120m north of the assessment site, but if it continued on its projected alignment it would pass the site approximately 70-80m to the east.

4.2.10 Metal detecting within the study area has also recovered medieval artefacts from mainly undisclosed locations. These include a 15th century pendant with the head of Christ (NHER 18521), a 15th century gold ring with the Virgin and Child (NHER 19383), a sword chape (NHER 42803), buckles (NHER 28831), coins (NHER 15388, 24405), and pottery (NHER 15388, 15839, 28831, 34016, 40822, 52377, 52677).

Post-medieval (1539-1900)

4.2.11 Old Hall Farmhouse (NHER 19717) and two barns at Morgrove House are 18th century and Grade II listed (NHER 19716). Clarkes Farmhouse to the north-west of the church (NHER 33881) is an early 16th century timber framed house that was refronted in brick in the 18th century (NHER 33881). The Vicarage beside the church is also a 16th century brick house with a thatched roof (NHER 32860). Brooklyn House 150m west of the assessment site (NHER 42884), 17 The Green, 200m to the west (NHER 42889), The Gables 90m to the south (NHER 42886), and The Grove 300m to the west of the site (NHER 42887), along with Cess Farmhouse to the west of Martham (NHER 42885), are all Grade II listed 18th century brick houses. To the east of St Mary's Church, 60 to 68 White Street (NHER 42888) also date to the 18th century, and are built of clay lump with thatched roofs.

4.2.12 A brickworks was located on the south-east part of the assessment site, which is largely covered by wood today (NHER 16665). The pit is recorded as belonging to William Bracey from whence carts ferried brickearth to his yard by the River Thurne, and estuarine clay would pass the other way (NHER 14964). Footings of the kiln are recorded as still surviving. A second site, the Ferry Dyke Brickworks was located on the edge of Martham broad (NHER 16663). Two more brickworks were located 500m to the north-west (NHER 16666) and 750m to the north respectively (NHER 16667). A postmill is shown on Faden's map of 1797 approximately 130m to the east of Bracey's Brickworks (NHER 15545). A tower mill was also built there in the late 18th century which is shown on an Ordnance Survey map of 1836. The post mill was demolished in 1853, but the tower mill was converted to steam during the 19th century and was demolished after 1913. The site of a smock mill shown on the 1883 OS map which burnt down in 1898 is located 650m east of the assessment site (NHER 18895). The line of the Midland and Great Northern Railway (Great Yarmouth to Sutton Bridge) ran to within 500m south-west of the assessment site. It was completed in the 1870s and closed in 1959 (NHER 13581).

4.2.13 Three greens are recorded at Martham for the year 1797 which have been given functional the names of Cows Green, Sheep's Green and Styorks Green after the livestock grazed there (Barringer 2005). An archaeological evaluation adjacent to Back Lane, centred approximately 100m west and 60m south of the western part of the assessment site, identified a post-medieval ditch or pit and three modern pits (NHER 44779). The cropmark of an undated rectangular enclosure is located 550m south of the assessment site, which could date anywhere between the prehistoric and post-medieval periods (NHER 11648). A second enclosure is recorded a further 200m south, but may be a duplication of the first enclosure (NHER 27465). A group of undated ditch fragments are visible as cropmarks to the east of Hall Farm (NHER 27464), and are in the same location as the above two undated enclosures. Gibbet Hill

located 1.2km to the east of the assessment site is shown on Faden's map of 1797. Although in Somerton parish it appears to be the location of the gallows for Martham parish, possibly in use since medieval times. It is suggested it took the name gibbet, rather than gallows, due to a specific event after a man burned down half of Martham village in 1845, although gibbets are normally set up at the scene of the crime (NHER 15544). Post medieval finds from the study area include a 16th or 17th century miniature hunting horn pendant (NHER 30905), a 16th century buckle (NHER 18522), and several coins (NHER 42803).

Modern (20th century)

4.2.14 Martham Ferry (NHER 33880) is a floating swing bridge dating to c.1920 (NHER 33880). Concrete abutments on the banks of the River Thurne are linked by a floating timber platform and a steel winch. The Potter Heigham and Martham chalets were built in the inter-war period in a range of pseudo-vernacular styles (NHER 39354, 39355). The chalets are built of iron or wood framing and are covered in weatherboarding or painted corrugated iron. Some of the chalets are thatched and have false timber framing. This is the largest concentration of this type of inter-war chalet in Broadland (www.norfolk.gov.uk). A World War Two pillbox is visible on aerial photographs taken at the end of the war which was located 600m north of the assessment site (NHER 27460). The pillbox probably defended the access route from Martham to Winterton, but has since been demolished. A military airfield for Lysanders used in 1940, was located 1.7km to the east of the assessment site outside Hemsby (NHER 25539).

4.3 Cartographic Evidence (Figs. 4 - 11)

4.3.1 Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk shows the general location of the village with the windmill sited to the east of the assessment site (Fig. 4). The Martham Enclosure map of 1812 shows that all of the assessment site land is owned by John Pollard, but with one small field listed under Reverend Charles Boulell executor of John Pollard (Fig. 5). The Martham Tithe map of 1842 shows that the three fields making up the site are all arable with the two to the east still owned by John Pollard and occupied by Thomas Manship (Fig. 6). The field to the west (Plot 670) is owned by James Bane and occupied by William Randell.

4.3.2 The 1884 First Edition OS map shows Manor Farm at the south-west corner of the assessment site, with a pond and a village green to the west (Fig. 7). To the east is the site of the windmill. The 1907 Second Edition OS map shows that a brick works has been set up on the south-eastern corner of the assessment site (Fig. 8). At this time Hemsby Road is known as Market Road. The 1957 OS map shows that a large and a small building have now appeared to the east of Manor Farm within their own enclosure, which also contains trees (Fig. 9). The brick works has been abandoned by now. The 1977-1982 OS map shows the nature of some of the industrial buildings on and around the assessment site (Fig. 10). These include a Cold Store to the east of Manor Farm,

and a Mushroom Farm to the north. The area containing the earthworks from the brickworks has now been wooded over. The 1992 OS map shows no change to its predecessor (Fig. 11).

4.4 Constraints

Listed Buildings – There are several Grade II listed houses near the green in Martham with the closest The Gables located 90m south of the most westerly part of the assessment site (NHER 42886). Two other buildings within 200m of the site are Brooklyn House (NHER 42884) and 17 The Green (NHER 42889).

Registered Park and Gardens – There are no Registered Park and Gardens within the study area.

Archaeological Priority Area – The assessment site is not located within a designated Archaeological Priority Area.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments – There are no Scheduled Monuments within the study area.

Conservation Areas – The assessment site is not located within a Conservation Area. However, the south-eastern portion of Martham Conservation Area, which includes The Green and land east of Back Lane, reaches very close to the assessment site and abuts it at the northern part of the western edge (www.great-yarmouth.gov.uk).

5 SITE VISIT (DPs 1-11)

Site Access & Layout

5.1 The assessment site was visited on 29/07/2014. The majority of the assessment site is under arable crop. There is one large building on the west side which is the site of SSAF Window Graphics. The south-east corner of the site which is wooded over with trees, nettles and long grass, is the location of the 20th century brickworks, and is at a lower level than the rest of the site indicating that it has been quarried out. The adjacent trackway bordering the north-east edge of the site is littered with bricks, other building material and pottery which probably derive from the former works. The site has electricity cables crossing the centre from north to south, another set follow a similar alignment running onto the south-east corner of the site. A third set can be seen following the northern border of the site on an east to west alignment. There are industrial buildings bordering the north and west sides of the site.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Previous Ground Disturbance

6.1.1 The south-eastern part of the assessment site which is now under wood is the site of an early 20th century brick kiln and extraction site for the raw materials (NHER 16665), and so any potential archaeological remains bar the footings for the kilns themselves, will have been severely truncated if not entirely destroyed. There are two ponds just beyond the northern edge, and one on the village green.

6.2 The Impact of the Proposed Development

6.2.1 The nature of the development requiring excavations to create house footings, road surfaces, service trenches and associated activity, will have a destructive impact upon potential surviving archaeological remains.

6.3 Archaeological Potential

6.3.1 The following assessments are based on the archaeological information discussed above.

Undated – Low to Moderate. A group of undated cropmarks are located to the south reaching to within 240m south of the assessment site (NHER 27464). This area also contains cropmarks of one or two rectangular enclosures (NHER 11648, 27465).

Prehistoric – Moderate. A Bronze Age round barrow cemetery is located 650m to the north (NHER 29628), and the field abutting the south-west part of the assessment site was name *Clovenhoue* in medieval times, suggesting that a round barrow may have been located there (NHER 8560). Cropmarks of a field system reaching to within 260m north-east of the site may be partially Bronze Age (NHER 21269). A Neolithic scraper and other worked flints were found 70m to the west (NHER 56661).

Romano-British – Low to Moderate. There have been no Romano-British features or structures identified in the study area, although there have been a large number of metal objects and pottery sherds recovered mainly from metal detecting. Most of these are from undisclosed locations, but those that are given are some way from the assessment site.

Anglo-Saxon – Low. There have been no Anglo-Saxon features or structures identified in the parish. A number of metal and pottery objects have been found from undisclosed locations within the study area.

Medieval – Moderate. Martham Priory Manor is believed to have been located approximately 450m to the south. A medieval or early post-medieval trackway

ran on an alignment with, and 70m beyond, the north-east edge of the assessment site (NHER 21269). To the north-east of the track are the cropmarks of a field system that may partly be medieval or post-medieval in date (NHER 21270).

Post-Medieval -- High. The site of an abandoned early 20th century brick works is located on the assessment site and mainly covered in trees (NHER 16665). A post mill and tower mill were located 130m east of the assessment site (NHER 15545), and a post-medieval ditch was excavated 100m to the west (NHER 4479).

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 A Bronze Age round barrow cemetery is centred on 650m north of the assessment site and is in a wider area of multi-period cropmarks, some of which are thought to be Bronze Age owing to similarities to a Bronze Age field system identified 2.2km to the east. These cropmarks extend to within approximately 260m north-east of the assessment site. The field abutting the south-west part of the assessment site was named *Clovenhoue* in medieval times, suggesting that a round barrow may have been located there. Other Bronze Age field systems have been identified towards the site of Rollesby Hall to the south-west. A Neolithic scraper and worked flints were found 70m to the west of the assessment site during metal detecting in 2012.

7.2 Although no Romano-British features or structures have been identified within the study area, a comparatively large number of metal objects, particularly coins, and pottery sherds have been recovered mainly from metal detecting, but most of their locations are undisclosed. Likewise, no Anglo-Saxon features or structures have been identified inside the parish although some metalwork and pottery sherds have been found within the study area. There is some documentary evidence to indicate that during the Late Saxon period the manor of Martham was under Danish influence.

7.3 During the medieval period Martham Priory Manor had one of the highest net yields per acre mainly producing wheat, barley, oats and maslin. The medieval manor house is thought to have stood where Old Hall Farmhouse is located 450m to the south. A medieval or early post-medieval trackway ran on a NW-SE alignment approximately 70m beyond the north-eastern site border. To the north-east of the track are the cropmarks of the multi-period field system that may partly be medieval or post-medieval in date. Another group of undated cropmarks are located to the south reaching to within 240m of the assessment site, which contain cropmarks of one or two rectangular enclosures.

7.4 The site of an early 20th century brick works belonging to William Bracey is located on the assessment site, which is first shown on the 1907 OS map and

had gone out of use before 1957. It appears to have been completely quarried out, although kiln footings are recorded as surviving. A post mill and tower mill were located 130m east of the assessment site, and a post-medieval ditch was excavated 100m to the west.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank the client Norfolk Land Ltd, in particular Mr. Terry Harper, and also Mr. Alan Presslee of Cornerstone Planning Ltd. AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Henry Alston.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge Ms Anj Beckham of Norfolk HER, and the staff at the Norwich Millennium Library (NML) and Norfolk Archive Centre (NAC), Norwich.

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10 WEB RESOURCES

Accessed July 2014:

www.newadvent.org – Catholic Encyclopaedia

www.britishmuesum.org – Lower Palaeolithic footprints at Happisburgh

www.domedaymap.co.uk – Domesday entry

www.great-yarmouth.gov.uk – Martham Conservation Area map

www.norfolk.gov.uk – archaeology in Martham parish and other Norfolk sites

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER).

SMR	NGR TG	Description
Palaeolithic <500,000 to 10,000 BC		
8558	4547 1775	A Palaeolithic flint handaxe was found in the yard of Martham Station in 1969. The provenance of this object uncertain as the yard contained dumps of stone that had been brought in from elsewhere.
Mesolithic 10,000-4,300 BC		
Neolithic 4,300-2,200 BC		
Bronze Age 2,300 – 700 BC		
29628	4611 1883	Site of probable Bronze Age round barrow cemetery south of Somerton Road. A group of six ring ditches, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, probably represent the levelled remains of a dispersed Bronze Age round barrow cemetery. They are located on a spur of land, just to the west of the summit, which is a typical location for funerary monuments of this type.
27331	4500 1713	Enclosure and field system of possible Bronze Age date north of Rollesby Hall
Iron Age 700 BC – AD 43		
Prehistoric <500,000 BC – AD 43		
34017	4637 1729	Fieldwalking in 1997 in advance of the Bacton to Great Yarmouth pipeline recovered a prehistoric flint flake.
34018	4674 1736	Fieldwalking in 1997 in advance of the Bacton to Great Yarmouth pipeline recovered two prehistoric pot boilers and a prehistoric flint.
56661	457 180	Metal-detecting in 2012 recovered late prehistoric flint flakes and a scraper.
Roman-British AD 43-410		
23165	45 18	Two Roman coins: Winter 1985 to 1986. Metal detecting finds close to west boundary of field, within a few yards of each other. Two Roman copper alloy coins: Antoninianus of Allectus 293-6 and Antoninianus of Carausius 287-293 both PAX AVG types.
23166	45 18	Fragments of Roman and medieval pottery found on the surface of a field.
37081	45 18	Over fifty Roman coins found during metal detecting.
Anglo-Saxon 410-1066		
11798	4523 1899	A fragment of Middle Saxon pottery found in 1976.
Medieval 1066-1539		
8560	459 180	A survey of 1292 records a field named Clovenhoue, now the site of Manor Farm. The name may derive from a Bronze Age barrow.
5853	4549 1844	St Mary's Church, Martham: A 14th and 15th century parish church which has a 15th century chancel by Robert Everard, the architect of Norwich Cathedral's spire.
15389	4535 1815	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery found on the surface of a field.
18521	47 17	A 14th century octofoil pendant with the head of Christ found during metal detecting.
19383	-	A 15th century gold ring with the Virgin and Child. The ring has a

		worn inscription and was probably originally enamelled.
21269	4594 1839	Site of possible medieval trackway east of Martham:
27459	4578 1714	Cropmarks and earthworks of medieval peat cutting
Post-medieval 1539-1900		
8537	4505 1718	Cropmarks of post medieval field boundaries
8571	4516 1715	Two partially infilled pits, presumed to be of late post medieval to modern agricultural origin, are visible as slight earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs.
13581	01604 19784	Route of Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway (Great Yarmouth to Sutton Bridge). The section between King's Lynn and Great Yarmouth had twenty two intermediate stations and opened under the Yarmouth & North Norfolk Railway from 1877 to 1881, the Lynn & Fakenham Railway between 1879 and 1882, and by the Easter & Midlands in 1883. The whole system was closed on 2 March 1959.
15545	464 180	Site of post medieval post mill and tower mill: A postmill is shown on this site on Faden's map of 1797. A tower mill was built here in the late 18th century, and is shown on an Ordnance Survey map of 1836. The post mill was demolished in 1853, but the tower mill was converted to steam during the 19th century and it was demolished after 1913.
16665	4626 1808	This is the site of a post-medieval brickworks that belonged to William Bracey. Brickearth was taken from here to Bracey's other brickyard (NHER 14964). The footings of brick kilns survive on the site.
16666	4537 1834	This is the site of a post-medieval brickworks that was owned by the Linford family during the 19th century. Some buildings are marked on the site on an Ordnance Survey map of 1953.
16667	4570 1888	This is the site of a post-medieval brickworks marked in the Tithe map 1841.
18522	47 17	A 16th century buckle found during metal detecting.
18895	4525 1785	This is the site of a post medieval smock mill shown on an Ordnance Survey map of 1883. The mill burnt down in 1898.
19374	454 185	A 16th century spoon found during cultivation.
19716	4546 1904	Morgrove Barns: Pair of 18th century brick and thatch barns. Morgrove House may have been built on the site of the medieval manor of Morgrove. Grade II listed
19717	4592 1753	Old Hall Farmhouse, site of Martham or Priory Manor: Grade II listed late 18th century house with early 19th century alterations. The house may be built on the site of a medieval manor.
30905	45 18	A 16th or 17th century miniature hunting-horn pendant found during metal detecting.
32860	4545 1843	The Vicarage: Grade II listed early 16th century vicarage with 19th century alterations. The house is built of brick and flint with a thatched roof, and has blocked arched openings.
33881	4527 1853	Clarke's Farmhouse: Grade II listed early 16 th century timber framed house that was refaced in brick in the 18th century. The house has a lobby entrance plan, a blocked mullioned window and originally had a queenpost roof, and one queenpost still survives.
41693	45 18	Metal-detecting between 2005 and 2013 recovered Upper Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint implements; Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Middle Saxon to post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman flue tile fragments; post-medieval clay tobacco pipe fragments; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval tokens and jettons and undated and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Saxon disc brooch and part of a bridle; medieval to post-

		medieval dress accessories; a medieval finger ring, harness pendant, nail and seal matrix; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy ring and copper alloy vessel fragments and a post-medieval furniture fitting, harness mount and part of a spur.
42803	45 18	A Roman coin, a medieval sword chape and buckle and a post medieval coin found during metal detecting.
42884	45713 18044	Brooklyn House: Grade II listed late 18th century brick house with a pantiled roof.
42886	45872 17961	The Gables Farm: Grade II listed mid 18th century brick house with a thatched roof. An earlier thatched cross wing of one storey with an attic extends up Back Lane.
42887	45542 18103	The Grove: Grade II listed brick house dating to about 1730 with a west wing of about 1840.
42888	45592 18452	Row of five cottages, Nos 60-68 White Street Grade II listed
42889	45698 17986	17 The Green: Grade II listed mid 18th century cottage and an early 19th century house, formerly a shop, with later alterations.
49159	45705 18966	Damgate Farm House: 19 th century
49702	45805 1821	Cottages at Mushroom Farm, White Street; 19 th century
52647	4564 1836	Elmside House, White Street
53100	4582 1810	Former blacksmith's workshop, Back Lane
55674	4553 1855	Former Martham School: Built 1879 closed 2010
58176	4573 1808	Baptist Chapel built in 1879 for a church which was founded in 1799.
58177	4552 1791	Primitive Methodist Chapel built in 1881 to replace an earlier chapel of 1844.
Modern 1900+		
27460	4585 1876	Site of World War Two pillbox at Martham
Multiperiod		
15388	45 18	Roman coins, brooches and pottery, Early Saxon brooches and pottery, a Middle Saxon disc brooch, a Late Saxon mount, Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery and medieval and post medieval coins and metal finds found during metal detecting and fieldwalking.
15839	44 18	Possible Bronze Age worked flints, Roman coins, a Late Saxon strap-end and medieval and post medieval objects have been found during metal detecting and fieldwalking. Iron Age, Roman, Early Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval pottery has also been recovered. Metal-detecting in 2011 recovered several Neolithic worked flints, Roman and post-medieval coins and a medieval horse harness pendant.
24405	45 18	Metal-detecting between 1980 and 2012 recovered Late Prehistoric and Neolithic worked flint including a projectile point and Early Neolithic end scraper; Iron Age to post-medieval pottery; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons; post-medieval tokens and Roman, Early Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an Iron Age mount in the shape of a bull or cow's head; Roman brooches and a terret; an Early Saxon brooch and buckle; a Late Saxon disc brooch and a post-medieval crotal bell, an eyeplate from a dress fastener, a buckle and a lead weight.
28831	45 17	Fieldwalking and metal detecting here during 1992 recovered fragments of Roman and medieval pottery along with medieval buckles.
34013	4525 1703	Fieldwalking and metal detecting in 1997 and 1998 in advance of the Bacton to Great Yarmouth pipeline recovered prehistoric and Bronze Age flints, Roman pottery, a Roman weight, a medieval brooch, medieval pottery, and post medieval rubble, coins and pottery. Excavation in 1999 revealed a number of Bronze Age pits and a

		series of potentially contemporary ditches.
34014	4556 1707	Fieldwalking in 1997 in advance of the Bacton to Great Yarmouth pipeline recovered prehistoric flints along with two post medieval coins and an angel's wing from a post medieval object.
34015	4590 1715	Fieldwalking in 1997 in advance of the Bacton to Great Yarmouth pipeline recovered prehistoric flints and an 18th century token.
34016	4618 1722	Fieldwalking in 1997 in advance of the Bacton to Great Yarmouth pipeline recovered prehistoric flints and medieval to post-medieval pottery.
34019	4710 1743	Fieldwalking in 1997 in advance of the Bacton to Great Yarmouth pipeline recovered two prehistoric flints along with post-medieval pottery, building material, and cutlery handle.
40822	45 18	A post medieval gold posy ring and a post medieval token found during metal detecting in 2004. Further detecting in 2008-9 recovered prehistoric flints, Roman, late Saxon, medieval and post medieval objects and sherds
27335	4538 1738	Cropmarks of probable Bronze Age and post medieval ditches
44779	45886 17995	Post medieval ditch or pit and modern features at Manor Farm
52677	44 18	Metal detecting in 2008-9 recovered late saxon and post- medieval metal objects, medieval sherds and 1 post-medieval coin. Archaeological monitoring during excavation of a water main replacement revealed no archaeological finds or features.
52377	44 18	Metal-detecting in 2009 recovered Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval pottery and a post-medieval harness mount. Further medieval/post-medieval pottery was recovered as a casual find in 2011.
54954	45 18	Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered Romano-British pottery and late prehistoric flint.
Undated		
11648	4666 1763	Cropmark of an enclosure: A small, square enclosure of unknown date and function was reportedly visible as a cropmark from the ground in 1976. It may be the same site as the rectangular enclosure visible on aerial photographs 125m to the south (NHER 27465).
21270	4655 1889	Multi-period field systems at Top Farm: Linear and rectilinear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs of this area probably represent the remains of a multi period field system. No finds have been recovered from the site and many of the cropmarks are fragmentary which, when combined, make precisely dating these features difficult.
27461	4581 1889	Site of possible field boundary or trackway of unknown date at Damgate Farm
27464	4649 1754	Site of undated ditch fragments east of Hall Farm
27465	4665 1744	Site of undated enclosure east of Hall Farm
49701	45535 18555	A layer of sand containing two large, undatable horse teeth was discovered in 1993 during alterations to a classroom in Martham First School, constructed in 1872.
Negative		
39855	46099 18982	Flegg High School: An archaeological evaluation was carried by the NAU in 2003 but no archaeological finds or features were recorded.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Figs	Date	Title	Scale	Source & Location
1	Modern	Site Location	1:25,000	OS
2	modern	Detailed site location	1:2,500	Client
3	Modern	HER and Cropmark info	1:20,000	
4	1797	Faden's map of Norfolk	-	Barringer 1998, NML: Sheet 17
5	1812	Martham Enclosure Map	-	NAC: PC 124/9/1
6	1842	Martham Tithe Map	-	NAC: 750
7	1884	First Edition OS map	1:10,560	NML: 54.NW
8	1907	Second Edition OS map	1:2,500	NML: 54.5
9	1957	OS map	1:10,560	NML: TG 41.NE
10	1977/82	OS map	1:2,500	NML: TG 4618-4718, 4518
11	1992	OS Map	1:10,000	NML: TG 41.NE

APPENDIX 3 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

Plot	Owner	Occupier	Name	Use	Are a. r. p.
306	John Pollard	Thomas Manship	-	arable	7 – 0 - 28
307	"	"	-	"	3 – 3 – 19
670	James Bane	William Randell	-	"	2 – 3 - 18
671	Nathaniel Dunt	Jonathan Gedge	Cottages and gardens	-	0 – 1 – 24
672	James Bane	William Randell	House and premises	pasture	0 – 0 – 38
673	"	"	road	waste	0 – 1 – 3
674	"	"	-	arable	0 -3 – 11
675	"	"	Yards and premises	pasture	0 -1 - 14
681	"	"	yards	pasture	0 – 0 - 3

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DPP1: Looking north from Hemsby Road across the site, with the SSAF Window Graphics building to the left (west).



DPP 2: Looking north-east across the site from Hemsby Road. The electricity cables can be seen crossing the site from north to south.



DPP 3: Looking north at the location of a possible service pipe running towards the site from Hemsby Road.



DPP 4: Looking north-east at the wooded area on the south-east part of the site. The area is lower than the rest of the site indicating it has been quarried out.



DPP5: Looking west-south-west along Hemsby Road from the south-east corner of the site.



DPP6: Looking north-west along the public right of way bordering the north-east side of the site. Another electricity line is immediately to the left (west), running from the north.



DPP 7: Looking south-east, from the north-eastern corner along the track/public right of way bounding the north-east edge of the site



DPP 8: Looking west-south-west along the road leading to the mushroom farm to the north of the site.



DPP 9: Looking south-west across the site from the north-east corner. The electricity cable crosses the site in the middle distance.



DPP 10: Looking west-south-west along the northern edge of the site from the north-east corner.



DPP 11: Looking south-east along the north-eastern edge of the site, from the north-eastern corner.

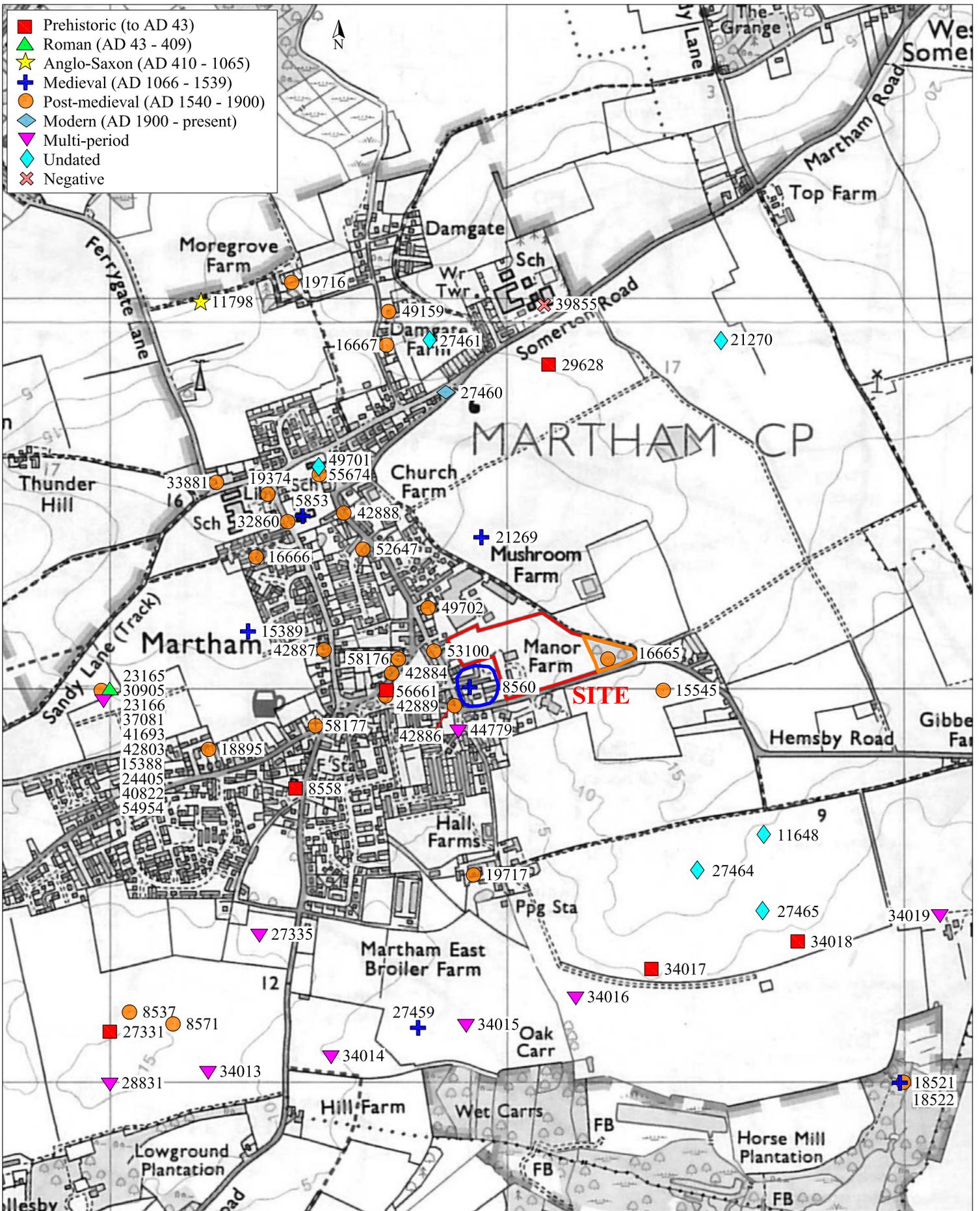


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2000 at A4

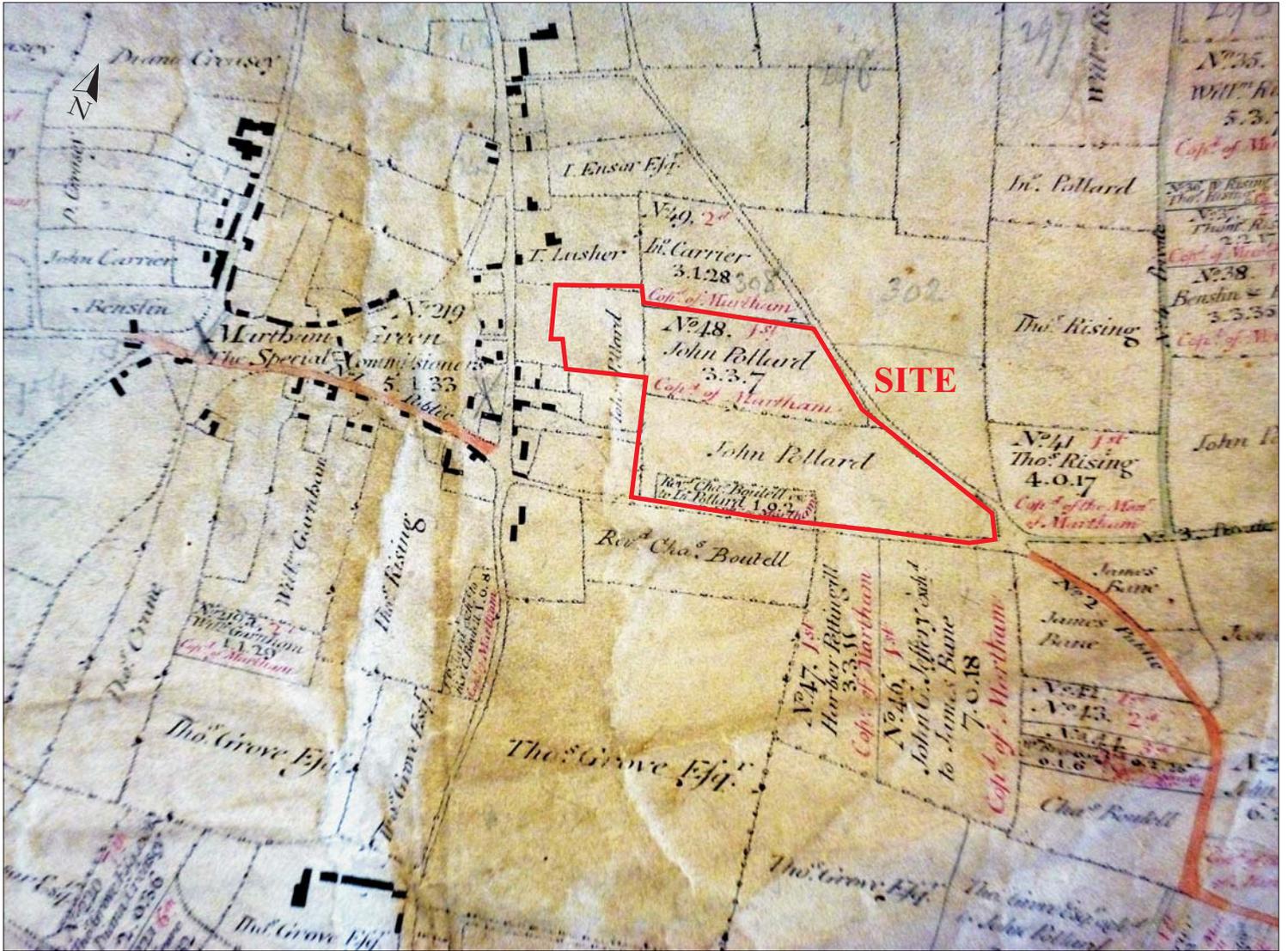


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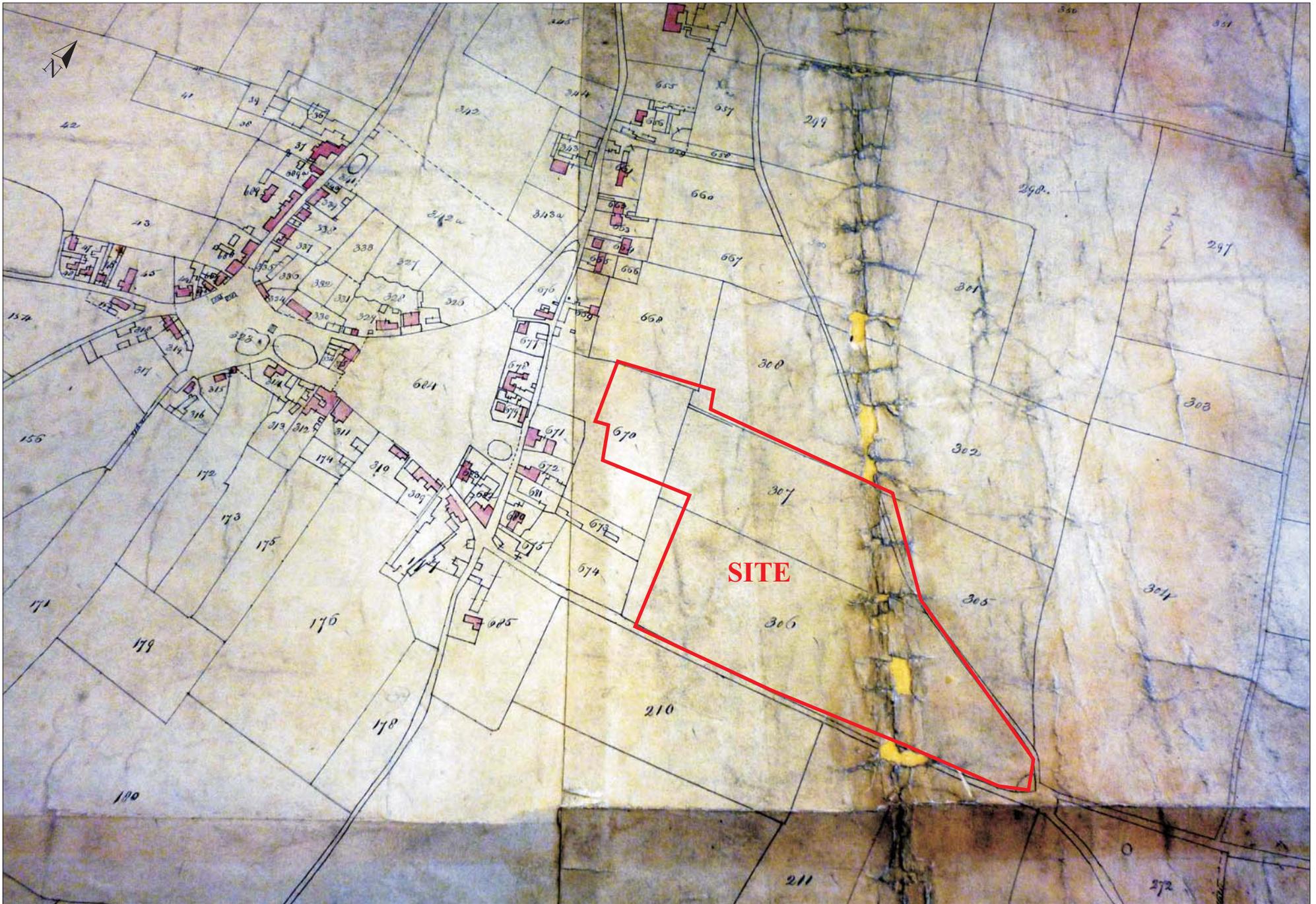
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Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



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Fig. 4 Faden's map, 1797
Not to scale



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Fig. 5 Enclosure map, 1812
 Not to scale



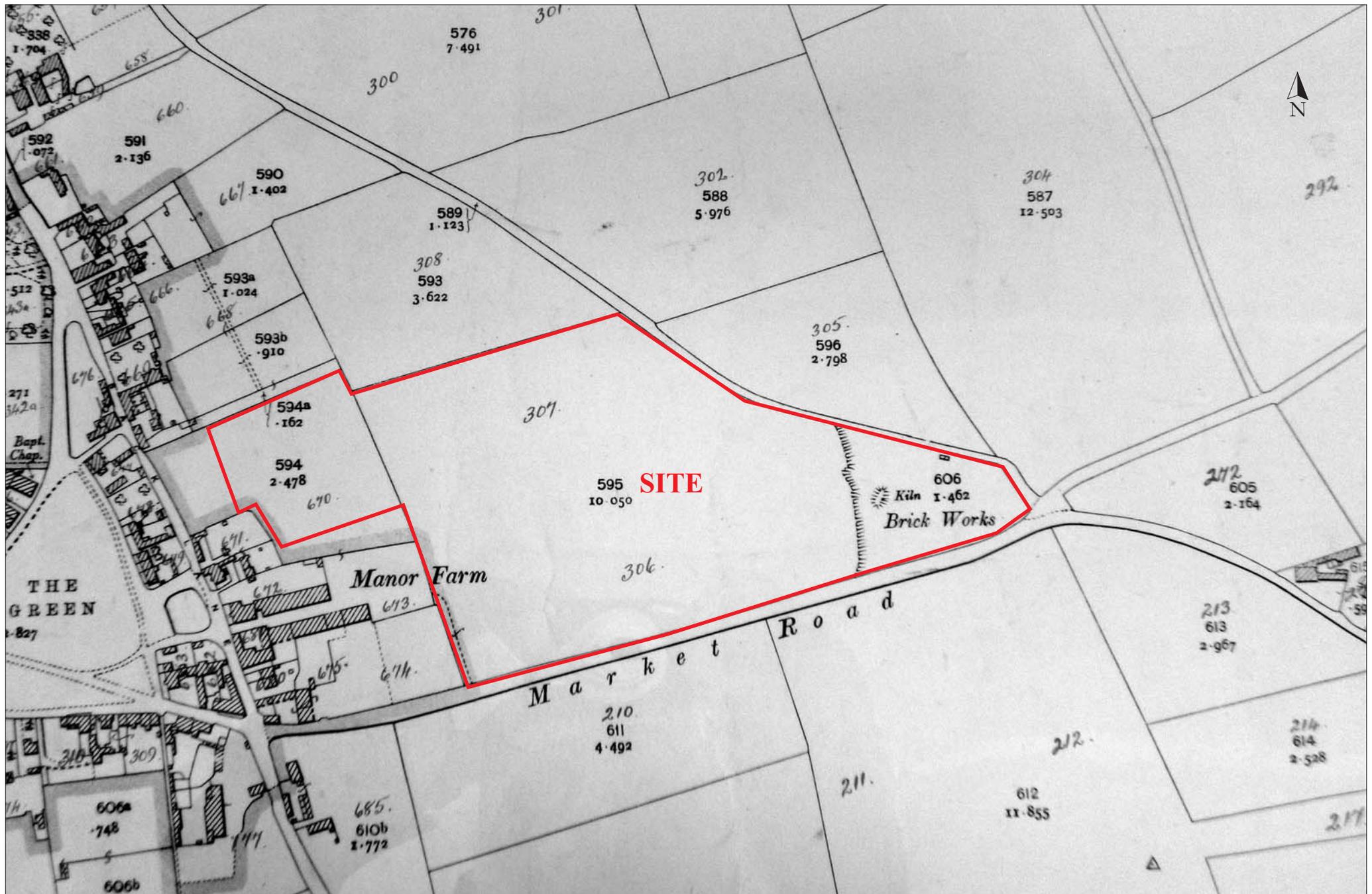
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Tithe map, 1842
Not to scale

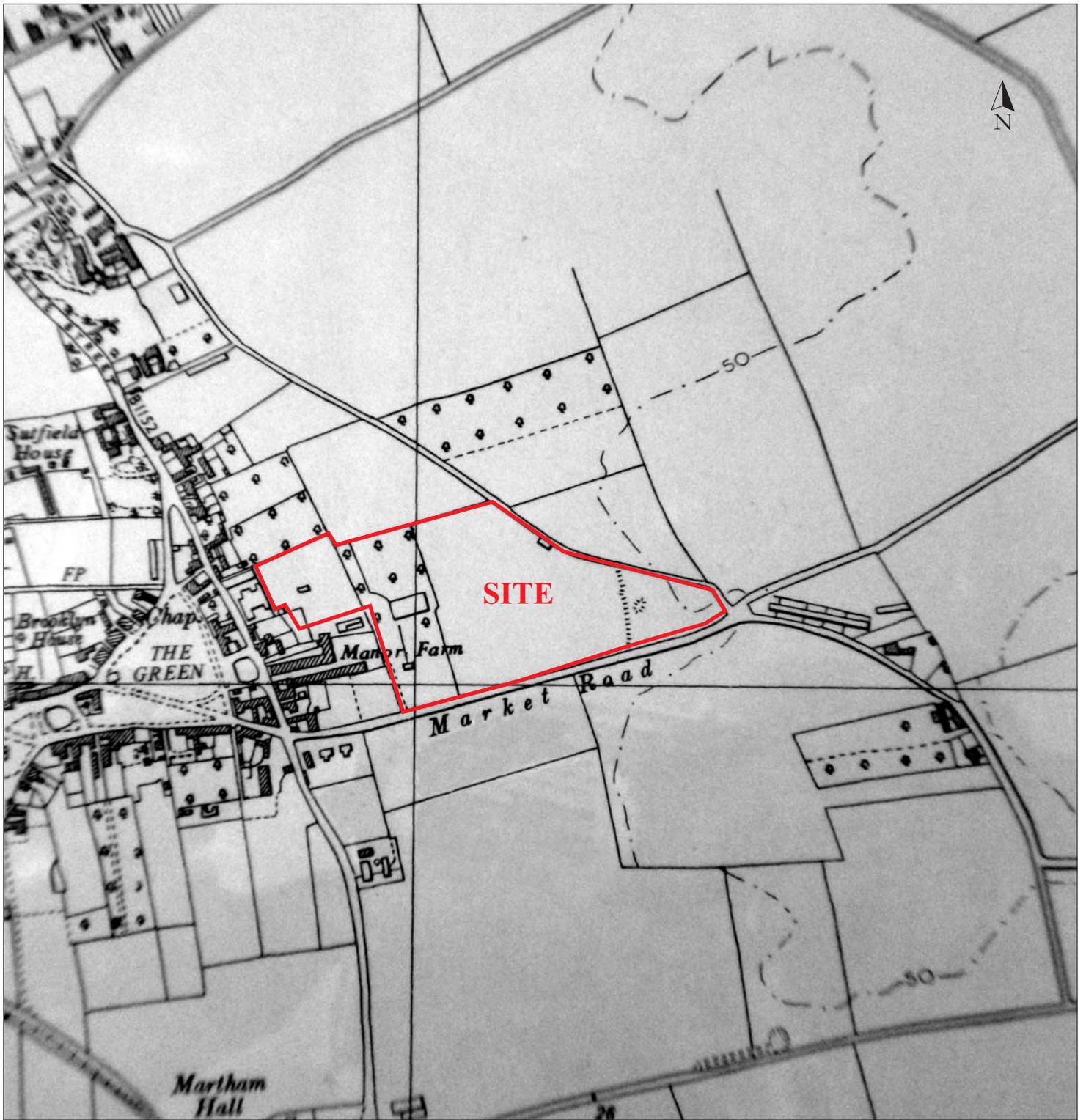


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Fig. 7 OS map, 1884

Not to scale

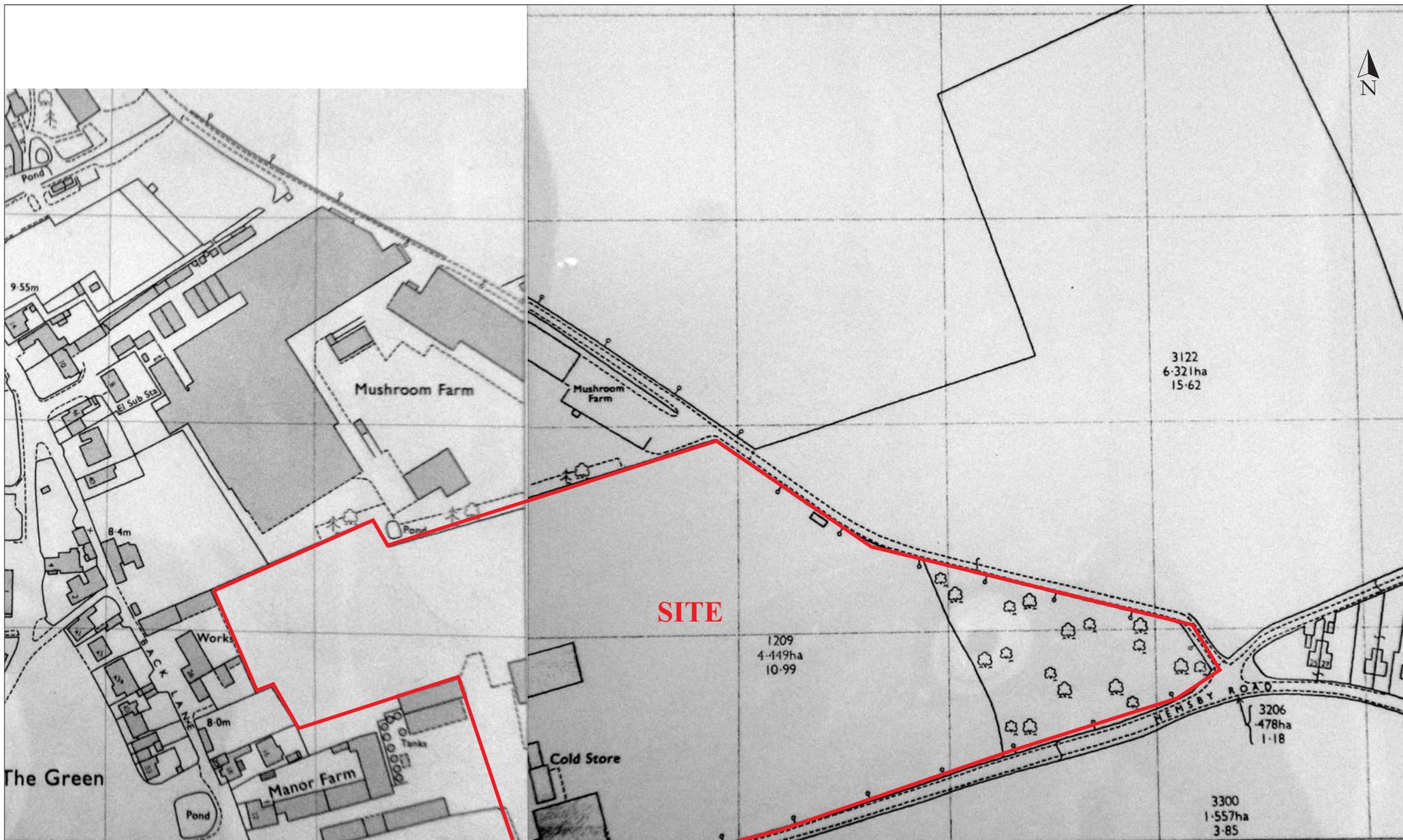




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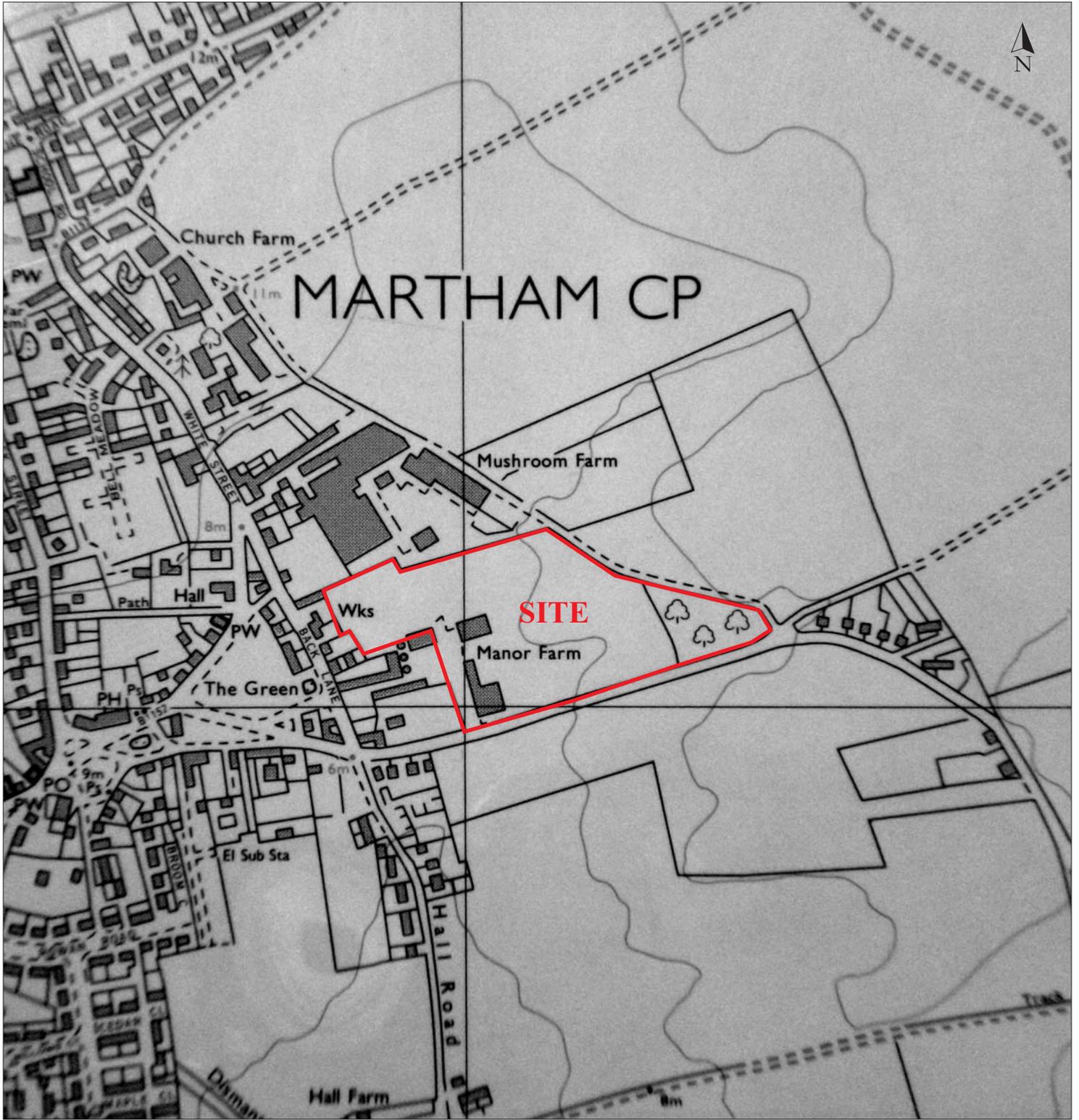
Fig. 9 OS map, 1957

Not to scale



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Fig. 10 OS map, 1977
 Not to scale



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Fig. 11 OS map, 1992
 Not to scale