

Land at Neatherd Moor East Dereham Norfolk



Desk Based Assessment



July 2010

Client: Mrs J.E. Spratt

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Land at Neatherd Moor, East Dereham, Norfolk

Desk-Based Assessment

By Rachel Clarke BA, AlfA

Editor: Aileen Connor BA, AlfA

Illustrator: Andrew Corrigan BA

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Prepared by: Rachel Clarke
Position: Project Officer
Date: 15 July 2010

Checked by: Aileen Connor
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 15 July 2010
Signed: 
.....

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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oeast>

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Summary

In late June 2010, Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned to undertake a rapid desk-based assessment of land at Neatherd Moor, Dereham, Norfolk. The assessment will form part of a Local Development Framework (LDF) promotion of the site.

A search of the Norfolk Heritage Environment Record (NHER) indicates that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric remains within the study area. There are numerous find spots, including a Palaeolithic flint and Neolithic axes, in addition to possible occupation sites represented by hearths of Bronze Age date, a burnt mound and a flint-working site, many of which have been found on or near Neatherd Moor. Recent metal-detecting surveys both within and in the vicinity of the study area have produced finds spanning the Iron Age to post-medieval periods, including the discovery of a hoard of over one thousand Roman coins from a nearby field to the north-east. The finds from a survey of the eastern field (field 1) of the study area, however, only produced post-medieval finds. Of note, there have been very few archaeological excavations within Dereham, and more specifically in proximity to the study area.

The two fields forming the study area were probably once part of the extensive commons and wastelands of the parish, but had been enclosed some time before the late 18th century, prior to the main Enclosure Act of 1812. Neatherd Moor Common, formerly described as Galewetremor (Gallows Tree Common) in medieval documents, survives today as an important open space and wildlife habitat. The embanked and ditched lane forming the northern boundary could be medieval in origin and would have linked Neatherd Moor with Etling Green to the east. A former Deer Park is located a short distance to the north-east of the study area; this was documented in AD1251 as part of the survey of lands held by the Bishop of Ely. This document also describes the commons and wastelands of the manor, how they were managed and what their relative incomes were.

There are a number of historic maps and aerial photographs that depict the study area which show relatively little change over the last 200 years. Generally the two fields appear to have been under arable cultivation since at least the late 18th century, which may have affected any sub-surface archaeological remains. There has been some residential development along the Norwich Road to the immediate south of the site during the latter part of the 20th century. At this time the southern boundary to the eastern field appears to have been extended southwards; the faint cropmark of the former boundary can be traced on an aerial photograph taken in 1988.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 This desk based assessment has been commissioned to form part of a Local Development Framework (LDF) promotion.

1.2 Location and Topography

- 1.2.1 The two adjacent fields (named 1 (east) and 2 (west) for the purposes of this report, see Fig. 6) that form the study area lie at a height of c.55m OD and comprise a total area of c.3.7ha. Located on the eastern fringe of Dereham, c.1.6km from the town centre and c.750m to the north of the A47, both fields are generally flat, with slight undulations; there is a perceptible drop in height towards the eastern boundary.
- 1.2.2 Much of the landscape around Dereham, which is situated on a rivulet between two branches of the Wensum, is characterised by a broad plateau. This was formed during the Anglian glaciation by the deposition of glaciofluvial sands and glacial till over the pre-existing Cretaceous Upper Chalk. Thin layers of post-glacial sands and gravels have since been laid down over the till (also known as Chalky Boulder Clay) and plateau clays have developed on the lower valley slopes (http://www.breckland.gov.uk/dereham_green_infrastructure_web_edition-2.pdf, p9; http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/place_page.jsp?p_id=830; both accessed 13 July 2010). Observations during a recent site visit indicate that the geology in the immediate vicinity is sandy clay, possibly alluvial in origin.
- 1.2.3 A roughly north-to-south aligned footpath through a small area of woodland forms the site boundary to the west; that to the north comprises a tree-lined track. Rose Farm and properties fronting onto Briar Close lie to the south. The tree-lined eastern boundary is quite irregular in plan, suggesting that it might follow the line of a former stream or brook (Fig. 1). Farmland surrounds the site to the north and east.
- 1.2.4 At the time of the site visit (8th July 2010), the eastern field (1) was under crop whilst the western field (2) was rough pasture and grazed by horses. These fields probably once formed part of an extensive area of common land of which Neatherd Moor to the west and Etling Green to the east of the site are all that remain on this side of the town. These support a range of grassland-types and wildlife habitats and provide important green spaces for the town.

1.3 Historical Background - Dereham

- 1.3.1 The market town of Dereham (historically known as East Dereham) is located towards the centre of the county of Norfolk, c.16 miles to the west of Norwich. Once lying within the hundred of Mitford, Dereham is now the administrative centre of Breckland district and is currently the fifth largest town in Norfolk.
- 1.3.2 Dereham (previously spelt *Dearham*, *Deerham*, and *Derham*; (Blomefield 1806, 204)), is likely to be an Early English derivative meaning 'enclosure for deer', or 'the home of Deor' (<http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk>).
- 1.3.3 Traditionally it is believed that St Withburga, youngest daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, founded a nunnery and a small church here in around AD654, which was subject to the abbey of Ely founded by her eldest sister Etheldreda (Lewis 1848, 32-46). The first documentary reference for the town, however, is not until over a century

later in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (AD 798). This refers to the town of Deorham, although this could either be modern Dereham or West Dereham.

- 1.3.4 By the time of the Domesday Book (1086) the two towns are more distinct and it is clear that in the late 11th century Dereham (held by St Etheldreda) was already an important market centre and thriving settlement (<http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk>). At this time approximately 1,200 acres of land was under the plough, of which 240 acres were held by the priory. There were 20 villeins, and 20 bordars and sufficient woodland to support 600 pigs in addition to numerous heaths and meadows; three mills are also recorded (Norton 1994, 5-6).
- 1.3.5 A monastic chronicle and history, *Liber Eliensis* or *Book of Ely*, written in c.1169 recounts the story of Withburga and how when the church was being built and food was scarce, the Virgin Mary appeared to Withburga telling her to send two of her women to a nearby stream where they would find two deer with plentiful milk. Word of the miracle spread and the Reeve of the village became jealous of Withburga's popularity and tried to kill the deer; but whilst hunting them he was thrown from his horse and killed. The chronicle records that 55 years after her death the Abbot of Ely decided to move Withburga's body to the abbey. When the coffin was opened her body was found to be 'whole and uncorrupted'. After the body had been moved a spring of pure water with healing properties sprang up in her grave at Dereham. The Holy well in the churchyard of St Nicholas' church (NHER 2890) has yet to run dry and is still visited by pilgrims who come to pray and drink the holy water (Cook 1986; <http://people.bath.ac.uk/liskmj/living-spring>; <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk>). It should be noted that no archaeological evidence to support the legend, or indeed the presence of the nunnery at Dereham, has yet come to light.
- 1.3.6 The medieval market town appears to have been focused around the church of St Nicholas, which although largely Norman in origin was significantly added to and altered during the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. Bishop Bonner's Cottage (NHER 2859, not illustrated), possibly the oldest surviving house in Dereham and built in 1502 is located just south of the church. Many of the medieval buildings were destroyed in two fires that rampaged through the town in 1581 and 1679 (<http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk>). Blomefield (1806) records the devastating effects of the second fire: in addition to the loss of 170 houses 'five persons were then burnt, many horses and other cattle'. The financial loss to the town was huge. Rebuilding that followed the fires led to the development of a new urban focus around the Market Place (NHER 2889), away from the church. As a result, much of modern Dereham is dominated by Georgian architecture.
- 1.3.7 A 13th century document entitled "A Book of the Survey of the manors belonging to the bishoprick of Ely, taken in the time of Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, and in the 21st year of his consecration" is cited by Blomefield and includes an important record of how the land was managed and what the associated incomes were. The entry for Dereham includes reference to 'the demean lands, the lands of the free and copyhold tenants, the rents, customs, services, heriots, ... the several commons belonging to the manor'. The latter areas of common land within and around the town comprised *Brunesmor*, *Bukemed*, *Galewetremor*, *Northalegreen*, *Estlingegreen*, *Morgate green*, *Suthwodegrene*, from which the Bishop made an annual income of about 10l.
- 1.3.8 Some idea of how this land was used, the hierarchy of right of common, and the prosperity of the town is also given:

"The tenants are to put their cattle on the above commons and lands, (except in those lands, which are lately cleared of wood) from the time that harvest is finished to *Lady-day*, but the lord is first to put his cattle on, and in recompense for this right of common, the Bishop's tenants are to plough his lands called *Graserthe*. The Bishop has free warren over the whole manor; he has likewise the fisheries of *Eastmill*, *Kirkmill*, and formerly he had that at *Bethousemill*, but was late hindred there by the lady of *Belhouse* manor in *Tuddenham*. There are two water-mills, one wind-mill, and the Bishop might erect another if he pleased. The market is worth 10 marks *per ann*. The stock to be kept is 10 cows, a free bull, thirty hogs, a free boar, and 200 sheep."

Neatherd Moor or Common

- 1.3.9 Neatherd appears to be a relatively recent name, although it is shown on maps dating back to the 1780s. A possible origin for this name is 'Neat'herd' - a noun referring to 'a person who has the care of neat cattle; a cowherd' (<http://www.encyclo.co.uk/webster>), perhaps suggesting that the common was used for grazing cattle in the post-medieval period. A number of secondary sources indicate that the former (medieval) name of Neatherd Moor may have been *Galewetremor* or Gallows Tree Common, and that it was once the site of the town gallows (<http://www.countrysideaccess.norfolk.gov.uk/pdfs/healthwalks/Derehambookletlores.pdf>; Norton 1994, 10). Galley Moor Farm, located within Neatherd Moor could be a reference to this earlier name. Towards the end of 1814, Neatherd Moor was witness to sporting events to mark the end of the Napoleonic War, whilst during the 1930s it hosted celebrations for King George V's Silver Jubilee and two years later the coronation of King George VI. During this decade a travelling circus, including a troupe of elephants, would also occasionally set-up camp on Neatherd Moor (Norton 1994, 47; 92; 94).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

- 2.1.1 Original historical research of this area of land at Neatherd Moor is outside the scope of this study and much of the historical background and development of the site has been drawn from secondary sources such as published histories and web-based resources.
- 2.1.2 Primary sources consulted include aerial photographs and historical maps.

2.2 Historic Environment Record (Fig. 1)

- 2.2.1 A 1km-search of the archaeological and historical record around the site was commissioned from Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA). The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (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 supplemented by photographs, drawings and substantial written accounts. The main results of this search are shown on Fig. 1 and are summarised in Appendix C.
- 2.2.2 There have been no archaeological excavations within the study area itself, although there have been a scatter of small-scale excavations in the vicinity. A recent metal detecting survey of the eastern field (field 1) of the study area, however, recovered a belt mount, two buckle frames, a silver button (all post medieval) and an undatable possible lead weight (NHER 37542). A post-medieval Jews harp (or mouth harp) was also found in the top north-east corner of field 2 (NHER 28321).
- 2.2.3 Due to the large number of records of metal-detected finds within the search area, it has not been feasible to mention all of them in the following section.

Prehistoric

- 2.2.4 There are numerous prehistoric find spots and probable sites recorded in the vicinity, many on Neatherd Moor as it survives today. These include a Palaeolithic flint and a Neolithic scraper (NHER 25485), found just a few metres to the north-west of the study area within a part of the moor known as Clark's Acre. Immediately to the west of these are two probable Bronze Age hearths (NHER 2843 and 2844), with a third identified close to the pond on Neatherd Moor (NHER 2842; also see section 2.2.11); all were investigated in 1947.
- 2.2.5 Further evidence of prehistoric activity has been found to the north of the hearths and comprises a flint-working site (NHER 2875) where over 1500 waste flakes and at least twenty-four scrapers were recorded. A prehistoric 'burnt mound' (NHER 2866) was discovered a few metres to the north-west of the hearths and three Neolithic axes (NHER 2867, 2836 and 11379) have been found just to the north of this, less than 700m from the study area.
- 2.2.6 To the south and east of the study area, a prehistoric pit and prehistoric flints were revealed in 1976 during excavations before construction began along the route of the A47 bypass (NHER 10832 and 22245).

Iron Age and Roman

- 2.2.7 A small number of finds of Iron Age and Roman date have been uncovered largely through metal-detecting. These include a Roman figurine (NHER 42555) found close to Galley Moor Farm to the north-west of the site and one of the largest hoards of Roman coins to be unearthed in the county. The latter was discovered to the north-east of the

site in the vicinity of Park Farm cottages (NHER 41008); a Roman brooch was also found to the east of the site (NHER 25592) close to the sports ground.

Saxon, medieval and post-medieval

- 2.2.8 Much of the recorded evidence for the post-Roman period comprises metal-detected finds, a large quantity of which are located within the vicinity of the study area. Other records include a medieval well discovered during ploughing to the west of Etling Green (NHER 15659) and a Deer Park which lies to the north-east of the study area. The latter (NHER 25469) is mentioned in a survey of AD1251.
- 2.2.9 Of the metal-detected finds, a Late Saxon lead brooch, a medieval shield-shaped enamelled harness stud, part of a medieval frying pan, a post medieval spoon and several coins were found in a field just to the north of the study area (NHER 25593). Similar finds, including medieval and post-medieval coins, weights (e.g. NHER 52875 and 52700) and a medieval dagger (NHER 50373) have been found further to the north and east. Another post-medieval find comprises a Jew's harp (or mouth harp) discovered to the east of the site (NHER 25594) close to the sports ground.
- 2.2.10 Post-medieval buildings and sites of note in the vicinity include Grange Farm to the east (an 18th century farmhouse; NHER 46765), a tower mill built in 1836 (NHER 12003) to the south, in addition to a former brickworks (NHER 12697) and the town workhouse (NHER 15923), both located to the west of the study area.
- 2.2.11 More recent remains include a WW2 pillbox (NHER 29153) and records of wartime ploughing and digging of practice trenches (NHER 2842; see 2.2.4 also) on Neatherd Moor.

2.3 Earthworks and Cropmarks (Plates 6, 7 and 9)

- 2.3.1 There are no visible or recorded earthworks within the two fields forming the study area, although there are substantial banks and ditches flanking the lane to the north and forming the boundary to the woodland to the west (see plates 6, 7 and 9). These are likely to be pre-Enclosure (see below) and potentially could have a medieval or early post-medieval origin. Back Lane forming the southern boundary to the medieval Deer Park is embanked and ditched and thought to be an ancient track, locally referred to as the old Norwich Road.
- 2.3.2 The only recorded cropmarks in the vicinity are those of rectangular enclosure within the medieval Deer Park described above.

2.4 Cartographic Evidence (Figs 2-6)

- 2.4.1 A number of historical maps held at Norfolk Record Office (NRO) were consulted as part of the research for this study:
- 2.4.2 Survey of the Commons and Waste Lands (1784-1787), NRO, uncatalogued. Fig 2
The illustrated extract shows the outline of Neatherd Moor, with the start of the lane to the north of the study area and the names of the various landowners. Although the study area is clearly not part of the common by this period, its approximate outline is shown in relation to Neatherd Moor.
- 2.4.3 1815 Inclosure Map and Award, NRO DC 12/4/1. Figs 3 - 4
This is the first map to clearly show the study area; the fields are largely identifiable as those depicted on modern maps. Fig. 3 shows the two fields in relation to 'Neatherd Moor Common' to the west, including the area of woodland described above. The lane

to the north is shown, and would have linked Neatherd with Etling Green to the east. This is an important document as it records details such as landowners, which in this case was William Lane Robinson (Fig. 4a). A photograph of the associated award is also included (Fig. 4b).

2.4.4 Tithe Map, 1838, NRO PD 600/37. Fig. 5

Unfortunately this map is damaged in the area of the two fields forming the subject site. The location of the study area is shown, and the lane leading to Etling Green is clearly identifiable to the north.

2.4.5 First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1876 (25" edition) (not illustrated)

This map was consulted on-line at Norfolk Emap Explorer (<http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/Emap/EmapExplorer.asp>). This clearly depicts the two fields, the tree-lined lane to the north, Neatherd Moor to the west and (for the first time) Rose Farm and pond to the south.

2.4.6 1928 Edition Ordnance Survey (25" edition; Sheets 13-14) Fig. 6

This shows slightly less detail than the first edition Ordnance Survey but on the whole illustrates very little change in terms of land-use, buildings and boundaries in the vicinity of the study area. The main difference between this and modern mapping is the shape of field 1, which at some point is extended to the south, presumably following the development of residential area around Briar Close/Campion Road *etc* in the late 20th century.

2.5 Aerial photographs

- 2.5.1 Two photographs were consulted on-line at (<http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/Emap/EmapExplorer.asp>). The first dates from 1947 and shows the two fields within the study area under cultivation with the tree-lined lane to the north and woodland/Neatherd Moor (also cultivated) to the east. The second dates from 1988 with the main difference being the encroachment of residential properties to the south (Briar Close *etc*). Both fields are under arable cultivation and the former southern boundary of field 1 is visible as a cropmark.

2.6 Site visit (Plates 1-12)

- 2.6.1 A site visit was undertaken on 8th July 2010. This recorded the current status of Field 1 (under crop) and Field 2 (rough pasture), and shows the main elements of the study area including Rose Farm, the woodland, path, ditch and bank to the west of field 2 (part of Neatherd Moor), and the embanked lane along the northern boundary. There are a number of mature/established trees, some of which may pre-date Enclosure, and there is evidence of recent management (coppicing). The substantial ditch and banks are possibly pre-Enclosure in date, and could conceivably be medieval in origin.

2.7 Other Designations

There are a number of oaks, beeches and other fairly mature trees within the woodland to the west and along the boundary to the north of the study area but there is currently no information on Tree Protection Orders (TPOs). There are no Scheduled Monuments (SMs) within the study area.

3 CONFIDENCE RATING

3.1 Historical Sources

- 3.1.1 Original documentary research has not been undertaken for this desk-based study of land at Neatherd Moor. There appears to be little primary evidence directly relating to the study, largely because of its fairly remote location at some distance from Dereham town centre. There are a number of secondary sources available including antiquarian accounts by Blomefield (1806) and Lewis (1848) in addition to various local publications (e.g. Norton 1994; Boston and Puddy 1952; MacNaughton-Jones 1922) and on-line summaries and accounts (e.g. Norfolk Heritage Explorer).

3.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 3.2.1 The HER contains numerous records for the study area and its immediate environs. Although these largely consist of metal-detected and chance finds, this evidence has proved to be one of the most useful sources for attempting to predict the archaeological potential of the site.

3.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 3.3.1 The cartographic evidence is a useful and generally reliable source for studying land use, the development of the study area and its relationship to the surrounding landscape, notably Neatherd Moor and the lane to the north. The earliest map consulted dates from the late 18th century, although the most useful is the Inclosure map and early editions of the Ordnance Survey; the Tithe map is too damaged to be of use.

3.4 Aerial Photographs

- 3.4.1 The two aerial photos consulted on-line show the post-war development of the site, in particular the encroachment of housing and the modification of the southern boundary of field 1. There are no obvious cropmarks (other than that of the former southern boundary to field 1) indicating the presence of archaeological features within the study area.

3.5 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

- 3.5.1 Very few archaeological excavations have been undertaken within the town of Dereham (these have not been included in this study) and only two close to the site, one of which was in 1947 and one in the 1970s (see sections 2.2.4 and 2.2.6 above).

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL OF BELOW-GROUND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

- 4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of likely survival of archaeological remains in the development area. The assessment takes the form of a predictive model based on probability and not certainty. It is intended as a guide only.
- 4.1.2 The degree of preservation of potential buried remains within the study area is likely to have been affected by post-medieval and modern agricultural practices.
- 4.1.3 It is worth noting again that very few archaeological investigations have been carried out in close proximity to the study area and therefore little is known about depth of soil coverage or underlying geology. Equally, it is difficult to assess the nature or likely survival of archaeological remains in this location. However, the recent metal-detecting surveys within field 1 and around the study area indicate that plough soil is present to a depth of 0.25m.
- 4.1.4 The desk-based assessment has indicated a high potential for prehistoric remains to be present within the study area given the large number of find spots and features spanning the Palaeolithic to Bronze Age, some of which are located in close proximity to the site. Less is known about later prehistoric (Iron Age) activity in the area but there was clearly a Roman presence in this part of Dereham given the nature and distribution of finds of this date. No Roman finds were, however, recovered during the metal-detecting survey in field 1 of the study area. Late Saxon and medieval finds have been found nearby (but again not on the site) and it is feasible that the embankments associated with the lane to the north and boundary to the west are medieval in origin and could be contemporary with the Deer Park and 'Back Lane' to the north-east. Post-medieval and modern remains associated with farming is likely; the southern boundary of field 1 survives as a cropmark, excavation of which could help to date the enclosure of these fields (presumably once part of Neatherd Common). No post-medieval buildings other than Rose Farm (?late 19th century) have been identified within the study area.
- 4.1.5 There are a number of large ponds located in the vicinity and it is possible that similar features might be found within the subject area, although none show clearly on the aerial photographs.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Neatherd Moor

- 5.1.1 Despite its name, the study area does not appear to have been part of Neatherd Moor since at least the late 18th century, indicating that it was enclosed at an earlier date.
- 5.1.2 The desk-based research has demonstrated that remarkably little has altered within the study area in terms of land-use/boundaries *etc* over the last 200 years. The encroachment of modern housing has begun to the south but otherwise the character of the landscape surrounding the site appears to be, at least in part, not dissimilar to what might have been visible in the post-medieval and, to a lesser extent, medieval periods.
- 5.1.3 The greatest potential for archaeological survival appears to be for remains of the prehistoric and post-medieval periods, although evidence of Roman and medieval activity is also feasible. On present knowledge, there is little to suggest that Iron Age or Saxon remains will be present. Of note is the presence of areas of woodland and boundaries containing mature trees and the survival of areas of common despite centuries of enclosure and encroachment.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX B. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-79610		
Project Name	Land at Neathead Moor, Dereham		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	01-07-2010	Finish	16-07-2010
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFEDE10	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER No.	ENF124921	Related HER/OASIS No.	MNF37542

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Research
Development Type	Other

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
Enclosed field System	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Common	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Bank earthwork	Uncertain
	Select period...

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Breckland	Land at Neathead Moor, North of Norwich Road, East Dereham, Norfolk
Parish	Dereham (east)	
HER	Norfolk	
Study Area	3.7ha	National Grid Reference TG 00355 13427

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	N/A
Project Design Originator	N/A
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry
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
XNFEDE10	XNFEDE10	XNFEDE10

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 is not in response to a planning or conservation authority brief. It has been commissioned by the client to form part of a Local Development Framework (LDF) promotion of the site

APPENDIX C. HER SUMMARY

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
MNF2836	Neolithic axehead	Find Spot	TF 9982 1411 (point)	Neolithic	A small polished Neolithic flint axehead was found on the surface of this field in November 1965.	ENF3768
MNF2842	Possible Bronze Age hearth	Monument	TF 9967 1360 (point)	Bronze Age	A possibly Bronze Age hearth of burnt flint and charcoal was found near the pond on Neatherd Moor during wartime ploughing and the digging of practice trenches. The charcoal was identified by the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew as alder or hazel and oak.	HNF50379, ENF1749
MNF2843	Possible Bronze Age hearth	Monument	TG 0008 1364 (point)	Bronze Age	A possibly Bronze Age hearth of burnt flint and charcoal was found on Clark's Acre on Neatherd Moor. Excavation of the feature recovered worked prehistoric flint flakes. The charcoal was identified by the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew as alder or hazel and oak.	HNF50379, ENF1749, ENF10350
MNF2844	Possible Bronze Age hearth	Monument	TG 0012 1362 (point)	Bronze Age	A possibly Bronze Age hearth of burnt flint and charcoal was found on Clark's Acre on Neatherd Moor. The charcoal was identified by the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew as alder or hazel and oak. Metal detecting at this spot recovered a post medieval silver plated copper alloy core minted between January and November 1662.	HNF50379, ENF1749, ENF10350
MNF2866	Prehistoric burnt flints	Find Spot	Centroid TF 998 140 (MBR: 229m by 126m)	Prehistoric	Prehistoric burnt flints have been found at this site.	HNF50380
MNF2867	Neolithic	Find Spot	TF 9978 1410	Neolithic	The cutting edge of a Neolithic polished flint	FNF7415

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
	axehead		(point)		axehead was found at this site.	
MNF2875	Prehistoric flint working site	Find Spot	Centroid TF 999 138 (MBR: 210m by 179m)	Prehistoric	Over 1500 waste flakes of three different types and at least twenty four scrapers were found at this spot. The number of waste flakes recovered suggests that this is a prehistoric flint working site.	ENF95, FNF128474
MNF10832	Prehistoric pit or hearth	Monument	TG 007 129 (point)	Prehistoric	An excavation along the route of the A47 bypass before it was constructed revealed a pit filled with burnt and unburnt clay and charcoal. A small area at the base was fired red. Two flint flakes were found in the fill. Fragments of prehistoric pot came from the disturbed area above the pit.	ENF5594, FNF24376
MNF11379	Neolithic axehead	Find Spot	TF 9986 1411 (point)	Neolithic	A Neolithic flaked flint axehead was found at this spot.	ENF4952
MNF12003	Tower mill	Listed Building	TG 0034 1297 (point)	Post Medieval	Dereham tower wind mill was built in 1836. It was in use as a windmill until 1922 when the sails fell off but continued to grind corn until the 1930s using a steam powered engine. The five storey brick tower and restored cap and sails can still be seen although the interior of the mill is no longer open.	Listed Building (II) – 219450, ENF4889, ENF10362, ENF9985
MNF12696	Post medieval brickworks	Monument	Centroid TF 9949 1297 (MBR: 99m by 77m)	Post Medieval	A post medieval brickworks is shown at this spot on an old map.	ENF10363
MNF12697	Post medieval brickworks	Monument	Centroid TF 997 134 (MBR: 98m by 65m)	Post Medieval	A post medieval brickworks is shown at this spot on an old map.	ENF10363
MNF13776	19th century seat	Monument	TG 0002 1318 (point)	Post Medieval	A remarkably ornate 19th century wrought iron and wood seat is set in the pavement in	ENF10364

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
MNF13793	19th century maltings	Listed Building	Centroid TF 9942 1313 (MBR: 53m by 88m)	Post Medieval	front of a modern house. This post medieval maltings was first built in 1870 but was rebuilt in 1894. It has a long yellow brick three storeyed facade divided into bays by pilasters and the structure is supported on an iron frame. There is a sack hoist on ornamental iron brackets and the kilns survive at the rear and the furnaces in the basement. It survives in very good condition and is a good example of a medium sized maltings.	Listed Building (II*) - 487147, ENF10365
MNF13794	19th century maltings	Building	Centroid TF 9944 1289 (MBR: 64m by 74m)	Post Medieval	This large 19th century maltings is a red brick building. There are two sack hoists at the rear and kilns to the east.	ENF10365
MNF15659	Probable medieval well	Monument	TG 0135 1364 (point)	Medieval	A probable medieval flint and brick well was discovered during ploughing west of Eling Green	ENF6281
MNF15923	Post medieval workhouse	Monument	Centroid TG 0016 1338 (MBR: 41m by 50m)	Post Medieval	This is the site of a post medieval workhouse that is marked on old maps. The buildings have now been demolished and the site developed for housing.	
MNF19306	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Centroid TG 01 12 (MBR: 921m by 532m)	Multi-period	Fieldwalking and metal detecting in 1983 and 1984 recovered prehistoric worked flints, fragments of Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon and medieval pottery and an undated possible cauldron foot.	ENF7790, ENF8347
MNF21732	Prehistoric flint flake	Find Spot	Centroid TG 0138 1392 (MBR: 60m by 72m)	Multi-period	A large prehistoric flint flake was found in a garden at Eling Green. Metal detecting in March 2010 recovered medieval and post-medieval metal finds including a medieval figurine, furniture fitting, cross and	ENF8561, ENF12473

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
					post-medieval weight, dress fastener and jetton.	
MNF22245	Prehistoric flint finds	Find Spot	Centroid TG 0146 1343 (MBR: 231m by 102m)	Prehistoric	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered prehistoric flint flakes.	ENF11547
MNF24879	Multi-period metal finds	Find Spot	Centroid TG 01 13 (MBR: 120m by 143m)	Multi-period	Metal detecting has recovered a wide range of metal objects dating from the Roman to the post medieval period. These include a Roman copper alloy coin, a medieval arrowhead, medieval and post medieval coins, and an early medieval copper alloy buckle.	ENF9938, ENF10013, ENF10367
MNF24991	Post medieval metal objects	Find Spot	TG 01 13 (point)	Post Medieval	Metal detecting has recovered an early post medieval decorated double looped buckle with lobed frame and punched annulets, a swan head S shaped belt fastener and other post medieval metal objects from this site.	ENF9734, ENF10367
MNF24992	13th century dog figurine	Find Spot	TG 01 13 (point)	Medieval	Metal detecting recovered a 13th century gilt copper alloy dog figurine with a spike for attachment at this site.	ENF9734
MNF25469	Medieval deer park	Monument	Centroid TG 013 147 (MBR: 1827m by 1533m)	Medieval	This area is described as a deer park in a survey of AD 1251. A rectangular cropmark can be seen on aerial cropmarks of this area. Part of Back Lane that follows the course of the deer park boundary is a very old road, embanked and ditched.	ENF10368
MNF25485	Palaeolithic flake and Neolithic scraper	Find Spot	Centroid TG 0022 1362 (MBR: 36m by 53m)	Prehistoric	A Palaeolithic primary flint flake, a Neolithic scraper and a prehistoric burnt flint were found in molehills on Clark's Acre, Neatherd Moor.	HNF50379, ENF6719

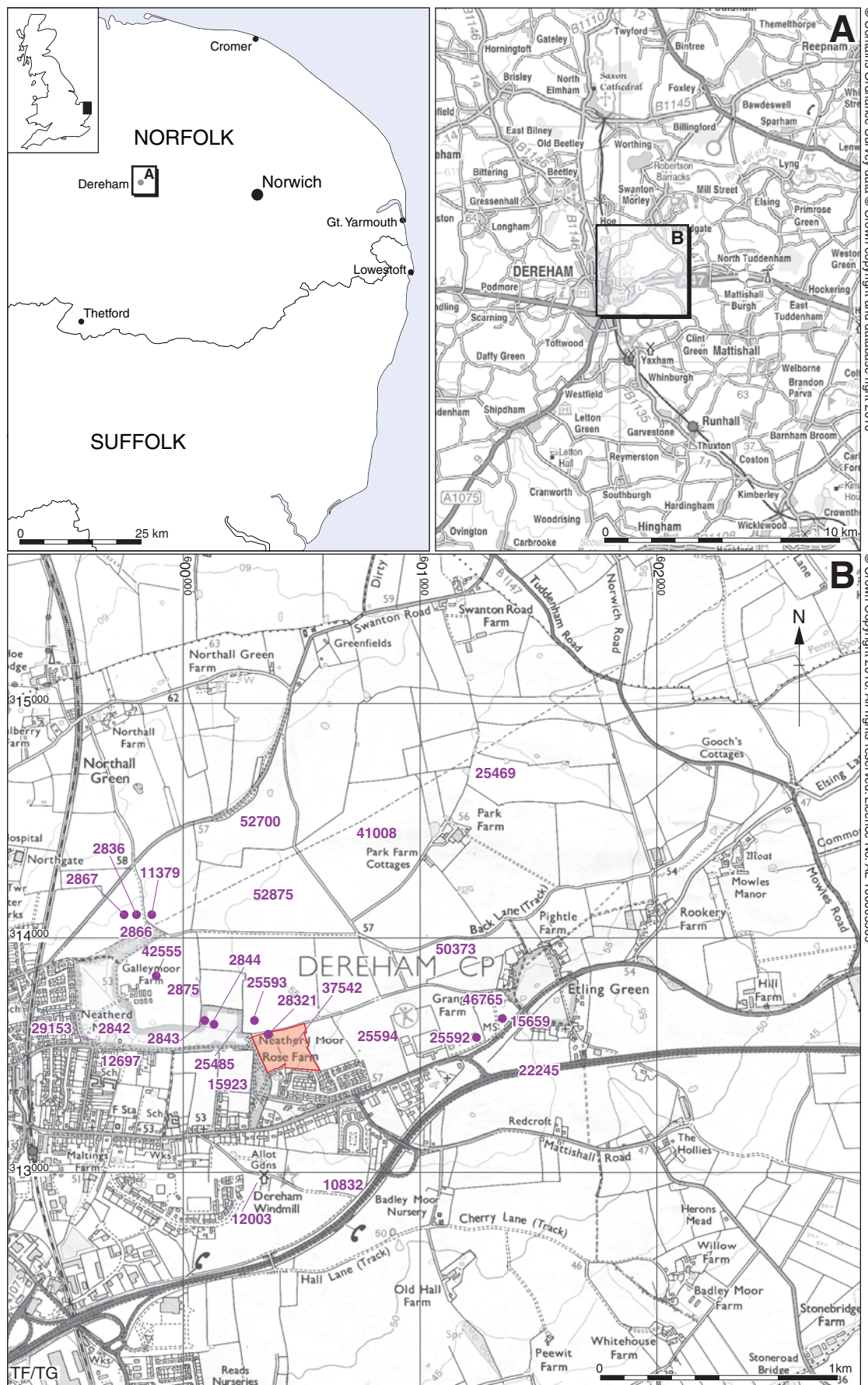
NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
MNF25592	Roman brooch	Find Spot	TG 01 13 (point)	Roman	Metal detecting recovered a Roman T shaped brooch at this site.	ENF10376, ENF10368
MNF25593	Late Saxon, Medieval and post medieval find scatter	Find Spot	TG 00 13 (point)	Multi-period	Metal detecting recovered a range of finds dating from the Late Saxon to the post medieval period. These include a Late Saxon lead brooch, a medieval shield-shaped enamelled harness stud, a fragment of a handle of a medieval frying pan and a post medieval spoon. Medieval and post medieval coins were also found.	ENF12331, ENF10376, ENF10368, ENF10648, ENF11922
MNF25594	Medieval or post medieval metal finds	Find Spot	TG 00 13 (point)	Medieval to Post Medieval	Metal detecting at this spot recovered a shield-shaped heraldic copper alloy enamelled harness stud and a late medieval or early post medieval double looped buckle with moulded tongue rests.	ENF10376, ENF10368
MNF25595	Multi-period finds scatter	Find Spot	Not displayed, TG01SW Point	Multi-period	Metal detecting at this site has recovered a range of metal objects dating from the Iron Age to the post medieval period. These include a silver Iron Age coin, a Roman to Early Saxon strap fitting, a medieval casket mount and a post medieval elaborate shield-shaped mount.	ENF10376, ENF10368, ENF10485, ENF13768
MNF28321	Post medieval jews harp	Find Spot	TG 00 13 (point)	Post medieval	Metal detecting recovered a post medieval jews harp.	ENF10368
MNF28322	15th or 16th century handle	Find Spot	TG 01 13 (point)	Medieval to Post Medieval	Metal detecting recovered a 15th or 16th century heart shaped loop handle from a chafing dish, box or cupboard.	ENF10837, ENF10368
MNF28323	14th century French jetton	Find Spot	TG 01 13 (point)	Medieval	Metal detecting recovered a 14th century French jetton with a Moor's head.	ENF10368

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
MNF28969	Middle Saxon sceatta	Find Spot	Not displayed, TG01SW Point	Saxon	Metal detecting recovered a Middle Saxon sceatta and a Late Saxon silver ingot.	ENF11078, ENF14090, ENF11109
MNF29153	Site of World War two pillbox	Monument	TF 9963 1355 (point)	WW2	A World War two pillbox of unknown type was located on a road junction on Neatherd Moor. It was demolished around 1970.	
MNF30949	Late Saxon strap end	Find Spot	TG 00 12 (point)	Late Saxon	Metal detecting recovered a copper alloy Late Saxon strap end.	ENF10369
MNF32832	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	TF 9979 1298 (point)	Multi-period	Prehistoric pot boilers, Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes and scrapers and fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery have been found in this garden.	ENF88573, ENF13242, ENF91486
MNF33034	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Centroid TG 01 13 (MBR: 66m by 26m)	Multi-period	Metal detecting recovered five Neolithic worked flints, a Roman coin, medieval coins, fragments of medieval pottery and a copper alloy seal matrix, with a spread eagle with the legend *...AVILA IOHIS (Avila wife of John).	ENF12946, ENF16469
MNF38395	Post medieval circular decorative brass	Find Spot	TG 00 13 (point)	Post Medieval	Metal detecting recovered a 16th or 17th century circular decorative brass, probably from a horse harness.	ENF87386
MNF39904	Post medieval brick kiln	Monument	Centroid TF 9984 1307 (MBR: 108m by 55m)	Post Medieval	A brick kiln is shown at this site on old maps.	
MNF40719	Roman and medieval to post medieval metal finds	Find Spot	Centroid TF 99 14 (MBR: 287m by 116m)	Multi-period	Metal detecting recovered a Roman coin, a medieval to post medieval inkwell, two post medieval belt mounts and a post medieval harness mount.	ENF92877, ENF94348
MNF42095	Post medieval metal finds	Find Spot	Centroid TG 00 13 (MBR: 207m by 202m)	Post Medieval	Metal detecting recovered a post medieval belt mount, two buckle frames, a silver button and an undatable possible lead	ENF94348

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
MNF42096	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Centroid TG 01 13 (MBR: 863m by 350m)	Multi-period	weight. Metal detecting recovered fragments of Roman, Late Saxon and medieval pottery and medieval and post medieval metal finds including a medieval belt mount and a post medieval book claps and two post medieval coins.	ENF94349
MNF44176	Medieval finds	Find Spot	Centroid TF 99 14 (MBR: 279m by 345m)	Medieval	Metal detecting recovered a fragment of medieval glazed pottery, a medieval coin and two pieces of undated copper alloy working waste.	HNF50385, ENF96360, ENF96934
MNF45393	Multi-period finds including Roman coin hoard	Find Spot	Not displayed TG01SW Area	Multi-period	Metal detecting in 2004 recovered a hoard of over one thousand Roman silver denarii and radiate coins dating to the 3rd century AD. This is the largest Roman coin hoard found in Norfolk. Excavation in 2004 found the broken pottery vessel that had contained the hoard. Further metal detecting recovered fragments of Roman pottery and Roman and medieval metal objects.	HNF50328, ENF97525, ENF97526, ENF98394, ENF98317, ENF10330, ENF11311, ENF10587, ENF11828, ENF11392, ENF11794, ENF12217, ENF12275, ENF12475
MNF46411	Site of Norwich Road Chapel	Monument	Centroid TF 99692 13208 (MBR: 35m by 37m)	Modern	This building was a former Methodist chapel built of red brick with white brick dressings. It was built around 1901. It had been converted into a shop and has now been demolished.	ENF98480
MNF47322	Possible Roman duck figurine	Find Spot	TF 99 13 (point)	Roman	Metal detecting recovered a Roman figurine or harness mount in the form of a duck.	ENF10342
MNF49518	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Not displayed TF91SE Area	Multi-period	Metal detecting recovered a medieval strap-end and lead wall or ceiling decoration, pieces of medieval pot and other metal medieval and post medieval finds. One Roman, one Late Saxon and one medieval	HNF50386, ENF11249, ENF11392, ENF11795, ENF11985, ENF11979, ENF11807, ENF12217, ENF12402

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
					coin were also found.	
MNF51801	Grange Farmhouse, Etling Green	Listed Building	TG 01311 13748 (point)	Post Medieval	The earliest parts of this red brick farmhouse date back to the late 18th century. It has an early 19th century front wing and a mid 20th century west extension. Inside there is a wooden staircase and beams. There are cast iron railings around the house.	Listed Building (II) – 478159
MNF54907	Multi-period findspot	Find Spot	Centroid TF 99 14 (MBR: 361m by 623m)	Multi-period	A Late Bronze Age socketed hammer, Roman key handle, medieval and post medieval coins and metalwork finds were recovered in late 2006 and 2007 by metal detecting.	ENF11760, ENF11780, ENF11920, ENF11928
MNF55224	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Centroid TF 99 14 (MBR: 311m by 607m)	Multi-period	Multi-period finds were recovered during metal detecting in 2007 and 2008, including Saxon strap ends, Roman, medieval and post medieval coins and medieval and post medieval objects. Late Prehistoric flint flakes and a fragment of Late Bronze Age socketed axe were also recovered.	ENF11814, ENF11985, ENF11979, ENF12101, ENF12240
MNF55404	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Find Spot	Centroid TG 01 13 (MBR: 558m by 309m)	Medieval to Post Medieval	A medieval/post medieval dagger pommel and sword chape, a post medieval lead weight and an undateable pebble with a crucifix carved into the surface were found during metal detecting survey before the end of November 2006.	ENF11824, ENF12241, ENF12328
MNF55552	Late Saxon to post medieval finds	Find Spot	Centroid TG 00 14 (MBR: 395m by 584m)	Late Saxon to Post Medieval	A late Saxon stirrup terminal, medieval harness mount, weights and a coin were found during metal detecting in 2007.	ENF11832, ENF11943

NHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
MNF57354	Monumental Brass from Dereham	Find Spot	Centroid TF 99 14 (MBR: 75m by 70m)	Medieval	Fragment of monumental brass recovered by metal detector.	ENF12170
MNF57791	Post- medieval weight and mount	Find Spot	Centroid TG 00 14 (MBR: 425m by 664m)	Post Medieval	Metal detecting in 2008-9 recovered a post-medieval mount and weight	ENF12256
MNF58068	Medieval and post medieval coins, post medieval weight	Find Spot	Centroid TG 00 14 (MBR: 691m by 363m)	Medieval to Post Medieval	Metal detecting in 2009 recovered medieval and post medieval coins and a post medieval lead weight.	ENF12301



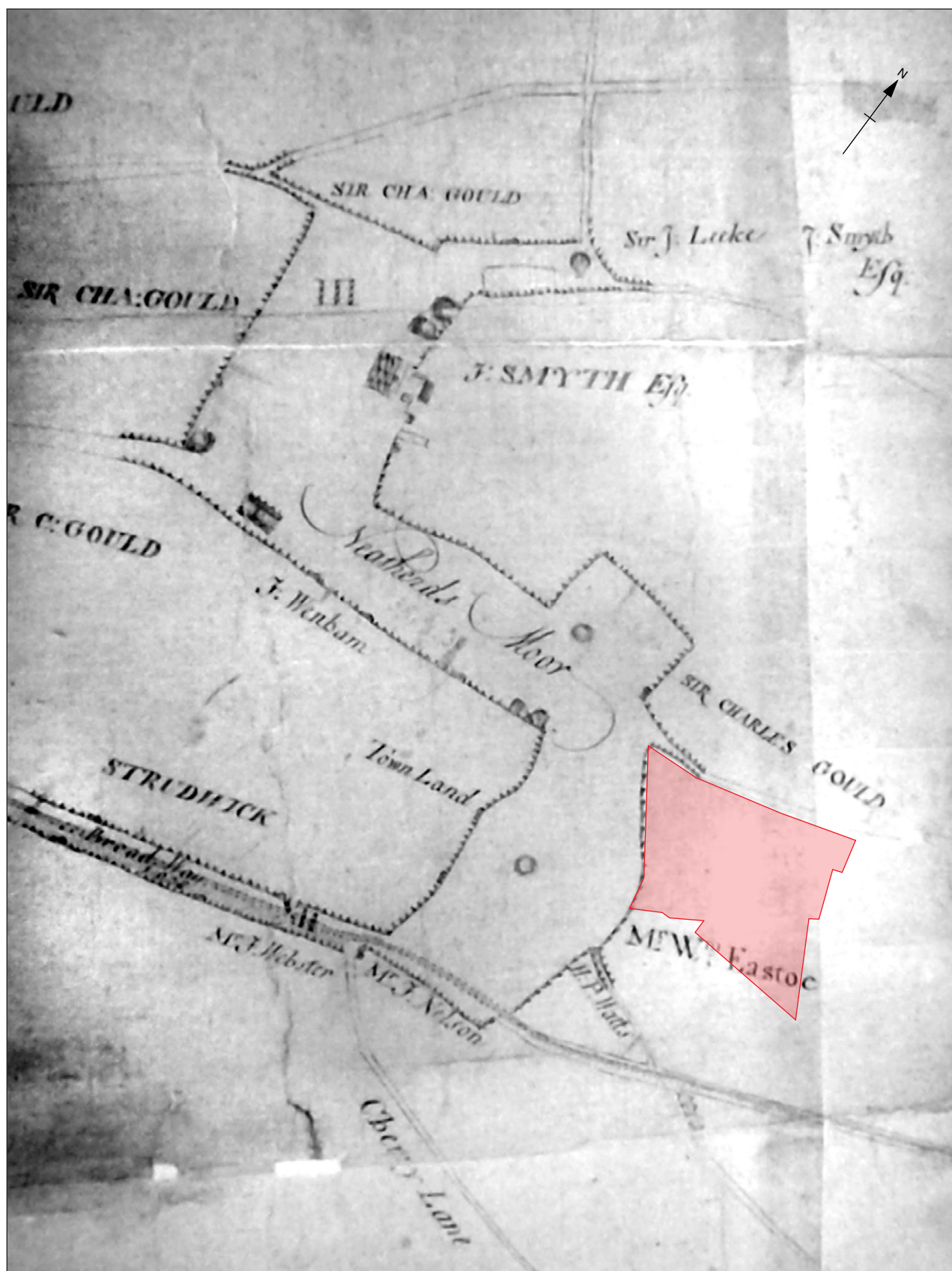


Figure 2: Extract from Survey of the Commons and Waste Lands, 1784-1787 (NRO, uncatalogued, reproduced by courtesy of Norfolk Record Office)



Figure 3: Extract from 1815 Enclosure Map showing the subject site (red) in relation to Neatherd Moor Common, NRO DC 12/4/1 (reproduced by courtesy of Norfolk Records Office)

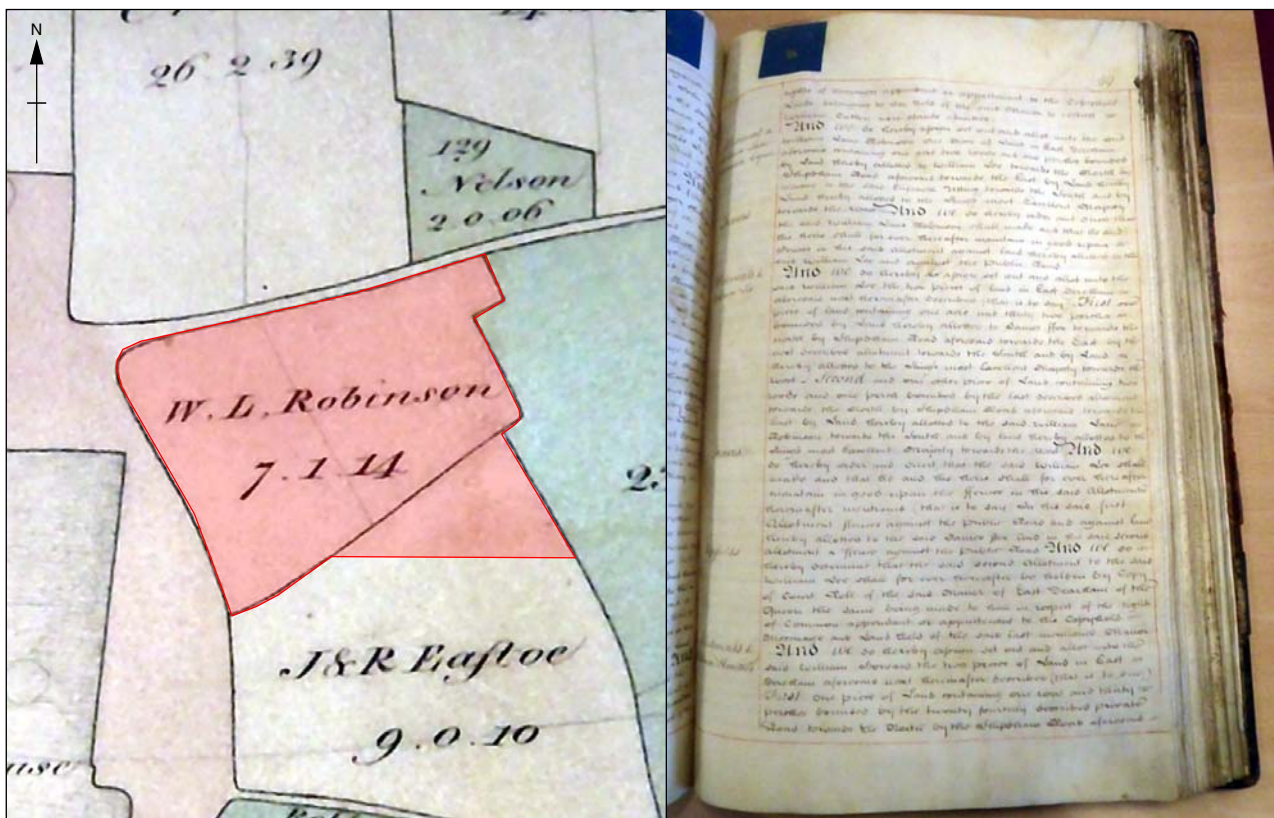


Figure 4: Detail of 1815 Enclosure Map showing the landowner of the subject site (red) and detail of the 1815 Enclosure Award, NRO DC 12/4/1 (reproduced by courtesy of Norfolk Records Office)

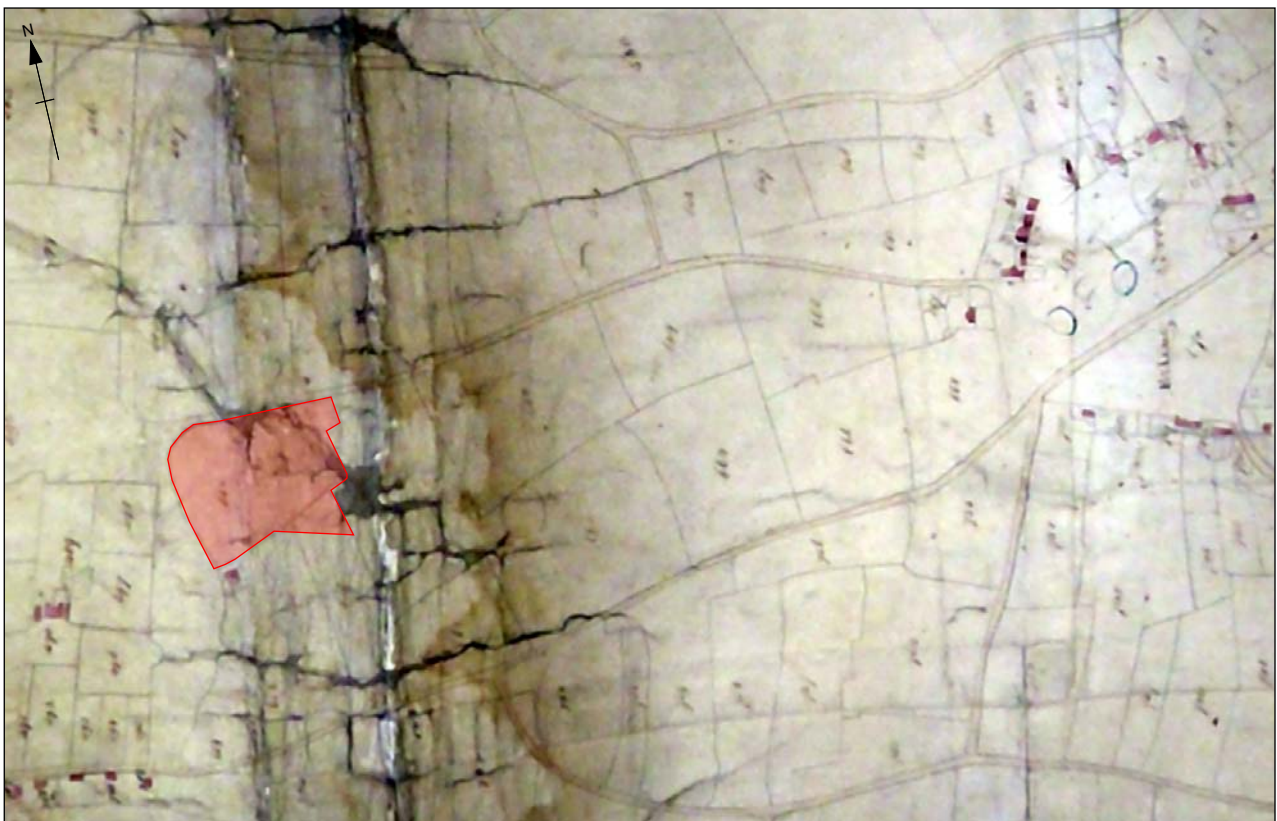


Figure 5: Tithe Map, 1838, damaged in area of Neatherd Moor, showing the approximate subject site (red), NRO PD 600/37 (reproduced by courtesy of Norfolk Records Office)

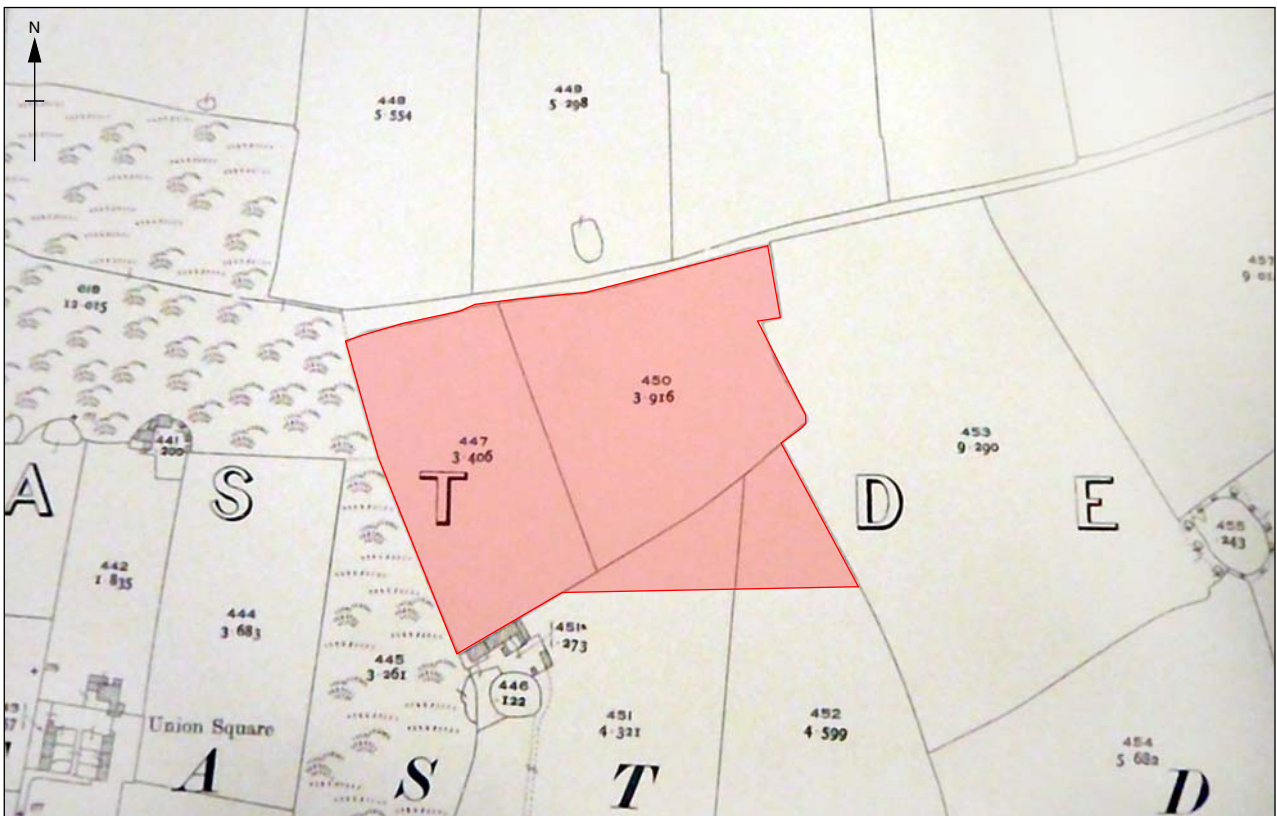


Figure 6: Extract from 1928 Ordnance Survey Map, showing the subject site (red) (reproduced by courtesy of Norfolk Records Office)



Plate 1: View from end of Campion Road with gate/fence to field 1 at end (looking NW)



Plate 2: View from Campion Road across field 1 towards eastern tree-lined boundary (looking NE)

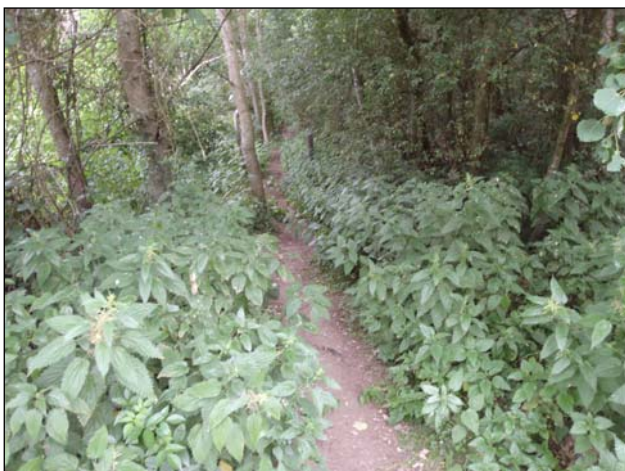


Plate 3: Start of pathway through woodland to west of subject site (looking NW)



Plate 4: Rose Farm to south of subject site (looking NE)



Plate 5: Detail of woodland showing mature tree (looking SE)



Plate 6: Example of mature oak along western boundary between woodland and field 2 (looking E)



Plate 7: Meandering pathway through woodland showing ditch and bank on left, forming boundary with field 2 (looking SE)



Plate 8: View from NW corner of field 2 showing Rose Farm in background on right (looking SE)



Plate 9: View along the lane forming the northern boundary showing substantial flanking banks and mature oak (looking SW)



Plate 10: Evidence of recent coppicing/management along lane (looking S)



Plate 11: Sign on approach to the lane from Neatherd Moor Common (looking SE)



Plate 12: View across field 1 with Briar Close in background (looking S)



Head Office/Registered Office

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850 500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850 599
e: [oaeast@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

OA Méditerranée

115 Rue Merlot
ZAC La Louvade
34 130 Manguio
France

t: +33 (0) 4.67.57.86.92
f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93
e: [oamed@oamed.fr](mailto: oamed@oamed.fr)
w: <http://oamed.fr/>



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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