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APPENDIX B HERITAGE POLICY 3 HERITAGE SITES

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DICKLEBURGH AND RUSHALL NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN  
REGULATION 14 PRE-SUBMISSION

### Heritage Sites

There are a number of Heritage sites around the parish that hold a significant interest to residents of the Parish. All heritage sites must be protected. Heritage sites have a distinct place in the village topography and the topography of the parish. Heritage sites are identified because they encompass a sense of place and add to the wellbeing of the community. Heritage sites within the parish are protected from harm through erosion of the site itself or its setting within the environment of the parish. This would include any development abutting a heritage site that, through its construction or creation distracts from the heritage site. Development around a heritage site must therefore be an absolute last resort having accounted for all aspects of biodiversity and mitigated against loss of habitat or species in the proposal.

Heritage sites include:

A The Field on Rectory Road

B The Moor

C The field behind the Church Dickleburgh

D The allotments on Burston Road

E The allotments behind Brandrith Close

F The entrance to High Common, the junction of Ipswich Road and Common Road

#### Heritage site A: The open field in Dickleburgh Rectory Road

This site is identified as GNLP0199 during the GNLP call for sites. This field is evidenced on maps dating back beyond the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Parcels of land that constitute the field have been gifted to the local council in order to preserve it and stop any development taking place. Today it serves as a direct link to the moor both in terms of landscape and history but also access. There should be no building on or around this land and landscape. The field serves as part of the wellbeing aspects of the village of Dickleburgh it has a public footpath (f2) running through it that leads to the Moor and is a further link between the moor, the village and the heritage of the parish.

The site lies within the heart of the village of Dickleburgh. It is a much-valued open space. The open vista provides the only view of the open countryside and the moor from within the village. It provides access toward the moor via a footpath and as the only land not owned by a private individual affords residents the opportunity to get out and experience the environment around them. Surveys conducted in late Summer 2019 indicate a thriving bat colony that would be at significant risk were the village to lose this universally valued heritage space.



Colour map 1843 showing heritage field beside The Glades on Rectory Road (courtesy of Norfolk Heritage Library)



Undated map circa 1850 showing defined heritage field (courtesy of Norfolk Heritage Library)



**Pictures of the field Thumb nails**



**Heritage site B: The Moor**

The Moor is the most significant of all Heritage sites. It holds a unique place in the history of the Parish, both dominating and justifying the village of Dickleburgh, its history is woven into the history of civilisation within this nation, possibly providing home for some of the first peoples of this island (evidence of finds on the moor).



### **Heritage site C: The field behind the church including ditches and hedgerows.**

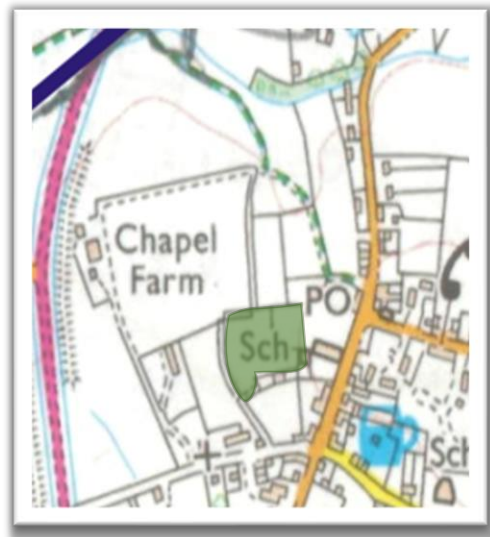
The field is used as a walk by residents, it has also regularly used as an access point to the grave yard, and an area for dog walking. The field has been reduced in size over the years as space has been provided for the grave yard to expand as increasing stress and demand is placed upon that limited space. Any development must ensure there is no loss of light to any aspect of the protected area. That there is no form of erosion or building up to the boundary. The field is protected as an open space and should not be developed, It serves as a wellbeing space, particularly for the community around the Church.

'In 1483 land to the west of the church was put in trust for the village and has remained Town Land to this day. This remains an important open space and area of natural character, maintaining a visual connection between the church and churchyard, the centre of the village and open countryside to the west. In the C16 a guildhall, or town house, was built on this land, and later the former village school, as well as the more modern scout hut.'<sup>1</sup>

¶Are, a messuage called *Clerks*, and a close adjoining, lying in *ThorpAbbots*, abutting on the highway south, and the common called *Thorp Green*, and a close called *Langlond*, north, and abuts west on *Thorp Green*, and also one acre in *Thorp*, the west head abuts on *Thorp* glebe; and also a piece of meadow in *Thorp*, together with 14 acres in *Titshall*, all being freehold; the *Thorp* lands were given by *John Billorne*, chaplain, anno 1483, and the *Titshall* lands by *William Hyll* of *Dickleburg*, anno 1484, and were all settled by deed of feoffment, dated Febr. 10, 1500, to the use of all the inhabitants of the town and parish of *Dickleburg*, (fn. 26) as well those that inhabit in the greater part of it, which is in the hundred of *Dysse*, as those that inhabit in the hamlets of *Langmere* and *Lincroft*, which lie in the hundred of *Hersham*, towards the payment of the *tallages* and fifteenths of our Sovereign Lord the King, on this condition, that the sixth part of the profits shall go towards discharging the hamlets aforesaid. This land now belongs to the parish

They have also a pightle of one acre, called *Dove-house Pightle*, and a close of two acres, called the *Town Close*, both which belonged to the *gild*, and were purchased by the parish with the *guildhall*.<sup>2</sup>

The field behind the Church is now thought to be the land identified as the Town Close as described in the Topographical History of Norfolk.<sup>3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Dickleburgh Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Guidelines. December 2017

<sup>2</sup> A topographical history of Norfolk (book)

<sup>3</sup> Local Resident research 2021

### Heritage site D: The allotments on Burston Road

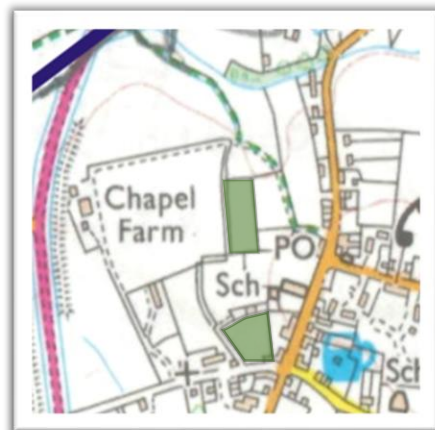
These provide a growing space for the houses on The Street along with other residents. They are identified as existing prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. These allotments offer a green space and opportunities for growing produce to the residents of the Street who have particularly small gardens due to the industrial history of the buildings.



Undated map circa 1850 showing defined heritage field (courtesy of Norfolk Heritage Library)

### Heritage site E: The allotments and ditch behind the church and Brandrith Close

The allotments on Burston Road and those behind Brandrith Close have been identified as heritage sites. The old allotments behind Brandrith Close was put in trust for the village in 1483 and has remained Town Land to this day<sup>4</sup>. The site contains heritage fruit trees and has records of a wide diversity of wildlife habitats and flora including some extremely rare species.



Map showing Heritage sites D and E

### The Town Lands And Gifts

¶ Are, a messuage called *Clerks*, and a close adjoining, lying in *Thorp Abbots*, abutting on the highway south, and the common called *Thorp Green*, and a close called *Langland*, north, and abuts west on *Thorp Green*, and also one acre in *Thorp*, the west head abuts on *Thorp* glebe; and also a piece of meadow in *Thorp*, together with 14 acres in *Titshall*, all being freehold; the *Thorp* lands were given by *John Billorne*, chaplain, anno 1483, and the *Titshall* lands by *William Hyll* of *Dickleburgh*, anno 1484, and were all settled by deed of feoffment, dated Febr. 10, 1500, to the use of all the inhabitants of the town and parish of *Dickleburgh*, (fn. 26) as well those that inhabit in the greater part of it, which is in the hundred of *Dysse*, as those that inhabit in the hamlets of *Langmere* and *Lincroft*, which lie in the hundred of *Hersham*, towards the payment of the *tallages* and fifteenths of our Sovereign Lord the King, on this condition, that the sixth part of the profits shall go towards discharging the hamlets aforesaid. This land now belongs to the parish.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Dickleburgh Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Guidelines. December 2017

<sup>5</sup> A topographical history of Norfolk (book)

They have also a pightle of one acre, called *Dove-house Pightle*, and a close of two acres, called the *Town Close*, both which belonged to the *gild*, and were purchased by the parish with the *guildhall*.

There is a gift also of 20s. a year, called *Chapman's Dole*, paid out of lands in *Burston*, which was given by *Ralph Chapman*, anno 1618. (fn. 27) <sup>6</sup>

My research has lead me to find that the town-lands trust do own (or have so historically) a fair bit of land the following is from “a topographical history of Norfolk” Most noteworthy to me is the penultimate paragraph - noting a pightle of 1 acre called “dove house pightle” and “town close” - 2 acres - both belonging to the guild house - which was no the site of the old school “church rooms” as they now call them.

“Dove house pightle must be the old allotments and the Town close - the town meadow. Sizes and locations both match.

### **Dickleburgh Old allotments**

The allotment site and the surrounding ditches have been present since at least 1830s as evidence by the tithe map (Fig 1.) and the subsequent first OS map (Fig.2) and finally by the RAF arial survey(1946-60). Although evidence suggests (Topograaphy of Norfolk) that is has existed as a defined site for aat least 300 years prior. As such it is an integral and historic element of the village. It is likely that the plot and its boundary ditches predate the tithe map as the land was part of the original “townlands trust” which was set up in the early part of the 15th century. The land has been designated as an allotment since at least 1950 (personal conversation). The land itself is heavy loam and clay, and waterlogged on the northern end and as such has always been difficult to work and manage; with people coming and going for a few seasons then giving up. The authors father (T. Grief) however, gradually took on more and more of the plot until he had the entire area (1.3 acres – source QGIS) cropped and maintained the land productively from the of Spring 1982 to December 2013.

Since the spring of 2014 the land has been left undisturbed and has rapidly “wilded”. A previous allotment holder planted heritage fruit trees (apple, pear, quince and medlar) circa 1990, 15 of these trees remain and are mature (4+ meters tall with an abundance of developing deadwood). This constitutes an orchard (Woodland trust) and the age makes it a mature orchard (Woodland trust) with high biodiversity and community value. Furthermore, the government funded scheme countryside stewardship scheme (GOV.UK) for orchard creation runs until 2025 destroying it would be a travesty. (These trees form a haven for winter birds including migrant fieldfare and redwing. Beneath the trees there is rough grass sward which holds numerous impressive anthills of the common yellow meadow ant (*Lasius flavus*) – other species of ant are also present including *Lasius niger*, *L. platythorax*, *Formica cunicularia*, *F. fusca* and *Myrmica rubra*. This list is not extensive as no formal survey has been conducted on ants to date.

The site also has rapidly developing *Rubus* spp patches which provide nectar and food for pollinators. There was an extensive patch of blackthorn scrub at the North easter corner but this was destroyed by someone on the Townlands trust in 2018 (It is regrowing) but this offers high potential for nesting turtle dove (*Streptopelia turtur*) which are present in the village (BTO) and surrounding countryside. The surrounding hedge also has a number of very old crab apples *Malus sylvestris* – possibly the true wild apple and potentially worthy of genetic testing see Worrell *et al* 2019.

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<sup>6</sup> A topographical history of Norfolk (book)

The afore-mentioned blackthorn has been plied up into a substantial, of what has become, habitat piles that contains numerous nests of farmland birds including confirmed; robin, blue tit, great tit, cole tit, wren, blackbird, dunnoek, chaffinch and flycatcher and fire crest. (Fire crest and flycatcher have been nesting in the churchyard (which borders the site) for 30+ years. Hence this newly wilded area is providing habitat extension for these species.

Other notable residents of the site include bee orchid (including the white form, *Ophrys apifera* v chlorantha). The rough grass also harbours numerous rich nectar plants including numerous (*Mentha*) mint, willowherb (*Epilobium*) bedstraws (*Galium*) figwort (*Scrophularia*) woundwort (*Stachys*) and ragwort (*Senecio*) species. Meadow sweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) is also well represented on the Northern end. As such this is a haven for hymenoptera (bees, ants wasps and sawflies) and also Syrphidae (hoverflies). It is also a productive site for rose (*Cetonia aurata*) and garden chaffer (*Phyllopertha horticola*) beetles.

The site is also a hotspot for the wasp spider (*Argiope bruennichi*). Furthermore, it has an abundance of butterflies including Brimstone, tortoise shell, peacock, meadow brown, speckled wood, ringlet, common and holly blue, comma and all 3 species of white (small, large and green veined). Moth trapping has not yet occurred on the site but will be done in the coming months. Moreover, it is an excellent site for hoverflies (*Syrphidae*) with recording beginning in the Summer of 2021. The abundance of invertebrates on the site provides food not only for the avifauna but also supports the local bat population which is present in the church including common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) and brown-long eared (*Plecotus auratus*). Again a formal bat survey would be beneficial to establish if other species are present. The site is also abundant in small mammals including bank (*Myodes glareolus*) and field voles (*Microtus agrestis*) and harvest mice (*Micromys minutus*).

The site also offers high value as a buffer green space to the proposed developments and is also under consideration as a site for the local primary school forest school. It also provides access for dog walkers and rambles to the footpaths that lead out of the village towards Shimpling. Development of this site would be a travesty, destroying a historic piece of land and also destroying a well-established site for wildlife which will only improve over time. With careful development and management this site could be a multifunctional community space for people and wildlife. The piece of land holds a spiritual value for families associated with those who worked the land and have now diseased along with those who mourn relatives who died on the land. Although small this portion of land has a historic, wildlife, community and spiritual value.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> B. Grief 2021





Fig 1.



Fig 2.



Some images of the site.



D and R



Bee Orchids



Piled balckthorn with rubus and dogwood thickets – field maple and crab apple on boundaries



Orchard area, note proximity to church.



T.Grief – June 2011



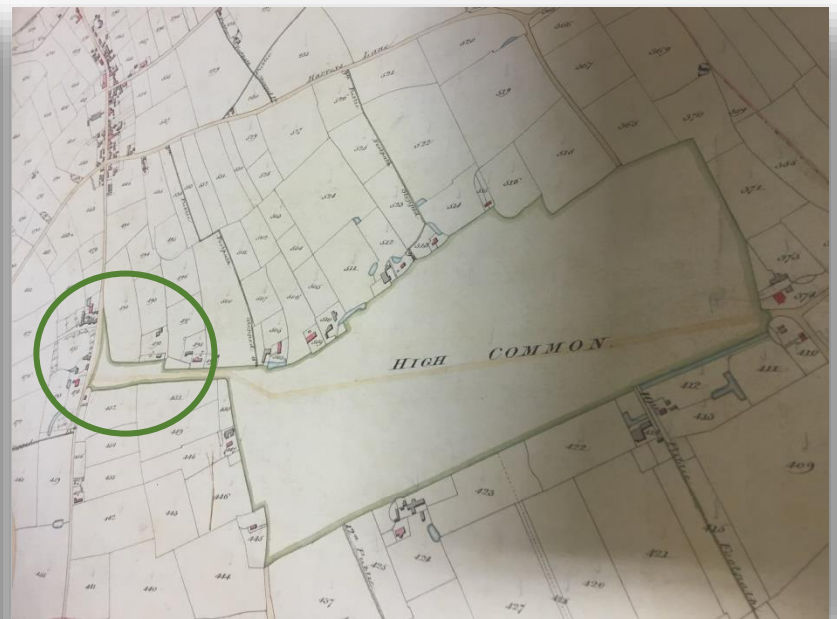
All images care curtesy of Mr. B. Grief (fig 1 to image of T.Grief)

### Heritage site F: The entrance to High Common, the junction of Ipswich Road and Common Road

This area of woodland dates back to well before the existence of Common Road. It is an ancient woodland that formed part of the common and entrance to the common.



Colour Map 1843 courtesy of Norfolk Heritage Library



Pre 1843 Silk Map courtesy of Norfolk Heritage Library