

New Buckenham

Norfolk

Landscape and Heritage Assessment



prepared for
New Buckenham Parish Council

October 2018

Cover image: New Buckenham from the north-west, showing the earthworks of the castle, the planned town and the common beyond.

Photograph taken February 2002 by Mike Page, reproduced with permission.

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1 Introduction

This Landscape and Heritage Assessment has been prepared by Dr Richard Hoggett MCifA FSA on behalf of New Buckenham Parish Council to provide an evidence base which will inform the development of the New Buckenham Neighbourhood Plan.

In order to achieve this, this report presents baseline assessments of the landscape and heritage of the New Buckenham Neighbourhood Plan area (hereafter the 'study area'), which comprises the entirety of the parish of New Buckenham and a small portion of the neighbouring Old Buckenham parish in which stand the remains of Buckenham castle (Figures 1–3).

Section 2 defines the study area and places it into the wider context of the settlement and administrative boundaries of its immediate surroundings. Section 3 presents a detailed overview of the landscape of the study area, focussing on the physical characteristics which give rise to its distinctive landscape character. Section 4 uses archaeological, historical and cartographic evidence to set out the developmental history of the study area from prehistory to the present day, with a particular focus on the castle, settlement and planned town. Section 5 draws together the evidence collected in Sections 2, 3 and 4 and presents a series of conclusions which can be drawn from the assessment and places New Buckenham into its wider context.

In preparing this assessment, due regard has been paid to the guidance set out in Norfolk County Council's *Standards For Development-Led Archaeological Projects In Norfolk* (Robertson *et al.* 2018) and in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIFA 2017).

The Ordnance Survey data used in the mapping presented in this report has been provided to New Buckenham Parish Council under the terms of the Public Sector Mapping Agreement.



*Figure 1. (left).
The location of
New
Buckenham
within the UK
Scale
1:10,000,000.*

*Figure 2 (right).
The location of
New
Buckenham
within East
Anglia. Scale
1:1,000,000.*

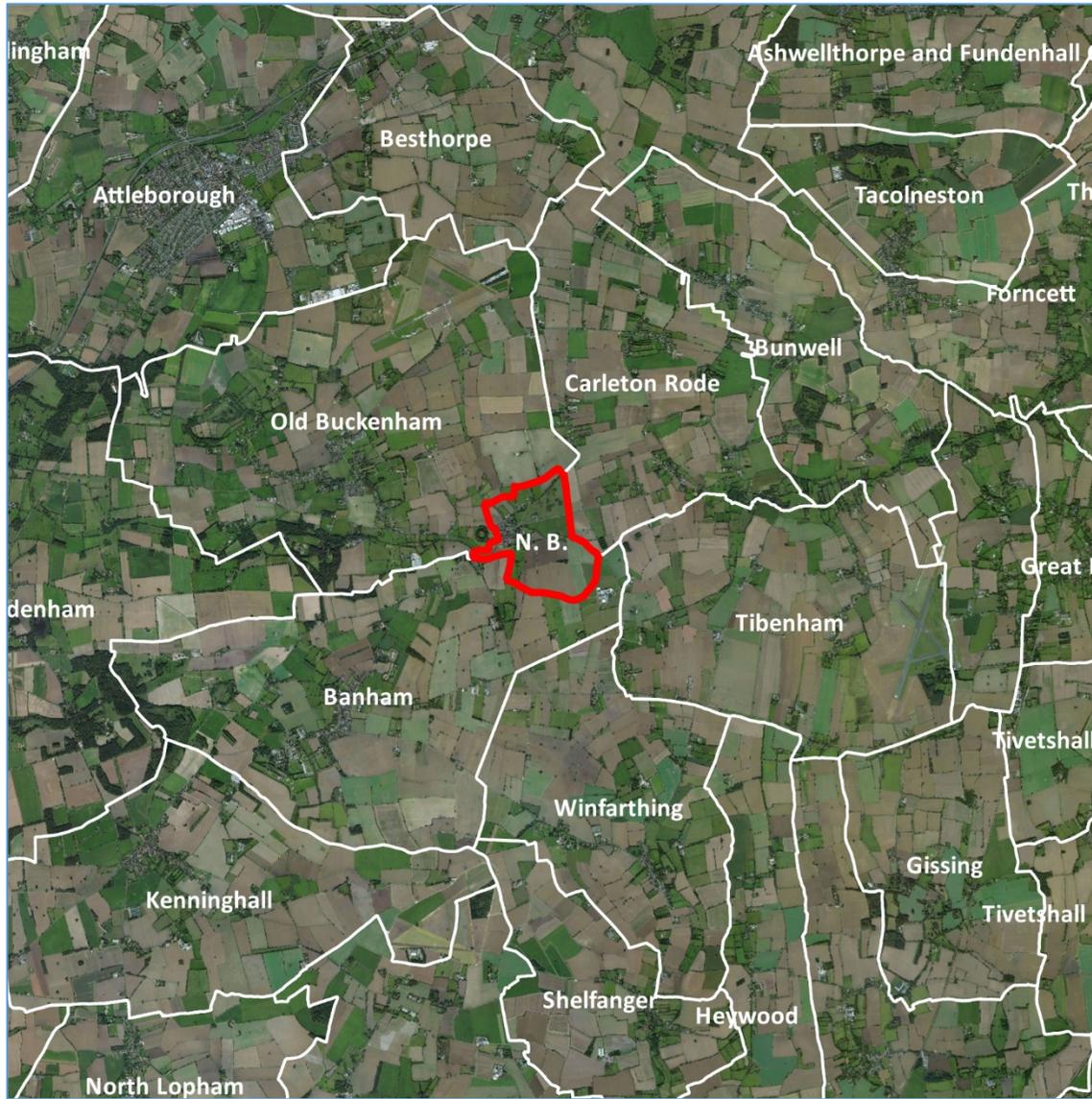


Figure 3. New Buckenham and surrounding parishes. Scale 1:100,000.

2 The Study Area

New Buckenham is a small East Anglian parish of 174 ha located in the southern-central part of Norfolk (Figures 1–3), at the very eastern edge of Breckland district (Figure 4). The eastern boundary of the parish forms part of the boundary between Breckland district and the neighbouring South Norfolk district to the east. The parish sits at the hub of a block of four much larger parishes: Old Buckenham to the north-west, Banham to the south-west, Tibenham to the south-east and Carleton Rode to the north-east. This disparity of size and the unusual relationship between the boundaries of these parishes is entirely a product of the history of New Buckenham itself, which was deliberately created from existing land-holdings largely in what was then referred to as Buckenham (now known as Old Buckenham), Banham and Carleton Rode during the 12th century. This history is explored more fully in Section 4.

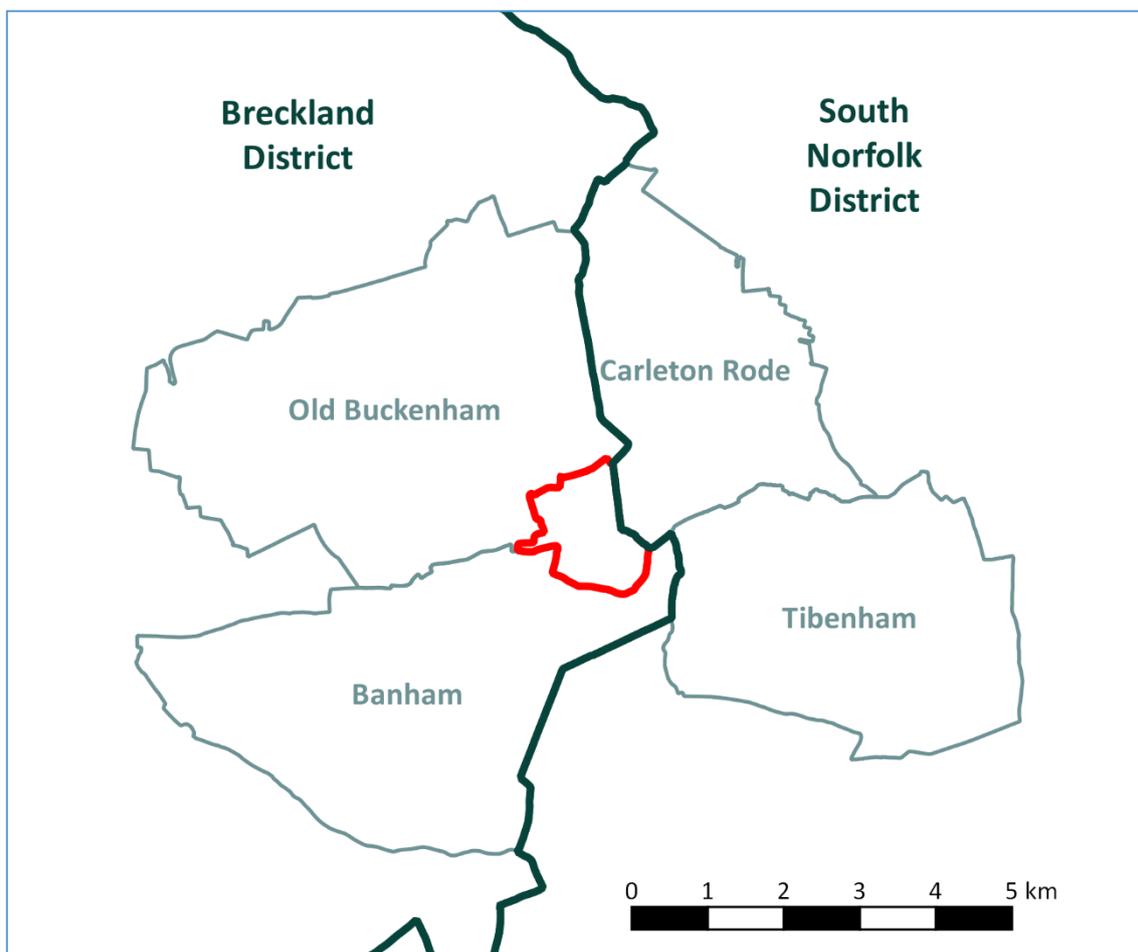


Figure 4. The relationship between New Buckenham, its neighbouring parishes and the boundary between Breckland and South Norfolk District Councils.

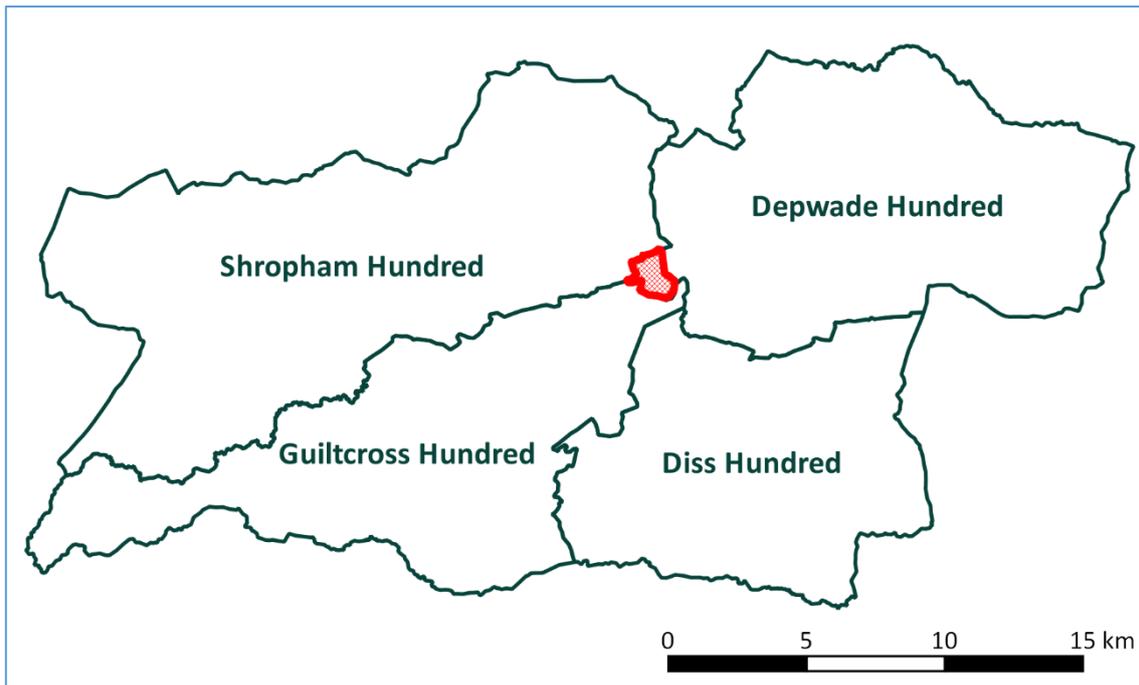


Figure 5. The relationship between New Buckenham and the four surrounding hundreds.

The parish also sits at the convergence of four hundreds, much larger administrative landscape units which were first established in the Anglo-Saxon period (Figure 5). These are Shropham hundred to the north-west, to which New Buckenham belongs, Guiltcross hundred to the south-west, Diss hundred to the south-east and Depwade hundred to the north-east. These hundreds were the backbone of Anglo-Saxon law and administration, formed the structure for the entries recorded in the Domesday Survey in 1086 and continued to be the main unit of local government until the introduction of the Poor Law Unions in 1834 (Barringer 2005). The laying out of the hundreds pre-dates the establishment of New Buckenham, and their significance to the settlement is also explored below.

The line of New Buckenham's western parish boundary is such that the site of the castle itself lies within the parish of Old Buckenham. A parish boundary marker stone can still be found at the edge of the pavement outside the Old Vicarage on Castle Hill Road. For the purposes of the New Buckenham Neighbourhood Plan, Old and New Buckenham Parish Councils have agreed that it is appropriate for the south-eastern portion of Old Buckenham parish in which the castle stands to be incorporated into the New Buckenham Neighbourhood Plan area, in order that all of the inter-related elements of the settlement can be considered together (Figure 6).

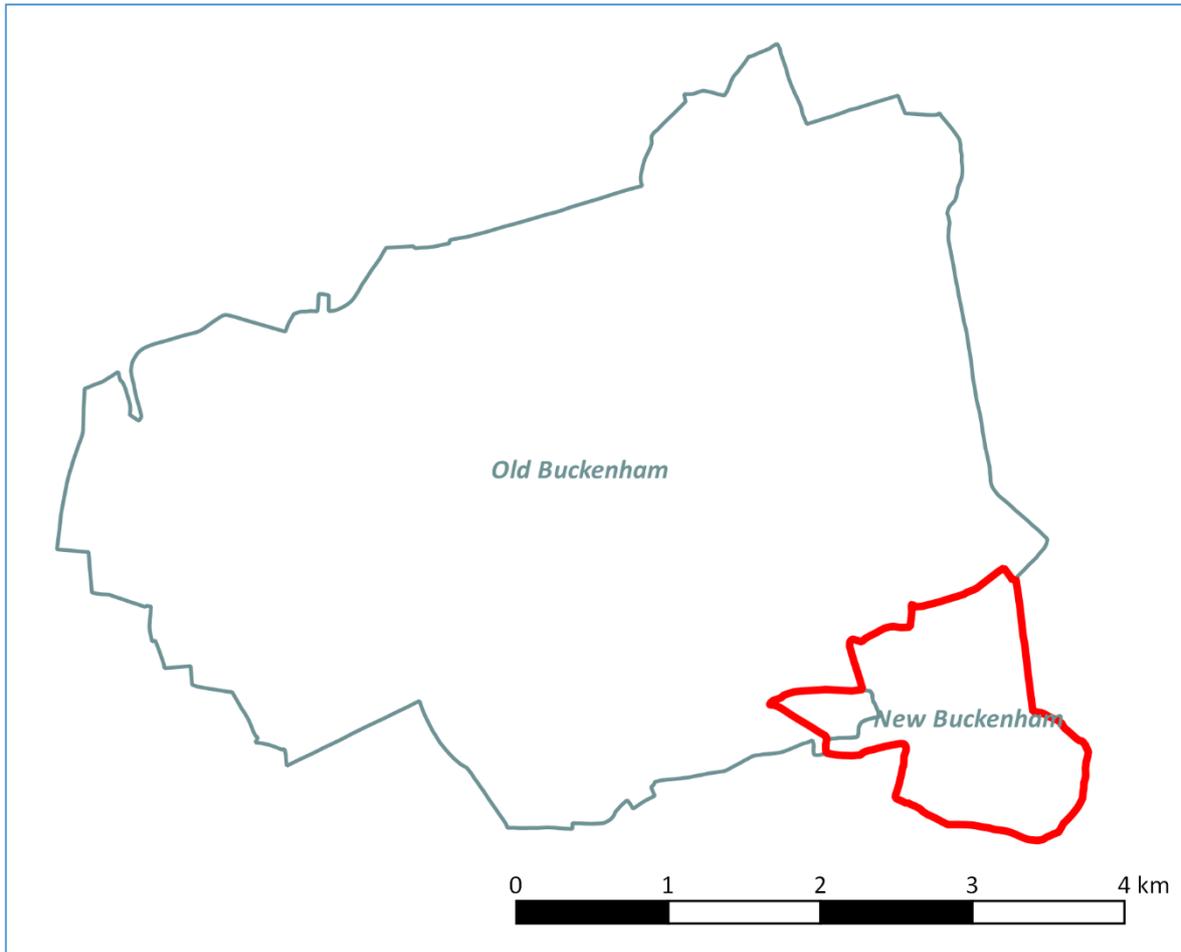


Figure 6. Old and New Buckenham showing the New Buckenham Neighbourhood Plan area.

Although small, the parish of New Buckenham is densely populated, a reflection of the urban character of the settlement within it. As a consequence, the parish comprises the tightly-packed area of the town located to the west of the parish, with the castle beyond, and the large area of the common to its east (Figure 7). The common and the town are both bisected by the east-west line of the main Norwich to Thetford road, which enters in a straight line from the east, winds through the town's street grid and continues out of the western side of the town, through the ancient crossroads at the Dam Brigg and south-westwards towards Banham. The northern part of the parish, outside the town, comprises a belt of arable fields, while to the south and east of the town and common the remainder of the parish comprises a large, enclosed area of arable fields and meadows known as the Haugh Field, itself an ancient and significant landscape feature (Figure 8).

It has long been recognised that New Buckenham belongs to a small collection of Norman planned towns which were laid out across the region in the 12th century. Other notable local examples include Castle Rising and Castle Acre in west Norfolk, the former of which has strong manorial links with New Buckenham (Ayers 2005). The town itself comprised a gridded street-plan, focussed around a large market place, and enclosed by a town ditch. The town was laid out to the east of Buckenham castle, a 12th-century foundation, and it is likely that the castle and town, together with the extensive deer park to their north, were all laid out as part of the same scheme.

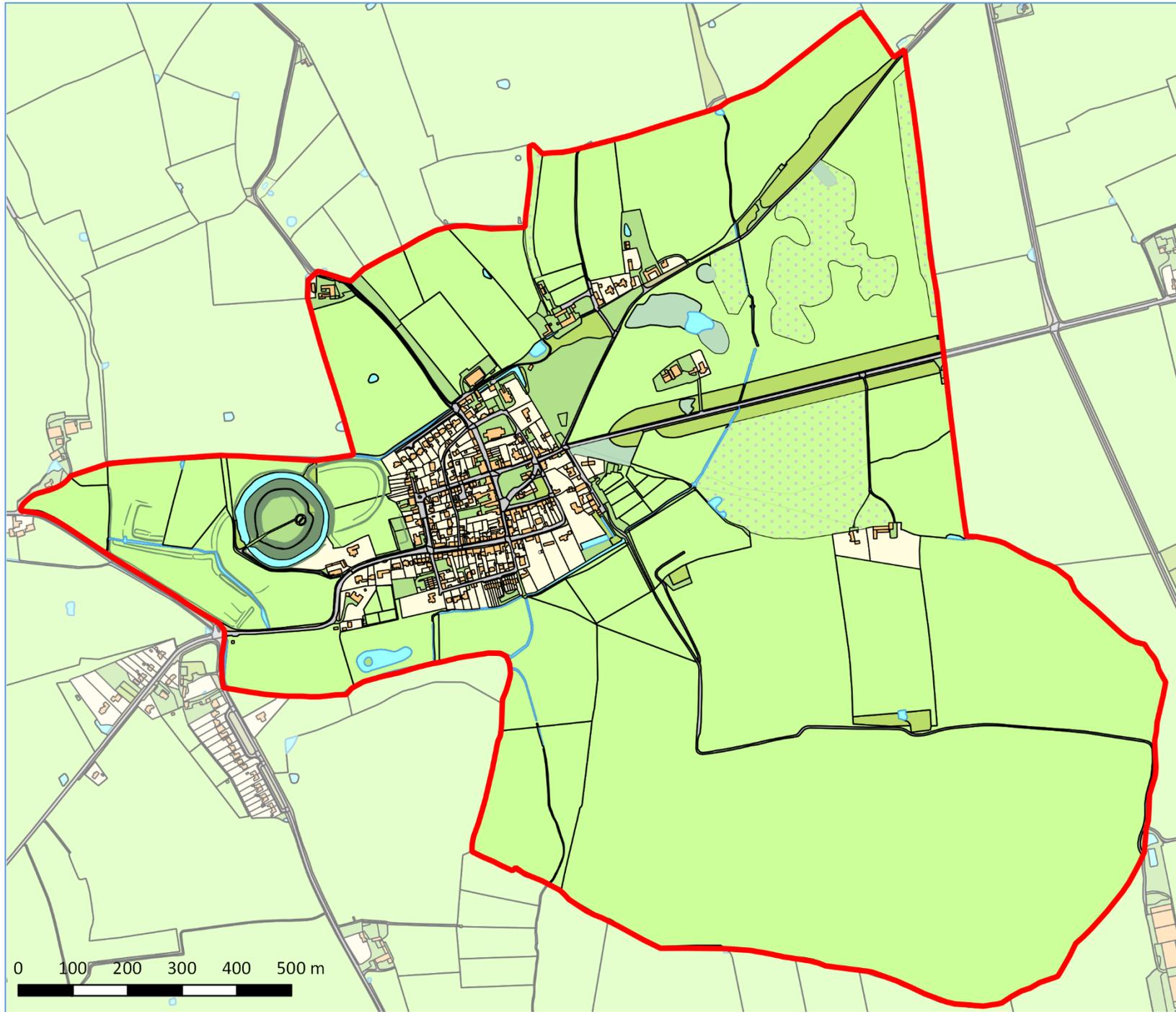


Figure 7. The study area.

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Figure 8. The study area from the north-west, showing the earthworks of the castle, the planned town and the common beyond.

Photograph taken February 2002 by Mike Page, reproduced with permission.

3 Landscape

This section assesses the geology, soils and topography of the study area, which are collectively responsible for the study area's landscape character.

3.1 Geology and Soils

As with much of this region of Norfolk, the bedrock geology of the entire study area comprises undifferentiated white chalk (Larwood and Funnell 1961; Funnell 2005). The superficial geology of the area is less uniform, with the castle, the town and the area immediately outside the eastern side of the town being situated on a small island of sand and gravel of the Lowestoft Formation. To the south of this area, the northern bank of the river valley comprises alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, which have gradually washed down from the higher ground and accumulated over time. At the southern end of Tanning Lane, at the north-western extent of the Haugh Field, is a similar small patch of head deposit, comprising unsorted sands and gravel, again derived from the higher ground.¹

The study area is dominated by two main soil associations, which broadly relate to the topography of the area (Figure 9). The higher ground of the northern part of the town and the fields beyond to the north and east comprise the slowly permeable fine loamy soils over clayey soils of the Beccles 1 soil association (711r). The area of the Haugh Field to the south also comprises this soil association, with a band of this soil type lying outside the study area to the east and looping around to its south.² Contained within the lower land of the river corridor lies a belt of the deeper, permeable sandy and peaty soils of the Isleham 2 soil association (861b).³

3.2 Topography and Hydrology

The topography of the study area is varied, and has in part been artificially altered by the creation of the castle and the town in 12th century. Figure 10 illustrates the part of the study area which is covered by the Environment Agency 1m resolution LIDAR (Light Distance and Ranging) dataset surveyed in 2009. LIDAR data, being

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html>

² <https://www.landis.org.uk/services/soilsguide/mapunit.cfm?mu=71118>

³ <https://www.landis.org.uk/services/soilsguide/mapunit.cfm?mu=86102>

derived from laser scanning of the ground surface, allows undulating ground to be modelled in great detail. As can be seen, the coverage of the study area is not complete, primarily as a result of the survey focussing on river valleys and not their related interfluves.

As is immediately apparent, the study area encompasses the watershed and upper reaches of a westward-flowing river network, with the New Buckenham parish boundary effectively encircling the catchment area of the river valley. It has already been observed that the parish, hundred and district boundaries lie to the east of the study area, and it is very common for boundaries of this kind to follow watersheds in this fashion. The river basin is in part fed by the springs which rise on New Buckenham common and beyond, including the Spittle (or Spital) Mere, and is also fed by additional springs to the south of the study area, which converge immediately to the south of the town in a low-lying and broad river valley. This then flows westwards past the castle and into a much wider area of low ground downstream of the Dam Brigg.

As is also apparent, the northern, eastern and southern sides of the study area are characterised by rising land. The Ordnance Survey records a spot-height of 47m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) at the point where the main road east out of the town crosses the parish boundary, while much of the Haugh Field to the south and Hunt's Farm to the north lie on or above the 50m contour line. The river valley lies below the 45m contour line, falling to 40m at the western end of the study area. Although these relative differences are slight, they give the local landscape a distinctive character which has underpinned subsequent settlement of the area.

The strategic siting of the castle and town are clear to see in Figure 10, with both being deliberately situated on a plateau of ground on the northern slope of the river valley. Also clear is the prominence of the circular earthworks of the castle, and the relationship between the higher ground on which the castle is located and the lower-lying land to the west and south. The control of the water levels in the river valley would have resulted in flooding upstream and offered a considerable degree of protection to the southern and western sides of the complex, with traffic being controlled through the centre of the town.

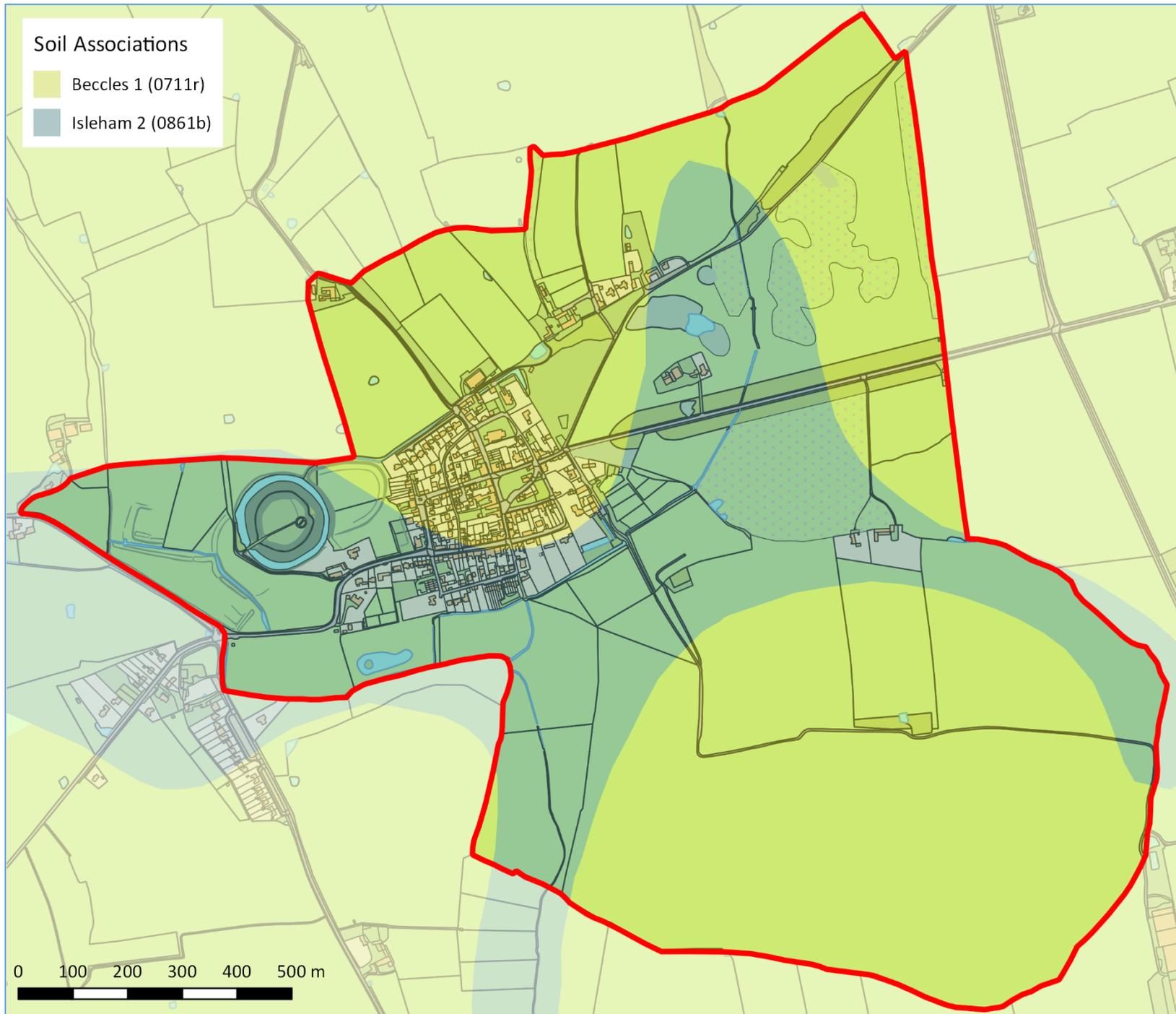


Figure 9. The study area, showing the extent of the major soil associations.

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Soils data after National Soil Resources Institute.

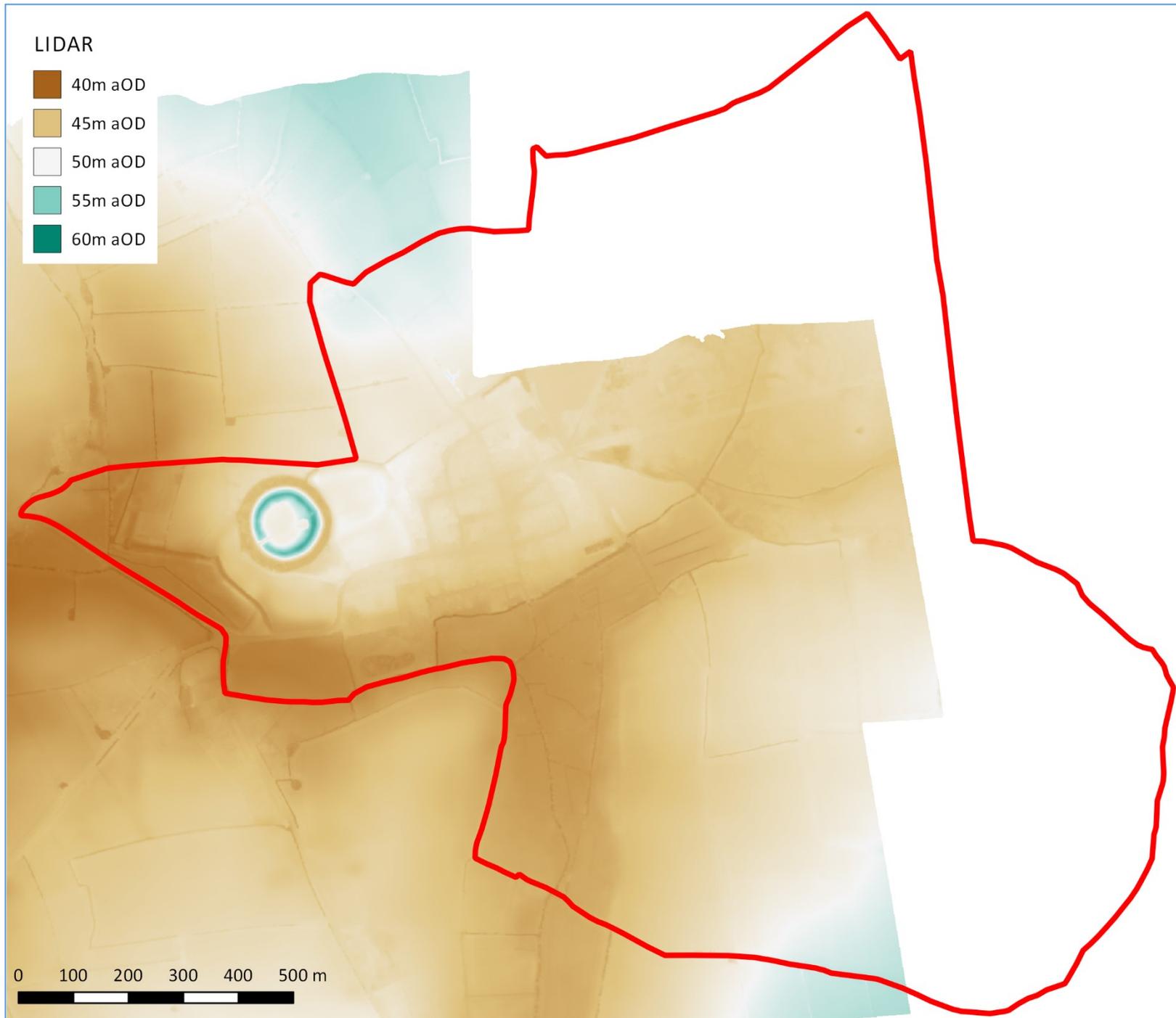


Figure 10. The topography of the study area, as revealed by the Environment Agency's 2009 LIDAR survey data. Note the relative height of the castle earthworks..

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LIDAR data © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2009.

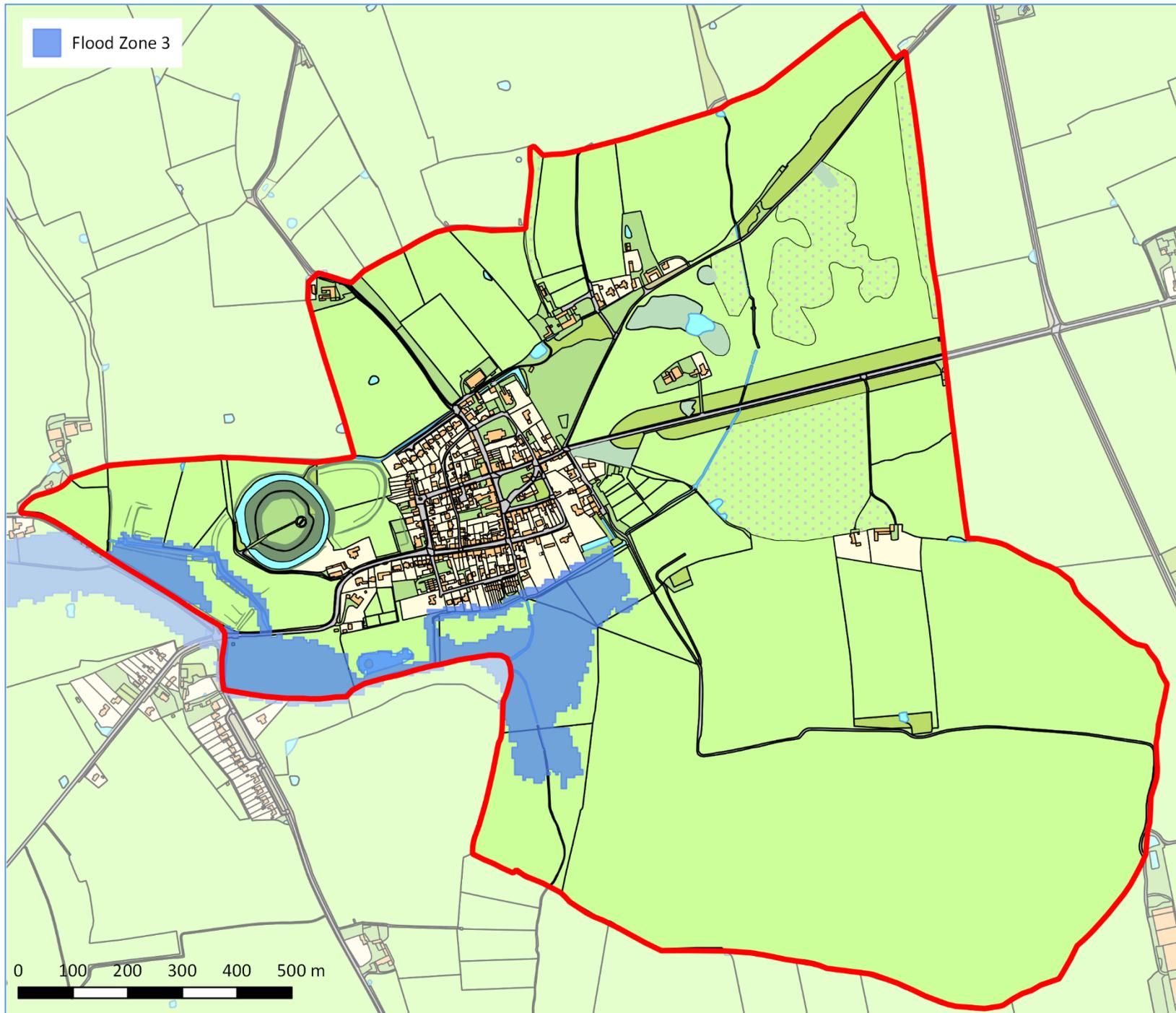


Figure 11. The extent of Flood Zone 3 within the study area and beyond.

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Flood Zone data © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2018.

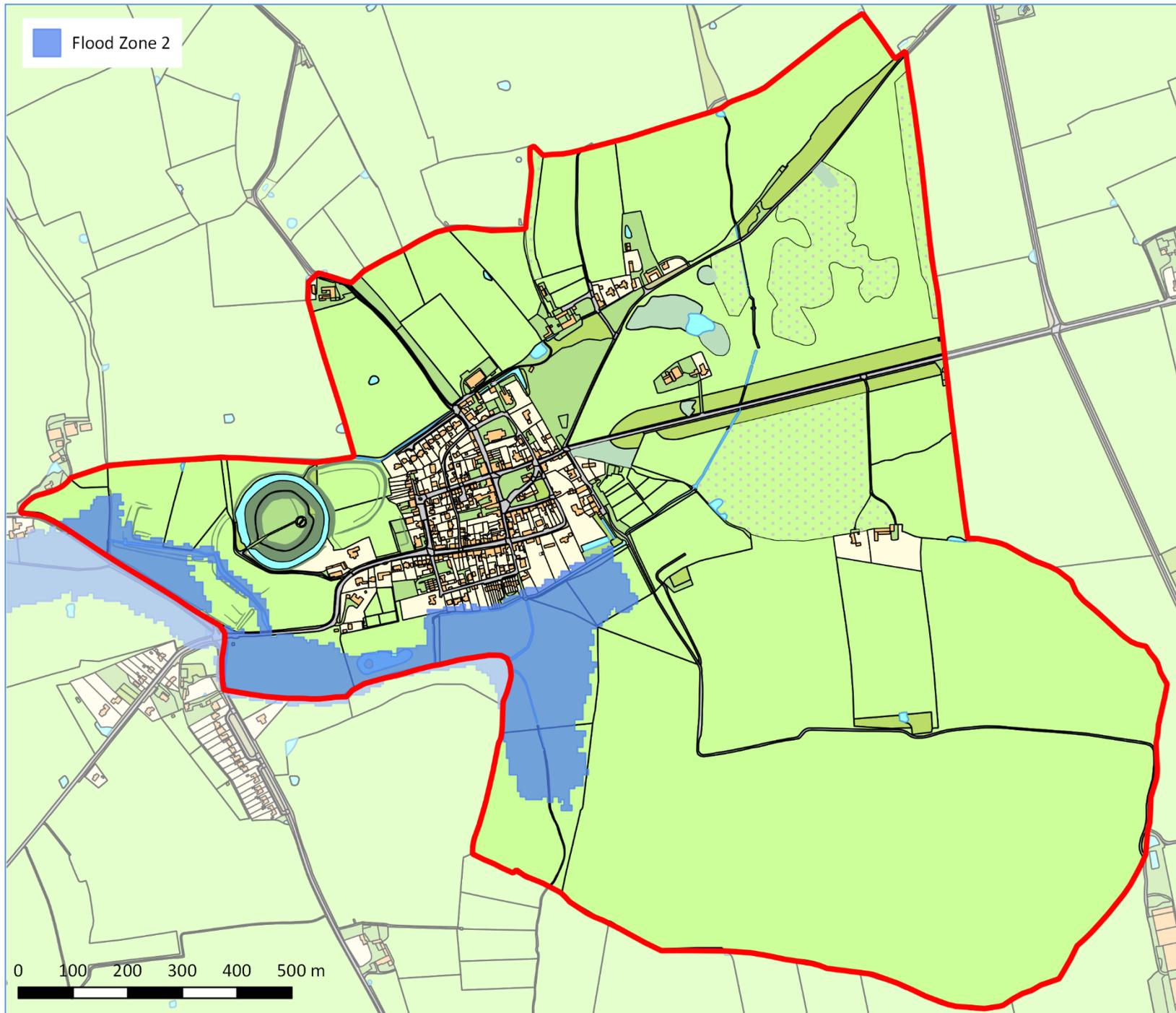


Figure 12. The extent of Flood Zone 2 within the study area and beyond.

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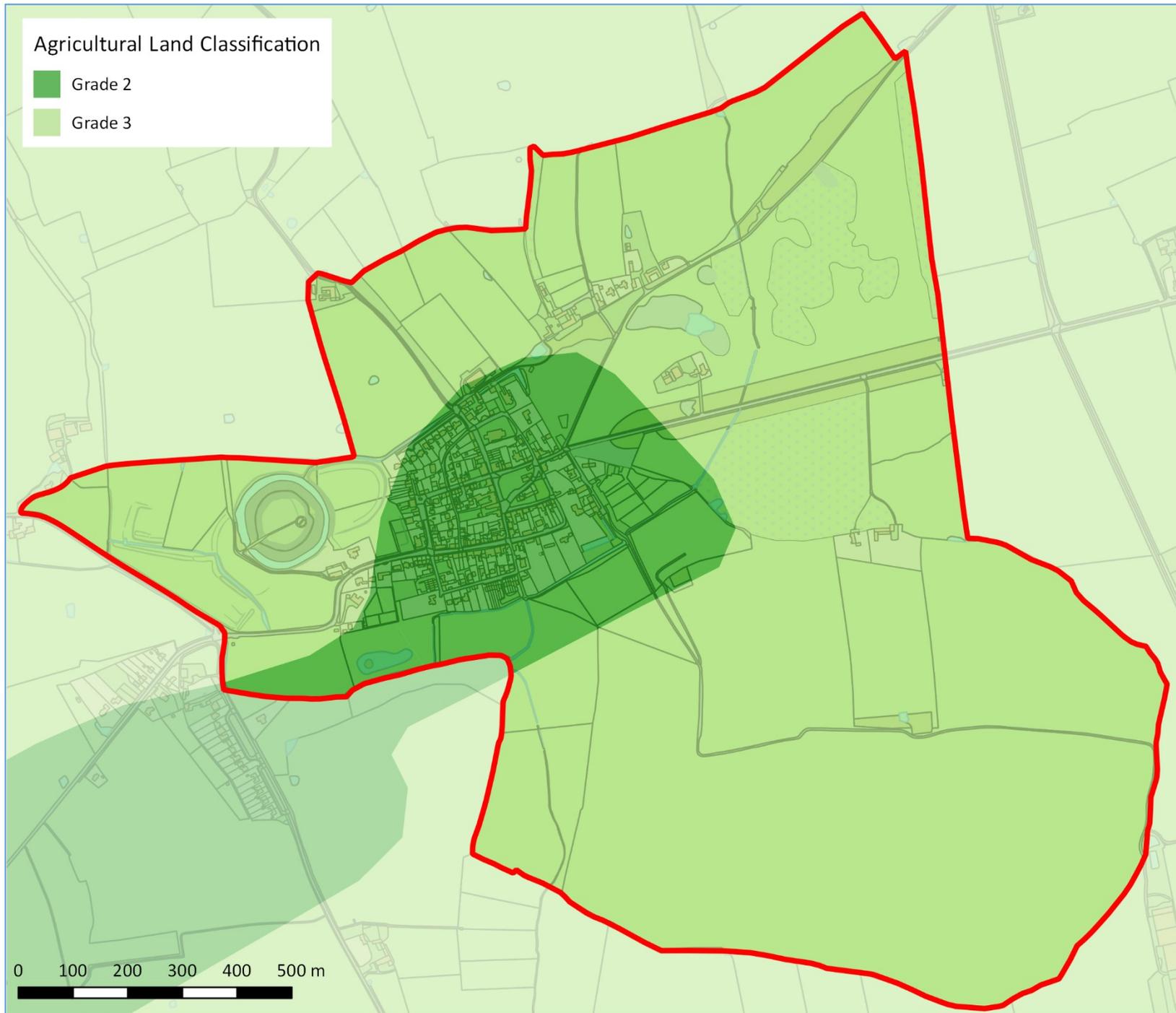


Figure 13. The study area, showing the extent of the major Agricultural Land Classifications.

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Agricultural Land Classification data © Natural England copyright and/or database right 2018.

Given the topography and hydrology of the area, it is no surprise that much of the river valley to the south and west of the town and castle lies in Flood Zone 3, defined by the Environment Agency as land having a 1-in-100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (Figure 11). A slightly larger area of land lies in Flood Zone 2, defined as land having between a 1-in-100 and 1-in-1000 annual probability of river flooding (Figure 12). Local residents and those attempting to use the roads to the west of the study area during wet periods are very familiar with the fact such flooding is a frequent occurrence and is often very disruptive.

3.3 Agricultural Land Classification

With specific regard to agricultural land, Natural England are responsible for the national Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) process, under which land is classified into five grades, based on an assessment of climate, site and soil. Grade 1 is the best quality land and Grade 5 the poorest.⁴ As can be seen in Figure 14, the majority of the agricultural land within the study area has been classified as Grade 3 – ‘good to moderate quality agricultural land’ – which has moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. Within the river valley part of the study area, the land has been classified as Grade 2 – ‘very good quality agricultural land’ – which has minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting.

3.4 Landscape Character

The physical factors of geology, soils, topography and hydrology combine with climate to create distinctive regions of landscape which can be characterised in a number of different ways (Williamson 2005). At a national level, Natural England have developed a series of National Character Area (NCA) profiles, which define areas with similar landscape characteristics following natural, rather than political, boundaries. The study area lies within NCA 83 – South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands – which occupies a large area of central East Anglia stretching from just south of Norwich in the north to the River Gipping in the south. To the west, the NCA merges into the neighbouring Brecks NCA 85. NCA 83 is characterised as a

⁴ <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/952421ec-da63-4569-817d-4d6399df40a1/provisional-agricultural-land-classification-alc>

predominantly flat, high clay plateau with large open views, incised by numerous small-scale valleys containing slow-flowing rivers. The equable climate and moderately fertile soils mean that over 90% of the NCA is given over to arable crops, and this has historically always been the case. As a result, the landscape is dominated by nucleated and dispersed agrarian settlements, churches, barns and timber-framed houses.⁵

In this respect, the study area is both typical and atypical of the wider NCA. The arable land surrounding the town to the north, east and south-east and the river-valley to the south are all representative of the Claylands NCA. Conversely, the densely settled core of the town is unusual in the area, a reflection of its urban character, although many of the individual elements of its built environment are similarly typical of the wider area.

At a more localised scale, the Breckland District Landscape Character Assessment was produced by Land Use Consultants in 2007.⁶ This assessment described and evaluated a series of highly-localised areas of landscape character within the district. Within the context of the report, the present study area was classified as belonging to the 'Settled Tributary Landscape' category, and more specifically to the 'Buckenham Settled Tributary Landscape'. This is characterised as a gently undulating landform cut by numerous ditches and tributaries, distinct for the extent of its small-scale settlement. The boundaries of the character area are defined by the Breckland Heath landscapes to the west and the more elevated open plateau landscapes to the east. The historic landscape of the Buckenham Settled Tributary Landscape is characterised by piecemeal and parliamentary Enclosure (the processes by which medieval open fields were gradually consolidated and hedged), with extensive boundary loss due to 20th-century agricultural intensification. New Buckenham common, a large expanse of unimproved grassland grazed by cattle, is highlighted as a key landscape feature of the character area.

⁵ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6106120561098752?category=587130>

⁶ https://www.breckland.gov.uk/media/2069/Landscape-Character-Assessment/pdf/Landscape_Character_Assessment_-_May_2007_Final2.pdf



Figure 14. The study area from the north-east, showing the earthworks of the northern part of the common with the town beyond.

Photograph taken June 2009 by Mike Page, reproduced with permission.

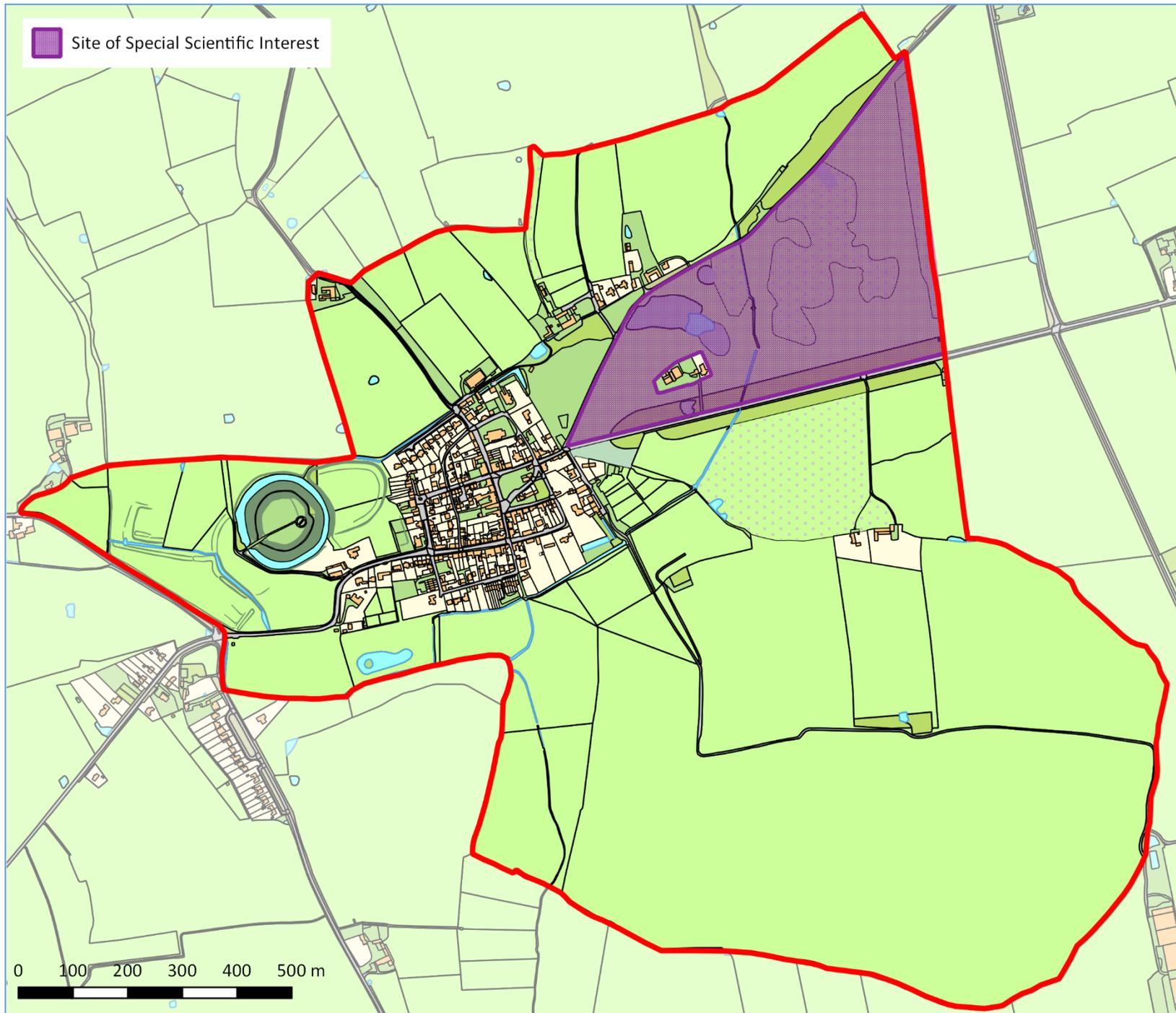


Figure 15. The study area, showing the extent of the Site of Special Scientific Interest.

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SSSI data © Natural England copyright and/or database right 2018.

Within the study area, views are generally glimpsed or intermittent and are contained by landforms and by field boundary vegetation, although there are some long views afforded across fields to the north of the settlement and across the common. In these views, the church tower of St Martin's church is a particularly focal feature in the landscape.

3.5 Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

The northern area of New Buckenham common, with the exception of Mill House Garage, was designated as a SSSI on ecological grounds in August 1985 (Figure 15).⁷ The citation for the designation describes the rich variety of flora in the area, which includes a variety of grassland types reflecting the alkalinity/acidity and drainage of the underlying soils, and a number of uncommon plant species, including the largest colony of Green-winged Orchids now remaining in Norfolk.⁸

3.6 Open Space

Breckland District Council's *Open Space Assessment (2015)* evaluated the quantity, quality and accessibility of open space and recreational in Breckland district and measured them against national standards. In particular, the National Playing Field Association (NPFA) recommendation that 6 hectares of recreational space is required for every 1,000 people was used as a benchmark statistic.⁹

Several public open spaces were identified within New Buckenham, including the large area of the common, the cricket pitch and the environs of the castle, as well as the smaller areas of Market Place, the churchyard, the cemetery, the allotments and the Village Hall playing fields. The children's play area was also counted. For a population of 460 in 2015, New Buckenham had 1.99 ha more total outdoor play space than the recommended average. This was boosted largely by the extra provision of outdoor sports facilities (an excess of 2.24 ha), although the provision of children's play space falls 0.25 ha short of the recommended average.¹⁰

⁷ <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=S1004142>

⁸ <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1004142.pdf>

⁹ https://www.breckland.gov.uk/media/1961/Open-Space-Assessment/pdf/Open_Space_Assessment_2015.pdf

¹⁰ https://www.breckland.gov.uk/media/1965/Open-Space-Parish-Schedule-2015-N-S-/pdf/Open_Space_Parish_Schedule_2015_N-S_.pdf

3.7 Built Environment

While many of the factors discussed above focus on the open areas of landscape within the study area, it is also important to remember that the built environment forms an intrinsic part of the study area's landscape and character. As can be seen in Figure 8, outside the main settlement core, the main aspects of the study area's built environment include the outlying Hunt's Farm to the north, a strung-out ribbon of settlement along the northern edge of the common, Mill House in the centre of the common, and a small cluster of residential barn conversions on the south side of the common. As has already been alluded to, all of these development types are typical of the wider landscape character area, with origins in the agrarian roots of the local economy, and would not seem out of place in any of the settlements in the area.

The main concentration of buildings within the study area is the gridded core of the settlement itself, situated immediately to the east of the castle (Figure 16). Although now considered to be a village, the settlement was founded as a town and it is therefore different from the surrounding settlements, in that its economy was built on trade and commerce from the outset, with little or no connection to the agrarian landscape within which it was situated. New Buckenham's urban origin and the early character of the settlement, as well as its deliberately planned and laid-out nature, have resulted in a built environment characterised by tightly-packed buildings, regularly-aligned streets, numerous crossroad junctions and long thin tenement plots, which also serve to make New Buckenham unlike any other settlement to be found in the local area or further afield.

Ultimately, as is becoming increasingly apparent, the nature and character of New Buckenham's landscape and built environment are closely interconnected with the developmental history of the settlement and the buildings within it. Therefore, in order to gain a better understanding of and properly assess the study area it is now necessary to turn to examine its heritage.

4 Heritage

New Buckenham has a long history and rich heritage, which have shaped its landscape and built environment. This heritage is reflected in a number of existing statutory designations, which identify and protect the above- and below-ground heritage assets of the study area. Much of our understanding of the study area's developmental history is informed by numerous different strands of archaeological and historical investigation which have been undertaken during the last century or more. Much of this information has been published and/or has been added to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), the definitive database of the county's archaeological discoveries, and need only be summarised here. The interested reader is referred to the publications and websites cited below.

4.1 Designated Heritage Assets

The study area contains a high concentration of Designated Heritage Assets, in the form of Scheduled Monuments (Figure 17) and Listed Buildings (Figure 18), contained within the wider New Buckenham Conservation Area (Figure 19). Full details of these Heritage Assets and links to the relevant entries in the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Norfolk HER are provided in Appendix 1.

An archaeological site or historic building of national importance can be designated as a Scheduled Monument under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). As a result the site is legally protected from disturbance and any works, including development, which might affect a Scheduled Monument are subject to the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent alongside any planning permission which may be required. Scheduled Monuments are part of the National Heritage List for England and are managed by Historic England on behalf of the Secretary of State, and the extents of Scheduled Monuments are subject to periodic review as and when necessary.

There are two Scheduled Monuments within the study area: Buckenham castle and the adjacent St Mary's Chapel, the historical development of which are discussed further below (Figure 17).



Figure 16. The urban core of New Buckenham from the south-west, showing the public open space within and around the settlement.

Photograph taken March 2007 by Mike Page, reproduced with permission.

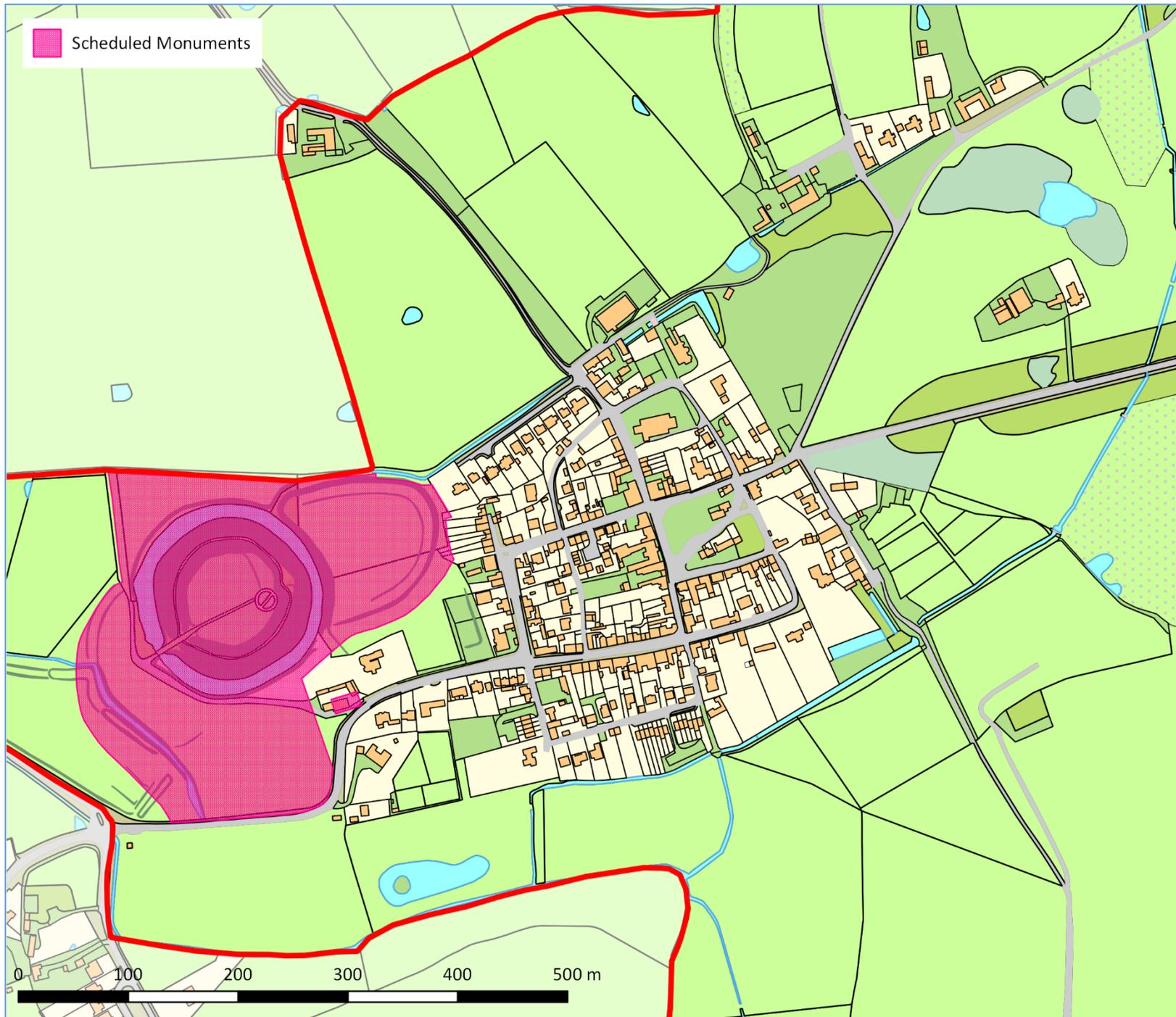


Figure 17. The study area, showing the extents of the Scheduled Monuments.

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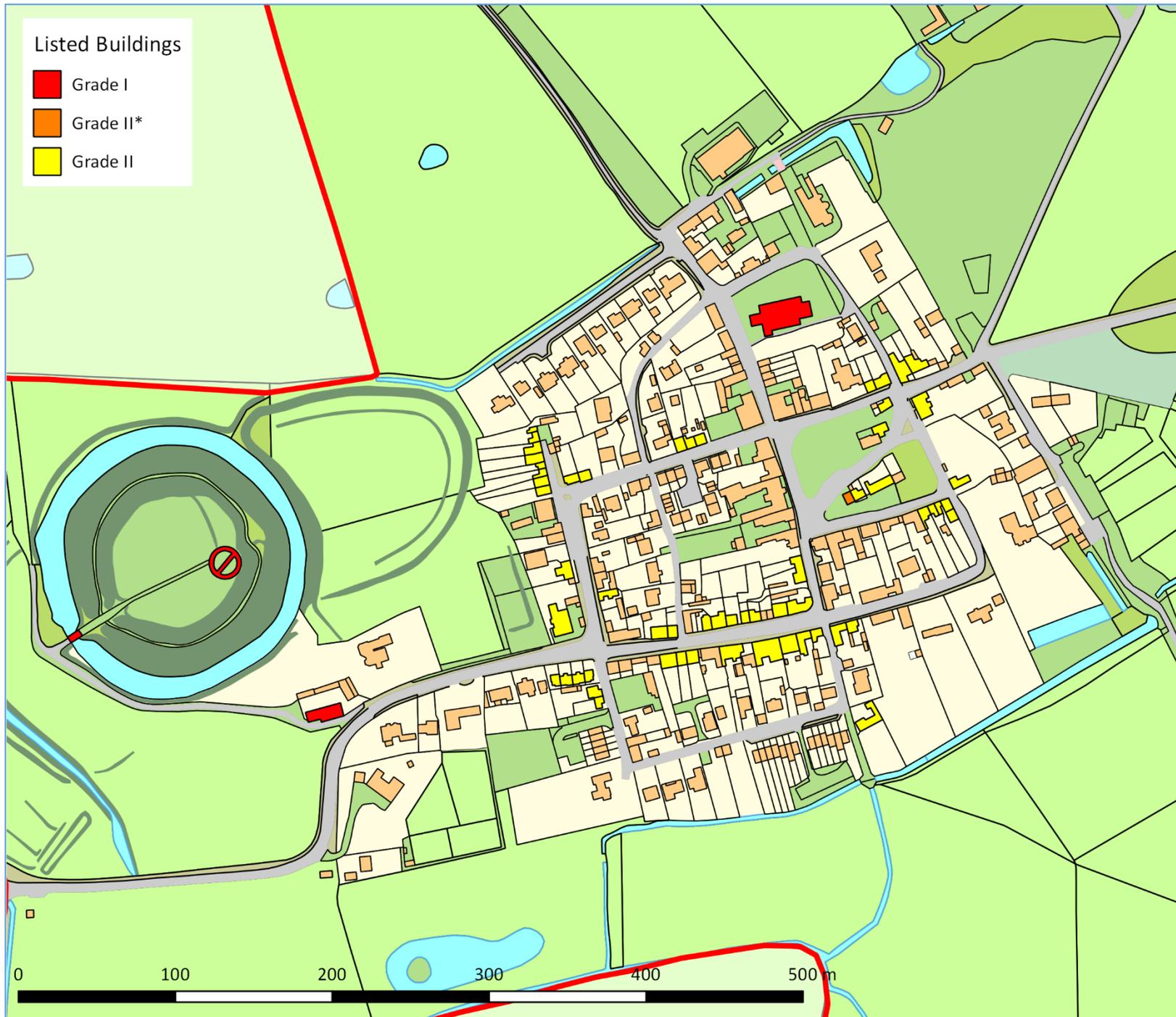


Figure 18. The study area, showing the location and grades of the Listed Buildings.

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Listed Building data after © Historic England copyright and/or database right 2018.

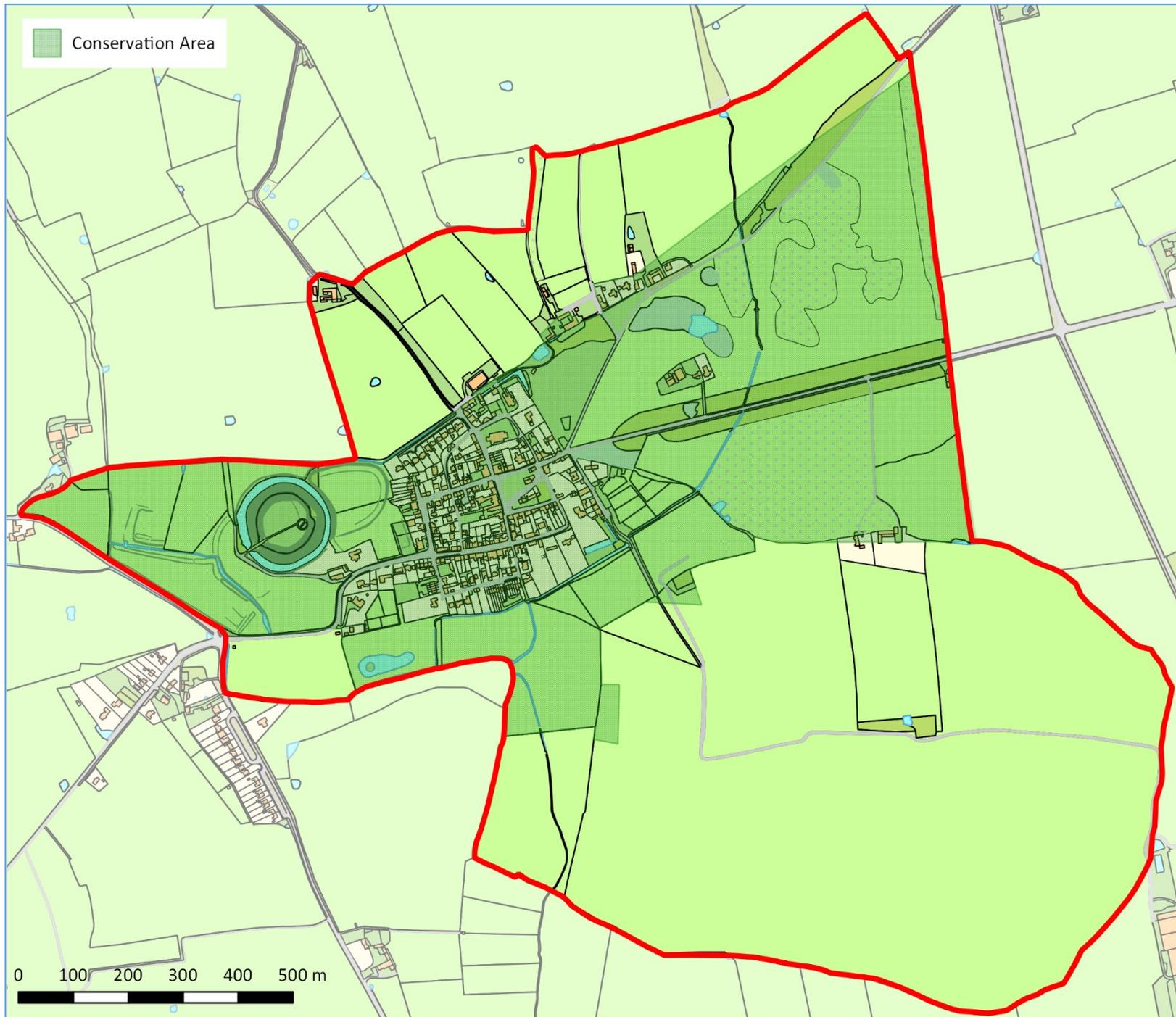


Figure 19. The study area, showing the extent of the New Buckenham Conservation Area.

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Conservation Area data © Breckland District Council 2018.

**DRAFT FIGURE:
CONFIRMATION OF AREA
EXTENT AWAITED FROM
BRECKLAND COUNCIL**

Legislation pertaining to buildings and areas of special architectural and historic interest is contained within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Under the act, historic buildings and structures can be designated as Listed Buildings at one of three grades. These are:

- Grade I Buildings of exceptional interest (2.5% nationally)
- Grade II* Particularly important buildings of more than special interest (5.8% nationally)
- Grade II Buildings of special interest (91.7% nationally)

Listed building data is provided by Historic England, but only as point data, so for the purposes of this analysis, a polygonised dataset has been created to visually represent the listed structures. The Listed Building Consent process is managed alongside the planning process at District level by the Breckland Historic Buildings Officer.

There are three Grade I listed buildings records pertaining to the study area (Figure 18). The first of these relates to the upstanding masonry of the keep of Buckenham Castle and the western bridge over the moat (Figure 20). This record serves to emphasise that listed building designations can pertain to more than one structure or property, and that the total number of listings does not necessarily reflect the number of actual buildings listed. The second Grade I listed building is St Mary's Chapel (Figure 21), meaning that the ruins of the castle and the chapel are both Scheduled Monuments and Grade I listed buildings, a reflection of their national significance. The third Grade I listed building is St Martin's church, which stands to the north of the Market Place in the centre of New Buckenham and which is a prominent local landmark (Figure 22).

The Market Cross in the centre of New Buckenham's Market Place and is the only Grade II* listed building in the study area (Figure 23). It was once a Scheduled Monument, but was removed from the list following the discovery that it is not in its original position, having been relocated from the north-western part of the Market Place in the 18th century.

The remaining 42 listed building entries are all listed at Grade II, but due to the extensive merging and splitting of properties over time, they pertain to many more than 42 individual properties (Figure 18). As can be seen, there is a particular concentration of Grade II listed buildings along the street frontages of King Street (Figure 24), the four sides of Market Place (Figure 22), and Boosey's Walk, while the outlying roads and back lanes of the town are less well represented.

It should be remembered that not every building of historical or architectural significance is listed, and that many of the original listing surveys were conducted without any kind of internal structural investigation taking place. Given the re-facing in brick of many of the properties in the town which occurred during the mid-19th century and the results of the surveys carried out by the Norfolk Historic Buildings Group (Longcroft 2005), we now know that there are many houses in the town which are considerably older than their outward appearance might suggest and which would meet the criteria for listing.

Arguably the omission of buildings from the National Heritage List is to some extent mitigated by the fact that they are all included within the New Buckenham Conservation Area. The New Buckenham Conservation Area, along with that of Old Buckenham, was designated in January 1973, the pair being the earliest Conservation Areas in the district. Conservation Areas are also managed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and are also the responsibility of the Breckland Historic Buildings Officer. A map of the boundaries of the Conservation Area has been provided by Breckland District Council (Figure 19) and it encompasses the entirety of the planned town, as well as a substantial portion of the land to the east and west, incorporating the remains of the castle and much of the common.

Like many of the Conservation Areas in Breckland district, New Buckenham Conservation Area does not currently have a formal Conservation Area Appraisal or a Management Plan, although such documents would be beneficial and would offer a better assessment of a settlement which has changed considerably since 1973.



Figure 20. The ringwork and keep of Buckenham Castle from the north-west,

Photograph taken February 2012 by Mike Page, reproduced with permission.



Figure 21. St Mary's Chapel from the north-west, showing the original fabric and western window, together with evidence of later use as a barn and subsequent conversion to residential use.



Figure 22.
View of
Market Place
from the south
with St
Martin's
church
beyond.

Photograph
taken June
2014 by Mike
Page,
reproduced
with
permission.



Figure 23. The Market Cross from the south-west.



Figure 24.
View along
the northern
side of King
Street, looking
west.

4.2 Fieldwork

In terms of the archaeological potential of the study area, the densely occupied urban core of the settlement has resulted in an archaeological record which is unlike that of other more rural settlements, in that it comprises many successive layers of archaeological deposits laid down over a long period of time. The fact that the settlement area is so tightly packed and continues to be heavily utilised has resulted in few opportunities for archaeological fieldwork to be conducted within the town. Where buildings have been demolished or infill housing constructed, planning conditions have required – or the opportunity has been taken by interested residents – to conduct archaeological investigations. These have consistently demonstrated that, although later use has often truncated earlier deposits, it is often still possible to excavate remains which date from the earliest centuries of the town's existence.

As might be expected in a settlement where such a dense cluster of medieval buildings survives, the individual buildings of New Buckenham have been subject to numerous different strands of research over a number of years. These have combined to produce a very comprehensive picture of the settlement and its development. Individual house histories have been extensively researched and compiled over a number of years by Paul Rutledge (see, for example, Rutledge 1999; 2000; 2007), so that there is a near-complete coverage for the town, and these are complemented by the series of historic building recording projects undertaken by the members of the Norfolk Historic Buildings Group in the early 21st century. These surveys included a systematic dendrochronological survey of several surviving structures in the village, in which tree-rings preserved in the timber-frames of houses were used to ascribe construction dates to properties (Tyers 2004; Longcroft 2005).

The arable fields around the settlement lend themselves to archaeological fieldwalking and/or metal-detecting, but the archaeological records in the Norfolk HER indicate that these methods have not contributed greatly to our understanding of the study area. This is somewhat surprising, and a little disappointing, as metal-detectorists are regularly seen in the fields, but are clearly

not regularly reporting their finds to the county's archaeological authorities via the Portable Antiquities Scheme. It should be noted that with the exception of treasure finds there is no obligation for them to do so, and that (with the exception of Scheduled Monuments) only the landowner's permission is required. While the Scheduled Monuments surrounding the castle provides legal protection for the buried archaeological deposits on the site, evidence for 'nighthawking' – the illegal metal-detecting of archaeological sites, often at night – has been observed in the western part of the study area and reported to the relevant authorities.

4.3 Historical Development

Insofar as we can tell, the settlement of New Buckenham had no Anglo-Saxon precursor and it did not exist at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, being deliberately founded as a new town in the 12th century. In this regard, it is unlike almost every other settlement in East Anglia. However, the landscape was not unoccupied prior to the creation of the town, and archaeological evidence from within the study area and beyond has demonstrated that the landscape was widely occupied during the prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. NHER numbers refer to records held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, which can be viewed via the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website.¹¹

4.3.1 Late Prehistoric (c. 10,000 BC to 2500 BC)

Prehistoric worked flints have been discovered across the surfaces of many of the ploughed fields surrounding the study area, with some incredibly significant Mesolithic assemblages being identified at Micklehaugh Farm, Banham (NHER 60521). Within the study area, a flaked-flint Neolithic axehead (4000 BC – 2500 BC) was discovered in the fields to the south of Marsh Lane in 1972 (NHER 9194). A few prehistoric worked-flint flakes were discovered during a gridded fieldwalking survey of the southern part of the castle bailey, undertaken by Tom Rutledge in 1993 before the site was put down to grass (NHER 40624). The archaeological potential for the discovery of similar surface scatters within the study area is high, but very little evidence of this kind has been recovered to date (Figure 25).

¹¹ <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/>

4.3.2 Bronze Age (2500 BC to 800 BC)

There are 19th-century accounts which suggest that the circular mounds of a pair of Bronze Age barrows were once to be found at the northern edge of the study area (NHER 9196). They were apparently destroyed in the mid-19th century by the construction of Hunt's Farm, the curve in the road at that point being said to result from it skirting around the barrow (Figure 26). If indeed these were barrows, their landscape setting at the upper reaches of a river, high up on the watershed, would be absolutely typical (Lawson *et al.* 1981). Barrows were often located in these locations so that they would be silhouetted against the sky when viewed from the valley slopes.

4.3.3 Iron Age (800 BC to AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 to 410)

The Iron Age and Roman periods are much better represented within the study area and its wider environs (Figure 27). Metal-detecting at the eastern edge of the study area and into Carleton Rode has revealed numerous chariot fittings and other decorative metalwork dating from the Iron Age, indicating a potential high-status site in the vicinity, although at present this is only known from surface finds (NHER 50145). Iron Age material has also been discovered at the western end of the study area, with a few sherds (broken fragments) of Iron Age pottery having been recovered from the bailey during the 1993 fieldwalking survey (NHER 40624).

Sherds of Roman pottery were also found during the bailey survey (NHER 40624) and Roman coins have been discovered in the fields outside the study area to the west, in the vicinity of the Dam Brigg (e.g. NHER 59861). It has been suggested that the main Attleborough to Diss road might have Roman origins, and at least one known Roman villa overlooked this road at Winfarthing (NHER 4251). Roman coins have also been recovered during metal-detecting at the eastern edge of the study area (NHER 50145), again spilling over into Carleton Rode. Analysis of aerial photographs undertaken as part of the National Mapping Programme in 2012 suggested that the line of the Norwich to Thetford road may follow the line of an earlier Roman road from the regional capital at *Venta Icenorum* (Caistor St Edmund) to the Roman town at Icklingham, which potentially ran through the site of what was to become the town and southern bailey of the castle (NHER 57350).

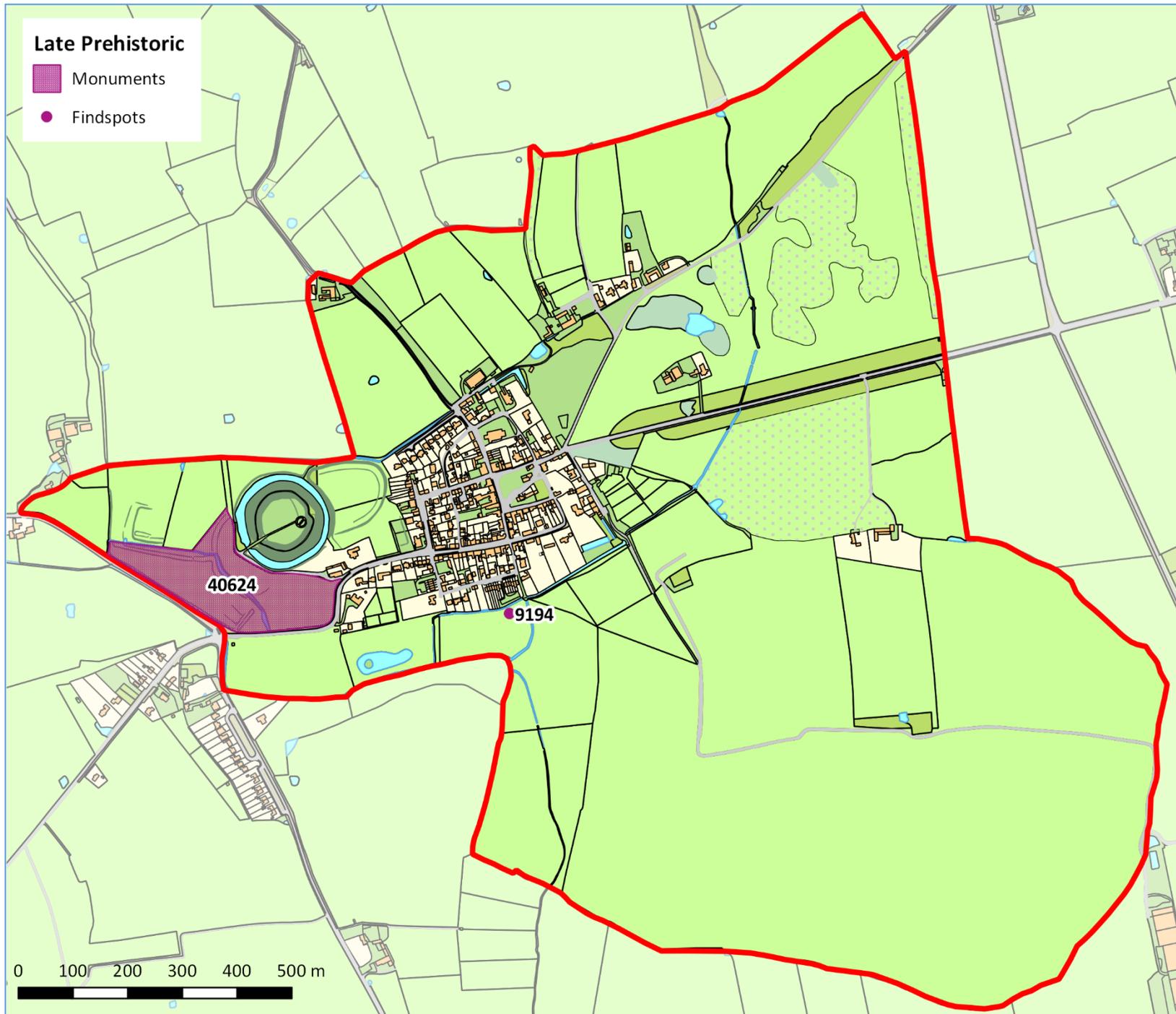


Figure 25. The study area, showing Late Prehistoric records from the Norfolk HER mentioned in the text.

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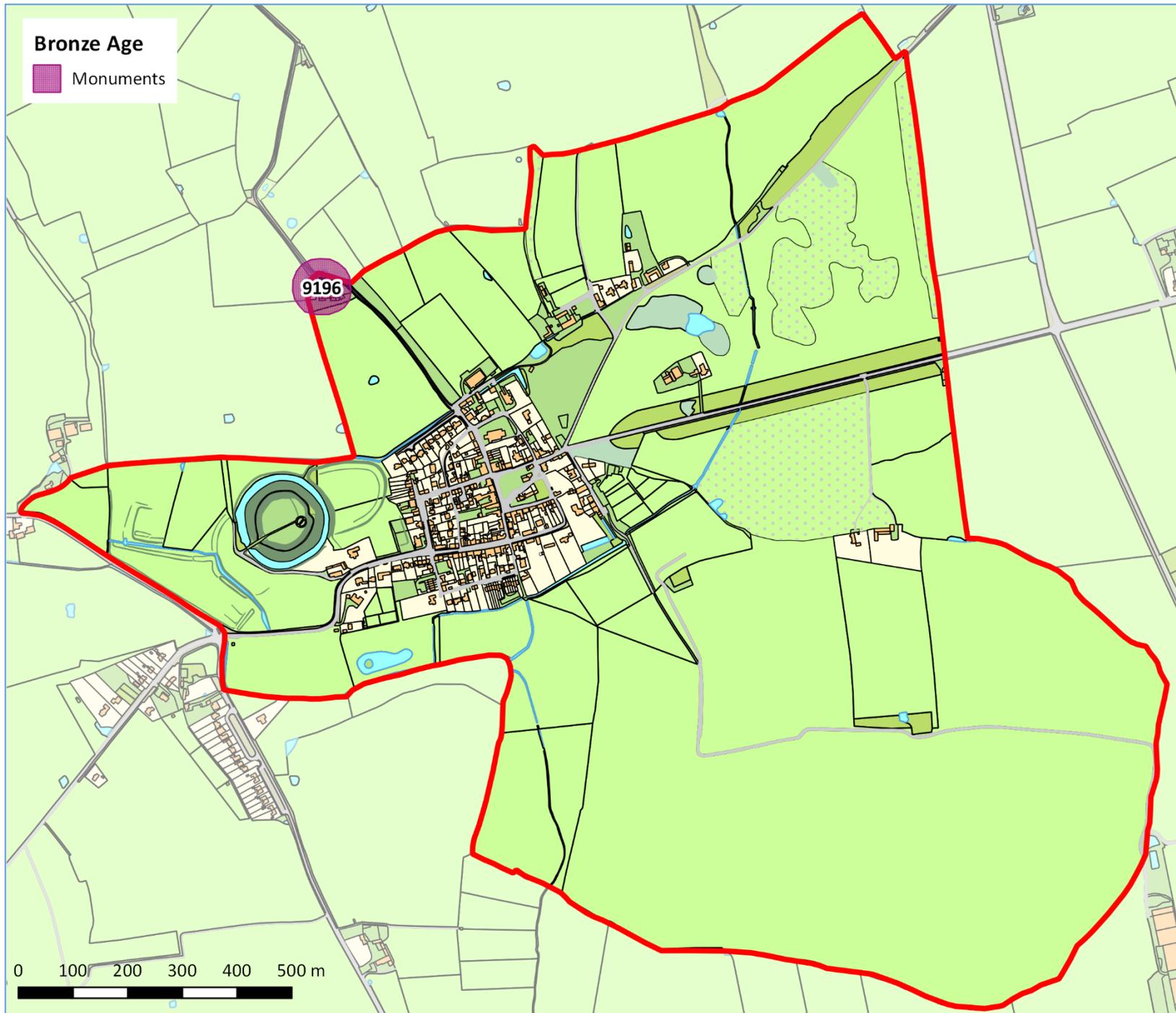


Figure 26. The study area, showing Bronze Age records from the Norfolk HER mentioned in the text.

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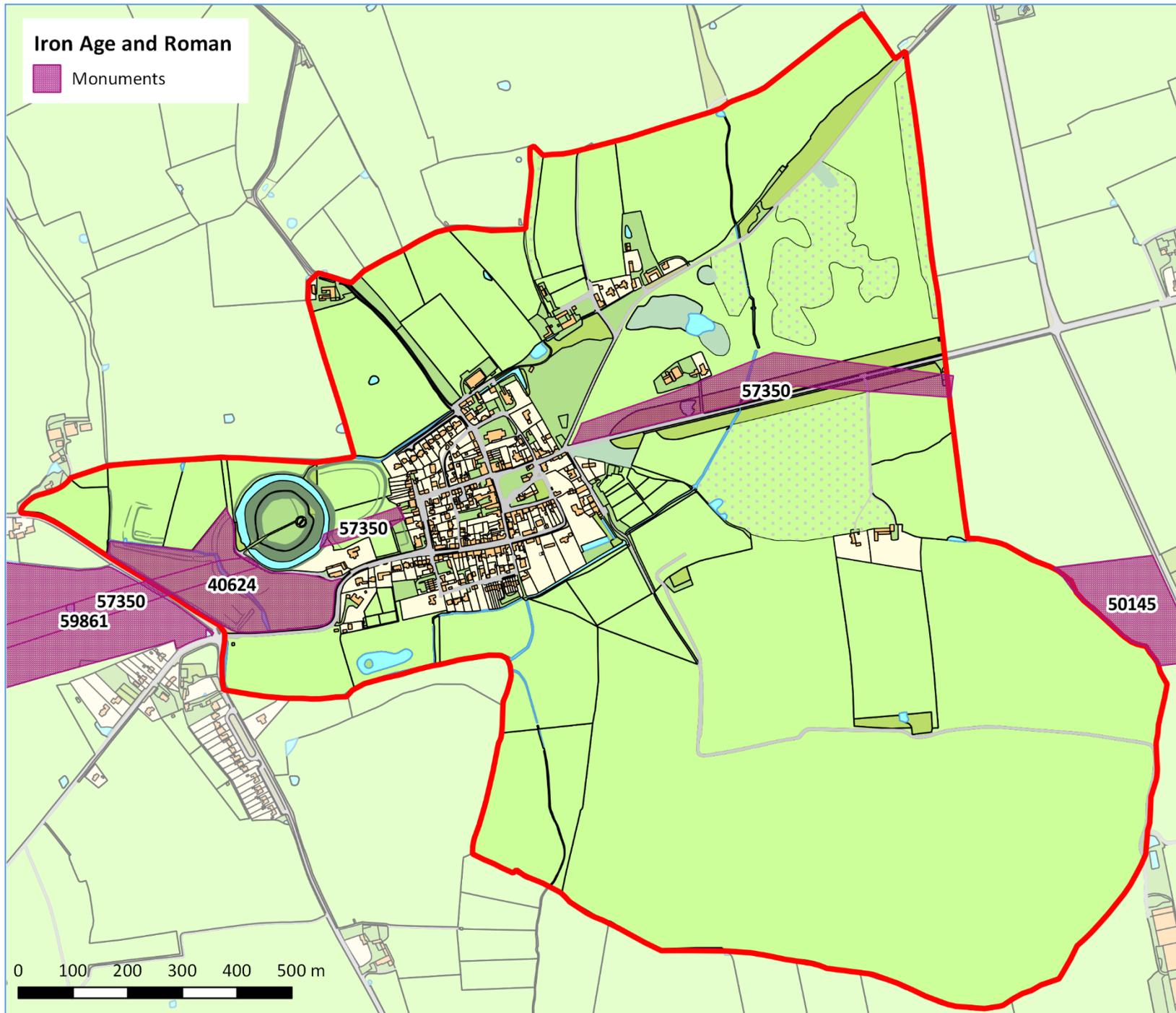


Figure 27. The study area, showing Iron Age and Roman records from the Norfolk HER mentioned in the text.

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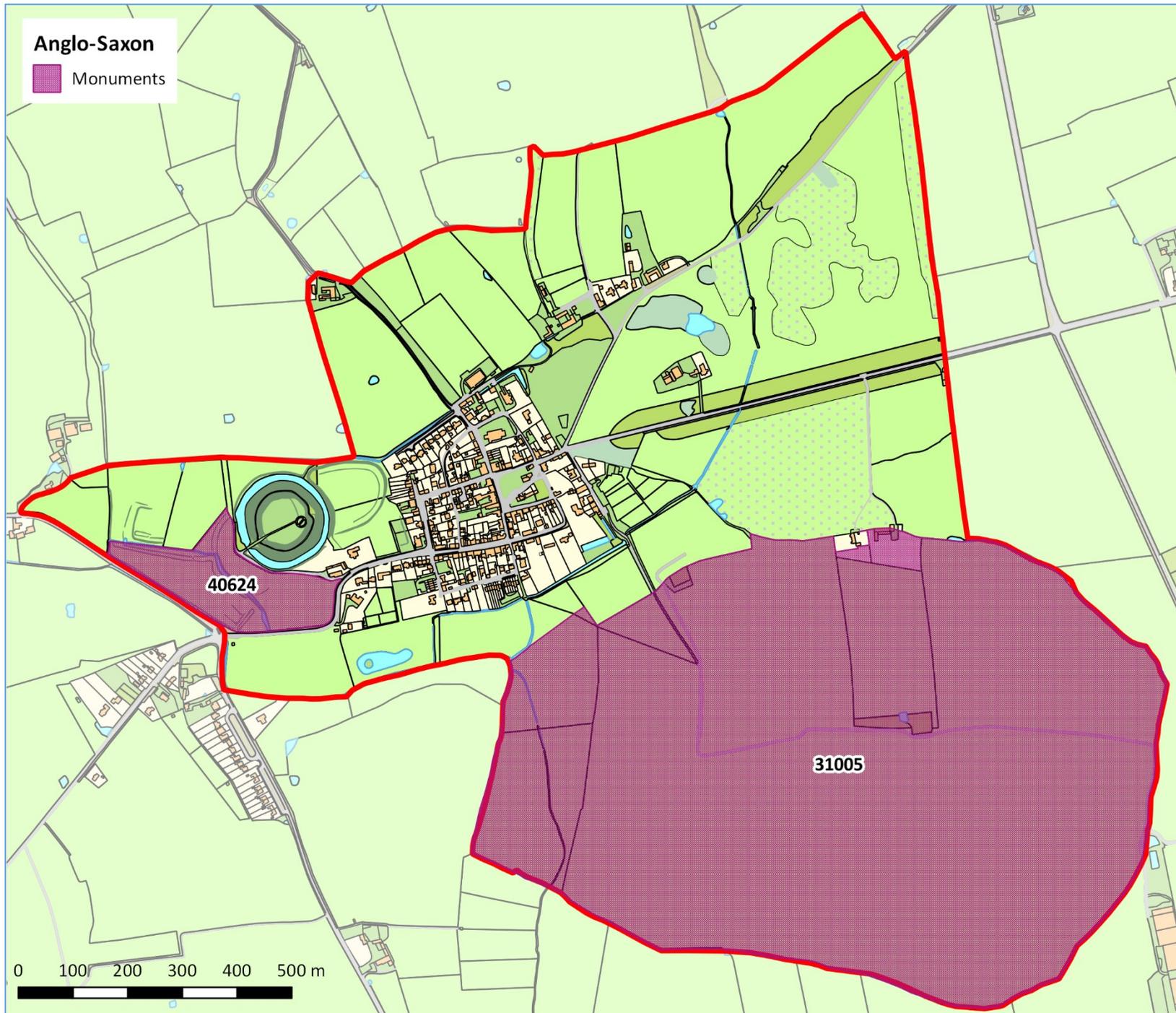


Figure 28. The study area, showing Anglo-Saxon records from the Norfolk HER mentioned in the text, including the extent of the Haugh Ditch enclosure.

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4.3.4 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 to 1066)

To date, very little archaeological evidence has been discovered for Anglo-Saxon activity within the study area and our clearest picture is that given in Domesday Book in 1086. The Domesday survey was conducted at the behest of William the Conqueror, and records estates and landholdings as they were in 1066 and 1086. The Domesday records are arranged by landowner and listed under the Anglo-Saxon hundreds. Entries for Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex are recorded in Little Domesday Book, while those for the rest of the country are recorded in Great Domesday Book.

The Domesday survey recorded Buckenham as a royal manor belonging to Edward the Confessor and held by Earl Ralph at the time of the Norman Conquest. Ralph continued to hold the estate, which controlled the Shropham Hundred, when the Domesday survey was compiled in 1086. The creation and separation of the settlement of New Buckenham from what was to become Old Buckenham was to come later.

In terms of material evidence, sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery were discovered during the castle bailey fieldwalking survey, as was a piece of lava quern, which is also very likely to be Anglo-Saxon (NHER 40624). Lava querns were imported from Germany throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, and their softer stone often resulted in breakages, with many fragments being reused in later buildings (Ashley *et al.* 2011). These finds might be taken to indicate a Late Anglo-Saxon presence in the area before the foundation of the town, but the intensity of the later settlement makes it difficult to be sure of this and further archaeological fieldwork may prove revealing (Figure 28).

One feature which is very likely to have Anglo-Saxon, or potentially earlier, origins is the Haugh Ditch, which encloses a large area to the south-east of the later town (NHER 31005). We know from historical references that the large oval of land enclosed by the Haugh Ditch – literally 'the enclosure ditch' – was in existence before the foundation of the castle and town. The land was in the ownership of the bishop's manor at Eccles, to which it remained subject, but the area was transferred to d'Albini for use as the Town Field during the laying out of the town

and the relocation of Old Buckenham castle to its new site in the mid-12th century. Although some parts of the ditch have been lost to later landscape change, long sections of the ditch still survive and the shape of the Haugh Field is preserved in the local field boundaries. The Norfolk HER contains no record of any archaeological fieldwork or metal-detecting having taken place within the boundaries of the enclosure, and the feature lies just outside the area which was studied as part of the National Mapping Programme air photo assessment, so we can say little about its origins or function. However, the relationship between the enclosure and the boundaries of the four hundreds which converge at this point – Shropham, Guiltcross, Diss and Depwade (Figure 5) – is suggestive of the enclosure being an Anglo-Saxon meeting place or moot, used for administrative business affecting the hundreds.

4.3.5 Medieval (1066 to 1485)

During the later 11th century, as part of an attempt to bolster his hold on East Anglia following a period of rebellion, King William II gave estates and land focussing on Castle Rising in west Norfolk to William d'Albini, whose family had long been loyal supporters of the royal household. Under William II's successor, Henry I, d'Albini became the king's chief steward and was given the additional estates of Buckenham, Kenninghall and Wymondham, giving him control of a substantial part of the south Norfolk landscape. As a consequence, d'Albini relocated his head manor from Castle Rising to Buckenham and went on to found Wymondham priory in 1107 (see Cattermole and Rutledge 2007).

William d'Albini's son, William d'Albini II, continued to thrive at court and in 1138 he married the widow of Henry I. This rise in his standing caused him to rebuild his father's castle at Castle Rising for his new wife, although he retained Buckenham as a military headquarters. Following the accession of King Stephen in 1135 and the political uncertainty of the Anarchy period which followed from 1139, as Stephen and Matilda vied for the throne, William d'Albini II decided that his castle at Buckenham was no longer offered sufficient protection. He therefore decided to construct a new castle on rising ground close to the river, the main Norwich to Bury St Edmunds road and the north–south river crossing at the southern edge of his

Buckenham estate. Given that William d'Albini II's wife, Alice, was Stephen's aunt and Matilda's stepmother, their position was precarious, so while the castle at Castle Rising was an elaborate and ornate structure mimicking the royal castle in Norwich, the new castle at New Buckenham was built c. 1140 as a true fortification following the latest thinking in military strategy. The new castle was ready for habitation by c. 1146–51, when the original site of Old Buckenham castle was given over to Augustinian canons for a new priory.

The new castle consisted of a high circular earthwork – known as a ringwork – surrounded by a water-filled moat, with a total diameter of 175m (Figure 29; NHER 40577). Although Old Buckenham castle comprised a double-moated enclosure (Cushion and Davison 2003, 178–9; NHER 9202), d'Albini's castle at Castle Rising is also a ringwork (Cushion and Davison 2003, 166–7; NHER 3307) as was the castle founded by him at Wymondham (Cushion and Davison 2003, 186; NHER 9438). The choice of a circle offered the maximum internal area from the minimum defensible perimeter. The water levels in the moat and the ditches which surrounded the castle and the town were controlled by a series of wooden sluices, which could be opened and closed as necessary, while the marshland to the south added an extra line of defence.

The circular theme was continued with the construction of a circular stone keep at the eastern side of the ringwork, the outer walls of which were nearly 4m thick (Figure 20). The current opening into the keep is post-medieval, and the original entrance would have been at first-floor level, as was also the case at Castle Rising. Buckenham keep is said to be the earliest circular keep in England, and the design removed the weak corners which were often undermined when castles were attacked (Renn 1961; Liddiard 2000a, 143–6).

The original gatehouse of the castle was situated on the eastern side of the rampart, linking to a horseshoe-shaped eastern bailey known as the Knight Rider's Ward, which in turn led into the new town. This gatehouse was abandoned early in the 13th century, and subsequently almost completely buried when the earthen ramparts of the castle were raised further. Traces of the gatehouse masonry can still be seen protruding from the earthworks. A new gatehouse was constructed

on the south-western side of the castle, with a bridge spanning the moat and earthworks guarding its landward side. Further earthworks to the south and west of the castle suggest that a second bailey was constructed on this side, although nearly all trace of this has been subsequently ploughed away in the 19th century (Figure 29; Liddiard 2000a, 43).

The castle remained in the hands of the d'Albinis until the failure of the male line in 1243, when the castle passed to the Tattershall family, who held it until the early 14th century (Westgate 1937, 5–12). Despite the initial threat posed by the anarchy period, Buckenham castle was only actually attacked in 1263, when it was besieged by the forces of Sir Henry Hastings. The siege was withstood and it is possible that some of the more inexplicable earthworks in the fields surrounding the castle might date from this episode (Manning 1892). In the 15th century, there was a protracted legal struggle over its ownership, with the Knyvett family retaining possession until they had the castle demolished in 1649 (Westgate 1937, 5–12).

To the south-east of the castle, William d'Albini II constructed St Mary's chapel to serve the parishioners of the new settlement and the inhabitants of the castle, given that the original parish church still stood some distance away in Old Buckenham (NHER 39594). When the parish church of St Martin was founded in the 13th century, St Mary's became the private chapel of the castle and perhaps continued to be used until the castle was slighted in 1649. The chapel was subsequently converted for use as a barn, with flint and brick being used to block the windows. In the early 21st century, the chapel/barn was extended and converted to residential use (Figure 21). The site of the castle, its baileys and St Mary's Chapel are now Scheduled Monuments, while their architectural ruins and features are Grade I listed buildings (Figures 17 and 18).

Following the establishment of the castle, William d'Albini II set about laying out the new town of New Buckenham to support it. The town was formed by the abstraction of about 360 acres of land from the neighbouring parishes of Banham and Carleton Rode, as well as from Buckenham itself. As was referred to above, the Haugh Ditch enclosure was taken on from the bishop's estate at Eccles, and

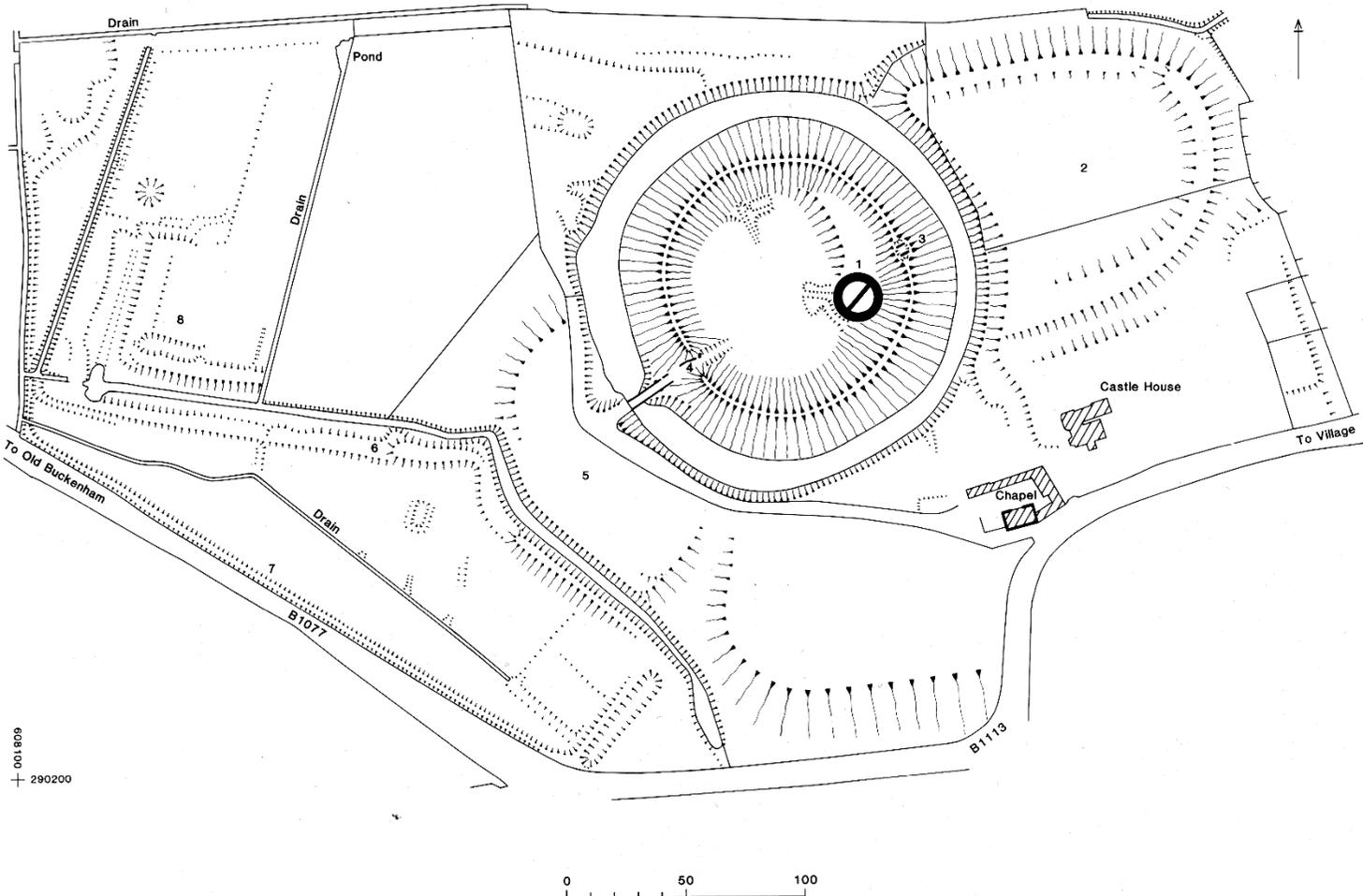
William d'Albini II's foundation of the Augustinian priory on the site of his former castle may have been part of this deal (Cushion and Davison 2003, 178–9; NHER 9202). New Buckenham was not the only new town to be laid out in this fashion. Within Norfolk, d'Albini's estate at Castle Rising shares many similarities with New Buckenham, including a gridded street pattern, while Castle Acre also has a planned street grid surrounded by a ditch. Other Norfolk castle sites with possible planned enclosures include Mileham and Wormegay (see Liddiard 2000a; Ayers 2005). The town was well situated in relation to the well established communication routes, and its relationship with the manorial centre at the castle meant that it thrived. A regular market was established, along with occasional fairs, and the main economic focus of the town was trade and commerce. By the later decades of the 12th century the town was granted a charter confirming its status as a borough, giving its residents a degree of self-governance and making it Norfolk's second oldest chartered borough after Norwich (Rutledge 1999).

As a planned settlement, the town was deliberately laid out on a rectangular grid, with a large market place at its centre. The town was defined and surrounded by the circuit of the water-filled ditch, some 5m wide and 3m deep, which was punctuated by gateways (NHER 41233). Bridges would have crossed the moat where the main roads accessed and exited the town and these would have been protected by gates. Several householders are recorded as having private bridges over the moat, including that to the rear of The Grange in the north-eastern corner of the town. The ditch remained a well-established and important feature throughout the medieval periods, but by the 1600s was apparently no longer being maintained and was beginning to be clogged with rubbish.

Although the ditch now only partially survives as a physical feature, its course can be traced with a degree of certainty using historical and archaeological methods. The best-preserved section of the ditch is to be found at the north-eastern corner of town, adjacent to The Grange, where a right-angled corner survives. Traces of the ditch itself quickly disappear as it heads south, but the eastern boundaries of the house plots north of the road preserve the line of its inner edge.

NEW BUCKENHAM
CASTLE
SMR 9200

+ 290550
001809



001809
+ 290200

0 50 100

Figure 29. An earthwork survey of the castle grounds undertaken by Brian Cushion in 1999

Survey © Brian Cushion, reproduced with permission from Davison and Cushion (2003).

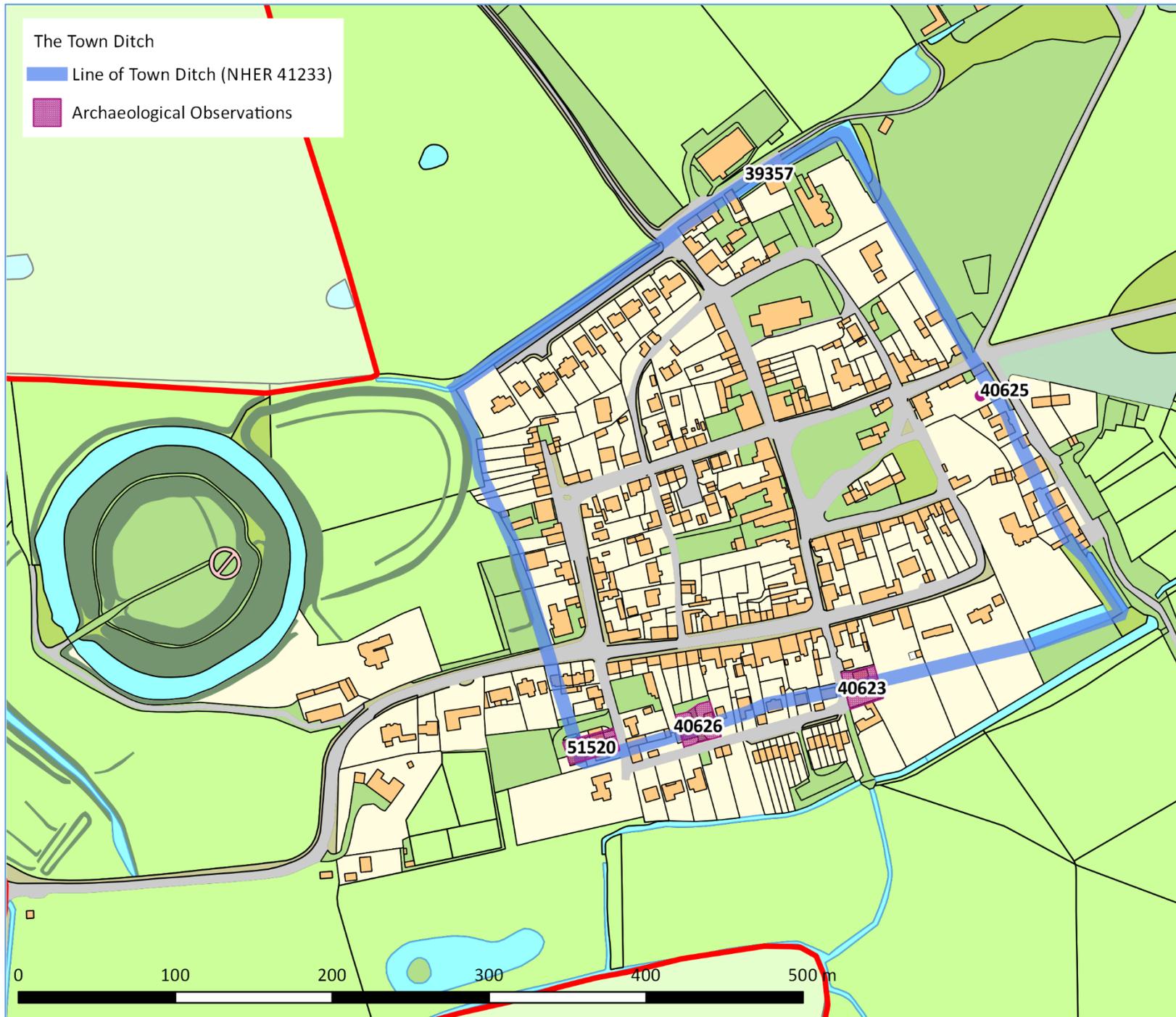


Figure 30. The reconstructed line of the town ditch, showing the locations of archaeological fieldwork which has revealed its traces.

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To the south of the main Norwich–Thetford road there has been a degree of encroachment over the line of the ditch, the properties having expanded eastwards over time. This was confirmed when the western edge of the ditch was encountered during excavations of grounds rear of The Retreat, where they were observed by Tom Rutledge in 1993 (NHER 40625; Rutledge and Rutledge 2002).

The course and history of the town ditch on the southern side of the town are less well understood as a result of the later development in this area. In 1632, the then owner of The Rookery was given permission to build a barn across the line of the ditch, but it was not until the early 1990s that it came to be appreciated that the surviving linear ponds in the grounds of The Rookery might actually preserve the line of the ditch (Rutledge and Rutledge 2002). The clue came when traces of the infilled ditch were discovered during the construction of Flint Lodge in 1992 (NHER 40623). The ditch was apparently 3.6m deep, with sloping sides, a black infill and there were oak timbers at its bottom, thought to be the remains of a sluice. The ditch was oriented north-east to south-west and shared its alignment with the Long Pond at The Rookery, which is now thought to be a surviving part of the moat.

Further traces of the southern side of the ditch was discovered during archaeological excavations in 1996 at the rear of the plot on which Dicken Cottage stands (NHER 40626). These revealed the ditch to be 9m wide, with a bank on its northern side, running to the north of the line of Marsh Lane itself. The ditch was partially filled with refuse indicative of backfilling in the 15th or 16th centuries, which is consistent with the construction of Thatched Cottage having occurred outside the line of the ditch during this period, although it was still considered to be part of the town (NHER 40606). The extension of the street grid itself and the creation of Marsh Lane behind the King Street plots is similarly indicative of the southern boundary having been eroded relatively early, although Marsh Lane itself remained largely undeveloped until the later 20th century. The name of the street captures something of the terrain which would have been found in this area, and perhaps suggests why this might have been the case.

The south-western corner of the ditch as it turns and runs northwards up the western side of Marsh Lane has also been exposed in a number of archaeological

investigations. Archaeological evaluation in 2008, conducted ahead of the construction of a new terrace of houses, revealed the ditch to be nearly 11m wide at this location and angled slightly to the north-west (NHER 51520). The course of the ditch runs under the later town houses, alms houses and crosses Castle Hill Road at the point marked by the surviving parish boundary stone, and it is likely that the line of the parish boundary follows the inner edge of the town ditch itself. The northward course of the ditch is preserved as a hollow forming the rear boundaries of properties fronting onto Chapel Street and Chapel Hill, where it also functioned, in part, as the boundary of the deer park laid out around the castle.

The north-western corner of the ditch merges with the water-filled channels which feed the moat of the castle's eastern bailey and then turns north-east to run as an extant water-filled ditch along the northern edge of St Martin's Gardens at the northern edge of the town. The line of the ditch crosses under Cuffer Lane, which exits the town to the north, to meet the north-eastern corner again. Here too, the houses at the northern edge of Moat Lane would appear to have been constructed over the line of the ditch itself, which apparently runs in a culvert through this area. Further traces of ditch deposits were recorded during the construction of a bridge across the ditch at Moat House in 2003 (NHER 39357).

To the north of the castle and town, William d'Albini II laid out a substantial deer park, which probably enlarged the park already established by his father at the original castle site in Old Buckenham (NHER 44620). The park is marked on maps made in 1597 (Figure 32) and 1693 (see below), and it probably went out of use in the early 18th century. Stretches of the deer park boundary – or pale – may survive within the grounds of the castle complex and other possible stretches of the park boundary ditch have been identified running along the northern edge of the common, to the north-east of Church Farm (NHER 57351). Traces of a well-established hedge and ditch also line the boundary between New Buckenham and Carleton Rode at the eastern extent of the study area (NHER 9219), and their line continues northwards until it joins up with other ditches. This line marks both the parish and hundredal boundaries, so it is possible that the features are related to this, but it is also possible that they formed part of the park's eastern boundary.

Deer parks were a symbol of high social status, both in terms of the deer and hunting which took place within the park, but also the outlay required to build and maintain them, as well as the large amount of agricultural land taken out of production to accommodate them (Liddiard 2000, 161-5; Yaxley 2005). However, in 1308 New Buckenham park was referred to as the Little Park, perhaps indicating that the land close by was treated more as an ornamental garden than deer park *per se*, and this might be reflected in depiction of the park on the 1597 map (Liddiard 2000, 173-4; Figure 32). There are also 14th century references to fishponds within the castle grounds, which may have been identified in the earthwork survey (Figure 29) and which would have provided another source of meat.

The area to the south of the castle, now Castle Hill Road, is identified in medieval sources as being the site of a rabbit warren, while a dovecote apparently stood in the southern of the town in the area of what is now Marsh Lane. Warrens provided fresh meat, but the rabbits' need to be protected and shepherded also makes them symbolic of the role of the lord or church. Similarly, the keeping of doves was a right reserved for the manorial lords, so the dovecote also became a potent symbol of lordly power and authority (Liddiard 2000, 184-6).

Within the centre of the town, the gridded street pattern has survived largely unaltered since the 12th century, making it a unique and very special survival (NHER 9200). However, archaeological fieldwork has demonstrated that the dense and intensive nature of the later settlement of the town means that, with a few exceptions, much of the medieval material record has been truncated or is obscured by later features. One such exception is the discovery of 22 sherds of a 12th-century pottery vessel in a contractor's test-pit on the former garage site to the rear of St Mary's residential home in the year 2000 (NHER 40622). Many of these sherds could be fitted together allowing the vessel to be reconstructed. Discoveries such as this highlight the fact that pockets of material from the earliest phases of the settlement can and do survive, and the requirement for archaeological evaluation or monitoring are standard conditions of most planning consents granted within the town for that reason.

The oldest extant building within the town area is the parish church of St Martin, which was built as a successor to the chapel of St Mary appended to the castle, which had previously served the spiritual needs of the parishioners. St Martin's church (NHER 40579; Figure 22) was founded in 1240s, although only small areas of the chancel and part of the base of the tower still date from this period (Pevsner and Wilson 2002, 557-9; Cattermole and Rutledge 2007). Of the rest of the fabric, the south arcade and south door belong to the early 14th century, the north aisle and chapel to the late 15th century, and the south aisle, clerestory, chancel and iconic tower to a major rebuilding campaign of the early 16th century.

Another potentially significant medieval building, now lost, is a possible medieval hospital which may have stood outside the eastern entrance to the town. This is suggested by the field-name Spittle (Spital) Croft which is marked on the 1597 map to the south-east of the eastern gate of the town, and also in the name of the Spittle Mere itself, although there is no direct reference to a hospital in the medieval sources (Liddiard 2000a, 179). Rutledge has suggested that this may have been a leper hospital founded by Alice, the wife of William d'Albini II, and a similar hospital in a similar location was also founded at Castle Rising (Rutledge 2007, 224).

4.3.6 Post-Medieval (1485 to 1900)

While the archaeological record for the medieval period in New Buckenham is largely overwritten, and the historical sources for this earlier period are relatively scant (but see Rutledge 2001), the later period of New Buckenham's history, from the mid-16th century onwards, is richly represented in documentary, archaeological and architectural terms. Much of this material has been studied and published at length, and it is not the place of this assessment to do more than summarise it here, but the combination of historical map evidence, documentary accounts and a series of historic building surveys have enabled us to understand in great detail the developmental history of the settlement as it stands today.

The documentary evidence for New Buckenham's early and later history has been extensively studied by Paul Rutledge, who in a series of publications presented transcriptions, translations and analyses of many of the most important documents

pertaining to the history of the town (e.g. Rutledge 1999; 2000; 2007). His *New Buckenham: A Planned Town at Work 1530–1780* provides a vivid and detailed insight into the lives and trades of New Buckenham's residents during the post-medieval period. Using archival sources, he also produced 'house histories' for many of the historic properties in the town, copies of which are held by the Norfolk Record Office and the New Buckenham Archive.¹² These histories were also incorporated into the text of the Norfolk Historic Building Group's (NHBG) volume on the historic buildings of New Buckenham (Longcroft 2002). The NHBG's surveys have also greatly informed our knowledge of the town's development.

Of particular use in reconstructing the settlement is a landgable rental of 1542, which recorded 110 tofts (houses) within the town, as well as 18 other built properties including stall and shops around the Market Place (Rutledge 2007). From this, and later rentals, Rutledge was able to reconstruct the tenement plots within the town and allocated each an 'R' number (for 'Reconstruction'). This map is reproduced here as Figure 31 and has underpinned much of the historical work undertaken by Paul Rutledge and also the NHBG.

Of the plots identified, historical sources and architectural studies indicate that most might have origins stretching back to the laying out of the town, but that the buildings still standing on the plots have been rebuilt a number of times over the ensuing centuries. It is also clear that the planned town was not a regular shape, that the internal divisions were also unequal, and that the plots themselves were not of uniform widths.

Demonstrable additions to the original plan include plots R80 to 86, which encroached onto the southern side of the Market Place in the late 15th century (Figures 31 and 22). The original Market Place extended considerably further to the south than it now does. Likewise, plots R7–8, R54, R58, R61 and R74–9 were also recorded as encroaching onto the Market Place, although their extents are less clearly defined.

¹² <http://www.newbuckenhamarchive.co.uk/>

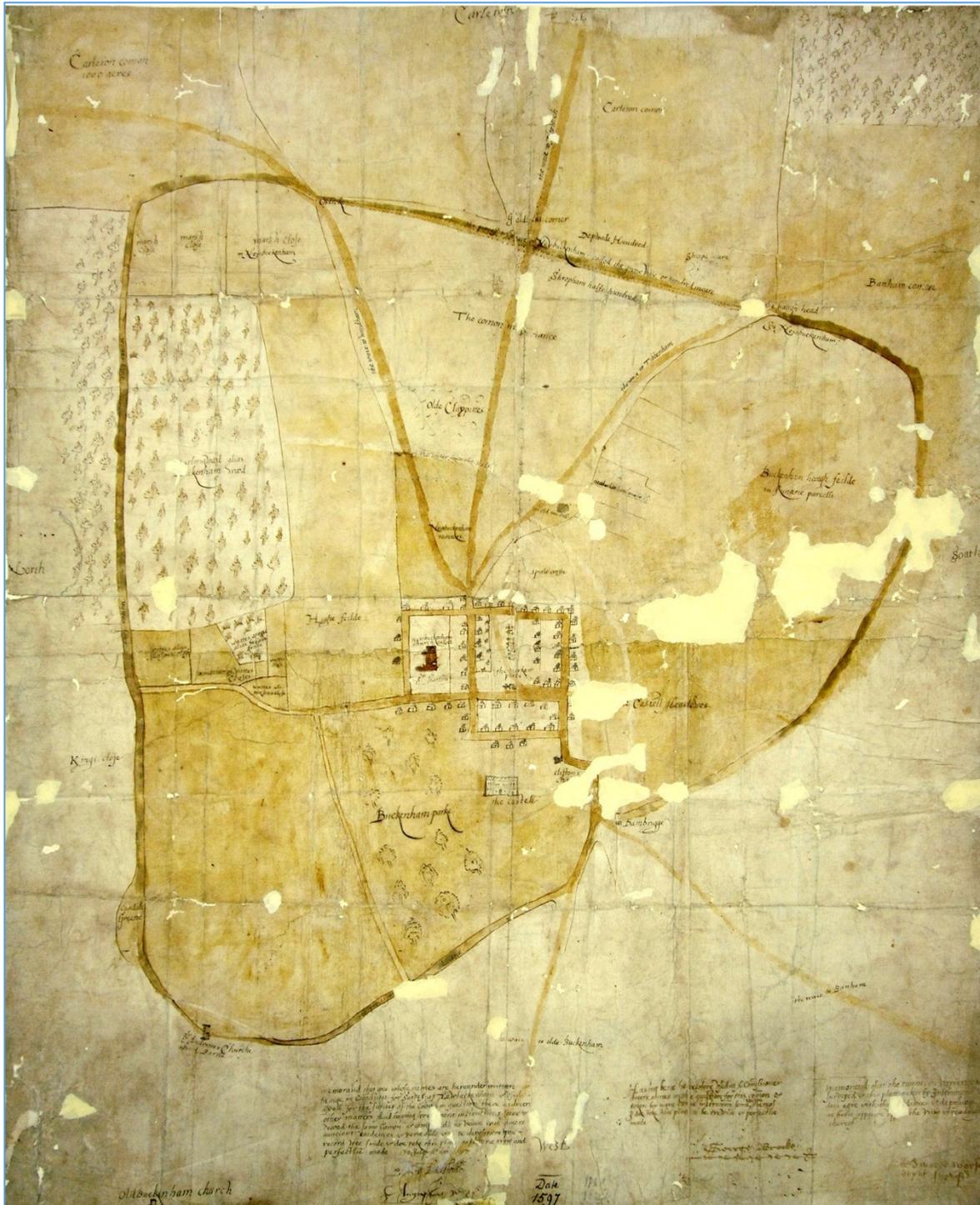
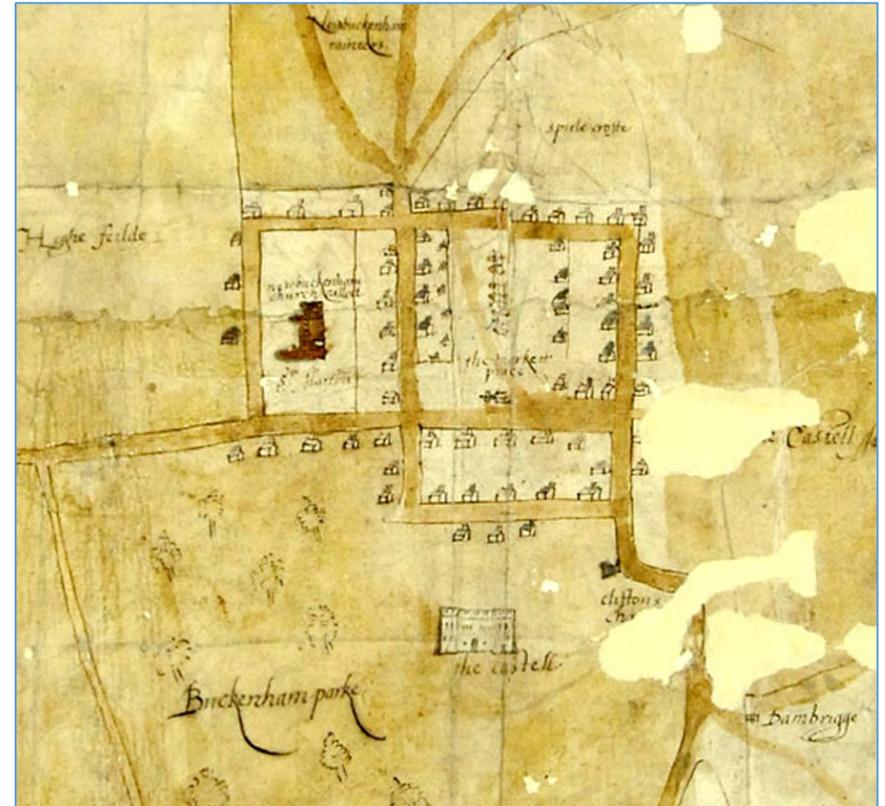


Figure 32. (left) The 1597 map of New Buckenham, showing the castle, park, planned town and common. Note east is at the top of the map. (below) Close-up of the castle and town.

(Norfolk Record Office MC 22/11)



At the periphery of the settlement are a number of post-1542 developments recorded in later rentals, which include plot numbers R6, R9, R12, R13 situated along Marsh Lane, and plots R25–30 fronting onto Chapel Street and Chapel Hill. The archaeological evidence for the expansion of Marsh Lane over the line of the town ditch was discussed above, while the Chapel Street and Chapel Hill properties probably represent encroachment into a previously undeveloped area, probably the original entrance to the castle, following the rotation of the main axis of the castle away from the town in the 13th century. Rutledge's analyses and the surviving housing stock indicate that the town enjoyed its most prosperous period in the century following 1450, during which time the church was largely rebuilt, a substantial guildhall was erected and much of the housing stock was refreshed in the latest architectural styles.

The landscape and topography of post-medieval New Buckenham is well represented in cartographic sources. Maps survive from 1597 (Figure 32) and 1693, although these are both 'picture' maps and the accuracy of the features which they illustrate cannot be taken for granted. Like any other historical document, maps were produced for specific reasons, and one must always be aware of these when attempting to study them. The historic map of New Buckenham, produced in 1597, was made as part a dispute between New Buckenham and Carleton Rode over the common. As such, it might be expected to show the details of the common more accurately than it depicts the other elements of the settlement and surrounding landscape.

The castle, chapel, market place and St Martin's church are all clearly depicted, as is the town's street grid. What are now known as King Street and Chapel Street are clearly depicted, although there is no sign of the emergence of Marsh Lane. Part of the park is shown immediately surrounding the castle, although much of the rest of the park is shown divided up into fields, with a substantial area to the north given over to woodland - probably the southern extent of the Harlingwood, which subsequently gave its name to Harlingwood Lane.

Outside the eastern gate of the town, the name Spittle Crofte is clearly marked to the south-east (see above), as are the site of 'an old mill hill', the town 'tainters'

(cloth drying frames) and 'old claypittes'. The latter now lie in the area to the east of the cricket pitch (but are shown in Figure 37), and additional pits were levelled to make the pith itself, although given the local soils it is unlikely that these pits were for clay extraction.

The 1693 map is similarly limited in the accuracy of its depictions, although again the church, buildings and street plan are shown. Unlike the 1597 map, though, is the narrow lane forming the eastern arm of what is now Moat Lane, which is clearly depicted, although no westward return is shown. The map's primary purpose is to record the names and dimensions of the fields immediately surrounding the town, which are annotated with their names and area, given in acres, roods and perches.

The New Buckenham road was turnpiked in 1772, as part of which process milestones were laid out at regular intervals along the verge. Within the study area, a milestone marking 'NORWICH 15 MILES' and 'ATTLEBORO 5 MILES' is to be found on the northern side of the road.

More accurately surveyed is the tithe map of 1850, but given the disconnect between the traders and merchants of New Buckenham and the agricultural hinterland of the town, very little land in the parish is depicted, with references limited to small parcels of land to the south-east of Tanning Lane, adjacent to the Haugh Field (The National Archives IR 30/23/103). It is not until the First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 1 to 25 inch map was published in 1883 that we begin to get regular and detailed representations of the development of the town. As is explored more fully below, the Ordnance Survey mapping also happens to cover a period which saw extensive redevelopment within the settlement core.

The next snapshot is offered by the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1 to 25 inch map, which presents a detailed view of the settlement in the late 19th century (Figure 33). As is apparent from the map, surveyed in 1882 and published in 1883, the medieval street grid and the grain of the individual tenement plots survived relatively intact. Also depicted are water channels and ponds (in blue), buildings made of brick or stone (in pink) and buildings made of wood or iron (in grey). The individual trees were also accurately plotted, so that the map gives a clear

impression of the extent to which the local landscape was wooded, particularly the regularity with which trees were planted in the hedgerows.

Major constructions which had occurred during the preceding century include the erection of a smithy and associated house on the Market Place and a school facing onto the northern boundary of the Market Place. Also indicated are the development of The Grange in the north-eastern corner of the town, hard up against the town ditch, and the establishment of The Rookery and its grounds in the south-eastern corner of the town. The alms houses are annotated, as are the Primitive Methodist Chapel at the south-eastern corner of Marsh Lane and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel located on the western side of Chapel Street. Also notable is the fact that during the late 19th century, the settlement had begun to expand along Castle Hill Road, with the establishment of Castle Farm around the ruins of the former St Mary's Chapel, the construction of the alms houses and other large properties on the south side of the road. Outside the boundary of the town, the site of the windmill was marked on the site of what is now Mill House Garage.

4.3.7 Modern (1900 to Present)

The subsequent series of Ordnance Survey maps chart the development of the settlement throughout the 20th century, and these have been used to create a series of snap-shot illustrations highlighting major changes in the buildings in the village at regular intervals (Figures 34–6 and 38–41). The later part of the period is well represented by historic photographs and postcards, many examples of which are curated by the New Buckenham Archive and are freely available to view online.¹³

The first of these maps is the 1905 Second Edition of the 1 to 25 inch map, which indicates that the Parish Room had been constructed to the west of Marsh Lane (now demolished, but shown in Figure 16) and that several new infill houses had been built along both sides of Chapel Street (Figure 34). The cemetery, which superseded the parish churchyard, is also recorded for the first time in its current position beyond the northern edge of the town.

¹³ <http://www.newbuckenhamarchive.co.uk/>

Comparing this map with the Third Edition of 1928 demonstrates that there had been a noted increase in the number of outbuildings at the rear of the King Street tenement plots fronting onto Marsh Lane, although many of these have subsequently been redeveloped. Additional buildings had been constructed within the grounds of The Rookery, and the school had obtained a southern extension (Figure 35). While development was relatively limited in this period, the most notable feature of the 1928 map is the empty plot shown on the south-western corner of Market Place, the result a fire on 1906 which gutted the buildings which had stood on the plot for much of the preceding century or more.

A slightly less detailed view of the settlement is offered by the 1958 1-to-6 inch map, which indicates that very few changes occurred in the settlement during this period (Figure 36). The exceptions are the erection of the Police House on Chapel Street, constructed in 1929, and the establishment of a bus station on the Chapel Street plot opposite the George Hotel. The bus station survived in various forms until the 1980s, but has since been redeveloped.

The late 1950s mapping is complemented by an aerial photograph taken of the village in 1965 (Figure 37). This depicts the castle with the settlement beyond and it is possible to identify many of the buildings we recognise today, as well getting a clear impression of the large degree of open space which was still to be found within the settlement during this period.

Comparison of the 1958 map and aerial photographs with the 1973 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of the settlement strongly highlights the fact that New Buckenham witnessed something of a settlement boom in the 1960s (Figure 38). Many of the new houses were infill properties inserted between earlier buildings on Chapel Street, Boosey's Walk and, especially, Rosemary Lane and Marsh Lane. Further buildings were also constructed along the southern side of Castle Hill Road, extending the settlement in this direction, and including the garage which remained standing until 2017.

Of particular note from this period is the construction of the full street of houses along St Martin's Gardens, which remains perhaps the most coherent single building project to have been undertaken within the town. Although very much of

their time, these houses were constructed following the original alignment of the established street grid and the town ditch. They were apparently originally intended to have an opposing row of houses to the north, but the logistics of these being located over the town ditch apparently prevented their being constructed. Consequently, the houses on St Martin's Gardens all have odd numbers.

At the south-eastern corner of the common, the 1960s also saw the construction of a concrete Royal Observer Corp Orlit post structure and an underground chamber which were used until 1968 and provide a stark reminder of the important role which local volunteers played during the Cold War period (NHER 11809).

The housing boom continued during the last quarter of the 20th century (Figure 39). Comparison of the 1973 Ordnance Survey map with the millennial aerial photograph published on Google Earth indicates that a large number of new houses being constructed right across the settlement area. At the centre of the settlement, the bus garage site closed in 1985 and was redeveloped as St Mary's Close and the rear of St Mary's Residential Home was also extended substantially.

New houses were constructed on the south side of Boosey's Walk, Castle Hill Road and Rosemary Lane, as well as on Grange Road, including on the site of the former village bowling green. However, perhaps most striking is the near-complete redevelopment of Marsh Lane, which saw extensive runs of new houses constructed along its southern and eastern sides. Along the northern side of Marsh Lane, many of the early 20th-century outbuildings were cleared to make way for a string of new houses, some of which respected the alignment of the original tenement plots and others of which saw them sub-divided.

Outside the settlement area, many of the garage buildings at Mill House garage were constructed during this period, and the farm buildings which had stood on Tanning Lane were demolished and replaced with houses. The village hall was constructed to the north of the settlement, outside the line of the town ditch, in 1995.

The 21st century has seen the rate of development slow down a little, but it has by no means stopped (Figure 40). The period since the year 2000 has seen the

clearance of the farm buildings and former village hall from the western end of Marsh Lane and their replacement with a large detached house and a short row of terraced houses. The same period also saw the clearance of the farm buildings from Church Farm, at the northern edge of the settlement, and their replacement with the houses on what is now called Moat Lane, several of which are constructed across the line of the northern boundary ditch. This period also saw the erection of a pair of houses on the vacant plot at the south-western corner of the Market Place, following several years of *ad hoc* use.

Within the settlements, there is also an increasing tendency to convert outbuildings into annexes and holiday cottages. These aren't necessarily reflected in the map regression, as they represent a change of use rather than a newly constructed building. Several examples are to be found in the large barn conversions on the south side of the common, in the smaller outbuildings surrounding Church Farm to the north of the common, and in many of the outbuildings fronting onto Boosey's Walk and Marsh Lane.

Finally, the limitations of even the most up-to-date Ordnance Survey mapping used to compile this report are highlighted by the fact that four new houses have been constructed in the village during the time in which this report has been researched and written. The former garage on the southern side of Castle Hill Road has been demolished and replaced with two detached houses. The 1960s Hill View house at the very western edge of the settlement has been demolished and is in the process of being replaced with a modern passive house. Another new infill house in a modern architectural style has also been constructed immediately to the south-east of the churchyard to the rear of Pickwick House, which is an excellent example of sympathetic development in a sensitive location.

As well as charting the later development of New Buckenham, this map regression serves to emphasise that the settlement remained relatively lightly developed until the middle decades of the 20th century, and that the number and character of the housing within the village has changed dramatically during the last 50 years or more, while at the same time largely preserving the layout and character of its 12th-century origins.

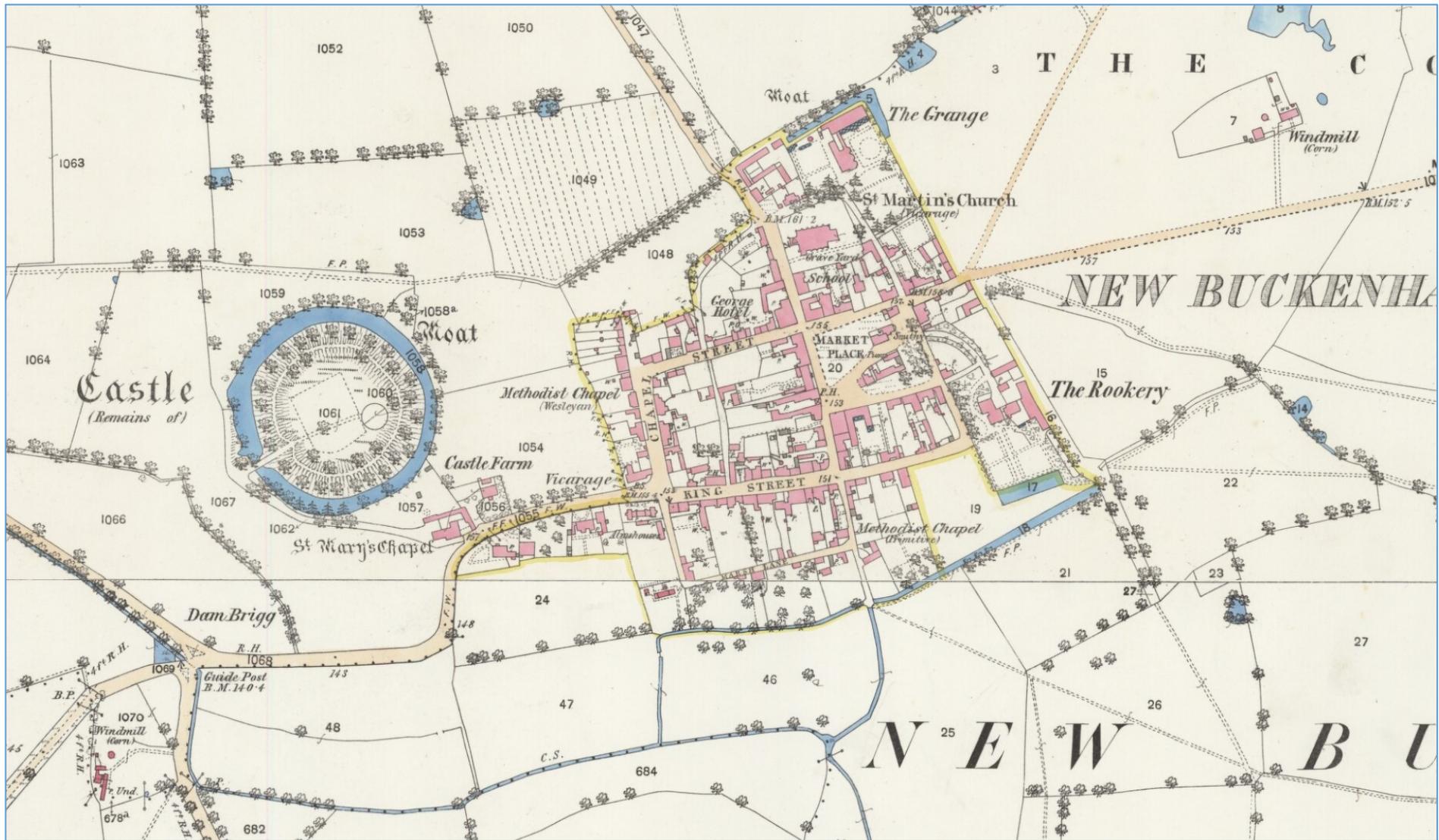


Figure 33. The First Edition Ordnance Survey 1-to-25-inch map (Sheets Norfolk XCVI.5 and Norfolk XCVI.9)

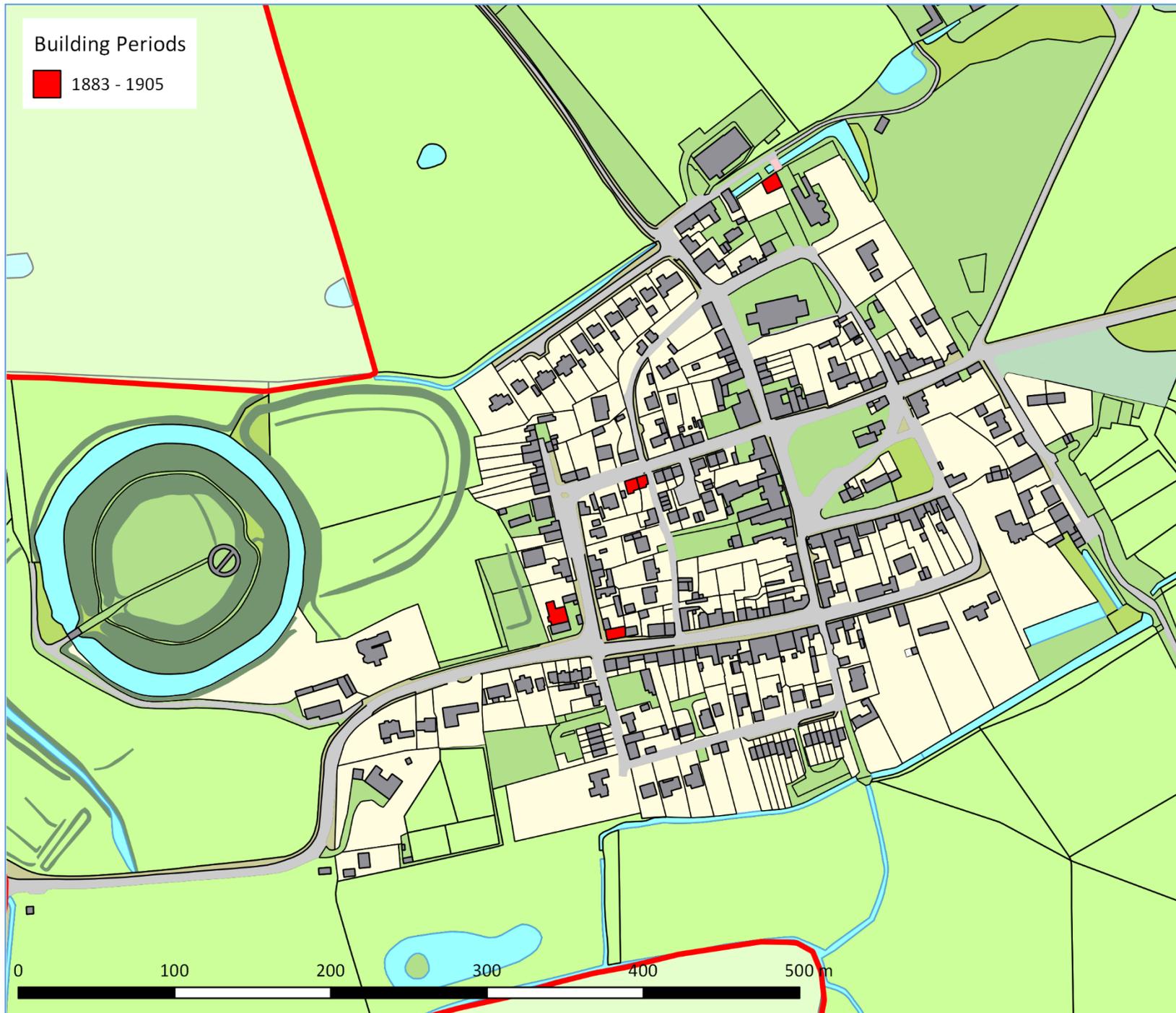


Figure 34. Modern map of the settlement core highlighting buildings constructed between 1883 and 1905.

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2018.

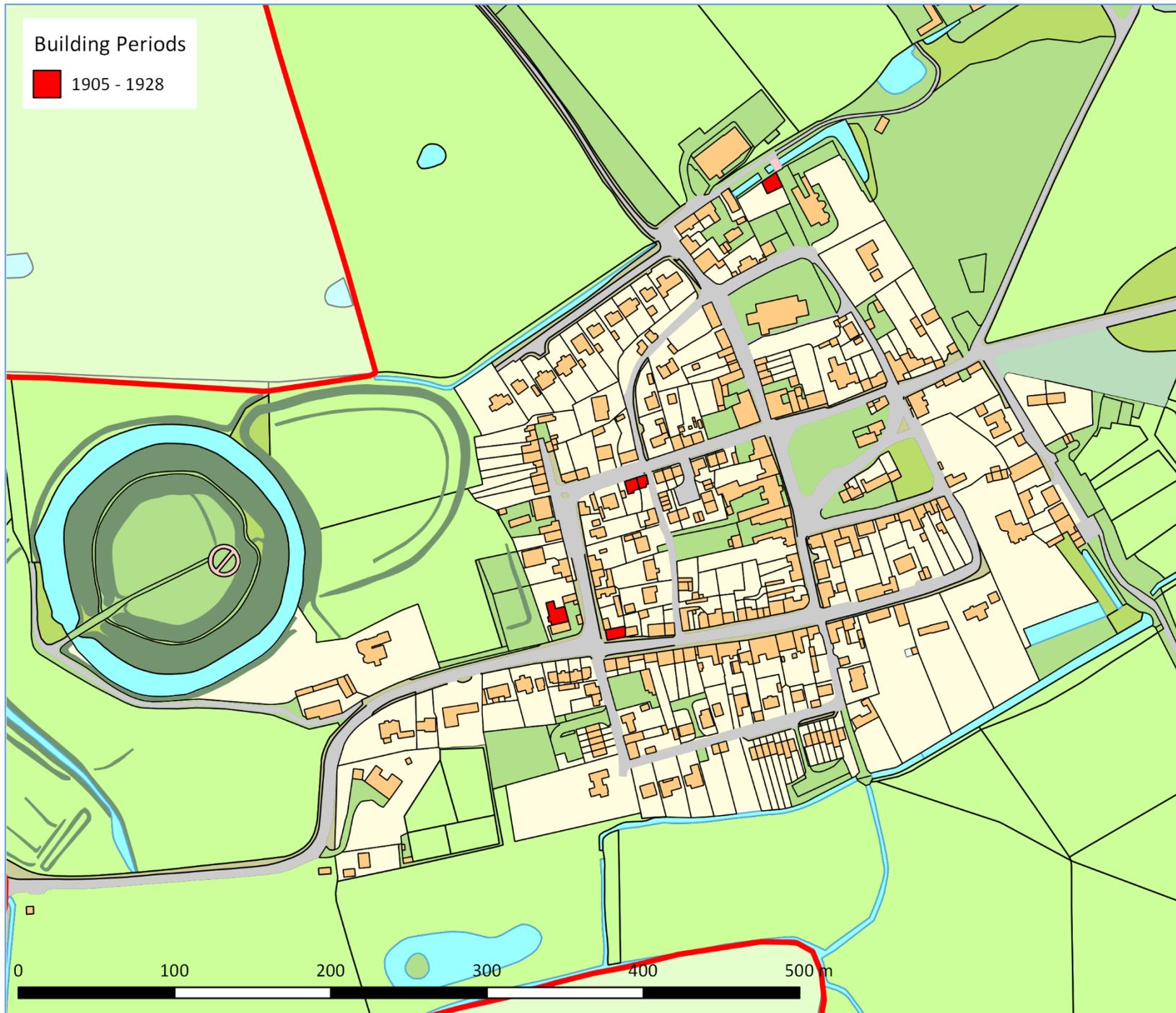


Figure 35. Modern map of the settlement core highlighting buildings constructed between 1905 and 1928.

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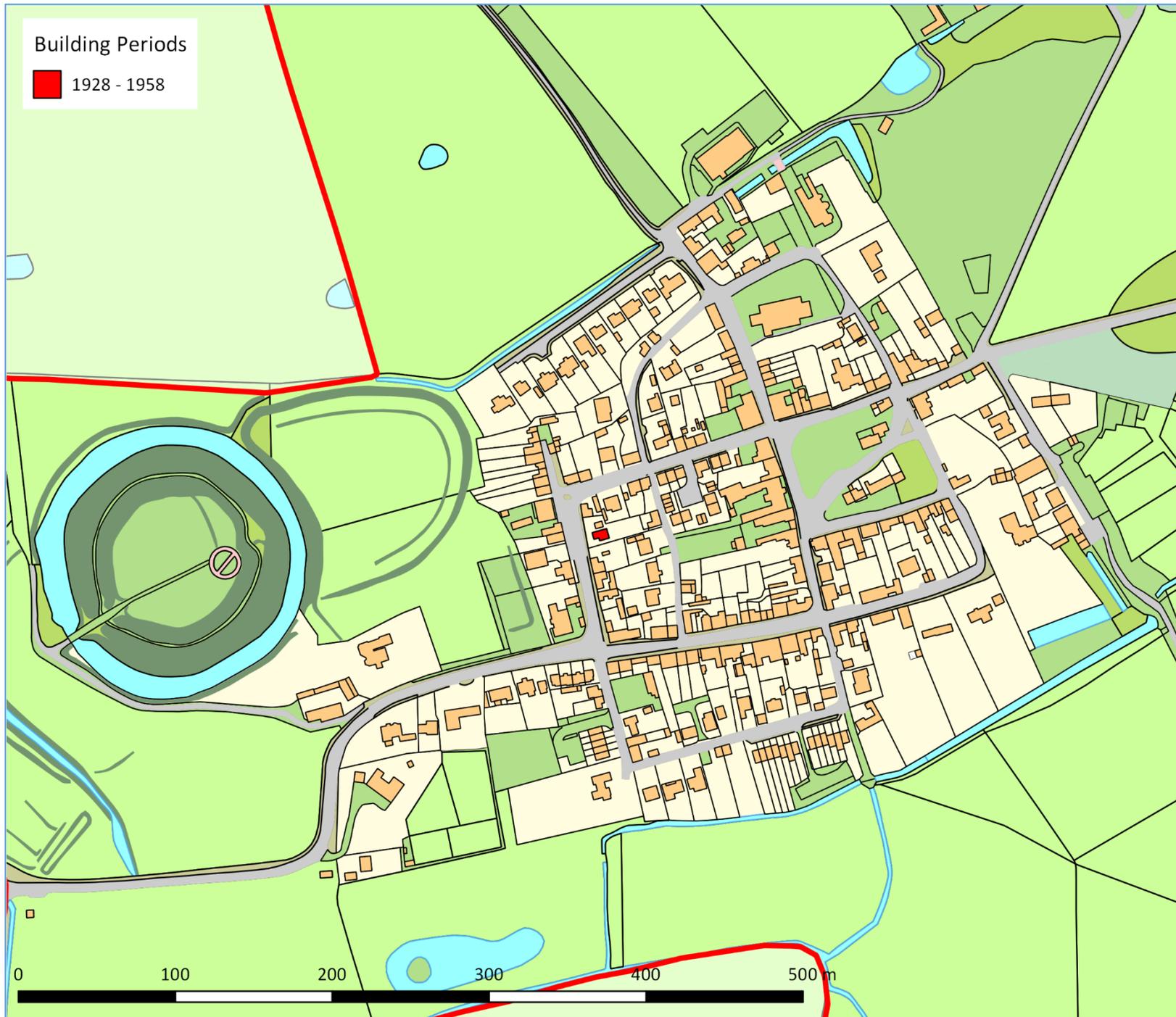


Figure 36. Modern map of the settlement core highlighting buildings constructed between 1928 and 1958.

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Figure 37. Aerial photograph of New Buckenham from the west, taken in April 1965.

Image courtesy of Mike Page, original source unknown.

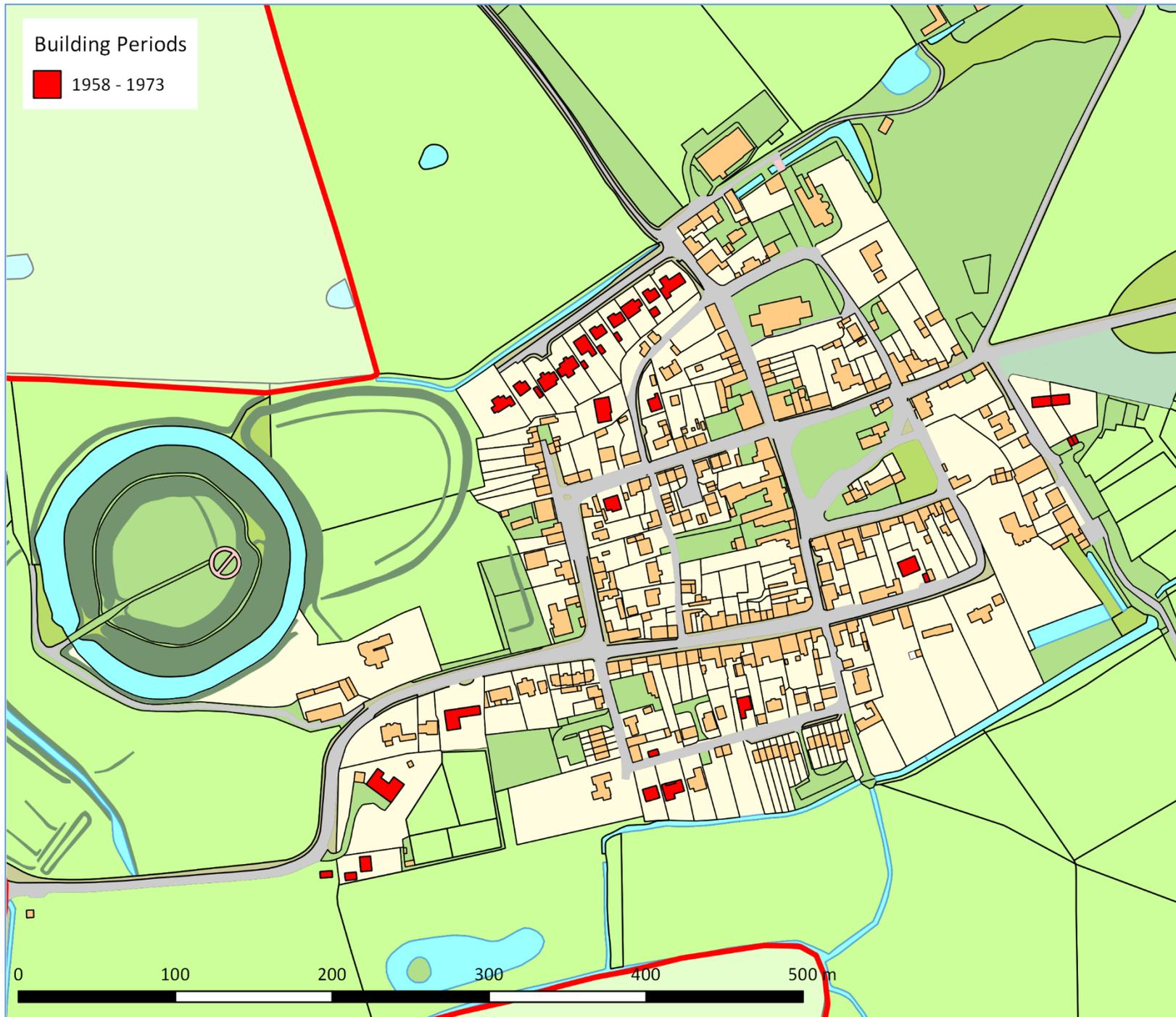


Figure 38. Modern map of the settlement core highlighting buildings constructed between 1958 and 1973.

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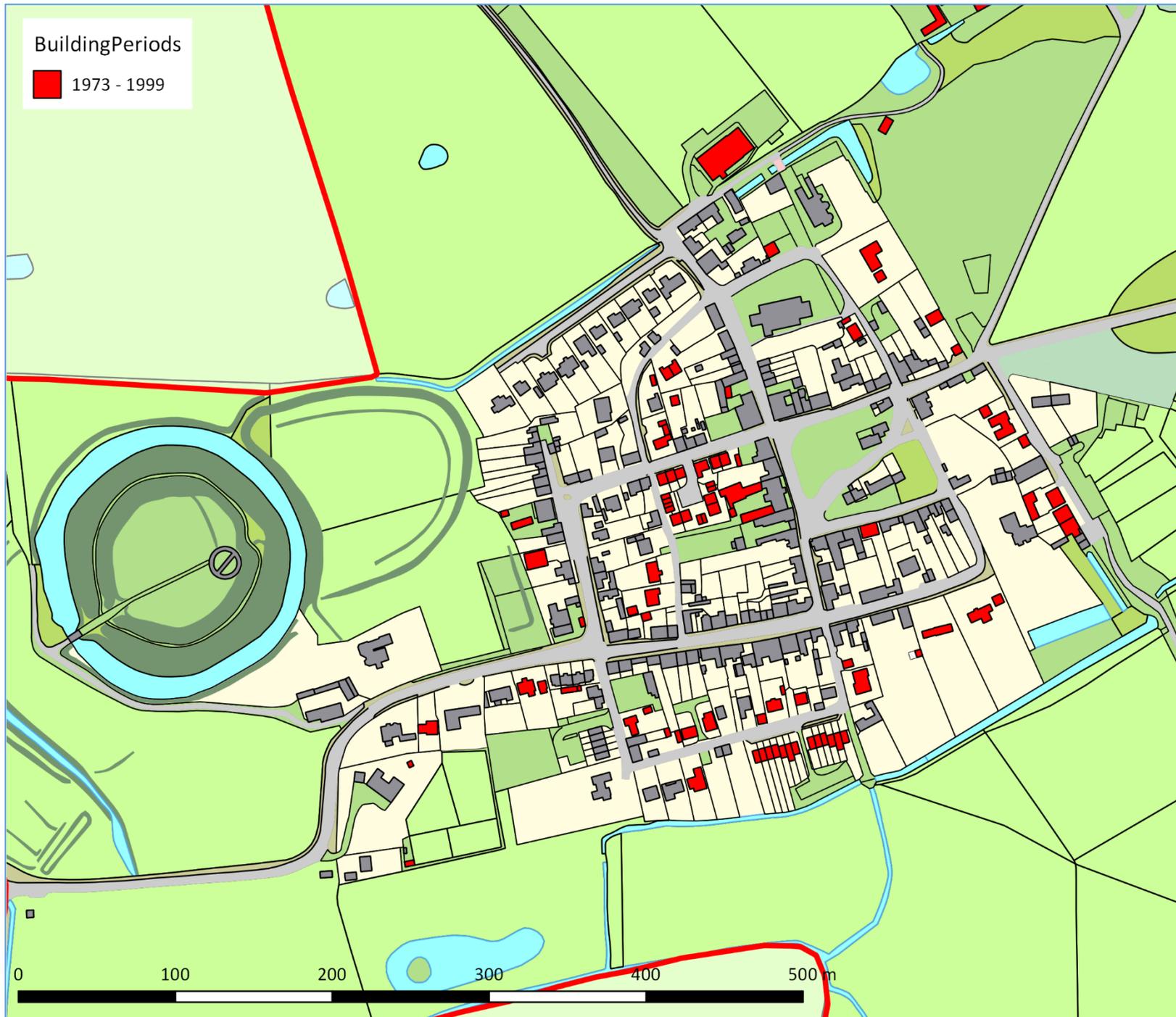


Figure 39. Modern map of the settlement core highlighting buildings constructed between 1973 and 1999.

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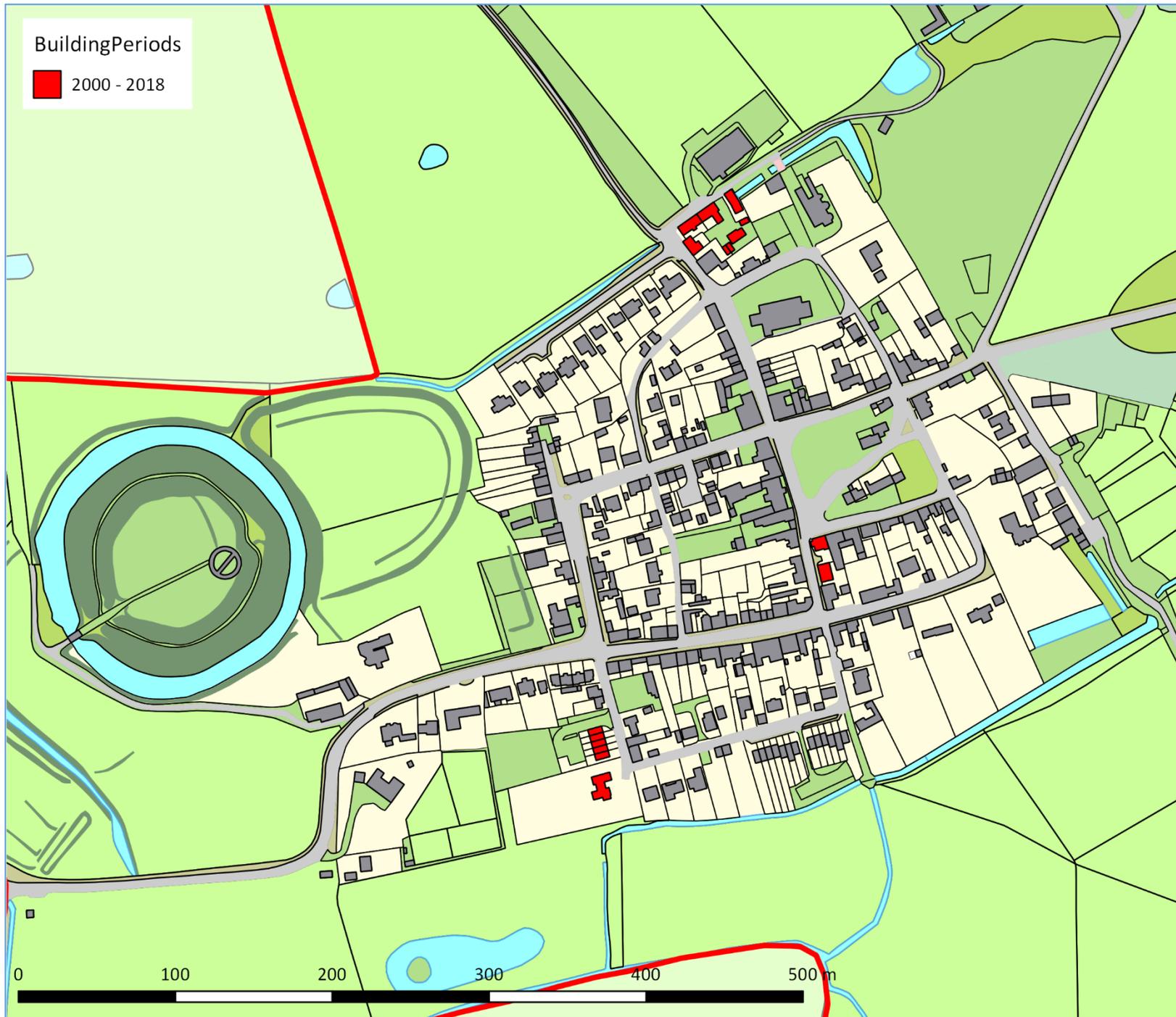


Figure 40. Modern map of the settlement core highlighting buildings constructed between 2000 and 2018.

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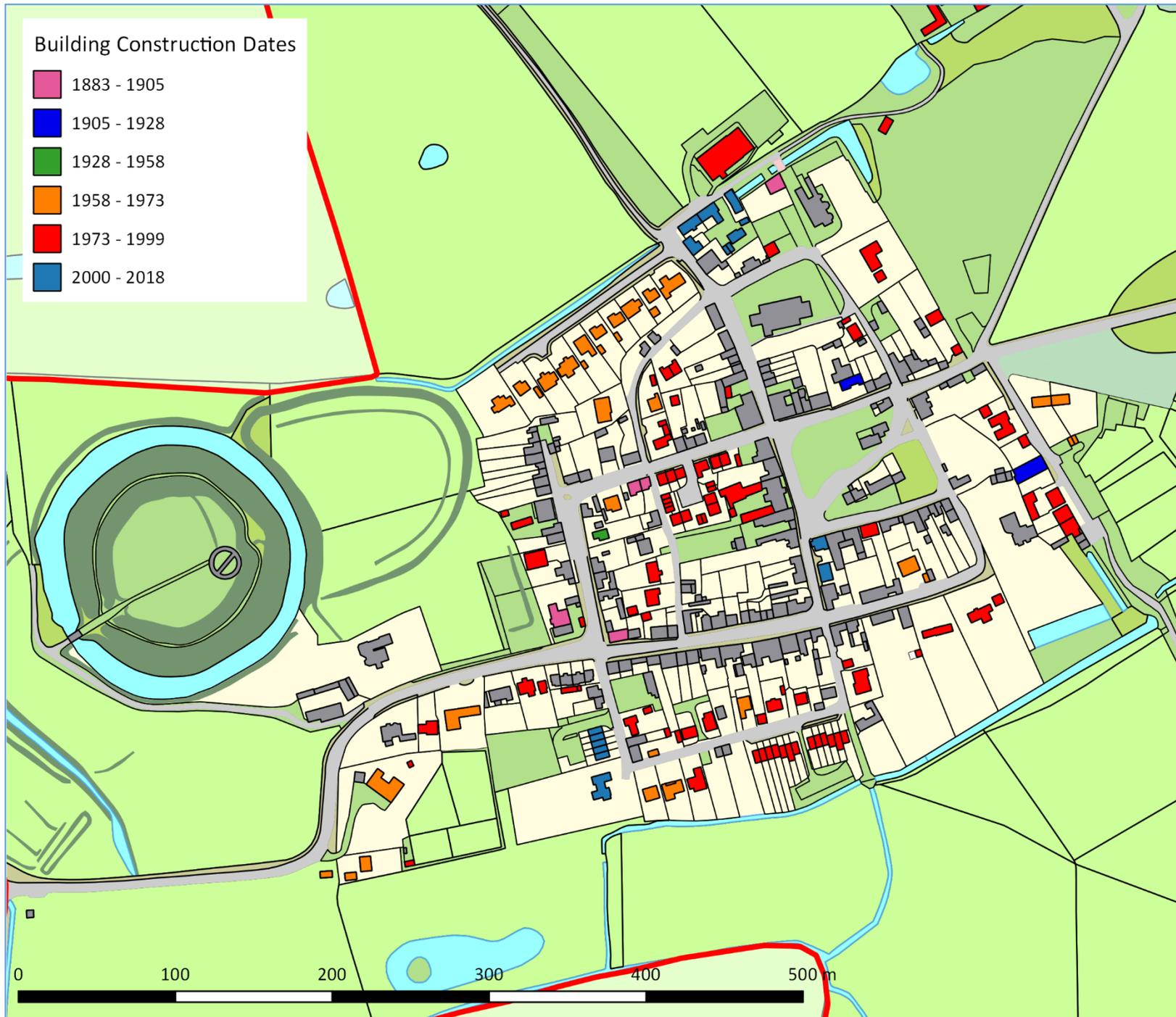


Figure 41. Modern map of the settlement core highlighting phases of building constructed between 1883 and 2018. Grey buildings pre-date the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

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Figure 42. New Buckenham from the south-west. Note the re-development of the south-western corner of Marsh Lane in the foreground. Compare Figure 16.

Photograph taken October 2008 by Mike Page, reproduced with permission.

5 Conclusions

New Buckenham has a long and illustrious history, which is reflected in the rich archaeological record of the study area, the extensive documentary sources, the survival of the medieval street grid, and the numerous historic buildings within the town. The natural and historic environment of New Buckenham is recognised and well-protected by the distinct concentration of statutory designations, with the northern part of the common being designated as a SSSI, the castle and St Mary's chapel being Scheduled Monuments and Grade I listed buildings, the Market Cross a Grade II* listed building and many of the properties within the town being designated as Grade II listed buildings. Although there are demonstrably many more properties which would fulfil the criteria for listing, the entire settlement area and parts of the surrounding landscape are also contained within the boundary of the New Buckenham Conservation Area. All of these designated and non-designated assets are given due consideration and carry great weight under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework, the latest revision of which was issued by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government in 2018.

While there is evidence to suggest early occupation in the area during the prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods, this is all broadly typical of similar material found within the wider area. In general, these periods are only represented at the periphery of the study area, and this reflects the fact that large parts of the study area are under grass or are heavily settled, making retrieval difficult. Where fieldwalking and metal-detecting have been undertaken, such as at the eastern edge of the study area and the southern bailey of the castle, a range of artefacts have been recovered dating from the prehistoric period to the present day, and these methods clearly have potential to inform further our understanding of the study area when opportunities arise.

These early discoveries emphasise that the human occupation of the study area has always been influenced by the natural topography and landscape character of the area. Access to water has always been of fundamental importance to continued human existence and agricultural success. Being at the upper end of the river system, just to the west of an interfluvium, was clearly attractive to those

who constructed the possible Bronze Age barrows what is now Hunt's Farm. The high-status chariot fittings and other Iron Age metalwork from the east of the study area and into Carleton Rode are also all located on the ridge of high ground between the two river valleys. The intersection of the major east–west and north–south communication routes at the western edge of the study area has also been a significant draw factor since at least the Roman period, and was of fundamental importance to the location of the medieval castle and town.

An important, and at present slightly enigmatic, feature is the large Haugh ditch enclosure. The feature pre-dates the foundation of the town and shares an intriguing and significant relationship with the boundaries of the four surrounding Anglo-Saxon hundreds, at the junction of which it sits. The manorial links to the bishop's estate at Eccles are suggestive of the enclosure's early importance, and it is likely that it was the site of an Anglo-Saxon moot, or meeting place, at which administrative and judicial business relevant to the hundreds may have been conducted. Its existence may well have been a significant factor in the location of the new settlement. To date, very little archaeological fieldwork has been conducted within the area of the enclosure, and the feature and its landscape history warrant further investigation.

By far the most significant heritage aspects of the study area, though, are the extensive surviving earthworks and ruins of the medieval castle and the associated planned town, both laid out in the 12th century. The origins of New Buckenham are closely linked to the power-politics of the newly established Norman elite and, in the personage of William d'Albini II, the inner circle of the royal household itself. Taken as a whole, the castle and town, together with the extensive deer park to the north, rabbit warren and dovecote to the south, are literally a textbook example of Norman town planning and the physical display of lordly power and authority.

Although the later centuries of the town are better represented in the historical record than the earlier centuries, there are sufficient sources for the nature and layout of the town to be discerned some certainty. The archaeological potential within the settlement core remains very high. Fieldwork has routinely demonstrated that, although the later use of sites has often truncated earlier

deposits, it is often still possible to excavate remains which date to the earliest centuries of the town's existence. Founded as a mercantile town from the outset, the settlement is unusual for being an entirely artificial creation in an agrarian populated by settlements with their origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. As a trading centre, the economy of the settlement has always been one step removed from the soil types, agricultural regimes and crop cycles which dominate the economies of more agrarian settlements.

The surfeit of later evidence, which has been extensively researched by Paul Rutledge, is complemented by the extensive programme of historic building recording and analysis which has been undertaken by the Norfolk Historic Buildings Group, backed by an extensive dendrochronological survey. The upshot of all of these strands of fieldwork and investigation is the realisation that New Buckenham was, and always has been, a dynamic and changing settlement quite unlike its neighbouring settlements.

Aside from the local and regional significance explored in this report, New Buckenham is also recognised nationally for its castle, planned town and associated deer park, and in particular their survival into the modern landscape. O.G.S. Crawford, one of the forefathers of British archaeology, presented New Buckenham as a detailed example of a medieval deer park whose boundary which could still be traced on the ground (Crawford 1953, 190–1). Crawford's work, and New Buckenham, were both subsequently cited by W.G. Hoskins in his *The Making of the English Landscape* (1955), one of the first books to introduce the subject of landscape history and which has been described as one of the greatest history books written in the English language.

New Buckenham has been cited as a type-site for medieval planned towns laid out on a gridded plan since at least the 1950s, when Maurice Beresford and St Joseph included it as a case study in their survey of medieval England (Beresford and St Joseph 1959; 1979, 226–8). Beresford expanded the discussion in his seminal *New Towns of the Middle Ages* (1967), where he listed 26 examples of the type, ranging from New Romney (founded in AD 960) to New Winchelsea (1288), and including other towns such as New Sarum, New Malton and Bury St Edmunds

(Beresford 1967). New Buckenham has consistently been cited as an example of a medieval planned town ever since (e.g. Butler 1975) and has regularly featured in reviews of East Anglia's archaeology (e.g. Williamson 1993, 179-80; Ayers 1996; 2005; Wade-Martins 1997, 32). More specifically, Robert Liddiard has promoted New Buckenham as a text-book example of Norman town planning and the physical expression of lordly status, both in his doctoral research and a series of subsequent publications (Liddiard 2000a; 2000b; 2005a; 2005b).

While the town grid is relatively static, it is clear that there was a housing boom in the century following 1450, which saw encroachment onto the central market place, as well as expansion beyond the original boundaries of the town. As is well known, the original settlement was defined by a water-filled ditch, it is clear that the southern boundary began to be eroded as early as the 16th century, while the boundaries to the west and east remained more clearly defined until the 19th century.

By the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map the town had undergone much change, with many of the surviving medieval buildings having been subdivided into two (or more) properties. This was coupled with the mid-19th-century fashion for re-facing houses in brick, which affected many of the properties in the town, as well as the replacement of many of the town's thatched roofs with red pantiles, although in many cases the steep pitch of the original roofs still survive. All of these factors can make it difficult to identify older properties from their exteriors, and this is reflected in those buildings which have been afforded listed building status and also in the results of the surveys conducted by the NHBG.

Historic mapping from throughout the 20th century demonstrates that the town developed at a rapid rate, with many of the older properties being replaced and much of the open space within the area of the town ditch being infilled. The historic encroachment on the southern, western and eastern boundaries also continued throughout this period, with almost the entirety of Marsh Lane being redeveloped during the late 20th century. In contrast to the southern half of the town, to the north of the main road, the town boundary has survived largely intact, with only minor incursions in the north-eastern corner. The village hall was constructed

outside the line of the town ditch in the mid-1990s, where it complements the other civic amenities of the cemetery, allotments and playing fields.

Particularly striking the degree to which these newer properties, each of which is very much of its own contemporary architectural style, have been (with a few exceptions) seamlessly integrated into the fabric of the town. In many ways, this flexibility of character is a reflection of the settlement's long history as a centre of trade and commerce from which people came and went with great regularity, each bringing with them new ideas and innovations, and each leaving traces of these behind when they left. This trend continues, with architectural innovation sitting comfortably alongside medieval earthworks and timber-framed buildings.

New Buckenham is a unique settlement for many reasons, not least the balance which has been achieved between the historic nature of the town itself, and its layout in particular, and the needs of development and modern living. It is to be hoped that the national, regional and local planning policies, including those to be developed as part of the New Buckenham Neighbourhood Plan, will ensure that these historical trends are recognised and maintained well into the 21st century and beyond.



*Figure 43.
New
Buckenham
from the
south,
showing the
settlement
core largely
as it is today.*

*Photograph
taken
September
2014 by Mike
Page,
reproduced
with
permission.*

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Appendix 1: Designated Heritage Assets

The following Designated Heritage Assets lie within the Study Area and their locations are illustrated in Figures XX and XX. The entries below provide details and links to the more detailed descriptions of the monuments and buildings which can be found in the definitive National Heritage List for England, maintained by Historic England, and the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, maintained by Norfolk County Council's Historic Environment Service.

6.1 Scheduled Monuments

Name: Buckenham Castle
NHLE No.: 1004013
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004013>
NHER No.: 40577
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44378>

Name: St Mary's Chapel
NHLE No.: 1003156
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003156>
NHER No.: 39594
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF43265>

6.2 Listed Buildings – Grade I

Name: Church of St Martin
NHLE No.: 1077529
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077529>
NHER No.: 40579
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44380>

Name: Barn 110 metres south east of Old Buckenham Castle Keep (St Mary's Chapel)
NHLE No.: 1306494
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306494>
NHER No.: 40579
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44380>

Name: Castle including south-west moat bridge
NHLE No.: 1342469
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1342469>
NHER No.: 40577
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44378>

6.3 Listed Buildings – Grade II*

Name: Market House
NHLE No.: 1306640
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306640>
NHER No.: 40580
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44381>

6.4 Listed Buildings – Grade II

Name: Milestone at about 093906 NGR
NHLE No.: 1077478
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077478>
NHER No.: 41289
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF46386>

Name: K6 telephone kiosk
NHLE No.: 1077520
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077520>
NHER No.: 43200
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF48351>

Name: Lane's End
NHLE No.: 1077525
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077525>
NHER No.: 40578
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44379>

Name: Rookery Lodge including lane running north [Saffron House]
NHLE No.: 1077526
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077526>
NHER No.: 40619
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44422>

Name: Hill House and house to east adjoining, Chapel Street
NHLE No.: 1077527
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077527>
NHER No.: 40583
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44384>

Name: McIntyre House (Pinchpot), Chapel Street
NHLE No.: 1077528
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077528>
NHER No.: 40585
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44386>

Name: Houses west of Eastell Cottage
NHLE No.: 1077530
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077530>
NHER No.: 40587
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44388>

Name: Fairview
NHLE No.: 1077531
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077531>
NHER No.: 40590
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44391>

Name: Bakehouse Cottage, King Street
NHLE No.: 1077532
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077532>
NHER No.: 40595
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44396>

Name: Diken Cottage, The Beams, The Cottage, King Street

NHLE No.: 1077533
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077533>
NHER No.: 40617
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44420>

Name: Market Cross House, Market Place
NHLE No.: 1077534
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077534>
NHER No.: 40596
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44397>

Name: The Forge, Market Place
NHLE No.: 1077535
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077535>
NHER No.: 40598
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44399>

Name: Corner Cottage (and adjoining property)
NHLE No.: 1077536
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077536>
NHER No.: 40611
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44412>

Name: The Retreat, Market Place
NHLE No.: 1077537
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077537>
NHER No.: 40601
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44402>

Name: Range of cottages at junction of Boosey's Walk (Priory Cottage, Oak Cottage, No. 3)
NHLE No.: 1077538
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077538>
NHER No.: 40616
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44419>

Name: Blair House, Market Place
NHLE No.: 1077539
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077539>
NHER No.: 40604
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44405>

Name: The Thatched Cottage, Marsh Lane
NHLE No.: 1077540
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077540>
NHER No.: 40606
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44407>

Name: Holly Lodge, Queen Street
NHLE No.: 1077541
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077541>
NHER No.: 40609
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44410>

Name: The Old Vicarage
NHLE No.: 1169153
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1169153>
NHER No.: 40581
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44382>

Name: Chapel Hill Cottages
NHLE No.: 1169174
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1169174>
NHER No.: 40613
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44416>

Name: The Old White Horse Inn
NHLE No.: 1169189
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1169189>
NHER No.: 40586
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44387>

Name: Range comprising New Buckenham Antiques and Post Office ()
NHLE No.: 1169215
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1169215>
NHER No.: 40591
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44392>

Name: Bakehouse Pottery, King Street
NHLE No.: 1169240
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1169240>
NHER No.: 40594
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44395>

Name: Wysteria, Market Place
NHLE No.: 1169262
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1169262>
NHER No.: 40597
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44398>

Name: Pickwick Cottage
NHLE No.: 1169272
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1169272>
NHER No.: 40600
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44401>

Name: Almshouses (Town Houses), Marsh Lane
NHLE No.: 1169385
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1169385>
NHER No.: 40605
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44406>

Name: The Pleasance, Queen Street
NHLE No.: 1169386
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1169386>
NHER No.: NHER 40608
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44409>

Name: Range of 3 houses west of Tudor Rose Cottage (Bailey, Sue Cattermole)
NHLE No.: 1248608
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1248606>
NHER No.: 40618
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44421>

Name: St Mary's, Market Place
NHLE No.: 1306580
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306580>
NHER No.: 40603
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44404>

Name: The Limes, Market Place
NHLE No.: 1306608
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306608>
NHER No.: 40599
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44400>

Name: House on south side of Market Place and fronting Boosey's Walk (Cobwebs and adj?)
NHLE No.: 1306621
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306621>
NHER No.:
NHER Link:

Name: King's Quality Stores, King Street
NHLE No.: 1306630
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306630>
NHER No.: 40593
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44394>

Name: Eastell Cottage ()
NHLE No.: 1306656
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306656>
NHER No.: 40588
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44389>

Name: King's Head public house
NHLE No.: 1342441
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1342441>
NHER No.: 40602
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44403>

Name: Beech House, Norwich Road
NHLE No.: 1342442
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1342442>
NHER No.: 40607
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44408>

Name: Almshouses, Castle Hill Road
NHLE No.: 1342475
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1342475>
NHER No.: 40610
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44411>

Name: 1 Chapel Street
NHLE No.: 1342476
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1342476>
NHER No.: 40584
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44385>

Name: 4, 5, 7 and 8 Chapel Street
NHLE No.: 1342477
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1342477>
NHER No.: 40620
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44423>

Name: No. 1 Chapel Hill Cottages and Eastview
NHLE No.: 1342478
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1342478>

NHER No.: 40614
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44417>

Name: Red Roof, Senton, King Street ()
NHLE No.: 1342479
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1342479>
NHER No.: 40589
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44390>

Name: Tudor Rose Cottage, King Street
NHLE No.: 1342480
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1342480>
NHER No.: 40592
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44393>

Name: Boundary wall, St Martin's Church
NHLE No.: 1393542
NHLE Link: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393542>
NHER No.: 40579
NHER Link: <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF44380>