
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

LAND AT GREENWAYS, SAHAM ROAD,
WATTON, NORFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Authors: Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TF 9088 0097	Report No: 3532
District: Breckland	Site Code: CNF 42618
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3858
Signed:	Date: April 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land at Greenways, Saham Road, Watton, Norfolk</i>		
<p><i>In April 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment for land at Greenways, Saham Road, Watton, Norfolk (NGR TF 9088 0097). 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>Two Neolithic axe heads have been found, c.150 and c.250m respectively, south of the assessment site (NHER 8771 & 8776). Watton is thought to be situated on a Roman road following the same line as the B1108 (NHER 8786), and is c.1.75km east of an inferred major crossroads with Peddars Way and the Late Iron Age and Roman settlement at Woodcock Hall (NHER 4697). Substantial evidence for Roman settlement has also been identified around Saham Toney to the north, most notably four buildings situated c.800m from the assessment site (NHER 31226). A moated site of possible medieval origin is shown on early Ordnance Survey maps (Fig 6) located c.80m east of the site (NHER 13290). The map regression indicates little change to the site between the mid 19th and mid 20th centuries. The names Barn Close and Backyard Close recorded on the tithe award for fields within the assessment site, and the close proximity of houses to the south and west, suggests the possibility for post-medieval remains.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	-		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>3858</i>	Site code	<i>CNF 42618</i>
Type of project	<i>Desk-Based Assessment</i>		
Site status	-		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Housing</i>		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
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)			
Area of site	<i>3.3ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TG 9088 0097</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.40-45m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Dr Ken Hamilton</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Peter Thompson</i>		
Funded by	<i>Hopkins Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land at Greenways, Saham Road, Watton, Norfolk. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i>		
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SUMMARY

In April 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment for land at Greenways, Saham Road, Watton, Norfolk (NGR TF 9088 0097). 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.

Two Neolithic axe heads have been found, c.150 and c.250m respectively, south of the assessment site (NHER 8771 & 8776). Watton is thought to be situated on a Roman road following the same line as the B1108 (NHER 8786), and is c.1.75km east of an inferred major crossroads with Peddars Way and the Late Iron Age and Roman settlement at Woodcock Hall (NHER 4697). Substantial evidence for Roman settlement has also been identified around Saham Toney to the north, most notably four buildings situated c.800m from the assessment site (NHER 31226). A moated site of possible medieval origin is shown on early Ordnance Survey maps (Fig 6) located c.80m east of the site (NHER 13290). The map regression indicates little change to the site between the mid 19th and mid 20th centuries. The names Barn Close and Backyard Close recorded on the tithe award for fields within the assessment site, and the close proximity of houses to the south and west, suggests the possibility for post-medieval remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment for land at Greenways, Saham Road, Watton, Norfolk (NGR TF 9088 0097 Fig. 1 and 2). The investigation 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.

1.2 The assessment was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (Ken Hamilton dated 25/01/2010) and a written scheme of investigation prepared by (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 Watton is situated 34km west of Norwich in the district of Breckland. The town is on a crossroads formed by the east-west B1108 between Norwich and Brandon, and the north-south A1075 between Thetford and Dereham. The site is located at the north-western end of the town, which is a ribbon settlement spreading along the B1108. It is bounded to the south and west by houses which front the B1108 and B1077. The east side is bounded directly by Saham Road which becomes Cley Lane, whilst the north side is open and partly includes Richmond Park Golf Course. Further north is White Hall situated immediately to the south side of Saham Toney.

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 (Figure 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 Watton is situated on Typical Stagnogley soil of the Beccles 1 series. These are usually defined as slowly permeable clayey soils prone to seasonal waterlogging. The underlying solid geology comprises Upper Cretaceous Chalk. The site is located at c.40-45m AOD on fairly shallow, sloping ground running on an alignment south-east down to the north-west.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Early Prehistoric c.500, 000-4,000 BC

4.2.1 There are no Palaeolithic or Mesolithic sites or finds from within a 1km radius of the assessment site.

Neolithic 4,000 – 2,200 BC

4.2.2 Watton is situated 15 km north-east of the nationally-important Neolithic flint mines of Grimes Graves, and a number of Neolithic axe heads have been found scattered in the area. The closest find spot to the site came from c.150m south-east, near the school (NHER 8771), and another polished axe head was found 250m to the south (NHER 8776). A third polished axe head was recovered from spoil in High Street (NHER 21584), c.500m to the south-east. Other flint tools from beyond the 1km radius include an adze found to the west (NHER 4694), and three more axe heads to the north-east (NHER 8740, 8757 and 8758).

Bronze Age 2,200 – 750 BC

4.2.3 There are no confirmed Bronze Age finds recorded within a 1km radius of the site, although possible Bronze Age swords were recovered from Saham Mere in 1855 (NHER 8743).

Iron Age 750 BC – AD 43

4.2.4 Important Late Iron Age occupation has been identified to the west and north beyond the 1km radius. At Woodcock Hall, in the parish of Saham

Toney, an extensive settlement identified from crop marks is shown to have continued into the Roman period (Cunliffe 2005). At Quidney Farm, Saham Toney, a rich collection of metal finds dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period was recovered. It includes bronze and copper alloy horse harness and accoutrements, Iceni silver coins and rings, and an iron axe head and manacles (Bates 2000). A single Late Iron Age coin of the Trinovantes was found at an unrecorded location within the 1km radius (NHER 34324).

Roman AD 43-410

4.2.5 The Fen Causeway was a major Roman road running from the Ermine Street, near Peterborough, to Denver in Norfolk (NHER 2796). At Denver it branched, with one route extending to Caistor St Edmund, the tribal capital of the Romanised Iceni, and it is suggested due to the straightness of the road shown in early maps, that the Roman Road ran through Watton along the course of the B1108 (NHER 8786). A second Roman road is the Peddars Way (NHER 1289), now a National Trail, which is thought to have begun as an early Roman military route. The trail starts at Knettishall in Suffolk (but may originally have run from Colchester), and continues to Holme-next-the-Sea, passing 1.75km west of the site. The route was used in later times and probably developed alternative interweaving stretches one of which could potentially be closer to the site. The Romano-British settlement at Woodcock Hall (NHER 4697) lies close to the inferred crossing point of the two major Roman roads. It continued into the 5th century AD and has yielded some 2,500 coins and other finds (Pastscape; English Heritage). A Claudian fort dating to the AD 60s is also located here where the Peddars Way crosses the river (Todd 2004).

4.2.6 In the 1950s metal detecting following deep ploughing took place at Saham Toney, south of Mere Farm, which identified remains of four Roman buildings along with finds including coins, lead weights and lead stirrups (NHER 31226). In 1995 trial trenching also recovered two Roman brooches. Excavations at Ashill, north of Saham Toney, carried out during the railway construction revealed a rectangular Roman enclosure dating mainly to the 1st century AD (NHER 8712). Two wood-lined ritual shafts or wells and a large quantity of pottery, building material, coins and brooches were recovered. The site is near another Roman Road (NHER 1982) and the Panworth Ditch, and is consequently believed to be military in nature, although a ritual site is another possibility.

4.2.7 In 1984, undated human remains, probably of a woman aged over 50, were unearthed c.500m to the south-west of the site. A residual sherd of Roman pottery was also present (NHER 20401). Roman coins and other objects have been found within 1km of the site at NHER 17251, 25656, 31254, 35636 and 39299. The closest to the site is a coin of Valentinian I (AD 364-367) found c.500m to the south.

Anglo-Saxon AD 410-1066

4.2.8 Anglo-Saxon remains have been found at the Woodcock Hall site

(NHER 4697), but there is comparatively little known historical or archaeological evidence for similar settlement within 1km of the assessment site. In the early 2000's scatters of Saxon objects were recovered as surface and metal detected finds from locations not closely recorded, but unlikely to be nearer than c.500m to the site. These include, from the north and west, an Early Saxon spangle, Middle Saxon pottery and a padlock, and a Late Saxon copper ingot (NHER 35636 and 37465). Finds from south of the site include an Early Saxon brooch and Late Saxon buckle (NHER 39299). A male burial associated with a large fragment of Early Saxon pottery was found c.800m to the south-east during construction of service trenches in the 1950s (NHER 8781).

Medieval AD 1066-1539

4.2.9 The church is the oldest building in the village dating from the early 12th century and probably stands on, or close to, the site of the original Saxon church. Originally dedicated to St Giles it was rededicated to St Mary in the early 15th century. The church stood between two manors, that of *Rokeles* to the east and *Wadetsna*, meaning Wad's enclosure, to the west. In 1204 King John granted Watton a Market Charter which caused a long standing grudge with the royal manor at Saham Toney, and there was an outbreak of violence in 1375. The market changed the layout of the village with a shift from buildings clustered around the church and manor to the east, to new buildings spreading west along the linear market place.

4.2.10 Two medieval market crosses stood in Watton. The older of the two was erected in front of where Wayland House now stands and some of its wooden spandrels survive in Clock House (NHER 19195). The second cross was demolished in 1820 but brick panels in Clock House may have come from it (NHER 19197). A three-sided moat with the west side missing is shown approximately 80m east of the site on the 25 inch Ordnance map (NHER 13290). It has since been built over with two bungalows and no trace can now be seen. An excavation at the central crossroads in Watton c.800m south-east of the site identified a gully containing medieval ceramic building material and other undated features (NHER 51866).

4.2.11 In the 1970s medieval surface finds were made c.650m north of the site comprising pottery, lead weights, two iron knife blades, and a spur (NHER 12650). Other scatters were found mainly from the same unspecified locations as the Saxon finds of the early 2000's (4.2.6). They include medieval pottery and a coin from near Saham Toney (NHER 37465), and a silver coin, pottery, a key and a buckle from south of the assessment site (NHER 29299 and 40121).

Post-medieval AD 1539-1900

4.2.12 In July 1549 a rebel camp was set up at Watton during the Ketts rebellion when peasants and small farmers opposed land enclosure and profiteering. The following month the rebels moved to the main camp outside Norwich and were subsequently defeated in an engagement at Dussingdale.

In 1673 Watton suffered a devastating fire and in 1679 Christopher Hey, a local mercer, built the Clock Tower in High Street to provide warning against future conflagrations (NHER 19198). The excavation at the town crossroads (NHER 51886) uncovered features containing post-medieval pottery along with two pig burials. A suicide burial is recorded at another crossroads at Saham Toney c.750m to the north, the victim was purportedly ostracised by the community for pouring away a large quantity of beer and wine (NHER 13171). Post-medieval coins and artefacts have been found in the same locations as the Saxon and medieval surface and metal detecting finds above (NHER 35636, 37465, 39299 and 40121). A watching brief carried out c.650m to the west found no archaeological features or artefacts (NHER 45353).

4.2.13 There are 29 Grade 2 listed buildings within the 1km radius of the site (Appendix 2), the majority are located on High Street, with the closest consisting of a range of 19th century almshouses c.250m to the south-east (NHER 46119). Loch Neaton located c.750m to the east, is a 19th century railway ballast pit created into an ornamental pond with a watermill. Gardens, a bandstand and water sports were introduced in the early 20th century (NHER 33722). Rectory Park c. 1km to the north near Saham Mere is historic parkland dating from before 1797 (NHER 30599).

Modern 1900+

4.2.14 The WWII Watton Airfield is situated to the south-east of the town. In 1939 RAF Bomber Command flew Bleinheim's from there before handing the base to the USAAF who used B24's. The airfield has been disused since 1995. Immediately to the west is Wayland Wood the setting for the old English tale 'Babes in the Wood'. Watton currently has a population of approximately 7,000 inhabitants.

4.3 The Assessment Site

Cartographic information

4.3.1 The 1803 Enclosure map (Fig 5) shows that the assessment site largely comprises a single enclosed plot owned by a Mrs Barker. The smaller strip to the south was also initially owned by Mrs Barker but given to a W. Lune. The Watton tithe map of c.1848 shows that the large field owned by Mrs Barker is divided into three (Fig 6). These are owned by Henry Conyers Esquire and occupied by Rob Cubitt. Field 130 is classed as Drift and was used for pasture. Field 131 was named Barn Close and Field 133 was named Five Acres, both were used for arable. The smaller plot to the south, Field 129, was Backyard Close, also used for arable.

4.3.2 The 1883 First Edition 25 inch OS map was not available. The 1905/6 Second Edition 25 inch OS map (Fig 7) and the 1958 Ordnance Survey 6 inch map (Fig 8) both show little change to the site. The inferred medieval moat (NHER 13290) is shown across the road, above the Methodist Chapel to the south-east of the assessment site. The map regression indicates little change to the assessment site since the tithe map and awards.

4.4 Constraints

Scheduled Monuments – none

Registered Parks or Gardens – none

Areas of Archaeological Potential – none

Listed Buildings - The closest Listed Building is c.250m from the site (Fig 3)

Conservation Areas - Watton lies on the edge of the Breckland Natural Area but the site is not on a designated area of Special Scientific Interest.

5 DISCUSSION (desk-based assessment)

5.1 Archaeological Background

5.1.1 Archaeological evidence for occupation during most of the prehistoric period is sparse perhaps because of the clayey nature of the soil, but this might also be due to a relative scarcity of systematic archaeological investigation. The slightly higher than average distribution of flint axe heads, most notably NHER 8771 & 8776 from c.150-250m south of the site, is likely due to the proximity of the important mining centre at Grimes Graves.

5.1.2 From the Late Iron Age, and throughout the Romano-British period the area to the north and west was quite heavily occupied. Relatively large settlements were situated at Woodcock Hall (NHER 4697) and Mere Farm, Saham Toney (NHER 31226) and early military forts or enclosed sites at Woodcock Hall and Ashill. The Peddars Way Roman road runs to west of the site and the B1108 at Watton may follow the line of another Roman road (NHER 2796). An undated, but possible Roman, burial was found c.500m to the south-west (NHER 20401).

5.1.3 The Anglo-Saxon origins are obscure although a probable Early Saxon burial was found c.800m to the south-east (NHER 8781). At the Conquest there are two manors recorded in the area. The medieval settlement of Watton was initially focused near the Church of St Giles (later St Mary), but from the early 12th century spread westwards along the line of the B1108. Medieval ceramic building material has been found in the town c.800m south-east of the site (NHER 51866). The assessment site lies outside the historic core of the town, but a three-sided moat (NHER 13290) shown on early Ordnance Survey maps (Fig 6) c.80m east of the site is suggested as medieval in origin. Scatters of medieval metalwork and pottery have been recovered mainly from not closely recorded locations within, or just beyond, the 1km radius. The nearest is possibly NHER 12650, c.500m to the north.

5.1.4 Watton WWII Airfield is located 2.5km to the south-east. Post-medieval finds from mainly not closely recorded locations have been found within or just beyond the 1km radius as for the medieval finds (5.1.7). The map regression indicates little change to the site between the mid 19th and mid 20th centuries (Figs 5 & 7). The names Barn Close and Backyard Close recorded on the tithe award for two of the fields in the assessment site, and the proximity of houses to the south and west bordering the site, suggests the possibility for post-

medieval remains such as rubbish pits. The agricultural nature of the assessment site would also suggest the possibility of remains such as field boundaries or field drains

5.2 Previous Ground Disturbance

5.2.1 The assessment site is not known to have undergone any ground disturbance from building or archaeological work. However, its proximity to residential areas and names such as Barn Close, suggests a low level of building or ground disturbance may have taken place.

5.3 Archaeological Potential

Prehistoric – Low

Roman – Moderate. There is a large amount of evidence to the north and west and a possible Roman road immediately to the south, but no other known sites in proximity to the site.

Medieval – Moderate. The site is outside the historic core of the town but a moated site is situated close by which, if medieval, suggests the possibility for archaeological remains.

Post-medieval – Moderate to High. As for the medieval period with the probability that some backyard or agricultural archaeology will be present.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 The immediate environs of the assessment area does not seem to have been particularly conducive to prehistoric settlement until the Late Iron Age. In the Roman period there was a concentration of settlement to the north and west, but this does not appear to have extended as far as the site, although Watton does lie on an inferred Roman road. In the medieval period the site lay outside the historic core of the small market town but within 100m of a possible medieval moated site. In the post-medieval period the site retained its rural character, but the presence of surrounding houses and field names suggests the likelihood for some post-medieval remains to be present. Any proposed development would therefore expect to encounter post-medieval remains, with the possibility also of medieval and to a lesser degree Roman archaeology.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the client Hopkins Homes Ltd., Sarah Howard of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, and staff at the Norfolk Heritage Centre and Norfolk Record Office

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9 WEB SITES

English-nature.org.uk
Heritage.norfolk.gov.uk
Pastscape.english-heritage.org.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. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

NHER Number	National Grid Reference (TF)	Details
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<i>Neolithic 4,000-2,300 BC</i>		
8740	913 019	Axehead: Chipped flint axe found in 1962 in field west of railway line
8771	9115 0083	Axehead: Chipped flint axehead found 73m north-west of school in 1964
8776	909 006	Axehead: Polished flint axehead found in 1967
21584	9150 0078	Axehead: In 1985 a polished flint axehead was recovered from spoil in High Street
<i>Bronze Age 2,300-750 BC</i>		
8743	9024 0189	Animal bones and possible Bronze Age swords retrieved from the mere prior to 1856
<i>Iron Age 750 BC – AD 43</i>		
34324	-	Coin: In 1998 metal detecting found an Iron Age coin of the Trinovantes
<i>Romano-British AD 43-410</i>		
1289	82470 12458	Peddars Way: Roman Road, probably an early military one, enters Norfolk at Brettenham and reaches the coast at Holme next the Sea. Visible as earthwork on aerial photo's, part of the route is incorporated in a long distance footpath
2796	92631 11265	The Fen Causeway: Roman Road running from a junction with Ermine Street, near Peterborough through the Cambridgeshire and Norfolk fens to Denver where it branches to Brampton and Venta Icenorum (Caistor St Edmund)
8712	-	Rectangular Enclosure, Ashill and Holme Hale: Late Iron Age to Roman large enclosure dating mainly to the 1 st century. Exact location unknown but it is close to a Roman Road (NHER 1082) and the Panworth Ditch suggesting it is military in function, although it could also be a ritual site. Iron Age, Roman and Middle Saxon finds have been recovered and a ritual shaft excavated
8786	9199 0072	Watton Roman Road: It is suggested that the main road through Watton is a Roman Road because it is shown as long and straight in early maps. Possibly part of the W-E road from Denver to Caistor St Edmund
17251	9172 0037	Roman coin: Coin of Valentinian I (AD 364-367) dug up at 12 Churchill Close
25656	91 00	Roman coin and two pottery sherds: Found from metal detecting in 1989. Coin probably of Constans (320-350)
31226	90 01	Roman settlement and medieval/post-medieval field boundaries: Metal detecting after deep ploughing in the 1950s found remains of four Roman buildings and numerous finds including coins, lead weights, stirrups and brooches. In 1995 an archaeological evaluation recorded two medieval/post-medieval field boundaries
31254	901 016	Roman coins: In the 1940s/50s three Roman coins were found in the garden of 'Breamere' on Richmond Road. They are thought to include Hadrian (117-138) and Prescennius Niger (193-4)

<i>Anglo-Saxon AD 410-1066</i>		
8781	918 007	Early Saxon burial: In 1952 a skull of a young male was found during making of a manhole. In 1957 more bones were found, probably from the same person, during making of a sewer trench
<i>Medieval AD 1066-1539</i>		
12650	9043 0162	Object scatter: In 1977 a random find was made comprising pottery, lead weights, an iron spur and two iron knife blades
13290	9108 0088	Moat (site of): OS survey shows a small three-sided moat with west side missing. Bungalows have since been built over the site
19195	9158 0082	Market Cross (site of): Medieval cross stood in front of Wayland House and is believed older than the other market cross (NHER 19197). Wood spandrels in Clock House come from this
19197	91542 00808	Market Cross (site of): In road outside Clock House. Demolished 1820 and replaced with pyramidal milestone. Brick panels in Clock House parapet may come from the cross
<i>Post-medieval AD 1539-1900</i>		
8785	9018 0151	Allenby Villa, Richmond Road: In 1971 an 18 th century circular brick bread oven, coated in lime, hair and plaster, was noted on the side of the cottage
8790	9081 0187	Former post-medieval mill: A tower mill was built in 1828, last used 1900. Spur wheel still survives. Now a modern house
13171	9072 0191	Suicide burial: C.1790 a suicide was buried at the crossroads. The victim had become ostracised after pouring beer and wine into the river
13252	9470 0052	Saw Pit: Post-medieval saw pit marked on OS map but later destroyed when building works were extended
13601	9134 0278	Route of Thetford-Watton-Swaffham Railway: The route from Thetford to Watton opened 1869 and from Watton to Swaffham in 1875. Line closed in 1965
14675	9150 0091	Outbuildings behind 10 Harvey Street: Listed buildings later used as a slaughter house
15397	9170 0084	Willow House Restaurant: Timber framed listed building (220145) built prior to 1673
17545	9167 0089	Chicken feeder: In 1979 part of a 17 th century chicken feeder found in a garden
19194	9160 0079	International Stores, 15 High Street: Possible 16 th century core with a 19 th century facade
19196	91573 00797	19, High Street (Watton Hardware Stores): Late 17 th century brick house with 19 th century shop front. Listed Building 220139
19198	9155 0082	Clock House, High Street: Three storeys, built after a fire in 1673 and refaced in the 19 th century. Listed building 220147. The clock dating to 1827 is set below the lintel of one medieval cross (NHER 19197) and above a shield depicting a hare and barrel. A wooden spandrel probably from the other cross is also present

		(NHER 1195)
19202	9147 0088	Harvey House: Red brick built in 1720 with wings added in 19 th . Listed Building 220135
20527	9157 0073	Bowling Green: Behind the former George Inn it is mentioned in 1681 as a bowling green. Now a private garden
30599	8979 0206	Rectory Park: Historic parkland: Formerly the landscaped park of the rectory dating from before 1797
32798	9168 0079	New Inn: 19 th century exterior with probable late medieval/16 th century core
33721	9199 0094	Church Walk/Walsingham Way: In existence as an avenue before 1792 and established as a way to the church by the Enclosure Commissioners in 1801. Railings c.1830s. Path designated as of national importance as an example of an 18 th century public walk
33722	9172 0141	Loch Neaton: A railway ballast pit created in 1872 was formed by 1893 into an ornamental water pond with a watermill at the north end. In 1907 gardens and a bandstand were added and in the 1920s water sports introduced.
39440	90 01	Buckle frame: Found in 2003 during metal detecting and dated to the first half of the 17 th century
39927	91 01	Casket Key: Made of copper alloy and found during metal detecting in 2003
40389	91560 00788	Crown Hotel, High Street: Early 19 th century exterior but probably dating from the 17 th century. Listed Building 220142 additionally with entrance arch 220140 and stables 220141. Inn important in horse trading in the 18 th century
40381	91556 00831	30 and 32 (Adcocks), High Street: No. 30 16 th and 17 th century elements, Listed Building 220146. Important in showing houses in the area before the great fire of 1673. No. 32 19 th century but not listed
40382	91528 00829	36, High Street: Late 18 th century house converted to 20 th century shop. Listed Building 220148
40383	91505 00821	4 and 46, High Street: Range of late 17 th century houses now used as shops. Listed Building 220149
43176	90138 01787	Rubbish pit: During archaeological monitoring a single rubbish pit containing mid 19 th century to early 20 th century pottery and clay pipe
46119	9113 0075	77-83 (odd), High Street: Four one storey high almshouses dated 1831 and restored in 1975. Listed Building 220144. Clay lump on plinth construction with pantiled roofs
46120	9144 0082	56 and 58 High Street: Two houses, once three properties. No. 58 is now a shop. All late 17 th century refaced in brick in the 18 th . Listed Building 220150
46121	9134 0081	74, 76 and 76A, High Street: Three early 19 th century shops with 20 th century fronts. Listed Building 220152
46122	9158 0084	Wayland Hall, Middle Street: Civic hall constructed 1853. Listed Building 220153

46140	9164 0083	6, Dereham Road: Late 18 th century shop, 20 th century front. Listed Building 220128
46141	9173 0130	Lock House, Dereham Road: early 19 th century house. Listed Building 220132
46142	9164 0080	The Bull Hotel, High Street: Public House, early 19 th century. Listed Building 220136
46200	9040 0151	White Hall, Richmond Road: mid 18 th century house. Listed Building 221049
46307	9035 0151	Post-medieval barn, Richmond Road west of White Hall: 17 th century and later. Listed Building 221050
46312	9164 0084	No. 8 (The Manor House) including wall to north, Dereham Road: late 18 th century house, now offices. Listed Building 220129
46313	9163 0090	3A, Dereham Road: Grade II, late 18 th century with 20 th century additions. Listed Building 220131
46314	9154 008	4 and 6, Harvey Street: Two mid 17 th century houses refaced in the 19 th . Listed Building 220133
46315	9140 0083	60 and 60A, High Street: Early 18 th century house, now a shop with flat above, late 20 th century. Listed Building 220151
46513	9150 0078	33, High Street: Mid 19 th century. Listed Building 220143
46515	9158 0079	Durrant, High Street: Mid 19 th century house, now a shop. Listed Building 220138
46745	9161 0089	Khyber House, Dereham Road: 18 th century house. Listed Building 220130
46746	9152 0086	8, Harvey Cottage: Range of three cottages, now one. Mid 17 th century with 20 th century additions. Listed Building 220134
46747	9162 0079	11 and 13, High Street: Manor house, now two shops. Remodelled in 18 th and 19 th centuries. Listed Building 220137
51022	91677 00751	Gregor Shanks Way: Evaluation in 2007 found only a 19 th century fence line running at right angles to Gregor Shanks Way
50362	91736 00965	33 Dereham Road: Small, single storey house, possibly a tollhouse or smithy, set on the edge of road line since at least 1840
49830	90155 01785	The Bell: Public house thought to be no earlier than the 18 th century
50363	90380 00655	115 Brandon Road: A late example of a clay lump house, dated to c.1820
<i>Multi-period</i>		
35636	89 01	Metal object scatter: In 2000 metal detecting recovered a large quantity of metal finds including 26 Roman coins, a triangular Early Saxon spangle, a Middle Saxon spring padlock, a late Saxon copper alloy ingot and a strap end; 14 medieval objects including a buckle frame, and 17 late medieval or early post-medieval artefacts including a book clasp

37465	90 02	Metal object scatter: In 2002 metal detecting recovered a range of metal objects including 4 Roman coins, Roman pottery and tile, Middle Saxon and medieval pottery, a medieval coin and knife, a post-medieval bell and horse harness and an undatable lead weight and lead spindle whorl
39299	91 99	Metal object scatter: In 2003 metal detecting recovered a range of metal objects. These include a Roman coin and pottery, an Early Saxon copper alloy brooch, a Late Saxon buckle, a medieval buckle, key and pottery, a post-medieval token and undated metal working debris
40121	91 00	Medieval and post-medieval coins: In 2001 metal detecting found a silver medieval coin and two silver and a copper alloy post-medieval coins respectively
51886	91840 00700	Medieval and post-medieval pits and post-holes: An evaluation in 2000 identified 2 rectangular post-holes and 3 sub-circular post-holes to the north of the site. A ditch containing post-medieval pottery was identified to the east and two post-medieval pits and pig burials were found in the centre. A gully to the south of the site contained medieval CBM. Other features were undated
<i>Undated</i>		
5068	8996 0000	Cropmarks: Continuous field boundaries on 1959 RAF aerial photo's
20401	9049 0054	Human remains at 13 Stokes Avenue: In 1984 a skull, vertebra and other bones probably from a female aged over 50 were unearthed with a residual sherd of Roman pottery
<i>Negative Sites</i>		
45353	90206 00753	Anglian Water Scheme, Wissey Grove: A watching brief by NAU found no archaeological features or artefacts

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.

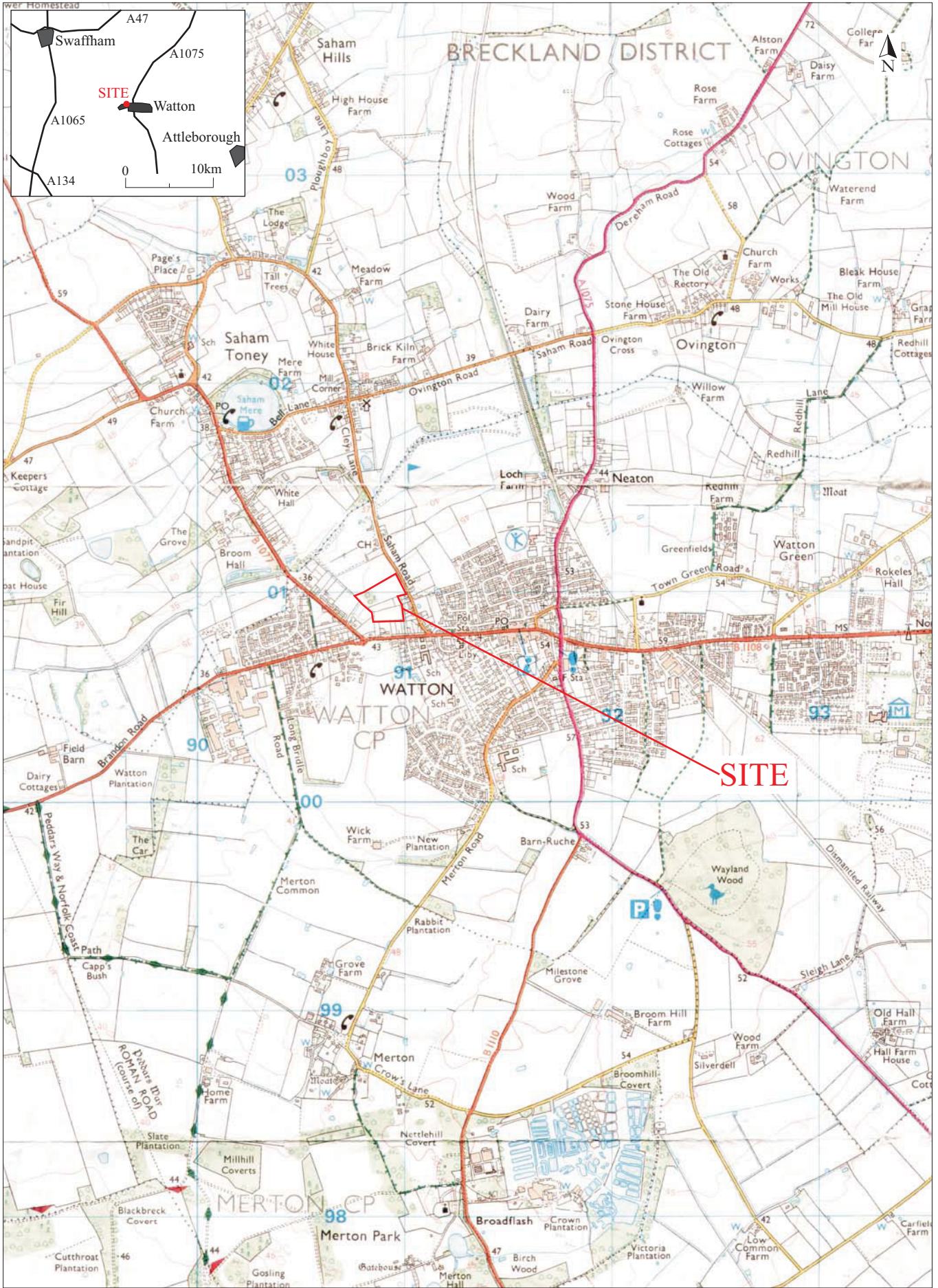
Listed Building Number	National Grid Reference	Name, Grade and Date
-	9150 0091	NHER 14675: Grade II probably early 19 th century outbuildings behind 10 Harvey Street
220145	9170 0084	NHER 15397: Willow House Restaurant, Grade II, probably 17 th century
220139	91573 00797	NHER 19196: 19 High Street (Watton Hard Ware

		Stores) Grade II 18 th century
220147	9155 082	NHER 19198: Clock House, High Street, Grade II, late 17 th century, re-faced in the 19 th
220135	9147 0088	NHER 19202: Harvey House, Grade II 18 th -19 th centuries
220140	91560 00788	NHER 40389: Coach entrance Arch to the Crown Hotel, High Street, Grade II, mid 19 th century
220141	91560 00788	NHER 40389: Stables to rear of Crown Hotel, now housing, Grade II, mid 19 th century
220142	91560 00788	NHER 40389: Crown Hotel, High Street, Grade II, probably 17 th century rebuilt in early 19 th
220146	91556 00831	NHER 40831: 30, High Street, Grade II, 16 th century ceiling and rear wing dated 1674
220148	91528 00829	NHER 40382: 36, High Street, Grade II, late 18 th century converted to 20 th century shop
220149	91505 00821	NHER 40383: 44 and 46, High Street, Grade II, late 17 th century converted to shops in the 20 th
220144	9113 0075	NHER 46119: 77-83, High Street (odd numbers), Grade II row of almshouses, 1831, restored 1975
220150	9144 0082	NHER 46120: 56 and 58, High Street, Grade II, No. 58 now a shop. Late 17 th century, refaced in 18 th , shop front mid 19 th
220152	9134 0081	NHER 46121: 74, 76 and 76A, High Street, Grade II, range of three shops, early 19 th century with 20 th century fronts
220153	9158 0084	NHER 46122: Wayland Hall, Middle Street. Grade II, Civic Hall built 1853
220128	9164 0083	NHER 46140: 6, Dereham Road, Grade II, late 18 th century shop with 20 th century front
220132	9173 0130	NHER 46141: Lock House, Dereham Road, Grade II, early 19 th century house
220136	9164 0080	NHER 46142: The Bull Hotel, High Street, Grade II early 19 th century house
2201049	9040 0151	NHER 46200: White Hall, Richmond Road, Grade II, mid 18 th century house
221050	9035 0151	NHER 46307: Post-medieval barn, Richmond Road west of White Hall: Grade II, 17 th century and later
220129	9164 0084	NHER 46312: No. 8 (The Manor House) including wall to north, Dereham Road, Grade II house, now shops, late 18 th century
220131	9163 0090	NHER 46313: 3A Dereham Road, Grade II, late 18 th century
220133	9154 0087	NHER 46314: 4 and 6, Harvey Street. Grade II, mid 17 th century refaced in 19 th century
220151	9140 0083	NHER 46315: 60 and 60A, High Street. Grade II, early 18 th century, now a late 20 th century shop and flat.
220143	9150 0078	NHER 46513: 33, High Street, mid 19 th century shop
220138	9158 0079	NHER 46515: Durrant, High Street. Grade II, mid 19 th century, now a shop
220130	9161 0089	NHER 46745: Khyber House, Dereham Road. Grade II, 18 th century house

220134	9152 0086	NHER 46746: 8, Harvey Street. Grade II, mid 17 th century with later additions
220137	9162 0079	NHHER 4674: Manor house late 17 th century. Remodelled in 18 th ,19 th and 20 th centuries into two shops

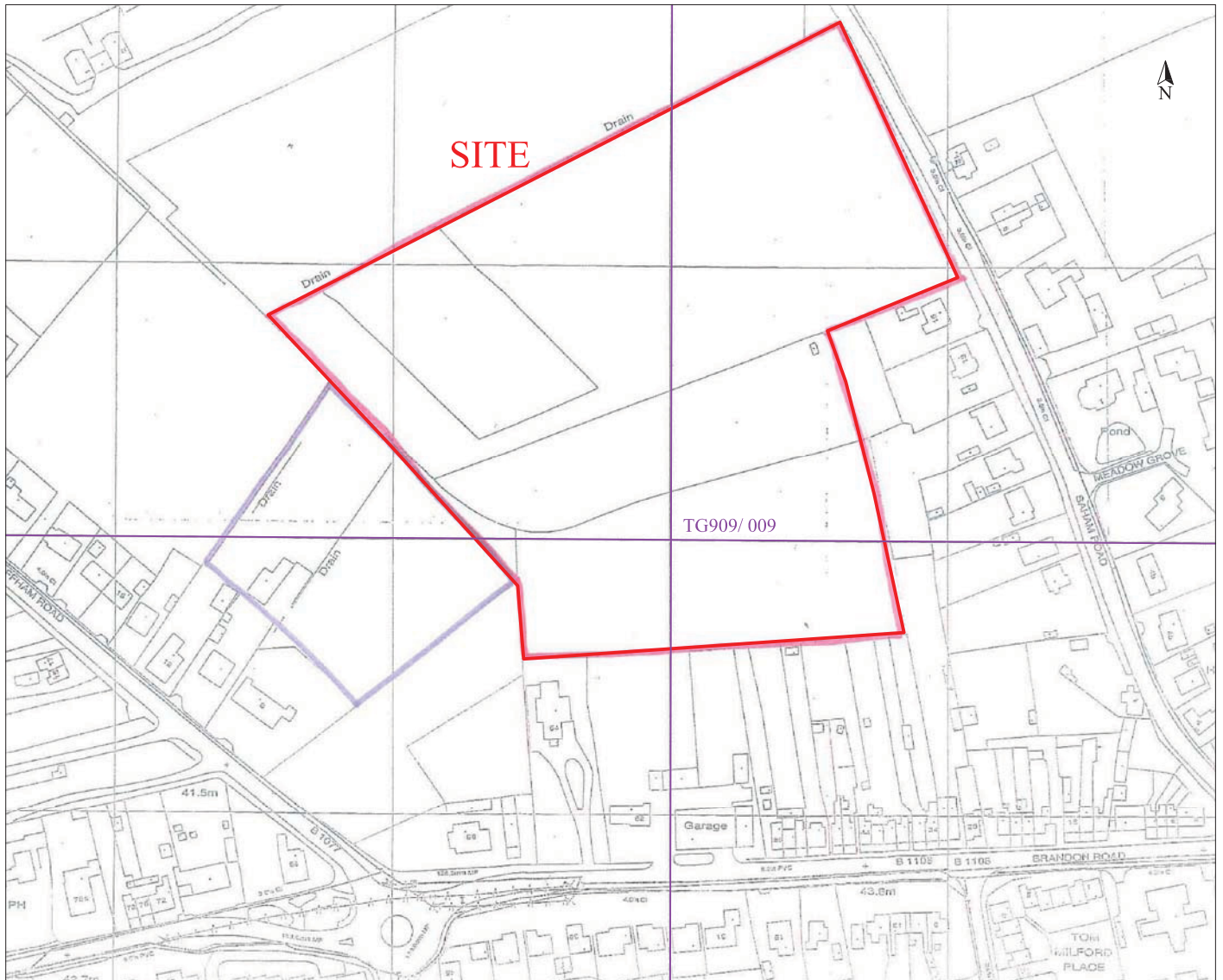
APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Figure	Date	Title and Source	Scale
Figure 1	Modern	Site location: OS Explorer	1: 25,000
Figure 2	Modern	Prospective site plan: Client	
Figure 3	Modern	HER information: Archaeological Solutions	
Figure 4	1803	Enclosure map: Norfolk Heritage Centre	-
Figure 5	c.1848	Tithe map and Award: Norwich Archive Centre	-
Figure 6	1905/6	Ordnance Survey : Norfolk Heritage Centre	25 inch
Figure 7	1958	Ordnance Survey; Norfolk Heritage	6 inch

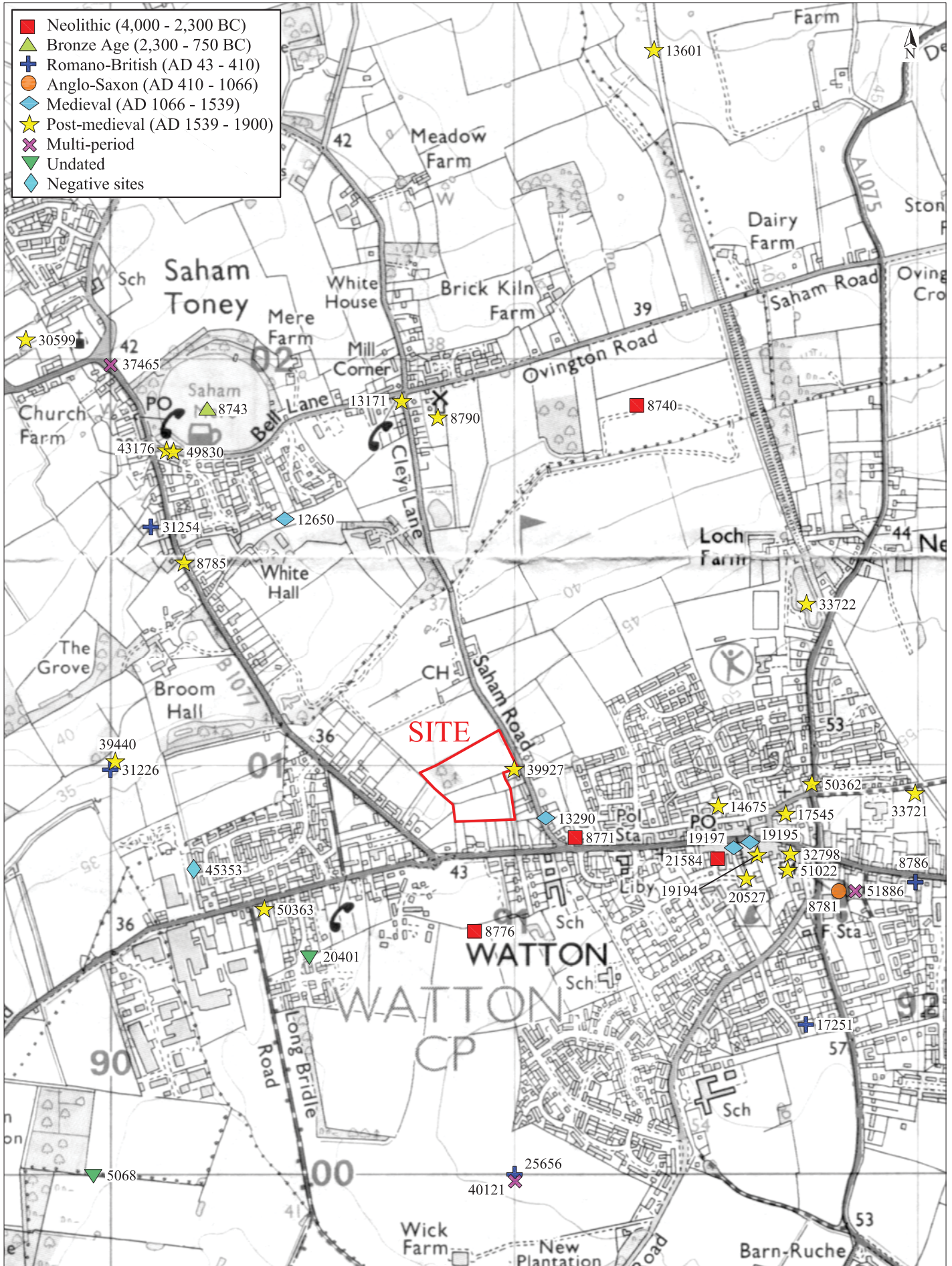


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

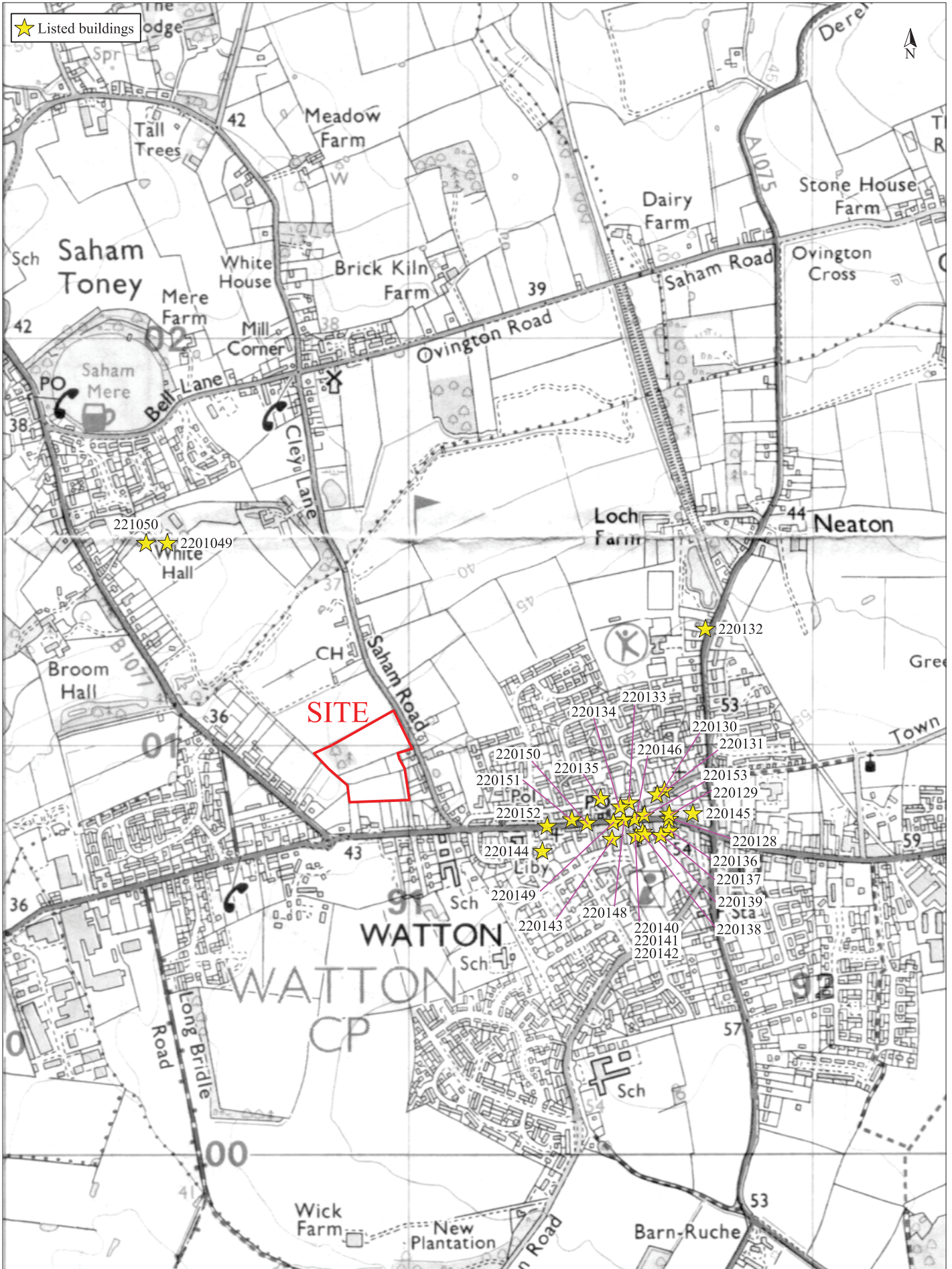


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2500 at A4



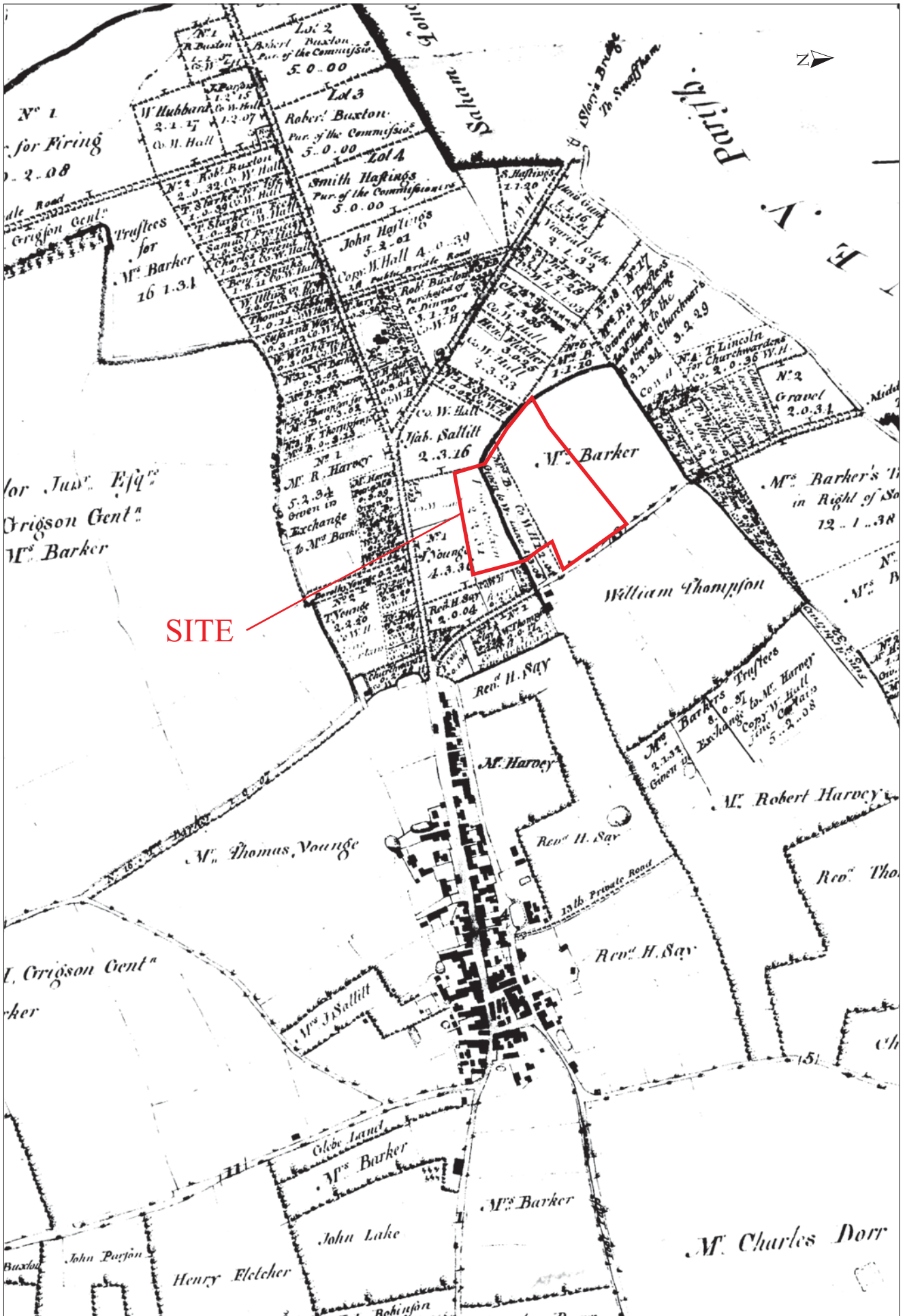
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Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4

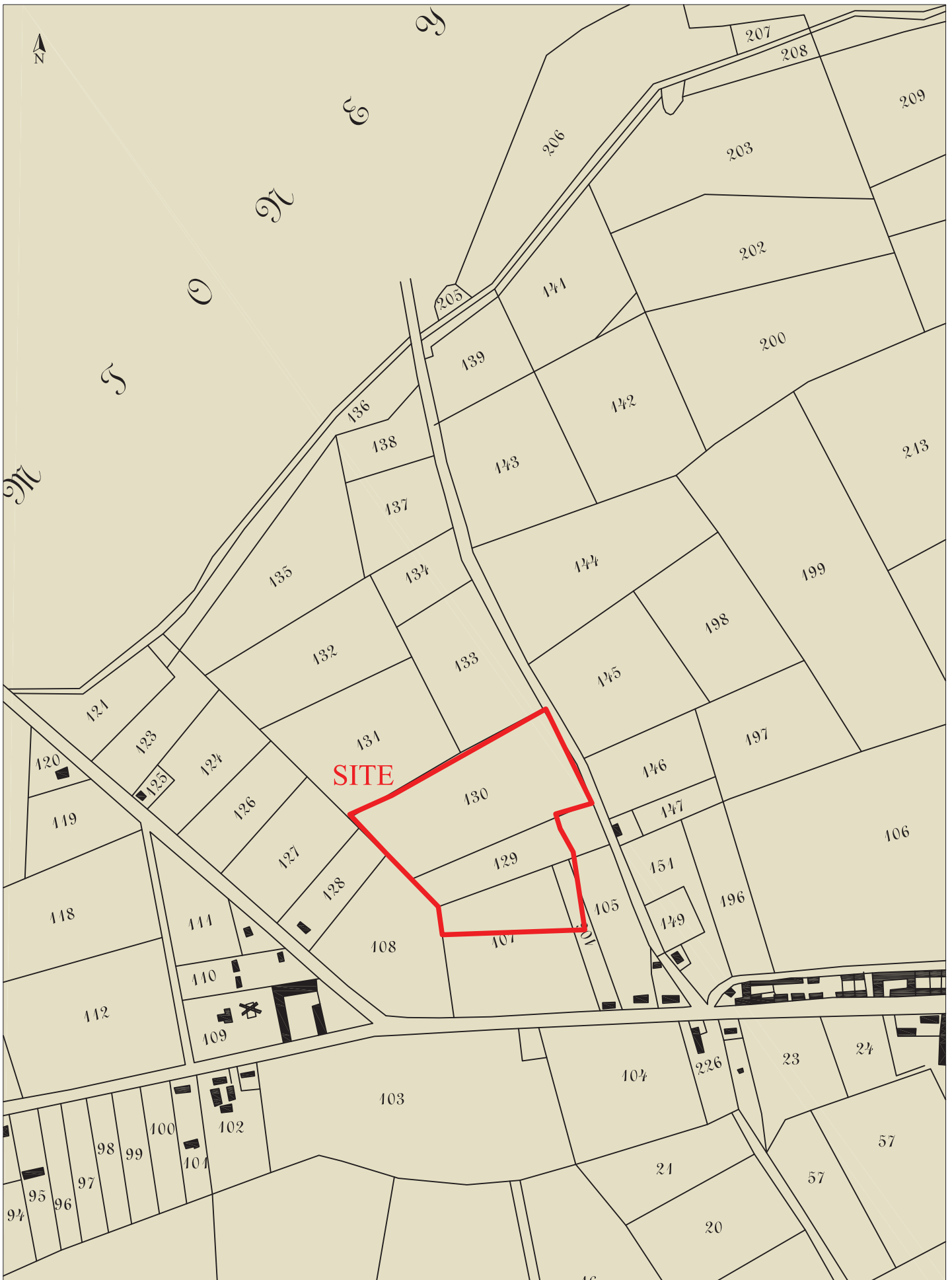


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Fig. 4 Listed buildings
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



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 Fig. 5 Enclosure map, 1803
 Not to scale

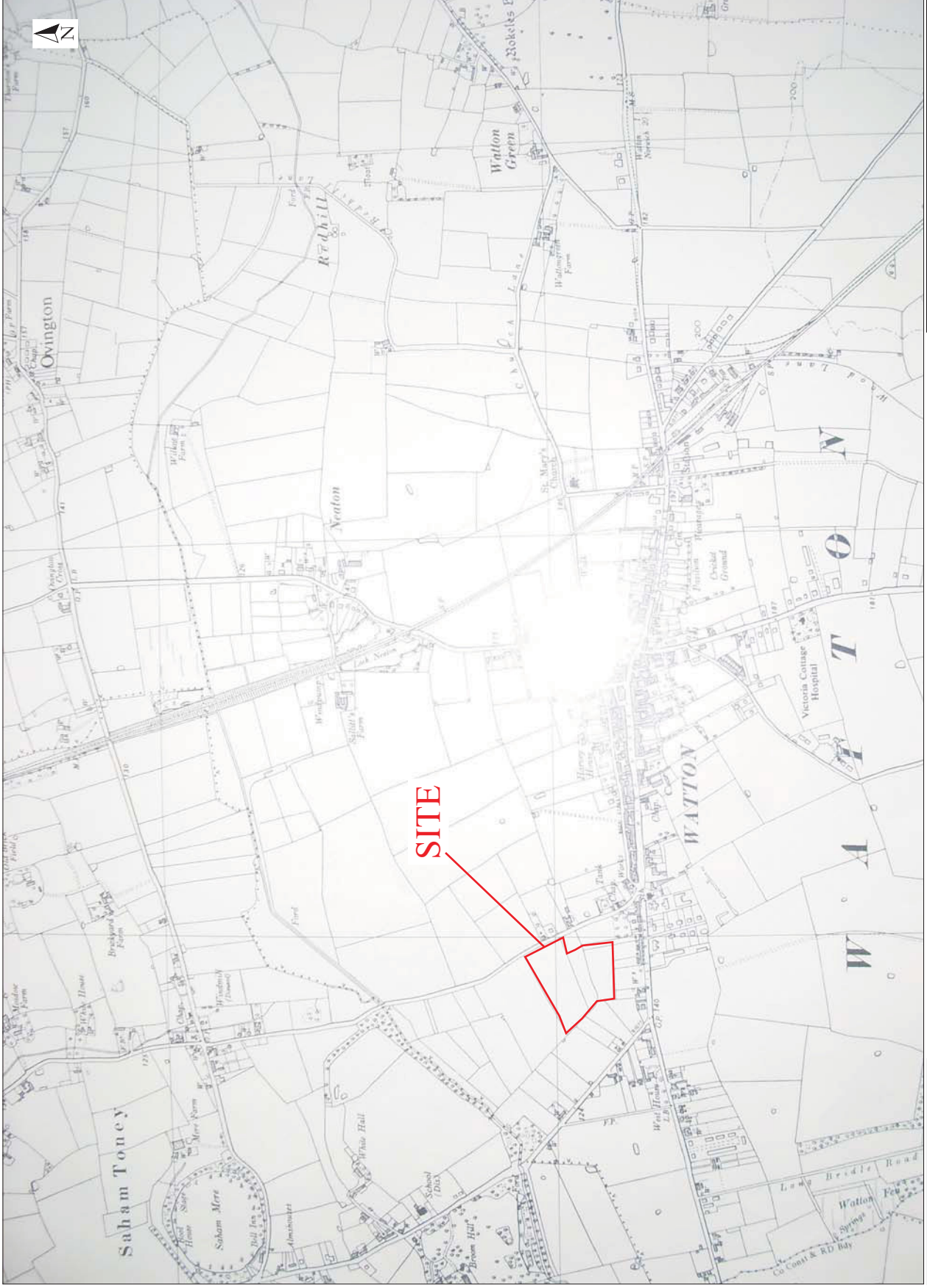


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Fig. 6 Tithe map, c. 1848
Not to scale



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1905-1906
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



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Fig. 8 OS map, 1958
Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4