AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Event No. ENF138632

Authors: Andrew Peachey MCIfA

NGR: TG 3224 0922 Report No: 4933

District: Broadland Site Code: N/A

Approved: C Halpin MCIfA Project No: 6324

Signed: Date: Revised 19th July 2016

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.
Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

- Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
- Historic building recording and appraisals
- Trial trench evaluations
- Geophysical surveys
- Archaeological monitoring and recording
- Archaeological excavations
- Post excavation analysis
- Promotion and outreach
- Specialist analysis

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

PI House, 23 Clifton Road, Bedfordshire SG17 5AF
Tel 01462 850483

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210

e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicaelsolutions.co.uk

twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS

www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions
CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY
SUMMARY
1 INTRODUCTION
2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE
3 METHODOLOGY
4 THE EVIDENCE
  4.1 Topography, geology & soils
  4.2 Archaeological and historical background
  4.3 Cartographic sources
  4.4 Constraints
5 SITE VISIT
6 DISCUSSION
7 CONCLUSION
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appendix 1 Historic Environment Record data
Appendix 2 Cartographic sources
Yarmouth Road, Blofield/Witton & Yarmouth Road-Berryfields, Brundall, Norfolk: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.

In August 2015, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Yarmouth Road, Blofield/Witton & Yarmouth Road-Berryfields, Brundall, Norfolk. The assessment was commissioned by Norfolk Land Ltd & Broom Boats of Brundall to support mixed use planning proposals for the site.

The assessment site is located on the shallow slope overlooking the floodplain of the River Yare. The village of Brundall is located to the south and the Witton Run, a tributary of the river to the east. This landscape would have been conducive to prehistoric activity, as evidenced by cropmarks of ring ditches and the excavation of a burnt mound supporting the presence of Bronze Age settlement in the immediate vicinity. Roman activity, possibly associated with a dockside area, was located significantly to the south close to the river. A hearth and other pottery in the area suggests a possible Saxon settlement may have utilised the slightly higher ground. The area of the site appears to have reverted to, or remained as, agricultural land into the medieval period when it was situated between manors. Cropmarks indicating possible former field boundaries cross the site. The present day field boundaries appear to have been established in, if not by, the post-medieval period and remained unaltered when the southern fields were briefly used as part of a golf course in the 1900s.

The proposed development scheme incorporates the construction of a retail unit/supermarket and a residential scheme of up to 192 dwellings across four areas of the site. These proposals will have a uniformly high impact on any archaeological remains, if present. Previous ground disturbance on the site has been minimal, principally associated with peripheral areas to the north and south, associated with road and pipeline construction. Minor landscaping may have been associated with a golf course in the southern fields in the 1900s. The site inspection suggests superficial earthworks and depressions may remain from this period.

Based on current knowledge the site has a moderate potential for archaeology, specifically prehistoric and Saxon archaeology.

Project dates (fieldwork) n/a
Previous work (Y/N/?) N Future work (Y/N/? ) Geophysical survey
P. number 6324 Site code n/a
Type of project Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Site status -
Current land use Agricultural fields/paddocks
Planned development Mixed – residential and retail
Main features (+dates) n/a
Significant finds (+dates) n/a

Project location
County/ District/ Parish Norfolk Broadland Brundall
HER for area Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)
Post code (if known) -
Area of site c.10.09ha
NGR TG 3224 0922
Height AOD (min/max) 7/20m

Project creators
Brief issued by NCC HES
Project supervisor/s (PO) Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Funded by Norfolk Land Ltd & Broom Boats of Brundall
Full title Yarmouth Road, Blofield/Witton & Yarmouth Road-Berryfields, Brundall, Norfolk: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.
Authors Andrew Peachey MCIfA
Report no. 4933
Date (of report) August 2015
YARMOUTH ROAD, BLOFIELD/WITTON &
YARMOUTH ROAD-BERRYFIELDS, BRUNDALL, NORFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

In August 2015, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Yarmouth Road, Blofield/Witton & Yarmouth Road-Berryfields, Brundall, Norfolk. The assessment was commissioned by Norfolk Land Ltd & Broom Boats of Brundall to support mixed use planning proposals for the site.

The assessment site is located on the shallow slope overlooking the floodplain of the River Yare. The village of Brundall is located to the south and the Witton Run, a tributary of the river to the east. This landscape would have been conducive to prehistoric activity, as evidenced by cropmarks of ring ditches and the excavation of a burnt mound supporting the presence of Bronze Age settlement in the immediate vicinity. Roman activity, possibly associated with a dockside area, was located significantly to the south close to the river. A hearth and other pottery in the area suggests a possible Saxon settlement may have utilised the slightly higher ground. The area of the site appears to have reverted to, or remained as, agricultural land into the medieval period when it was situated between manors. Cropmarks indicating possible former field boundaries cross the site. The present day field boundaries appear to have been established in, if not by, the post-medieval period and remained unaltered when the southern fields were briefly used as part of a golf course in the 1900s.

The proposed development scheme incorporates the construction of a retail unit/supermarket and a residential scheme of up to 192 dwellings across four areas of the site. These proposals will have a uniformly high impact on any archaeological remains, if present. Previous ground disturbance on the site has been minimal, principally associated with peripheral areas to the north and south, associated with road and pipeline construction. Minor landscaping may have been associated with a golf course in the southern fields in the 1900s. The site inspection suggests superficial earthworks and depressions may remain from this period.

Based on current knowledge the site has a moderate potential for archaeology, specifically prehistoric and Saxon archaeology.
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Yarmouth Road, Blofield/Witton and Yarmouth Road, Berryfields, Brundall (NGR TG 3224 0922; Figs.1 - 2). The assessment was commissioned by Norfolk Land Ltd and Broom Boats of Brundall to support planning proposals for a mixed use development of the site including a retail store/supermarket and up to 192 dwellings.

1.2 The assessment was carried out in accordance with a generic brief issued by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES) and specification compiled by AS (dated 19th June 2015). It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists’ Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments (2014).

1.3 Documents such as the CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (revised 2014) and Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice, English Heritage 2006, were also used to guide the project, when considering any buildings currently present within/adjacent to the site, though no detailed historic building appraisal was undertaken.

1.4 The principal objectives of the assessment were:

- To collate, verify and assess all information relevant to presence, survival and character of archaeological remains/structures within the study area;
- To provide a predictive model of the sub-surface deposits likely to be present on the site and assess their archaeological significance; and
- To assess the impact of development proposals for the site on any identified archaeological remains.

Planning Policy Context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset’s importance and the potential impact of the proposal.
1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England’s heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 – 2)

2.1 Brundall is a large village c.11km east of Norwich, on the northern bank of the River Yare and the western edge of the Norfolk Broads. The main residential areas of the village are to the north of the Norwich - Great Yarmouth railway line, focussed around the axes of The Street, Cucumber Lane and Blofield Road. The site is situated immediately to the north of the village, between the modern Berryfields residential development and the A47 dual carriageway.

2.2 The site comprises two parcels of land (each containing two ‘areas’), bisected by Yarmouth Road (Fig.2). The northern parcel (1.12ha, containing Areas A and B) comprises an elongated strip of land situated between the A47 dual carriageway and Yarmouth Road; while the southern parcel (7.55ha, Areas C & D) spans fields situated between Yarmouth Road and Berryfields. The northern area is bordered by a Shell garage and McDonalds to the west, a small area of woodland to the east and agricultural fields to the north. The southern area has residential development and a cemetery fronting on to Cucumber Lane adjacent to the west, agricultural fields and the Witton Run watercourse to the east, and the village of Brundall to the south. The northern area and the northern half of the southern area comprise grassland partially utilised as paddocks; while the southern half of the southern area is under arable cultivation for a potato crop.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.
3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Brundall comes from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NH ER). Significant entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig.3. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Norfolk Heritage Centre (Millennium Library, Norwich). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4-9.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were AS’s own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983), supplemented by a geotechnical report by Norfolk Partnership Laboratory, Norfolk County Council (2015).

3.5 Site Inspection

3.5.1 In the course of the desk-based assessment, a physical walkover of the site was undertaken on 14th August 2015. The inspection had the following purposes:

- to examine the areas of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment; in particular, with a view to gauging the likely survival and condition of archaeological remains; and
- to consider the significance of any above ground structures, historic buildings, and historic landscape features, and their potential impact on the proposed development.
4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

4.1.1 The site covers a total area of 8.67 hectares within a relatively flat to slightly undulating landscape that overlooks the River Yare, its floodplain and tributaries. The meandering main channel of the River Yare passes c.1km to the south of the edge of the site as it runs from Norwich into the Norfolk Broads; with Brundall Gardens (marina), Brundall Broad and Burlingham Broad to the south of the village. The Witton Run, an eventual tributary of the River Yare (via the Lackford Run and Strumpshaw Marsh) passes close to the east of the northern part of the site and c.200m to the east of the southern part of the site on an approximately north-south course. To the south-east of the site the Witton Run is supplemented by the artificial Run Dyke, which runs approximately parallel on a slightly angular course. The site generally slopes down at a shallow gradient from c.20m AOD at the western edge to c.17m AOD at the eastern edge towards the Witton Run; except in the south-east corner where the land dips at a moderate gradient to c.7m AOD towards the Witton Run and the commencement of the Run Dyke. This decline and the subsequent break in slope correspond with the edge of the flood plain of the River Yare on which the village is located.

4.1.2 The underlying solid geology of the site is the Norwich Crag formation, comprising Quaternary and Neogene period sands and gravels. The thickness of the Crag deposits may be up to 21 metres, and in the local area these comprise a variable series of grey gravelly sands and pebbly glauconitic gravels that in places are highly fossiliferous, with shell fragments being especially prolific.

4.1.3 The overlying drift geology varies from west to east; with superficial deposits of the Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation (diamicton) in the west, no superficial deposits and exposed Crag Formation in the centre, and outcrops of Lowestoft Formation (diamicton) in the eastern part of the site. The Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation consists of a range of diamictons, sands and gravels, sands and laminated silts and clays; while the Lowestoft Till is a heterogeneous mass of rock fragments, mainly chalk and flint, but with some material from further afield, suspended in a groundmass of grey sand, silt and clay. Thus in summary the drift deposits are typically characterised as unsorted to poorly sorted glacial deposits of sands, silty sands, clays and silts with varying gravel content. The north-eastern extreme edge of the site, adjacent to the Run Dyke may also be encroached upon by the Breydon Formation comprising organic sands and peat. The soils covering the site are described as freely draining, acid and loamy.

4.1.4 A geotechnical survey of the site (Norfolk Partnership Laboratory 2015) incorporated a scheme of borehole and window sampling that allowed the superficial geology of the site to be further characterised. In all areas, the base of either the Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation or the Lowestoft Till was not encountered at a maximum depth of 5m. The Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation was the predominant formation encountered, in all boreholes...
except one close to the western edge of the land to the north of Yarmouth Road, and two in the fields to the south distributed inconsistently in the north-western and south-eastern parts of the fields, where the Lowestoft Till was instead present. The Happisburgh Glacigenic formation is described as fine medium sand, gravelly fine medium sand and fine sand, sandy clay, clayey sand, silty sand and gravelly sand; in colours including brown, light brown, orangey brown, reddish brown, dark reddish brown, light greyish brown and greenish grey. Clast content within this material ranged from none through to gravelly fine medium coarse sub rounded to sub angular flint, extending to include cobble sized flint towards the north-eastern and eastern periphery of the site. The Lowestoft Till, where present, comprised sandy silty gravelly clay and clayey silt, in colours including included brown, beige, orangey brown, orange and greyish brown. Clast content within this material ranged from none through to gravelly fine medium coarse chalk and flint. Overlying all superficial deposits was a dark brown, silty topsoil that to the north of Yarmouth road was typically 0.3-0.4m thick, and to the south was slightly thinner with a thickness of 0.25-0.3m.

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig.3)

Prehistoric

4.2.1 The Yare Valley and the open landscape that would have existed to its north provided an ideal landscape for the hunting and food-gathering techniques that evolved in the Mesolithic and this is reflected by the relatively high density of artefacts and sites recorded in this area of east Norfolk (Ashwin & Davison 2005, 16). This evidence includes the recovery of a small group of Mesolithic struck flint, including a microlith and blades c.600m to the south, close to the river (HER 13316), as well as a probably Mesolithic quartzite macehead c.800m to the east on ground overlooking the Run Dike (HER 10220).

4.2.2 Neolithic communities, associated with the development of farming, appear to have preferred the light soils and river valley tracts of east and north Norfolk (Ashwin & Davison 2005, 17); a landscape characterisation that includes the sites and is attested to by numerous struck flint finds in the area, though many can only be assigned a generic prehistoric date. Several distinctive Neolithic implements, including polished axes, have been recovered from the floodplain of the river c.700m to the south (HER 10225, 10226, 10250); but most notably field walking c.250m to the east, on the opposite side of the Witton Run recovered a Neolithic flint knife and scraper (HER 17746 & 34323). The numerous flint scrapers, blades and flakes recorded in the vicinity of the site also include a range of finds from the archaeological monitoring of a pipeline, whose route passed just within the southern edge of the site, adjacent to the north of Berryfields. The pipeline area within the site produced a prehistoric flint flake (HER 29858), while sections of the route extending close to the west produced further flakes (HER 29859, 29860, 29861 & 29862) that suggest activity in the zone of land at the junction of the floodplain and northern valley slope.
4.2.3 The light soils of north and east Norfolk continued to be conducive for activity in the later Neolithic and early Bronze periods, notably for the monumental development of henges and round barrows, which probably functioned as more than just burial monuments, potentially as foci for wider activity (Ashwin & Davison 2005, 19). Cropmarks indicative of three or four ring ditches, possibly barrows, are situated immediately to the north-west of the site, on the opposite side of the A47 (HER 31638); while other potential hengiform and ring ditch monuments may be present further north (HER 45130 & 45138). Bronze Age activity, potentially associated with the ring ditches close to the assessment site is demonstrated by a burnt mound recorded during the monitoring of a pipeline c.250m to the south-east (HER 29857), the route of which also crossed the southern edge of the site. The burnt mound primarily comprised burnt flint but also included flint scrapers, pottery and evidence of in situ flint knapping. Evidence for early Bronze Age activity in the local landscape also includes a flint barbed-and-tanged arrowhead and a Beaker pottery vessel recorded on the flood plain to the south close to the River Yare (HER 15466 & 52631). In the late Bronze Age and Iron Age the Norfolk landscape underwent dramatic change and remained densely exploited, but there is no evidence associated with these periods close to the site.

Romano-British

4.2.4 Settlement and industry around Roman Brundall appears shaped by its position on the navigable river, c.10km to the east of the administrative civitas capital of Venta Icenorum (Caistor St. Edmund). Brundall was downriver approaching the great eastern estuary that brought open sea inland as far as Acle, before opening on to the North Sea at Caister-by-Sea and Burgh Castle. The excavation of the foundation of a large Roman building between 1882 and 1887 c.500m to the south in Brundall Gardens (HER 10227), including the recovery of large quantities of pottery and CBM has given rise to suggestions a Roman dockside may have been located at Brundall. This evidence is supplemented by excavations adjacent to the west in Brundall Gardens in the 1880s and 1913 that recorded several charcoal spars with iron nails in, as well as a Roman knife, blade and tiles; variously interpreted as evidence for a Roman boat yard or a Saxon boat burial (HER 10228). A Roman pottery kiln in the same area (HER 10229) and further Roman pottery sherds on the flood plain (HER 10252 & 4589) present more evidence for intensive Roman industry, supporting the possible presence of a boat yard at Brundall. Evidence for Roman activity above the flood plain is limited but does include a Trajanic coin found by a metal-detectorist on, or close to, the northern edge of the site (HER19797), potentially associated with wider rural activity or casual loss on a routeway situated on raised ground.
4.2.5 Saxon settlement followed a similar pattern to that in the prehistoric and Roman periods, appearing to favour river valleys and lowland areas, in part due to a dependence of water supply. Burial-places were situated on nearby high ground (Ashwin & Davison 2005, 30). Slightly contrasting with this general pattern is the presence of a Saxon cemetery c.600m south of the site in Brundall Gardens (HER 10234). The find provides some credence to the possible interpretation of a Saxon boat burial rather than a Roman boat yard in the same area. A possible late Saxon hearth is recorded adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the site, where the ground dips towards the Witton Run (HER 12969), and is possibly indicative of settlement on the edge of the flood plain and in the immediate vicinity of the site. The presence of late Saxon settlement in this area of landscape is evidenced by sparse sherds of late Saxon pottery and a loom weight recorded during the monitoring of a pipeline close to the east and west of the of the site (HER 29857 & 29861).

4.2.6 Place name evidence suggests a settlement at Brundall was established by the late Saxon period, with the name translating as ‘broomy nook’ or ‘Broom covered corner’ (Rye 1991), almost certainly relating to the riverside location. In the early medieval period, Norfolk developed as one of England’s pre-eminently arable counties, with land held by manorial demesnes, which were conversely poorly-provided for by grassland or pasture (Ashwind & Davison 2005, 48). Focal points in the medieval agricultural landscape surrounding the site include the 12th century St. Margaret’s Church, Witton and 13th century St. Lawrence’s Church, Brundall, c.700m to the north-west and south respectively (HER 10264 & 10254). Further to the south of St. Lawrence’s Church was the medieval moated mansion of Brundall Hall (HER 10253); but more prominent relative to the assessment site was a moated manor of the Bishops of Norwich c.500m to the east (HER 12445), which once utilised the Witton Run to form components of its moat. Excavation on the site revealed few surviving features from the period, although medieval pottery, notably glazed Grimston ware, has been recovered from the site, and earthworks and cropmarks remain visible on aerial photographs. A dense cluster of medieval pits, ditches and gullies close to the Yarmouth road and the north-east corner of the site (HER 55679) may be related to this manor, as may 12th-13th century pottery sherds further to the south-west (HER 22230). The character of the site during this period is suggested by cropmarks to the north and south of the A47, extending across a significant part of the site, that indicate the presence of single and double-ditched boundaries (HER 49562) aligned with the surrounding road and field layout, but not present by the time the Tithe Map was surveyed in 1845 following agricultural development and improvements. Field walking to the east of the Witton Run (HER 17746) and monitoring of a pipeline close to the south-west (HER 29859, 29860 & 29862) has recovered a sparse distribution of medieval pottery sherds commensurate with agricultural activity in the close vicinity.
Post-Medieval

4.2.7 The medieval agricultural landscape appears to continue into the post-medieval period with relatively little change, as evidenced by cropmarks of field boundaries on the north side of the modern A47 (HER 45139), demonstrating how alignments were respected even as boundaries were moved; while a sparse distribution of post-medieval artefacts mirrors that from the medieval period in the area (HER 10256, 10257 & 31085). The only farm buildings of the period near the site are barns at Manor Farm c.500m to the east (HER 46080) and at Mallets’s Farm c.1km to the north-west (HER 20957). Further 17th-18th century buildings remain extant in the village cores of Brundall, on The Street to the south (HER 15321, 20958 & 51867), and Blofield to the east (HER 40821). A curiosity, c.800m to the east, comprises the remnant of a late 18th century bowling green at Blofield, one of the oldest and largest of its type in the country (HER 12289).

4.2.8 The pattern of large residence development on The Street in the core of Brundall to the south continued in the 19th century, notably with the construction of Brundall House (HER 41786), while houses were also added on Yarmouth Road, Blofield to the north-west (HER 46020), but with no impact on the site. Nonetheless, a 19th century rubbish pit recorded c.700m to the south-west within agricultural land (HER29863) is indicative of continued rural activity. The prospects of Brundall were greatly enhanced by the establishment of the Norwich and Yarmouth Railway (HER 13571), which supplemented river-bourne trade and industry, and passed c.750m to the south of the site between the village and the marshes/river.

4.3 Cartographic Evidence (Figs. 4-9)

Tithe Maps of the Parishes of Witton & Brundall, 1838-9 (Fig.4)

4.3.1 The 1838-9 Tithe Map depicts a landscape in which the site is easy to locate relative to the route of Yarmouth Road, its junction with Cucumber Lane and the course of the Witton Run. The site is situated within agricultural land significantly to the north of the village of Brundall, which is tightly focussed on The Street and Church Lane, with the meandering course of the river to the south comparable to the present day. The area of the site to the north of Yarmouth Road spans parts of two large agricultural fields (Plots 11 & 14), with a small area of woodland and the Witton Run adjacent to the east, as well as possible houses adjacent to the south-west at Witton Bridge. These two fields were known as Witton Run Piece and The Fifteen Acres, both owned and occupied by Charles Whaite, and under arable cultivation. The area of the site to the south of Yarmouth Road covers significant portions of four fields (Plots 8-9, 19-20), whose field boundaries were largely established by the late 19th century, although those remaining to the west and south would subsequently be dictated by the encroachment of modern development. All four plots to the south of Yarmouth Road were under arable cultivation, although their owners and occupiers varied slightly. As to the north, Charles Whaite owned and occupied Long Land (Plot 8), while also occupying Part of
Four Acres and Field of Two Acres (Plots 9 & 20), which were owned by the Rvd. Charles Renrice. Nine Acre Lands (Plot 19) was owned and occupied by Thomas Tuck, who also farmed fields to the south.

1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Norfolk Sheets LXIV.11 & LVIV.15, 1882-5 (Fig.5)

4.3.2 The 1st edition OS map provides a more detailed depiction of the site, which is essentially unchanged from that shown on the Tithe Map of the 1830s. The site to the north of Yarmouth Road continues to span two fields (now numbered 90-91), which appear to have tree-lined boundaries, while two properties adjacent to the south-west at Witton Bridge can now be discerned. The fields that contain the site to the south of Yarmouth Road (now numbered 9-10, 96-98) retain the boundaries depicted on the tithe Map and appear tree-lined, with additional internal boundaries in the two southernmost fields possibly reflecting parish boundaries (resulting in entries on the Tithe Award but not visible on the map). In addition to the cottages at Witton Bridge, farms are present in the landscape to the west, north and east, comprising Yewtree Farm, Dawlings Farm and Manor Farm respectively. The site remains as fields set within an arable landscape, significantly detached to the north of the village of Brundall, which despite the establishment of the railway line remains focussed on The Street.

Ordnance Survey Map, Norfolk Sheets LXIV.11 & LVIV.15, 1907 (Fig.6)

4.3.3 The 1907 OS map depicts a moderate degree of expansion to the village of Brundall, in particular at the eastern and western ends of The Street, with the former corresponding with the location of the railway station. At the western end, the development appears primarily founded on a series of glass houses in Cucumber Lane (possibly giving the road its name), which extend along the western side of the road, close to the south-west of the site. The land on the eastern side of the road is not developed, but is sub-divided, thus establishing the field boundary that forms the western edge of the site to the south of Yarmouth Road. The southern fields that comprise the site to the south of Yarmouth Road appear to have been incorporated into a golf club, accessed via the village to the south as no clubhouse is evident beyond the footpath leading to properties on The Street. These fields include several small circular or rectangular areas that appear consistent with bunkers or teeing platforms. The northernmost field to the south of Yarmouth Road, and the remaining field to the north of Yarmouth Road appear unaltered as agricultural land.

Ordnance Survey Map, Norfolk Sheets LXIV.11 & LVIV.SE, 1928 (Fig.7)

4.3.4 On the 1928 OS map the field boundaries that define the site to north and south of Yarmouth Road remain unaltered, although there is no longer any indication of a golf course in the southern area, and the whole site appears to have reverted to agricultural cultivation. The expansion of the village of Brundall along Cucumber Lane has continued, with former fields close to the south-west of the site further sub-divided to create elongate plots.
that contain houses fronting on to the road. The glass houses along Cucumber Lane remain, albeit slightly altered, while further south-west the residential street of Holmesdale Lane has been established, but the assessment site remains separated from the village by discrete fields.

*Ordnance Survey Map, Norfolk Sheets LXIV.SE & TG 30 NW, 1951-7 (Fig.8)*

4.3.5 The assessment site and surrounding land remains unaltered from that depicted in 1928; while the development of Brundall appears focussed at the eastern end of the village around Blofield Road.

*Ordnance Survey Map, Plans TG3209-3309, TG3208-3308 & TG3009-3109, 1972 (Fig.9)*

4.3.6 On the 1972 OS map the agricultural fields and boundaries that comprise the site appear unaltered from those depicted on the 1920s and 1950s OS maps. It is notable that there has been an expansion of residential development on the northern side of Brundall, notably incorporating St. Laurence Avenue and Brigham Close, but there remain agricultural fields between the extent of the village and the assessment site. Between 1978 and 1983 major improvements were made to the route of the A47, which in 1981 resulted in the opening if the dual carriageway Blofield Bypass, which established the present route of the A47 bounding the northern edge of the site. During this period, by 1983, the Berryfields residential development was also completed on the northern side of Brundall, establishing the southern border of the site, which remained as fields adjacent to the village.

4.4 **Constraints**

**Listed Buildings** – The site does not contain and is not adjacent to any listed buildings, which are contained with the historic cores of Brundall, Blofield or farm complexes in the surrounding landscape.

**Registered Park and Gardens** – The assessment site is not within or close to a Registered Park or Garden.

**Area of Archaeological Importance** – The assessment site is not within or adjacent to an Area of Archaeological Importance, as designated by Norfolk County Council.

**Scheduled Ancient Monuments** – The site does not contain, nor is within a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

**Conservation Areas** – The assessment site is not located within a Conservation Area.
5 SITE VISIT (DPs 1-29)

5.1 A physical walkover of the assessment site was conducted on 14th August 2015. The parcel of land to the north of Yarmouth Road, and the northern most field of the parcel of land to the south are accessed via gates off Yarmouth Road. The south-west and south-east fields to the south of Yarmouth Road are accessed via a gate off Berryfields in the south-west corner of the south-west field; with a track in the north-east corner leading into the south-east field. The gates are secure and suitable for vehicular (farm machinery) access.

5.2 The field to the north of Yarmouth road (Areas A & B) (DPs 1-8) consists of uncultivated land enclosed by field boundaries of small trees and overgrown bushes. The ground appears uneven and is covered in scrubby vegetation, including wild plants. The ground generally conforms to the natural topography, though a slightly raised area to the west of the entrance (DPs 3 & 6) and a flat area to the east may reflect minor past landscaping, possibly to improve entranceways to and from the site. The eastern half of the field contains a slight ridge (DP 8) that dips towards the roads to the north and south, and towards the Witton Run to the east, which is screened by trees (DP 7), possibly natural or possibly associated with the banking of material during the construction of the A47.

5.3 The area of the site to the south of Yarmouth Road (Areas C & D) presently comprises three fields, with the northernmost contrasting to those to the south-east and south west. The northern field exhibits a slightly slope to the west/south-west towards the Witton Run, consistent with the natural topography and consists of scrubby grassland recently utilised as a paddock for horses (DPs 9-14). The field boundaries comprise medium size hedge rows that incorporate sporadic oak trees, and appear well-established. The south-west and south-east fields (DPs 15-29) are under comparable arable cultivation (potatoes) and are joined by a trackway through the northern end of the hedge that divides them (DP21). The hedgerows that form the field boundaries of these two fields are particularly well-establishes around the south-east field, including between it and the south-west field, as well as between both fields and that to the north, possibly consistent with historic field boundaries and contrasting with the hedges adjacent to Berryfields and the rear of the properties on Cucumber Lane. A shallow depression is present in the north-east corner of the south-west field (DP 25), which may be associated with mineral extraction, but equally corresponds roughly with possible platforms and bunkers associated with a golf course present in the 1900s. A ditch also runs just inside the southern boundary of both the south-west and south-east fields (DP 20), parallel to Berryfields; possibly representing a drainage ditch associated with the modern road/fields, or possibly associated with the construction of a pipeline that crossed this area and is reflected by multi-period artefacts recorded in the Historic Environment Record (Appendix 1).
6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The Impact of the Proposed Development

6.1.1 The proposed scheme of development (Fig.10) comprises two parcels of land (each containing two ‘areas’), bisected by Yarmouth Road (Fig.2).

- The northern parcel (1.12ha, containing Areas A and B) comprises an elongated strip of land situated between the A47 dual carriageway and Yarmouth Road; and
- the southern parcel (7.55ha, Areas C & D) spans fields situated between Yarmouth Boad and Berryfields.

6.1.2 The ground works required for the varying development schemes across the areas will have a uniformly high impact on any archaeological remains, if present.

6.2 Previous Ground Disturbance

6.2.1 Historic ground disturbance on the site appears minimal, with the loamy soils of the fields utilised for agricultural cultivation in the 19th and 20th centuries, and probably from at least the medieval period. For a brief time in the 1900s, the two southern-most fields appeared to be part of a golf course, and may have been subject to minor landscaping to create flatter surfaces, teeing platforms and bunkers, which a site inspection suggested may survive in part as shallow earthworks or depressions. These fields may also have been subject to limited truncation along their southern edge, adjacent to Berryfields, by the installation of a pipeline in the 1990s that may be associated with a ditch that remains extant in this area of the site. The field to the north of Yarmouth may have been subject to ground disturbance relating to the construction of the A47 dual carriageway (Blofield Bypass) in 1978-81, although this is perhaps more likely to have resulted in the banking of material along the edge adjacent to the road, and the possible construction of made ground.

6.3 Archaeological Potential

6.3.1 Based on the known archaeology the potential of the site may be judged as follows:

Prehistoric – Moderate. Cropmarks of probable Bronze Age ring ditches are located immediately to the north-west of the site; a burnt mound has been excavated close to the south-east, and prehistoric flint finds are common in the area.

Roman – Low. While significant Roman occupation and industry, possibly comprising a dockside area is located close to the River Yare, there is little
evidence for activity extending on to the slopes that contain the development site.

**Saxon – Moderate.** A probable Saxon hearth recorded adjacent to the south-east of the site may be associated with settlement activity just above the floodplain in the area of the site. Sparse late Saxon pottery and a loomweight were recovered from a pipeline close to the site.

**Medieval – Low to moderate.** The site appears to have been situated within agricultural land between manors, farms and villages.

**Post-Medieval – Low.** The site largely functioned as agricultural fields utilised for arable cultivation in the post-medieval period. Two of the fields were incorporated into a golf course in the 1900s. The field boundaries appear to have been established by this time and remain to the present day.

### 7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The assessment site is located on the shallow slope overlooking the floodplain of the River Yare. The village of Brundall is located to the south and the Witton Run, a tributary of the river to the east. This landscape would have been conducive to prehistoric activity, as evidenced by cropmarks of ring ditches and the excavation of a burnt mound supporting the presence of Bronze Age settlement in the immediate vicinity. Roman activity, possibly associated with a dockside area, was located significantly to the south close to the river. A hearth and other pottery in the area suggests a possible Saxon settlement may have utilised the slightly higher ground. The area of the site appears to have reverted to, or remained as, agricultural land into the medieval period when it was situated between manors. Cropmarks indicating possible former field boundaries cross the site. The present day field boundaries appear to have been established in, if not by, the post-medieval period and remained unaltered when the southern fields were briefly used as part of a golf course in the 1900s.

7.2 The proposed development scheme incorporates the construction of a retail unit/supermarket and a residential scheme of up to 192 dwellings across four areas of the site. These proposals will have a uniformly high impact on any archaeological remains, if present. Previous ground disturbance on the site has been minimal, principally associated with peripheral areas to the north and south, associated with road and pipeline construction. Minor landscaping may have been associated with a golf course in the southern fields in the 1900s. The site inspection suggests superficial earthworks and depressions may remain from this period.

7.3 Based on current knowledge the site has a moderate potential for archaeology, specifically prehistoric and Saxon archaeology.

7.4 It is understood that NCC HES will require a geophysical survey of the site to be carried out as the next stage of investigation.
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Norfolk Land Ltd and Broom Boats of Brundall, in particular Mr Terry Harper for their cooperation and funding of the desk-based assessment.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the staff of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. AS would also like to thank the staff of the Norfolk Heritage Centre (Millennium Library, Norwich).

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY


Norfolk Partnership Laboratory 2015 Desk Study, Risk Assessment, and Site Investigation, Land off Yarmouth Road, Brundall and Blofield, Norfolk, NOLA0002 August 2015. Norfolk County Council


WEB RESOURCES

www.ads.ahds.ac.uk
www.british-history.ac.uk
# APPENDIX 1  HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (HER).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HER</th>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mesolithic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10220</td>
<td>TG 3316 0935 (point)</td>
<td>A Mesolithic or later quartzite macehead was found on allotments here in 1966. It is probably what would now be described as a pebble mace (assuming it was unmodified apart from the central perforation). Although originally recorded as Neolithic, such objects are generally not seen as closely datable, having been found in both Mesolithic and later prehistoric contexts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13319</td>
<td>Centred TG 3185 0855</td>
<td>Mesolithic worked flints. According to (S1) the Norwich Castle Museum holds a number of Mesolithic flints from Brundall. These are listed as comprising 1 microlith and 3 flakes/blades. There appears to have been no record of any Mesolithic finds in Brundall prior to the publication of (S1) and it is therefore uncertain where these objects were found. It is also unclear which museum collection they were identified in, although the most likely candidate is a small assemblage of “9 Mesolithic worked flints” that was accessioned in 1969 (NWHCM : 1968.816). No information is recorded on who found or donated this assemblage. The flints were examined by R. Jacobi and are listed in (S2) as comprising 1 microburin, 1 obliquely truncated bladelet, 4 blades and 3 flakes. It is noted that the blades and flakes are potentially Neolithic. The circumstances of discovery of these finds are not recorded and the finder is also not listed. A six-figure grid reference is however recorded (TG 318 085), which is the same as the estimated grid reference given for the finds from Brundall listed in (S1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neolithic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17746</td>
<td>Centred TG 3279 0921</td>
<td>Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval finds 1980. Fieldwalking. Scatter over large field south of Manor Farm (several fields on (S1)): 1 ?Palaeolithic ?retouched flint flake (patination suggests a possible Palaeolithic date). 1 Neolithic flint knife. 5 medieval pottery sherds (including ?jug and unglazed sherds). Various post-medieval pottery sherds (including 17th-18th century bellarmine, stoneware and other miscellaneous post medieval wares. All finds (with the exception of the Neolithic flint knife) donated to the Norwich Castle Museum (NWHCM : 1981.507).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226</td>
<td>TG 322 085 (point)</td>
<td>A partly polished Neolithic flint axe was found in 1970. Found in garden, about 60cm (2ft) down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10225</td>
<td>Centred TG 319 087</td>
<td>Neolithic/Bronze Age flint implements from surface. End scrapers, crude scrapers and partly trimmed flakes. 1960. In market garden both sides of Brundall Lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10250</td>
<td>Centred TG 312 082</td>
<td>Neolithic flint find 1880. Polished flint axe found in making railway cutting. Reference in (S1),map sheet is wrong, and not in Norfolk Archaeology Indices. Old 6 inch map missing so cannot be checked. Sounds wrong because railway was built in about 1845. E. Rose (NLA). Not The section of line from Brundall junction to Yarmouth via Acle was indeed not built until about 1880. E. Rose (NLA) 26 February 1997.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25316</td>
<td>TG 3313 0998 (point)</td>
<td>Prehistoric flint scraper and blade. A prehistoric flint scraper and blade were recovered from the garden of 44 Highview Close. April 1988. Found while gardening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29858</td>
<td>Centred TG 3216 0906</td>
<td>Prehistoric flint flake. During a watching brief, fieldwalking on this site recovered a prehistoric flint flake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29859</td>
<td>Centred TG 3176 0901</td>
<td>Multi-period finds. Fieldwalking and metal detecting in 1993 recovered a variety of finds including two prehistoric flint flakes, medieval and post medieval pottery. Excavation was carried out of a small animal hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29860</td>
<td>Centred TG 3158</td>
<td>Multi-period finds. During a watching brief and fieldwalking and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Find Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0901</td>
<td>metal detecting before the digging of a pipeline recovered prehistoric flint flakes and a scraper, medieval and post medieval pottery and three post medieval clay pipe stems. No archaeological features were identified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29861</td>
<td>Centred TG 3150 0895</td>
<td>Multi-period flint and pottery finds. In 1993, monitoring of a pipeline recovered prehistoric flints and Late Saxon pottery. Also found were post medieval objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29862</td>
<td>Centred TG 3139 0888</td>
<td>Multi-period flint and pottery finds. Monitoring of pipeline work in 1993 recovered prehistoric flints and medieval pottery fragments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34694</td>
<td>Centred TG 3187 0847</td>
<td>Multi-period finds in Brundall Gardens. During an evaluation excavation some prehistoric flints were found, and a fragment of Roman pottery. Ground mostly disturbed by 19th/20th century garden construction and demolition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34343</td>
<td>Centred TG 3288 0892</td>
<td>Neolithic to Bronze Age finds. Fieldwalking on this site prior to the development of Blofield bypass recovered one flint core and one flint scraper. These both date from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bronze Age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Find Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15466</td>
<td>TG 3225 0840 (point)</td>
<td>Bronze Age flint find. A Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was found in 1979. Summer 1979. Stray find outside a sort of cave reported by child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52631</td>
<td>TG 31 08 (point)</td>
<td>Early Bronze Age Beaker. Casual find before 11 November 2008. Primary Southern British beaker (S1), complete when found during building works. Found in sand at a depth of c. 600mm under footings at the east corner of a house. The pot was split in half by a shovel, the remainder being disposed of before being recognised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29857</td>
<td>Centred TG 3266 0881</td>
<td>Bronze Age burnt mound. During a NAU watching brief several concentrations of burnt flint and two prehistoric flint scrapers were recovered by fieldwalking along the length of a pipeline. The concentrated areas of burnt flint were excavated and this work revealed a large burnt mound dated to the Bronze Age by pottery found within it and several smaller burnt features that were probably related. Flint knapping had also taken place in the area during this period. A ditch containing burnt flint also seen. Flint and prehistoric pottery identified as Bronze Age, the latter possibly from an inserted cremation. Later finds included Late Saxon sherds and a loomweight recovered from topsoil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31638</td>
<td>Centred TG 3197 0935</td>
<td>Three or four Bronze Age ring ditches. Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs from 1956 indicate three or four ring ditches which have been identified as Bronze Age in date. Reported by MARS project (S1). Photo (S2) not seen by NLA. No ring ditches were visible in 1964 RAF aerial photography (S3) examined by the National Mapping Program. Cropmarks in this area were limited to field boundaries of possible medieval to post medieval date (NHER 49562). H. Hamilton (NLA), 28 November 2008. September 2006. Google Earth shows cropmarks of 1 ring ditch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45130</td>
<td>Centred TG 3133 1017</td>
<td>Cropmark of a possible Neolithic or Bronze Age double ring Ditch. A cropmark of a hengiform double ring ditch, probably of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date, is visible on aerial photographs (S1). This cropmark is centred on TG 3134 1017. The outer ring ditch has a sub-circular penannular plan with a 4m wide ditch and an external diameter of 29m. It has a single opening on its south side measuring 6m across. The inner ring ditch is 2m wide with an external diameter of 20m and also has an opening on its south side. It is possible that this ring ditch relates to a round barrow of Bronze Age date or a hengiform monument of Neolithic date. It is situated at approximately 17m OD on the northwest facing slope of a small valley containing the Witton Run watercourse. Other ring ditch cropmarks are located 150m to the west (NHER 45129) and 325m to the southwest (NHER 12827).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 45138    | Centred TG 3259 1000 | A cropmark and slight earthwork of a possible Bronze Age round barrow or medieval mill mound is visible on aerial photographs (S1). This cropmark is centred on TG 3260 1000. A circular ring ditch cropmark with an external diameter of 42m is present. The ditch varies in width from 4m to 8m. Inside the ditch is slight earthwork mound, which also shows as a negative cropmark. This ring ditch and mound were crossed by a post medieval field boundary that is...
marked on the Blofield tithe map of 1845 (S2). The line of this former field boundary is marked by four trees on the 1990 aerial photograph (S1). One of these is located on the edge of the mound itself. This ring ditch and mound is situated at 15m OD on the southeast facing slope of a small stream valley. It is possible that it relates to a Bronze Age round barrow which had survived in the landscape and had been incorporated into the line of the field boundary. Alternatively it could relate to a medieval to early post medieval mill mound. However there is no cartographic or place-name evidence to support this interpretation. It is of course possible that it relates to a round barrow that was later used as a mill mound.

### Roman

#### 10227 Centred TG 3188 0854

Roman building in Brundall Gardens. From 1882 to 1887, excavations here revealed the remains of a large Roman building, with brick and concrete foundations. A large amount of Roman pottery was also found. It has been suggested that the area was a Roman dockside. 1882-87 and 1913. In Brundall Gardens, 32m (350 yards) north west of church (‘A’ on Fox’s plan) 228m (250 yards) from marshes. Large rural Roman building. Foundations of brick and concrete rubble; building tiles, flue tile, roofing tile with nail. Much pottery - Samian F33? Rolled based cup stamped TINTIRIOM (Tintirio of Lezoux 120 - 180, occurs Colchester on F33); F38 or 44 mortarium. F? flanged bowl; fragment cup ?F35 - base large illegible stamp. Pseudo-Samian or burnt cup. 2 fragments of Mortaria each stamped RECARZI. Neck of flagon with handle; grey platter 1 1/2' high, 4 1/2' diameter. Grey cup, probable kiln waster; amphora; (coarse wares 1st-2nd with some 3rd-4th). 6 fragments 1st century vessels, 11 fragments 2nd century. Seven fragments 3rd-4th, 10 fragments 4th century. Upper stone of conglomerate quern 28cm (11") diameter at about 1m (2ft 10") down. R.R. Clarke (NCM). 1992. says tiles, quern, mortarium etc which R.R. Clarke identifies with the site of the building was 27m (30 yards) east of the excavation (NHER 10228 dock) but Clarke plotted it at above grid reference, about 137m (150 yards) away. Both agree it was close to north boundary of garden. Clarke’s position seems to have been arrived at by placing the site a little west of the east end of the mere, and assumes (S2)’s map to be accurate and his 27m (30 yards) to be wrong. Site now built over. Plan in file. E. Rose (NAU) A multitude of finds including Roman and post-medieval artefacts have been recovered from this location. Roman finds include rubble foundations of brick and concrete from a large Roman dwelling, along with tiles and roofing nails. Domestic finds include pieces of Samian Ware, cups, a flagon with handle, a platter and a knife with a 5.5 inch long iron blade. To the west of this area a depression in the hill has produced finds of charcoal spars, thought to be oak, 6-8 ft long and 9 inches square with iron nails. This could indicate a possible boat building site and Roman dock area. Drainage channels lined with Roman tiles have also been found running north from the area into the dock. Post-medieval finds include a possible kiln for firing brick and tile. This area covered 12 acres (shown on the Tithe Map of 1846). Several 16th/17th century brown glazed pots have been uncovered from this area, thought to be rejects. A Mortarium has also been found.

#### 10228 Centred TG 3177 0848

Possible Roman boatyard or Saxon boat burial. Excavations in the 1880s and 1913 revealed several charcoal spars with iron nails in them. A Roman iron knife and blade were found with them. The site has been interpreted as either a Roman boatbuilding yard or a Saxon boat burial. 1882 to 87 and 1913. 7m (30 yards) west of NHER 10227. Depression in hillside (Roman Dock on (S1)’s plan) running north to south 30.5m (100ft) long, 1.5m (5ft) deep. Filled with irregular lumps of clay and charcoal. At upper end of hollow, three or four charcoal spars (?oak) 1.8 to 2.4m (6-8ft) long, 23cm (9 inches) square with iron nails in them. Found with them was an iron knife with socketed handle, and iron blade 15cm (5 1/2") long. Beneath ‘dock’ were remains of drain of Roman tiles. From hill to northnorthwest two drains, 11m (12 yards) apart, or roof and other
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10229</td>
<td>TG 3159 0851 (point)</td>
<td>Roman pottery kiln. Investigations between 1883 and 1887 revealed a Roman kiln with associated pottery and brick fragments. 1883 - 1887. On hill 183m (200 yards) west of NHER 10228. Heap of unburnt clay bricks, pottery chips; 2 vases distorted in baking. Brick 20cm(8&quot;) long x 9cm (3 1/2&quot;) square at base and tapers towards a bluntly pointed end. Blue clay. Pottery and kiln?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10252</td>
<td>Centred TG 320 084</td>
<td>Roman pottery finds. Roman pottery in upper part of this field in Brundall Gardens. Area east of earlier finds. R.R. Clarke (NCM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19797</td>
<td>TG 32 09 (point)</td>
<td>Roman copper alloy coin of the emperor Trajan. Metal detecting in 1981 recovered a worn Roman sestertius coin of Trajan, reverse illegible, but probably minted between AD 98 and AD 117.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45389</td>
<td>TG 32512 08271 (point)</td>
<td>A Roman pottery sherd was found in 2006. Casual find outside garage door.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Saxon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10234</td>
<td>Centred TG 316 085</td>
<td>Saxon cemetery in Brundall Gardens, formerly Dr. Beverley's house. Between 1880 and 1900, Saxon cremation urns, one with human remains (cremated bone), were discovered, together with a Saxon bronze ring brooch. The urns were probably part of a cemetery. 'Probably west of Roman dock' R.R. Clarke (NCM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12969</td>
<td>Centred TG 3241 0898</td>
<td>Possible hearth and multi period flint and pottery finds. Work on a drainage ditch in 1977 and after revealed a possible hearth. Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery were also found.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Medieval**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10264</td>
<td>TG 3142 0971 (point)</td>
<td>St Margaret's Church, Witton. St Margaret's church is largely medieval, a blocked 12th century doorway at the west end being the earliest extant feature, presumably due to the partial rebuild suffered in 1857. The most stunning feature is the large round tower that was built as a later addition to the church, and this has a 17th century octagonal extension. Inside can be found a 16th century example of one of only four brasses in Britain relating to the Order of the Vowesses, widows who vowed never to remarry. On the southeast porch of the church is a menhir-like monument over 2m in height inscribed with a cross at the top on the west face and a long inscription to Conistantia Crawshay dated 1929.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 10254     | TG 3216 0845 (point) | St Lawrence's Church, Brundall. A small church with a 13th century nave, chancel and bellcote. The north aisle was added in 1900, and the nave was extended westwards in the 1970s. The church contents include a 13th century font, the only lead one in Norfolk. Largely renewed in 1900 when north aisle added. West nave extension of 1970s. South doorway apparently 13th century and two south windows are cusped lancets, though restored. Bellcote, double seems to be also 13th century, though restored in places in same brickwork that has been used for the eaves when roof replaced. East window, Perpendicular style but of 1900 in present form, has quatrefoil over. Restored cusped piscina. 13th century lead font (unique in Norfolk). 18th century floor tombs. Cubitt memorial of 1831 has fine carving of ship. Old clock. 16th century Dutch stained glass roundel mentioned by (S1) not found. West window by Kempe 1903 reset in new extension. Stem of Elizabethan chalice with new bowl (S1). In yard, two 18th century stone coffins with raised crosses on lids found, one contained a helmet. See (S2). The above reference also refers to the thatched roof being removed in 1705 and that in 1735 the church appeared as 'part of an old one ruined, and an addition thereunto'. February 2008. Building survey. Tall western archway resembles a late medieval tower arch and suggests that the church once had a western tower. Interior- earliest part of the building is a late Romanesque capital of mid to late 12th century. It is not in situ and is reused as a corbel for the aisle roof. It was probably part of a doorway perhaps belonging to a Norman church preceding the present building. Also of interest is the cast lead font, one of only 27 surviving in the country. It is decorated with repeated crucifixion representations in relief, with each scene enclosed in decorated
borders. These decorations are not typically medieval and may date the piece to the 16th century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10253</td>
<td>Centred TG 3218 0825</td>
<td>The site of Brundall Hall, a medieval moated mansion. Nothing now remains of the hall, and most of the ditches are silted up. However, the north arm of the moat provides mooring for houseboats. 'The scite whereof remains only, moated about, with a canal (now reduced to a water Ditch), from thence to ye river' (1735, quoted in (S1); see plate II for location). 26 September 1979. Visited. Site totally overgrown, including dykes; impossible to tell if latter are part of the moat. Rough track crosses area. Large amounts of nettles. E. Rose (NAU). 1981. Surveyed by A. Rogerson (NAU). Shows distinct platform and ditches when undergrowth cleared. See file for further details. March 2003. Visited. Unable to gain access to interior due to locked gate. Appears to be masked by scrub and small trees, many dead. North arm of moat provides mooring for houseboats, a small area cleared adjacent to these with mown grass and flower beds. Western arm narrower, silted and reed filled. H. Paterson (A&amp;E), 3 April 2003.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12445</td>
<td>Centred TG 330 090</td>
<td>Moat and manor site of the Bishops of Norwich, Blofield. Documentary sources and earthworks survey have identified this as a medieval moat and manor site probably belonging to the Bishops of Norwich. Excavations at the site revealed no features and few finds dating to the medieval and post medieval periods and this suggests that the site may have been levelled off at some stage, probably whilst the land was being ploughed for agriculture. Cropmarks and earthworks are visible on aerial photographs. Stream (Witton Run) forms south and east arms, substantial linear depression in arable field forming west, and another in garden forms north side. Pre 1981. Small holes dug in interior by owner. Various finds recovered including: 1 Palaeolithic flint scraper. Identified by E. Rose (NAU), February 1981. From backfill or silting of northern arm. A Late Upper Palaeolithic flint long blade core from Blofield is listed in a catalogue compiled by N. Barton (Donald Baden-Powell Quaternary Research Centre, Oxford). According to information supplied by J. J. Wymer this object was in the possession of [1], with the estimated grid reference given suggesting that it had probably been found at this site. Medieval brick fragments (4cm thick, purple/cream fabric, external straw impressions). Two samples retained. 1 medieval/post-medieval pottery sherd (16th century glazed earthenware). Also mortar fragments, and mortar and limewashed wallplaster, with numerous animal bones (mammalian). E. Rose (NAU), 19 February 1981. From backfill or silting of northern arm. A Late Upper Palaeolithic flint long blade core from Blofield is listed in a catalogue compiled by N. Barton (Donald Baden-Powell Quaternary Research Centre, Oxford). According to information supplied by J. J. Wymer this object was in the possession of [1], with the estimated grid reference given suggesting that it had probably been found at this site. Medieval brick fragments (4cm thick, purple/cream fabric, external straw impressions). Two samples retained. 1 medieval/post-medieval pottery sherd (16th century glazed earthenware). Also mortar fragments, and mortar and limewashed wallplaster, with numerous animal bones (mammalian). E. Rose (NAU), 19 February 1981. Amended by P. Watkins (HES), 6 May 2014. February 1981. About seventy medieval sherds, predominantly coarse, some glazed Grimston and non-Grimston. Two post medieval stoneware, one post medieval glazed, collected from central area about 40 square metres. 1958. Much more 12th-13th century sherds, some very abraded perhaps glazed Grimston with glaze worn off. W. Milligan (NCM). 1982. NARG survey. Suggests site of Bishop's Palace and later the seat of Edward Paston in 1586.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22230</td>
<td>TG 3324 0898 (point)</td>
<td>12th to 13th century pottery, Fieldwalking recovered 12th to 13th century pottery fragments from this field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34376</td>
<td>Centred TG 31 08</td>
<td>Metal detecting in 1999 recovered a medieval buckle and a post medieval silver dress hook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55679</td>
<td>Centred TG 3286 0973</td>
<td>?Roman, medieval and post-medieval features and multiperiod finds A geophysical survey undertaken on this site in 2011 identified a number of potentially archaeologically significant anomalies. These included linear anomalies likely to represent the remains of a rectilinear enclosure and a number of other ditched boundaries. A subsequent trial trench evaluation confirmed the presence of a number of ditches in the positions indicated by the geophysical survey, although dating evidence was sparse. The ditches associated with the possible enclosure produced few finds, although a small amount of Roman pottery was recovered from one slot. Finds in two of the other ditches suggested they were probably the remains of post-medieval field boundaries. This work also identified a relatively dense cluster of medieval pits, ditches and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gullies at the southern edge of the site, close to the Yarmouth Road. Although these feature produced some evidence for nearby domestic activity the artefact densities within the individual features were low. Other previously unidentified features revealed elsewhere across the site included a large medieval quarry pit and several undated ditches.

49562 Centred TG 32109 09326 The cropmarks of field boundaries of possible medieval to post medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the north and south of the A47 to the north of Brundall village (S1). The site is centred on TG 3212 0934. The site consists of a series of single and double ditched boundaries all of broadly aligned the same as the surrounding road and field layout, suggesting a medieval to post medieval date. Although none of these field divisions are marked on the 1845 Tithe map (S2), possibly suggesting that it relates to an earlier layout.

**Post-medieval**

10256 TG 332 090 (point) Rim sherd, early post medieval jar, internal green glaze. W.F. Milligan (NCM) 2 July 1976.

10257 TG 3288 0900 (point) Post medieval pottery including bellarmine fragments were found here.

31085 Centred TG 32 08 Post medieval metal find. Metal detecting in 1994, 2009 and 2010 recovered a post medieval coin weight, medieval coins and a post-medieval seal matrix.

45139 Centred TG 3249 0992 Cropmarks of linear ditches, probably field boundaries of unknown and post medieval date are visible on aerial photographs (S1). These cropmarks are centred on TG 3248 0998. Two overlapping groups of linear ditch cropmarks are present. The first of these consist of two north to south aligned ditches, one of which joins a west to east ditch at its southern end. The alignment of these ditches is similar to that of the modern field pattern and it is likely that they relate to post medieval field boundaries. The second group of ditch cropmarks lie on northwest to southeast and southwest to northeast alignments. These ditches probably also relate to field boundaries but their date is unknown.

51867 TG 31965 08589 (point) Corner Cottage, Brundall. Alan Carter Building Survey, 10 October 2008. Brick building, cement rendered all over, with a thatched roof. Extensively modernised with no original features. Dated to the very late 17th or early 18th century.

20958 TG 3262 0842 (point) Lavender House, Old Beams Restaurant. A 17th century timber framed thatched building with later additions. Formerly a pub, it is now a restaurant. Formerly the White Horse public house (but not the same as the inn of that name more recently standing further east). 17th century, timber frame and brick, thatched. One and a half storeys with later additions. Two cell lobby entrance. Open brick fireplace with bressumer. Bridging beams chamfered with ogee stops. Winding stair against stack. Timber frame exposed on upper floor. 17th century coupled rafter roof. House believed to have been built in 1540 and has no foundations and just sits on a sand base. A William of Orange shilling has been found in a bread oven beside the inglenook fireplace. The house was the original White Horse Public house in the parish. 'The Barn' next to The Lavender House was used as a canteen for the Royal Engineers during the Second World War.

20957 Centred TG 3292 1022 Site of barn at Mallet's Farm. This was a barn dated to 1659. It was built of red brick with a thatched roof. There were three storey height stable doors to the north. It was demolished by 1986.

40821 Centred TG 33165 09482 Blofield courthouse. Petty sessions (minor court cases) were held at this courthouse until 1906. The red brick building includes brown stone Tuscan columns set each side of the porch. The building is now used for storage. Listed 2006, architect given as THB Hislop, builder Thomas Gill of Norwich. Detailed description of interior given, stating that this is an intact survival with no alterations and very rare in having cells separate from the police station.

**18th C**

46080 TG 32915 09511 (point) Manor Farm Barn, Yarmouth Road. Barn, mid 18th century, of brick and thatch. 'L'-shaped plan with lower ranges to west and single bay.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15321</td>
<td>TG 3265 0844 (point)</td>
<td>The Gables. A house dated 1746, two storeys high in chequered brickwork. It has a tiled roof, but was originally thatched. The interior is mainly 19th century, but some of the timbers could be earlier. E. Rose (NAU), 27 November 1984. The Gables (No 52), believed to have been built in 1690 with Dutch-style gables. The house was previously known as ‘Braydeston Villa’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12289</td>
<td>Centred TG 3310 0955</td>
<td>The bowling green behind the Globe Inn is one of the oldest (and the largest) in the country, dating from before 1777. September 1979. Visited. Unhappily now disused, and turned into pub garden set with chairs etc. Can still be recognised as a bowling green by its raised edges. Large disused pavilion behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19th Century</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29863</td>
<td>Centred TG 3121 0865</td>
<td>19th-century rubbish pit and multi-period finds. Monitoring of pipeline work in 1993 discovered a 19th century rubbish pit, containing post medieval pottery, coins and a lead mould for making shot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41786</td>
<td>Centred TG 32361 08430</td>
<td>Site of Brundall House, a large mansion shown on (S1) demolished 1969. Local story that gateposts remain in the garden of a house called Northlace in Finch Way but no house of this name found and no sign of gateposts. E. Rose (NLA), 14 June 2005. Brundall House utilised latest technology and designs of local company Boulton and Paul. Facilities included electric lighting and a hot water supply ran via an electric force-pump. L. Allison (NLA) 5 August 2010. Believed to have been built by Elisha de Hague around 1815-1820. The house was then owned briefly by William Coleman, who then went bankrupt. However in 1902 the house was bought by Henry Ffiske and then sold back to Coleman at a higher price in 1906. Coleman had a road constructed on the land. In 1912 Coleman again faced financial difficulties and the house was again sold to Henry Ffiske in 1914. By this point in time the house was well established with a well timbered pleasure park and gardens as well as a large motor house. During 1914 Ffiske lent the house to Margaret Harker and the house became a Red Cross Military hospital until 1 October 1916. After this period the house was then used to train soldiers of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery. Finally the house was bought by the Wightman family in 1969 and was demolished. L. Allison (NLA) 5 August 2010. After the House had been demolished the area became part of the land belonging to Manor Farm. In more recent years the land has now become a housing estate known as Berrifields. This name was given as the land used to be given over as a fruit growing area each summer, providing employment for local people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46020</td>
<td>TG 33239 09507 (point)</td>
<td>Hollybank, Yarmouth Road. House, 19th century of colourwashed brick with black pantiled roof. 2 storeyed polygonal plan with rear outshut. Façade 3 bays, with shallow piers next to canted ends. Central ground floor porch with half glazed door, timber modillion cornice and lead flat roof. Casement windows with glazing bars set diagonally in the heads. Segmental brick arches at ground floor level and flat arches at first floor level. Central first floor window with semi-circular brick arch. Hipped roof and rear stacks. Garden walls, swan-necked in profile, attached either side of rear outshut. 20th century link and attached out-buildings to west not of special interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13571</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon). This line opened in 1844 as the Norwich and Yarmouth Railway; but from 1846 was the Norwich and Brandon Railway before the combined line became the Norfolk Railway, later the Eastern Counties, and then part of the Great Eastern. It is still in use today and runs from Yarmouth Vauxhall through Norwich Thorpe, Wymondham, Attleborough, Snedderton, before ending in Brandon. A disastrous and early accident on this line took place by the river bridge at...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Whitlingham station. The railway line is important because it had Cook and Wheastone telegraph from its opening and was thus the first block system in Britain. Additionally, the Trowse swing bridge was one of the first in the world and was reconstructed in 1905 before being rebuilt in 1987 as the first overhead-electric swing bridge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20th C+</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49062 TG 31404 08495 (point)</td>
<td>Air raid shelter, Garden at 6 West End Avenue. Air raid shelter stated to be similar to that at site NHER 49063; the former owners were said to have slept in it as late as the 1960s. See 49063 for further details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49063 TG 31423 08413 (point)</td>
<td>World War Two air raid shelter, garden of 14 West End Avenue. Discovered in excavations behind house. Aligned north-south, door in south wall approached by flight of steps from west. Constructed of fletton-type bricks with thick concrete roof of which the exterior is slightly domed. Entrance is into a room which is a 2m cube. A second door to the north must have led to the main chamber but this area is now occupied by a pond. Infill consisted of post-war iron objects etc. The house was constructed in 1924. The reason for such a massively constructed shelter for such a small dwelling is unknown; there are not known to have been any military installations in the immediate area. One might suggest that some important person had been evacuated to the house, but there is a similar shelter nearby at NHER 49062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50564 TG 31930 08430 (point)</td>
<td>Garden of 10 Lakeview Drive, Brundall Gardens. Pillbox, apparently a type 24, set below a possibly contemporary retaining wall. Now in a garden, this would previously have commanded a view across the railway and river. Reference to the area having been an army camp (NHER 34694).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undated</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10251 Centred TG 3219 0965</td>
<td>Cropmarks of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs from 1946, though their exact size and nature have not been recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45132 Centred TG 3171 1015</td>
<td>Cropmarks of field boundaries or incomplete enclosures of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs. A curving linear ditch cropmark is present on a southwest to northeast alignment. The alignment of these cropmarks does not conform to that of the post medieval field pattern. It is likely that these ditches relate to field boundaries or part of a large enclosure but their date is uncertain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45140 Centred TG 3296 1008</td>
<td>Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure and undated linear ditches are visible on aerial photographs. The enclosure has rounded corners and lies on a southwest to northeast axis. It is defined by a narrow ditch and has external dimensions of 74m by 62m. Linear ditch cropmarks are present around and across the enclosure, some of which may be contemporary with it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49561 Centred TG 31537 09247</td>
<td>The cropmarks of a group of enclosures and field boundaries of unknown, but possibly late prehistoric to Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs to the north and the south of the A47 at Witton. In 2011 a geophysical survey revealed a number of linear anomalies that could relate to the field boundaries and enclosures observed on aerial photographs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49563 Centred TG 32402 09127</td>
<td>The cropmarks of a group of undated ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Brundall village (S1). The site is centred on TG 3240 0913. It is likely that these cropmarks represent former field boundaries, although given the topography and proximity to the Witton Run Dike it is also possible that the two linear features relate to drainage ditches. To the north of the site a possible rectilinear enclosure may be visible on the aerial photographs, measuring 23m by 19m, although the archaeological origin of this feature is not certain and it is possible that the cropmarks are caused by a combination of geological and agricultural factors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49564 Centred TG 32885 09170</td>
<td>The cropmarks of a group of undated field boundaries and trackways are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Manor Farm, Blofield (S1). The site is centred on TG 3289 0917. The site consists of a dispersed group of single and double ditched</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
boundaries, all aligned roughly NW-SE and NE-SW. It is possible that these represent fragments of a field system of unknown date. These boundaries would appear to pre-date those associated with the medieval manorial site located to the SE (NHER 12445).

| 51425 | Centred TG 31614 08442 | Evaluation at 'Plot 36', Roman Drive, Brundall. An archaeological evaluation carried out in April 2008 recorded no archaeological finds, features or deposits. |
### APPENDIX 2  CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figs</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>Tithe Map of the Parish of Witton, Norfolk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>NHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>Tithe Map of the Parish of Brundall, Norfolk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>NHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Norfolk sheet LXIV.11</td>
<td>1:2500</td>
<td>NHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Norfolk sheet LXIV.15</td>
<td>1:2500</td>
<td>NHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey Map, Norfolk sheet LXIV.11</td>
<td>1:2500</td>
<td>NHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey Map, Norfolk sheet LXIV.15</td>
<td>1:2500</td>
<td>NHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey Map, Norfolk sheet LXIV.11</td>
<td>1:2500</td>
<td>NHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey Map, Norfolk sheet LXIV.SE</td>
<td>1:10560</td>
<td>NHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey Map, Norfolk sheet LXIV.SE</td>
<td>1:10560</td>
<td>NHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey Map, Norfolk sheet TG 30 NW</td>
<td>1:10560</td>
<td>NHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey Map, plan TG 3209-3309</td>
<td>1:2500</td>
<td>NHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey Map, plan TG 3208-3308</td>
<td>1:2500</td>
<td>NHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey Map, plan TG 3009-3109</td>
<td>1:2500</td>
<td>NHC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX 3  TITHE AWARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot</th>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Occupier</th>
<th>Cultivation</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Stile Piece</td>
<td>Charles Whaite</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>14.3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The Fifteen Acres</td>
<td>Charles Whaite</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>16.0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Witton Run Piece</td>
<td>Charles Whaite</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>12.0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Long Land</td>
<td>Charles Whaite</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>12.1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Part of Four Acres</td>
<td>Rvd. Charles Renrice</td>
<td>Charles Whaite</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>3.2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Churchyard</td>
<td>Rvd. Charles Renrice</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Pasture</td>
<td>0.2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94a</td>
<td>Part of Long Land</td>
<td>Rvd. William Heath Marsh</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>0.3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Henry Negus Burroughes</td>
<td>William Long</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>15.3.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Meadow</td>
<td>Henry Negus Burroughes</td>
<td>William Long</td>
<td>Pasture</td>
<td>6.0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Pepper Close</td>
<td>William Marsh Heaths</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>7.0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nine Acre Lands</td>
<td>Thomas Tuck</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>11.1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Field of Two Acres</td>
<td>Rvd. Charles Renrice</td>
<td>Charles Whaite</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>2.1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Three Acre Pightle</td>
<td>Rvd. Lambert Blackwell</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>3.0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Three Acres</td>
<td>William Heath Marsh</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>2.3.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The Seven Acres</td>
<td>Rvd. Charles Renrice</td>
<td>Rvd. Lambert Blackwell</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>7.2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>L. Closes</td>
<td>Thomas Tuck</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>7.3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Northern parcel of site (Areas A & B)

DP 1
View NW from access off Yarmouth Road, across site with A47 in background.

DP 2
View NE from access of f Yarmouth Road, across site with A47 in background.

DP 3
View W across western part of site.

DP 4
View E from western edge, across site

DP 5
View E along northern edge of site, adjacent to A47

DP 6
View SE, looking back at access off Yarmouth Road
DP7
View E to eastern end of site, with trees screening Witton Run to rear

Southern parcel of site (Areas C & D)

DP8
View W from south-east corner along southern edge adjacent to Yarmouth Road

DP9
View SE from entrance to north field, from entrance off Yarmouth Road

DP10
View S from entrance off Yarmouth Road, across north field

DP11
View SW from entrance to north field, from entrance off Yarmouth Road

DP12
View S along eastern edge of north field
DP13
View N along western edge of north field, with Shell garage/McDonalds in the background

DP14
View E along southern edge of north field (the border with the south-west and south-east fields)

DP15
View NE across south-west field, from access via Berryfields

DP16
View SE across south-west field

DP17
View S along western edge of south-west field (border with south-east field)

DP18
View SW across south-west field
DP19
View N along western edge of south-west field (border with south-east field)

DP20
View E of ditch along southern edge of south-west field (Berryfields to right of picture)

DP21
View E through track passing through northern end of boundary between south-west and south-east fields

DP22
View SE from track through boundary, across south-east field

DP23
View S across centre of south-east field

DP24
View S along eastern edge of south-east field
DP25
View NE of ‘pit’ close to eastern edge of south-east field

DP26
View W along southern edge of south-east field

DP27
View N along eastern edge of south-east field

DP28
View E across southern en of south-east field

DP29
View N along western edge of south-east field
Fig. 1  Site location plan

Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty’s Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 180036680
Fig. 4  Tithe map, 1838
Brundall, Norfolk (P6324)
Fig. 5  OS map, 1885
Not to scale
Brundall, Norfolk (P6324)
Fig. 8  OS map, 1951
Not to scale
Brundall, Norfolk (P6324)
Fig. 9 OS map, 1972
Not to scale
Brundall, Norfolk (P6324)
Fig. 10  Proposed development plan

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Scale 1:4000 at A4
Brundall, Norfolk (P6324)