

Mill Hall, Dunnings Lane,  
Pulham Market  
Norfolk



Historic Buildings Recording



February 2009

Client: Spring Barn Developments

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**Mill Hall, Dunnings Lane, Pulham Market, Norfolk**

*Historic Building Survey*

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## Summary

Oxford Archaeology East (formally CAMARC of Cambridgeshire County Council) was commissioned by Spring Barn Developments to undertake the archaeological building recording of Mill Hall just outside of the historic village of Pulham Market in south Norfolk. The work took place in July 2008 and was carried out in accordance with a Brief issued by Ken Hamilton of Norfolk County Council Landscape Archaeology and a Specification prepared by CAMARC (Gane 2008).

The project required a survey of a Grade II Listed Building prior to major alteration work to include an extension and removal of a staircase. An additional record of a 19th century agricultural building was required within the grounds of the site, also scheduled for renovation.

The survey of the main house revealed four main phases of development. The earliest phase, was a three storey timber framed structure built upon a brick plinth. This early phase had a lobby-plan layout with back-to-back fireplaces on the ground floor and a boxwinder staircase providing access to the first floor. Stylistically and relative to the later phase, this build has been dated to the early to mid 17th century. The second phase was dated 1624 by a date found over the fireplace on the first floor. This phase added a cross-wing to the earliest phase and was also a timber-framed structure on a brick plinth. The third phase of development sees the re-building of part of the second phase sometime in the 20th century. Breeze block and re-set timbers in positions for aesthetic rather than for structural purposes characterise this phase. The final phase is the addition of the conservatory and substantial additional building incorporated to more than double the living space. Cartographic sources provide evidence of a date of construction post-1985.

The additional outbuilding was dated to early-mid 19th century. Although much original material survives *in-situ* it has been massively altered in recent years re-using original bricks and covered with a modern contemporary roof.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 An historic building recording survey was conducted at Mill Hall, Dunnings Lane, just outside of the village of Pulham Market in Norfolk.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Ken Hamilton, the Head of Archaeological Planning for Norfolk County Council (Planning Application 2008/0780/LB), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Gane 2008).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to adequately record the structure in its current state before the alteration work began.

The specific aims outlined in the brief were:

- Carry out a Level 2 survey (as defined by English Heritage 2006) including a sketched plan of the structures, a photographic record of the inside and outside of the structures, together with any structural details, fixtures or fittings that may be relevant to the history of the building or lost through the planned development.
  - To carry out a survey of an agricultural building also planned for alteration.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the Norfolk Museum and Archive Service in due course.

### 1.2 Location and topography

- 1.2.1 Mill Hall is located on Dunnings Lane, approximately half a mile north of the village of Pulham Market, centred at grid reference TM 1922 8722 (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 Pulham Market is a small village located less than a mile to the east of the A140 Ipswich-Norwich Road and about approximately nine miles north of Diss, on the B1134 Harleston Road.
- 1.2.3 Pulham Market is a small village with a picturesque green at its centre, surrounded by attractive thatched cottages. To the north of The Green stands the village Memorial Hall and the Falcon public house. To the south is a thatched 17th century public house, The Crown. The Church of St Mary Magdalene is situated south of the village green.

### 1.3 Historical background

#### *Pulham Market*

- 1.3.1 Pulham Market was known as Pulham St. Mary Magdalene during the 1800s.

- 1.3.2 Whites Directory of 1845 describes Pulham St Mary Magdalene as having “once had a weekly market, and was noted for the manufacture of hats, dornecks, coverlets, &c.” At the time it still held a cattle fair, on the third Thursday in May. The Town Estate which was vested in trust for the poor, as early as the 16th century, consisted of two farm-houses and 66 acres of land.

### ***Mill Hall***

- 1.3.3 Mill hall is currently a Grade II Listed Building. The listed buildings register describes the site as follows:

5321 Pulham Market, Dunnings Lane, Mill Lane Farmhouse:

“C17. Plastered. Steeply pitched pantile roof with gabled ends. Gabled cross wing on west end. Two storeys and attic (attic windows in gable ends). All modern three-light casements. Lean-to porch in angle. Brick chimneys with diagonally set stacks. Recently modernised.” ([www.lbonline@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:www.lbonline@english-heritage.org.uk))

- 1.3.4 The building was listed in 1977, when it was known as Mill Lane Farmhouse. It was presumably re-named after then, but prior to 1981 where it appears as Mill Hall on the Ordnance Survey.
- 1.3.5 Maps available prior to 1981 show no specific name for the house under investigation, however the adjacent buildings are labelled “Mill Lane Farm” suggesting the house was part of the farm and hence the name in the listing “Mill Lane Farm House”

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Spring Barn Developments for commissioning the work. Thanks also to staff at the Norfolk Heritage Centre for their assistance with the cartographic sources. The author carried out all on-site recording, photography and background research. The project was managed by Toby Gane.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aim of this investigation was to carry out a historic building survey to English Heritage Level 2 (English Heritage 2006) at Mill Hall and the associated 19th century outbuilding.
- 2.1.2 This survey has concentrated on the pre-20th century elements of the building and has not included the extensions, conservatory etc. constructed sometime after 1985.

### 2.2 Site Conditions

- 2.2.1 Conditions within the buildings were generally good, allowing measured and photographic survey to take place. Some basic building work such as re-wiring and plumbing was taking place at the time, however this did not hinder or compromise the work.
- 2.2.2 The buildings were vacant at the time of recording. All carpets and fittings had been removed and most walls were free from plasterboard leaving all timber-framing exposed.
- 2.2.3 Access to all parts of both structures was possible, including the roof spaces.

### 2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 The measured survey was carried out using basic equipment including: a distometer, tower tape, 30m tapes, hand tapes, a 30cm ruler and a plumb line.
- 2.3.2 Photographic survey (at Level 2) was carried out by the author using a 35mm camera (monochrome and colour slide) with additional digital photographs using a high resolution Canon PowerShot Pro90 IS digital camera. Extra lighting was necessary in most of the rooms. This was achieved using two halogen lamps.
- 2.3.3 All building recording work carried out complied with standards and guidance set out in by the IFA (2001) and was undertaken by an experienced archaeologist. Scaled architects drawings, supplied by the client in CAD format, were used for field notes and were annotated and amended on site as necessary.
- 2.3.4 Elevations were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 and structure techniques and full descriptions of the timber-framed structure was carried out whilst on site.
- 2.3.5 Architectural mouldings were drawn at a scale of 1:10.

### 3 CARTOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

A number of maps were consulted as often maps can be one of the most useful sources when looking at the development of a building. Unfortunately, there were a number of gaps in the sequence of Ordnance Survey maps available to consult and this area does not seem to have an Enclosure map. However, the maps remain a good resource for this investigation and each are summarised below.

#### 3.1 Tithe Map (1838)

- 3.1.1 The earliest primary source available for consultation was the tithe map (1838) (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 A tithe map was drawn up for almost all rural parishes in Norfolk between 1836 and 1850. This was necessary because the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 asked that payments of tithe in the form of farm produce should be replaced by a money payment. Tithe was a tax, which was paid to the local church.
- 3.1.3 When colour has been used on the maps, inhabited buildings are shown in red and uninhabited buildings in black. This colour map shows Mill Hall, in red, however the lack of detail at such a small scale makes it difficult to see much detail about the house. What is clear however, is that the main cross-wing shape is represented in this plan and also what may be interpreted as a porch in the location of that in existence today.
- 3.1.4 There is no evidence of the outbuilding on this plan. There is a large “L”-shaped building shown in grey (outbuilding), however, the orientation and location are slightly different than the 19th century building under investigation. The absence of the building from this plan should not be used to assume that it was not present in 1838. the purpose of the tithe map was not to accurately plot buildings and so it may not have been considered relevant to plot.
- 3.1.5 The plots marked on the map are all numbered separately and would have an accompanying apportionment. The apportionment gives the following information for every titheable piece of land on the map: the name of the owner, the name of the occupier, the name of the field or piece of land, the type of cultivation, the acreage and its tithe valuation. Every plot on the tithe map has a number on it and this matches the entry in the apportionment.
- 3.1.6 Without the accompanying apportionment it is difficult to make any further conclusions about the boundaries or the association of the buildings.
- 3.1.7 Tithe maps were not created to provide an accurate survey of the area. The aim was to show the boundaries of all areas for which tithe was owed, usually fields. The amount of other information given varies from map to map. If something does not appear on a map, it does not mean that it did not exist.
- 3.1.8 The map however does indicate that the red building (Mill Hall) is the only occupied property within the boundary and may well have owned/managed all four of the apportionments within it.

3.1.9 Another point of note from the tithe map is that the apportionments within the green boundary are all relatively small in comparison to those around it. This may be due to a different activity within these plots..only further research into the apportionments would answer this.

### **3.2 Ordnance Survey, 1st Edition, 1885 (25" to 1 mile)**

3.2.1 The Ordnance Survey map from 1885 (Figure 3) provides a more detailed and reliable plan of Mill Hall than the tithe map .

3.2.2 The shape of the building appears almost the same in plan, however, on closer inspection, the dimensions of some parts of the buildings differ. The area currently occupied by G3, to the north, appears narrower and shorter. It also appears that parts of the building once occupying the western side have now gone. The porches (G4 and G5) were not present at this time.

3.2.3 A "W" denotes a well which is still present, although covered, located just outside the current entrance porch.

3.2.4 The area in which the building is set, appears to be woodland, with tree symbols surrounding the house. The tree symbols appear to be laid out in rows, which may suggest a planted orchard, however, this may simply be the way the drawings have been created.

3.2.5 The map also shows that the plot occupies more land to the south of the building than is there today, with a dotted line which may represent a path or track leading from Dunnings Lane.

3.2.6 The large building to the south of Mill Hall which was present on the 1838 tithe map has gone by the time of the 1st edition OS map and appears to have been replaced by a number of other large, linear buildings, a small square on set back slightly and a smaller enclosed area in the southeast corner which may be a pond or animal enclosure.

3.2.7 It is still not possible to tell the association of these buildings; they may form one group of farm buildings or the boundary between them may signify two differently occupied homes.

3.2.8 There is no evidence of the outbuilding on this map, at least not in its current plan. There are buildings represented in the area, although none match the current layout.

### **3.3 Ordnance Survey, 2nd Edition ,1905 (25" to 1 mile)**

3.3.1 By 1905, the group of buildings on the map is labelled as "Mill Lane Farm" (Figure 4).

3.3.2 It appears that no changes have been made to the building in the 20 years between 1885 and 1905.

3.3.3 The outbuilding which was surveyed is still not obviously present in its current form, however the group of buildings in its location has been slightly extended since the 1st edition map of 1885.

### **3.4 Ordnance Survey, 1981 (1:2500)**

- 3.4.1 The next available map for consultation was the 1981 edition of the Ordnance Survey (Figure 5).
- 3.4.2 By 1981, it appears that the main building of Mill Hall has undergone renovations and alterations to make the layout proportions resemble exactly how it appears today. The modern extension appears for the first time, however, still not as extensive as it is today.
- 3.4.3 The outbuildings still resemble the layout shown on the previous Ordnance Survey map of 1905, still with no evidence of the outbuilding surveyed in its current layout.
- 3.4.4 This map indicates for the first time that the building under investigation may be separate to the group to the south, now labelled Mill Lane Farm, and the main house is now Mill Hall.

### **3.5 Ordnance Survey, 1985 (1:10 000)**

- 3.5.1 Due to the scale of this map, it provides very little evidence to aid the investigation into the development of the house and surrounding buildings (Figure 6). However, it was important to consult this map as it may have provided information regarding the more recent alterations which have taken place.
- 3.5.2 This map, at this scale was clearly designed to provide information for properties and could actually be misleading as they have been surveyed in a very basic way with little or no detail of the shape or layout of some buildings.

## **4 MILL HALL**

### **4.1 External description**

- 4.1.1 The building was entirely plastered and painted a creamy off-yellow colour (plate 1). Approximately 60cm from the ground level was painted very dark brown, this coincides with the presence of a brick plinth on some parts of the building. The brick plinth was laid in a Flemish bond. It was not possible to measure the brick dimensions accurately due to render and several layers of paint.
- 4.1.2 The building comprised two storeys and attic with the attic windows visible in the roof and gable ends.
- 4.1.3 The roof was steeply pitched all over and covered with pantiles with ceramic ridge tiles.
- 4.1.4 The tiles over the eastern and southern parts of the house and the small rear porch were French (sometimes called Celtic) pantiles. These were an orangey colour with green discolouration caused by moss. The tiles over the northern part and the main entrance were dark green/brown glazed tiles. These tiles

were different to the orangey ones, laid with a wave like appearance, with one side of each tile overlapping its neighbour.

- 4.1.5 A brick chimney with diagonally set stacks was visible above the location of the sitting room/ G1 (plate 2). Another single chimney stack was visible between the kitchen/G3 and dining room/G2 (plate 3).
- 4.1.6 All windows are modern three-casement replacements. Although all windows visible from the outside are modern, wooden mullions from earlier windows are visible behind some the modern replacements .
- 4.1.7 The entrance porch had a decorative brick surround constructed using re-used reddish orange bricks with an average dimension of 24cm x 14cm x 12cm. These bricks appeared to have been reused.

### **Internal Description** (See Figure 7 for locations of rooms)

#### **Ground Floor:**

#### **4.2 G1**

- 4.2.1 This room was most recently used as a sitting room, spanning the length of the east -west orientated wing of the house on the ground floor and measuring 9.03m by 4.96m. All light fittings had been removed, electrical sockets were all in place and in working order.
- 4.2.2 The carpets had been lifted in this room, exposing a concrete floor.
- 4.2.3 Between the timber upright posts, the plaster was painted in different shades of pink and peach.
- 4.2.4 The timber-frame construction was exposed and utilised as part of the décor of the room. The frame was clearly constructed upon a brick plinth. The bricks however were plastered and painted, masking the bond and brick dimensions.
- 4.2.5 Two brick-built fireplaces were centrally located, back-to-back.
- 4.2.6 Fireplace 1 (plate 4) was constructed using long, thin bricks with an average dimension of 24.5" x 5.5" x 11" in no particular bond. The rear of the fireplace was decorated with herringbone brickwork. This may have been in-filled, perhaps following the removal of a fireback or stove.
- 4.2.7 Fireplace 2 (plate 5) was constructed using the same bricks as fireplace 1, again with no particular bond. A diamond pattern was visible on the chimney breast which appeared to have been applied sometime after construction opposed to a deliberate pattern created with discoloured bricks.
- 4.2.8 To the right of this fireplace was the location of a boxwinder staircase providing access to the first floor. This staircase was built into the side of the fireplace and appeared to be contemporary in date.
- 4.2.9 More detail about the construction of the building can be seen in the elevation at one end of the room. (Figure 8, Elevation 1a). The blocked window located in this elevation suggests that this was originally a gable end to this phase of

construction (plate 6). Carpenters marks recorded here also provides evidence that this represents one phase, with little alteration or repair and that the window is also in its original location. It is difficult to tell if the door recorded in this elevation is in its original location. The sill beam which rests upon the plinth to hold the timber structure has a chamfered end where the entrance is located. It is not possible to tell if this is original or added when a doorway was inserted. The location of door on a gable end in this period is certainly not common.

- 4.2.10 To the left of fireplace 2 a blocked window was also recorded (plate 7) (Figure 9, elevation 2) This elevation also provides evidence of repair with several stud posts having been replaced using other sills and beams. Beneath the blocked window, a break was recorded in the horizontal sill beam. This gap was 50cm wide and had been in-filled with another piece of timber at some stage, perhaps when the window was added. This gap may represent the location of a doorway. If there was a doorway here, the brick plinth below would have been in-filled and plastered and painted over.
- 4.2.11 On the opposite elevation, another small window was located to the side of the fireplace, located directly opposite the blocked one drawn on elevation 2.
- 4.2.12 The ceiling joists were all fully exposed in this room. The ceiling joists ran in different orientations within different parts of the room (Figure 10).

### 4.3 G2

- 4.3.1 This room was most recently used as a dining room and measured 4.95m by 4.8m (Figure 7). The carpets had been lifted in this room, exposing a concrete floor.
- 4.3.2 All light fittings had been removed, electrical sockets were all in place and in working order.
- 4.3.3 Between the timber upright posts, the plaster was painted white (plate 8).
- 4.3.4 The timber-frame construction was exposed and utilised as part of the décor of the room. This part of the building was constructed using timber framing on three sides with one wall dominated by a large brick-built fireplace. The frame was clearly constructed upon a brick plinth at the opposite end to the fireplace, however the brick plinth was plastered and painted, masking the bond and brick dimensions.
- 4.3.5 The fireplace was located at one end of the room (plate 9). This fireplace had a large oak sill above the opening and two moulded fired clay decorative inserts above the opening at either side. The fireplace appeared to have been substantially repaired or even re-built as the mortar looked clean and the bricks showed little evidence of being exposed to heat.
- 4.3.6 One elevation spanning the length of the room was drawn (Figure 11, Elevation 3a). This elevation shows the location of what appears to be an original window with wooden mullions, still in use despite modern alterations. To the right of the window there appears to have been a door (although now concealed on the



external elevation. The pegholes and recesses where the door fittings would have been were still visible and indicate an original location.

- 4.3.7 This room had three modern windows, however as these windows were larger than any original ones may have been, it was not possible to say if they were in the location of earlier ones. Two original earlier windows with wooden mullions were visible however, one seen on elevation 3a as mentioned above and another smaller one located on the opposite wall, further along the elevation (plate 10). Peg holes within the framing indicate that this window was also original to this phase of the build.
- 4.3.8 A large stop-chamfered ceiling beam spanned the width of this room. The beam was quite substantial and was supported by large up-right posts at either side of the room which were resting upon a wooden plinth. This beam appeared to be original to the first phase of construction and has undergone pinning and repair to keep it in place.

#### 4.4 G3

- 4.4.1 This room was most recently used as a kitchen, although all fixtures and fittings had been removed at the time of the survey. The room measured 6.21m by 5.0m.
- 4.4.2 Walls were mostly plaster-boarded and painted white, however recent repairs had resulted in some of the board being removed, revealing sections of modern brick and breeze-block behind.
- 4.4.3 The floor was covered with decorative ceramic tiles (plate 11). Each of these tiles measured 30cm by 30cm and 6cm in thickness. The tiles were glazed on the surface, however, some were more worn and the glaze removed. They were each decorated with circles of punched holes with one hole in the centre of each (plate 12). These holes ran through the full thickness of the tile. Although it was not possible to see the reverse of the tiles, the developer had some on-site which he had sourced from elsewhere, intending to use them for repair and replacement in the kitchen. These salvaged tiles were identical in dimensions, decoration, colour and glaze. The reverse of the replacement tiles is very likely to be the same as those on the floor in G3. The reverse of the tiles shows much larger holes (plate 13) and these ones had mortar filling the holes, presumably a result from having been laid on another floor. They were also glazed on both sides, suggesting they were glazed in the kiln as opposed to glazed when *in-situ* on the floor. Further research into these tiles and their function has revealed that they may have come from a malting floor. Excavations by Exeter Archaeology at the Malthouse at Haven Bank and the Bradninch Brewery in Exeter in 1994 recovered identical tiles which were completely intact and the pierced decorative holes were still hollow. The research by Exeter Archaeology (Parker, 1996) found that their tiles were made by Stanley Bros, Nuneaton in the Midlands. The tiles were mould-made and were used to pave drying floors of malting kilns. Lying over a metal lattice 6m above the ground, the floors of ceramic tiles were purpose built to distribute heat around the kiln, hence the

holes through the tiles. They were presumably glazed on both sides to make them water resistant and impervious to smells and spills in the malting process. The kilns excavated in Exeter were built around 1789 and conical malting kilns were added in 1900.

- 4.4.4 There was a large brick-built fireplace or range at one end of this room (plate 14). At the time of the survey, a fitted wood-burning stove was located within the fireplace. The average brick dimension measured 23cm by 11cm by 5cm. Evidence visible from both inside and outside of the fireplace suggests much of the brickwork has been re-grouted or possibly re-built in places. The timber beam over the opening is certainly a recent addition, continuing into the wall, although it may have been re-used from elsewhere. From looking inside the chimney, it is almost certainly in its original location and iron hooks inserted into the brickwork for hanging pots etc. suggest this opening is original. The brickwork surround on the outside of the fireplace however has been altered and undergone much repair and /or rebuild.
- 4.4.5 The ceiling joists in this room run in several different directions (Figure 10). They are quite decorative and comprise of three different moulded designs (Figure 12). The first, (Figure 12a) stylistically is very similar to an example of a moulded ceiling beam recorded in Kent dated to 1507 (Hall, 2007). The second type (Figure 12b). The third type (Figure 12c) was a very plain and less decorative type. These three types are used alternately in one part of the room and then the plainer types b and c used for the rest (plate 15). These moulded ceiling joists appear to be too decorative and large to fit into a room of this size. They appear to be more like moulded ceiling beams like those dated and recorded by Hall and therefore may have come from another building. Although they appear to fit within the ceiling beams, each one seems to have been repaired or filled for a better fit (plate 16) which would suggest they have been re-used and reconstructed. The joists were all chamfered at the ends with straight cut step stops, therefore if they were re-used for a smaller room, they were shortened at the ceiling beam ends and re-fitted and filled.

## 4.5 G4

- 4.5.1 This small area was used as a porch and main entranceway providing access into G3 straight ahead and into the conservatory and modern extension through another door to the right.
- 4.5.2 This area measured 3.45m by 1.82m.
- 4.5.3 There was a modern casement window on one side and a door leading into the conservatory on the other.
- 4.5.4 There were no original/early features to describe in this area other than the continuation of the beam over the fireplace in G3.

#### 4.6 G5

- 4.6.1 This small area was used as a porch providing access through a modern door from the ground floor hallway to the outside rear of the house, most recently the rear enclosed garden area.
- 4.6.2 Measuring approximately 2.0m by 1.05m this porch had a small modern window looking out to the rear of the house. Although there were timbers exposed on the walls and ceiling of the porch, they appeared to be re-used. The modern materials used to construct this porch including the floor, roof, door and windows also indicate that the exposed timbers are for aesthetic and decorative reasons to fit in with the rest of the house. However, if they have been re-used, they may have come from another part of the house.

#### *First Floor:*

#### 4.7 F1

- 4.7.1 The most recent use of this room was as a bedroom, although all fixtures, fittings and carpets had been removed. This room measured 4.96m by 4.01m and was accessed from the first floor landing.
- 4.7.2 There were three windows located around the room, one on each external wall and a fireplace on the fourth wall.
- 4.7.3 The fireplace was located over that of G1 and shared the same flue. The fireplace in this room was of brick construction with a pattern in the chimney breast created by scorching bricks as in the chimney of G1 directly below (plate 17). There was a moulded timber lintel set above the fireplace which appeared to be in its original location. The lintel was chamfered with stops at the point which respects the opening. There was no evidence of witching marks, carpenters marks or decoration. Chamfered wooden lintels are the most common type of lintel and were used well into the 18th century (Hall, 2007).
- 4.7.4 The ceiling was fully exposed, revealing the structure above. A chamfered ceiling beam, with stops at either end, ran the length of the room with plain sawn ceiling joists spanning the width from either side (plate 17). A timber wedge (inserted above the beam over the fireplace and spanning the width of this wall) (plate 17) provides evidence that the ceiling may have been raised. The ceiling beam looks as though it may have been original and so simply raised to the new height. The plain sawn ceiling joists may have been added at this stage.
- 4.7.5 The floorboards were fully exposed in this room and were laid running the full length of the room. The average width of these boards was 28cm.
- 4.7.6 In the corner of the room, to the left of the fireplace was a small cupboard (plate 18). Within this cupboard was a small blocked window (plate 19), suggesting, that like the floor below, this was open plan with a walkway past both sides of the fireplace. The lack of fixtures and fittings on the door make it difficult to date; there is only a hinge and no handle, lock or latch. However, the plain H-hinge is common from the 18th century up until modern machine made hinges, when decorative ends are no longer used and are often accompanied by simple strap

hinges with plain ends. The door itself was very plain, made up of four vertical wooden panels held them together with horizontal wooden straps on the inside.

## **4.8 F2**

- 4.8.1 The most recent use of this room was as a bathroom, although most fixtures, fittings and flooring had been removed. During the time recording was taking place, plumbing for a new toilet and shower was being installed. This room measured 3.27m by 3.57m and was accessed from the first floor landing through a wooden door.
- 4.8.2 There was one modern window, located on the external wall; there was no surviving evidence to suggest whether there was a window in this location previously.
- 4.8.3 A second window which was blocked up was recorded in the elevation on the right as you enter the room (Figure 8, Elevation 1b). This window was directly above that recorded in G1, which appears to have once been a gable end. Like the elevation on the floor below, carpenters marks indicate that the tie beam and some of the stud-work is original. The location of the window above and the same as that on the floor below also suggests an original location.
- 4.8.4 Similarly to F1, a timber wedge (inserted above the tie beam over the fireplace and running to the wall plate seen in elevation Figure 8) provides evidence that the ceiling may have been raised on this entire floor.
- 4.8.5 The back of the chimney which was recorded in F1 was visible, however, it was mostly covered and plastered where a shower had been recently located. This meant it was very difficult to ascertain whether a fireplace was located here.
- 4.8.6 The vertical ceiling joists which ran from the central tie beam continued out into the hall way/F3a. The wall which created the division between the hall and F2 was a modern plasterboard insertion. This suggests the hallway was not intended to be part of the original build or layout and may have been added to create privacy as a bedchamber and later/more recently a 1st floor bathroom. This work may have been carried out at the same time as the cupboard was created on the other side of the chimney in F1.

## **4.9 F3a**

- 4.9.1 This hallway area was accessed from a boxwinder stairway and provided access to F1, F2 and hallway F3b. This area measured 4.91m by 1.22m (plate 20).
- 4.9.2 Within this area, the continuation of tie beams and ceiling joists from F1 and 2 were recorded. Two windows were located in the external elevation. Both appeared to be in their original locations and were opposite those recorded in F1 (the small window in the cupboard) and that in F2.

#### **4.10 F3b**

- 4.10.1 This hallway area measured 4.96m by 1.68m and continued from hallway F3a. It provided access to F4, F5 and a staircase leading into the attic space.
- 4.10.2 The elevation wall which divides this hallway from F2 was undergoing repair and renovation at the time the survey took place leaving the original structure and fabric exposed in places. It has already been established that the elevation recorded in G1 and F2 (Figure 8) represents the interior of an earlier gable end further evidence of this exists within the elevation on the other side within hallway F3b. Wattle and daub was visible still in situ behind the plasterboard panels (plate 21). Also, above the opening (providing access into F3a) was further evidence that this was once a gable end, with plastering which would have been on an external face clearly surviving (plate 22).

#### **4.11 F4**

- 4.11.1 The most recent use of this room was as a bedroom. A built-in wardrobe had been recently removed from one corner of the room and a modern wood laminate floor had been laid. This room measured 4.82m by 4.95m and was accessed from the first floor landing F3b.
- 4.11.2 There were three windows located around the room, one on each external wall and a fireplace on the fourth wall. The window on the wall opposite the entrance is significantly larger than the others and there was no evidence in the timber frame or studwork that this was in an original location. The window in the elevation on the left of the door appears to be in an original location as recesses in the frames above look to be significantly older than the windows themselves and the studwork below respects it. The window in the opposite elevation was original and sits directly above that recorded in G2 below (Figure 11).
- 4.11.3 The back of the chimney which serves the fireplace recorded in G2 below was exposed in this room. There was no opening or evidence of an earlier fireplace located in the chimney here. The brick used was laid in a Stretcher bond.
- 4.11.4 In the tie beam which spans the width of the room and positioned in front of the chimney was a carved date "1624" (plate 23), although great care must be taken when using such graffiti to date a phase of building. However, if this is a date inscribed by a carpenter, builder or by the owner at time of construction/alteration it may provide a possible date for this part of the house.
- 4.11.5 As in many of the other rooms, the ceiling and beams were fully exposed. A large stop-chamfered beam spanned the width of the room, resting on two large posts located centrally at the sides of the room. Stop-chamfered ceiling joists all ran from the central beam out to the wall plates and appeared to have held a plaster ceiling at some point as small nail holes were present all along the lengths.
- 4.11.6 A modern skirting board approximately 10cm high ran right around the room.

#### **4.12 F5**

- 4.12.1 The most recent use of this room was as a bedroom. A built-in wardrobe was located against one wall and a modern wood laminate floor had been laid. This room measured 6.21m by 3.64m. It was accessed from the first floor landing F3b and provided access to F6, an en suite bathroom. There was a small built in cupboard at the far end of the room (over the stairs leading to G3).
- 4.12.2 There were two modern casement windows located on both external elevations, one had what appeared to be a re-used beam over – this appeared to be for visual effect rather than structural or any indication of date.
- 4.12.3 All walls and the ceiling were plaster boarded with modern materials and no structural fixtures or fittings were exposed.

#### **4.13 F6**

- 4.13.1 The most recent use of this room was as an en suite bathroom to bedroom F5 although most fixtures, fittings and flooring had been removed. This room measured 3.45m by 1.96m.
- 4.13.2 There was one modern window on the external wall and modern chipboard covered the walls and ceilings. The floor was covered with a modern board.
- 4.13.3 Within a recess of this room, some of the chipboard had been removed, exposing the side of the chimney recorded in F4 (plate 24). The chimney showed evidence of recent repair. To the right of this recess, behind the boarding it was possible to see a substantial upright beam which may have been part of the original corner support of the structure of F4.

### ***Second Floor:***

#### **4.14 Garret Floor Room 1**

- 4.14.1 This room was accessed from the box-winder staircase which was located in G1 and hallway F3a. This room measured 8.97m by 3.23m and spanned the area above F1, F2 and F3a.
- 4.14.2 Some of the timber-frame construction was exposed at the gable ends and utilised as part of the décor of the room. Between the timber upright posts at the gable ends, the plaster was painted pale green, the rest of the room and the ceiling was boarded. The carpets had been lifted in this room, exposing wooden floorboards.
- 4.14.3 This room had two dormer windows located along its length on the north facing side. These windows were all modern insertions and there was no evidence to suggest they replaced any earlier windows in these locations (plate 25).
- 4.14.4 A further two windows were located at either ends of the rooms in the gable ends. At one end (west), the window in the elevation was blocked; this was the second storey of the elevations recorded in G1 and F2 (Figure 8). This suggests again that this was a gable end to the original build of this phase and that it had windows on each floor. On closer inspection of the frame of this

window, carpenters marks indicate that there was the intention of an opening here when it was constructed. Also, two hooks were noted on the left of the frame which may have held shutters.

- 4.14.5 The window at the opposite end was a modern insertion which was in the location of an original opening (plate 26)
- 4.14.6 The upper part of the chimney which served the fireplaces in G1 and F1 was located in the middle of the room. There was a suggestion of a concealed opening on one side which has been boarded up at some point and some timber framing applied, purely it would seem for decorative purposes (plate 27).

#### **4.15 Garret Floor Room 2**

- 4.15.1 This room was accessed from the staircase which was located in hallway F3b (which also provided access into the loft-space opposite). This room measured 5.15m by 3.21m and was located above F4.
- 4.15.2 Within this room, much of the roof structure was exposed and the timber framing had been incorporated in the décor of the room. Between the timbers the walls had been plastered and rendered and painted white. The floor had been covered with modern board.
- 4.15.3 The roof structure was a queen strut with wind braces at either end, however, it appears that the tie-beam has been removed, perhaps when this area was converted into a room. Numbered carpenters marks on the principal rafters show that it was constructed in five bays. The purlins, common rafters and wall plate also all appeared to be original. (plate 28)
- 4.15.4 A window was located at the external gable end of the room. Although the window itself was a modern replacement, the studwork which was all original respects the opening, indicating there may have been one in this location as part of the original build.
- 4.15.5 The chimney which serves the fireplaces in G2 and G3, which was also recorded in F4 and F6 below was observed in this room. The brick, mortar and bond was the same as that recorded in F4.

#### **4.16 Loft**

- 4.16.1 The loft space was accessed from a hatch located within the stairway leading to attic room 2 (plate 29). The loft space spanned an area above F3b, F5 and F6. It was used for storage at the time of the survey and some minor rewiring and plumbing work was taking place. The floor was covered with modern fibreglass boards.
- 4.16.2 From the loft it was possible to see that the entire roof on this part of the house was moderately new and there were no early beams or evidence of previous roof structures present here.
- 4.16.3 The space located above F5, looking towards the gable end shows that the end wall was constructed using modern breeze block (plate 30). Breeze block was also visible at the end wall over F6.

- 4.16.4 More of the external cladding of the gable end over F2/F3a was also visible from the loft area. From here it was also possible to see outside of the blocked window recorded in garret floor room 1 (Figure 8, elevation 3c)(plate 31). The cladding/render appears to have been painted and was probably exposed when the window was still in use and prior to the additional extensions which incorporated the end into the modern attic.
- 4.16.5 The rear of the chimney recorded in attic room 2 is also visible in this loft area. Here, unlike anywhere else it was recorded, it was rendered (plate 32). This may indicate that it was once an external feature and exposed prior to the construction of the phases encompassed by the loft space.
- 4.16.6 Although access was restricted, it was possible to see that the roof timbers which continued into this area from attic room 2 had been cut, suggesting that that part of the building originally continued further and had been reduced or as part of alterations or repair, had been shortened.

## 5 ANCILLARY STRUCTURE

As part of the investigations, the brief required a survey was carried out of a 19th century structure due also due for renovation and internal alteration (see Figure 1 for location). This was a single storey building, divided into 3 areas, open to the roof and was used for storage at the time the survey was carried out. The building was “L”-shaped in plan (Figure 13), of brick construction and under a modern ceramic pantile-covered roof. Modern plastic guttering and downpipes allowed for drainage from the roof. Each elevation varied and revealed evidence of alteration and some rebuilding, these are described below, for the location of each elevation described, see Figure 13.

### *External Description*

#### **5.1 Elevation 1**

- 5.1.1 The east-facing elevation was mostly weather-boarded with four courses of brickwork visible at the base (plate 33). The bricks were laid in a stretcher bond with a creamy beige mortar. The bricks appeared to have been new or recently re-laid.
- 5.1.2 Two two-part stable doors were located within this elevation, providing access to S3. Both doors were made from seven vertical panels and had sliding bolts. These doors appeared to be modern reproductions of traditional stable-style doors.
- 5.1.3 A third door, providing access to S1 was located to the right. This door was made from seven vertical panels and secured with a latch. This door also appeared to be a modern barn-style door.



5.1.4 A modern plastic-framed single glazed window was located at the end of this elevation. This window was in two parts and the upper part opening, and accessed from the inside.

## 5.2 Elevation 2

5.2.1 This elevation was slightly obscured by diesel storage tanks. It was part weather-boarded on the northern end (plate 34). The rest of the wall was clearly constructed using red brick in an English Cross bond.

5.2.2 Approximately 2 meters from the boarding an area of brickwork was visible which appeared to have undergone some recent repair or reconstruction. This work.

5.2.3 Evidence of a previous structure was visible on this wall. The remnants of white paint suggests a small store or lean-to may have been added here at some point.

## 5.3 Elevation 3

5.3.1 The west-facing elevation was completely covered with a creamy grey coloured render (plate 35).

5.3.2 Weather-boarding covered the gable end of the roof, with ventilation slats at the top. These details are all considered to be modern additions.

## 5.4 Elevation 4

5.4.1 This south-east facing elevation was weather-boarded to the roof line, with seven courses of brick visible at the base laid in an English Cross bond (plate 35).

5.4.2 Evidence of repair/rebuild was visible in the brickwork.

5.4.3 A two-part stable door, the same as those on elevation 1 was located at one end.

## 5.5 Elevation 5

5.5.1 This west-facing elevation showed evidence of repair to the upper part of the wall (plate 36). The four lower courses of brick jugged forward to create a plinth, above which was 15 contemporary courses of red brick in an English Cross bond.

5.5.2 The upper seven courses had been added later in the same bond, constructed using a different brick. This later repair may have been carried out when the new roof was added.

## 5.6 Elevation 6

5.6.1 The plinth recorded in elevation 5 continued on this wall. Where this elevation met number 5, a brick buttress was located in the corner (plate 37). and a second one was located in the centre. The far end may also have had a buttress, however through repair visible here, it may have been removed.

5.6.2 Weather-boarded at roof level with ventilation slats as in elevation 3.

### **Internal Description**

#### **5.7 S1**

5.7.1 This room was accessed through a door located in elevation 1 and the floor was set with concrete. It measured 3.81m by 3.81m and was open to the roof (plate 38).

5.7.2 The wall through which the room was entered, and that on the immediate right were both covered with chipboard which concealed any structure behind. Four courses of brick were visible at the base as described in the external elevations.

5.7.1 The wall opposite the entrance was fully exposed and constructed from brick with a plinth base of three courses (plate 39). The east of the wall was contemporary, however there was clearly repair carried out to one end and the upper course – probably to support the replaced roof. The door located on this wall was a recent replacement, however a wooden lintel and finish of the brick work on the left side suggests this was the location of an original opening. The white paint and remains of plants growing on this wall may suggest that it was once external.

5.7.2 The wall between S1 and S3 had a small brick buttress, either original or added later to offer support to the external wall.

#### **5.8 S2**

5.8.1 This room was accessed through the doorway from S1. It had a cement floor with a tiled effect. Part of the floor had been further covered with concrete. It measured 6.43m by 3.81m and was open to the roof.

5.8.2 This room may have previously been used for holding animals. A tethering post set into the ground and the concreted area of the floor supports this. Some of the wall was plastered up to 1.2m from the floor. This part of the building has undergone substantial repair, suggested from the outside, and confirmed with the presence of breeze block and chipboard construction on the far end wall (opposite the door).

5.8.3 The elevation on the left hand side of the room had an opening with a modern door. Although the door is clearly a recent addition, the brickwork around it respects the opening, suggesting this was the location of an original door.

#### **5.9 S3**

5.9.1 This room was accessed from S1 and from the two stable-style doors recorded in elevation 1. It had a concrete floor and measured 6.19m x 3.81m and at the time of the survey was being used as a firewood store. A slated wooden hay feeder was located on one wall (plate 40) suggesting animals may have been stored/fed in this part of the building. This room was also open to the roof.

5.9.2 The wall from where the room was accessed from outside was covered with chipboard, as the same elevation in S1.

5.9.3 The wall inside of the external wall of elevation 6 also had an internal buttress.

## 6 DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Mill Hall

#### *Phase 1 c. Early-mid 17th century(?)*

- 6.1.1 The first phase of construction comprised the part of the house occupied by the current rooms G1 on the ground floor, F1, F2 and hallway 3a on the first floor and Garret Floor Room 1 (Figure 14). This phase was a timber-framed building constructed upon a brick plinth.
- 6.1.2 Cladding and render on the wall seen from hallway F3b and the loft indicate a once exposed gable end. The blocked windows on all three floor on the internal elevation of this wall (Figure 8) also support the suggestion that the original phase one ended here.
- 6.1.3 The principal room on the ground floor, G1, represents the size of the surviving original phase. We cannot be certain that there were not ancillary structures associated with the house at the time it was built, although no evidence of them survives now.
- 6.1.4 There is evidence to suggest that the original building was what is known as a lobby or baffle entry house. In these types of house you commonly enter on an axis with the main chimney stack into the “lobby”. There is evidence within Figure 9 that there may have been a door originally in this wall, which would mean that entry was made opposite the side of the chimney. In lobby entry houses, the staircase was often accessed on the opposite side of the chimney, as in this case providing access to the first floor. To left and right there are a hall (main living area) and a parlour, both heated by massive back to back fireplaces. The rooms above are usually the same size, sometimes with only one fireplace in one of the upper rooms. The lobby entry house can be either a two bay layout which is symmetrical both in plan and elevation or three bay layout where there is an additional bay or room leading from the living kitchen. The house at Pulham Market fits the model of this type of house, a floor plan of this type of house can be found illustrated in Harris, 2001. Lobby-entrance houses became extremely common in East Anglia in the 17th century (Harris, 2001) and other local dated examples have been recorded as Linstead Magna (c.1615) in Suffolk, Wacton in Norfolk (late 17th century) and Woodbridge, Suffolk (mid 17th century). After the Civil War the cross-passage is rapidly abandoned in favour of lobby-entry layouts and it is the latter which remains the standard plan-form in smaller vernacular houses in Norfolk from 1650 until the mid-1700s (Longcroft, A).
- 6.1.5 Light was obtained by a number of windows around all four elevations, although modern replacements have obscured the dimensions and exact locations of many of the originals. One small window was located on the wall located next to the stairs. The only other original window is that on the gable end now blocked. There was no evidence of sliding shutters in the recesses of any of the windows.

- 6.1.6 The room/s were clearly heated by the back to back fireplaces. A box-winder staircase was possibly a later addition, however, stairs in this location were used to gain access to the first floor.
- 6.1.7 There does appear to have been a significant amount of repair and replacement to a number of the ceiling joists and some of the studwork and there was no surviving evidence of a floor, which had been totally covered with cement.
- 6.1.8 On the first floor, the insertion of the partition wall to create F2 appears to be part of a relatively modern phase of re-modelling, perhaps in order to create the bathroom and hallway leading into a later build. This would suggest that as part of the original house, there were just two rooms on this floor, served by a centrally located fireplace and accessed by the boxwinder stairs. The location of the two small windows however, either side of the chimney (one in the cupboard in F1 and one in the hallway F3a) may indicate that the two rooms were not divided by walls, but perhaps screens.
- 6.1.9 The second floor (attic room) may also have functioned as a room in the original phase. The room was lit by at least one window which was certainly located at the western gable end. There is also some suggestion of a boarded fireplace to allow heat into this room.
- 6.1.10 External elevations can provide a good visual representation of how the original phase may have appeared. Plate 41; the north-facing elevation of this phase represents how the house would have originally appeared. The centrally located chimney with three stacks represents the three principal fireplaces (two on the ground floor and one on the first). The symmetry is typical of lobby-entrance houses and although the windows are replacements, they are all in their original locations (the retained original window in the top right can still be seen). The south-facing elevation (plate 42)(minus the porch) would probably have been the front entrance into the house. The blocked doorway recorded on the elevation inside was centrally located and there may have originally been a small central window on the first floor (recorded inside the cupboard in F1).

***Phase 2 c. 1624***

- 6.1.11 The second phase of construction comprised the part of the house occupied by the current rooms G2 and part of G6 on the ground floor, F4 and part of F3b and the staircase on the first floor and Attic Room 2 (Figure 14). Like phase 1, this phase was timber-framed constructed upon a brick plinth. If the date inscribed on a beam in F4 is original (and not re-used or later graffiti), this part of the house was constructed or hugely re-altered in c.1624
- 6.1.12 The drawn elevation in G2 (Figure 9) indicated that there was a doorway located on the west facing wall. Perhaps the blocked doorway became the new entrance to the house when this phase was added and the door leading towards phase 1 connected the two phases.
- 6.1.13 Lighting was provided to the rooms on the ground and first floors by one window on each external elevation. Original windows still survive and has been

sympathetically restored giving an impression of what the other windows in this phase may have looked like (plate 43).

- 6.1.14 The ground floor room was heated by the large fireplace at one end. There was no evidence of a fireplace on the first floor unless the chimney had been repaired/rebuilt and the fireplace removed.
- 6.1.15 There is evidence to suggest that there may have been more of this phase which no longer survives. There is little surviving evidence of how phases one and two are connected and although elements survive in the connecting hallways, the majority of these areas are later additions. The fireplace in G3 which backs onto that in G2 appears to be contemporary with the phase two build, however G3/F5-6 is of a much later phase. Also, much of the ceiling joists in G3 are re-used and not contemporary with that part of the house. It is therefore likely phase two also extended into the area currently occupied by G3/F5 and F6. This would have created the “T”-shaped layout later replicated to form the plan in existence today.

***Phase 3 c. mid-late 20th century***

- 6.1.16 This period sees major alterations and renovations to the house as well as a number of additions and extensions. This third phase incorporates current rooms G3, G4, G5 and porches G4 and G5 on the ground floor, parts of F3b, all of F5 and F6 on the first floor and all of the loft space above (Figure 14). This phase was constructed in the location of an earlier part of the building and may have reused some of the materials available as well as the structural elements including the chimney, although the fireplace was mostly re-built.
- 6.1.17 Earlier material including floor tiles, ceiling beams, wooden lintels and joists have been incorporated into this phase, mostly locate in G3. Many of the re-used timbers have little/no structural properties and have been used for aesthetic purposes. The late 18th to early 19th century floor tiles are likely to have originated from a malting floor and bought in from elsewhere. Three different designs of decorative ceiling joists were used in this room also re-used.
- 6.1.18 Providing a precise date for this phase is difficult, and unfortunately the only maps available did cover this period in detail. However, use of grey breeze block in this phase would certainly suggest a mid-late 20th century date. This phase was an attempt, although not very accurate, at recreating an old feel to this part of construction with materials available.
- 6.1.19 It may be that this phase of construction and alteration took place as part of re-modelling and ownership of the group of buildings. By the 1981 Ordnance Survey map, the house is labelled Mill Hall and independently from Mill Lane Farm as was on the previous 1905 map. By 1981, we can also see that “East View”, a new house has appeared on the map. This suggests that the house recorded has now become separate from the farm, which is by this point perhaps managed and owned by the occupants of East View. The 1981 map also sees the location of the part of the current Mill Hall which is presently linked by a conservatory-style lean-to.

#### **Phase 4 1981-2007**

- 6.1.20 The final and most recent phase of building was the extensions to the most recent construction of accommodation which comprises most of the later living areas and bedrooms not described as part of this survey to represent the layout as is current today. This phase may have seen the insertion of the modern casement windows and tastefully incorporated the exterior of some of phase 2 by linking the buildings with a conservatory-style hallway leaving the exterior of G2 and its original window exposed.
- 6.1.21 This phase sees changes to the boundaries and layout of the group of buildings at Mill Hall. The property boundary immediately south of Mill Hall seen on the 1981 map has now gone, and a boundary now exists to the immediate south of the outbuildings to the south which have now been altered.

## **6.2 Outbuilding**

- 6.2.1 It is only on the most recent ordnance survey map available (Figure 5) that the outbuildings represent the “L”-shaped form they take today, implying that although there were clearly buildings in this location, the alterations to create the current plan took place within the last 27 years as it does not appear on the previous 1981 map. As discussed in Section 5, elements of the building are clearly much earlier in date, possibly 19th century. By looking at the layout of the outbuilding on the earliest Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 3), it is possible to see that from the location and orientation of some of the walls, and some of the earlier ones recorded can be identified (Figure 15).
- 6.2.2 The outbuilding in its original form, was likely to have formed part of the larger group of farm buildings on the site. Labelled as Mill Lane Farm from at least 1905 (Figure 4), the building recorded is likely to be contemporary with the large barn opposite (to the immediate east) and a smaller pair of buildings to the south, all still in existence. Although a boundary plot now separates the outbuildings from those to the south, it is still possible to gain an idea of how these buildings functioned as a group. Plate 33 shows the two parallel buildings, taken from the south and a fence representing the modern boundary. The gap between the two barns has been filled with a modern brick wall, respecting the line of the boundary and perhaps implying that the entrance was blocked when the property boundary was created and access road created on the south side for the property to the south.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 Despite outward appearances, Mill Hall still retains a wealth of original features and provides an excellent visual example of the construction and development of a timber-framed building. There is evidence to suggest that the earliest phase of the building began as a lobby-entrance house, a popular form of building occurring in this region in the mid-late 17th century—a suggestion supported by not only the layout, but the location of an original door, the fireplaces and the stairs. If the date “1624” on the later phase is to be believed, this could push the date of phase 1 back to the early 17th century, making a building of this plan highly significant in the region.
- 7.1.2 Like so many late/post medieval buildings which have survived, Mill Hall has witnessed a vast number of alterations during its time, however, this building has managed to retain so many features either as a result of careful development or sympathetic restoration that it makes it a building of great local significance.



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Hamilton, K.	2008	Brief for historic Building Recording at Mill Hall, Pulham Market, Norfolk
Harris, R.	2001	Discovering Timber-Framed Buildings
IFA	2001	Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings
Longcroft, A	?	Developments in plan-form in smaller post-medieval houses: A case study from Norfolk, Norfolk Historic Buildings Group (www.nhbg.fsnet.co.uk)
Parker, R.W.	1996	Archaeological Recording at the Malthouse, Haven Banks, Exeter. Exeter Archaeology Publication

## MAPS AND OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Tithe Map 1838	Norfolk Record Office ref.: DN/TA 12
Ordnance Survey, 1st Edition 25" to 1 mile 1885	CVI I

Ordnance Survey, 2nd Edition 1905 25"

XCVII.13

Ordnance Survey, 1981 1:2500

TM 1887-1987

Ordnance Survey, 1985 1:10000

Sheet TM 18 NE

[www.lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk)

## APPENDIX A. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-50053			
Project Name	Historic Building Survey at Mill Hall, Dunnings Lane, Pulham Market, Norfolk			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	21-07-2008	Finish	24-07-2008
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	Unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFMHA08	Planning App. No.	2008/0780/LB
HER No.	NHER 45649	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

### Please select all techniques used:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Building	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	none	None
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

### Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Norfolk District	Mill Hall, Dunnings Lane Pulham Market, Diss Norfolk, IP21 4XL	
Parish	Pulham Market		
HER	Norfolk HER		
Study Area	c.900m2	National Grid Reference	TM 1922 8722

## Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Norfolk Landscape Archaeology
Project Design Originator	Toby Gane
Project Manager	Toby Gane
Supervisor	Taleyna Fletcher

## Project Archives

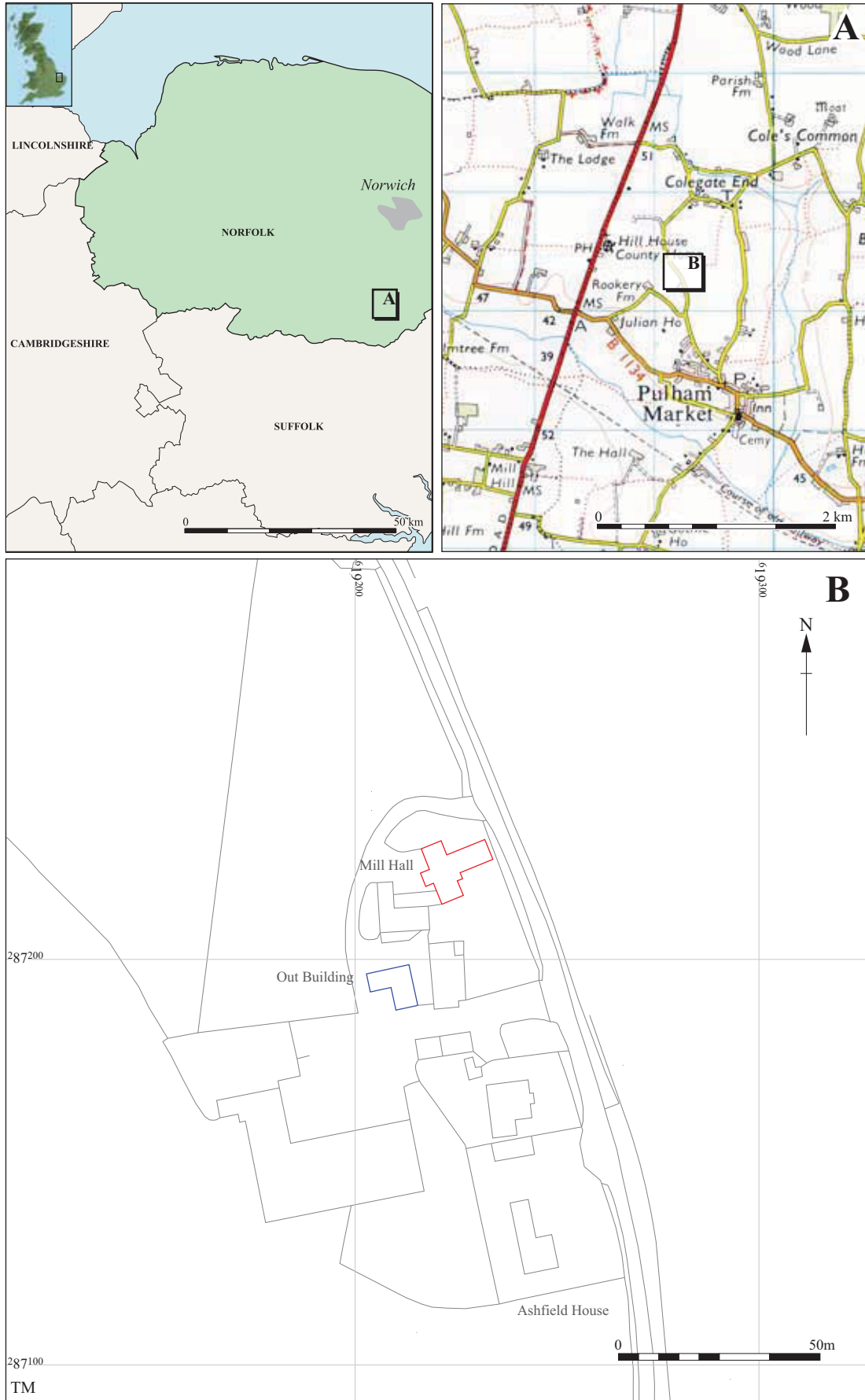
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Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service	OA East Offices	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
NWHCM : 2008.480	XNF MHA 08	NWHCM : 2008.480

## Archive Contents/Media

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:



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Figure 1: Location of Mill Hall (red), Out Building (blue)



Figure 2: Tithe Map (1838) showing Mill Hall

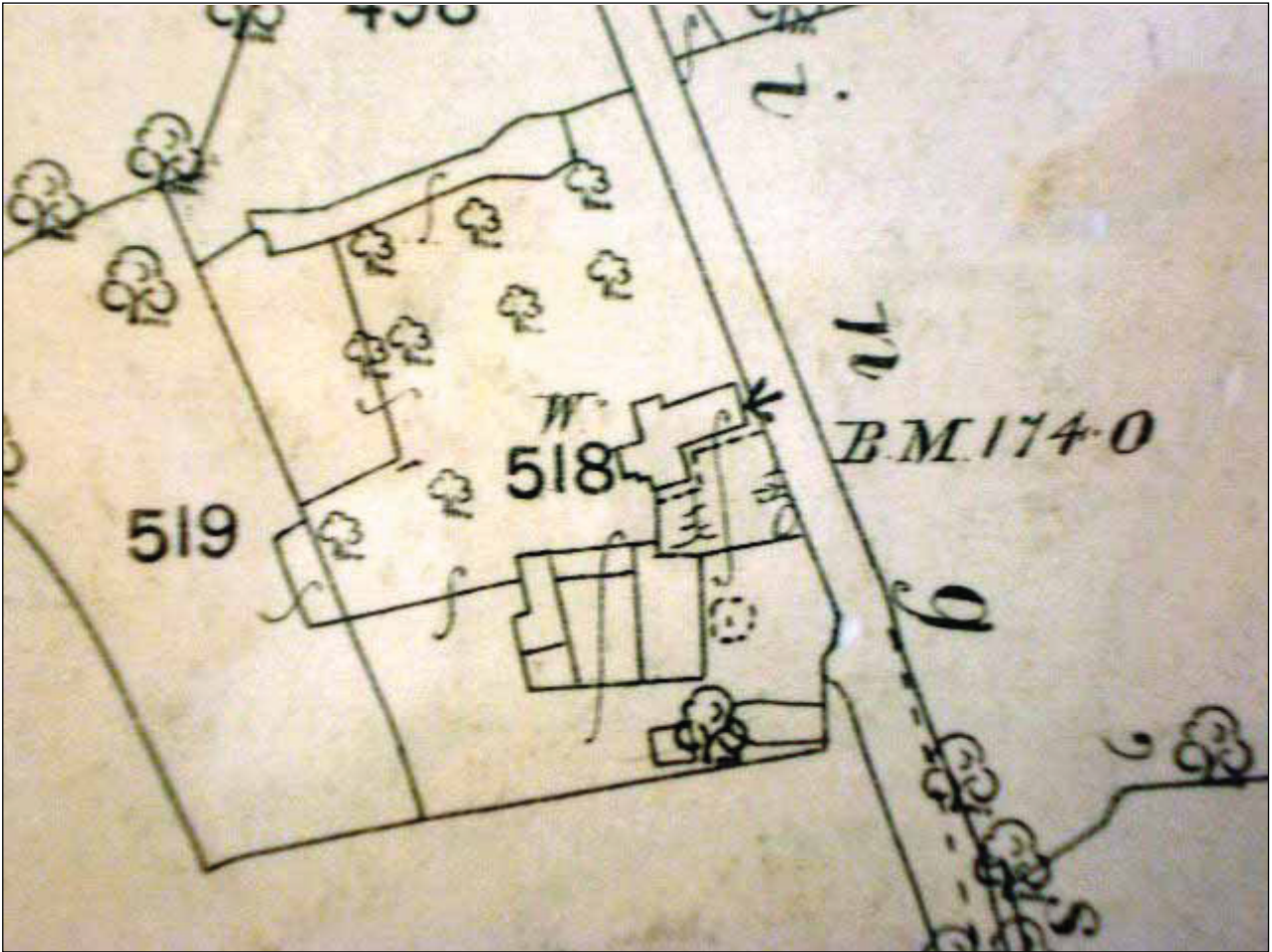


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey, 1st Edition (1885) (1:2500)

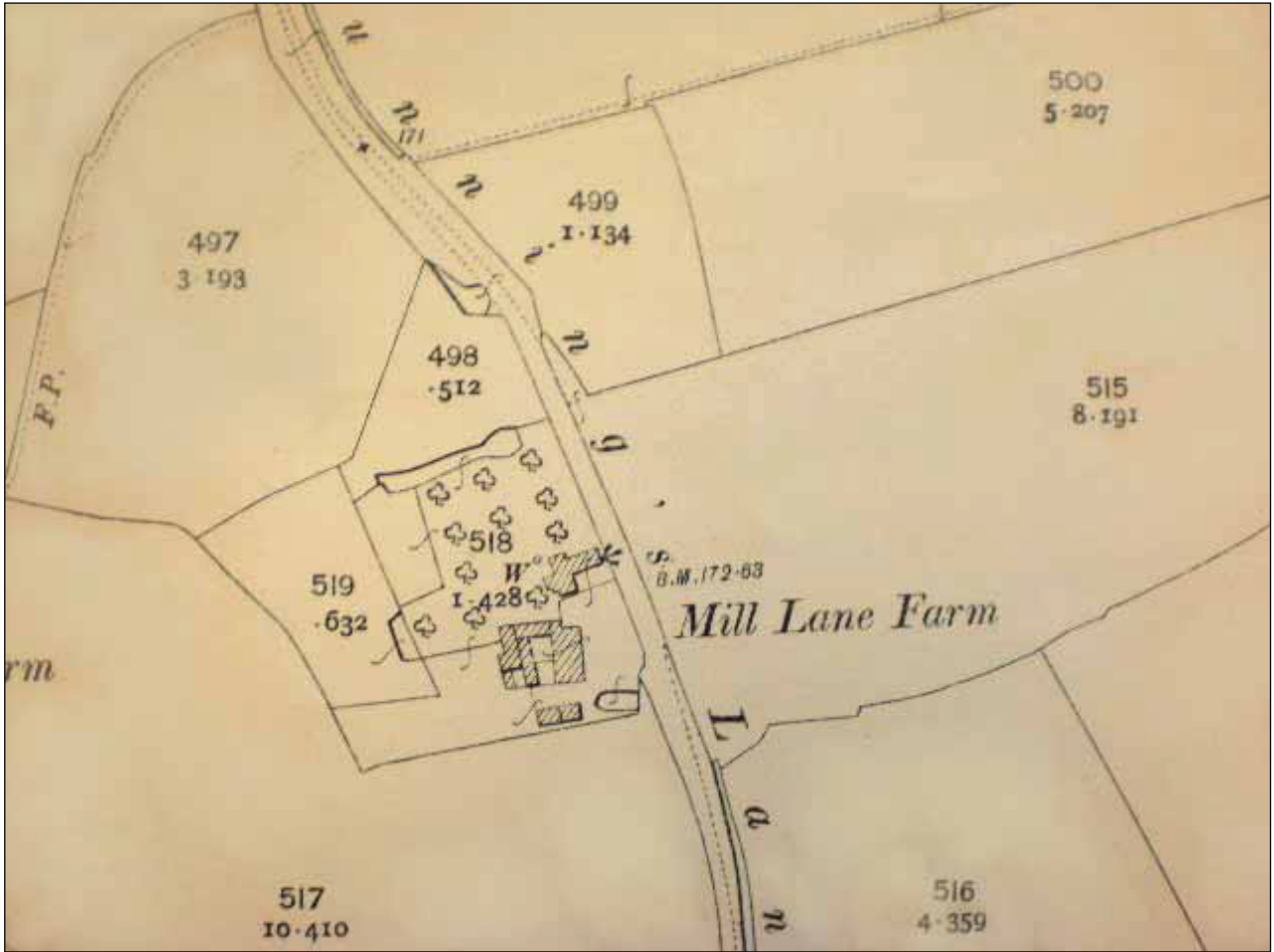


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey, 2nd Edition (1905) (1:2500)



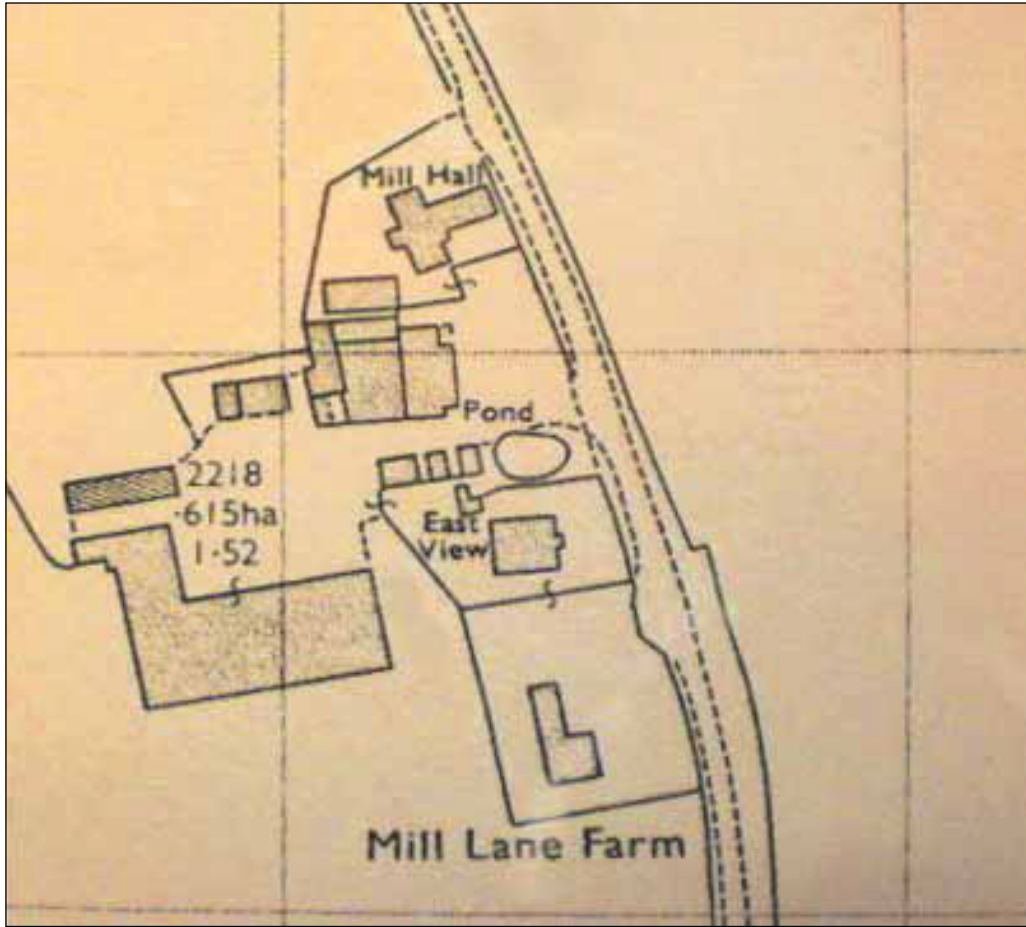


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey, 1981 showing Mill Hall (1:2500)

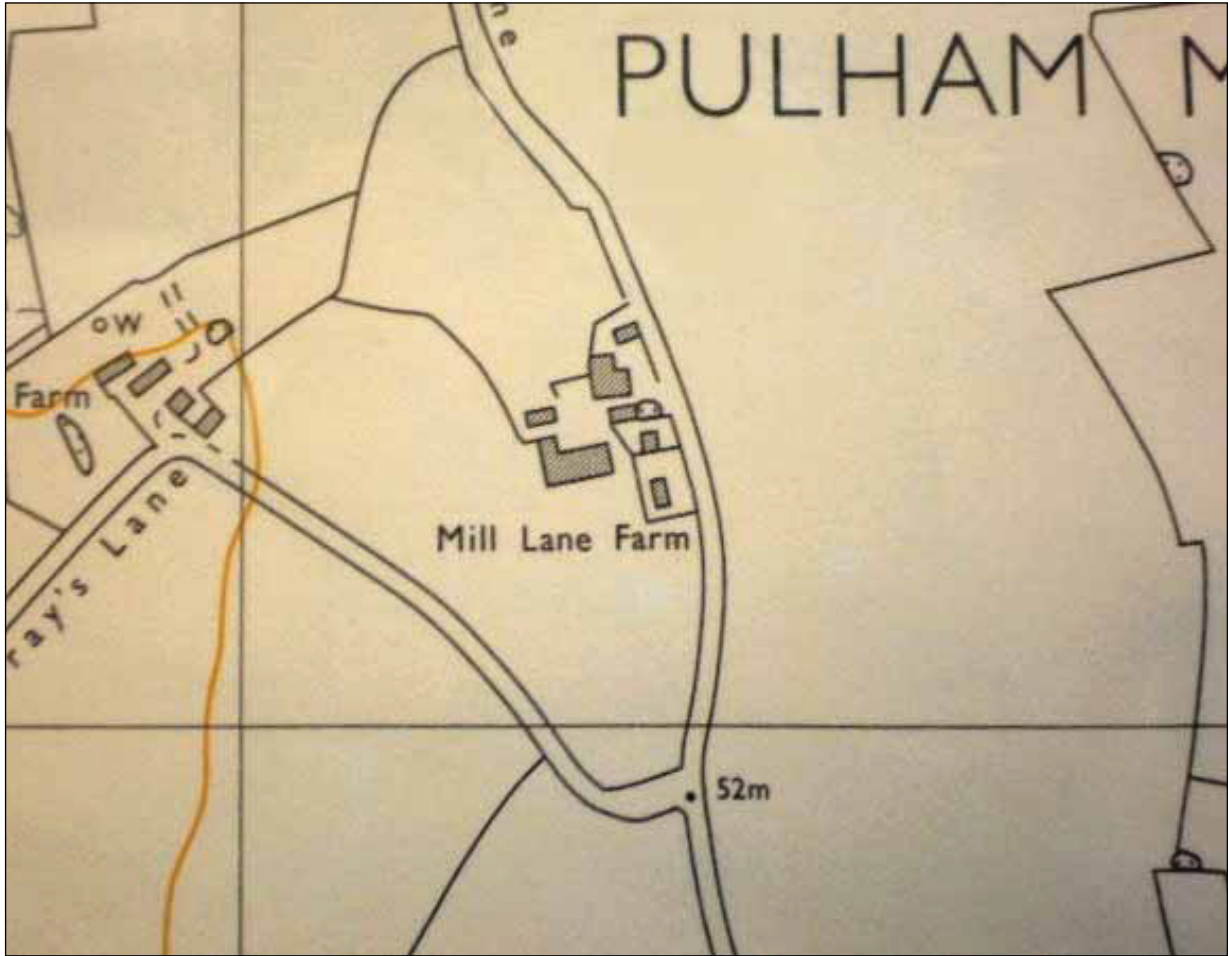


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey, 1985 showing Mill Hall (1:10 000)

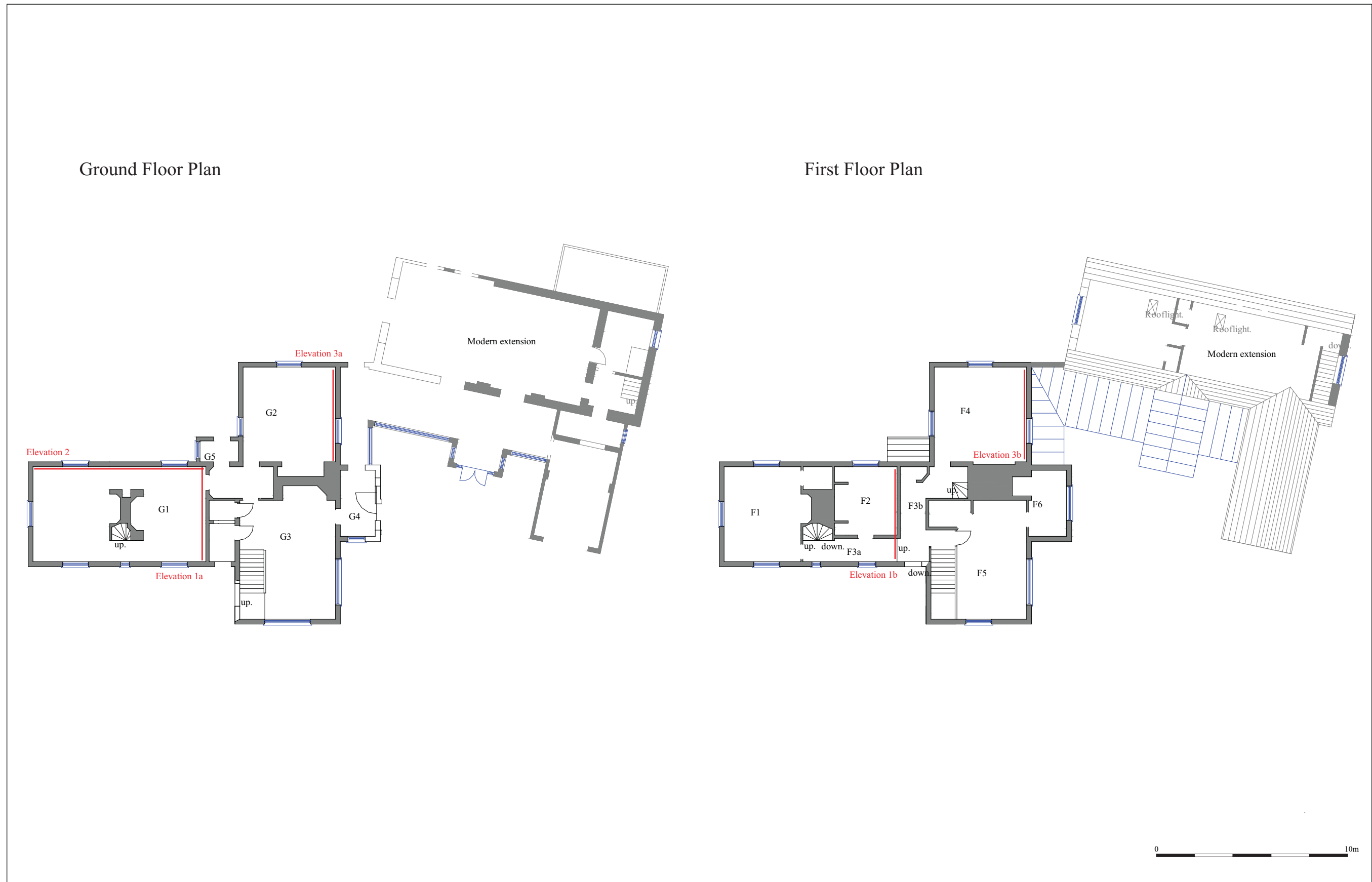
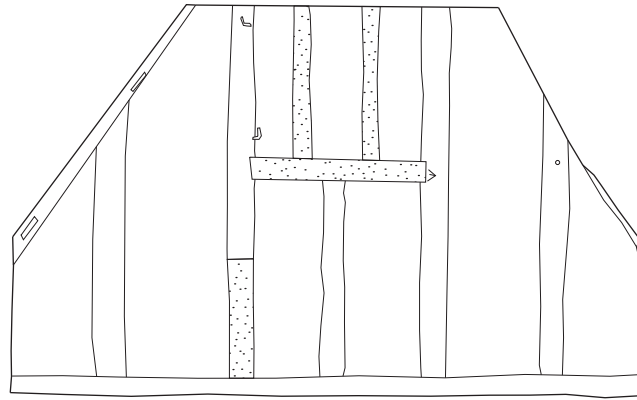
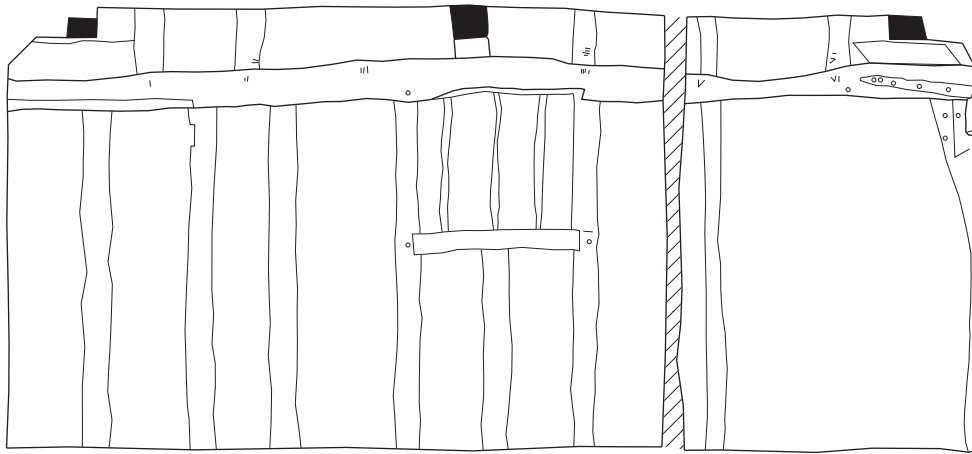


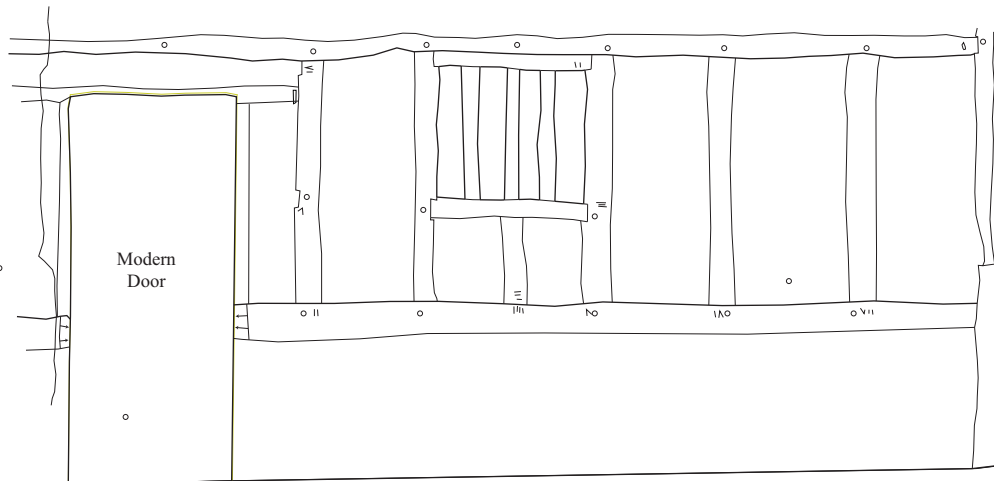
Figure 7: Plan of Mill Hall showing location of drawn elevations



Elevation 1c Garret floor, Room 1



Elevation 1b 1st floor, F2



Elevation 1a Ground floor, G1

0 1.00 2.00m

Figure 8: Elevation 1a, b, c

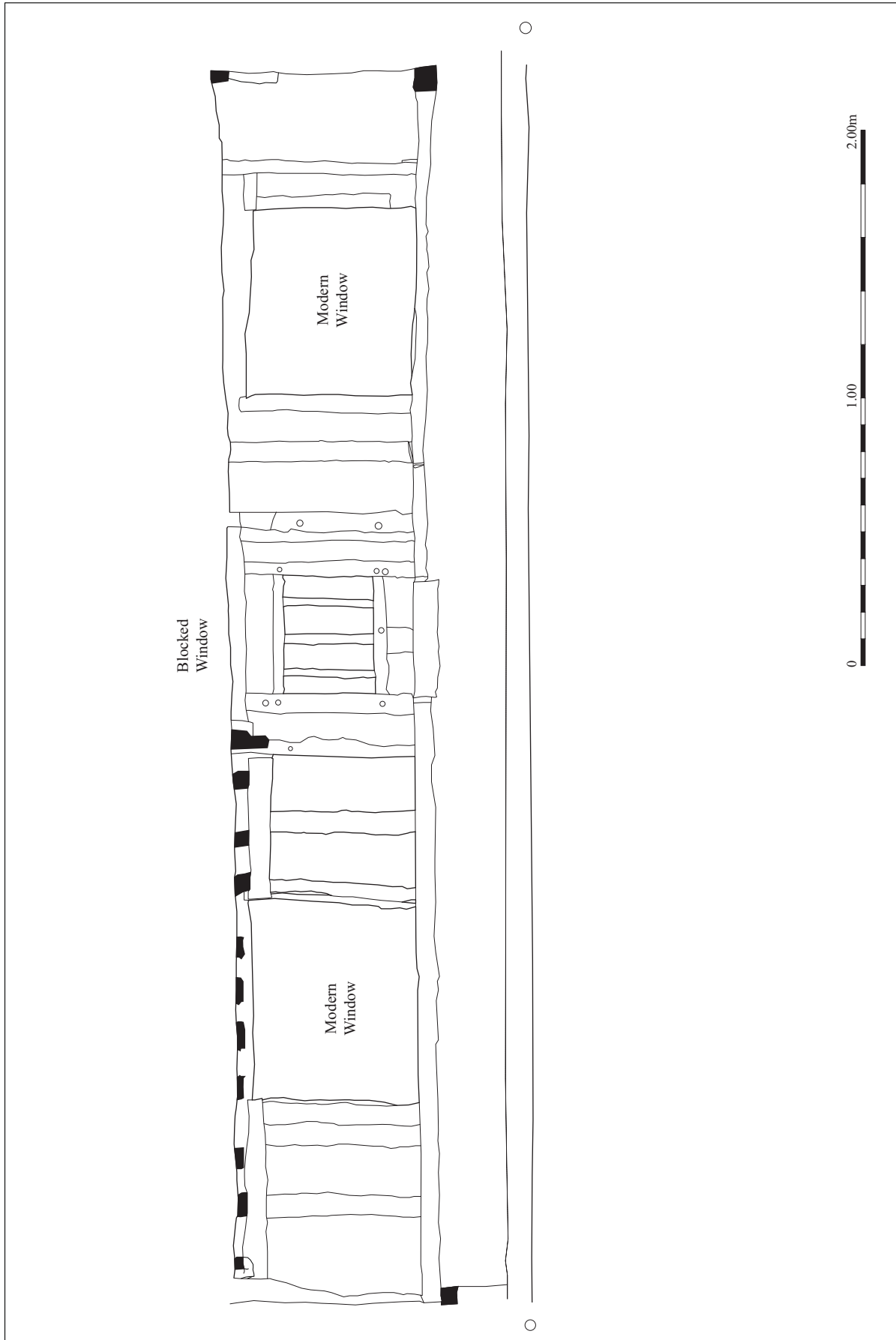


Figure 9: Elevation 2



Figure 10: Plan showing orientation of overhead beams and joists (brown)