



Norwich Western Link

Environmental Statement

Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage

Appendix 8.1: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

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Executive Summary

WSP has been commissioned by Norfolk County Council ('the Applicant') to carry out an environmental impact assessment of the Norwich Western Link on the western outskirts of Norwich. The Proposed Scheme is a new highway to link the A1270 Broadland Northway, from its junction with the A1067 Fakenham Road (to the north) to the A47 trunk road near Honingham (to the south). The new road would cross a number of minor roads by means of overpass or underpass bridges, and the River Wensum and its floodplain by means of a viaduct.

This historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) forms one of a number of technical appendices supporting the Environmental Statement (ES) chapter for the Historic Environment topic. It provides the detail of the baseline and the impact assessment, considering both buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and above ground heritage assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the Site and Red Line Boundary. It also considers the impact of the scheme on the historic character and setting of heritage assets within the Site Boundary and on assets located beyond the Site Boundary and the Red Line Boundary.

Note on Red Line Boundary and Site Boundary

All areas of land required temporarily or permanently for the construction and operational activities of the Proposed Scheme would be contained within the Red Line Boundary. The EIA is based upon this Red Line Boundary. The Red Line Boundary includes:

- Site Boundary: The areas within which the main engineering works (structures, carriageway, drainage, earthworks etc) and areas for temporary use during construction such as works compounds will be undertaken as outlined in this chapter.
- The remaining areas within the RLB include areas for Essential Environmental Mitigation, Marl Hill Cycleway and Honingham Lane Closure.



Above ground heritage assets

There is one designated above ground heritage asset within the Site Boundary. Two non-designated heritage assets are located within the Site Boundary: these are Honingham Park and Attlebridge World War Two Airfield.

The Grade II listed Barn 50m north-west of Low Farm House is located within the Site Boundary and 45 metres to the south-east of the proposed River Wensum Viaduct and embankment. The asset is a 17th-century threshing barn with later additions. The dairy barn and the farmhouse are presumed to be curtilage listed. The location of the viaduct and abutment would impact views towards the barn and would be visually intrusive in views looking north and north-west from the dairy barn towards and across the Wensum. The new built form would also be visible in views from inside the farm complex itself and in views out from the farmhouse. However, although some of the visual connections to the wider landscape would be affected, it would still be possible to understand the barn, and its curtilage listed structures, as agricultural buildings in a farmland setting. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on the Grade II listed barn's key visual and historic relationships to the wider farm complex, notably to the dairy barn, or to the farmhouse.

The impacts to other designated above ground heritage assets that have been identified are again wholly related to changes to setting, through the introduction of a new built form into a rural and largely agricultural landscape. Impacts might be predominantly visual, or associated with changes to how the asset is understood and experienced, even with no or little visual or noise impact.

The impact to the setting on the following designated heritage assets is also considered to result in less than substantial harm to overall heritage significance:

- The Grade I listed medieval Church of All Saints including boundary wall to churchyard in Weston Longville, is located 190 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary and 1 kilometre north-west of the Site Boundary (and located 390 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road). Views of the Proposed Scheme are unlikely due to distance, intervening built form and



vegetation. However, the asset's prominent location means that the introduction of a new built form in the wider surrounding rural landscape would result in a minor impact on how the church is currently experienced, notably in journeys towards or away from the asset.

- The Grade I listed medieval Church of St Peter in Ringland, is located 135 metres north of the Red Line Boundary and located 920 metres south-east of the Site Boundary. Despite the distance of the asset from the Proposed Scheme, the introduction of a new built form in the wider surrounding rural landscape and across Ringland Lane, would result in a minor impact on how the church is currently experienced, notably in journeys towards or away from the asset.
- The Grade II* listed medieval Church of St Margaret in Morton on the Hill, is part of the Morton Hall Estate, and is located 75 metres north of the Red Line Boundary, and 320 metres north-west of the Site Boundary (and 670 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road). The Proposed Scheme would introduce a new built form in the wider surrounding rural landscape, some of which is historically connected to the Morton Hall Estate.
- The Grade II listed Abattoir at the Old Butcher's Shop was formerly part of the Morton Hall Estate, located 245 metres south-east of the Red Line Boundary on Marl Hill Road/Fakenham Road/The Street, and 1.6 kilometres north-west of the Site Boundary. The Proposed Scheme would introduce a new built form in the wider surrounding rural landscape, some of which is historically connected to the Morton Hall Estate.
- The Grade II listed early-19th century The Lodge, was formerly part of the Morton Hall Estate. The asset is located 255 metres north-west of the Red Line Boundary and 1.6 kilometres north-west of the Site Boundary (and located 1.2 kilometres north-east of the Red Line



Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road). The Proposed Scheme would introduce a new built form in the wider surrounding rural landscape, some of which is historically connected to the Morton Hall Estate, while the River Wensum Viaduct would create a new built form in the wider landscape.

- Three Grade II listed buildings which are part of the Morton Hall Estate. These comprise: the early-19th century Morton Hall, the late-16th century Garden Walls to West of Morton Hall, and the early-19th century Garden walls including Owl House at Home Farm. The assets are located 105 metres north-west, 115 metres north-west, and 95 metres south of the Red Line Boundary, and 370 metres north-west, 360 metres north-west, and 320 metres north-west of the Site Boundary respectively. (The assets are also located 735 metres north-east, 690 metres north-east, and 430 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road respectively). The Proposed Scheme would introduce a new built form in the wider surrounding rural landscape, some of which is historically connected to the Morton Hall Estate.
- The 17th century Grade II listed Stables and Coach House to Honingham Hall and the non-designated Site of Honingham Hall, a former early-17th century house, are located 790 metres and 750 metres south-east of the Site Boundary respectively. Whilst the Proposed Scheme would introduce a new built form into the non-designated Honingham Park, it would not affect the primary relationship between the Stables and Coach House and the Site of Honingham Hall.



In addition, there are two non-designated heritage assets located within the Site Boundary. The impacts to these non-designated heritage assets are also considered to result in less than substantial harm to overall heritage significance:

- The non-designated Honingham Park is a post-medieval landscape associated with the former early-17th century Honingham Hall. Despite the physical impact to the former landscape at Honingham Park, the maintenance of the key relationships of the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House to the site of the former Honingham Hall, together with their relationship to the park, mean these assets would remain recognisable as a group.
- The former Attlebridge World War Two Airfield was used by both the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the United States Army Air Forces (USAAF) during the Second World War. Despite the physical impact to the asset, and the settings impacts to extant built heritage assets within the airfield boundary, the Proposed Scheme would not impact on the majority of the site, or on the relationship of the airfield to the majority of the extant individual assets within its boundary.

In light of the nature of the proposed impacts and the significance of the environmental effect, there are no recommendations with regard to mitigation.

Buried heritage assets

Following on from the HEDBA, extensive site-based archaeological evaluation has been undertaken to inform on archaeological potential and possible impacts from the Proposal Scheme, with the results presented in two ES technical appendices. The archaeology is therefore fairly well understood. Geophysical survey across 102Ha in 2020–21, identified enclosures, anomalies relating to burnt/fired material, and agricultural activity. Trial trenching followed in 2022, comprising 246 trenches spanning 22 fields, targeted to the geophysical anomalies, cropmarks identified on aerial photographs, as well as ‘blank’ areas. This revealed evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval activity.



The Neolithic and Bronze Age activity was limited to scattered finds of worked flint, while Iron Age pottery was associated with small numbers of features in the southern and northern parts of the evaluated area. Ditches representing Romano-British field systems and possible enclosures were revealed in two fields in the south and one in the northern part of the evaluated area. Trial trenching confirmed an extensive area of medieval settlement identified from cropmarks in the southern part of the evaluated area. The settlement consisted of a complex of rectilinear enclosures and boundary ditches, with associated 12th to 13th century pottery.

Other investigations include the Norwich Northern Distributor Route in the northern part of the Red Line Boundary and A47 Improvement Works (North Tuddenham to Easton) which extended into the southern part of the Red Line Boundary.

Geophysical survey and trial trenching recorded Bronze Age and Iron Age ditches and pits, medieval pottery and undated but likely prehistoric struck and burnt flints, and ditches, pits and postholes.

Buried heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals comprise:

- **Palaeoenvironmental remains.** Alluvial deposits in the Wensum Valley and in a tributary of the River Tud (Foxburrow Stream) may contain palaeoenvironmental remains (ecofacts). Such remains have evidential value for the past environment in which prehistoric and later people lived and would be of low or medium heritage significance.
- **Prehistoric remains.** High potential towards the south and north of the Red Line Boundary. In the northern part of the Red Line Boundary several ditches and pits which contained Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery have been recorded. Iron Age activity has been recorded at three locations indicative of small-scale, short-lived occupation. Cropmarks of enclosures of possible Iron Age date have also been noted within the vicinity, along with isolated finds of prehistoric flint tools and pottery at several locations. One archaeological investigation recorded Neolithic flint knapping activity and cut features dating to the Bronze and Iron Ages. The Bronze Age and Iron Age activity is of high



significance, other isolated cut features would be of medium significance and isolated finds of low significance.

- **Roman remains.** High potential towards the south and central areas of the Red Line Boundary. A rectilinear enclosure of probable late prehistoric-Roman date was recorded towards the south of the Red Line Boundary and possible localised activity was indicated towards the central area. Elsewhere within the Red Line Boundary, evidence for possible Roman field systems were recorded. Within the wider Study Area further possible Roman field boundaries, chance finds of Roman artefacts have been also made. A possible Roman barrow is suggested by cropmarks 60 metres to the east of the northern extension of the Red Line Boundary along Ringland Way. Sustained activity in the south and central areas is likely to be of high significance, evidence for field systems is of medium significance and isolated finds would be of low significance.
- **Later medieval remains.** High potential towards the south of the Red Line Boundary and at the northernmost point of the Red Line Boundary within the Wensum Valley. A medieval settlement and its associated field system are recorded in the south of the Red Line Boundary to the south-east of Wood Farm. A possible medieval moated site, surviving as an earthwork, is recorded in the Wensum Valley east of St Margaret's Church. The remainder of the Red Line Boundary appears to have been located outside any areas of settlement within an agricultural landscape throughout the period. The settlement and its associated field system are of high significance. Isolated agricultural remains located elsewhere within the Red Line Boundary would be of low significance.
- **Post-medieval remains.** Moderate to high potential. Undated ditches likely to be removed field boundaries associated within the extant field system have been recorded within the Red Line Boundary, some of which were recorded as geophysical survey anomalies and cropmarks



on aerial photographs. Agricultural remains would be of low significance.

- **Remains of Attlebridge Airfield**, dating from the Second World War. High potential. The remains of the airfield extend into the southern part of the Red Line Boundary. Surveys in 2004–6 recorded extant features within the Red Line Boundary such as air raid shelters, fuel stores, sentry post and barracks associated with the former airfield. Remains associated with Attlebridge Airfield would be of low significance.

Archaeological survival within the majority of the Red Line Boundary is anticipated to be high, with some truncation expected from ploughing and localised quarrying.

Topsoil stripping, excavations for road construction, bridge foundations, viaduct piers, attenuation ponds and services would potentially remove or truncate any archaeological remains present. For archaeological remains the proposed impacts would constitute substantial harm or total loss of significance. For palaeoenvironmental remains the impacts would result in less than substantial harm.

An archaeological mitigation strategy would be required to ensure that significant archaeological remains are not removed without record. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Mitigation forms an ES technical appendix - **Appendix 8.4** ((Document Reference: 3.08.04); This sets out an appropriate mitigation strategy, and also includes a programme of further trial trenching of those fields which were not accessed in 2022.



1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 WSP has been commissioned by Norfolk County Council ('the Applicant') to carry out an environmental impact assessment (EIA) of the Norwich Western Link on the western outskirts of Norwich (National Grid Reference NGR 611900 314500; **Figure 1**). The Proposed Scheme is a new highway to link the A1270 Broadland Northway, from its junction with the A1067 Fakenham Road (to the north) to the A47 trunk road near Honingham (to the south). The new road would cross a number of minor roads by means of overpass or underpass bridges, and the River Wensum and its floodplain by means of a viaduct.

1.1.2 This historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) forms one of a number of technical appendices supporting the Environmental Statement (ES) chapter for the Historic Environment topic. A draft was initially produced to inform the site-based evaluation in the form of geophysical survey and trial trenching. The HEDBA has subsequently been updated with a summary of the results. The reports in turn have been used to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Final Mitigation, setting out the scope and methodology for areas identified for targeted excavation and recording, geoarchaeological modelling, and watching brief.

1.1.3 The technical appendices to the ES therefore comprise:

- **Environmental Statement Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage - Appendix 1: HEDBA** (Document Reference: 3.08.01)
- **Environmental Statement Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage - Appendix 2: Geophysical Survey Report (Magnitude surveys 2021)** (Document Reference: 3.08.02)



- **Environmental Statement Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage - Appendix 3: Archaeological Evaluation Report (Oxford Archaeology 2022)**
(Document Reference: 3.08.03)
- **Environmental Statement Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage - Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Mitigation Works.** (Document Reference: 3.08.04)
- **Environmental Statement Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage - Appendix 5: Geoarchaeological Deposit Model.** (Document Reference: 3.08.05)
- **Environmental Statement Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage - Appendix 6: In-Combination Assessment.** (Document Reference: 3.08.06)
- **Environmental Statement Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage - Appendix 7: HEDBA Figures.** (Document Reference: 3.08.07)
- **Environmental Statement Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage - Appendix 8: WSI Figures.** (Document Reference: 3.08.08)

1.2 Scope

- 1.2.1 The report provides a baseline of known or potential buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and above ground heritage assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the Proposed Scheme. These are identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions and includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing), and non-designated assets.
- 1.2.2 Professional expert opinion has been used to assess heritage significance, based on archaeological, architectural artistic or historic interest and considering past ground disturbance which may have compromised survival. Reference is also made to Historic England's *Conservation Principles*, which



historically identified four high level values: evidential, historic, aesthetic, and communal.

- 1.2.3 The report assesses the impact of the scheme on the historic character and setting of designated assets within and beyond the Site Boundary and the Red Line Boundary (e.g. views to and from listed buildings and conservation areas) potentially affected by the proposals. The report includes recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects (e.g. site-based investigation and/or design changes), where appropriate.
- 1.2.4 An assessment of operational phase effects on buried heritage has been scoped out on the basis that once the Proposed Scheme has been completed, no further ground disturbance would occur and consequently there would be no additional impacts upon buried heritage assets.
- 1.2.5 An assessment of the impact on the significance of known buried heritage remains through possible changes to setting has been scoped out on the basis that it is not possible to determine the setting of assets whose presence, nature, date, significance and extent is unknown. The absence of archaeological information severely limits the extent to which the contribution of setting can be understood with any accuracy.

1.3 Aims and objectives

- 1.3.1 The aim of this report is to assess the impact of the Proposed Scheme and to provide a suitable strategy to mitigate any adverse effects, if required, as part of a planning application to develop within the Red Line Boundary. The aim is achieved through five objectives:
 - identify the presence of any known or potential heritage assets that may be affected by the Proposed Scheme;
 - describe the significance of such assets, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), considering factors which may have compromised asset survival;



- determine the contribution to which setting makes to the significance of any significant heritage assets;
- assess the likely impacts upon the significance of the assets arising from the proposals; and
- provide recommendations for further investigation and/or mitigation where required, aimed at reducing or removing completely any adverse effects.

1.4 Key heritage constraints

- 1.4.1 There is one statutory designated (protected) heritage asset, (such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens) located within the Site Boundary.
- 1.4.2 There are no conservation areas within the Site Boundary and Red Line Boundary. Norfolk County Council does not have Archaeological Priority Areas.

2 Planning framework

2.1 Statutory protection

Listed buildings and conservation areas

- 2.1.1 There is one listed building within the Site Boundary. It does not lie within a conservation area. There are a number of listed buildings within the vicinity of the Red Line Boundary. The setting of these heritage assets, whilst not statutorily protected, is a material consideration in the planning process.
- 2.1.2 *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect listed buildings or conservation areas (including buildings of heritage interest which lie within a conservation area). Grade I are buildings of exceptional interest. Grade II* are particularly significant buildings of more than special interest. Grade II are buildings of special interest.



2.1.3 *Arrangements for Handling Heritage Applications: Notification to Historic England and National Amenity Societies and the Secretary of State (England) Direction 2021*, directs that in respect of applications for listed building consent, local planning authorities must consult Historic England for works; i) in respect of any Grade I or II* listed building; and (ii) for relevant works in respect of any Grade II listed building. The National Amenity Societies must be consulted where the partial or complete demolition of a listed building is proposed.

2.1.4 Also protected and requiring listed building consent, even if they are not specifically referred to in a statutory listing description, are curtilage buildings. These are any object or structure within the curtilage of a principal building (listed building) which, although not fixed to the principal building, forms part of the land and has done so before 1st July 1948 and which is treated as part of the principal building by virtue of section 1(5)(b) of the Act.

Human remains

2.1.5 Exhumations from land which is not subject to the Church of England's jurisdiction will need a licence from the Secretary of State, under Section 25 of the *Burial Act 1857* as amended by the *Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2014*. A Burial Licence is required from the Secretary of State if the remains are not intended for reburial in consecrated ground (or if this is to be delayed – for example, where archaeological or scientific analysis takes place first).

2.1.6 *Under the Town and Country Planning (Churches, Places of Religious Worship and Burial Grounds) Regulations 1930*, the removal and re-interment of human remains should be in accordance with the direction of the local Environmental Health Officer.

Historic hedgerows

2.1.7 The *Hedgerow Regulations 1997* presents the following criteria for determining important hedgerows (archaeology and history):



- The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township and for this purpose “historic” means existing before 1850.
- The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is: (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(7); or (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record (Now Historic Environment Record).
- The hedgerow is: (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
- The hedgerow: (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.
- The hedgerow is: (a) recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts(8); or (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system is (i) substantially complete; or (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act(9), for the purposes of development control within the authority’s area, as a key landscape characteristic.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Local Government, revised December 2023)



sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and provides guidance for planning authorities and developers on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. The primary objective of the NPPF is to foster the delivery of sustainable development, not to prevent it.

- 2.2.2 The historic environment is specifically dealt with in section 16 of the NPPF. The policies set out in the NPPF should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local objectives. The NPPF is designed to provide a clear framework to make sure that heritage assets are conserved or enhanced in a manner that is proportionate with their significance.
- 2.2.3 The NPPF sets out the importance of assessing the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a proposal. Paragraph 200 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to “describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting”. It then goes on to state that “the level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance”.
- 2.2.4 Heritage assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as “a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).” Annex 2 also defines significance as “the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. Setting is defined as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.
- 2.2.5 Paragraph 203 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should consider the following when determining planning applications:



- *“the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness”.*

2.2.6 Paragraphs 205 to 208 detail the notion that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alterations, destruction, or from development within their setting. These paragraphs identify that this harm ranges from less than substantial to substantial or total loss of significance. The emphasis should be on the conservation of designated heritage assets, regardless of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial (paragraph 205). As a rule, the more important the heritage asset is, the greater the weight should be on its conservation. Assets of the highest significance are scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites (paragraph 206).

2.2.7 Paragraph 207 of the NPPF goes on to state that development consent should be refused where a proposed development would lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, unless the application demonstrates that the proposed development would result in substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss to the heritage asset. Where less than substantial harm is caused, this should also be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

2.2.8 With regard to applications concerning non-designated heritage assets ‘a balanced judgement would be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset’ (paragraph 209).



2.3 Local planning policy

Broadland District Council Joint Core Strategy

2.3.1 Broadland District Council's Joint Core Strategy (combined with Norwich and South Norfolk Councils) was adopted in 2011.

2.3.2 Policy 1 is an area-wide policy covering climate change and environmental assets. The wording relating to heritage assets is reproduced below:

Policy 1: Addressing climate change and protecting environmental assets.

The built environment, heritage assets, and the wider historic environment will be conserved and enhanced through the protection of buildings and structures which contribute to their surroundings, the protection of their settings, the encouragement of high-quality maintenance and repair and the enhancement of public spaces.

Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP)

2.3.3 The draft Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP) was submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination on 30 July 2021 and it is anticipated that it will be adopted in 2024.

2.3.4 Broadland District and South Norfolk Councils are working with Norwich City Council and Norfolk County Council to prepare the GNLP.

2.3.5 The GNLP will build on the joint working arrangements for Greater Norwich, which have delivered the current Joint Core Strategy (JCS) for the area. The JCS plans for the housing and job needs of the area to 2026 and the GNLP will ensure that these needs continue to be met to 2038.

2.3.6 Like the JCS, the GNLP will include strategic policies to guide future development and plans to protect the environment. It will look to ensure that delivery of development is done in a way which promotes sustainability and the effective functioning of the whole area.



2.3.7 Policy 3 deals with Environmental Protection and Enhancement. It notes that ‘the historic environment is central to the character and quality of life of the Greater Norwich area and is a significant factor in its economic success through encouraging tourism and inward investment.’ As a result, the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment ‘will continue to reinforce what makes Greater Norwich an attractive place to live in, work and visit.’

2.3.8 Paragraphs 203 to 208 are of particular relevance:

203. As well as the historic assets that are easily visible, there are also those that are hidden below ground. As a long settled and productive area, Greater Norwich has a significant archaeological heritage which development can help to reveal.

204. As such, it is important to recognise that the historic character of the area is made up of a multitude of heritage assets. Individually, some may be more important than others, but even the lesser ones are important in contributing to overall character and quality. All the different elements of the historic environment need to be taken into consideration and conserved and enhanced where possible as part of the development of the area. Guidance for this can be obtained through a wide range of existing resources, such as landscape character assessments, conservation area appraisals, listed building and scheduled ancient monuments information and archaeological records; but it is usually necessary to undertake a heritage impact assessment in accordance with guidelines produced by Historic England and local validation requirements to understand the impact of a proposal on the significance of a heritage asset. This would include the impact of development on the setting of a heritage asset, which can contribute to its significance, and can be undermined by proposals that have substantial mass or height that contrasts with neighbouring historic buildings and the wider area.



205. The strategic approach to heritage is first to consider the potential location of development, for example does the location itself “fit” well in relation to adjoining settlements, and does it avoid intruding in important views of historic assets? This is addressed through the growth strategy set out in policy 1.

206. Following from this, the design of the development needs to respect the historic environment, be appropriate to its setting, seek to enhance the locality and provide measures to further the understanding of local heritage issues. Development should therefore draw upon existing historic character to lead to more positive change in the built and historic environment.

207. In certain cases, an element of harm to the historic environment resulting from development may be unavoidable: but this will only be justified if the benefits of the development outweigh the harm, and the harm is kept to a minimum, taking into account the relative importance of the heritage assets in accordance with national policy.

208. The policy also includes a flexible approach to the use of historic assets to achieve their retention whilst retaining their historic significance, and in this respect particular encouragement will be given to proposals for restoring those assets that are at risk of being lost. Historic significance potentially covers a broad range of issues such as artistic, aesthetic, architectural, cultural and social considerations.

2.4 Heritage sector guidance

2.4.1 The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework/NPPF (DLUHC 2023) and to standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA Dec 2020a, 2020b) and Historic England (Historic England 2015, 2017, 2019).



Historic England Guidance

- 2.4.2 Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA). Those of most relevance are GPA2 – Managing Significance in Decision-taking (March 2015), GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition) (December 2017) and Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (October 2019).
- 2.4.3 GPA2 emphasises the requirement to having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the “first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance” (paragraph 4). This information is also useful to the local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 2.4.4 GPA3 provides advice on the setting of heritage assets. Setting is as defined in the NPPF and forms the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Components of a setting can make positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset and affect the ways in which it is experienced. GPA3 and the NPPF state that setting is not fixed and that it may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Setting can be extensive and can overlap with the setting of other heritage assets, particularly in urban areas or historic landscapes. While not limited to views, the contribution of setting to the significance of an asset is often expressed in this way, and paragraph 11 of GPA3 identifies those views that contribute to understanding the significance of assets, such as designed views those that were designed or where there are associations with other heritage assets.
- 2.4.5 Advice note 12 covers the NPPF requirement for applicants for heritage and other consents to describe heritage significance to help local planning authorities to make decisions on the impact of proposals for change to heritage assets.



Chartered Institute of Archaeologists

- 2.4.6 The baseline study has been undertaken in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA), specifically the standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CifA, 2020).



3 Sources and methodology

3.1 Data sources

- 3.1.1 In order to determine the full historic environment potential, a broad range of standard documentary and cartographic sources, including results from any archaeological investigations within a 500 metres radius from the Red Line Boundary (hereafter referred to as the ‘Study Area’) were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any known or possible heritage assets that may be present within or adjacent to the Site. A wider 1 kilometre Study Area (1 kilometre from the Red Line Boundary) has been used as a guide for assessing above ground designated heritage assets. Essential Ecological Mitigation areas for hedgerow creation/enhancement, grassland creation and riparian rewatering a former meander and planting located outside of the Study Areas have been considered separately (see Section 7).
- 3.1.2 The table below provides a summary of the key data sources. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond this Study Area, where appropriate, e.g., where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.

Table 3.1 Data sources consulted

| Source | Data | Comment |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Historic England | National Heritage List for England (NHLE) with information on statutorily designated heritage assets | Statutory designations (scheduled monuments; statutorily listed buildings; registered parks and gardens; historic battlefields) can provide a significant constraint to development. |
| Norfolk County Council | Historic Environment Record (HER) | Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources |
| Historic England | National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) | National database maintained by Historic England. Not as comprehensive as the HER but can occasionally contain additional information. Accessible via pastscape website. This was consulted for the Red Line Boundary and its immediate vicinity only. |
| Local Planning Authority | Archaeological priority area | Area of interest identified by the local authority. There is likely to be a requirement for archaeological investigation (initially a desk-based assessment) as part of any planning application. |
| Local Planning Authority | Conservation area | An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. |
| Local Planning Authority | Locally listed building | Building of local importance designated by the local planning authority due to architectural and/or historic significance and a positive contributor to the character of an area. Whilst not statutorily protected, a building's inclusion on the list means that it is a material consideration in the planning process. |
| British Geological Survey (BGS) | Solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data. | Subsurface deposition, including buried geology and topography, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains. |
| Groundsure | Ordnance Survey maps from the 1st edition (1860–70s) to present day. | Provides a good indication of past land use and impacts which may have compromised archaeological survival. Provides an indication of the possible date of any buildings within the Red Line Boundary. |
| Norfolk Record Office | Historic maps (e.g. Tithe, enclosure, estate), published journals and local history | Baseline information on the historic environment. |
| Historic England Archive, Swindon | Vertical and specialist (oblique) aerial photographs | Cropmarks formed by moisture variations due to subsurface features can indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Aerial photographs can also sometimes provide information on ground disturbance. |
| Environment Agency | LiDAR data | LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) is a remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure ranges (variable distances) to the Earth. It can be used to provide an understanding of the microtopography, which can be used to identify the presence of archaeological features visible as earthworks or differential crop growth due to subsurface features. |

| Source | Data | Comment |
|------------------|--|--|
| Internet | Web-published local history; Archaeological Data Service | Many key documentary sources, such as the Victoria County History, the Survey of London, and local and specialist studies are now published on the web and can be used to inform the archaeological and historical background. The Archaeological Data Service includes an archive of digital fieldwork reports. |
| The project team | Project acquired geotechnical data | The information can be very useful in enhancing understanding of the nature and depth of natural geology (see above) and any made ground, whether it is modern or of potential archaeological interest. |
| The project team | Topographical survey data | Survey data can provide an indication of the impact of past land use, e.g. ground raising or lowering, which is useful for understanding possible truncation and likely depth of archaeological remains. |



3.1.3 **Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) (**Figures 2 to 6**) shows the location of known historic environment features within the Study Area, as identified by the sources above, the site visits, or during the course of research for this assessment. These have been allocated a unique 'assessment' reference number (**A1, 2**, etc.), which is listed in a gazetteer at the back of this report and is referred to in the text. Where there are a considerable number of listed buildings in the Study Area, only those within the vicinity of the Site Boundary and the Red Line Boundary (i.e. within 50 metres) are included, unless their inclusion is considered relevant to the study. Conservation areas are not shown as there are none in the Study Area. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5 metres).

3.2 Consultations

3.2.1 Given the archaeological potential of the area, the County Planning Authority (CPA) Archaeological Advisor (Norfolk County Archaeologist) stated in an email dated 10/12/2019, that a staged strategy involving Stage 1 geophysical (magnetometry) survey followed by Stage 2 trial trenching to inform safeguarding measures (i.e. preservation in situ or investigation and recording in advance of development) was appropriate.

3.3 Site visit

3.3.1 A site visit was undertaken on 6 June 2019 as part of the optioneering exercise. This was a rapid visual appraisal of above ground heritage assets potentially impacted by five route options that were under consideration at the time. Assets were viewed from publicly accessible areas.

3.3.2 A second site visit was undertaken on 7 November 2019 as part of the Strategic Outline Business Case. Surveyors undertook an initial visual assessment of designated heritage assets potentially impacted by the preferred option, including possible impacts to heritage significance through changes to setting. Heritage assets were viewed from publicly accessible areas. Surveyors did not enter the internal spaces of any above ground heritage assets.



3.3.3 A third site visit was undertaken on 16 and 17 March 2021 as part of this HEDBA. Surveyors undertook a walkover of the whole of the proposed route and a visual assessment of designated heritage assets potentially impacted by the preferred option, including possible impacts to heritage significance through changes to setting. Surveyors did not enter the internal spaces of any above ground heritage assets. Surveyors were not able to view assets located within the Morton Hall Estate.

3.3.4 Further site visits were undertaken on 25 January 2023 and 8 February 2023 to take account of the alignment refinement. The site visit in February specifically assessed the Grade II listed Barn 50m north-west of Low Farm House and the wider Low Farm complex, and the immediate and wider setting of the barn and the farm complex. Surveyors did not enter the internal spaces of any above ground heritage assets at Low Farm.

3.4 Assessing archaeological potential

3.4.1 Section 5 presents an assessment of archaeological potential for each chronological period, based on the archaeological and historical background of the area, its geology, topography and hydrology, the likelihood for evidence of past activity, and considering past disturbance which may have affected survival. For example, there may be high potential for activity of a particular period within the Red Line Boundary, but with low survival. Section 5 also includes professional opinion on likely heritage significance, where there is low to moderate, or higher, potential for remains to be present. Where potential is low, heritage significance is not assessed, as this implies that remains from the period are not present.

3.5 Assessing heritage significance

3.5.1 The NPPF defines significance as ‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic’ (Annex 2 Glossary). ‘The determination of the significance is based on statutory designation and/or



professional judgement against these values (they are also identified in Historic England Statements of Heritage Significance (2019)).

3.5.2 Each asset is evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, significance is often uncertain.

3.5.3 In relation to significant heritage assets, the assessment considers the contribution which the historic character and setting makes to the overall significance of the asset.

3.5.4 The table below gives examples of the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Table 3.2 Significance of heritage assets

| Heritage asset description | Significance |
|---|---------------------|
| World heritage sites | Very High |
| Scheduled monuments | High |
| Grade I and II* listed buildings | High |
| Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens | High |
| Designated historic battlefields | High |
| Protected Wrecks | High |
| Undesignated heritage assets of high national importance | High |
| Grade II listed buildings | Medium |
| Grade II registered parks and gardens | Medium |
| Conservation areas | Medium |
| Burial grounds | Medium |
| Protected heritage landscapes (e.g. ancient woodland or historic hedgerows) | Medium |
| Undesignated heritage assets of lower national, regional or county importance | Medium |
| Locally listed buildings | Low |



| Heritage asset description | Significance |
|---|--------------|
| Heritage assets with a district value or interest for education or cultural appreciation | Low |
| Heritage assets with a local (i.e. parish) value or interest for education or cultural appreciation | Low |
| Item with no significant value or interest | Negligible |
| Heritage assets that have a clear potential, but for which current knowledge is insufficient to allow significance to be determined | Uncertain |

3.6 Assessing harm

3.6.1 Professional judgement is used to consider the impact (the magnitude of change) of future development on the significance a known or potential heritage asset. This is assessed in NPPF terms as ‘no harm’, ‘less than substantial harm’, ‘substantial harm’ or ‘total loss of significance’.

4 Historic environment baseline

4.1 Site location

4.1.1 The Site and Red Line Boundary covers the 6 kilometre route of the proposed road between the A1067 road and the A47 road (Centre NGR 611900 314500: **Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 1**). From the north the proposed route proceeds in a general south-westerly direction. The Red Line Boundary is very irregular in shape, covering the route of the proposed road and areas for construction compounds and attenuation ponds and road junctions. The Red Line Boundary is bounded by fields and woodlands. Existing major and minor roads pass through the Site. From north-east to south-west these comprise the A1067 (Fakenham Road), Ringland Lane, Weston Road, Breck Road and The Broadway.

4.1.2 The Red Line Boundary falls within the historic parishes of Attlebridge, Ringland, Morton on the Hill, Weston Longville and Honingham, and lies within the county of Norfolk.



4.1.3 The River Wensum runs through the northern part of the Red Line Boundary. The River Tud is 600 metres to the south of the southern Red Line Boundary. A small tributary of the Tud (Foxburrow stream) flows through the southern part of the Red Line Boundary.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 Topography can provide an indication of suitability for settlement, and ground levels can indicate whether the ground has been built up or truncated, which can have implications for archaeological survival (see section 4.6).

4.2.2 The Red Line Boundary traverses undulating land between the valleys of the River Wensum to the north-east and the River Tud to the south-west. It reaches its highest point on Breck Road in the southern part of the Red Line Boundary (57.5 metres Ordnance Datum/OD) and its lowest point on the floor of the Wensum Valley in the northern part of the Red Line Boundary (8.8 metres OD).

4.2.3 The northern part of the Red Line Boundary is located in the valley of the River Wensum. In the north-eastern part of the route, adjacent to the A1067, the ground level is recorded at 20.0 metres OD. Moving south-west, the ground within the Site Boundary falls to the floor of the Wensum Valley, where it lies at 8.8 metres OD, before rising to 17.0 metres OD in the area of Rose Carr and 40.5 metres OD further south-west at Long Plantation, 300 metres north-east of Ringland Lane. The ground then falls to 22.5 metres OD in the area of Ringland Lane. To the south-west of Ringland Lane it rises again to 36.0 metres OD just west of Gravelpit Plantation, 44.5 metres OD on Weston Road and finally 57.5 metres OD on Breck Road. After this the ground falls again; ground level is recorded at 55.5 metres OD on The Broadway and 48.4 metres OD at Foxburrow Plantation further south-west. There is then a relatively steep fall to a small tributary of the River Tud (Foxburrow stream) where ground level lies at 36.2 metres OD. After this, the ground rises relatively steeply to 43.7 metres OD and then more gently to 50.3 metres OD, 400 metres south of Wood Farm. The ground finally falls toward the valley of



the Tud and is recorded at 41.5 metres OD in the southern part of the Red Line Boundary.

4.3 Geology

4.3.1 Geology can provide an indication of suitability for early settlement, and potential depth and preservation of remains.

4.3.2 The bedrock mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) across the entire scheme comprises a range of Chalk Formations; sedimentary bedrock formed between 93.9 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period, before humans evolved. The superficial geology represents the Quaternary, the period of Earth history characterised by high frequency alternating cold-warm (glacial-interglacial) oscillations, subdivided into the Pleistocene (c. 2.6 million–10,000 years Before Present/BP) concurrent with the Palaeolithic, and the Holocene (10,000 BP–present), the Mesolithic to Post-medieval periods.

4.3.3 The superficial geology within the Red Line Boundary is largely Pleistocene glacial deposits (otherwise referred to as diamicton, till or Boulder Clay) (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 7**). These tills are the sands and gravels of the Sheringham Cliff Formation at the northern end of the route, and the chalky clay of the Lowestoft Formation at the southern end. Where the River Wensum and the Tud cross the Red Line Boundary in the north and the south respectively, Holocene alluvium infills the valleys. River Terrace deposits and slope deposits (Head) outcrop on the sides of the Wensum Valley.

4.3.4 Geotechnical investigations were undertaken for engineering purposes in 2019 and 2020 by Norfolk Partnership Laboratory and in 2022 by Harrison Geotechnical Engineering. A total 21 boreholes (BH001 – BH016, BH019 – BH021, BH030 and BH031), 15 windows samples (WS101 – WS110, WS112 – WS114, WS122 – WS123) and 19 test pits (TP401A/B/C, TP402A/B/C, TP40A//B/C, TP404A/B/C, TP05A/B/C, TP06A/B/C) were dug in 2019 and 2020. A further 54 boreholes (BH201 – BH231, BH233 – BH258), 12 window



samples (WS201 – WS206, WS211 – WS216), 61 test pits (TP201 – TP258A) and five trial trenches (TT201 – TT205) dug in 2022.

4.3.5 The table below shows selected data from the boreholes, windows samples, test pits and trial trenches that recorded the presence of presence of alluvium (that can contain organics and ecofacts) or made ground. This data is considered sufficient to show the geological depths across the route of the proposed road. The locations of the boreholes, windows samples, test pits and trial trenches are shown in **Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 7**.

Table 4.1 Summary of geotechnical data. Levels are in metres below ground level (mbgl)

| Borehole BH / Window Sample WS number | Topsoil or made ground thickness | Top of superficial deposits (Holocene Alluvium) | Top of superficial deposits (Holocene Organic alluvium) | Top of superficial deposits (Pleistocene) | Top of bedrock (Chalk) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| BH014 | <0.4 metres | 0.4 (sand) | Not applicable | 1.0 (flint and chalk gravel) | 6.8 |
| BH015 | <0.3 metres | Not applicable | Not applicable | 0.3 (sandy gravel) | 13.6 |
| BH016 | <0.3 metres | Not applicable | Not applicable | 0.5 (sandy gravel) | 15.5 |
| BH208 | <0.25 (Topsoil) | 0.25 (sandy clay) | 0.8 (fibrous organic clay) | 2.0 (Gravel) | 5.5 |
| BH209 | <0.2 metres (Topsoil) | Not applicable | 0.2 (fibrous organic clay) | 2.9 (Sand / Gravel) | 5.0 |
| BH210 | <0.4 metres (Topsoil) | Not applicable | 0.4 (fibrous organic clay) | 2.0 (Gravel) | 5.1 |



| Borehole BH / Window Sample WS number | Topsoil or made ground thickness | Top of superficial deposits (Holocene Alluvium) | Top of superficial deposits (Holocene Organic alluvium) | Top of superficial deposits (Pleistocene) | Top of bedrock (Chalk) |
|--|---|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| BH211 | <0.35 metres (Topsoil) | Not applicable | 0.35 (fibrous organic clay) | 1.1 (Gravel) | 5.8 |
| BH212 | <0.30 (Topsoil) | 0.30 (organic sand) | 0.6 (fibrous organic clay) | 1.5 (organic sand); 2.4 (Gravel) | 4.4 |
| BH217 | 0.4 (peaty soil) | Not applicable | <0.4 (gravelly organic clay) | 0.7 (Sand); 1.5 (Gravel) | 6.7 |
| BH218 | 0.4 (peaty soil) | Not applicable | 0.4 (gravelly organic clay) | 0.9 (Sand); 1.2 (Gravel) | 11.5 |
| BH219 | <0.3 metres (Topsoil) | Not applicable | 0.3 metres (organic sandy clay); 1.2 (fibrous peat with gravel) | 2.7 (Sand) | 4.1 |
| BH220 | 0.9 (peaty soil) | Not applicable | <0.9 (fibrous sandy peat) | 1.1 (Sand / Gravel) | 8.7 |
| BH221 | 1.2 (peaty soil) | Not applicable | 1.2 (sandy peat) | 2.5 (Sand / Gravel) | 5.0 |
| BH222 | <0.5 metres (Topsoil) | Not applicable | 0.5 (sandy peat) | 1.3 (Sand / Gravel) | 4.6 |



| Borehole BH / Window Sample WS number | Topsoil or made ground thickness | Top of superficial deposits (Holocene Alluvium) | Top of superficial deposits (Holocene Organic alluvium) | Top of superficial deposits (Pleistocene) | Top of bedrock (Chalk) |
|--|---|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| BH223 | <0.2 metres (Topsoil) | Not applicable | 0.2 (sandy peat) | 0.5 (Sand / Gravel) | 4.5 |
| BH245 | <2.5 metres (sandy made ground) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable | 2.5 |
| BH253 | <0.2 metres (Topsoil) | 0.2 metres (sandy clay) | 0.5 (clayey peat) | 1.5 (Sand / Gravel) | 4.7 |
| BH255 | <0.4 metres (Topsoil) | Not applicable | 0.4 (clayey peat) | 0.9 (Sand), 1.2 (Gravel) | 9.0 |
| BH256 | <0.2 metres (Topsoil) | 0.2 (sand) | 0.6 (clayey peat) | 1.5 (Gravel) | 8.6 |
| BH257 | <0.2 metres | Not applicable | 0.2 (clayey peat) | 0.7 (Sand); 1.2 (Gravel) | 8.5 |
| BH258 | 0.4 metres (peaty soil) | Not applicable | <0.4 (clayey peat) | 1.9 (Gravel) | 6.8 |
| WS110 | <0.4 metres (sand / cover silt) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable | 0.4 |
| WS113 | <0.3 metres (Topsoil over made ground) | Not applicable | Not applicable | 0.3 (Sheringham Cliffs Formation) | 2.4 |



| Borehole BH / Window Sample WS number | Topsoil or made ground thickness | Top of superficial deposits (Holocene Alluvium) | Top of superficial deposits (Holocene Organic alluvium) | Top of superficial deposits (Pleistocene) | Top of bedrock (Chalk) |
|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| WS122 | <0.5 metres (Topsoil over made 0.1 metresbgl) | 0.5 (silty and sandy clay) | Not applicable | 2.0 (Sheringham Cliff Formation) | 4.0 |
| WS202 | <0.25 (made ground of sand, gravel, brick and aggregate) | Not applicable | Not applicable | 2.5 (Sand) | 4.0 |
| TP241 | <0.2 metres (Topsoil) | 0.2 (sand) | 0.7 metres (clayey peat) | 1.1 (Gravel) | Not applicable |
| TP242 | <0.4 metres (Topsoil) | Not applicable | 0.4 (clayey peat); 0.8 (silty clay); 0.9 (clayey peat) | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| TP243 | <0.1 (Topsoil) | Not applicable | 0.1 (sandy peat) | 0.4 (Sand / Gravel) (terminated at 0.9) | Not applicable |
| TP245 | 0.8 (peaty soil) | Not applicable | <0.8 (terminated at 0.8 metres) | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| TP246 | 0.3 (peaty soil) | Not applicable | Not applicable | 0.3 (Sand / Gravel) | Not applicable |



| Borehole BH / Window Sample WS number | Topsoil or made ground thickness | Top of superficial deposits (Holocene Alluvium) | Top of superficial deposits (Holocene Organic alluvium) | Top of superficial deposits (Pleistocene) | Top of bedrock (Chalk) |
|--|---|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| TP247A | <0.3 metres (Topsoil) | Not applicable | 0.3 (sandy peat) | 1.15 (Gravel) (terminated at 1.5) | Not applicable |
| TP248 | <0.2 metres (Topsoil) | Not applicable | 0.2 (sandy peat) (terminated at 0.9 metres) | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| TP250 | <0.5 metres (peaty soil) | 1.2 (sandy clay) (terminated at 1.2) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| TP404A | <0.4 (Topsoil) | 0.4 (silty sand) | Not applicable | 1.2 (Sheringham Cliff Formation) (terminated at 2.0) | Not applicable |
| TP405A | <0.4 (Topsoil) | Not applicable | Not applicable | 2.0 (gravelly sand) (terminated at 2.0) | Not applicable |
| TP405B | <0.5 (Topsoil) | Not applicable | Not applicable | 2.5 (Sand) (terminated at 2.5) | Not applicable |
| TP405C | <0.5 (Topsoil) | Not applicable | Not applicable | 2.5 (Sheringham Cliff Formation) (terminated at 3.0) | Not applicable |



| Borehole BH / Window Sample WS number | Topsoil or made ground thickness | Top of superficial deposits (Holocene Alluvium) | Top of superficial deposits (Holocene Organic alluvium) | Top of superficial deposits (Pleistocene) | Top of bedrock (Chalk) |
|--|---|---|--|---|------------------------------|
| TP406A | <0.4 (Topsoil) | Not applicable | Not applicable | 2.0 (Sand) (terminated at 2.0) | Not applicable |
| TP406B | <0.4 (Topsoil) | Not applicable | Not applicable | 0.4 (Sand); 1.1 (sandy clay) | 1.7 |
| TP406C | <0.4 (Topsoil) | Not applicable | Not applicable | 0.4 (Sand); 1.2 (Sand) (terminated at 2.5) | Not applicable |
| TP406D | <0.4 (Topsoil) | Not applicable | Not applicable | 0.4 (gravelly sand) | 0.6 |

4.3.6 In the Wensum Valley organic alluvium between 0.5 metres and 2.7 metres thick was encountered in seven boreholes (BH208–BH212, BH255 and BH256) and three trial pits (TP241–TP243) either side of the main river channel. Further organic deposits between 1.0 metres and 2.4 metres thick were recorded in eight boreholes (BH217–BH223 and BH253) and four trial pits (TP245–TP248) on the western edge of the valley. The sands recorded in TP405A/B/C, TP406A/B/C/D are in locations higher up the valley sides and probably represent Late Pleistocene or Early Holocene fluvial deposits. River Terrace Gravels were attributed in one borehole, BH021.

4.3.7 The made ground recorded in WS113 and WS112 is modern, probably associated with the development of the A1067.

4.4 Overview of past archaeological investigations

4.4.1 There have been 12 investigations that were either carried out within or have extended into the Red Line Boundary.



4.4.2 A geophysical survey of the Norwich Western Link route was carried out from November 2020 to March 2021 (**A124a**). The report is reproduced as ES technical **Appendix 8.2 Geophysical Survey Report** (Document Reference: 3.08.02) and the results summarised here.

4.4.3 A total of 102ha was surveyed. A total of 27 areas were surveyed (Area 1 to Area 27). One area, Area 12, was not surveyed in its entirety due to very wet and soft ground. The areas of survey are shown in **Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures**(Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 8**. The results of the survey found probable and possible archaeological activity along the length of the route. Anomalies identified comprise:

- **Area 3:** a series of weak linear anomalies appearing to form a possible sub rectilinear enclosure, measuring c. 33 metres by c. 34 metres, along with possible further, smaller enclosures extending out to the southeast.
- **Area 5:** parallel linear anomalies have been detected, running on an approximately northwest to southeast orientation. These anomalies have been categorised as undetermined, as while their form could possibly be indicative of a trackway, they could be local natural variations.
- **Area 6:** a series of weak linear and curvilinear anomalies characteristic of cut features were recorded along the west of Area 6. In the centre of Area 6, two of the anomalies appear to form returns, possibly part of a rectilinear enclosure, the measurable extents being c. 100 metres by c. 72 metres.



- **Area 9:** numerous linear and discrete positive anomalies of undetermined origin cover the northern half of Area 9. An archaeological origin is possible, or they could be caused by natural variations or modern agricultural activity.
- **Area 10:** two sets of weak anomalies appear on the north-western boundary of Area 10 form possible edges of enclosures extending beyond the field boundary.
- **Area 20:** a weak linear anomaly in the west of Area 29 is suggestive of a cut feature, which be an enclosure or former field division.
- **Area 22 and 23:** a series of weak linear and curvilinear anomalies were identified across Area 22 and the centre of Area 23. The anomalies in the centre of Area 22 appear to form possible enclosures or former boundary ditches. In the centre of Area 23, several anomalies appear to form a return and could be a continuation of the same field system/enclosures identified in Area 22.
- **Areas 3, 8, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26 & 27:** multiple strong positive anomalies. It is possible that these anomalies relate to material which has been magnetically enhanced by burning or firing activities, such as kilns, ovens or waste burning.
- **Agricultural:** numerous linear anomalies in Areas 2, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17 and 18 are probably agricultural in origin. Most of these anomalies collocate with the position of field boundaries visible on 2nd Edition OS Maps. Weak linear anomalies have been identified which are characteristic of recent ploughing activity are recorded across the whole survey area.
- **Natural:** Across the south of Area 9 several broadly parallel anomalies have been identified which relate to sediment transportation and near surface colluvial processes.



- **Services:** In the south of Area 27 a strong linear anomaly has been identified, indicative of an underground service.

4.4.4 Trial trenching was carried out by Oxford Archaeology on the Norwich Western Link route between May and July 2022 (**A124b**). The Archaeological Evaluation report is reproduced as ES technical **Appendix 8.3**

Archaeological Evaluation Report (Document Reference: 3.08.03) and the results summarised here.

4.4.5 A total of 246 trial trenches spanning 22 fields were excavated and were targeted on cropmarks and anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (**A124a, Appendix 8.7** HEBDA Figures **HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07), Figure 8), along with blank areas free of anomalies to determine whether these areas were indeed devoid of archaeology (**Appendix 8.3 Archaeological Evaluation Report** (Document Reference: 3.08.03), Figure 1). Fields TT21 and TT24 could not be trial trenched due to access issues relating to the presence of livestock and recent tree-planting. The results from the trial trenching from the south-west to north-east comprise:

- **Field 1 (TT01):** 16 trenches were excavated, 11 of which did not find any archaeological features/finds. Trenches 264, 265 and 273 contained undated ditches and trenches 266 and 267 containing undated pits with the former also containing two fragments of fired clay and a small amount of burnt flint fragments.
- **Field 2 (TT02) and Field 3 (TT03):** Six trenches were excavated in field 2 and one trench was excavated in field 3 however no archaeological finds/ features were present in any of the trenches.
- **Field 4 (TT04), Field 5 (TT05) and Field 6 (TT06):** 46 trenches were excavated within the three fields, 35 of which contained archaeological features. Evidence for possible small-scale potentially short-lived Early Iron Age occupation and medieval settlement associated with a field system were recorded in Field TT05.



- **Field 7 (TT07) and Field 8 (TT08):** 20 trenches were excavated within the two fields. Three of the trenches did not contain any archaeological finds/features. The trial trenching targeted a rectilinear enclosure identified in the geophysical survey. The ditches produced Middle Iron Age and early Romano-British pottery sherds. Whilst the Middle Iron Age pottery may be residual it is possible that the enclosure remained in use or was modified in the early Romano-British period. The other linear features, some of which produced Romano-British pottery may represent the remains of field systems or boundaries.
- **Field 9 (TT09):** 27 trenches were excavated, 12 of which contained no archaeological features/finds. The remaining trenches contained ditches, pits and a posthole. Flint fragments were recovered from Trenches 162 and 173 with the latter also containing a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery and a small sherd of medieval pottery sherd.
- **Field 10 (TT10), Field 11 (TT11) and Field 12 (TT12):** 23 trenches were excavated across the three fields however 12 did not contain any archaeological finds/features. The remaining trenches contained ditches and pits. Ten Roman pottery sherds were recovered from two ditches. The ditches possibly contained an enclosure associated with a field system, which may have originated in the Romano-British period. The possible trackway observed in the geophysical survey was proven by the trial trenches, but no dating material was retrieved.
- **Field 13 (TT13) and Field 14 (TT14):** 14 trenches were excavated in the two fields however 10 did not contain any archaeological finds/features. The four other trenches contained two hollows (natural features) and three undated ditches. A possible Neolithic retouched flake was retrieved from one of the hollows.
- **Field 15 (TT15) and Field 16 (TT16):** 16 trenches were excavated across the two fields however only three trenches contained



archaeological features comprising of an undated posthole and undated ditches.

- **Field 17 (TT17):** 35 trenches were excavated in Field 17, 14 of the trenches contained archaeological finds/features. The archaeological features comprised of mostly undated ditches and pits; one pit was dated to the medieval period. Seven worked flints of probable Neolithic date were retrieved from the topsoil.
- **Field 18 (TT18):** 11 trenches were excavated in Field 18 however only five of the trenches contained archaeological features. Six Neolithic–Bronze Age worked flints were retrieved from the topsoil and a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from one ditch. None of the remaining features were datable.
- **Field 19 (TT19):** eight trenches were excavated within Field 19 none of which contained any archaeological features. Three Neolithic–Bronze Age worked flints were retrieved from the topsoil in Trench 59.
- **Field 20 (TT20):** eight trenches were excavated within Field 20, all of which contained archaeological features comprising of pits, ditches and postholes. Evidence for possible small-scale potentially short-lived Early–Mid Iron Age occupation and possible Romano-British occupation, associated with a ditched field system were recorded.
- **Field 22 (TT22):** five trenches were excavated however only two undated ditches were encountered.
- **Field 23 (TT23):** eight trenches were excavated in Field 23. Six undated ditches and two undated pits were recorded. The ditches probably relate to removed field boundaries associated with the extant field system.

4.4.6 Six of the other investigations were in the northern part of the Red Line Boundary and were carried out as part of work connected with the construction of the Norwich Northern Distributor Route (NNDR) and



comprised fieldwalking (the systematic collection and plotting of artefacts from the surface of a ploughed field to identify areas of activity), along with geophysical survey and trial trenching along the whole route of the NNDR. Four parcels of the geophysical survey, Area F1 (**A1**), Area F4 (**A2a**), Area F3a (**A2b**) and Block 2 (**A3c**), and two areas of trial trenching Block F1a (**A8a**) and Block F2 (**A8b**), extended into the Red Line Boundary (**Appendix 8.7 HEDBA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07), Figure 3a).

- 4.4.7 The trial trenching in Block F1a recorded several ditches and pits which contained possible middle Bronze Age pottery, late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery, 11th century pottery and struck and burnt flints. No archaeological features or finds were recorded during the Block 2 trial trenching.
- 4.4.8 Trial trenching at Old Hall Farm (**A10**) in 2019 was undertaken in the northern part of Red Line Boundary, to the south of the A1067. Eleven trial trenches were excavated. Three trenches revealed ditches and pits with later Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery (Broadland Archaeology 2021).
- 4.4.9 A watching brief on the Ringland to Attlebridge Replacement Water Main in 2012 took place along Weston Road in the central part of the Red Line Boundary (**A11**). No significant archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.
- 4.4.10 A geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (**A123**) were carried out for the A47 Improvement Works (North Tuddenham to Easton) in 2019 and 2020 (**Appendix 8.7 HEDBA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07), Figure 6a). A total of 48 areas were investigated. Areas 21 and 22 extended into the southern part of the Red Line Boundary. The geophysical survey in Areas 21 and 22 recorded ferrous/magnetic disturbance at the edges of both areas, but there were no certain archaeological features recorded. Four trenches in Area 21 and eight in Area 22 contained archaeological features, comprising a total of twelve ditches, two pits and four postholes. Finds assemblages recovered comprised a single fragment of CBM and a 16th–18th century potsherd and



iron strap fitting in indicating they probably formed a part of a post-medieval boundary system. Only a single potsherd of earlier (14th–15th century AD) date was recovered, which was thought to be residual. A small assemblage of metalwork of a potential 14th century date was also recorded. However, this date was not conclusive.

4.4.11 A geophysical survey was undertaken on the proposed Dudgeon extension onshore cable route (**A125**). Two of the survey areas (Area 15 and Area 16) extended into the central part of the Red Line Boundary. No results of the survey are recorded on the HER. However, both Area 15 and 16 overlap with the areas surveyed as part of the Norwich Western Link geophysical survey (**A124a**).

4.4.12 An evaluation was undertaken on the route of the Hornsea pipeline in 2022 (**A143**). Eleven trenches were excavated in the central part of the Red Line Boundary. The archaeological features that were recorded were limited to post-medieval field boundaries (Louise Moan, Oxford Archaeology, pers. comm.).

4.4.13 The results of these investigations, along with other known sites and finds within the Study Area, are discussed by period, below. The date ranges below are approximate.

4.5 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (800,000 BC–AD 43)

4.5.1 The Lower (800,000–250,000 BC) and Middle (250,000–40,000 BC) Palaeolithic saw intermittent, perhaps seasonal Hominin occupation of Britain as the climate alternated between long cold (glacial) and short warm (interglacial) stages. The Upper Palaeolithic is the last of the Old Stone Age periods (40,000–10,000 BC), spanning the last glacial cycle of the Pleistocene (the British Devensian). The archaeology of the Upper Palaeolithic is characterised by new stone-working techniques, the use of bone and other materials, art and anatomically modern humans (*Homo sapiens sapiens*). After the last glacial maximum (c 20,000 BC), the Devensian ended with the



improved climatic conditions of the Holocene (c 10,000 BC), and the environment changed from steppe-tundra to birch and pine woodland. It is probably at this time that England saw continuous human occupation. Erosion has removed much of the Palaeolithic land surfaces and finds are typically residual. There are no known finds data to the Palaeolithic within the Study Area.

- 4.5.2 The Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities of the postglacial period (10,000–4000 BC) inhabited a still largely wooded environment. The river valleys and coast would have been favoured in providing a predictable source of food (from hunting and fishing) and water, as well as a means of transport and communication. Evidence of activity is characterised by flint tools rather than structural remains. A flint blade of potential Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date was found during an evaluation at the Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Block F1a) in the northern part of the Red Line Boundary along the A1067 (**A8a**).
- 4.5.3 The Neolithic (4000–2000 BC) is usually seen as the time when hunter gathering gave way to farming and settled communities, and forest clearance occurred for the cultivation of crops and the construction of communal monuments. Pollen records indicate forest clearance over large areas of the British Isles during this period.
- 4.5.4 The geophysical survey for the Proposed Scheme (**A124a**) identified possible enclosures, that may be of late prehistoric date in Area 3, Area 6, Area 10, Area 20 Area 22 and Area 23, and a possible ring ditch in Area 5 (**Appendix 8.2 Geophysical Survey Report** (Document Reference: 3.08.02), 19–21). No evidence for substantive Neolithic–Bronze Age activity was encountered in the subsequent trial trenching across the Red Line Boundary (**A124b**). A modest quantity of worked flint, the majority dating to the Neolithic–Bronze Age, was retrieved from the topsoil or were residual in later features in Fields TT05, TT09 and TT20. The assemblages mostly comprise of unretouched flakes, irregular cores and formal and informal tool types.



- 4.5.5 An evaluation at Old Hall Farm (**A10**) in the northern part of the Red Line Boundary revealed ditches and pits in three trial trenches with later Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery.
- 4.5.6 Fieldwalking within the Study Area has also recorded Neolithic flint tools at two locations: 250 metres to the south-west of the northern part of the footprint of the Proposed Scheme (**A36**) where a tanged flint arrowhead and 40 flint flakes were recorded, immediately south of the Red Line Boundary (Primrose Grove) (**A41**), where 13 flint flakes and two scrapers were recorded and 180 metres north-east of the northernmost part of the Red Line Boundary at Morton where a polished flint axe, a scraper and a blade were recorded (**A158**).
- 4.5.7 Neolithic or Bronze Age flint tools are also recorded as having been found in waste matter from a quarry, 350 metres north of the northern part of the Red Line Boundary (**A20**), while a small Neolithic polished flint axehead is recorded as having been found by chance 300 metres to the east of the southern part of the Red Line Boundary (**A66**).
- 4.5.8 The Bronze Age (2000–600 BC) is characterised by technological change, when copper and then bronze eventually replaced flint and stone as the main material for everyday tools. It is seen as a period of increasing social complexity and organised landscapes, probably due to increasing pressure on available resources.
- 4.5.9 The evaluation at the Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Block F1a) in the northern part of the Red Line Boundary along the A1067 (**A8a**) recorded several ditches and pits which contained possible middle and late Bronze Age pottery.
- 4.5.10 A prehistoric burnt mound (a substantial accumulation of flints at a site used to boil or heat water) was recorded during an evaluation on the A47 Improvement Works (**A123**), 350 metres to the south-east of the southern part of the Red Line Boundary.



- 4.5.11 Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age ring ditches or barrows are recorded 60 metres to the east of the Red Line Boundary, 350 metres south-west of Ringland Lane (**A48**). The findspot of a fragment of Bronze Age pottery is recorded in waste matter from a quarry, 350 metres north of the northern part of the Red Line Boundary (**A20**).
- 4.5.12 During the Iron Age (600 BC–AD 43), the climate deteriorated with colder weather and more rainfall. The period is characterised by expanding population, which necessitated the intensification of agricultural practices and the utilisation of marginal land. Hillforts were established in lowland Britain, linked to tribal land ownership though none are known to have existed in Norfolk, where small settlements, similar to those in the Bronze Age, were the norm, often indicated only by ditches, pits and postholes (<https://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record?tnf81>).
- 4.5.13 This changed somewhat in the late Iron Age when the first ‘towns’ or *oppida* developed. A possible *oppida* site has been identified at Caister St Edmund 5.1 kilometres south-east of the Red Line Boundary, later the site of the Roman town of *Venta Icenorum* (*ibid.*).
- 4.5.14 Evidence of activity during this period has been found within the Red Line Boundary. At the Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Block F1a) in the northern part of the Red Line Boundary along the A1067, an evaluation (**A8a**) recorded ditches which contained early Iron Age pottery. Partly within the Red Line Boundary, to the immediate north-east of Breck Road (**A60**) there are cropmarks of possible Iron Age ditches and enclosures. Trial trenching carried out in 2022 within the Red Line Boundary (**A124b**) found evidence for small-scale potentially short-lived occupation or activity dating to the Early–Middle Iron Age in Fields 5, 8 and 20. The largest quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery sherds came from a ditch forming part of a rectilinear enclosure in Field 7, which also produced Romano-British pottery. It is possible that the Middle Iron Age pottery was residual, but it could also suggest that the enclosure continued in use or was reused in the early Roman period. A single Middle



Iron Age pit was encountered in Field 20 lying within an area of probable Romano-British fields.

4.5.15 Possible Iron Age ditches and enclosures have also been identified in the Study Area from cropmarks 120 metres to the east of the northern part of the Red Line Boundary (**A14**); 100 metres to the south of the northern part of the Red Line Boundary (**A15**); 150 metres to the south-west of the Red Line Boundary along Ringland Lane (**A45**); within the Red Line Boundary 280 metres south-west of Ringland Lane (**A47**); partly within the Red Line Boundary straddling Weston Road (**A51**). The ditches and enclosures are not dated accurately and could date to the Roman period.

4.5.16 There is evidence for small-scale, probably short-lived occupation activity at three locations within the Red Line Boundary during the Early–Middle Iron Age. The moderate quantity of probable Neolithic–Early Bronze Age worked flint found across the Red Line Boundary suggests a background level of activity during these periods.

Roman (AD 43–410)

4.5.17 Although the invasion by Claudius in AD 43 led to the creation of the Roman province of Britannia covering most of lowland Britain, the Iceni tribe remained independent of Rome for another 18 years, as a client kingdom of Rome, with the Iceni tribe's king, Prasutagus, minting his own coins. True Roman control of Norfolk and the slightly larger Icenian civitas (including north Suffolk and the eastern fens) did not properly start until AD 61 after the defeat of Boudica, Prasutagus' wife, who led a revolt against the Romans after Prasutagus' death (www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record?tnf81).

4.5.18 The main Roman settlement in the area of Norfolk was located at Caistor St. Edmund (*Venta Icenorum*), 15 kilometres south-east of the Red Line Boundary. There was a network of Roman roads within the area; the nearest to the Red Line Boundary were 6 kilometres to the south of the Red Line Boundary and 7 kilometres to the north of the Red Line Boundary (Margery



1967). In addition, there will most likely have been numerous minor Roman roads and tracks linking small settlements, farmsteads and villas.

- 4.5.19 The evidence points to a landscape that is mainly cleared and farmed, with numerous settlements and a total population of several thousand people (www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record?tnf3). The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches and probable former field boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs extending into the northern part of the Red Line Boundary on both sides of the A1067 (**A16**). The date of the ditches is uncertain, although a Roman date is a possibility. A medieval to post medieval date is also possible. Metal detecting in this area found two Roman brooches (**A17**).
- 4.5.20 The 2022 trial trenching within the Red Line Boundary (**A124b**) encountered evidence for a Romano-British rectilinear enclosure in Field 7, from which Middle Iron Age pottery was also recovered. A ditch in Field 12 contained nine sherds of pottery and a pit in Field 20 contained five sherds as well as a small quantity of animal bone and charred plant remains including cereal grains. These three locations may indicate focal points of localised, but as yet undefined activity, within a landscape which otherwise was probably dominated by field systems.
- 4.5.21 Further areas of cropmarks of possible ditches may also have a Roman date: 45 metres to the north-west of the northern part of the Red Line Boundary, on either side of the A1067 (**A22**); extending into and adjoining the Site to the south in the area of Low Farm (**A33**); and immediately adjacent to the south-east of the Red Line Boundary in the area of Low Farm (**A35**). The possible ditches defined by the cropmarks could alternatively have a post-medieval date.
- 4.5.22 Cropmarks of a probable Roman farmstead or villa complex are also visible on aerial photographs in area of Ringland, 25 metres to the south-east of the northern part of the Red Line Boundary (**A39**).



4.5.23 The possible ditches and enclosures described in paragraph 4.5.15 (**A14**, **A15**, **A45**, **A47** and **A51**) could also be of Roman date. Undated cropmarks of possible Roman date are recorded 500 metres to the south-east of the northern part of the Red Line Boundary (**A18**). A Roman ditch was recorded during an evaluation on the A47 Improvement Works (**A123**), directly to the west of the southern part of the Site.

4.5.24 A single fragment of Roman pottery was found during field walking 10 metres to the south of the Red Line Boundary and 350 metres south-west of Low Farm (**A32**). Metal detecting has found Roman coins and a Roman brooch 250 metres to south-west of the southern part of the Red Line Boundary, (**A72**) and (**A73**).

4.5.25 The Red Line Boundary was probably in agricultural fields with only localised small-scale activity indicated. It appears to have been located away from settlement and at some distance from any known roads.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066)

4.5.26 Following the withdrawal of the Roman army from England in the early 5th century AD the whole country fell into an extended period of socio-economic decline. In the 9th and 10th centuries, the Saxon Minster system began to be replaced by local parochial organisation, with formal areas of land centred on nucleated settlements served by a parish church.

4.5.27 The Site Boundary lies in the historic parishes of Attlebridge, Ringland, Morton on the Hill, Weston Longville and Honingham. Early medieval settlement was likely concentrated in these villages.

4.5.28 Attlebridge is 1.4 kilometres north-west of the northern part of the Site Boundary of the Proposed Scheme. The name Attlebridge is derived from 'Aetla's bridge'. The river crossing over the Wensum in the village dates to before the Norman Conquest in 1066. The settlement probably grew up around the river crossing ([Norfolk Heritage Explorer - Parish Summary: Attlebridge](#))



- 4.5.29 Ringland is 1 kilometre to the south-east of the central part of the Site Boundary of the Proposed Scheme. Ringland has a long history and was an established settlement prior to the Norman Conquest (AD 1066). The name of Ringland is thought to derive from ‘the newly cultivated land of Rymi’s people’ ([Norfolk Heritage Explorer - Parish Summary: Ringland](#)).
- 4.5.30 Morton on the Hill is 1.6 kilometres north of the northern part of the Site Boundary of the Proposed Scheme. It is not recorded in Domesday Book (AD 1086) so there may not have been a settlement here until the later medieval period ([Norfolk Heritage Explorer - Parish Summary: Morton on the Hill](#)).
- 4.5.31 Weston Longville is 1.1 kilometres to the north-west of the Site Boundary of the Proposed Scheme. Settlement at Weston Longville dates to the early medieval period, being well established by the time of the Norman Conquest ([Norfolk Heritage Explorer - Parish Summary: Weston Longville](#)).
- 4.5.32 Honingham is 700 metres south-east of the southern part of the Site Boundary of the Proposed Scheme. Early medieval settlement was probably focussed in the area of St Andrew’s Church, 1.6 kilometres south-east of the southern part of the Site ([Norfolk Heritage Explorer - Parish Summary: Honingham](#)).
- 4.5.33 The only early medieval remains in the Study Area is a small assemblage of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery recorded during an evaluation in the northern part of the Site (**A8a**). The Site was probably in agricultural fields, away from the known settlements, during the early medieval period.
- Later medieval (AD 1066–1540)
- 4.5.34 Later medieval settlement probably continued to centre on the villages of Attlebridge, Ringland, Morton on the Hill, Weston Longville and Honingham. The Red Line Boundary itself probably remained rural, primarily agricultural land with some woodland.



- 4.5.35 Later medieval features are recorded within the Site Boundary. The geophysical survey of the route (**A124a**) identified agricultural features of likely later medieval date in Area 6 and Area 11 (**Appendix 8.2 Geophysical Survey Report** (Document Reference: 3.08.02), 19–21).
- 4.5.36 Cropmarks indicating possible medieval enclosures are recorded in the southern part of the Site, 150 metres south of Wood Farm (**A69**) were targeted by the 2022 trial trenching (**A124b**; Field 5). A complex of rectilinear enclosures, six postholes, a possible corn dryer and large pottery assemblage (mostly 12th–13th century in date) indicate the site of a medieval settlement surrounded by a field system. An environmental sample taken during the trial trenching suggested that the fields were used for arable agriculture.
- 4.5.37 The earthworks and cropmarks of a medieval moated enclosure and associated boundaries and drains are visible on aerial photographs of the valley floor of the River Wensum are also located within the Red Line Boundary at the north-eastern end (**A26**).
- 4.5.38 Further cropmarks, which may be of former field boundaries of possible later medieval date, are also noted extending slightly within the Red Line Boundary and adjoining to the south-east at Weston Road (**A52**). The cropmarks of a linear boundary or trackway of possible later medieval to post medieval date, are also within the Red Line Boundary 140 metres to the south-west of Weston Road (**A57**).
- 4.5.39 Within the Study Area, later medieval pottery was recorded during fieldwalking as part of an evaluation at the Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Field 1) (**A6**), 80 metres to the north-east of the north-eastern part of the Red Line Boundary. The subsequent trial trenching did not record any later medieval features. Later medieval/post-medieval kilns and pits were recorded during an evaluation on the A47 Improvement Works (**A123**), directly to the west of the southern part of the Red Line Boundary.
- 4.5.40 A possible deserted medieval settlement is recorded at Deighton Hills Shooting School (**A135**), 450 metres north-east of the northern part of the



Red Line Boundary. A vegetation mark of a possible enclosure ditch or toft is visible on aerial photographs.

4.5.41 A later medieval date is possible for cropmarks of ditches, field boundaries and enclosures previously discussed (**A14, A15, A16, A18**).

4.5.42 Several later medieval findspots are noted in the Study Area, found by field walking or metal detecting: a charm and strap mount, 220 metres south of the northern part of the Red Line Boundary on the A1067 (**A17**); a harness stud and strap end, 80 metres north-west of the northern part Red Line Boundary on the A1067 (**A23**); a harness pendant, 425 metres north of the Red Line Boundary Site (**A27**); a greyware rod handle, 280 metres south-west of the footprint of the Proposed Scheme in the area of Low Farm (**A40**); and three sherds of unglazed pottery, 375 metres south of the footprint of the Proposed Scheme in the area of Low Farm (**A41**).

4.5.43 Other than the medieval settlement located towards the southern end of the Red Line Boundary (**A69**), the remainder probably continued to be in agricultural fields throughout the later medieval period.

Post-medieval (AD 1540–present)

4.5.44 Faden's map of Norfolk of 1797 (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures**(Document Reference: 3.08.07), **Figure 9**) shows the majority of the Red Line Boundary in open agricultural land. The southern part of the Site Boundary is marked as a park, which is Honingham Park (**A65**), a post-medieval park landscape centred on the now-demolished Honingham Hall described in section 6.2.4. Tree-lined avenues are shown on the northern and western borders of the park. The northern avenue is partly within the Site Boundary, to the south of The Broadway.

4.5.45 Bryant's map of Norfolk of 1826 (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07), **Figure 10**) shows that tree plantation had taken place in the area. More areas of woodland are noted to the south-west of the Wensum in the northern part of Red Line Boundary and to the west of Ringland in the central part.



- 4.5.46 The Tithe maps of Weston Longville of 1841, Attlebridge of 1837, Morton on the Hill of 1842, Ringland of 1841 and Honingham of 1839 (**Appendix 8.7 HEDBA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07), **Figure 11**) show the Red Line Boundary in fields and woodland. Several, still extant, roads run through the Red Line Boundary.
- 4.5.47 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6": mile map of 1882 (Appendix 8.7 HEDBA Figures **HEDBA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07), **Figure 12** and **Figure 13**) shows that the S Red Line Boundary is mainly occupied by fields and woodland. Several roads cross the Red Line Boundary, whose alignments are still extant: Fakenham Road (A1067), Longrow Lane (now Ringland Lane), Weston Road, Breck Road and The Broadway. In the northern part of the Red Line Boundary a marl pit borders to the north. A gravel pit is marked in the southern part of the Red Line Boundary, just to the south of Old Covert woodland.
- 4.5.48 The Red Line Boundary remains in fields and woodland, and only minor changes are noted, in subsequent Ordnance Survey maps. Where a change has been noted these are shown in Figures 14 to 16. The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6": mile map of 1907–08 (Appendix 8.7 HEDBA Figures **HEDBA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07), **Figure 14**) shows two minor changes to the Red Line Boundary. In the field to the south-west of Rose Carr, in the north-eastern part of the Red Line Boundary, a nursery is marked, and the area marked as pasture between Breck Road and The Broadway has increased in size, in the central part.
- 4.5.49 An area of military training features, including dispersed groups of gun emplacements, weapon pits, bomb craters and slit trenches are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1945 within what is now Black Breck Plantation (**A58**). The slit trenches probably date to the First World War, but the other features are likely associated with the Second World War. These are discrete features spread throughout the Plantation. The closest feature is recorded 80 metres south-east of the Red Line Boundary (**A130**).



- 4.5.50 Attlebridge Airfield was constructed during the Second World War and extended into the southern part of the Red Line Boundary (**A54**). The airfield was surveyed in 2004, 2005 and 2006 and a number of surviving structures dating to the Second World War were recorded (**A74–A104**). Structures recorded comprised air raid shelters, fuel stores, concrete structures of unknown function, concrete foundations of sentry boxes, barracks and the Officer's Quarters. The locations of some of the recorded structures is within the Red Line Boundary or in near proximity to it.
- 4.5.51 The Ordnance Survey 6": mile map of 1959(**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07), **Figure 15**) shows the structures associated with the airfield in the areas between Breck Road and the Broadway and on either side of The Broadway.
- 4.5.52 The Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1976(**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07), **Figure 16**) shows an area of woodland clearance in the Gravelpit Plantation in the central part of the Red Line Boundary. No other changes to the Red Line Boundary are noted by subsequent Ordnance Survey maps.
- 4.5.53 The Red Line Boundary likely continued to be in agricultural use throughout most of the post-medieval period. The geophysical survey of the route (**A124a**) and the subsequent trial trenching (**A124b**) identified field boundaries of likely post-medieval date in Area 2, Area 10, Area 13, Area 15, Area 17 and Area 18 (**Appendix 8.2 Geophysical Survey Report** (Document Reference: 3.08.02), 19–21).
- 4.5.54 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data shows that the majority of the Red Line Boundary is characterised as 20th century agriculture with small, fragmented areas of 18th to 19th century enclosure, pre-18th century enclosure, 18th to 20th century woodland plantation and managed wetland (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07), **Figure 17**).



4.5.55 Environmental Agency LiDAR Digital Terrain Model (DTM) 1 metre resolution data was examined for the Red Line Boundary as part of this assessment (see Table 3.1 for the definition of LIDAR) to identify features not previously recorded. This revealed no obvious archaeological features in the microtopography, other than post-medieval field boundaries, three small areas of post-medieval quarrying and Second World War structures. The first of the quarried areas is within the woodland of Gravelpit Plantation with the other two quarried areas in the southern part of the Red Line Boundary (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07), **Figure 18** and **Figure 19**).

4.6 Factors affecting archaeological survival

4.6.1 Archaeological survival within the majority of the Red Line Boundary is anticipated to be high. According to historic mapping, apart from a small number of roads crossing the Red Line Boundary and a number of structures associated with Attlebridge World War Two Airfield, it has remained undeveloped in fields and woodland. If present, archaeological remains would be expected to be beneath the topsoil, at a probable depth of no more than 1.0 metres below ground level, other than where alluvial and/or colluvial deposits are present, where archaeological remains potentially survive at the base of such deposits.

4.6.2 There may have been impacts on archaeological remains from mechanised ploughing, which typically reworks the upper 0.3 metres (0.4 metres for root crops), along with root action from trees, and localised historic small-scale hand-dug quarrying not shown on historic maps. The bases of cut features such as pits, ditches and structural footings potentially survive beneath such truncation.



4.6.3 According to HLC data the historic landscape is not intact in terms of field boundary layout. There are small areas of pre-18th and 18th to 19th century enclosure but these have been fragmented by 20th century agriculture and the consolidation of land parcels. No historic hedgerows meeting the rather particular Hedgerows Regulations (1997) criteria have been identified.

5 Buried heritage assets: statement of significance

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section discusses the potential within the Red Line Boundary for each chronological period, based on the archaeological and historical background of the area, its geology, topography and hydrology, the likelihood for evidence of past activity, and taking into account past disturbance which may have affected survival. For example, there may be high potential for the presence of activity of a particular period within the Red Line Boundary, but with low survival. This section also includes professional opinion on the likely heritage significance of such remains, where there is low to moderate, or higher, potential for such to be present. For each chronological period where the potential is assessed as low the likely heritage significance is not included, as this implies that remains from the period are not present within the Red Line Boundary.

5.1.2 Table 5-1 below lists the heritage significance of assets identified during the course of the assessment and site-based investigations.



Table 5.1 Heritage significance of assets identified during the course of the assessment

| Asset (A) ref. | Heritage asset / receptor | Heritage significance |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|
| A16 | Cropmarks of undated linear features. Geophysical survey in 2021 revealed anomalies thought to be post-medieval field ditches but the nature and date has yet to be confirmed by intrusive evaluation. | Probably Low |
| A26 | Earthwork and Cropmarks of a medieval moat and associated boundaries and drains | Medium |
| A28 | Area of possible Prehistoric Activity identified by small group of undated worked flints identified during field walking. Archaeological evaluation is yet to be conducted in the area. | Uncertain |
| A29 | Area of possible Prehistoric activity identified by small group of undated worked flints identified during field walking. Archaeological evaluation is yet to be conducted in the area. | Uncertain |
| A30 | Area of possible Prehistoric activity identified by small group of undated worked flints identified during field walking. Archaeological evaluation is yet to be conducted in the area. | Uncertain |
| A32 | Area of possible Prehistoric Activity identified by small group of undated worked flints identified during field walking. Archaeological evaluation is yet to be conducted in the area. | Uncertain |



| Asset (A) ref. | Heritage asset / receptor | Heritage significance |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|
| A33 | Possibly Roman or post-medieval- cropmarks of multi-period linear ditches. Archaeological evaluation is yet to be conducted. | Uncertain |
| A38 | Area of Roman activity of unknown extent in the vicinity of a cropmark of probable Roman farmstead (likely outside the site) including Roman chance finds. No archaeological evaluation and geophysical survey data available. | Uncertain possibly High |
| A42 | Site extends into the periphery of a World War Two accommodation and training area. No archaeological evaluation and geophysical survey data available. | Low |
| A50 | The site of World War Two military structure visible on Aerial Photograph | Medium |
| A69 | Area of Iron Age and Roman activity in the form of pits and ditches identified during the 2022 evaluation. | High |
| A148 | Undated cropmark of ditches and field boundaries. | Low |
| A182 | Area of Prehistoric to Iron Age activity identified during archaeological evaluation in 2022. | Medium |
| A183 | Undated pits and ditches along with undated prehistoric worked flints recorded during archaeological evaluation in 2022. | Medium |
| A184 | Ditch containing Neolithic flint along with undated pits and ditches identified during archaeological evaluation in 2022. | Low |



| Asset (A) ref. | Heritage asset / receptor | Heritage significance |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| A186 | Two ditches containing Roman pottery recovered from during archaeological evaluation in 2022 | Medium |
| A187 | Two ditches containing Undated burnt flint and charcoal found during archaeological evaluation in 2022. | Low |
| A188 | Pits and ditches with medieval and prehistoric identified during archaeological evaluation in 2022. | Low |
| A189 | Area of Iron Age, Roman and medieval activity identified during archaeological evaluation in 2022. | High |
| A190 | Charcoal fragments of unknown period recovered from ditch during archaeological evaluation in 2022. | Low |
| A191 | Pit containing prehistoric worked and medieval finds along with some undated ditches found during archaeological evaluation in 2022. | Medium or Low |
| A192 | Ditch containing Charcoal flecks and other organic materials of unknown period recovered from ditch during archaeological evaluation in 2022. | Low |
| A193 | Undated pit containing fragments of fired clay, a single unworked burnt flint, and a few fragments of charcoal along with ditches recovered during archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022. | Low |

5.1.3 The section below provides a summary of potential and significance by period for those parts of the Red Line Boundary that have yet to see site-based investigations.



5.2 Palaeoenvironment

5.2.1 *The potential for palaeoenvironmental remains in the Wensum Valley and a tributary of the River Tud is moderate or high.* The northern part of the Red Line Boundary is located on the Wensum floodplain, and a tributary of the Tud (Foxburrow stream) runs through the central part of the Red Line Boundary. The alluvium in the Wensum Valley and within the Tud tributary may contain well-preserved palaeoenvironmental remains (due to waterlogging). Alluvial silts and clays (minerogenic deposits) have high potential for preservation of snails, diatoms (microscopic algae) and ostracods (bivalve crustacea) and organic deposits (peats and organic clays) can preserve pollen, seeds and plant fragments. Organic material can also be dated by radiocarbon techniques, important for establishing the chronology for the depositional sequence. These 'ecofacts' have evidential value for reconstructing regional and local environmental and landscape change, in combination with geoarchaeological assessment of the sediments. Such remains would be of **low or medium** heritage significance, derived from their archaeological and historic interest.

5.3 Prehistoric

- 5.3.1 *The potential for prehistoric remains has been demonstrated.* The 2022 trial trenching within the Red Line Boundary found evidence for Early – Middle Iron Age activity at three locations towards the south (Fields 5 and 8) and north (Field 20) of the Site. This activity may indicate small scale, short-lived, occupation. A possible Middle Iron Age enclosure (which alternatively may date to the Roman period) was also recorded towards the south of the Site in Field 7. In the northern part of the Site an evaluation recorded several ditches and pits which contained possible middle and late Bronze Age pottery. The isolated finds of Neolithic–Bronze Age worked flints found in low quantities across areas of the Site suggest low level activity during these periods.
- 5.3.2 In the wider study are an archaeological investigation at Weston Park Golf Club recorded Neolithic flint knapping activity and cut features dating to the



Bronze and Iron Ages. Cropmarks of an enclosure of possible Iron Age date are also noted in the Study Area. Isolated finds of prehistoric flint tools and pottery have been recorded at several locations in the Study Area.

- 5.3.3 The evidence for Bronze Age activity and the three Early – Middle Iron Age sites indicating small-scale short-lived occupation and the rectilinear enclosure which may date from the Middle Iron Age are of **high** significance, derived from their archaeological and historic interest. The other isolated cut features are of **medium** significance and isolated prehistoric finds are of **low** significance.

5.4 Roman

- 5.4.1 *The potential for Roman remains has been demonstrated.* Evidence for activity during the period was recorded during the 2022 trial trenching towards the south of the Site (Field 7) where a rectilinear enclosure (from which Middle Iron Age pottery was also retrieved). Evidence for possible localised, but undefined, activity was also recorded towards the centre of the Site (Field 12) and the north (Field 20). Evidence for field systems, probably dating to the period, were also recorded. Chance finds of Roman brooches are recorded in the Site. Within the wider Study Area further possible Roman field boundaries and chance finds of Roman artefacts have been also made.

- 5.4.2 The rectilinear enclosure and the other features recorded in Fields 12 and 20 would be of high significance, where they may be associated with sustained activity, derived from their archaeological and historic interest. The evidence for the field systems is of **medium** significance. Isolated finds would be of **low** significance.

5.5 Early medieval (Saxon)

- 5.5.1 *The potential for early medieval (Saxon) remains is low.* The Site was likely at some distance from the early medieval settlements in the area. Early medieval pottery was found during an evaluation in the northern part of the Site.



5.6 Later medieval

- 5.6.1 *The potential for later medieval activity has been demonstrated.* A medieval settlement and its associated field system has been indicated by the 2022 trial trenching in the location where cropmarks indicated rectilinear enclosures towards the southern part of the Red Line Boundary. In addition, the earthwork remains of a possible moated site was recorded on aerial photographs in the Wensum Valley.
- 5.6.2 The remainder of the Red Line Boundary was located outside the areas of settlement throughout the later medieval period. Cropmarks of ditches and field boundaries of possible later medieval date are recorded as is the findspot of a coin. Further cropmarks of possible later medieval date are recorded in the Study Area.
- 5.6.3 Medieval settlement would be of **medium** significance, derived from archaeological and historic interest. Evidence for isolated later medieval agricultural remains elsewhere within the Site would be of **low** significance, depending on its preservation and extent.

5.7 Post-medieval

- 5.7.1 *The potential post-medieval remains has been demonstrated.* The trial trenching identified linear features which had a close relationship with the existing field system, suggesting that they represent removed field boundaries. Cropmarks of ditches and field boundaries of possible post-medieval date are recorded within the Red Line Boundary and in the wider Study Area, while a former quarries, probably post-medieval, are noted in the southern part of the Red Line Boundary and in Gravelpit Plantation.
- 5.7.2 Agricultural remains/remains of the quarries would be of **low** significance, derived from their archaeological and historic interest.



5.8 Modern

5.8.1 *There is high potential for buried remains associated with the Attlebridge World War Two Airfield.* This airfield extends into the southern part of the Red Line Boundary. The airfield was surveyed in 2004, 2005 and 2006 and a number of surviving structures dating to World War Two were recorded (**A74–A104**). Structures recorded comprised air raid shelters, fuel stores, concrete structures of unknown function, concrete foundations of sentry boxes, barracks, and the Officers' Quarters. The locations of some of the recorded structures is within the Site Boundary or in near proximity to it. In an area of woodland between Broadway and Breck Road, straddling the Site Boundary, there are three air raid shelters (**A74, A75 and A78**), a fuel store compound (**A77**) and a building (**A76**). Another air raid shelter is recorded within the Site Boundary, 290 metres to the south of The Broadway (**A91**). Two further World War Two concrete structures of unknown function are recorded within the Site Boundary on The Broadway (**A79 and A80**). Four further air raid shelters (**A81, A84–A86**) are recorded close to Site Boundary, 40 metres to the north of The Broadway.

5.8.2 Remains associated with Attlebridge Airfield would be of **low** significance, derived from their historic interest.



6 Above ground heritage assets: statement of significance

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Following Step 1 of the Historic England settings guidance, the table below indicates which heritage assets within the Study Area used as a guide for assessing above ground designated heritage assets, taken as 1km from the Red Line Boundary, have been scoped out of the assessment as their significance would not be affected at all by the Proposed Scheme, in terms of material changes to their setting and how the asset is understood and appreciated. This is based on the distance of the asset from the Red Line Boundary; the asset's location, scale and orientation, and the nature, extent and scale of intervening built form, vegetation and topography between asset and the Red Line Boundary.

Table 6.1 Setting of heritage assets: assets scoped out

| Assess ref. | Name | Rationale for exclusion |
|---|--|--|
| A166, A167, A168, A169, A160 | <p>Assets located off the B1535 in Weston Longville</p> <p>Gates and railings to Lenwade Lodge to Weston House (listed Grade II) (NHLE ref: 1372690)</p> <p>Garden House 100m north-west of Weston Hall (listed Grade II) (NHLE ref: 1171334)</p> <p>Weston Hall (listed Grade II) (NHLE ref: 1051514)</p> <p>Barn 50m west of Weston Hall (listed Grade II) (NHLE ref: 1372651)</p> <p>Weston Park (non-designated) (NHER ref: 33733)</p> | <p>The Grade II listed Gates and railings to Lenwade Lodge to Weston House is located 795 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary on Morton Lane and 3.2 kilometres to the north-west of the Site Boundary. The asset is defined and experienced by its location within the non-designated Weston Park (A160) (NHER ref: 33733), which contains a gardener's cottage, canal and walled garden, and is now largely the Dinosaur Adventure Park. It is also defined by its relationship to the Grade II listed North Lodges to Weston House, Connected by Railings, Piers and Gates, to the non-designated remains of Weston House (NHER ref: 7723) and by its location on the B1535 which historically determined its location.</p> <p>The group of designated heritage assets connected to Weston House are also located to the north-east of the Red Line Boundary on Morton Lane, while Weston Park is located adjacent to the Red Line Boundary on Morton Lane and 1.5 kilometres north-west of the Site Boundary. The nearest designated heritage asset is the Grade II listed Barn 50m west of Morton Hall, located 660 metres to the north-east of the Red Line Boundary, and located 3.2 kilometres to the north-west of the Site Boundary, as is the Grade II listed Weston Hall (which is located 705 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary on Morton Lane). The assets are defined and experienced by their relationship to each other and to the surrounding rural landscape as well as by the B1535.</p> <p>Visual impacts are unlikely and the distance of the assets from Proposed Scheme means that traffic noise is also unlikely to be prominent in the assets' setting. The relationships of these assets would not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>The assets would not be affected at all by the Proposed Scheme, in terms of material changes to their setting and how the assets are understood and appreciated.</p> |

| Assess ref. | Name | Rationale for exclusion |
|-------------|---|--|
| A170 | The Woodlands (listed Grade II) (NHLE ref: 1372688) | <p>The Grade II listed Woodlands is located 460 metres south-east of the Red Line Boundary on Morton Lane and 2.2 kilometres to the north-west of the Site Boundary. It is defined and experienced by its relationship to the surrounding rural landscape, notably to Weston Park, as well as by its relationship to Morton Lane.</p> <p>Visual impacts are unlikely and the distance of the assets from Proposed Scheme means that traffic noise is also unlikely to be prominent in the assets' setting. The relationships of these assets would not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>The assets would not be affected at all by the Proposed Scheme, in terms of material changes to their setting and how the assets are understood and appreciated.</p> |
| A171 | Willows Farmhouse (listed Grade II) (NHLE ref: 1051510) | <p>The Grade II listed Willow Farmhouse is located 760 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary on the B1535 and 2.8 kilometres north-west of the Site Boundary. It is defined and experienced by its relationship to its ancillary buildings as well as to the surrounding rural landscape.</p> <p>Visual impacts are unlikely and the distance of the asset from Proposed Scheme means that traffic noise is also unlikely to be prominent in the asset's setting. The relationships of this asset would not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>The asset would not be affected at all by the Proposed Scheme, in terms of material changes to its setting and how the asset is understood and appreciated.</p> |

| Assess ref. | Name | Rationale for exclusion |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| A172, A173, A174, A175 | Assets in Attlebridge Church of St Andrew (listed Grade II*) (NHLE ref: 1372661) Church Farm House (listed Grade II) (NHLE ref: 1051535) Ashtree Farm House (listed Grade II) (NHLE ref: 1306042) Ashtree Farm Barn (listed Grade II) (NHLE ref: 1170523) | <p>The nearest asset to the Red Line Boundary on Marl Hill Road/Fakenham Road/The Street is the Grade II listed Ashtree Farm House, located 415 metres to the north-east, while the Grade II listed Ashtree Farm Barn is located 445 metres to the north-east. The Grade II* listed Church of St Andrew is located 500 metres east of the Red Line Boundary, while Church Farm House is located 550 metres south-east of the Red Line Boundary.</p> <p>The assets in Ringland are located at some distance from the Site Boundary. The nearest assets, the Grade II* listed Church of St Andrew and the Grade II listed Church Farm House, are located 1.5 kilometres and 1.4 kilometres to the north-west respectively of the Site Boundary.</p> <p>The assets are defined and experienced by their relationship to each other and to the wider village of Attlebridge. The parish church also has a visual and historic relationship to its churchyard and to the Grade II listed Church Farm House and to the Grade II listed Ashtree Farm House. Ashtree Farm House is also defined by its relationship to its barn and its own grounds. Views of the A1067 are screened by intervening vegetation although the road is prominent in journeys to and from the village.</p> <p>Visual impacts are unlikely and the distance of the assets from Proposed Scheme means that traffic noise is also unlikely to be prominent in the assets' setting. The relationships of these assets would not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>The assets would not be affected at all by the Proposed Scheme, in terms of material changes to their setting and how the assets are understood and appreciated.</p> |

| Assess ref. | Name | Rationale for exclusion |
|-------------------|---|--|
| A176, A177 | <p>Assets in Morton on the Hill</p> <p>Round barrow SE of the Lodges (scheduled monument) (NHLE ref: 1170882)</p> <p>North Lodges to Weston House, Connected by Railings, Piers and Gates (listed Grade II) (NHLE ref: 1003623)</p> | <p>The assets are located within the non-designated park of the now-demolished Weston House (NHER ref: 33733), which contains a gardener's cottage, canal and walled garden, and is now largely the Dinosaur Adventure Park.</p> <p>The assets are located 465 metres and 540 metres north-west of the Red Line Boundary on Marl Hill Road respectively. However, the assets are located 2.5 kilometres and 2.6 kilometres north-west of the Site Boundary respectively.</p> <p>The assets are defined and experienced by their relationship to the Weston House parkland and to each other. The Grade II listed North Lodges is also defined by its relationship to the Grade II listed Gates and railings to Lenwade Lodge to Weston House, to the non-designated remains of Weston House (NHER ref: 7723) and by its location on the A1067 Fakenham Road, which historically determined the location of the entrance lodges.</p> <p>Visual impacts are unlikely and the distance of the assets from Proposed Scheme means that traffic noise is also unlikely to be prominent in the assets' setting. The relationships of these assets would not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>The assets would not be affected at all by the Proposed Scheme, in terms of material changes to their setting and how the assets are understood and appreciated.</p> |

| Assess ref. | Name | Rationale for exclusion |
|-------------------|---|--|
| A178, A179 | <p>Assets in Ringland</p> <p>Ringland School and Attached Schoolmasters House (listed Grade II) (NHLE ref: 1031568)</p> <p>Pond Farm Barn (listed Grade II) (NHLE ref: 1051515)</p> | <p>The Grade II listed Ringland School and Attached Schoolmaster’s House and the Grade II listed Pond Farm Barn are located 235 metres and 30 metres north-west respectively of the Red Line Boundary of the easement to The Street in Ringland, and 1 kilometre south and just over 1km south-east of the Site Boundary respectively.</p> <p>These two assets are defined and experienced by their relationship to the village and to other heritage assets in Ringland. They are also experienced by their location on The Street, a quiet road defined by modern residential development, tree belts and views of the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Visual impacts are unlikely and the distance of the assets from the Proposed Scheme means that permanent traffic noise is also unlikely to be prominent in the assets’ setting. The relationships of these assets would not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>The school and schoolmasters house were built in c 1873 for the then owner of Morton Hall. Although the Proposed Scheme would introduce a new built form into land which was historically part of the Morton Hall Estate, this would not impact how the asset is currently experienced, as it was not an ancillary building of the estate.</p> <p>The assets would not be affected at all by the Proposed Scheme, in terms of material changes to their setting and how the assets are understood and appreciated.</p> |
| A180 | <p>The Old Rectory (listed Grade II) (NHLE ref: 1051511)</p> | <p>Located 500m from the Red Line Boundary and 1.2 kilometres south-west of the Site Boundary, the asset is defined and experienced by its own grounds and surrounding tree belts. The asset is also defined by its location off Rectory Road and historic relationship to Weston Longville.</p> <p>The Proposed Scheme would not impact on any of these relationships. The distance of the asset from the Proposed Scheme, combined with intervening vegetation means that visual and noise impacts are unlikely.</p> <p>The asset would not be affected at all by the Proposed Scheme, in terms of material changes to its setting and how the asset is understood and appreciated.</p> |

| Assess ref. | Name | Rationale for exclusion |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| A53, A55, A153 | Non-designated assets in Weston Longville Green Farm Barns (NHER ref: 56258) Thatched Cottage or The Cottage, Weston Green (NHER ref: 50383) The Old School, The Street (NHER ref: 55185) | <p>Green Farm Barns is located 205 metres south-west of the Site Boundary. The asset is defined and experienced by its immediate relationship to the wider farm complex, to Weston Green Road and Weston Road, and to its immediate rural landscape. Although impacts from the Proposed Scheme are likely, the asset's primary relationships would not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>The asset would not be affected at all by the Proposed Scheme, in terms of material changes to its setting and how the asset is understood and appreciated.</p> <p>Thatched Cottage is located 205 metres north-west of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill and 1.3 kilometres north-west of the Site Boundary. The Old School is located 245 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary, 360 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill, and 1.1 kilometres north-west of the Site Boundary.</p> <p>The assets are defined and experienced by their relationships to Weston Longville and to the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape.</p> <p>The Proposed Scheme would not impact on any of these relationships. The distance of the assets from the Proposed Scheme, combined with intervening vegetation means that visual and noise impacts are unlikely.</p> <p>The assets would not be affected at all by the Proposed Scheme, in terms of material changes to its setting and how the assets are understood and appreciated.</p> |



6.2 Above ground heritage assets within the Red Line Boundary

- 6.2.1 There is one statutorily designated heritage asset and one non-designated heritage asset within the Site Boundary.
- 6.2.2 The landscape within and beyond the Red Line Boundary is characterised by a rural and agricultural landscape interspersed by farm complexes, historic estates and villages. The River Wensum runs through the northern part of the Red Line Boundary and the River Tud is 600 metres to the south of the southern boundary of the Red Line Boundary. A small tributary of the Tud (Foxburrow stream) flows across the southern part of the Red Line Boundary.
- 6.2.3 This rural and agricultural landscape contributes to the setting of a number of designated heritage assets located within and beyond the Red Line Boundary, discussed in detail at section 6.2 and 6.3. This landscape also contributes to the surroundings of the long-established villages of Weston Longville, Ringland and Honingham, located beyond the Red Line Boundary but within the Study Area. Parts of the surrounding wider landscape are also historically part of the Morton Hall and Honingham Hall estates. This contributes to the setting of assets located within (or were formerly part of) the historic Morton Hall and Honingham Hall estates.

Barn 50m North-West of Low Farm House

- 6.2.4 Barn 50m north-west of Low Farm House (**A105**) is a threshing barn dating to the 17th century with later additions. Described by Pevsner as ‘well preserved and of unusual quality’ the asset is timber framed, partly weatherboarded and partly rendered and thatched (Pevsner & Wilson, 2002). The barn (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 20**) is located within the Site Boundary and 45 metres to the south-east of the proposed River Wensum Viaduct and embankment. The overall farm complex is also located within the Site Boundary. The barn was listed at Grade II in 1983 (NHLE ref: 1051550). The dairy barn and the farmhouse (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figures 22 and 23**) are presumed to be curtilage listed to the barn.



- 6.2.5 The first record of a farm complex at this location is shown in Faden's 1797 Map of Norfolk (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 9**). Barn 50m north-west of Low Farm House, together with the dairy barn and farmhouse, are shown adjacent to the Wensum Valley and to the north-east of Claypit Wood, although the farmhouse, roughly in the same location as today, is orientated north-west to south-east. The map possibly shows the farm as part of the Morton Hall Estate, with the Grade II listed Morton Hall located 1.3 kilometres north-west of the farm. Although the estate road leading from the hall is not shown as connecting to the farm, presumably there would have been a route or track connecting the wider estate and the farm.
- 6.2.6 The farm is not shown on Bryant's 1826 Map of Norfolk (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** 3.08.07) **Figure 10**), but the barn and the dairy barn are shown on the 1841 Tithe map for Ringland, while the farmhouse has either been altered or rebuilt, and is now orientated north-east to south-west, as it is today (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 11**). The map also shows a track which links the farm to the wider area, in the location of the current access route, which is part of The Street. The farm complex has not changed by the time of the first edition OS map 6": mile map of 1882 (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 12**). However, a single-storey ancillary range, enclosing the farm complex between the barn and the dairy barn, is shown. This may coincide with a possible change of ownership, as the map shows that the track leading up to the farm complex now extended to Attlebridge Hall, located 465 metres north of Low Farm, via a footbridge across the River Wensum. Minor alterations to the farm complex are apparent on the 1905 OS 25": mile map (not reproduced), while the farm is marked for the first time as Low Farm.
- 6.2.7 Barn 50m north-west of Low Farm House has architectural and historic interest as a surviving agricultural ancillary building dating from the 17th century, part of a wider farm complex, which includes a dairy barn which is dated to 1734 (the date can be seen in the brickwork, on the barn's south-east



facing elevation). The farm is first depicted in the late-18th century and has been altered and extended throughout its existence. Alterations and extensions would be expected as the farm would have adapted to meet changes in agricultural practices and technology. Although Pevsner notes of Norfolk farm buildings that those ‘which were built as such are understandably rare before the C17’ (Pevsner & Wilson, 2002), the example at Low Farm is still an early survivor. The asset’s significance is further enhanced by its description in Pevsner as being of ‘unusual quality’.

6.2.8 As a Grade II listed building, Barn 50 metres north-west of Low Farm House is a heritage asset of **medium significance** (as are the dairy barn and Low Farm House which are presumed to be curtilage listed to the barn).

6.2.9 The asset’s primary visual and historic relationship is to the wider farm complex, notably to the dairy barn, but also to the farmhouse. However, views out from the barn towards the surrounding fields are largely obscured by tall hedges.

6.2.10 The asset also has a historic relationship to the nearby village of Ringland. The farm is located at the end of one of the branches of The Street, which connects Low Farm to Ringland. The asset also has a possible historic relationship to the Morton Hall Estate: cartographic evidence indicates that the farm may once have been part of this estate. The asset’s other possible historic relationship is to the non-designated Attlebridge Hall (**A24**) (now part of Old Hall Farm), which is included on the Norfolk HER (NHER ref: 7751). Later cartographic evidence indicates that the farm was possibly owned by Attlebridge Hall. Leaving aside any possible historic connection, Low Farm also has a visual relationship to Attlebridge Hall, located to the other side of the River Wensum.

6.2.11 Barn 50 metres north-west of Low Farm House is also defined and experienced by its relationship to its immediate and wider rural and agricultural setting. Located at the end of one of the branches of The Street, it is reached via this historic road, located at either end of the village of



Ringland. As the asset is approached via The Street, the tree belts of Primrose Grove are visually prominent, but once the junction of the two branches of this access road are passed, the wider agricultural landscape is apparent in views looking towards the barn and the farm complex. These widespread and panoramic views are also apparent when the farm complex is reached, and in views when walking around the farm itself. Visual traffic impacts from the A1067 Fakenham Road are also visible in views out from the farm complex looking towards the road, located to the other side of the Wensum, as are scattered 20th century houses, although both of these are not intrusive. Traffic noise is not prominent in the asset's setting. The asset's immediate setting is also characterised by surviving field boundaries, some of which are unchanged since the 1841 tithe map of Ringland.

6.2.12 The significance of the barn is primarily derived from its historic and architectural interest, but those parts of the setting comprised of the immediate farm complex (the dairy barn and the farmhouse) also make a **high** contribution to the asset's significance whereas the wider rural setting makes a **medium** contribution to the asset's significance. Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to the asset's significance (and to the dairy barn and the farmhouse).

Honingham Park

6.2.13 Honingham Park (**A65**) is noted as a post-medieval park landscape, formerly centred on the now-demolished Honingham Hall. It is included on the Norfolk HER (NHER ref: 44183). Honingham Park's status under SHINE (the Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England) which is a single, nationally consistent dataset of undesignated historic environment features from across England, means that it could benefit from management within Environmental Stewardship, an agri-environment scheme that is administered by Natural England on behalf of Defra.

6.2.14 The asset forms a group with the non-designated Site of Honingham Hall (**A164**) and the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House to Honingham Park (**A118**). The Site of Honingham Hall, which was constructed in 1605 and



demolished in 1967, is also included on the Norfolk HER (NHER ref: 7821). The stable block is located to the rear of the site of the former hall and was listed at Grade II in 1951 and amended in 1984 (NHLE ref: 1372666).

6.2.15 The former park has some historic interest as the remains of a designed landscape, formerly centred on the Site of Honingham Hall, which was demolished in the late-20th century but is visible as parchmarks on aerial photographs. As a non-designated heritage asset, with a district value or interest for education or cultural appreciation, and included on the Norfolk HER, it is of **low significance**. The park is connected to the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House to Honingham Park, a heritage asset of medium significance, and to the non-designated Site of Honingham Hall, an asset of low significance.

6.2.16 The asset is defined by the relationship of the Site of Honingham Hall to the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House to Honingham Hall, as well as by the relationship of these assets to the former park. It is also defined by its relationship to the village of Honingham, notably to the Grade II listed Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial. The asset also has a historic and visual relationship to the B1535 road (Wood Lane) and The Broadway. However, the loss of the main house has impacted on the asset's setting.

6.2.17 Taken overall, setting makes a **medium contribution** to asset significance.

Attlebridge World War Two Airfield

6.2.18 The former Attlebridge World War Two Airfield (NHER 3063) was used by both the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the United States Army Air Forces (USAAF) during the Second World War (**A54**). The Norfolk HER notes that the majority of the runways and perimeter tracks survive, as do some of the buildings and structures, although some of the site is set over for livestock use. The HER further notes that the airfield was likely named after the nearest railway station, as it is located outside of the parish of Attlebridge.



6.2.19 The locations of some of the recorded built heritage structures are within the Site Boundary. In an area of woodland between The Broadway and Breck Road, straddling the Site Boundary, there are three air raid shelters (**A74**, **A75** and **A78**), a fuel store compound (**A77**) and a building (**A76**). Another air raid shelter is recorded within the Site Boundary, 290 metres to the south of The Broadway (**A91**). Two further World War Two concrete structures of unknown function are recorded within the Site Boundary on The Broadway (**A79** and **A80**).

6.2.20 The asset has some historic interest as a former World War Two airfield, which was used primarily by the USAAF, and is one of a number of RAF sites used by the United States military during the war. The HER notes that ‘a request was submitted for the buildings at Attlebridge airfield to be listed’ which was rejected in January 2011. It ‘was highlighted that the site was certainly of local significance and should be considered for ‘local listing.’ As a non-designated heritage asset with a district value or interest for education or cultural appreciation, and included on the Norfolk HER, Attlebridge World War Two Airfield, is an asset of **low significance**. Additionally, any extant built heritage structures associated with Attlebridge World War Two Airfield are individually of **low significance**, derived from their historic interest.

6.2.21 The former airfield is primarily defined and experienced by its relationship to individual assets located within its Site Boundary, although its historic setting, as component parts of a working RAF and USAAF base has been lost, while parts of the site are overgrown and other parts set are over for livestock use. The asset also has relationships with nearby settlements, and the history of the site is commemorated, for example, at the 466th Bomb Group (BG) Memorial on Breck Road, and in Weston Longville.

6.2.22 Taken overall, setting makes a **medium contribution** to significance.



6.3 Selected above ground heritage assets beyond the Red Line Boundary

Abattoir at The Old Butcher's Shop

6.3.1 Abattoir at the Old Butcher's Shop is a former abattoir, stable and outbuildings (**A165**), originally dating to the early-18th century and later extended in the 19th century. Located in Morton on the Hill, the asset is located 245 metres south-east of the Red Line Boundary on Marl Hill Road/Fakenham Road/The Street, and 1.6 kilometres north-west of the Site Boundary. The single-storey asset is constructed of red brick with a pantile roof, with a short brick stack on its front roof slope. The asset was part of the Morton Hall Estate until the early-20th century. Listed at Grade II in 2004 (NHLE ref: 1414998).

6.3.2 The asset has architectural and historic interest as a former ancillary building connected to the Morton Hall Estate. As a Grade II listed building, it is a heritage asset of **medium significance**.

6.3.3 The asset is defined and experienced by its location off The Street in Morton on the Hill, and by its historic relationship to the other assets connected to the Morton Hall Estate, including The Lodge. The wider rural landscape also contributes to its significance. Modern residential development is also apparent in the asset's setting.

6.3.4 Taken overall, setting makes a **medium contribution** to significance.

The Lodge

6.3.5 The Lodge (formerly Morton Lodge) (**A106**) was constructed in around 1860 (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 26**). Completed in a Tudor revival style, the asset is constructed of red brick and is of 2 storeys with a hipped roof (Historic England, 2023). The asset is located 255 metres north-west of the Red Line Boundary and 1.6 kilometres north-west of the Site Boundary (and located 1.2 kilometres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road). The asset was formerly part of the wider Morton Hall Estate. Listed at Grade II in August 2003 and amended in October 2003 (NHLE ref: 1390576).



6.3.6 The asset has architectural and historic interest as a former lodge, designed in a striking Tudor revival style, which was part of the Morton Hall Estate, as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" : mile map of 1882 (North-eastern area) (see **Appendix 8.7** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 12**). As a Grade II listed building, the asset is of **medium significance**.

6.3.7 The asset is defined and experienced by its location on Fakenham Road, which was the main entrance point for Morton Hall. The Lodge also has historic relationships to the group of assets on the wider Morton Hall Estate and to Morton-on-the-Hill, and possibly to the Low Farm complex. Visual and noise impacts from traffic travelling on Fakenham Road are prominent in the asset's immediate setting. However, despite these impacts, it retains its relationship to the Morton Hall Estate, to Fakenham Road and the surrounding rural landscape.

6.3.8 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Assets at Morton Hall Estate

6.3.9 The Morton Hall Estate, noted as owned by the Berney family in the 19th century, included the village of Morton, while the 'church and hall are three-quarters of a mile to the south on a lofty bank' which meant the parish was also referred to as Morton on the Hill (White, 1836). As well as the Grade II listed Abattoir at the Old Butcher's Shop and the Grade II listed The Lodge, there are five designated heritage assets connected with Morton Hall included in this assessment, one listed at Grade II* and four listed at Grade II.

Church of St Margaret

6.3.10 The Church of St Margaret (**A107**), located at Morton on the Hill, is a private chapel, which is also used occasionally for public services. Located 75 metres north of the Red Line Boundary and 320 metres north-west of the Site Boundary at its closest point (and 670 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road), it is largely a ruin. Constructed of flint, it dates originally to the 11th century but was rebuilt in the 13th and 14th centuries and was partly rebuilt in the 19th century. Part of the nave and



chancel are roofed. In 1959 the tower collapsed into the nave. This was followed by a programme of restoration by the then owner of Morton Hall, which led to the re-opening of part of the nave and chancel as a chapel (The Norfolk Churches Trust, 2022). Listed at Grade II* in 1961 (NHLE ref: 1051548).

6.3.11 The Church of St Margaret has high architectural and historic interest as a surviving medieval church building, largely dating from the 13th and 14th centuries but retaining the earlier round tower. The asset is connected to the Morton Hall Estate, as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" : mile map of 1882 (North-eastern area) (**Appendix 8.7** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 12**). The asset's historic interest is increased by its former role as a focal point of the estate. Although now in use as a private chapel, it is also used for public worship. As a Grade II* listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.

6.3.12 The asset is defined and experienced by its relationship to the Morton Hall Estate and to the designated heritage assets located within the estate, as well as to the former Morton Lodge and to Morton on the Hill, and possibly to the Low Farm complex. The asset is also experienced by the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape, prominent in views along to the west of Ringland Lane, which also allows for views of Weston Longville, which characterise journeys to and from the assets on the Morton Hall Estate. The tree belts surrounding the estate are also a prominent part of the asset's setting.

6.3.13 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Water Cistern at South-East Corner of St Margaret's Churchyard

6.3.14 Water cistern at south-east corner of St Margaret's Churchyard (**A108**) is a brick lined chamber and is described by Historic England as probably dating to the 18th century. Located 55 metres north of the Red Line Boundary and 305 metres north-west of the Site Boundary at its closest point (and 685 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road).



Listed at Grade II in 1984 (NHLE ref: 1170905). The asset is listed for group value with the Church of St Margaret (Historic England, 2023).

6.3.15 The asset has historic interest as an 18th century surviving water tank connected to the Morton Hall Estate. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **medium significance**.

6.3.16 The asset is defined and experienced by its relationship to St Margaret's Church and churchyard, as well as to heritage assets in the wider Morton Hall Estate, as well as to the former Morton Lodge.

6.3.17 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Garden Walls to West of Morton Hall

6.3.18 Garden Walls to West of Morton Hall (**A109**) is a late-16th century garden wall. It possibly incorporates fabric from a demolished wing of Morton Hall. Located 115 metres north-west of the Red Line Boundary and 360 metres north-west of the Site Boundary at its closest point (and 690 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road). Listed at Grade II in 1984 (NHLE ref: 1170917) for group value with Morton Hall (Historic England, 2023).

6.3.19 The asset has historic interest as an early surviving part of the Morton Hall Estate. The asset dates to the 16th century and possibly incorporates fabric from a now demolished wing of the house. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **medium significance**.

6.3.20 The asset is defined and experienced by its relationship to the Morton Hall Estate and to the designated heritage assets located within the estate, as well as to the former Morton Lodge and Morton on the Hill, and possibly to the Low Farm complex. The asset is also experienced by the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape, prominent in views along to the west of Ringland Lane, which also allows for views of Weston Longville, which characterise journeys to and from the assets on the Morton Hall Estate. The tree belts surrounding the estate are also a prominent part of the asset's setting.



6.3.21 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Morton Hall

6.3.22 Morton Hall (**A110**) is an early-19th century country house of two and three storeys. The hall was described in 1836 as having ‘recently been considerably enlarged’ (White, 1836). Constructed of red brick with a slate roof, the house has undergone slight alteration in the late-20th century. Its principal (east facing) elevation is of seven bays. The hall is located 105 metres north-west of the Red Line Boundary and 370 metres north-west of the Site Boundary at its closest point (and 735 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road). Listed at Grade II in 1952 (NHLE ref: 1051549), a 16th century wing was demolished in the 1950s (Historic England, 2023).

6.3.23 The asset has architectural and historic interest as a substantial early-19th century country house, part of the wider Morton Hall Estate, as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6” mile map of 1882 (North-eastern area) (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 12**). The loss of its 16th century wing to the south-east has impacted on its overall historic interest. Its historic interest is increased by its role as the focal point of the estate, which would have formerly employed generations of local people. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **medium significance**.

6.3.24 Morton Hall is defined and experienced by its relationship to the Morton Hall Estate and to the designated heritage assets located within the estate, as well as to the former Morton Lodge and Morton on the Hill, and possibly to the Low Farm complex. The asset is also experienced by the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape, prominent in views along to the west of Ringland Lane, which also allows for views of Weston Longville, which characterise journeys to and from the assets on the Morton Hall Estate. The tree belts surrounding the estate are also a prominent part of the asset’s setting.

6.3.25 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.



Garden Walls Including Owl House at Home Farm, Morton Hall Estate

6.3.26 Garden walls including Owl House at Home Farm, Morton Hall Estate (**A111**) dates to the early-19th century and is presumably contemporary to the rebuilt Morton Hall. It is located 95 metres south of the Red Line Boundary and 320 metres north-west of the Site Boundary at its closest point (and 430 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road). The walls and owl house are constructed of red brick. The owl house was purpose-built to encourage the roosting of owls to control vermin. Historic England describes the owl house as an ‘extremely unusual two-stage structure’ which was likely ‘to have been rare even when built’ (Historic England, 2023). Listed at Grade II in 2003 (NHLE ref: 1390577).

6.3.27 The asset has architectural and historic interest as a surviving part of the Morton Hall Estate, which also provides unusual evidence of how vermin was controlled in an early-19th century agricultural context. The rarity of its design increases its interest. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **medium significance**.

6.3.28 The asset is defined and experienced by its relationship to the Morton Hall Estate and to the designated heritage assets located within the estate, as well as to the former Morton Lodge and Morton on the Hill, and possibly to the Low Farm complex. The asset is also experienced by the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape, prominent in views along to the west of Ringland Lane, which also allows for views of Weston Longville, which characterise journeys to and from the assets on the Morton Hall Estate. The tree belts surrounding the estate are also a prominent part of the asset’s setting.

6.3.29 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Assets in Weston Longville

Church of All Saints Including Boundary Wall To Churchyard

6.3.30 The Church of All Saints including boundary wall to churchyard (**A112**) primarily dates to the 13th and 14th centuries, with minor 19th and 20th century additions (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** Document Reference:



3.08.07) **Figures 28 and 29**). The asset is located 190 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary and 1 kilometre north-west of the Site Boundary (and located 390 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road). The church building is constructed of flint and brick and consists of a nave, chancel, and west tower. Its churchyard wall is also constructed of flint with brick capping. The wall is included in the listing for group value ‘and for re-use of fragments of medieval window tracery at south-east corner.’ Listed at Grade I (NHLE ref: 1372689), the asset was first designated in 1961 and the list entry was amended in 1984 (Historic England, 2023).

6.3.31 The Church of All Saints has high architectural and historic interest as a fine example of a late-medieval parish church, with the building’s fabric mostly dating to the 13th and 14th centuries, together with its rich interior, which includes a 14th century wall painting of the Tree of Jesse. The church’s historical value is also increased by its connection to James Woodforde, the famous 18th century clerical diarist, who is also commemorated by a monument located in the north wall of the chancel (Pevsner & Wilson, 2002). The asset’s high historic interest is reinforced by its role as a parish church, and as the focal point for the community at Weston Longville and for isolated settlements in the vicinity of the village. As a Grade I listed building, the Church of All Saints including boundary wall to churchyard is a heritage asset of **high significance**.

6.3.32 The asset’s setting is defined and experienced by its relationship to its churchyard, as well as by its location in Weston Longville. The Church of All Saints has visual and historic relationships to heritage assets located in the village itself and those located beyond the Study Area, notably those connected to Weston House. The surrounding rural and agricultural landscape makes an important contribution to the asset’s setting, as do views to and from the Morton Hall Estate. This rural landscape characterises journeys to and from Weston Longville, via Ringland Lane. The asset’s setting



is also defined by its location to the south of Church Street and by its prominent position in the village and the wider landscape.

6.3.33 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Weston Longville War Memorial

6.3.34 Weston Longville War Memorial (**A113**) is a stone war memorial consisting of a cross on a tapering octagonal shaft standing on a pedestal (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 29**). It commemorates the dead of the First World War, but ‘unusually’ was not altered to commemorate those killed in World War Two. Located 250 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary and 1 kilometre north-west of the Site Boundary (and located 455 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road). The asset was listed at Grade II in 2018 (NHLE ref: 1456237). The asset also has group value with the other designated heritage assets in Weston Longville (Historic England, 2023).

6.3.35 The asset has historic interest as an example of the memorials erected to commemorate the casualties of the First World War, which are located across the country. Its historic interest is increased as it commemorates individuals from Weston Longville who were killed in the First World War. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **medium significance**.

6.3.36 The asset is defined and experienced by its location in Weston Longville, located on Church Farm Close. The asset also has visual and historic relationships to heritage assets in Weston Longville and to those located beyond the Study Area.

6.3.37 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Church Farm House

6.3.38 Church Farm House (**A114**) is a late-18th century farmhouse of two-storeys described by Historic England as a ‘remodelling’ of an earlier house (**Appendix 8.7** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 29**). It is constructed of red brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof. Located 255 metres south-west of



the Red Line Boundary and 1 kilometre north-west of the Site Boundary (and located 455 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road). The asset has two stacks, one located off centre and the other at the east gable (Historic England, 2023). Listed at Grade II in 1984 (NHLE ref: 1051512).

6.3.39 The asset has architectural and historic interest as a surviving 18th century building in Weston Longville, which is likely to have even older origins. Its name and function suggest a link to the Grade I listed All Saints Church as well as to the area's agricultural history. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **medium significance**.

6.3.40 The asset is defined and experienced by its location in Weston Longville, on Church Farm Close. It has an important visual and historic relationship to the parish church, as well as to other heritage assets in the village and those located beyond the Study Area. The asset also has historic and visual relationships to the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape.

6.3.41 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Former Spread Eagle Public House

6.3.42 The Former Spread Eagle Public House (**A115**) dates to the late-17th century. It is now a private residential dwelling but was formerly a public house. It is located 285 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary and 1.1 kilometre north-west of the Site Boundary (and located 500 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road). Likely to be of timber-framed construction, the asset is of one storey plus attic and has a steeply pitched pantile roof. The asset has a large central chimney stack (Historic England, 2023). Listed at Grade II in 1984 (NHLE ref: 1051513).

6.3.43 The asset has architectural and historic interest as an example of a surviving late-17th century former public house. It was formerly a focus for the village and surrounding communities as a public house, which was called The Eagle Inn for a considerable part of its history, as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" : mile map of 1882 (North-eastern area) (**Appendix 8.7**



(Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 12**) and the 6” mile map of 1956 (not reproduced). As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **medium significance**.

6.3.44 The asset is defined and experienced by its location in Weston Longville, on Church Farm Close. It has an important visual and historic relationship to other heritage assets in the village and those located beyond the Study Area. The asset also has historic and visual relationships to the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape.

6.3.45 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Green Farm House

6.3.46 Green Farm House (**A116**) is an early-17th century farmhouse, with a ‘possibly earlier core.’ The asset is located 85 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary and located 570 metres north-west of the Site Boundary. The farmhouse is of 2 storeys and attic, constructed of red brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof. It has a later lean-to at the rear and a gabled one storey wing (Historic England, 2023). Listed at Grade II in 1984 (NHLE ref: 1372687).

6.3.47 The farmhouse has architectural and historic interest as an early example of a residential dwelling, dating to at least the early-17th century. It is a reminder of the area’s long-established agricultural history. As a Grade II listed building, it is a heritage asset of **medium significance**.

6.3.48 The asset is defined and experienced by its rural and agricultural surrounding landscape. The asset also has historic relationships to its farm buildings and other farm complexes in the local area.

6.3.49 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.



Other Assets

Church of St Peter

6.3.50 The Church of St Peter (**A117**) in Ringland consists of a west tower, south porch, nave, north and south aisles and chancel (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 30**). The west tower dates to the 13th century, with later 15th century alterations. The rest of the fabric dates to the 14th and 15th centuries. Above the clerestory is a hammerbeam roof ‘which is what has made Ringland famous among Norfolk churches.’ The building is also noted for ‘an unusual amount’ of surviving stained glass (Pevsner & Wilson, 2002). The asset is located 135 metres north of the Red Line Boundary and located 920 metres south-east of the Site Boundary at its closest point. Listed at Grade I in 1961 (NHLE ref: 1171129).

6.3.51 The asset has high architectural and historic interest as a medieval parish church, with parts of the building dating to the 13th century. Its hammerbeam roof, stained glass windows and interior furnishings add to its architectural interest. The asset’s high historic interest is reinforced by its role as a parish church: as such, it has served as a focal point for Ringland and its surrounding rural communities for centuries. As a Grade I listed building, it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.

6.3.52 The asset is defined and experienced by its relationship to its churchyard and relationship to the village of Ringland (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 31**) and by the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape.

6.3.53 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Assets in Honingham

Stables and Coach House to Honingham Hall

6.3.54 Stables and Coach House to Honingham Hall (**A118**) is a 17th century stable block, constructed as an ancillary building to the now demolished Honingham Hall, located 790 metres south-east of the Site Boundary at its closest point. The asset is located within the Site of Honingham Hall (**A164**), which is



included in the Norfolk HER (NHER ref: 7821), 750 metres south-east of the Site Boundary at its closest point, which is visible as parchmarks on aerial photographs. This non-designated asset is included in this entry, due to its close relationship to the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House and to the non-designated Honingham Park.

6.3.55 The Grade II listed Stables and Coach House is part of the former Honingham Hall Estate. The hall was constructed in 1605 for Thomas Richardson and demolished in 1967. The stable block is located to the rear of the site of the hall. The stable block has ‘stepped gables as the house had’ and ‘mullioned and transomed windows’ (Pevsner & Wilson, 2002). The asset, which is of one storey plus attic, is an ‘elongated H plan’ constructed of red brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof (Historic England, 2023). Listed at Grade II in 1951 and amended in 1984 (NHLE ref: 1372666).

6.3.56 The stable block and coach house has architectural and historic interest as the surviving ancillary elements of the Honingham Park Estate, while the Site of Honingham Hall has some historic interest, as the location of the former main house, demolished in 1967. The assets are shown on Faden’s map of Norfolk of 1797 (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 9**), the Ringland tithe map of 1841 (see composite figure, **Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 11**) and the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6” : mile map of 1882 Norfolk LXII.2 (not reproduced). The historic interest of the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House to Honingham Park is increased as a prominent surviving element of a 17th century country estate. The asset’s historic interest is increased by its role employing generations of local people who would have worked in the stable block and coach house.

6.3.57 As a Grade II listed building the Stables and Coach House to Honingham Park is a heritage asset of **medium significance**. As a non-designated heritage asset with a district value or interest for education or cultural appreciation, and included on the Norfolk HER, the Site of Honingham Hall is



of **low significance**. The assets are connected to the non-designated Honingham Park, an asset of low significance.

6.3.58 The asset is defined and experienced by its location in Honingham Park (**A65**) and by the key historic relationship to the Site of Honingham Hall (**A164**). Despite the loss of the hall, the Stables and Coach House still sits in the wider historic estate. The designated Stables and Coach House and the non-designated Site of Honingham Hall have a historic relationship to surrounding villages, especially Honingham, and an important historic relationship to the Grade II listed Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial, as one of those commemorated was the son of the estate's then owners.

6.3.59 Taken overall, setting makes a **medium contribution** to the significance of the Stables and Coach House to Honingham Hall and to the Site of Honingham Hall.

Berry Hall

6.3.60 Berry Hall (**A119**) is a former early-19th century vicarage of three by five bays. Constructed of brick with a slate roof, it was altered in 1949, including the addition of the 'tall first-floor sashes' (Pevsner & Wilson, 2002). The hall is located 545 metres south-west of the Site Boundary. The asset is situated within the parish of East Tuddenham and sits within its own grounds off Berrys Lane. The asset was listed at Grade II in 1984 (NHLE ref: 1306730).

6.3.61 Berry Hall has architectural and historic interest as a surviving example of an early-19th century substantial dwelling – a former vicarage and now a private home. It was presumably linked to nearby East Tuddenham, notably to the Grade I listed Church of All Saints (NHLE ref: 1077352), located beyond the Study Area. As a vicarage, the asset would formerly have acted as a focal point for the local community. Its interest as a 19th century building is also supplemented by sympathetic mid-20th century alterations. As a Grade II listed building, it is a heritage asset of **medium significance**.



6.3.62 The asset is defined and experienced by its location within its own grounds off Berrys Lane and by its historic relationship to the Grade II listed Icehouse. It also has a visual and historic relationship to its own ancillary buildings, which are also shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6": mile map of 1882 (South-western area) (**Appendix 8.7** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 13**). It is also defined by the surrounding immediate rural landscape and relationships to nearby Honingham and East Tuddenham. Traffic noise from the A47 is also apparent in the asset's setting.

6.3.63 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Icehouse

6.3.64 Icehouse to Berry Hall (**A120**) is dated by Historic England as probably being mid-19th century. The list entry describes the asset as 'Brick covered with soil. Ovoid chamber and angled access passage with semi-circular barrel vault' (Historic England, 2023). The asset is located 930 metres south-west of the Site Boundary. Listed at Grade II in 1984 (NHLE ref: 1077350).

6.3.65 The asset has architectural and historic interest as an example of an icehouse, designed to store ice throughout the year before the invention of the refrigerator, and used to keep food (and sometimes drinks) at a suitable temperature. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **medium significance**.

6.3.66 The icehouse is defined and experienced by its relationship to Berry Hall and its rural location off Berrys Lane, part of the wider grounds of the hall, as well as to the tree belts of Warren Plantation. The historic name of Warren Plantation is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6": mile map of 1882 (South-western area) (**Appendix 8.7** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 13**).

6.3.67 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.



39, 40 and 41 The Street

6.3.68 39, 40 and 41 The Street (**A121**) is a 17th century house, later sub-divided and restored in the late-20th century. The asset is primarily of two storeys with attic and is partly timber framed with a steeply pitched pantile roof and an off-centre stack. It is located 670 metres south-east of the Site Boundary. Listed at Grade II in 1977 (NHLE ref: 1170745).

6.3.69 The asset has architectural and historic interest as a surviving example of a 17th century residential dwelling, albeit with 20th century windows and alterations. As a Grade II listed building, it is a heritage asset of **medium significance**.

6.3.70 The asset is defined and experienced by its location in Honingham off Dereham Road/The Street, as well as by modern residential development. It has a visual relationship to the Grade II listed war memorial. Traffic noise from the A47 is also apparent in the asset's setting. Setting makes a **medium contribution** to significance.

Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial

6.3.71 Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial (**A122**) is a simple war memorial dating to 1919, dedicated by the Bishop of Norwich. The memorial consists of a triangular-headed wooden triptych shrine with double wooden doors which reveal the Calvary (Historic England, 2023). The asset is located 700 metres south-east of the Site Boundary. Listed at Grade II in 2018 (NHLE ref: 1458759).

6.3.72 The asset has historic interest as a simple and elegant memorial to the fallen of the First World War. Its historic interest is increased by its status as a memorial to the residents of Honingham and East Tuddenham, as a focal point to remember those who were killed. The memorial also has an important historic relationship to Honingham Hall, as one of those killed was the son of the estate's then owners, who is prominently commemorated on the memorial (*ibid*). As a Grade II listed building, it is a heritage asset of **medium significance**.



6.3.73 The asset is defined and experienced by its prominent location in Honingham and by its historic relationships to Honingham, East Tuddenham and to assets connected to Honingham Hall. Traffic noise from the A47 is also prominent in the asset's setting.

6.3.74 Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

7 Impact assessment

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This section assesses the likelihood for the Proposed Scheme to have an impact on the significance of buried and above ground heritage assets prior to mitigation. Below ground impacts include anything that would cause ground disturbance, such as preliminary ground works, Site strip, topsoil removal, demolition, remediation, landscaping, planting, excavation for basements, foundations, services, drainage and lighting.

7.1.2 The Proposed Scheme could have an impact on the significance of above ground heritage assets, due to changes to their setting.

7.1.3 The terminology of the NPPF is used to assess the impact of the proposals on heritage assets – whether substantial harm to or total loss of significance, less than substantial harm or no harm.

7.1.4 An assessment of operational phase effects on buried heritage has been scoped out on the basis that once the proposed development has been completed, no further ground disturbance would occur and consequently there would be no additional impacts upon buried heritage assets.

7.2 Outline of the proposals relevant to the assessment

7.2.1 The Proposed Scheme consists of the construction, operation and maintenance of an approximately 6 kilometre (km) long dual-carriageway road connecting the A1067 Fakenham Road and the A47, with a dualled section of



the A1067 to the existing A1270 roundabout. There are interactions with other side roads which are detailed below.

7.2.2 As part of the Proposed Scheme, the following structures are proposed:

- Viaduct crossing the River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and floodplain (approximately 490 metres long). The ten-span bridge design includes piled piers within the floodplain;
- A culvert crossing of a minor watercourse in the floodplain where it is intersected by a maintenance access track;
- Wildlife crossings structures, including underpasses and green bridges;
- Overbridges where required to maintain routes across the scheme for local landowner vehicles, non-motorised users (pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders) and/or wildlife; and
- Culvert structure for a tributary of the River Tud.

7.2.3 The Proposed Scheme design includes sloped earth embankments and cuttings to manage the topography, earth bunds, landscape planting, environmental mitigation measures, drainage basins, and maintenance access tracks.

7.2.4 The scheme also incorporates Essential Ecological Mitigation and Water Framework Directive mitigation areas outside of the proposed footprint, but within the Red Line Boundary. These works would comprise:

- Woodland enhancement and hedge creation/enhancement
- Woodland and scrub creation
- Grassland creation/enhancement
- Water Framework Directive mitigation focused within the Wensum valley including riparian planting and reconnection of former meanders in the River Wensum.



Preliminary site strip

- 7.2.5 It is assumed for the purposes of this assessment as a ‘worst-case’ scenario that topsoil would be stripped from the Site Boundary and the temporary construction areas (as show in **Appendix 3.3, Figure 3.1** (Document Reference: 3.03.03)) as part of the pre-construction works.
- 7.2.6 Removal of topsoil is a potential impact as, in addition to the loss of any residual evidence it contains, it exposes any archaeological remains that may be present immediately beneath the topsoil. These may then be affected by movement of vehicles and plant involved in construction activities, for example through rutting and compaction. In addition, it is possible that topsoil removal without archaeological supervision may result in overstripping, which would have an impact upon archaeological remains located beneath the topsoil, or understripping, where archaeological features are concealed beneath a thin layer of topsoil but are then exposed and unprotected from subsequent construction activities.

Road construction

- 7.2.7 Construction of foundations for the carriageway would entirely remove any archaeological remains within the excavation footprint.

Viaduct construction and bridge construction

- 7.2.8 Excavations for the piers for the River Wensum Viaduct over the River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and floodplain and for the foundations of the road bridges would entirely remove any archaeological remains within pile footprints. Pile diameter and spacing is not currently known, but for the purposes of this assessment are assumed to be large diameter and widely spaced. The viaduct piers would cause a localised impact on any palaeoenvironmental remains in the Wensum within the excavation footprint.

Attenuation ponds

- 7.2.9 The excavations for the attenuation ponds would entirely remove any archaeological remains within the excavation footprint, to the depth of excavation (assumed here to be 2.0 metres maximum).



Services / utilities trenches / drains

7.2.10 The excavation of any new service trenches and drains, along with temporary and permanent fencing, would extend to a depth of 1.0–2.0 metres bgl as assumed for the purposes of this assessment. Any remains within their footprint would be removed or truncated.

Woodland enhancement and hedge creation/enhancement

7.2.11 The proposed enhancements and hedge creation are focused upon existing woodland, to include understorey planting, and existing and former hedgerows. There would be no impacts to currently unknown archaeological remains associated with planting in these areas.

Woodland and scrub creation

7.2.12 Woodland and scrub creation is proposed for six land parcels beyond the footprint of the Proposed Scheme as well as along a proposed 10 metres strip either side of the River Wensum as part of the Water Framework Directive mitigation (riparian planting).

7.2.13 Planting has the potential to impact upon currently unknown archaeological remains in areas beyond the footprint of the Proposed Scheme. Ground intrusion from the proposed tree planting and subsequent root action is assumed for the purposes of this assessment to reach a depth of 1.0–1.5 metres below ground level. This would entirely remove or severely disturb any archaeological remains at the tree location.

Grassland creation and enhancement

7.2.14 Nine land parcels beyond the footprint of the Proposed Scheme and beyond the 1km Study Area have been identified for grassland creation and enhancement. Four of these areas are located on pasture within the Wensum valley.

7.2.15 Grassland creation is proposed for land currently under arable cultivation. No groundworks are proposed below the existing ploughsoil and no impact to currently unknown buried archaeological remains is proposed.



7.2.16 The site of a probable moat and other associated earthworks (**A26**) are recorded within the area proposed for grassland enhancement within the Wensum valley. No groundworks (such as topsoil stripping or ploughing) is proposed in order to enhance the existing grassland and consequently there would be no impact to the moat or to currently unknown buried archaeological remains.

Water Framework Directive mitigation

7.2.17 The works would include rewatering a former meander of the River Wensum as well as the riparian planting mentioned above (paragraph 7.3.9). There are no works proposed in the vicinity of the medieval moat (**A26**) within the Wensum valley, which would be preserved in-situ.

7.3 Impact on buried heritage assets

7.3.1 Due to the number of assets identified the impact on buried heritage assets has been tabulated in Table 7.1 below. These all occur during the construction phase.

7.3.2 High impacts equate with total loss of significance in NPPF terms. Medium impacts equate with substantial harm. Low impacts with less than substantial harm.

Table 7.1 Impact on buried heritage assets

| Sensitive receptor | Impact |
|--|---|
| Linear features of post-medieval field ditches (A16). Low heritage significance. | High (preliminary strip; road foundation, embankment, drainage and pond construction) |
| Area of possible Prehistoric Activity (A28). Uncertain heritage significance | High (preliminary topsoil strip and road embankment construction) |
| Area of possible Prehistoric Activity (A29). Uncertain heritage significance | High (preliminary topsoil strip, road embankment construction, drainage works) |
| Area of possible Prehistoric Activity (A30). Uncertain heritage significance | High (preliminary topsoil strip, road embankment construction, drainage works) |
| Area of possible Prehistoric Activity (A32). Uncertain heritage significance | High (preliminary topsoil strip, road embankment construction) |
| Cropmarks of multi-period linear ditches (A33). Uncertain heritage significance | High (preliminary topsoil strip, road embankment construction, drainage works) |
| Area of Roman activity in the vicinity of a cropmark of probable Roman farmstead (likely outside the site). (A38) Medium heritage significance. | Medium (localised preliminary topsoil strip for temporary access road) |
| Site of World War Two accommodation and training area (A42). Low heritage significance. | Low (localised preliminary topsoil strip for temporary access road) |
| Possible buried remains associated with a World War Two military structure visible on aerial photograph (A50). Low heritage significance. | Low (preliminary topsoil strip) |
| Area of Iron Age and Roman activity in the form of pits and ditches identified during the 2022 evaluation (A69). High heritage significance | High (preliminary topsoil strip, road embankment construction, drainage works) |
| Undated cropmark of ditches and field boundaries (A148). Low heritage significance. | Medium (preliminary topsoil strip) |
| Area of Prehistoric to Iron Age activity identified during archaeological evaluation in 2022 (A182). Medium heritage significance | High (preliminary topsoil strip; road embankment construction; swales and planting) |
| Undated pits and ditches along with undated prehistoric worked flints recorded during archaeological evaluation in 2022 (A183) Medium heritage significance | High (preliminary topsoil strip; road embankment construction; swales and planting) |
| Undated pits and ditches identified during archaeological evaluation in 2022. Neolithic worked flints in topsoil (A184). Low heritage significance | High (preliminary topsoil strip; road embankment construction; temporary construction compound) |
| Two ditches containing Roman pottery recovered from during archaeological evaluation in 2022 (A186). Medium heritage significance | High (preliminary topsoil strip; road embankment; swales, planting) |

| Sensitive receptor | Impact |
|--|--|
| Two ditches containing undated burnt flint and charcoal found during archaeological evaluation in 2022 (A187). Low heritage significance. | High (preliminary topsoil strip; road embankment; swales, planting) |
| Pits and ditches with prehistoric and medieval finds identified during archaeological evaluation in 2022 (A188). Low heritage significance. | High (preliminary topsoil strip; road embankment; swales, planting) |
| Area of significant Iron Age, Roman and medieval activity identified during archaeological evaluation in 2022 (A189). High heritage significance. | High (preliminary topsoil strip; road embankment; swales, planting) |
| Charcoal fragments of unknown period recovered from ditch during archaeological evaluation in 2022 (A190). Low heritage significance. | High (preliminary topsoil strip; road embankment; swales, planting) |
| Pit containing prehistoric worked and medieval finds along with some undated ditches found during archaeological evaluation in 2022 (A191). Low heritage significance. | High (preliminary topsoil strip; road embankment; swales, planting) |
| Ditch containing Charcoal flecks and other organic materials of unknown period recovered from ditch during archaeological evaluation in 2022 (A192). Low heritage significance. | High (preliminary topsoil strip; road embankment) |
| Undated pit and ditches containing fragments of fired clay and charcoal recorded during archaeological evaluation in 2022 (A193). Low heritage significance. | High (preliminary topsoil strip; road embankment; drainage) |
| Hollow containing charcoal and weed seeds along with an unworked burnt flint and a retouched flake of probable Neolithic date recorded during archaeological evaluation in 2022 (A194). Medium heritage significance. | Medium (preliminary topsoil strip) |
| Complex rectilinear enclosures were identified during a geophysical survey. Evaluation in 2022 only included one trench here which found no finds (A195). Medium heritage significance. | Medium (preliminary topsoil strip) |
| Alluvial deposits in the Wensum Valley and Foxburrow stream (a tributary of the River Tud) hold moderate or high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Low or medium heritage significance | Medium. (piling for viaduct, carriageway construction in the tributary of the Tud; grassland creation; Water Frameworks directive mitigation) |
| Possible previously unrecorded prehistoric or Roman remains in those parts of the site that have yet to see intrusive evaluation (moderate to high potential). Heritage significance dependent on nature, date, and extent of the remains, if present. | High (preliminary topsoil strip and other proposed works) |
| Later medieval and post medieval agricultural activity (moderate potential). Low heritage significance. | High (preliminary topsoil strip and other proposed works) |
| Historic landscape fragmentary remnants. Low heritage significance | Medium (Road construction and associated works) |
| Earthwork and Cropmarks of a medieval moat (A26). Medium heritage significance | None. No impact. Preservation in situ. |

| Sensitive receptor | Impact |
|--|---------------|
| World War Two air raid shelter at Attlebridge airfield(A74). Low heritage significance | None |
| Possible World War Two concrete structure at Attlebridge airfield(A79). Low heritage significance | None |
| A World War Two concrete structure at Attlebridge airfield (A80). Low heritage significance | None |
| A concrete slab survives Attlebridge airfield (A89). Low heritage significance | None |
| A World War Two air raid shelter (A90). Low heritage significance | None |
| A World War Two air raid shelter (A91). Low heritage significance | None |
| A World War Two air raid shelter along with concrete slabs and steps (A92). Low heritage significance | None |



7.4 Impacts on above ground heritage assets within the Red Line Boundary

7.4.1 There is one statutorily designated heritage asset within the Site Boundary. There would be no direct impacts (i.e. physical removal or alteration) on designated heritage assets.

7.4.2 Honingham Park and Attlebridge World War Two Airfield, which are included on the Norfolk HER, are located partly within the Site Boundary.

Barn 50 metres North-West of Low Farm House

7.4.1 The Grade II listed Barn 50 metres north-west of Low Farm House (**A105**) is primarily defined by its relationship to the wider farm complex as well as by its location on The Street, and its relationship to the surrounding rural agricultural landscape. The asset also has a historic relationship with the village of Ringland, and a possible historic relationship to the Morton Hall Estate and Attlebridge Hall. The significance of the barn is primarily derived from its historic and architectural interest, but those parts of the setting comprised of the immediate farm complex (the dairy barn and the farmhouse) also make a high contribution to the asset's significance whereas the wider rural setting makes a medium contribution to the asset's significance. Taken overall, setting makes a high contribution to the asset's significance (as well as to the dairy barn and the farmhouse).

7.4.2 The Proposed Scheme requires a crossing of the River Wensum and its flood plain. This would be by means of the River Wensum Viaduct, located at its closest point, 45 metres to the north-west of the Grade II listed Barn 50 metres north-west of Low Farm House, which would cross the River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and floodplain (and would be approximately 490 metres long). The ten-span bridge design includes piled piers within the floodplain. The construction of the River Wensum Viaduct and abutment would introduce a new and visually intrusive built element into the isolated rural location of Barn 50m north-west of Low Farm House, impacting on its wider rural setting, although the introduction of a tall hedge to the south-west of the barn screens its current visual connection to the agricultural landscape.



- 7.4.3 The location of the viaduct and abutment would impact views towards the barn when looking north-west from The Street or looking north-west and north from the fields immediately surrounding the farm complex (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figure 23, Figures 32 and 334**). The viaduct would also be visually intrusive in views looking north and north-west from the dairy barn towards and across the Wensum. It would also be visible in views from inside the farm complex itself and in views out from the farmhouse (**Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07) **Figures 25 and 26**). The Proposed Scheme would also impact on the asset's visual and possible historic relationship to Attlebridge Hall and impact on its possible historic relationship to the Morton Hall Estate. The field boundary to the immediate north-west of the farm complex, visible on the 1841 Ringland tithe map would be impacted by the Proposed Scheme, as would Primrose Grove, an area of woodland probably developed for the farm at least by the early-20th century. The Proposed Scheme would impact on current noise levels experienced by the asset and its curtilage structures.
- 7.4.4 There would be no physical impact to the barn (or to the dairy barn or the farmhouse), and while some of the visual connections to the wider landscape would be affected, it would still be possible to understand the asset, and its curtilage structures, as agricultural buildings in a farmland setting. The construction of the viaduct and road would introduce a new component into the landscape and introduce a change in setting so far as visual linkages are concerned, although it would be possible to enjoy wider views at ground level, under the viaduct. It would also still be possible to understand the possible historic connections to the Morton Hall Estate and Attlebridge Hall.
- 7.4.5 The Proposed Scheme would not impact on the Grade II listed barn's key visual and historic relationship to the wider farm complex, notably to the dairy barn, or to the farmhouse. The relationship of the barn, as well as the dairy barn and the farmhouse to The Street, the key network that links the farm to Ringland, would also not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme, while the footpath leading to Attlebridge would be retained. Views of the wider



landscape from the end of The Street towards the north-east, east and south-east would not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme, preserving the relationship of the barn and the wider farm complex to much of the surrounding rural landscape and to the Wensum Valley.

- 7.4.6 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance of the Grade II listed Barn 50m north-west of Low Farm House (as well as to the significance of the dairy barn and Low Farm House which are presumed to be curtilage listed to the barn).

Honingham Park

- 7.4.7 Honingham Park (**A65**) is a non-designated heritage asset of low significance. It forms a group with the now-demolished Site of Honingham Hall (**A164**) and the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House to Honingham Park (**A118**). The former Honingham Hall, constructed in 1605, was demolished in 1967. The stable block is located to the rear of the site of the hall and was listed at Grade II in 1951 and amended in 1984 (NHLE ref: 1372666). The asset is defined by the relationship of the Site of Honingham Hall to the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House to Honingham Hall, as well as by the relationship of these assets to the former park. It is also defined by its relationship to the village of Honingham, notably to the Grade II listed Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial. The asset also has a historic and visual relationship to the B1535 road (Wood Lane) and The Broadway. However, the loss of the main house has impacted on the asset's setting.
- 7.4.8 Taken overall, setting makes a medium contribution to significance.
- 7.4.9 The Proposed Scheme would introduce a new built form into and immediately beyond the boundary of the asset. It would introduce visual and noise impacts from traffic and impact on its relationship to the B1535 road (Wood Lane), which marks its western boundary and to The Broadway, which marks its northern boundary. It would also impact on tree belts located to the south of The Broadway, which historically had been the location of a tree lined avenue, presumably shielding the estate from the road.



7.4.10 However, the Proposed Scheme would not impact on the primary historic relationship of the Grade II listed Stables at Honingham Park to the non-designated Site of Honingham Hall, which was demolished in 1967. The Proposed Scheme would also not impact on the park's relationship to the village of Honingham, notably to the Grade II listed Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial, connected to the Honingham Hall Estate.

7.4.11 Despite the physical and settings impacts to the former landscape at Honingham Park, the maintenance of the key relationship of the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House to the site of the former Honingham Hall, together with their relationship to the park, mean these assets would remain recognisable as a group. Additionally, the park's relationship to Honingham and to the Grade II listed Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial would not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.

7.4.12 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance of the asset.

7.4.13 The Proposed Scheme would also impact on the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House, and the non-designated Site of Honingham Hall, which are assessed separately.

Attlebridge World War Two Airfield

7.4.14 The former Attlebridge World War Two Airfield was used by both the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the United States Army Air Forces (USAAF) during the Second World War (**A54**).

7.4.15 As a non-designated heritage asset, Attlebridge World War Two Airfield is of low significance.

7.4.16 The former airfield is primarily defined and experienced by its relationship to the assets located within its Site Boundary, although the airfield's historic relationship to these assets, as component parts of a working RAF and USAAF base has been lost, while parts of the site, including those within the Site Boundary, are overgrown. Parts of the site have been set aside for



livestock use. The airfield site also has relationships with nearby settlements, and are commemorated, for example, on Breck Road and in Weston Longville. Taken overall, setting makes a medium contribution to significance.

7.4.17 The Proposed Scheme would introduce a new built form into part of the boundary of the airfield site and into its immediate setting. It would introduce visual and noise impacts from traffic and impact on its relationship to some of the individual extant built heritage assets located within its boundary. It would further impact the setting of extant built heritage assets located within and beyond the Site Boundary. However, the Proposed Scheme would not impact on the majority of the site. It would also not impact on the relationship of the airfield to the wider community.

7.4.18 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance of the asset.

7.5 Impacts on selected above ground assets beyond the Red Line Boundary

Abattoir at The Old Butchers Shop

7.5.1 Located 245 metres south-east of the Red Line Boundary on Marl Hill Road/Fakenham Road/The Street, and 1.6km north-west of the Site Boundary of the Proposed Scheme, the Grade II listed Abattoir at the Old Butcher's Shop is a heritage asset of medium significance. The asset is defined and experienced by its location off The Street, in Morton on the Hill and by its historic relationship to the other assets connected to the Morton Hall Estate. The wider rural landscape also contributes to its significance. Modern residential development is also apparent in the asset's setting. Taken overall, setting makes a medium contribution to significance.

7.5.2 The Proposed Scheme would introduce a new built form at some distance from the asset. The asset's relationship to The Street would not be impacted, nor would its relationship to the Grade II listed The Lodge, also formerly part of the Morton Hall Estate. Visual or noise impacts are unlikely. The Proposed Scheme would be built on the surrounding rural agricultural landscape, some



of which is historically connected to the Morton Hall Estate, impacting on how the asset, a former ancillary building of the estate, is currently experienced.

- 7.5.3 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance of the asset.

The Lodge

- 7.5.4 Located 255 metres north-west of the Red Line Boundary and 1.6 kilometres north-west of the Proposed Scheme (and located 1.2 kilometres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road), The Lodge (formerly Morton Lodge) (**A106**) is listed Grade II. It is defined and experienced by its location on Fakenham Road, which was the main entrance point for Morton Hall. The Lodge also has historic relationships to the group of assets on the wider Morton Hall Estate as well as to Morton on the Hill and possible relationship to Low Farm. Traffic flow and traffic noise from Fakenham Road are also prominent in the asset's immediate setting. The relationship to the Morton Hall Estate and to Fakenham Road, as well as to Morton on the Hill and the surrounding rural landscape means that setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.5.5 The Proposed Scheme would introduce a new built form at some distance from the asset. However, views out from the asset, towards the south and south-east would be impacted, while visual impacts from traffic are also likely. The Proposed Scheme would also be built on the surrounding rural agricultural landscape, some of which is historically connected to the Morton Hall Estate, while the River Wensum Viaduct constructed to cross the River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and floodplain would create a new built form in the wider landscape.
- 7.5.6 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance of the asset.



Assets at Morton Hall Estate

Church of St Margaret

- 7.5.7 Located 75 metres north of the Red Line Boundary and 320 metres north-west of the Site Boundary at its closest point (and 670 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road), the Grade II* listed Church of St Margaret (**A107**), Morton on the Hill, is defined and experienced by its relationship to the Morton Hall Estate and to the designated heritage assets located within the estate, as well as to former Morton Lodge and to Morton on the Hill, and possible relationship to Low Farm. The asset is also experienced by the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.5.8 Views of the Proposed Scheme are unlikely due to the presence of thick tree belts on the estate. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on the church's visual and historic relationship to other designated heritage assets located on the estate or to the former Morton Lodge. Although the Proposed Scheme avoids impacting woodland at Broom Hills and Spring Hills, which are part of the Morton Hall Estate, it would introduce a new built form in the wider surrounding rural landscape, including that adjacent to Spring Hills and Low Farm, some of which is also historically connected to the estate. This, together with a likely increase in traffic noise, would impact on how the asset is currently experienced.
- 7.5.9 The passing places on Ringland Lane within the existing highway and possible works to facilitate temporary construction access between Marl Hill Road and Ringland Lane would not impact on the asset's significance.
- 7.5.10 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance of the asset.

Water Cistern at South-East Corner of St Margaret's Churchyard

- 7.5.11 Located 55 metres north of the Red Line Boundary and 305 metres north-west of the Site Boundary at its closest point (and 685 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road), the Grade II listed



Water Cistern at south-east corner of St Margaret’s Churchyard (**A108**) is defined and experienced by its relationship to St Margaret’s Church and churchyard, to heritage assets in the wider Morton Hall Estate, as well as to the former Morton Lodge, and possible relationship to Low Farm. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

7.5.12 Views of the Proposed Scheme are unlikely. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on the asset’s key relationships to the church and churchyard, to other designated heritage assets located on the estate or to the former Morton Lodge. Although the Proposed Scheme avoids impacting on woodland at Broom Hills and Spring Hills, which are part of the Morton Hall Estate, it would introduce a new built form in the wider surrounding rural landscape, including that adjacent to Spring Hills and Low Farm, some of which is historically connected to the estate. There is also likely to be an increase in traffic noise. However, the Proposed Scheme would not impact on how the asset is currently experienced as its key visual and historic relationships would not be impacted, notably with St Margaret’s Church and to the churchyard.

7.5.13 The passing places on Ringland Lane within the existing highway and possible works to facilitate temporary construction access between Marl Hill Road and Ringland Lane would not impact on the asset’s significance.

7.5.14 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would **not result in harm** to the significance of the asset.

Garden Walls to West of Morton Hall

7.5.15 Located 115 metres north-west of the Red Line Boundary and 360 metres north-west of the Site Boundary at its closest point (and 690 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road), the Grade II listed Garden Walls to West of Morton Hall (**A109**) is defined and experienced by its relationship to Morton Hall and to the other assets in the wider Morton Hall Estate, as well as to the former Morton Lodge, and Morton on the Hill, and possible relationship to Low Farm. The asset is also experienced by the



surrounding rural and agricultural landscape. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

7.5.16 Views of the Proposed Scheme are unlikely due to the presence of thick tree belts on the estate. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on the visual and historic relationship of the garden walls to other designated heritage assets located on the estate or to the former Morton Lodge.

7.5.17 Although the Proposed Scheme avoids impacting on woodland at Broom Hills and Spring Hills, which are part of the Morton Hall Estate, it would introduce a new built form in the wider surrounding rural landscape, including that adjacent to Spring Hills and Low Farm, some of which is historically connected to the estate. This, together with a likely increase in traffic noise, would impact on how the asset is currently experienced.

7.5.18 The passing places on Ringland Lane within the existing highway and possible works to facilitate temporary construction access between Marl Hill Road and Ringland Lane would not impact on the asset's significance.

7.5.19 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance of the asset.

Morton Hall

7.5.20 Located 105 metres north-west of the Red Line Boundary and 370 metres north-west of the Site Boundary at its closest point (and 735 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road), the Grade II listed Morton Hall (**A110**) is defined and experienced by its relationship to the Church of St Margaret and the other designated heritage assets which are part of the Morton Hall Estate, as well as to the former Morton Lodge, and Morton on the Hill, and possible relationship to Low Farm. Morton Hall is also likely to have had historic relationships to other neighbouring villages. The asset is also experienced by the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.



7.5.21 Views of the Proposed Scheme are unlikely due to the presence of thick tree belts on the estate. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on the visual and historic relationship of Morton Hall to other designated heritage assets located on the estate or to the former Morton Lodge. Although the Proposed Scheme avoids impacting on woodland at Broom Hills and Spring Hills, which are part of the Morton Hall Estate, it would introduce a new built form in the wider surrounding rural landscape, including that adjacent to Spring Hills and Low Farm, some of which is historically connected to the estate. This, together with a likely increase in traffic noise, would impact on how the asset is currently experienced.

7.5.22 The passing places on Ringland Lane within the existing highway and possible works to facilitate temporary construction access between Marl Hill Road and Ringland Lane would not impact on the asset's significance.

7.5.23 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance of the asset.

Garden Walls Including Owl House at Home Farm, Morton Hall Estate

7.5.24 Located 95 metres south of the Red Line Boundary and 320 metres north-west of the Site Boundary at its closest point (and 430 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road), the Grade II listed Garden Walls including Owl House at Home Farm, Morton Hall Estate (**A111**) is defined and experienced by its relationships to Morton Hall and the other designated heritage assets within the Morton Hall Estate, as well as to the former Morton Lodge and to Morton on the Hill, and possible relationship to Low Farm. The asset is also experienced by the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

7.5.25 Views of the Proposed Scheme are unlikely due to the presence of thick tree belts on the estate. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on the visual and historic relationship of the Garden Walls including Owl House to other designated heritage assets located on the estate or to the former Morton Lodge. Although the Proposed Scheme avoids impacting on woodland at



Broom Hills and Spring Hills, which are part of the Morton Hall Estate, it would introduce a new built form in the wider surrounding rural landscape, including that adjacent to Spring Hills and Low Farm, some of which is historically connected to the estate. This, together with a likely increase in traffic noise, would impact on how the asset is currently experienced.

7.5.26 The passing places on Ringland Lane within the existing highway and possible works to facilitate temporary construction access between Marl Hill Road and Ringland Lane would not impact on the asset's significance.

7.5.27 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance of the asset.

Assets in Weston Longville

Church of All Saints Including Boundary Wall to Churchyard

7.5.28 Located 190 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary and 1km north-west of the Site Boundary (and located 390 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road), the Grade I listed Church of All Saints including boundary wall to churchyard (**A112**) is defined and experienced by its relationship to its churchyard, as well as by its location in Weston Longville. The asset has visual and historic relationships to heritage assets located in the village itself and the wider area, by its relationship to the Morton Hall Estate and location to the south of Church Street, which means it has a prominent position in the village and in the landscape. The surrounding rural and agricultural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

7.5.29 Views of the Proposed Scheme are unlikely due to intervening built form and vegetation, while the new road would be located at some distance from the asset. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on the asset's key relationships to its churchyard or to the village of Weston Longville, while visual or noise impacts from traffic are likely to be limited due to the distance of the asset from the Proposed Scheme.



7.5.30 However, due to the asset's prominent location, and despite the distance of the asset from the Proposed Scheme, the introduction of a new built form in the wider surrounding rural landscape would result in a minor impact on how the church is currently experienced, notably in journeys towards or away from the asset.

7.5.31 The passing places on Ringland Lane within the existing highway and possible works to facilitate temporary construction access between Marl Hill Road and Ringland Lane would not impact on the asset's significance.

7.5.32 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance of the asset.

Weston Longville War Memorial

7.5.33 Located 250 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary and 1 kilometre north-west of the Site Boundary (and located 455 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road), the Grade II listed Weston Longville War Memorial (**A113**) is defined and experienced by its location in Weston Longville, located on Church Farm Close. The asset also has visual and historic relationships to heritage assets in Weston Longville. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

7.5.34 Views of the Proposed Scheme are unlikely due to intervening vegetation. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on key relationships to assets in Weston Longville and any noise impacts from traffic are likely to be limited due to the distance of the asset from the new road. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on how the asset is currently experienced within the village.

7.5.35 The passing places on Ringland Lane within the existing highway and possible works to facilitate temporary construction access between Marl Hill Road and Ringland Lane would not impact on the asset's significance.

7.5.36 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would **not result in harm** to the significance of the asset.



Church Farm House

- 7.5.37 Located 255 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary and 1 kilometre north-west of the Site Boundary (and located 455 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road), the Grade II listed Church Farm House (**A114**) is defined and experienced by its location in Weston Longville, on Church Farm Close. It has an important visual and historic relationship to the parish church, as well as to other heritage assets in the village and wider area. The asset also has historic and visual relationships to the surrounding rural and agricultural land. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.5.38 Views of the Proposed Scheme are unlikely. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on key relationships to assets in Weston Longville and any noise impacts from traffic are likely to be limited due to the distance of the asset from the new road. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on how the asset is currently experienced within the village.
- 7.5.39 The passing places on Ringland Lane within the existing highway and possible works to facilitate temporary construction access between Marl Hill Road and Ringland Lane would not impact on the asset's significance.
- 7.5.40 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would **not result in harm** to the significance of the asset.

Former Spread Eagle Public House

- 7.5.41 Located 255 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary and 1 kilometre north-west of the Site Boundary (and located 455 metres south-west of the Red Line Boundary at Ringland Lane/Marl Hill Road), the Grade II listed Former Spread Eagle Public House (**A115**) is defined and experienced by its location in Weston Longville, on Church Farm Close. It has an important visual and historic relationship to other heritage assets in the village. The asset also has historic and visual relationships to the surrounding rural and agricultural land. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.



7.5.42 Views of the Proposed Scheme are unlikely due to intervening built form and vegetation. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on key relationships to assets in Weston Longville and any noise impacts from traffic are likely to be limited due to the distance of the asset from the new road. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on how the asset is currently experienced within the village.

7.5.43 The passing places on Ringland Lane within the existing highway and possible works to facilitate temporary construction access between Marl Hill Road and Ringland Lane would not impact on the asset's significance.

7.5.44 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would **not result in harm** to the significance of the asset.

Green Farm House

7.5.45 Located 85 metres north-east of the Red Line Boundary and 570 metres north-west of the Site Boundary, the Grade II listed Green Farm House (**A116**) is defined and experienced by its rural and agricultural surrounding landscape. The asset also has historic relationships to its farm buildings and other farm complexes in the local area. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

7.5.46 Limited views of the Proposed Scheme are likely, although the new road would not impact on the asset's relationships with its immediate rural landscape, to its outbuildings or to other farm complexes in the local area. Although the wider rural landscape would be impacted, this would not affect how the asset is currently experienced, as the farmhouse's key relationship to its immediate rural surroundings would not be impacted. Visual and noise impacts from traffic are likely to be limited.

7.5.47 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would **not result in harm** to the significance of the asset.



Church of St Peter

7.5.48 Located 135 metres north of the Red Line Boundary and located 920 metres south-east of the Site Boundary at its closest point, the Grade I listed Church of St Peter (**A117**) in Ringland is defined and experienced by its relationship to its churchyard, its location in Ringland and by the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

7.5.49 The asset's rural landscape is marked by thick tree belts which is likely to shield the church from visual or noise impacts from the Proposed Scheme. The asset's key relationships with its churchyard and to the wider village of Ringland would also not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme. The Proposed Scheme is located at some distance from the asset, which means that its immediate rural landscape would not be affected.

7.5.50 However, despite the distance of the asset from the Proposed Scheme, the introduction of a new built form in the wider surrounding rural landscape and across Ringland Lane, would result in a minor impact on how the church is currently experienced, notably in journeys towards or away from the asset.

7.5.51 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance of the asset.

Assets in Honingham

Stables and Coach House to Honingham Hall

7.5.52 Located 790 metres south-east of the Site Boundary at its closest point, the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House to Honingham Hall (**A118**) is defined and experienced by its location in the wider Honingham Park (**A65**), which is included on the Norfolk HER as a post-medieval landscape. The asset is also located within the Site of Honingham Hall (**A164**), located 750 metres south-east of the Site Boundary at its closest point, which is included on the Norfolk HER as a former early-17th century house, subsequently remodelled during the 19th century and demolished in 1967, and visible as parchmarks on aerial photographs. Although Honingham Hall no longer exists, the designated heritage asset still sits in the wider historic estate. Both it, and the non-



designated Site of Honingham Hall, have relationships to surrounding villages, especially Honingham. The assets also have an important historic relationship to the Grade II listed Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial, as one of those commemorated was the son of the estate's then owners. Setting makes a medium contribution to the significance of both the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House and the non-designated Site of Honingham Hall.

7.5.53 The Proposed Scheme would introduce a new built form into Honingham Park, physically impacting on the non-designated heritage asset, and impacting on the overall historic landscape in which the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House and the non-designated Site of Honingham Hall are located. However, the Proposed Scheme would not impact on the designated heritage asset's key relationship to the Site of Honingham Hall. The stables, the site of the now demolished hall, and the former park would also remain as a recognisable group. Distance and intervening vegetation mean that any noise or visual impacts from the Proposed Scheme would likely be limited. The new road would not impact on the assets' relationship to neighbouring villages, notably Honingham or to the Grade II listed Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial.

7.5.54 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance of the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House to Honingham Hall. It would also result in **less than substantial harm** to the significance of the non-designated Site of Honingham Hall.

Berry Hall

7.5.55 Located 545 metres south-west of the Site Boundary, the Grade II listed Berry Hall (**A119**) is defined and experienced by its location within its own grounds off Berrys Lane and by its historic relationship to the Grade II listed Icehouse. It also has a visual and historic relationship to its own ancillary buildings. It is also defined by the surrounding immediate rural landscape and relationships to nearby Honingham and East Tuddenham. Traffic noise from the A47 is also prominent in the asset's setting. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.



7.5.56 The asset is screened from the A47 by tree belts, while traffic noise is already apparent in its setting, meaning that visual, noise or lighting impacts from the Proposed Scheme are unlikely or would be extremely limited. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on the asset's immediate grounds or on its historic relationship to the Grade II listed Icehouse. Its visual and historic relationships to the ancillary buildings and to Honingham and East Tuddenham would not be impacted.

7.5.57 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would **not result in harm** to the significance of the asset.

Icehouse

7.5.58 Located 930 metres south-west of the Site Boundary, the Grade II listed Icehouse to Berry Hall (**A120**) is defined and experienced by its relationship to Berry Hall and its rural location off Berrys Lane, part of the wider grounds of the hall, as well as to the tree belts of Warren Plantation. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

7.5.59 The asset's location in Warren Plantation means that the Proposed Scheme would not be visible in views out towards the Site. Noise or lighting impacts are also unlikely as a consequence. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on the Icehouse's immediate rural setting or on its historic relationship to Berry Hall.

7.5.60 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would **not result in harm** to the significance of the asset.

39, 40 and 41 The Street

7.5.61 Located 670 metres south-east of the Site Boundary, the Grade II listed 39, 40 and 41 The Street (**A121**) is defined and experienced by its location in Honingham, off Dereham Road/The Street, as well as by modern residential development. It has a visual relationship to the Grade II listed war memorial. Traffic noise from the A47 is also apparent in the asset's setting. Setting makes a medium contribution to significance.



7.5.62 Screening in the form of tree belts means that visual, noise or lighting impacts are unlikely. Traffic noise from the A47 is also already apparent in the asset's setting. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on the asset's relationship to the Grade II listed war memorial or to the wider village of Honingham.

7.5.63 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would **not result in harm** to the significance of the asset.

Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial

7.5.64 Located 700 metres south-east of the Site Boundary, the Grade II listed Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial (**A122**) is defined and experienced by its prominent location in Honingham and by its historic relationships to Honingham, East Tuddenham and to assets connected to Honingham Hall. Traffic noise from the A47 is also apparent in the asset's setting. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

7.5.65 Views towards the Site would be blocked by intervening built form and the tree belts screening Honingham from the A47. Traffic noise is already apparent in the asset's setting. The Proposed Scheme would not impact on the asset's prominent location in the village or on its historic relationships to Honingham and East Tuddenham. Although the Proposed Scheme would impact on the asset's relationship to the wider Honingham Park landscape, this would not impact on how the asset is currently experienced as it was not historically part of the estate's designed landscape. Its relationship to the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House and to the Site of Honingham Hall would not be impacted.

7.5.66 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would **not result in harm** to the significance of the asset.



8 Conclusion and recommendations

- 8.1.1 There is one designated asset within the Site Boundary. The Red Line Boundary is not in a conservation area or archaeological priority area.
- 8.1.2 Archaeological survival across the majority of the Red Line Boundary is noted from the trial trench evaluation to be generally high. According to historic mapping the Red Line Boundary has remained undeveloped in fields and woodland and not been previously built on. There have been some impacts on archaeological remains from ploughing and localised quarrying.
- 8.1.3 Topsoil stripping across the entire would severely disturb or truncate any archaeological remains within with footprint. Excavations for the proposed road, bridge foundations, viaduct piers, attenuation ponds and services would completely remove all archaeological remains within their footprint. A number of buried heritage assets would be partially or completely removed. The majority are of low significance, in the form of occasional undated isolated pits or ditches. Where there are concentrations of Iron Age, Roman and medieval occupation activity, a programme of archaeological strip, map and sample is proposed in advance of construction.
- 8.1.4 Additional trial trench evaluation is proposed in those parts of the Red Line Boundary that have not yet seen site-based investigation due to land access restrictions or such. It has been agreed with the CPA Archaeological Advisor that this would be undertaken following planning consent, should consent be granted, under the terms of a standard planning condition. The results would inform an appropriate mitigation strategy in these areas, if required.
- 8.1.5 The Proposed Scheme would result in less than substantial harm to the Grade II listed Barn 50m north-west of Low Farm House (as well as to the significance of the dairy barn and Low Farm House which are presumed to be curtilage listed to the barn) located within the Site Boundary. The Proposed Scheme requires a crossing of the River Wensum and its flood plain. This would be by means of the River Wensum Viaduct, located at its closest point, 45 metres to the north-west of the Grade II listed Barn 50 metres north-west



of Low Farm House. The construction of the River Wensum Viaduct and abutment would introduce a new and visually intrusive built element into the isolated rural location of Barn 50m north-west of Low Farm House, impacting on its wider rural setting, although the introduction of a tall hedge to the south-west of the barn screens its current visual connection to the agricultural landscape. There would be no physical impact to the barn (or to the dairy barn or the farmhouse), and while some of the visual connections to the wider landscape would be affected, it would not impact on the Grade II listed barn's key visual and historic relationship to the wider farm complex, notably to the dairy barn, or to the farmhouse.

- 8.1.1 The Proposed Scheme would introduce a new built form into and beyond the boundary of the non-designated Honingham Park. However, it would not impact on the primary relationship of the Grade II listed Stables and Coach House to the non-designated Site of Honingham Hall, nor to its relationships to the Grade II listed Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial or the wider village of Honingham. Taken overall, the impact of the Proposed Scheme would result in less than substantial harm to the non-designated asset.
- 8.1.2 The Proposed Scheme would introduce a new built form into and beyond the boundary of the non-designated Attlebridge World War Two Airfield. It would introduce visual and noise impacts from traffic and impact on its relationship to some of the individual built heritage assets located within its boundary and on the setting of individual assets within and beyond the Red Line Boundary. However, the Proposed Scheme would not impact on the majority of the airfield and would not impact on the relationship of the airfield to the wider community. Taken overall, the impact of the Proposed Scheme would result in less than substantial harm to the non-designated asset.
- 8.1.3 There are a number of above ground heritage assets located beyond the Red Line Boundary which would be impacted by the Proposed Development through changes to their setting.



- 8.1.4 The Proposed Scheme would impact designated heritage assets by introducing a new built form into a predominantly rural and agricultural landscape. Some assets would be visually impacted, while a new built element in the surrounding landscape would also affect how assets are currently experienced, even if there are no or little visual impacts.
- 8.1.5 Taken overall, the Proposed Scheme would result in less than substantial harm to nine further designated heritage assets located beyond the Red Line Boundary (two listed Grade I, one listed Grade II* and six listed Grade II) and would result in less than substantial harm to one non-designated heritage asset located beyond the Red Line Boundary.

8.2 Recommendations

- 8.2.1 The geophysical survey and trial trenching have identified significant archaeological remains at specific locations across the Red Line Boundary which would require archaeological mitigation. The methodology, scope and extent of the archaeological mitigation would be agreed with the CPA Archaeological Advisor. Mitigation would comprise preservation by record: advancing understanding of asset significance through targeted archaeological excavation in advance of development. This might be combined with a watching brief during ground works in Essential Ecological Mitigation and Water Framework Directive mitigation areas where archaeological survival has not been fully assessed. In the unlikely event that nationally important remains are present, preservation in situ may be required (i.e. through redesign/avoidance). Following mitigation in the form of an archaeological record, effects would be a negligible residual effect ('not significant).
- 8.2.2 Archaeological recording of any buried Second World War structures associated with Attlebridge or otherwise to be removed as part of the Proposed Scheme would also form part of the post-determination archaeological mitigation strategy. Parts of the Red Line Boundary are currently overgrown, and parts used for farming, therefore archaeological



survival has not been fully assessed. Depending on the extent of survival, mitigation is likely to comprise a watching brief on ground works. As above, following mitigation would result in a negligible residual effect on Second World War remains.

- 8.2.3 A geoarchaeological deposit model **Appendix 8.5 Geoarchaeological Deposit Model** (Document Reference: 3.08.05) has been undertaken to allow for greater understanding of the geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits within the Wensum Valley. Purposive boreholes, are recommended and a WSI for a geoarchaeological borehole survey will be appended to **Appendix 8.4 WSI for Archaeological Mitigation** (Document Reference: 3.08.04).
- 8.2.4 Further archaeological evaluation is also required in Field TT21 and Field TT22 where access was not possible as part of the 2022 trial trenching programme (Oxford Archaeology, 2023) as well as the haul road adjacent to the west of Ringland Lane and the areas of proposed Essential Ecological Mitigation. This excludes the proposed works in riparian woodland (rewatering a former meander and planting) to be located within Wensum valley and within 10 metres of the river channel. An archaeological watching brief is likely to be appropriate mitigation for these Essential Ecological Mitigation and Water Framework Directive mitigation areas.
- 8.2.5 The further trial trench evaluation, archaeological mitigation and any watching brief (Essential Ecological Mitigation and Water Framework Directive mitigation areas) could be carried out under the terms of any archaeological planning condition set out under the granting of planning consent. Any archaeological work would need to be undertaken in accordance with an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) approved by the LPA's Archaeological Advisor.



- 8.2.6 Regarding the impacts to setting that have been identified, no further mitigation is proposed. The impacts are inherent in the nature of the proposed development and are unavoidable. No specific design mitigation is considered feasible or warranted.
- 8.2.7 Physical impacts to extant built heritage structures connected to Attlebridge World War Two Airfield within or near to the Red Line Boundary should be avoided.



Appendix A: Historic Environment Gazetteer

The table below represents a gazetteer of known historic environment sites and finds within the Study Area. Each entry has an assessment (A) reference number. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with historic environment features maps **Appendix 8.7 HEBDA Figures** (Document Reference: 3.08.07), Figures 3a to 6b.

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Abbreviations:

HER - Historic Environment Record

NHLE - National Heritage List for England

NRHE - National Record for the Historic Environment

Table 8.1 Gazetteer of known historic environment assets

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Area F1) Geophysical Survey, NPA, 2009</p> <p>None of the anomalies detected were of obvious archaeological significance. A parallel series of weak positive and negative anomalies were probably associated with cultivation practices, although it is possible several other weak positive linear anomalies may relate to former field boundaries. A number of small discrete dipolar anomalies were also detected across the area examined, these almost certainly caused by fired or ferrous debris in the topsoil.</p> | Post-medieval Modern | ENF138599 67983 |
| 2a | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Area F4) Geophysical Survey, WYAS, 2014–15</p> <p>This survey revealed no clear evidence for sub-surface archaeological remains.</p> | Not applicable | ENF139683 |
| 2b | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Area F3a) Geophysical Survey, WYAS, 2014–15</p> <p>This survey revealed no clear evidence for sub-surface archaeological remains.</p> | Not applicable | ENF139683 |
| 2c | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Area F3b) Geophysical Survey, WYAS, 2014–15</p> <p>This survey revealed no clear evidence for sub-surface archaeological remains.</p> | Not applicable | ENF139683 |
| 2d | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Area F1a) Geophysical Survey, WYAS, 2014–15</p> <p>This survey revealed no clear evidence for sub-surface archaeological remains.</p> | Not applicable | ENF139683 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 2e | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Area F1b)</p> <p>Geophysical Survey, WYAS, 2014–15</p> <p>This survey revealed no clear evidence for sub-surface archaeological remains.</p> <p>Fieldwalking in the area found a post-medieval mount.</p> | Not applicable Post-medieval | ENF139683 50494 |
| 3a | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Block 2)</p> <p>Geophysical Survey, WYAS, 2013</p> <p>This survey revealed no clear evidence for sub-surface archaeological remains. Although a range of anomalies were detected, these were thought to be of predominantly agricultural or geological origin. The discrete dipolar anomalies detected are typical of the responses caused by the presence of modern ferrous debris. An area of magnetic disturbance corresponds with the line of a modern track that crosses the field.</p> | Not applicable | ENF138600 67983 |
| 3b | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Block 3)</p> <p>Geophysical Survey, WYAS, 2013</p> <p>This survey revealed no clear evidence for sub-surface archaeological remains. Although a range of anomalies were detected these were thought to be of predominantly agricultural or geological origin. The discrete dipolar anomalies detected are typical of the responses caused by the presence of modern ferrous debris. An area of magnetic disturbance corresponds with the line of a modern track that crosses the field.</p> | Not applicable | ENF138600 67983 |
| 3c | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Block 4)</p> <p>Geophysical Survey, WYAS, 2013</p> <p>This survey revealed no clear evidence for sub-surface archaeological remains. Although a range of anomalies were detected these were thought to be of predominantly agricultural or geological origin. The discrete dipolar anomalies detected are typical of the responses caused by the presence of modern ferrous debris. An area of magnetic disturbance corresponds with the line of a modern track that crosses the field.</p> | Not applicable | ENF138600 67983 |
| 4a-b | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Field 2)</p> <p>Fieldwalking survey NAU Archaeology, 2006-2007</p> <p>The survey was conducted on the proposed line of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road.</p> | Not applicable | ENF117021 |
| 5 | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Site F2)</p> <p>Evaluation, NAU, 2009–10</p> <p>Trial trenching was undertaken along the proposed line of the Norwich Northern Distributor Route. This work saw the investigation of 14 sites, with a total of 110 trenches excavated. No archaeologically significant features were observed, and no finds were recovered on Site F2.</p> | Not applicable | ENF138565 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|
| 6 | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Field 1)</p> <p>Survey, NAU, 2007</p> <p>Evaluation, NAU, 2009</p> <p>Fieldwalking and metal detecting on the route of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road has recorded small quantities of worked flint, medieval and post medieval pottery, post medieval copper alloy objects, and undiagnostic lead and copper alloy objects. An aircraft crash site was also identified during this survey and has been recorded under NHER 51423.</p> <p>A trial trench evaluation in 2009 failed to identify any archaeologically significant remains in this field. Deep colluvial deposits were noted in a number of the trenches.</p> | <p>Prehistoric</p> <p>Later medieval</p> <p>Post-medieval</p> <p>Modern</p> | <p>ENF118438</p> <p>ENF13859</p> <p>50493</p> <p>51423</p> <p>61122</p> |
| 7 | <p>Deighton Hill, Attlebridge</p> <p>Watching Brief, NAU, 1998</p> <p>No archaeological evidence was identified.</p> | Not applicable | <p>ENF86790</p> <p>60619</p> |
| 8a | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Road (Block F1a)</p> <p>Evaluation, OA, 2015</p> <p>An evaluation along the route of the proposed Norwich Northern Distributor Road (NNDR). The evaluation comprised the excavation of 431 trenches spread across 31 fields or areas. Ten trenches were dug in Block F1a. Stratified prehistoric finds included a Middle Bronze Age pottery sherd and a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherd that was found in one of the probable pits. Both features were otherwise undated. A small number of burnt and worked flints were also recovered, although it is likely that the majority were residual. The worked flints include a possible blade of potential Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date and a number of Neolithic/Bronze Age flakes. Features of the probable later date included a pit in the northern part of the site that produced a small assemblage of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery sherds. A possible adjacent gully produced a single Late Saxon pottery sherd.</p> | <p>Mesolithic</p> <p>Neolithic</p> <p>Bronze Age</p> <p>Iron Age</p> <p>Early medieval</p> | <p>ENF137058</p> <p>63365</p> |
| 8b | <p>Norwich Northern Distributor Road (Block F2)</p> <p>Evaluation, OA, 2015</p> <p>An evaluation along the route of the proposed Norwich Northern Distributor Road (NNDR). The evaluation comprised the excavation of 431 trenches spread across 31 fields or areas. Four trenches were dug in Block F2. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.</p> | Not applicable | ENF137058 |
| 9 | <p>Wensum Valley Golf Course, Taverham</p> <p>Strip, Map and Sample, NAU, 2002</p> <p>An archaeological strip, map, and sample excavation were undertaken during the redevelopment into a golf course extension. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded.</p> | Not applicable | <p>ENF98740</p> <p>41246</p> |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|
| 10 | <p>Old Hall Farm, Fakenham Road Evaluation, BA, 2019 Eleven trial trenches were excavated. Three trenches revealed ditches and pits with later Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery. Metal detecting in the area in 2007 found a medieval buckle</p> | <p>Neolithic Bronze Age Later medieval</p> | <p>ENF146406 MNF69409 61844</p> |
| 11 | <p>Ringland to Attlebridge Replacement Water Main Watching Brief, NAU, 2012 Three areas along the route were identified for constant archaeological monitoring - two as a result of cropmarks shown on aerial photographs and one due to the location of the medieval church at Weston Longville. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered in the areas covered by the archaeological monitoring. It is possible that the archaeological features producing the linear features noted on the aerial photographs have been truncated or destroyed by modern ploughing.</p> | <p>Not applicable</p> | <p>ENF128983</p> |
| 12 | <p>Blackbreck Plantation, Weston Longville Watching Brief, NAU, 1998 A watching brief was carried out along a section of a water pipeline. Archaeological work consisted of a walk-over survey of the 5 metres-wide easement after the completion of topsoil stripping, followed by a metal detector survey. A small collection of worked flints were collected during a walkover survey of the water pipeline easement and monitoring of spoil heaps and trenching operations. A coin of George III was also retrieved during metal detecting of the easement and spoil heaps. However, no archaeological deposits were identified within the pipeline trench.</p> | <p>Prehistoric Post-medieval</p> | <p>ENF15722 33261</p> |
| 13 | <p>Robin's Nursery, Honingham Field Observation, D. Gurney, 2011 World War Two graffiti on a tree within the Attlebridge airfield. Further searching within the wood has revealed the presence of graffiti on quite a few of the mature beech trees.</p> | <p>Post-medieval</p> | <p>ENF126445 55374</p> |
| 14 | <p>A fragmentary linear ditch and possible bank feature are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on land to the north of Fakenham Road, Taverham. These features run parallel to the eastern edge of the field and the Attlebridge/Taverham parish boundary, which may suggest that they are medieval to post-medieval in date; however they are also on a similar northeast-southwest alignment to various linear features to the northwest (NHER 52379, 52382 and 52384) which may relate to a suggested Iron Age-Roman field system, therefore this is also a possibility. The fact that the features are only visible on one photographic frame makes it difficult to be certain of their nature. Finds from the area to the northwest included small quantities of worked flint and single sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery (NHER 50493).</p> | <p>Undated, possibly Iron Age/Roman or later medieval/post-medieval</p> | <p>MNF58397 52387</p> |
| 15 | <p>The cropmarks of field boundaries and a possible enclosure or field of probable medieval to post medieval date are visible on aerial photographs. The date of the ditches is uncertain, although an Iron Age to Roman date is also a possibility, although relationship with post medieval field boundaries would suggest that the later date is most likely. Finds in the area include Roman and medieval date material (NHER 33086).</p> | <p>Undated, possibly Iron Age/Roman or later medieval/post-medieval</p> | <p>MNF59175 53484</p> |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| 16 | The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches and probable former field boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs. The date of the ditches is uncertain, although a Roman date is a possibility for some of them. Finds in the area include Roman and medieval date material (NHER 33086). See NHER 53484 for a discussion of a possible enclosure of either Roman or medieval to post medieval date within the area of this site. In 2021, Magnitude Surveys conducted a geophysical survey in a small northern section of the area, which recorded the presence of possible post-medieval plantation boundaries. However, back in 2015, the Norfolk Archaeological Unit conducted an archaeological strip, map, and sample excavation in the southern section of the area, and no significant archaeological activity was recorded. | Undated, possibly Roman or later medieval/post-medieval | MNF59564 53485 |
| 17 | Metal detecting in 1997 recovered two Roman brooches and a medieval charm and strap mount. | Roman Later medieval | MNF33086 33086 |
| 18 | The cropmarks and vegetation marks of a possible trackway and ditches of unknown date may be visible on the valley floor to the south of the River Wensum at Ringland. The date of these cropmarks is uncertain, although it must be noted that they follow the same alignment as the enclosure and associated ditches to the northeast (NHER 53484), which may be Roman or medieval to post medieval in date. Given the location of these features, it is possible that they relate to drainage ditches and may not be of any great archaeological significance. | Undated, possibly Roman or medieval to post-medieval | MNF60266 54363 |
| 19 | The cropmarks of fragmentary undated ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Attlebridge Hills, on the edge of what is now a large extraction site. The date of the ditches is uncertain. Finds in the general area include Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman and medieval date material (NHER 5613 & 33086). | Undated, now quarried away | MNF59565 53486 |
| 20 | Neolithic or Bronze Age flint flake tools were found in the waste matter of a quarry in 1975. One of the flakes was fire marked. Also found were portions of pot boilers and a small fragment of Bronze Age pottery. | Neolithic Bronze Age | MNF5613 5613 |
| 21 | The former site of possible cropmarks, potentially representing fragmentary linear ditches and field boundaries of unknown and multi-period date, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Attlebridge Hills, Attlebridge. The location of the cropmarks has since been quarried away through aggregate extraction. | Undated, now quarried away | MNF55928 50670 |
| 22 | The cropmarks of fragmentary linear ditches of unknown and multi-period date, probably representing the remains of former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of Attlebridge Hall, Attlebridge. | Undated, possibly Roman or post-medieval | MNF55927 50668 |
| 23 | Metal-detecting in 2011 recovered a medieval harness stud and strap-end. | Later medieval | MNF62256 55877 |
| 24 | Attlebridge Hall, now Old Hall Farm A farmhouse with some 17th-century brickwork, and suggestions of an earlier timber-framed building. There was a three-sided moat around the building, likely of medieval date, but this was filled in by the farmer in the late 1970s. | Post-medieval | MNF7751 7751 |
| 25 | A totally submerged brick or flint structure or foundation discovered when struck by a boat in 1978. | Undated | MNF13981 13981 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
|-------------------------|--|---|--|
| 26 | The earthworks and cropmarks of a medieval moat and associated boundaries and drains are visible on aerial photographs of the valley floor of the River Wensum. | Later medieval | MNF14404 14404 |
| 27 | A medieval harness pendant was found during a metal detecting survey in 2007. | Later medieval | MNF55047 50164 |
| 28 | Fieldwalking here during 1978-1979 recovered eleven prehistoric flint flakes. | Prehistoric | MNF18044 18044 |
| 29 | Fieldwalking at this site in 1979 retrieved an interesting collection of prehistoric flint implements and tools. Amongst these were a roughout for an axehead, a small scraper and several flint flakes. | Prehistoric | MNF18045 18045 |
| 30 | Fieldwalking here in 1979 recovered a significant quantity of prehistoric flint implements. This collection included twenty-seven flakes, four retouched flakes and a scraper. | Prehistoric | MNF18058 18058 |
| 31 | Fieldwalking at this location in 1979 recovered a range of prehistoric flint implements including a core, scrapers and flakes. | Prehistoric | MNF18049 18049 |
| 32 | Fieldwalking at this location during 1978-9 recovered prehistoric flint flakes and a scraper as well as a single sherd of Roman grey ware pottery. | Prehistoric Roman | MNF18043 18043 |
| 33 | The cropmarks of undated and multi-period linear ditches, the majority of which are likely to be former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Primrose Grove and Royal Hill, Ringland. | Undated, possibly Roman or post- medieval | MNF55847 50605 |
| 34 | Fieldwalking here in 1979 recovered eight flint flakes, two flint scrapers and a possible coarse flint knife. All these finds date to the prehistoric period. | Prehistoric | MNF18046 18046 |
| 35 | The cropmarks of a series of field boundaries of unknown but possible post medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Royal Hill, Ringland. | Undated, possibly post-medieval | MNF55846 50604 |
| 36 | Fieldwalking at this site in 1979 recorded a thin tanged flint arrowhead and forty flint flakes. All these finds date to sometime in the Neolithic period. | Neolithic | MNF15027 15027 |
| 37 | Fieldwalking at this location during 1978-1979 retrieved eight prehistoric flint flakes and one small flint core from the same period. | Prehistoric | MNF18047 18047 |
| 38 | The cropmarks of probable Roman farmstead or villa complex is visible on aerial photographs of Ringland parish. Finds of Roman dates have been found associated with these cropmarks (NHER 11711). | Roman | MNF55831 50602 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
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| 39 | Fieldwalking here in 1979 recovered a number of flint flakes, including one bifacially flaked piece. | Prehistoric | MNF18051 18051 |
| 40 | Fieldwalking here in 1983 recovered a medieval greyware rod handle and three struck flints from the prehistoric period. | Prehistoric Later medieval | MNF19271 19271 |
| 41 | Fieldwalking here in 1987 retrieved thirteen flint flakes and two scrapers dating to the Neolithic as well as three sherds of unglazed medieval pottery. | Neolithic Later medieval | MNF24021 24021 |
| 42 | The site of World War Two accommodation and training within the grounds of Morton Hall is visible on aerial photographs. The site consists of several areas of huts and military accommodation buildings, some of which are camouflaged within the edges of the woodland around the Hall, and a number of small areas of training features, such as trenches and weapons pits. This camp is located 1.5 km from Attlebridge Airfield (NHER 3063), although it is not clear whether the two sites are associated. | Post-medieval | MNF59107 53474 |
| 43 | The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Oak Grove, on the border of the Morton on the Hill and Weston Longville parishes. The site consists of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries, some of which are parallel to one another and may have formed trackways. It must be noted that these features were recorded within an area of geological cropmarks, and it is feasible that some of the cropmarks mapped could also be non-archaeological in origin. | Undated | MNF60162 54356 |
| 44 | A straight field boundary, just possibly the course of an old road, though late 18th and early 19th century maps are inconclusive. | Post-medieval | MNF7736 7736 |
| 45 | The cropmarks of a small square enclosure of unknown, but possibly Iron Age to Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Field Farm, Weston Longville. | Undated, possibly Iron Age/Roman | MNF55835 50607 |
| 46 | The cropmarks of a series of field boundaries and trackways of probable post medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the immediate east of Field Farm, Weston Longville. The 2021 geophysical survey by Magnitude Surveys identified a possible enclosure and semi-circular anomaly in the area. | Undated, possibly post-medieval | MNF55839 50608 |
| 47 | The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Field Farm, Weston Longville. The site consists of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries running either parallel or perpendicular to one another. These ditches are located within the area of a group of previously recorded cropmarks (NHER 50608) which were interpreted as being of probable post medieval date due to their relationship with features on historic maps. It is, therefore, likely that these additional ditches are earlier in date. The cropmarks have a shared alignment with a possible square enclosure to the north (NHER 50607). This enclosure was tentatively interpreted as being Iron Age to Roman in date, although this is uncertain. The 2021 geophysical survey by Magnitude Surveys identified a possible enclosure and semi-circular anomaly in the area. | Undated, possibly Iron Age/Roman | MNF60160 54357 |
| 48 | The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, potentially representing the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs within arable in the vicinity of Gravelpit Plantation, Morton on the Hill. | Undated, possibly Bronze Age | MNF55836 50606 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
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| 49 | The cropmarks of a series of undated linear ditches, many of which are probably the remains of former field boundaries of post medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Pump Farm, Weston Longville. During the archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022, the anomalies identified by The Magnitude Surveys' geophysical survey in 2021 were confirmed to be ditches of likely agricultural origin, with no dateable finds. | Post-medieval | MNF55840 50609 |
| 50 | A possible World War Two military structure may be visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of Breck Barn Cottage, Weston Longville. This site is located on the periphery of Attlebridge Airfield (NHER 3063) and may have been associated with an outlier defence system or communications structure. The site is also located to the north of a World War One to Two military training area located on the former heath, now BlackBreck Plantation (NHER 50618) and may have been associated with this activity. However the military origin of this structure is not certain, and it is possible that it is agricultural in origin. | Post-medieval | MNF55856 50611 |
| 51 | The cropmarks of a series of possible enclosures and associated field boundaries of unknown, but possible Iron Age to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Gravelpit Plantation. The archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022, identified evidence of ditches, the features had been identified by the geophysical survey. Additionally, a retouched flake of probable Neolithic date was recovered. | Undated, possibly Iron Age/Roman | MNF55833 50610 |
| 52 | The cropmarks of a series of undated linear ditches, probably the remains of former field boundaries of possible medieval to post medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Breck Barn Cottage, Weston Longville. | Later medieval Post-medieval | MNF55845 50614 |
| 53 | Green Farm Barns The L-shaped barn depicted on current mapping and on the eastern side of the complex and fronting onto Weston Green Road is shown on the Enclosure Map (1827) and Tithe Map (1841). These are therefore, probably of 18th or early 19th century date. | Post-medieval | MNF63913 56258 |
| 54 | Attlebridge World War Two Airfield A World War Two airfield used by the RAF and the USAAF during the 1940s. Most of the runways and perimeter tracks survive, and a variety of buildings and structures are recorded under individual numbers, see A92 to A121. This was called Attlebridge airfield, although no part of it falls within that parish. It was probably named, as was the custom of the time, after the nearest railway station. Some of the runways are currently occupied by battery chicken sheds. | Post-medieval | MNF3063 3063 |
| 55 | Small cottage which appears to be a timber framed building. | Post-medieval | MNF57232 50383 |
| 56 | The cropmarks of a series of field boundaries of probable post medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the immediate east of Weston Green. Although a medieval origin for some elements is a significant possibility given the curvilinear nature of a number of the boundaries. | Post-medieval | MNF55841 50620 |
| 57 | The cropmarks of a linear boundary or trackway of unknown but possible medieval to post medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Weston Green. The 2021 geophysical survey by Magnitude Surveys identified field boundaries. | Later medieval Post-medieval | MNF55842 50616 |
| 58 | An area of World War One to Two date military training features and earthworks are visible on aerial photographs within BlackBreck Plantation. The site consists of dispersed groups of gun emplacements, weapons pits, bomb craters and slit trenches. At least one of these slit trenches would appear to be World War One in date. | Post-medieval | MNF55848 50618 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
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| 59 | A possible World War Two military structure may be visible on aerial photographs to the north of Breck Road, Weston Longville. This site is located on the periphery of the Attlebridge Airfield (NHER 3063) and may have been associated with an outlier defence or communications structure. The site is also located to the northwest of a World War One to Two military training area located on the former heath, now BlackBreck Plantation (NHER 50618) and may have been associated with this activity | Post-medieval | MNF55857 50613 |
| 60 | The cropmarks of a series of possible enclosures and associated field boundaries of unknown but possible Iron Age to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of BlackBreck Plantation. The area of this site was also covered by a World War One to Two date military area (NHER 50618), and it is possible that some of these apparent ditches indicated by the cropmarks may in fact be the remains of World War Two trenches. | Undated, possibly Iron Age/Roman or Modern | MNF55834 50615 |
| 61 | Honingham Water Tower A water tower that was built in 1980 to a unique design. It has a central shaft surrounded by three linked shafts. | Post-medieval | MNF43995 40216 |
| 62 | The cropmarks of a series of undated linear ditches, probably the remains of former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Telegraph Hill. | Undated | MNF55843 50617 |
| 63 | The cropmarks of a series of undated linear ditches, probably the remains of former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Breck Road, Weston Longville. The cropmark correlated with the linear anomalies features recorded during the geophysical survey conducted by Magnitude Surveys in 2021 and the archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022. | Undated | MNF55844 50619 |
| 64 | The cropmarks of possible ditches of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Breck Road, Weston Longville. The cropmarks are extremely faint, and it is feasible that they are the result of agricultural activity in the field, although the possibility that they are archaeological could not be discounted. | Undated | MNF60176 53625 |
| 65 | Honingham Park A landscape park associated with Honingham Hall (NHER 7821) is visible on Faden's map of 1797. It also appears on later maps. | Post-medieval | MNF49020 44183 |
| 66 | In 1994 a small Neolithic polished flint axehead was discovered. | Neolithic | MNF30892 30892 |
| 67 | Possible site of World War Two prisoner of war camp. It is said that in this area during World War Two there was an Italian prisoner of war camp here from June 1945, with Italian prisoners working in the local fields prior to their repatriation. | Post-medieval | MNF64689 57236 |
| 68 | The cropmarks of possible undated ditches are visible on Google Earth imagery to the south of Attlebridge Airfield. These cropmarks were not mapped as they fall outside of the current NMP project area. | Undated | MNF60182 53680 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
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| 69 | The faint cropmarks of the fragments of a probable field system of unknown, but possible medieval to post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Wood Farm, Honingham. The cropmarks are likely to relate to underlying enclosures and/or fields that could feasibly be broadly medieval to post-medieval in date, as some of the cropmarks are parallel and perpendicular to some aspects of the surrounding post-medieval and modern landscape. However, no boundaries corresponding to the cropmarks are depicted on the 1839 Tithe map. The geophysical survey conducted by Magnitude Surveys in 2021 identified cropmark features as both linear and curvilinear anomalies, suggesting the presence of possible enclosures or former boundary ditches with potential archaeological significance. Additionally, indications of burning or firing were also noted during the survey. Subsequently, the archaeological evaluation carried out by Oxford Archaeology in 2022 confirmed the existence of pits and ditches within the surveyed area. The findings include Early Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery, a substantial amount of medieval pottery, ceramic building material, fired clay, small fragments of metal sheeting, glass bottles, charcoals, and animal bones. | Later medieval Post-medieval | MNF60261 54364 |
| 70 | The cropmarks of an undated ditch or former field boundary are visible to the east of Wood Lane, Honingham. However, the subsequent archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022 did not reveal the presence of any archaeological remains. | Undated | MNF60190 53681 |
| 71 | The cropmarks of dispersed and fragmentary ditches, former field boundaries and possible trackways of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of Honingham Hall, Honingham. | Undated | MNF60177 53626 |
| 72 | Metal-detecting in 2013 recovered Roman coins and several other metal-objects, including a Roman brooch and a post-medieval lead weight and probable sword belt fitting. | Roman Post-medieval | MNF65142 58435 |
| 73 | Metal-detecting in 2013 recovered a Roman coin and several post-medieval objects, including a coin weight, a harness mount and a lead weight. | Roman Post-medieval | MNF65143 58436 |
| 74 | A surviving World War Two air raid shelter at Attlebridge airfield | Post-medieval | MNF44802 40756 MNF44801 40755 MNF44804 40758 MNF44803 40757 MNF44800 40754 |
| 75-79 | Void Number, Assets are clubbed together as asset 74. | Post-medieval | See 74 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
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| 79 | A World War Two concrete structure survives at Attlebridge airfield. Its function is unknown, although it may have been a searchlight or gun position. A similar structure is located close by. Possibly existing but inaccessible and not visible due to vegetation coverage. | Post-medieval | MNF46752 41342 |
| 80 | A World War Two concrete structure survives at Attlebridge airfield. Its function is unknown, although it may have been a searchlight or gun position. A similar structure is located close by. | Post-medieval | MNF46753 41343 |
| 81 | A survey of the airfield in 2004 recorded a semi-sunken concrete air raid shelter with a concave roof. Additionally, a small prefabricated ribbed concrete shelter and the remains of a larger one can also be noted (MNF44785) | Post-medieval | MNF44787 40747 MNF44782 40742 MNF44783 40743 MNF44786 40746 MNF44785 40745 MNF44784 40744 MNF44805 40759 |
| 82-87 | Void Number, Assets are clubbed together as asset 81. | Post-medieval | See 81 |
| 88 | A surviving World War Two fuel store compound at Attlebridge airfield. | Post-medieval | MNF44797 40751 MNF44806 40760 |
| 89 | Void Number, Assets are clubbed together as asset 88. | Post-medieval | See 88 |
| 90 | A surviving World War Two air raid shelter at Attlebridge airfield | Post-medieval | MNF44790 40749 |
| 91 | A surviving World War Two air raid shelter at Attlebridge airfield | Post-medieval | MNF44791 40750 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
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| 92 | A surviving World War Two air raid shelter at Attlebridge airfield | Post-medieval | MNF44789 40748 MNF44798 40752 MNF44799 40753 |
| 93-94 | Void Number, Assets are clubbed together as asset 92. | Post-medieval | See 92 |
| 95 | A World War Two sewage works, part of Attlebridge airfield. | Post-medieval | MNF44780 40739 |
| 96 | World War Two graffiti on a tree within the Attlebridge airfield. | Post-medieval | MNF61782 55374 |
| 97 | A brick generator house from World War Two, noted during a survey of Attlebridge airfield in 2004. Additionally, a concrete base for officer's quarters (MNF44779), an air raid shelter (MNF44776) and a fuel store (MNF44777) were also recorded. | Post-medieval | MNF44778 40737 MNF44779 40738 MNF44776 40735 MNF44777 40736 |
| 98 | Void Number, Assets are clubbed together as asset 97. | Post-medieval | See 97 |
| 101 | During a site visit in February 2011 two access shafts to a World War Two bunker or battle headquarters were observed. | Post-medieval | MNF61828 55270 |
| 102 | A survey of the airfield in 2005 recorded a brick generator house. | Post-medieval | MNF46763 41302 |
| 103 | A survey of the airfield in 2005 recorded a 'GP hut' or possible sentry post beside the road. | Post-medieval | MNF46762 41301 |
| 104 | Four World War Two buildings, including two barrack huts, one latrine and one other, were noted in 2006. | Post-medieval | MNF49150 44116 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
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| 105 | Barn 50m North-West of Low Farm House 17th century threshing barn with later additions. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1051550 |
| 106 | The Lodge Late-19th century former lodge to Morton Hall. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1390576 |
| 107 | Church of St Margaret Largely a ruin dating originally to the 11th and 13th centuries. Listed at Grade II*. | Medieval | NHLE ref: 1051548 |
| 108 | Water cistern at south-east corner of St Margaret's Churchyard Probably 18th century. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1170905 |
| 109 | Garden Walls to west of Morton Hall Late-16th century garden wall. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1170917 |
| 110 | Morton Hall Early-19th century country house with slight alterations dating to the late-20th century. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1051549 |
| 111 | Garden Walls Including Owl House at Home Farm, Morton Hall Estate Early-19th century walls and owl house. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1390577 |
| 112 | Church of All Saints including boundary wall to churchyard Primarily dates to the 13th and 14th centuries, with minor 19th and 20th century additions. Listed at Grade I. | Medieval | NHLE ref: 1372689 |
| 113 | Weston Longville War Memorial Early-20th century. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1456237 |
| 114 | Church Farm House Late-18th century farmhouse. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1051512 |
| 115 | Former Spread Eagle Public House Late-17th century private residential dwelling but was formerly a public house. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1051513 |
| 116 | Green Farm House Early-17th century farmhouse. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1372687 |
| 117 | Church of St Peter West tower dates to 13th century, with later 15th century alterations. The rest of the fabric dates to the 14th and 15th centuries. Listed at Grade I. | Medieval | NHLE ref: 1171129 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
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| 118 | Stables and Coach House to Honingham Hall 17th century stable block to the now demolished Honingham Hall. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1372666 |
| 119 | Berry Hall Former early-19th century vicarage. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1306730 |
| 120 | Icehouse Icehouse to Berry Hall, probably dating to mid-19th century. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1077350 |
| 121 | 39, 40 and 41 The Street 17th century house now sub-divided and restored in the late-20th century. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1170745 |
| 122 | Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial War memorial dating to 1919. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1458759 |
| 123a-i | A47 Improvement Works (North Tuddenham to Easton) Geophysical survey, HA, 2019–2020. A geophysical survey was undertaken in 48 areas along the route of A47 Improvement Works. Area 21 and Area 22 were in the southern part of the Site Boundary. The geophysical survey recorded ferrous/magnetic disturbance at the edges of both areas, but there were no certain archaeological features recorded. Evaluation, PCA, 2020 Following the geophysical survey a trial trench evaluation was undertaken. Four trenches in Area 21 and eight in Area 22 contained archaeological features, comprising a total of twelve ditches, two pits and four postholes. Finds assemblages recovered comprised a single fragment of CBM and a 16th-18th potsherd and iron strap fitting in indicating they probably form a part of a post-medieval boundary system. Only a single potsherd of earlier (14th-15th century AD) date was recovered. However, as this consisted of a single small sherd it may be residual. A small assemblage of metalwork of a potentially earlier (14th century AD) date was also recovered. However, the date assigned was not conclusive, and based on its shared alignment this ditch is probably post-medieval in date. Within the area in the Study Area, the evaluation recorded a Roman ditch, medieval/post-medieval kilns and pits and post-medieval field boundaries; post-medieval ditch and undated ditches and discrete features; Undated and post-medieval ditches and undated probable quarry pits; and a possible prehistoric 'burnt mound' and post-medieval and undated features. | Uncertain Prehistoric Roman Post-medieval | ENF147209 ENF149043 65191 65195 65196 65197 65199 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
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| 124 | <p>Norwich Western Link, Honingham/Weston Longville/Morton/Ringland/Attlebridge</p> <p>Geophysical Survey, MS, 2020 (124a) and subsequent archaeological trial trenching by Oxford Archaeology, 2022 (124b)</p> <p>Geophysical Survey on route of proposed Norwich Western Link was successfully completed across c. 102ha. Across the length of the survey area, both probable and possible archaeological activity was identified, including possible enclosures with internal features. Anomalies possibly relating to burnt/fired material were also identified. Anomalies classified as undetermined were identified across the survey area, and while they are more likely to be agricultural or natural in origin, an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out. Agricultural activity has been identified in the form of modern ploughing trends, former mapped and unmapped field boundaries.</p> <p>The trial trenching comprised 246 trenches excavated across 22 fields. Two fields (TT21 and TT24) could not be accessed.</p> <p>The trial trenching found evidence for small-scale potentially short-lived Iron Age occupation in Fields 5 and 19. Evidence for Romano-British activity was also recorded in Field 19 and a medieval settlement and associated field system was also recorded in Field 5. A rectilinear enclosure identified in the geophysical survey was targeted in Fields 7 and 8. The ditches produced Romano-British pottery sherds and Middle Iron Age pottery, which was probably residual.</p> <p>Prehistoric flints were recovered from discrete features in Fields 17 and 18. Undated ditches and pits were also recorded across the Site.</p> | Uncertain | ENF149516 |
| 125 | <p>Dudgeon extension onshore cable route</p> <p>Geophysical survey, HA, 2020.</p> <p>A geophysical survey (magnetometry) of 37 discrete areas along the proposed Dudgeon extension onshore cable route. Area 15 and Area 16 were within the Site Boundary. No results are available on the HER.</p> | Not applicable | ENF149904 |
| 126 | <p>Weston Longville Airfield, Weston</p> <p>Watching brief, CFA, 2013</p> <p>No further details are recorded on the HER.</p> | Post-medieval | ENF131142 |
| 127 | <p>Attlebridge Landfill Extension</p> <p>Air photo survey, 2008.</p> <p>Air photo mapping and interpretation of archaeological features within a proposed landfill extension. Cropmarks of possible Iron Age to Roman linear trackway or boundary and a trackway of probable post-medieval date, former Taverham/Attlebridge parish boundary were recorded</p> | Iron Age Roman Post-medieval | ENF123815 52380 53243 |
| 128 | <p>Probable aluminium aircraft remains within a shallow crater, identified in 2007 during a fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey on the proposed route of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road (NHER 50493). This was initially presumed to represent a World War Two crash site, but it has now been suggested that it could be the location where a Hawker Siddeley Trident crashed in 1966.</p> | Modern | MNF71184 63367 |
| 129 | <p>19th century milestone marking Fakenham 17 miles and Norwich 7 miles</p> | Post-medieval | MNF62818 56412 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
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| 130 | Possible site of World War Two rubbish dump It is said that in this area during World War Two there was a huge rubbish dump for the nearby USAAF Attlebridge airfield | Modern | MNF64654 57235 |
| 131 | World War Two underground battle headquarters, Attlebridge airfield Site 1 A World War Two underground battle headquarters was recorded in 1994 and photographed in 2009. | Modern | MNF44772 40731 |
| 132 | World War Two hangar, Attlebridge airfield Site 1 A survey of the airfield in 2004 recorded a blister hangar. | Modern | MNF44807 40761 |
| 133 | World War Two barracks A concrete base for a barrack hut from World War Two, noted during a survey of Attlebridge airfield in 2004, see NHER 3063. | Modern | MNF44775 40734 |
| 134 | World War Two barracks A concrete base for a barrack hut from World War Two, noted during a survey of Attlebridge airfield in 2004, see NHER 3063. | Modern | MNF44774 40733 |
| 135 | Deserted medieval settlement at Deighton Hills Shooting School. Site of possible toft associated with Dighton deserted medieval settlement. | Later medieval | MNF12212 12212 MNF58399 52398 |
| 136 | Prehistoric flint flakes and scraper. | Prehistoric | MNF18048 18048 |
| 137 | Site of a post medieval signal station at Telegraph Hill. | Post-medieval | MNF22729 |
| 138 | Ruins of post medieval timber-framed house. | Post-medieval | MNF23986 23986 |
| 139 | The earthworks of a possible Bronze Age round barrow. | Bronze Age | MNF55838 50612 |
| 140 | World War Two weapon pits. | Modern | MNF59453 53631 |
| 141 | Cropmark of undated field boundaries and trackways. | Undated | MNF59551 53632 |
| 142 | Probable World War Two bomb craters. | Modern | MNF60022 54460 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
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| 143 | Hornsea pipeline An evaluation by OA in 2022. Eleven trenches were excavated in the central part of the Site Boundary. The archaeological features that were recorded were limited to post-medieval field boundaries. | Post-medieval | Not known |
| 144 | Ringland School and Attached Schoolmasters House School and attached school master's house built in c 1873 for G Duckett Berney of Morton Hall. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1031568 |
| 145 | Weston Hall Golf Course Geophysical survey conducted by ArchaeoPhysica Ltd in 2015 across the Deer Park recorded positive anomalies indicative of archaeological pits as well as positive and negative trends indicating ditches, including possible ring ditches. The subsequent trial trenching by Suffolk Archaeology in 2017, represented the second phase of trial trenching. No further information known. | Not applicable | ENF141675 |
| 146 | Land south of All Saint's Church, Weston Longville Archaeological trial trenching completed by Chris Birks Archaeological Services in 2017. Seven trenches were opened and an undated ditch and possible pit, as well as a further possible small pit containing a prehistoric pottery sherd were recorded. | Prehistoric | ENF142602 |
| 147 | Medieval hollow ways and possible site of Helmingham or Morton deserted village Medieval hollow ways up to 9 metres deep to the west of Morton Hall probably indicate the site of a deserted settlement. This may represent the site of Helmingham recorded in documentary sources, or otherwise may have been known as Morton. | Medieval | MNF7737 |
| 148 | Cropmark field boundaries, west of Morton Hall Undated fragmentary linear ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These features probably represent former field boundaries and trackways. | Undated | MNF55945 |
| 149 | Undated square enclosure and ring ditch, west of Ringland Lane An undated square enclosure with internal ring ditch is visible as cropmarks on aerial photography. It is likely to be the remains of an infilled pit. | Undated | MNF32234 |
| 150 | Late Saxon brooch and medieval coin, Morton on the Hill A late Saxon disc brooch and a 15th century Venetian coin found during metal detecting in Morton on the Hill parish in 2006. Precise find location unknown. | Early Medieval/Later Medieval | MNF49540 |
| 151 | Middle to Late Saxon find, Weston Longville A Middle to Late Saxon disc brooch found during metal detecting in Weston Longville parish in 1998. The precise find location is unknown. | Early Medieval | MNF38560 |
| 152 | Medieval and Post Medieval finds, Weston Longville A medieval rivet and strap loop and two post medieval hooked tabs found during metal detecting in Weston Longville parish in 2003. The precise find location is unknown. | Later Medieval/Post Medieval | MNF43444 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
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| 153 | The Old School, Weston Longville An undesignated school built in the 1850s in a Tudor-style, subsequently converted into a house. | Post-medieval | MNF61444 |
| 154 | Medieval to Post Medieval former field boundary, north-east of Weston Longville A former field boundary of probable medieval–post medieval date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photography. | Later Medieval/Post Medieval | MNF55942 |
| 155 | Medieval coin and thimbles, Morton on the Hill A coin of King Edward I (1272–1307) and five medieval thimbles found during metal detecting in Morton on the Hill parish in 1996. The precise find location is unknown. | Later Medieval | MNF33084 |
| 156 | Undated Cropmark field boundaries, north-east of Weston Longville Undated fragmentary linear ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These features probably represent former field boundaries and trackways. | Undated | MNF55929 |
| 157 | Old Thatch Cottage, north-east of Weston Longville An undesignated thatched cottage dating to circa 1600. | Post-medieval | MNF45616 |
| 158 | Neolithic flint artefacts, south-west of the former Weston Park Golf Course, Weston Longville Five flint implements, comprising a Late Neolithic polished flint axe, a Neolithic scraper and blade as well as an undated blade fragment found during field walking before 2006. | Prehistoric | MNF49535 |
| 159 | Not Used | Not Used | Not Used |
| 160 | Weston Park A landscape park probably established in the late 18th century for Weston Hall. It was extended several times during the 19th century. Elements survive, but a large part is now an amusement park. | Post-medieval | MNF33733 |
| 161 | Post medieval folly, Morton Hall An undesignated post medieval folly located beside a drive to Morton Hall. | Post-medieval | MNF50274 |
| 162 | Site of brickyard and kiln, south-east of Weston Longville A brickyard and kiln are marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" map. The clay pit now forms a pond. | Post-medieval | MNF57234 |
| 163 | Multi-period finds, Ringland Metal detecting between 1976 and 1988 in Ringland parish recovered significant quantities of Roman pottery sherds. This support evidence for a Roman farmstead or villa (see A38). Other finds recovered from this site include Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints, Roman, medieval, post medieval pottery sherds, Roman and post-medieval coins. | Prehistoric to post medieval | MNF11711 |
| 164 | Site of Honingham Hall Honingham Hall was built in 1605 and remodelled during the 19th century. It was demolished in 1967 but is visible as parchmarks on aerial photographs. | Post-medieval | 7821 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|--|
| 165 | Abattoir at the Old Butcher's Shop Originally dating to the early-18th century and later extended in the 19th century. The asset was part of the Morton Hall Estate until the early-20th century. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1414998 |
| 166 | Gates and railings to Lenwade Lodge to Weston House Entrance gates, railings and piers. Gates dated 1849. Located within the non-designated park of the now-demolished Weston House. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1372690 |
| 167 | Garden House 100m north-west of Weston Hall Garden house, early/mid-19th century. Gault brick with smut pantile roof. Two storeys, octagonal in plan. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1171334 |
| 168 | Weston Hall Late 16th century country house, with later alterations, but possibly retaining an earlier core. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1051514 |
| 169 | Barn 50m west of Weston Hall Six-stead threshing barn, dating to the 16th and 17th centuries. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1372651 |
| 170 | The Woodlands House dating to 17th century and later, much restored. 18th century gabled wing to west. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1372688 |
| 171 | Willows Farmhouse Farmhouse dating to the 17th century with later additions. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1051510 |
| 172 | Church of St Andrew Parish church. Nave and chancel of c.1300 with 15th century additions. Restored and roofs rebuilt in 19th century. Listed at Grade II*. | Late medieval | NHLE ref: 1372661 |
| 173 | Church Farm House Late 18th century house. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1051535 |
| 174 | Ashtree Farm House Farmhouse dating to 17th century and altered in 19th and 20th centuries. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1306042 |
| 175 | Ashtree Farm Barn Four-stead threshing barn dating to 18th century. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1170523 |
| 176 | Round barrow SE of the Lodges Scheduled monument located within the non-designated park of the now-demolished Weston House. | Prehistoric | NHLE ref: 1003623 |
| 177 | North Lodges to Weston House, Connected by Railings, Piers and Gates Pair of identical lodge houses dating to early 19th century. Located within the non-designated park of the now-demolished Weston House. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1170882 |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| 178 | Ringland School and Attached Schoolmasters House School and attached school master's house, dated to c 1873. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1031568 |
| 179 | Pond Farm Barn Barn, possibly a conversion from domestic use. Dated to 1671 with early 18th and late 19th century refurbishments. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1051515 |
| 180 | The Old Rectory Former rectory house dating to late 18th or early 19th century. Listed at Grade II. | Post-medieval | NHLE ref: 1051511 |
| 181 | Archaeological Trenching conducted by Broadband Archaeology in 2021 found evidence of pits and tiches containing later neolithic and early bronze age beaker assemblages. | Prehistoric | Not applicable |
| 182 | Magnitude Surveys' geophysical survey 2021 conducted for the Proposed Scheme recorded the existence of cultivation of possibly the medieval period as well as linear anomalies, perhaps forming two rectilinear enclosures. This finding was later corroborated during the archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022 for the Proposed Scheme. The archaeological findings included pits and ditches (within the area) that contained artifacts such as Roman pottery, middle Iron Age pottery, a single fragment of fired clay, horse teeth, cattle teeth, cereal grains, worked flints, and flakes. Additionally, a fragment of burnt sandstone cobble, flints, core fragments, flakes, and evidence of post holes was also recovered from the ditch. The report is unclear about the date's findings other than the pottery. | Prehistoric and Roman | Not applicable |
| 183 | Magnitude Surveys' geophysical survey 2021 conducted for the Proposed Scheme recorded evidence of burning and firing activity of unknown date, which was later corroborated during archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022 for the Proposed Scheme. The evaluation results identify pits and ditches containing a large amount of charcoal material and a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery. Additionally, the topsoil layer consisted of two flakes, an end scraper on a short flake, a piercer, a split nodule made into a knife, and a flake abruptly retouched at its distal end. The report is unclear about the date of the findings other than the pottery. | Unknown | Not applicable |
| 184 | Magnitude Surveys' geophysical survey 2021 conducted for NWL recorded evidence of Semi-circular anomaly and field boundary, which was later corroborated during archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022. The evaluation found a ditch containing two flakes, an unworked burnt fragment, a side scraper, a notched flake, a miscellaneous retouched flake, and a piercer. The piercer, made on a blade-like flake, is likely from the early Neolithic period, while the other tools are generally associated with the Neolithic era. Nearby to the northeast, the evaluation also revealed pits and ditches containing occasional charcoal fragments, a single sherd of medieval unglazed pottery from the 11th to 14th century, and a single worn fragment of medieval or post-medieval brick. The report is unclear about the date of the findings other than the pottery. | Neolithic and undated | Not applicable |
| 185 | Void Number, Assets are clubbed together as asset 184. | Neolithic and undated | See 184 |
| 186 | The archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022 for the Proposed Scheme, identified the evidence of two ditches, which had not been identified by the geophysical survey conducted in 2021. The Roman potteries were recovered from this ditch. The report is unclear about the number of potsherds. | Roman | Not applicable |

| Assess. (A) ref. | Description | Period | HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| 187 | Magnitude Surveys' geophysical survey 2021 conducted for the Proposed Scheme recorded evidence of a pair of linear anomalies, which was later corroborated during archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022 and identified as ditches. Charcoal and occasional burnt flint fragments were also recorded. The report is unclear about the date of the findings. | Unknown | Not applicable |
| 188 | The geophysical survey conducted by Magnitude Surveys 2021 for the Proposed Scheme identified features such as a former field boundary and an undetermined linear anomaly. Subsequently, during the archaeological evaluation carried out by Oxford Archaeology in 2022, these anomalies were confirmed to be ditches and pits. The evaluation recorded evidence of medieval pottery and flint flakes. Although, the ditches identified by the geophysical survey, as a linear anomaly of agricultural origin, lack specific dating evidence. The report is unclear about the date of features. | Prehistoric/ Medieval | Not applicable |
| 189 | Magnitude Surveys' geophysical survey 2021 conducted for the Proposed Scheme identified possible burning and firing activity as well as Linear features, part of a possible field system or group of enclosures. Subsequently, during the archaeological evaluation carried out by Oxford Archaeology in 2022, these anomalies were confirmed to be ditches and pits containing potteries of Early and Middle Iron Age, Roman pottery and medieval period; fired clay, flints, charcoal fragments, cereal grains and weed seeds. The report is unclear about the date of the findings other than the pottery. | Iron Age/Roman/ Medieval | Not applicable |
| 190 | The archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022 for the Proposed Scheme recorded evidence of charcoal fragments, flints, heat grain and occasional weed seeds. The report is unclear about the date of the findings. | Prehistoric/ Unknown | Not applicable |
| 191 | The archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022 for the Proposed Scheme confirmed the linear features identified during the geophysical survey. The evaluation results revealed the presence of ditches and a pit containing artifacts, including flint pebbles, sparse charcoal flecks, worked flints, unworked burnt flints dating back to the early prehistoric period, medieval rim sherds, a moderate amount of charcoal. The report is unclear about the date of the findings. | Prehistoric/ Medieval | Not applicable |
| 192 | The archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022 for the Proposed Scheme recorded evidence of charcoal flecks and occasional flints and weed seeds. The report is unclear about the date of the findings. | Prehistoric/ Unknown | Not applicable |
| 193 | Magnitude Surveys' geophysical survey 2021 conducted for the Proposed Scheme revealed a series of linear anomalies, likely related to agricultural activities, and a few unidentified anomalies. In the subsequent archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022, a subset of these anomalies was confirmed to be ditches and pits. Within these features, a small number of artifacts were discovered, including two small amorphous fragments of fired clay, a single unworked burnt flint, and a few fragments of charcoal. The report is unclear about the date of the findings. | Prehistoric/ Unknown | Not applicable |
| 194 | The archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2022 for the Proposed Scheme recorded evidence of charcoal and weed seeds hollow. Additionally, an unworked burnt flint and a retouched flake of probable Neolithic date were also recovered from a hollow. The report is unclear about the date of the charcoal findings. | Prehistoric/ Unknown | Not applicable |
| 195 | Magnitude Surveys' geophysical survey 2021 conducted for the Proposed Scheme recorded complex rectilinear enclosures (a possible ditch) a possible ditch which was further correlated with the geophysical anomaly during the archaeological evaluation. However, no finds were recovered. | Unknown | Not applicable |



Appendix B: References

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- Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1st edition to the present day.