

A47 North Tuddenham to Easton Dualling

Scheme Number: TR010038

Volume 6

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices **Appendix 6.1 - Cultural Heritage Information**

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

March 2021

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

**The Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and
Procedure) Regulations 2009**

The A47 North Tuddenham to Easton
Development Consent Order 202[x]

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDICES
Appendix 6.1 - Cultural Heritage Information

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Table of contents

6.1.	Study Area	1
6.2.	Limitations	1
6.3.	Background History and Archaeology	1
6.4.	Methodology for Impact Assessment	40
6.5.	Assessment of Value/Sensitivity	44
6.6.	Assessment of Impact Before Site-Specific Mitigation	73
6.7.	References	92
6.8.	Sources	93
6.9.	Glossary	95

Figures

Figure 1	1846-99 1st Edition County Series Mapping (1:10,560)	7
Figure 2	detailed view (west) of 1846-99 1st Edition County Series Mapping (1:10,560)	7
Figure 3	detailed view (central) of 1846-99 1st Edition County Series Mapping (1:10,560)	8
Figure 4	detailed view (central) of 1846-99 1st Edition County Series Mapping (1:10,560)	8
Figure 5	detailed view (east) of 1846-99 1st Edition County Series Mapping (1:10,560)	9
Figure 6	1922-1969 3rd Revision County Series Mapping (1:10,560)	10
Figure 7	Church of All Saints.	11
Figure 8	Church of St Michael, Hockering	12
Figure 9	The Church of St Mary.	13
Figure 10	St Peter's Church.	15
Figure 11	Large bank to the north of the St Peter's Church.	15
Figure 12	St Andrew's Church.	17

Tables

Table 1:	Criteria for assessing Value/Sensitivity of heritage assets	40
Table 2:	Criteria for assessing magnitude of impact	41
Table 3:	Significance Matrix	42
Table 4:	Assessment of Value/Sensitivity for Designated Assets	44
Table 5:	Assessment of Value/Sensitivity for Non-designated Assets	47
Table 6:	Assessment of Impact on Designated Sites including those with no significant effects	73
Table 7:	Assessment of Impact on Non-designated Sites including those with no significant effects	81

6.1. Study Area

6.1.1. In line with Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), LA 106 Cultural Heritage, the Proposed Scheme does not rely on a traditional buffer to determine the study area. It is made up of assets within or outside the footprint of the Proposed Scheme, that may experience physical effects and assets within the Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) which may have effects on their settings and assets potentially affected by noise. Information has been gathered from a wider area to inform the context of the assets within the study area and assess their potential.

6.2. Limitations

6.2.1. Data collection was limited due to the COVID-19 pandemic. No visits to archives and other sources of physical data were possible and therefore only remotely accessible data had to be used. The main area lacking in this regard was the map regression however, a map regression was conducted in 2018 and this has been relied upon within the section. While images from the 2018 exercise were not available for reinspection, the study was conducted with appropriate professional practice and experience.

6.2.2. Qualitative comments from the Norfolk County Council Environmental Service and Historic England were not available, due in part to staffing problems resulting from COVID-19 pandemic controls and furloughs.

6.2.3. Information provided by the Historic Environment Record (HER) can be limited due to its dependence on random or development-led opportunities for historic and archaeological research, fieldwork, and discovery. Where nothing of historic interest is shown in a particular area, this can be down to a lack of research or investigation, rather than no heritage assets being present.

6.2.4. Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and many historic documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate assets and interpretation is subjective.

6.2.5. Detailed Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data was also unavailable for the study area.

6.3. Background History and Archaeology

Topography and Geology

6.3.1. The landscape of the study area is generally flat, however slight changes are visible within elevation data. The western extent of the scheme measures 47m

Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) which continues to Hockering. The land then drops to 37m AOD to the east of Hockering before rising to 46m west of Honingham. The lowest section of the Scheme is located to the west of Easton and measures 28m AOD, before rising again to 38m AOD at the eastern extent of the Scheme.

- 6.3.2. The bedrock underlying the Proposed Scheme is a mixture of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation. These formations were created 72 to 94 million years ago while the environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS 2020).
- 6.3.3. Superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton dominate the study area, with Alluvium found along the path of the River Tud and its tributaries. The land to the East of Hockering contains an area of Sheringham Cliffs Formation sand and gravel.

Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric (500,000BC – AD 43)

- 6.3.4. The Palaeolithic period (800,000-10,000 BC) saw alternating warm and cold phases and intermittent, perhaps seasonal occupation. It is probably during the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000-10,000 BC), when further climate warming took place, that Britain first saw continuous occupation. Erosion has removed much of the Palaeolithic land surfaces in the area, and finds are typically residual.
- 6.3.5. The Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities of the post-glacial period (10,000-4,000 BC) inhabited a still largely wooded environment. The river valleys, such as that of the River Yare outside the study area to the south, would have been favoured in providing a dependable source of food and water, as well as means of transport and communication. Evidence of activity dating to the Mesolithic period is generally characterised by flint tools and scatters rather than structural remains.
- 6.3.6. The Neolithic (4,000-2,000 BC), Bronze Age (2,000-600 BC) and Iron Age (600 BC-AD43) are traditionally seen as the time of technological change, settled communities and the construction of communal monuments. Farming became established and forest cleared for cultivation. An expanding population put pressure on available resources and necessitated the utilisation of previously marginal land (Bradley, 2007).
- 6.3.7. Cropmarks of ring ditches, barrows and tools have been identified across the study area which date from the Bronze Age, evidencing the presence of active

communities in the landscape from this period. Similarly, cropmarks of earthworks including enclosures and field boundaries, as well as evidence of metal working, has been recorded within the study area which likely date from the Iron Age, and these demonstrate the establishing of settled communities within the local landscape.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 409)

- 6.3.8. The main focus of Roman activity was at Caistor St Edmund, the Roman town of *Venta Icenorum*, approximately 13.5km to the south east of the Proposed Scheme. Founded around AD60, the town was the largest and most important Roman centre of northern East Anglia, acting as the administrative base for the area of Norfolk, northern Suffolk and eastern Cambridgeshire. Prior to the Roman invasion, the study area was located within the territory of the Eцени (Iceni) tribe, and it would seem that *Venta Icenorum* was already a prominent location when the Romans established the town (Norfolk Archaeological Trust, 2016).
- 6.3.9. During the Roman period, archaeological evidence indicates that the area surrounding the Proposed Scheme was rural and understood to be dotted with small farmsteads or villas. Previous aerial survey across the study area has identified a number of cropmarks of possible enclosures and field boundaries of Roman date, suggesting Roman activity within the local landscape.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 6.3.10. Records of Anglo-Saxon activity within the study area are limited to a number of find spots largely identified through metal detecting surveys.
- 6.3.11. By the end of the Saxon period, the Proposed Scheme would have fallen within the ancient Hundred of Forehoe. The settlement of Easton is described in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a settlement of 16.8 households. The majority of the local economy was supported by farming as evidenced by the presence of 5 lord's plough teams and 16.5 men's plough teams (Open Domesday 2020a). There is no church described within the Domesday entry. Honingham was a slightly larger settlement, with a population of 22.1 households and no church mentioned. Similar to Easton, it was a farming community with 5 lord's plough teams and 16.5 men's plough teams.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1550)

- 6.3.12. Previous aerial survey has identified cropmarks and earthworks which likely date to the medieval period and which evidence multiple field boundaries within the study area. The presence of parish churches dating to the medieval period across the study area, namely the Church of All Saints, the Church of St

Michael, the Church of St Mary, the St Peter's Church, and the St Andrew's Church all point to an established medieval landscape, and medieval artefacts have been recovered throughout the DCO Boundary.

- 6.3.13. Across the study area there are numerous recorded finds dating from the medieval period, largely identified through metal detector surveys. These finds are extensive in number and variety and evidence an active medieval landscape with items reflecting agricultural, civic, domestic and ornamental uses recorded.

Post-Medieval (AD 1550 – AD 1900)

- 6.3.14. The landscape appears to have remained rural agricultural from the Roman period onwards and historical maps show little alteration to the landscape from the 19th century onwards. The majority of previously discussed surviving farm buildings surrounding the study area are dated to this period, further suggesting that many of the field boundaries that survive would have originated in the 18th or 19th centuries, though some would have been lost due to 20th century field enlargement and boundary removal.
- 6.3.15. The increasing popularity of landscaped parks during the 18th century introduced new parkland to the area. Honingham Park is situated on the northern side of the existing A47 and still survives with a reasonable preservation of its original character.
- 6.3.16. The map regression below provides analysis of the post medieval to modern development of the local landscape within the study area.

Modern (AD 1900 – Present)

- 6.3.17. Modern undesignated assets in the study area include remains of the Atteridge World War II Airfield and associated structures and possible WWII weapons pits (MNF59465) associated with a possible military training site.

Historic Landscape Character

- 6.3.18. Detailed Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data is unavailable for this area. However, The Norfolk Historic Landscape Characterisation project (2007) identifies 182-character areas, in seven broad character types across the study area (see Figure 6.3 (**TR010038/APP/6.2**)). The dominant character in the study area is one of rural working agricultural countryside with dispersed settlements, farmsteads and pockets of dense woodland.
- 6.3.19. Much of the land, historically, was enclosed between the 18th and 19th centuries, with subsequent 20th century boundary loss as a result of arable expansion throughout the modern period. The Breckland District Landscape Character

Assessment (2007, p94) makes reference to '*minor parkland associated with the parsonage at Honingham*' and a '*low-density settlement pattern of nucleated villages and hamlets... together with small areas of woodland to the north of Hockering*', and this low-density settlement pattern is visible to this day.

- 6.3.20. The field boundaries are characteristically substantial hedgerows with occasional standard trees. This has the effect of limiting long views over the landscape and highlighting views where they occur.
- 6.3.21. The presence of the A47 has had an impact on the historic landscape as it roughly follows the line of a possible medieval road, which ran through the contemporaneous settlements of North Tuddenham, Hockering, Honingham and Easton and which was later turnpiked. Its route, bypassing the settlements has taken traffic away from the settlements and has truncated individual fields and character areas, rather than wholesale removal of landscape character.

Historic Map Regression

1797 Faden's Map of Norfolk

- 6.3.22. No detail is given as to the use of the land which the Proposed Scheme is situated within on this map. Given the rural nature and lack of denotation otherwise it is likely that the land either side of the road was arable. This map pre-dates enclosure which occurred in the early 19th century across Norfolk.
- 6.3.23. Honingham Park (MNF49020) and Hall (MNF7821) are visible within this map to the north of Honingham and east of Hockering, in much the same state as can be observed today, and barns are visible in the northern area of the park.
- 6.3.24. Honingham Mill and Honingham Warren are noted to the south of Honingham Hall, and Honingham itself appears as a small settlement containing roughly 15 structures bordering the road. The site of Honingham Mill was observed during the walkover survey and remains as a large pond within a private garden.
- 6.3.25. Hockering was a slightly larger settlement during this period, with Faden's map displaying 20 structures within the village. A place of worship is labelled with "*Rev. H. Howman*". It is likely that this is the grade I listed Church of St Michael (List entry 10773564). Hockering Wood is labelled on the map, with Hockering Common to the east and a patch of land called Stiphens Green to the west.
- 6.3.26. Individual isolated farmsteads are not consistently denoted on this map and so some of the outlying structures may not be recorded.

1838 Tithe Maps of the Parish of Hockering

- 6.3.27. This tithe map shows the enclosed arable landscape within the DCO Boundary along with rural road network within the historic parish of Burlingham St Peter.
- 6.3.28. Within Hockering, the road network of this period did not align with the current location of the A47. The route of the current A47 constituted open arable fields with small patches of woodland.
- 6.3.29. There are no features or details recorded on any of the plots within the DCO Boundary.

1838 Tithe Map of the Parish of Honingham

- 6.3.30. This tithe map shows the enclosed arable landscape within the DCO Boundary along with the rural road network within the historic parish of Honingham.
- 6.3.31. As with Hockering, the route of the A47 consisted of arable fields during this period, and the settlement has not significantly expanded to the south since the creation of this map.
- 6.3.32. The plots within the DCO Boundary are all denoted as arable land, and there are no features or details recorded on any of the plots.

1846-99 1st Edition County Series Mapping (1:10,560)

- 6.3.33. The 1st edition 1846-1899 County Series mapping (1:10,560 Figures 1 – 5) demonstrates the rural nature of the landscape, with the small nucleated settlements of North Tuddenham, Hockering and Honingham visible in their respective modern locations. The land within the DCO Boundary consisted of pastoral and agricultural fields with roads throughout adhering to their modern locations with the exception of the A47. The A47 bypasses the settlements of Hockering and Honingham, with the land beneath displayed as agricultural land with wooded pockets within this map.
- 6.3.34. The now demolished Honingham Hall with attached stables (List entry 1372666) is visible to the north of the DCO Boundary, north east of Honingham, and was bordered by open parkland or fields to the west and north, and 'Hall Hill', a large wooded area, to the east. The woodland boundaries do not appear to have changed between the first edition OS mapping and the modern period, and the park survives in much the same state today as displayed on this map.

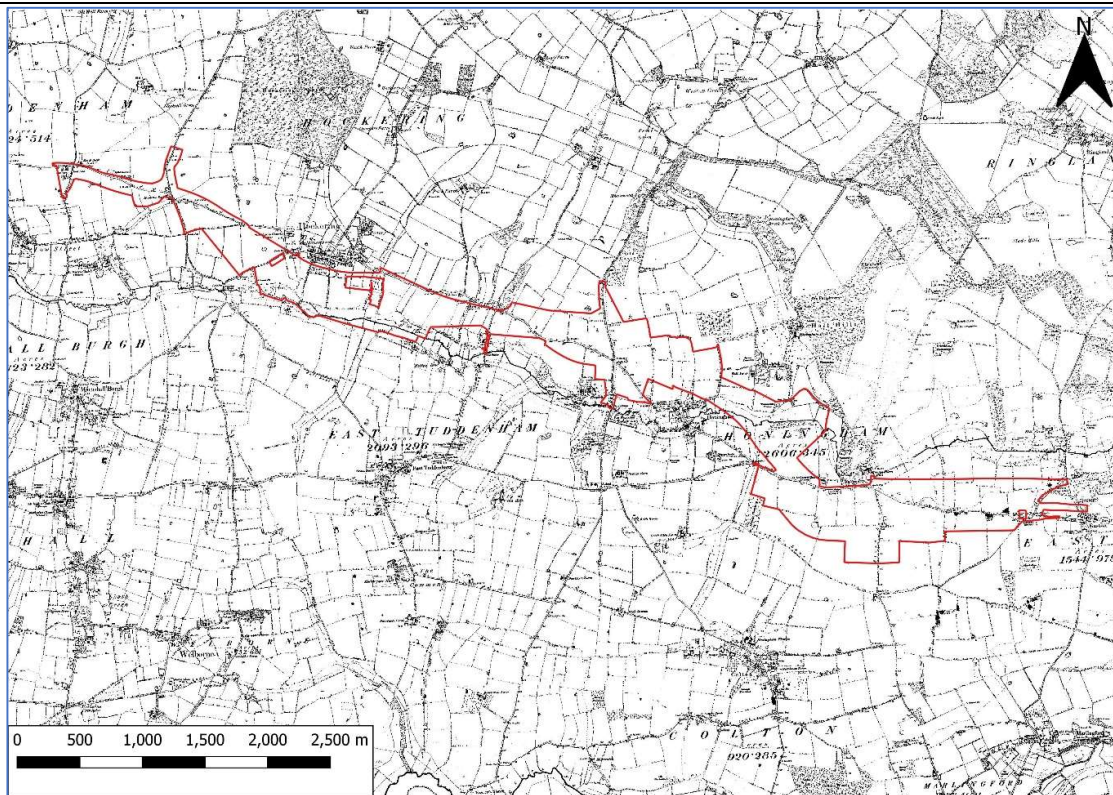


Figure 1 1846-99 1st Edition County Series Mapping (1:10,560)

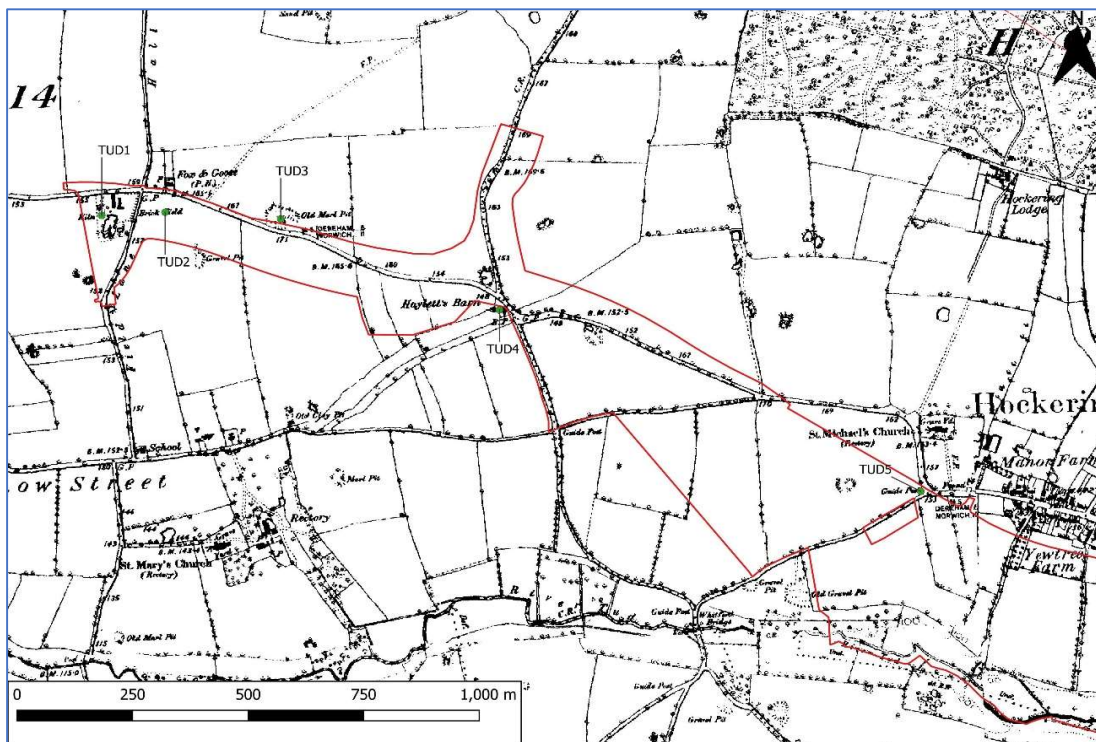


Figure 2 detailed view (west) of 1846-99 1st Edition County Series Mapping (1:10,560)

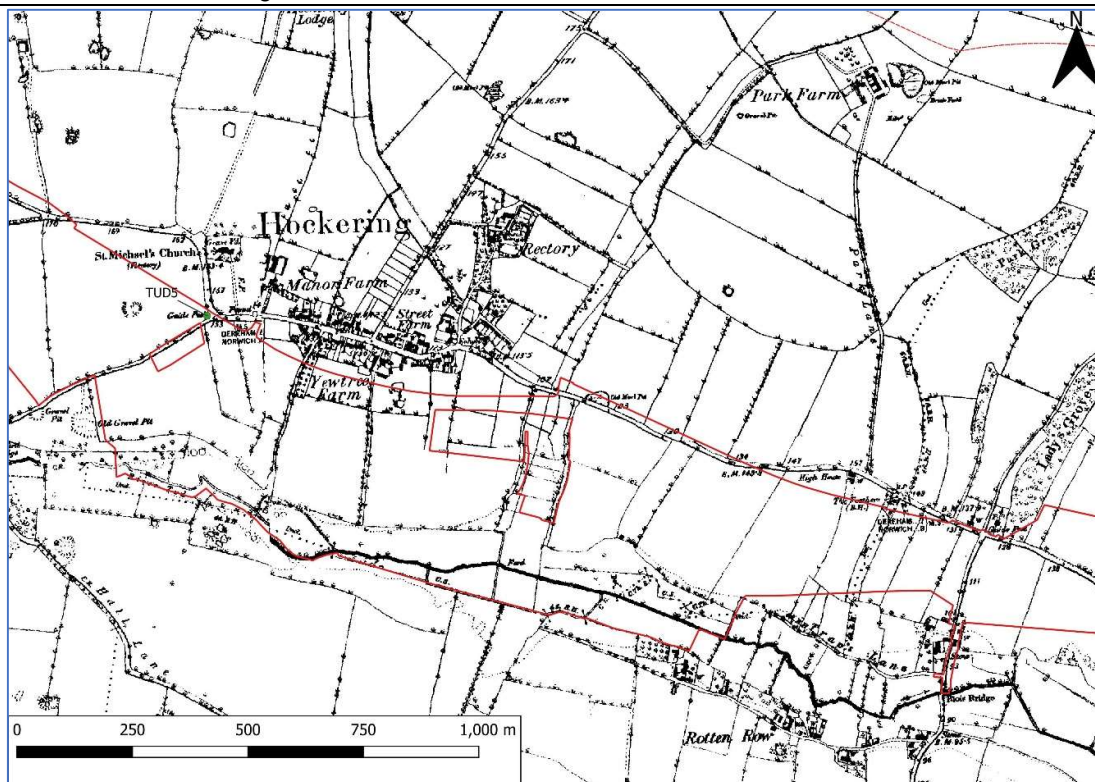


Figure 3 detailed view (central) of 1846-99 1st Edition County Series Mapping (1:10,560)

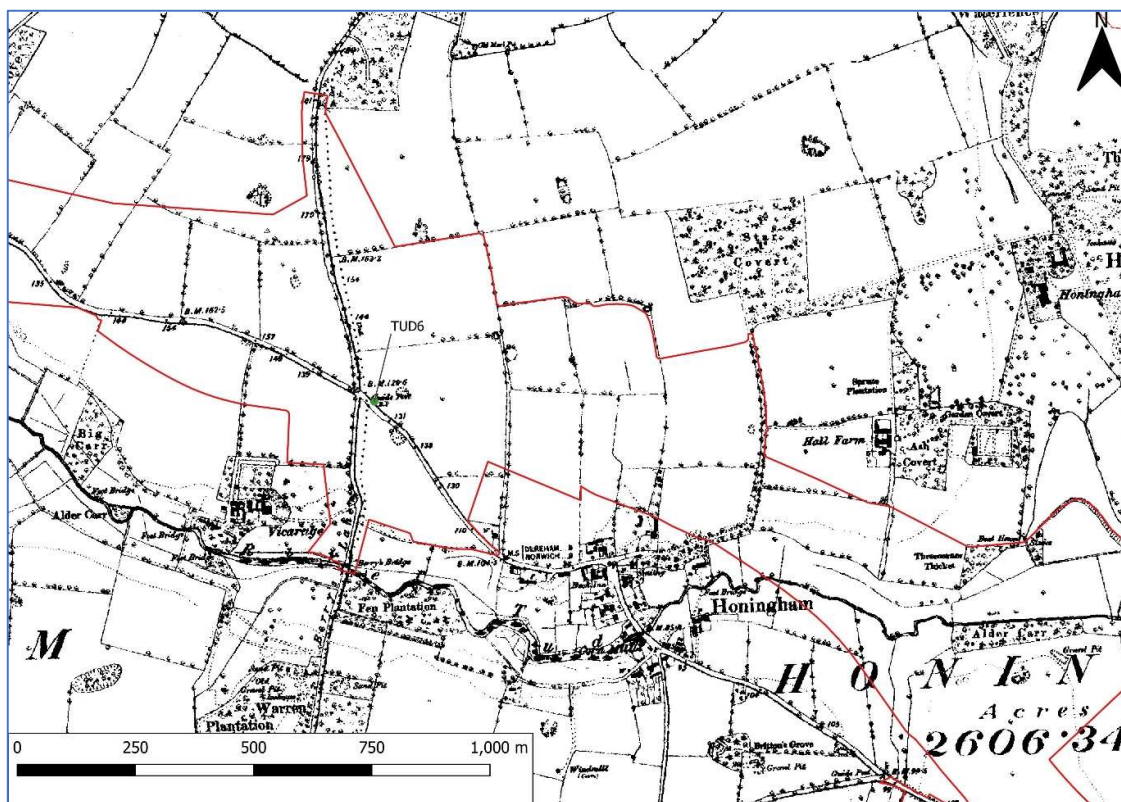


Figure 4 detailed view (central) of 1846-99 1st Edition County Series Mapping (1:10,560)

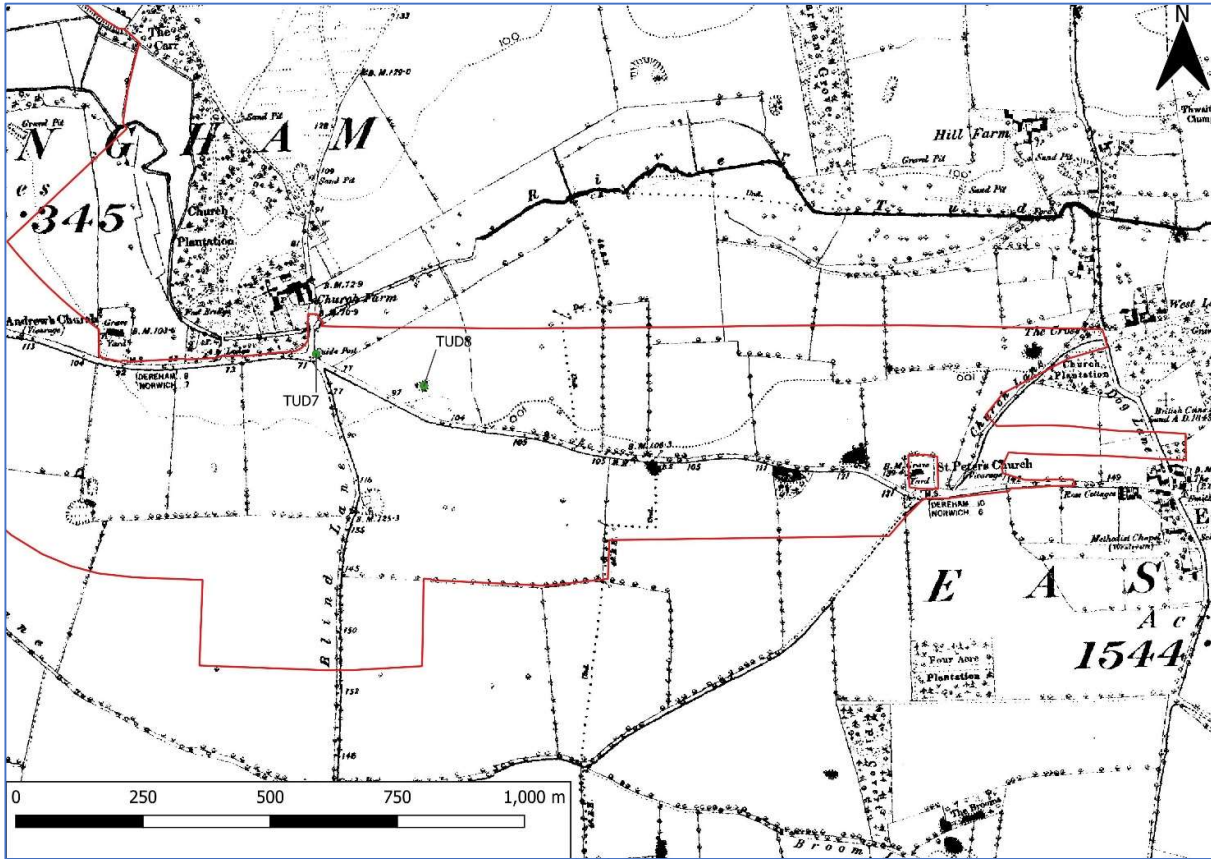


Figure 5 detailed view (east) of 1846-99 1st Edition County Series Mapping (1:10,560)

1888-1914 1st Revision County Series Mapping (1:10,560)

6.3.35. The 1st revision 1888-1914 County Series mapping shows very little change in the landscape during this period aside from the loss of a small amount of woodland lining the roads towards the western end of the Proposed Scheme.

1903-1950 2nd Revision County Series Mapping (1:10,560)

6.3.36. The mapping for the 2nd revision 1903-1950 County Series mapping (1:10,560) was unavailable for Honingham and Hockering, with only the western extent of the scheme visible, however there is no visible change to the landscape during this period.

1922-1969 3rd Revision County Series Mapping (1:10,560)

6.3.37. The 3rd Revision 1922-1969 County Series mapping (1:10,560) shows the landscape much as it can be seen today. The settlements of Honingham and Hockering appear to have remained much unchanged from their size in the 19th

century, with the only notable change being the removal of small field boundaries in the north of Hockering, creating a slightly more open landscape.

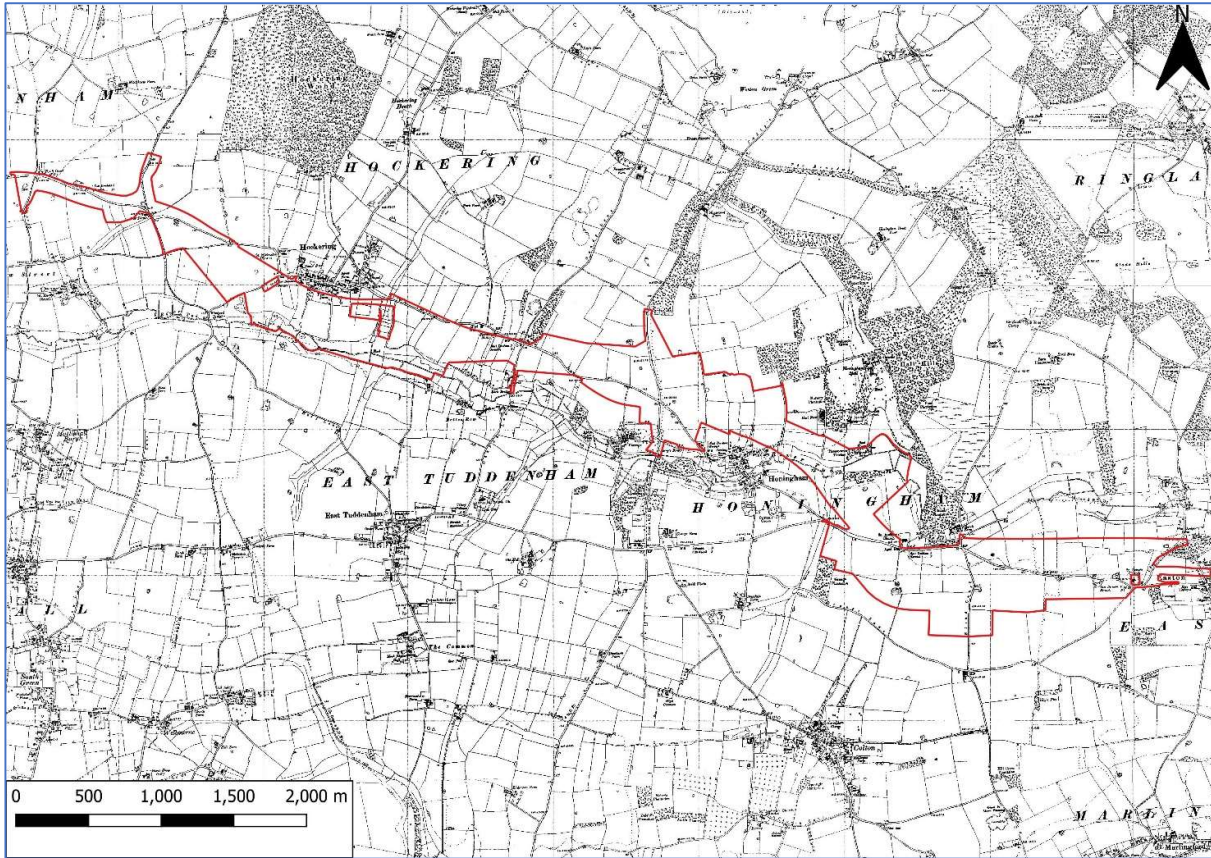


Figure 6 1922-1969 3rd Revision County Series Mapping (1:10,560)

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.3.38. There are no world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens or conservation areas in the study area. The only designated sites that can be found within the study area are listed buildings.
- 6.3.39. The designated heritage assets are discussed below and summarised below in the Table 4 - Assessment of Value/Sensitivity for Designated Assets. Their locations are shown on Figure 6.1 (**TR010038/APP/6.2**).

Grade I Listed Buildings

- 6.3.40. There are four grade I listed buildings, three grade II* listed buildings, and 19 grade II listed buildings within the ZVI of the Proposed Scheme.

The Church of All Saints (NHLE 1077352)

- 6.3.41. This grade I listed building is the medieval parish church of East Tuddenham and dates to the 14th century, however a 12th century circular font is contained within the building. The church is constructed in flint and ashlar with brick dressings throughout, and the surviving 14th century features comprise a blocked window and a two-light window within the west wall of the nave, an unusually designed three-light north window within the chancel, and a life size carved effigy of an unknown knight.
- 6.3.42. The above elements contribute to the high evidential and aesthetic value of this heritage asset and inform the heritage asset's high level of heritage value/sensitivity. The heritage asset also holds historic and communal value as it is still in use as a place of worship to the parish of East Tuddenham, positively contributing to the sense of spiritual value associated with the heritage asset and positively informing the significance of the heritage asset.



Figure 7 Church of All Saints.

The Church of St Michael (NHLE 1077354)

- 6.3.43. This grade I listed building is the medieval parish church of Hockering and is constructed in flint and ashlar with brick dressings. The building dates to the 13th century, with the north arcade attributed to this period, however the majority of the surviving medieval architecture dates to the 15th century such as the tower

arch, roofs and octagonal font. Additions were also made to the fabric of the building in the 19th century, with the chancel arch, western gallery and chancel screen dating to this period. All of the above contribute to the high evidential and aesthetic value of this asset.

- 6.3.44. The heritage asset also holds historic and communal value as it remains the local parish church of Hockering and is still open to worshipers, which positively contributes to the sense of spiritual value associated with the heritage asset. The above heritage values inform the heritage asset's high level of heritage value/sensitivity.



Figure 8 Church of St Michael, Hockering

The Church of St Mary (NHLE 1169192)

- 6.3.45. This grade I listed building has been the medieval parish church of North Tuddenham from the 14th century onwards and is constructed in flint and ashlar with brick dressings. The west tower has been dated to the 14th century, and the surviving 15th century chancel screen dado depicts eight paintings of saints, with four re-set late medieval dado panels located within the tower screen. The nave windows, west window, and lower side windows of the porch contain high quality re-set medieval glass, and the lower parts of the nave and chancel walls have been decorated with Victorian tiling and wall paintings.

6.3.46. The church remains open for worship and burial, which positively contributes to the sense of spiritual value associated with the heritage asset. The above factors inform the high level of heritage value/sensitivity given to the asset.



Figure 9 The Church of St Mary.

St Peter's Church (NHLE entry 1305921)

6.3.47. This grade I listed building is the medieval parish church of Easton and is constructed in rendered flint with stone dressings and brick repairs. The earliest surviving architecture within the building dates to the late 12th century and comprises the south doorway which contains surviving medieval ironwork, a blocked tower arch, and a square font within the church. 13th and 15th century additions are visible throughout the building's fabric, and the church was heavily repaired in the 18th century and then restored in 1883 by R.M Phipson. A tower was located in the north western corner of the church until its collapse in 1778.

6.3.48. The church is still open to worshipers and has an active burial ground which positively contributes to the sense of spiritual value associated with the heritage asset. The above details inform the heritage asset's high level of heritage value/sensitivity.

6.3.49. Positive elements of the church's setting that contribute to its heritage value is defined by two main components; its relationship to the settlement of Easton and

- rural setting. The collapse of the spire has reduced the visibility of the asset within Easton. It now has an enclosed and hidden-away feel to visitors, due to the dense planting on three sides. The rural setting provides ambience, tempered by the church being placed on the former main route through this area, Dereham Road, which provides access.
- 6.3.50. Visibility of the church is constrained by woodlands to the west, north and east and an embankment to the north (Figure 11). These appear to be a deliberate attempt to screen the church and provide a secluded character to the church yard. The church is clearly visible to the south from Dereham Road but, longer distance views are blocked by hedgerows and tall trees.
- 6.3.51. The setting of the asset is now quiet and secluded, with a strong presentation to the south, preserving access of sunlight to the interior through the main south windows. Road noise can be heard in the church yard, and vehicles can be seen on Dereham Road. The presence of the A47 was assessed as noticeable during survey, but not particularly intrusive. However, it is reasonable to assume that was reduced road use during the COVID-19 pandemic when the site visit was undertaken. Therefore, for the purposes of this assessment a larger impact is assumed.
- 6.3.52. These elements of the setting of the asset make a moderate positive contribution to the heritage value/sensitivity of the church.
- 6.3.53. In addition, findspots from the local area indicate a potential for Early Medieval remains. Along with the 12th century surviving elements, this may be an indicator that a Saxon church and burial ground may have predated this asset. There is a low possibility of previously unknown, unmarked or deviant burials outside current churchyard boundary.



Figure 10 St Peter's Church.



Figure 11 Large bank to the north of the St Peter's Church.

Grade II Listed Buildings*

St Andrew's Church (NHLE 1170701)

- 6.3.54. This grade II* listed building dates to the 14th century and acts as the parish church of Honingham. The building is constructed in flint with brick and limestone dressings and has been heavily altered during the 19th century. Fine examples of 17th century wall monuments can be seen on the interior of the building. The asset is located approximately 40m north of the Proposed Scheme towards the eastern end, to the east of Honingham.
- 6.3.55. The above contributes to the evidential and aesthetic value of this asset. The church remains open to worshipers which positively contributes to the sense of spiritual value associated with the heritage asset. These factors inform the high level of heritage value given to the asset: 14th and 15th century in origin, but much renewed in the 19th century. Made of flint with brick and limestone dressings, with slate roofs. The tall square west tower is decorated with statues of evangelists. These factors give the asset a high level of heritage value.
- 6.3.56. The building is in good condition, although the churchyard is no longer used for burials. The rectangular churchyard is enclosed on the north, east and west sides by tall planting and has a U-shaped path running from the southern corners to south face of the church. The grave markers south of the church have been rearranged to form two parallel lines roughly on the same alignment as the paths.
- 6.3.57. Access to the church is directly from the A47. There is a layby to the south west. With a small informal car park just off the western end of the layby, on private land. The car park was not accessible at the time of survey, likely due to the closure of the church during the COVID-19 pandemic. Footpaths on the A47 give access to the church from Taverham Road (Church Farm 1051542 below) and from towards Honingham, but only as far as the A47/Norwich Road junction. There are no road signs for the church or layby. The street lighting for the roundabout to the west extends to the western end of the layby but is not visible from the churchyard.
- 6.3.58. The setting of the church is mostly defined by its visibility, both the south face of the church from the A47 and the visibility of the tower to the surrounding countryside. The church lies in the centre of the parish on the main historic thoroughfare and historic maps indicate the tower would once have been highly visible in the area, with views from the west constrained by topography, meaning it would not have been visible from Honingham at any time. However, the planting within the church yard and along the A47 and other local roads has

rendered the tower non-visible to most travellers apart from a view from the A47 directly to the south of the churchyard. Restricted views along most of this stretch of the A47 and the speed of the traffic produces a sudden reveal of the church. In winter, the church tower is more visible for approximately 100m in either direction along the A47. The furthest the church tower can be seen today is approximately 800m to the south east, from Blind Lane, where very of the top of the tower is visible.

- 6.3.59. Within the churchyard north of the church, there is a sense of enclosure and rural character from the tall planting on three sides and the building itself. South of the church, the character is more open due to the sparse planting and lack of a wall on the southern boundary. The arrangement of grave markers and paths also focus attention on the relationship of the church to the road. Road noise and visual intrusion from traffic is dominant in the setting here.
- 6.3.60. The setting of the asset has a complex contribution to the value of the asset. The visibility and rural character of the setting has been somewhat lost due to screening from planting and the urbanising effect of the road. however, the relationship to the road is important to the context of the church as a destination and focal point in the parish.



Figure 12 St Andrew's Church.

Old Hall (NHLE 10777351) and Barn at Old Hall (NHLE 1306736)

- 6.3.61. Located 600m to the east of East Tuddenham, Old Hall is a grade II* listed 16th century former farmhouse constructed in Gault and red brick with plain tile and pantile roofs. The building has an L shaped floorplan with a subsidiary wing added in the 17th century and a number of other small 18th century changes.
- 6.3.62. The barn at Old Hall is a separate grade II listed building dated to the 17th century. It has a timber frame with later brick nogging and pantile roofs. Although grade II listed, the asset has been included within this section due to its association with Old Hall.
- 6.3.63. These assets inform the historic rural character and setting of the area of East Tuddenham and the wider region, and therefore the hall itself has been designated as high heritage value, with the barn graded at medium heritage value/sensitivity.

West Lodge (NHLE 1050771)

- 6.3.64. Located approximately 950m north east of Easton, the grade II* listed West Lodge is a former farmhouse dating to the 16th century built in brick with pantiled and slate roofs and an L shaped floorplan. The façade hoppers are dated to 1743 when a major renovation was undertaken, and the building saw further renovation and structural change during the 19th century. Original features such
- 6.3.65. This asset contribute to the historic rural character of the area, and this combined with its grading has warranted a high heritage value/sensitivity.

Grade II Listed Buildings

Old Lane House (NHLE 1077359)

- 6.3.66. This grade II listed house is located 1.7km west of Hockering. The asset dates to the 17th century and consists of a rendered timber frame with visible principal wall posts and a pantile roof. The building has seen much renovation during the 20th century onwards but does retain a large central axial stack with 4 octagonal moulded brick chimney shaft bases.
- 6.3.67. This asset contributes to the historic rural character of the area, and has been assigned as a high heritage value/sensitivity asset.

North Tuddenham War Memorial (NLE 1439197)

- 6.3.68. Located within the grounds of the Church of St Mary is the grade II listed North Tuddenham War Memorial. The memorial 11 local servicemen who lost their

lives in the First World War, and Six who fell in the Second World War. The memorial comprises a gabled Calvary cross on a fluted column with a collar on a tapering square plinth, and is inscribed on the front face with “*IN/ LOVING MEMORY/ OF/ (NAMES)/ WHO FELL IN THE GREAT WAR*”, while another face is inscribed “*ERECTED BY THEIR/ SORROWING RELATIVES/ AND/ GRATEFUL FRIENDS*”. The remaining faces are inscribed with the names of the fallen. The base is inscribed on one side with “*1914 – 1919/ R.I.P.*” and another side is dated “*1939-1945*”. The memorial was restored and conserved in 2009.

- 6.3.69. This asset is valued as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on this community and also shares a group value with the Church of St Mary and has therefore been assigned a high heritage value/sensitivity.

Manor House (NHLE 1342550) and Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1306686)

- 6.3.70. These assets are located on the western edge of the village of Hockering. They are both grade II listed buildings and were originally part of the same farm complex.
- 6.3.71. Manor House is a former farmhouse dated to the 17th century onwards. It is constructed in brick with an English bond, and a plain tile roof. The main block is a long building which has a 17th century non-contemporary block to the rear with 19th century attached extensions. Further 19th century alterations can be seen throughout the building, and the property is bordered with a metal railing fence to the rear.
- 6.3.72. Manor Farmhouse also dates to the 17th century and is a former barn and stables which has since been converted into a dwelling. The building is single storey and is constructed in a brick and weather boarded timber frame with a thatched roof. A surviving 17th century section of the building can be seen towards the northern end, which consists of small bricks in an irregular bond. An 18th century section is located in the central area of the building which consists of chequer pattern brickwork and symmetrically disposed openings to the former stables. This property is also bordered by metal railings to the west side, and later lean-to extensions can be seen on the western side of the building.
- 6.3.73. These assets contribute to the historic rural character of the area and also the historic character of the Honingham settlement, and have therefore been designated as high heritage value/sensitivity assets.

Yew Tree Farmhouse (NHLE 1077355)

- 6.3.74. This grade II listed building is located within the village of Hockering. The asset is an early 18th century farmhouse constructed in brick with a chequer pattern

and a roof of modern concrete tiles. The asset has been altered in the 19th century.

- 6.3.75. The asset contributes to the historic character of Hockering and has been designated as a high heritage value/sensitivity asset.

Overgate House (NHLE 1306718)

- 6.3.76. This grade II listed asset is located approximately 750m north west of Hockering. The asset is an early 18th century former farmhouse, built in chequer pattern brick with a plain tile roof. Later additions to the building can be seen to the side and rear, and the roof was replaced sometime during the 19th century.

- 6.3.77. This asset contributes to the historic rural character of the area, and has been designated as a high heritage value/sensitivity asset.

Milestone two miles from Mattishall (NHLE 1068814)

- 6.3.78. This 19th century milestone is located approximately on the north-eastern edge of the village of East Tuddenham. The asset is inscribed with “*Norwich 9 Mattishall 2*”.

- 6.3.79. Milestones are an important form of built heritage as surviving examples demonstrate the historic travel network throughout the country, and their survival is becoming a rarer occurrence. Due to this, the asset has been designated as high heritage value/sensitivity.

Berry Hall (NHLE 1306730) and Icehouse (NHLE 1077350)

- 6.3.80. Berry Hall and Icehouse are two associated grade II listed buildings located to the south of the Proposed Scheme, 450m west of Honingham. The icehouse is 450m further to the south of Berry Hall.

- 6.3.81. Berry Hall is an early 19th century former vicarage with major alterations having taken place in 1949. The main block is constructed from gault brick with a slate roof, and the irregular service wings are constructed in colour washed brick.

- 6.3.82. The ice-house is most likely also 19th century in construction and is built in brick and covered in soil. The structure is an ovoid chamber with an angled access passage and a semi-circular barrel vault.

- 6.3.83. The assets contribute to the historic rural and manorial character of the area and have therefore been designated as medium heritage value. There are two main elevations, one overlooking a lawn towards the River Tud to the south and another looking east over the main approach from Berrys lane. An enclosed and heavily screened garden is to the north and west. The approach to the hall

- passes through pasture with what may have been a lime avenue on either side of the drive. Some of the trees are now fallen but stumps could still be seen during the site visit.
- 6.3.84. The setting of the asset would be principally defined by its association with the church served by the former vicar. Unfortunately, it is not clear from available sources, which church or churches were served by the vicarage.
- 6.3.85. The character of the immediate surroundings of the asset is rural and focused on the fields immediately surrounding the building. The lawn to the south and the River Tud, the tree-lined approach and framing by tall hedgerows create a landscape in the picturesque style, clearly centred on the approach to and view from the two main elevations. Dense planting on Berrys Lane and the A47 provide a highly effective visual screen to the urbanising elements of the road network and road noise is low due to the low traffic volumes on Berrys Lane and distance from the A47. In winter, the house and grounds are more visible from Berrys Lane to the east and south east but, the manorial character is preserved despite increased permeability of vegetation.
- 6.3.86. The setting of the asset makes a high positive contribution to its heritage value/sensitivity.

39, 40 and 41, The Street (NHLE 1170745)

- 6.3.87. This grade II listed building is located within the village of Honingham. The asset is a house dated to the 17th century which has seen heavy restoration in the 1980s, and has since been sub-divided into separate dwellings. The building is partly timber framed, rendered and colour-washed with a steeply pitched pantile roof.
- 6.3.88. The asset adds to the historic character of the settlement of Honingham, and has therefore been assigned a high heritage value/sensitivity.

Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial (NHLE 1458759)

- 6.3.89. This grade II listed asset in the centre of the Honingham settlement. The memorial is dated to 1919 and is prominently situated by the roadside and is bordered with a small fence. It comprises a triangular-headed wooden triptych shrine with double doors which reveal the calvary with a silver coloured effigy of Christ on a wooden cross. The memorial is mounted on legs attached to a concrete platform base, and the simple canopy is covered with a copper-based metal. The shrine contains painted lettering on the inside and outside, and the inscription reads "IN/ MEMORY/ OF/ CURLY/ AND (left door): HONINGHAM/ ROLL/ OF/ HONOUR/ (NAMES)// (right door): E. TUDDENHAM/ ROLL/ OF/ HONOUR/ (NAMES)// (centre top): GREATER LOVE HATH/ NO MAN THAN

*THIS.// (centre bottom): THE HEROIC DEAD// (base): SO HE PASSED OBER
AND ALL THE TRUMPETS/ SOUNDED FOR HIM ON THE OTHER SIDE.*

- 6.3.90. This asset is valued as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on this community and is a simple yet well-executed wooden triptych shrine. It has therefore been designated as a high heritage value/sensitivity asset.

Greenacres Farm House (NHLE 1051541)

- 6.3.91. This asset is located approximately 600m south of Honingham. The asset is a grade II listed farmhouse dated to the late 17th or early 18th century with an additional wing added to the south of the building in the 19th century, creating an L shaped layout. The building is partly timber framed, plastered and whitewashed, and partly whitewashed brick and flint. The timber framing is exposed on the north wall, and the 18th century wing is constructed in colour washed brick. A 20th century extension has been erected at the south western corner.
- 6.3.92. The asset contributes to the historic rural character of the area and has been designated as a high heritage value/sensitivity asset.

Stables and Coach House to Honingham Hall (NHLE 1373015)

- 6.3.93. This grade II listed 17th century stable block is located approximately 900m north west of Honingham. It is constructed in red brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof, and is built in an elongated H-plan, and two openings on the northern side of the building are much altered. A fine example of a contemporary moulded doorframe can be seen in the north western elevation, and the yard to the north is enclosed by a coped red brick boundary wall. The asset acted as the coach house to the now demolished Honingham Hall.
- 6.3.94. This asset contributes to the historic rural character of the area, and is also significant due to the association with Honingham Hall. It has therefore been designated as a high heritage value/sensitivity asset.

Church Farm House (NHLE 1051542) and Barn at Church Farm (NHLE 1170764)

- 6.3.95. The grade II listed farmhouse and separately grade II listed barn are located on the edge of Church Plantation, 300m east of St Andrew's Church. The farmhouse is a 17th and 18th century dwelling constructed in red brick with a T-shaped floorplan. An additional wing was added to the north of the structure during the 20th century. The barn and attached outbuildings are dated to the 18th century and are constructed in red brick with a steeply pitched smut pantile roof. The barn contains opposed double door openings on its north and south elevations, with honeycomb brick vents in the south wall. This asset was

- designated due to its group value with the farmhouse. They also have an association with St Andrew's Church indicated by the naming (which does not imply ownership or other organisational relationships) and with Honingham park (MNF49020) within which they are located. The buildings contribute to the sense of time depth in the rural character of the area. These elements give the asset a high level of heritage value/sensitivity.
- 6.3.96. The setting of the assets is very enclosed, due to the dense planting on all sides. The barn is partially visible from the A47, more so in winter. The visibility of the barn is principally to the north east and east, from the farmland across Taverham Road. There is a three to five-foot tall red brick wall from Taverham Road along the A47, forming the southern boundary of the garden and for Honingham Park. Past the garden to the west, the wall ends and is continued by a wrought iron estate fence, approximately five to six feet tall and topped with fleur-de-lys finials. The fence then continues to seven-foot tall brick and stone gate piers for a gate lodge to Honingham Hall. These elements of the setting illustrate the connection of the farm complex to the park and hall and make a positive contribution to the setting.
- 6.3.97. Road noise from the A47 was highly noticeable from Taverham Road and the footpath of the A47 at the time of survey, although internal access to the buildings and garden was not possible to assess the effect within the complex. The modern road noise and light from vehicles is intrusive and detrimental to the rural setting of the assets.
- 6.3.98. The setting makes a moderate positive contribution to the value of the asset.
- 6.3.99. These assets contribute to the historic rural character of the area and have each been designated as high heritage value/sensitivity assets.

Hill Farmhouse (NHLE 1373015)

- 6.3.100. This grade II listed asset is located in Lower Easton, 625m north of Easton. The building dates to the 17th century, with the south wing extended in the early 19th century. It is constructed in colour washed brick with a pan tiled roof and follows an L-shaped floorplan, with most of the principal beams visible throughout. The northern façade was rebuilt during the 19th century, and a 19th century moulded brick finial can be seen on the north eastern angle.
- 6.3.101. This asset contributes to the historic rural character of the area, and has been designated as a high heritage value/sensitivity asset.

Bellevue (NHLE 1170875)

- 6.3.102. This grade II listed building is located in Lower Easton, 600m north of Easton. The building was originally an open hall house dated to the 16th century, however the south gable is dated 1728. The building is constructed from whitewashed render over a timber frame on a flint and brick plinth with a thatched roof. A 20th century extension has been added to one side of the building.
- 6.3.103. This asset contributes to the historic rural character of the area, and has been designated as a high heritage value/sensitivity asset.

Easton Lodge (1170794)

- 6.3.104. The grade II listed Easton Lodge is located within the immediate vicinity of West Lodge, and is a late 18th century house with major 19th century additions. The 18th century parts of the building are constructed in flint and brick with a pan tiled roof and would have had an L shaped footprint in the 18th century, however wings were added during the 19th century and this is no longer the case. These wings were constructed in brick, with further brick additions to the structure to the rear. An engraving dated 1776 shows the house before the addition of its later wings.
- 6.3.105. This asset contributes to the historic rural character of the area, and this combined with its grading has warranted a high heritage value/sensitivity.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Desk-based Assessment

- 6.3.106. There are a total of 244 non-designated heritage assets within the study area, 229 were identified from Norfolk HER records, eight from historic mapping and seven from LIDAR data. Details of these heritage assets are included in Table 5 (Assessment of Value/Sensitivity-Non-designated Assets). The locations of non-designated heritage assets are shown on Figure 6.2 (**TR010038/APP/6.2**).
- 6.3.107. The 229 non-designated assets recorded from Norfolk HER records are archaeological nature. These include 104 findspots, with the remaining assets comprising potential archaeological features or archaeological remains of structures and earthworks thought to range in date from the Prehistoric to Modern periods.
- 6.3.108. Many of the non-designated heritage assets are records of findspots. However, in such instances the archaeological material has been removed from site. The

records have been included as although the material has been removed such finds are a useful indicator of potential archaeology associated with them.

Prehistoric - Mesolithic

6.3.109. The earliest archaeological evidence recovered from the study area dates to the Mesolithic period. The archaeological potential for the Mesolithic Period within the study area appears in the form of scattered or ephemeral remains, likely out of context, which demonstrate human activity within the area but little else. The only three assets likely to date to the Mesolithic Period are a Mesolithic flint axe (MNF7303) and a selection of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flints at two sites (MNF16389 & MNF23429) recovered via fieldwalking.

6.3.110. The above information indicates that the archaeological potential for unearthing previously unknown archaeological remains of Mesolithic date is low, with any finds likely to be within topsoil and out of context and an extremely low chance for any archaeological features to become apparent.

Prehistoric - Neolithic

6.3.111. Neolithic remains are much more prominent within the archaeological record of the study area, with a total of 27 assets identified from this period. Twenty-two of these assets are findspots which include notable polished axe heads (MNF7302, MNF7809, MNF7815, MNF15898, MNF16098, MNF30892, MNF38933, MNF41357) and various assorted flint scatters throughout the study area. The remaining five assets consist of various cut features such as pits which may originate within the Neolithic period, however evidence to substantiate this is limited at best.

6.3.112. Of particular note is a group of 24 pit-like features (MNF56998) identified by geophysical survey and aerial photography. These features are thought to be flint mines and are located to the north east of the Proposed Scheme, indicating that at least a semi-permanent settlement existed within the area. The other archaeological features and cropmarks identified are less likely to date to the Neolithic period and consist of cropmarks relating to enclosures and field boundaries.

6.3.113. The above information indicates that there is a medium to high chance to uncover previously unknown remains dating to the Neolithic period.

Prehistoric – Bronze Age

6.3.114. Twenty-one archaeological assets have been identified and dated to the Bronze Age within the study area. Fourteen of these assets are findspots consisting mainly of worked flints discovered via fieldwalking, with finds including a surface

find of a fine quality socketed axe (MNF22536), a copper alloy dirk (MNF39515), and a rusticated vessel and beaker (MNF7300) found within a sand pit. A Late Bronze Age hoard of copper alloy objects (MNF40306), included axes, spearheads, sword fragments, and knives to the south of the western side of the DCO Boundary.

- 6.3.115. The most notable asset from the Bronze Age are the cropmarks and earthworks of a round barrow cemetery which contains at least four barrows (MNF12809). This asset enters the DCO Boundary along its southern edge approximately 1.2km to the west of Easton and adds a considerable archaeological risk to any intrusive works occurring within the vicinity as it may contain surviving inhumations and highly significant archaeological material. The archaeological potential for uncovering Bronze Age remains has therefore been assessed as medium to high.

Prehistoric – Iron Age

- 6.3.116. Six assets within the study area have been attributed to the Iron Age, with the majority of these consisting of stray findspots discovered via metal detecting. The only asset of note is an Iron Age Iceni coin hoard (MNF7818) consisting of over 300 coins. This asset was located to the south of Honingham, south of the scheme, and does not indicate a widespread human presence during this time period. The potential for uncovering archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age has been assessed as low.

Roman

- 6.3.117. There are 25 known archaeological assets within the study area dating to the Roman period. Of these, 17 are findspots with little input to archaeological potential other than demonstrating human activity in the area. The main asset contributing to archaeological potential is a Roman building and hypocaust (MNF7304) which is located directly south of the Proposed Scheme in the central section. Although outside the DCO Boundary, the field the asset is located in falls partly within the boundary and associated remains may be exposed or disturbed by any earthworks occurring nearby.
- 6.3.118. Roman objects have also been recovered directly to the east of this asset (MSN6142, MNF65143), implying a concentration in activity within this specific area. The eastern end of the Proposed Scheme also has a concentration of probable Roman period assets within the DCO Boundary. These take the form of cropmark enclosures and field boundaries which will likely be impacted by any ground disturbance, and a selection of finds (MNF29043) which are indicative of a Roman presence. The remaining cropmarks are indicative of dispersed rural

occupation, implying that it is unlikely that major structures or features exist within the archaeological record.

- 6.3.119. Due to the above factors, the archaeological potential of uncovering remains dating to the Roman period has been assessed as low for the majority of the Proposed Scheme, however the area around the Roman building and hypocaust (MNF7304) has been assessed as of medium to high potential for any intrusive groundworks to encounter Roman archaeology.

Early Medieval

- 6.3.120. The site of a probable early medieval cemetery (MNF40725) is located approximately 1km to the south of the western end of the Proposed Scheme. This site has not undergone intrusive investigation so is unconfirmed, but the existence of an inhumation cemetery implies a nearby settlement during the Saxon period. This may be mitigated by the distance of the asset from the Proposed Scheme, however it does increase the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains within the DCO Boundary.

Medieval

- 6.3.121. Forty-three assets within the study area are attributed to the medieval period. These assets include three medieval moats (MNF7307, MNF7315, MNF13038), a possible deer park boundary (MNF7309), the site of a medieval dovecote (MNF16566), the possible site of a medieval church (MNF19183), a possible medieval toft (MNF28552), and a spread of earthworks of probable medieval date spread along the Proposed Scheme.
- 6.3.122. Overall, the potential for encountering archaeological remains dating to the medieval period has been assessed as medium to high, although these remains are likely to be rural field boundaries rather than relating to significant settlement remains.

Post-Medieval

- 6.3.123. Of the 88 assets within the study area attributed to the Post-Medieval period, 53 are findspots of little value and many of the monuments are extant structures which do not infer associated nearby archaeological potential.

Honingham Park (MNF49020)

- 6.3.124. The location of Honingham Park to the north of the Proposed Scheme and within parts of the boundary indicates that not all land was of agricultural use during the Post-Medieval period; however, assets such as these are unlikely to leave traces within the archaeological record. The former parkland is now mostly made up of agricultural fields and woodland and has experienced boundary loss in the 19th and 20th centuries. The boundaries of the park are now only apparent from a

small section of Taverham Road and along the A47 south of Church Farm (NHLE1051542). This is described above for the farm, but briefly consists of a brick wall and wrought iron fence. There is a single-storey gate house which appears to be of mid-19th century construction, on a path which formerly led to Honingham Hall in the north. The park has been assessed as of low heritage value.

- 6.3.125. The setting of the park is mostly derived from its relationship to Honingham Hall (which is no longer standing) and the surrounding rural landscape. There is also a relationship with the roads of the area, which form several boundaries to the parkland. The presentation of the southern entrance indicates this was a main access point for visitors to the hall. The setting of the asset makes a moderate positive contribution to its heritage value.

Post-Medieval mileposts (MNF62800, MNF62797 and MNF62796)

- 6.3.126. These mileposts are of whitewashed stone with cast iron face plates showing distances from Norwich and Dereham in raised black lettering. They are in good condition and seem to have been restored recently.
- 6.3.127. Cast-iron road markers are under threat nationally due to vehicle collisions, neglect and theft. They are often removed during road improvements and either not replaced or replaced at very different locations. The design of road markers is often highly regional, being based on local procurement and batch ordering for particular routes. During the site visits, other examples of mileposts nearby but outside the study area were noted to be of similar design, pointing to a regionally distinctive character of signage.
- 6.3.128. The setting of a milepost in general is made up of its physical location and its visibility and legibility in its immediate surroundings. It also has group value with all other markers in the area, as the uniformity of the design across all milestones on the same turnpike was an aid to wayfinding. For the reasons of group value, regional distinctiveness and fragility, these assets are assigned medium heritage value.
- 6.3.129. The archaeological potential for the Post-Medieval period takes the form of dispersed cut features and field boundaries. Evidence does not imply that large-scale earthworks or industry will be preserved within the archaeological record, and the archaeological potential for Post-Medieval remains has been assessed as low to medium.

Modern

- 6.3.130. The majority of archaeological potential for the modern period relates to various World War II features dispersed throughout the local landscape. Attlebridge

airfield (MNF3063) and Mattishall Airfield (MNF13620), paired with the various weapon pits along the Proposed Scheme, demonstrate a strong military presence during World War II. Also, of note is the possible location of an Italian prisoner of war camp (MNF64689) located to the north of the Proposed Scheme, however this location is speculative and may be in a different location within the area.

6.3.131. Due to the available information it is unlikely that unknown remains would be uncovered during intrusive groundworks, however there is always the outlying chance of assets that are outside of public knowledge within military areas so the potential cannot be written off. Another important consideration is the risk of unexploded ordnance (UXO) as this area would have been a prime target for bombing due to the strong military presence.

6.3.132. In consideration to the above, the archaeological potential for the modern period is considered to be low.

Undated

6.3.133. There are a number of undated earthworks visible as cropmarks within the study area shown on aerial photographs (MNF29760, MNF59117, MNF59503, MNF59509, MNF59538, MNF59552, MNF60177, 60190, MNF60194, MNF60241, MNF60262, MNF60265). These are most likely to represent the remains of former field boundaries.

Palaeo-environmental Archaeology

6.3.134. There is a potential for palaeo-environmental remains indicated by undated peat deposits in the River Tud floodplain. Peat deposits have the potential for the survival of waterlogged organic remains.

6.3.135. Geotechnical ground investigations for the Proposed Scheme confirmed the presence of peat in relation to River Tud. Peat was observed at the River Tud and was present at four discrete locations within the Alluvium. It was proven within exploratory holes and inspection pits. It was present beneath Topsoil and to a maximum depth of 1.70m. The peat is typically described as dark brown and black, sandy, silty and firm, occasionally fibrous. Locally, it was described as spongy. A maximum thickness of 1.90m was noted in TP316, average thickness was 0.60m. Full details are given in the Chapter 9 (Geology and Soils) (**TR010038/APP/6.1**). The locations of the ground investigation boreholes and test pits containing Peat are shown on Figure 6.2 (**TR010038/APP/6.2**). There is the potential for the recovery of organic palaeo-environmental remains from these Peat deposits.

Historic Mapping

- 6.3.136. Eight previously unidentified assets were identified during the historic map regression. These have been numbered included in Table 5 and associated mapping for non-designated heritage assets with the prefix 'TUD'.
- 6.3.137. A kiln (TUD1) and brick field (TUD2) are visible at the western extent of the Proposed Scheme, slightly south west of the Fox and Goose public house. This public house is labelled on modern mapping as 'Pamoanous Cottage' and is a more modern structure, implying that the remains of the public house are no longer extant.
- 6.3.138. Haybett's Barn (TUD4) is located directly outside the DCO Boundary, with access from the A47. The structure may still be extant; however, it is not recorded as a designated or non-designated asset. The remaining assets identified are extraction pits which may survive within the archaeological record (TUD3, TUD8), or guideposts (TUD5, TUD6, TUD7).

Lidar Data

- 6.3.139. Study of LIDAR data revealed seven potential archaeological features within the boundary of the Proposed Scheme (TUD 9 -15). These include three unidentified topographic anomalies, two field boundaries, and two pits or ponds.

Site visit

- 6.3.140. The site visit undertaken in May 2020 did not reveal any new previously unidentified non-designated heritage assets.

Geophysical Survey

- 6.3.141. Recent geophysical survey, undertaken as part of the Proposed Scheme, has identified a number of potential archaeological features. These are detailed within the Geophysical Survey Report (Headland 2020, p8) in Appendix 6.2 (**TR010038/APP/6.3**) and were targeted by a subsequent programme of trial trenching.
- 6.3.142. In summary the geophysical survey identified 16 possible archaeological anomalies. The possible anomalies include 11 ditch-like features, a scatter of strong positive magnetic signals across a field and 4 possible kiln sites.
- 6.3.143. Four areas of archaeological activity were also identified. These include:-
- an irregular shaped enclosure (AAA1),
 - a rectangular enclosure (AAA2),
 - ditches from an earlier field system (AAA3) and

- a known archaeological site (AAA4 - MNF25702/60259). 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. Fieldwalking in the same area in advance of the Norwich Southern Bypass recovered prehistoric worked and burnt flints and Roman, medieval and Post-Medieval fragments of pottery.

Trial Trenching

- 6.3.144. An archaeological trial trench evaluation has been carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (2020) for the Proposed Scheme. A programme of 627 trenches was originally planned but due to a reduction in the numbers of trenches required by Norfolk County Council and adverse weather conditions at the time of fieldwork a total of 504 trenches were excavated. The full report is included in Appendix 6.3 (**TR010038/APP/6.3**).
- 6.3.145. A low-density spread of archaeological remains of various periods was identified across the whole DCO Boundary. Several distinct or coherent 'sites' were identified based on a greater density of archaeological features and/or finds densities.
- 6.3.146. Seven such 'sites' were identified. These remains covered a wide date range, covering the Mesolithic to the modern period.
- 6.3.147. Site 1 (Areas 6 and 7) consisted of ditches, pits and post-holes indicative of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age fields and possible contemporary settlement. This multi-period site also included an array of Roman ditches and finds which suggested that a Roman settlement, possibly including a tiled structure was near the site.
- 6.3.148. Site 2 (Area 10) consisted of medieval settlement edge activity, represented by ditches and discrete features adjacent to the village of Hockering.
- 6.3.149. Site 3 (Area 26) consisted of a burnt mound of probable Bronze Age date.
- 6.3.150. Site 4 (Area 38) consisted of a series of ditches and pits, some of which are associated with the presence of a Bronze Age barrow. This barrow forms a part of a wider barrow group located on the brow of the hill (NHER 12809).
- 6.3.151. Site 5 contained medieval remains, possibly representing the edge of a small settlement, encompassing plot/croft boundaries and associated activity (NHER 28552), located across the north-east corner of Areas 37 and in areas 39, 40 and 41.

- 6.3.152. Site 6 (Area 47) contained a large rectangular enclosure of probable Mid- to Late-Bronze Age date, which had been previously identified by geophysical survey.
- 6.3.153. Site 7 was centred in the eastern part of Area 48, at the far eastern end of the Proposed Scheme and consisted of a small cluster of medieval to Post Medieval boundaries adjacent to the village of Easton (NHER 54359).

Archaeological Potential

- 6.3.154. The precise extent of the identified archaeological heritage assets is unknown despite the archaeological surveys undertaken to date. These surveys have also been unable to locate some features previously recorded, and conversely has identified additional previously unknown features. Full details of the assets as identified by desk-based assessment and walkover survey are given above in this appendix (see table 4). Those identified by geophysical survey and trial trenching are available in Appendices 6.2 and 6.3 (**TR010038/APP/6.3**). For the purposes of this assessment, it is more useful to group the assets and survey results into zones¹ of archaeological potential, which are defined by their geographical location and character. These are discussed below and shown on Figure 6.4 (**TR010038/APP/6.2**).
- 6.3.155. These remains identified covered a wide date range, covering the Mesolithic to the modern period.

Zone 1 (Trial trenching Areas 6 & 7)

- 6.3.156. Areas 6 and 7 were located near the westernmost extent of the scheme and comprised arable fields south of and directly adjacent to the current route of the A47, separated by Low Road.
- 6.3.157. Archaeological results included ditches, pits and post-holes indicative of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age fields and possible contemporary settlement. This multi-period zone also included an array of Roman ditches and finds which suggested that a Roman settlement, possibly a tiled structure, was present near the zone.
- 6.3.158. There are no records for known monuments in Area 6 recorded on the NHER and there were also no possible archaeological features recorded on the geophysical survey. Area 7, however is located within the polygon of entry MNF 30679, representing fieldwalked and metal-detected finds. Pottery recovered was of an Iron Age, Saxon and post-medieval date. There were also coins of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. Other recovered metal objects were also of

¹ The zones are numbered sequentially west to east.

- Roman, Early Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date. Recognisable objects included a Roman brooch, buckle, buttons, copper alloy vessel fragments, a post-medieval cloth seal and an undated pair of tweezers. A further record (MNF 29842) lies just to the west and recorded the finding of Roman coins, a brooch, a late medieval purse bar, post-medieval spur fragment and a post-medieval book clasp. The geophysical survey had previously identified possible archaeological features within Area 7, which consisted of the ditches of a small enclosure.
- 6.3.159. The zone has potential to contribute to regional research objectives to investigate Bronze Age flint working and settlement in non-gravel landscapes and well as development of enclosed settlements from the Bronze Age through Roman periods (Medlycott 2011).

6.3.160. This zone has been assessed as of **medium** heritage value.

Zone 2 (Trial trenching Area 10)

- 6.3.161. The results in Area 10, comprising arable fields south of Hockering, consisted of medieval settlement edge activity, represented by ditches and discrete features adjacent to the village of Hockering.
- 6.3.162. The NHER records a findspot of a single fragment of medieval pottery (MNF14915) just to the north of Area 10. A series of possible pits and numerous other linear features and large areas of disturbance were identified as of agricultural origin or geological origin through geophysical survey in Area 10.
- 6.3.163. The presence of the archaeological features in Area 10 is perhaps unexpected when compared against the historical and geophysical background. The relatively high density of features in the north of the zone, as well as their medieval date suggests they relate to the near-settlement infield system of medieval Hockering, located c. 250m to the north. Although the feature density is quite high, the lack of exceptional finds assemblages, as well as the preponderance of ditches suggests an agricultural function, indicating direct settlement was not present this far from the village centre. The lack of features to the south within Area 10 can be explained by the relatively rapid decline in height of the land, which would have led to considerable waterlogging.
- 6.3.164. This zone has the potential to contribute to the regional research framework objectives to investigate medieval settlement patterns, settlement diversity, field systems and agrarian economy in relation to the village of Hockering (Medlycott 2011).
- 6.3.165. This zone has been assessed as of **medium** heritage value.

Zone 3 (Trial trenching Area 26)

- 6.3.166. Area 26 is located in the eastern half of the Proposed Scheme and comprised a large arable field to the north of the current route of the A47, near Hall Farm. It was considerably more low lying than the others adjacent and sloped sharply down from north to south, towards the floodplain of the River Tud.
- 6.3.167. There were no records for Area 26 from the NHER. The geophysical survey for Area 26 recorded ferrous/magnetic disturbance at the edges of the field, and a single likely geological anomaly in the area, but there were no certain archaeological features recorded.
- 6.3.168. The results from Area 26 consisted of a burnt mound of probable Bronze Age date. Burnt mounds are amongst the most common but perhaps most poorly understood type of prehistoric monument found in the United Kingdom, and are thought to be the remains of repeated episodes of heating water using heated stones, which results in the accumulation of the calcined flint which gives the monument type its name. The exact reason for this process is not entirely clear and in any case is unlikely to be a monocausal, universally applied explanation, with the most convincing theories involving the processing of animal remains (possibly hunted or 'high status' animals) or saunas. Burnt mounds are commonly situated in low lying ground near water sources, in which case the topographic situation of the burnt mound in Area 26 is entirely typical. Burnt mounds are commonly of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.
- 6.3.169. The zone has potential to contribute to regional research objectives to investigate Bronze Age settlement activity in non-gravel landscapes (Medlycott 2011).
- 6.3.170. This zone has been assessed as of **medium** heritage value.

Zone 4 (Trial trenching Area 38)

- 6.3.171. Area 38 was located towards the eastern end of the scheme; the northern part of the field in which trenching was carried out is designated as Area 38. The eastern side of the field is also bounded by Blind Lane.
- 6.3.172. Prior evidence suggested a high archaeological potential. Previous references for the area included records MNF53683, MNF36671 and MNF20008 which referenced the finding of Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints and the fragments of two Late Bronze Age socketed axe-heads, a Middle/Late Saxon pin, medieval pottery and a medieval harness pendant.
- 6.3.173. Entry NHER 12809 is of particular significance, located at the southern side of the area and at the brow the hill. It highlights the presence of at least four ring

- ditches, evidenced by cropmarks and soil-marks likely to be linked with Bronze Age barrows, and forming a barrow cemetery site.
- 6.3.174. The site consists of a series of ditches and pits, some of which are associated with the presence of a Bronze Age barrow. This barrow forms part of a wider barrow group ;location on the brow of the hill (MNF12809)
- 6.3.175. The zone has potential to contribute to regional research objectives to investigate Bronze Age settlement activity in non-gravel landscapes (Medlycott 2011).
- 6.3.176. This zone has been assessed as of **medium** heritage value.

Zone 5 (Trial trenching Areas 37, 39, 40 & 41)

- 6.3.177. Area 37 and 41 were located towards the eastern end of the Proposed Scheme in a field south of the A47 either side of Blind Lane. Areas 39 and 40 were located in fields adjacent to the north side of the A47. Areas 39 and 40 were located opposite Areas 37 and 41 respectively. Area 39 was bounded on the western side by Taverham Road.
- 6.3.178. Area 37 contained parts of polygons NHER MNF60241 and MNF41017 and several short cropmarks in the vicinity of Area 37 are plotted on the NMP data (MNF 60241). Prehistoric flint artefacts (MNF41017) may be associated with the Bronze Age barrow site to the south (MNF12809). No geophysical results were evident.
- 6.3.179. Area 39 contained part of polygon MNF28552. This record represented a series of platforms and enclosures evidenced by earthworks which derived from medieval crofts. They had previously been interpreted as a moated site, although this now seems unlikely as they have been recorded on more recent cropmarks. The finds of Saxon and medieval date in the vicinity also tie in with this identification (MNF16389, 17163, 23429 & 25701). The main concentration of the earthworks was located further to the north-east of the boundary of the current scheme. The geophysical survey recorded possible ditches and pits within the area.
- 6.3.180. With regards to Area 40, a single find spot of a medieval copper alloy vessel (MNF25701) lay just to the east of the area. The geophysical survey for this area identified several possible archaeological features, in the form of pits and a small enclosure. Further pits were located towards the centre of Area 40, located at a distance from the trenching.
- 6.3.181. The archaeological remains in Area 37 are dominated by early medieval remains of an 11th to 13th century date. Area 39 contained a large (c. 20m+ wide) pond feature. The feature was visible as an earthwork prior to trenching, which may

- have formed a part of the MNF28552 (medieval toft) reference noted as extending into the area.
- 6.3.182. Archaeological remains within Area 40 closely matched those recorded by geophysical survey. The features were in the southern half of the area and probably represent the peripheral remains associated with the activity identified on the opposite side of the road, in particular with that identified within Area 37. The almost total lack of datable finds assemblages (only a single sherd of early medieval ware recovered from the entire area) means this association can only be conjectured. There were also considerable number of possible archaeological features recorded on the geophysical survey in the north-west corner of Area 41. The pond in Area 39 and the features within Areas 40 and 41 are grouped, together with Area 37 as a single zone.
- 6.3.183. A high density of features was identified in the northern half of Area 37 and in the eastern half, beside the course of Blind Lane. The features in Area 37 represent the majority of what comprises the zone, with the remainder in Areas 39, 40 and 41. The zone contained medieval remains, possibly representing the edge of a small settlement, encompassing plot/croft boundaries and associated activity (MNF28552), located across the north-east corner of Areas 37 and in areas 39, 40 and 41.
- 6.3.184. Although included as part of the same zone, the pottery assemblages recovered were of a slightly later, high medieval date (c. 13-14th century AD), in contrast to other parts of the zone which were early medieval in date. As such, the 'zone' as a whole may include more than one phase of medieval activity, although as most of the high medieval pottery was recovered from a single pit this must be viewed with caution.
- 6.3.185. This zone has the potential to contribute to the regional research framework objectives to investigate medieval settlement patterns, continuity of settlement from early to late medieval, settlement diversity, field systems and agrarian economy (Medlycott 2011).
- 6.3.186. This zone has been assessed as of **medium** heritage value.

Zone 6 (Trial trenching Area 47)

- 6.3.187. Area 47 is located at the eastern end of the Proposed Scheme on the north side of the A47. The southern boundary of the zone is formed by the A47 and Church Lane. Areas 46 and 48 are to the north of the area, and Area 45 is to the south, across the A47.
- 6.3.188. NHER record MNF29043 was located in the south-west corner of the field and represented finds recovered during metal detecting undertaken as part of a

- watching brief on the line of the Norwich Southern Bypass. Roman and medieval coins and part of a medieval copper alloy vessel were found. A Neolithic axe head had also been found in the field and logged as MNF7809. Several records were located at the position of the A47 itself, just to the south of Area 47. These consisted of Prehistoric struck flint find-spots (MNF 29040, 29041 and 29042). The geophysical survey showed linear anomalies of probable archaeological origin in the vicinity which took the form of a small rectangular enclosure. Further anomalies were likely caused by agricultural and geological sources.
- 6.3.189. A Middle/Late Bronze Age date site has been identified in the western side of Area 47. Further, more sporadic ditches were found across the wider area, which may represent contemporary field systems. A later quarry pit and field boundary were also present.
- 6.3.190. The zone has potential to contribute to regional research objectives to investigate Bronze Age flint working and settlement in non-gravel landscapes and well as development of enclosed settlements from the Middle/Late Bronze Age (Medlycott 2011).
- 6.3.191. This zone has been assessed as of **medium** heritage value.

Zone 7 (Trial Trenching Area 48)

- 6.3.192. Area 48 is located at the far eastern end of the Proposed Scheme. The area is on the northern side of the A47 and north of Area 47, the eastern end of the area is bounded by Church Lane and Ringland Road.
- 6.3.193. Two NHER polygons were located over Area 48, MNF25702 represented fieldwalking in advance of the Norwich Southern Bypass and included finds such as Prehistoric worked and burnt flints and sherds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pot. Towards the eastern side of Area 48 a small enclosure, observed as a cropmark was recorded. It is thought to relate to medieval land divisions. The undated Easton Tithe map shows this location as the area of a series of rectangular land allotments and fields (NHER 54359). An area of archaeological activity was also recorded during the geophysical survey.
- 6.3.194. The archaeological remains are in the eastern part of Area 48, at the far eastern end of the Proposed Scheme and consisted of a small cluster of medieval to post-medieval boundaries adjacent to the village of Easton (NHER 54359).
- 6.3.195. This zone has the potential to contribute to the regional research framework objectives to investigate medieval settlement patterns, settlement diversity, field systems and agrarian economy in relation to the village of Easton (Medlycott 2011).

6.3.196. This zone has been assessed as of **medium** heritage value.

Paleo-environmental archaeological potential

6.3.197. Geotechnical ground investigations for the Proposed Scheme confirmed the presence of peat derived from former channels of the River Tud, present at four discrete locations within alluvium.

6.3.198. There is the potential for the recovery of organic palaeo-environmental remains from peat deposits. Peat deposits also have the potential for the survival of waterlogged organic archaeological remains.

6.3.199. The peat deposits have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives to investigate Pleistocene deposits and survival of environmental deposits they contain and understand long term impacts on the surviving resource.

6.3.200. The peat deposits have been assessed as of **medium** heritage value.

Unknown archaeological remains

6.3.201. The remainder of the DCO boundary could be grouped into a further archaeological zone. A low-density spread of archaeological remains of various periods was identified across the whole DCO boundary. However, as this is spread out and interrupted by many roads, buildings, hardstanding, service trenches and woodland, it has not been presented as a “Zone 8” to avoid a confusing presentation on Figure 6.4 (**TR010038/APP/6.2**).

6.3.202. The areas of the Proposed Scheme outside of the 7 zones of identified archaeological potential include areas without significant geophysical or archaeological trenching results as well as untested areas. The archaeological trial trenching results show a good correlation with the geophysical survey. However, enough features were found through excavation that were not present on the geophysical or cropmark surveys that it must be assumed that the remainder of both the surveyed and un-surveyed land retains further archaeological potential.

6.3.203. The character of identified remains is consistent across the Proposed Scheme and this can be expected to inform the potential for undiscovered remains. The remaining open land within the DCO boundary has the potential for remains which will contribute to regional research framework objectives as listed above for the 7 zones. However, the unknown remains are likely to be less substantial than the known remains and related to the identified activity. The potential value of any such remains might technically be of medium value, but as the value would be principally derived from their contribution to our understanding of the wider context of the 7 zones, they are more correctly of **low** heritage value in

themselves. This would not preclude individual features or artefacts from being of higher value.

6.3.204. The likelihood of finding unknown remains across the entire Proposed Scheme is high, save for the following areas which have entirely or substantially removed the potential archaeology:

- Road surfaces and hardstanding which will have removed any archaeological remains within their footprints
- Modern ponds and drainage ditches which will have removed any archaeological remains within their footprints
- Buried services and their working areas which will have removed any archaeological remains within their footprints
- Extant mature and semi-mature woodland, where root action and grubbing up prior to construction would destroy any potentially preserved archaeological remains.
- 19th century and later quarries which are likely to have removed any earlier remains and are of negligible heritage value in themselves.

6.4. Methodology for Impact Assessment

Assessment of Value/Sensitivity

- 6.4.1. The assessment of environmental value (sensitivity) of heritage assets has been carried out in accordance with DMRB LA 104 and 106.
- 6.4.2. For heritage assets, the typical description of the value (sensitivity) of a receptor /resource to meet the DMRB values is derived from a combination of designated status and professional judgement using The Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments assessment criteria adopted by Historic England as part of the Monument Protection Programme (DCMS 2013, Annexe 1), and the Secretary of State's Principles of Selection for Listing Buildings (DCMS 2018).
- 6.4.3. Within national planning policy and guidance, the value attributed to a heritage asset is referred to as its "significance". To prevent confusion with EIA terminology regarding "significance of effect" this assessment uses the phrase value/sensitivity" in accordance with DMRB LA 104 in place of "significance" when referring to the value (sensitivity) of heritage assets.
- 6.4.4. The assessment has also considered that occasionally some heritage assets have a lower or higher than normal value/sensitivity within a local context. In addition, the assessment process has considered the component of the heritage asset that is being affected and the ability of the heritage asset to absorb change without compromising the understanding or appreciation of the resource.
- 6.4.5. The value (sensitivity) of heritage receptors has been assessed in accordance with DMRB LA 104, Table 3.2N. It should be noted Listed Buildings because of their designation are generally considered to be of high importance. Although all grades of listed building are equally protected in law there are 3 grades of category (Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II). All listed buildings have been assessed as being of high value (sensitivity).
- 6.4.6. Table 1 sets out the criteria for assessing the value/sensitivity of heritage assets. It is based on Table 3.2N Environmental value (sensitivity) and descriptions in DMRB LA 104 Section 3 Environmental Assessment and has been adapted for use in relation to heritage assets.

Table 1: Criteria for assessing Value/Sensitivity of heritage assets

Value/Sensitivity	Typical Description
Very high	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution. World Heritage sites, assets of acknowledged international importance,

Value/Sensitivity	Typical Description
	assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution. Scheduled monuments, grade I, grade II* and grade II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, undesignated monuments, sites or landscapes that can be shown to have specific nationally important qualities and assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives.
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution. Grade II registered parks and gardens, conservation areas, undesignated sites of high importance identified through research or survey, monuments or sites that can be shown to have important qualities in their fabric or historical association.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale. Undesignated assets - buildings, structures, monuments or archaeological sites with a local importance for education or cultural appreciation, and which add to local archaeological and historical research. Very badly damaged assets that are of such poor quality that they cannot be classed as high or medium, parks and gardens of local interest.
Negligible	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale. Heritage resources identified as being of little historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest, resources whose importance is compromised by poor preservation or survival or by contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.

Magnitude of Impact

6.4.7. Table 2 sets out the criteria for assessing magnitude of impact. It is based on Table 3.4N Magnitude of impact in DMRB LA 104 Section 3 Environmental Assessment and has been adapted for use in relation to heritage assets.

Table 2: Criteria for assessing magnitude of impact

Magnitude	Typical description
Major negative	Total loss or fundamental alteration to heritage asset's significance or setting. Addition of new features that substantially alter the setting of a heritage asset.
Moderate negative	Partial loss or alteration to a heritage asset's significance or its setting. Addition of new features that partially alter setting of a heritage asset to the extent where the significance is impacted.
Minor negative	Minor loss of an element of a heritage asset or its setting. Addition of new features that form largely inconspicuous elements in the setting of a heritage asset to the extent that its significance is slightly impacted.
Negligible negative	Very minor loss of elements of a heritage asset or its setting. Addition of new features that do not alter the setting of a heritage asset.
No change	No change to the heritage asset.

Magnitude	Typical description
Negligible beneficial	Very minor enhancements to the heritage asset or its setting that help slightly better reveal the assets heritage value.
Minor beneficial	Changes that have a limited benefit to the heritage value of the asset. Changes to the setting of the asset which have a slight beneficial impact on heritage value and enhance the ability to understand the asset its historic context and setting.
Moderate beneficial	Changes that are beneficial to the heritage value of the asset. Changes that result in the setting of the asset being noticeably enhanced and improving the ability to understand the asset and its historic context and setting.
Major beneficial	Changes that are extremely beneficial to the value of the asset. Comprehensive changes to the setting of the asset which greatly reveal and enhance its heritage value.

6.4.8. The significance of effect will be established by combining the assessment of both the value/sensitivity of a heritage asset with the magnitude of the impact as described in DMRB LA 104 and shown in Table 3 below. In accordance with DMRB, moderate, large or very large effects are considered significant.

Assessment of Significance

Table 3: Significance Matrix

Heritage Value	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large	Very large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Slight/Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight
		No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Magnitude of Impact						

6.4.9. The assessment has considered both designated and non-designated heritage assets, including listed buildings, non-designated below-ground archaeological remains, locally recorded historically important buildings, locally important buildings or structures identified during survey work, and historic landscapes. There were no scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens or conservation areas located within the study area.

- 6.4.10. Both temporary and permanent construction and operational effects on heritage assets have been considered in this assessment. Temporary effects will be from construction related activities and could include effects on an asset's setting through increased noise or visual intrusion, whereas permanent effects can be either physical effects on the integrity of the asset or effects on their setting. Operational impacts once the Proposed Scheme has been completed include road noise from traffic and possible light pollution in rural areas on the setting of heritage assets.
- 6.4.11. The following impact assessment reviews any potential impact of the Proposed Scheme on both designated and non-designated heritage assets above and below ground within the ZVI.

6.5. Assessment of Value/Sensitivity

Table 4. Assessment of Value/Sensitivity for Designated Assets

Monument ID	NHLE No.	Asset Name	Description	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF7314	1077352	Church of All Saints parish church	Medieval parish church of East Tuddenham dating to the 14th century. 12th century circular font within. Flint and ashlar with brick dressings throughout.	Grade I listed building	Medieval and later	608520	311526	High
MNF7311	1077354	Church of St Michael parish church	Medieval parish church of Hockering dating to the 13th century. Constructed in flint and ashlar with brick dressings. Most of the surviving structure dates to the 15th and 19th centuries.	Grade I listed building	Medieval and later	607147	313218	High
None	1169192	Church of St Mary parish church	Medieval parish church of North Tuddenham dating to the 14th century. Constructed in flint and ashlar with brick dressings. Fine medieval paintings within, and surviving medieval glass throughout.	Grade I listed building	Medieval and later	605596	312954	High
MNF7827	1305921	St Peter's Church parish church	Medieval parish church of Easton dating to the 12th century. Constructed in rendered flint with stone dressings and brick repairs. The building contains surviving architecture from the 13th and 15th centuries, and was heavily restored in the 18th and 19th centuries.	Grade I listed building	Medieval and later	613004	310968	High
MNF13158	1077351	Old Hall	16th century former farmhouse constructed in Gault and red brick with plain tile and pantile roofs. L shaped floorplan and a subsidiary wing added in the 17th century.	Grade II* listed building	Post-medieval	608807	311092	High
MNF7823	1170701	St Andrew's Church parish church	Medieval parish church of Honingham dating to the 14th century. Constructed in flint with brick and limestone dressings and heavily altered during the 19th century. Contains fine examples of 17th century wall monuments.	Grade II* listed building	Medieval and later	611417	311245	High
None	1050771	West Lodge former farmhouse	16th century former farmhouse constructed in brick with pan tiled slate roofs and an L-shaped floorplan. Original features such as the roof and roof beams survive in a good state of repair.	Grade II* listed building	Post-medieval	614094	311710	High

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	NHLE No.	Asset Name	Description	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF47123	1051541	Greenacres Farm House	17th or early 18th century farmhouse dated to the late 17th or early 18th century with a 19th century wing to the south, creating an L-shaped floorplan. the building is partly timber framed, plastered and whitewashed, and partly whitewashed brick and flint. exposed timber framing on the north wall, with a 20th century extension at the south west corner.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	610284	310834	High
MNF41511	1051542	Church Farmhouse C17/C18 farmhouse	17th and 18th century dwelling constructed in red brick with a T-shaped floorplan. 20th century addition of a wing to the north.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	611738	311294	High
MNF51154	1068814	Milestone 2 miles from Mattishall	Milestone inscribed with "Norwich 9 Mattishall 2".	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	608296	311430	High
MNF7308	1077350	Icehouse to Berry Hall	19th century icehouse built in brick and covered in soil. Structure is an ovoid chamber with an angled access passage and a semi-circular barrel vault. Associated with Berry Hall.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	609615	311555	High
MNF13153	1077355	Yew Tree Farmhouse	Early 18th century farmhouse constructed in brick with a chequer pattern and a roof of modern concrete tiles. This asset was heavily altered in the 19th century.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	607513	312972	High
MNF20584	1077359	Old Lane House	17th century house built in a rendered timber frame with visible principal wall posts and a pantile roof. Heavily renovated during the 20th century, however a large central axial stack with four octagonal moulded brick chimney shaft bases does survive.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	605555	313195	High
MNF12610	1170745	39, 40 and 41, The Street	17th century house, which is partly timber framed, rendered and colour washed with a steeply pitched pantile roof. The asset has been heavily renovated during the 1980s and is now three separate dwellings.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	610255	311867	High
MNF41511	1170764	Barn at Church Farm	18th century barn associated with Church Farmhouse. Red brick with steeply pitched smut pantile roof and opposed double door openings on the north and south elevations.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	611774	311334	High

Monument ID	NHLE No.	Asset Name	Description	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
None	1170794	Easton Lodge	Late 18th century house which has seen major 19th century additions. The 18th century aspects of the building are constructed in flint and brick with a pan-tiled roof and would have had an L-shaped footprint. Wings were added in the 19th century constructed in brick. An engraving dated 1776 shows the house before the addition of wings. Late Originally one of the lodges for Costessy Hall.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	614107	311699	High
MNF19258	1170875	Bellevue	16th century open hall house constructed from whitewashed render over a timber frame on a flint and brick plinth with a thatched roof. A 20th century extension has been added to the side of the building.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	613360	311609	High
MNF133154	1306686	Manor Farmhouse	17th century barn which has since been converted into a dwelling. Single storey and constructed in brick and with a weather boarded timber frame and a thatched roof. Surviving 17th century architecture is visible towards the northern end, with 18th century aspects towards the middle of the building.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	607245	313118	High
MMF13152	1306718	Overgate House	18th century former farmhouse built in chequer pattern brick with a plain tile roof. Later additions to the sides and rear, and the roof was replaced sometime during the 19th century.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	607987	313994	High
MNF51580	1306730	Berry Hall	Early 19th century former vicarage with major alterations in 1949. the main block is constructed in gault brick with a slate roof, with service wings constructed in colour washed brick.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	609557	311952	High
MNF13158	1306736	Barn at Old Hall.	17th century timber framed barn associated with Old Hall. The building contains later brick nogging and has pantile roofs.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	608859	311146	High
MNF13154	1342550	Manor House	17th century farmhouse constructed in brick in an English bond and a plain tile roof. A 17th century non-contemporary block is visible to the rear with 19th century attached extensions. Further 19th century alterations throughout.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	607272	313139	High

Monument ID	NHLE No.	Asset Name	Description	Grade	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF62054	1372666	Stables and coach house to Honingham Hall	17th century stable block constructed in red brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof. Constructed in an elongated 'H' plan with two openings on the northern side of the building which are heavily altered. Contemporary moulded doorframe visible in the northern elevation.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	611222	312466	High
MNF19257	1373015	Hill Farmhouse	17th century former farmhouse with a 19th century extension to the south. Constructed in colour washed brick with a pan tiled roof and an L-shaped floorplan. principal beams visible throughout, and the northern façade was rebuilt during the 19th century.	Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	613223	311627	High
None	1439197	North Tuddenham War Memorial. First World War memorial at St Mary's Church	Gabled Calvary cross on a fluted column with a collar on a tapering square plinth. Commemorates the local fallen of World War I and World War II. Associated with the Church of St Mary.	Grade II listed building	20th Century	605631	312963	High
None	1458759	Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial.	First World War memorial dated 1919 comprising a triangular-headed wooden triptych shrine with double doors which reveal the calvary with a silver coloured effigy of Christ on a wooden cross.	Grade II listed building	20th Century	610278	311836	High

Table 5. Assessment of Value/Sensitivity for Non-designated Assets

Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF3063	Attlebridge World War Two Airfield	Monument	Airfield used by the RAF and the USAAF during the 1940s. Good survival of runways and perimeter tracks, and a selection of buildings and structures are recorded under individual numbers (NHER 40729-40763). It was probably named after the nearest railway station. Some surviving runways are currently occupied by battery chicken sheds.	World War Two	610186	314599	Low
MNF7300	Beaker pottery	Find Spot	Bronze Age rusticated vessel found in a sand pit along with a 'C' Beaker of Dutch origin.	Bronze Age	608874	312857	Negligible
MNF7302	Neolithic axe head	Find Spot	Polished stone axe head discovered in 1956 on the west side of Berrys Lane.	Neolithic	609600	311704	Negligible

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information

Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF7303	Mesolithic flint axe	Find Spot	Stray fine of a Mesolithic flint axe discovered in 1974 on the surface of a field.	Mesolithic	605310	312890	Negligible
MNF7304	Roman building and hypocaust	Monument	Large quantities of Roman brick, tile, and other building material have been unearthed by ploughing on this site and have been recorded during fieldwalking. Roman pottery and coins, part of a Late Saxon bridle and post-medieval pottery have also been found during metal detecting.	Roman	609134	312311	Medium
MNF7307	Medieval moat	Monument	Medieval moat located within Hockering Wood (NHER 38190). The Moat has a causeway and traces of an outer enclosure. Medieval bricks and flint walls have been found on the site.	Medieval	607487	314309	Low
MNF7309	Medieval deer park	Monument	The outline of a possible medieval deer park traced in curving field boundaries surrounding Park Farm. Clearly visible on aerial photographs and historic maps.	Medieval	608262	313628	Low
MNF7312	Post medieval saw pit	Monument	The site of a post-medieval saw pit that was used during the early 20th century. No trace of this feature survives.	Post Medieval	607302	313815	Negligible
MNF7315	Possible medieval moat	Monument	Possible medieval moat shown as a pond on OS mapping. A watching brief confirmed the existence of medieval or post-medieval ditches possibly associated with the moat.	Medieval to Post Medieval	607819	311092	Medium
MNF7809	Neolithic axe head	Findspot	Surface find of a Neolithic polished axe head revealed by deep ploughing in 1955.	Neolithic	612992	311086	Negligible
MNF7814	Roman coin hoard	Find Spot	A hoard around 4000 Roman copper alloy coins in a large pot were found here in 1851. The hoard was probably deposited around AD 340.	Early Iron Age to Roman	613468	311115	Negligible
MNF7815	Neolithic polished axe head	Find Spot	River find of a partly polished stone axe head found in the Rover Tud.	Neolithic	610204	311636	Negligible
MNF7818	Honingham Iron Age coin hoard	Find Spot	An Iron Age Iceni coin hoard that was buried after AD 45 and found in 1954. the hoard contained over 300 coins, believed to have been buried inside a pot.	Early Iron Age to Post Medieval	610126	311198	Negligible
MNF7819	The Cross	Monument	A large oval mass of flints set in cement at the green. Known as The Cross, it is probably the site of a medieval cross that was removed or demolished.	Medieval	613353	311246	Low
MNF7821	Site of Honingham Hall	Monument	Honingham Hall was built in 1605 and remodelled during the 19th century. It was demolished in 1967 but is visible as parch marks on aerial photographs.	Post Medieval to Modern	611222	312358	Low

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF7822	Post medieval icehouse	Monument	A post-medieval icehouse consisting of a brick domed chamber approached by a straight tunnel which emerges above the floor of the chamber. Now filled with refuse.	Post Medieval	611264	312518	Low
MNF7824	Post medieval hydraulic ram	Monument	A hydraulic ram surviving in documentary sources. The survival of the asset is unknown as it is located within dense undergrowth.	Post Medieval	611175	311829	Low
MNF7825	Site of a post medieval watermill and mill house	Monument	Site of a post medieval watermill and a surviving post medieval mill house. The weather boarded watermill is totally destroyed, with only the Georgian miller's house surviving.	Post Medieval	610313	311674	Low
MNF7826	19th century windmill	Building	A post-medieval windmill constructed in the early 19th century and last used during the 1890s. It has since been restored into a dwelling in the early 1980s.	Post Medieval	610163	311399	Low
MNF11536	Bronze Age axe head	Find Spot	A fine quality faceted socketed axe discovered on a garden surface around 1971.	Bronze Age	608132	311348	Negligible
MNF12611	19th century game larder or oast house	Building	19th century game larder or possible oast house. If it was an oast house, it would be the only surviving example in Norfolk and possibly the only surviving example in East Anglia. However, internal inspection shows a lack of features associated with oast houses. It is built of brick, round and has a conical tile roof. During the early 1980s it was used as a storehouse.	Post Medieval to Modern	610858	312098	Low
MNF12794	Site of Village Farm	Monument	A 17th century timber framed house that was demolished in the late 1970s. It had 19th century brick cladding and a thatched roof.	Post Medieval to Cold War	610461	311705	Low
MNF12808	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	A prehistoric flint flake was found during fieldwalking carried out ahead of the construction of the Norwich Southern bypass.	Undated	612120	310945	Negligible
MNF12809	Possible Bronze Age ring ditches	Monument	The cropmarks, soil marks and slight earthworks of a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery, containing at least four barrows, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Grange Lane, Honingham.	Bronze Age	611588	310610	Medium
MNF12837	The Dog	Building	The main block of this pub dates to the 18th-19th century, but the north wing has a stepped gable which may date to the 17th century. Rear extension built in 1854, and a 19th century flint and brick outbuilding was also added.	Post Medieval	613525	310955	Low
MNF13038	Cropmark of medieval moat	Monument	Medieval moat visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The moat is within the outline of a medieval deer park (NHER 7309).	Medieval	608407	313294	Medium

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information

Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF13151	Walnut Tree Farm, formerly Fransgreen Farm	Building	An 18th century brick house, dated 1735, with a half hexagonal porch tower, chequered brickwork in the gables, and original 18th century internal fittings.	Post Medieval	609597	313811	Low
MNF13155	Hockering Lodge	Building	An early 19th century Gothick cottage with a central chimney and a pointed door. The lodge is on the edge of Hockering Wood.	Post Medieval	607303	313776	Low
MNF13620	Mattishall Airfield	Monument	A military airfield, used as a night landing ground during World War One and an aerodrome from late 1916 to 1918.	Modern	606995	311530	Low
MNF14686	Multi-period finds scatter	Find Spot	Middle Saxon and Late Saxon pottery, medieval brick, buckles, pottery and post medieval pottery, found by metal detecting and fieldwalking in 1979.	Middle Saxon to Post Medieval	608565	311489	Negligible
MNF14913	Medieval pot from northeast of pond	Find Spot	Surface find of the base of a worn medieval glazed Grimston pot was found in 1979.	Medieval	606800	312260	Negligible
MNF14914	Medieval and post medieval pottery	Find Spot	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery found in 1979 within the spoil from land drainage trenches. The pottery consisted of medieval coarse body sherd and a post medieval unglazed oxidised rim.	Medieval to Post Medieval	607940	312929	Negligible
MNF14915	Medieval pottery	Findspot	Surface find, a fragment of coarse medieval pottery found in 1979.	Medieval	607596	312808	Negligible
MNF14916	Medieval pottery	Findspot	Surface find, a fragment of coarse rim medieval pottery found in 1979.	Medieval	607472	312927	Negligible
MNF15271	Site of a post medieval windmill	Monument	The site of a probably post mill or windmill that was built in 1788 and is visible on Faden's map (1797).	Post Medieval	609925	311361	Low
MNF15898	Neolithic axe head and Roman pottery	Find Spot	Surface finds consisting of a small Neolithic flint axe or pick, three fragments of Roman pottery and a Spanish Roman amphora handle found in 1979.	Early Neolithic to Roman	612623	310690	Negligible

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
Environmental Statement
Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information

Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF16035	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Casual collecting and metal-detecting between 1980 and 2013 recovered prehistoric flint flakes; Iron Age, Roman, Early/Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman tile and quern stone fragments; a post-medieval gunflint and Roman and post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman skirted terret ring and post-medieval buckle fragments and a lead musket ball.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	605694	312813	Negligible
MNF16098	Neolithic axehead	Find Spot	A Neolithic polished flint axe head, found in 1980 on a ploughed surface.	Neolithic	609008	313169	Negligible
MNF16099	Roman coin	Find Spot	A Roman coin minted in the early 4th century AD and discovered by a metal detectorist in 1980.	Roman	610100	311500	Negligible
MNF16224	Roman, Late Saxon and medieval finds	Find Spot	Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery fragments were found on the surface of a field in 1980, while metal-detecting in 2015 recovered Roman coins.	Roman to Medieval	605456	312770	Negligible
MNF16308	Undated pit, Neolithic to Bronze Age scraper, flakes and Roman coin	Findspot	A Neolithic to Bronze Age pointed scraper was found on the surface of this field. Fieldwalking and metal detecting in advance of the Norwich southern bypass found two Bronze Age flint flakes, a Roman coin and an undated pit with burnt material.	Early Neolithic to Roman	613302	311040	Low
MNF16309	Prehistoric field system and pits	Monument	Prehistoric flints were found here prior to the Norwich southern bypass. A watching brief recovered evidence of prehistoric pits filled with burnt material. A further evaluation revealed a prehistoric field system separated by ditches containing burnt material.	Prehistoric	614394	310929	Medium
MNF16389	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flints and ?Early Saxon and medieval pottery sherds	Find Spot	Fieldwalking here between 1980 and 1983 recovered a sizable assemblage of Early Neolithic (or possibly Mesolithic) worked flints, including blades, cores, scrapers and a number of other implements. Potentially Early Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were also found.	Early Mesolithic to Medieval	611949	311768	Negligible
MNF16390	Probable Early Neolithic flint-working site and multi-period finds	Find Spot	Fieldwalking at this site recovered a large number of worked flints, the majority of which were described as being "very early Neolithic with strong Mesolithic traits". These included flake and blade cores, many flakes and blades, scrapers and various retouched flake and blade implements. Several sherds of probable Early Neolithic bowl were also recovered, suggesting that at least a significant proportion of the flint was of this date. A small number of later finds were also recovered, including a sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, a Roman brooch and a possible medieval thimble.	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	612161	312117	Negligible

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
Environmental Statement
Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information

Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF16566	Site of dovecote	Monument	Possible site of a medieval or post medieval dovecote, mentioned by the antiquary Martin in the mid-18th century. Probably associated with the Old Hall (NHER 13158).	Medieval to Post Medieval	610169	311390	Low
MNF17038	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Prehistoric flint flakes and medieval and post medieval pottery discovered via fieldwalking in 1980.	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	612121	310731	Negligible
MNF17163	Multi-period finds, undated mounds and suggested World War Two firing range	Monument	Two undated mounds are recorded and objects of prehistoric to World War Two date have been collected. The artefacts include prehistoric and Neolithic worked flints, prehistoric, Early Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery and World War Two ammunition fragments.	World War Two	612117	311838	Low
MNF17376	Vine Lodge	Building	A timber framed building reputed to date to the early 16th century. The house has a 19th century brick façade, and was formerly used as an inn.	Post Medieval	607434	313050	Low
MNF17837	Prehistoric pottery	Findspot	A fragment of flint-gritted prehistoric pottery, found in 1981.	Prehistoric	608928	312390	Negligible
MNF17937	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Prehistoric flint flakes and scrapers, part of a Neolithic polished flint axe head, possible Middle Saxon pottery, medieval buckles and medieval pottery.	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	611651	311791	Negligible
MNF17938	Medieval coin	Find Spot	Fieldwalking recovered a possible Henry IV penny minted at York.	Medieval	613041	310823	Negligible
MNF18041	Undated ditches and multi-period finds	Monument	Trench digging works in 1982 cut through two north to south aligned infilled ditches. These contained fragments of burnt clay and animal bone, together with fragments of Roman and Late Saxon pottery. Metal detecting in 2007 recovered prehistoric flint implements, an incomplete silver Middle Saxon Ansate brooch and a single sherd of Ipswich ware, along with various medieval and post medieval finds.	Undated	605574	313006	Medium
MNF18831	Prehistoric flint flakes	Find Spot	Fieldwalking in 1983 recovered three flint flakes northeast of Hill Farm.	Prehistoric	613390	311880	Negligible
MNF19183	Possible site of medieval church, East Tuddenham	Monument	In the early 1980s pieces of medieval masonry were found on the surface of a ploughed field at this site, which is shown as the site of North Tuddenham parish church on a map of 1749.	Medieval	606759	312580	Low

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING

Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF19307	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Metal detecting and fieldwalking between 1983 and 2005 recovered a range of objects, including prehistoric flakes, a piece of Neolithic chipped flint axe, Early Saxon tweezers, medieval pottery and coins, post medieval coins, a cloth seal and a toy musket. Metal-detecting in 2011 recovered a fragment of a post-medieval copper alloy rowel spur.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	606082	313050	Negligible
MNF19418	Prehistoric flint flakes	Find Spot	In 1983 a field walker found prehistoric flint flakes.	Prehistoric	610300	311120	Negligible
MNF19755	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Find Spot	Fieldwalking recovered forty one flint flakes, three scrapers and four blades from the surface of this drilled field. All the flints dated to the Neolithic to Bronze Age period.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	612545	310409	Negligible
MNF19969	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Find Spot	Fieldwalking recovered Neolithic to Bronze Age flakes, cores, blades and two Neolithic axe rough-out fragments.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	613546	309958	Negligible
MNF20008	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint artefacts, fragments of two Late Bronze Age socketed axe heads, a Middle or Late Saxon pin, medieval pottery and a medieval harness pendant have been collected.	Early Neolithic to Medieval	611780	310790	Negligible
MNF20009	Neolithic and Bronze Age flint artefacts	Findspot	A field walker has found Neolithic and Bronze Age flint artefacts. They include a part of a polished axe head, flakes, scrapers and blades.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	612029	310705	Negligible
MNF20010	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint artefacts and medieval pottery	Find Spot	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint artefacts and medieval pottery were found in June 1980. The flint objects include flakes and a scraper.	Early Neolithic to Medieval	612240	310497	Negligible
MNF20011	Neolithic to Bronze Age flakes and blades	Find Spot	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered Neolithic to Bronze Age flakes and blades.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	612381	310459	Negligible
MNF20015	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Find Spot	Fieldwalking in 1980 recovered a Neolithic to Bronze Age flake and scraper.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	613347	310020	Negligible
MNF20405	Roman and medieval pottery finds	Findspot	One piece of Roman and eight pieces of medieval pottery were found on the surface of a ploughed field in 1984.	Roman to Medieval	605973	313516	Negligible

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF20466	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking between 1984 and 1990 recovered Roman, Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments, together with un-dateable iron slag. Metal detecting between 2001 and 2004 recovered a range of objects, including prehistoric worked flints, Roman coins and a brooch, medieval coins, a buckle and jetton, a post medieval gold mourning ring and post medieval coins.	Multi-period	605646	313442	Negligible
MNF21104	Post medieval house and medieval architectural fragment	Find Spot	An early 19th century cottage, containing reused medieval tracery, dating from the 14th or the 15th centuries.	Post Medieval	608775	312622	Negligible
MNF21133	Possible site of post medieval tile kiln	Monument	A concentration of tile fragments, some of them underfired, noted in 1985, may indicate the former presence of a tile kiln.	Post Medieval	605883	314002	Low
MNF21282	Prehistoric burnt flint, multi-period pottery and metal objects	Find Spot	In 1985 prehistoric burnt flint and pottery dating from the Roman to the medieval periods was found on the surface of a ploughed field. Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; Middle-Late Bronze Age, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval metal objects, including the point of a Middle-Late Bronze Age spearhead.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	605176	313560	Negligible
MNF22641	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Fieldwalking in 1986 recovered prehistoric worked flints together with Late Saxon and medieval pottery fragments.	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	605493	313283	Negligible
MNF23425	Prehistoric, Neolithic, Roman and medieval material	Find Spot	In 1981 prehistoric, Neolithic, Roman and medieval material was found. There are no further details.	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	611820	312030	Negligible
MNF23426	Prehistoric flint artefacts	Find Spot	In 1983 prehistoric flint artefacts were found.	Prehistoric	612746	312072	Negligible
MNF23427	Neolithic flint artefacts and medieval pottery	Find Spot	In 1984 Neolithic flint artefacts and a piece of medieval pottery were found.	Early Neolithic to Medieval	612602	311968	Negligible
MNF23428	Neolithic flint artefacts	Find Spot	In 1984 Neolithic flint artefacts were collected.	Neolithic	612500	312150	Negligible
MNF23429	Multi-period worked flints and pottery sherds	Find Spot	Fieldwalking here in 1984 recovered Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints and Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.	Early Mesolithic to Post Medieval	612180	311701	Negligible

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information

Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF23773	Prehistoric flint artefacts near Breck Clump	Find Spot	In May 1987 a prehistoric flint flake and two prehistoric flint scrapers were discovered.	Prehistoric	612170	312549	Negligible
MNF25072	Prehistoric and medieval finds	Find Spot	Fieldwalking in 1987 and 1989 recovered a prehistoric flint flake and a sparse scatter of medieval pottery fragments.	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	605485	314406	Negligible
MNF25674	Middle or Late Saxon strap end	Find Spot	A 9th century strap end, made of copper alloy, and decorated with the motif of an animal head, and with niello and silver wire, found by metal detecting.	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon	608756	311412	Negligible
MNF25675	Post medieval knife	Find Spot	Part of an iron knife, with a cast copper alloy handle depicting two lovers, found by metal detecting. The knife is probably Dutch, and dates from the late 17th century.	Post Medieval	609580	310984	Negligible
MNF25684	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Fieldwalking in 1989 recovered prehistoric flint flakes, a possibly Iron Age pottery fragment, a scatter of forty six Roman pottery fragments and a piece of medieval pottery. A medieval horse harness pendant was found by chance in 2000.	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	605861	313750	Negligible
MNF25701	Late medieval vessel foot	Findspot	During the 1980s a foot from a late medieval copper alloy vessel was discovered. It was found by a metal detectorist working prior to the construction of the A47 Norwich Southern Bypass.	Medieval	612237	311252	Negligible
MNF25702	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking in advance of the Norwich Southern bypass recovered prehistoric worked and burnt flints and Roman, medieval and post medieval fragments of pottery.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	613142	311266	Negligible
MNF25703	Possible Bronze Age pits and post medieval ditches	Monument	Fieldwalking in advance of the Norwich southern bypass recovered four flint flakes from this field. A watching brief recorded several pits, one containing fragments of Bronze Age pottery. Post medieval ditches were also recorded and a prehistoric flint scraper was found.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	613876	311012	Medium
MNF25767	Roman coins and metalwork	Find Spot	Roman coins, and a Roman mount and brooch, both decorated with enamel, found by metal detecting.	Roman to Medieval	608771	311346	Negligible
MNF25965	Multi-period findspot	Find Spot	Early Saxon cruciform brooch fragments found by metal-detecting in 1990. Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered a Roman stud probably from a furniture-fitting, Early Saxon small-long and bow brooch fragments, mount and heavily molten unidentified object, medieval harness mount and post-medieval hooked tag and harness mount.	Roman to Post Medieval	606955	312461	Negligible
MNF28147	Multi-period metalwork	Find Spot	In 1989 a metal detectorist found medieval, post medieval and undated metal objects. They include part of a spur and the pin from a 14th century brooch or buckle.	Medieval to Post Medieval	610049	311364	Negligible
MNF28375	Multi-period pottery	Find Spot	Fragments of Roman, Late Saxon and medieval pottery collected during fieldwalking and metal detecting.	Roman to Medieval	607107	313437	Negligible

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING

Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF28455	Medieval coin and metalwork	Find Spot	A gold medieval coin, part of a medieval harness or dog leash, and a medieval seal matrix, found by metal detecting.	Medieval	607425	311125	Negligible
MNF28552	Possible medieval toft	Monument	The earthworks of a series of platforms and ditched enclosures relating to former medieval tofts are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Church Farm, Honingham. These have previously been interpreted as a moated site, although on the current aerial photograph evidence this seems unlikely. Finds of a Saxon and medieval date have been found within the vicinity of this site (NHER 16389, 17163, 23429 & 25701), indicating a level of activity in the area during this period and adding weight to the interpretation that these earthworks relate to medieval tofts and associated boundaries.	Medieval	611973	311328	Low
MNF28684	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal-detecting in 1991 and 2015 recovered Roman and medieval coins and Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman cosmetic mortar, brooch and possibly Roman mount; a medieval/post-medieval buckle and a post-medieval spur side.	Roman to Post Medieval	611180	311441	Negligible
MNF29040	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	During a watching brief in advance of the Norwich southern bypass one flint flake was recovered from this field.	Prehistoric	612763	311003	Negligible
MNF29041	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	A watching brief on the line of the Norwich southern bypass found one prehistoric flint flake at this site.	Prehistoric	612807	311005	Negligible
MNF29042	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	A watching brief on the line of the Norwich southern bypass found one prehistoric flint flake at this site.	Prehistoric	612900	311010	Negligible
MNF29043	Roman and medieval metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting during a watching brief on the line of the Norwich southern bypass found Roman and medieval coins and part of a medieval copper alloy vessel.	Roman to Medieval	613023	311029	Negligible
MNF29044	Medieval sword or belt fitting	Findspot	Metal detecting during a watching brief in advance of the Norwich southern bypass recovered a medieval sword or belt fitting at this site.	Medieval	613131	311111	Negligible
MNF29045	Medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting during a watching brief in advance of the Norwich southern bypass recovered a medieval coin at this site.	Medieval	613480	311005	Negligible
MNF29046	Possible prehistoric hearth	Monument	A watching brief in advance of the Norwich southern bypass recorded a burnt area with charcoal. This is a possible prehistoric hearth.	Prehistoric	613660	311030	Low
MNF29151	Probable prehistoric pit recorded along the Honingham to A47 Pipeline	Monument	A probable prehistoric pit was recorded during a watching brief on the Honingham to A47 Anglian Water pipeline.	Prehistoric	611349	312253	Low

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
Environmental Statement
Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information

Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF29160	Medieval and post medieval metalwork	Find Spot	Medieval and post medieval silver coins, and a medieval papal bull, found by metal detecting.	Medieval to Post Medieval	608466	311504	Negligible
MNF29333	Prehistoric and medieval finds	Find Spot	Fieldwalking in 1991 recovered prehistoric worked flints and fragments of medieval pottery.	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	604770	313756	Negligible
MNF29708	Middle Saxon or Late Saxon tweezers	Find Spot	Metal detecting here in 1993 recovered a set of Middle Saxon or Late Saxon tweezers.	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon	611290	311398	Negligible
MNF29760	Undated earthworks	Monument	1988 aerial photography shows the cropmarks of ploughed-out earthworks.	Unknown	606347	314282	Unknown
MNF29842	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Roman coins, a Roman brooch, a late medieval purse bar, part of a late medieval or early post medieval spur and a post medieval book clasp found during metal detecting.	Roman to Post Medieval	606538	313005	Negligible
MNF30199	Prehistoric pot boilers	Find Spot	Prehistoric pot boilers, found by fieldwalking in 1993.	Prehistoric	608646	311580	Negligible
MNF30408	Medieval ridge and furrow	Monument	Medieval ridge and furrow is visible on infra-red aerial photographs.	Medieval	609325	311601	Negligible
MNF30557	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch	Monument	A possible Bronze Age ring ditch has previously been recorded at this site from aerial photographs, however the archaeological origin of the cropmarks is considered doubtful. No corresponding features were identified when this area was excavated in 2006.	Bronze Age	614242	311063	Negligible
MNF30679	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Iron Age to Early Saxon and Late Saxon to post medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval jettons and Roman, Early Saxon, medieval/post-medieval, post-medieval and undated metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch, buckle, furniture fitting and nail; Early Saxon brooches; a medieval/post-medieval buckle, buttons and copper alloy vessel fragments; a post-medieval cloth seal and an undated pair of tweezers.	Early Iron Age to Post Medieval	606725	313052	Negligible
MNF30892	Neolithic polished axe head	Find Spot	In 1994 a small Neolithic polished flint axe head was discovered.	Neolithic	611170	313202	Negligible
MNF30963	Medieval sword	Find Spot	Part of a medieval sword pommel, found by metal detecting in 1994.	Medieval	606746	312715	Negligible
MNF31058	Iron Age brooch	Find Spot	An Iron Age brooch found by metal detecting. The brooch is an early example of a hinged brooch, and the pin hinge was repaired with a wooden peg.	Iron Age	606726	312780	Negligible
MNF31498	Iron Age toggle	Findspot	An Iron Age toggle, made of copper alloy, found by metal-detecting.	Iron Age	608954	312516	Negligible

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
Environmental Statement
Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information

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MNF31517	Cropmark of enclosure of unknown date	Monument	A square enclosure of unknown date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The cropmark is within the area of a medieval deer park, NHER 7309.	Roman	608774	313461	Low
MNF31983	Medieval and post medieval metal finds	Find Spot	A medieval and a post medieval jetton were found in 1994.	Medieval to Post Medieval	606133	314296	Negligible
MNF32445	World War Two pillbox	Monument	This common type 22 World War Two pillbox was identified during the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey. It was built around 1940.	World War Two	606800	311780	Low
MNF32858	Prehistoric finds	Find Spot	During an archaeological evaluation at the former football field one piece of worked flint and one fragment of prehistoric pottery was found.	Prehistoric	613984	310927	Negligible
MNF33901	Site with no archaeologically significant finds or features.	None	Monitoring of groundworks at this site between 1998 and 2001 did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological significance.	Undated	607433	312985	None
MNF38179	Probable World War Two searchlight battery	Monument	The site of a World War Two searchlight battery is visible on aerial photographs at Honingham. The site consists of a trefoil arrangement of searchlight emplacements and associated defensive structures and accommodation buildings.	World War Two	611854	311785	Low
MNF38821	Medieval and post medieval metal finds	Find Spot	Metal detecting in 1998 recovered parts of two medieval copper alloy vessels and a medieval or early post medieval pin.	Medieval to Post Medieval	605913	313898	Negligible
MNF38822	Medieval buckle, coin and box mount	Find Spot	Metal detecting between 1998 and 2001 recovered medieval coins, a box mount, a buckle frame and a post medieval coin.	Medieval to Post Medieval	605970	314544	Negligible
MNF38933	Neolithic axehead	Find Spot	A Neolithic polished flint axe head found in 1998. The axe head has been damaged by burning.	Neolithic	607208	313188	Negligible
MNF38934	Roman stag brooch	Find Spot	An unusual copper alloy brooch in the shape of a stag found by metal detecting. The brooch probably dates to the Roman period.	Roman	606896	312706	Negligible
MNF39153	Early Saxon brooch	Find Spot	An Early Saxon cruciform brooch, with stamped decoration, found by metal detecting.	Early Saxon	607304	312402	Negligible
MNF39154	Medieval buckle plate	Find Spot	Metal detecting in 1999 recovered a large medieval square buckle plate.	Medieval	613500	311340	Negligible
MNF39155	Probable Early Saxon burial	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 1998 recovered an Early Saxon cruciform brooch, probably from a grave, and a post-medieval fitting.	Post Roman	613200	312100	Negligible
MNF39355	Post medieval buckle	Find Spot	A copper alloy buckle, dating to the late 17th or early 18th century, found by metal detecting.	Post Medieval	608300	310930	Negligible
MNF39356	Medieval ampulla	Find Spot	A medieval lead ampulla, found by metal detecting in 1999.	Medieval	608326	311208	Negligible
MNF39515	Bronze Age metal find	Find Spot	Metal detecting in 1999 recovered a Middle Bronze Age copper alloy dirk.	Middle Bronze Age	606070	314480	Negligible

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF39695	Medieval coins	Find Spot	Four medieval coins, found by metal detecting in 1999.	Medieval	608563	311260	Negligible
MNF39854	Prehistoric fabricator and medieval and post medieval metalwork	Find Spot	A prehistoric flint fabricator, which may date to the Bronze Age, and medieval and post medieval metalwork, including a purse and a harness fitting, found by metal detecting.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	609057	312404	Negligible
MNF39860	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Metal detecting between 1999 and 2001 recovered a range of objects, including prehistoric worked flints, a Bronze Age spearhead, razor, palstave and axe head, a fragment of an Early Saxon brooch, medieval coins and a buckle and post medieval coins.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	606190	314598	Negligible
MNF39957	13th to 16th century copper alloy vessel	Find Spot	Metal detecting recovered two fragments from a 13th to 16th century copper alloy cooking vessel.	Medieval to Post Medieval	613430	311770	Negligible
MNF40069	Unidentified medieval objects	Find Spot	Metal detecting in 1999 recovered two unidentified medieval copper alloy objects.	Medieval	605967	314326	Negligible
MNF40161	Medieval metal find	Find Spot	Metal detecting in 1999 recovered part of a medieval lead seal matrix in the form of a flower.	Medieval	606662	314431	Negligible
MNF40289	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age dagger or discoidal knife	Find Spot	Metal detecting in 2000 recovered a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age dagger or discoidal knife fragment.	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	613450	311380	Negligible
MNF40306	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Metal detecting in 2001 recovered a Late Bronze Age hoard of copper alloy objects, including axes, spearheads, sword fragments and knives. Also found were Roman coins and a medieval coin.	Late Bronze Age to Post Medieval	605904	313002	Negligible
MNF40316	42 Norwich Road	None	An archaeological evaluation here in advance of redevelopment found no surviving prehistoric features.	Undated	613771	310945	None
MNF40725	Site of probable Early Saxon inhumation cemetery and multi-period finds	Monument	Metal-detecting between 2001 and 2012 has recovered a large number of finds dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period. These include a number of Early Saxon finds that suggest this was the site of an Early Saxon inhumation cemetery. Other finds include a probable Neolithic flint projectile point, part of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe head, a Late Iron Age shield clip or vessel mount, a Roman brooch and a large quantity of medieval and post medieval metal objects. Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins and medieval and post-medieval jettons and tokens were also recovered.	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	605510	312281	Medium

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
Environmental Statement
Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF40726	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Metal-detecting recovered a large number of finds dating from the Neolithic to post-medieval period. These include a Neolithic flint retouched flake, part of a Late Bronze Age chisel or gouge, a possible Roman silver mount from a vessel, Early Saxon pottery, part of a possible Late Saxon stirrup-strap mount, a medieval gilt buckle plate, a post-medieval book clasp and pewter whistle. Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins and medieval and post-medieval jettons and tokens were also found including a medieval Boy Bishop token.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	605973	312356	Negligible
MNF40847	Multi-period features at Longdell Hills gravel quarry	Monument	Early Neolithic deposition in a tree throw hollow. Bronze Age and Early Iron Age structures have been recorded, and there is possible evidence for Iron Age ritual deposition of pottery. Probable prehistoric un-urned cremation burials were excavated. Roman gullies and many medieval charcoal pits were also found.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	614079	311116	Medium
MNF40871	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Prehistoric flint flakes, part of a Bronze Age socketed axe head and part of a sword, Roman coins, a brooch and other metal finds, a Middle or Late Saxon strap end, and medieval and post medieval coins and metal finds, including the barrel of an 18th century flintlock pistol, found by metal detecting.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	608330	313132	Negligible
MNF40940	Possible prehistoric ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks and earthworks of a round barrow of probable Bronze Age date are visible on aerial photographs to the Easton Lodge Farm. The ring ditch is located on a knoll or ledge projecting out slightly from the lower slopes of a valley overlooking a stream channel to the south.	Bronze Age	613909	311737	Medium
MNF41017	Prehistoric flint artefacts	Findspot	Prehistoric flint artefacts, including two Neolithic knives, have been discovered.	Prehistoric	611779	311028	Negligible
MNF41213	Neolithic axehead and prehistoric flint flakes	Find Spot	A Neolithic polished flint axe head and two prehistoric flint flakes were found in 2002.	Prehistoric	606668	312374	Negligible
MNF41221	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Fieldwalking in 2001 recovered a prehistoric flint flake, together with Late Saxon and medieval pottery fragments.	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	605494	313076	Negligible
MNF41357	Neolithic polished axe head	Find Spot	In March 2002 a Neolithic polished flint axe head was discovered.	Neolithic	609860	311170	Negligible
MNF41789	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	Metal detecting in 2002 recovered a prehistoric retouched flint flake, an Early Saxon brooch, medieval coins, a medieval harness pendant, a post medieval stud and a post medieval spoon.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	606569	312642	Negligible
MNF42183	Iron Age object	Find Spot	Metal detecting recovered part of an Iron Age copper alloy fitting.	Iron Age	606097	312553	Negligible
MNF42410	Hockering Wood and RAF Hockering Forward	Monument	A large ancient wood containing medieval to post medieval earthwork banks and a medieval moated site, see NHER 7307. During World War Two the wood was used by the RAF as an ammunition depot, and a network of concrete roads, buildings, bomb stores and water tanks survive within the wood.	Medieval to World War Two	607260	314385	Low

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
	Ammunition Depot						
MNF43868	Medieval and post medieval finds	Find Spot	Metal detecting in 2003 recovered medieval and post medieval finds. These include medieval and post medieval coins, a medieval strap end, a possible post medieval coin weight, and a post medieval book fitting.	Medieval to Post Medieval	606485	311709	Negligible
MNF44774	World War Two barracks	Monument	A concrete base for a barrack hut from World War Two, noted during a survey of Attlebridge airfield in 2004, see NHER 3063.	World War Two	609987	313957	Low
MNF44776	World War Two air raid shelter	Monument	An air raid shelter from World War Two, noted during a survey of Attlebridge airfield in 2004, see NHER 3063.	World War Two	610034	313891	Low
MNF44777	World War Two fuel store	Monument	A fuel store from World War Two, noted during a survey of Attlebridge airfield in 2004, see NHER 3063.	World War Two	610037	313914	Low
MNF44778	World War Two generator house	Monument	A brick generator house from World War Two, noted during a survey of Attlebridge airfield in 2004, see NHER 3063.	World War Two	610047	313869	Low
MNF44779	World War Two officers quarters	Monument	A concrete base for officers quarters from World War Two, noted during a survey of Attlebridge airfield in 2004, see NHER 3063.	World War Two	610033	313877	Low
MNF44780	World War Two sewage works at 'Attlebridge Airfield'	Monument	A World War Two sewage works, part of Attlebridge airfield (NHER 3063).	World War Two	610318	313560	Low
MNF44789	World War Two air raid shelter at 'Attlebridge Airfield'	Monument	A surviving World War Two air raid shelter at Attlebridge airfield (NHER 3063).	World War Two	610519	313522	Low
MNF44791	World War Two air raid shelter at 'Attlebridge Airfield'	Monument	A surviving World War Two air raid shelter at Attlebridge airfield (NHER 3063).	World War Two	610586	313492	Low
MNF44798	Site of a World War Two sentry box at 'Attlebridge airfield'	Monument	A concrete slab and steps from a World War Two sentry box survive at Attlebridge airfield (NHER 3063).	World War Two	610496	313538	Low
MNF44799	Site of the Officers' Quarters at	Monument	A concrete base is all that survives of the Officers' Quarters at Attlebridge airfield (NHER 3063).	World War Two	610479	313537	Low

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
Environmental Statement
Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
	Attlebridge airfield						
MNF44867	Post medieval finds	Find Spot	Metal detecting recovered a post medieval cloth seal and coin weight.	Post Medieval	606034	312008	Negligible
MNF45140	Roman, Medieval and Post medieval finds	Find Spot	Metal detecting in 2004 recovered a piece of a post medieval gunflint partly encased in a lead sheet. Further detecting in 2009 recovered Roman, medieval/post medieval and post medieval finds.	Roman to Post Medieval	606455	311397	Negligible
MNF45152	Multi-period finds	Find Spot	A prehistoric flint flake; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton and token and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects were found during metal-detecting between 2004 and 2010.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	608282	312927	Negligible
MNF47570	Methodist Chapel	Building	A late 18th century flint and brick Methodist Chapel.	Post Medieval	613514	310852	Low
MNF49020	Honingham Park	Monument	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	610998	312525	Low
MNF55838	The earthworks of a possible Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	The earthworks of a low circular mound, possibly a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Telegraph Hill, Honingham. Past investigation of this site revealed only irregular shaped gravel knolls, although it is not clear whether these natural features were in a comparable location to the possible round barrow.	Early Bronze Age to World War Two	611478	313040	Low
MNF56719	Post medieval wayside hand pump	Building	Wayside hand pump under canopy commemorating the coronation of King Edward VII in 1902.	Post Medieval	610289	311817	Low
MNF56787	Post medieval brickworks	Monument	Brick field and kiln marked on Ordnance Survey first edition six inch.	Post Medieval	608680	313552	Low
MNF56997	Possible pits or flint mines, linear features, and curvilinear feature	Monument	Geophysical survey in 2008 recorded several anomalies of possible archaeological origin. These included several pit-like features, which have been interpreted as possible flint mines, two linear features, and a possible small curvilinear enclosure.	Prehisotirc	613688	312133	Medium
MNF56998	Multi-phase cropmarks and geophysical anomalies	Monument	Geophysical and aerial photographic surveys of this site have revealed ditches of possible later prehistoric to Roman date and at least 24 pit-like features interpreted as possible flint mines. A possible ring ditch recorded during the geophysics was not identified on the aerial photographs, see NHER 53657 for details of possible ring ditches within the area of this site.	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	614191	311991	Medium

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING

Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF57558	Prehistoric flakes and Pottery dating from late saxon to post medieval period.	Find Spot	Casual finds from a walled garden include two prehistoric flint flakes and some Late Saxon/ medieval, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	613324	311412	Negligible
MNF58141	Multi-period findspot	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2009 recovered Roman, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval finds, including a Roman key handle. Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered a Early-Middle Bronze Age chisel or awl.	Early Bronze Age to Post Medieval	607502	311550	Negligible
MNF59117	Site of undated trackway and linear boundaries	Monument	A trackway of unknown date, together with a number of undated linear ditches, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Post Medieval	613412	309898	Low
MNF59310	Post-medieval barns adjacent to Church Farm	Building	In 2008 a planning application was received to convert a barn at Church Farm into a dwelling. The barn is shown on the ordnance survey 1st edition map (1826–1850) indicating that it is at least of Early to Mid-19th century date.	Post Medieval	605043	313143	Low
MNF59435	Cropmark of an enclosure of possible later prehistoric or Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of a polygonal or sub-square enclosure of possible later prehistoric or Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the east of High Common Cottage.	Early Neolithic to Roman	610075	310280	Medium
MNF59436	Cropmark trackway of uncertain date	Monument	The cropmarks of a trackway of uncertain date are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Grange Farm, Honingham.	Early Iron Age to Post Medieval	610046	311122	Low
MNF59439	Cropmark enclosures of probable Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure or enclosures and ditches of probable Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the north of St Andrew's Church, Honingham. Possible Roman temporary camp, although a domestic enclosure is a strong possibility.	Early Neolithic to Roman	611304	311453	Medium
MNF59449	World War Two weapon pits	Monument	The site of probable World War Two weapon pits is visible on aerial photographs to the south of Brick kiln Clump, Honingham. The site consists of small clusters of pits on an area of rough ground	World War Two	612416	312096	Low
MNF59453	World War Two weapon pits	Monument	The site of probable World War Two weapon pits is visible on aerial photographs to the north of New Plantation, Honingham.	World War Two	611378	312979	Low
MNF59459	Earthworks in grounds of Hill Farm House	Monument	Earthworks of probable post medieval, or medieval to post medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs in grounds of Hill Farm House (NHER 19257).	Medieval to Post Medieval	613229	311578	Low
MNF59465	Possible World War Two weapon pits	Monument	The site of two possible World War Two weapon pits is visible on aerial photographs to the north of Easton.	Modern	613534	311152	Low

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING

Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF59502	Earthworks of a probable post medieval woodland boundary	Monument	The earthworks of a probable post medieval woodland boundary are visible on aerial photographs within Four Acre Plantation to the south of Easton.	Post Medieval	613066	310555	Low
MNF59503	Cropmark of undated field boundaries and ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Easton. The site consists of a series of fragmentary ditches, which are likely to represent the remains of field boundaries. Although it must be noted that there were a number of linear and curvilinear geological cropmarks in the vicinity, that made the confident identification of archaeological features problematic.	Late Prehistoric	613359	310215	Low
MNF59509	Cropmark of undated field boundaries and ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of enclosures, field boundaries and pits of probable later prehistoric to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the southeast of Easton.	Early Neolithic to Roman	614192	310631	Medium
MNF59538	Cropmarks of uncertain origin	Monument	Possible cropmarks and germination marks were tentatively identified on aerial photographs within the area of this site, but the majority were not mapped due to a suspicion that they were of agricultural origin and/or related to modern drains.	Unknown	614360	310241	Negligible
MNF59552	Cropmark of undated field boundaries and trackways	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches, field boundaries and trackways of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to either side of Honingham Lane, Ringland.	Unknown	612196	312778	Negligible
MNF59554	Cropmarks of at least one probable round barrow	Monument	The cropmarks of one ring ditch, possibly two, which are likely to represent the remains of Bronze Age round barrows, are visible on aerial photographs to west of Easton.	Bronze Age	612356	310918	Medium
MNF60177	Cropmarks of undated fragmentary ditches	Monument	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.	Unknown	610620	312530	Low
MNF60178	Cropmark enclosures and fields of probable Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of an area of enclosures and fields of probable Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Easton village.	Roman	612432	310763	Low
MNF60182	Cropmarks of undated possible ditches	Monument	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.	Unknown	609929	313623	Low

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING

Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF60190	Cropmarks of undated ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of an undated ditch or former field boundary are visible to the east of Wood Lane, Honingham.	Unknown	610098	312956	Low
MNF60194	Cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries are visible to the west of Red Barn, Honingham. The site consists of a series of fragmentary ditches, which are likely to represent former field boundaries or unknown date.	Unknown	611668	310407	Low
MNF60241	Cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries are visible to the south of Church Farm, Honingham. The site consists of a series of fragmentary ditches, which are likely to represent former field boundaries of unknown date.	Unknown	611717	310972	Low
MNF60251	Cropmarks of a possible enclosure or post medieval field divisions	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible undated rectangular enclosure or post medieval agricultural boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Grange, Honingham.	Post Medieval	611222	310494	Low
MNF60259	Cropmarks of probable medieval to post medieval land divisions	Monument	The cropmarks of small rectangular ditched enclosures, which probably relate to former divisions within a series of medieval to post medieval land allotments, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Ford Cottage, Easton.	Medieval to Post Medieval	613255	311262	Low
MNF60261	Cropmarks of field boundaries of unknown but possible medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	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.	Medieval to Post Medieval	610160	313290	Negligible
MNF60262	Cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of dispersed, fragmentary and undated ditches and former field boundaries are visible to the north and south of Weston Road, Easton.	Late Prehistoric	613155	312261	Negligible
MNF60263	Soil marks of possible barrows or mounds of uncertain date	Monument	The soil marks of possible round barrows or former mounds of uncertain date and significance may be visible on aerial photographs to the south of Weston Road, Easton.	Early Bronze Age to Late Saxon	613160	312098	Negligible
MNF60264	Possible earthworks of boundaries and	Monument	The site of possible earthwork boundaries and enclosures of uncertain significance and date are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Honingham Thorpe Farm, Honingham.	Medieval to Modern	611013	309993	Low

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
Environmental Statement
Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
	enclosures of uncertain date						
MNF60265	Cropmarks of undated ditches and possible trackway	Monument	The cropmarks of ditches of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Brook House, Honingham.	Medieval to Post Medieval	611919	311626	Negligible
MNF61386	Pupil Referral Unit, formerly the village school, Mattishall Road	Building	Parts of this building were constructed as a National School in 1840 and it was enlarged in 1859.	Post Medieval to Modern	609593	311211	Low
MNF61401	Former school, Low Road	Building	This flint and brick school with Gothic detailing was built in 1871 and extended in 1900. It is now a private house.	Post Medieval to Cold War	605428	313169	Low
MNF61558	Possible pond containing Middle Saxon and Roman pottery	Monument	In September 2010 an archaeological evaluation revealed a large feature, possibly a pond, containing Middle Saxon pottery and a sherd of possible Roman pottery with two episodes of re-cutting.	Roman to Late Saxon	608336	311382	Medium
MNF61684	Multi-period finds.	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2011 recovered Neolithic flint flakes; medieval and post-medieval pottery and medieval, post-medieval and undatable metal objects including a copper alloy foot from a cooking vessel, a post-medieval buckle and an undatable lead weight.	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	605267	313383	Negligible
MNF61782	Tree with World War Two graffiti in Robin's Nursery	Monument	World War Two graffiti on a tree within the Attlebridge airfield.	World War Two	610247	313789	Low
MNF62575	Middle to Late Saxon strap-end and Late Saxon Stirrup terminal.	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2011 recovered a Middle to Late Saxon strap-end and a Late Saxon stirrup terminal.	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon	611475	310449	Negligible
MNF62678	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2011 recovered a medieval jetton and gilt copper alloy buckle plate as well as a post-medieval button.	Medieval to Post Medieval	605089	314444	Negligible
MNF62796	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 6 miles and Dereham 10 miles	Monument	One of 22 surviving milestones located along the former Norwich, Swaffham and Mattishall turnpike. The turnpike was created in 1770 and was removed in 1872.	Post Medieval to Modern	613009	310932	Medium

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING

Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF62797	19th century milestone marking Norwich 7 miles and Dereham 9 miles	Monument	One of 22 surviving milestones located along the former Norwich, Swaffham and Mattishall turnpike. The turnpike was created in 1770 and was removed in 1872.	Post Medieval to Modern	611430	311164	Medium
MNF62799	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 9 miles and Dereham 7 miles	Monument	One of 22 surviving milestones located along the former Norwich, Swaffham and Mattishall turnpike. The turnpike was created in 1770 and was removed in 1872.	Post Medieval to Modern	608715	312636	Medium
MNF62800	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 11 miles and Dereham 5 miles	Monument	One of 22 surviving milestones located along the former Norwich, Swaffham and Mattishall turnpike. The turnpike was created in 1770 and was removed in 1872.	Post Medieval to Modern	605775	313659	Medium
MNF62810	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 8 miles and Mattishall 3 miles	Monument	One of 22 surviving milestones located along the former Norwich, Swaffham and Mattishall turnpike. The turnpike was created in 1770 and was removed in 1872.	Post Medieval to Modern	609883	311212	Medium
MNF63310	The Old School	Monument	The school was built in 1857 on land given by R. Fellowes. The school was scheduled for closure in 1953/4 and has since been converted into a private dwelling.	Post Medieval to Modern	613536	310837	Low
MNF64352	Late Bronze Age socketed axe and post-medieval metal finds	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2012 recovered a Late Bronze Age socketed axe as well as a post-medieval coin, jetton and belt or harness mount.	Late Bronze Age to Post Medieval	605019	313867	Negligible
MNF64689	Possible site of World War Two prisoner of war camp	Monument	Possible site of World War Two camp for Italian prisoners of war.	World War Two	610146	313735	Low
MNF64898	Prehistoric flints, multi-period pottery and medieval coins	Find Spot	Four prehistoric flints and sherds of Roman, Late Saxon and medieval pottery found during fieldwalking. Two medieval coins found during subsequent metal-detecting.	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	605301	313056	Negligible

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
Environmental Statement
Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information

Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF64899	Burnt flints and post-medieval and modern finds, Oakwood Farm	Find Spot	A Watching Brief took place at this site during the expansion of existing pig-rearing facilities. No archaeologically significant features were observed.	Lower Palaeolithic to Modern	605251	312904	Negligible
MNF65142	Roman and post-medieval finds	Find Spot	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 to Post Medieval	609335	312151	Negligible
MNF65143	Roman and post-medieval metal objects	Find Spot	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 to Post Medieval	609611	312166	Negligible
MNF66557	Post-medieval find	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered part of a post-medieval pocket sundial or ring dial.	Post Medieval	608762	311201	Negligible
MNF67189	Medieval coin	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered a medieval coin.	Medieval	608760	312570	Negligible
MNF67368	Middle/Late Bronze Age and medieval to post-medieval finds	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered a Middle/Late Bronze Age socketed spearhead; a medieval lead pot mend, buckle and harness pendant; medieval/post-medieval lead weights and copper alloy vessel feet and post-medieval crotal bells and a buckle.	Middle Bronze Age to Post Medieval	607971	313526	Negligible
MNF67370	Medieval coin	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered a medieval coin.	Medieval	607911	313409	Negligible
MNF67419	Roman pottery sherd	Find Spot	In 2015 a Roman pottery sherd was recovered as a stray find.	Roman	606287	312014	Negligible
MNF67427	Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered a Roman coin as well as a Late Saxon/medieval staff terminal, a medieval/post-medieval chafing dish handle and a post-medieval crotal bell.	Roman to Post Medieval	605169	312840	Negligible
MNF67728	Neolithic/Bronze Age, Middle/Late Saxon and post-medieval finds	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered a Neolithic/Bronze Age retouched flake and a medieval jetton as well as Middle/Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval metal objects.	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	611108	311157	Negligible
MNF67773	Post-medieval button	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered a post-medieval button.	Post Medieval	607814	313360	Negligible
MNF67774	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered a medieval buckle and a post-medieval harness mount.	Medieval to Post Medieval	607879	313073	Negligible
MNF68576	Middle Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and medieval/post-medieval finds	Find Spot	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered a Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age cauldron lug and a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel leg and foot.	Middle Bronze Age to Post Medieval	608100	312300	Negligible

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING

Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
MNF69032	?Prehistoric, Late Saxon and undated features	Monument	A trial trench evaluation undertaken in 2014 identified a number of potentially archaeologically significant pits and ditches with little to no dating evidence.	Late Bronze Age to Post Medieval	613014	310809	Low
MNF69033	Undated pits and ditches	Monument	A trial trench evaluation undertaken in 2014 identified a number of potentially archaeologically significant pits and ditches with little to no dating evidence.	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Saxon	614294	310615	Low
TUD1	Kiln	Monument	Kiln marked on Historic OS mapping. No longer extant	Industrial	605344	313699	Negligible
TUD2	Brick field	Monument	Brick field marked on Historic OS mapping, likely a historic production site, although usage period is unknown.	Industrial	605482	313707	Negligible
TUD3	Old Marl Pit	Monument	Marl pit marked on Historic OS mapping. No longer extant	Industrial	605733	313692	Negligible
TUD4	Haybett's Barn and Guidepost	Monument	Barn and guidepost marked on historic OS mapping. No longer extant	Industrial	606205	313485	Negligible
TUD5	Guidepost	Monument	Guidepost marked on Historic OS mapping. No longer extant	Industrial	607117	313070	Negligible
TUD6	Guidepost	Monument	Guidepost marked on Historic OS mapping. No longer extant	Industrial	609766	312176	Negligible
TUD7	Guidepost	Monument	Guidepost marked on Historic OS mapping. No longer extant	Industrial	611813	311199	Negligible
TUD8	Pit	Monument	Pit marked on Historic OS mapping. No longer extant	Industrial	615025	311135	Negligible
TUD9	Cut Feature	Monument	Cut feature visible on LIDAR data	Post-medieval to industrial	613070	311113	Negligible
TUD10	Cut Feature	Monument	Cut feature visible on LIDAR data and marked on 1st edition historic OS mapping	Post-medieval to industrial	611610	310983	Negligible
TUD11	Field Boundary	Monument	Possible field boundary visible on LIDAR data. Also visible on 1st edition historic OS mapping	Unknown	610290	312133	Negligible
TUD12	Possible Pit or pond	Monument	Possible pit or pond visible on LIDAR data. Also visible on 1st edition historic OS mapping	Post-medieval to industrial	610069	312273	Negligible
TUD13	Pit/Quarry	Monument	Pit or Quarry visible on LIDAR data and marked on 1st edition historic OS mapping	Post-medieval to industrial	609610	312570	Negligible
TUD14	Field Boundary	Monument	Possible field boundary visible on LIDAR data. Also visible on 1st edition historic OS mapping	Unknown	608472	312570	Negligible
TUD15	Pit/Quarry	Monument	Pit or Quarry visible on LIDAR data and marked on 1st edition historic OS mapping	Post medieval to industrial	606922	313080	Negligible
-	Peat Deposits	Palaeo-environmental	Ground investigations for the Proposed Scheme have identified the presence of Peat deposits at the River Tud Crossing that have the potential to contain prehistoric organic and palaeo-environmental remains.	Prehistoric	610947	311712	Low

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
Environmental Statement
Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
AAA1	Enclosure	Geophysical survey result	The survey has identified an irregular shaped enclosure (E1) in the north-west corner of F8. This enclosure, which has not been identified by the NMP, has well defined ditches on the eastern side while the western side is truncated by the contemporary field boundary. Within the enclosure and to the north, the survey has identified several anomalies. Due to the direct association with E1 these anomalies interpreted as of possible archaeological origin. To the south of E1, a double ditch anomaly, aligned in a south-west/ north-east direction is identified. This anomaly is also interpreted as of possible archaeological origin. However, this interpretation is tentative given that this anomaly is on the same alignment as the extant access road to the nearby timber yard.	-	607342	312824	Medium
AAA2	Parallel ditches and a rectangular enclosure	Geophysical survey result	AAA2 encompasses the north-western corner of F33 and western corners of F35 and F36. Within AAA2 a series of parallel ditches and a rectangular enclosure have been identified. The enclosure (E2) is truncated on its western side by the field boundary and an area of extraction (Q6). On its eastern and southern side the survey has identified two breaks in the magnetic response which may indicate the location of entrances. Within the enclosure there are numerous discrete anomalies which could be interpreted either as pits or remnants of partition ditches. To the north of E2, three ditch anomalies (D12– D14) in an east/west alignment and one ditch (D15) in a north/south alignment perpendicular to D12–D14 have been detected. These anomalies identified in AAA2 correspond to a series of medieval tofts (NHER NMF28552) identified by the NMP.	-	611893	311074	Medium
AAA3	Positive ditch anomalies	Geophysical survey result	In AAA3 the survey has identified two positive ditch anomalies (D16 and D17). Ditch D17 is identified as a truncated rectangular shaped anomaly that does not align with the current or historic field boundaries. To the north-west is D16, which is in the same alignment as the northern part of D17, extends beyond F37 and into F36. These anomalies were not identified by the NMP and are interpreted as forming part of possible earlier field systems.	-	612724	311073	Medium
AAA4	Ditch anomalies	Geophysical survey result	AAA4 is situated at the easternmost end of the GSA. Within this area the survey has identified five ditch anomalies of varying length, shape and alignment (D18–D21). Numerous discrete and small ditch type anomalies are also identified and interpreted as of possible archaeological origin due to their proximity to D18–D21. The anomalies within AAA4 correspond to a series of medieval and post-medieval land division ditches (NHER 54359) recorded by the NMP. Unfortunately, the full extent these features cannot be identified due to the magnetic disturbance along the field edges.	-	613225	311226	Medium
Trenching Site 1	Areas 6 & 7	Trial trenching results	Site 1 (Areas 6 and 7) consisted of ditches, pits and post-holes indicative of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age fields and possible contemporary settlement. This multi-period site also included an array of Roman ditches and finds which suggested that a Roman settlement, possibly including a tiled structure was near the site.	Prehistoric to Roman	606630	313192	Medium
Trenching Site 2	Area 10	Trial trenching results	Site 2 (Area 10) consisted of medieval settlement edge activity, represented by ditches and discrete features adjacent to the village of Hockering.	Medieval	607473	312753	Medium

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING

Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
Trenching Site 3	Area 26	Trial trenching results	Site 3 (Area 26) consisted of a Burnt Mound of probable Bronze Age date.	Bronze Age	610213	312214	Medium
Trenching Site 4	Area 38	Trial trenching results	Site 4 (Area 38) consisted of a series of ditches and pits, some of which are associated with the presence of a Bronze Age barrow. This barrow forms a part of a wider barrow group located on the brow of the hill (NHER 12809)	Bronze Age	611705	310732	Medium
Trenching Site 5	Areas 37, 39-41	Trial trenching results	Site 5 contained medieval remains, possibly representing the edge of a small settlement, encompassing plot/croft boundaries and associated activity (NHER 28552), located across the north-east corner of Areas 37 and in areas 39, 40 and 41.	Medieval	611872	311111	Medium
Trenching Site 6	Area 47	Trial trenching results	Site 6 (Area 47) contained a large rectangular enclosure of probable Mid-to Late Bronze Age date, which had been previously identified by geophysical survey.	Late Bronze Age	612735	311071	Medium
Trenching Site 7	Area 48	Trial trenching results	Site 7 was centred in the eastern part of Area 48, at the far eastern end of the road-scheme and consisted of a small cluster of medieval to post-medieval boundaries adjacent to the village of Easton (NHER 54359).	Medieval to Post-medieval	613218	311216	Medium
-	Historic Landscape Type, 18th-19th century enclosure	Historic landscape	A common landscape type, formed from the gradual removal of field boundaries to accommodate modern farming practice	Post medieval	-	-	Negligible
-	Historic Landscape Type, 20th century agriculture	Historic landscape	A dominant landscape type in the UK, formed from the division of formerly open agricultural fields and heathland over time, largely in response to changes in taxation and ownership laws as well as changes in farming technology	Modern	-	-	Negligible
-	Historic Landscape Type, Inland managed wetland	Historic landscape	Manged wetland in the flood plain of the River TUD.	Post medieval to modern	-	-	Low
-	Historic Landscape Type Parks, gardens, recreation	Historic landscape	Part of parkland planting associated with the former Honingham Hall	Post medieval to modern	-	-	Low
-	Historic Landscape Type - Pre-18th century enclosure	Historic landscape	Less common landscape type as most land enclosed in 18-19th century and later turned into 20th century agricultural land	Post medieval to modern	-	--	Low

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
Environmental Statement
Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity
	Historic Landscape Type - Water features	Historic landscape	Area of water features associated with Honingham Park	Post medieval to modern	-	-	Low

6.6. Assessment of Impact Before Site-Specific Mitigation

6.6.1. For a discussion of significant impacts, please refer to the main cultural heritage chapter (Chapter 6) (TR010038/APP/6.1). The impact assessment includes in-design mitigation but does not account for any site-specific detailed mitigation recommendations. The impact after mitigation is detailed in the main chapter (Chapter 6) (TR010038/APP/6.1).

Table 6. Assessment of Impact on Designated Sites including those with no significant effects

Monument ID	NHLE No.	Asset Name	Designation	Value/sensitivity	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Adverse/Beneficial
MNF7314	1077352	Church of All Saints parish church	Grade I listed building	High	No physical impact.	No setting impact. Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the church.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF7311	1077354	Church of St Michael parish church	Grade I listed building	High	No physical impact.	A beneficial impact is anticipated as the tie-in to the existing A47 will preserve the current road layout and planting. This will result in less traffic and traffic noise on the existing A47 immediately south of the church as the road will be dualled to the south of the existing A47.	Minor	Slight	Beneficial
None	1169192	Church of St Mary parish church	Grade I listed building	High	No physical impact.	No setting impact. Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the church.	No change	Neutral	Neutral

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	NHLE No.	Asset Name	Designation	Value/sensitivity	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Adverse/Beneficial
MNF7827	1305921	St Peter's Church parish church	Grade I listed building	High	No physical impact on church. Temporary possible physical impact from vibration or ground movement during ground works as they are very close to the church and graveyard.		No change	No change	Neutral
						Possible permanent construction setting impact from new highways structures for the Proposed Scheme. Potential permanent setting impact from footbridge construction to east of the church.	Moderate	Moderate	Adverse
					Potential impact on previously unknown or unrecorded deviant burials outside the churchyard boundary		Major	Large	Adverse

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING

Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	NHLE No.	Asset Name	Designation	Value/sensitivity	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Adverse/Beneficial
						<p>Operational impacts likely from increased traffic, traffic noise and lighting on the setting for the church as Proposed Scheme is very close to it.</p> <p>Removal of existing bank and screening planting along the northern boundary of churchyard to accommodate the works. Existing planting along northern boundary will be replaced with a noise barrier and sensitive planting designed to negate impact of removal of existing planting.</p>	Minor	Slight	Adverse
MNF13158	1077351	Old Hall former C16/C17 farmhouse	Grade II* listed building	High	No physical impact.	No setting impact. Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF7823	1170701	St Andrew's Church parish church	Grade II* listed building	High	No permanent physical construction impact. Possible temporary physical impact from vibration or ground movement during groundworks as church immediately adjacent to Proposed Scheme.		No change	Neutral	Neutral

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING

Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	NHLE No.	Asset Name	Designation	Value/sensitivity	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Adverse/Beneficial
						Permanent construction setting impact from new highways structures and groundworks for new road on south west corner of churchyard immediately adjacent to the Proposed Scheme. Introduction of urbanising elements to the setting from the new Norwich Road Junction. Loss of current views of church from south and west and rural setting due to new carriageway passing very close to south west corner of the churchyard	Major	Large	Adverse
						Operational impacts likely from increased traffic, traffic noise and lighting on the setting for the church as very close to the Proposed Scheme.	Major	Large	Adverse
None	1050771	West Lodge Farmhouse	Grade II* listed building	High	No physical impact.	No physical impact. Asset within ZVI. Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF47123	1051541	Greenacres Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF41511	1051542	Church Farm House	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Permanent construction impact on setting due to construction of drainage pond immediately south west of asset on east side of Taverham road and Norwich Road junction to the south.	Moderate	Moderate	Adverse

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING

Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	NHLE No.	Asset Name	Designation	Value/sensitivity	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Adverse/Beneficial
						Temporary construction impacts on setting of building likely from construction noise and noise due to movement of plant and lighting scheme during construction of the proposed Norwich Road Junction and drainage pond.	Moderate	Moderate	Adverse
						Operational impacts likely from increased traffic, traffic noise and lighting on the setting for the building.	Moderate	Moderate	Adverse
MNF51154	1068814	Milestone 2 miles from Mattishall	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF7308	1077350	Icehouse to Berry Hall	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF13153	1077355	Yew Tree Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in less traffic and traffic noise on the existing A47 immediately south of the building.	Minor	Slight	Beneficial
MNF20584	1077359	Old Lane House.	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF12610	1170745	39, 40 and 41, The Street.	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING

Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	NHLE No.	Asset Name	Designation	Value/sensitivity	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Adverse/Beneficial
MNF41511	1170764	Barn at Church Farm.	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Permanent construction impact on setting due to construction of drainage pond immediately south west of asset and Norwich Road Junction to the south.	Moderate	Moderate	Adverse
						Temporary construction impacts on setting of building likely from construction noise and noise due to movement of plant and lighting scheme during construction of the proposed Norwich Road Junction and drainage pond. [Check noise data]	Moderate	Moderate	Adverse
						Operational impacts likely from increased traffic, traffic noise and lighting on the setting for the building.	Moderate	Moderate	Adverse
None	1170794	Easton Lodge.	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF19258	1170875	Bellevue	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF13154	1306686	Manor Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	Minor	Slight	Beneficial
MMF13152	1306718	Overgate House	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING

Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	NHLE No.	Asset Name	Designation	Value/sensitivity	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Adverse/Beneficial
MNF51580	1306730	Berry Hall. Former vicarage	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Permanent construction impact on setting due to construction of Wood Lane Junction to the north of Berry Hall on the line of the existing A47.	Minor	Slight	Adverse
						Temporary construction impacts on setting of building likely from construction noise and noise due to movement of plant and lighting scheme during construction of the proposed Wood Lane Junction.	Minor	Slight	Adverse
						Operational impacts likely from increased traffic, traffic noise and lighting on the setting for the building.	Minor	Slight	Adverse
MNF13158	1306736	Barn at Old Hall	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF13154	1342550	Manor House	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in less traffic and traffic noise on the existing A47 immediately south of the building.	Minor	Slight	Beneficial
MNF62054	1372666	Stables and coach house to Honing ham Hall.	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral

Monument ID	NHLE No.	Asset Name	Designation	Value/sensitivity	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Adverse/Beneficial
MNF19257	1373015	Hill Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
None	1439197	North Tuddenham War Memorial	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
None	1458759	Honingham and East Tuddenham War Memorial	Grade II listed building	High	No physical impact.	Proposed Scheme sufficiently far away not to have an impact on the setting of the building.	No change	Neutral	Neutral

6.6.2. Due to the large volume of non-designated heritage assets, most of which are find spots where material has been removed from within the study area, Table 7 only includes those heritage assets which fall within the DCO Boundary and where an impact has been assessed. The details of all non-designated heritage assets are included in Table 5 above.

6.6.3. Where possible in the table below heritage assets have been cross referenced by their source. Heritage assets that were identified during the desk-based assessment from Norfolk Historic Environment Records are labelled using their HER record number which is prefixed 'MNF'. Heritage assets identified during the walkover survey and from LIDAR data are labelled with prefix 'TUD'. Heritage assets identified during the geophysical survey (Appendix 6.2) (**TR010038/APP/6.3**) are labelled with the prefix 'AAA' (Areas of Archaeological Activity) Heritage assets identified during trial trenching (Appendix 6.3) (**TR010038/APP/6.3**) are labelled with the prefix 'TT' (Trial Trench) and the trenching area they were found in is also given e.g. Area 1.

Table 7. Assessment of Impact on Non-designated Sites including those with no significant effects

Monument ID	Asset Name	Period	Value	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Description on Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Benefit
MMF7809	Neolithic axe head	Prehistoric	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF7819	The Cross	Medieval	Low	None	None	Inside DCO boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF12808 TT Area 41-42	Possible Bronze Age ring ditches	Bronze Age	Low	Yes	None	Construction of Norwich Road Junction is likely to remove any remains of the site present within the construction area	Major	Moderate	Adverse
MNF14915	Medieval pottery	Medieval	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF14916	Medieval pottery	Medieval	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF16308	Undated pit, Neolithic to Bronze Age scraper, flakes and Roman coin	Early Neolithic to Roman	Low	Yes	None	Construction of the east end of the Proposed Scheme and tie in to existing A47 are likely to remove any remains present within the construction area	Moderate	Slight	Adverse
MF17837 TT Area 16	Prehistoric pottery	Prehistoric	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information

Monument ID	Asset Name	Period	Value	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Description on Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Benefit
MNF20466 TT Area 1	Multi-period finds	Multi-period	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF25701 TT Area 43	Late medieval vessel foot	Medieval	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MMF25702 TT Area 48	Multi-period finds	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF25703	Possible Bronze Age pits and post medieval ditches	Bronze Age	Medium	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction will not have an impact on this site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF28552 TT Area 39	Possible medieval toft	Medieval	Low	Yes	None	Construction of a drainage pond associated with the Norwich Road Junction layout is likely to remove any remains present within the construction area	Minor	Slight	Adverse
MNF28684 TT Area 31	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Roman to Post-medieval	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Period	Value	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Description on Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Benefit
MNF29040	Prehistoric flint flake	Prehistoric	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MMF29041	Prehistoric flint flake	Prehistoric	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF29042	Prehistoric flint flake	Prehistoric	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF29044	Medieval sword or belt fitting	Medieval	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF29045	Medieval coin	Medieval	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF29046	Possible prehistoric hearth	Prehistoric	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF30679 TT Area 7	Multi-period finds	Early Iron Age to Post-medieval	Negligible	Yes	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF31498 TT Area 16	Iron Age toggle	Iron Age	Negligible	Yes	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information

Monument ID	Asset Name	Period	Value	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Description on Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Benefit
MNF41017 TT Area 37	Prehistoric flint artefacts	Prehistoric	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF49020 TT Area 29	Honingham Park	Post Medieval	Low	Yes	Yes	Construction activities may physically affect a very small strip parcel of land at the southwest corner of the park, where its character is not readily apparent at the most southerly edge of the park immediately adjacent to the existing A47. The existing A47 will be retained and converted into an access road at this location to serve St Andrew's Church. The gate piers and estate fencing that form part of this asset where practical will be protected during construction. Light and noise from traffic on the proposed Norwich Road Junction, as well as road lighting will introduce further urbanising elements to the extreme south-east corner of the parkland. This impact will be softened in character by the use of sympathetic landscape planting design.	Minor	Slight	Adverse
MNF59554 TT Area 42	Cropmarks of at least one probable round barrow	Bronze Age	Medium	Yes	None	Remains associated with this site may extend into the construction area. Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present.	Minor	Slight	Adverse
MNF60177 TT Area 27	Cropmarks of undated fragmentary ditches	Unknown	Low	Yes	None	Remains associated with this site may extend into the construction area reserved for soil storage at Wood Lane Junction. Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present.	Minor	Slight	Adverse
MNF60178 TT Area 42 & 43	Cropmark enclosures and fields of probable Roman date	Roman	Low	Yes	None	Remains associated with this site may extend into the construction area of Norwich Road Junction. Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present.	Minor	Slight	Adverse

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information

Monument ID	Asset Name	Period	Value	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Description on Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Benefit
MNF60241 AAA2 TT Areas 36, 37, 38, 41, 42	Cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries	Unknown	Negligible	Yes	None	Remains associated with this site may extend into the construction area of Norwich Road Junction. Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present.	Major	Slight	Adverse
MNF60259 TT Area 48	Cropmarks of probable medieval to post medieval land divisions	Medieval to Post Medieval	Low	Yes	None	Remains associated with this site may extend into the construction area reserved for soil storage at the east end of the scheme. Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present.	Minor	Slight	Adverse
MNF62796	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 6 miles and Dereham 10 miles	Post medieval	Medium	No	Setting	Although not physically affected by construction, activities nearby could result in the accidental destruction or loss of the milestone and its location due to its small size.	No change	Neutral	
MNF62797	19th century milestone marking Norwich 7 miles and Dereham 9 miles	Post Medieval to Modern	Medium	No	Yes	Although not physically affected by construction, activities nearby could result in the accidental destruction or loss of the milestone and its location due to its small size.	No change	Neutral	
MNF62800	Milestone	Post Medieval to Modern	Medium	No	Yes	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 11 miles and Dereham 5 miles.	No change	Neutral	Neutral

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information

Monument ID	Asset Name	Period	Value	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Description on Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Benefit
MNF65142 TT Area 19	Roman and post-medieval finds	Roman to Post Medieval	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF65143 TT Area 20	Roman and post-medieval finds	Roman to Post Medieval	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MMF67198 TT Area 15	Medieval coin	Medieval	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
MNF67728 TT Area 34	Neolithic/Bronze Age, Middle/Late Saxon and post-medieval finds	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	Negligible	None	None	Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a findspot of item already removed from site	No change	Neutral	Neutral
-	Peat Deposits	Prehistoric	Low	Yes	None	Construction activities are likely to remove any peat present where the Proposed Scheme crosses River Tud	Minor	Slight	Adverse
TUD1	Kiln	Industrial	Negligible	None	None	Kiln marked on Historic OS mapping. No longer extant. Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a heritage asset that no longer exists	No change	Neutral	Neutral

Monument ID	Asset Name	Period	Value	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Description on Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Benefit
TUD2	Brick field	Industrial	Negligible	None	None	Brick field marked on Historic OS mapping, likely a historic production site, although usage period is unknown. Inside DCO Boundary but construction will not have an impact on this heritage asset	No change	Neutral	Neutral
TUD5	Guidepost	Industrial	Negligible	None	None	Guidepost marked on Historic OS mapping. No longer extant. Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a heritage asset that no longer exists.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
TUD6	Guidepost	Industrial	Negligible	None	None	Guidepost marked on Historic OS mapping. No longer extant. Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a heritage asset that no longer exists.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
TUD7	Guidepost	Industrial	Negligible	None	None	Guidepost marked on Historic OS mapping. No longer extant. Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a heritage asset that no longer exists.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
TUD8	Pit	Industrial	Negligible	None	None	Pit marked on Historic OS mapping. No longer extant. Inside DCO Boundary but construction cannot have an impact on a heritage asset that no longer exists.	No change	Neutral	Neutral
TUD9 TT Area 48	Cut Feature	Post Medieval to Modern	Negligible	Yes	None	Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present during the setup of the site compound at the east end of the Proposed Scheme.	Major	Slight	Adverse
TUD10 TT Area 36	Cut Feature	Post Medieval to Modern	Negligible	Yes	None	Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present within the construction area during construction of the carriageway west of Norwich Road Junction.	Major	Slight	Adverse

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Period	Value	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Description on Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Benefit
TUD11 TT Area 26	Field Boundary	Post Medieval to Modern	Negligible	Yes	None	Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of the Hall Farm Access Underpass.	Major	Slight	Adverse
TUD12 TT Area 25	Possible Pit or pond	Post Medieval to Modern	Negligible	Yes	None	Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of the soil storage area east of Wood Lane Junction.	Major	Slight	Adverse
TUD13 TT Area 18	Pit/Quarry	Post Medieval to Modern	Negligible	Yes	None	Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of Wood Lane Junction.	Major	Slight	Adverse
TUD14 TT Area 14	Field Boundary	Post Medieval to Modern	Negligible	Yes	None	Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of the soil storage area west of Church Lane.	Major	Slight	Adverse
TUD15 TT Area 7	Pit/Quarry	Post Medieval to Modern	Negligible	Yes	None	Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of the Mattishall Lane Underbridge.	Major	Slight	Adverse
AAA1 TT Area 10	Enclosure found during geophysical survey	Undated	Medium	Yes	None	Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of the carriageway south of Hockering.	Major	Large	Adverse

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information

Monument ID	Asset Name	Period	Value	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Description on Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Benefit
AAA2 TT Area 41	Parallel ditches and a rectangular enclosure found during geophysical survey	Undated	Medium	Yes	None	Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of Norwich Road Junction.	Major	Large	Adverse
AAA3 TT Area 47	Positive ditch anomalies found during geophysical survey	Undated	Medium	Yes	None	Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of the carriageway west of Easton.	Major	Large	Adverse
AAA4 TT Area 48	Ditch anomalies found during geophysical survey	Undated	Medium	Yes	None	Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of soil storage areas west of Easton.	Major	Large	Adverse
TT Site 1 TT Areas 6 & 7	Site 1 – Prehistoric and Roman settlement	Prehistoric to Roman	Medium	Yes	None	Site 1 (Areas 6 and 7) consisted of ditches, pits and post-holes indicative of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age fields and possible contemporary settlement. This multi-period site also included an array of Roman ditches and finds which suggested that a Roman settlement, possibly including a tiled structure was near the site Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of the carriageway west of Hockering	Major	Large	Adverse
TT Site 2 Area 10 AAA1	Site 2 – Medieval settlement	Medieval	Medium	Yes	None	Site 2 (Area 10) consisted of medieval settlement edge activity, represented by ditches and discrete features adjacent to the village of Hockering Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of the carriageway south east of Hockering	Major	Large	Adverse

Monument ID	Asset Name	Period	Value	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Description on Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Benefit
TT Site 3 Area 26	Site 3 – Burnt mound	Bronze Age	Medium	Yes	None	Site 3 (Area 26) consisted of a burnt mound of probable Bronze Age date. Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of the carriageway east of Wood Hall Junction and the Hall Farm Access	Major	Large	Adverse
TT Site 4 Area 38	Site 4 – Bronze Age settlement	Bronze Age	Medium	Yes	None	Site 4 (Area 38) consisted of a series of ditches and pits, some of which are associated with the presence of a Bronze Age barrow. This barrow forms a part of a wider barrow group located on the brow of the hill (NHER 12809) Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of Norwich Road Junction	Major	Large	Adverse
TT Site 5 Areas 37, 39-41 AAA2	Site 5 – Medieval settlement	Medieval	Medium	Yes	None	Site 5 contained medieval remains, possibly representing the edge of a small settlement, encompassing plot/croft boundaries and associated activity (NHER 28552), located across the north-east corner of Areas 37 and in areas 39, 40 and 41 Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of Norwich Road Junction	Major	Large	Adverse
TT Site 6 Area 47 AAA3	Site 6 – Bronze Age enclosure	Late Bronze Age	Medium	Yes	None	Site 6 (Area 47) contained a large rectangular enclosure of probable Mid-to Late Bronze Age date, which had been previously identified by geophysical survey Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of the carriageway west of Easton	Major	Large	Adverse

A47 NORTH TUDDENHAM TO EASTON DUALLING
 Environmental Statement
 Appendix 6.1 Cultural heritage information



Monument ID	Asset Name	Period	Value	Physical Impact	Setting Impact	Description on Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Benefit
TT Site 7 Area 48 AAA4	Site 7 – Medieval and Post- medieval settlement	Medieval to Post- medieval	Medium	Yes	None	<p>Site 7 was centred in the eastern part of Area 48, at the far eastern end of the road-scheme and consisted of a small cluster of medieval to post-medieval boundaries adjacent to the village of Easton (NHER 54359).</p> <p>Construction activities are likely to remove any remains present in the construction area during construction of potential site compounds and soil storage areas at the east end of the Proposed Scheme.</p>	Major	Large	Adverse

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6.9. Glossary

Term	Description
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
Baseline	In EIA, 'baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected. Baseline conditions are not the same as existing conditions, which are those in existence at the time of carrying out the EIA, because, this may be some time in advance of the occurrence of an impact and environmental conditions may change in the intervening period.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BC and 700 BC
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The EMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
Cropmark	A visible trace of a buried construction revealed by the uneven growth or survival of plants above the remains of structures or ditches, due chiefly to variation in water retention by the soil.
Desk study	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc., allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.

Term	Description
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)	The 15 volumes of DMRB provide guidance for all aspects of the design of roads and bridges in the UK. Volume 10 covers environmental mitigation and Volume 11 governs environmental impact assessment. Other volumes cover other aspects of the design and preparation of highways projects.
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Findspot	Place where an object is found.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Grade Separated	Refers to a junction where one road has been elevated or lowered to a different level so that the main flow of traffic is separated.
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Hibernacula	The place/ structure/ shelter chosen by an animal for hibernation.
Highways England	The applicant and government company charged with operating, maintaining and improving England's motorway and major A roads. Formerly the Highways Agency.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BC and 43 AD
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 AD and 1550 AD
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BC and 4,500 BC.
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.

Term	Description
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
National Mapping Programme (NMP)	A project funded by Historic England and local councils involving assessment and interpretation of aerial photographs and other remote sensing data, such as LiDAR.
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BC and 2,500 BC
Non-motorised user (NMU)	Includes walkers, cyclists and horse riders.
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BC
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 AD and 1900 AD
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 AD
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance, the population of a protected species, or a specific archaeological site, or the occupants of a residential property.
Requirement	A requirement listed in the Development Consent Order which is a condition of the grant of development consent.
Roman	The period of human activity between 43 AD and 410 AD
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 AD and 1066 AD
Statutory Consultation	Community and stakeholder consultation carried out in line with the statutory requirements set out in s42, s47 and s48 of the Planning Act 2008
Statutory consultees	Organisations that Highways England is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'.
Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI)	The visual 'line of sight' or catchment area having the potential to be visually affected by a particular site or structure.