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Honingham Thorpe New Settlement

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Brown & Co. to undertake a desk-based assessment (DBA) of a 368 ha. site in Norfolk, lying mostly in the parishes of Honingham and Marlingford & Colton. Most of the Site consists of a gently rolling plateau used for agriculture, dropping down to the River Tud in the north and River Yare in the south.

Heritage assets from prehistory to the modern period have been identified and mapped. The evidence reviewed includes listed buildings, cropmarks, findspots, historic maps, geophysical surveys and excavation reports.

Evidence for the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods (c. 500,000 – 2200 BC) is concentrated along the two river corridors to the north and south of the site. Here, there is a **moderate** potential for recovering worked flints from the topsoil, with a **low** potential of recovering *in situ* flint scatters, pits or burnt mounds in a few specific locations, and **low** potential for finds elsewhere.

During the Bronze Age (c. 2200 – 800 BC), activity spread out from the rivers. In particular, there is a group of ring ditches relating to plough levelled Bronze Age round barrows in the northern part of the site. There is **high** potential for further Bronze Age finds immediately around these, with **moderate** potential along the river valleys. There is **low** potential elsewhere.

For the Iron Age and Roman periods (800 BC – AD 400), there is a **low** to **moderate** probability of low-level field boundaries over much of the site. There is a **high** potential for Roman cremation burials and perhaps other activity around a group of Bronze Age barrows east of Greenacres Farm.

There is **moderate** potential for Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066) settlement activity around Colton, Easton and St Andrews' Church, Honingham. Over the rest of the Site, there is a **low-to-moderate** chance of middle and late Saxon field systems/boundaries.

There is **high** potential for medieval (AD 1066 – 1550) settlement activity around Colton, St Andrew's Church, Honingham and St Peter's Church, Easton. The rest of the Site is likely to have been used for arable cultivation, and so there is a **moderate** potential for finding former field boundaries and **low** potential for remains of ridge and furrow.

Historic mapping suggests that all of the site was used for arable cultivation during the post-medieval and modern periods (AD 1550 and after). There is a **high** potential for recovering remains relating to agricultural activity close to villages and established farms (notably Greenacre Farm, Colton) and in the fields immediately south of modern Honingham, including the site of a 19th century brick works. Remains of field boundaries removed in more recent times will be found over much of the site, but will be of low archaeological significance.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Brown & Co. to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment for an area of land in Honingham Parish and Marlingford & Colton Parish, Norfolk, henceforth known as 'the Site'. The site is centred on NGR TG120100, and its location is shown on Fig. 1.
- 1.1.2 The aim of this project was to:
- provide an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site;
 - assess the likely impacts of previous development on the survival of any archaeological remains; and
 - assess the potential for impacts from the proposed development on the surviving archaeological resource.
- 1.1.3 For the purpose of this report a variety of archaeological sources consulted for an area within a 1.0 km radius from the boundary of the site (the Study Area). This covered a total area of 1,959 ha (Fig.2). The sources consulted are discussed in Section 3.
- 1.1.4 This assessment was undertaken in reference to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service (NCCES) *Standards for Development-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson et al 2018) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessments* (CIfA 2014) and has been allocated a Norfolk Historic Environment Event Number: ENF145586.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The site is located mostly in the parishes of Honingham and Marlingford and Colton, Norfolk, and measures approximately 368 hectares in area. It stretches from the A47 in the north to the River Yare in the south.
- 2.1.2 The site lies on a low rise between the River Tud in the north and the River Yare in the south. The highest point lies at 50m OD around Colton, and drops away to 18m OD on the River Yare and 22m OD on the River Tud. Generally, the land slopes only very gently, except above the river Yare, where two steep dry valleys run down to the river around TG 115 090. There is another shallower dry valley running north into the River Tud around TG 108 111 (see Plate 8). The topography is illustrated in Fig. 2.
- 2.1.3 The bedrock deposit underlying the site is chalk belonging to the White Chalk Subgroup. Most of the site is overlain by diamicton ('boulder clay') of the Lowestoft Formation with some deposits of glacial sands and gravels belonging to the Sheringham Cliffs formation.

- 2.1.4 In the floodplain of the River Tud are glacially-deposited sands and gravels of the Leet Hill Sand and Gravel Member, overlain by alluvium. Along the River Yare are sands and gravels belonging to the First River Terrace, again overlain by alluvium.
- 2.1.5 There are over 100 boreholes recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS) within the Study Area (BGS Geology of Britain viewer). They show that, at the highest point of the site, where the superficial deposits are at their thickest, the Lowestoft Formation is up to 9m thick, and the Sheringham Cliffs formation 7m thick. At this point, the White Chalk bedrock lies up to 20m below ground surface. In areas where there is no overlying Lowestoft Formation, the Sheringham Cliffs Formation is 13 – 20m thick over the White Chalk.
- 2.1.6 Springs are recorded at the interface of the terrace gravels and boulder clay, and several wells in the wider area are located at this interface (including examples at TG 1029 1182, TG 1130 0770 and TG 09580 30893).
- 2.1.7 The soils over most of the site are recorded as stagnogleyic argillic brown earths (1983). Argillic brown earths indicate the soil formed under long-term woodland, although stagnogleyic soils are prone to waterlogging. Cranfield University's Soilschemes scheme describes soil on the site (Soilscape 8) as slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage. They have moderate to high fertility, and are suitable for arable and pasture.
- 2.1.8 In those parts at the south of the site, along the River Yare's floodplain, the soils are peaty and typical stagnogleyic soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). They have a high water table, and are most typically used as wet meadows.

3 SOURCES CONSULTED

3.1 Topography

- 3.1.1 The topography of the site shown in Fig. 2 is derived from lidar data distributed by the Environment Agency.

3.2 Norfolk Historic Environment Record & National Mapping Programme

- 3.2.1 The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) supplied the data of known heritage assets and events within the Site and the surrounding Study Area. All the known heritage assets are listed in the gazetteer in Appendix A. The locations of HER entries, organized by period, are shown in Figs 4-13.
- 3.2.2 The entire Study Area has previously been included in the National Mapping Programme (NMP), which has recorded cropmarks and earthworks. Records were provided by the NHER. Features recorded by the NMP are shown in Fig. 14

3.2.3 Fig. 15 shows archaeological events recorded by the NHER. These include fieldwalking, geophysical survey, watching briefs, trial trench evaluation, and archaeological excavations.

3.3 Norfolk Records Office

3.3.1 Historic maps and records were sourced from the Norfolk Records Office, Groundsure and the Ordnance Survey. Figs 16-28 show historic maps of the Study Area (with relevant Norfolk Records Office reference numbers).

3.4 Portable Antiquities Scheme

3.4.1 Finds made by the public (particularly metal detectorists) and reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme were checked via the PAS's online database, www.finds.org.uk. Although finds recorded in the PAS database are regularly uploaded to the NHER this search was able to identify several records not yet recorded in the NHER. The location of PAS findspots is protected, and the PAS does not permit them to be made public with an accuracy of more than 1km. Consequently, while the text below described findspots broadly, specific locations are not shown in any of the figures. The PAS database also refers to entries in the Celtic Coin Index (CCI) held at Oxford University.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

4.1.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), specifies that an archaeological site or historic building of national importance can be designated as a Scheduled Monument and registered with the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Under the terms of the Act, any development that could affect either the scheduled monument or its setting requires Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England provide advice to DCMS regarding individual applications for Scheduled Monument Consent, and also offers advice on the management of scheduled monuments.

4.2 Hedgerow Regulations 1997

4.2.1 Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, hedgerows are deemed to be historically important if they have existed for 30 years or more and meet one of the following:

- i. the hedgerow marks the boundary or part of a boundary, of at least one historic parish or township existing before 1850
- ii. the hedgerow incorporates or is associated with an archaeological feature in the list of Scheduled Monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- iii. the hedgerow marks the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that data at a Record Office
- iv. the hedgerow is an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts.

4.3 National Planning Policy

4.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF: issued July 2018) sets out the Government's planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.

4.3.2 Paragraphs 189 and 190 state:

“189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, included any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimize any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.”

4.4 Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework

4.4.1 In 2017, Norfolk's Local Planning Authorities prepared a joint framework, including shared objectives. The following agreement applies to the historic environment:

Agreement 2 - In preparing their Local Plans the Norfolk Planning Authorities will seek to positively contribute towards the delivery of the following vision.

“By the middle of the 21st century Norfolk will be increasingly recognised nationally for having a strong and vibrant economy providing high quality economic opportunities for residents in urban and rural areas. Its settlements and key infrastructure will be physically resilient to the impacts of climate change. The natural, built and historic environments will be enhanced through the regeneration of settlements, safeguarding and enhancement of current assets and networks, improving both biodiversity and the quality of life for residents. Housing needs will be met in full in socially inclusive communities. The County will be better

connected by having good transport links to major cities in the UK and Europe and excellent digital connectivity. A good relationship between homes and jobs will minimise the need to travel and residents will have choice about how they meet their demand for local travel.”

5 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 5.1.1 A walkover survey of the site was carried out on the 13 November 2018 in sunny conditions, with some light cloud. Owing to the size of the site, the walkover focused on those parts around Grade I and II* Listed buildings directly visible from the Site which may be impacted by development, along with previously investigated areas with demonstrably high archaeological potential.
- 5.1.2 Most of the site is used for arable farming. It comprises open fields, bounded by hedges, many with occasional trees. There are also some areas of woodland. Combined with the generally low, rolling topography, the result is that there are few areas with wide views, and most views are limited to under 500m. Most roads within the site are single lane only.
- 5.1.3 The walkover survey was able to demonstrate that development within the Site will have limited impact on the setting of the four Grade I and II* listed buildings immediately adjacent to (but outside the boundaries of) the Site:
- St Peter’s Church, Easton (NHER 7827), is a Grade I listed building (Plate 1). It lies just outside the north east corner of the Site. It is screened from all parts of the site by a small area of woodland (Plate 2).
 - St Andrew’s Church, Honingfield (NHER 7823), is Grade II* listed (Plate 12). It lies immediately north of the site, on the A47. Its setting is bounded on the east and west by large trees. The northern 300m of the Site will be partially visible from the Church (Plate 13), although it is currently screened by large hedges along the south of the A47. The A47 itself is a busy road, and lies only 50m from the church.
 - St Mary’s Church, Marlingford (NHER 9281; Plate 14) is Grade II* listed, and lies 650m from the nearest part of the site, to the northwest. It is well screened from views of the Site by a band of woodland, including many mature trees (Plate 15).
 - St Botolph’s Church, Barford (NHER 9282; Plate 17) is Grade II* listed. The southern boundary of the Site lies over 500m to the north, on the opposite bank of the River Yare. There are trees and hedges within 100m of the church, which largely screen the church from the southern margins of the Site. Most of the Site will not be visible from the church, as the land rises north of the river. Colton’s Wood – an area of ancient woodland within the Site – is visible from the church, but at a distance of 1km.

5.1.4 There are two other Grade II listed buildings close to the Site boundaries and were also assessed during the walkover survey:

- The Old Hall and Barn, Colton (Plates 5 & 6), lies 300m from the Site boundary. It was not possible to access this part of the site to assess any impact on historic setting. However, both the Hall and the historic barns lies on the western side of the farm, on The Street, Colton and inspection from the road suggests they are partly screened from the Site by later farm buildings.
- Greenacres Farm house lies less than 200m from the Site boundary. However, it is set in a low valley, with woodland belts and hedges along most of the surrounding ridgelines (Plate 7). Its historic and visual setting is therefore unlikely to be impacted by development.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE

This section presents and reviews the archaeological evidence from the Study Area. This includes summaries of Listed Buildings, the cartographic and historic evidence, Historic Landscape Characterisation, extant hedgerows and previous archaeological investigations (Sections 6.1-6.6). This is followed by period specific descriptions of the archaeological evidence from the Study Area, from the Paleolithic to the modern period, drawing on all of the sources described in Section 3 (Sections 6.7-6.16). This Section concludes with a discussion of the undated cropmarks and earthworks (Section 6.17).

6.1 Scheduled Monuments

6.1.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Site boundaries or the Search Area.

6.2 Listed Buildings

6.2.1 There are no listed buildings within the Site, and a total of 24 in the 2000 ha of the Study Area, discussed by parish below. Of these, one is Grade I listed (St Peter’s Church, Easton), and five Grade II* (St Andrew’s Church, Honingham; St Mary’s Church, Marlingford; St Botolph’s Church, Barford; West Lodge, Easton; The Old Hall, East Tuddenham). As noted in Section 5, the walkover survey established that development of the Site will have only limited impact on the settings of all of these buildings, owing to the presence of woodland, large screening trees, and topography. The impact of development on the remaining listed buildings has been assessed through desk based analysis of cartographic/topographic data.

Honingham

<i>NHER No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Location</i>
9280	Church of St Andrew, Honingham (Plate 12)	II*	TG 1141 1124
12610	39, 40 and 41 The Street, Honingham	II	TG 1009 1179
37298	Church Farm, Honingham	II	TG 11759 11330

37298	Barn at Church Farm	II	TG 11759 11330
42009	Greenacres Farm	II	TG 10288 10838

6.2.2 The Church of St Andrew on the A47 (Plate 12) is screened on both east and west sides by large trees, which considerably narrow the field of view from the church. They also screen view of the church and tower from road and land to the east. The Site is also screened from the site by large hedges, so that only a small part of the field immediately to the southwest is visible from the church grounds (Plate 13).

6.2.3 Church Farm appears to be large screened from the site by woodland.

6.2.4 The Site is not visible from the three listed buildings on The Street, Honingham – nor, indeed, from any part of Honingham village.

6.2.5 Greenacres Farm is largely surrounded by the Site. However, it lies in a shallow valley, edge by woodland (Plate 7), and together they screen the farm buildings from parts of the site to the north, northeast, east, and southeast. Only development to the north-west might be visible from the farm buildings.

East Tuddenham

<i>NHER No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Location</i>
13158	The Old Hall	II*	TG 0883 1109
13158	Barn at The Old Hall	II	TG 0883 1109
7308	Post medieval icehouse	II	TG 0961 1155
46544	Berry Hall	II	TG 0955 1195

6.2.6 Because of the fall of the land, none of the Site is visible from either Berry Hall or The Old Hall. While the icehouse is within 300m of the north-eastern corner of the Site, it is located within woodland, which screens it from the proposed development.

Easton

<i>NHER No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Location</i>
7827	St Peter's Church, Easton (Plate 1)	I	TG 1300 1097
12600	West Lodge, Easton	II*	TG 1346 1126
19257	Hill Farm House	II	TG 1322 1162

6.2.7 The Grade I listed church of St Peter (Plate 1), off Dereham Road Easton, is currently screened from the site by boundary trees and a small wood planted to the west (Plate 2). If these trees were to be removed, then the church would be visible from all parts of Easton parish within the Site.

6.2.8 The northeastern corner of the site as far as Blind Lane is visible on the horizon from Hill Farm House, although at a distance of 1.3 kilometres.

6.2.9 The Site is not visible from West Lodge.

Colton

<i>NHER No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Location</i>
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44520	The Old Hall, The Street, Colton (Plate 5, 6)	II	TG 11048 09565
44521	The Old Horse and Groom, The Street, Colton	II	TG 10884 09777

6.2.10 Because the land at The Old Hall (Plates 5, 6) slopes generally to the south and west, little of the Site to the east appears to be visible from the farm buildings – although it was not possible to access this part of the site to confirm. The Old Horse and Groom is screened from the Site by surrounding buildings and trees in the village.

Marlingford

NHER No	Name	Grade	Location
9281	St Mary's Church, Marlingford (Plate 14)	II*	TG 1271 0832
9276	Marlingford Mill (Plate 16)	II	TG 1287 0834
13770	The Square, Marlingford	II	TG 1304 0916
21230	The Old Rectory, Marlingford	II	TG 1296 0866
44519	Malthouse	II	TG 11007 09741

6.2.11 Because the sites in Marlingford are close by the River Yare, they lie low in the landscape, and the bulk of the Site on the plateau is not visible from them. The exception is the southern slopes of the Site, including the ancient woodland of Colton Wood, which are visible from the river valley. St Mary's Church (Plate 14) is screened from views of the Site by an area of woodland (Plate 15).

Barford

NHER No	Name	Grade	Location
9282	St Botolph's Church, Barford	II*	TG 1069 0799
37016	School Farm	II	TG 1143 0774
40332	Swallow Cottage, Chapel Street, Barford	II	TG 1165 0780
40333	Dalstrand, Chapel Street, Barford	II	TG 11642 07792

6.2.12 The village of Barford is built on a slight rise to the south of the Site. Most of the village lies on the southern side, and so is largely screened from the site. St Botolph's Church, to the northwest of the village, has views of the southern slope of the Site (including Colton wood), but the plateau is beyond the horizon.

Barnham Broom

NHER No	Name	Grade	Location
33546	Hollands Hill	II	TG 0966 0799

6.2.13 From Hollands Hill house, the southern slopes of the site are visible, although much of what is visible is existing woodland.

6.3 Cartographic and historic evidence

Placenames

6.3.1 All of the village names in the Study Area – East Tuddenham, Honingham, Easton, Colton, Marlingford, and Barford – are attested in the Domesday Book (AD 1086) as *east tudenham*, *hunincham*, *eastuna*, *coletuna*, *marthingeforda/melingeforda*, and

bereforda respectively (Mills 2011). On linguistic grounds, only Tuddenham might date from the Early Saxon period ('Tud(a)'s farm; **Tuda-n-hām*), although its relationship with the River Tud is unclear. Honingham, Easton and Colton probably post-date AD 700. Names ending in *-ton* only appear after that date in any number, and *-ingham* post-dates the Early Saxon village names in *-hām*: the *-ing* suffix denotes a group of people. Easton mean 'East-enclosure', Colton means 'Cola's enclosure', Honningham mean 'Huna's people's farm', Marlingford from 'Marthel's people's ford', where **Cola*, **Huna* and **Maerthel* are all men's names. Barford is not specific to any phase of Anglo-Saxon names: the element *bere-* may refer either to 'bearing/carrying' or 'barley'.

Maps

- 6.3.2 The Norfolk Record Office does hold a terrier dating to the reign of Elizabeth I (NRO ref. JER 91a-c 621X6), but unfortunately, the corresponding map has been lost. Evidence from this source has consequently not been included in this assessment.
- 6.3.3 Faden's county map of 1797 shows only three roads within the Site boundaries (Figure 16), along with the slopes as the land drops down south of Colton to the River Yare. Bryant's map of 1826 (Fig. 17) adds a few more roads and areas of woodland. The most significant of these additions is a new farm, labelled 'Brick Kiln Farm', just outside of the eastern boundary of the Site and still extant but now known as Greenacres Farm (see Fig. 1). Bryant's map shows the location of the brick kilns which evidently gave the farm its name a little distance to the north-west- probably within the boundary of the site. These kilns were presumably established in the early 19th century – between the dates of the survey of Faden's and Bryant's maps.
- 6.3.4 There are three early estate maps which show parts of the site or immediately adjacent areas:
- A map of Thomas Greene's map of his Marlingford estates, dated 1743 (Fig. 22; NRO ref. BR 276/1/949)
 - A map of Isreal Long's estate south of Colton, dated 1733 (Fig. 25; NRO ref. STA 875)
 - A plan of an estate on the marshes between Colton and Barford, c. 1800 (not illustrated; NRO ref. STA 875)
- 6.3.5 Comparison of the latter two maps with later Ordnance Survey maps shows re-organisation of the meadows along the River Yare, particular where woods were subsequently grown. The fields around Marlingford, however, appears largely unchanged, other than where the village developed from the later eighteenth century. All three however shows that the pattern of small, mostly rectangular enclosed fields was well established in the mid-eighteenth century.
- 6.3.6 Enclosure maps only survive for Marlingford and Colton (Figs 24 and 26; Kain, Chapman & Oliver 2003). There are tithe maps from Marlingford (1812, Fig. 23), Honingham (1839, Fig. 27), and Easton (early 19th century, Fig. 28). All of these show

the Site covered in straight-side rectangular fields, typical of modern rather than medieval fields.

- 6.3.7 Ordnance Survey maps – from the First Edition (1885, 1886, 1887), Second edition (1907, 1908), provisional series (1957, 1959), and 1:10000 Series (1976, 1982) – show slow boundary loss, but no wholesale reorganisation (Figs 18-21). The site has plainly remained in arable cropping for the entire period covered by the available maps, and the basic land organisation has changed little. The main change has been to merge smaller enclosures to create larger fields. The brick kilns close to Greenacres Farm mapped by Bryant appear on the first, second and provisional edition OS mapping (at TG 0990 1093), within the site (labelled as ‘brick works’/‘works’). These works appear to have been most extensive at the time of first edition mapping, when six buildings appear to be mapped, within a small area (c. 1ha) area close to the boundary of the site – whereas the latter two editions show two buildings. These buildings were no longer standing by the time of the 1:10,000 maps of the 1970s/1980s, although a small earthwork depression on the work’s location is still indicated (Fig. 21).

Field boundaries

- 6.3.8 Comparing the early 19th century tithe maps for Honingham, Barford and Easton with the later 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, it is apparent that, while there has been loss of field boundaries within the Site, and amalgamation of fields, there has not been a reorganisation of the landscape. A handful of new field boundaries have been introduced, but only to subdivide larger old fields.
- 6.3.9 Unfortunately, the available maps only record boundaries, not how these boundaries were marked.

6.4 Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 6.4.1 A report on the character of Norfolk’s historic landscape was compiled in 2009 (NLA 2009). The results for the study area can be usefully divided into two broad groups discussed in more detail below:
- vegetation, recreation and mineral extraction, and
 - arable fields created through enclosure and the creation of field boundaries.
- 6.4.2 These areas are shown in Figs 3a and 3b.

Vegetation, leisure and mineral extraction

- 6.4.3 There are two areas of woodland classified by Natural England as Ancient Woodland (predating AD 1600): one (Harman Grove) covering 4.6 ha. to the north of the River Tud (outside the Site boundary) centred on TG 1280 1182, and another (Colton Wood, NHER 53501) of 20.8 ha. within the southern part of the Site, on the slopes above the River Yare, centred on TG 1148 0883.

- 6.4.4 There are two small areas of carr woodland: neither of them within the Site. They comprise 1.8 ha. on the River Tud and 4.6 ha. on the River Yare, both on the boundaries of the Study Area.,
- 6.4.5 There are 29 smaller areas of woodland planted between the 18th and 20th centuries. Most of these are on areas of sloping land around the Rivers Tud and Yare. By area, the bulk of this woodland lies to the north of the Rive Tud. Within the Site itself, there are just two small areas of woodland: one adjacent to the River Yare centred on TG 106 309 and the Grange Plantation centred on TG 1084 1102, east of Greenacres Farm, Honingham.
- 6.4.6 There are large areas of enclosed meadow along both rivers to the north and south of the Study Area. The only examples within the Site are in the shallow valley around TG 1281 0753, east of Greenacres Farm. This comprises as total of 10 ha. of land, containing a large water reservoir and a ditched stream along the base of the valley, flowing north into the Tud.
- 6.4.7 There is a large area southwest of the Site, south of the River Yare, used as a golf course (Barford Broom). The other small area of land used for leisure is the Recreation Ground at Barford, south of the site. There are also informal parklands at Marlingford Hall to the souheat of the site at TG 1277 0807, and north of the River Tud, east of Hall Farm, centred on TG 1131 1220.
- 6.4.8 Two areas within the Study Area have been characterised as areas of disused mineral extraction: one immediately southeast of the site boundary, south of Marlingford Road, at TG 1202 0929; the other on the edge of the Study area on the River Yare, south of Marlingford Hall centred on TG 1281 0753. The former is screen from the site by a belt of trees around around the edge of the quarry site.

Enclosure and boundaries

- 6.4.9 The Colton Enclosure Act was passed in 1801, Honingham in 1812; and Marlingford in 1861; there was no Enclosure Act for Easton. Enclosure focussed on commons, rather than common arable fields, and affected less than 15% of each parish (Tate & Turner (1978).
- 6.4.10 Piecemeal-type Parliamentary Enclosure is recorded by the Norfolk HLC program south of Honingham along the Barnham Broom Road (on Honingham Warren and Tuddenham Heath), as well as east and northeast of Barford (Barford Common) and on Marlingford Common. However, the bulk of the Study Area was enclosed by agreement, rather than by Acts of Parliament. In more than half of the field created by enclosure, there has been a loss of former boundaries.

6.5 Hedgerows

- 6.5.1 As noted above in Section 4.2, the Hedgerow Regulations identify four reasons that a hedge might be deemed historically important:

- the hedgerow marks the boundary or part of a boundary, of at least one historic parish or township existing before 1850
- the hedgerow incorporates or is associated with an archaeological feature in the list of Scheduled Monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- the hedgerow marks the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that data at a Record Office
- the hedgerow is an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts.

6.5.2 The only hedges within the Site that appear to qualify as historically important hedgerows all lie on current or former parish boundaries:

- Roughly 100m on the parish boundary between Easton and Honingham between TG 12391 10867 and TG 12387 10758
- Roughly 500m on the parish boundary between TG 12334 10392 and Hill Grove Planation at TG12206 09623 (Plate 4)
- Roughly 600m between the former parishes of Marlingford and Colton from TG 11947 09076 and TG 12094 08512 on the River Yare.

6.5.3 There does not appear to be any evidence available to assess the historic importance of hedgerows within the Site based on the other three criteria. This is because:

- there are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site
- the NHER and the Norfolk Records Office do not list any estate maps predating 1600 that might show hedges demarcating estate boundaries.
- there do not appear to be any areas within the Site which were subject to Parliamentary Inclosure Acts.

6.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations

6.6.1 Twenty-three separate Events are recorded in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, although many more, especially relating to amateur fieldwalking/metal detecting, are recorded in the individual HER records. Events are shown in Fig. 15.

Building recording

6.6.2 Building recording took place at two sites within the Study Area, although neither lay within the site itself. Hollands Hill Farmhouse, Barnham Broom (ENF138285 in 2014, not mapped) to the southwest of the Site, and the post-medieval farm at Church Barn Farms, Honingham (ENF93735 in 2002, not mapped). Neither site report is accessible via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

Field-walking and metal detecting

6.6.3 Systematic Fieldwalking and Metal-detecting Survey by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Longdell Hills, Easton, December 2001 (ENF92941)

Geophysical survey

- 6.6.4 There are five geophysics surveys recorded in the NHER (although one, ENF142802 did not, in fact, take place because of access difficulties). Two survey areas lie within the Site on Honingthorpe Farm (ENF141316, ENF 139751). The others lie to the east of the site, in 45 ha. around Easton (ENF133925) and west of the site in 9.6 ha. at High House Farm, Colton (ENF128619). The results of the last two were unfortunately not accessible via the Archaeology Data Service, and the results are not included in the NHER.
- 6.6.5 The larger of the two surveys at Honingthorpe Farm, covering 18 ha (ENF141316), identified only weak parallel linear anomalies, consistent with modern agriculture. Other minor anomalies were attributed to discrete ferrous anomalies resulting from modern agricultural use, and natural geological features. The field was subsequently subject to evaluation trenching (ENF141317; see below).
- 6.6.6 The survey at the smaller site of 3.7 ha. (ENF139751) identified the ring ditch of a probable barrow previously known from aerial photographs. Three linear anomalies were also identified: one running north-south, and the other two running east-west, parallel to Grange Lane. The smallest linear anomaly corresponded to a crop mark, but the other two did not correspond to known field boundaries, trackways or cropmarks. The field was subsequently subject to evaluation trenching (ENF140392; see below).

Evaluation and excavation

- 6.6.7 Seven evaluations and two follow-up excavations are recorded in the NHER. Two locations lie within the Site, the remainder lie to the east, around Easton.
- 6.6.8 Thirty-three trenches were dug on at Honingthorpe Farm, north of Grange Lane (ENF140392) following geophysical survey (ENF139751) (Crowson 2016). This confirmed the presence of a bronze age barrow identified from aerial photographs and geophysical survey (NHER 12809). It also uncovered a Roman cremation in a truncated, inverted urn, 150m south-east of the barrow. The evaluation also found a number of boundary ditches on various alignments, probably Iron Age/Roman and medieval in date. A number of pits and postholes were also recorded around the barrow and the eastern boundary. Few artefacts were found, suggesting that the site had always lain outside settlement areas.
- 6.6.9 Sixty-three trenches were excavated in the field immediately to the east at Honingthorpe Farm (ENF141317), following geophysical survey (ENF141316). This evaluation was followed by an area excavation covering 4ha (ENF143621). As a whole, the work here uncovered:
- concentrations of Neolithic flint and pottery, including material from pits
 - Early Iron Age occupation, in the form of dispersed and apparently isolated pits and postholes

- two extensive coaxial field systems, both possibly prehistoric. The alignment of the earlier (north-west to south-east/north-east to south-west) corresponded to cropmarks identified in fields to the east (and identified as Roman – a conclusion not supported by the trenching). The second, later field system was orientated north–south/east–west, with ditches running down to the River Tud. This second field system had not been identified in aerial photographs. Finds included a Late Iron Age brooch (possibly 1st century BC)
 - two truncated cremations, one dating to the Early Roman period (c. AD 75–95).
- 6.6.10 Eight trenches were excavated in fields south of St Peter’s Church, Dereham Road, Easton (ENF141431), on the eastern edge (outside) of the Site following geophysical survey (ENF133925) (Fairclough 2014). They produced pits, ditches and gullies – most containing no clear dating evidence. One pit did, however, contain a substantial amount of burnet plant remains, along with a large Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery sherd. Two of the ditches produced small amounts of Late Saxon pottery.
- 6.6.11 Evaluation of a large area in the north-western part of the Study Area at Longdells Hills Quarry (ENF92942, following on from geophysical survey ENF 92941) was followed by several phases of excavation and watching briefs between 2001 and 2006 (ENF97567, 97568, 103910, 137439; not mapped individually on Fig. 15) (Trimble 2002a, 2002b, 2004; Tatler 2004; Boyle 2004, 2006; Bates 2006). While the features recorded were not dense, they attested to long-term use of the river gravels. The main finds were:
- Neolithic pits, and Neolithic material collected in tree throws
 - A cluster of postholes, containing Beaker pottery, along with a slot, which may represent a structure
 - Additional Beaker and Early Bronze Age pits
 - Early Iron Age occupation, including pits, postholes and a gully. These may be part of a settlement which extended over 100m, with isolated features more widely scattered. Features excavated in the occupation area included possible ritual deposition of pottery into pits
 - An Iron Age structure, along with Iron Age postholes
 - Cremation burials, undated but probably prehistoric
 - A gully containing early Roman pottery (1st and 2nd century AD).
 - Numerous pits rich in burnt material – possibly for charcoal making. Some of these are dated to the middle ages, but the date of most is uncertain.
 - Ditches, probably agricultural land divisions – most are undated, but some are post-medieval.

6.7 Palaeolithic (500,000 – 10,000 BC)

6.7.1 Palaeolithic records in the NHER are shown in Fig. 4.

6.7.2 There are two Palaeolithic findspots in the Study Area – both of Lower or Middle Palaeolithic date – one on the River Yare, and another on the slopes immediately above it. A Palaeolithic core flake (NHER 17926) was found in 1981 at TG 1240 0805

while digging a fishpond. Fieldwalking in 1987 at TG 1245 0914 recovered a large Palaeolithic flint flake (NHER 23859).

6.8 Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BC)

6.8.1 Mesolithic records in the NHER are shown in Fig. 5.

6.8.2 Mesolithic activity is limited to two areas, both immediately adjacent to rivers. The clayland soils, which cover the bulk of the Study Area appear to have been little in this period.

6.8.3 On the north bank of the River Tud fieldwalking between 1980 and 1983 recovered two large assemblages of Mesolithic or early Neolithic worked flints at two neighbouring sites (NHER 16389, 16390). Together, around 400 objects were found, including scrapers, a worked knife, blade cores, over 100 blades and 250 small flakes. Early Neolithic bowl pottery was also recovered. Immediately to the north, fieldwalking in 1984 uncovered two Mesolithic flakes (NHER 23429) at TG 121 117.

6.8.4 In the south of the study area, by the River Yare, fieldwalking in 1979 uncovered a Mesolithic tranchet axehead (NHER 19736) at TG 130 082.

6.9 Neolithic (4,000 – 2,200 BC)

6.9.1 Neolithic records in the NHER are shown in Fig. 6.

6.9.2 Neolithic activity is concentrated along a corridor 1km along each the two rivers in the Study Area, although a handful of findspots are found on the ridge between.

6.9.3 A possible Neolithic long barrow (NHER 13357) has been identified from cropmarks in aerial photographs at TG 1271 0846, south of the River Yare. It measures approximately 31m long and 17m wide.

6.9.4 Eight Neolithic axes have been found in the Study Area. All were close to the rivers, other than the flaked flint axehead (NHER 8872) found west of Manor Farm, Colton (TG 098 098). The remainder consisted of:

- a polished dolerite axe (NHER 7809) at TG 129 110
- a polished axehead (NHER 37116) at TG 0986 1117
- a polished axehead (NHER 40994) at TG 13156 09212 during excavation of an air raid shelter found in 1939/1940
- a polished axehead (NHER 7302) at TG 0960 1170
- a polished axe (NHER 7815) found in the River Tud at TG 1020 1163.
- part of a polished axehead, along with worked flints (NHER 17937), found in 1981 and 1983 during fieldwalking at TG 1165 1179
- an iron-stained flint implement (NHER 9249) – possibly one side of a broken flint axe – was found at TG 1152 0786.

6.9.5 Other Neolithic tools found include:

- a flint axe or pick (NHER 15898), found on the surface of a field at TG 1262 1069 in 1979.
- a blade (NHER 9238), described as a ‘javelin head’ or ‘dagger blade’ was found in ploughed land in 1960 at TG 1029 0943.
- a plano-convex flint knife (NHER 23859) was found in fieldwalking at TG 1245 0914 in 1987.
- a dagger or discoidal knife fragment (NHER 36098) was found during metal detecting at TG 13 11 (This may be either Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age).

6.9.6 Excavations at the Longdell Hills gravel quarry at TG 14 11 between 2002 and 2008 uncovered later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pits containing pottery as well as Neolithic material deposited in a tree throw (NHER 36414).

6.9.7 The overwhelming majority of material dating to the Neolithic found in the Study Area consists of worked flints, most of which was found in campaigns of fieldwalking in 1978–1980 and 1985–1988. The earlier fieldwalking classified most worked flint as ‘Neolithic to Bronze Age’; subsequent work has been more specific in dating.

6.9.8 Finds of worked flint classed as ‘prehistoric’ or ‘Neolithic to Bronze Age’ include:

<i>NHER no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year found</i>
13976	A dozen Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	TG 128 084	1978
17163	Neolithic flints, including two cores	TG 1211 1183	1979, 1983
19736	Worked flints, including a chopping tool, cores, scrapers and blades	TG 130 082	1979
16308	A Neolithic or Bronze Age scraper	TG 1330 1104	1979
19743	A Neolithic or Bronze Age scraper	TG 1240 0856	1978
17038	Prehistoric worked flints	TG 1212 1073	1979
19743	Neolithic to Bronze Age flints, including flakes, scrapers, a borer and a pick-end	TG 1240 0856	1978
19745	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints, including flakes, a core, a scraper and a possible notch	TG 128 086	1978
19755	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints including forty-one flint flakes, three scrapers and four blades	TG 125 104	1979
19969	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints, including flakes, cores, blades and two Neolithic axe rough-out fragments	TG 135 099	1980, 1984
19986	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints, including a flake, two scrapers and a blade	TG 125 084	1979
19987	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints, including flakes, blades and a core	TG 1251 0806	1978
20008	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints, including twenty-five flakes, three scrapers, three borers, one point, one blade	TG 11 10	1980
20009	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints, including a polished axehead, flakes, scrapers and blades	TG 120 107	1980
20010	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints, including flakes and a scraper	TG 122 104	1980

20011	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints, including flakes and blades	TG 1238 1045	1979
20015	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints, including flake and scraper	TG 133 100	1980
23427	Neolithic flint	TG 1260 1196	1984
25204	A Neolithic flint scraper and blade	TG 0972 0773	1987
25205	A retouched Neolithic flake	TG 10 07	1985–1987
25215	Neolithic flakes and scrapers	TG 104 083	1985–1987
25234	A Neolithic flint flake and a scraper	TG 11 08	1985–1987
25217	A Neolithic flint flake and a scraper	TG 10 07	1985–1987
25236	A Neolithic flint blade	TG 1172 0831	1985–1987
25702	Neolithic flint	TG 131 112	1986
36671	Three Neolithic flints, including two flake knives	TG 1177 1102	2001
60470	A Neolithic retouched flake	TG 11 11	2015
23425	Unspecific Neolithic materials	TG 1182 1203	1981
23429	Neolithic worked flint	TG 121 117	1984
19418	A scatter of undated prehistoric flint flakes	TG 1030 1112	1983
20662	Undated prehistoric flint flakes	TG 1232 0904	1979
25216	Undated prehistoric flint flake	TG 1049 0835	1981
25238	Undated prehistoric flint scrapers	TG 1208 0791	1985–1987
29040	Undated prehistoric flint flakes	TG 1276 1100	1991–1992
29041	One undated prehistoric flint flake	TG 1280 1100	1991–1992
29042	One undated prehistoric flint flake	TG 1290 1100	1991–1992
20663	Undated prehistoric flints	TG 1223 0881	1979
20664	Undated prehistoric flints	TG 1248 0868	1979
25220	Undated prehistoric flints	TG 103 076	1979
32858	Undated prehistoric flints and pottery	TG 1398 1092	1979

6.10 Bronze Age (2,200–800 BC)

6.10.1 Bronze Age records in the NHER are shown in Fig. 7.

6.10.2 As noted above, worked flint in the NHER has generally been classed as either ‘prehistoric’ or ‘Neolithic to Bronze Age’. This has all been described in the previous section, although some of it is doubtless Bronze Age in date. As noted, worked flint is mostly concentrated along the two river corridors. The remaining material which can be more confidently assigned to the Bronze Age is mostly concentrated along the river corridors – although there is a barrow cemetery on the plateau.

6.10.3 Excavations at the Longdell Hills gravel quarry at TG 14 11 between 2002 and 2008 uncovered a number Bronze Age features (NHER 36414). These included:

- a cluster of pits and possible post-holes containing Beaker pottery
- a posthole and slot, possibly representing remains of a structure
- pits, postholes and a gully – parts of a structure or settlement – dating to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

- 6.10.4 Immediately to the south of these excavations, a Watching Brief in 1991–1992 on the Norwich Southern Bypass recorded several pits at TG 138 110, one of which contained Bronze Age pottery (NHER 25703).
- 6.10.5 A burnt mound and spread of burnt flint dark earth (NHER 17930), as well as two flint flakes were found at TG 1214 0812. A second spread of prehistoric burnt flints (NHER 33050) interpreted as a potential burnt mound was found at TG 131 097 in 1995. These monuments are rarely closely dated, and have a long history. Here it has been assigned to the Bronze Age.
- 6.10.6 Four circular cropmarks (NHER 12809) possibly mark a round barrow cemetery, northeast of Colton. These would date to the Early or Middle Bronze Age. Very slight earthworks of the barrows now remain. Individual barrows are located at TG 1140 1061, TG 1150 1065 and TG 1178 1052. A fourth ring ditch (NHER 12808) is 700m to the northeast. There are further cropmarks of one and possibly two ring ditches (NHER 53679) at TG 1235 1091, west of Easton. Geophysical survey and trial trenching has confirmed the presence of one barrow north of Glebe Lane (the rest of the barrowfield was deliberately avoided).
- 6.10.7 An evaluation south of St Peter's Church, Easton, in 2014 (NHER 61656) uncovered a pit containing a sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery, along with several undated ditches and gullies.
- 6.10.8 The superficial geology from which all of the settlement and barrows above has been excavated consists of sands and gravels of the Sheringham Cliffs formation, rather than the heavier diamicton of the Lowestoft formation. This may in particular explain the position of the barrows north of Glebe Lane (NHER 12809), which are otherwise not visible from either river, where all of the other Bronze Age activity is concentrated.
- 6.10.9 In 1994, a metal detectorist found part of a Late Bronze Age copper alloy hammer (NHER 31987) at TG 12 08 near the River Yare. A second fragment of copper alloy hammer (NHER 39904) was found in 2003 at TG 09 08, 2.7m west of the first piece.
- 6.10.10 Metal detecting before 2000 found fragments of two Late Bronze Age socketed axe heads (NHER 20008) at TG 11 10. Metal detecting in 2000 found a well-preserved Early Bronze Age flat axehead (NHER 35798) in the south-eastern corner of the Study Area by the River Yare.
- 6.10.11 Additionally, the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) reports the butt end of a Middle Bronze Age palstave found by the River Tud near Honingham (PAS database reference NMS-AE46B4).

6.11 Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43)

- 6.11.1 There is very limited evidence for Iron Age activity within the study area. Sites in the NHER are shown in Fig. 8.

- 6.11.2 The most notable Iron Age find from within the Study Area, on the north-eastern edge of the Site Over was the discovery of the ‘Honingham Iron Age coin hoard’ in 1954. Excavations here found c. 100 Iceni coins buried in a pottery vessel, while a further c. 200 coins were found in the immediate surrounding area. The hoard appears to have been buried after AD 45 (and possibly during the Boudican Revolt of AD 60/61).
- 6.11.3 Excavations at the Longdell Hills gravel quarry at TG 14 11 between 2002 and 2008 uncovered a number of Iron Age features (NHER 36414). These included:
- An Early Iron Age occupation site, including pits, postholes, linear ditches and undated cremation burials. This activity spreads over at least 100m
 - An Iron Age structure ‘perhaps used seasonally or for hunting’
 - Charcoal pits
 - pits containing apparently ritual depositions of pottery
 - Undated ditches for landscape division (probably late prehistoric)
- 6.11.4 Evaluation trenches on two sites at Honingthorpe Farm (ENF140392, ENF141317; see Fig. 15) in the centre of the Site identified isolated pits dating to the Early Iron Age, as well as two ditched field systems, probably dating to the Iron Age (one presumably Middle Iron Age, and a later on a north-south alignment dating to the Late Iron Age). These evaluations also recovered a Late Iron Age brooch, possibly dating as early as the 1st century BC. The lack of finds from both evaluations suggests this area lay well away from settlement activity.
- 6.11.5 An undated burnt area (NHER 29046) was recorded in a watching brief at TG 1366 1103 in 1991-92. It was interpreted as a potential prehistoric hearth. In light of the burnt pits dating to the Iron Age found nearby at the Longdell Hills gravel quarry, these have been tentatively assigned to the Iron Age here.
- 6.11.6 Fieldwalking in 1981–1984 recovered a small number of Iron Age sherds:

<i>NHER no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year found</i>
16390	A sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery	TG 1216 1211	1981–1983
17163	Sherds of sand-gritted pottery, interpreted as Iron Age	TG 1211 1183	1981–1983
23429	Sherds of Iron Age pottery	TG 121 117	1984

6.12 Romano-British Period (AD 43–410)

- 6.12.1 Roman period sites in the NHER are shown in Fig. 9.

Excavated evidence

- 6.12.2 Excavations at the Longdell Hills gravel quarry at TG 14 11 between 2002 and 2008 uncovered a number Roman features (NHER 36414). These included:
- A Roman gully containing 1st to 2nd century pottery
 - A Roman coin

- 6.12.3 An undated road (NHER 9275)—possibly Roman—was excavated north of Marlingford in 1971 at TG 131 098. It consisted of a hard packed road surface with flanking ditches. The road surface comprised 9 inches (c. 25cm) of sand, loam and gravel, overlying a 15 inches (c.40cm) of hard-packed gravel and sandy clay.
- 6.12.4 Three Roman cremations were excavated in two evaluations on Honingthorpe Farm, within the Site (ENF140392 and ENF141317; not mapped recorded as findspots/monuments – see Fig. 15 for location). These were close to the Bronze Age barrow cemetery, and suggest these monuments continued to be a focus of funerary activity.

Coins

- 6.12.5 Most of the Roman coins found in the Study Area were found along the river corridors – but there are a few find spots on the claylands south of Colton. None were found within the Site itself.
- 6.12.6 A hoard of 4,000 Roman copper-alloy coins (NHER 7814) was unearthed in a large pot in Easton parish in 1851. The coins were deposited around AD 340.
- 6.12.7 The following Roman coins were found by metal detectorists in the Study Area.

<i>NHER no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year found</i>
16099	A copper alloy coin (House of Constantine, minted AD 324–330)	TG 10 11	1980
28859	A coin of Domitian (minted AD 81–96)	TG 10 09	1992
25767	Nine Roman coins (silver and copper alloy)	TG 08 11	1990
24220	An unidentifiable <i>sestertius</i>	TG 10 08	1986–1987
16308	An undated Roman copper alloy coin	TG 1330 1104	1991–1992
29043	Several copper alloy Roman coins	TG 13 11	1991–1992
29415	A copper alloy Roman coin	TG 10 08	1993
58436	A Roman coin	TG 09 12	2013
29418	A Roman coin	TG 10 09	1993
28684	A Roman coin (AD 113–117)	TG 11 11	1991–2015
29711	A Roman coin	TG10 09	1993
58435	two copper alloy coins (AD 69–260, 159–160)	TG 09 12	2013

- 6.12.8 A Roman coin (NHER 9280) was also found at St Andrew’s Church, Colton, although the circumstances of the find are not recorded. Given that it was found at the church, it may well have been redeposited from elsewhere.

Metal detecting finds

- 6.12.9 In addition to coins, the following metal objects – most of them copper alloy – were found in the Study Area. None were found in the Site itself.

<i>NHER No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year found</i>
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25767	an enamelled horse mount and an enamelled T-shaped brooch (mid-1st to mid-2nd century AD), as well as 9 Roman coins, described above	TG 08 11	1990
58435	brooch (1st century AD) along with two copper alloy coins (listed above)	TG 09 12	2013
29711	an enameled Roman seal box lid (2nd or 3rd centuries AD) and a coin (listed above)	TG 10 09	1993
25966	a Roman buckle or terret and an enameled brooch plate (2nd century AD)	TG 10 09	1990
29418	a copper-alloy cosmetic mortar, along with a coin (noted above)	TG 10 09	1993
28684	a copper-alloy cosmetic mortar, a brooch (AD 150–300), a possible mount, along with a coin (described above)	TG 11 11	1991–2015
25236	an unidentified Roman copper-alloy object	TG 1172 0831	2012

6.12.10 The following other finds have been recovered during surface collection/fieldwalking. The only findspot within the Site itself is NHER 15898 – a small assemblage of Roman pottery.

Fieldwalking

NHER no.	Description	Location	Year found
16390	Roman bow brooch	TG 1216 1211	1983
15898	Three fragments of Roman pottery and a Spanish Roman amphora handle	TG 1262 1069	1979
9244	Pieces of amphora	TG 1281 0956	1953
24220	a scatter of Roman pottery and roof tile (3rd and 4th centuries AD), an unidentifiable <i>sestertius</i> (noted above) and a knife.	TG 10 08	1986–1987
25237	fragments of Roman pottery	TG 119 078	1986–1987
25231	fragments of Roman pottery	TG 1098 0785	1985–1987
25218	fragments of (possible) Roman pottery	TG 1003 0803	1986–1987
25702	Roman pottery sherds	TG 131 112	1986
29819	a small number of Roman pottery sherds	TG 1152 0806	1993–1995
31149	a small number of Roman pottery sherds	TG 1058 0820	1994–1995
31150	A Roman pottery sherd	TG 11 07	1994–1995
23425	Unspecified 'Roman materials'	TG 1182 1203	1981

6.13 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

6.13.1 Anglo-Saxon records in the NHER are plotted in Fig. 10.

6.13.2 There is very little material dating to the Early Saxon period, and it is all confined to two distinct locations: north of the Tud on the Taverham Road around TG120 312 (NHER 16390, 17163, 17937), and south of the Site, on the River Yare, around TG 105 084 (NHER 24220, 29415).

- 6.13.3 Most of the Middle Saxon finds are poorly-dated metalwork, which may also date to the Late Saxon period. Finds of Ipswich ware sherds are limited to north of the Tud (NHER 17937) and south of the Yare (NHER 29819), outside the Site.
- 6.13.4 Most of the securely-dated Late Saxon finds come from around Barford (NHER 24220, 25205, 25217, 25230, 25231, 25232, 25222), including a concentration of Late Saxon Thetford Ware. Individual finds have also been found in Colton and Marlingford parishes, outside the Site (NHER 20858, 36242, 23859).
- 6.13.5 Only four Middle or Late Saxon metal objects (two pins, a strap end, and a stirrup) have been found within the Site (NHER 20008, 56180, 60470).

Excavated material

- 6.13.6 An eight-trench evaluation in 2014 at TG 1301 1080 (ENF 14131) uncovered two ditches containing Late Saxon pottery (NHER 61656).

Fieldwalking, metal detecting and stray finds

- 6.13.7 A fragment of worn lava quern (NHER 29818) was found at TG 1031 0189 in 1993. This material was used through the Roman period as well as in Anglo-Saxon and medieval times.
- 6.13.8 All other finds dating from the Anglo-Saxon period were recovered in field walking and metal detecting.
- 6.13.9 Metal-detecting finds date from the mid-1980s through to 2015.

<i>NHER No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
24220	an Early Saxon cruciform brooch, a kidney-shaped buckle, and a fragment of a disc brooch	TG 10 08
29415	an early Saxon brooch	TG 10 08
25767	Middle Saxon strap fitting and a Late Saxon Strap fitting	TG 08 11
20008	a Middle or Late Saxon pin	TG 11 10
60470	One or two Middle or Late Saxon pins	TG 11 11
29708	a set of Middle or Late Saxon tweezers	TG 11 11
29711	a Middle or Late Saxon copper alloy balance arm	TG 10 09
29418	a Viking trefoil brooch and a Late Saxon strap fitting	TG 10 09
56180	a Middle to Late Saxon silver strap end and a Late Saxon copper alloy stirrup terminal	TG 11 10
25205	a Late Saxon stirrup strap mount	TG 10 07
20858	a Late Saxon copper alloy strap end (10th century)	TG 10 09

- 6.13.10 The Portable Antiquities Scheme also lists a decorated silver strap end (NMS-E8D074) dating to the Middle or Late Saxon period (AD 750–1000) from Honingham parish.
- 6.13.11 Fieldwalking and casual finds were all recovered during the 1980s. Finds and scatters recovered within the Study Area are:

<i>NHR No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
16389	several possibly Early Saxon handmade pottery sherds	TG 1194 1176

16390	one possibly early Saxon handmade pottery sherd	TG 1216 1211
17163	Early Saxon pottery sherds, a Late Saxon rim sherd	TG 1211 1183
29819	one Middle Saxon Ipswich ware sherd	TG 1152 0806
17937	one Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware sherd	TG 1165 1179
25217	Late Saxon Thetford Ware	TG 10 07
25222	a fragment of Late Saxon Thetford Ware	TG 1080 0765
25230	fragments of Late Saxon Thetford Ware	TG 1089 0789
25231	fragments of Late Saxon Thetford Ware	TG 1098 0785
25232	fragments of Late Saxon Thetford Ware	TG 1095 0781
36242	sherd of late Thetford ware (possibly 12th century)	TG 1110 0975
52526	Late Saxon pottery sherds	TG 13 11
23859	a single Late Saxon pottery rim sherd	TG 1245 0914
24220	one sherd of Early Saxon pottery, one sherd of Late Saxon Thetford ware	TG 10 08
25235	Medieval pottery sherds	TG 1159 0838

6.14 Medieval Period (AD 1066–1550)

6.14.1 Medieval sites in the NHER are shown in Fig. 11. By the medieval period, the archaeological evidence is clearly strongly related to the existing settlement pattern and parish boundaries, and so this section is organised by parish.

Honingham

6.14.2 St Andrew's Church, Honingham (NHER 7823) is medieval in origin (14th and 15th century), but was much restored in the 19th century. The font dates from the 14th century, as do some of the windows; tower dates to the 15th century. The church is isolated and is located over 1 kilometre to the east of the modern village centre.

6.14.3 The Honingham parish website (<http://honinghampc.norfolkparishes.gov.uk/category/village-history/> 8 August 2013) says, "At one time the village had been situated around the church – evidence of this came to light when the A47 was straightened and the digging revealed foundations of buildings." The A47 bypass was built in the 1980s, but there is no record of any archaeological finds during its construction.

6.14.4 There are the earthwork remains of a possible medieval toft (NHER 28552) west of Church Farm, Honingham at TG 1197 1132. The remains include platforms and ditched enclosures, with a watercourse to the south.

6.14.5 Fieldwalking and metal detecting have recovered the following materials within the parish. The bulk of it comes from the north-east corner of parish, north of the River Tud; only five findspots are located within the Site (NHER 7818, 17038, 20008, 20010, 60470).

<i>NHER No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
28684	medieval coin, 15th to 16th century buckle fragment, and a medieval/post-medieval button	TG 11 11

28147	copper alloy brooch and a buckle (14 th century)	TG10 11
60470	copper alloy jetton and buckle	TG 11 11
25701	late medieval vessel foot (copper alloy)	TG 12 11
16390	medieval thimble	TG 1216 1211
17937	medieval sherds and medieval buckles	TG 1165 1179
7818	medieval pottery and metalwork (including a lead wheel).	TG 10 11
20008	harness pendant, three medieval pottery sherds	TG 11 10
16389	medieval pottery sherds, including green-glazed Grimston ware	TG 1194 1176
17163	medieval pottery (29 sherds including green glazed)	TG 1211 1183
17038	medieval pottery sherds	TG 1212 1073
23429	medieval pottery sherds	TG 121 117
20010	one medieval sherd	TG 122 104
23427	one medieval sherd	TG 1260 1196
23425	unspecified medieval finds	TG 1182 1203

Easton

- 6.14.6 St Peter's Church, Easton (NHER 7827) is located at TG 1300 1097. The oldest parts of the church are Norman, dating to the late 12th century, with 13th century extensions. The tower collapsed in 1778, and was replaced with a bellcote (demolished 1977). The church was restored in 1883.
- 6.14.7 A medieval cross (NHER 7819) is believed to have stood on the Green at TG 1335 1124, at the corner of Dog Lane and Church Lane, Easton. There is currently a large mass of oval flints set in concrete at the spot.
- 6.14.8 Immediately to the east of the cross, at TG 1325 1126, are cropmarks of small rectangular ditched enclosures (NHER 54359) These are presumably medieval or post-medieval plot divisions.
- 6.14.9 Excavations at the Longdell Hills gravel quarry 36414 at TG 14 11 between 2002 and 2008 uncovered a number of medieval charcoal pits.
- 6.14.10 Most of the finds found in the parish are located within 500m of the village core:

<i>NHER No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
17938	medieval coin, Henry IV (?), minted in York	TG 1304 1082
29045	silver coin	TG 1348 1100
29043	silver medieval coin and rim of a copper alloy vessel	TG 13 11
35785	two fragments of a copper alloy cooking vessel (13th – 16th century)	TG 13 11
34885	a large, square copper alloy buckle plate	TG 13 11
29044	copper alloy belt or sword fitting	TG 13 11
25702	medieval sherds	TG 131 112
52526	medieval pottery sherds	TG 13 11

East Tuddenham

- 6.14.11 Remains of ridge and furrow (NHER 30408) is visible in infra-red aerial photographs in East Tuddenham parish at TG 0932 1160.
- 6.14.12 Metal detectorists found a silver coin and ceremonial object, and copper alloy strap fitting and harness (NHER 25767) at TG 08 11 in 1990.

Colton

- 6.14.13 St Andrew's Church, Colton (NHER 9280) was constructed mostly between 1300 and 1500, but has been substantially restored. The building contains a 14th century wall painting. It is located at TG 1044 0932. The building is a Grade II* listed. The NHER also notes that a Norman tile is reported to have been found at the Church.
- 6.14.14 All of the other medieval finds – mostly coins – in the parish have been found by metal detectorists.

<i>NHER no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
28282	medieval coin (Edward I penny, 1279)	TG 10 09
28858	silver medieval coin (Edward I, 1302–1310)	TG 10 09
29711	silver coin (Edward III), medieval coins	TG 10 09
29418	silver coin, copper alloy ring and lead button	TG 10 09

Marlingford

- 6.14.15 St Mary's Church, Marlingford (NHER 9281) is built in the Decorated style (AD 1250–1350). It has a Norman doorway and the font is 13th century Purbeck marble. The chancel and north aisle are 19th century. It is a Grade II* listed building.
- 6.14.16 The medieval moated site of Old Hall at Marlingford (NHER 9245) is located at TG 126 083, in woodland, adjacent to the church. The moat is recorded as 'perfectly square', with water still in the north and east arms.
- 6.14.17 A further possible medieval moat (NHER 18262) has been recorded at TG 12 08, east of Marlingford Hall. It may be the site of a former hall. Metal detecting and fieldwalking recovered pieces of 14th and 15th century pottery and other medieval finds, including undated lead waste, a bronze handle, a rim fragment from a small copper alloy cauldron and a possible copper alloy casket mount.
- 6.14.18 A third possible medieval moat (NHER 23878) is located at TG 1295 0814 in Marlingford. It survives as earthworks, as well as cropmarks and soilmarks visible in aerial photographs. The site may also be a post-medieval fishpond or decoy pond associated with Marlingford Hall to the west or Old Hall to the northwest.
- 6.14.19 All four sites lie close together around the ford on the River Yare, around a kilometre from the centre of the modern village.

6.14.20 The only other medieval finds within the Study Area in Marlingford parish consist of a 15th century Raeren jug (NHER 17553), imported from the Rhineland, found at TG 1306 0916, and medieval pottery sherds (including one Grimston green-glazed sherd) (NHER 24156) at TG 1277 0891. Both sites are in the modern village, some distance from the church and hall.

Barford

6.14.21 St Botolph's Church, Barford (NHER 9282) is located at TG 1069 0799. It is early medieval in origin, possibly Norman in date. It has a late Norman chancel and the current 14th century tower may encase an earlier Norman one. The nave was rebuilt in the 15th century, the south porch added in the 16th century, and the roof replaced in the 19th century. The building was repaired and restored in the 19th and 20th centuries.

6.14.22 Hollands Hill (NHER 33546) is a Grade II listed late medieval timber framed house at TG 0966 0799. An upper floor was inserted in the 16th or 17th century, and a parlour extension added in the 18th century. An associated barn may date to the 17th century, with 19th century additions.

6.14.23 A large number of findspots deriving from fieldwalking and metal detecting are recorded in the parish. All of these are located to the south of Site's southern boundary:

<i>NHER No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
25234	one medieval coin (AD 1199 – 1216), medieval and Late medieval/Transitional pottery, and a large sheet of medieval/post-medieval lead	TG 11 08
29415	copper alloy coin weight, jettons, buckle and strap fitting	TG 10 08
25236	a medieval brooch, a medieval harness mount, a medieval buckle, and a medieval to post medieval trade weight	TG 1172 0831
31150	lead alloy brooch, with intact pin	TG 11 07
60739	Medieval scabbard chape	TG 11 07
24220	one sherd of Grimston green-glazed and three unglazed sherds, as well as a fragment of an Edward I long cross penny (1272/1273), and iron knife, a possible sword-belt fitting and a 14th-15th century belt hook	TG 10 08
25218	medieval sherds, and silver coin (AD 1204 – 1209)	TG 1003 0803
25205	medieval sherds, three medieval coins (AD 1200 – 1204, 1280 – 1281, and c. 1300) and a strap end	TG 10 07
29819	rim and body-sherds of unglazed bowl, and glazed Grimston ware sherds	TG 1152 0806
19552	fragment of medieval green-glazed jug	TG 1137 0767
25231	medieval sherds 12th to 14th centuries, Late Medieval/Transitional ware	TG 1098 0785
25221	fragment of late medieval/transitional ware	TG 1040 0772
31149	medieval unglazed pottery sherds	TG 1071 0823 TG 1080 0820 TG 1037 0812

		TG 1061 0812
		TG 1041 0814
25219	medieval sherds	TG 101 076
25204	medieval sherds	TG 0972 0773
25213	medieval sherds	TG 1008 0849
25214	medieval sherds	TG 1027 0846
25232	medieval sherds	TG 1095 0781
25233	medieval sherds	TG 1106 0781
25230	medieval sherds	TG 1089 0789
17928	medieval sherd	TG 1223 0802

6.15 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1550–1900)

6.15.1 While there are many post-medieval sites reported in the NHER, only three are located within the Site itself, along the northern boundary in Honingham parish. These record finds of pottery from fieldwalking (NHER 17038) and stray metal-detected finds on two fields (NHER 7818, 60470).

6.15.2 Post-medieval sites listed in the NHER are shown in Fig. 12.

Honingham

6.15.3 Honingham Hall (NHER 7821), located 1.2 kilometres north of the church (TG 1121 1235), was constructed in 1605 and remodelled in the 19th century. The building was demolished in 1967. The house itself was built in an E-shape plan. Associated with it were stables, an icehouse, a walled yard and gardens, and farm buildings. Around the hall is a large landscaped park (NHER 44183). Also in the grounds is a post-medieval hydraulic ram (NHER 7824) at TG 1117 1182.

6.15.4 On the edge of the park, a 19th century round brick building with a conical roof (NHER 12611) at Hall Farm (TG 1085 1209) may have been a game larder or the sole example of an oasthouse in Norfolk.

6.15.5 Immediately north-east of the church at TG 11759 11330, Church Farm (NHER 37298) dates to the 17th and 18th centuries. The farmhouse is built of brick and flint. The associated farm, buildings date from the 18th century onwards (including a 20th century Nissan hut). One of the 18th century barns is built on 16th or 17th century walls.

6.15.6 Fieldwalking in a field north-east of Church Farm recovered post-medieval pottery (NHER 17163, 23429). Metal detecting in fields east of the Church recovered a post-medieval copper alloy spur (NHER 28684), and copper alloy clapper bell and weight (NHER 60470). Fieldwalking within the Site, south east of the church at TG 1212 1073, recovered post-medieval pottery, including a sherd of Staffordshire combware moulded plate rim.

- 6.15.7 Within the village of Honingham, there are several current and former post-medieval buildings listed in the NHER:
- A 17th-century timber-framed and thatched building (HER 12794) stood in the site of Honingham's Village Farm. It had been clad in brick during the 19th century, and was demolished in the 1970s (TG 1046 1170)
 - A weatherboard mill (NHER 7825) was located on The Street. It is now totally destroyed, but the associated Georgian miller's house remains (TG 1031 1167)
 - A post-medieval timber framed building (NHER 12610) stands at 39–41 The Street, Honingham (TG 1009 1179). It was originally constructed in the 17th century, and the timber frame infilled with wattle and daub. There is a 17th century chimney stack at the centre of the house and 19th century stacks at each end. Originally a single house, it has been divided into three properties.
- 6.15.8 At the junction of The Street and Dereham Road at TG 10289 11817, there is a post-medieval wayside hand pump (NHER 49140), built to commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII in 1902.
- 6.15.9 The former village school, and now The Pupil Referral Unit (NHER 55155), is on Mattishall Road (TG 0959 1121). The earliest parts were built in 19840, and the school extended in 1859.
- 6.15.10 To the south of the village, a postmill (NHER 15271) was built at TG 099 113 in Honingham in 1788. It has since been demolished. Two hundred metres to the east, a windmill (NHER 7826) was built at TG 1016 1139 in the early 19th century, and used until the 1890s. It was converted into a house in the 1980s. The mill workings have removed and sold. Metal detecting in the field immediately to the east (NHER 28147) and south (NHER 7818) recovered post-medieval pottery and metalwork (including a strap fitting, key harness, buckle, copper alloy rumbler bell, and a spur fragment).
- 6.15.11 Further to the south, Greenacres Farm (formerly Brick Kiln Farm) (NHER 42009) at TG 10288 10838 on Colton Road is a late 17th or early 18th century house with 19th century south wing. It is partly timber framed and partly built of brick and flint.
- 6.15.12 There are a number of 19th century milestones on the former turnpike road from Norwich to Dereham.
- NHER 56391 at TG 1143 1116 marking Norwich 7 miles and Dereham 9 miles
 - NHER 56392 at TG 1007 1183 marking Norwich 8 miles and Dereham 8 miles
 - NHER 56404 at TG 0988 1121 marking Norwich 8 miles and Mattishall 3 miles.
- 6.15.13 Although not recorded in the NHER, Bryant's map of 1826 and subsequent OS mapping shows a brick kiln and related buildings within an area of c. 1ha at TG 0990 1093, within, or at least partly within, the Site boundary (Figs 17-21). The cartographic evidence for these brick works has been discussed above – and suggests they were established in the early 19th century and were in use in some form up until the middle of the 20th century (see Section 6.3). Although no upstanding buildings remain on the site, several possible depressions are visible in the hillshade plot

derived from recent Lidar data (Fig. 2), which may equate to the earthworks shown on the various Ordnance Survey maps.

Easton

- 6.15.14 The West Lodge (NHER 12600) on Church Lane, Easton (TG 1346 1126) originated at a Jacobean T-shaped house with five bays (subsequently reduced to three). It was later used as a lodge for Costessy Hall to the east. It is built in brick on a T-shaped plan, with brick barns to the west and barrel-vaulted brick cellar.
- 6.15.15 Post-medieval pottery sherds (NHER 25702, NHER 52526) were found in two fields to the east of the Lodge.
- 6.15.16 To the north, Bellevue (NHER 19258) on Ringstead Lane, Easton (TG 1336 1160) dates from the 16th century. It originated as an open hall built on a flint-and-brick plinth. It has a thatched roof and a two-storey service entrance. The floor and gables were inserted in the 17th century.
- 6.15.17 Immediately to the east at TG 1322 1162, Hill Farm House (NHER 19257) was constructed in the 17th century, although was rebuilt in the 19th century. The building consists of three bays, with two storeys and a central chimney stack.
- 6.15.18 Earthworks (NHER 53655) around Hill Farm are consistent with features marked on the tithe map and First Edition Ordnance Survey map. They include a hollow way from the house south to the ford on the River Tud, as well as a sand pit.
- 6.15.19 To the south east of the West Lodge, excavations at the Longdell Hills gravel quarry at TG 14 11 between 2002 and 2008 uncovered a number post-medieval features (NHER 36414). These included ditches, and along with post-medieval pottery and tile, a copper alloy token, and coin weight.
- 6.15.20 A watching brief during construction of the Norwich Southern Bypass immediately south of the quarry recorded post-medieval ditches at TG 138 110 (NHER 25703).
- 6.15.21 Within the core of the village, three post-medieval buildings are listed in the NHER
- The Dog Inn, Easton (NHER 12837) mostly dates to the 18th and 19th century, although parts may date back to the 17th century. There is also a 19th century flint-built outbuilding (TG 1352 1095)
 - The Methodist chapel (NHER 42683) at dates from the late 18th century and is built of flint and brick (TG 13514 10852)
 - The Old School (NHER 57044) dates to 1857 and is built of brick. The school was closed in 1953/4 and has been converted into a private dwelling. (TG 1353 1083)
- 6.15.22 There is a 19th century milestone (NHER 56390) beside St Peter's Church at TG 1300 1093, marking Norwich six miles and Dereham 10 miles.
- 6.15.23 Earthworks of a probable post medieval woodland boundary are visible in aerial photographs in Four Acre Wood, south east of the village at TG 1306 1055.

6.15.24 Fieldwalking in the south of the parash at TG 130 097 (NHER 14270) recovered medieval/post-medieval brick, tile, and pottery dating to the 18th/19th century, along with undated slag and an unidentified iron object. This may mark the site of an otherwise unrecorded post-medieval building.

East Tuddenham

6.15.25 The Old Hall (NHER 13158) at East Tuddenham (TG 0883 1109) was originally constructed in the 16th and 17th centuries. It comprises a brick-built building, with a gabled porch and stepped attic gables. The associated timber-framed barn dates to the 17th century. Possibly associated with the Old Hall, East Tuddenham, was a dovecote (NHER 16566) which was either medieval or–post-medieval in date.

6.15.26 Berry Hall (NHER 46544) is a former vicarage on Berry Lane at TG 0955 1195. It was constructed in the early 19th century, with alterations in 1949. Associated with the vicarage is an icehouse (NHER 7308) in the Warren Plantation on Berry Lane at TG 0961 1155. It was constructed around 1850. It has a tunnel leading to a spherical chamber.

6.15.27 Metal detecting in East Tuddenham parish recovered two post-medieval objects within the Study Area:

<i>NHER No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
25675	blade of iron knife with cast copper alloy handle in form of pair of lovers (probably Dutch, last quarter of the 17th century)	TG 09 10
58435	hooked strap fitting (probably from a sword belt), lead weight	TG 09 12

Colton

6.15.28 The former Colton School (NHER 57009) was built in 1855, south of the Church at TG 1058 0923. It was constructed in a Tudoresque style from red and yellow brick with a slate roof and some ornamentation. It is now a private home.

- 6.15.29 All four other post-medieval building in Colton village are listed in the NHER
- The Old Hall, The Street, Colton (NHER 44520) originated as a farmhouse, first built in 1664. It was constructed in brick with 5 bays. It has 18th and 20th century extensions (TG 11048 09565)
 - The Old Horse and Groom, The Street, Colton (NHER 44521) was a former public house, dating to 1660. It is now a private dwelling. (TG 10884 09777)
 - The Malthouse (NHER 44519) originated as an 18th century farmhouse (TG 11007 09741)
 - The Barn at The Old Hall, The Street, Colton (NHER 44518) was built in brick in 1666 with a pan-tiled roof (TG 11033 09532).

6.15.30 Metal detecting (NHER 29711) in the field east of the Church at TG 10 09 recovered an early post-medieval silver coin, copper alloy strap fitting and furniture fitting.

Marlingford

- 6.15.31 Marlingford Hall (NHER 9247) lies immediately south of the Church at TG 1271 0813. The current hall was built in 1868, on a site which has been occupied since the 17th century.
- 6.15.32 The Old Rectory (NHER 21230) on Mill Road, Marlingford (TG 1296 0866) dates the 17th century. The original part of the building is built of flint with brick dressing. Sometime around 1800 the house was extended in brick with a slate roof.
- 6.15.33 Square (NHER 13770) on Barford Road, Marlingford (TG 1304 0916) was originally a timber-framed farmhouse. It has since been divided into separate houses. The east wing dates to the 16th century; the south wing was built in the 17th century; and the upper floor in the east wing was inserted in the 18th century. Finds on the adjoining property (TG 1306 0916) include Nottingham stoneware sherds (NHER 24156).
- 6.15.34 The Old School House (NHER 57243) on Mill Road, Marlingford (TG 1295 0889) was built in 1871 as a two-roomed national school. It has been much altered with modern extension and is now a private dwelling.
- 6.15.35 A watermill (NHER 9276) on the River Yare at Marlingford (TG 1287 0834) was originally constructed in the 18th century. The current building of three/flour stories and attics is built partly of timber and partly weatherboard. It was originally used to grind corn, but converted for hydroelectric power generation. The building is now used as workshops.
- 6.15.36 The Eastwood windmill (NHER 15948) was located at TG 1209 0912 near the eastern boundary of the Site. Its date of construction is unknown, but it is depicted in Bryant's 1826 map of Norfolk. The mill was last used in 1883. It has since been demolished.

Barford

- 6.15.37 The Barford School (NHER 56679) was constructed from brick in 1877, at TG 1140 0768. It originally consisted of a single school room, which was extended in 1897, with an additional classroom. There have been numerous modifications since. The building is still used as a school.
- 6.15.38 Four post-medieval dwellings are listed in Barford parish:
- Hillside Cottage, Church Lane, Barford (NHER 45504). One original wall could be 16th or 17th century. The building was probably originally a single cell, with two storeys, but was mostly rebuilt and expanded in the 1950s (TG 10881 07838)
 - Dalstrand, Chapel Street, Barford (NHER 40333) is a 17th century semi-detached cottage, built of brick over a timber frame (TG 11642 07792)
 - Swallow Cottage, Chapel Street, Barford (NHER 40332) is an 18th century semi-detached brick cottage, with a 19th century extension (TG 1165 0780)

- School Farm, Chapel Street, Barford (NHER 37016) is a brick farmhouse on Chapel Road at built in 1694, although much altered in the 19th century (TG 0986 1117).

6.15.39 Finds from fieldwalking and metal detecting in the parish consist of the following:

<i>NHER No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
25205	A postmedieval coin dated to 1572	TG 10 07
25217	Two Elizabeth I pennies and an Elizabeth half groat	TG 10 07
29766	silver coin (Elizabeth I groat)	TG 10 08
9271	A Charles II sixpence (1660–1685)	TG 1145 0774
29415	Silver coin and copper alloy coin weight	TG 10 08
29819	Post-medieval sherds (stoneware pot)	TG 1152 0806
32928	Post-medieval pottery fragments	TG 1117 0784

6.16 20th Century

- 6.16.1 Most of the 20th century features listed in the NHER relate to World War Two, with one record relating to the Cold War. None of these structures lie within the Site itself. 20th century sites listed in the NHER are shown in Fig. 13.
- 6.16.2 There are WWII structures at Honingham Hall (NHER 7821).
- 6.16.3 A possible WWII searchlight battery (NHER 53491) is located west of Barford at TG 1054 0771. It is visible as earthworks, cropmarks and soilmarks. The site may also represent bomb craters or gun emplacements.
- 6.16.4 Aerial photographs show a second more-probable WWII searchlight battery (NHER 34084) at TG 1185 1178, east of Honingham, along with a defensive gun emplacement, pillbox and other accommodation buildings. Further to the east, at TG 1241 1209, aerial photographs show probable weapons pits south of Brick Kiln Clump. Another site, visible in aerial photographs, with two possible weapons pits (NHER 53656) is north of Easton at TG 1353 1115.
- 6.16.5 There are two possible bomb craters (NHER 53541) at TG 0999 0967.
- 6.16.6 A Royal Observer Corps post (NHER 13157) was set up on Barnham Broom Road, south of Honingham at TG0923 1019. It operated from 1962 to 1991. The post provided accommodation to observers watching for enemy planes.

6.17 Undated cropmarks and earthworks

- 6.17.1 Aerial photographs were reviewed by the National Mapping Programme (NMP) in 2010. Virtually all of the features identified are either cropmarks, with a much smaller number of earthworks also identified in a few locations. The nature of aerial photographic assessment means features cannot be dated directly, although a few have been assigned to broad periods based on their morphology.

6.17.2 Earthworks and cropmarks mapped by the NMP are shown in Fig. 14.

North-eastern part of the Site

6.17.3 The most extensive area of cropmarks lies in the north-eastern quarter of the Site. It includes the Bronze Age ring barrows (NHER 12809) north of Grange Lane, with at least four barrows identified. There are another one or two possible ring ditches 700m to the northeast (NHER 53679). In the same area, there are extensive areas of ditches and trackways (NHER 53628, 53682, 53683). As many are either aligned or perpendicular to one another, these would be best explained as remnants of ditched field systems and trackways between them. Two trench-based evaluations north of Grange Lane (ENF141317 and ENF140392) suggested an Iron Age date for these features, although very few finds were recovered in either evaluation. This field system may extend eastwards, outside the Site boundaries: undated cropmarks to the east (NHER 53662) share a broadly similar alignment.

6.17.4 Two hundred metres south west of the four barrows discussed above is a rectangular enclosure, measuring 80 metres north to south, and at least 60m east to west. It either joins or is bisected by a post-medieval field boundary to the east. Pottery found in fieldwalking at this location (NHER 54365; see above) is all medieval and post-medieval, although the feature does not correspond to any feature on historic maps.

North-western corner of Site

6.17.5 There are cropmarks of a trackway (NHER 53624) in the most north-easterly field within the Site, south of Honingham. It is angled with respect to the field boundaries recorded on early maps.

Southern part of the Site

6.17.6 There are banks and cropmarks within Colton Wood (NHER 53501), forming small rectilinear enclosures, and a possible trackway. They are presumably enclosures related to management of the woodland. Although Colton Wood is recorded as replanted Ancient Woodland (pre AD 1600) in the Ancient Woodland Inventory (Natural England) it is notable that Faden's 1797 map (Fig. 16) does not show the wood, whilst Bryant's 1826 map (Fig. 17) shows what does appear to be Colton wood, but labelled as a plantation – strongly suggesting that this wood and its associated features date instead to the early 18th century.

6.17.7 Immediately to the north, just outside the Site's eastern boundaries, is the cropmark of a small trapezoidal enclosure (NHER 53540), measuring roughly 50 by 40 metres. This is only visible in a single photograph, and so may only be a temporary agricultural mark.

Outside the Site: north of Honingham Church

6.17.8 Along the banks of the River Tud, north of Honingham's church, are earthworks and cropmarks. To the northeast (NHER 28552), earthworks create a series of rectangular platforms, relating to medieval tofts along the River. To the northwest (NHER 53627), there is a cropmark of a 'playing card' shaped enclosure, roughly 70 x 50m in size, with a parallel ditch on the northwest side. There also appears to be a trackway to and other ditches on the eastern side. This is interpreted as a temporary Roman army camp, although a domestic enclosure is also possible. There is the corner of another round-cornered enclosure 200m to the northwest.

Outside the Site: west of Colton

6.17.9 There is a large sub-square enclosure (NHER 53623) west of Colton, along with surrounding cropmarks. Based on its morphology, it is likely to be late prehistoric or Roman in date. There are also fragmentary ditches apparent as cropmarks immediately to the west, presumably remnants of a field system. As they are on a different alignment to the enclosure, they presumably belong to a different phase of (?prehistoric) activity.

Outside the Site: Southwest around Marlingford

6.17.10 There is an area of complex cropmarks between Marlingford Hall and the village of Marlingford (NHER 13357, 36400, 53521, 53522, 53523), roughly a kilometre outside the Site's boundaries. Their complexity suggests at several phases of activity. The very earliest, an elongated enclosure, is interpreted as a Neolithic long barrow (NHER 13357). A sub-triangular enclosure defined by a substantial ditch (NHER 36400) is overlain by less substantial ditches forming trackways and linear division. This is interpreted to indicate the small enclosure may date to either the Bronze Age or Iron Age. The overlying ditches (NHER 53521) are interpreted as Iron Age or Roman. Two hundred metres to the east are two rectilinear enclosures (NHER 53522, 53523), both 50m wide and the larger 100m long. All of these cropmarks lie on the lower ground around the River Yare, but it is possible that associated field systems may extend westwards a kilometre, where they would cross into the Site.

6.17.11 On the eastern bank of the River Yare at Marlingford, there are also earthworks and cropmarks (NHER 23878). It is interpreted as a double or compartmented moat, defined by a substantial rectangular ditch. It may also, however, be a fishpond or decoy pond associated with Marlingford Hall (NHER 9247).

7 PREVIOUS IMPACTS AND SURVIVAL

7.1.1 Virtually the entire Site has been used for arable farming for the entire historic period, with the exception of the water meadows and ancient woodland in the southern part of the Site, and two small areas of 18th to 20th century woodland.

Although the site abuts Greenacres Farm, there are no houses or other buildings within the Site boundaries.

- 7.1.2 Buried archaeology within the Site is therefore only likely to have been affected by ploughing. The effects of ploughing are apparent: there is no upstanding ridge-and-furrow anywhere within the 2000 ha. of the study area and very few upstanding earthworks. Notably, none of the 4–6 identified Bronze Age barrows within the Site are upstanding, having all be ploughed flat.
- 7.1.3 Only two fields within the Site provide data on topsoil depth: the two evaluations immediately north of Grange Lane (ENF141317 and ENF140392; Fig. 15). They report combined topsoil and subsoil depths of 0.4 – 0.5m on the highest points of the clay plateau, increasing to 0.6–0.7m on the slopes, with some areas of colluvium increasing depths to over 1.0m. This is broadly consistent with BGS boreholes along the A47, north of the site, where topsoil depths were 0.3–0.5m, sometimes with up to 0.65m of underlying colluvium.
- 7.1.4 On the basis of this admittedly limited information, it appears that archaeological preservation on gently sloped areas (slope ratio 1:8 to 1:4) is therefore likely to be good, particularly where colluvium has blanketed older archaeological layers, but only larger features are likely to have survived plough truncation on the level plateau (slopes less than 1:8). Areas in more steeply sloped area (greater than 1:4) may have to have suffered some soil erosion, which may have removed buried archaeology, unless erosion deposited protective colluvium.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (FIGS 29-34)

- 8.1.1 The section provides a brief assessment of the archaeological potential of the site, in terms of the likelihood of significant archaeological remains being encountered within different areas of the Site. This assessment has been arranged by broad period, and the potential of different parts of the Site are typically attributed an indicative value of **low**, **moderate** and **high** potential. For each period a map of archaeological potential has been prepared (Figs 29-34). It is emphasised that these maps are *highly* generalized and should not be taken to represent an accurate or precise plotting of the archaeological resource over the Site. In particular, although large areas of the Site are mapped as having low potential for many of the periods discussed here, this is based on a qualitative assessment - drawing on the existing archaeological and historical record and broader understandings of the character of the landscape history in the region - and does not preclude the potential for significant, unanticipated, archaeological remains to be present in these areas.

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic

- 8.1.2 Archaeological potential for earlier prehistoric remains is essentially limited to the areas flanking the rivers in the northern and southern parts of the Study Area. Thus archaeological traces of activity of this date will probably be confined to the northern and southern margins of the site. In these areas, there is a **moderate** chance of

recovering work flints from the topsoil, with a **low** chance of recovering pits, *in situ* flint scatters, or burnt mounds in specific locations. Over the remainder of the Site there is a **low** potential for any earlier prehistoric remains. See Fig. 29.

Bronze Age and Early Iron Age

8.1.3 Bronze Age archaeology appears limited to the river corridors and areas of sand and gravel Sheringham Cliffs Formation geology away from the rivers. Within these areas, there is a **high** potential of Bronze Age archaeology around the known barrows (NHER 12809, 12808, 53679), and with **moderate** potential for stray metal finds along the River Yare, and **moderate** potential for buried archaeology elsewhere on the Sheringham Cliffs Formation geology. Elsewhere on the Site covered by Lowestoft Formation diamicton, there is **low** potential for Bronze Age archaeology. See Figure 30.

Later Iron Age and Roman

8.1.4 Settlement activity is likely to be concentrated around the river corridors (moderate potential), but field systems may extend over much of clay plateau in the Later Iron Age and Roman periods. Within the Site, therefore, there is a **low to moderate** probability of low-level field boundaries over much of the site.

8.1.5 Based on the findings of the two evaluations north of Grange Lane (ENF140392 and ENF141317), there is a **high** potential for further Roman cremations (and possibly inhumations) around the Bronze Age barrows in this area.

8.1.6 There is a **moderate** possibility that the otherwise undated (possibly Roman) road (NHER 9275) in the east of the Study area may cross the Site, east west, heading to Colton.

8.1.7 These areas are shown in Figure 31.

Anglo-Saxon

8.1.8 Anglo-Saxon activity within the Site is likely to be concentrated around Honingham church, Easton Church and Colton. There is a **moderate** potential for Middle and Later Saxon activity around these two areas, and a **low** potential along the south of the site, opposite Barford. Over the rest of the Site, there is a **low to moderate** chance of Middle and Late Saxon field systems, represented by boundary ditches. See Figure 32.

Medieval

8.1.9 As with the Anglo-Saxon period, medieval settlement activity within the site is likely to be concentrated around Honingham church, Easton church and Colton – settlement at Barford and Marlingford is too far from the boundaries to extend into the Site. There is high potential for surviving archaeology around both churches. The rest of the Site is likely to have been used for arable cultivation, and so there is a

moderate potential for finding former field boundaries and low potential for remains of ridge and furrow. See Figure 33.

Post-medieval and modern

8.1.10 All of the site will have been used for arable cultivation for the post-medieval and modern periods. There is a **high** potential for recovering agricultural activity close to settlement and established farms (notably Greenacres Farm, Honingham) and in the fields immediately south of modern Honingham. Within this general area there is a very **high** probability that remains relating to the 19th to 20th century brick kiln/works survive in the area around TG 0990 1093, west of Greenacres Farm, and these may include the foundations of buildings and subsurface remains of one or more brick kilns. There is also a high potential to encounter ditches and upstanding earthworks (banks) in the area of Colton Wood associated with the management of the woodland here – probably dating to the 19th century (see Section 6.17). Elsewhere, remains of post-medieval/early modern field boundaries and marling pits/ponds removed over the course of the 20th century will be found over much of the site, but they have low archaeological significance and Fig. 34 therefore shows much of the site as having low potential.

9 FUTURE WORK

9.1.1 The need for any further archaeological work within the Site, and the most appropriate methods, will be determined by the Norfolk Historic Environment Service. Here, we summarise the usefulness that various archaeological prospection techniques are likely to contribute to assessment archaeological potential of the site.

Aerial photographs

9.1.2 The Site has already been reviewed as part of the National Mapping Programme in 2010. While more aerial photographs have become available since, they are unlikely to add substantially to the findings already recorded.

Fieldwalking and metal detecting

9.1.3 Fieldwalking has been actively undertaken in the wider study area, particularly in Barford parish and north of the River Tud. Metal detecting has also taken place widely over the Study Area. The density of finds recorded to date in the Site is low however, and additional fieldwalking and metal detecting is unlikely to recover more than occasional stray finds. Consequently, fieldwalking and metal detecting are unlikely to contribute significantly as prospection tools.

Geophysical survey

9.1.4 There are three cases where evaluation trenches have followed geophysical survey, allowing the survey results to be assessed. Generally, results have been poor:

- the geophysical survey on sandy soil north of Grange Lane (ENF131317) failed to detect the two field systems identified in trenching
- the geophysical survey on the group of ring ditches north of Grange Lane (ENF139751) identified the barrow ditch and larger field boundaries (c. 1-1.2m wide), but not the numerous smaller ditches, which are presumably related to the field system found in the adjoining field.
- The evaluation at St Peter's Church (ENF141431) reported that features excavated corresponded poorly to geophysical results.

9.1.5 In all three cases, all geophysical surveys have taken place on or close to soils underlain by sands and gravels of the Sheringham Cliffs formation, and this may be affecting their sensitivity to all but the largest features. Geophysical survey may produce better results elsewhere on the soil, where the superficial geology comprises diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation.

Trenched evaluation

9.1.6 Trenched evaluation is likely to be the most informative evaluation technique in those parts of the site where there are no cropmarks recorded by the NMP. On parts of the Site where the superficial geology consists of sands and gravels, it is likely to be the only reliable technique for identifying the extent and nature of buried archaeology. As noted in Section 7, archaeological preservation is likely to be best on sloped land, rather than the flat plateau.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1.1 The desk-based assessment presented in this report suggests that large parts of the Site are of relatively low archaeological potential. This applies especially to the much of the central and southern parts of the site, which are located on heavy clay soils away from the river valleys and at a remove from current and historic settlements. Archaeological remains across much of this area are likely to be scarce and of relatively recent date, probably largely relating to former field boundaries.

10.1.2 Restricted areas with greater archaeological potential have, however, been identified, largely in certain areas of the northern part of the site. These areas of moderate to high archaeological potential include:

- the Bronze Age ring ditches (round barrows) and later Roman burials north of Grange Lane, as well as a further ring ditch identified in cropmarks 700m to the north east
- Iron Age and Roman field systems in the northern part of the site, where they have been mapped by the NMP
- Potential medieval settlement activity immediately south of St Andrew's Church, Honingham, and possibly west of St Peter's Church, Easton

10.1.3 Given that the available aerial photographs covering the site have seen exhaustive analysis as part of the NMP, and that the results of geophysical survey on the Site

have generally been poor, it is suggested that any further assessment of the archaeological potential of specific areas within the Site would be best served by programmes of archaeological trial trenching.

APPENDIX A GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Summary of entries from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) within the Search Area, one kilometre around the Site boundaries.

NHER No.	Location	Name	Monument Type	Periods
7302	TG 0960 1170	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	Neolithic
7308	TG 0961 1155	Post medieval icehouse	Icehouse	Post-medieval
7809	TG 129 110	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	Neolithic
7814	Not displayed	4th century AD Roman coin hoard	Findspot	Roman
7815	TG 1020 1163	Neolithic polished axehead from the River Tud at Honingham	Findspot	Neolithic
7818	Not displayed	Honingham Iron Age coin hoard	Findspot	Iron Age, Medieval, Post-medieval
7819	TG 1335 1124	The Cross	Cross	Medieval
7821	TG 1122 1235	Site of Honingham Hall	Great House, Linear Feature, Yard, Garden Feature	Post-medieval, 20th century
7823	TG 1141 1124	St Andrew's Church, Honingham	Church, Church	Medieval
7824	TG 1117 1182	Post medieval hydraulic ram	Hydraulic Ram	Post-medieval
7825	TG 1031 1167	Site of a post medieval watermill and a surviving post medieval mill house	House, Watermill	Post-medieval
7826	TG 1016 1139	19th century windmill	Windmill	Post-medieval
7827	TG 1300 1097	St Peter's Church, Easton	Church, Church	Medieval
8870	TG 0959 0868	Human skull and undated finds	Findspot	
8872	TG 098 098	Neolithic axehead from west of Manor Farm	Findspot	Neolithic
9238	TG 1029 0943	Neolithic blade	Findspot	Neolithic
9244	TG 1281 0956	Roman pot northwest of Old Hall	Findspot	Roman
9245	TG 126 083	Medieval moated site of Old Hall	Moat	Medieval
9247	TG 1271 0813	Marlingford Hall	Great House	Post-medieval
9248	TG 1289 0949	Undated pestle from northwest of Old Hall	Findspot	
9249	TG 1152 0786	Flint implement	Findspot	Neolithic

NHER No.	Location	Name	Monument Type	Periods
9271	TG 1145 0774	Post medieval coin	Findspot	Post-medieval
9273	TG 128 096	Site of possible archaeological features	Site	
9275	TG 131 098	Undated road	Road	Roman
9276	TG 1287 0834	Marlingford Mill	Power Station, Watermill	Post-medieval
9280	TG 1044 0932	St Andrew's Church, Colton	Church	Roman, Medieval
9281	TG 1271 0832	St Mary's Church, Marlingford	Church, Church	Medieval
9282	TG 1069 0799	St Botolph's Church, Barford	Church, Church	Medieval
12600	TG 1346 1126	West Lodge	Barn, House, Lodge, Cellar	Post-medieval
12610	TG 1009 1179	39 to 41 The Street	House, House, Timber Framed Building, Timber Framed Building	Post-medieval
12611	TG 1085 1209	19th century game larder or oast house	Oasthouse?, Game Larder	Post-medieval
12794	TG 1046 1170	Site of Village Farm	House, Timber Framed Building	Post-medieval
12808	TG 1212 1094	Prehistoric flint flake		Bronze Age
12809	TG 1158 1061	Possible Bronze Age ring ditches	Ring Ditch, Round Barrow, Barrow Cemetery	Bronze Age
12837	TG 1352 1095	The Dog	Inn	Post-medieval
13157	TG 0923 1019	Royal Observer Corps post	Royal Observer Corps Site, Orlit Post	20th century
13158	TG 0883 1109	The Old Hall	Barn, Timber Framed Building, House	Post-medieval
13357	TG 1271 0846	Cropmark of probable Neolithic long barrow or elongated enclosure	Oval Enclosure, Long Barrow, Enclosure, Oval Enclosure, Subrectangular Enclosure, Subrectangular Enclosure, Mortuary Enclosure	Neolithic
13770	TG 1304 0916	The Square	Hall House, House	Post-medieval
13976	TG 128 084	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic
14270	TG 130 097	Possible post-medieval building, prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval finds	Building, Findspot	Post-medieval
15271	TG 099 113	Site of a post medieval windmill	Windmill	Post-medieval

NHER No.	Location	Name	Monument Type	Periods
15898	TG 1262 1069	Neolithic axehead and Roman pottery	Findspot	Neolithic, Roman
15948	TG 1209 0912	Site of Eastwood tower mill	Tower Mill	Post-medieval
16099	TG 10 11	Roman coin	Findspot	Roman
16308	TG 1330 1104	Undated pit, Neolithic to Bronze Age scraper, flakes and Roman coin	Pit, Findspot	Neolithic, Roman
16389	TG 1194 1176	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flints and ?Early Saxon and medieval pottery sherds	Findspot	Mesolithic, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
16390	TG 1216 1211	Probable Early Neolithic flint-working site and multi-period finds	Findspot, Lithic Working Site	Mesolithic, Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
16566	TG 101 113	Site of dovecote	Dovecote, Dovecote	Post-medieval
17038	TG 1212 1073	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Neolithic, Medieval, Post-medieval
17163	TG 1211 1183	Multi-period finds, undated mounds and suggested World War Two firing range	Mound, Firing Range?	Neolithic, Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-medieval
17553	TG 1277 0891	Medieval and post medieval pot from west of Marlingford School	Findspot	Medieval, Post-medieval
17926	TG 1240 0805	?Palaeolithic flint flake	Findspot	Palaeolithic
17928	TG 1223 0802	Prehistoric flint flakes and medieval pottery	Findspot	Medieval
17930	TG 1214 0812	Burnt mound	Burnt Mound, Findspot	Bronze Age
17937	TG 1165 1179	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Neolithic, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
17938	TG 1304 1082	Medieval coin	Findspot	Medieval
18262	TG 12 08	Possible medieval moat	Moat	Medieval
19257	TG 1322 1162	Hill Farm House	House	Post-medieval
19258	TG 1336 1160	Bellevue, Ringland Lane	Hall House, House	Post-medieval
19418	TG 1030 1112	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	Neolithic
19552	TG 1137 0767	Medieval pottery find in Garden of The Dormers, Chapel Street	Findspot	Medieval

NHER No.	Location	Name	Monument Type	Periods
19736	TG 130 082	Mesolithic tranchet adze and Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Mesolithic, Neolithic
19743	TG 1240 0856	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic
19745	TG 128 086	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic
19755	TG 125 104	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic
19969	TG 135 099	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic
19986	TG 125 084	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic
19987	TG 1251 0806	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints from field west of Marlingford Hall	Findspot	Neolithic
20008	TG 11 10	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Neolithic, Bronze Age, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
20009	TG 120 107	Neolithic and Bronze Age flint artefacts	Findspot	Neolithic
20010	TG 122 104	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint artefacts and medieval pottery	Findspot	Neolithic, Medieval
20011	TG 1238 1045	Neolithic to Bronze Age flakes and blades	Findspot	Neolithic
20015	TG 133 100	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic
20662	TG 1232 0904	Prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic
20663	TG 1223 0881	Prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic
20664	TG 1248 0868	Prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic
20858	TG 10 09	10th century strap end	Findspot	Medieval
21230	TG 1296 0866	Old Rectory	House, Vicarage	Post-medieval
23425	TG 1182 1203	Prehistoric, Neolithic, Roman and medieval material	Findspot	Neolithic, Roman, Medieval
23427	TG 1260 1196	Neolithic flint artefacts and medieval pottery	Findspot	Neolithic, Medieval
23429	TG 121 117	Multi-period worked flints and pottery sherds	Findspot	Mesolithic, Neolithic, Medieval, Post-medieval
23859	TG 1245 0914	Palaeolithic and Neolithic worked flints and Late Saxon pottery	Findspot	Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Anglo-Saxon

NHER No.	Location	Name	Monument Type	Periods
23878	TG 1295 0814	Possible medieval moat, or fishpond or decoy pond of medieval to post medieval date	Fishpond?, Moat, Fishpond?, Rectilinear Enclosure, Rectilinear Enclosure, Decoy Pond?	Medieval
24156	TG 1306 0916	Medieval and post medieval pot from garden of White Cottage, Barford Road	Findspot	Medieval, Post-medieval
24220	TG 10 08	Multi-period metal and pottery finds	Findspot	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
25204	TG 0972 0773	Flint and pottery finds	Findspot	Neolithic, Medieval
25205	TG 10 07	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Neolithic, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-medieval
25213	TG 1008 0849	Medieval pottery fragments	Findspot	Medieval
25214	TG 1027 0846	Medieval pottery fragments	Findspot	Medieval
25215	TG 104 083	Neolithic flint flakes and blades	Findspot	Neolithic
25216	TG 1049 0835	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	Neolithic
25217	TG 10 07	Neolithic flint flake and assorted pottery and metal finds	Findspot	Neolithic, Anglo-Saxon, Post-medieval
25218	TG 1003 0803	Roman and medieval pottery finds	Findspot	Roman, Medieval
25219	TG 101 076	Medieval pottery	Findspot	Medieval
25220	TG 103 076	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	Neolithic
25221	TG 1040 0772	Medieval pottery sherd	Findspot	Medieval
25222	TG 1080 0765	Late Saxon pottery	Findspot	Anglo-Saxon
25230	TG 1089 0789	Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds in Saw Pit Field	Findspot	Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
25231	TG 1098 0785	Multi-period pottery finds	Findspot	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
25232	TG 1095 0781	Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds	Findspot	Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
25233	TG 1106 0781	Medieval pottery finds	Findspot	Medieval
25234	TG 11 08	Prehistoric, medieval and medieval/post-medieval finds	Findspot	Neolithic, Medieval
25235	TG 1159 0838	Medieval pottery finds	Findspot	

NHER No.	Location	Name	Monument Type	Periods
25236	TG 1172 0831	Neolithic worked flint, Roman object, and medieval to post medieval finds	Findspot	Neolithic, Roman, Medieval
25237	TG 119 078	Roman pottery finds	Findspot	Roman
25238	TG 1208 0791	Prehistoric flint scraper	Findspot	Neolithic
25675	TG 09 10	Post medieval knife	Findspot	Post-medieval
25701	TG 12 11	Late medieval vessel foot	Findspot	Medieval
25702	TG 131 112	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Neolithic, Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval
25703	TG 138 110	Possible Bronze Age pits and post medieval ditches	Pit, Pit, Ditch, Findspot	Bronze Age, Post-medieval
25767	TG 08 11	Roman coins and metalwork	Findspot	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
25966	TG 10 09	Roman buckle and brooch plate	Findspot	Roman
28147	TG 10 11	Multi-period metalwork	Findspot	Medieval, Post-medieval
28282	TG 10 09	Medieval coin	Findspot	Medieval
28552	TG 1197 1132	Possible medieval toft	Moat, Toft, Enclosure, House Platform, Building Platform, Rectangular Enclosure	Medieval
28684	TG 11 11	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval
28858	TG 10 09	Medieval coin	Findspot	Roman, Medieval
28859	TG 10 09	Roman coin	Findspot	Roman
29040	TG 1276 1100	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	Neolithic
29041	TG 1280 1100	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	Neolithic
29042	TG 1290 1101	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	Neolithic
29043	TG 13 11	Roman and medieval metal finds	Findspot	Roman, Medieval
29044	TG 13 11	Medieval sword or belt fitting	Findspot	Medieval
29045	TG 1348 1100	Medieval coin	Findspot	Medieval
29046	TG 1366 1103	Possible prehistoric hearth	Hearth	Iron Age
29415	TG 10 08	Multi-period metal objects and coins	Findspot	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-medieval

NHER No.	Location	Name	Monument Type	Periods
29418	TG 10 09	Multi-period finds including Viking trefoil brooch	Findspot	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
29708	TG 11 11	Middle Saxon or Late Saxon tweezers	Findspot	Anglo-Saxon
29711	TG 10 09	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-medieval
29766	TG 10 08	Post medieval coin	Findspot	Post-medieval
29818	TG 1031 0819	Lava quern fragment	Findspot	Roman/Anglo-Saxon/Medieval
29819	TG 1152 0806	Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds	Findspot	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-medieval
30067	TG 1106 0963	Post medieval apple corer	Findspot	Post-medieval
30408	TG 0932 1160	Medieval ridge and furrow	Ridge And Furrow, Site	Medieval
31149	TG 1058 0820	Multi-period pottery finds	Findspot	Roman, Medieval
31150	TG 11 07	Pottery and metal finds	Findspot	Roman, Medieval
31987	TG 12 08	Bronze Age hammer	Findspot	Bronze Age
32858	TG 1398 1092	Prehistoric finds	Findspot	Neolithic
32928	TG 1117 0784	Multi-period flint and pottery finds	Findspot	Post-medieval
33050	TG 131 097	Prehistoric burnt flints	Burnt Mound	Bronze Age
33546	TG 0966 0799	Hollands Hill	Hall House, House, Timber Framed Building, Barn, Timber Framed Building, Timber Framed Barn	Medieval
34084	TG 1185 1178	Probable World War Two searchlight battery	Searchlight Battery, Gun Emplacement, Pillbox?	20th century
34885	TG 13 11	Medieval buckle plate	Findspot	Medieval
35517	TG 0997 0862	Undated rectangular enclosure	Rectangular Enclosure	undated cropmarks
35785	TG 13 11	13th to 16th century copper alloy vessel	Findspot	Medieval
35798	Not displayed	Early Bronze Age axehead	Findspot	Bronze Age
36098	TG 13 11	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age dagger or discoidal knife	Findspot	Neolithic
35994	TG 1377 1094	42 Norwich Road		

NHER No.	Location	Name	Monument Type	Periods
36242	TG 1110 0975	12th century pot	Findspot	Anglo-Saxon
36400	TG 1271 0856	Site of curvilinear enclosure of possible Bronze Age or Iron Age date	Sub Circular Enclosure, Sub Circular Enclosure, Curvilinear Enclosure, Curvilinear Enclosure, Enclosed Settlement?, Enclosed Settlement?, Stock Enclosure?, Stock Enclosure?	undated cropmarks
36414	TG 14 11	Multi-period features at Longdell Hills gravel quarry	Pit, Ditch, Post Hole, Oven, Charcoal Production Site, Gully, Pit, Gully, Post Hole, Gully, Pit, Ditch, Ditch, Pit, Post Hole, Pit, Findspot, Enclosure?, Ditch	Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval
36671	TG 1177 1102	Prehistoric flint artefacts	Findspot	Neolithic
37016	TG 1143 0774	School Farm	House	Post-medieval
37116	TG 0986 1117	Neolithic polished axehead	Findspot	Neolithic
37298	TG 11759 11330	Church Farm	Barn, Farm, Farmhouse, Cart Shed, Nissen Hut	Post-medieval
39904	TG 09 08	Possible Bronze Age hammer	Findspot	Bronze Age
40332	TG 1165 0780	Swallow Cottage, Chapel Street	House	Post-medieval
40333	TG 11642 07792	Dalstrand, Chapel Street	Timber Framed House	Post-medieval
40994	TG 13156 09212	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	Neolithic
42009	TG 10288 10838	Greenacres Farm, Colton Road	Timber Framed House	Post-medieval
42683	TG 13514 10852	Methodist Chapel	Methodist Chapel, Nonconformist Chapel, House	Post-medieval
44183	TG 10998 12525	Honingham Park	Landscape Park	Post-medieval
44518	TG 11033 09532	Barn, The Old Hall, The Street, Colton	Barn	Post-medieval
44519	TG 11007 09741	Malthouse	Farmhouse	Post-medieval
44520	TG 11048 09565	The Old Hall, The Street, Colton	Farmhouse	Post-medieval
44521	TG 10884 09777	The Old Horse and Groom, The Street, Colton	Public House, Timber Framed House	Post-medieval
46544	TG 0955 1195	Berry Hall	Vicarage, House	Post-medieval
45504	TG 10881 07838	Hillside Cottage, Church Lane	Timber Framed House, Wall Painting, Wall Painting	Post-medieval

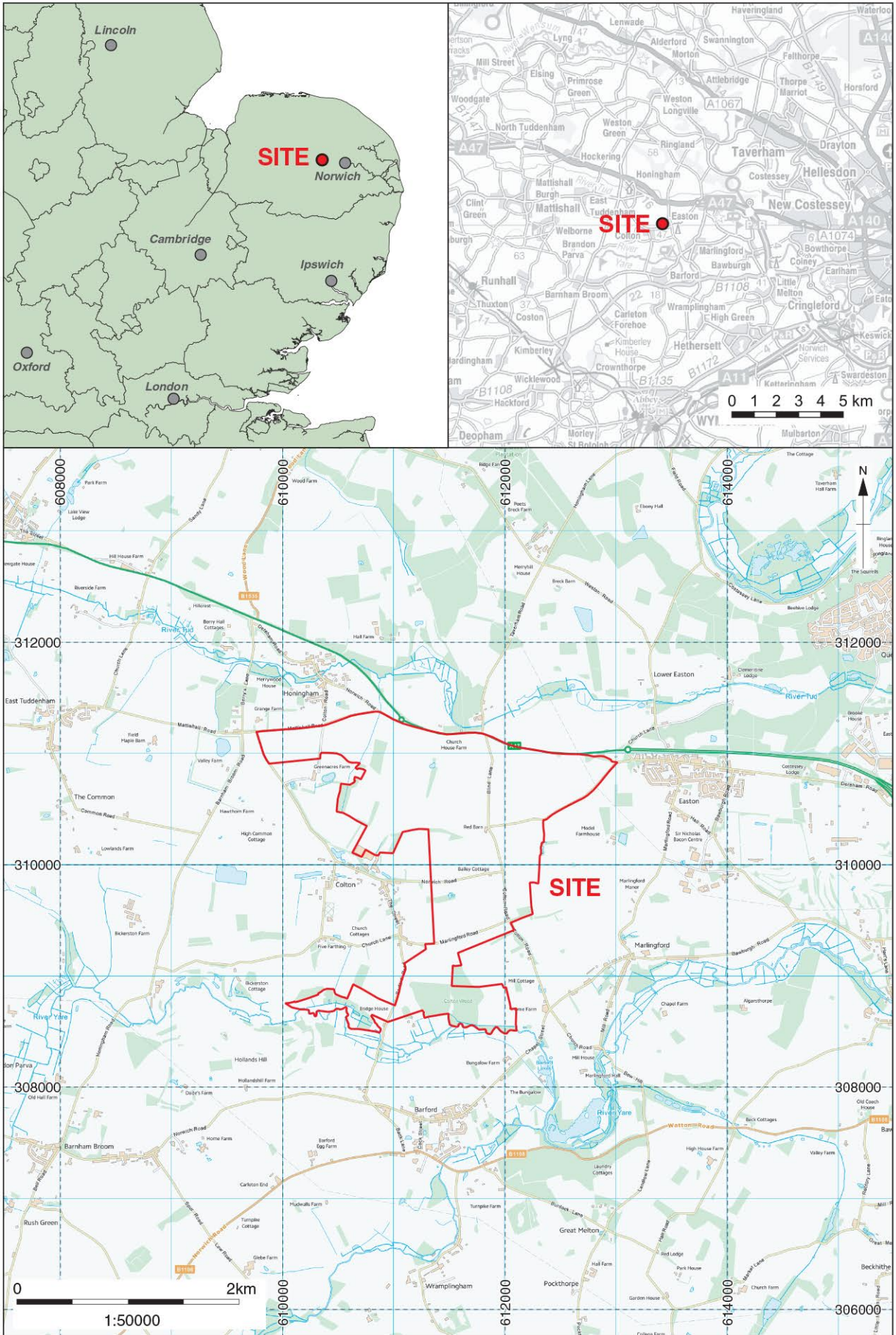
NHER No.	Location	Name	Monument Type	Periods
49140	TG 10289 11817	Post medieval wayside hand pump	Hand Pump, Wayside Pump	Post-medieval
52526	TG 13 11	Prehistoric flakes and Pottery dating from late Saxon to post medieval period.	Findspot	Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-medieval
53491	TG 1054 0771	Site of probable World War Two searchlight battery or bomb craters	Searchlight Battery?, Bomb Crater?, Gun Emplacement?	20th century
53499	TG 1027 0803	Site of undated linear features of uncertain archaeological significance	Bank (Earthwork), Trackway?, Ditch, Field Boundary?	undated cropmarks
53501	TG 1147 0877	Boundaries of unknown date within Colton Wood	Boundary Bank, Boundary Bank, Boundary Ditch, Boundary Ditch, Trackway?, Trackway?, Hollow Way?, Hollow Way?	undated cropmarks
53521	TG 1276 0852	Site of probable enclosure complex and associated linear features of possible Iron Age to Roman date	Rectilinear Enclosure, Rectilinear Enclosure, Polygonal Enclosure, Polygonal Enclosure, Settlement?, Settlement?, Round House (Domestic)?, Ring Ditch, Ring Ditch, Pit, Pit, Well?, Well?, Boundary Ditch, Boundary Ditch, Trackway, Trackway	undated cropmarks
53522	TG 1253 0863	Site of possible enclosures of Iron Age to Roman date	Rectilinear Enclosure?, Rectilinear Enclosure?	undated cropmarks
53523	TG 1248 0850	Site of possible enclosure of unknown date	Trapezoidal Enclosure, Trapezoidal Enclosure, Annexe Enclosure?, Annexe Enclosure?	undated cropmarks
53540	TG 1177 0910	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance and date	Trapezoidal Enclosure?, Polygonal Enclosure?	undated cropmarks
53541	TG 0999 0967	Site of two possible World War Two bomb craters	Bomb Crater?	20th century
53546	TG 1341 0989	Site of undated trackway and linear boundaries	Trackway, Trackway, Road, Road, Field Boundary, Field Boundary	undated cropmarks
53623	TG 1007 1028	Cropmark of an enclosure of possible later prehistoric or Roman date	Polygonal Enclosure, Square Enclosure, Field System?	undated cropmarks

NHER No.	Location	Name	Monument Type	Periods
53624	TG 1004 1112	Cropmark trackway of uncertain date	Trackway, Trackway, Trackway	undated cropmarks
53627	TG 1130 1145	Cropmark enclosures of probable Roman date	Polygonal Enclosure?, Rectangular Enclosure, Ditch, Temporary Camp?	undated cropmarks
53629	TG 1241 1209	World War Two weapon pits	Military Training Site, Weapons Pit, Practice Trench	20th century
53655	TG 1322 1157	Earthworks in grounds of Hill Farm House	Trackway, Hollow Way?	Post-medieval
53656	TG 1353 1115	Possible World War Two weapon pits	Military Training Site?, Weapons Pit?, Pit	20th century
53661	TG 1306 1055	Earthworks of a probable post medieval woodland boundary	Boundary Ditch	Post-medieval
53662	TG 1335 1021	Cropmark of undated field boundaries and ditches	Ditch, Field Boundary, Ditch, Field Boundary	undated cropmarks
53679	TG 1235 1091	Cropmarks of at least one probable round barrow	Ring Ditch, Round Barrow	Bronze Age
53626	TG 1062 1253	Cropmarks of undated fragmentary ditches	Ditch, Field Boundary, Trackway?	undated cropmarks
53628	TG 1243 1076	Cropmark enclosures and fields of probable Roman date	Ditch, Rectangular Enclosure?, Rectangular Enclosure, Ditch, Field Boundary, Field Boundary, Settlement?, Settlement, Stock Enclosure?, Stock Enclosure?, Field System, Field System	undated cropmarks
53682	TG 1166 1040	Cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries	Ditch, Field Boundary	undated cropmarks
53683	TG 1171 1097	Cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries	Ditch, Field Boundary, Field System	undated cropmarks
54365	TG 1122 1049	Cropmarks of a possible enclosure or post medieval field divisions	Rectangular Enclosure?, Enclosure?, Field Boundary?	undated cropmarks
54359	TG 1325 1126	Cropmarks of probable medieval to post medieval land divisions	Rectangular Enclosure, Enclosure, Field Boundary?, Rectangular Enclosure, Enclosure	Medieval
54362	TG 1315 1226	Cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries	Ditch, Field Boundary, Ditch, Field Boundary	undated cropmarks

NHER No.	Location	Name	Monument Type	Periods
54366	TG 1101 0999	Possible earthworks of boundaries and enclosures of uncertain date	Rectangular Enclosure?, Enclosure?, Field Boundary?, Enclosure, Rectangular Enclosure, Ditch, Enclosure	undated cropmarks
54360	TG 1191 1162	Cropmarks of undated ditches and possible trackway	Ditch, Field Boundary, Trackway?, Ditch, Field Boundary, Trackway?	undated cropmarks
55155	TG 0959 1121	Pupil Referral Unit, formerly the village school, Mattishall Road	School, National School	Post-medieval
56180	TG 11 10	Middle to Late Saxon strap-end and Late Saxon Stirrup terminal.	Findspot	Anglo-Saxon
56390	TG 1300 1093	19th century milestone marking Norwich 6 miles and Dereham 10 miles	Milestone	Post-medieval
56391	TG 1143 1116	19th century milestone marking Norwich 7 miles and Dereham 9 miles	Milestone	Post-medieval
56392	TG 1007 1183	19th century milestone marking Norwich 8 miles and Dereham 8 miles	Milestone	Post-medieval
56404	TG 0988 1121	19th century milestone marking Norwich 8 miles and Mattishall 3 miles	Milestone	Post-medieval
56679	TG 1140 0768	Barford School	National School, School	Post-medieval
57009	TG 1058 0923	Former Colton School	School, House	Post-medieval
57044	TG 1353 1083	The Old School	School, House	Post-medieval
57243	TG 1295 0889	The Old School House, Marlingford	National School, House, School	Post-medieval
58435	TG 09 12	Roman and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Roman, Post-medieval
58436	TG 09 12	Roman and post-medieval metal objects	Findspot	Roman
60739	TG 11 07	Medieval scabbard chape	Findspot	Medieval
60470	TG 11 11	Neolithic/Bronze Age, Middle/Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Neolithic, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-medieval
61656	TG 1301 1080	?Prehistoric, Late Saxon and undated features	Ditch, Pit, Pit, Ditch, Findspot	Bronze Age, Anglo-Saxon

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Figure 1: Site location showing development area (red)

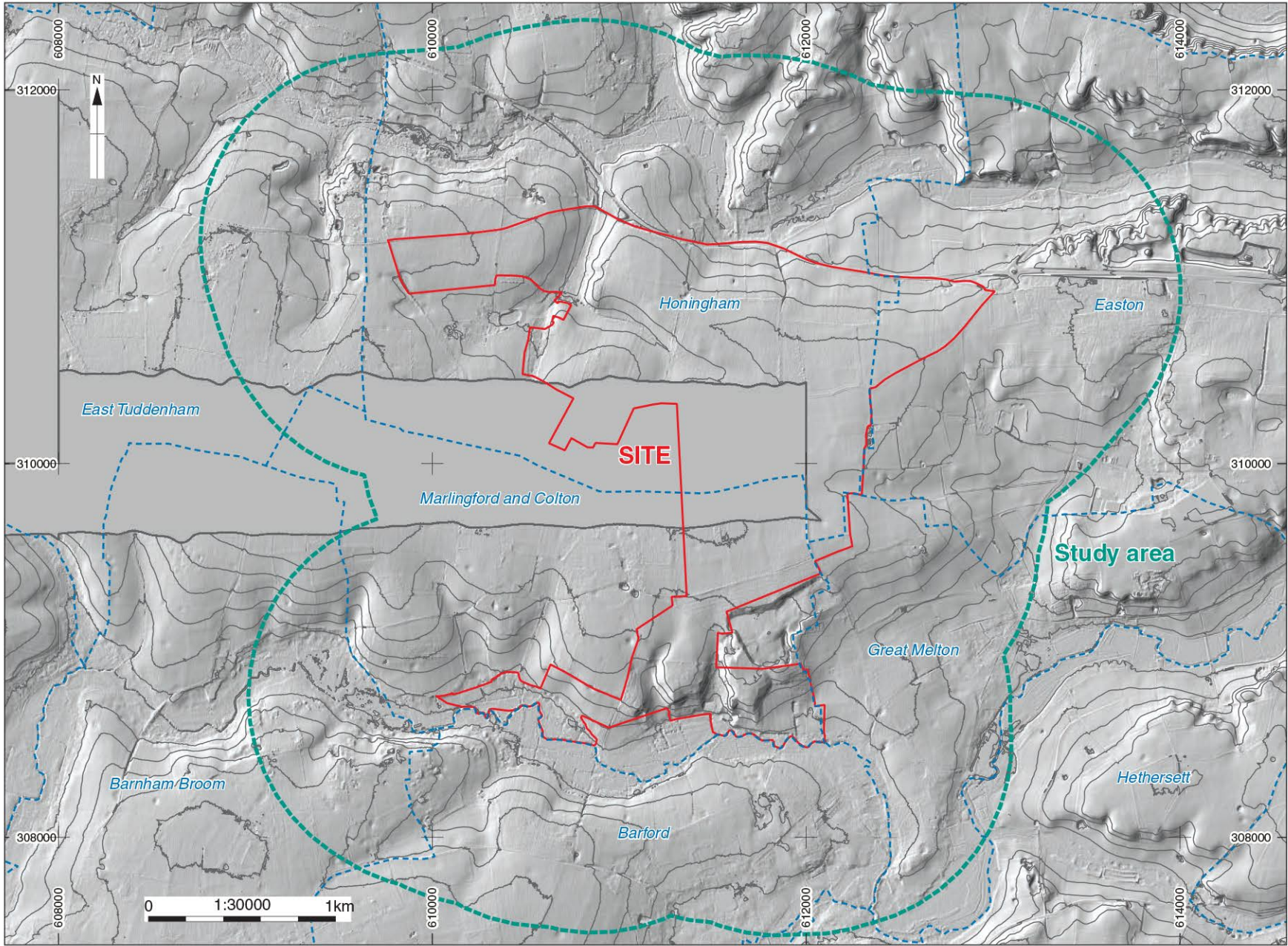


Figure 2: Lidar map of the Site and Study Area (hillshade), with 5m contours overlaid and parish boundaries (blue)

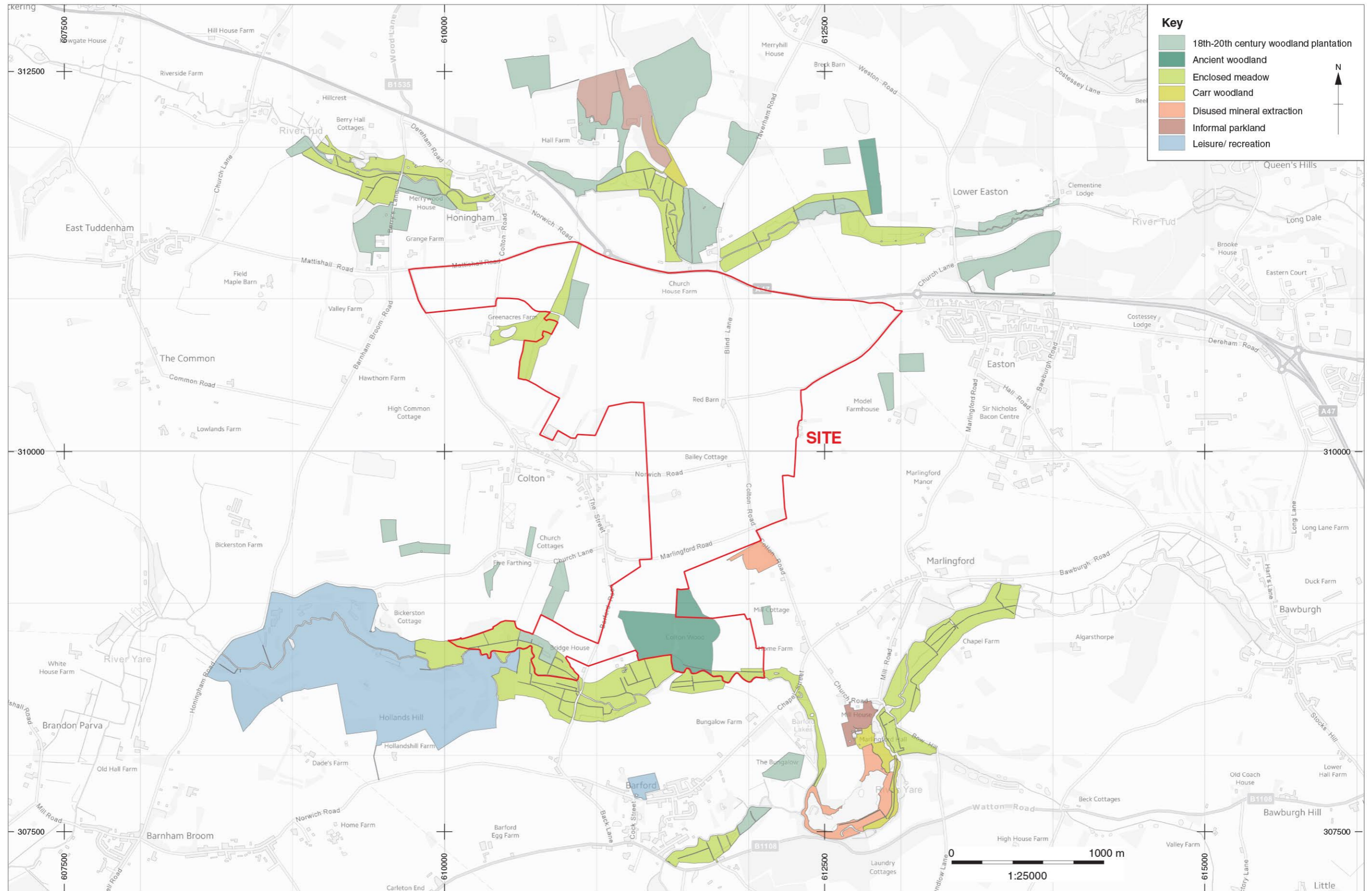


Figure 3a: Historic Landscape Characterization 2009: vegetation, recreation and mineral extraction

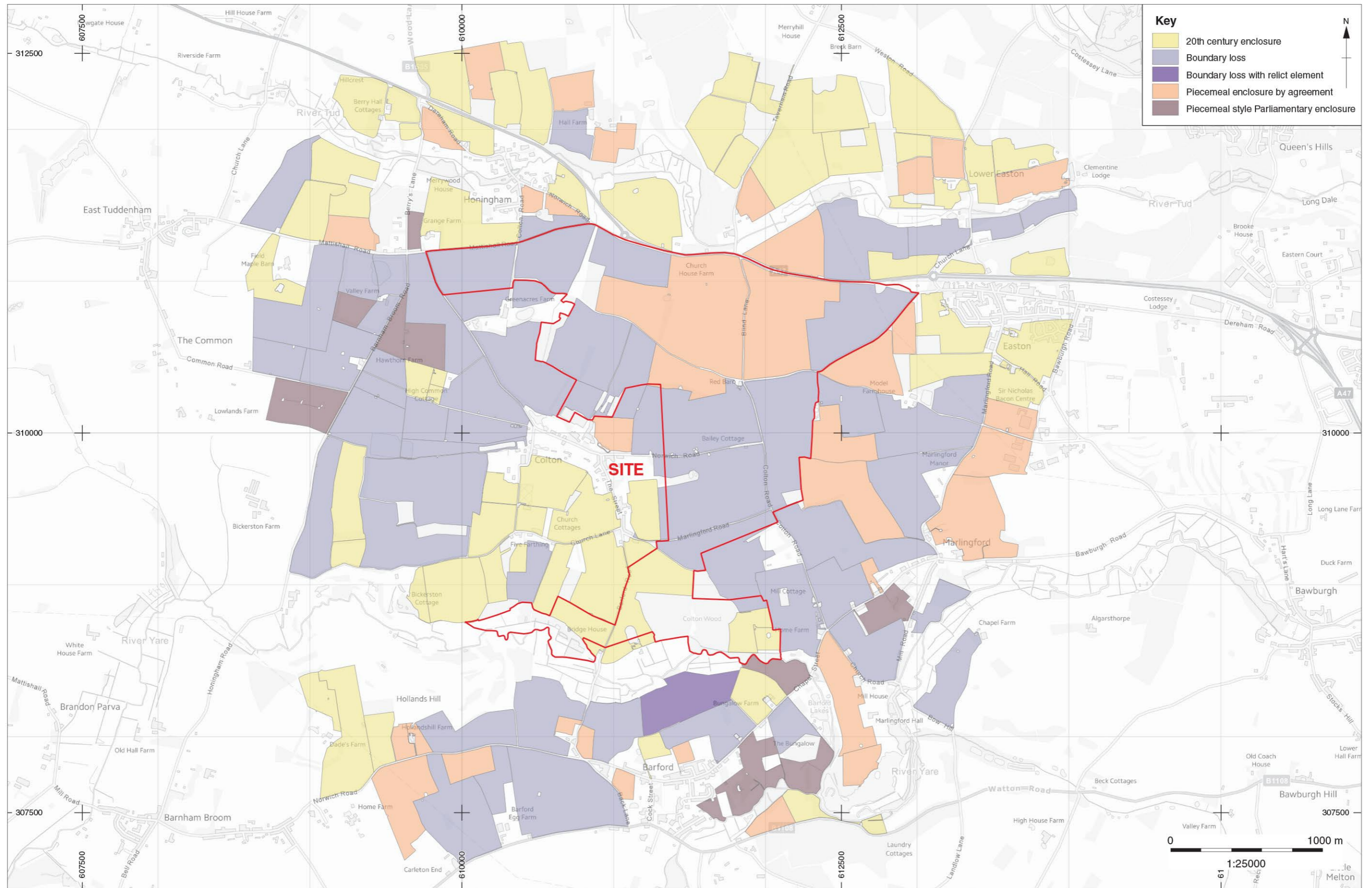


Figure 3b: Historic Landscape Characterization 2009: field character

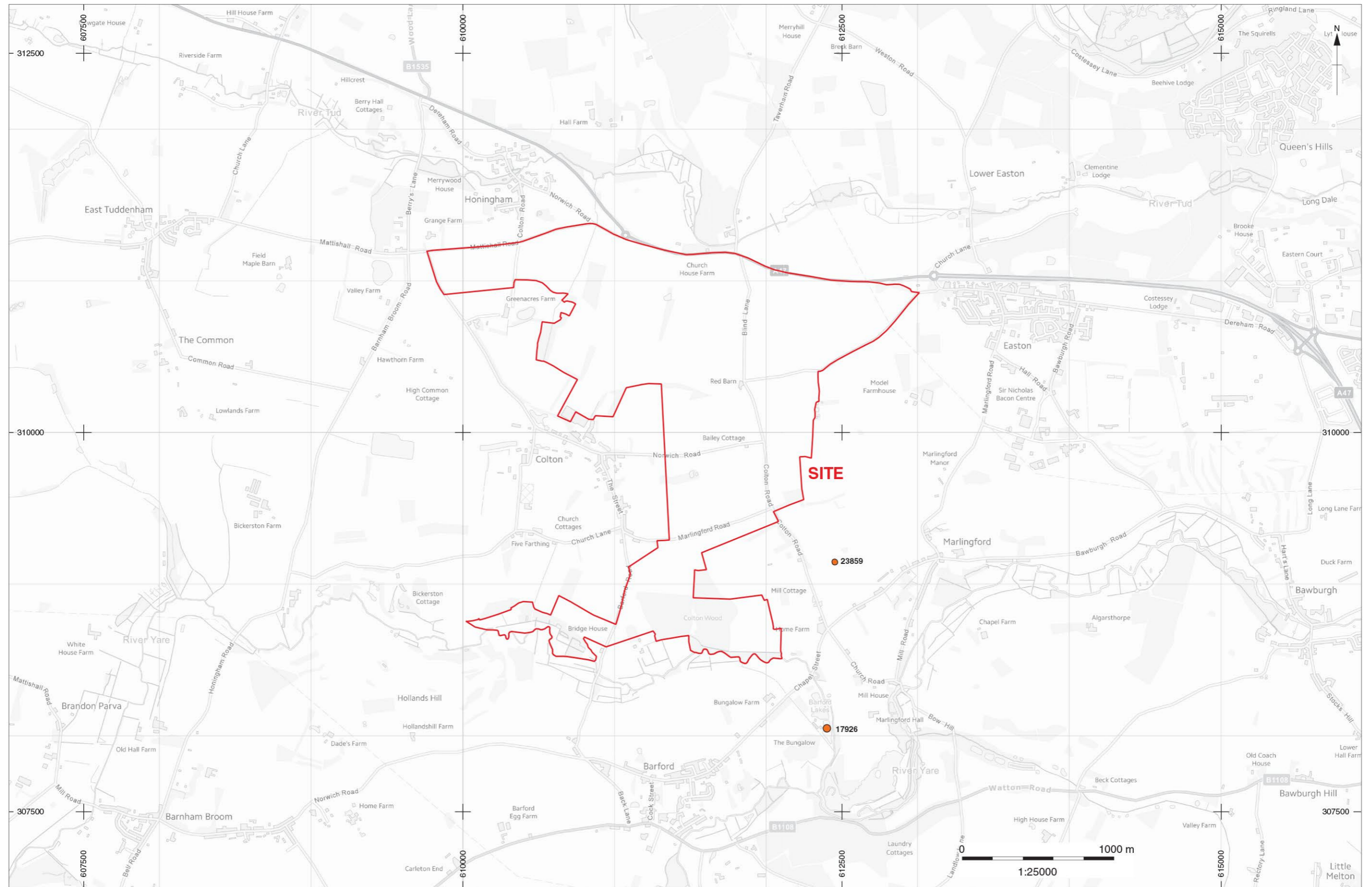


Figure 4: Norfolk Historic Environment Records entries: Palaeolithic

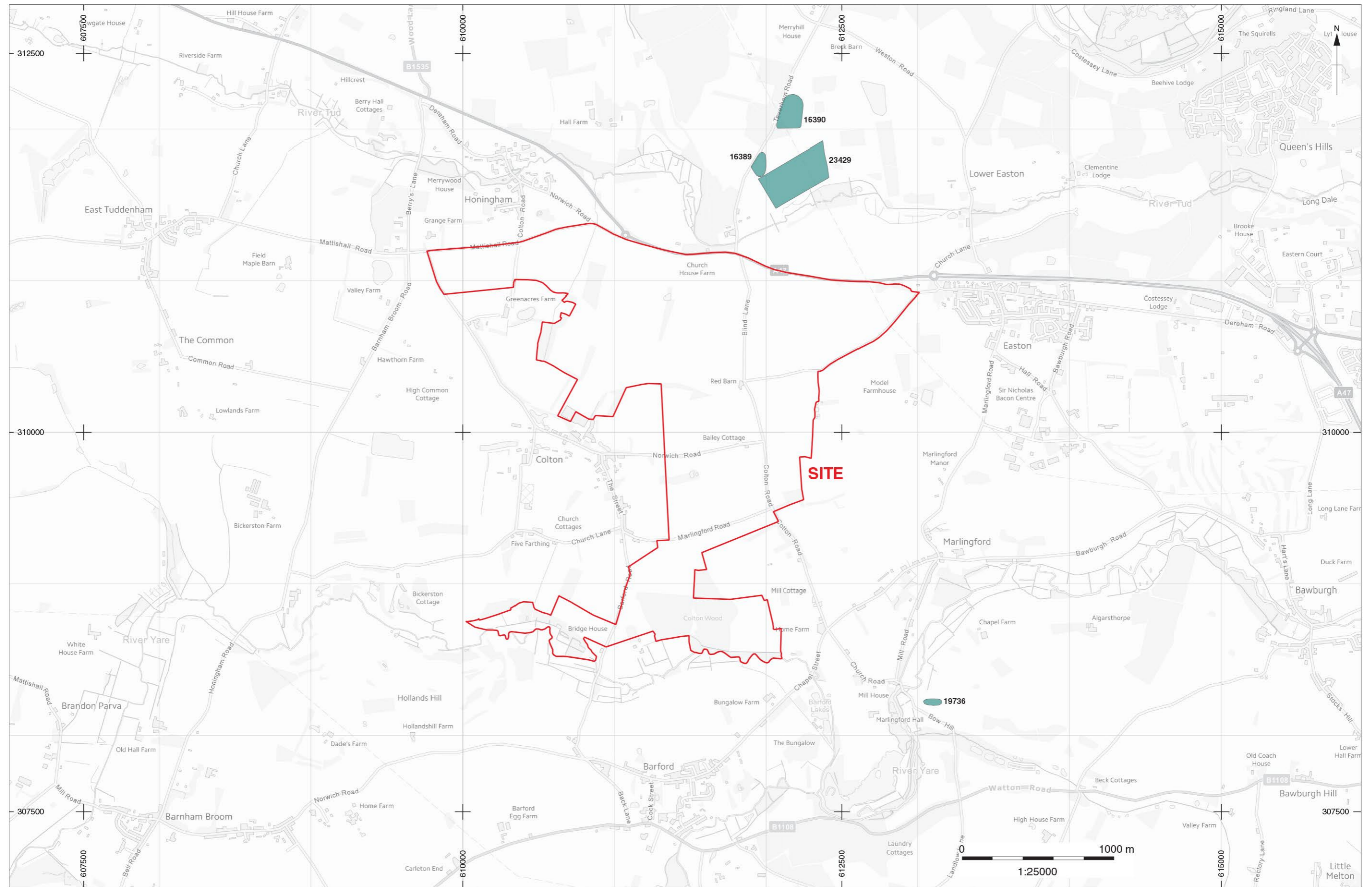


Figure 5: Norfolk Historic Environment Records entries: Mesolithic

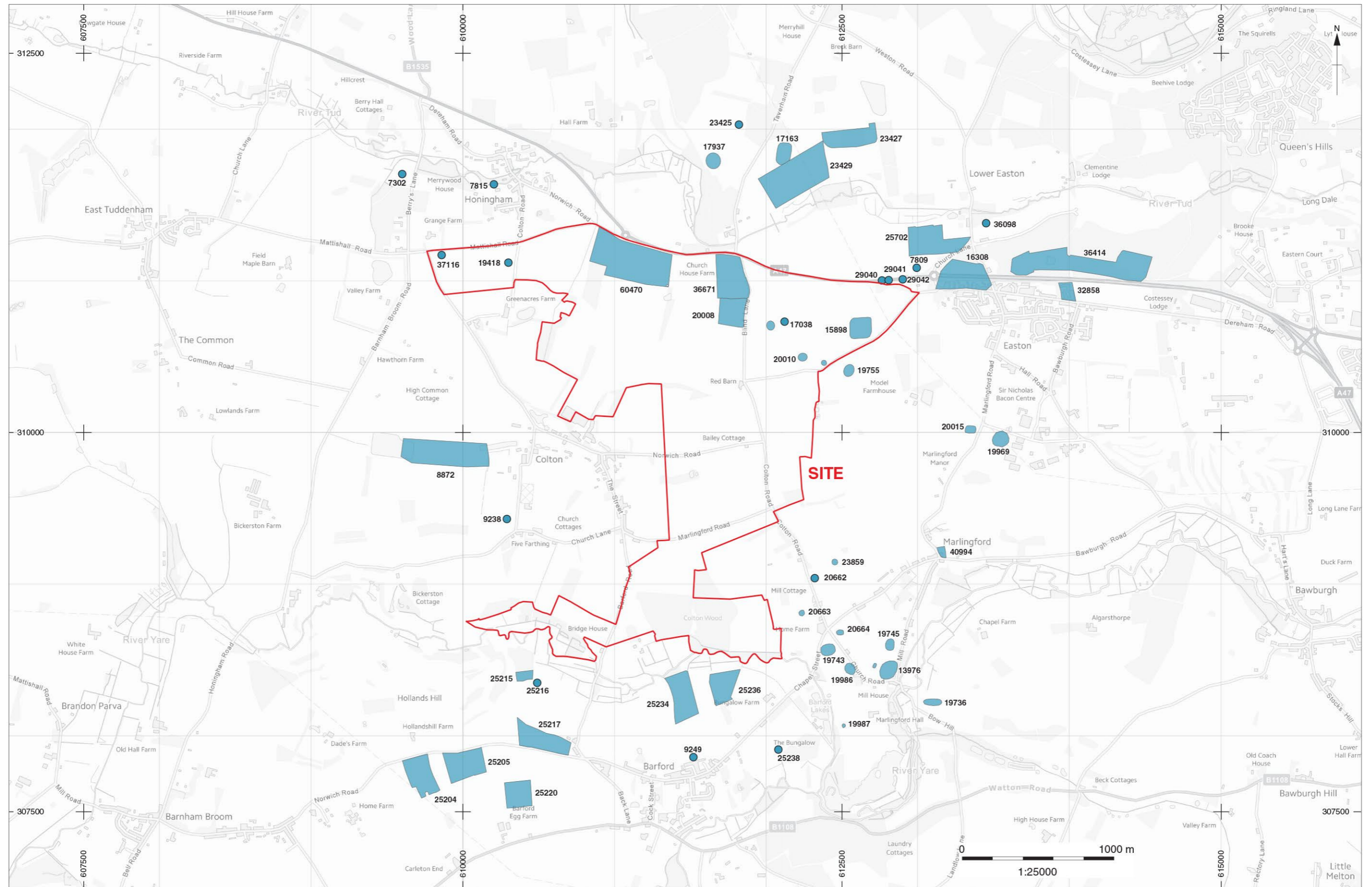


Figure 6: Norfolk Historic Environment Records entries: Neolithic

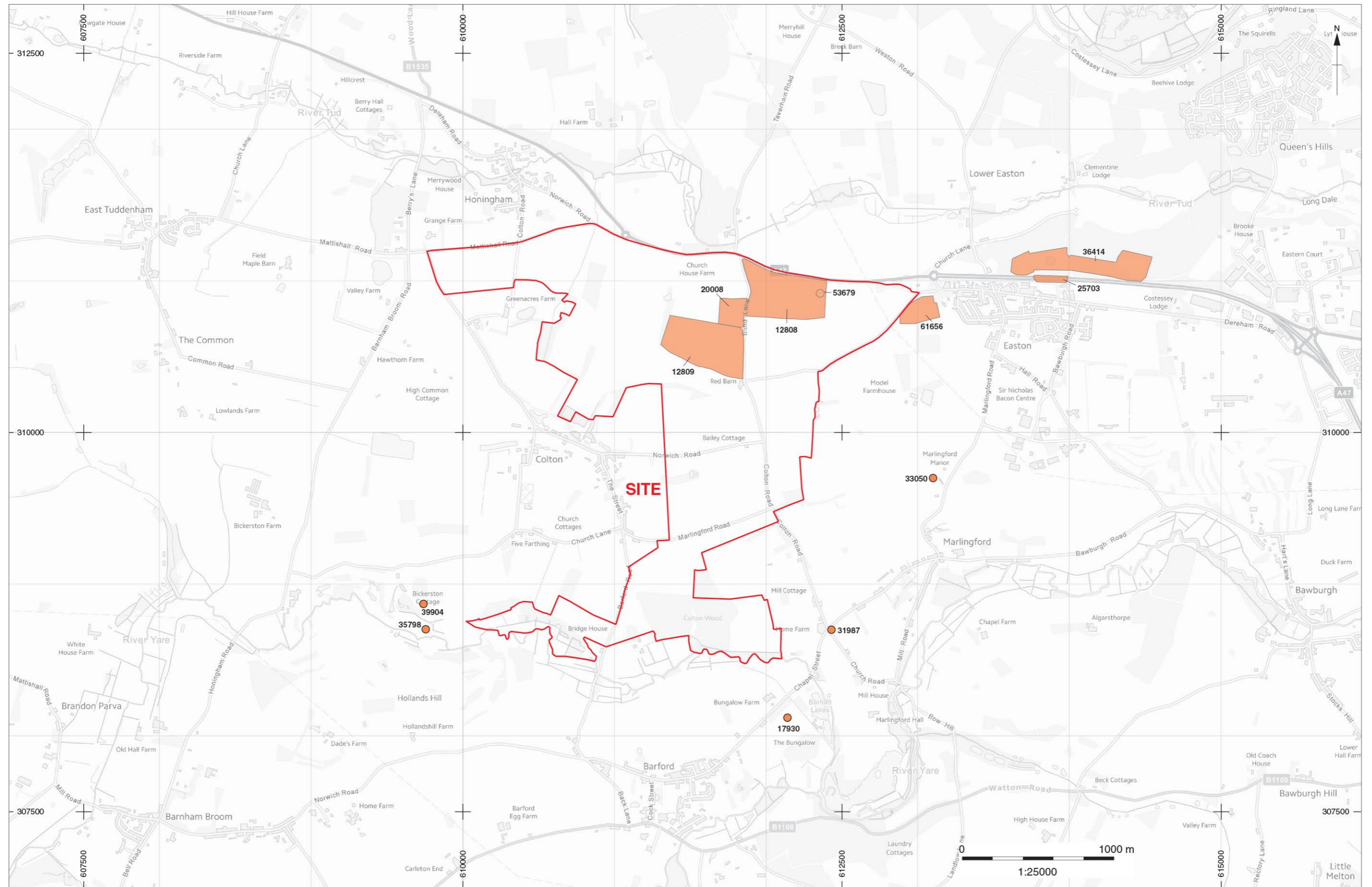


Figure 7: Norfolk Historic Environment Records entries: Bronze Age

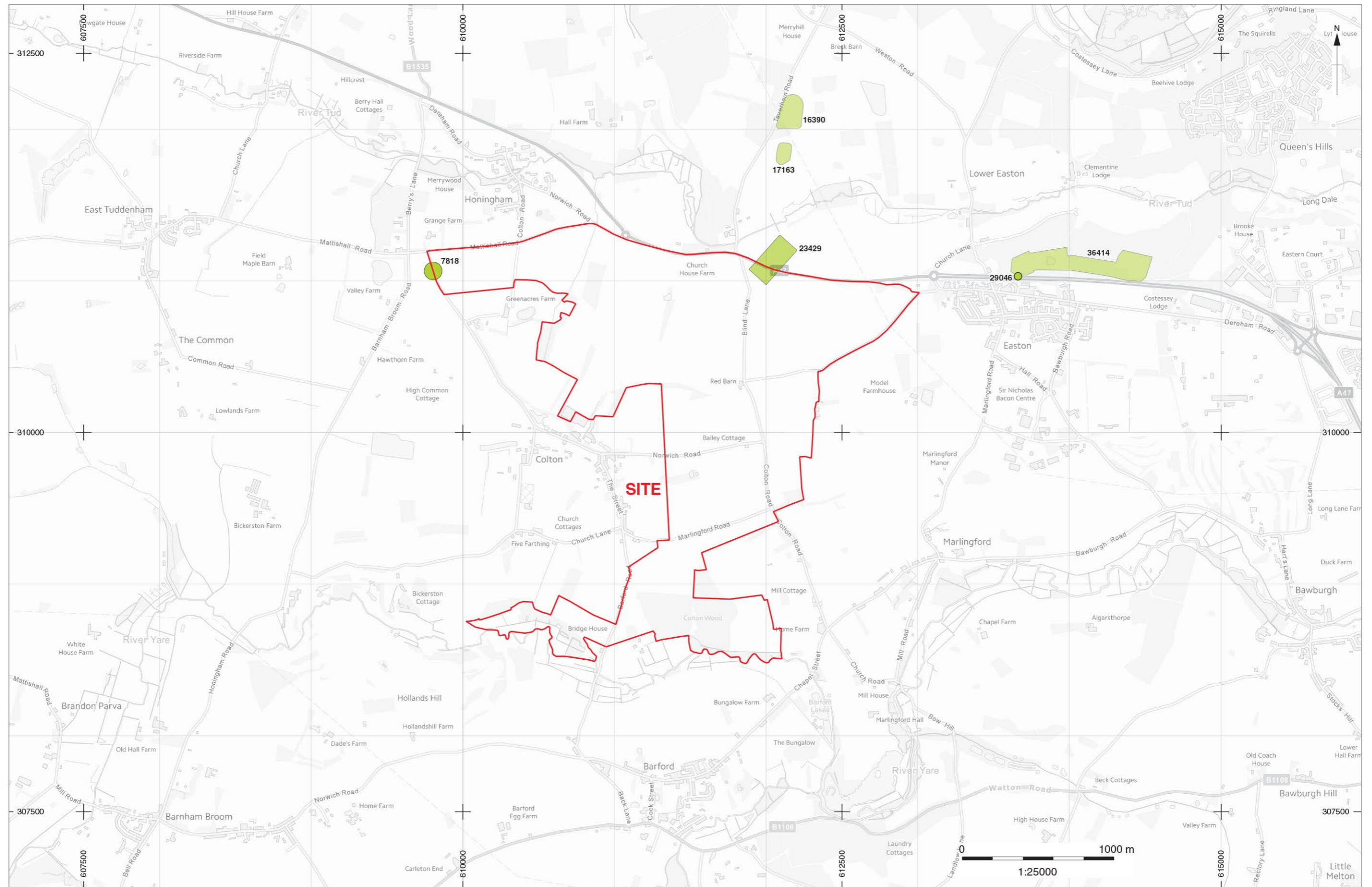


Figure 8: Norfolk Historic Environment Records entries: Iron Age

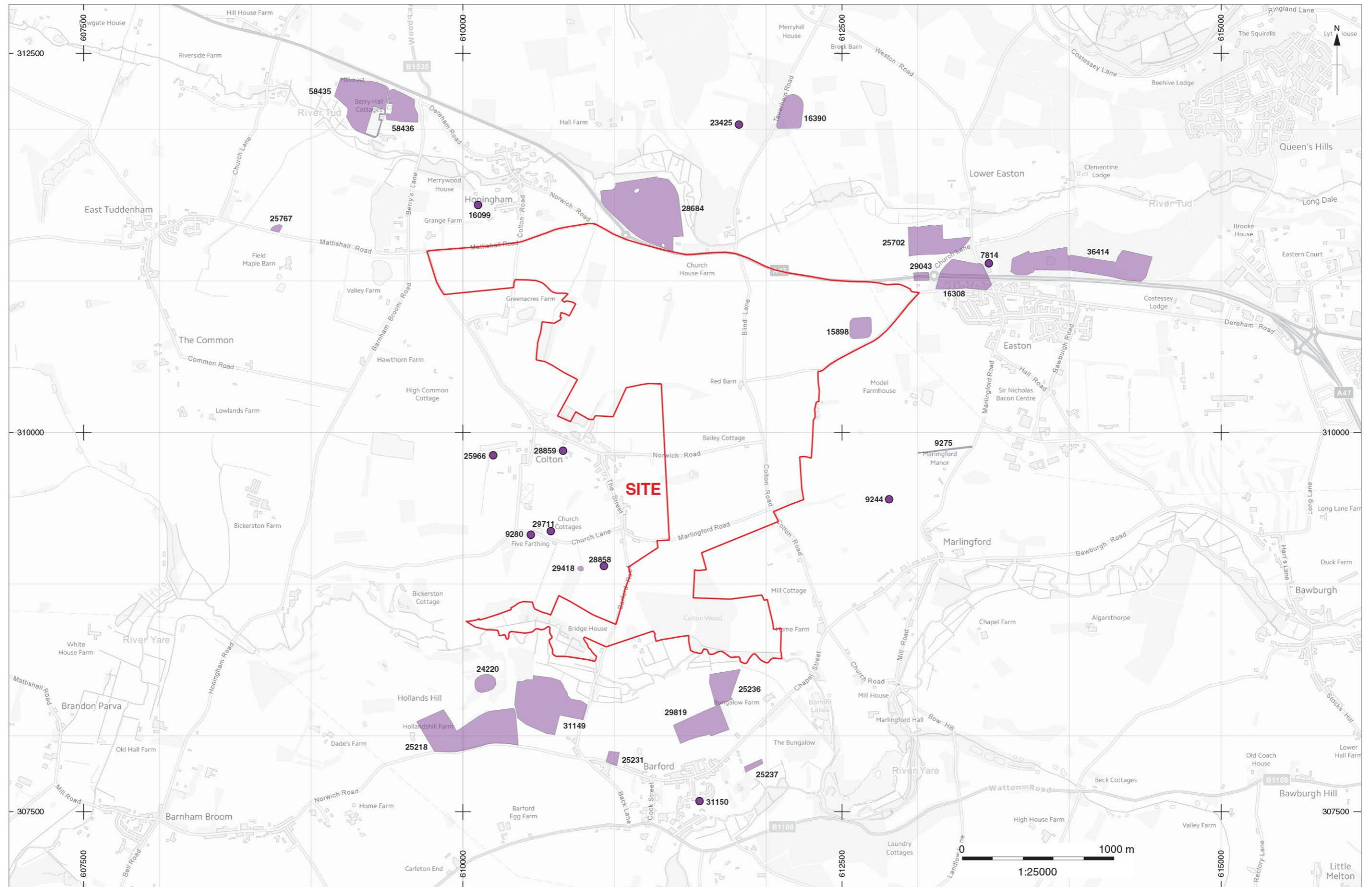


Figure 9: Norfolk Historic Environment Records entries: Roman

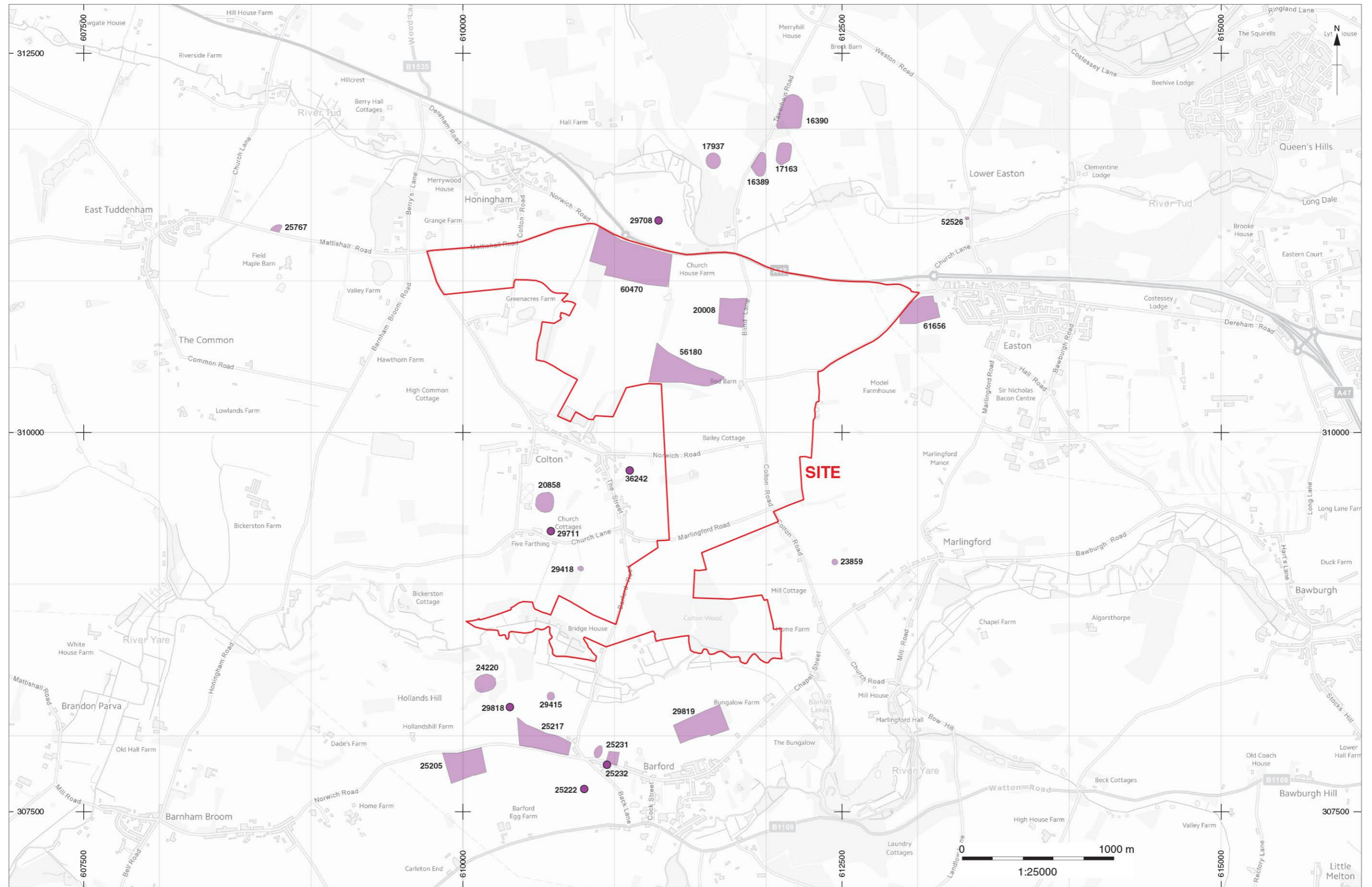


Figure 10: Norfolk Historic Environment Records entries: Anglo-Saxon

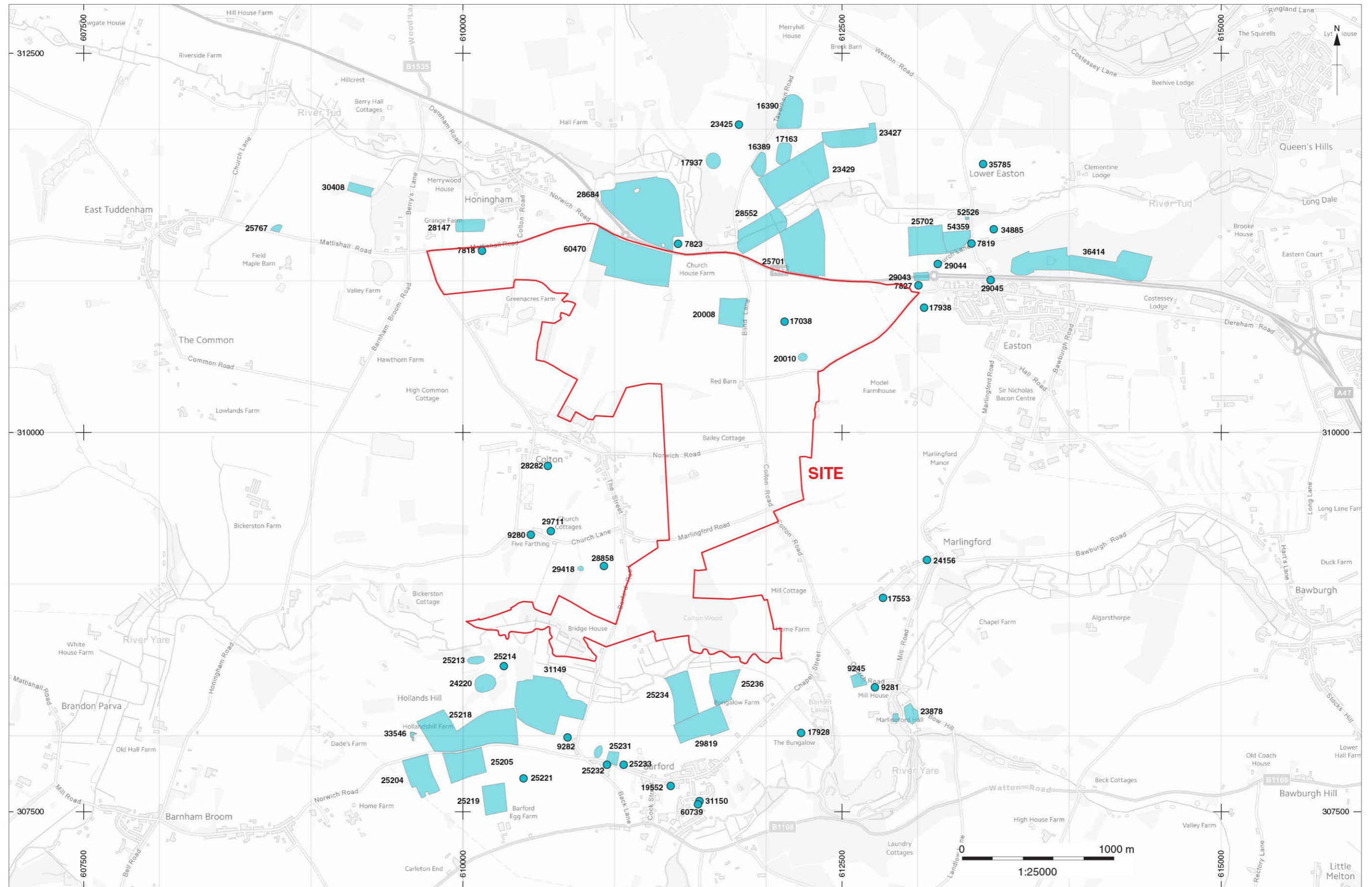


Figure 11: Norfolk Historic Environment Records entries: Medieval

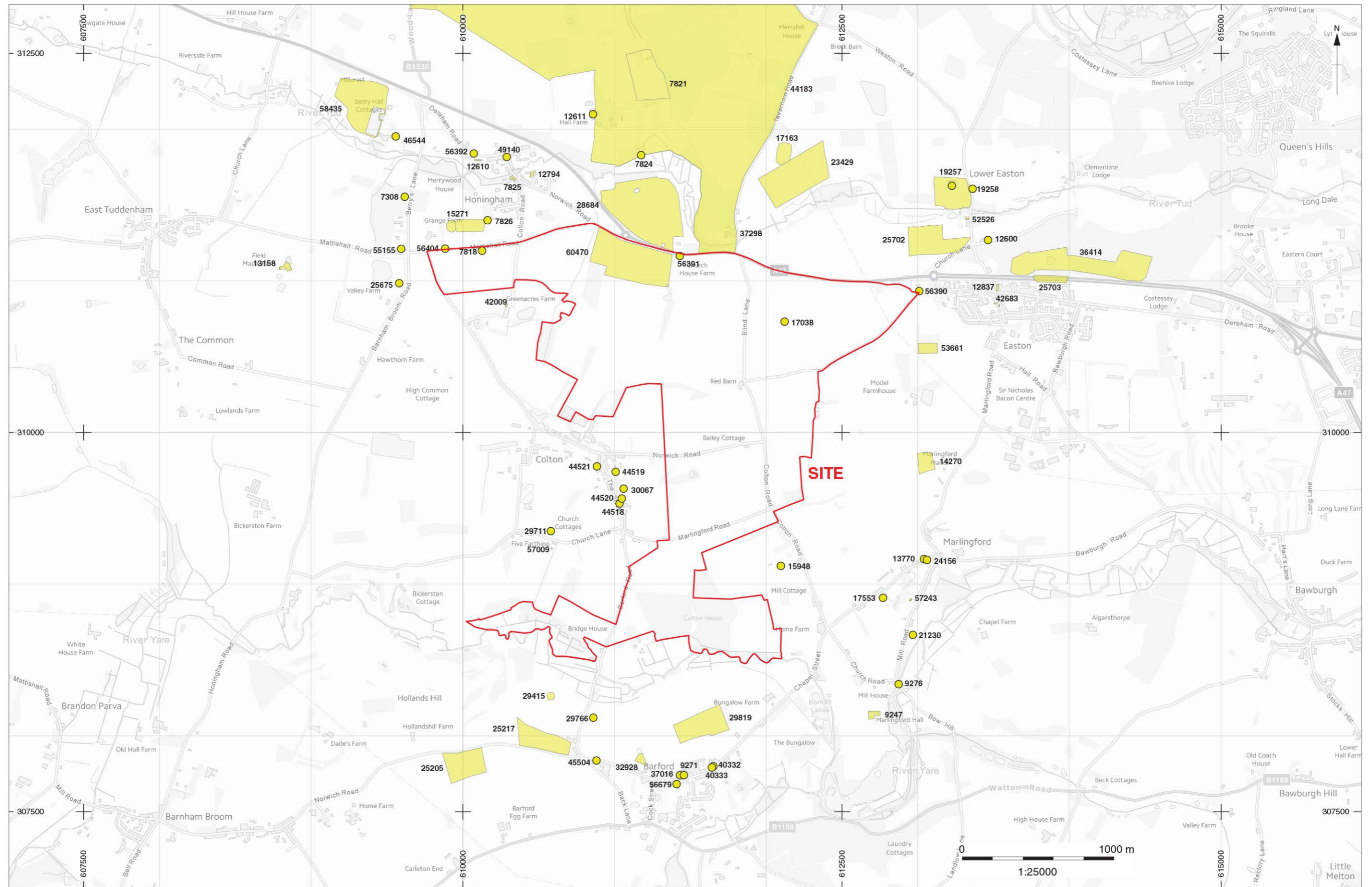


Figure 12: Norfolk Historic Environment Records entries: Post-medieval

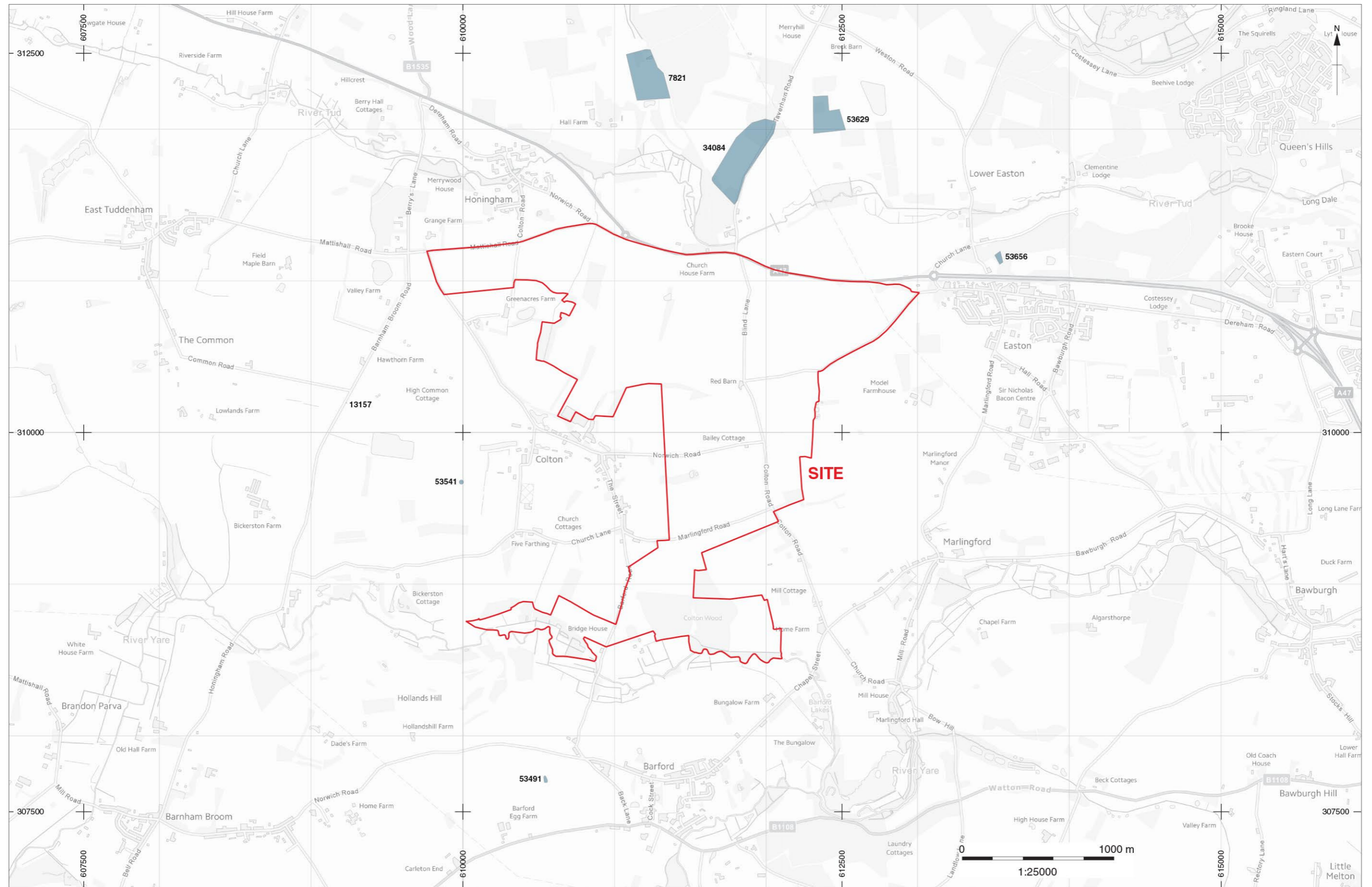


Figure 13: Norfolk Historic Environment Records entries: 20th century

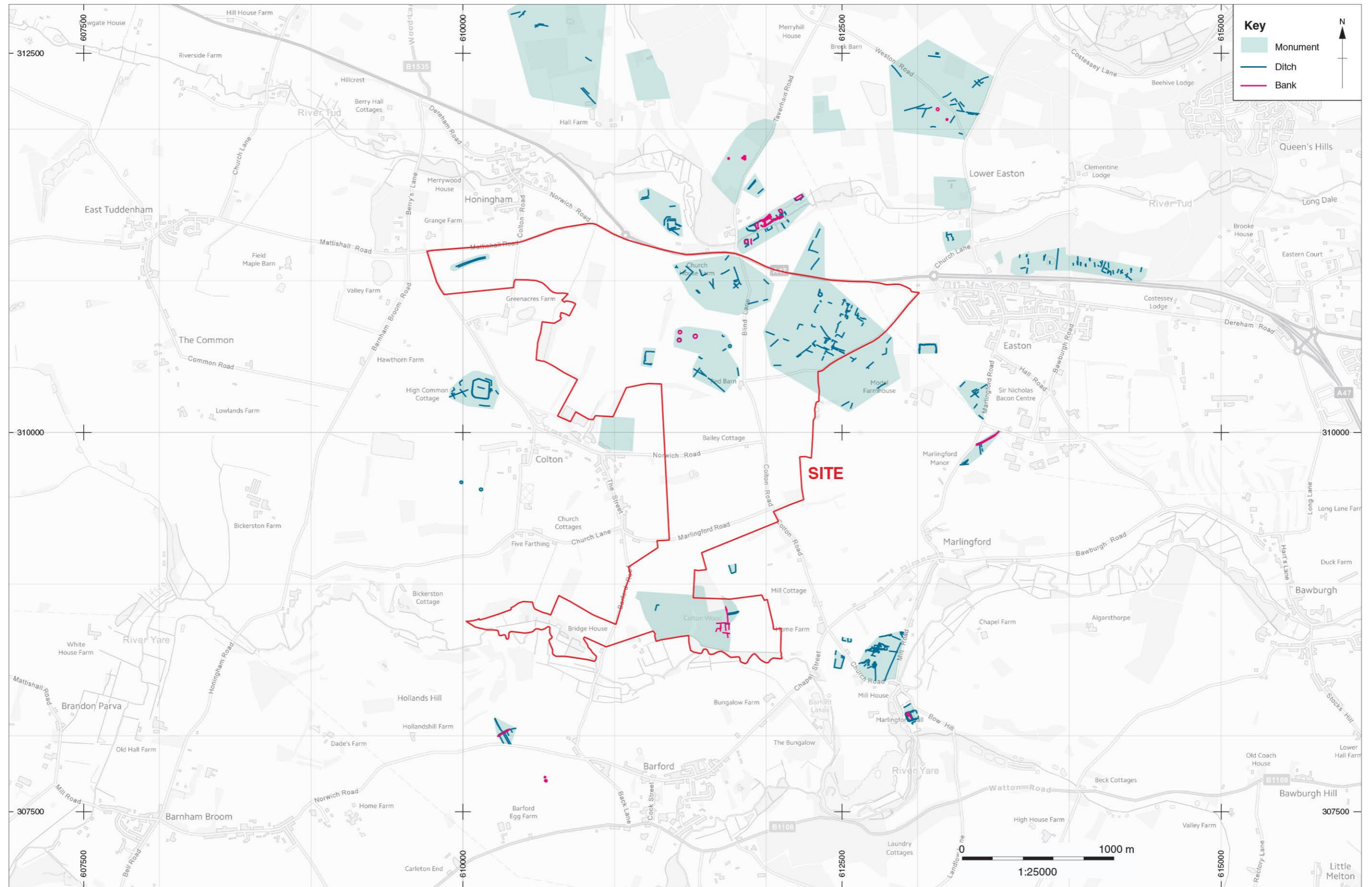


Figure 14: Cropmarks and earthworks recorded by the National Mapping Programme (2009)

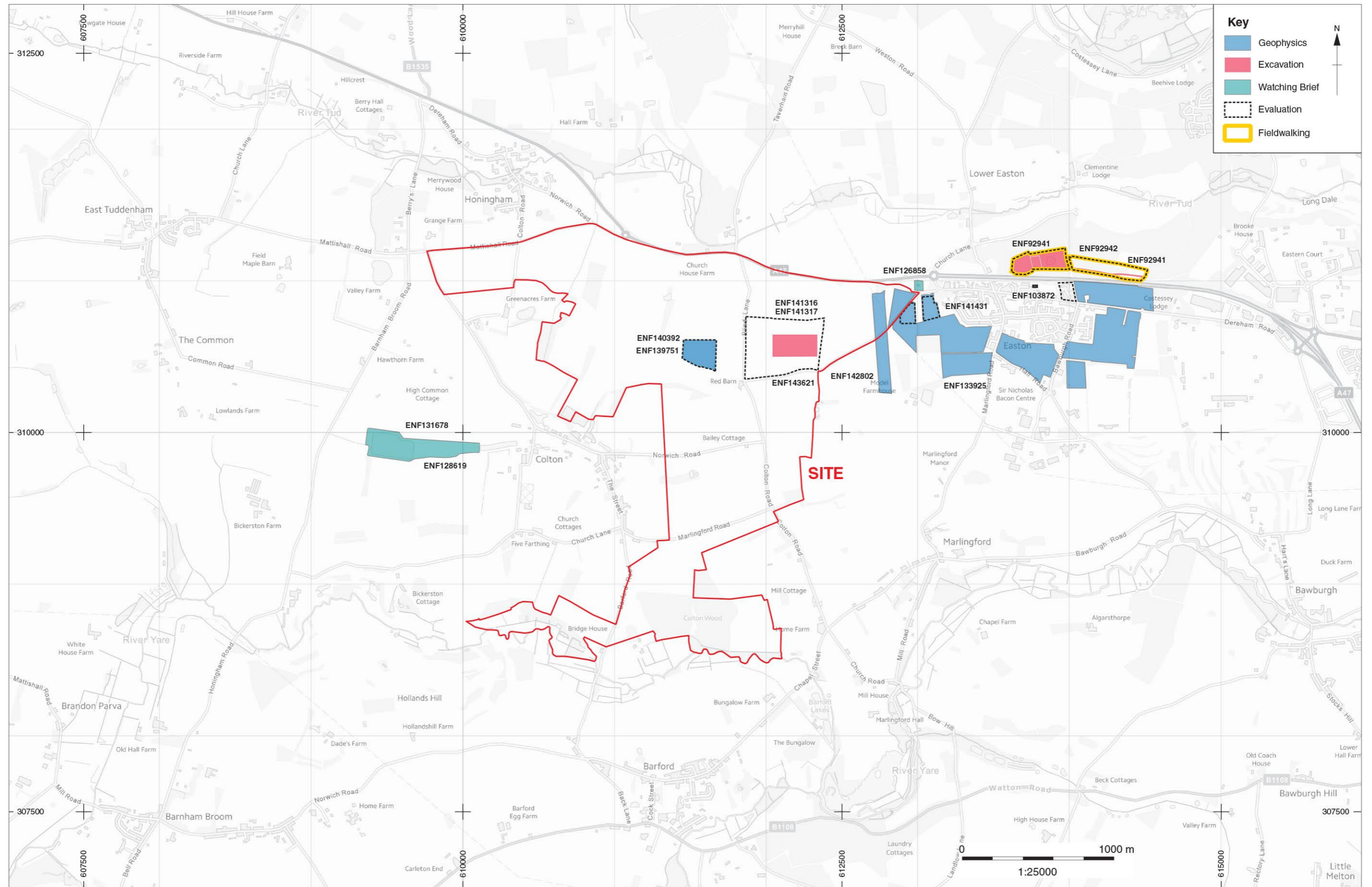


Figure 15: Plan of archaeological events in the Search Area

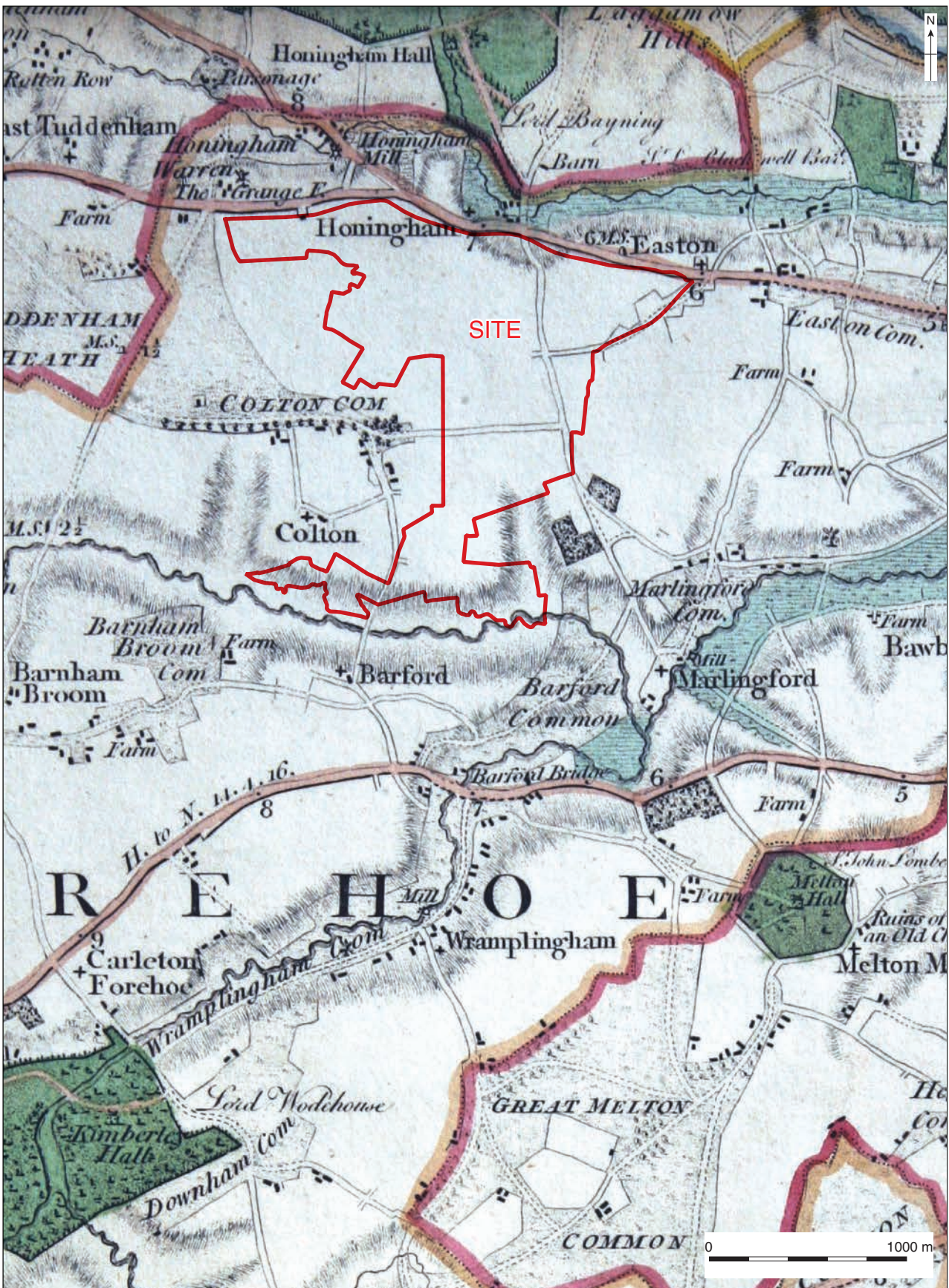


Figure 16: Detail from William Faden's map of Norfolk, 1797 (Norfolk Record Office RFM 1/6/2 1031X2)



Figure 17: Detail from Andrew Bryant's map of Norfolk, 1826 (Norfolk Record Office RFM 1/6/2 1031X2)

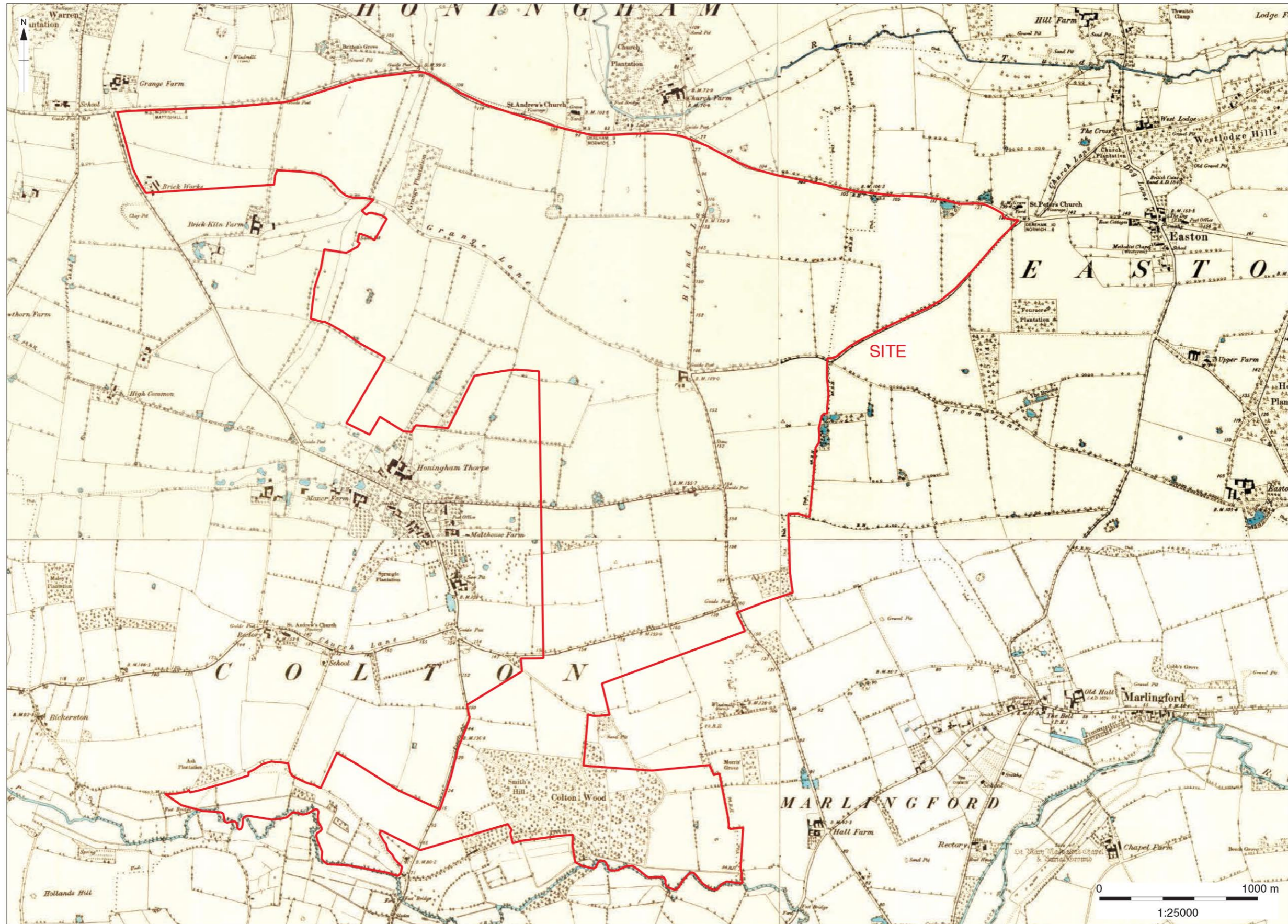


Figure 18: First edition Ordnance Survey map (Sheet LXII NE 1886, LXII NW 1885, LXII SE 1887, LXII SW 1887)

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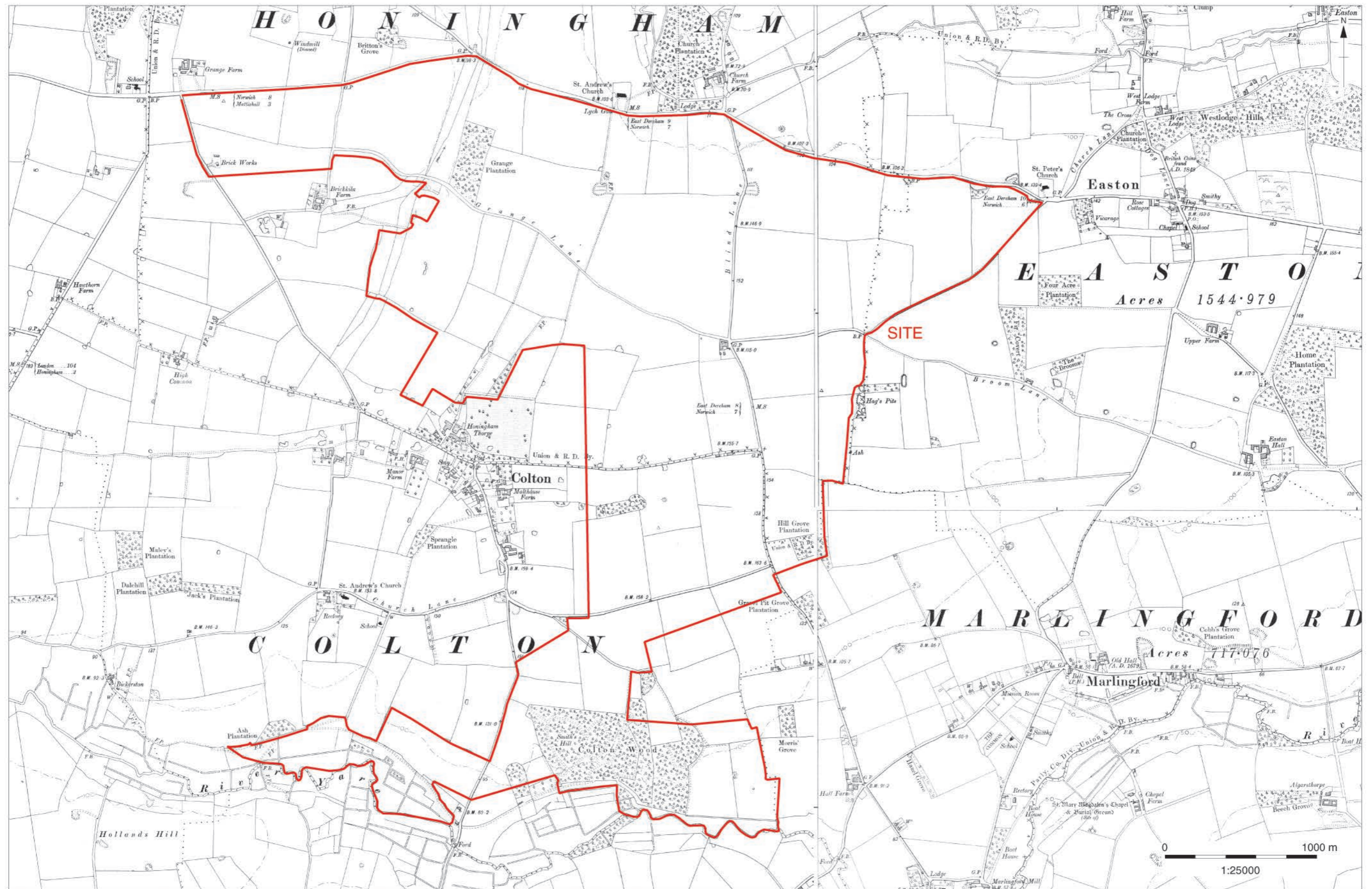


Figure 19: Second edition Ordnance Survey map (Sheet LXII NE 1908, LXII NW 1907, LXII SE 1908, LXII SW 1907)

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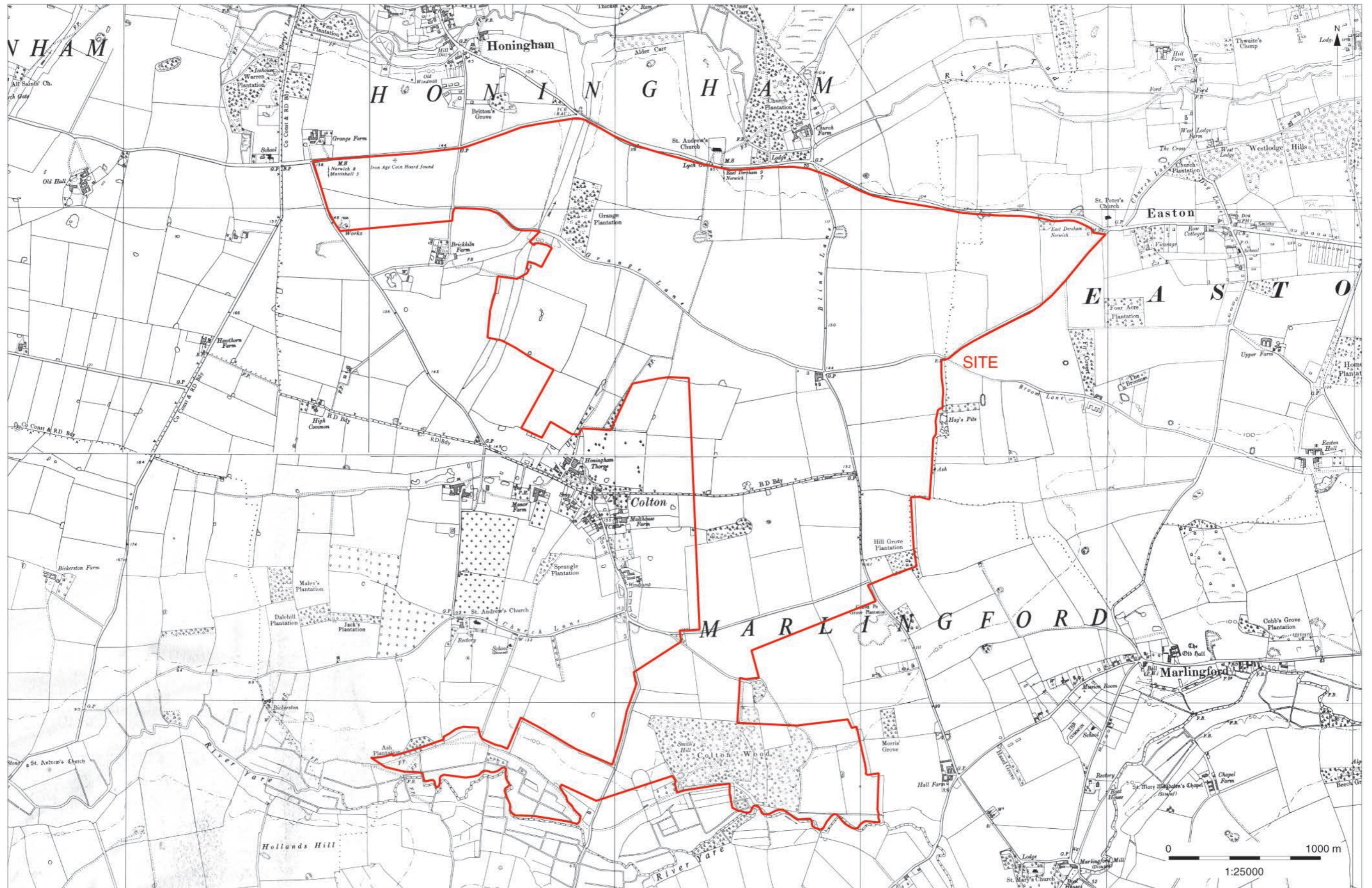


Figure 20: Provisional edition Ordnance Survey map (Sheet TG 01 SE 1959, TG 11 SW 1957, TG 00 NE 1959, TG 10 NW 1957)

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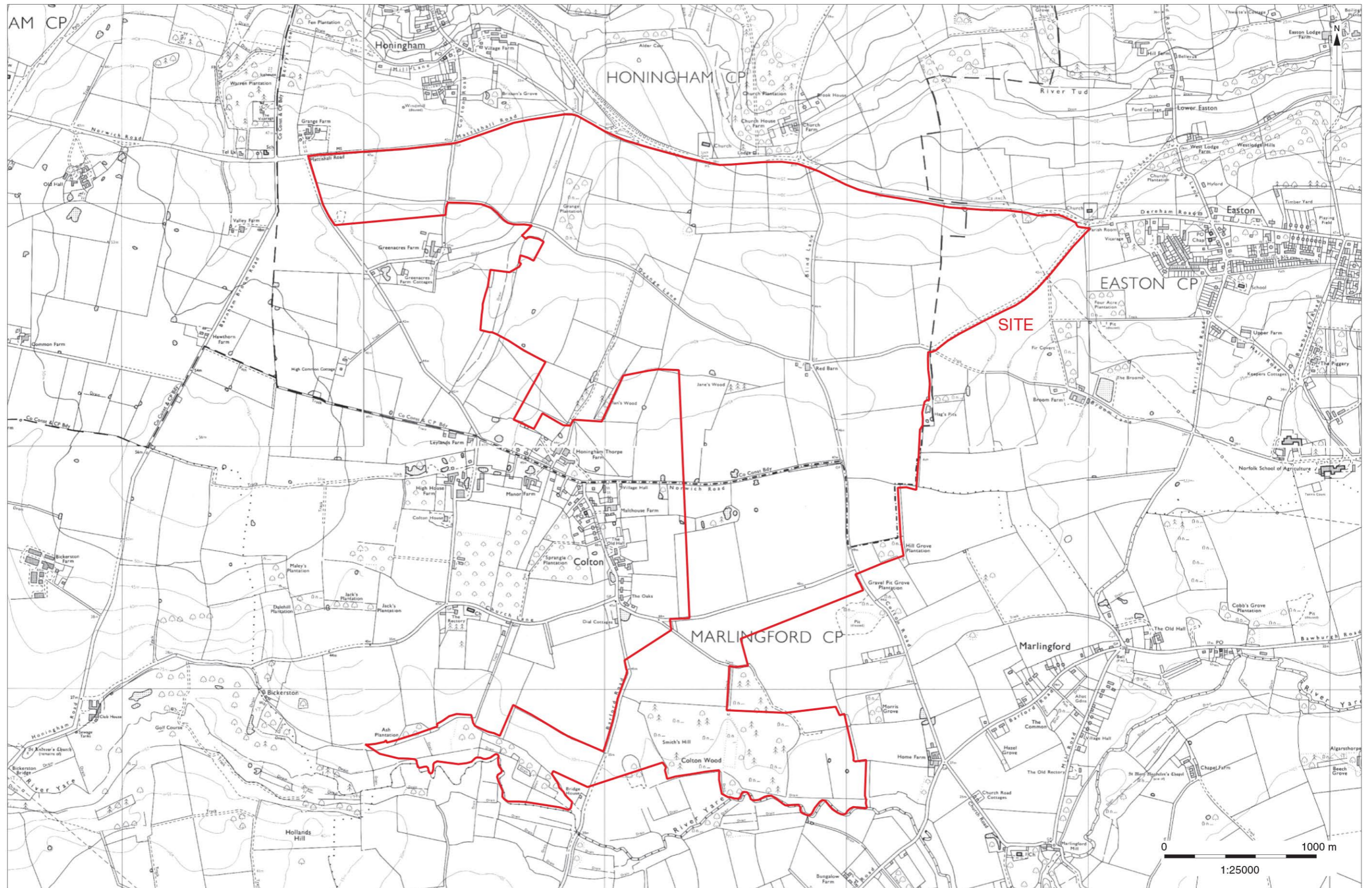


Figure 21: Ordnance Survey map (Sheet TG 01 SE 1982, TG 11 SW 1976, TG 00 NE 1982, TG 10 NW 1976)

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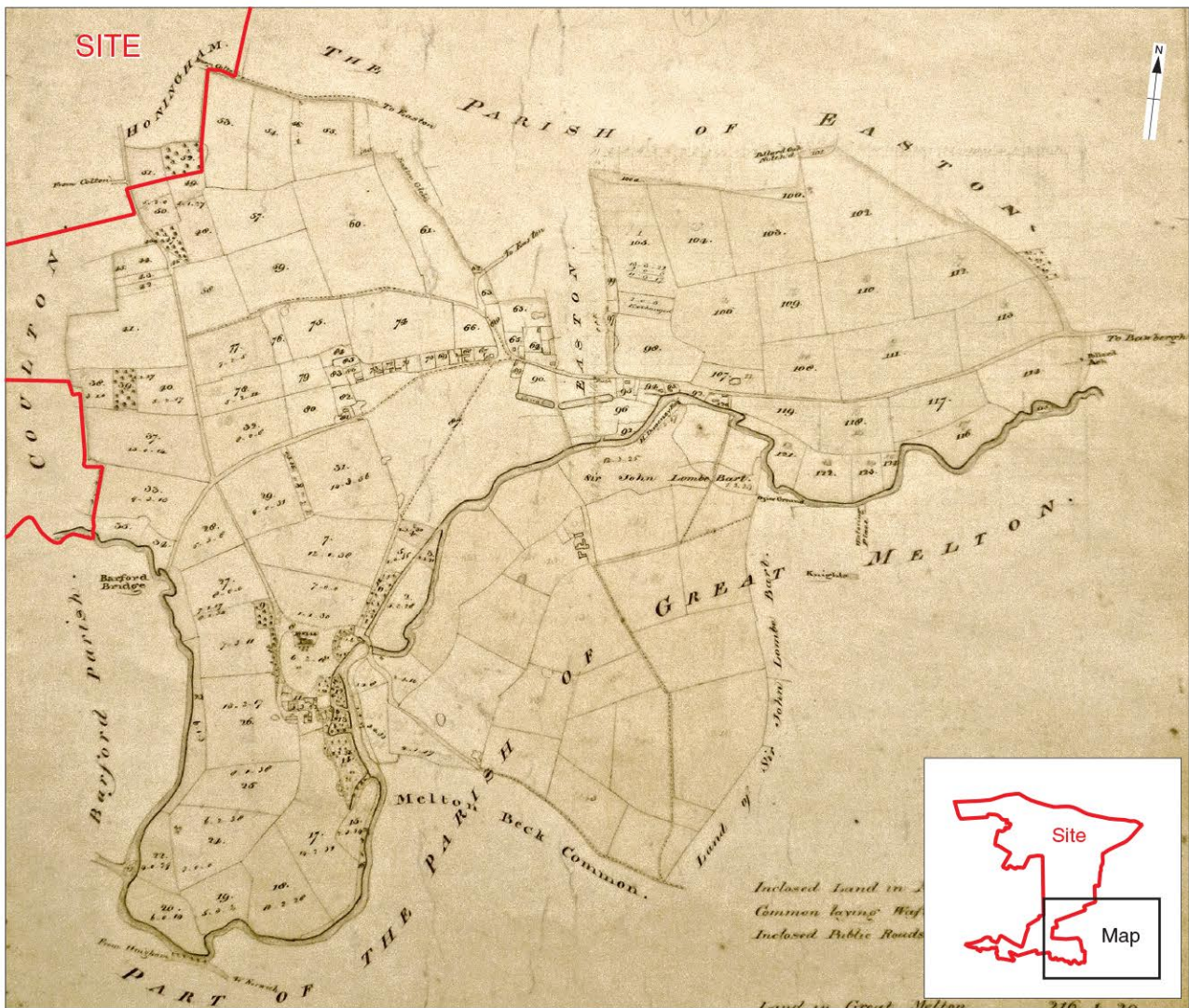


Figure 23: Marlingford Parish Map, 1812 (Norfolk Record Office NRS 4127)



Figure 24: Marlingford Inclosure Map, 1863 (Norfolk Record Office BR 276/1/1015/2)



Figure 26: Detail from the Colton Inclosure Map, 1801 (Norfolk Record Office C/ Sca 2/ 75)

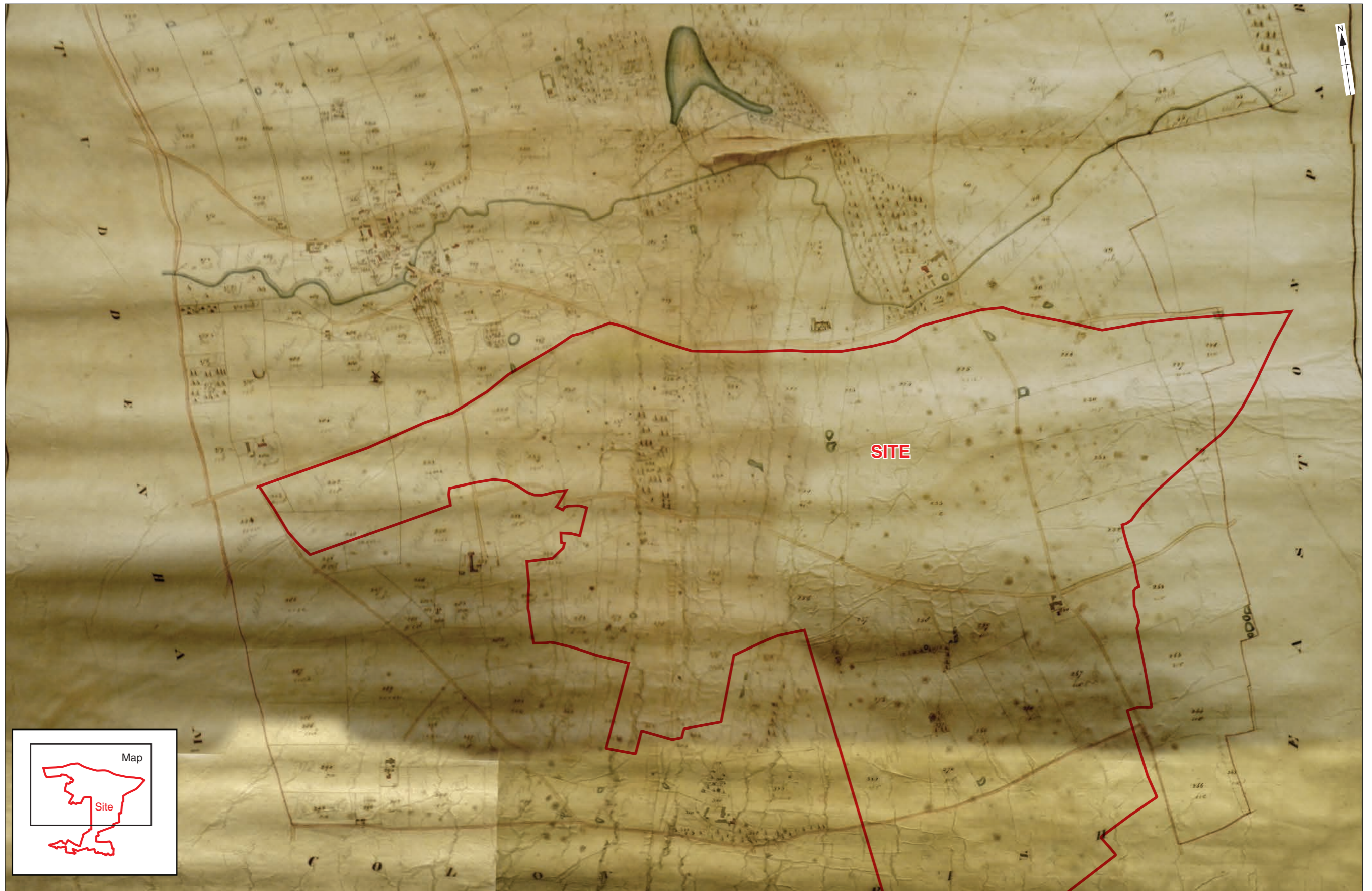


Figure 27 : Detail from the Honingham Tithe Map (1839) (Norfolk Record Office BR 276/1/257)



Figure 28: Detail from the Easton Tithe Map, early 19th century. (Norfolk Record Office DN/TA)

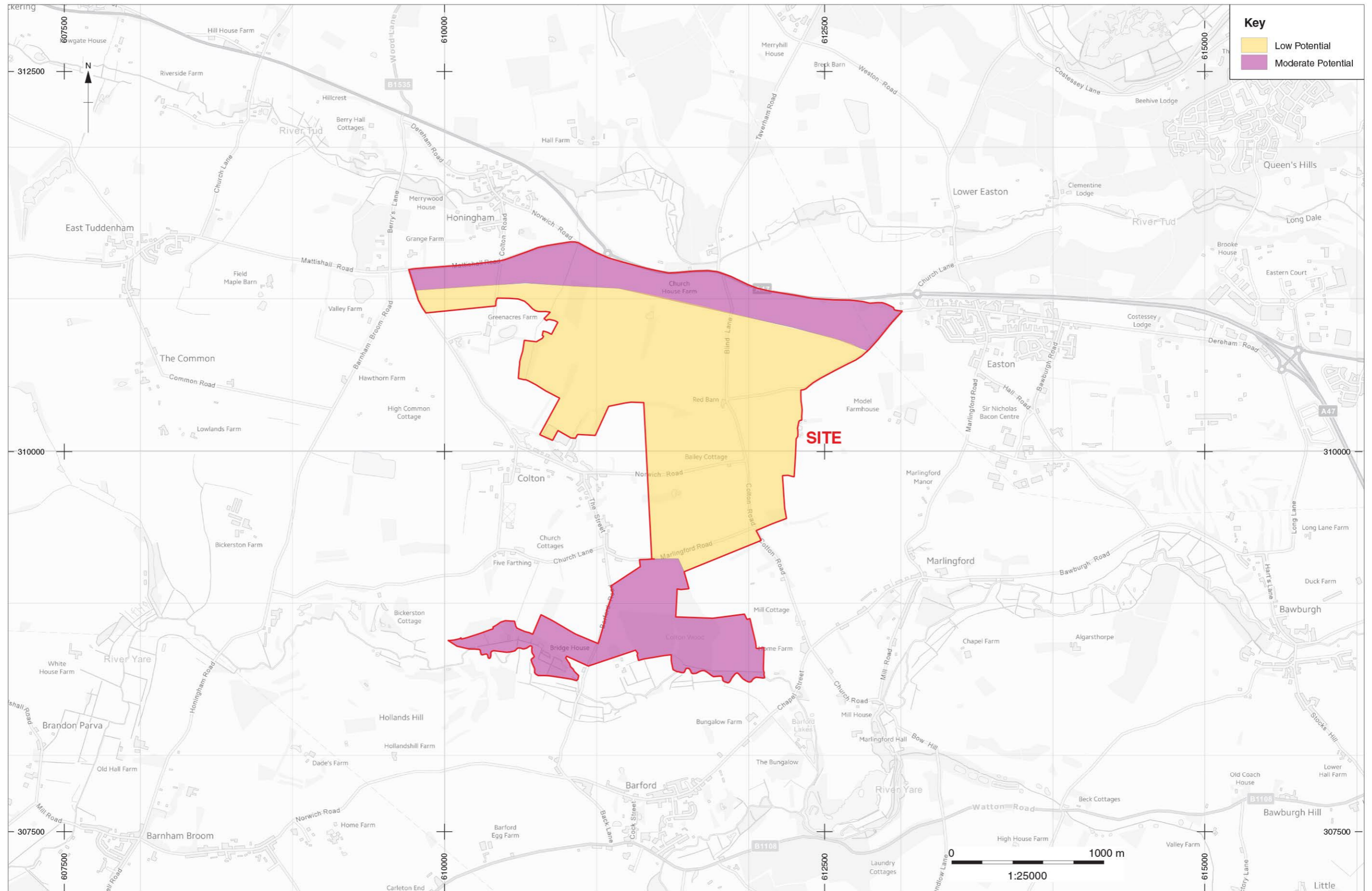


Figure 29: Archaeological potential within the site: Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

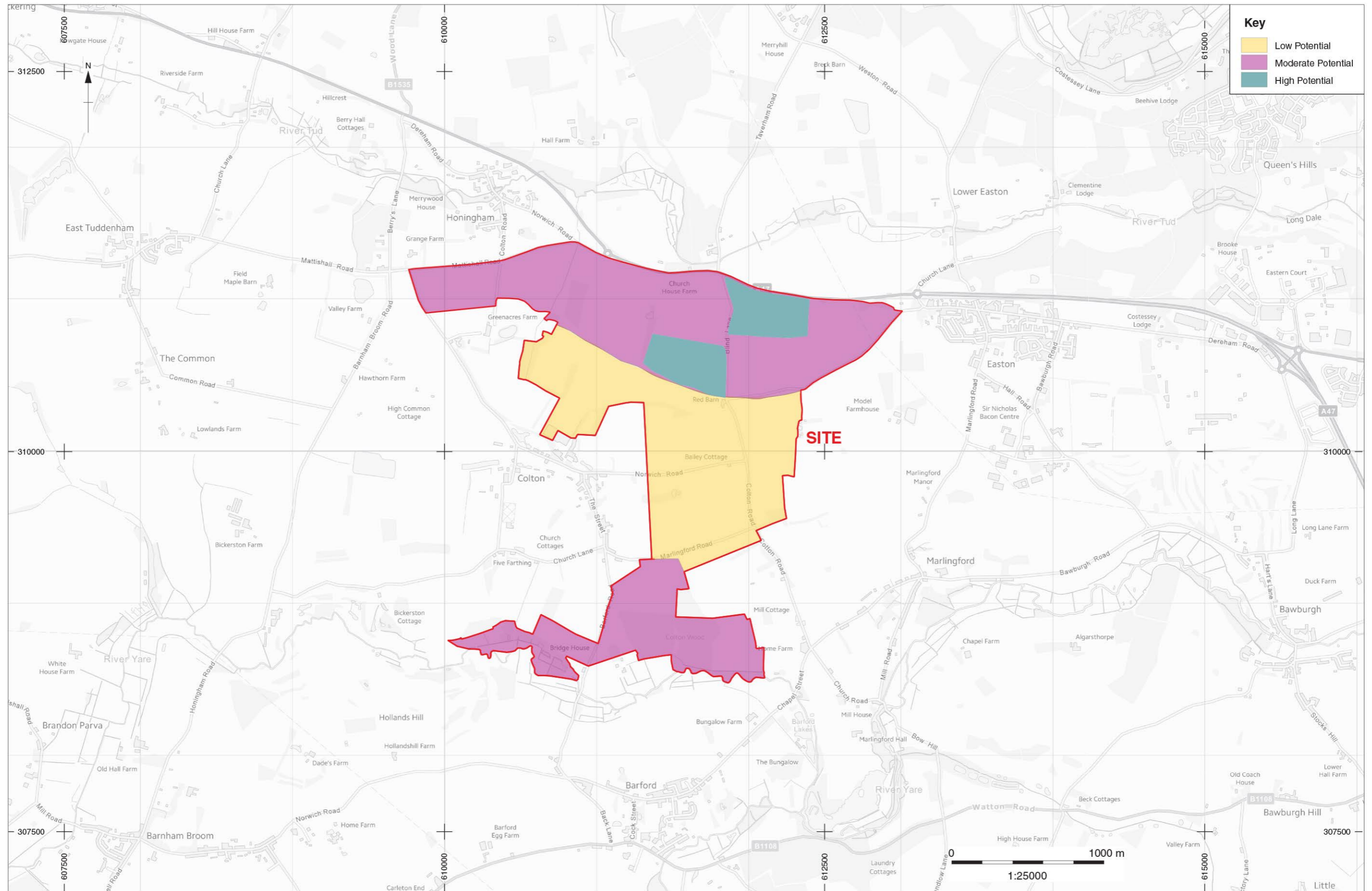


Figure 30: Archaeological potential within the site: Bronze Age to early Iron Age

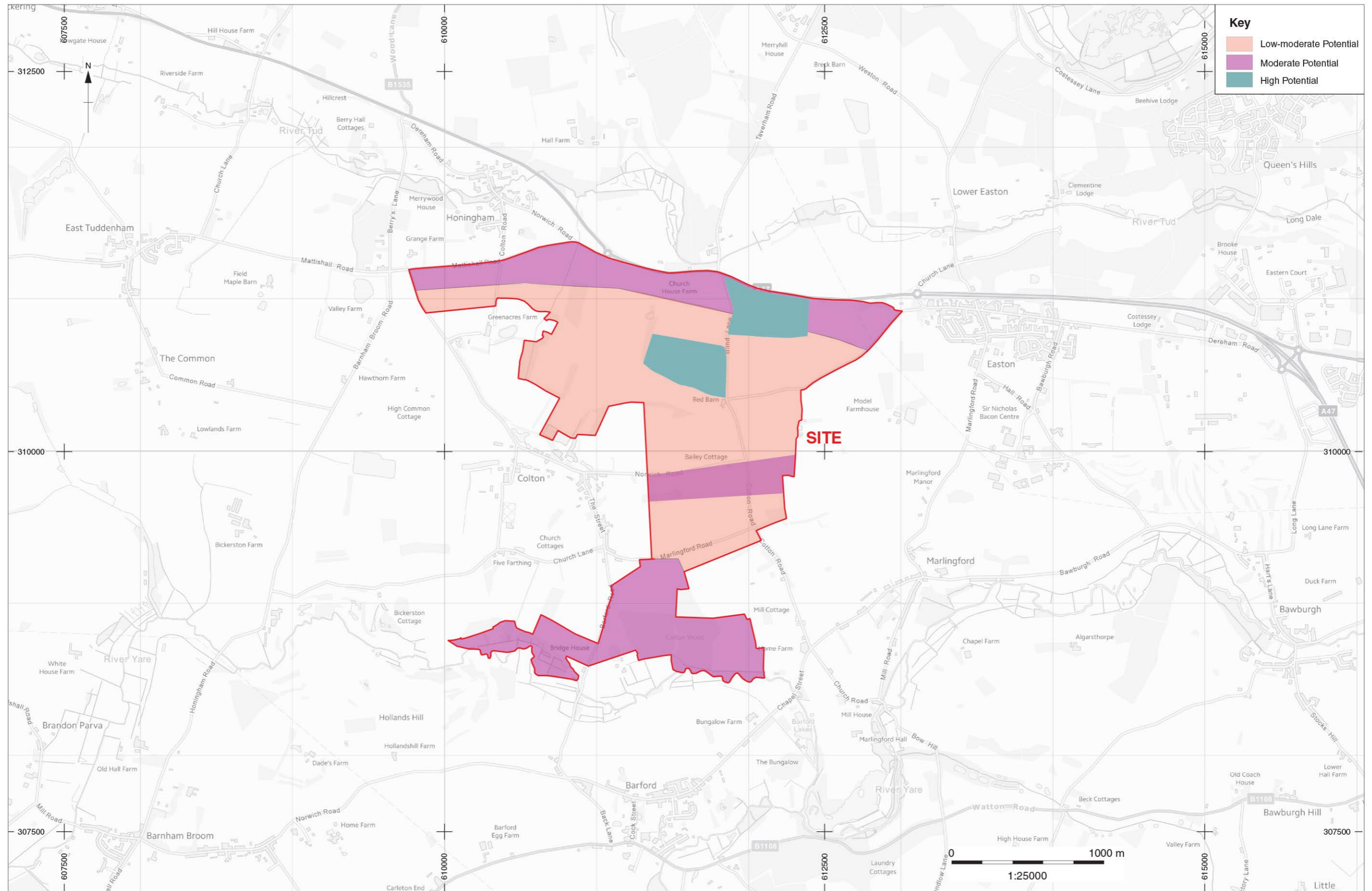


Figure 31: Archaeological potential within the site: Later Iron Age and Roman

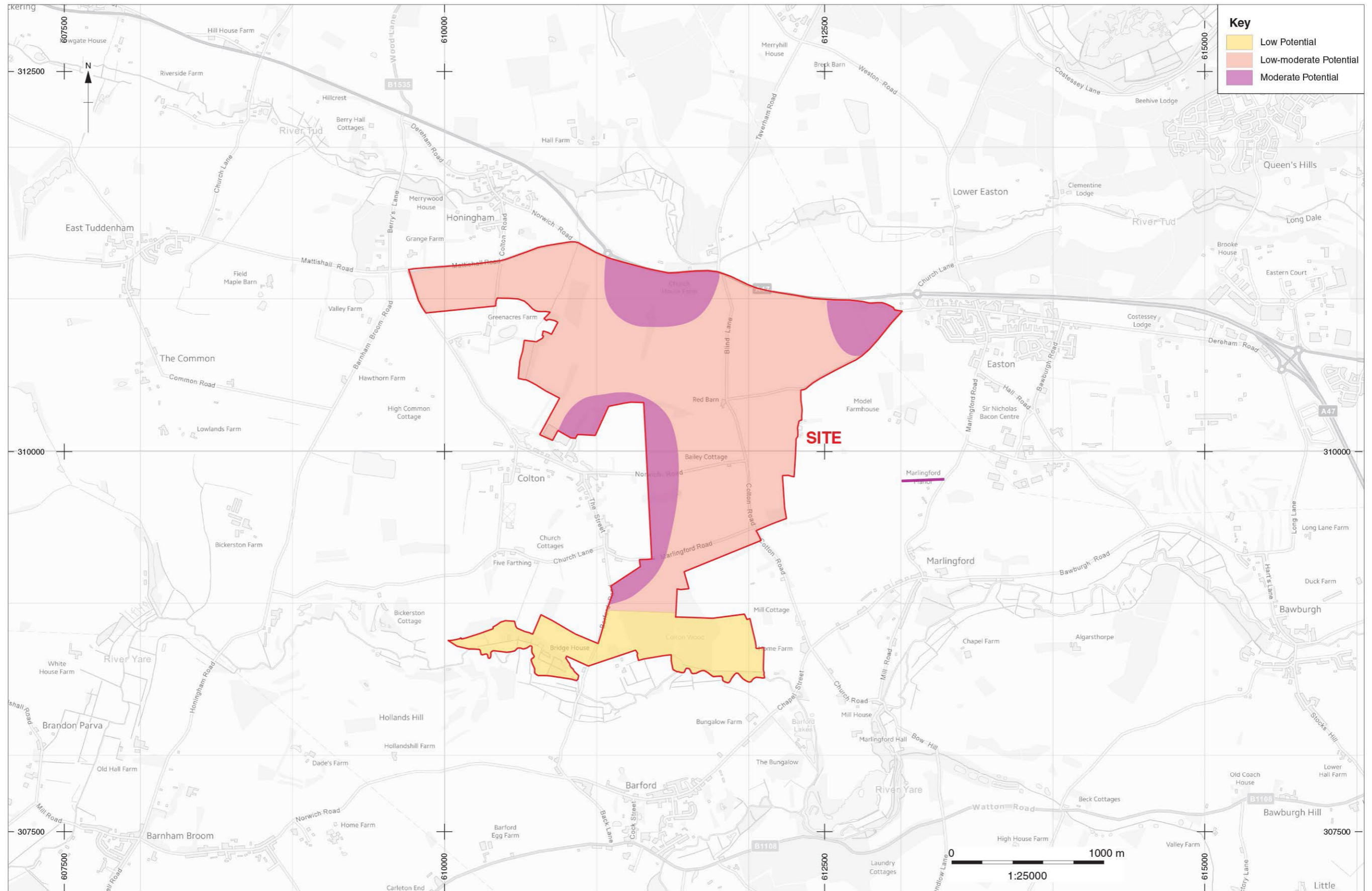


Figure 32: Archaeological potential within the site: Anglo-Saxon

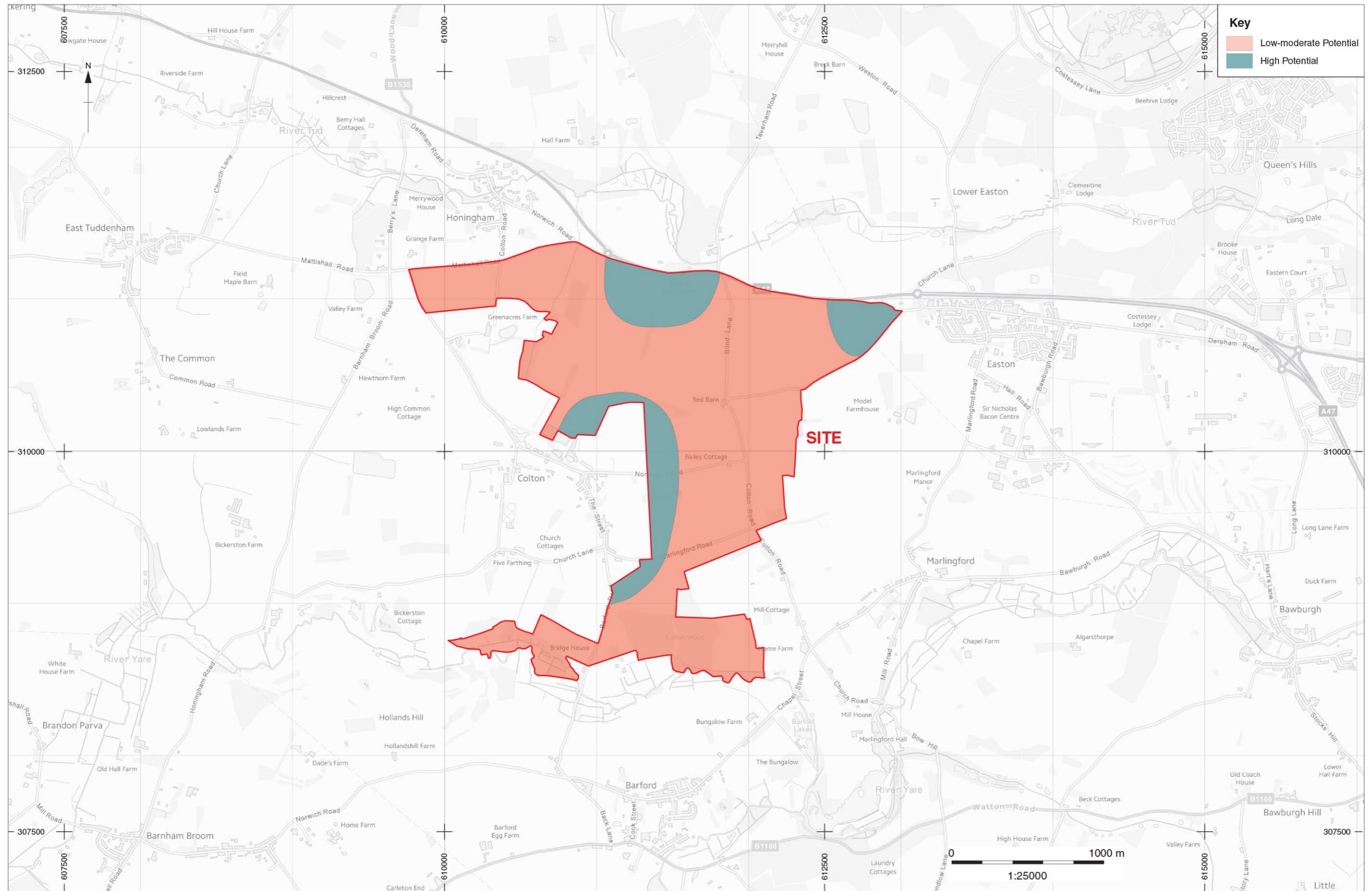


Figure 33: Archaeological potential within the site: Medieval

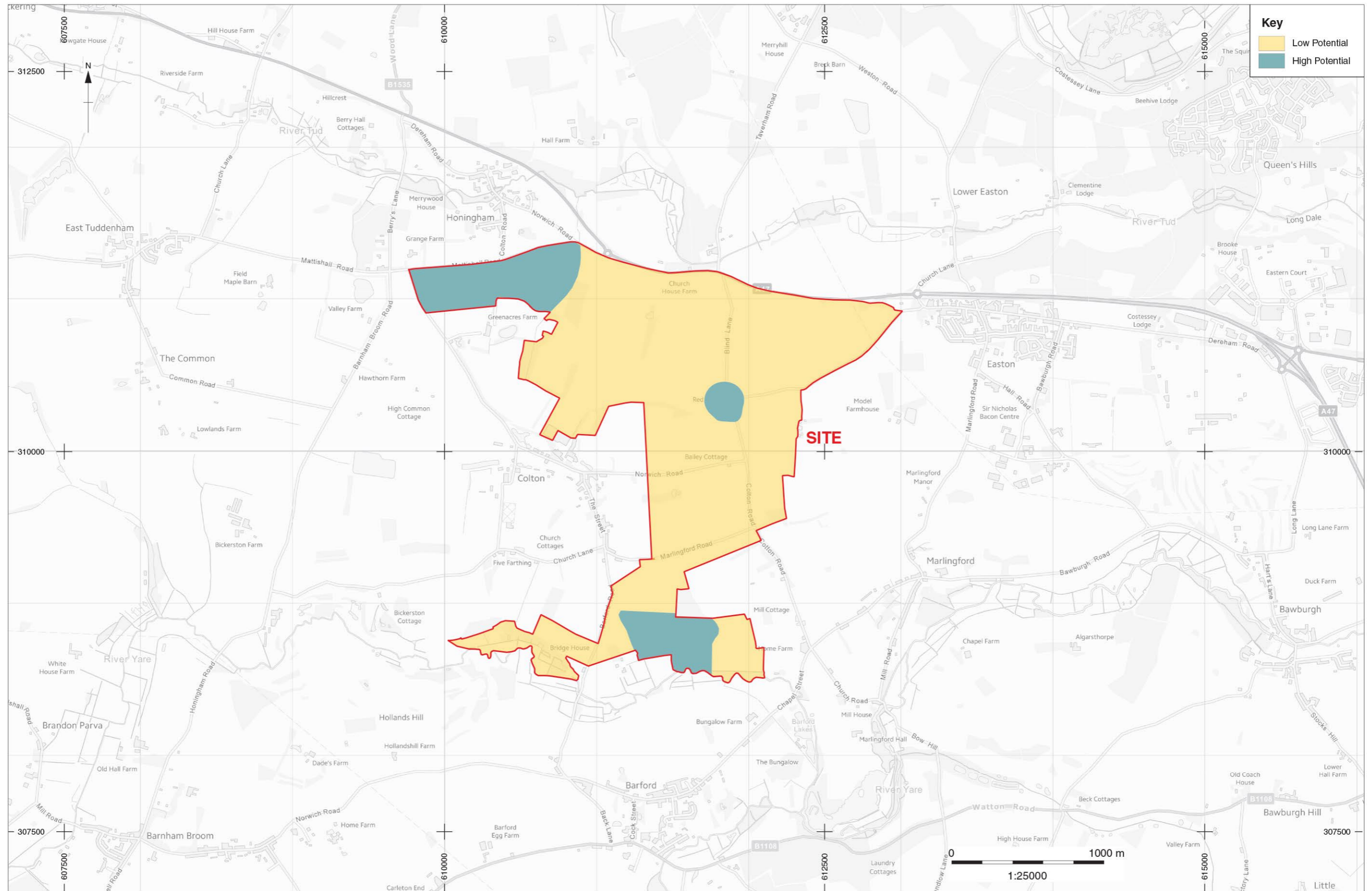


Figure 34: Archaeological potential within the site: Post-medieval and modern



Plate 1: St Peter's Church, Easton (viewed from the south)



Plate 2: View towards the Site from the door of St Peter's Church, Easton, showing the screening woodland (view to the south west)



Plate 3: View of the Site from the woodland south of St Peter's Church, Easton (view to the south west)



Plate 4: Historic hedge on the boundary of Easton and Honingham parishes (viewed from the north west)



Plate 5: Old Hall, Colton



Plate 6: Barn attached to Old Hall, Colton



Plate 7: View of fields to the north west of Greenacres Farm, Honingham, showing woodland screening the farm from the Site



Plate 8: View of the valley to the north east of Greenacres Farm (looking north)



Plate 9: The site of the Bronze Age barrow field north of Grange Lane, Honingham (northing north east)



Plate 10: Site of the evaluation to the north of Grange Lane, Honingham (looking north east)



Plate 11: Sunken lane west of Grange Lane, Honingham



Plate 12: St Andrew's Church, Honingham, with large trees immediately to the west



Plate 13: View from St Andrew's Church towards the Site, showing the A47 (view facing south)



Plate 14: St Mary's Church, Marlingford



Plate 15: View towards the north west from St Mary's churchyard, showing the screening woodland



Plate 16: The Mill at Marlingford



Plate 17: St Botolph's Church, Barford



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