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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND AT DUMPLING GREEN,  
DEREHAM, NORFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Authors: Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TG 0014 1164	Report No: 3535
District: Breckland	Site Code: CNF 42617
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3857
Signed:	Date: April 2010

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## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Land at Dumpling Green, Dereham, Norfolk</i>		
<p><i>In April 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Dumpling Green, Dereham, Norfolk (NGR TG0014 1164). The assessment was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd. The site is proposed for residential development, and an archaeological desk-based assessment is required by the local planning authority prior to the submission/determination of a planning application for the proposed development.</i></p> <p><i>A possible Bronze Age burnt mound is located c.350m east of the site (NHER 15179). Dereham is probably located on, or close to, a Roman Road linking the Fen Causeway, near Downham Market (NHER 2796), with the Roman town of Brampton. The medieval moated site 'The Oven' is situated c.350m to the east (NHER 19013), and two other possible medieval moated sites are located within half a kilometre of the assessment site (NHER 3068 and 36393). Medieval tile has been found c.350m to the east (NHER 15179). The late 18<sup>th</sup> century Green Farmhouse is a Grade 2 Listed Building whose property borders the north-west corner of the site. The map regression shows no buildings or occupation evidence on the assessment site, but indicates some changes in field layouts. In the post-medieval period the site appears to have generally retained its rural character although there has been residential development immediately to the north and west.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>April 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>3857</i>	Site code	<i>CNF 42617</i>
Type of project	<i>Desk-Based Assessment</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Housing</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>Breckland</i>	<i>East Dereham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>27ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TG 0014 1164</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.45-50m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Dr Ken Hamilton</i>		
Projectsupervisor/s	<i>Peter Thompson</i>		
Funded by	<i>Hopkins Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land at Dumpling Green, East Dereham, Norfolk. A Desk-Based Assessment</i>		
Authors	<i>Peter Thompson MA</i>		
Report no.	<i>3535</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>April 2010</i>		

# LAND AT DUMPLING GREEN, DEREHAM, NORFOLK AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

## SUMMARY

*In May 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment for land at Dumpling Green, Dereham, Norfolk (NGR TG0014 1164). The assessment was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd. The site is proposed for residential development, and an archaeological desk-based assessment is required by the local planning authority prior to the submission/determination of a planning application for the proposed development.*

*A possible Bronze Age burnt mound is located c.350m east of the site (NHER 15179). Dereham is probably located on, or close to, a Roman Road linking the Fen Causeway, near Downham Market (NHER 2796), with the Roman town of Brampton. The medieval moated site 'The Oven' is situated c.350m to the east (NHER 19013), and two other possible medieval moated sites are located within half a kilometre of the assessment site (NHER 3068 and 36393). Medieval tile has been found c.350m to the east (NHER 15179). The late 18<sup>th</sup> century Green Farmhouse is a Grade 2 Listed Building whose property borders the north-west corner of the site. The map regression shows no buildings or occupation evidence on the assessment site, but indicates some changes in field layouts. In the post-medieval period the site appears to have generally retained its rural character although there has been residential development immediately to the north and west.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April-May 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a desk-based assessment for Land at Dumpling Green, Dereham, Norfolk (NGR TG 0014 1164 Figs. 1 - 2). The assessment was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd to accompany an application for a residential development (Planning Ref. CNF 42617).

1.2 The assessment was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) (Ken Hamilton, dated 25/01/2010), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 31/03/2010) and approved by NLA. The archaeological desk-based assessment was conducted according to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008), and the East Anglian region's document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

## **Planning policy context**

1.3 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Fig. 1 and 2)**

2.1 Dereham, historically known as East Dereham, is situated 25km west of Norwich on the A47. The site is situated 2km south of the town centre and is in the form of an irregular 'square' bounded on all four sides by roads or tracks, extending to some 27ha. It predominantly comprises existing agricultural land. The B1135 between Dereham and Yaxham village is the most substantial road and demarcates the western side of the site.

## **3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**

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

### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Norfolk comes from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within an approximate 1km metre radius of the site. These are

listed (Appendices 1 and 2) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

## **4 THE EVIDENCE**

### **4.1 Topography, geology and soils**

4.1.1 The local soil is Burlingham 1 Stagnogleic argillic brown earth which is classed as clay enriched loamy soil, or loam over clayey soil. The solid geology is Upper Cretaceous Chalk. The site is 45-50m AOD and slopes slightly from north-west down to the south-east.

### **4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Figs. 3 and 4)**

#### *Palaeolithic 500,000 to 8,000 BC*

4.2.1 There is no evidence for Palaeolithic activity within the 1km radius of the assessment site.

#### *Mesolithic 8,000 to 4,000 BC*

4.2.2 There is little evidence for Mesolithic activity within the 1km radius. A Mesolithic tranchet axe head was found to the west of Yaxham Church c.750m south of the site (NHER 23716). Flint tools including a burin found in the vicinity of Old Hall Farm to the north-west (NHER 28302) may be Mesolithic but are probably Neolithic relating to other finds from the area (see Section 4.2.3 below)

#### *Neolithic 4,000 to 2,200 BC*

4.2.3 A Neolithic polished greenstone axe head was found in 1986 c.650m to the south-west (NHER 24946). Such axes were highly prized and sometimes used in trade or reciprocal gift exchange at ceremonial sites. A Neolithic axe head, flint scraper and other tools and worked flints were also found approximately 1km to the north-east during field walking and metal detecting in the 1980s (NHER 28302, 24990 and 19306), although the exact grid references for these sites is not recorded. Worked flints were found to the south of Yaxham Church (NHER 19812)

#### *Bronze Age 2,300 to 750 BC*

4.2.4 There is slight evidence for Bronze Age occupation within the 1km radius. In 1979 burnt flints from a pot boiler site were noted in the middle of a field on the east side of Green Lane (NHER 15179) some 350m north-west of the site. Another burnt mound site (NHER 23716) was found c.800m to the south in 1987 (200m west of Yaxham Church). Burnt mounds are rather enigmatic sites most commonly used during the Bronze Age, but can date anywhere from the late Neolithic to the Early Medieval periods. Their function is unknown but they are variously suggested as cooking sites, saunas, salt

production sites, or locations for fulling or leather working.

#### *Iron Age 750 BC to AD 43*

4.2.5 During the Late Iron Age Norfolk was occupied by the Iceni tribe and a bridle bit with enamelled mouldings found in 2000 to the north of Dereham, beyond the 1km radius, probably belonged to a high ranking nobleman. The only evidence for Iron Age occupation within the 1km radius however, comes from pottery sherds found during field walking and metal detecting in 1983/4 at an unrecorded location to the east of the site (NHER 19306).

#### *Romano-British AD 43-410*

4.2.6 Dereham is thought to be on, or near, the line of a Roman Road linking the Roman town at Brampton, (north of Norwich), with the major east-west aligned Roman Road of the Fen Causeway (NHER 2796) which began near Downham Market. Evidence for Romano-British occupation within the 1km radius is fairly limited. Sherds of pottery including Samian Ware, a copper alloy knob from a box or piece of furniture, and an undated possible cauldron foot were found during field walking and metal detecting in the area of Old Hall Farm (NHER 19306). In 1962 a puddingstone rotary quern was found in a field north of Yaxham Church (NHER 3070).

#### *Anglo-Saxon AD 410-1066*

4.2.7 The earliest written evidence for East Dereham claims that Withburga, daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia, founded a nunnery in the early 7<sup>th</sup> century which was destroyed by the Vikings in 870. Approximately 12km north of Dereham is the site of the nationally important Bishops Palace of North Elmham. The site began in the late 7<sup>th</sup> century and also contained a Saxon minister and cathedral, the most important Saxon cathedral in East Anglia. The ecclesiastical site was largely abandoned before the Norman Conquest, but later became a fortified manor house for the unpopular Bishop of Norwich.

4.2.8 The evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the 1km radius is sparse. A Middle Saxon coin of Coenwulf of Mercia (796-821) was found in a field to the north of Yaxham Church (NHER 3067), and in 2009 metal detecting unearthed a Late Saxon Borre-style brooch also near the church (NHER 52862). In the same locale, south of the church, occupation is indicated by finds of Middle and Late Saxon pottery (NHER 19812). Late Saxon pottery was also found in the area of 1980s field walking and metal detecting south of Old Hall Farm (NHER 19812).

4.2.9 Dereham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey and refers to a deer park although its whereabouts are unknown. The Church of St Nicholas situated to the west of the town is 12<sup>th</sup> century and contains the monument of St Withburga's well in its precinct. Dereham had a market since at least the late 13<sup>th</sup> century which was probably located in Church Street. The Toft element of Toftwood means 'homestead', whilst Yaxham means 'homestead of either the cuckoo or a man called Geac'. The Church of St Peter's at

Yaxham (NHER 1085), off Cut Throat Lane, lies within the 1km radius and is a Grade I Listed Building (220895). The base of the round West Tower is believed to be Late Saxon but the bulk of the church dates to the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century and was restored in the 19<sup>th</sup>.

4.2.10 There are three possible medieval moated sites within the 1 km radius. 'The Oven' situated c.350m to the east is a rectangular site bar the missing north-east corner (NHER 19013). Earthworks inside suggest the presence of a rectangular building, and daub and Grimston green glazed pottery found inside and outside the enclosure indicate medieval occupation. The second moated site located c.550m to the south-south-east (NHER 3068) was partially excavated and found to have an artificial flint infill although no datable artefacts were recovered. Cropmarks show a rectangular enclosure containing two possible rectangular building platforms, and two sherds of medieval pottery and some oyster shell have been recovered from the site. The third site identified from aerial photography is 400m south-south-west of the assessment site near Watering Farm (NHER 36393). It appears to be a small rectangular ditched enclosure with the possibility that vegetation masks further earthworks.

4.2.11 Further scatters of medieval pottery have been recovered besides those mentioned above. Two small scatters were found in the vicinity of Yaxham Church (NHER 21548 and 19812), and another was found among the multi-period artefacts recovered from south of Old Hall Farm (NHER 19306). Medieval tile was also found near the burnt mound off Green Lane (NHER 15179). In 1982 an undated band of unmortared flints, approximately 1m wide and 137m long, was seen on the surface of a ploughed field c.500m to the east (NHER 19012). An undated gold bracelet was recovered from a garden c.700m to the west (NHER 1471).

#### *Post-medieval 1539 to modern*

4.2.12 In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the population of Dereham was around 1,000, the town currently has over 16,000 inhabitants. Dumpling Green was originally known as South Hall or South Wood. In 1626 its name changed to Womack after the family who owned it, and in 1784 it became Dumpling Green. In the post-medieval period the area was primarily common land until Dumpling Green and Toftwood were both enclosed in 1812. Green Farmhouse is a late 18<sup>th</sup> century clay lump Grade II Listed Building situated just beyond the north-west boundary of the assessment site (NHER 46760). The Grade II Listed Old Jolly Farmers, a late 17<sup>th</sup> century house and former pub, is located a further c.60m beyond that (NHER 34739). A third Grade II Listed Building is the early 18<sup>th</sup> century Borrow House located along Green Lane c.80m to the east of the assessment site (NHER 219405). The remaining Listed Buildings within the 1km radius are catalogued in Appendix 2. A post-medieval windmill is shown c.600m to the east on a 1797 map (NHER 15720).

4.2.13 In 1984 and 1984 field walking recovered pottery and kiln furniture from an early post-medieval production site c.200m south-west of Yaxham Church (NHER 18812). In 1996 aerial photography identified an area of crop

marks c.550m to the south-west which showed two partial rectilinear enclosures and other linear features, some with right-angle turns, which could also be partial enclosures. Alternatively some of these may be field drains, whilst two parallel lines might represent a trackway (NHER 36390).

### 4.3 Cartographic Information

4.3.1 The 1815 enclosure map (Fig 4) shows the assessment site is largely owned by J. S. Richards Esquire and comprises a number of fields. Some are demarcated by dotted lines suggesting temporary or more ephemeral arrangements such as fence lines, and others have more permanent looking continuous boundaries. The property comprising the Listed Building Green Farmhouse (NHER 46760) is shown abutting the north-west corner of the assessment site. The tithe map and award and the First and Second Edition 25 inch OS maps were not available at the Norwich Record Offices.

4.3.2 The 1928 Third Edition OS map (Fig 5) shows little overall change to the site from the enclosure map. There are some changes in field boundaries most notably the east-west boundary following the northern road between Green Farmhouse and Dumpling Green is no longer shown. There are also a few more buildings on either side of that road, including Old Hall Nurseries, whilst the Wymondham & Wells railway runs north-south c.100m to the west of the B1135. The 6 inch 1958 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6) shows no further change in the arrangement of fields within the assessment site, and few other changes with the exception of a row of houses between the railway line and the B1135.

### 4.4 Constraints

**Scheduled Monuments** – none

**Registered Parks or Gardens** – none

**Areas of Archaeological Potential** – none

**Listed Buildings** - Green Farmhouse borders the north-west corner of the site (NHER 46760). Two other listed buildings are located within 100m of the site (NHER 34739 & 219405)

**Conservation Areas** - None

## 5 DISCUSSION

### 5.1 Archaeological Background

5.1.1 Archaeological evidence for prehistoric and Roman occupation in the immediate area is sparse. This might be due in part to a lack of systematic archaeological investigation. The two areas that have produced the highest concentration of multi-period finds are to the east, along Green Lane, where metal detecting took place, and to the south around Yaxham village. The only *in situ* features are the undated, but potentially Bronze Age burnt mounds

(NHER 15179 & 23716), and the inferred Roman road (NHER 2796).

5.1.2 Anglo-Saxon occupation evidence is also sketchy. The whereabouts of the Middle Saxon nunnery and the Late Saxon deer park are unknown, and other than the church round tower at Yaxham the only occupation evidence comes from pottery c.500m to the east (NHER 19306). There is more substantial evidence for the medieval period with a moated site (NHER 19013) located c.350m to the east, with medieval pottery and tile also recovered from nearby (NHER 19306 & 15179). Two more moated sites of probable medieval date are also recorded within c.500m of the site.

5.1.3 The site retained its rural character throughout the post-medieval period although there has been development, mainly modern, immediately to the north and west. There is no archaeological evidence that the site has been occupied at this time, but the map regression indicates that there have been changes in field boundaries.

## 5.2 Previous Ground Disturbance

5.2.1 There is no archaeological or cartographic evidence for ground disturbance other than the changes in field boundaries.

## 5.3 Archaeological Potential

5.3.1 Based on known evidence the archaeological potential of the site may be judged as follows:

**Prehistoric – Low.** Only two possible prehistoric *in situ* features and a scattering of finds have been found.

**Roman – Low.** There is little evidence that the area was favoured for Roman settlement.

**Medieval – Moderate to High.** A medieval moated site and scatters of pottery and tile indicative of medieval occupation in the vicinity, are located 350-500m to the east. Two further inferred medieval moated/enclosed sites are located within c.500m.

**Post-medieval – Moderate to High.** It is likely that old post-medieval field boundaries or other features associated with agriculture will be encountered.

## 6 CONCLUSION

6.1 There is little evidence for prehistoric and Roman occupation in the immediate area around the site. Evidence for the medieval period is more substantial with an occupation site and a small concentration of finds to the east, and two further possible occupation sites to the south. Documentary and cartographic evidence indicates that the site retained its rural character throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. Based on the known evidence (which is limited in its scope) the desk-based assessment indicates

that the proposed development might encounter archaeology relating to medieval settlement or agriculture, and to post-medieval agriculture.

## **7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Hopkins Homes Ltd for commissioning the assessment (in particular Mr Christopher Smith for his kind assistance)

AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of Ms Sarah Howard of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, and staff at the Norfolk Record Office, Norwich and the Heritage Centre, Norwich

AS is also grateful for the advice and input of Dr Ken Hamilton and Mr James Albone of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

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## **9 WEB SITES**

[Heritage.norfolk.gov.uk](http://Heritage.norfolk.gov.uk)

## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 1 km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3.

NHER Number	National Grid Reference (TF)	Details
<i>Neolithic 4,000 – 2,400 BC</i>		
24946	99 10	Stone axehead: Polished greenstone axehead surface find in 1986 on arable land at Old Hall Farm
24990	01 12	Stone tools: A Neolithic flint scraper, three flint flakes, three fragments of copper alloy working debris and an undated copper alloy cog were found during field walking and metal detecting in 1988
<i>Romano-British AD 43 -410</i>		
2796	92631 11265	Fen Causeway: A Roman road running from a junction with Ermine Street, near Peterborough across the Cambridgeshire and Norfolk fens to Denver in Norfolk where it branches to the Roman towns of Caistor St Edmund and Brampton
3070	0067 1090	Roman (or medieval) quern: In 1962 a puddingstone rotary quern was found in a field 91m north of Yaxham church
<i>Saxon AD 410-1066</i>		
3067	?	Middle Saxon coin: A silver penny of Ceolwulf of Mercia (796-821) found in a field north of Yaxham church
52862	0074 1074	Brooch: In 2009 metal detecting found a late Saxon borre-style disc brooch
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>		
1085	0074 1071	St Peter's Church, Yaxham: Situated off Cut Throat Lane, the bulk of the church is 14 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> century but the base of the round west tower is probably late Saxon. It was restored in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century and is a Grade I Listed building (220895). The rest of the church comprises a nave, south aisle, clerestory, south porch and chancel. The walls are mortared flint and conglomerate with some dressed stone and brick. The roof is slate. A table tomb immediately south-west of the porch is Grade II listed (220896)
3068	0078 1107	Possible medieval moated site: In 1962 two sherds of medieval pottery and some oyster shell were found on a slight rise in a field bounded by ditches suggesting a moated farmstead. A partial excavation found an artificial flint infill but no dateable artefacts. Aerial photographs show cropmarks of a rectangular moat or ditched enclosure with two probable building platforms inside
19013	0074 1195	'The Ovens' medieval moated site: A rectangular moat, bar the missing north-east corner. Several

		sherds of Grimston green glaze and daub found inside and outside the enclosure. A hydraulic ram and brick were present in the past on the south side of the moat
21548	0067 1068	Pottery: In 1985 4 sherds of unglazed medieval pottery were found in the backfill of a churchyard extension to the south
36393	0006 1093	Possible medieval moated site: In 1998 a broad square ditched enclosure was identified by aerial photographs. Further earthworks could be masked by vegetation
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
1024	9938 1237	Avenue House, South Green (site of): Documentary evidence describes a Grade II substantially 17 <sup>th</sup> century house, remodelled in the 18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries which was demolished for the bypass
13779	0083 1078	Yaxham House (formerly Rectory): Built as a rectory in 1822 and Listed Building 220893
15720	010 123	Site of post-medieval windmill: Shown on Faden's Map of Norfolk
19080	992 119	Terraced houses with possible reused medieval building stone: The flint south gable contains reused stone blocks and a section of polygonal chimney that might have been reused from Old Hall Farm, now demolished, that stood opposite
34739	9977 1192	The Old Jolly Farmers, Yaxham Road, Toftwood: Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber framed house converted to a pub in the 29 <sup>th</sup> century and back to a house in 1954. Listed Building 478127
43967	00741 10831	Yaxham Barn (formerly Glebe Farm Barn): Timber framed three stead threshing barn on a brick plinth c.1700. Altered in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century and then converted into a house
45500	99228 12156	Toftmead, Southmead: Red brick Georgian house c.1800-1830
46177	00463 11935	Borrow House, Dumpling Green: Grade II Listed Building 291405; early 18 <sup>th</sup> century red brick. Original home of author George Borrow. Also Borrow Hall Grade II Listed Building 487151
46760	99827 11866	Green Farmhouse, Dumpling Green, Toftwood: Grade II Listed Building; late 18 <sup>th</sup> century clay lump house. Made into two dwellings c,1800 then converted back to one house in 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<i>Multiperiod</i>		
15179	007 120	Prehistoric burnt mound and medieval tile: In 1979 burnt flints from a pot boiler site were noted on the east side of Green Lane. Medieval tile was also found
19306	01 12	Flints and pottery: In 1983 and 1984 field walking and metal detecting found prehistoric worked flints, sherds of Iron Age, Roman, late Saxon and medieval pottery and an undated possible foot to a cauldron

19812	006 106	Pottery: In 1983 and 1984 pottery and kiln furniture from a probable post-medieval 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century manufacturing site was found. Medieval pottery was also found, and in 1985 more of the same was found along with prehistoric worked flint and a piece each of middle and late Saxon pottery was found
23716	0053 1068	Artefacts: In 1987 field walking 200m west of the church found a burnt mound comprising flint pot boilers and a Mesolithic tranchet axehead. Fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery were also recovered
28302	01 12	Prehistoric flints and Roman finds: In 1989 metal detecting and field walking south of Old Hall Farm recovered a Mesolithic or Neolithic flint blade, burin spall, a core and flake, Neolithic axehead, a Roman copper alloy knob from a box or piece of furniture and a fragment of Roman Samian pottery
<i>Undated</i>		
11471	9940 1153	Gold bracelet: In 1975 a small gold bracelet was found in the garden of 'Greenhythe', Westfield Road
19012	0087 1205	Linear feature: In 1982 a band of unmortared flints c.1m wide and 137m long was seen on the surface of a ploughed field
36390	9953 1080	Cropmarks: In 1996 aerial photography identified two partial rectilinear enclosures, and several other linear features, some with right-angled turns, which might also represent enclosures. Two close parallel linears may be a trackway. The field is also crossed by drains and some of linears could be drains.
40309	99 10	Metal artefact: In 2004 metal detecting found an irregular lead disc and a lead cylinder, both of unknown function

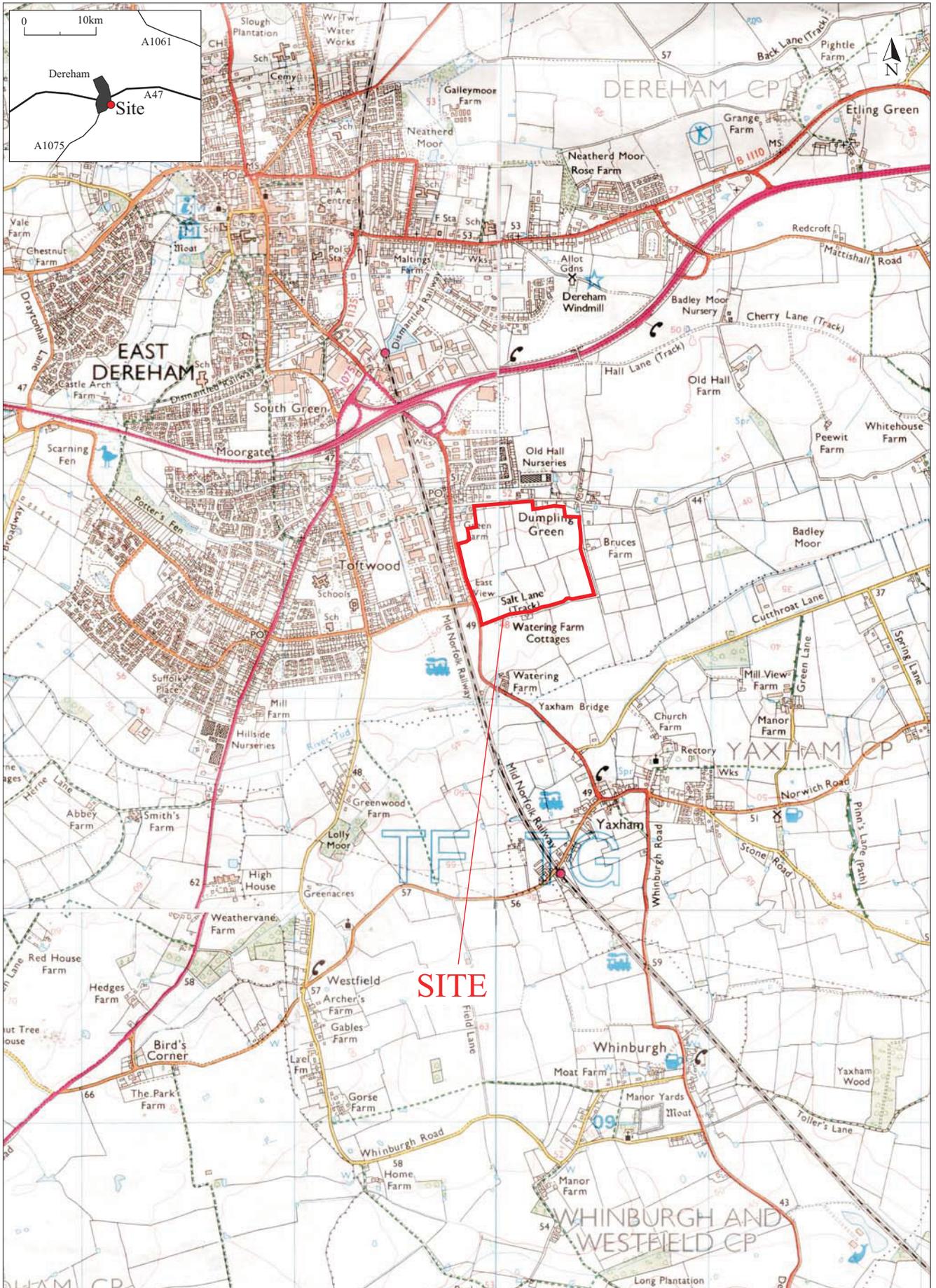
## APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS

The following listed buildings are those that lie within c. 1 km of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

Listed Building Number	National Grid Reference	Name, Grade and Date
-	9938 1237	Avenue House, South Green: (NHER 1024) demolished for the A47 bypass
220895	0074 1071	Church of St Peter, Yaxham: Grade I late Saxon and medieval church restored in 19 <sup>th</sup> century (NHER 1085)
220896	0074 1071	Table Tomb adjacent to Church of St Peter: Grade II medieval (NHER 1085)
220893	0083 1078	Yaxham House: Grade II former 19 <sup>th</sup> century rectory
478127	9977 1192	Old Jolly Farmers, Yaxham Road, Toftwood: Grade II late 17 <sup>th</sup> century house, 19 <sup>th</sup> century pub and then 20 <sup>th</sup> century house (NHER 34739)
219405	00463 11935	Borrow House, Dumpling Green: Grade II early 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (NHER 46177)
487151	00463 11935	Borrow Hall including Forecourt Walls, Dumpling Green: Grade II (NHER 46177)
478112	99827 11866	Green Farmhouse, Dumpling Green, Toftwood: Grade II (NHER 46760)

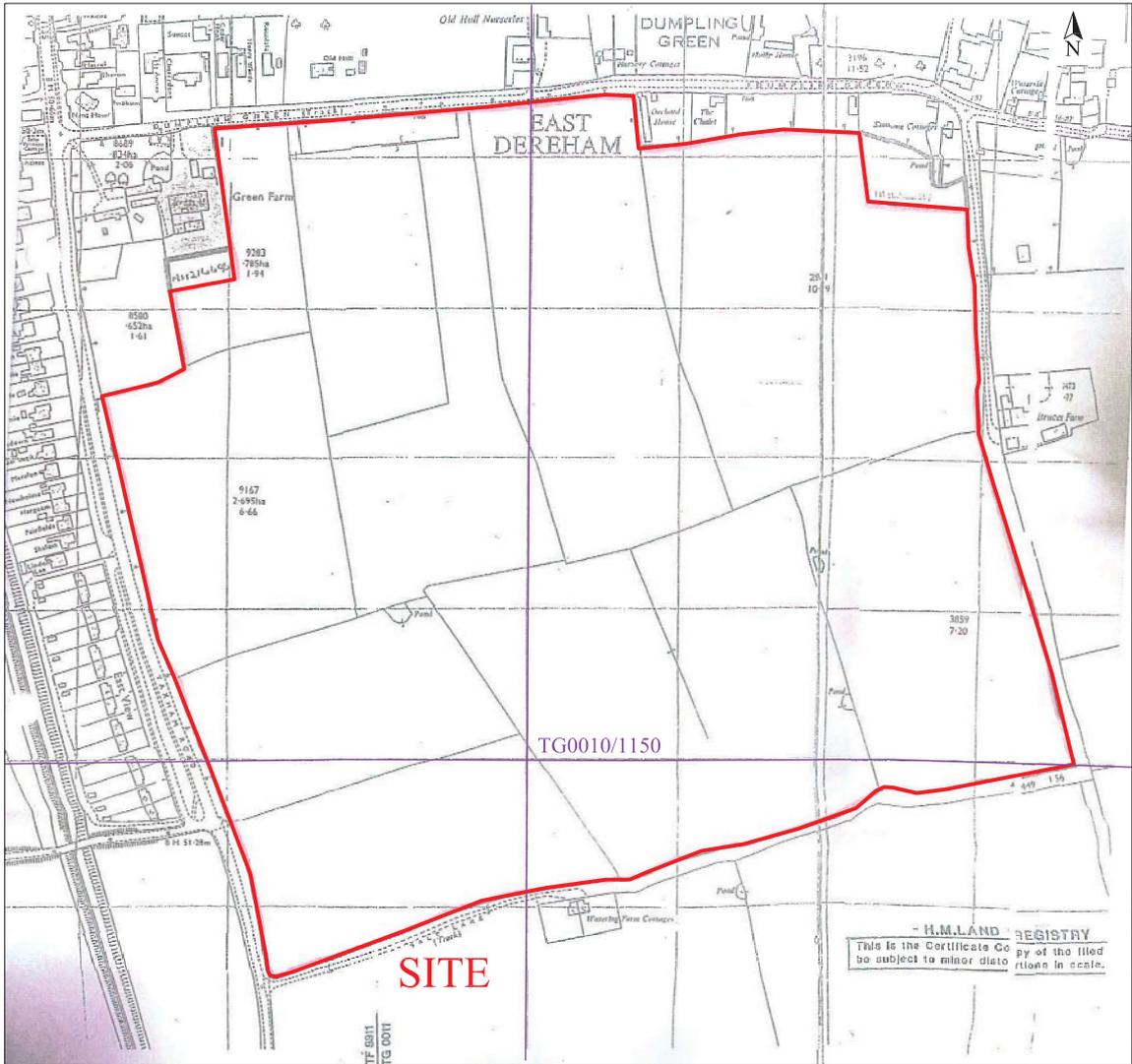
## APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

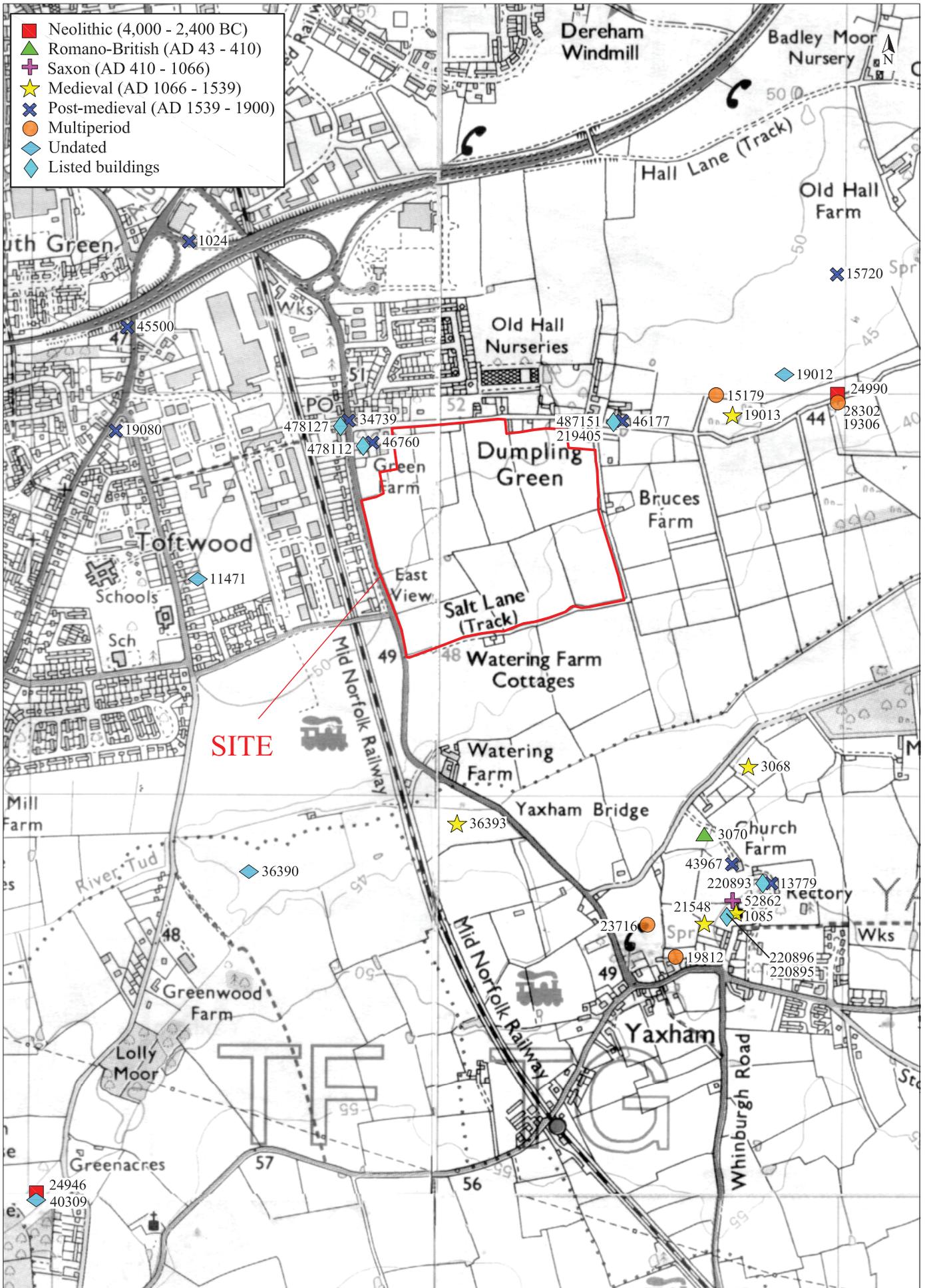
Date	Title and Source	Scale
Modern	Site location: OS Explorer	1: 25,000
Modern	Prospective site plan: Client	
Modern	HER information: Archaeological Solutions	
1815	Enclosure map: Norwich Heritage Centre	
1928	Ordnance Survey: Norwich Heritage Centre	25 inch
1958	Ordnance Survey: Norwich Heritage Centre	6 inch



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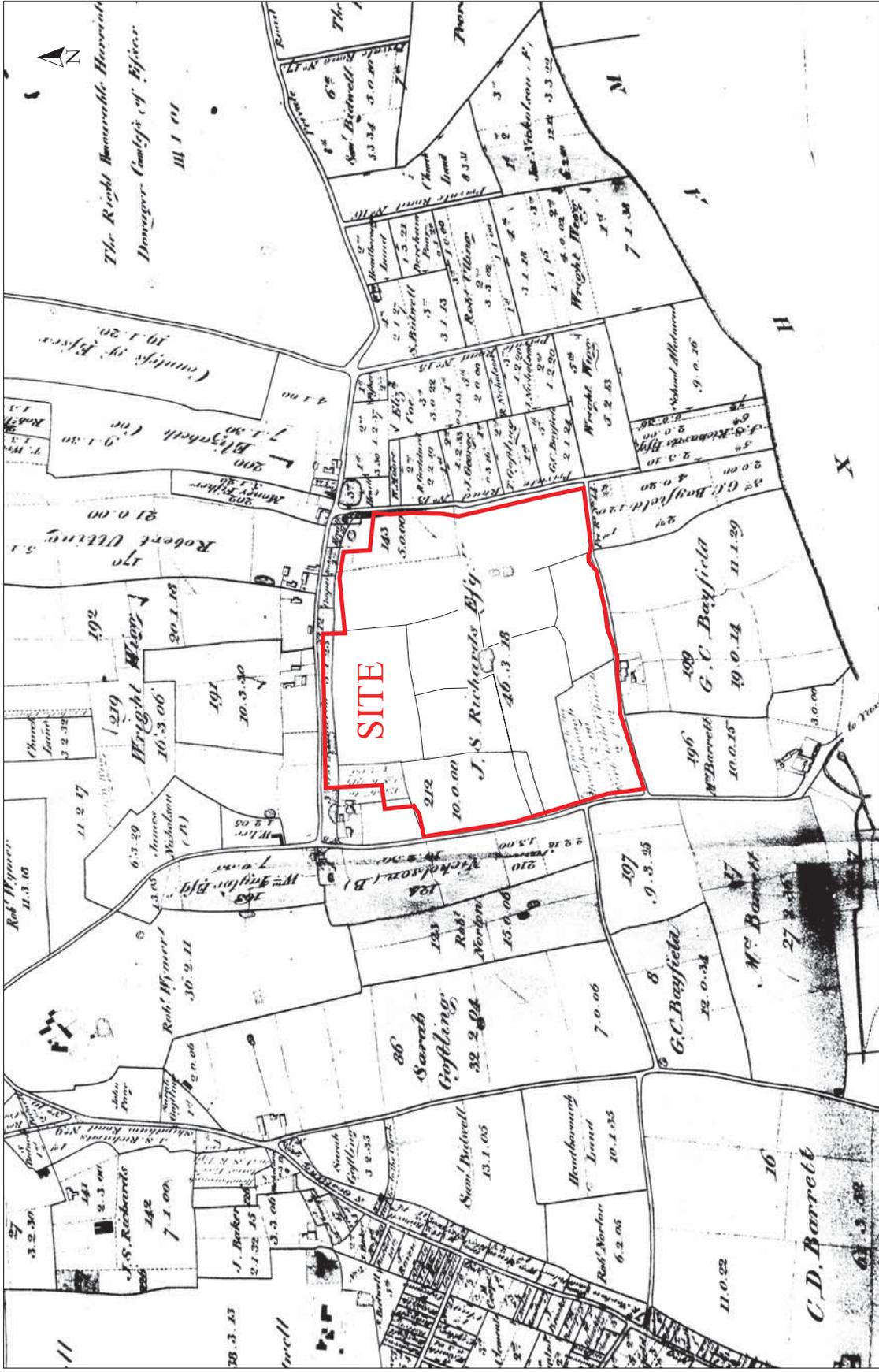
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



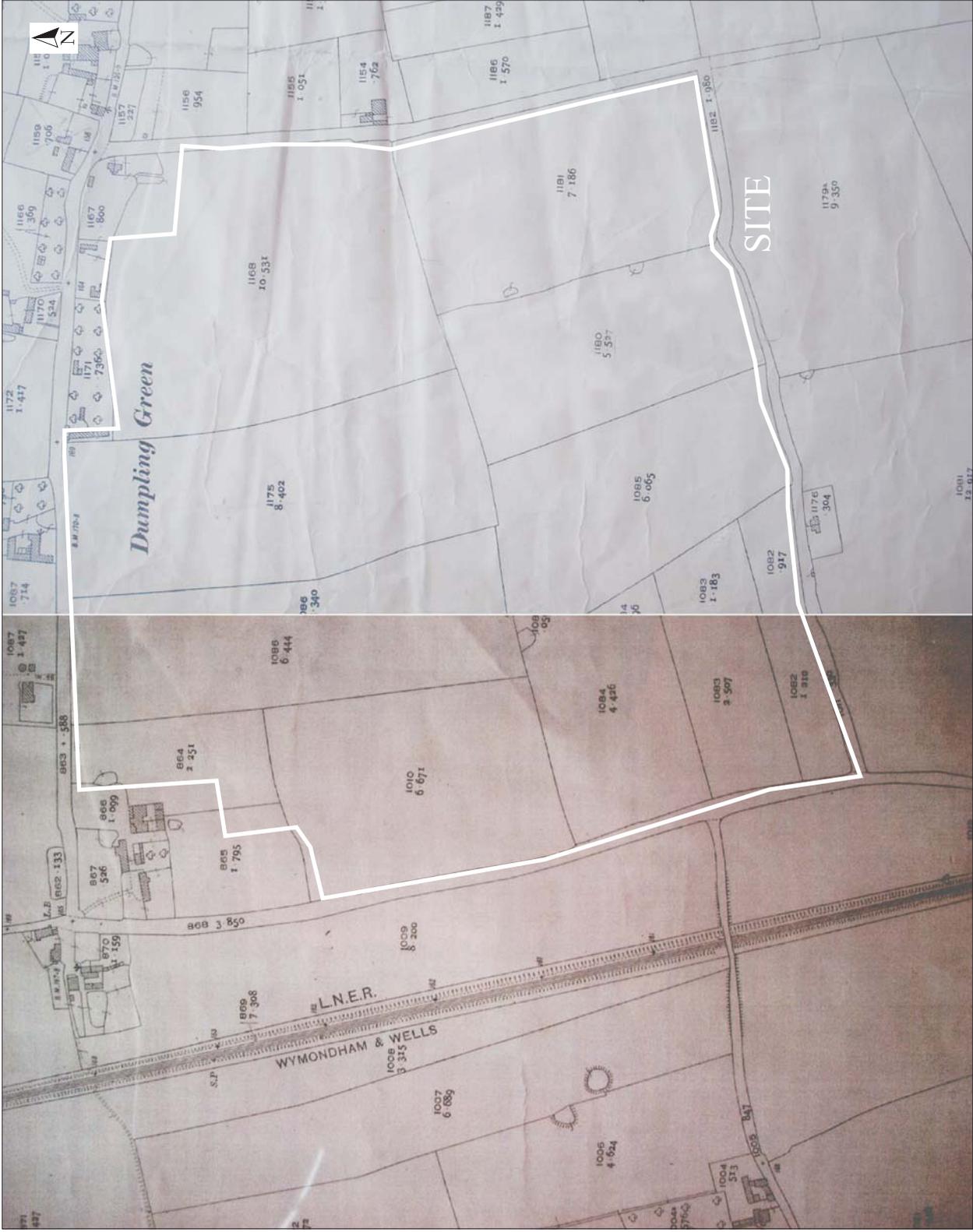


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**Fig. 3 HER Data**  
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4

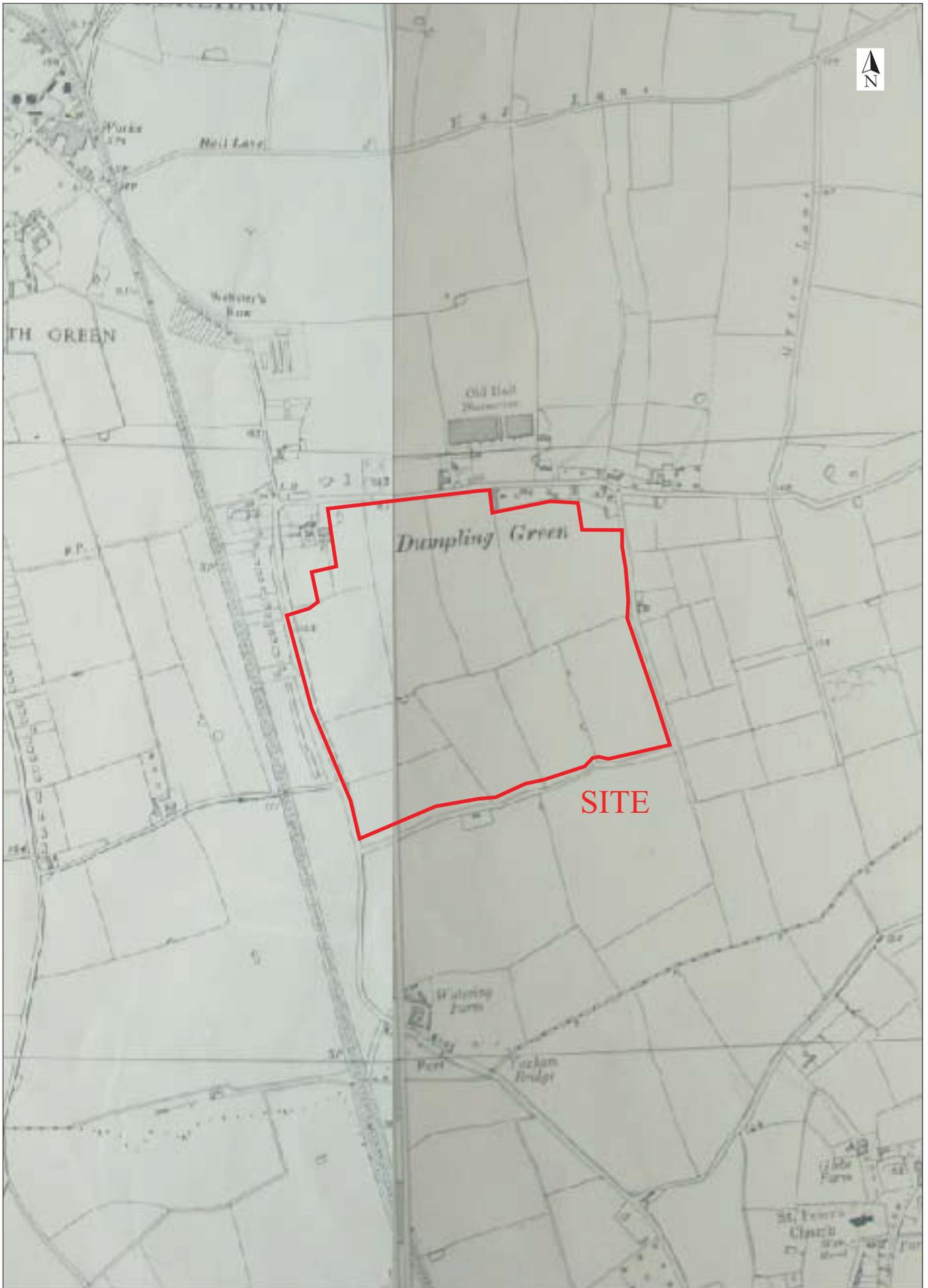


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**Fig. 4 Enclosure map, 1815**  
 Not to scale



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**Fig. 5 OS map, 1928**  
 Not to scale

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**Fig. 6 OS map, 1958**  
Not to scale