

Land at Pinelands Industrial Estate Horsford Norfolk



Desk Based Assessment



July 2010

Client: Lovell Partnerships Ltd

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Land at Pinelands Industrial Estate, Horsford, Norfolk

Desk-Based Assessment

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Table of Contents

Summary.....	7
1 Introduction.....	9
1.1 Planning Background.....	9
1.2 Location and Topography (Figs 1 and 9).....	9
1.3 Historical Background	9
2 Archaeological and Historical Sources	11
2.1 Archaeological Sources: The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (Fig. 1).....	11
2.2 Historical Sources	12
2.3 Earthworks and cropmarks.....	13
2.4 Cartographic Evidence.....	13
2.5 Aerial photographs and site visit.....	13
3 Site Development.....	15
3.1 Pre-18th century	15
3.2 Late 18th to early 19th century (Figs 2 and 3).....	15
3.3 Mid to late 19th century (Figs 4, 5 and 6).....	15
3.4 Twentieth century to modern day (Fig. 7 and Fig. 9; Plates 1-10).....	16
4 Confidence Rating.....	18
4.1 Historical and Cartographic Sources.....	18
4.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER).....	18
4.3 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys.....	18
4.4 Aerial Photographs and Site Visit.....	18
4.5 Overview.....	18
5 Degree of Survival of Below-Ground Archaeological Remains.....	19
6 Discussion and Conclusions.....	20
6.1 Potential below-ground survival.....	20
6.2 Other Heritage Assets.....	20
6.3 Impact on Heritage Assets.....	20
7 Acknowledgements.....	20

Appendix A. Bibliography.....21

Appendix B. HER Summary.....22

Appendix C. OASIS Report Form29

List of Figures

- Figure 1 Location of site (red) and nearby HER numbers (purple)
- Figure 2a Title of late 18th map of the estate of Philip Stephens Esq.
- Figure 2b Extract from late 18th century map of part of the parish of Horsford, estate of Philip Stephens Esq., with the study area shown (red)
- Figure 3 Extract from 1802 Enclosure Map with the approximate study area shown (red)
- Figure 4 Detail from 1841 Tithe Map with the approximate location of the study area shown (red)
- Figure 5 Detail of 1841 Tithe apportionment
- Figure 6 Detail from Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1882, 1:2,500 with the approximate location of the study area shown (red)
- Figure 7 Copy of client map showing site as it is
- Figure 8a&b Copy of map supplied by client showing proposed development
- Figure 9 Aerial photograph, showing the site (outlined red)

List of Plates

- Plate 1 View from Sandy Lane/NE corner of study area across fields and former road/track (looking S)
- Plate 2 View from track along western side of study area across field showing temporary fence and houses fronting onto Holt Road in background (looking E)
- Plate 3 View from track showing extant Pine tree along boundary (looking NE)
- Plate 4 View down former road/track towards house fronting onto Sandy Lane (looking NW)
- Plates 5- 7 Temporary structures/stables towards the centre of the study area
- Plates 8-10 Former industrial units in the south of the study area

List of Tables

- Table 1: Entries for the study area and surrounding plots from the Tithe Apportionment

Summary

In July 2010, Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned by Lovell Partnerships Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment of land at Pinelands Industrial Estate, Horsford, Norfolk. The assessment will form the Heritage Statement to accompany a planning application for the construction of a mixture of 64 residential dwellings and an area of light industrial use with associated roads, services and landscaping. The current site comprise 2.5ha of vacant industrial units, stables and other insubstantial buildings with several areas of rough pasture and former paddocks.

Study of cartographic sources has indicated that the subject site was located on the fringe of the village in an area that appears to have been largely open heath and common land. At the time of the Enclosure Award in 1802 it was described as copyhold of the manor of Horsford and was owned by Sir Philip Stephens, an associate of Captain James Cook. By 1841 the corner plot where the study area is located had been sub-divided and the Tithe apportionment records that it was heath allotment. During the latter part of the 19th century huge swathes of plantation were established in this part of the parish and covered much of the subject area, perhaps until the site was developed in the post-war period.

No known above ground heritage assets have been identified within the subject site and there are no known archaeological remains. However, there is potential for the survival of prehistoric features, notably Bronze Age barrows, given the proximity of a known barrow cemetery to the north-east of the site in Horsford Woods. This might be increased by the fact that two of the barrows identified in the cemetery respect the 35m-contour, which also passes through the subject site. Other finds of note include an undated metalworking site to the west of the study area.

Should archaeological features be present within the study area these would be most impacted by any below ground works necessary as part of the redevelopment of the site. The greatest impact is likely to be caused by demolition and removal of existing structures and hard standing, landscaping and tree-planting, construction of new building foundations, service trenches, access roads and garage footings.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Lovell Partnerships Ltd have commissioned a desk-based assessment from Oxford Archaeology East. This will act as the Heritage Statement to accompany a planning application for a mixed residential and light commercial development on land adjacent to Pinelands Industrial Estate in Horsford, Norfolk.
- 1.1.2 A Specification for this work was produced by Aileen Connor (Oxford Archaeology East) and approved by Dr Ken Hamilton (Norfolk Landscape Archaeology).

1.2 Location and Topography (Figs 1 and 9)

- 1.2.1 The site encompasses a plot measuring 2.5ha in size and comprises areas of rough pasture/paddocks, an access road and former track, several temporary timber structures, a number of light industrial units surrounded by hard standing and a bungalow with associated garden. Sandy Lane forms the boundary to the north, houses fronting onto Holt Road lie to the east and south and a tree-lined private track bounds the study area to the west.
- 1.2.2 The topography of the site is generally flat with some slight undulations; the 35m contour passes through the site. Glacial sands and gravels form the predominant surface geology of this part of Norfolk, overlying glacial till.
- 1.2.3 Horsford, a fairly large parish within Broadland district, is situated c.6km to the north-west of Norwich. The study area is located close to the junction of Holt Road (B1149) and Sandy Lane, on the northern fringe of Horsford and some distance from the village centre. St Faith's Common and Horsford Woods extend to the north and east of the site, the latter on the opposite side of the road. The Forestry Commission manages much of this northern part of the parish as a pine plantation. The village straddles the river Hor, a tributary of the river Bure, from which it may derive its name; the earthwork remains of Horsford castle lie c.2.2km south-east of the subject site.
- 1.2.4 At the time of the site visit (8th July 2010), the former paddocks within the northern part of the site and areas of scrubland to the south were completely overgrown with tall grass and patches of nettles (see plates 1-4), hampering the identification of any potential earthworks. It appears that the open areas of the site have generally been under pasture, with no clear evidence for arable cultivation, although it is feasible that this land was ploughed during and after the second world war.

1.3 Historical Background

- 1.3.1 At the Norman Conquest Horsford ('Hofforda') was held by Edric and was granted to Robert Malet, baron of Eye in Suffolk, for his 'eminent services to the Conqueror'. (Blomefield, 1809, 432-7). The Domesday entry for Horsford records (Page 1906 79-80):

2½ ploughlands. Then and afterwards 5 villeins, now 7 then as now 5 bordars; then and afterwards 2 ploughs on the demesne, now 1; then and afterwards 1 plough belonging to the men now half (a plough) and 4 acres of meadow, Then and afterwards wood-(land) for 160 swine, now 60 and 1 mill, then and now 1 rouncey. Then 3 beasts [cows], now 4 and now 17 swine; then 30 sheep, now 92, and now 15 hives of bees. And then and now 22 sokemen, now 21 (with (?)) ploughland and 2 acres of meadow, Then and afterwards 1½ ploughs, now 1. Of 2 sokemen the king and earl have the

soke and the forfeiture of 6 others valued then at 3l, at the survey at 110s. It was one leuca and an half long, and paid 17½d. gelt'

- 1.3.2 Robert Lord Malet later 'enfeoffed' one of his knights, Walter de Cadomo, of this lordship, known as the barony of Horseford, and 'he built the castle and laid a large park or chase round it, in some deeds called the forest of Horseford.' (Blomefield 1809, 433). The motte and bailey castle (Fig. 1) survives as an earthwork to the south of the village and the park, which is mentioned in a document dating to 1302, is also still a recognisable feature (NHER 40139), although subsumed within a post-medieval landscape park. Horsford manor remained, unusually, in the ownership of the Malet family until the mid-19th century (www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk).
- 1.3.3 St Faith's priory, a Benedictine foundation, was initially founded in Horsford in 1105, although it moved to nearby Horsham soon afterwards. The exact location of the original site is not known, although it has been related to a field called 'Kirkscroft' a mile to the west of the second priory. All Saints church within Horsford largely dates to the 14th century but many of its original features have been obscured by Victorian restoration.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Archaeological Sources: The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (Fig. 1)

- 2.1.1 A 1km search of the archaeological and historical record around the study area was commissioned from Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA). The NHER is a computerised database of all listed and other historic buildings and all known archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens and other historic landscape features in the county, plotted onto linked digital mapping, and often backed by photographs, drawings and substantial written accounts. A table summarising these records is included in Appendix B and their location is shown on Fig. 1.
- 2.1.2 There have been very few archaeological investigations within Horsford generally and none within the study area. The two documented sites listed on Heritage Gateway comprise an earthwork survey and cartographic study within the park to the north of the castle (Cushion 2003) and a watching brief to the south of the village for the Horsford to Norwich Airport Underground Cable (Phillips 2000). The latter recorded post-medieval and modern features.
- 2.1.3 There are no HER entries within the study area, although there are several in the vicinity.

Prehistoric

- 2.1.4 A number of chance finds within the parish (but mainly outside the search area) are indicative of earlier prehistoric activity and include Mesolithic worked flints and nine Neolithic flint axeheads. One of these (NHER 15183) was discovered a few hundred metres to the south of the subject site.
- 2.1.5 Probably the most significant remains are those of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery (grouped as NHER 52449 on Fig. 1) within Horsford Woods and Heath less than a kilometre to the north-east of the subject site on the opposite side of Holt Road. This comprises a group of at least ten possible barrows (burial mounds), some of which are as yet unconfirmed despite systematic study of the available aerial photographs. The dispersed cemetery covers an area of approximately 2.2km by 0.5km of heathland and plantation and includes two large embanked barrows with double concentric ring ditches. Two oval barrows (NHER 7772 (not shown) and 7773) and three further round barrows (NHER 7774, 7777 and 52450, not shown) are also visible as earthworks. One of the oval barrows (NHER 7773) survives to around 1m high and about 30m in diameter; both this and NHER 7772 appear to respect the 35m contour line. Two possible ring ditches within the cemetery are identified as vegetation marks (NHER 52450 and 52426, not shown and 52450).
- 2.1.6 In addition, two previously-reported round barrows (NHER 7775 and 52451, not shown) and two ring ditches (NHER 7776 and 7778, not shown) within this area could not be confirmed by this recent study of the aerial photographs.

Iron Age and Roman

- 2.1.7 There is very little evidence of Roman occupation within the vicinity of the study area, or within the village generally. Finds include a Roman brooch (NHER 35253) found during a metal-detecting survey in 2000 in a field to the west of Houghen Plantation and a Roman coin of Antonius Pius (NHER 12305) discovered in a garden c.1km to the east of the study area.

- 2.1.8 A faint fragmentary linear ditch (NHER 53205, not illustrated) identified as a cropmark for a length of over 600m on a north northeast-south southwest alignment within Horsford Castle Park may date to the Roman period.

Saxon and medieval

- 2.1.9 Metal-detected finds to the west of Houghen Plantation (NHER 35253) include two Middle Saxon brooches, a Middle Saxon pin, a Late Saxon bridle cheek piece, and medieval coins.
- 2.1.10 Earthworks of possible medieval tofts with an associated field system and a pre-enclosure trackway (NHER 29480) have been identified on aerial photographs close to Poplars Farm to the south of the study area. A 15th century copper alloy ring (NHER 15897), perhaps depicting a dove and an olive branch, was found on an allotment just to the east of this.
- 2.1.11 Several cropmarks that could represent fragmentary medieval or later fieldsystems and trackways have also been identified on aerial photographs to the west (NHER 52455) and north-east (NHER 52452 and 52453) of the study area and within Horsford castle park (NHER 53207).

Post-medieval to modern

- 2.1.12 Finds of post-medieval date, including a ring and coins, have been found by metal-detecting survey to the west of Houghen Plantation (NHER 35253).
- 2.1.13 Many of the linear and fragmentary cropmarks mentioned above could be post-medieval in origin but have yet to be tested by excavation. A linear bank and ditch (NHER 40146) recorded on the western edge of Horsford castle park are undated but likely to be post-medieval in date.
- 2.1.14 St Helen's tower windmill (Listed Building (II) 228425; NHER 7792), located on the eastern side of Holt Road, was probably built in 1858 and replaced an earlier smock mill on the same site. It was last used in 1912 or 1920 and originally had five storeys.
- 2.1.15 Other buildings of note within the village are the Dog public house (not illustrated), a 17th century building that was possibly originally a house, and Horsford Hall (not illustrated), which was also built in the 17th century.
- 2.1.16 More recent activity includes a World War Two searchlight battery (NHER 53203, not illustrated) and bomb crater (NHER 53204) to the east of the village and slit practice trenches (NHER 52438) within St Faith's Common to the north of the study area.

Undated

- 2.1.17 As yet undated features include earthworks of a charcoal-burning site (NHER 22631) on the northern edge of St Faiths Common, linear cropmarks of possible geological origin to the east of Holt Road (NHER 52454) and evidence of quarrying within Horsford Woods (NHER 52602).
- 2.1.18 Undated iron working waste and fragments of furnace (NHER 7782) were also found less than a kilometre to the west of the study area after a field had been ploughed for the first time in 1971.

2.2 Historical Sources

- 2.2.1 Original historical research of the subject site has not been undertaken as part of this study. Much of the historical background and development of the site has been drawn from secondary sources.

- 2.2.2 There are several hundred documents held at the Norfolk Record Office (NRO) that relate to Horsford, including manorial records, terriers and rentals, court papers, wills, surveys and maps. Given the nature and relatively remote location of the study site it was felt that cartographic sources and associated documents would be the most helpful in terms of investigating previous land-use.
- 2.2.3 Other primary sources consulted comprise aerial photographs held at the Aerial Photograph library at Gressenhall, a recent aerial photograph (Fig. 9), and on-line resources including Google Earth.
- 2.2.4 Secondary sources comprise the Victoria County History of Norfolk (volume 2, 1906 edited by Page) and Blomefield's 'An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 10' (1806). No local history publications were identified, although the parish summary published on Norfolk Heritage Explorer (www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk) proved to be useful.

2.3 Earthworks and cropmarks

- 2.3.1 There are no visible or recorded earthworks within the study area, although identification of these was hampered by long grass and other overgrowth. Earthworks clearly do survive in the vicinity – largely preserved within post-medieval plantations such as Horsford Woods to the north-east of the study area where a number of upstanding barrows are present. Other undated and/or post-medieval earthworks have been identified (see Section 2.1 above), but these are generally at some distance from the current site.
- 2.3.2 Cropmarks of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date are present within the vicinity of the subject site, although none have been identified within the study area despite recent re-interpretation of aerial photographs in this area by the Norfolk National Mapping Programme.

2.4 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.4.1 A number of historical maps held at Norfolk Records Office (NRO) were used in the research for this assessment. The cartographic evidence has proved to be a valuable reference source for assessing the type and development of land-use as well as ownership in the post-medieval period. The earliest map which depicts the study area with any certainty dates to the late 18th century and shows little detail; indeed in general field boundaries have changed very little since they were enclosed in the mid-19th century.
- 2.4.2 The maps used for this study were:
- Map of part of the parish of Horsford, the estate of Philip Stephens, esq., AYL 789 (Fig. 2)
 - 1802 Enclosure Map, AYL 791 (Fig. 3)
 - 1841 Tithe Map and Award, DN/TA 591 (Figs 4 and 5)
 - First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1882 1:25,000 (Fig.6)

2.5 Aerial photographs and site visit

- 2.5.1 Consultation of the Aerial Photograph Library at Gressenhall identified two images that depicted the site:

- Vertical Aerial Photograph: Ordnance Survey, 1969. OS 69251 190 13-JUN-1969 (under copyright, not for reproduction)
- 1988 Aerial Photographs of Norfolk (viewed on-line at <http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/Emap/EMapExplorer.asp>)

- 2.5.2 The 1945 RAF Vertical Aerial Photograph for this area unfortunately 'missed' the study site which is just shown as a black area between frames to the north and south.
- 2.5.3 A recent aerial photograph (Fig. 9) was also purchased to aid visualization of the study area.
- 2.5.4 A site visit was carried out on 8th July 2010, a selection of photographs from which are included in plates 1 - 10.

3 SITE DEVELOPMENT

Using available sources and historical accounts, this section aims to provide a brief chronological development of the site.

3.1 Pre-18th century

3.1.1 No information regarding the study area in the period pre-dating the late 18th century was identified, although it is likely that historically this part of the parish was open heath or common land. Prior to this it may have conceivably have part of the monument-dominated landscape associated with the Bronze Age barrow cemetery located to the north-east.

3.2 Late 18th to early 19th century (Figs 2 and 3)

3.2.1 An estate map from the late 18th century (Fig 2) and the 1802 Enclosure map indicate that the study area was unenclosed, open land at this time. The land owner was Sir Philip Stephens, 1st Baronet (1723-1809), who was First Secretary of the Admiralty in the late 1700s, later a Lord Commissioner of the British Admiralty, and a friend of Captain James Cook (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Philip_Stephens,_1st_Baronet).

3.2.2 The enclosure map (Fig. 3) records this area as a fairly large allotment of 126 acres and includes the annotation 'Copyhold of the manor of Horsford' below the name of the owner. No buildings are shown within the plot; there is a small enclosed parcel of land in the south-east corner, which appears to have been separately-owned. Philip Stephens also owned St Faith's Common to the north of Sandy Lane (a public road), and other property within the parish. A number of regular closes or allotments are shown on the opposite side of Holt Road, many of which are still recognisable today albeit sub-divided. To the north of these is a large area of common land set aside for the poor of the manor ('Poors Firing') to collect firewood *etc*; this is the area of modern Horsford Woods.

3.3 Mid to late 19th century (Figs 4, 5 and 6)

3.3.1 By the time of the 1841 Tithe map and Award (Fig 4), the large allotment had been sub-divided although not necessarily embanked and ditched (none was observed surrounding the study area during the site visit).

3.3.2 The north-east corner of the allotment where the study area is located appears to have been sub-divided at an odd angle that is not replicated in later maps, suggesting that it may have been a fairly temporary arrangement. By this time the ownership of the land in this area had passed from Sir Philip Stephens to Ranelagh Lord Viscount, who inherited the manor from Sir Philip following his death without male issue (<http://www.captaincooksociety.com/ccsu4561.htm>).

3.3.3 The apportionment which accompanied the Tithe map gives detail about the owners, occupiers, state of cultivation and acreage linked to a numerical identifier on the map. The pertinent entry (418) and some of the surrounding records are summarised in the table below (a photograph of the relevant page is also included as Fig. 5).

No. on map	Owner	Occupier	Name & description of lands and premises	State of cultivation	A R P
418	Lord Viscount	James Cook	Heath allotment	pasture	11 1 3
419	Lord Viscount	Wllm Armes	Heath allotment	pasture	7 2 32
413	Lord Viscount	Wllm Armes	Heath Ground	pasture	5 3 32
412	Lord Viscount	Wllm Armes	Pightle	Arable	1 1 26

Table 1: Entries for the study area and surrounding plots from the Tithe Apportionment

3.3.4 It is clear from this evidence that there were no buildings within the study area, which was still probably a fairly open plot used for firewood, fodder and grazing *etc.*

3.3.5 This situation had clearly changed by the time of the First Edition Ordnance survey, published in 1882 (Fig. 6). The corner plot containing the study area has been further sub-divided and the western and southern parts developed as a plantation, with some heath surviving close to Holt Road. There is a track running from Holt Road, and a small rectangular open plot to the south-east of the study area (numbered 76) which is approximately where the large (occupied) industrial unit is located (shown on Figs 7 and 9). The area adjacent to the junction of Holt Road and Sandy Lane is open with occasional trees dispersed along its boundary. St Faith's Common to the north is also a plantation, as are most of the fields to the west and south.

3.4 Twentieth century to modern day (Fig. 7 and Fig. 9; Plates 1-10)

3.4.1 The 1906 Ordnance Survey (not illustrated, viewed on-line at <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>) shows much the same situation with some piecemeal clearance; the plot adjacent to the junction is still open and there are no buildings shown.

3.4.2 This situation continues into the mid-20th century and shows no change in land-usage or boundaries within the study area (1938-1951 series, not illustrated; viewed on-line at <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>).

3.4.3 Aerial photographic evidence (OS 69251 190 13-JUN-1969, viewed at the Aerial Photograph Library, Gressenhall) illustrates the post-war expansion of the village, as the houses fronting onto Holt Road and Sandy Lane are clearly in existence by 1969 in addition to many of the light industrial units present today. There are open spaces (presumably pasture) within the north, east and south-east parts of the study area which reflect much of the current land-use of the site, several mature trees grow along the north and western boundaries.

3.4.4 Similarly a photograph taken in 1988 (viewed on-line at <http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/Emap/EMapExplorer.asp>) shows the site much as it is today (without the new industrial units to the west). The open spaces again appear to be rough pasture or scrubland rather than arable, although there appears to be some disturbance (?paddocks; ?spoilheaps) along the southern edge of the main open plot to the north.

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- 3.4.5 Figure 9 shows the most recent photograph with the main difference being the appearance of the large L-shaped industrial unit on the western corner (outside) of the study area.
- 3.4.6 The recent site visit (plates 1-10) illustrates the current overgrown and dilapidated nature of the former paddocks/open areas and vacant industrial units, stables and other temporary buildings within the study area. A mound of soil and rubble was noted to the north of the stables within the main paddock and there was rubbish dumped within one of the timber buildings. There is a former track running north-west to south-east parallel to Holt Road and joining Sandy Lane to the north that has been allowed to become overgrown and has been fenced off. Barbed wire fences surround much of the pasture areas, and there is a temporary fence bisecting the main paddock. There are a number of mature trees interspersed along the main western and northern boundaries, including a pine tree that is likely to be a survivor from the former plantation here (Plate 3).

4 CONFIDENCE RATING

4.1 Historical and Cartographic Sources

- 4.1.1 Original documentary research has not been undertaken for this desk-based assessment. There is generally a paucity of secondary sources with only brief accounts by Blomefield (1809) and in the VCH (volume 2, edited by Page).
- 4.1.2 The majority of information for previous site use comes from Late 18th and 19th century maps held at the Norfolk Record Office (NRO) and accessed on-line, and the aerial photographs held in the Aerial Photograph library at the HER at Gressenhall, supplemented by those available on-line.

4.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 4.2.1 The NHER proved useful in setting the study area within its archaeological landscape (Appendix B), in particular in highlighting the presence of the nearby Bronze Age barrow cemetery.

4.3 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

- 4.3.1 No record of any archaeological interventions or survey were found for the study area and there have been very few within the parish as a whole, with apparently no large-scale excavations having taken place at all. Therefore it has not been possible to assess the likelihood of the presence of below-ground remains with any certainty.

4.4 Aerial Photographs and Site Visit

- 4.4.1 Only a small number of photographs were available for study and it was not possible to discern any cropmarks or potential archaeological features on these (and none have been identified by recent re-interpretation of aerial photographs in this area by Norfolk National Mapping Programme). This could in part be because the 'green' parts of the study area largely appear to have been under pasture and have not been cultivated, although 'vegetation marks' have been recorded within the barrow cemetery to the north.
- 4.4.2 The identification of any potential earthworks during the site visit was hampered by the overgrown nature of the former paddocks and scrubland.

4.5 Overview

- 4.5.1 Due to the general absence of information from the sources consulted it has not been possible to ascertain with a high degree of confidence whether any below ground remains are present within the study area. On current knowledge prehistoric remains have the greatest potential to be present based on known evidence in the vicinity.

5 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL OF BELOW-GROUND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

- 5.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of likely survival of archaeological remains in the study area. It has not been possible to provide a predictive deposit model as there have been (on present knowledge) no site investigation reports and there are no recorded finds from the subject site.
- 5.1.2 The degree of preservation of potential buried remains within the study area is likely to have been affected by 20th century development of the site. However, most of the buildings on the site appear not to have deep foundations and many are constructed from timber or concrete with slab foundations. The current areas of scrubland appear to have been used as pasture and there is no evidence to indicate that ploughing would have affected below-ground remains. However, the past use of a large part of the site as a plantation will have had some impact on the degree of survival of any archaeological remains. Numerous rabbit burrows were noted in the adjacent field to the west and these could also have caused some damage to below ground remains within the subject site.
- 5.1.3 Based on the distribution of known evidence there is potential for the presence of prehistoric remains, notably there is a barrow cemetery to the north-east that appears to respect the 35m-contour that also passes through the subject site. Of note, to the west of the study area evidence of undated iron-working has also been found.
- 5.1.4 It is worth noting that no archaeological investigations have been carried out in close proximity to the study area therefore little is known about depth of soil coverage or specifics of underlying geology. There has been little ploughing in the immediate vicinity but it is notable that in those areas where it has occurred finds have been recovered (e.g. remains of ironworking to the west).

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Potential below-ground survival

- 6.1.1 No known archaeological remains have been identified within the study area, although there is potential for the survival of prehistoric features, notably Bronze Age barrows and/or associated activity, given the proximity of a known barrow cemetery to the north-east of the site in Horsford Woods. This might be increased by the fact that two of the barrows identified in the cemetery respect the 35m-contour, which also passes through the subject site.
- 6.1.2 No evidence of contemporary settlement or field systems associated with the barrow cemetery has yet been identified. The development of farming and the attendant development and integration of monuments, fields and settlements is highlighted as a research priority in the regional research agenda (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 10).

6.2 Other Heritage Assets

- 6.2.1 There are no other known heritage assets within the study area.

6.3 Impact on Heritage Assets

- 6.3.1 Any below ground works necessary as part of the redevelopment of the site are likely to affect any archaeological features present within the study area. The greatest impact is likely to be from demolition and removal of existing structures and hard standing, landscaping and tree-planting, construction of new building foundations, service trenches, access roads, garage footings *etc* (Figs 8a and b). Where open spaces are to be retained, the impact on any below ground remains will be lessened unless associated landscaping and tree-planting schemes are involved.
- 6.3.2 No above ground assets have been identified.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Lovells Partnerships Ltd for commissioning and funding the report. Thanks are also due to staff at Norfolk Records Office and at the NHER at Gressenhall. The author carried out all background research and undertook the site visit and all photography. Andy Corrigan produced the report figures and Neil Smith tabulated the HER data. The project was managed by Aileen Connor, who also edited this report.

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produced by Lovell Partnership Ltd

APPENDIX B. HER SUMMARY

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
7772	Bronze Age round barrow on Horsford Heath	Monument	Centroid TG 1858 1779 (MBR: 63m by 46m)	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	This Bronze Age round barrow stands 1.5m high and measures 41m by 25m. It is surrounded by a birch plantation. It is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs.	Scheduled Monument – 257, ENF110853, ENF123546, ENF110854, ENF3079, ENF110855, ENF110856, ENF95047
7773	Site of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age oval barrow on Horsford Heath	Monument	Centroid TG 1895 1778 (MBR: 48m by 37m)	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	This oval barrow is around 1m high and about 30m in diameter. There is bracken and a birch tree on the mound. It is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs	Scheduled Monument – 257, ENF110860, ENF123546, ENF3078, ENF110861, ENF110862, ENF110863, ENF110858
7774	Site of possible Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	Centroid TG 184 177 (MBR: 106m by 97m)	Bronze Age	Two Bronze Age barrows are recorded in this pine plantation. These could not be found when the site was visited in 1976. However, it was possible to distinguish one possible round barrow earthwork on aerial photographs, and a possible ring ditch, visible as a vegetation mark and recorded separately as NHER 52450.	HNF10994, ENF123546
7782	Undated iron working site	Monument	Centroid TG 181 167 (MBR: 137m by 171m)	Unknown date	Iron working waste and bits of furnace were found after the field had been ploughed for the first time in 1971. These come from an undated iron working site.	ENF4623
7792	St Helen's Windmill	Listed Building	TG 1903 1671 (point)	Post Medieval	This tower windmill was probably built in 1858 and replaced an earlier smock mill on the same site. It was last used in 1912 or 1920. The mill originally had five storeys. Some of the machinery is still inside although the iron wind shaft was removed	Listed Building (I) – 228425

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
11393	Bronze Age axehead	Find Spot	Centroid TG 193 172 (MBR: 272m by 270m)	Bronze Age	for safety reasons in 1982. A Bronze Age copper alloy socketed axehead was found. The cutting edge of the axehead had been damaged in the Bronze Age.	HNF10999, ENF11088
12305	Roman coin	Find Spot	TG 1935 1718 (point)	Roman	Hoeing around rose bushes led to the discovery of a Roman coin of Antonius Pius.	HNF10999, ENF11089
15183	Neolithic axehead	Find Spot	TG 1869 1618 (point)	Neolithic	A Neolithic partially polished flint axehead was found. There were many flint 'chippings' in the soil around it.	ENF6358
15897	Medieval ring	Find Spot	TG 1901 1598 (point)	Medieval	A 15th century copper alloy ring perhaps depicting a dove and an olive branch was found on an allotment. The site has now been built over.	ENF6342
22631	Possible undated charcoal burning site	Monument	TG 182 179 (point)	Unknown date	A series of earthworks including a hole in the ground, a surrounding earth bank and a semi-circular ditch were recorded. These may be related to charcoal burning or some other industrial activity.	HNF10994, ENF110899
29480	Possible medieval tofts and field system west of Poplars Farm	Monument	Centroid TG 1857 1594 (MBR: 451m by 286m)	Medieval	Earthworks of a series of rectangular enclosures and a trackway can be seen on aerial photographs. These can be identified as possible medieval tofts with an associated field system and a pre-enclosure trackway. Garden earthworks to the south west of the farm house are visible, and have been recorded as NHER 53210.	ENF123546, ENF16659, ENF110907, ENF110904
35253	Multi-period finds scatter	Find Spot	Centroid TG 17 17 (MBR: 638m by 805m)	Multi-period	Metal detecting has revealed a range of finds dating from the Roman to the post medieval periods. These include a Roman brooch, two Middle Saxon brooches, a Middle Saxon pin, a Late Saxon bridle	ENF89058, ENF89057, ENF90979, ENF91227, ENF90980, ENF91145, ENF91146, ENF91460, ENF104257, ENF92037, ENF104258, ENF117968,

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
40139	Horsford Castle Park	Monument	Centroid TG 19945 16537 (MBR: 1273m by 1330m)	Medieval to Post Medieval	cheek piece, and medieval and post medieval coins and metalwork. The park mentioned in a document dating to 1302 and is shown on a 1773 map. It may be of medieval origins. The park as in two sections. Great Park to the north, Little Park to the south. Little Park is likely to have been a medieval deer park with Lodge Farm as its management centre. The boundary of the park is marked on old maps and in some areas original banks, ditches and hedges may mark the line of the boundary. The castle had one of only three medieval chases in Norfolk. The chase referred to hunting rights over people's land.	HNF11312, HNF46726, ENF11091
40146	Undated bank and ditch	Monument	TG 19474 16648 (point)	Post Medieval	A post medieval bank and ditch was identified.	ENF96245
52602	Area of quarrying, Horsford Heath	Monument	Centroid TG 18528 17699 (MBR: 49m by 63m)	Unknown date	Area of quarrying measuring about 60m by 30m, including a number of irregular shallow hollows and low mounds.	ENF12231
52438	Earthworks of World War Two slit or practice trenches	Monument	Centroid TG 1818 1753 (MBR: 1330m by 1413m)	WW2	Two areas of World War Two practice trenches are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, to the east and west of Holt Road, Horsford. There are a great number of these small, hand-dug trenches, scattered over the two areas.	ENF123546
52449	Horsford Barrow cemetery	Landscape	Centroid TG 1917 1858 (MBR: 1688m by	Early Neolithic to Late	The barrow cemetery at Horsford Woods, centred on TG 1923 1832, represents a group of ten or more possible Bronze Age barrows, some of which are unconfirmed	ENF123546

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
52450	Site of possible Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	Centroid TG 1840 1780 (MBR: 17m by 18m)	Bronze Age	despite systematic study of the available aerial photographs. The dispersed cemetery covers approximately 2.2km by 0.5km of heathland and plantation. A possible ring ditch is visible as a vegetation mark on aerial photographs within Horsford Heath plantation area and the dispersed barrow cemetery (NHER 52449). The vegetation marks themselves are not entirely convincing, and may not be archaeological in nature, but due to the fact that there are several other Bronze Age barrows in the vicinity, and that two possible round barrows were recorded, but never confirmed, in this area (NHER 7774), this feature has been tentatively dated to the Bronze Age period.	ENF123546
52452	Cropmarks of medieval to post medieval field boundary ditches	Monument	Centroid TG 1909 1752 (MBR: 142m by 508m)	Medieval to Post Medieval	Linear ditches, partly corresponding to field boundaries, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are aligned roughly south southeast-north northwest, and are bisected by the east-west road, Green Lane, Horsford. The northern-most linear feature is clearly visible on the Tithe Map of 1841, and there appears to be more than one phase of this ditch, as a fainter one is visible for at least half the length of the more defined ditch feature. Both these ditches have been dated to the medieval to post medieval period.	ENF123546
52453	Cropmarks of medieval to post medieval field	Monument	Centroid TG 1930 1776 (MBR: 204m by	Medieval to Post Medieval	A linear ditch feature, probably a medieval to post medieval field boundary, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to	ENF123546

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
	boundary		72m)		the north east of Green Lane Farm, Horstford. Although this feature is not depicted directly on the Tithe Map of 1841 it is on the same alignment as, and appears to be a continuation of, a linear ditch to the south east which is shown on the Tithe Map, which has survived as the edge of a modern plantation. It has therefore been dated to the medieval or post medieval period.	
52454	Cropmark of undated linear feature	Monument	Centroid TG 1867 1742 (MBR: 13m by 67m)	Unknown date	A possible undated linear ditch feature is visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph, to the east of Holt Road, Horstford. The cropmark itself is rather faint and ephemeral, and, due to the fact that there are many geological features visible in the field, it is possible that this feature is not archaeologically in nature.	ENF123546
52455	Cropmarks of undated fragmentary linear features and possible trackways	Monument	Centroid TG 1813 1675 (MBR: 337m by 90m)	Medieval to Post Medieval	Several fragmentary linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on land to the southeast of Felthorpe Common, Horstford. A possible trackway is visible which may represent a continuation of a trackway visible within the plantation to the north. It is likely that all these features represent medieval to post medieval trackways or possible field boundaries, although they may also relate to modern drainage channels.	ENF123546
53203	Site of World War Two searchlight	Monument	Centroid TG 1946 1690 (MBR: 171m by	WW2	A World War Two searchlight site is visible on aerial photographs taken from 1942-1944. This type of site would have used	ENF123546

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
	battery and associated structures		181m)		a radar controlled projector, mounted on a wheeled trailer towards the latter part of its life (1944 onwards). As well as the operational equipment this site comprised a number of huts and several possible gun emplacements. It was still visible on 1945 aerial photographs but had been entirely dismantled by 1946.	
53204	Site of possible World War Two bomb crater	Monument	Centroid TG 1950 1642 (MBR: 31m by 33m)	WW2	A possible World War Two bomb crater is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs from 1944, but is ploughed out by 1946. It is possible that this feature represents a post medieval extraction pit or other agricultural feature, but given its proximity to the searchlight battery described in NHER 53203, and its fresh appearance on the wartime aerial photographs, it was considered to be a possible bomb crater.	ENF123546
53205	Site of medieval to post medieval field boundary ditches and possible trackways	Monument	Centroid TG 1969 1665 (MBR: 740m by 781m)	Multi-period	A system of field boundary ditches and trackways, partly depicted on the Tithe Map of 1841, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on land to the southeast of Mill Lane Farm, Horsford. Although the majority of features are likely to be medieval to post medieval in date, it is possible that more than one phase of activity is visible on this site, and at least one earlier linear feature may be discernable. It is not quite on the same alignment, but may be similar enough to the ditch features 2.3km to the northwest, NHER 52364 and 52365, to suggest that it	ENF123546

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
53207	Site of medieval to post medieval field boundary ditches and possible trackways	Monument	Centroid TG 1987 1604 (MBR: 557m by 279m)	Medieval to Post Medieval	A system of field boundary ditches and trackways, partly depicted on the Tithe Map of 1841, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on land to the east of Lodge Farm, Horstford. The majority of features are likely to be medieval to post medieval in date, although it is possible that more than one phase of activity is visible on this site.	ENF123546
53209	Site of undated fragmentary linear and possible pit features	Monument	Centroid TG 1942 1687 (MBR: 75m by 81m)	Unknown date	Two faint fragmentary linear ditches and several possible pit features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (S1), to the south of Mill Lane Farm, Horstford. The features are situated within the area of the World War Two searchlight battery (NHER 53203). It is therefore possible that these features are related to World War Two activity on the site, although they do not appear to correspond with any of the features or trackways visible on the wartime photographs. It is also possible that the linear features may be contemporary with the field boundary ditches recorded 350m to the east (NHER 53205), as the western one at least appears to be on a similar, roughly north-south alignment, but it is difficult to be sure.	ENF123546

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-79658		
Project Name	Land at Pinelands Industrail Estate, Horsford		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	08-07-2010	Finish	16-07-2010
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFPEH10	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER No.	ENF124999	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Research
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

Monument Types & Period

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

Monument	Period
stable	Modern (1901 to Present)
industrial estate	Modern (1901 to Present)
plantation	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
field	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Broadland	Pinelands Industrial Estate Holt Rd, Horsford, Norwich, Norfolk NR10 3FR
Parish	Horsford	
HER	Norfolk	
Study Area	2.5ha	National Grid Reference
		TG 18713 16966

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	N/A
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Rachel Clarke

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East Offices, Bar Hill	OA East offices, Bar Hill	OA East Offices, Bar Hill
XNFPEH10	XNFPEH10	XNFPEH10

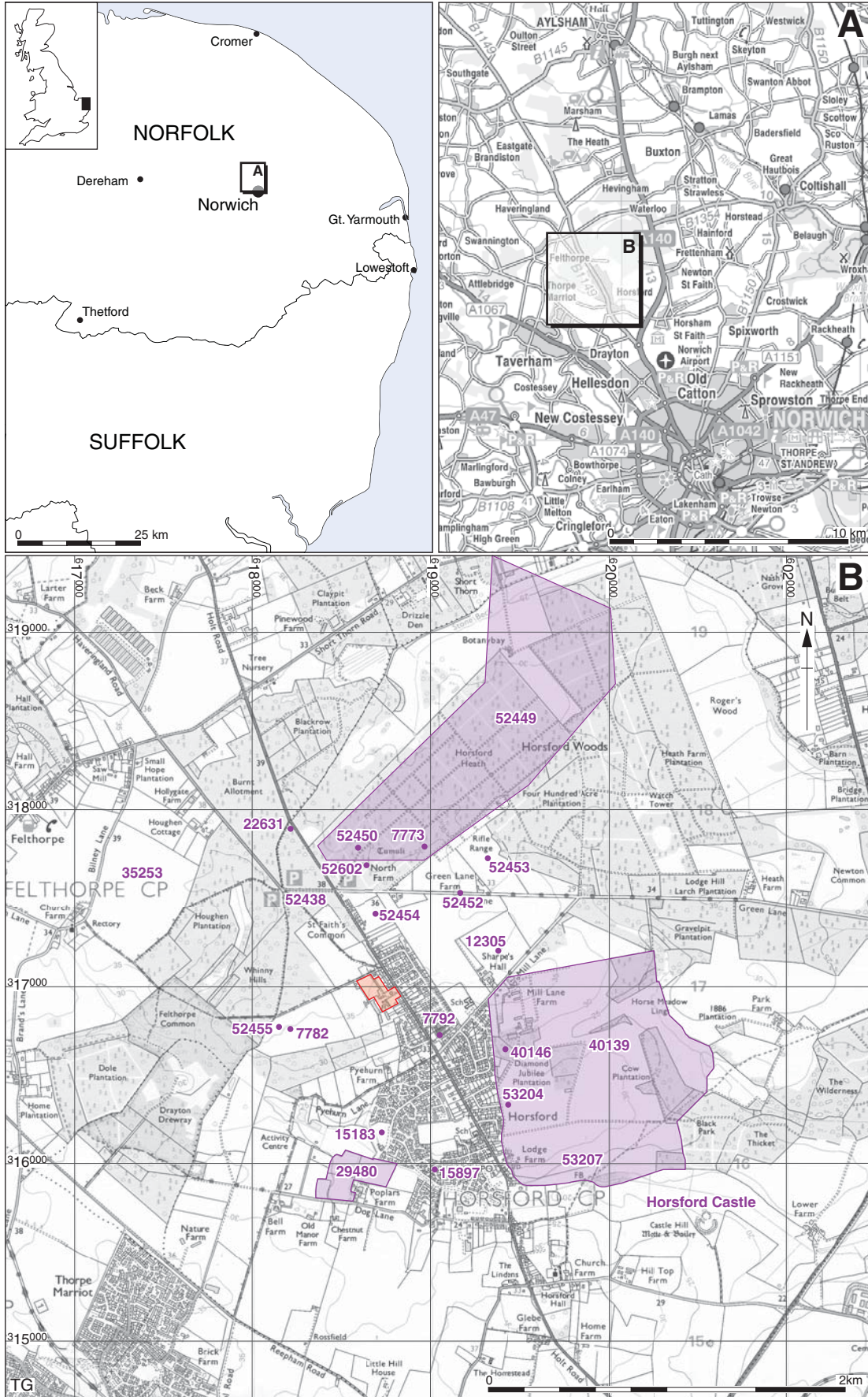
Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

This report will act as the Heritage Statement to accompany a planning application for the construction of a mixture of 65 residential dwellings and an area of light industrial use with associated roads, services and landscaping



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Figure 1: Location of site (red) and HER numbers (purple)



Figure 2a: Title of late 18th century map of the estate of Philip Stephens Esq.



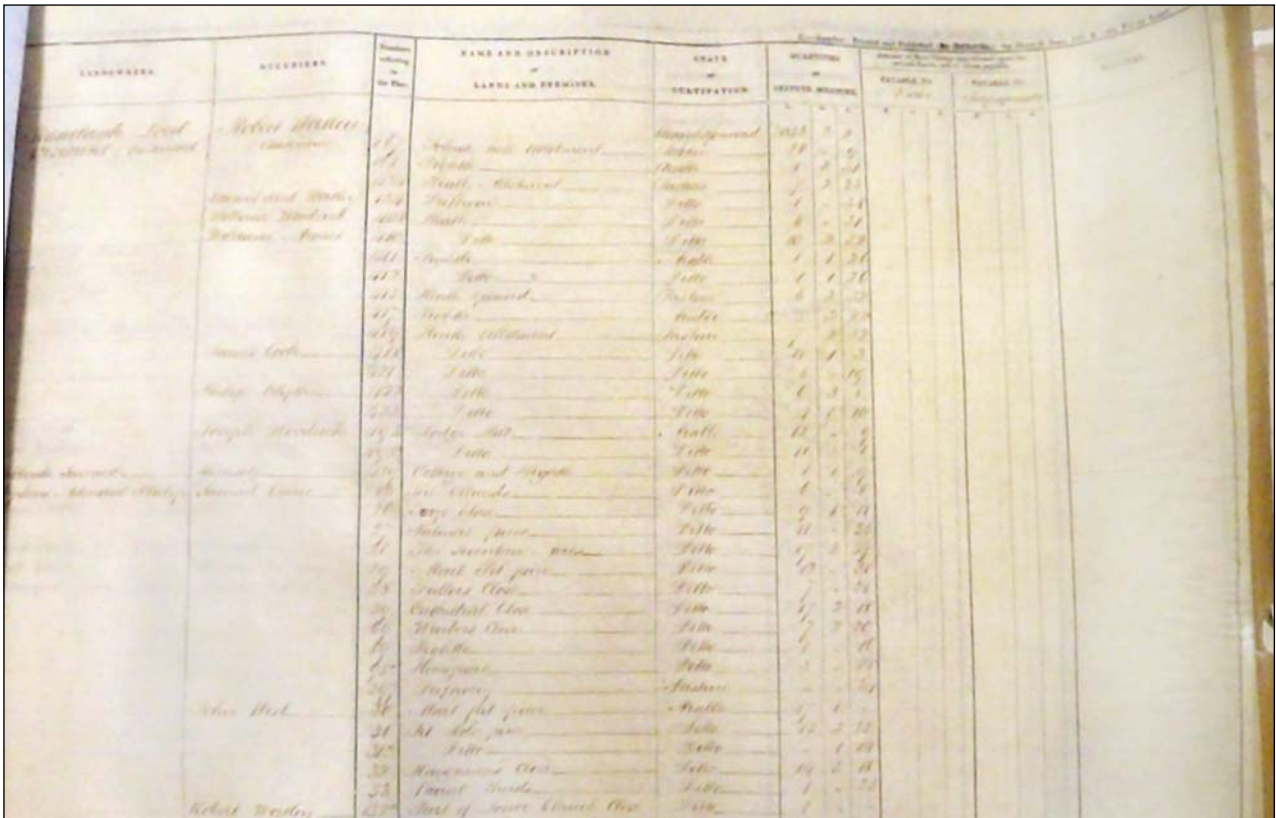
Figure 2b: Extract from late 18th century map of the parish of Horsford, estate of Philip Stephens Esq. with approximate location of study area shown (red), (AYL 789, reproduced by courtesy of Norfolk Record Office)



Figure 3: Extract from 1802 Enclosure Map with the approximate study area shown (red), (AYL 791, reproduced by courtesy of Norfolk Record Office)



Figure 4: Detail from 1841 Tithe Map with approximate location of study area shown (red), (AYL 789, reproduced by courtesy of Norfolk Record Office)



TENEMENTS	OCCUPIERS	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES	STATE	QUANTITY	REMARKS	CLASSIFICATION	REMARKS
11	John Miller	Arable land	Arable	10 1/2			
12	John Miller	Arable land	Arable	10 1/2			
13	John Miller	Arable land	Arable	10 1/2			
14	John Miller	Arable land	Arable	10 1/2			
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123	John Miller	Arable land	Arable	10 1/2			

Figure 5: Detail from 1841 Tithe Apportionment (DN/TA591, reproduced by courtesy of Norfolk Record Office)

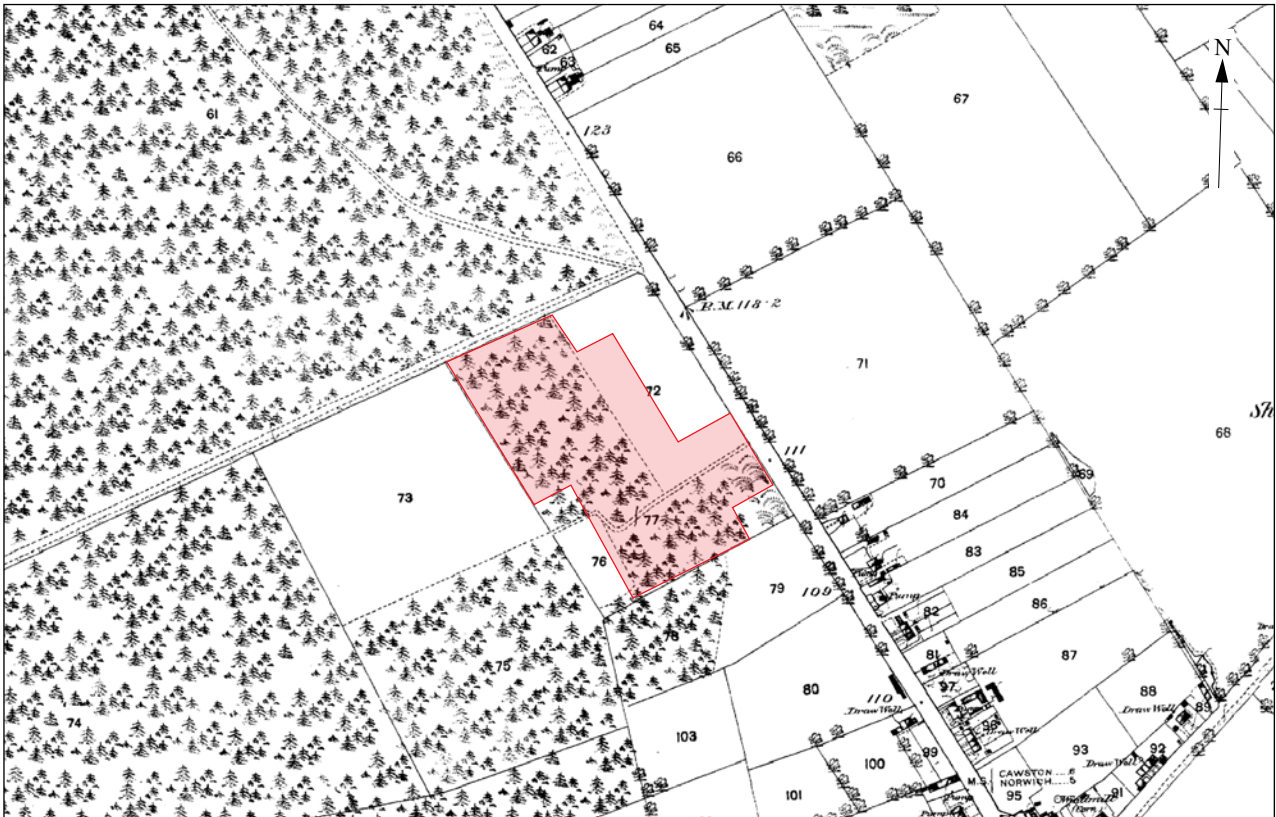


Figure 6: Detail from Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1882, 1:25,000 map with approximate location of study area shown (red), (copyright © and/or Database Right Landmark Information Group and Ordnance Survey Crown Copyright and/or Database Right 2002. All rights reserved)



Figure 7: Copy of client map showing site as it is (not to scale, produced by Lovell Partnerships Ltd using Ordnance Survey mapping Crown Copyright 2008 Licence No.: 100020449, all rights reserved)

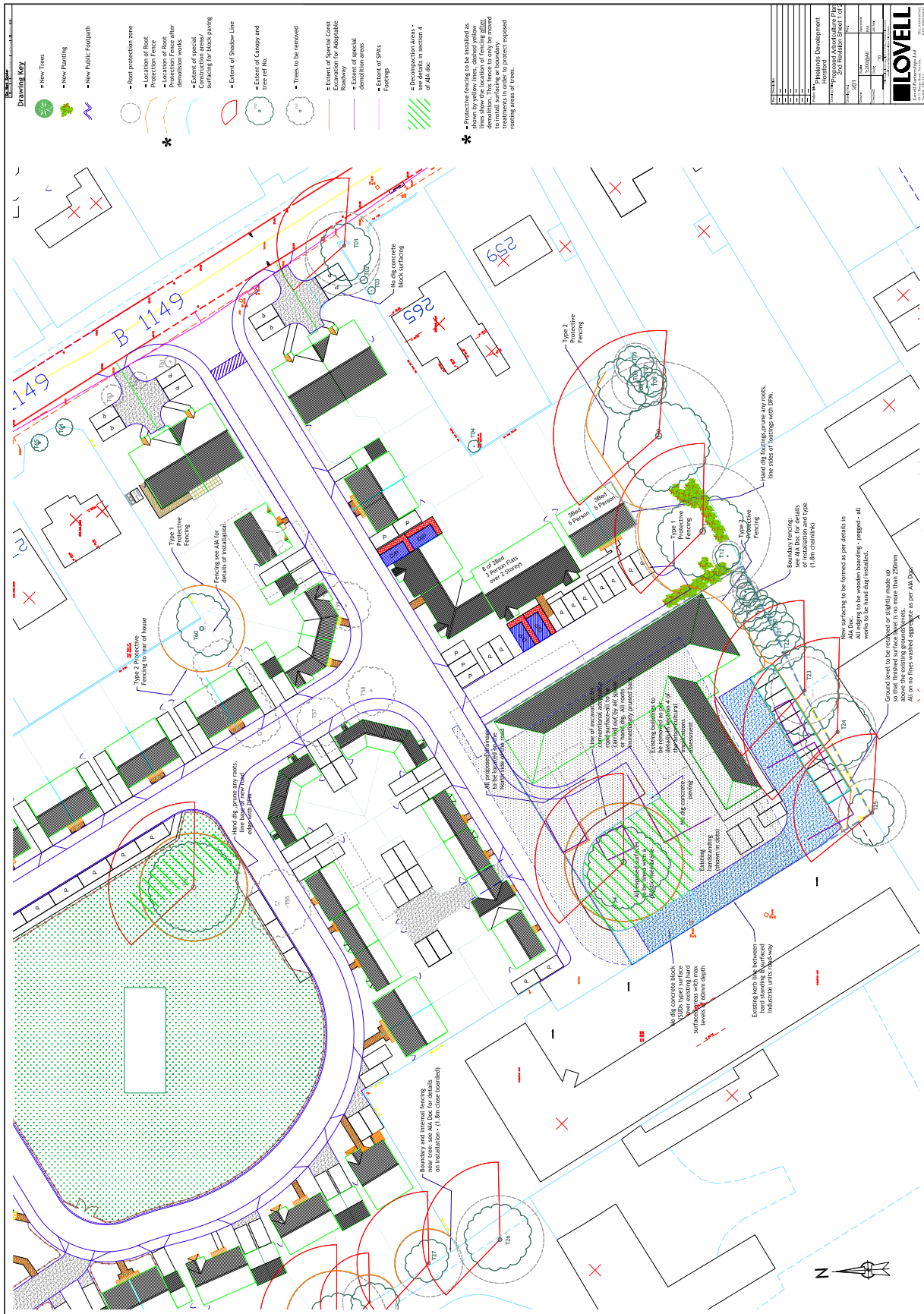


Figure 8a: Copy of client drawing showing proposed development (not to scale, produced by Chris Yardley in conjunction with Lovell Partnerships under Crown Copyright 2008 licence No: 100020449 (all rights reserved))

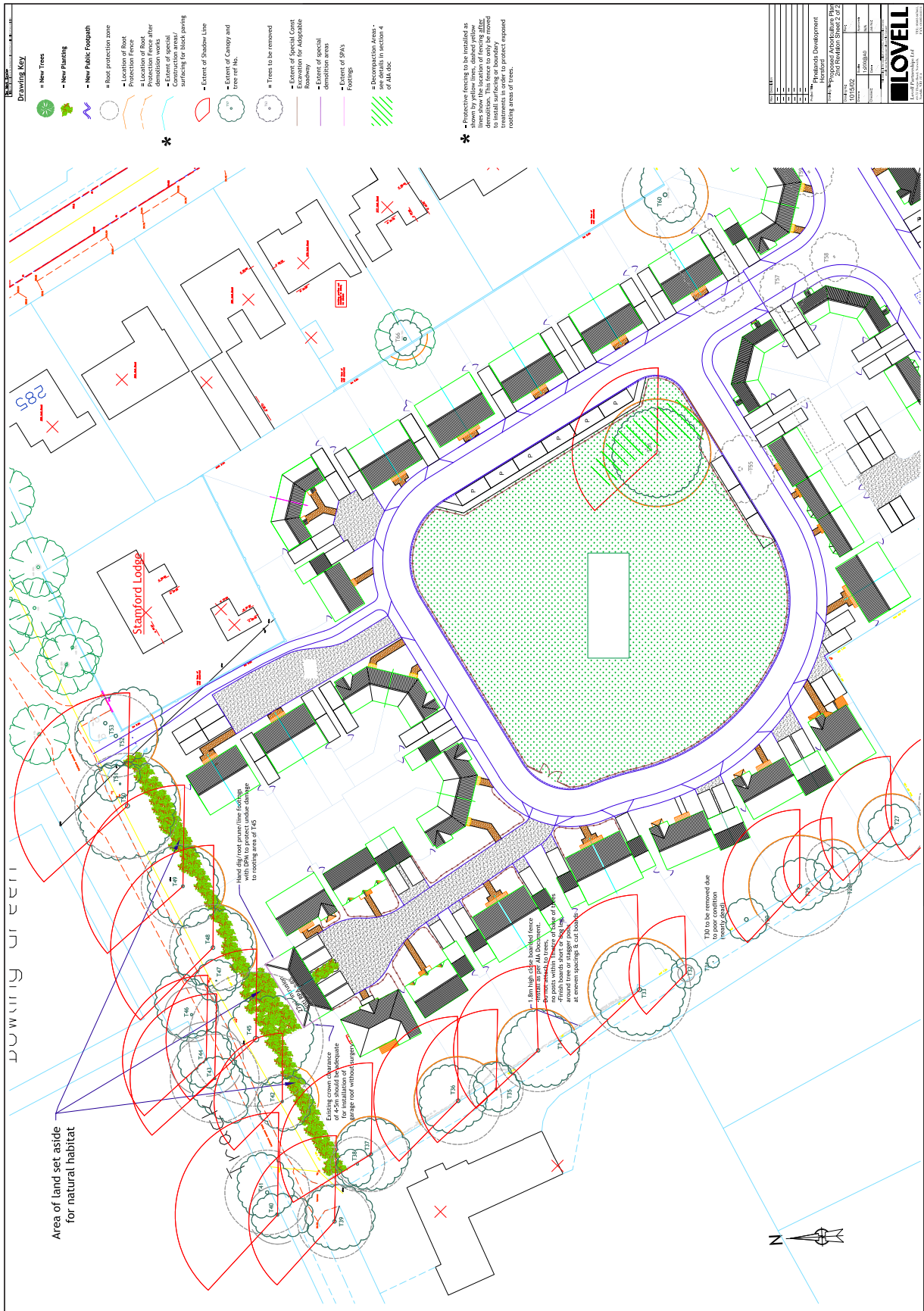


Figure 8b: Copy of client drawing showing proposed development (not to scale, produced by Chris Yardley in conjunction with Lovell Partnerships under Crown Copyright 2008 licence No: 100020449 (all rights reserved)



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Figure 9: Aerial photograph showing the site (outlined red)



Plate 1: View from Sandy Lane/NE corner of study area across fields and former road/track (looking S)



Plate 2: View from track along western side of study area across field showing temporary fence and houses fronting onto Holt Road in background (looking E)



Plate 3: View from track showing extant Pine tree along boundary (looking NE)



Plate 4: View down former road/track towards house fronting onto Sandy Lane (looking NW)



Plate 5: Temporary structures/stables towards centre of the study area



Plate 6: Temporary structures/stables towards centre of the study area



Plate 7: Temporary structures/stables towards centre of the study area



Plate 8: Former industrial units in the south of the study area



Plate 9: Former industrial units in the south of the study area



Plate 10: Former industrial units in the south of the study area



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