

The Droves Solar Farm

Appendix 8.2: Stage 1 and Stage 2 Setting Assessment

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STAGE 1 AND 2 SETTING ASSESSMENT

LAND NORTH OF SWAFFHAM

NEAR NARFORD

BRECKLAND DISTRICT

NORFOLK

PREPARED FOR ISLAND GREEN POWER

November 2025



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Non-Technical Summary

This Setting Assessment (Stages 1 and 2) for land north of Swaffham, Norfolk (centred at NGR TF 80232 12338; hereafter the 'Order Limits') has been prepared by GHC Archaeology & Heritage Limited for Island Green Power. The assessment has been undertaken to inform a planning application for a proposed solar farm.

The assessment concerned Stages 1 to 2 of the 5-step process that is recommended by Historic England's GPA3 *The Setting of Heritage Assets*. These stages concern the identification of heritage assets that are potentially sensitive to development proposals and understand their form, materials, historical development and heritage significance. This will serve as a baseline for an impact assessment (Stages 3 to 5 of the setting assessment), which are presented in the Environmental Statement.

This appraisal has established that there are fifteen designated heritage assets potentially sensitive to development of the Order Limits: Castle Acre Castle, town defences and Bailey Gate (a Scheduled Monument with Grade I Listed elements, NHLE 1017909/1171480); Castle Acre Priory (a Scheduled Monument with Grade I Listed elements, NHLE 1015870/1342389) Moated site 230m and 110m north of All Saints Church (Scheduled Monument, NHLE 1019668); Great Palgrave Deserted Medieval Village (Scheduled Monument, NHLE 1002894); Church of All Saints (Grade I Listed Building, NHLE1077266); High House (Grade I Listed Building, NHLE 1305453); High House Stable Court and Curtain Wall (Grade I Listed Building, NHLE 1342411); the Church of St George (Grade I Listed Building, NHLE 1306357); the Church of St James (Grade I Listed Building, NHLE, 1342386); Little Palgrave Hall (Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1169833); Narford Hall (Grade II Registered Park and Garden, NHLE 1000337); South Acre Conservation Area; and Castle Acre Conservation Area.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Setting Assessment (Stages 1 and 2) for land north of Swaffham, Norfolk (centred at NGR TF 80232 12338; hereafter the 'Order Limits') has been prepared by GHC Archaeology & Heritage Limited for Island Green Power. The assessment has been undertaken to inform a planning application for a proposed solar farm (hereafter 'the Scheme').
- 1.2 The Scheme comprises the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station and associated development comprising Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), a Customer Substation, and Grid Connection Infrastructure, including a new National Grid Substation. The Scheme would allow for the generation and export of over 50MW Alternating Current (AC) of renewable energy, connecting into the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) overhead line that passes through the Site.
- 1.3 The Scheme would be located within the Order limits, also referred to as 'the Site'. The Order limits contain all elements of the Scheme comprising the Solar PV Site, the Customer Substation, the National Grid Substation, the BESS compound, Grid Connection Infrastructure, mitigation and enhancement areas, and the Highway Works
- The purpose of this document is to provide the Determining Planning Authority with the necessary and appropriate information that will inform decision making on the proposals. The document provides an assessment of the heritage interest in the Order Limits and assesses the potential impacts that the proposed development could have on designated and non-designated heritage assets in the surrounding area. This will serve as a baseline for an impact assessment (Stages 3 to 5 of the setting assessment), which will be presented in the Environmental Statement (forthcoming). The archaeological potential and significance of the Order Limits has been assessed in a separate report (GHC 2024).
- 1.5 The assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (2023) and provides an assessment of the significance of heritage assets on the site and in its vicinity. As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to identify and assess the impact of the proposed development.

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

Current Legislation

- The applicable legislative framework is summarised as follows:
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (P(LBCA)) Act 1990

- Levelling-up and Regeneration Act (LuRA) 2023
- 2.3 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the 1990 Act) provides for the protection of listed buildings and Conservation Areas and is largely expressed in the planning process through policies in regional and local planning guidance, as outlined below. This act is the primary legislative instrument addressing the treatment of listed buildings and Conservation Areas through the planning process.
- 2.4 Section 66 of the 1990 Act states that '...in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.
- 2.5 The Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 has introduced changes to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to provide a statutory duty for the determining authority to have special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the asset or its setting. The relevant assets are defined as Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Protected Wrecks and World Heritage Sites. However, at the time of writing the TCPA has not been updated.

National Policy Statements

- The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (2023) sets out the government's policy for the delivery of major energy infrastructure and, in conjunction with relevant technology-specific National Policy Statements, forms the primary policy for Secretary of State decision making for such developments. Part 5 of EN-1details the policies on the assessment of common impacts across the range of energy technologies, with Section 5.9, entitled 'Historic Environment', specifying the predominant policy concerning impacts of major energy infrastructure on the historic environment, including guidance on the assessment and mitigation of these impacts. This section requires applicants to assess the significance of any heritage assets with the potential to be affected and provides advice on the means of reducing any impact, which should be considered throughout the design process.
- 2.7 EN-1 further recognises that the Secretary of State should take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change, the delivery of energy security and the urgency of meeting the net zero target, stating that this public benefit must be weighed against any loss or harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset (Section 5.9.32 to 5.9.33).
- 2.8 The relevant technology-specific NPS for the Scheme comprises the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3). Section 2.10.107-110 of EN-3 details government policy on developments for Solar Photovoltaic Generation and incorporates specific considerations in regard to cultural heritage:

"The impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment will require expert assessment in most cases and may have effect both above and below ground. Above ground impacts may include the effects on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character. Below ground impacts, although generally limited, may include direct impacts on archaeological deposits through ground disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, fencing, temporary haul routes etc. Equally, solar PV developments may have a positive effect, for example archaeological assets may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing and shoes or low-level piling is stipulated."

2.9 National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) details government policy on electricity infrastructure. With regards to cultural heritage the document largely refers to policies set out in EN-1 and EN3 but recognises the potential impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets from overhead cables and direct impacts from undergrounding (paragraph 2.9.25).

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.10 Section 16 of the NPPF (revised December 2024), entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 2.11 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
 - Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment; and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.
- 2.12 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 212 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.13 A Heritage Asset is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: 'A building, monument, site, place, area, or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'
- 2.14 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

- 2.15 Significance is defined as: 'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'
- 2.16 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
 - Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas).
 - Protects the settings of such designations.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.17 The Planning Practice Guidance (DLUHC 2024) is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled 'Historic Environment'. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF.
- 2.18 Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. It states that substantial harm is a high bar that may not arise in many cases and that while the level of harm will be at the discretion of the decision maker, generally substantial harm is a high test that will only arise where a development seriously affects a key element of an asset's special interest. It is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed.

Local Planning Policy

2.19 The Breckland Local Plan (adopted September 2023) comprises various documents which are used in addressing planning applications within the district, four of which are relevant to this assessment. Breckland Council are currently in the process in producing an updated Local Plan (currently at 'Call for Sites' stage) but this has not yet, at time of writing, been adopted.

Policy ENV 07 Designated Heritage Assets

The significance of designated heritage assets (including their setting), such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens and conservation areas, will be conserved, or wherever possible enhanced. Great weight shall be given to their conservation. Proposals that may affect the significance of a designated heritage asset will be required to provide proportionate evidence to the assets importance, sufficient to identify its significance, including any contribution that its setting makes to enable any impact to be fully assessed, in accordance with national policy.

Development that will affect any designated heritage asset will be subject to comprehensive assessment and should conserve or, wherever possible, enhance the architectural and historic character, appearance and setting of the asset. Where a proposed development will affect the character or setting of a Listed Building, particular regard will need to be given to the protection, conservation and potential enhancement of any features of historic or architectural interest; including within the curtilage of a listed building that predates 1st July 1948.

The conversion of listed buildings for economic or residential purposes in locations that would otherwise be unacceptable will be considered where this would ensure the retention and ongoing conservation of the building. Proposals will be considered having regard to netional policy and relevant guidance.

Policy ENV 08 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Development should be expected to conserve, or wherever possible enhance the historic character, appearance and setting of non-designated historic assets. Proposals that could affect previously unrecognised heritage assets will be expected, through agreement with the Council, to undergo an appropriate assessment, proportionate to the significance of the asset. The assessment must provide sufficient information for any impact to be fully assessed. In weighing applications that are likely to directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be undertaken, having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

The conversion of non-designated buildings identified in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, or through Neighbourhood Plans, of particular architectural or historic merit for economic or residential purposes in locations that would otherwise be unacceptable will be considered where this would ensure the retention of the building. Proposals will be considered having regard to relevant national policy and relevant guidance.

In the case of traditional dwellings which positively contribute to the character of Breckland, applications for replacement will be expected to be accompanied by a Design and Access Statement which includes a structural survey that demonstrates that the demolition is necessary and that there is no alternative and viable solution of renovation to provide an acceptable standard of accommodation.

Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance. An archaeological evaluation will be required for development sites that are known or thought to have the potential to include non-designated heritage assets with archaeological interest. Where appropriate, archaeological remains should be left in situ following further design/engineering work. If the benefits of a particular development are considered to outweigh the importance of retaining archaeological remains in site, satisfactory excavation and recording or remains will be required before development is begun.

Policy ENV 10 Renewable Energy Development

The council supports proposals for new renewable energy and low carbon development, subject to consideration of the impact of the development and whether this can be made acceptable. Proposals will be considered having regard to the extent to which there are:

- i. Adverse impacts on the local landscape, townscape or designated and non-designated heritage assets assessed in line with Policies ENV 05, ENV 07 and ENV 08 in the plan
- 2.20 The Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council Local Plan (adopted April 2025) contains a single policy of relevance to this assessment:

LP20 - Environmental Assets - Historic Environment: The historic environment will be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to its significance. Development of the highest design quality that will sustain and, where appropriate, enhance the special interest, character and significance of the Borough's heritage assets and their settings and that will make a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness will be supported. 2. Protecting and enhancing the wide range of historic and cultural assets which contribute to the character and identity of the Borough is a priority including: a. Designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas, and the settings of these assets; b. Non-Designated heritage assets such as unregistered historic parks and gardens, and archaeology, and the settings of these assets. 3. Opportunities to promote the historic environment as a key element of the vitality of the Borough, and to reduce the number of heritage assets at risk will be sought. 4. Initiatives and opportunities to mitigate the effects of climate change by seeking the reuse of historic buildings, and where appropriate, their modification to reduce carbon emissions and secure sustainable development will be supported where this would not harm the significance of the heritage asset or its setting. 5. Applications for development must be supported by a Heritage Statement which demonstrates a clear understanding of the significance of any relevant heritage assets and the contribution of their settings, details the likely impacts of the proposal on these assets and their significance and where relevant, explains how this significance has informed the proposals. Proposals on sites which include, or have the potential to include, archaeological interest should be accompanied by an appropriate desk-based assessment, and where necessary a field evaluation. 6. There is a presumption in favour of the retention and enhancement of heritage assets and putting heritage assets to viable and appropriate uses to secure their future protection. Applications will be supported where they sustain, conserve and where appropriate enhance the significance, character and setting of the asset itself and the surrounding historic environment. 7. The impact of development proposals on the significance of heritage assets and their settings will be considered in accordance with case law, legislation and the NPPF, as well as the following criteria:

Listed Buildings

8. Proposals should conserve or enhance Listed Buildings. Applications involving demolition of, or substantial harm to, a Grade II Listed Building will only be granted in exceptional circumstances, and demolition of, or substantial harm to, the significance (including any contribution to significance by setting) to a Grade I or Grade II* Listed Building will only be granted in wholly exceptional circumstances. Where development proposals will lead to harm to heritage assets they will be assessed against the relevant criteria in the National Planning Policy Framework, taking into account the scale of harm and the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. 9. Extensions or alterations to a Listed Building should not adversely affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, its significance or its wider setting. 10. Any change of use of a Listed Building should conserve or enhance its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest and its significance and should ensure its continued use and viability.

Conservation Areas

11. Within Conservation Areas, development will only be permitted if the proposal: a. Is of a design and scale that preserves or enhances the character or appearance of the area; b. Uses building materials and finishes, including those for features such as walls, railings, gates and hard surfacing, that are appropriate to the local context; c. Retains historically significant boundaries, important open spaces and other elements of the area's established pattern of development, character and historic value, including gardens, roadside banks and verges; d. Retains and restores, where relevant, traditional features such as shop fronts, walls, railings, paved surfaces and street furniture, and improves the condition of structures worthy of retention; e. Does not harm important views into, out of or within the Conservation Area; f. Protects trees, hedgerows and other significant landscape features and incorporates landscaping appropriate to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

Historic Parks and Gardens 12. Proposals should not cause substantial harm to the significance (including any contribution to significance by setting) harm to historic parks or gardens (both registered and unregistered), their settings or public views into, out of, or within them. Where development proposals will lead to harm to heritage assets, they will be assessed against the relevant criteria in the National Planning Policy Framework, taking into account the scale of harm and the impact on the significance of the heritage asset.

Non-designated Heritage Assets 14. The significance of non-designated heritage assets and their setting should be assessed in development proposals or works, against the following criteria, namely the: I. special qualities of architectural and historic interest; II. features of interest and the setting of the non-designated historic asset; III. contribution the non-designated historic asset makes to local distinctiveness; local townscape; or rural character; and IV. conservation of interesting or unusual features; architectural detail; materials; construction; or historic interest. 15. Development which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of such non-designated heritage assets, or their contribution to the character of a place, will require a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of the harm and

significance of the non-designated heritage asset. 16. Prior to the loss of the non-designated heritage asset, an appropriate level of survey and recording will be expected including where appropriate archaeological investigation. The results of which should be deposited on the Historic Environment Record.

It is recognised that not all buildings, structures or landscapes of significance are captured on the national lists and these are termed non-designated heritage assets. Where the significance of these buildings, structures or landscapes can be demonstrated, the above policy consideration should be applied.

2.21 The Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Site Allocations And Development Management Policies Plan, Adopted September 2016, contains a single policy of relevance to this assessment:

Policy DM 15 – Environment, Design and Amenity Development must protect and enhance the amenity of the wider environment including its heritage and cultural value. Proposals will be assessed against their impact on neighbouring uses and their occupants as well as the amenity of any future occupiers of the proposed development. Proposals will be assessed against a number of factors including: Heritage impact; Overlooking, overbearing, overshadowing; Noise; Odour; Air quality; Light pollution; Contamination; Water quality and Visual impact. The scale, height, massing, materials and layout of a development should respond sensitively and sympathetically to the local setting and pattern of adjacent streets including spaces between buildings through high quality design and use of materials. Development that has a significant adverse impact on the amenity of others or which is of a poor design will be refused. Development proposals should demonstrate that safe access can be provided and adequate parking facilities are available.

2.22 The Order Limits straddle three parishes: the majority is within South Acre, with the western section within Narford and a small area within the south-eastern corner within Sporle and Pargave. There are no Neighbourhood Plans for any of these areas at time of writing, although the latter is in the process of developing this (the application to designate a neighbourhood area was submitted in January 2024).

Professional Guidance

- 2.23 This document has been prepared in accordance with a series of documents all of which are considered current best practice guidance. The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015) outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
 - Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Understand the significance of the affected assets;

- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.
- 2.24 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance the note advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. Significance results from a combination of any, some or all of the values.
- 2.25 The Historic England publication Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017) recognises that whilst setting is not a heritage asset, elements of a setting 'may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral' (para. 4). Setting is described as being distinct to curtilage, character and context. This guidance also notes that the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, although the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, and this can be influenced by a number of other factors.
- 2.26 In order to assess the contribution made by setting to the significance of a heritage asset, and the implications of new developments, the guidance recommends that a systematic and staged '5-step process' to assessment should be adopted, namely:
 - i) identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
 - ii) assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - iii) assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
 - iv) explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm;
 - v) make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.
- 2.27 This report therefore follows steps (i) and (ii) to identify the local heritage assets and their settings and then makes an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development having regard to steps (iii) and (iv).

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- The Historic England advice note, *Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12* (2019), brings together all of the above guidance in an analysis of an appropriate approach for applicants for heritage and other consents in providing an understanding of the significance of heritage assets in line with NPPF. This is aimed at providing assistance for owners, applicants, local planning authorities, planning and other consultants in the implementation of not only the guidance but also historic environment legislation and policy. It emphasises the level of detail required in support of both planning and listed building consent applications, which should be no more than is necessary, i.e. proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected, to reach an informed decision.
- 2.29 Regionally specific guidance is provided by the Norfolk County Council Standards
 For Development-Led Archaeological Projects In Norfolk (2018).

3 SETTING ASSESSMENT

General Introduction

- 3.1 The purpose of a setting statement is to meet the relevant guidance given in the NPPF and adopted development plans. This outlines the need to inform planning decisions when considering proposals that have the potential to have some impact on the character or setting of a heritage asset. It is not concerned with other planning issues.
- 3.2 The degree of impact a development could have on such heritage assets is variable and can sometimes be positive rather than negative. The wide range of possible impacts can include loss of historic fabric, loss of historic character, damage to historic setting, and damage to significant views.
- 3.3 Under the requirements of the NPS and of other useful relevant guidance, such as English Heritage's Conservation Principles and Informed Conservation, and Historic England's Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes (GPAs), the process of heritage impact assessments can be summarised as involving three parts:
 - 1. understanding the heritage values and significance of the designated and non-designated heritage assets involved and their settings;
 - 2. understanding the nature and extent of the proposed developments;
 - 3. making an objective judgement on the impact that the proposals outlined in Part 2 may have on the information outlined in Part 1.
- 3.4 This is undertaken in line with the basic structure provided in the Historic England guidance Statements of Heritage Significance (2019).

Information Sources

- 3.5 The Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Norfolk Historic Environment Records (HER) have been consulted for records concerning the Order Limits and the immediate environs.
- 3.6 Online repositories were consulted for historical maps, plans and relevant documentary sources, including published and unpublished documentary sources, in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the CIfA (2020).
- 3.7 Site visits were also undertaken to provide an assessment of the character of the Order Limits and surroundings, and appraise the potential impact of the proposals on any heritage assets (see Plates 1 to 16).

Assessment Criteria

Significance

- 3.8 EN-1 (2023) states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 3.9 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.
- 3.10 Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with Historic England's Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019).

Definition of Harm

- 3.11 Current guidance by Historic England is that 'change' does not equate to 'harm'. The NPS (EN-1)(2023) effectively distinguishes between two degrees of harm to designated heritage assets substantial and less than substantial. Paragraph 5.9.31 of the NPS (EN-1) states that:
 - 'Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to, or loss of, significance is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss...'
- 3.12 Paragraph 5.9.32 of the NPS (EN-1) states that:
 - 'Where the development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals...'

- 3.13 In determining the effects of the Proposed Scheme this Heritage Statement is cognisant of case law including the below:
 - Flag Station, Mansel Lacy, Herefordshire [22/09/2015] Case Number EWHC 2688
- 3.14 This ruling has emphasised the primacy of the 1990 Planning Act and the fact that it is up to the decision makers in the planning system to 'have special regard to the desirability of preserving the [listed] building or its setting'. As stated by HH Judge David Cooke in a judgment of 22 September 2015 regarding the impact on the setting of a listed building:

'It is still plainly the case that it is for the decision taker to assess the nature and degree of harm caused, and in the case of harm to setting rather than directly to a listed building itself, the degree to which the impact on the setting affects the reasons why it is listed.'

- PALMER Appellant and Herefordshire Council and ANR [04/11/16] Case No: C1/2015/3383
- 3.15 The judgment was agreed by Lord Justice Lewison at the Court of Appeal, who stated that:

'It is also clear as a matter both of law and planning policy that harm (if it exists) is to be measured against both the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. Although the statutory duty requires special regard to be paid to the desirability of not harming the setting of a listed building, that cannot mean that any harm, however minor, would necessarily require planning permission to be refused.

3.16 In assessing harm to non-designated heritage assets, the NPS (EN-1) does not differentiate between substantial and less than substantial harm and is clear that no additional weight is added to the asset in determining the application.

4 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 4.1 The Order Limits comprise approximately 838ha (centred at NGR TF 80232 12338; Figure 1) situated in the agricultural hinterland between the town of Swaffham (c.850m south) and several surrounding villages and hamlets, including South Acre (c.50m north), Great Palgrave (c.1.2km east) and Narford (c.1km west). It is located within the Norfolk district of Breckland and straddles three parishes: South Acre to the east, Narford to the west and Sporle and Pargrave to the south-east. The topography undulates with the highest ground towards the centre, from which point it slopes downwards to the north, towards the Nar valley, and to the south, towards Swaffham town centre. It lies it a height of approximately 54m to 82m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 4.2 The Order Limits comprise 42 agricultural fields predominantly used for arable with a small contingent used for pigs and chickens, interspersed with a small number of plantations. For the purposes of this assessment, the fields have been numbered for ease of reference and are shown on Figure 1 (although the numbering excludes fields allocated for

mitigation/enhancement). The southern limit of the Order Limits follow the northern boundary of Swaffham Parish, whilst the eastern limit is bounded by Castle Acre Road (A1065) and the western by Narford Lane. Surrounding the Order Limits on all sides are further agricultural fields currently used for a mixture of arable and livestock.

- 4.3 A single road crosses the Order Limits, River Road, which although sinuous in places runs broadly north to south across the western part of the Order Limits, connecting Swaffham at the southern end to West Acre at the north. Additionally, a complex of droveways intersect the Order Limits, the primary one of which is perhaps Fincham Drove, which extends from Narford Lane at the south-western corner to South Acre Road at the north-eastern side. Two further droves cross the Order Limits, Petticoat and Washpit; and there are a number of public footpaths connecting to these routes.
- There are two small groupings of structures that, although excluded from the redline boundary, are encompassed by fields included within the Order Limits. These comprise Keeper's Cottage, a c.19th century cottage with associated barns currently used as a holiday let accessed from Petticoat Drove; and a grouping of farm buildings to the north of Fincham Drove. None of these structures are designated heritage assets.
- 4.5 The solid geology within the Order Limits comprise chalk of the Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver formations, with a north to south trend of superficial diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation transecting the centre of the Order Limits (BGS 2024).
- 4.6 The archaeological context of the Order Limits has been subject to a detailed archaeological desk-based assessment within a separate document prepared in support of this application. The following narrative is a summary of the assessment's findings.
- 4.7 A search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (HER) was commissioned as part of this assessment and identified a total of 120 records within a 1km search area comprising 111 'monuments' and nine 'events' (Figures 4-5). Full details of all HER entries within the search area are included in Annex 1.
- 4.8 The HER entries relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the search area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Order Limits	Within Search Area
Prehistoric	11	57
Roman	10	39
Saxon	3	25
Medieval	4	40
Post-medieval	2	36
Modern	3	33

Unknown	1	6
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Archaeological and Historical Context of the Order Limits

- 4.9 Limited prehistoric activity has been recorded within the Order Limits itself, most notably relating to three concentrations of 'pot-boilers' thought to represent burnt mounds situated in a cluster towards the centre of the Order Limits. Burnt mounds are prehistoric monuments relatively common across the UK and Ireland, and are usually represented by mounds of stones that have been fractured from intense and repeated exposure to fire, commonly found associated with large vats or troughs where water would have been heated. These monuments are generally artefact poor, but radiocarbon dating indicates that they were formed in the Neolithic to Iron Age periods, with the majority dating to the Bronze Age. Interpretations of burnt mounds are numerous and include brewing or cooking, sweat lodges or saunas and industrial processing.
- 4.10 There are also several HER entries relating to findspots primarily recovered during metal-detecting and fieldwalking within the Order Limits, including pottery, lithics and metal items dating from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age. Of particular note is a hoard of four Bronze Age copper alloy rivetted rapier lades, recovered in 1939 at the southern boundary of the Order Limits. However, it is possible that the recorded location of this hoard is inaccurate and it may have been identified further south, within Swaffham Parish.
- 4.11 Across the wider search area, there are scattered Prehistoric finds and features dating from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age, with a large proportion relating to Bronze Age activity including a number of barrows in addition to numerous findspots.
- 4.12 The projected route of the Fen Causeway, a Roman road thought to have prehistoric origins, is recorded by the HER as extending into the western part of the Order Limits. A second Roman road, the Peddars Way, is purported to extend c.1km to the east of the Order Limits on a perpendicular alignment (orientated north-west to south-east) to the Fen Causeway.
- 4.13 Early medieval artefacts have been recovered during fieldwalking and metal-detecting within the Order Limits itself and throughout the wider search area. The most extensive evidence of early medieval activity relates to a cemetery c.1km north of the Order Limits situated within a Bronze Age barrow. Excavations prior to gravel extraction identified that the site was used as a burial ground for a considerable time throughout the Saxon period and may have been used to inter the remains of executed criminals or others who were denied more formal Christian burial elsewhere. A second Early Saxon inhumation cemetery may be located c.1km north-east of the site, where metal-detecting recovered a notable group of Early Saxon finds from a relatively small area, including brooch fragments, a strap fitting, wrist clasp, copper alloy rings and the copper alloy handle from a stave-built bucket (MNF69676).

4.14 By the time of the conquest (AD 1066), the Order Limits would have been situated in the hinterland between several settlements, all of which would presumably have been established by at least the Late Saxon period. Domesday book (AD 1086) records Swaffham to the south, Palgrave to the east and South Acre, Custhorpe and Narford to the north. The Order Limits do not appear to have been heavily utilised in this period, although the HER records a small number of findspots recovered from within its boundaries. Post-medieval activity from the Order Limits itself is similarly sparse. In the 20th century, the Order Limits were used as the location for a World War Two bombing decoy designed to divert enemy bombers away from the real airfield, situated at Marham c.7.5km to the west. The HER entry records that the site's bunker remains.

Identification of Heritage Assets

- 4.15 In accordance with Step 1 of the 5-step process that is recommended by Historic England's GPA3 *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, this section identifies the heritage assets and their settings that may potentially be affected by the proposed development.
- 4.16 A search of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and the local authority website for Conservation Areas was completed for the purposes of this assessment within a 2km or 5km radius, depending on the designation (as shown of Figures 2-3). The results of this search are summarised as follows:

Designation	Radius	Number
Scheduled Monuments	5km	13
Grade I Listed Buildings	5km	19
Grade II* Listed Buildings	5km	7
Grade II Listed Buildings	2km	108
Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens	2km	1
Conservation Areas	2km	3

Scoping and Viewshed Analysis

4.17 Following step i) of the Historic England setting guidance (2017), an analysis has been made to establish which heritage assets should be scoped in or out of further assessment based on the nature of development proposals and the potential for these to result in changes to the setting of heritage assets. The assessment has been informed by a combination of theoretical 'Visibility Analysis' viewshed models, combined with site visits to confirm their veracity. The following table summarises the results of this initial assessment.

NHLE.	Name	Visibility Analysis (Visible YES/NO)	YES/NO)	Detailed Assessment Needed (YES/NO)	
Scheduled Monuments					

1015270	Churchyard cross, St George's Church	N	N	N
1019836	Remains of St Andrew's Church	N	N	N
1003160	Hangour Hill	N	N	N
1015269	Double moated site of Old Hall, 250m north west of Church Farm	N	N	N
1004035	Camphill	N	N	N
1019333	Remains of medieval and early post-medieval settlement at Summer End	N	N	N
1019668	Moated site 230m and 110m north of All Saints Church	Υ	N	Υ
1015870	Castle Acre Priory	Υ	Y	Y
1002894	Deserted medieval village, Great Palgrave	Υ	N	Y
1003973	Devil's Dyke, Beechamwell and Barton Bendish. Section 1km in length West of Smeeth Wood	N	N	N
1017909	Castle Acre Castle, town defences and Bailey Gate	Y	Y	Y
1008352	West Acre Priory, and square barrow within the precinct	N	N	N
1019334	Medieval settlement remains east of Walton Common	N	N	N
	Grade I Li	sted Buildings		
1077266	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	Υ	N	Υ
1077660	PRIORY GATEHOUSE	N	N	N
1077667	CHURCH OF ST MARY	N	N	N
1077681	BAILEY GATE	N	N	N
1169691	CHURCH OF ST MARY	N	N	N
1169820	CHURCH OF ST MARY	N	N	N
1171437	REMAINS OF GATEHOUSE OF CLUNIAC BENEDICTINE PRIORY OF ST MARY AND ST PETER AND ST PAUL	N	N	N
1171480	CASTLE ACRE CASTLE	Υ	Y	Υ
1269570	Swaffham Market Cross	N	N	N
1269628	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	N	N	N

1305453	HIGH HOUSE	Y	N	Y			
1306357	CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	Υ	Y	Y			
1306406	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	N	N	N			
1342386	CHURCH OF ST JAMES	Υ	Y	Y			
1342389	REMAINS OF CLUNIAC BENEDICTINE PRIORY OF ST MARY AND ST PETER AND ST PAUL	N	N	N			
1342409	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	N	N	N			
1342411	HIGH HOUSE STABLE COURT AND CURTAIN WALL ATTACHED AT EAST OF HIGH HOUSE	Υ	N	Y			
1342499	CHURCH OF ST MARAGRET	N	N	N			
1342564	NARFORD HALL	N	N	N			
	Grade II* I	Listed Buildings	<u> </u>				
1077305	NARBOROUGH HALL	N	N	N			
1077485	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	N	N	N			
1077661	REMAINS OF BASE OF SOUTH WEST TOWER AND PART OF WEST CLAUSTRAL RANGE OF WEST ACRE PRIORY, 20 METRES EAST OF ABBEY FARM HOUSE	N	N	N			
1077685	TUDOR LODGINGS AND ATTACHED SERVICE WING/COTTAGE	N	N	N			
1171759	BARN 100 METRES SOUTH WEST OF ABBEY FARMHOUSE WITH DETACHED GABLE 10 METRES TO NORTH*	N	N	N			
1269575	MANOR HOUSE INCLUDING ATTACHED SERVICE RANGE TO EAST	N	N	N			
1269627	Oakleigh House	N	N	N			
1269603	48, 50, 50A AND 50B, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N			
	Grade II Listed Buildings and Registered Parks & Gardens						
1000337	NARFORD HALL	Υ	Y	Y			
1269602	46, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N			
1269600	38, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N			

1269599	PLOWRIGHT PLACE	N	N	N
1269597	34 AND 34A, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269595	FITZROY HOUSE	N	N	N
1269552	Gate piers to Whitsands Road and boundary wall south-west of 20 Market Place	N	N	N
1269591	26, 28 AND 30, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269613	ASSEMBLY ROOMS	N	N	N
1269614	2, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269587	20 Market Place	N	N	N
1269615	LONDON HOUSE	N	N	N
1269586	18 Market Place	N	N	N
1269588	Gate piers and flanking walls north of 18 Market Place	N	N	N
1269584	FRONT WALL TO NORTH OF NUMBERS 16 AND 18 OAKLEIGH HOUSE	N	N	N
1269594	31, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269593	29, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269596	33, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269592	27, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269590	25, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269589	NUMBERS 21 (KINGS ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE) AND 23	N	N	N
1269598	POST OFFICE	N	N	N
1269601	39 AND 41, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269585	19,19A AND 19B, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269604	55 AND 57, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269607	4-16, LYNN STREET	N	N	N
1269546	ASTON HOUSE AND DALTON HOUSE	N	N	N

1269549	BAPTIST CHAPEL AND HALL	N	N	N
1269616	4, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269617	FORMER CORN HALL	N	N	N
1269618	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK NORTH OF FORMER CORN HALL	N	N	N
1269619	8, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269620	9, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269621	10, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269622	11 AND 12, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269623	13, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269624	14, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269625	15, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269626	15A, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269634	WHITE HART INN	N	N	N
1269635	TOWN HALL AND ATTACHED FRONT RAILINGS	N	N	N
1269666	STRATTONS HOTEL	N	N	N
1466754	Swaffham War Memorial	N	N	N
1269606	METHODIST CHURCH	N	N	N
1269633	1, LONDON STREET	N	N	N
1269569	THE GREYHOUND PUBLIC HOUSE	N	N	N
1269568	93 AND 95, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269567	MONTPELLIER HOUSE AND WESTERN HOUSE	N	N	N
1269576	WHITE LODGE	N	N	N
1269566	RED LION INN	N	N	N
1269578	CHURCHYARD WALLS TO WEST OF WHITE LODGE	N	N	N
-				

4260565	OF MARKET DIAGE	NI NI	l N	N.
1269565	85, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269577	CHURCHYARD WALLS EAST OF WHITE LODGE INCLUDING CHURCHYARD GATES AT EAST END	N	N	N
1269564	83 AND 83A, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269629	GATES TO CHURCHYARD OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	N	N	N
1269563	63, MARKET PLACE	N	N	N
1269609	MANOR FARMHOUSE INCLUDING ATTACHED WING TO NORTH	N	N	N
1269608	CHURCH COTTAGE	N	N	N
1269612	TOWN POUND	N	N	N
1269605	CRANGLEGATE	N	N	N
1269611	STABLE BLOCK AND CART SHED NORTH WEST OF MANOR FARMHOUSE	N	N	N
1269579	GEORGE HOTEL	N	N	N
1269610	BARN AND STOCK HOUSES WITH ENCLOSING WALL NORTH WEST OF MANOR FARMHOUSE	N	N	N
1269580	EVERSLEY HOUSE	N	N	N
1269581	12, STATION STREET	N	N	N
1269582	14, STATION STREET	N	N	N
1269583	FINCHAM HOUSE	N	N	N
1077307	SUNDIAL APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH EAST QUOIN OF NARFORD HALL	N	N	N
1169686	CLOCK TOWER, ORANGERY AND CONNECTING WALLS AT NARFORD HALL	N	N	N
1077275	HEADSTONE APPROXIMATELY 12 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	N	N	N
1077277	SOUTH ACRE HALL	N	N	N
1077276	OLD RECTORY	N	N	N
1077663	ST THOMAS A BECKET'S CHAPEL	N	N	N
1077683	ABBEY COTTAGE	N	N	N

1171823	THE MILL HOUSE	N	N	N
1171525	WILLOW COTTAGE	N	N	N
1077690	ABBOT HOUSE	N	N	N
1253437	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	N	N	N
1077689	NUMBERS 1-3 BAILEY GATE COTTAGES AND HILL COTTAGE	N	N	N
1171492	THE OSTRICH PUBLIC HOUSE WITH ATTACHED COTTAGE AT EAST	N	N	N
1077662	REMAINS OF RANGE 5 METRES SOUTH OF BARN 100 METRES SOUTH WEST OF ABBEY FARMHOUSE	N	N	N
1171519	ALBERT VICTOR PUBLIC HOUSE	N	N	N
1171741	REMAINS OF THE CHAPTER HOUSE 50 METRES EAST OF ABBEY FARMHOUSE	N	N	N
1268139	WESTERN HOUSE	N	N	N
1077687	THE STONE BARN	N	N	N
1077688	15 AND 16, ST JAMES'S GREEN	N	N	N
1077684	12 AND 14, HIGH STREET	N	N	N
1305459	ABBEY FARM HOUSE	N	N	N
1305493	THE WOODEN HOUSE	N	N	N
1306361	REMAINS OF CROSS APPROXIMETELY 20 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	N	N	N
1342390	THE OLD TEA SHOP	N	N	N
1342410	REMAINS OF DOMESTIC RANGE 140 METRES SOUTH OF ABBEY FARMHOUSE ACROSS RIVER NAR	N	N	N
1439039	West Acre and District War Memorial	N	N	N
1440879	Castle Acre and Newton War Memorial	N	N	N
1269542	WHITE LION INN	N	N	N
1269541	17, 17A AND 19, STATION STREET	N	N	N

1269543	21, STATION STREET	N	N	N
1269544	ORWELL HOUSE	N	N	N
1269545	GLAISDALE	N	N	N
1269547	BOUNDARY WALLS TO EAST AND NORTH OF NUMBERS 24 AND 26	N	N	N
1269573	BEECH HOUSE	N	N	N
1269548	POINT HOUSE	N	N	N
1169833	LITTLE PALGRAVE HALL	Υ	Y	Y
1077682	63 AND 64, BAILEY STREET	N	N	N
1077686	BARN 25 METRES EAST SOUTH EAST OF TUDOR LODGINGS	N	N	N
1342388	DOVECOTE 25 METRES SOUTH EAST OF TUDOR LODGINGS	N	N	N
	Conserv	vation Areas		
N/A	South Acre	Υ	Y	Y
N/A	Castle Acre	Υ	Y	Υ
N/A	Swaffham	N	N	N

4.18 The nature of development proposals will not result in any changes to the setting of 135 of the identified heritage assets and, therefore, they are not considered to be sensitive to future development of the Order Limits. Following step i) of the Historic England setting guidance (2017), these have been scoped out of further assessment. The remaining designated heritage assets are summarised as follows:

Designated Heritage Asset	NHLE Reference	Grade	Distance from Order Limits (c.)
Castle Acre Castle, town defences and Bailey Gate	1017909	Scheduled Monument	900m north-east
Castle Acre Castle	1171480	Grade I	900m north-east
Castle Acre Priory	1015870	Scheduled Monument	490m north-east
Remains of Cluniac Benedictine Priory of St Mary and St Peter and St Paul	1342389	Grade I	490m north-east

Moated site 230m and				
110m north of All Saints	1019668	Scheduled Monument	2km north-east	
Church				
Deserted medieval	1002894	Scheduled Monument	830m east	
village, Great Palgrave		Scheduled Worldment		
Church of St George	1306357	Grade I	90m north	
Church of St James	1342386	Grade I	930m north-east	
Church of All Saints	1077266	Grade I	1.9km north-east	
High House	1305453	Grade I	4.6km north	
High House Stable Court				
And Curtain Wall	1342411	Grade I	4.6km north	
Attached At East Of High				
House				
Little Palgrave Hall	1169833	Grade II	1.5km east	
Narford Hall	1000337	Grade II Registered	380m west	
Harrora Hall		Park and Garden		
South Acre	-	Conservation Area	Immediately north	
Castle Acre	-	Conservation Area	470m north-east	

Assessment of Heritage Assets

- 4.19 In accordance with current guidance, this section provides an assessment of the significance of the identified heritage assets. It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 215, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.
- 4.20 For ease of clarity within this assessment and to avoid undue duplication of information, where applicable, Scheduled Monuments have been appraised herein alongside any incorporated elements that are otherwise designated (for example, as listed buildings).

<u>Castle Acre Castle, Town Defences and Bailey Gate – Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1017909); and Castle Acre Castle – Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1171480)</u>

Description

4.21 The remains of Castle Acre Castle, the Town Defences and Bailey Gate were first designated as a Scheduled Monument on 30th November 1925; whilst the Grade I element of the castle was first listed on 12th April 1987. The list entry described the asset as follows:

Reasons for Designation

A shell keep castle is a masonry enclosure, extending around the top of an earlier motte or castle ringwork, and replacing the existing timber palisades; there are a few cases where the wall is built lower down the slope or even at the bottom. The enclosure is usually rounded or sub-rounded but other shapes are also known. A shell keep is relatively small, normally between 15 and 25m diameter, with few buildings, and perhaps one tower only, within its interior. Shell keeps were built over a period of about 150 years, from not long after the Norman Conquest until the mid-13th century; most were built in the 12th century. They provided strongly fortified residences for the king or leading families and occur in both urban and rural situations. Shell keep castles are widely dispersed throughout England with a marked concentration in the Welsh Marches. The distribution also extends into Wales and to a lesser extent into Scotland. They are rare nationally with only 71 recorded examples. Considerable diversity of form is exhibited with no two examples being exactly alike. Along with other castle types, they are major medieval monument types which, belonging to the highest levels of society, frequently acted as major administrative centres and formed the foci for developing settlement patterns. Castles generally provide an emotive and evocative link to the past and can provide a valuable education resource, both with respect to medieval warfare and defence, and to wider aspects of medieval society. All examples retaining significant remains of medieval date are considered to be nationally important.

The earthworks of Castle Acre Castle have been described as being among the finest surviving in England, and the complex sequence of development revealed in the excavations in the upper ward is in some respects, and so far as is known, unique. The size of the castle and the grand scale of the buildings within it reflect the power and wealth of the de Warenne earls who were, in the 11th and 12th centuries, among the leading magnates in the country under the king. The amount of archaeological evidence recovered during the limited excavations is indicative of what is likely to be preserved in the remainder of the castle, which will retain much additional information relating to the construction and development of the lower ward, its defences and the buildings within it, and to the later use of the castle. The infilled ditch around the southern end of the lower ward is likely, in addition, to contain waterlogged deposits in which organic materials, including evidence for the local environment during the medieval period, is likely to be preserved. The excavations have also demonstrated that evidence for earlier occupation of the site, predating the construction of the castle, is contained in the buried soils beneath the 11th and 12th century earthworks. The direct archaeological and historical association between the castle, the 12th century planned town and the priory (also founded by the de Warennes) which lies to the west, give the monument additional interest. As a monument in the care of the Secretary of State, maintained for public display, the castle is also a valuable educational and recreational amenity. The planned town is one of several established in Norfolk and, because it has been affected very little by later development, the principal elements of the original layout remain clearly apparent. The survival of much of the surrounding ditch and part of the bank as visible earthworks, and of the north gate of the town, are especially worthy of note.

Details

The monument includes the earthworks and other structural remains of Castle Acre Castle, the remains of the defensive works which enclosed the area of the Norman town to the west of the castle, and the gatehouse which guarded the northern entry to the town. These features are located in the southern part of the modern village of Castle Acre, on the northern slope of the valley of the River Nar, above the point where the river is crossed by the Peddars Way.

The visible remains of the castle, which are Listed Grade I and are in the care of the Secretary of State, include a roughly circular upper ward, with an adjoining, sub-rectangular lower ward on the south east side and a roughly triangular barbican (defensive outwork) to the east. The upper ward is surrounded by a deep ditch, now partly infilled but still open to a depth of 3m-4m, and an inner bank surmounted by a curtain wall, and contains the standing ruins of a massive masonry building, with buried remains of associated, less substantial buildings. The outer ward is also surrounded by a ditch, with internal banks on the east and west sides, and fragmentary remains of a wall crowning the banks and closing the southern end. On the south side of the upper ward are the remains of a gatehouse which guarded the entry from the lower ward, and there are remains of two other gatehouses, sited at the junctions between the defences of the upper and lower wards on the east and west sides and giving access to the lower ward from the barbican and town respectively.

The walls of the main building in the upper ward, exposed and consolidated after part excavation between 1971 and 1977, display evidence of two major alterations, and limited investigation of the defences surrounding it have shown that these, also, were strengthened and enlarged twice. The original building, which is dated to the later 11th century and was probably constructed soon after the Conquest of 1066, was a strong hall, square in plan and of two storeys, divided by an internal east-west spine wall. The outer walls, approximately 2m thick at the base and constructed of mortared chalk rubble faced with flint, contain the remains of blocked, single light windows to the east and west and a blocked door opening at ground floor level in the south wall, as well as internal features such as a chimney flue in the north wall, and sockets for the joists to support the upper floor. Two small masonry buildings, no longer visible, abutted the outer face of the north wall. The house and associated structures stood within a courtyard surrounded by a ditch and an internal bank 3.3m high which survives as a buried feature beneath the later earthworks. The bank probably supported a timber palisade but was not strongly defensive. The gatehouse on the south side of the upper ward was inserted into the inner bank to replace an earlier timber structure, evidence for which was observed in excavation. It is rectangular in plan, with inner and outer openings, and the surviving walls are constructed of mortared chalk rubble. Part of the springing of the round-headed inner gate arch is preserved on the west side.

The major alterations to the house are dated to around 1140, during the `anarchy' of the reign of King Stephen and were designed to convert the building into a keep. The ground floor openings in the outer walls were blocked and the walls themselves were doubled in thickness by the addition of a masonry lining abutting their inner face. The straight junction between the two is still clearly visible. Two well shafts are incorporated within the thickness of the lining walls at the north east and south east angles. During this conversion, the ground floor level was made up to approximately its present height by the dumping of soil and chalk rubble to a depth of approximately 1m. Subsequently, in a second major alteration to the building, the walls of the southern half were demolished to ground level, and the spine wall was strengthened and refaced on the outer side to form the southern wall of the reduced keep, which still stands to a maximum height of about 8m.

The associated strengthening of the surrounding defences included, in the first stage, the enlargement of the ditch, the raising of the bank by approximately 2m, and the construction of a curtain wall of chalk rubble faced with flint. In the second stage, which probably followed the reduction in size of the keep, the bank on the north side of the ward was further raised to its present height of up to 9.5m above the original ground surface, and the height of the curtain wall on that side was also increased by building on to the existing masonry. Although the wall on the east side of the ward is very ruinous, and in places only the footings survive, parts on the north and north west side still stand to the height of the parapet walk, and the difference in height and construction between the original wall on the south side and the augmented wall to the north remains apparent. In addition to part of the parapet walk, the wall to the north displays the remains of other original features, including buttresses on the outer face and a diagonal vaulted passage through it, perhaps to an external tower or postern. The tail of the enlarged bank encroached on the interior of the ward, raising the ground surface on the north side to the height of the first floor of the keep and on the south side to a somewhat lower level. Excavation of this surface to the west and north west of the keep uncovered the flint rubble footings for timber framed buildings against the inner face of the curtain wall. Modifications of the gatehouse associated with the later fortification included the raising of the outer threshold and the partial blocking of the gate arches so as to narrow the entry.

The remains of the western and eastern gatehouses to the lower ward are also exposed, together with the footings of parts of the curtain walls linking them to the wall around the upper ward to the north. The ruined walls of the western gatehouse include the bases of twin drum towers on the outer, western face, and the remains of door openings on either side of the gate passage. The freestone sills and parts of the lower jambs of these doors survive, with some of the original ashlar facing at the base of the passage walls, including parts of the rebates for double doors in the inner and outer gate openings, and of grooves for a portcullis. Slots for draw bars are also visible in the rubble core of the northern wall above this level. The door on the south side of the gate passage opens into a partly excavated chamber beneath

the adjoining bank of the lower ward, and the door on the north side into a small rectangular chamber outlined by wall footings. Adjoining the outer face of the north wall of this chamber is the base of a garderobe (latrine) shaft from a now vanished upper floor. The eastern gatehouse is less well preserved, but the remains are sufficient to show that it was a less elaborate structure. Excavations in the ditches opposite the eastern gatehouse and the gatehouse of the upper ward revealed evidence for timber bridges, now replaced by modern structures which are not included in the scheduling.

The barbican, which guarded the eastern gate to the lower ward, is protected by a substantial ditch and inner bank, and a gap in these earthworks on the eastern side marks what is thought to be the original entry. Adjoining the gap is a low, sub-rectangular earthwork which probably marks the site of the gate. A length of masonry across the ditch at the southern end is all that remains visible of the wall which would originally have stood on the earthworks and linked with the curtain walls of the upper and lower wards, but further evidence for this is likely to survive beneath the surface of the bank, which has not been investigated.

The earthworks of the lower ward are on a similar scale to those of the upper ward. The foundations of the curtain wall are visible in places on the surface of the banks, and part of it still stands to a height of up to 7m on the west side. Another length of wall, faced externally with coursed flint and including a rectangular opening, stands across the southern end of the enclosure. Here the bank is very slight, but immediately to the south of the wall is a steep scarp above the flood plain of the river. The ditch at the foot of the scarp has become completely infilled and is no longer visible, but limited excavations prior to the installation of a sewer in 1987 have confirmed that it survives as a buried feature and was at one time water-filled.

Within the lower ward, the outlines of three buildings are clearly defined by turf-covered wall footings. The largest, in the middle of the enclosure, is a rectangular great hall, aligned on an east-west axis, with a solar (private apartment) at the eastern end. A much smaller, square building to the west of this was probably a detached kitchen, and another rectangular building to the north was perhaps a chapel. The hall was almost certainly built to replace the house in the upper ward, after the conversion of the latter to a keep. Evidence for other, less substantial structures, including service buildings and stables, is likely to survive beneath the ground surface.

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Castle Acre was held by William de Warenne, first Earl of Surrey (died 1088), who is thought to have been responsible for the building of the original, lightly defended house (domus defensabilis). The conversion of the house to a strong castle took place either during the time of his son (died 1138) or, more probably, his grandson (died 1148). Throughout the 12th and 13th centuries the castle continued to be an important administrative centre, and visits by King Henry III and his son Edward I are

recorded, but during the 14th century it was neglected, and an inquisition on the estate of Richard Earl of Arundel, executed for treason in 1397, recorded the value of the castle as nil, indicating that by then it was derelict. The estate, including the castle, was eventually acquired by Sir Edward Coke in 1615.

The Norman planned town occupied a rectangular area some 4.25ha in extent (approximately 225m north-south by 188m east-west) immediately to the west of the castle. It was enclosed by a ditch and an internal bank surmounted by a wall, with gates on the north and south sides, and the remains of these defences are included in the scheduling. The bank and ditch on the west side and along much of the south side survive as substantial earthworks, known as Dyke Hills. The ditch is approximately 17m wide and remains open to a depth of approximately 3m, and the bank stands to a height of up to 3m. On the south side, where the ground slopes steeply down to the river, the bank decreases in height and disappears towards the eastern end, and the ditch immediately to the west of Bailey Street appears as a steep, south-facing scarp above a slight depression in the ground surface. Immediately to the east of Bailey Street, the ditch has been largely infilled, although the inner edge remains visible as a slight scarp and the rest will survive as a buried feature. The eastern end originally abutted the castle ditch at the southern end of the outer ward, but this section has been removed by a later quarry. The earthworks along the northern side have been levelled, but evidence recorded during installation of sewers has confirmed that the ditch survives as a buried feature beneath Stocks Green and the High Street and, at the eastern end, the inner edge of the ditch and traces of the outer edge can still be traced, curving southwards to meet the ditch around the inner ward of the castle. Little remains standing of the town wall except the eastern end on the south side, blocking the castle ditch, but other remains, including foundations, are likely to be preserved below the surface of the bank around the western side.

Broken stubs of the wall can also be seen on the eastern side of the partly ruined northern gate, known as the Bailey Gate, which stands at the northern end of Bailey Street. This is massively built of mortared flint with stone dressings and, although now roofless, still stands to full height, with twin drum towers fronting recessed inner and outer arches. On the inner faces of the walls are remains of the slots for a portcullis. The lower end of Bailey Street is a well-developed hollow way. Where it crosses the line of the wall, it is possible that evidence for the southern gate survives below the ground surface.

The houses and associated garages and outbuildings which stand above the buried section of the town ditch are excluded from the scheduling, together with all modern fences and gates, garden walling and paving, garden furniture, English Heritage signs and information boards, modern wooden bridges across the castle ditches, the surfaces of modern roads, driveways, paths and the visitor car park adjacent to the castle earthworks, street furniture, a

transformer on the south side of the southern arm of the town ditch, service poles, and inspection chambers, although the ground beneath all these features is included.

Setting

- Although a settlement existed at this location from at least the Roman period, the current formation of Castle Acre largely follows that of the planned Norman town dating to the 12th century, when William de Warenne's country house (built c.1070) was converted into a defensible castle. It was at this time that the town itself was laid out in the precinct of the castle, broadly following a grid between this monument to the east and the priory, positioned a short distance to the west. This layout has been largely preserved within the current settlement despite several subsequent periods of development and expansion, particularly throughout the 16th and 19th centuries.
- 4.23 In its current form, the village, which is designated as a Conservation Area, has retained a great deal of historic character informed both by the way the village fabric follows the bounds of the 12th century castle precinct and how it is bracketed by two impressive medieval structures (the castle and priory). Moreover, the character of the village is greatly enhanced by the antiquity of its aesthetic nature drawn from historic cottages, narrow streets, sunken lanes and village greens, all interspersed with mature planting. Castle Acre Castle is set at the village limits and is partially screened from the settlement itself by mature trees planted to the west of the motte, but there are several views afforded that demonstrate the connection between the monument and this important element of its setting.
- 4.24 The physical positioning of Castle Acre Castle and the Priory at each end of the historic settlement core is another key element of both heritage asset's setting. Both scheduled monuments were built in the c.12th century by the de Warenne family and their relative sitings may have been partially due to the visual connection between the two, which has been preserved despite later expansion and development within the former Norman town limits. These views form a key aspect of the setting of the monument and the appreciation of its significance. There are also views afforded of the medieval Church of St James, a Grade I listed building situated between the castle and priory, which although not contemporary in origin is a key part of the medieval settlement that contributes to the historic character of the setting of both monuments.
- 4.25 Castle Acre and its castle are situated in an east to west orientated valley. The wider setting of the village and the monument is decidedly agricultural in character, with small pastures occupying much of the immediate environs and larger arable fields encompassing the more distant, higher ground. The slightly elevated position of the castle at the eastern extent of the settlement allows the monument to maintain a prominent position within the village, allowing for long-reaching views of these agricultural surroundings. The topography of the valley in which Castle Acre is nestled directs views to the east and west in particular, with

later buildings and mature trees further channelling these outlooks. The situation of Castle Acre Castle at this highly defensible elevated position is a key aspect of the strategy behind its intentional design and views illustrating this have remained largely uninterrupted. These elements provide a key contribution to the setting of the heritage asset and aids in the understanding and appreciation of the monument's significance.

4.26 Castle Acre is the only major settlement located off the Peddars Way, a Roman Road with probable prehistoric origins. This ancient routeway is situated to the east of the castle and is likely part of the reasoning behind the de Warenne's building here in the 11th century. This relationship has been preserved and forms part of the castle's setting.

Significance

- 4.27 Shell Keep castles, although not uncommon in the medieval period, were less popular than other earthwork and stone castle types of the era and are most often found in a very poor state of repair due to the relatively short periods of use and the subsequent development of the areas they occupied. This has led to only a very small number (c.71) known to be preserved nationally. Where surviving, Shell Keep castles are of high significance and hold all three heritage interests: archaeological interest for their potential to yield evidence of past human activities; architectural interest as both great feats of engineering and places of high aesthetic value; and historical interest in their nature as physical remnants of key historic events.
- 4.28 Castle Acre Castle is a good example of a Shell Keep castle and was consciously designed to be an impressive, prominent structure. Although less preserved than other well-known examples, perhaps most notably Windsor Castle, it remains a relatively rare illustration of this type of monument. The grand scale of its architecture in addition to its high aesthetic value together with the above confer architectural interest on the heritage asset.
- 4.29 There is further historic interest in the castle's association with William de Warenne, the first Earl of Surrey, and his immediate descendants. William, who was responsible for the first phase of building at the site, likely in the form of a lightly defended house, is known to have been one of William the Conqueror's closest allies and is one of very few people known to have aided in the planning on the conquest in addition to have being present at the Battle of Hastings. Castle Acre Castle was one of the family's primary seats in the 12th and 13th centuries.
- 4.30 Not only is the monument associated with the Conquest through its connection with the de Warenne family, it can be further linked to the 12th century civil war between two cousins, King Stephen and Empress Matilda (and later, her son Henry II) commonly known as 'The Anarchy'. It was during this period that William de Warenne's lightly defended house is thought to have been replaced with the stone-built Shell Keep defences, which survive in a ruinous state today. Furthermore, the castle was in use an important administrative centre in the 13th century and there are royal visits recorded by Henry III and his son, Edward I.

Castle Acre Castle can therefore be said to hold historic value in its illustration of these key historic events and association with several notable people.

- 4.31 Relatively few archaeological investigations have been carried out within the confines of the castle itself. However, excavations focused in the upper ward of the monument have demonstrated abundant potential for significant archaeological remains to survive, which demonstrate the complex sequence of the castle's construction and development in the medieval period. As such, it can be said to hold archaeological interest.
- 4.32 The setting of Castle Acre Castle on a slightly elevated position at the eastern extent of Castle Acre settlement, with a clear visual connection with medieval structures surviving within the village as well as the surrounding countryside, serves as a visual representation behind some of the reasonings behind the castle's intentional design and siting at this location and aids the aesthetic value of the monument. In these ways, the setting provides some contribution to its significance. However, as a relatively rare example of a surviving Shell Keep castle of 12th century date, connected with several notable medieval events and persons, the castle would still hold a high level of significance if removed from this setting.

Contribution of the Order Limits to the significance of Castle Acre Castle

- 4.33 The Order Limits are situated to the south of Castle Acre Castle and form a part of the largely arable landscape occupying the distant, higher ground to the south of the monument and the village. These agricultural surroundings form part of the wider setting of the monument but it is principally the topography that serves as an illustration of part of the reasoning behind the castle's siting in this location, being a highly defensible position with widereaching views across the valley at an established crossing point of the river.
- 4.34 The majority of the Order Limits is visually isolated from the castle by extensive mature plantations and hedged boundaries between the two. Due to this, there is very little intervisibility between Castle Acre Castle and the Order Limits at ground level. Only three fields out of the total 35 that encompass the Order Limits are visible from the castle and vice versa (see Figure 8). All three are located at a considerable distance from the monument and make up a very small section of the wider vista available from the castle. They are not located within any of the key views to or from the castle, which are particularly directed to the east and west, which contribute to or demonstrate its significance. Indeed, views towards the Order Limits from the castle are already scattered with wind turbines, pylons, large silos and pig farms, all of which have had a negligible influence on the castle's significance or ability to appreciate said significance.

<u>Castle Acre Priory – Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1015870); and Remains of Cluniac Benedictine Priory of St Mary and St Peter and St Paul – Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1342389)</u>

Description

4.35 The remains of Castle Acre Priory were first designated as a Scheduled Monument on 15th March 1937 whilst the building ruins themselves were first designated as Grade I listed on 12th April 1987. A second Grade I listing, the gatehouse of the priory, is also incorporated within the Scheduled Monument boundary but has been scoped out of further assessment. The list entry described the asset as follows:

Reasons for Designation

From the time of St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in AD 597 to the reign of Henry VIII, monasticism formed an important facet of both religious and secular life in the British Isles. Settlements of religious communities, including monasteries, were built to house communities of monks, canons (priests), and sometimes lay-brothers, living a common life of religious observance under some form of systematic discipline. It is estimated from documentary evidence that over 700 monasteries were founded in England. These ranged in size from major communities with several hundred members to tiny establishments with a handful of brethren. They belonged to a wide variety of different religious orders, each with its own philosophy. As a result, they vary considerably in the detail of their appearance and layout, although all possess the basic elements of church, domestic accommodation for the community, and work buildings. Monasteries were inextricably woven into the fabric of medieval society, acting not only as centres of worship, learning and charity, but also, because of the vast landholdings of some orders, as centres of immense wealth and political influence. They were established in all parts of England, some in towns and others in the remotest of areas. Many monasteries acted as the foci of wide networks including parish churches, almshouses, hospitals, farming estates and tenant villages. The Cluniac order had its origins in the monastic reformations which swept across continental Europe in the tenth century. The reformations which occurred were partly a response to the impact of Viking raids and attacks on established monastic sites in the preceding century but were also a reaction against the corruption and excesses which were increasingly noted amongst earlier establishments. The Cluniacs were amongst the most successful of the new reformed orders that developed. The founding house of Cluny in south-east France was established in AD 910. Here the community obeyed a stringent set of rules which, amongst other things, involved celibacy, communal living and abstention from eating meat. The ideals of the Cluniac reformers passed on to England in the tenth century. Influential Cluniac houses had been established in England by 1077. Once established, Cluniac houses were notable for the strong links they maintained both with the founding house of Cluny in France and also with other houses of their order. Most Cluniac houses in England were established near major towns and they particularly sought locations in valley bottoms within the protection of a nearby castle. Cluniac monasteries are notable for highly decorated, elaborate buildings. Cluniac houses are relatively rare, with some forty-four houses known in England, and all examples exhibiting good survival of archaeological remains are worthy of protection.

Castle Acre priory is considered to include some of the finest and most impressive surviving monastic remains in Norfolk and the core of the monument, which is maintained for display to the public, is a valuable educational and recreational amenity. The architectural and decorative details preserved in the upstanding ruins of the church and claustral buildings, and most notably in the west front of the church, provide a striking example of the elaborate style characteristic of Cluniac monasteries, and the wide range of building remains and earthworks surviving within the known boundaries of the monastic precinct illustrates much of the layout of the monastery as a whole and the way in which the life of the monastic community was organised. The standing and buried remains retain archaeological information relating to many aspects of the life, economy and history of the community, in addition to information already obtained from limited excavations on the site. The association of the priory with Castle Acre castle and a Norman planned town, in a location regarded as typical of Cluniac foundations, gives the monument additional historical and archaeological interest, as does the fact that it is one of six religious houses sited along the Nar valley.

Details

Castle Acre priory is located to the south west of the village of Castle Acre and alongside the River Nar, which flows along the southern boundary of the monastic precinct. The monument includes the standing and buried remains of monastic buildings and various associated earthworks within a precinct which is defined on the north east, east and south east sides by the remains of a medieval boundary wall.

The priory is thought to have been founded in or around 1089 by William de Warenne, first Earl of Surrey, as a daughter house of the Cluniac priory of Lewes, which he had also founded and which was the first house of the order to be established in England. It was, however, his son, the second earl, who confirmed the foundation charter. The church and cloister were consecrated by the bishop of Norwich some time between 1146 and 1148. The house was comparatively well endowed, and in the taxation roll of 1291, the clear annual value of the priory holdings was assessed at 215 pounds 14 shillings and 4 pence, although it was recorded two years later as being in debt to the sum of over 666 pounds. The annual value in 1535 was given as 306 pounds, 11 shillings and 4 pence. In the record of a visitation c.1390 the full complement of monks was stated to be 26, although in the previous century the number had sometimes exceeded 30. The priory was dissolved in 1537 and granted by the Crown to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. It then passed successively to Thomas Gresham and Thomas Cecil, later Earl of Exeter, whose son, William, sold it to Sir Edward Coke. Part of the monastic building remained in use as a farmhouse.

The principal entrance to the monastic precinct is through a gatehouse on the north side. The ruins of the church and conventual buildings stand c.116m to the south and south east of the gatehouse, and to the west and south west of these there are remains of outer courts

containing other buildings of monastic date, including agricultural and domestic service buildings. Within the part of the precinct which lies east and north east of the church and conventual buildings there is an extensive complex of rectilinear enclosures defined by low earthworks. The channel which supplied water to the monastery and functioned also as the principal drain runs east-west across the precinct to the south of these and the conventual buildings, and beyond this, in the low lying meadow which borders the river, are remains of what are considered to be medieval water management features, including a series of fishponds. It is thought there was also a chapel standing on the site of Abbey Cottage within the north east corner of the precinct, in the angle between Priory Road and South Acre Road c.170m from the gatehouse. Parts of medieval walls believed to be of 15th century date and to be, perhaps, the remains of the chapel, are incorporated in the east gable wall of the cottage, which is Listed Grade II and excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it, which is within the monastic precinct, is included. The part of the precinct containing the gatehouse, church and conventual buildings, and the buildings of the outer courts is in the care of the Secretary of State.

The gatehouse, which is Listed Grade I, is dated to the late 14th or early 15th century and is now roofless. It is constructed of mortared flint rubble faced with knapped flint and with dressings of moulded and chamfered brick, and is of two storeys, rectangular in plan, with diagonal buttresses at the angles. The outer walls of the lower floor survive intact, with the wide arches of the carriageway to north and south and the smaller arches of a pedestrian entrance to the east of these. A stone carved with the arms of the priory is set in the outer face of the north wall, over the arch of the pedestrian entrance, and above this are four more panels bearing the Royal Arms and the arms of the principal patrons, set over a brick string course at first floor level. In the centre of the wall just above these, the lower part of a small statue niche can also be seen. Within the gatehouse, to the east of the pedestrian entrance, is a porter's lodge lit by rectangular windows in the north, east and south walls and with the remains of a hearth and chimney in the east wall. On the side opposite, alongside the carriage entrance, is a recess lit by a wide window in the west wall and a narrower window to the north; and in the south west angle is an internal turret containing a newel (spiral) stair to the chamber above. The lower part of the walls of this upper chamber also survive, with the sills and jambs of six symmetrically placed rectangular windows. The socket holes for the joists of a timber floor are visible on the inner faces of the north and south walls.

The monastic church, which with the remainder of the standing ruins is Listed Grade I, was the first of the monastic buildings to be completed and retains many original features of late 11th and early 12th century date, as well as evidence of later additions and alterations. It is constructed, like the adjacent conventual buildings, chiefly of mortared flint rubble incorporating some chalk and carstone, with freestone ashlar facings and dressings, but some of the later additions are distinguished by the occasional use of brick in arches and elsewhere. As originally built, it was c.62m in overall length and cruciform in plan, including an aisled

nave of seven bays with square towers flanking the main door at the western end, transepts with apsidal chapels to either side of a central crossing, and an apsidal east end of three bays flanked by shorter aisles, also with apsidal chapels. In the 14th century the east end was extended by up to c.10m and rebuilt with a square ended presbytery and south aisle, and the north aisle was subsequently replaced by a larger rectangular chapel, dated to the 15th century. The outlines of the demolished apses, as revealed by excavation, are outlined in concrete in the turf.

Much of the west front survives to almost full height with the original facing and architectural detail intact, and is elaborately ornamented internally and externally in mid-12th century style, with tiers of wall arcading and ornamental string courses. Above the original round-arched west door, the arcading has been truncated to take a large window with pointed arch which is a later insertion dated to the 15th century. The south west tower is also largely intact to a height of three storeys, with an internal newel stair in the south west angle leading to galleries behind arcades at triforium and clerestory levels. Traces of a corresponding stair in the north west tower are also preserved in the north end of the west wall of the church. The windows at clerestory level in the south west tower, which would have been among the last parts of the church to be completed, are of lancet type, with pointed arches, illustrating the changes in architectural style taking place towards the mid-12th century. On the north face of the tower, above the level of the clerestory arcade, can be seen the sockets for joists of the timber roof of the nave.

Fragmentary remains of decorative architectural detail can also be seen on the inner and outer faces of the ruined walls of the nave and transepts and on the footings of some of the internal piers. The outer walls of the nave aisles stand to varying heights of up to c.5m, and display on their inner faces parts of the attached columns and springing of the aisle vault, with the wide openings of later inserted windows between. The bases of the piers which supported the arcade between the nave and the aisles also survive, but the character of this arcade and the triforium and clerestory arcades above is shown only in the arches of the westernmost bay of the southern arcade, where they survive at all three levels in the north side of the south west tower, together with fragments of the arches of the adjoining bay to the east.

In the crossing to the east of the nave are the bases of the four great piers with multiple attached shafts which supported a central tower. In the two eastern piers the facing is in alternating bands of grey limestone and brown carstone, and the two types of stone are seen used to similar decorative effect in the surviving dressings of the walls of the transepts to north and south. These walls stand in places almost to full height, with original features which include parts of the galleries at triforium and clerestory levels and the internal stairs which led up to them in the eastern angles of the walls, a pair of windows at triforium level in the south wall of the south transept, and a round headed arched door opening in the north wall

of the north transept. The door gives access to the remains of a sacristy (repository for vestments and church vessels) of later 12th century date, the foundations of which extend to the north. The apsidal chapel on the east side of the south transept also survives, with part of the groined vault above it, but the corresponding chapel in the north transept is truncated to accommodate the north wall of the later chapel which replaced the north aisle of the original east end of the church.

The eastern part of the church is outlined by low wall footings, except where one tall fragment remains standing in the chapel on the north side. The monks choir, which originally would have been situated in the crossing and the eastern part of the nave, was moved east of the crossing when the presbytery was extended. The footings of part of the screen which separated the choir from the western end of the church are visible between the eastern piers of the crossing, and between the piers of the arcades to the east of them are the footings of the choir stalls.

The conventual buildings, which are dated for the most part to the mid-12th century, are ranged around three sides of a cloister c.31m square which abuts the south side of the church. The footings of the cloister arcade, dated to the late 15th or early 16th century, stand to a height of up to c.1m. The claustral buildings are ruinous, except for parts of the west range which were incorporated in the later farmhouse, but in many places the walls stand to almost full height and display a variety of features.

The western claustral range, which contained apartments for the use of the prior and accommodation for guests above cellars used for storage, comprises an original rectangular block of two storeys, with later additions and alterations of various dates. On the ground floor at the northern end of the original block is a barrel vaulted outer parlour which would have been used for meetings between the monks and laity. In the east wall of this is an entrance from the cloister walk, and in the north wall, adjacent to the south west tower of the church, an external doorway with a small, internally splayed window to the west of it. The round arches of both doorways are decorated with well preserved chevron moulding and there is a decorative string course around the internal face of the wall. Another entrance in the west wall now opens into the vaulted undercroft of a later addition to the building. Above the outer parlour is the prior's chapel, reached by a stair in the south west angle of the wall. The east wall of the chapel includes an arched recess for the altar with an inserted window of late 13th or early 14th date. Other post- 12th century alterations include a canopied sedilia (recessed seat for officiating priests) and two windows in the north wall, all of later 14th century date. There are also remains of 14th century paintings on the walls. The later wing to the west of the outer parlour and chapel, added as an extension to the prior's suite, is dated to the first half of the 14th century. It includes a ground floor of two bays to either side of an east-west internal dividing wall, lit by narrow windows in the north, west and south external walls, and a room above which served as a private inner chamber. At the western end of the north wall

of the upper chamber is the blocked opening of a door to a garderobe (privy), the foundations of which can be seen below, running north westwards diagonally from the base of the wall, and evidence for a fireplace can be seen also in the north wall, below a later bow window which replaced it. The ground floor of the original range to the south of the outer parlour and chapel contained the principal entrance to the cloister, represented by a wide arch in the west wall and the remains of a corresponding opening to the east. The western doorway is fronted by a vaulted porch which was built on to it in the later 12th century and remains intact. The walls of the cellars to either side of the entrance passage retain evidence of vaulting and part of one of the columns of a central arcade still stands at the northern end. Above the cellars was the quest hall with a separate chamber over the porch. The standing walls at this level display evidence of extensive alteration in the later medieval period, including the modification of the north end of the hall to create a new chamber block of two floors adjoining the prior's chapel. Surviving features of this later addition include window and door openings of late 14th century or early 15th century type in the west wall, with short passages through to the prior's inner chamber and the chamber over the porch, the remains of fireplaces and chimney in the north wall, and traces of a newel stair in the north east internal angle with a narrow entrance from the cloister at ground level. A narrow passage which abuts the outer face of the west wall of the range at the northern end, is also dated to the late 14th or early 15th century, contained an external stair to the guest hall, and foundations which can be seen running northwards from the entrance to this stairway are remains of a contemporary wall which enclosed a courtyard to the west of the range. In front of the 12th century porch is an outer porch of two storeys which was added in the later 15th or early 16th century. The west (outer) face of this is decorated with flushwork (stone tracery infilled with knapped flint), and blocked openings in the north and south walls at first floor level, above the entrance, are evidence for a gallery which is known to have run through it, connecting the prior's inner chamber at the north west end of the range, where there is a corresponding blocked doorway, to a chamber or chambers at the southern end of the guest hall which no longer survive.

The main part of the south claustral range was occupied by the refectory, with a separate small rectangular room to the east and a kitchen to the west of it, abutting the southern end of the west range. The walls of the refectory stand to a height of between c.1.5m and 3.5m and include the bases of staircases in the south eastern and south western internal angles, and an opening at the western end of the north wall which marks the entrance to the refectory from the cloister. At the eastern end, part of a narrow passage can also be seen in the thickness of the north wall at first floor level. The walls of the kitchen survive to a height of no more than 1m. The foundations of a later, detached kitchen which replaced it, probably when the guest suite in the west range was extended in the 15th century, lie c.2.5m to the south, centred over the main water supply channel and carried above it on a bridge which does not survive, although the stubs of the supporting arches can be seen in the stone lining

of the channel beneath. The masonry footings of another rectangular structure on either side of the channel c.12m to the west of this are perhaps the remains of a cistern or fishtank.

The eastern range containing the dorter (monks dormitory) and the chapter house, where the monks met to discuss the daily business of the priory, is c.45m in length. The chapter house is at the northern end, abutting the south wall of the transept, and the interior faces of its north and south walls retain evidence of a barrel vault as well as traces of the tiers of blank arcading with which they were ornamented. The wall across the eastern end, containing the remains of a large window opening, was inserted in the first half of the 14th century to replace the original, apsidal east end, the line of which is marked out in concrete in the ground surface beyond it. Immediately to the south of the chapter house is a wide arch which opens off the cloister onto a broad, shallow flight of stone stairs up to the dorter on the upper floor. Below the dorter was a vaulted undercroft of eight bays to either side of a central arcade, lit by windows in the east wall and with two arched entrances from the cloister on the west side. The square bases of the columns of the central arcade survive, and the outline of some of the arches of the vault are traceable on the west wall. The foundations of several narrow eastwest walls which subdivided the interior are also exposed on the ground surface. Two of them enclose the third bay from the north to form a through passage from the southern of the two entrances on the cloister side to a door opening in the opposite, east wall. In the upper walls are the openings of the rows of windows which lit the dorter, most of them showing evidence of alteration in the late 15th century as well as some original details.

The reredorter (latrine block) stands immediately to the south of the east range, and is a rectangular building c.30m in overall length, constructed on an east-west alignment over the water supply channel and a narrower, parallel drain which took water from higher up the main channel to flush the latrines. Both the main channel and the drain are lined with ashlar, and the larger conduit includes remains of the vault which supported the building above. The gable ends of the building and parts of the side walls and a longitudinal partition wall which divides the ground floor above the main conduit from the drain stand almost to full height and display various details of the internal arrangement. The partition wall at ground floor level is pierced by 12 arched openings which would have been backed by wooden partitions to form recesses. Below them are sloping chutes to the drain behind, and in some the brackets which supported seats above the chutes are also preserved. Above this was an upper floor, originally linked to the monks' dorter by a bridge which no longer survives.

The infirmary complex, represented chiefly by low wall footings, lies c.12m east of the east claustral range. The original 12th century infirmary hall and chapel is rectangular, with dimensions of c.20m in length north-south by c.9m wide. At the western end, opposite the passage from the cloister through the undercroft of the east range, there is a door opening with remains of stone jambs, and there are two more door openings in the north and south walls respectively. South of it are the remains of a second hall, thought to be of early 14th

century date, with hearths in the eastern and western end walls and door openings in the side walls. Around these two buildings are the foundations of later walls which variously define a communicating passage between them, with courtyards or buildings to either side of it, other passages connecting the earlier hall with the east range and the church, and a passage leading from a door opening in the south wall of the later hall to the remains of a garderobe on the south side of the water channel, c.4m to the east of the reredorter.

In the western part of the monastic precinct, c.16m from the north end of the west range, the remains of another building are visible as earthworks and projecting fragments of flint masonry. These and other buried foundations produce parch marks which have been recorded by aerial photography, showing the outline of an L-shaped building and walls separating the outer area in which it lies from the claustral buildings which are the core of the priory. To the north of this are a 19th century barn and farm buildings which replaced a medieval barn demolished in 1838. The ground beneath the post-medieval buildings is included in the scheduling, although the buildings themselves are not.

To the south of this and c.13m south west of the western claustral range, is a court enclosed on the north, west and south sides by the remains of various agricultural and service buildings which were probably constructed in the 15th century. The course of the water supply channel can be seen as a linear hollow along the north side.

The range on the north side of the court is c.75m in overall length and c.7m wide and includes, at the eastern end, a building thought to have been a granary or storehouse, with walls which survive to a height of up to c.4.5m and display various blocked openings. The building on the west side is c.15.5m in length with a small annexe attached to the southern end, and is divided internally by two cross walls. At the northern end is the base of a circular brick structure with a flue which has been interpreted as part of a corn dryer. On the south side is a building c.47m in length which may have been a malthouse and brewhouse, with a malting kiln in a room to the south and the smaller brick bases and flues of coppers to the east.

The eastern part of the precinct is divided into three areas, each containing earthworks. The boundary between the northern and central parts is marked by a scarp c.1m in height which runs eastwards to the precinct wall from a point c.60m north of the monastic church. The boundary between the central area and the low lying meadow bordering the river to the south is the main water supply channel which is here visible as a linear hollow up to c.9m wide with a slight bank along the north side. The northern area includes a large rectangular platform c.58m east of the gatehouse and the remains of a rectangular enclosure, visible at the western end of the boundary scarp as a hollow c.1m deep and measuring c.44m eastwest by c.20m, bordered on the east side by a slight bank and on the south side partly by the footings of a masonry wall which are exposed for distance of c.20m on upper edge of the scarp, and partly by a 19th century wall which continues on the same line and around the

western end and probably overlies earlier foundations. The central part to the east and north east of the monastic church and conventual buildings contains earthen terraces, low banks and partly infilled ditches which are visible as linear hollows. Immediately to the north and north east of the church there are two adjoining enclosures, which are almost certainly the site of the monastic cemetery and are defined by scarps and banks which probably cover the remains of masonry walls. Another quadrangular enclosure to the east of the infirmary halls may have been a garden area. The area beyond these is subdivided into rectangular terraces and ditched or banked enclosures which are considered to be the remains of paddocks, gardens and orchards, and within several of these there are rectangular raised platforms, c.0.6m in height and between c.3m by 5m and c.12m by 8m in area, which probably supported timber buildings.

The area to the south contains the earthwork remains of a series of fishponds, now partly infilled and dry, as well as various post-medieval and modern drainage features. The fishponds are visible as three parallel, shallow linear hollows between c.7m and c.9m in width and spaced c.4m apart and, to the west of these, a rectangular hollow measuring c.52m north-south by c.28m, in the north west part of which there is a low rectangular platform. Immediately to the west of this again is a rectangular enclosure defined by ditches on the north, west and east sides. At least one of the linear ponds extends south of a modern drainage ditch towards the southern boundary of the precinct on the bank of the river, to which it would have been connected by sluices to control the flow of water in and out.

The ruined boundary wall stands up to c.3m high in places and can be traced around all the western part of the precinct, running northward c.58m from the gatehouse to Priory Road, then eastwards along the roadside and south alongside South Acre Road to the river. The river forms the southern boundary, and the standing fragments and earthwork remains of the wall extend north westwards alongside it for c.130m; beyond that point the northern side of the river is embanked slightly to a point due south of the western end of the south western court. A field boundary c.28m to the north of the court includes part of a ruined east-west wall c.10m in length which is also believed to be of monastic date.

Excluded from the scheduling are Abbey Cottage, the post-medieval barn and associated farm buildings to the south west of the abbey gatehouse, all post- medieval walls, modern fences, gates, paths and yard surfaces, the remains of the surface of a hard tennis court to the south of Abbey Cottage garden, the surface of the visitor car park, inspection chambers, service poles, waste bins, and English Heritage sign boards, although the ground beneath all these features is included.

Setting

4.36 Castle Acre priory was founded in c.1090 by the second Earl of Surrey nearby to his father's country lodge, built in c.1070 to the east. The latter was converted in the 12th century into a

fortified castle, at which time the priory itself was considerably extended. The two structures have been intangibly linked from their shared founding by the de Warenne family in the 11th century throughout their subsequent development to the present day, and their retained physical and visual connection remains an important element of both monuments' setting.

- 4.37 Sprawling between the priory and the castle is the village of Castle Acre, which comprises the immediate setting of the heritage asset. The village in its current form largely follows the streetscape of the Norman town that was set out in a grid between the priory to the west and castle to the east. There is great historic character apparent in the settlement, conveyed through the narrow streets, sunken lanes, village greens and multitude of historic buildings including numerous listed cottages and the three prominent medieval structures of the priory, castle and Church of St James.
- 4.38 The wider landscape surrounding the priory is predominantly agricultural in character, with smaller areas of pasture in the foreground and larger arable fields on the more distant higher ground visible to the east, north and south. Views are particularly channelled along an east to west valley in which the priory and village are sited. The priory was designed as a visually impressive, intricate and imposing series of structures highly visible within this wider setting, with long-reaching views afforded of the buildings from much of the surrounding landscape.
- 4.39 The priory buildings are situated alongside the River Nar, which presumably was a crucial element of the reasoning behind its siting in this location. The connection with the river has been maintained and forms another important part of its setting.

Significance

- 4.40 Castle Acre Priory can be said to hold all three heritage interests, informing its high significance appropriate to its designation as a scheduled monument. The priory's architectural interest is largely vested in its impressive appearance and scale, which is a factor of its intentional design as a collection of buildings with undeniably high aesthetic value. The western front of the priory features an important Romanesque façade dating to the 12th century and creates a highly picturesque entrance to the surviving monument. It has been designed to be highly visible from much of the surrounding landscape and its prominence has been preserved despite much of the monument falling into a ruinous state. Overall, the priory is one of the largest and best preserved examples of this type of architecture and it is also a relatively early example, with original elements dating to c.AD 1090. All of these combined confer a high architectural interest on the heritage asset.
- 4.41 As with Castle Acre Castle, the priory can also be said to hold historic interest in its associated with the de Warenne family, who were responsible for its creation and siting close to one of their main seats at the administrative centre of William the Conqueror's East Anglian landholdings. The Second Earl of Surrey was responsible for the founding of the priory at this location, in close proximity to his father's country lodge (Castle Acre Castle). The de Warenne's are closely associated with the Conquest as William, the First Early of Surrey, was

- one of very few known people to have been involved in both planning the conquest and being present at the Battle of Hastings.
- 4.42 There is further significant archaeological interest in the priory, with its potential to yield further evidence of past usage of the site demonstrated through numerous excavations carried out to date. Many of the priory's remaining structures are in a ruinous state following the Dissolution and there are significant below ground elements surviving that have the potential to further elucidate our understanding of this monument.

Contribution of the Order Limits to the significance of Castle Acre Priory

The Order Limits is situated at some distance to the south of the priory and shares very minimal intervisibility (Figure 9). It is a small part of the agricultural surroundings of Castle Acre Priory that forms part of its wider setting. The majority of the Order Limits is shielded behind dense tall planting and topography that restricts, and in most places totally obscures, any views from the priory and vice versa. However, there are limited views between the priory and Fields 35, 36 and 38, and heavily filtered views of Fields 12, 13 and 25 and 21 of the Site from the northern part of the priory (though not from the principal buildings of the priory closer to the valley bottom). The visibility of small parts of the Order Limits from the priory merely form a small part of much wider vistas and do not contain any distinguishing features that could be said to add to the significance of the monument.

Moated Site 230m and 110m north of All Saints Church – Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1019668)

Description

4.44 The scheduled monument was first designed on 9th March 2001, with the list entry descriping the heritage asset as follows

Reasons for Designation

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The moated site 230m and 110m north of All Saints Church and its associated ditched

enclosures survive well, undisturbed by later building, and will contain archaeological information concerning their construction and occupation during the medieval period. In the fill of the moat and adjacent ditches in the lower lying parts of the site there are likely to be waterlogged deposits in which organic materials, including evidence for the local environment in the past will be preserved. Evidence for earlier land use is also likely to be preserved in buried soils beneath the raised platform and the banks associated with the moat. The proximity of the moated site to the parish church, which is often a feature of manorial sites, gives the monument additional interest, particularly as the church is of Saxon date.

<u>Details</u>

The monument includes a double moated site and associated ditched enclosures in two separate areas of protection to either side of the modern course of the River Nar. The former course of the river, which is recorded on an 18th century map, can be seen as a slightly sinuous depression up to 12m wide curving around the north and west sides of the moated site. On the north west side of the old river course the ground rises in a steep scarp about 2m high. The moat, which is in the first area of protection, is between 8m and 11m wide. It surrounds a rectangular platform measuring about 56m south westnorth east by 42m and raised over 1m above the level of the ground to the north west and south west, and extends to the north east of this around an adjoining, smaller and roughly triangular island with maximum dimensions of 45m south west-north east by 40m. The modern river, which divides the two areas of protection and is not included in the scheduling, was diverted along the southern arm of the moat at some time before 1839 and is shown in its present course on the tithe map of that date. The rest of the moat is normally dry, having become largely infilled. The ground between the moated site and the old course of the river is low lying and subject to flooding, and along the north western and south western arms of the moat there is a low external bank about 8m wide at the base. The remains of a narrow outlet channel run south westwards from the western corner of the moat to the river at the point where the old and modern courses converge. Slight irregularities in the surface of both moated islands suggest the presence of buried features, and at the western corner and on the south eastern side of the smaller enclosure respectively there are low, sub-rectangular mounds which are thought to mark the sites of buildings. The second area, between the modern course of the river and the road to the east, contains at least three rectangular enclosures divided by partly infilled ditches which are visible as linear depressions of varying depth and width, some more clearly visible from the air than on the ground. The largest enclosure, measuring about 127m south west-north east by 79m, adjoins the larger moated platform. It is bounded on the north western side by the southern arm of the moat and by an extension of the southern arm which projects south westwards for a distance of about 47m beyond the southern corner of the moated platform. Along the north western side of this extension there is also a well defined bank. Adjoining the north east side of

this large enclosure is a smaller enclosure measuring approximately 67m north westsouth east by 46m and containing a shallow depression which probably marks the site of a pond with an overflow channel to the river. The area between these two enclosures and the road is bounded to the south west by the churchyard and to the north east by a continuation of the ditch which marks the boundary of the smaller enclosure on that side. The road here has been straightened and widened, but the former line, curving to the east, is still visible. Aerial photographs taken before the road was straightened show two parallel ditches about 16m apart running from the road towards the moat, perhaps marking the edges of a drive or causeway. In the tithe apportionment of 1840 the field containing these earthworks to either side of the river is named as Hall Meadow, and it is thought that the moated site is that of a medieval manor house. The manor house itself would have stood on the larger moated platform, and the smaller moated island and other enclosures would have contained associated outbuildings, farm buildings, yards and gardens. At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, the manor of Newton was a royal domain, farmed by a man named Godric. In the reign of King John (1199-1216) Henry de Burgh, the King's chamberlain, was lord of the manor. It was later purchased from John de Burgh by Baldwin de Caudewell, and in the early 14th century passed by marriage to the le Leche family in whose possession it remained into the second quarter of the 15th century. The site was probably abandoned because of its low lying situation, and the present manor house is located some 287m to the south east. Service poles and the supports of a modern footbridge are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

Setting

4.45 The moated sites north of All Saints Church are situated in the small hamlet of Newton, one of many scattered settlements along the A1065 Swaffham Road between Swaffham and Fakenham. As the name suggests, the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary and All Saints is situated immediately to the south of the scheduled monument, beyond which is a small number of predominantly residential dwellings with the exception of the George and Dragon pub. Large arable fields interspersed with small plantations bound the moated sites on all other side. Visually, the historic interest of the moated sites, which contribute to their significance, is displayed by the preserved close proximity between them and the church, enhancing appreciation of their historical connection.

Significance

4.46 The significance of this scheduled monument is predominantly vested in its archaeological interest as a medieval moated site, with significant potential for evidence to be present that could shed light on settlement activity here during the medieval period. The historical relationship between the two moated sites and the Grade I Listed All Saints Church also confers historic interest, as it displays the closely related secular and ecclesiastical power structures of the medieval period.

Contribution of the Order Limits to the two moated sites north of All Saints Church

4.47 The Order Limits is located at a considerable distance from the scheduled monument (over 2.5km) and does not share any historic connection with the moated sites. The theoretical visibility model suggests that there may be limited, heavily filtered visibility of Fields 14 and 25 from the monument (Figure 10), however, site visits undertaken in June and October 2024 did not identify any shared intervisibility between the two. The Order Limits is, therefore, not considered to make any appreciable contribution to the significance of these monuments.

<u>Deserted Medieval Village of Great Palgrave – Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1002894)</u>

Description

4.48 The Deserted Medieval Village of Great Palgrave is not described within the list entry, due to it being part of the older designation records that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme. The HER describes the monument as follows:

This is the site of Great Palgrave deserted medieval village, which has only been partially scheduled. The village survived to the 15th century, and was mentioned in Domesday, but never had a church. Earthworks, including streets and part of a moat, survive in pasture. The farmhouse itself appears to be of late 18th century date, with contemporary outbuildings and one of 1977.

Extensive fieldwalking and metal-detecting between 1973 and 2018 recovered Late Saxon pottery sherds; Late Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon and medieval coins, including forty-seven silver medieval coins that formed part of a scattered hoard and twelve rare Saxon pennies; medieval jettons; medieval and post-medieval tokens and undatable, Iron Age to postmedieval metal objects. The metal finds include undatable metalworking debris, a copper alloy casting jet and copper alloy ring; a Middle Iron Age brooch, Roman copper alloy beads, brooches, a bracelet fragment and strap fitting; an Early Iron Age/Roman brooch; an Early Saxon brooch, brooch fragments and strap fitting; Middle Saxon strap fittings, a brooch, and a hooked tag; Middle/Late Saxon hooked tags and a silver strap-end; Late Saxon strap fittings, finger rings, hooked tags, a brooch, strap-end fragment, furniture fitting, ingot and stirrup; a Late Saxon/medieval harness fitting and fragment, strap distributor, and knife grip mount; Late Saxon to post-medieval spindle whorls; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories including a tiny medieval buckle; medieval brooches, furniture fittings, harness fittings, spur buckles, harness mounts, harness pendants, casket keys, scabbard chapes, mounts, thimbles, seal matrices including one example with a motif depicting a lion fighting a dragon, a box/casket hinge plate, chafing dish, hasp, barrel padlock, balance, lead weight, whittle-tang knife end-cap, lead spindle whorl, scabbard chape, hinged book clasp, pot mend, cloth seal, lead weight, and one half of a mirror case; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy rings, spur rowels, book fittings, furniture fittings, a Jew's harp, a purse bar fragment, leash, lead weight and copper alloy vessel fragments, including repairs and a post-medieval harness

mounts, a cloth seal, toy fragment, silver cockspur, and a ferrule.

Setting

4.49 The Scheduled Monument encompasses the area to the west and south of the existing hamlet of Great Palgrave, a small settlement situated to the north of South Acre Road in the parish of Sporle with Palgrave. The hamlet predominantly comprises a single farmstead with a complex of historic and modern agricultural structures. Surrounding the scheduled monument on all sides are large arable fields interspersed with smaller plantations.

Significance

4.50 The significance of the scheduled monument is derived from its archaeological interest as a shrunken medieval village. Extensive field walking and metal detecting have demonstrated the site's potential to reveal evidence of past occupation across the scheduled area.

Contribution of the Order Limits to the significance of Great Palgrave DMV

4.51 The Order Limits is situated to the west of the scheduled monument. The visibility analysis (Figure 11) indicated the potential for partial, heavily filtered views across the eastern part of the Order Limits, however, site visits undertaken in June and October 2024 established that a plantation combined with the topography of the area restricted intervisibility between the two and no views were identified that could impinge on the heritage asset. Given the distance involved, the lack of any historic connections and the very limited potential visibility the Order Limits is not considered to make any appreciable contribution to the significance of the monument.

Church of St George - Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1306357)

Description

4.52 The Church of St George was first designated as a Grade I Listed Building on 22nd June 1960.

The list entry described the asset as follows:

Parish church. Medieval and later. Flint with ashlar and some brick dressings. Pantile roofs. West tower; nave with north aisle and north porch; chancel with continuation of north aisle forming a funerary chapel.

C15 west tower with diagonal buttresses. Large 3-light panel-traceried west window with a 4-centred doorway below. Spandrels with blind tracery and a cusped hood mould. Harsyke family heraldic shields above doorway. 2-light cusped Y-traceried bell openings with 4-centred heads. Crenellated parapet. Wave- moulded nave south doorway. A 2-light window above in Decorated style with soufflet beneath a 4-centred arch. 2 panel-traceried 3-light windows beneath 4-centred arches. Two 2-light and one 3-light windows beneath flat heads with rectangular hood moulds. North aisle with two 2-light and one 3-light windows beneath flat heads with rectangular hood moulds. C14 doorway of two wave- moulded orders beneath a hood mould with carved head label stops. 4-centred double-ogee moulded porch entrance

arch with a niche to side and an ogee headed niche above. Single light cusped side windows. Priest's doorway hollow- chamfered with a hood mould. East and west aisle windows each of three cusped lights beneath segmental arches. Three 3-light uncusped clerestorey windows. Chancel with a fine late-Medieval east window of four Y-traceried lights beneath a very shallow 4-centred arch. Two 2-light south windows - flat headed to west, with soufflet beneath a 4-centred arch to each.

INTERIOR. 3-bay main arcade with two C14 or C15 bays on octagonal pier and polygonal responds supporting arches of two chamfered orders. C14 westernmost bay of two wavemoulded orders on filletted semicircular responds. Identical arch between chancel and north aisle. Tall tower arch of four chamfered orders without responds. Chancel arch of two hollowchamfered orders on polygonal responds. Restored hammer-beam nave roof with moulded principals and purlins and carved bosses. C15 arch-braced aisle roof with embattled wall plate. Heavily restored arch-braced chancel roof. Chancel piscina with credence shelf beneath a cusped arch. C12 font consisting of three shafts around a circular central pier supporting cushion capitals emerging from a square section bowl. Very tall C15 font cover mostly a C20 replica. Five bays of a former chancel screen re-set beneath tower arch. Extremely elaborate flamboyant tracery with reticulated motifs, fleurons and ogee arches with differing leaf carvings to each bay and turned shafts. Late-medieval benches with embattled backs poppy head ends and eight damaged carved arm rests representing lions. Three late-medieval brasses, of particular note in north chapel representing Sir John Harskye and his wife Katherine. In north aisle effigy of an unknown knight with crossed legs his feet resting on a lion. C17 marble and alabaster monument to Sir Edward Barkham and his wife of exceptional quality with two full-size effigies on a sarcophagus with Tuscan columns and weepers. Overmantel with heraldic aedicule flanked by a pair of carved statues representing Victory and Death. Winged hourglass to extremities. C13 and C14 glass fragments in north chapel. The chapel is divided from the north aisle by fine C17 wrought iron railings.

Setting

A.53 The Church of St George is set within a historic plot measuring c.0.26ha bounded by Low Road to the north and densely planted boundaries of mature trees to the east, south and west. The plot encompasses the church graveyard with several prominent markers positioned to the immediate north and east of the church building, one of which is a Scheduled Monument (St George's Cross). The church is situated at the southern end of South Acre, a village, Conservation Area and civil parish situated directly south-west of Castle Acre that encompasses the immediate setting of the historic building. South Acre is a small settlement of less that 15 dwellings. There does not appear to be any formal layout to the village as buildings are scattered around Low Road in an apparently random manner. Of particular note is South Acre Hall, situated to the south-west of the Church of St George, and the small grouping of dwellings situated to the north on the opposing side of the main route through South Acre.

- 4.54 Although the village setting of the church has been altered over the course of the centuries since its construction, its historic character has been retained. This rural character of the village is abundantly apparent, and forms a traditional setting for the church, which was constructed to serve the wider parish area of South Acre.
- 4.55 Both the church and the village in which it is sited are positioned within a valley orientated east to west with the River Nar situated to the north, dividing this parish from that of Castle Acre. Surrounding the church along the valley to the east and west, and on higher ground to the south is widespread agricultural land mostly comprising broad arable fields, substantial pig farms and smaller areas for pasture.
- 4.56 The most notable views of the church itself are largely derived from with the church grounds and from the main road that runs through the village of South Acre. Views from the latter tend to be channelled, partial or filtered by the dense mature planting prolific throughout the villagescape, although views of the church from the churchyard itself are largely unobscured. The building is set towards the centre of the historic plot which does limit to some extent views of all parts of the building but the spire from the surrounding area. Beyond this, views towards the church tower from outside of the village are generally very limited and where available, the church tower predominantly sits back within views amongst the considerable planting along its borders and throughout its environs. It is a small constituent part of the wider landscape.

Significance

- 4.57 The significance of the Church of St George is largely vested in its architectural, archaeological and historic interest as a much-restored church of medieval origin. It features a range of architectural styles although it is primarily of a Gothic style with later Perpendicular additions and is built in the local vernacular style of flint construction with ashlar dressings. The Church of St George is an aesthetically pleasing building in its scale, form and traditional materials set within the green space of its historic plot, which also provides a contribution to its architectural interest.
- 4.58 Churches often hold archaeological interest, and the Church of St George is no exception to this. The building fabric is an amalgamation of numerous periods of expansion and renovation from the 12th to 20th centuries and it is clear that there is substantial potential for earlier elements to be preserved within later constructions. The church and its fabric therefore holds potential to reveal information about earlier building elements as well as the significant potential held within its surrounding burial ground.
- 4.59 To a lesser extent, the church can also be said to hold historic interest vested in its origins in the 12th century, meaning it has served as a continuous place of worship for over 800 years. Over the course of its use, the church has provided a focal point for the community of the parish and remains an active element of this.

Contribution of the Order Limits to the significance of Church of St George

4.60 The edge of the Order Limits is situated c.165m to the south of the Church of St George and forms a part of the wider agricultural setting. However, the majority of the Order Limits is entirely visually isolated from the heritage asset due to the topography of the area to the south of the church and dense plantations scattered in the hinterland between the two. The very northern boundary of a single field within the Order Limits is visible from the southern extent of the church yard (Figure 12), and there are also channelled views of the church tower from certain parts of the same field. The bulk of the Order Limits is not considered to make any contribution to the significance of St Georges Church and the two small areas where visibility is available could only be considered to make extremely small contributions as part of the assets much wider setting.

Church of St James – Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1342386)

Description

4.61 The Church of St James was first designated as a Grade I Listed Building on 14th August 1960.

The list entry described the asset as follows:

Parish Church. Largely C14 and C15, with some c.1300 details, restored by Ewan Christian, architect. Rubble flint with squared knapped flint and cut stone dressings, leaded aisle, green slate nave and chancel roofs. West tower, 5 bay nave, clerestorey, north and south aisles, north porch, 3 bay chancel, north vestry. Perpendicular 4 stage west tower with 2 angle buttresses to each face. Perpendicular moulded arch west door. Large 2 stage 4-light west embattled transom window, traceried upper panels. Sounding chamber has 2 quatrefoil sound-hole openings to each face. Bell stage has 4 2-light Perpendicular windows. Moulded stone plinth. Angle buttresses with 5 set offs, sixth stage above become angle clasping buttress with tracery panels. Battle-mented tracery panel parapet, flat roof. 2 storey Perpendicular north porch with outer moulded arch. Large arched aumbry or stoup opening. Blocked 3-light parvise window. 5 bay north aisle has at west one 3-light straight headed Perpendicular window, 2 windows under 4-centred Perpendicular arches. 3 central windows have rich Curvilinear tracery with 2 quatrefoils set in lozenges. 2 east windows of Rectilinear tracery, richest at east. 5 buttresses with 2 set offs. 5 bay south aisle has 4 Perpendicular 3light windows, one 2-light west Perpendicular window with battlemented transom. One 3light Perpendicular east window. 5 bay Perpendicular clerestorey with 3-light straight headed windows. 3 bay chancel has re-set Early English south priest's door with collonnettes and moulded arch, blocked arch above. 2 elaborate tracery 3-light Perpendicular windows with battlemented transoms in upper lights. East window replaced by Ewan Christian with Early English style plate tracery. 4-light window. Distinctive 2 storey elevation C15 north vestry with 2 2-light straight headed Perpendicular east windows, 3 north side rectangular slits. Angle buttress, stone parapet with 4 kneeling beast pinnacles. Interior: 5 bay north and south arcades involve either C15 re-building of c.1300 piers or insertion of alternate C15 piers, all with Perpendicular double hollow chamfered arches. Almost detached shaft c.1300 quatrefoil piers with original moulded bases and capitals alternate with quatrefoil piers with C15 bases

and capitals. Perpendicular tower and chancel arches. Double frame nave roof has perhaps C17 or C18 arched upper trusses resting on main truss, C19 boarding. Mid C19 roofs elsewhere. C15 octagonal stone font of simple design with roll mouldings running up from stem to bowl. Fine C15 spire canopy with architectural frame of arches, buttresses and spirelets surviving, panels missing surviving. Tower arch with C18 Commandment boards reused in C20 screen. Aisles have sides and upper arched trusses with crested framing of parclose screens. C15 poppyhead benches in both aisles. Fine painted C15 goblet pulpit with 4 Doctors of Latin Church. Rood stairs and rood loft door at south. Fine dado only of rood screen with painted Apostle panels. Chancel stalls with misericord seats, front panels made up from re-used screens. Large mutilated large piscina with cut back triangular spandrel with traces of trefoils, perhaps c.1300.

Setting

- 4.62 The Church of St James is located on the southern side of High Street in Castle Acre, the main road into the village. It is set within its historic plot bounded on all sides by low flint walls with a mature tree line planted along the southern limit. Residential properties lie to the north and east of the churchyard with Castle Acre priory situated at a short distance to the south-west.
- 4.63 Castle Acre village forms the immediate setting of the Church of St James, which was built for the population of the settlement and wider parish at this location in the 11th century and has continued to serve the same function to the present day. Castle Acre is a village with abundant historic fabric and character, with the majority of buildings present within the former Norman town core being of Post-Medieval to Early Modern date, bookended by two prominent medieval structures of the castle to the east and priory to the west. The church itself is situated in a broadly central location within the historic core of the village and is one of the key focal points of the area.
- 4.64 Emphasising the rural, traditional character of this setting is the widespread countryside that expands to the east, south and west of Castle Acre village, which forms the wider setting of the Church of St James. Views towards this landscape are largely filtered, partial or channelled by the topography, surrounding buildings and numerous mature trees that surround the church. However, views of the church tower from the wider area are more prevalent, which is part of its intentional design.

Significance

4.65 The Church of St James is designated as a Grade I Listed building in recognition of its high significance, drawn from its historic, architectural and archaeological interests. As a church of medieval origins that has undergone numerous periods of expansion and renovation in the subsequent centuries, the Church of St James holds architectural interest as it serves as an example of an amalgamation of different periods and styles preserved within its form. It was founded in the 12th century and surviving elements dating to this period are of

particularly interest in that they offer insights into early church design in the region, specifically the rise of Norman ecclesiastical architecture in England. The church underwent significant modifications in the 14th and 15th centuries resulting in an impressive tower, wide nave with tall aisles and the installation of the grand east window all reflecting the shift in architectural fashions towards vertical and light-filled designs during this period. Churches are structures of prominent archaeological interest as buildings that hold preserved earlier fabric within later constructions and the Church of St James is no exception to this.

- 4.66 In many ways, the Church of St James is a good example of a church with medieval origins of the region, both in its form, appearance and the use of local materials in and building techniques evidence in its construction, including the flint walling used for the majority of its external fabric. However, the scale of the building is unusual for that of a parish church, being more expansive than other contemporary examples in the surrounding area. This serves as a representation of the historic importance and prosperity of the church and the village in which it was sited. Castle Acre was a prominent post-Conquest administrative centre, with the nearby country lodge and subsequent castle, and the priory in addition to the later planned Norman town all contributing to the need for a larger and grander church to serve the local population.
- 4.67 The grand scale of the building combined with its aesthetically pleasing appearance preserves the Church of St James as a prominent feature of Castle Acre and its Conservation Area, the first to be established in Norfolk encompassing the historic core of the 12th century town. The close proximity of the church to the castle and priory of Castle Acre, which are situated to the east and west of St James respectively, collectively convey the historic importance of the settlement.

Contribution of the Order Limits to the significance of Church of St James

4.68 The Order Limits is situated to the south of the Church of St James and forms part of the wider countryside environs that form its setting. The majority of the Order Limits is entirely screened from the church by the topography of the local landscape and numerous plantations scattered amongst the arable fields. Views are afforded of the church tower from a single field of the Order Limits. The visibility analysis (Figure 13) indicated the potential for partial, heavily filtered views across the eastern part of the Order Limits, however, site visits undertaken in June and October 2024 did not identify any visibility of the Order Limits from the church. Given the distance involved, the lack of any historic connections and the very limited potential visibility the Order Limits is not considered to make any appreciable contribution to the significance of the monument.

Church of All Saints - Grade I Listed (NHLE 1077266)

Description

4.69 The Church of All Saints was first designated as a Grade I Listed Building on 23rd June 1960.

The list entry describes the heritage asset as follows:

GHC/1274/01

Parish church. C11 and later. Flint with limestone, carstone and ferruginous conglomerate dressings. Pantile and wood shingle roofs. Aisleless nave; narrower axial tower; chancel. C14 3-light west window with reticulated tracery. Blocked doorway beneath. C14 plain chamfered north doorway blocked. C14 south doorway of 2 plain chamfered orders with a hood mould. Pair of blocked C11 loops with carstone arched lintels opposed towards the middle of the nave to north and south. 2 C15 2-light south windows with flat heads and ogee tracery. C11 tower with evidence for an added south transept now removed. Blocked archway with lancet to ground floor. Sloping dripstone to former transept roof. Reduced double splayed window at first floor. Heavily restored twin bell-openings with triangular heads and mid wall piers of flint and mortar to west and north, and carstone shafts to south and east. Throughstone slab to west. South and east openings have cubic capitals with chamfered-off angles, pronounced astragals and simple conical bases. Pyramidal shingle roof. Chancel with C14 2-light east window with soufflet and a C14 cusped lancet to north. Piece of limestone re-used in north wall - possibly a former arched window jamb with drilled holes for a wooden lattice. Interior. Eastern tower arch original with a roughly semicircular headed arch on chamfered imposts and sloping jambs. C14 double-ogee moulded western tower arch with an original triangular headed doorway above. Surviving rood stair in north west angle of tower. Chancel with a simple broken piscina on east wall and a C14 aumbry to north.

Setting

4.70 The Church of All Saints is situated in the small hamlet of Newton, one of many such settlements located on the main route between Swaffham to the south and Fakenham to the north. It is positioned within a small historic plot, enclosed on all sides by tall mature trees. To the north of the church is the double moated site of a medieval manor (Scheduled Monument; NHLE 1019668). To the south is the settlement itself, largely comprising a small number of residential dwellings and a historic pub. The wider setting of the listed building is decidedly rural in character and comprises large arable fields intersperse with small plantations extending to all sides of the hamlet.

Significance

4.71 The significance of All Saints Church is vested in its architectural, historical and archaeological interest as a much-altered ecclesiastical building with medieval origins. It is a good example of the regional architectural style of churches, being built of flint with limestone dressings, much like the other churches described above.

Contribution of the Order Limits to the significance of All Saints Church

4.72 The Order Limits is located at a considerable distance from the Church of All Saints and does not share any historic connection with the listed building. The theoretical visibility model suggests that there may be limited, heavily filtered intervisibility with Fields 14 and 25, however, Site visits undertaken in June and October 2024 did not identify any shared intervisibility between the two and the Order Limits is not considered to make any

contribution to the significance of the church.

<u>High House – Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1305453); AND High House Stable Court and Curtain Wall Attached at East of High House – Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1342411)</u>

4.73 High House was first designated on 19th October 1951 and the list entry describes it as follows:

Country house. Mid-C18, visited by Mrs Lybbe Powys in 1756. Refaced at south with internal alterations by W.J. Donthorn, architect, c.1829 for Anthony Hamond, the outcome of ambitious Greek Revival schemes to re-face the whole house from 1823. High quality Holkham estate gault brick, stucco dressings, pantiled roofs. Greek Revival centre, Palladian north ranges. 2 storey south front arranged as basement with piano nobile, 3 storey lateral north wings. U plan centre has 5 central bays, single bay returned wings, possibly on site of C17 manor house on the Spelman family. Centre has 2 ground floor windows central piano nobile tripartite windows, flanking single windows, all sashes with glazing bars. Abstract brick pilaster articulation between piano nobile openings have Greek Doric capitals and entablature in stucco. Central porch with angle pilasters, flat parapet roof, 6 panel raised and fielded door with pilastered architrave surround. Returned wings have single ground floor windows, tripartite piano nobile windows with pilaster divisions and margin lights, all sashes with glazing bars under flat rubbed brick arches. All these details by Donthorn replaced mid-C18 Venetian windows and external staircase with piano nobile Gibbs surround door recorded on print of 1820. First floor plat-band and mid C18 castelled parapet carried round entire house. East and west returns of centre have one large c.1829 sash window lighting internal piano nobile gallery, 2 plate glass sashes and one blocked painted sash. U plan hipped roof. On line of rear pile to north 2 mid C18 lateral 3 storey 3 bay wings, all sashes with glazing bars, central Gibbs surround window. Battlemented parapets and double pile hipped roofs. 13 bay north range. 3 bay basement and piano nobile centre with 3 large sashes with glazing bars, hipped roof. 2 2-storey link wings, hipped roof. 3-storey end wings, all with sashes with glazing bars. Interior: mid C18 piano nobile villa-like arrangement of south front re-worked by Donthorn with internal staircase from ground floor entrance to first floor gallery. 4 bay pilastered staircase with segmental coffered ceiling, with landing screen of 3 Delos Ionic columns in antis with 2 antae, coat of arms with scroll work above. Piano nobile gallery of 5 cubes of 18 feet cubed, described in 1756, re-cast as extremely abstract Greek Revival trabiated interior. Internal north wall elevation has 2 Delos Ionic half columns with flanking piers on axis with staircase screen, 2 fireplace bays framed with abstract pilaster strips, fireplaces replaced C20. East and west windows framed by Delos Ionic antae. Compartment ceiling, fine mahogony doors. Wings to south have mid C18 rooms at north, c.1829 pilastered compart- ment ceiling rooms to south. Entire piano nobile floored with hexagonal Ketton stone flags, supported on ground floor vaults. On axis with staircase central 3 bay Dining Room, fine mid C18 interior described in 1756. Pulvinated and coved Rococo frieze and central rose with head of Medusa in wreath and Greek lettering "Solonos". Mid C18 marble fireplace

with lugged angles. East and west wings have mid C18 staircases. See Catalogue of the Drawings Collection, Royal Institute of British Architects C-F (1972), pp.83-89; R.O'Donnell "W.J. Donthorn (1799-1859): architecture with great hardness and decision in the edges": Architectural History'(JSAH 9B) xxi (1978) pp. 83-94.

4.74 High House Stable Court and Curtain Wall was first designated on 13th April 1987, with the list entry describing the listing building as follows:

Stable court and curtain wall attached to east of High House (q.v.). C.1829 by W.J. Donthorn, architect, for Anthony Hamond. Holkham gault brick facades of high quality detail, red brick interior to court, slated roofs. Rectangular single storey court with 42-storey flat roofed angle towers, screen wall to west connecting with High House. Highly abstract Greek Revival style with primitivist Soanic references. Tripartite east range has central rubbed brick arched barrel vaulted carriage entrance. Projecting wooden cornice and pediment with central rubbed brick arch oculus. Slightly recessed wings continue the eaves level string course and parapet. South front has Soanic porch with 2 central and 2 angle Greek Doric antae, entablature, 2 projecting cornices, attic with round headed finials. Antae repeated in interior of porch. Projecting bay on north side with slit windows. Each angle has 2 storey towers, at south-east grooms' dormitory, at south-west Norman servants', forth-west brewery, north-east hay loft. Ground floor has recessed centre with 3 windows divided by brick antae supporting frieze and entablature on same line as that of lateral, ranges. First floor has single narrow pilastered opening. Slightly projecting angle antae have upper level slit with orthodox position above of capital omitted. Stucco cornice, frieze and projecting wooden eaves, broken forward over angles, recessed in centre. Flat roofs. See Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the Royal Institute of British Architects C-F (1972) pp.83-89 R. O'Donnell "W,J. Donthorn (1799-1859): Architecture with great hardness and decision in the edges" Archaeological History (JSAH GB) xxi, (1978) pp. 83-94.

Setting

4.75 High House and its associated stable court are situated within the rural countryside of West Norfolk, specifically in the parish of West Acre, the village of which is situated a short distance to the south. The listed buildings are accessed from a country lane, Tumbleyhill Road, to the west. The setting of the Grade I listed buildings is defined by the historic parkland estate in which it is sited. Part of the gardens have been converted into a garden centre and are publicly accessible.

Significance

4.76 The significance of High House and its associated stable yard are principally derived from their architectural interest as notable examples of 18th and 19th century Greek Revival architecture, with features including a unique piano nobile arrangement. There is further historical interest in the connection with W. J Donthorn, a notable 19th century architect born in Swaffham.

Contribution of the Order Limits to the significance of High House and High House Stable Court

4.77 The Order Limits is located almost 5km south of the listed buildings and there is no shared historic connection between the two. No intervisibility was observed during site visits to the Order Limits and the High House estate in June and October 2024, despite visibility analysis models indicating the theoretical possibility of heavily filtered views. Given the distances involved, the lack of any historic associations and the extremely limited nature of any potential visibility the Order Limits is not considered to make any contribution to the significance of High House.

Little Palgrave Hall – Grade II Listed Building (NHLE 1169833)

Description

4.78 Little Palgrave Hall was first listed on 8th July 1951. The list entry described the asset as follows:

Farmhouse. C17 gable-ends, C18 facade refurbished in early C19. Brick facade; flint, brick and re-used ashlar gable-ends; black and red pantile roofs. Lower service extensions to rear of main block. 2 storeys with attic. Symmetrical facade of 3 bays of sash windows with glazing bars beneath segmental arches. (Ground floor windows formerly much wider). Central recessed porch in stucco with a pair of square columns in antis supporting a plain entablature. 2 narrow sash windows above. Central gabled dormer with stone coping and a sash window beneath a semicircular relieving arch. C17 returned gable-ends with rebuilt gables in brick. 4 sash windows to western gable-end and some evidence of the original first floor opening. C19 single-storeyed canted bay to east gable-end with 2 sash windows above. Considerable quantities of re-used limestone ashlar probably from Castle Acre priory. Both gables with stone copings and decorative peak finials. Pair of stacks to rear wall. C18 and C19 service extensions. C19 staircase with turned balusters, open string and swept mahogany handrail.

Setting

- 4.79 Little Palgrave Hall is situated at the crossroads between Hall Road and Bailey Street in the parish of Sporle and Palgrave. It is part of a historic farmstead with the hall, comprising the farmhouse, situated to the south of a regular U-plan farmstead surrounding a central courtyard and to the west of an enclosed paddock, with a further square arrangement of outbuildings directly north and further barns of more modern date scattered beyond this. The farmstead itself is isolated and is not situated within or close to a settlement, although there is a short row of post-War housing situated c.500m to the east. Sporle village is situated c.1.5km to the south-east of the Hall.
- 4.80 Little Palgrave Hall itself is accessed by a private driveway and is set within residential grounds comprising formal planted gardens to the east of the historic building and a large lawned area to the west. Clusters of mature broadleaf trees are positioned to the east and

west, with a further line of mature trees planted along the southern boundary of the farmhouse's immediate plot. These serve to visually enclose the historic building from the surrounding area, whilst preserving the visual connection to the historic farm buildings directly to the north of the hall. As a residential property, this has been designed to afford the building a deal of privacy from the nearby road.

- 4.81 Little Palgrave Hall is positioned within the Nrofolk countryside, an ancient undulating landscape of wooded and arable land. Much of the topography of this area comprises gently undulating fields, with Little Palgrave Hall positioned at a high point in the landscape. The rural environs serve to enhance the agricultural nature of the listed farmhouse and enhance its traditional character. This forms the wider setting of the heritage asset.
- 4.82 The A1065, which follows the route of the Peddars Way, a Roman road with purported Prehistoric origins, is situated c.1.2km to the west of Little Palgrave Hall and is perhaps partially responsible for its siting here. There are numerous isolated farmsteads similar to that of Little Palgrave Hall dotted around the countryside that spread to either side of this main route.

Significance

- 4.83 Little Palgrave Hall appears to have been designed along utilitarian lines, although the combination of its 17th century form with the later 18th to 19th century façade(facing north) have made it an aesthetically pleasing and elegant country house. Externally, it is a good example of the rural vernacular architectural style of the region, aided by its relatively grand façade and landscaped gardens. Moreover, its construction has utilised traditional materials of the region, particularly the use of flint with ashlar dressings. The building is further notable due to a large quantity of medieval stone work incorporated within the fabric of the construction, which, although remains of unknown origin, is thought to have possibly been derived from Castle Acre priory. Combined, these elements confer architectural interest on the asset.
- 4.84 The immediate landscaped setting of Little Palgrave Hall along with its wider countryside surroundings strengthen its aesthetic value as a historic farmhouse, and in this way contributes to its significance.

Contribution of the Order Limits to the significance of Little Palgrave Hall

- 4.85 The Order Limits forms part of the wide-reaching agricultural land to the west of Little Palgrave Hall and forms part of its setting. As the historic farmhouse is a residential property, its grounds have been laid out to afford the building a degree of privacy with the mature planting visually isolating it from all but its associated historic barns to the north. Due to this, there is no intervisibility between the Order Limits and Little Palgrave Hall.
- 4.86 However, the easternmost fields of the Order Limits do feature views of the formal Uplanned farm buildings situated to the immediate north of Little Palgrave Hall, and in turn it is presumed that there would be views of these fields from the farmstead itself, although it

was not possible to confirm this due to them being on private land.

Narford Hall – Grade II Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000337)

Description

4.87 Narford Hall was first designated as a Grade II Listed Registered Park and Garden on 17th September 1987. The hall itself is a Grade I Listed building but has been scoped out of further assessment. The list entry described the asset as follows:

A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early C18 formal layout.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The construction of Narford Hall was begun in June 1702 by Sir Andrew Fountaine, who settled in Norfolk in 1690. Sir Andrew died in 1706 and construction was completed under the direction of his son, another Andrew. Knighted in 1699, he was Vice-Chamberlain to the Prince of Wales and successor to Isaac Newton at the Royal Mint. As a well-established and wellconnected collector of works of art, the formal gardens he laid out around the house in the early C18, depicted on a plan by Colen Campbell in 1725 and a series of drawings by Edmund Prideaux of the same period, appear to have been at the forefront of fashion. The geometric layout included groves, walks, and avenues decorated with classical details, the main south avenue extending out of the gardens for c 1.75km to a terminal classical arch. Sir Andrew Fountaine died in 1758 and the formal landscape was gradually deformalised over the course of the C18. By 1789 the Hall was surrounded by a small park which replaced the formal pleasure grounds although the northern basin and canal and the southern avenue were retained. In c 1830 another Andrew Fountaine made substantial enlargements to the Hall and added a stable courtyard to the north-east. In the same decade James Grigor visited the site, noting in his Eastern Arboretum (1841) the range of tree species surviving from the formal landscape and recording that the lake, 'already of great extent' was 'now being enlarged'. By 1891 (OS) the lake, known as Narford Lake, covered c 18ha and the park had been extended to the west. The Fountaine family continued to live at Narford into the C20 and the park remained heavily treed until at least 1946. Since that time parts have been put under the plough and some trees have been lost. The site remains (1999) in private ownership.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Narford Hall lies in a rural part of west Norfolk, to the north of the A47 Swaffham to King's Lynn road, c 7.5km north-west of Swaffham. The site here registered covers c 118ha and is almost entirely enclosed by plantations, being open to the surrounding farmland only along the southern end of the

eastern boundary. A minor country road runs from north-east to south-west, cutting the park in half, the Hall, stables, and lake lying to the north of this road. The ground at Narford is virtually level with a slight slope downwards to the north towards the course of the River Nar which runs along the northern boundary, backed by the extensive Bradmoor Plantation. The main early C18 southern vista to Eyetrap Plantation survives.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Narford Hall is entered from the north end of the eastern boundary, past the mid C19 stable courtyard which lies c 120m to the north-east of the Hall, the drive sweeping south-west to arrive at the south front, the entrance court being adorned with a C19 replica of an early C18 sundial (listed grade II). Two southern entrances off the dividing country road, shown on the 1891 OS map to the south-west and south-east of the Hall, no longer survive.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Narford Hall (listed grade I) is a large country mansion built to an irregular plan of carstone with ashlar dressings under a slate roof. The original block, built in c 1702 for Andrew Fountaine of Salle (qv), lies to the south-west and is mainly of two storeys with a seven-bay facade. The large north-east section which includes a stone tower porch with cupola was added by another Andrew Fountaine in the 1830s. Running east and connected to the north-east wing is an ashlar clock tower surmounted by an arcaded cupola and the remains of a seven-bay orangery of large casement windows beneath semicircular aches (listed grade II along with the connecting walls).

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The only ornamental garden area is a small border running along the west front, as shown by aerial photographs taken in 1989. The bays of the orangery form the south and west boundaries of a walled enclosure, open along the eastern boundary, the interior being laid to grass.

PARK The park at Narford lies mainly to the west and south of the Hall. To the north is the substantial Narford Lake, created in the mid C19 and incorporating at its south-east end the remains of the early C18 northern canal, spanned by an ornamental bridge. The disused medieval flint church of St Mary (listed grade II*) lies c 200m to the north-west of the Hall. To the west of the Hall the park is partly grazed and partly ploughed with some surviving mature woodland blocks and plantations. To the south of the Hall, beyond the country road, much of the park is ploughed although some woodland blocks survive. Few of the lines of the early C18 formal layout can be discerned although the principal axial view southwards, running c 1.5km from the Hall, survives. No longer terminating in a classical arch (which survived until at least 1797 according to Faden's map) the view now ends in a semicircular woodland called Eyetrap Plantation planted by 1891 (OS).

KITCHEN GARDEN The walled kitchen garden lies c 200m to the north of the Hall. A range of glasshouses along the north wall survived into the late C20 (aerial photograph 1974) but by

1989 (aerial photograph) only one remained although the garden continued to be cultivated for vegetable production.

Setting

- A.88 Narford Hall lies to north of the A47 Swaffham to Kings Lynn road, approximately 7.5km north-west of Swaffham itself, and incorporates c.118ha of parkland surrounding Narford Hall, a Grade I Listed Building. Plantations border all sides of the park, enclosing all but a small area at the southern end of the eastern boundary which remains open to the surrounding countryside. A minor country road transects the park to the south of Narford Hall itself and facilitates some of the only public views of the listed building and park. The parkland lies to the west and south of Narford Hall, with the 19th century lake situated to the north of the listed building and the Church of St Mary to the north-west. The topography of the and its surrounding environs is predominantly flat with a slight slop to the north towards the course of the River Nar (which marks the northern boundary of the park).
- 4.89 The enclosed nature of the park's borders combined with the relatively level topography greatly restrict views from and to this heritage asset and where afforded, these tend to be short, channelled views of particular elements of the listed building and its park. The exception to this is the relatively long principal axial view southwards, running along a narrow tree-lined promenade that ends in a semicircular woodland names Eyetrap Plantation.
- 4.90 The surrounding landscape of Narford Hall park comprises agricultural land predominantly used for arable farming with some fields currently used for pig and chicken housing, interspersed with numerous small, scattered plantations. This forms the wider setting of the heritage asset.

Significance

- 4.91 Narford Hall park and garden is significant in its illustration of early landscape design and association with the renowned 18th century architect, Colen Campbell, a pioneering figure in the establishment of Georgian design. Although almost nothing of the 18th century gardens remain, with only the axial tree-lined promenade that extends 1.5km southwards from the hall surviving, it retains a level of historic interest in its originating as part of Cambell's design and as an example of the influence of Baroque design on English gardens during this period.
- 4.92 The current layout of the registered park predominantly represents its transition to a landscape park in the 18th and 19th centuries and remains a good illustration of the changing fashions of the period in the shift towards a more naturalistic, romantic aesthetic. This was realised through the de-formalisation of the gardens and the construction of an extensive lake to the north of the park. The carefully placed plantations both within and bordering the park land on all sides also serve to exemplify the picturesque ideals of the period. This confers architectural and artistic interest on the heritage asset that contributes to its significance.

4.93 This interest is furthered by its physical and historic association with the Grade I listed Narford Hall, a 17th century grand country residence. Together, the hall and its surrounding park and gardens represent a relatively complete historic estate that reflects the relationship between grand historic houses and their designed surrounding landscapes.

Contribution of the Order Limits to the significance of Narford Hall

4.94 The Order Limits lies to the south-east of Narford Hall and forms part of the extensive countryside surroundings of the designated park and garden. There is very little intervisibility between the Order Limits and the park due to the mature plantations that effectively enclose the majority of the latter (Figure 16). There are limited oblique and partial views of Eyetrap Plantation from the north-westernmost field of the Order Limits, and views of the hedgerows that border these fields from the country land that transects Narford Hall park. The Order Limits does not form part of any key views that demonstrate the significance of the heritage asset and makes a very limited contribution to its significance.

Castle Acre – Conservation Area

Description

- 4.95 A Character Statement for Castle Acre Conservation Area was produced in 1971 (Revised 2009) by Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council. The following description has been drawn from the Character Statement, supplements by observations made by the author during site visits in June 2024.
- 4.96 The Castle Acre Conservation Area was first designated in 1971 and was extended in 1990 to include the area of St James' Green. The Conservation Area encompasses the entirety of the historic town core including the castle and priory, in addition to the water meadows to the south of the settlement. However, the boundaries have been drawn to exclude several areas of 20th century and later housing situated off Back Lane and Newton Road.
- 4.97 Castle Acre does not have a formal settlement layout but much of the historic core of the village is contained within the 12th century castle precinct that extends in a broadly linear arrangement between two distinctive medieval structures, the scheduled monuments of the castle and priory. The Norman planned town stretches to the west of the castle and incorporates three historic greens, St James, Stocks and Pales; the Grade I Listed church of St James; numerous post-medieval and later cottages; the water meadows situated to the south of the village; and the priory, which marks the westernmost limit of Castle Acre. These areas are connected by a series of narrow lanes that enhance the traditional, historic character of the settlement. The historic form of the village alongside the high proportion of post-medieval and earlier buildings of a traditional scale, construction and design all contribute greatly to the character of Castle Acre and its Conservation Area.

4.98 **Setting**

- 4.99 Castle Acre is cited on the steep northern slope of the Nar Valley and is one of several scattered villages situated off the stretch of the A47 road between Kings Lynn (c.22km northwest) and Swaffham (c.6km south). It is the only main settlement on the Peddars Way, a Roman Road with possible prehistoric origins that runs to the east of the village and is immediately adjacent to South Acre, to the south-west.
- 4.100 The setting of Castle Acre is predominantly agricultural in character, with large arable fields spreading into the distant landscape beyond the village, and smaller areas of pasture fields immediately adjacent. Castle Acre is prominent in this landscape and has a clear skyline, particularly of the castle, priory and St James church, visible from this wide-reaching rural landscape beyond the village limits.
- 4.101 The steep-sided valley location allows for dramatic outwards views from the village to the countryside setting beyond, particularly from the south and east where the Castle Acre is set Castle Acre is sited on a steep valley side allowing for dramatic outward views between the village and the countryside beyond. Within the Conservation Area itself, key views tend to be channelled along narrow historic lanes, with views outwards largely obscured by the frequent mature treelines and buildings.

Significance

- 4.102 There is significant archaeological interest inherent in the village. Although a settlement is known to have existed here from at least the Roman period, it is Castle Acre's medieval phase from which this archaeological interest is principally drawn. It is nationally recognised for the importance of the two ruinous medieval complexes that bookend the settlement (the castle and the priory) both of which greatly contribute to the archaeological interest of Castle Acre.
- 4.103 The significance of the Conservation Area is also vested in its historic interest, particularly in the historic association between Castle Acre and the de Warenne family, who were the first Earls of Surrey. William de Warenne, an advisor of William the Conqueror who not only helped to plan the conquest but is known to have present at the Battle of Hastings, was responsible for the first iteration of the castle, which in the 11th century was a lightly defended house. William's immediate descendants were responsible for the construction of the priory and later, the conversion of the castle into a shell keep and the setting out of the medieval town between the two.
- 4.104 Castle Acre Castle was one of the family's primary seats in the 12th and 13th centuries., and the village itself was an important administrative centre during this period. It holds further historic interest in its connection to the 12th century war between two cousins, King Stephen and Empress Matilda (and later, her son Henry II) commonly known as 'The Anarchy', during which time the castle was extensively developed. There are also royal visits recorded to Castle Ccre by Henry III and his son, Edward I, emphasising its strategic importance at the time.

4.105 Castle Acre Conservation Area can also be said to hold architectural interest in the high proportion of historic buildings that make up its fabric, including numerous notable listed buildings such as the castle, priory, the priory gatehouse, Church of St James, Bailey Gate and Tudor House. Many of the buildings within the Conservation Area display the traditional design and materials of the region, which contributes greatly to its character and architectural interest. These materials include chalk, flint, salvaged limestone blocks taken from the castle and priory ruins, Norfolk red brick and clay pantiles.

Contribution of the Order Limits to the significance of Castle Acre Conservation Area

4.106 The Order Limits is situated to the south-west of the Order Limits and forms part of the larger arable fields in the distant higher ground forming part of the Conservation Area's wider setting. There are some views between the Conservation Area, particularly from the prominent structures of the village's skyline including the priory, castle and St James church, and the north-western most fields of the Order Limits. However, these views tend to be partial, filtered or oblique.

South Acre - Conservation Area

Description

- 4.107 South Acre was designated as a Conservation Area in 1991 and incorporates the settlement itself, South Acre Hall to the south and the water meadows of the River Nar to the north. No Character Statement or other assessment of the Conservation Area's special importance has been produced or is forthcoming.
- 4.108 South Acre is a small village and civil parish situated to the north of Swaffham and immediate south-west of Castle Acre. The village has early medieval origins but in the subsequent centuries has all but disappeared with only a very limited cluster of dwellings remaining, largely farmhouses, in the immediate vicinity of the Grade I Listed Church of St George, which is the prominent focal point of the settlement. South Acre Hall and its accompanying complex of outbuildings, which in fact is more extensive than the village itself, is sited a short distance to the south-west but is both physically and visually isolated from the rest of South Acre by intervening topography and planting schemes.
- 4.109 Both South Acre and South Acre Hall are accessed from Low Road, a narrow country lane that transects the village from east to west and forms the only route through the settlement. Mature trees and hedgerows are prolifically planted to either side of the road, making the majority of the buildings constituting the village centre all but invisible from the route itself, with only partial and heavily filtered views available in the summer months.

Setting

4.110 South Acre is situated in the Nar Valley, a prominent east to west aligned valley that slopes steeply on the northern side towards the river, which Nar itself, which is situated c.480m north of the village. The historic settlement core, clustered around the Church of St George,

is nestled into the valley and, with the numerous matures trees and hedgerows throughout the settlement, sits harmoniously in the landscape with only the church tower visible from the surrounding area.

- 4.111 South Acre is a rural settlement and its environs are dominated by farm land, mostly arable with some smaller areas of pasture. There are frequent plantations of varying sizes interspersed between these fields and many of the boundaries are formed of mature tree lines and hedgerows. This countryside location forms the setting of the village and emphasises its rural, traditional character.
- 4.112 Another key element of South Acre's setting is its relationship with Castle Acre, which is situated immediately to the north-east. Both settlements underwent significant periods of development in the medieval period and share both a historic and current connection to one another. This close proximity is an important elements of the setting of both village's Conservation Areas, although there are no shared views that demonstrate this connection due to the intervening topography.

Significance

- 4.113 The significance of South Acre Conservation Area is predominantly vested in its architectural interest, and specifically the group of historic buildings that comprise the village centre. These include the Grade I Listed Church of St George and the Grade II Listed South Acre Hall, amongst a small collection of historic farmhouses and agricultural buildings. The level of preservation of historic fabric at the centre of South Acre combined with the very low proportion of modern construction has allowed it to retain a great sense of comprehensiveness despite much of the village having all but disappeared over the course of the post-medieval and modern periods.
- 4.114 There is archaeological interest inherent both in the village as a much-shrunken settlement of medieval origin and in its focal point, the Church of St George. A single archaeological intervention is known to have taken place within South Acre Conservation Area, an observation of quarrying activity at South Acre Rectory in 1982 (ENF7691), which confirmed that the area has archaeological potential through the findings of several undated building remains, medieval stonework and numerous multi-period finds.
- 4.115 To a lesser extent, South Acre Conservation Area can also be said to hold historic interest as a much changed settlement with medieval origins, which has undergone several stages of development since its initial conception.

Contribution of the Order Limits to the significance of South Acre Conservation Area

4.116 The Order Limits is situated to the south of South Acre Conservation Area and comprises part of the wider countryside that forms the village's setting. Views between the Order Limits and South Acre Conservation Area are largely obscured by the southern slope of the valley in which South Acre is sited alongside the frequent mature planting between the two. Due to this, views of the northern boundary of a single field of the Order Limits are afforded from

the very southern limit of the Conservation Area to the south of the Church of St George.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- This Setting Assessment (Stages 1 and 2) draws together the available historic, topographic and land-use information in order to identify heritage assets potentially sensitive to development proposals at land north of Swaffham, Norfolk. The assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the NPPF and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF.
- This appraisal has established that there are fifteen designated heritage assets potentially sensitive to development of the Order Limits: Castle Acre Castle, town defences and Bailey Gate (a Scheduled Monument with Grade I Listed elements, NHLE 1017909/1171480); Castle Acre Priory (a Scheduled Monument with Grade I Listed elements, NHLE 1015870/1342389) Moated site 230m and 110m north of All Saints Church (Scheduled Monument, NHLE 1019668); Great Palgrave Deserted Medieval Village (Scheduled Monument, NHLE 1002894); Church of All Saints (Grade I Listed Building, NHLE1077266); High House (Grade I Listed Building, NHLE 1305453); High House Stable Court and Curtain Wall (Grade I Listed Building, NHLE 1342411); the Church of St George (Grade I Listed Building, NHLE 1306357); the Church of St James (Grade I Listed Building, NHLE, 1342386); Little Palgrave Hall (Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1169833); Narford Hall (Grade II Registered Park and Garden, NHLE 1000337); South Acre Conservation Area; and Castle Acre Conservation Area.

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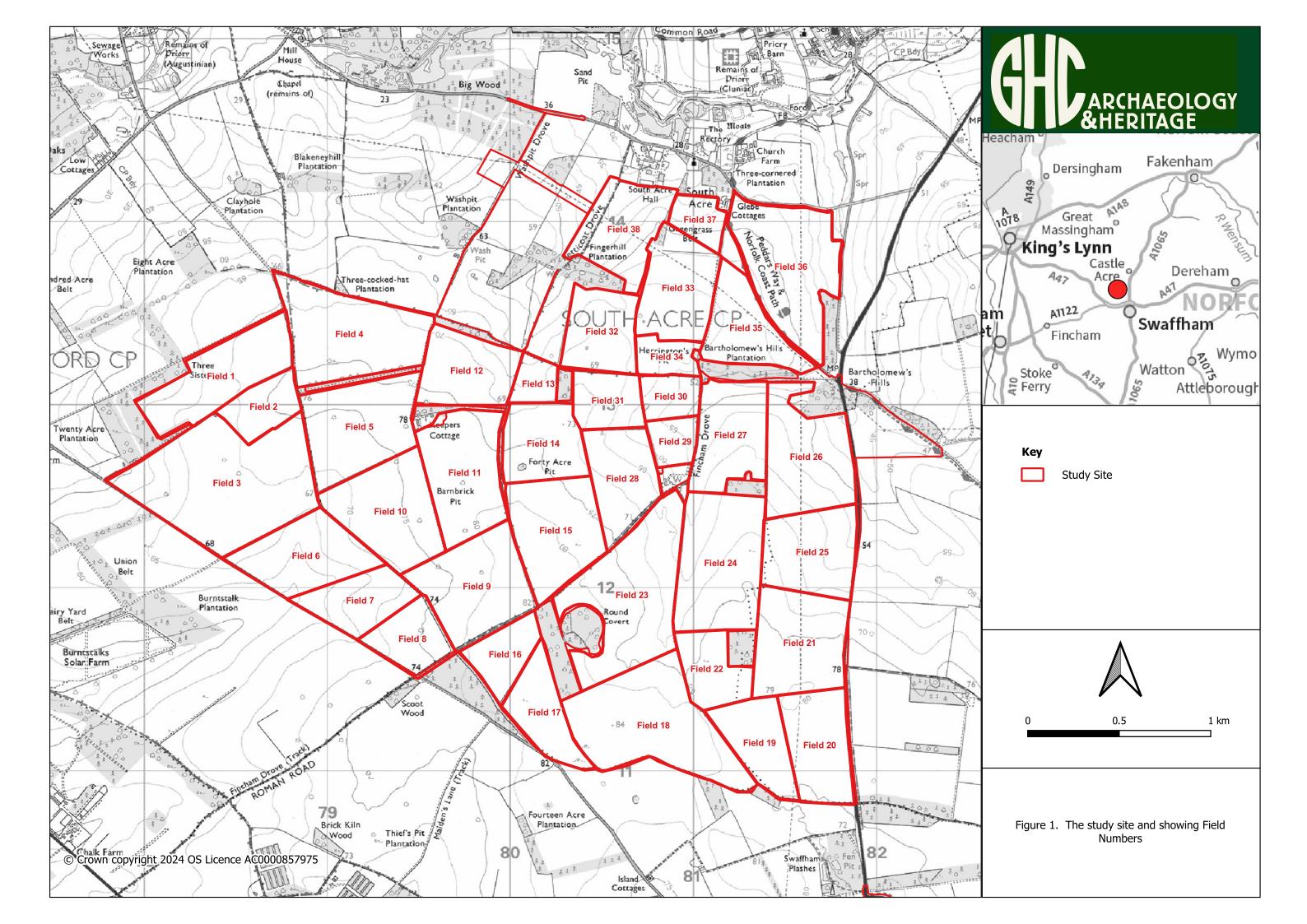
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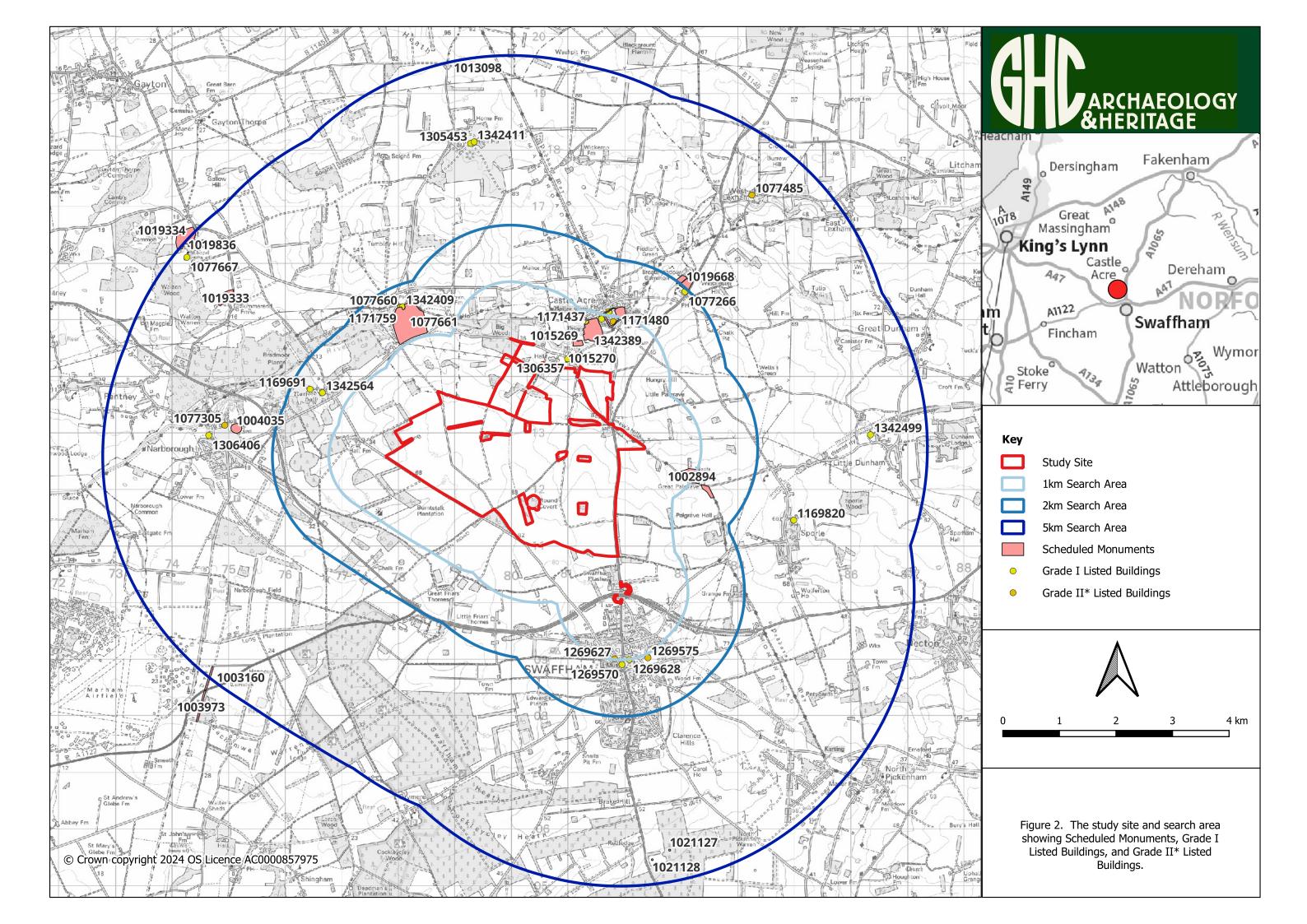
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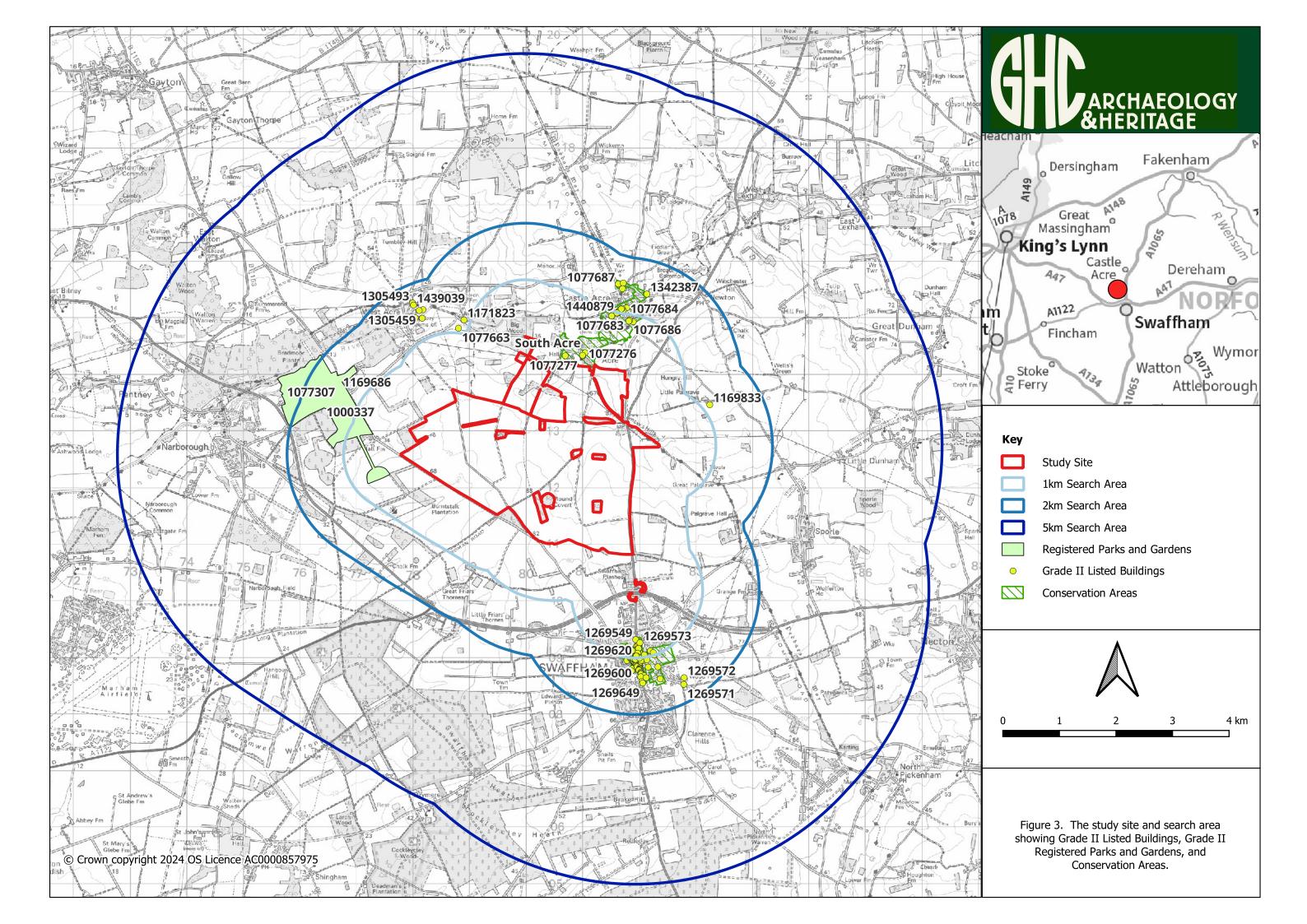
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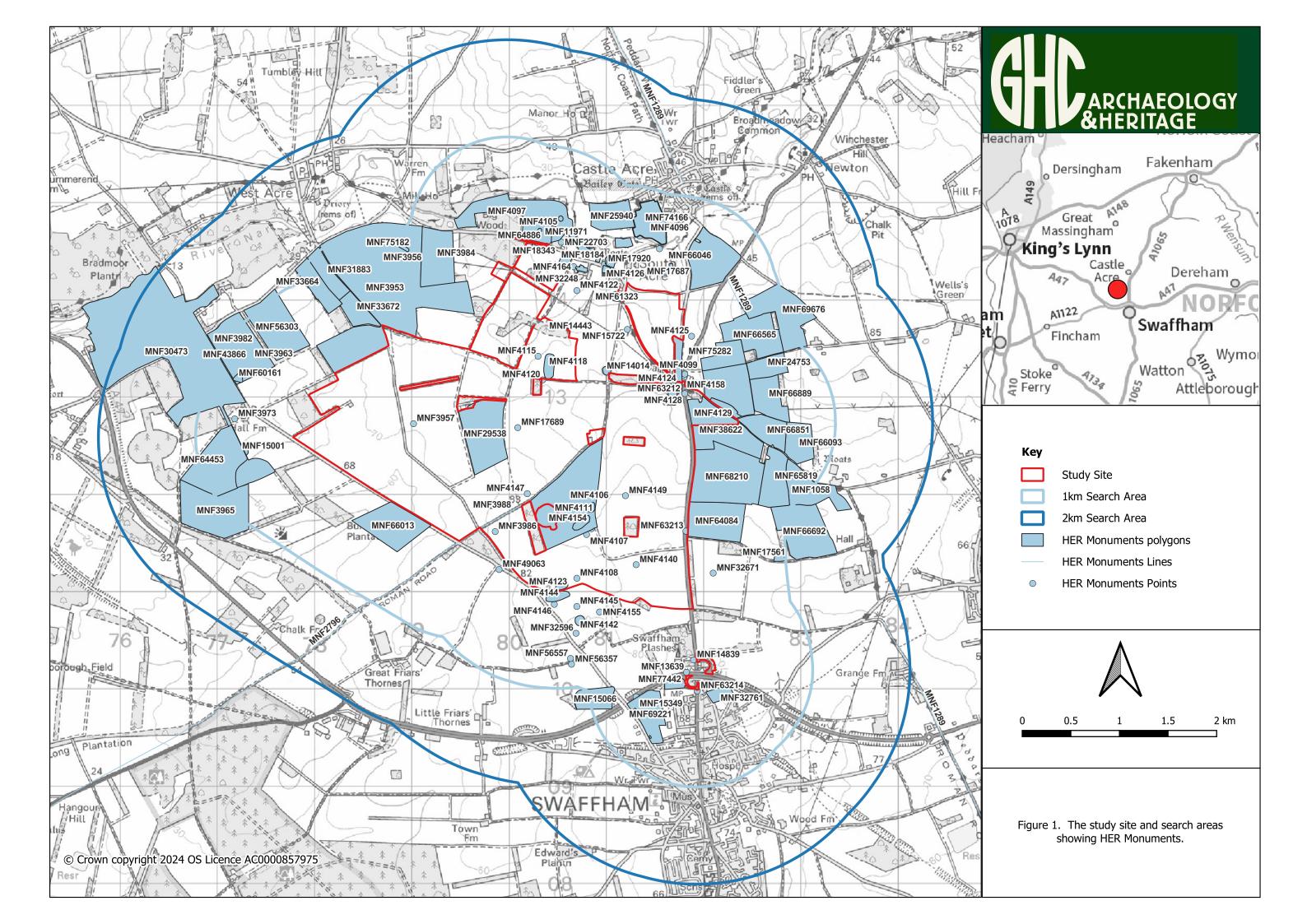
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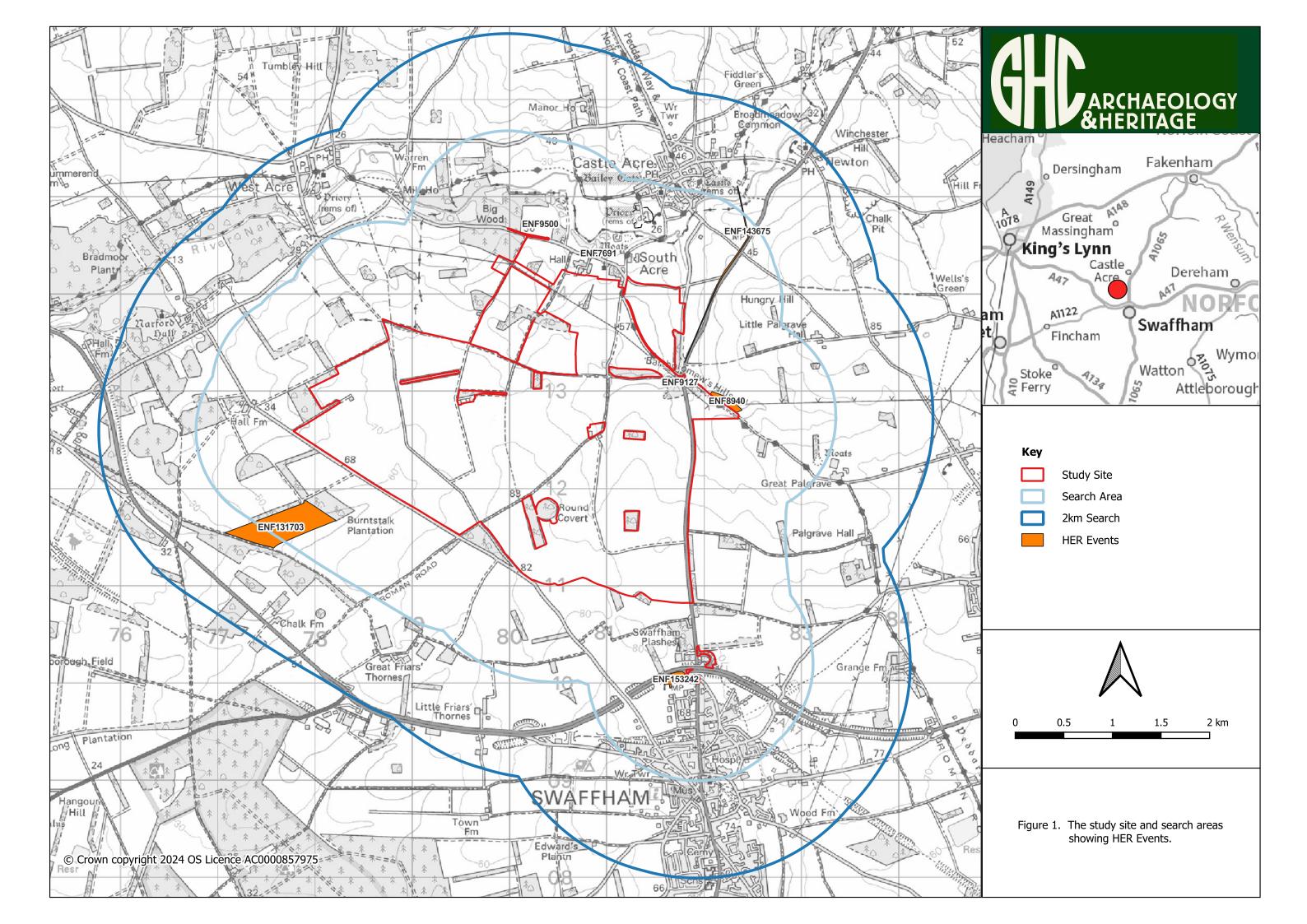
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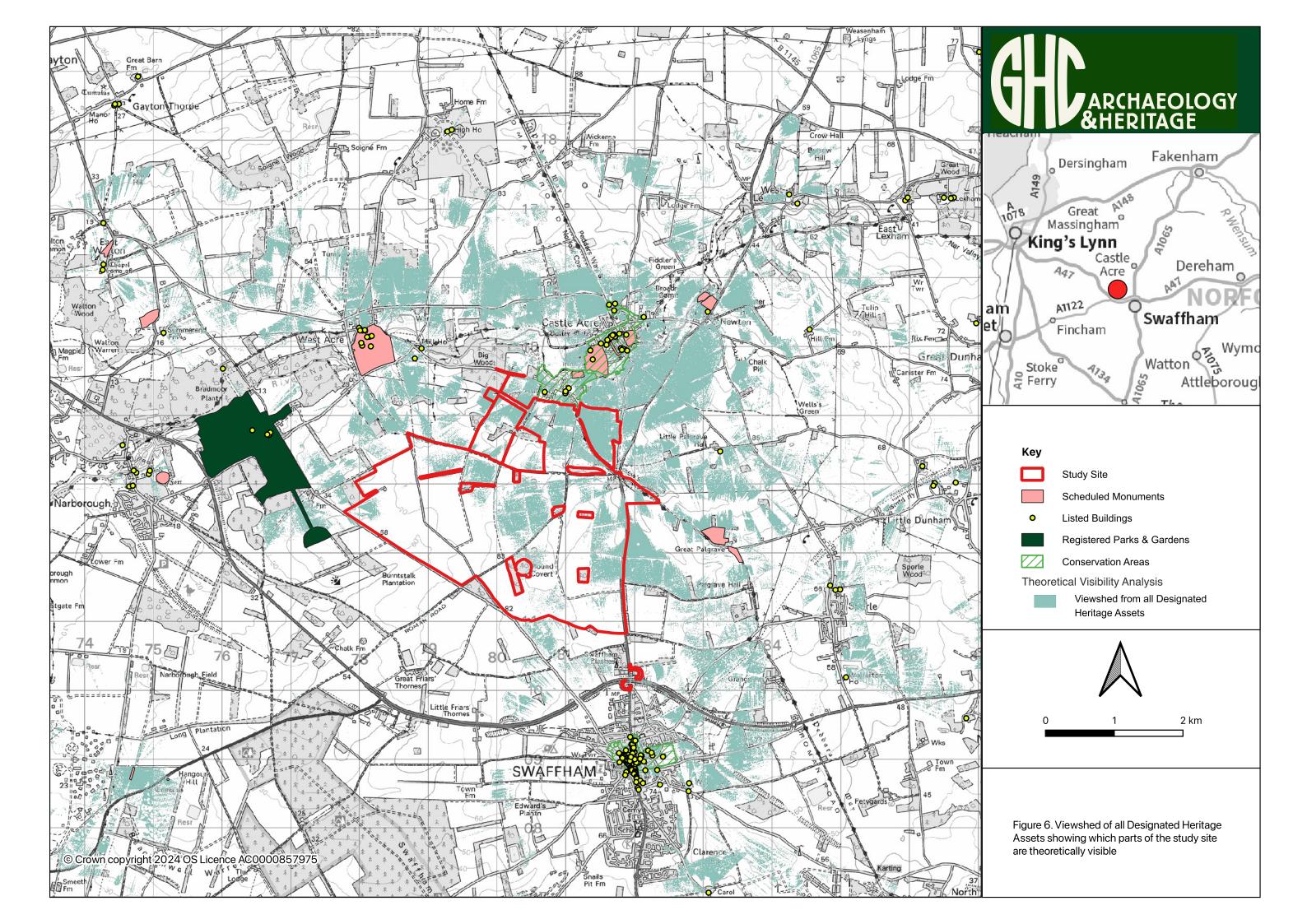


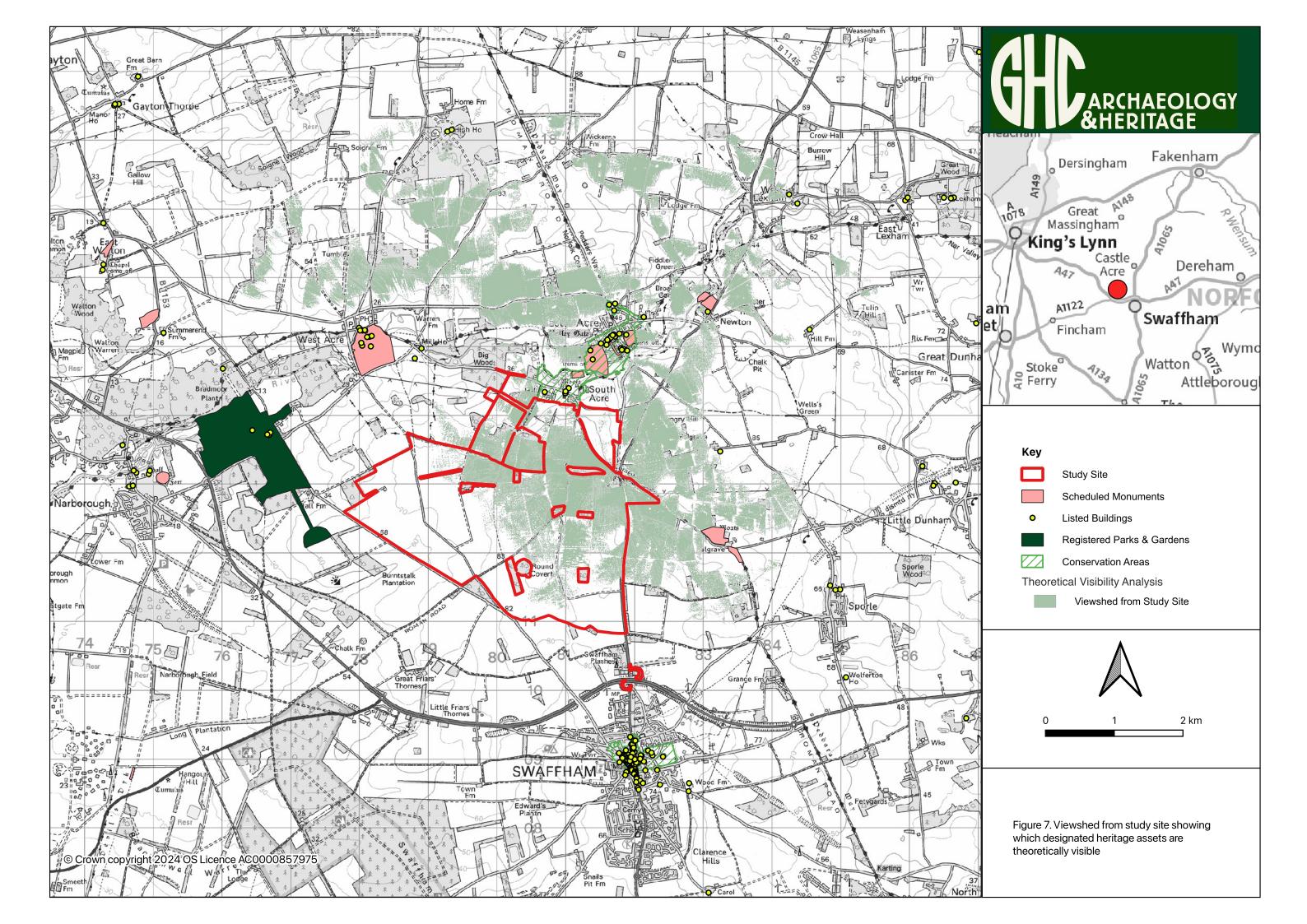


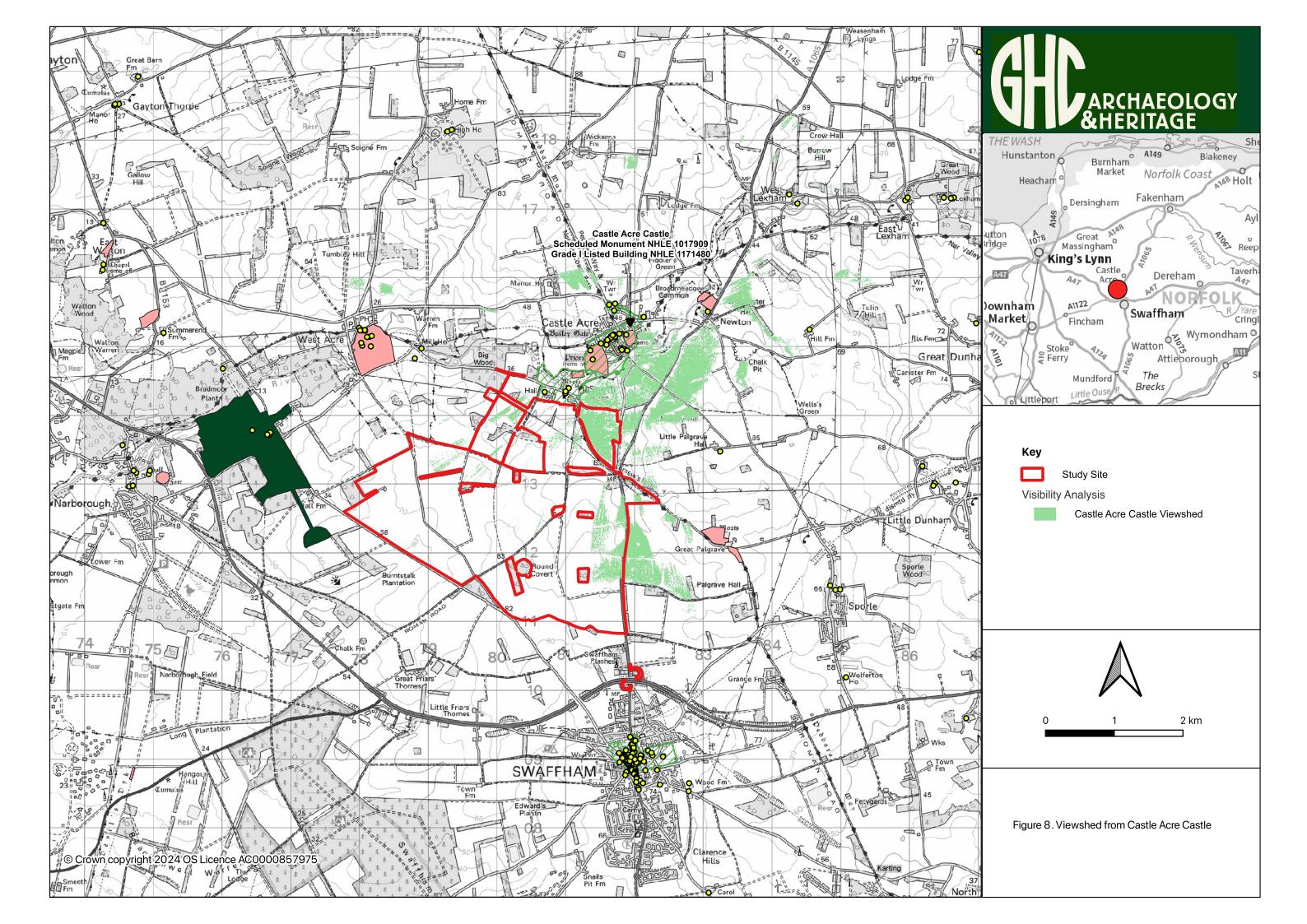


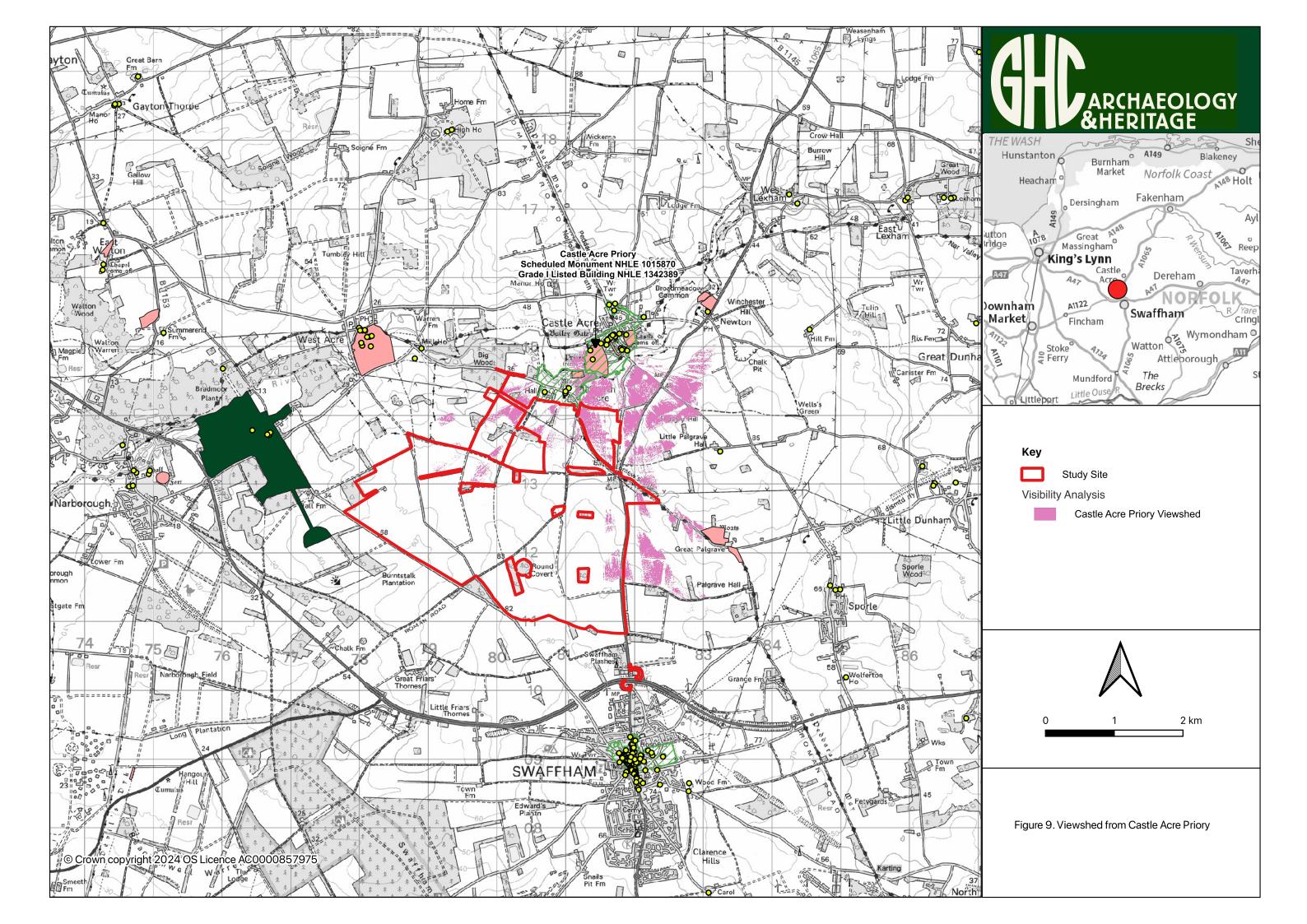


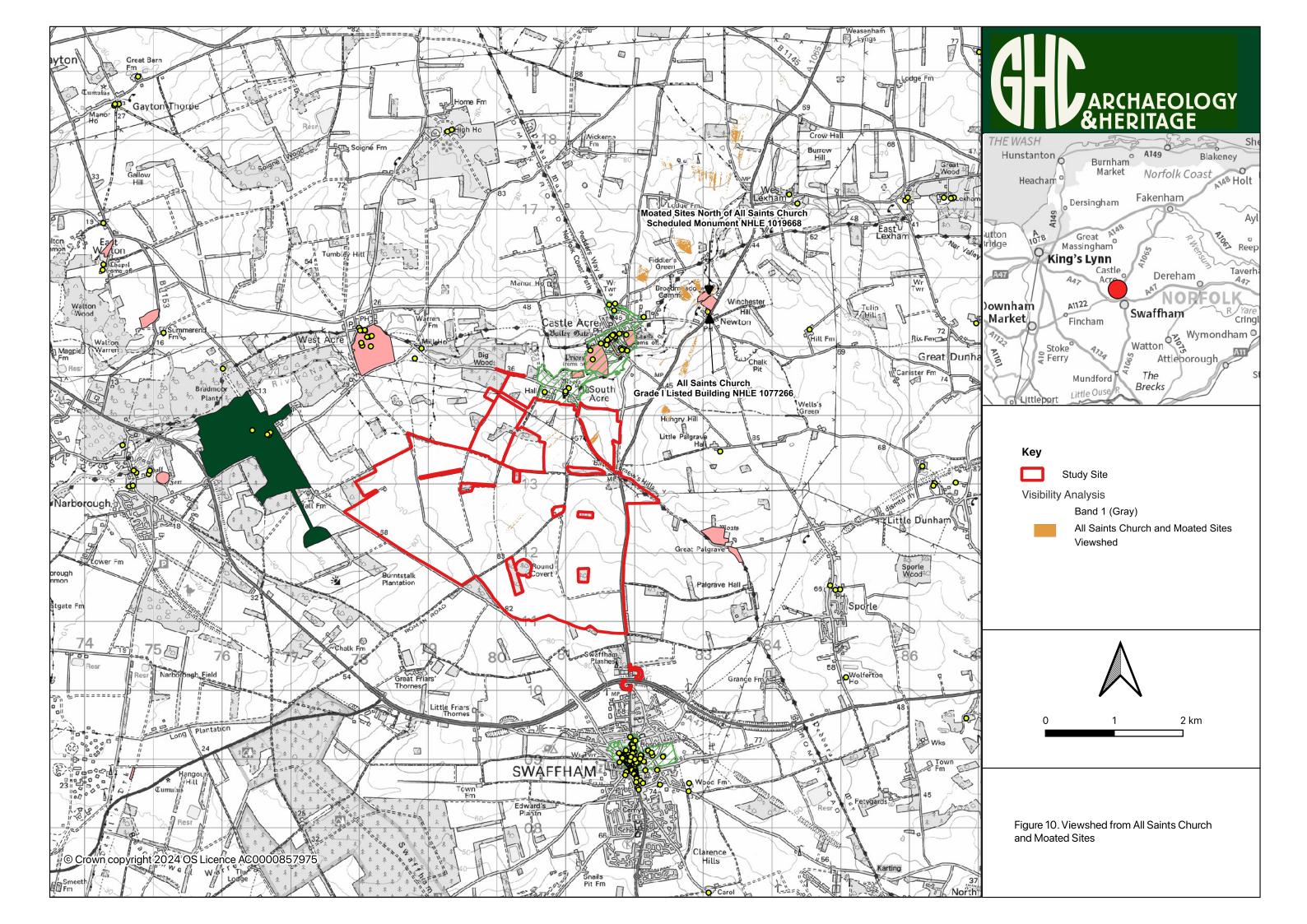


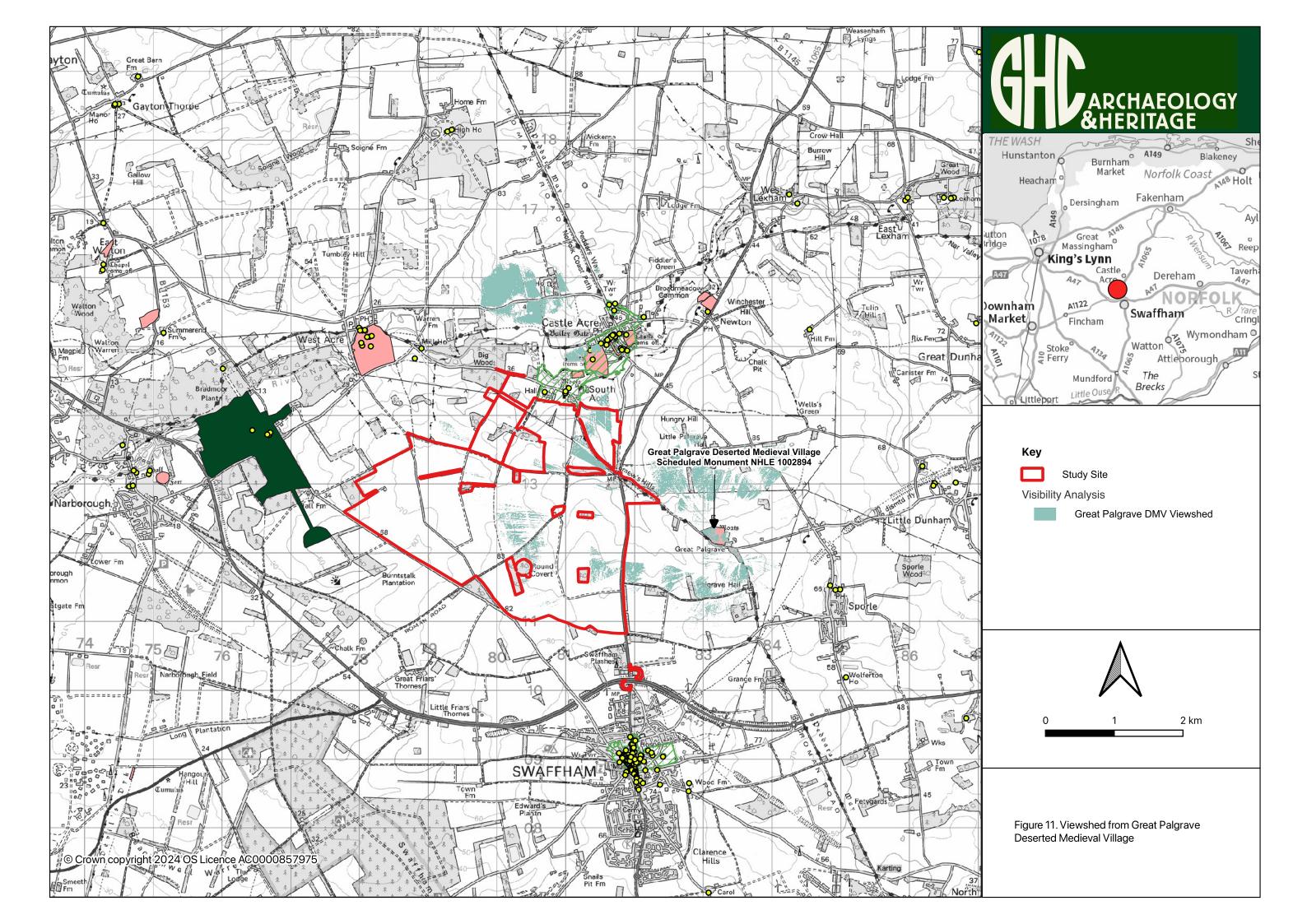


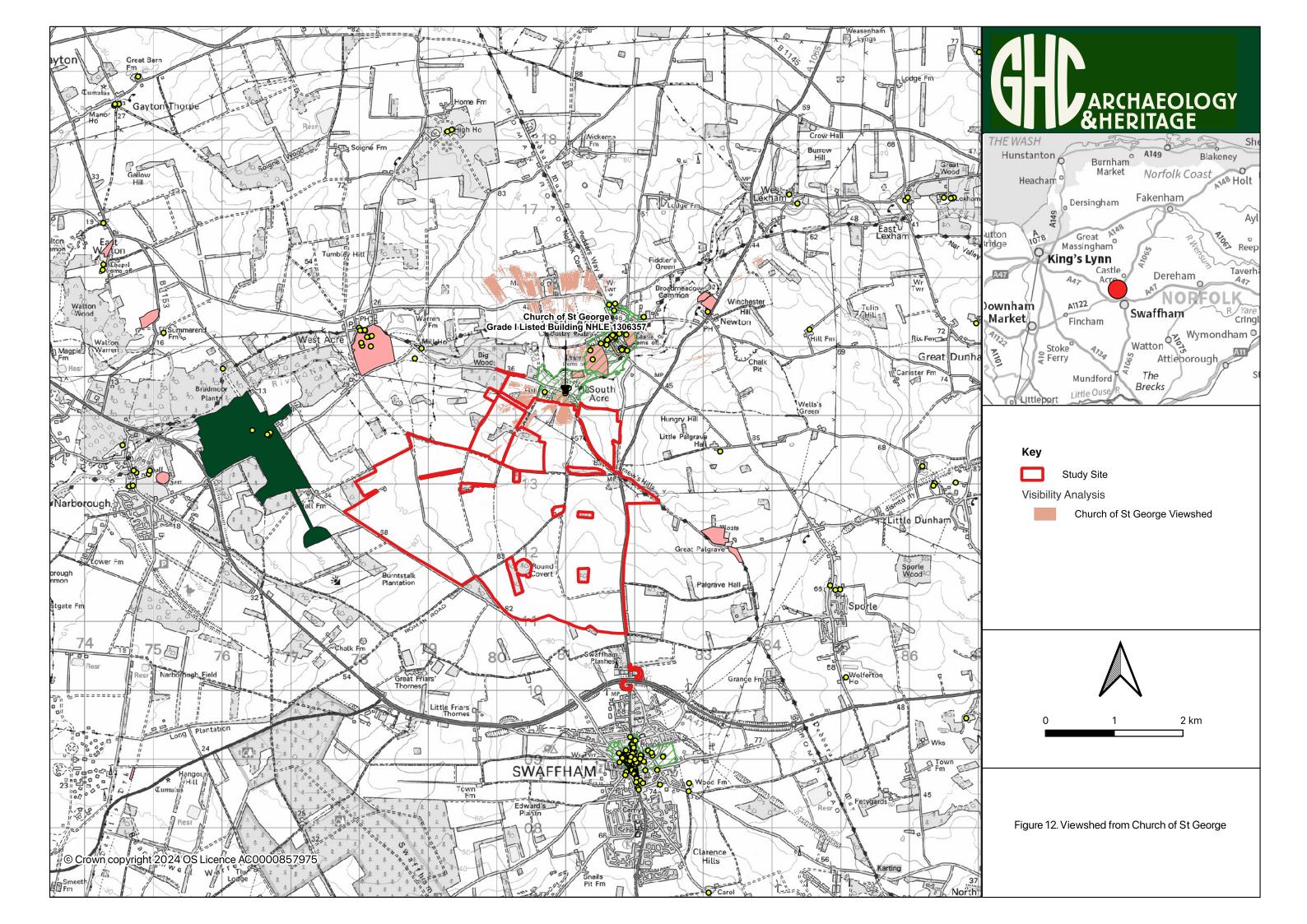


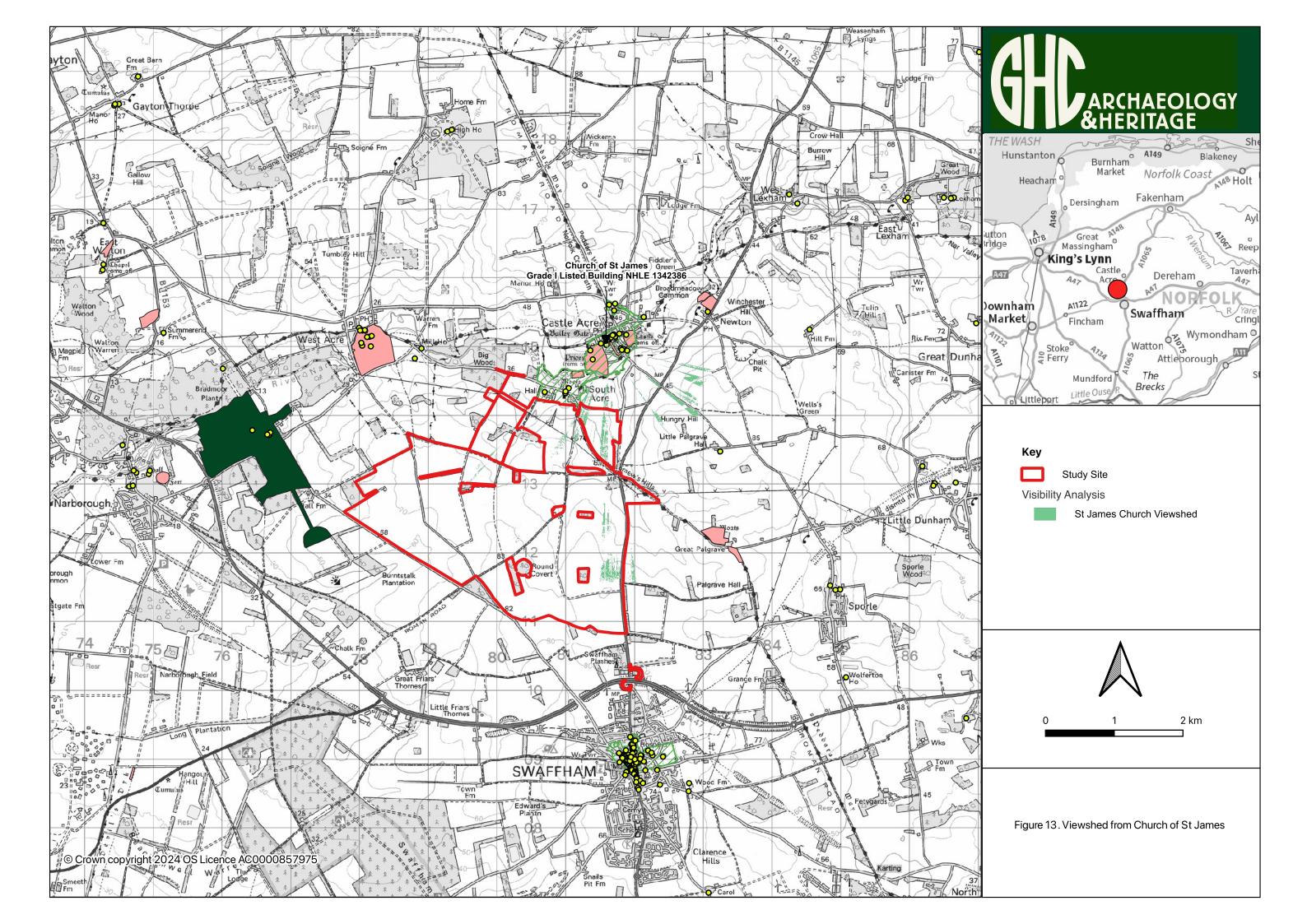


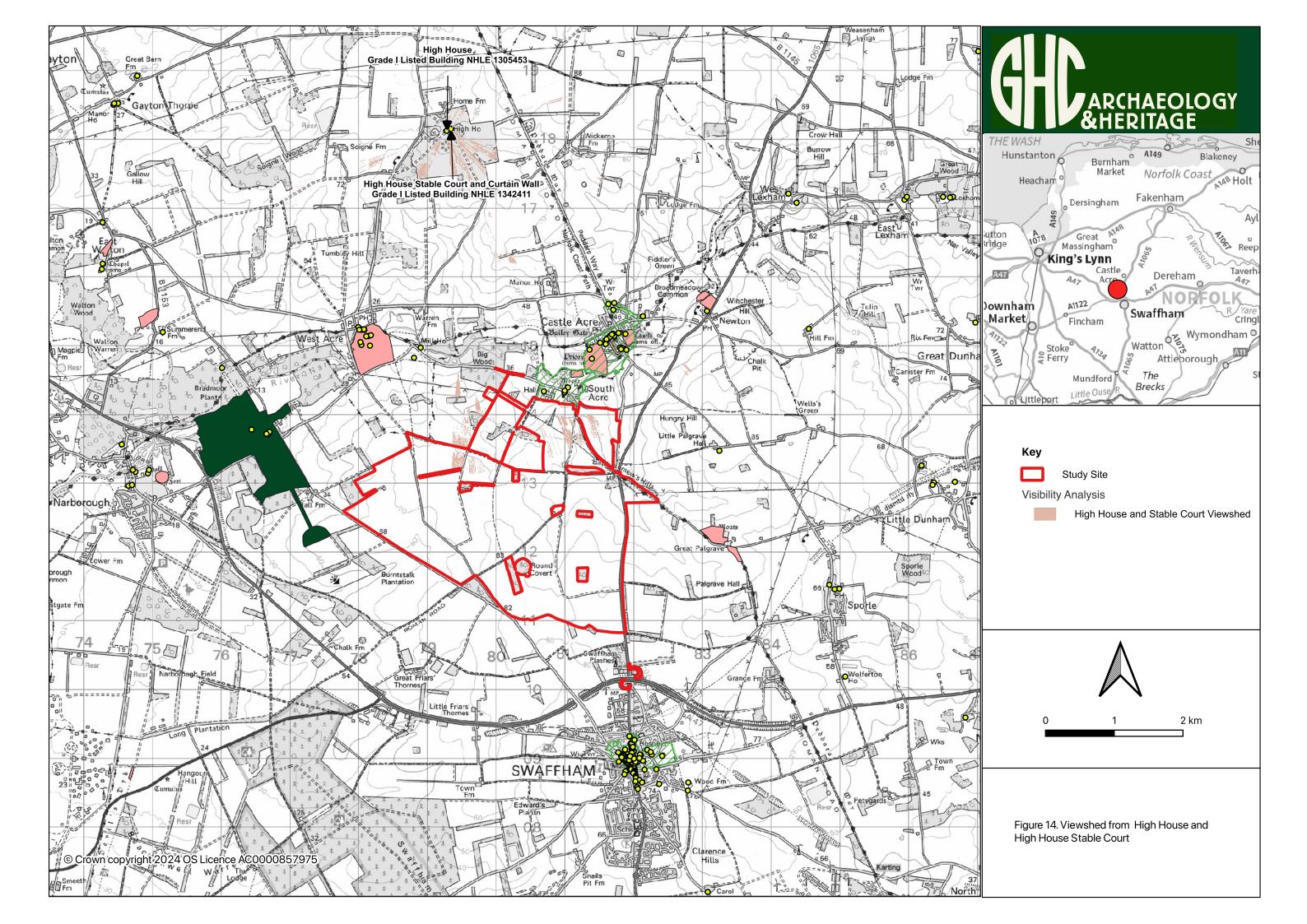


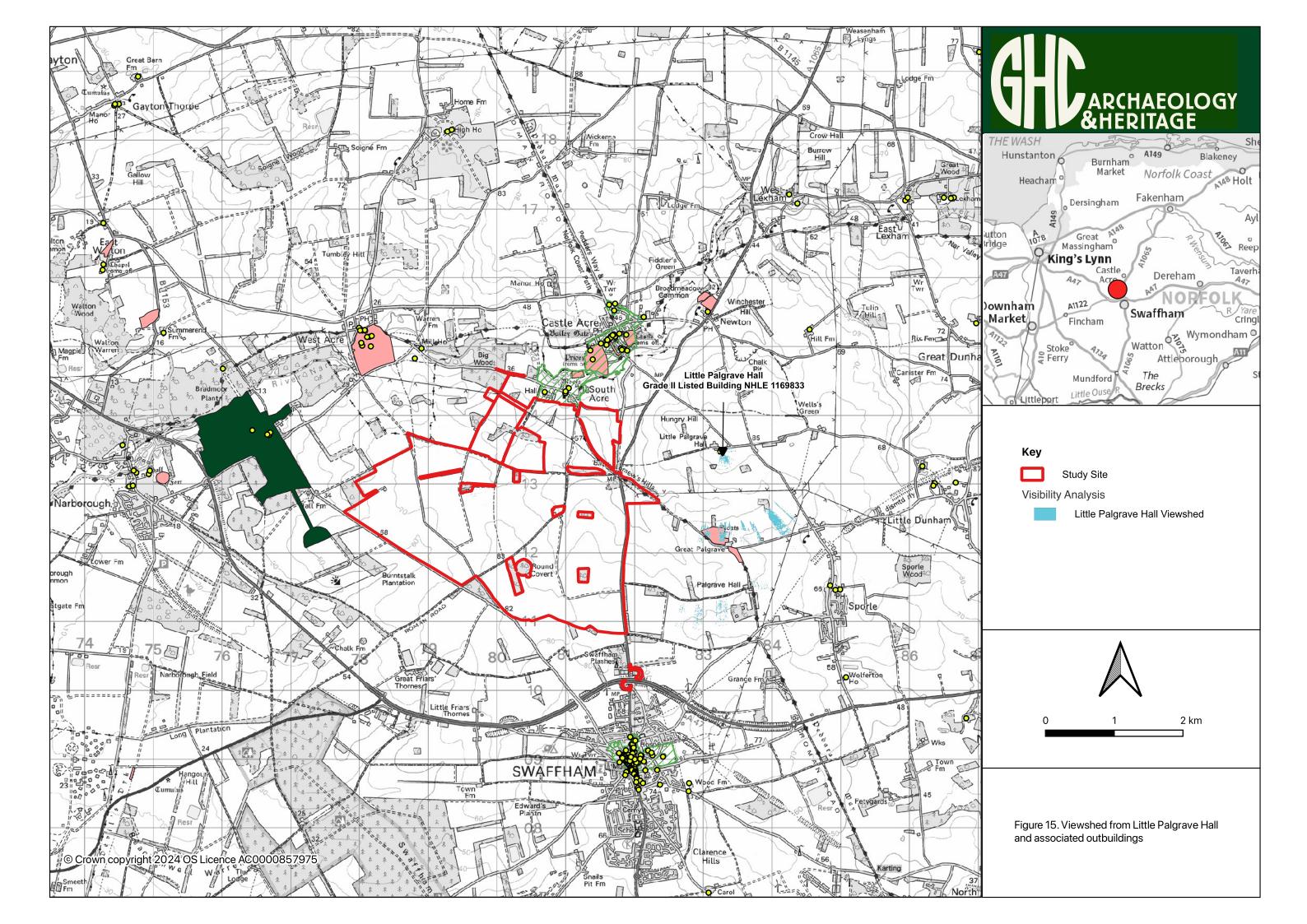


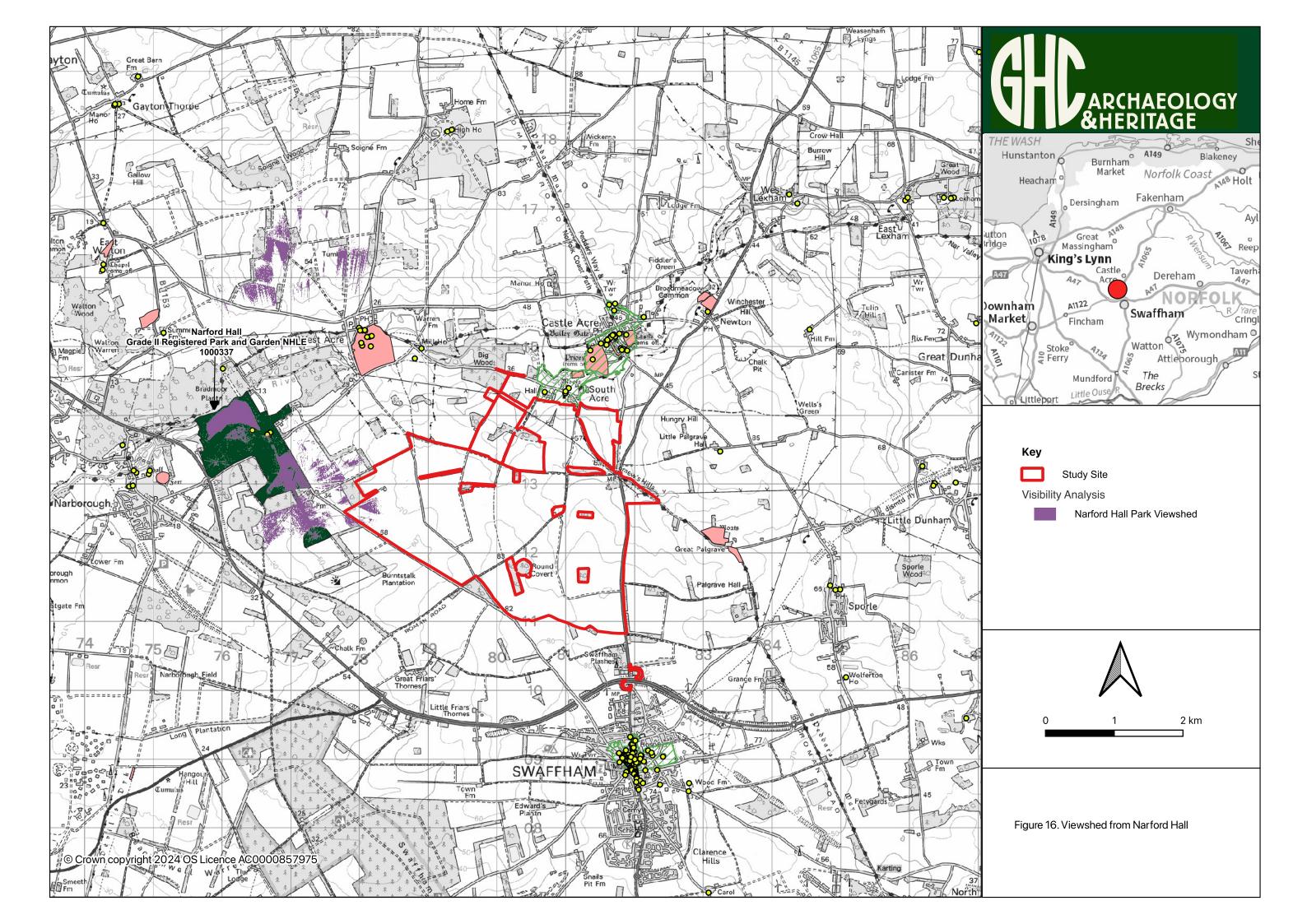












Plates



Plate 1. View of Castle Acre Castle, Castle Acre Priory, the Church of St James and Castle Acre Conservation Area from Field 35, looking north



Plate 2. View from Castle Acre Castle looking south-west towards the Order Limits



Plate 3. View from Field 35 towards Castle Acre Priory, looking north



Plate 4. View from Castle Acre Priory looking south towards the Order Limits



Plate 5. View from Field 33 looking north-east towards All Saints Church and Moated Sites (not visible)



Plate 6. View from All Saints Church looking south-west towards the Order Limits (not visible)



Plate 7. View from Field 25, looking east towards Great Palgrave DMV (Not Visible)



Plate 8. View from north-western extent of Great Palgrave DMV, looking west towards the Order Limits



Plate 9. View of St George's Church from Field 33, looking north-east



Plate 10. View of the Order Limits from the southern boundary of South Acre Conservation Area and the churchyard of St George, looking south



Plate 11. View from the church yard of St James, looking south-east



Plate 12. View from the northern limit of Field 4, looking north towards High House (not visible)



Plate 13. View from the parkland of High House, looking south towards the Order Limits (not visible)



Plate 14. View of the Little Palgrave Hall farm buildings from Field 25, looking west



Plate 15. View from north-western corner of Field 3 looking east towards Narford Hall Park



Plate 16. View from Narford Road, looking across tree-lined walkway of Narford Hall park towards the Order Limits

Annex 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on the Norfolk HER and on the Historic England National Heritage List for England within the respective search areas listed above. These have been listed in order of their HER references, and their locations are marked on Figures 2-5.

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
Scheduled Mor	numonts				
Scrieduled Moi	iuments				
1015270	Churchyard cross, St George's Church	The monument includes the lower part of a medieval churchyard cross situated in the churchyard of St George's Church, South Acre, c.20m south of the church and c.5m north west of the churchyard gate. The cross, which is also Listed Grade II and is thought to be of 14th or 15th century date, is of limestone and is constructed in two parts. At the base is a rectangular socket stone measuring c.0.74m east-west by c.0.78m north-south with spurs at the upper angles, and this is hollowed on the upper surface to a depth of c.3cm. The lower part of the shaft of the cross, which is cemented into the centre of the hollow, tapers slightly and is octagonal in cross section, with alternate straight and hollow chamfering and crocket stops above a square foot. The upper part of the shaft and head are missing. The socket stone is partly buried and	TF 81004 14342	Scheduled Monument	Medieval
		stands c.0.3m above the present ground surface, and the shaft rises to a height of c.0.85m above this, the overall height being c.1.15m.			
1019836	Remains of St Andrew's Church	The monument includes the standing ruins and buried remains of St Andrew's Church, situated approximately 80m north of the parish church of St Mary. The standing ruins represent the greater part of the nave of the church, with the buried remains of a demolished aisle to the south of it and of the chancel to the east. Also included is the socket stone of a medieval standing cross which has been placed in the west doorway of the nave. Both the socket stone and remains of St Andrew's Church are Listed Grade II. St Andrew's Church is considered to date originally from the early 12th century and lay within a manor which, from about 1196 until the Dissolution of the Monasteries was held by West Dereham Abbey. It was known subsequently as Abbots manor, the site of the manor house being on or close to that now occupied by Abbey Farm, about 15m to the north. According to a late 16th century survey, the neighbouring St Mary's Church lay on the far side of the manorial boundary, adjacent to the site of another manor held originally by West Acre priory. From at least the 13th century the two churches went together as a single rectory whose revenue went to West Acre priory. S	:	Scheduled Monument	Medieval

Land North of Swaffham

1003160 1015269	Hangour Hill Double moated site of Old Hall, 250m north west of Church	Andrew's presumably had the status of a parochial chapel. A survey of 1593 refers to the land that was formerly the churchyard of St Andrew's', it is likely that it went out of use as a church around the time of the Reformation, although part remained intact and is described in a lease of 1803 as being in use as a millhouse. By 1845 it was a ruin. No Description The monument includes, two adjacent but distinct moated enclosures which are believed to be the site of South Acre manor, located on the south side of the River Nar,	TF 75218 08698 TF 81185 14586	Scheduled Monument Scheduled Monument	Bronze Age Medieval
	Farm	c.250m north east of St George's Parish Church. On the opposite side of the river lies the precinct of Castle Acre priory, which is the subject of a separate scheduling (SM 21416). Both the moated sites contain the visible remains of substantial masonry structures, including buildings, and in the area between them are the buried remains of another building, also included in the scheduling.			
1004035	Camphill	No Description	TF 75141 13087	Scheduled Monument	Unknown
1019333	Remains of medieval and early post-medieval settlement at Summer End	The monument includes earthworks and buried remains of part of a medieval and early post-medieval settlement bordering the northern edge of the common at Summer End, towards the southern end of East Walton parish. The common is one of two surviving fragments of a much larger common which, before the enclosures of the second quarter of the 19th century, extended from the road to East Winch, over 2km to the north west, to Pentney Common at the southern end. The earthworks present the characteristic appearance of a group of adjacent tofts (homestead enclosures) and associated yards, gardens and paddocks, the boundaries of which are marked by partly infilled, intersecting ditches visible as shallow, linear depressions between 0.25m and 0.5m deep and up to 6m wide. Another part of the settlement which survives lies about a kilometre to the north west and is the subject of a separate scheduling.		Scheduled Monument	Medieval
1019668	Moated site 230m and 110m north of All Saints Church	The monument includes a double moated site and associated ditched enclosures in two separate areas of protection to either side of the modern course of the River Nar. The former course of the river, which is recorded on an 18th century map, can be seen as a slightly sinuous depression up to 12m wide curving around the north and west sides of the moated site. On the north west side of the old river course the ground rises in a steep scarp about 2m high.	TF 83016 15726	Scheduled Monument	Medieval
1015870	Castle Acre Priory	Castle Acre priory is located to the south west of the village of Castle Acre and alongside the River Nar, which flows along the southern boundary of the monastic precinct. The monument includes the standing and buried remains of monastic buildings and various associated earthworks within a precinct which is defined on the north east, east and south east sides by the remains of a medieval boundary wall. The priory is thought to have been founded in or around 1089 by William de Warenne, first Earl of Surrey, as a daughter house of the Cluniac priory of Lewes, which he had also	TF 81446 14827	Scheduled Monument	Medieval

		founded and which was the first house of the order to be established in England. It was, however, his son, the second earl, who confirmed the foundation charter. The church and cloister were consecrated by the bishop of Norwich some time between 1146 and 1148. The house was comparatively well endowed, and in the taxation roll of 1291, the clear annual value of the priory holdings was assessed at 215 pounds 14 shillings and 4 pence, although it was recorded two years later as being in debt to the sum of over 666 pounds. The annual value in 1535 was given as 306 pounds, 11 shillings and 4 pence. In the record of a visitation c.1390 the full complement of monks was stated to be 26, although in the previous century the number had sometimes exceeded 30. The priory was dissolved in 1537 and granted by the Crown to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. It then passed successively to Thomas Gresham and Thomas Cecil, later Earl of Exeter, whose son, William, sold it to Sir Edward Coke. Part of the monastic building remained in use as a farmhouse.			
1002894	Deserted medieval village, Great Palgrave	No Description	TF 83173 12251	Scheduled Monument	Medieval
1003973	Devil's Dyke, Beechamwell and Barton Bendish. Section 1km in length West of Smeeth Wood	No Description	TF7451708184	Scheduled Monument	Roman or Early Saxon
1017909	Castle Acre Castle, town defences and Bailey Gate	The monument includes the earthworks and other structural remains of Castle Acre Castle, the remains of the defensive works which enclosed the area of the Norman town to the west of the castle, and the gatehouse which guarded the northern entry to the town. These features are located in the southern part of the modern village of Castle Acre, on the northern slope of the valley of the River Nar, above the point where the river is crossed by the Peddars Way.		Scheduled Monument	Medieval
1008352	West Acre Priory, and square barrow within the precinct	The Priory of St Mary and All Saints, West Acre, is situated immediately to the south of the parish church of All Saints in West Acre village, in the valley of the River Nar. The monument comprises a single area containing the monastic precinct, which extends to north and south of the river and is enclosed by the remains of a boundary wall. Within the precinct are the upstanding and earthwork remains of monastic buildings and a variety of associated features. In the south eastern part, and included in the scheduling, is a square barrow of much earlier, prehistoric date. West Acre Priory was founded as a house of Augustinian Canons around or before 1135 by the Lord of the Manor, Ralph de Toni and his family. The priory was comparatively large and wealthy, with up to 26 canons, although from the later 14th century onward, the recorded numbers never exceeded 20. The original endowment, which included the manor and church of West Acre, was augmented by further gifts during the 13th century, and in 1291 the community is listed as having an annual income of 140 pounds 5s 7d. In the first half of the 15th century, the income is recorded as 256 pounds 11s. The priory, with its dependent cell of Great Massingham was dissolved in 1538, and the site, with	TF 78205 14994	Scheduled Monument	Medieval

GHC/1274/01 77

1019334	Medieval settlement remains east of Walton Common	the manor of West Acre, was granted by Henry VIII to Mary, Duchess of Richmond and Somerset for life. The monument, which is in two separate areas of protection, includes earthworks and buried remains of part of a medieval and early post-medieval settlement situated to the south of the road to East Winch, between the former edge of Walton Common on the west side, and the road now known as Church Lane on the east. Church Lane was at one time the main road through the village and continued south to join what is now the A47 and, prior to enclosures in the second quarter of the 19th century, Walton Common was much more extensive and ran south and south eastwards to join Pentney Common. The ruins of a medieval church associated with the settlement can be seen to the south of the monument, in the garden of Abbey Farm, and these and the remains of another area of settlement which survive at Summer End, about a kilometre to the		Scheduled Monument	Medieval
		south east, are the subject of separate schedulings.			
Grade Listed	Buildings				
1077266	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	Parish church. C11 and later. Flint with limestone, carstone and ferruginous conglomerate dressings. Pantile and wood shingle roofs. Aisleless nave; narrower axial tower; chancel. C14 3-light west window with reticulated tracery. Blocked doorway beneath. C14 plain chamfered north doorway blocked. C14 south doorway of 2 plain chamfered orders with a hood mould. Pair of blocked C11 loops with carstone arched lintels opposed towards the middle of the nave to north and south. 2 C15 2-light south windows with flat heads and ogee tracery. C11 tower with evidence for an added south transept now removed. Blocked archway with lancet to ground floor. Sloping dripstone to former transept roof. Reduced double splayed window at first floor. Heavily restored twin bell-openings with triangular heads and mid wall piers of flint and mortar to west and north, and carstone shafts to south and east. Throughstone slab to west. South and east openings have cubic capitals with chamfered-off angles, pronounced astragals and simple conical bases. Pyramidal shingle roof. Chancel with C14 2-light east window with soufflet and a C14 cusped lancet to north. Piece of limestone re-used in north wall possibly a former arched window jamb with drilled holes for a wooden lattice. Interior. Eastern tower arch original with a roughly semicircular headed arch on chamfered imposts and sloping jambs. C14 double-ogee moulded western tower arch with an original triangular headed doorway above. Surviving rood stair in north west angle of tower. Chancel with a simple broken piscina on east wall and a C14 aumbry to north.		Grade I	Medieval
1077660	PRIORY GATEHOUSE	Gatehouse. C14. North entrance to outer court of Priory of St. Mary and All Saints, founded c.1100 by de Toni family. Later adopted Augustinian rule. Dissolved 1538, one of the first of the greater houses to surrender. Flint with stone dressings, roofless. 2 storeys. North side has 2 centred double hollow chamfered arch set on chamfered	TF7804815231	Grade I	Medieval

		iambs. 3 shields with coats of arms above, legible in C18 as de Toni and Beauchamp, Earls of Warwick, further Beauchamp coat. First floor with single chamfered lancet. Springing of gable. South-east angle buttress with set offs. Interior of arch has angle shafts supporting quadripartite stone rib vaults with brick infilling. South face has 2 2-centred arches within one embrassure, a further outer former north springing of second inner vault. Clunch and brick courses above. Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Number 170. See F.H. Fairweather and H.L. Bradfer-Lawrence 'The Priory Westacre' Norfolk Archaeology XXIII, 1929, pp.359-394 (ref. p. 373).			
1077667	CHURCH OF ST MARY	EAST WALTON - TF 71 NW 6/6 Church of St. Mary 15-8-60 I Parish church. C12 and C15. Mainly flint with some carstone, limestone and brick; stone dressings; concrete pantile roof. Round west tower, nave, chancel, south porch. C12 tower of uncoursed small flints with variety of other materials, rendered embattled parapet having string course with gargoyles. West window a small lancet; semi-circular headed window above part blocked; bell opening of 2 uncusped pointed lights under a 4-centred arch with hoodmould. North and south nave alike: carstone at base, string course with broken flint above, diagonal buttress to west, 3 plain buttresses. 3 Perpendicular openings of 3 ogee headed lights, tracery of two mouchettes above outer lights, super transom and mullion above central light; opposing doorways with continuous moulding and hood mould. South porch of broken flint with diagonal buttresses, round shafts with polygonal imposts, moulded arch above with continuous outer moulding; stone benches, returns with 2-light openings with panel tracery, that to east lost; remains of arch to stoup recess to right. Chancel with green slate roof, gable parapet and cross, rendered flint walls, 5-light Perpendicular east window with stepped lights under 4-centred arch; south chancel with basket headed priest's door renewed; two Perpendicular openings of 2 and 3-lights. North chancel with one 2-light Perpendicular opening. Interior: Nave roof ceiled, 9 stone corbels in form of heads for wall posts of earlier roof. Tall chancel arch part blocked, polygonal jambs, arch to east and west with moulding of deeply carved foliage; C18 chancel arch in wood with semi-circular head and reeded jambs. Chancel: renewed crown post roof; rear arches of east and south windows with moulded heads, that to east having figure and foliage stops; dropped rear arch to south window; recess with shelf; triangular stone pediment over priest's door with Tudor rose in hexafoil, traceried spandrels. 4 C18 Tournai marble heraldic ledger slabs to "The Honble.		Grade I	Medieval
1077681	BAILEY GATE	Bailey Gate. C13. Rubble flint, stone dressings. Rectangular on plan with inner and outer arches, 2 round towers to north. North arch of unmoulded stone blocks, jambs dying into wall. Interior rere, arch. South side has 2 unmoulded stone block arches with interior rere'arch, supported by quoined piers. Grooves for portcullis, hinges of later, no longer extant doors. Forms north gate of C13 west extension of fortifications of Castle Acre Castle (q.v.). Scheduled Ancient-Monument County Number 140.	TF8172815150	Grade I	Medieval

1169691	CHURCH OF ST MARY	GV I Church. C12, with C14, C15, C18, C19 and C20 alterations and additions.	TF 76445 13779	Grade I	Medieval
1169820	CHURCH OF ST MARY	Parish church. Medieval and later. Flint with ashlar and some brick dressings. West tower; Aisled nave; chancel flanked by extension of north aisle. C13/C14 west tower with angle buttresses and a rectangular stair projection to south east. C13 west door with 3 pairs of shafts supporting deeply cut mouldings. Niche above with foiled arch beneath a triangular hood mould with carved head label stops. Roof line pertaining t former west porch. Plain lancet to south. 2-light cusped Y-traceried west window at first floor. Fine 2-light cusped Y-traceried bell openings. Crenellated parapet with blir tracery and corner finals. North aisle with blocked C13 north door on a pair of shafts now missing and within a rectangular hood mould forming spandrels. Late-Medieval light west window. 2 3-light Perpendicular windows in angular style, one re-set C14 3 light reticulated window (probably in the position of a former chapel) and 3 3-light C windows in imitation of angular Perpendicular windows. South with 4 3-light angular Perpendicular windows and one C14 wave-moulded doorway of 2 orders. 10 late-Medieval 2-light clearstorey windows. C13 chancel with a rebuilt south wall incorporating a priest's doorway and 3-light window without tracery. Very unusual C east window consisting of 3 lancets with an octofoil above, the whole within a mould containing arch. Interior. Tower arch of 2 plain chamfered orders without responds. Damaged C14 stoup in south respond with broken tracery. 4-bay early C14 arcades o quatrefoil piers with intermediate fillets supporting plain chamfered arches of 2 order Easternmost bay lower and divided from main arcade. by an area of blank wall suggesting a former transeptal arrangement. Double-ogee and plain chamfered chancel arch on semi- circular responds. Chancel with 2-bay north arcade of rebuilt	o a and 3	Grade I	Medieval
		quatrefoil pier with responds supporting hollow chamfered arches. East window with moulded scoinson arch flanked by 2 small C13 niches with blind quatrefoils. Nave has restored C15. arch braced roof with short king posts onto collars. Former rood stair to south now leads to a projecting C19 pulpit in Decorated style.	5 a 0		
1171437	REMAINS OF GATEHOUSE O CLUNIAC BENEDICTINE PRIC OF ST MARY AND ST PETER : ST PAUL	, , ,	ds oor	Grade I	Medieval

		Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Number 2. See F.J.E. Raby and P.K.B. Reynolds Castle Acre Priory (1952). In care of HBMC.			
1171480	CASTLE ACRE CASTLE	Castle containing earlier unfortified house. C11 house converted into keep mid C12, outer ward c.1200 and C13. Flint and clunch rubble, some stone dressings. Roofless. Built by the first de Warrene Earls of Surrey (obit 1087) father of founder of Castle Acre Priory (q.v.), extinct in heirs male 1147. Abandoned in C14. Post-Conquest country house or domus defensabilis possibly a two-storey hall, converted into rectangular keep early to mid C12 excavated 1972-1977. Curtain wall in place of former wooden palisade, clasping buttress piers survive on exterior west and north side. Lower wall fortified c.1200, with surviving sections of wall at east and south. To west base of south abutment of gateway of C13, possibly contemporary with north Bailey Gate (q.v.) of Castle Acre. Formerly thought to be a motte and bailey castle of one build of late C11. Scheduled Ancient monument County Number 140. See J.G. Coad and A.D.F. Streeten "Excavations at Castle Acre, Castle Acre, Norfolk 1972-1977: Country house and castle of the Norman Earls of Surrey" Archaeo- logical Journal CXXXIX (1982), pp. 138-301. In care of HBMC.		Grade I	Medieval
1269570	Swaffham Market Cross	Market Cross, also known as the Butter Cross, built in 1781-1783 for George Walpole, the third Earl of Orford, probably to a design by James Wyatt, with restorations of 1873, 1904, 1984 and 2018.	TF8195908910	Grade I	Post-Medieval
1269628	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	Parish church. C14-C15 with C18 and C19 alterations and restorations. Flint, Barnack stone and some brick. Lead roofs. PLAN: west tower, nave, aisles, north and south transepts and chancel.	TF 82088 08999	Grade I	Medieval
1305453	HIGH HOUSE	Country house. Mid-C18, visited by Mrs Lybbe Powys in 1756. Refaced at south with internal alterations by W.J. Donthorn, architect, c.1829 for Anthony Hamond, the outcome of ambitious Greek Revival schemes to re-face the whole house from 1823. High quality Holkham estate gault brick, stucco dressings, pantiled roofs. Greek Revival centre, Palladian north ranges. 2 storey south front arranged as basement with piano nobile, 3 storey lateral north wings. U plan centre has 5 central bays, single bay returned wings, possibly on site of C17 manor house on the Spelman family.	TF 79284 18126	Grade I	Post-Medieval
1306357	CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	Parish church. Medieval and later. Flint with ashlar and some brick dressings. Pantile roofs. West tower; nave with north aisle and north porch; chancel with continuation of north aisle forming a funerary chapel.	TF 80999 14318	Grade I	Medieval
1306406	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	Parish church. Medieval and later. Flint with ashlar and some brick dressings. Slate roofs. Tower at western end of south aisle; aisled nave; chancel. West wall of nave was formerly flush with the west wall of the tower. C13/C14 tower with one diagonal buttress, one south facing buttress to south east angle and one facing- north at north west angle. Lancet window to ground floor, single quatrefoils at first floor to east and south and a flat headed loop to west. Carved gargoyle at former join with nave roof. 3 original 2- light Y-traceried bell-openings and one 3-light panel-traceried replacement	TF 74654 12962	Grade I	Medieval

		to east. Crenellated parapet. Vestry, dated 1906, to north of tower. C12 semicircular			
		headed blocked north nave door partially obscured by a lean-to boiler house. North			
		aisle with a blocked late-Medieval doorway and 4 2-light and one 3-light C19 traceried			
		windows in Perpendicular style. Taller eastern- most bay (heightened to accommodate			
		organ). C14 east window of 3 lights with a complex reticulated motif. South aisle with 4			
		3-light C19 traceried windows in Perpendicular style. The flat heads appear to retain			
		their original hood- moulds with carved head label stops. The east window has a			
		segmental head also with original hood mould and stops. 2 arched tomb recesses on			
		south wall. C19 south porch. Late C13/C14 south doorway with carved decoration to			
		head. 8 2-light clearstorey windows with flat heads and tracery. Chancel with 2 3-light			
		panel traceried windows and a moulded priest's doorway to south. Fine 5-light panel			
		traceried east window. One 3-light window to north with diagonally set marble plaque			
		below in memory of Sarah Tyssen of Narborough Hall (died 1814). Interior. Hollow-			
		chamfered tower arch of 2 orders and no responds. C14 3-bay north arcade of			
		quatrefoil piers with filletted inter- mediate rolls and facetted capitals/bases. Wave-			
		moulded arches of 2 orders. No chancel arch. South arcade probably C15 of 4 bays on			
		octagonal piers with every other facet of each pier concave (except for westernmost			
		pier and respond).			
1342386	CHURCH OF ST JAMES	Parish Church. Largely C14 and C15, with some c.1300 details, restored by Ewan	TF 81598 15022	Grade I	Medieval
		Christian, architect. Rubble flint with squared knapped flint and cut stone dressings,			
		leaded aisle, green slate nave and chancel roofs.			
1342389	REMAINS OF CLUNIAC	Remains of Cluniac Benedictine Priory of St. Mary and SS Peter and Paul. C12 church	TF8139714810	Grade I	Medieval
	BENEDICTINE PRIORY OF ST	and monastery, C15 and C16 alterations and additions in west range forming Prior's			
	MARY AND ST PETER AND ST	Lodging. Founded 1090 by William de Warrene, second Earl of Surrey, dissolved 1537.			
	PAUL	Benedictines of the Cluniac Reform.			
1342409	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	Parish Church. C14, C15, C17 and C19 restorations. Formerly a dependancy of West	TF 78080 15237	Grade I	Medieval
		Acre Priory, restored by Sir Edward Barkham, Lord of the Manor from C 1600 and Lord			
		Mayor of London 1621, c.1638. An example of a Gothic survival or early Gothic Revival			
		restoration. Knapped flint with ashlar dressings, slate roofs. 3 stage west tower has one	1		
		2-light 'Y' tracery C17 west window with drip mould head and flush keyed -arch above.			
		Second stage has 4 rectangular lancet slits, Barkham coat of arms with cartouche on			
		west face. Bell stage has 4 C17 pointed traceryless windows. Stone plinth, 2 ashlar			
		faced west angle buttresses with set offs, bell stage string course, ashlar battle- ment			
		parapets. Clock, 1907 with letters of Christ's Command "Watch and Pray" in place of			
		numerals. 3 bay battlemented nave has 2 north and 2 south 4-light windows with			
		distinctive C17 Gothic tracery of Perpendicular inspiration under drip mould heads and			
		flush keyed keystone arches. South side has 4 and north 3 ashlared set off buttresses.			
		Ashlar parapet with coat of arms on south. North porch has C17 classical doorcase with			
		chamfered jambs. Capitals and moulded arch with central keystone with dears head.			
		Flush keyed arch above. Porch interior has re-set C13 stone stead voussoir figure.			

		South nave door has simple classical arched embrassure with keystone head under drip mould. Inscription EW 1538, presumably for 1638, above. 2 bay chancel south side has 2 'Y' tracery cusped light windows set under C17 round arch heads. South priest's door, 2 simple classical arches with keystone and drip mould, inscription above 1638 IFC. Battlemented parapet with coat of arms, one set off angle buttress. 4-light east window, tracery perhaps of c.1900 of Perpendicular inspiration, gable north transept vestry with 3-light Perpendicular style tracery, battlements and set off buttresses. Interior: C14 chancel arch, perhaps c.1638 re-cut capitals. Splayed stone soffits to nave windows dying into embrasure. Primitive tower arch perhaps c.1638 with stop angles and crude chamferings.			
1342411	HIGH HOUSE STABLE COURT AND CURTAIN WALL ATTACHED AT EAST OF HIGH HOUSE	Stable court and curtain wall attached to east of High House (q.v.). C.1829 by W.J. Donthorn, architect, for Anthony Hamond. Holkham gault brick facades of high quality detail, red brick interior to court, slated roofs. Rectangular single storey court with 4 2-storey flat roofed angle towers, screen wall to west connecting with High House. Highly abstract Greek Revival style with primitivist Soanic references. Tripartite east range has central rubbed brick arched barrel vaulted carriage entrance. Projecting wooden cornice and pediment with central rubbed brick arch oculus. Slightly recessed wings continue the eaves level string course and parapet. South front has Soanic porch with 2 central and 2 angle Greek Doric antae, entablature, 2 projecting cornices, attic with round headed finials. Antae repeated in interior of porch. Projecting bay on north side with slit windows. Each angle has 2 storey towers, at south-east grooms' dormitory, at south-west Norman servants', forth-west brewery, north-east hay loft. Ground floor has recessed centre with 3 windows divided by brick antae supporting frieze and entablature on same line as that of lateral,ranges. First floor has single narrow pilastered opening. Slightly projecting angle antae have upper level slit with orthodox position above of capital omitted. Stucco cornice, frieze and projecting wooden eaves, broken forward over angles, recessed in centre. Flat roofs. See Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the Royal Institute of British Architects C-F (1972) pp.83-89 R. O'Donnell "W,J. Donthorn (1799-1859): Architecture with great hardness and decision in the edges" Archaeological History (JSAH GB) xxi, (1978) pp. 83-94.	,	Grade I	Modern
1342499	CHURCH OF ST MARAGRET	Parish church. Medieval and later. Flint, partly rendered, with ashlar dressings. Black pantile and slate roofs. West tower, nave with north aisle and south porch and chancel Perpendicular tower with diagonal western buttresses and flat stair turret projection to south. Moulded west doorway with carved head label stops. 3-light Perpendicular window above, quatrefoil soundholes, 2-light cusped bell-openings and a plain parapet C13 south door with dying arch mouldings and one order of colonnettes with bell capitals, crowned head label stops and female head in quatrefoil above doorway. 3 C13 lancets to south wall of nave and chancel, one 2-light Perpendicular window with embattled transom and similar Victorian replica. 3 partially restored 2-light curvilinear C14 north aisle windows with one double lancet to west and a triple lancet (probably		Grade I	Medieval

1342564	NARFORD HALL	and arches of 2 hollow chamfered orders. Carved corbel of human head with horns flanked by foliage forms westernmost chancel arcade support. Chancel arch does not survive. C15 tower arch with facetted responds and capitals. Simple nave piscina and a C13 angle piscina-cum-sedilia in chancel with a bell capital on colonnette and a shaped arm rest. Remains of Medieval decorative paintwork on arches of 2 blocked bays of chancel north arcade. Group value with Old Rectory. Mansion. Built by Andrew Fountaine of Salle, Norfolk (1632-1706) from 1690 to c,1704 Greatly enlarged from c. 1830 under the direction of Andrew Fountaine. Carstone with ashlar dressings and slate roofs. Original block to south west. Mainly 2 storeys with attics. 7-bay facade to original block of sash windows with glazing bars (presumably C18 replacements) surrounded by stone eared architraves. Pedimented, slightly advanced and ashlar faced central 3 bays. Former entrance aedicule consists of opentopped segmental pediment on a pair of columns with carved capitals. Fanlight with radiating glazing bars within. Rusticated quoins, plain platband, modillion cornices and balustraded parapet. Hipped roof with 4 dormer windows beneath segmental pediments. Andrew Fountaines enlargements include a stone tower porch with cupola	TF 76662 13717	Grade I	Post-Medieval
		to north east side of original block and extensive additions reflecting the style of the original block. Interior. Cycle of paintings by Antonio Pellegrini; staircase dated 1704 with twisted balusters; various early C18 plaster ceilings and fire- places. Burke's and Savills Guide to Country Houses, vol. III, 1981, pp.161-162. Minimal description due to lack of access to land.			
Grade II* Liste	ed Buildings				
1077305	NARBOROUGH HALL	Country house. Late C16 extended and refurbished during C18. C16 red brick, gault brick, clunch, flint and some re-used ashlar. Stone plinth and parapet copings. Pantile roofs. Original block T-plan with gabled outshut to rear forming stem of T. Added east wing now forms L plan. 2 storeys with attics.	TF 74937 13142	Grade II*	Post-Medieval
1077485	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	Parish church. Medieval, largely rebuilt in 1891. Flint, rendered tower and ashlar dressings. Plaintile and pantile roofs. Round western tower, aisleless nave with south porch and chancel with vestry. Tower with 4 single light arched bell-openings with cusping. Nave and chancel mainly of 1891 with a re-assembled C14 south door, and 3 C19 Y-traceried windows, one double lancet and a modern 3-light east window. Restored chancel arch with 2 plain-chamfered orders and polygonal responds. 2 plain-chamfered orders and no responds to tower arch.	TF 84256 17211	Grade II*	Medieval
1077661	REMAINS OF BASE OF SOUTH WEST TOWER AND PART OF	Remains of base of south-west tower and part of west range of cloister of Priory of St. Mary and All Saints. C12 and C13. Flint, stone dressings. Base of Early English tower	TF 78149 15140	Grade II*	Medieval

	WEST CLAUSTRAL RANGE OF	addition to west end of Norman church tower. East wall with blocked round-headed			
	WEST ACRE PRIORY, 20 METRES	arch, north wall has 2 blocked pointed arches with angle corbel of vaulting inside tower			
	EAST OF ABBEY FARM HOUSE	of C15. Fragment of west end of south aisle attached at east. Norman west cloister			
		range attached at south has four distinct chambers with surviving Norman and Early			
		English evidence. Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Number 170. See F.H.			
		Fairweather and H.L. Bradfer-Lawrence, The Priory of St. Mary and All Saints, Westacre,			
		and excavations upon its site: Norfolk Archaeology, XXIII, 1929, 359-394.			
1077685	TUDOR LODGINGS AND	Former pair of lodgings, now single dwelling and with attached service wing/cottage.	TF 81807 14974	Grade II*	Post-Medieval
	ATTACHED SERVICE	Main range: C16 with C20 refurbishment. Knapped and galletted flint facades with			
	WING/COTTAGE	keyed brick dressings; coursed flint gable-ends with keyed brick dressings; pantile roof.			
		Some re-used ashlar in blocked openings. Rectangular in plan; originally divided into 2			
		dwellings. 2 storeys with attic and cellar. EXTERIOR. Nearly symmetrical south facade.			
		Arched entrance to a former through passage at western end (Originally it did not			
		provide access to the adjacent dwelling connecting the entrance facade with the street			
		to the rear).			
1171759	BARN 100 METRES SOUTH	Barn. Late medieval. Flint, stone dressings, slate roof. 2 3-stead barns built end to end,	TF 78030 15051	Grade II*	Medieval
	WEST OF ABBEY FARMHOUSE	formerly extending to now detached north gable. West face has 2 massive stone faced			
	WITH DETACHED GABLE 10	buttresses with set offs. Stone dressed ventilation slits. 2 cart entrances with in-situ			
	METRES TO NORTH*	stone jambs, C19 brick arched head at north, wooden lintel at south. Detached former			
		north gable has 2 buttresses with set offs. South gable has angle quoins and 2			
		buttresses with set offs. C19 Queen post strut roof. Some detached tie-beams resting			
		on wall plate with wall posts and struts surviving from an earlier roof. Perhaps part of			
		former west or farm court of the Priory of St. Mary and All Saints. Scheduled Ancient			
		Monument, County Number 170. See F.H. Fairweather and H.L. Bradfer-Lawrence 'The			
		Priory Westacre' Norfolk Archaeology XXIII, 1929, pp. 359-394.			
1269575	MANOR HOUSE INCLUDING	House, now house and 2 flats. c1740 with later extensions. Red brick with rendered	TF 82419 09030	Grade II*	Post-Medieval
	ATTACHED SERVICE RANGE TO	dressings. Slate and pantiled roofs. EXTERIOR: west front of 2 storeys and dormer attic.			
	EAST	7-window range. Rendered rusticated quoins. Central C20 double glazed doors under			
		pediment on scrolled consoles. One tall fixed window with glazing bars either side			
		lighting central hall. 2 2/2 unhorned sashes each side beyond these, with gauged			
		skewback arches. First-floor centre window is blind. Left-hand 2 windows are C20			
		casements, remainder are sashes as before. Brick modillion eaves cornice. Hipped roof			
		with one segment-headed dormer fitted with a 3/3 horned sash. 2 ridge stacks. Early			
		C19 2-storey extension to south. 2-window range, with tall French doors to ground			
		floor, sashes to upper floor leading to wrought-iron balcony. Hipped roof with one			
		stack on east and west wall planes. 2-storey extension to east is of 1930s. Rear service			
		range of late C19: 2 storeys, 6-window range, red brick, slate hipped roof. Fenestration			
		of 2/2 unhorned sashes. Ridge stack. 2-storey stable range extends further east. Flint			
		and red brick, pantiled roof. 2 C20 garage doors and mixed fenestration. Gabled roof.			
		INTERIOR: hall has screen of 2 Roman Doric columns and pilasters. Late C19 staircase			

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		with cast-iron balustrade. Raised oval roof light supported on consoles. 2 principal			
		ground-floor rooms with complete large-framed panelling and moulded cornices. Shell			
		cupboard in south room. 2 principal bedrooms immediately above have associated			
		dressing rooms. Partial large-framed panelling to north pair of rooms and also on			
		staircase upper landing. Complete large-framed fielded panelling to south pair of			
		rooms. C19 roof of principals, collars and one tier of windbraces.			
1269627	Oakleigh House	House, formerly a farmhouse, built in the early-C17, re-fronted in the 1750s, converted TI	F8183109010	Grade II*	Post-Medieval
		to a headteacher's house in around 1945 and a sixth-form centre in 1974, both for			
		Hamond's Grammar School, and then a private dwelling in 1982. MATERIALS: its façade			
		is of red-brick with yellow-brick dressings while the other elevations are of coursed flint			
		with brick dressings. The roof is of black-glazed pantiles and the stacks are of brick.			
1269603	48, 50, 50A AND 50B, MARKET	Shown on OS map as No.50. House, now pair of shops with accommodation above.	F8195108865	Grade II*	Post-Medieval
	PLACE	Late C18. Rendered, roughcast and colourwashed brick and flint. Pantiled roof.			
		EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic. 5-window range. 2 C20 shop display windows.			
		Ground floor with applied timber studwork. Five 6/6 unhorned sashes to first floor			
		within exposed sash boxes. Gabled roof. 4 C20 dormers fitted with 2-light top-hung			
		casements. Internal gable-end stack to south. Rear wing rebuilt late C20. INTERIOR: no			
Grade II Listed	Buildings and Registered Parks & G	features of special interest noted. Part of a very significant group in Market Place. Gardens			
		Gardens	TE 7660E 12022	Crade II (PDC)	Post Modiaval
	Buildings and Registered Parks & G	A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early	F 76605 12832	Grade II (RPG)	Post-Medieval
		A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early C18 formal layout. The construction of Narford Hall was begun in June 1702 by Sir	F 76605 12832	Grade II (RPG)	Post-Medieval
		A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early TI C18 formal layout. The construction of Narford Hall was begun in June 1702 by Sir Andrew Fountaine, who settled in Norfolk in 1690. Sir Andrew died in 1706 and	F 76605 12832	Grade II (RPG)	Post-Medieval
		A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early TI C18 formal layout. The construction of Narford Hall was begun in June 1702 by Sir Andrew Fountaine, who settled in Norfolk in 1690. Sir Andrew died in 1706 and construction was completed under the direction of his son, another Andrew. Knighted	F 76605 12832	Grade II (RPG)	Post-Medieval
		A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early TI C18 formal layout. The construction of Narford Hall was begun in June 1702 by Sir Andrew Fountaine, who settled in Norfolk in 1690. Sir Andrew died in 1706 and construction was completed under the direction of his son, another Andrew. Knighted in 1699, he was Vice-Chamberlain to the Prince of Wales and successor to Isaac	F 76605 12832	Grade II (RPG)	Post-Medieval
		A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early TI C18 formal layout. The construction of Narford Hall was begun in June 1702 by Sir Andrew Fountaine, who settled in Norfolk in 1690. Sir Andrew died in 1706 and construction was completed under the direction of his son, another Andrew. Knighted in 1699, he was Vice-Chamberlain to the Prince of Wales and successor to Isaac Newton at the Royal Mint. As a well-established and well-connected collector of works	F 76605 12832	Grade II (RPG)	Post-Medieval
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		A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early C18 formal layout. The construction of Narford Hall was begun in June 1702 by Sir Andrew Fountaine, who settled in Norfolk in 1690. Sir Andrew died in 1706 and construction was completed under the direction of his son, another Andrew. Knighted in 1699, he was Vice-Chamberlain to the Prince of Wales and successor to Isaac Newton at the Royal Mint. As a well-established and well-connected collector of works of art, the formal gardens he laid out around the house in the early C18, depicted on a plan by Colen Campbell in 1725 and a series of drawings by Edmund Prideaux of the same period, appear to have been at the forefront of fashion. The geometric layout included groves, walks, and avenues decorated with classical details, the main south	TF 76605 12832	Grade II (RPG)	Post-Medieval
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Grade II Listed		A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early C18 formal layout. The construction of Narford Hall was begun in June 1702 by Sir Andrew Fountaine, who settled in Norfolk in 1690. Sir Andrew died in 1706 and construction was completed under the direction of his son, another Andrew. Knighted in 1699, he was Vice-Chamberlain to the Prince of Wales and successor to Isaac Newton at the Royal Mint. As a well-established and well-connected collector of works of art, the formal gardens he laid out around the house in the early C18, depicted on a plan by Colen Campbell in 1725 and a series of drawings by Edmund Prideaux of the same period, appear to have been at the forefront of fashion. The geometric layout included groves, walks, and avenues decorated with classical details, the main south avenue extending out of the gardens for c 1.75km to a terminal classical arch. Sir Andrew Fountaine died in 1758 and the formal landscape was gradually deformalised over the course of the C18. By 1789 the Hall was surrounded by a small park which replaced the formal pleasure grounds although the northern basin and canal and the southern avenue were retained. In c 1830 another Andrew Fountaine made substantial enlargements to the Hall and added a stable courtyard to the north-east. In the same	F 76605 12832	Grade II (RPG)	Post-Medieval
		A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early C18 formal layout. The construction of Narford Hall was begun in June 1702 by Sir Andrew Fountaine, who settled in Norfolk in 1690. Sir Andrew died in 1706 and construction was completed under the direction of his son, another Andrew. Knighted in 1699, he was Vice-Chamberlain to the Prince of Wales and successor to Isaac Newton at the Royal Mint. As a well-established and well-connected collector of works of art, the formal gardens he laid out around the house in the early C18, depicted on a plan by Colen Campbell in 1725 and a series of drawings by Edmund Prideaux of the same period, appear to have been at the forefront of fashion. The geometric layout included groves, walks, and avenues decorated with classical details, the main south avenue extending out of the gardens for c 1.75km to a terminal classical arch. Sir Andrew Fountaine died in 1758 and the formal landscape was gradually deformalised over the course of the C18. By 1789 the Hall was surrounded by a small park which replaced the formal pleasure grounds although the northern basin and canal and the southern avenue were retained. In c 1830 another Andrew Fountaine made substantial	F 76605 12832	Grade II (RPG)	Post-Medieval

1269602	46, MARKET PLACE	Narford Lake, covered c 18ha and the park had been extended to the west. The Fountaine family continued to live at Narford into the C20 and the park remained heavily treed until at least 1946. Since that time parts have been put under the plough and some trees have been lost. The site remains (1999) in private ownership. House, later bank and house, now shops and accommodation. Late C18. Used as bank and house early C20, 2 shops since 1970s. Red brick; roof of black-glazed pantiles with some red pantiles. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys in 5-window range. Ground floor with 2 C20 shop fronts. Five 1/1 horned sashes to each floor above, all with painted surrounds, those to first floor with eared surrounds. Second-floor platband. Gabled roof with internal gable-end stack to north. South gable head with minor tumbling. 3-storey rear wing. INTERIOR: shop premises opened out to ground floor. Part of a very significant group in Market Place.	TF8194508876	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269600	38, MARKET PLACE	House, now shop and accommodation over. Mid C18, altered late C18 and early C20, when converted to shop. Painted brick; roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys in 5-window range. C20 double plate-glass shop front to left of 4-panelled door within plain timber doorcase. Double doors to right of elevation lead to passageway to rear. Five 6/6 unhorned sashes to first floor and five 3/3 unhorned sashes to second floor. Wide timber eaves cornice. Bell-cast gabled roof. Internal gable-end stacks north and south. INTERIOR: opened into single continuous retail area in C20. Former front room with mid C18 moulded cornice and a doorway in S wall with pulvinated frieze. Rear passageway leads to late C18 staircase extension: stick-baluster stairs with ramped handrail; arched staircase window. First-floor front room with moulded dentilled cornice and 6-panelled doors. Second-floor staircase landing has 2 panels of fielded dado.		Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269599	PLOWRIGHT PLACE	Foundry, now shopping arcade. c1860. Converted to shopping arcade 1982. Yellow brick facade under slate roof (front) and pantiles (rear); rear ranges of flint with brick dressings and pantiled or corrugated asbestos roofs. EXTERIOR: 2-storey facade in 5-window range, nearly symmetrical. Centre carriageway to rear defined by pilasters rising to shaped gable and enclosing an arched 2-light casement at first floor. One twin casement to each floor right and left, with raised surrounds and keyblocks. Single recessed bay to left containing arched pedestrian doorway to rear; single-light casement above, also with raised surround and keyblock. Right-hand bay with C20 shop display window and a single-light casement to first floor within raised surround with keyblock. Gabled roof. No stacks. Rear courtyard with long range on south side: 2 storeys, 11-window range. 4 former carriage entrances blocked in 1982 with doorways or shop display windows. Fenestration of 1982 casements. Some first-floor loading doors boarded over. Dentil eaves cornice. Gabled roof. INTERIOR: 2 cast-iron columns within central carriageway. No features of special interest noted in southern range.		Grade II	Modern

1269597	34 AND 34A, MARKET PLACE	Former ironworks and foundry with showrooms and stores, built in 1870 by the local builder Matthias Goggs, converted into a shopping arcade in 1982, with first-floor flats created around 2014.	TF8190708933	Grade II	Modern
1269595	FITZROY HOUSE	Shown on OS map as RDC Office. House, now offices. c1770. Red brick; roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys in 5-window range. Central 6-panelled and fielded door, the upper 2 panels glazed. Panelled reveals. Doorcase with pulvinated frieze and a pediment on consoles. Two 6/1 unhorned sashes to left and two 1/1 unhorned sashes to right. Platband at first floor and sill bands to first- and second-floor windows. 6/6 unhorned sashes to upper floors, except for central second-floor 2/2 horned sash. All windows under gauged skewback arches. Gabled roof. Internal gable-end stack to south. 2- and 3-storey red brick wing extends to rear: 9 arched recesses to ground floor, either with doorways or Diocletian windows in arches. Platband at first floor. First-floor and second-floor windows replaced late C20. Dentil eaves cornice. Hipped roof to 3-storey east part, remainder gabled. INTERIOR: split into office units. C18 open-string staircase with 3 turned balusters to each tread, fluted newel posts, ramped moulded handrail. Dado panelling matches. Glazed lantern at roof level. Used as District Council offices in the mid C20, private offices late C20.	TF 81896 08938	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269552	Gate piers to Whitsands Road and boundary wall south-west of 20 Market Place	Gate piers, built in the mid-to late C18 and rebuilt in the C19, and attached boundary wall, built in the mid- to late C18.	TF8178808948	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269591	26, 28 AND 30, MARKET PLACE	Formerly known as: Brandon House and Chatteris House MARKET PLACE. Pair of houses, now offices. Late C18, converted to offices mid C20. Red brick; roof of mixed red and black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys in 7-window range, centre 3 window bays broken forward. 2 symmetrically-placed doorways: 4-panel doors within stuccoed doorcases with minor incised decoration. Plain entablatures with dentils and hood. Platbands at first and second floors. 6/6 unhorned sashes to ground and first floors, the 2 to extreme left of ground floor replaced in C20 with 1/1 horned sashes. Gauged skewback arches. Seven 3/3 unhorned sashes to attic floor. Dentil eaves cornice. Gabled roof. INTERIOR: ground-floor front room to south with moulded cornices and lugged window surrounds. North ground-floor room with modillion cornice. Openstring staircase with 2 turned balusters per tread, scrolled tread ends, baluster newels and ramped handrail.		Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269613	ASSEMBLY ROOMS	Assembly rooms. 1776-78, with south front added 1817 by William Newham. Repairs and alterations in 1950s. Red brick; roof of black-glazed pantiles. South front stuccoed. EXTERIOR: west front of one storey in a 5-window range. Central 3 bays broken forward and rebuilt in 1950s. Central 6-panelled door. Fenestration of 6/6 unhorned sashes under gauged skewback arches, those to centre 3 bays with segmental heads. Outer bays with original brickwork and dentil eaves cornice. Hipped roof. South front of one storey. 4 late C19 2-light casements to left set within early C19 moulded surrounds with hoods. Double-leaf C20 8-panelled door to right under 5-vaned fanlight	TF8192108964	Grade II	Post-Medieval

		and within rusticated arch. Plain parapet. Shallow gabled roof. INTERIOR: south door leads to wide entrance passageway and to reception room at right angles: 3 doorways with lugged surrounds. South windows have lugged internal surrounds. Suspended C20 ceiling. 3 folding doors lead to main assembly room lit from the 5 west windows, which have arched internal surrounds. Suspended C20 ceiling. Gallery at north end. (Norfolk Archaeological Unit: Sites and Monuments Record).			
1269614	2, MARKET PLACE	House, now offices. c1770 east block with c1860 west extension. Red brick, English bond to east block; partly rendered; concrete tiles and pantiles. EXTERIOR: east block of 2 storeys. One late C19 2-light casement to each floor. North return rendered. Gabled roof. Internal gable-end stack to south. 3-storey west block; single-window range. Renewed plate-glass shop display window to ground floor with hood and canopy box. One 3/3 horned sash to each floor above under segmental gauged arches. Canted angle containing half-glazed C20 door and one 1/1 horned sash to each floor above under segmental gauged arches. Dentil eaves cornice. Hipped roof. INTERIOR: no features of special interest noted.	TF 81912 08976	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269587	20 Market Place	Former house, built between around 1740 and 1750 incorporating a mid- to late-C17 crosswing at the rear, adapted for use as a bank in the early C19, and as a school headmaster's house in the early C20.	TF8185508984	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269615	LONDON HOUSE	House, now offices. Early C18, converted to offices mid C20. Red brick, partly rebuilt late C19 and mid C20. South and east walls pebbledashed. Concrete interlocking roof tiles. Plan of 2 parallel ranges. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. South gable ends with Dutch gables. West front is 5-window range. Late C19 plate-glass shop display window to south end, mid C20 display window to north. Two 4/4 horned sashes to south at first floor, 3 mid C20 6/6 horned sashes to north. Gabled roofs. Ridge stack in centre of east range. INTERIOR: converted to offices and opened out into single spaces in C20. Part of a very significant group of buildings in Market Place.		Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269586	18 Market Place	Swaffham's significance in the Middle Ages stemmed from its position as a crossroads on main east-west and north-south routes, not for its position on a river. The market and two fairs were established by the mid-C13 on the triangular Market Place, bounded on the north side by the present Lynn Street. The marketplace was likely originally open to the church on the eastern side, but C17 development closed this off. The Shambles developed in the centre of the marketplace in the early post-medieval period. The late C18 was a period of some social importance for the town when it became at least locally fashionable; there had been a racecourse at Swaffham since the C17 and the Earl of Orford founded the Coursing Club in 1786. The Assembly Rooms were constructed between 1776 and 1778, and the south front was added in 1817. The overall impression of the town centre is mid- to late Georgian, but there is evidence of C16 and C17 work behind many frontages.		Grade II	Medieval

1269588	Gate piers and flanking walls north of 18 Market Place	Gate piers and flanking wall, built in the mid- to late C18, walls rebuilt in the late C20.	TF8184709004	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269584	FRONT WALL TO NORTH OF NUMBERS 16 AND 18 OAKLEIGH HOUSE	Boundary wall. Early C17, altered c1740. Random flint and brick. Brick dressings to plinth course. Brick capping renewed c1740.	TF 81822 09029	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269594	31, MARKET PLACE	House, now shop. c1770, converted to shop C20. Red brick; roof of mixed red and black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 3-window range. One early C20 plate-glass display window either side of doorway, which is within stuccoed surround with minor incised decoration. Three 6/6 unhorned sashes at first floor within flush frames and under gauged skewback arches. Dentil eaves cornice. Gabled roof with truncated internal gable-end stacks to east and west. West gable-end with attic platband and tumbling. Rear wing of 2 storeys and dormer attic: one C19 and one C20 door, 2/2 horned sash to left; two 6/6 unhorned sashes to first floor, gabled roof and 2 gabled C18 dormers with 2-light casements. Ridge stack left of centre. INTERIOR: C18 brick cellar. C20 staircase to rear.	TF 81882 09049	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269593	29, MARKET PLACE	House, now shop. Early C17, altered and converted late C19 to shop. Flint with brick dressings, the facade rendered and colourwashed. Pantile roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 2-window range. Ground floor with late C20 plate-glass display window to right and a doorway in the angled corner. One plate-glass window to the left. First floor lit through 2 late C20 2-light casements. Gabled roof. Internal gable-end stack to east. East gable wall of early C17: flint with brick dresssings and brick diaper patterning. C20 extensions to rear. INTERIOR: first floor not inspected but ground floor has no features of special interest. Part of a very significant group in the Market Place and included for group value.		Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269596	33, MARKET PLACE	House, now shop. Early C18, converted to shop C20. Rendered and whitewashed flint and brick; roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Single-window range. Late C20 plate-glass shop front. One 2/2 C20 horned sash to first floor. Gabled roof. Internal gable-end stack to west shared with No.33. INTERIOR: opened into single space late C20.		Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269592	27, MARKET PLACE	House, now shop. Late C17, converted to shop late C19. Flint and brick, the ground floor rendered and whitewashed; pantile roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic. 2-window range. Late C19 canted shop display window to left. Doorway to right of centre, with a reeded surround and a hood on modillion consoles continuous over a 2/2 horned sash to its right. One 8/8 unhorned sash to first floor (left) and one 6/6 unhorned sash (right), both with C19 timber hoods. Rebuilt parapet with C19 cast-iron cresting. Gabled roof with one flat-topped dormer fitted with a 2-light casement. Internal rebuilt gable-end stacks east and west. INTERIOR: east wall with blocked fireplace, formerly with winder stair on south side. Chamfered bridging beams with	TF 81858 09049	Grade II	Post-Medieval

		tongue stops to ground and first floors. C18 roof: principals, 2 tiers of taper-tenoned butt purlins and collars.			
1269590	25, MARKET PLACE	House, now 2 shops. Early C17, altered late C19. Rendered and whitewashed flint and brick; pantiled roofs. T-shaped plan. EXTERIOR: 2-storey facade in 2-window range. 2 C20 plate-glass shop display windows and a central C20 glazed door. Two 2/2 horned sashes to first floor. Gabled roof with rebuilt internal gable-end stack to east. 2-storey rear wing with label stops to doorway on east side; one 4-light early C19 casement and one 2-light casement to first floor. Reused datestone: 1655. INTERIOR: chamfered bridging beams with tongue stops and run-out stops. Ground-floor east room with 2 wave-moulded bridging beams with run-out stops. Roof of rear wing of upper crucks, one remaining visible.	TF8185009050	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269589	NUMBERS 21 (KINGS ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE) AND 23	Public house and shop. Mid C17. Flint and brick, pantiled roof. Ground floor rendered and colourwashed. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic. 4-window range. Left-hand 3 window bays correspond to public house front consisting of 2 doorways in C19 doorcases, that to right with hood. Alternating with doors are three C19 3-light cross-casements under segmental arches. Right of elevation has C20 plate-glass shop display window. First floor lit through four 4-light mullioned windows, that to right expanded into a 4-light cross-casement. Gabled roof with 4 flat-topped dormers fitted with 2-light casements. Internal gable-end stacks and central ridge stack, all rebuilt in C20. INTERIOR: first floor not inspected but ground floor has no features of special interest. Listing NGR: TF8183909051		Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269598	POST OFFICE	House, now post office. Late C18, raised into 3 storeys mid C20. Red brick, slate roof. EXTERIOR: 3-window range. Timber doorcase left of centre with bobbin decoration to jambs and frieze. Moulded hood with 2 baluster pendants. C20 plate-glass display window to right and left. Three 2/2 horned sashes to first floor. Three 2/2 C20 horned sashes to second floor. Gabled roof with internal gable-end stacks north and south. INTERIOR: opened into single retail area. No features of special interest noted. Part of a very significant group in Market Place.	TF 81895 09052	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269601	39 AND 41, MARKET PLACE	Formerly known as: National Provincial Bank MARKET PLACE. House. c1730-40, on site of early C16 house. Red brick laid in Flemish bond; roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic. 7-window range. Mid C19 shop front to left of elevation: 4 engaged Roman Doric columns contain a 6-panelled passageway door to left, a 3-panelled double-leaf door in centre and a late C20 display window to right. Remainder of elevation with a late C20 plate-glass shop display window. Seven 6/6 unhorned sashes to first floor, under gauged skewback arches. Timber eaves cornice with modillions. Gabled roof with 2 flat-topped dormers separated by a gabled dormer. 2 left-hand dormers have 3/3 unhorned sashes, the other is blind and painted in imitation. Rebuilt internal gable-end stack to west; C18 ridge stack right of centre. INTERIOR: passageway to left with roll and hollow-moulded joists and wall plates,	TF 81918 09055	Grade II	Post-Medieval

1269585	19,19A AND 19B, MARKET PLACE	c1500. Ground floor opened out in C20 but formerly 3 rooms wide, the cornices remaining. First-floor centre room with moulded cornices, 2 blocked doorways into adjoining property (No.41), and large-framed panelling on north wall, partly boarded over. C18 staircase at attic level only: closed string, turned balusters and moulded handrail. House, now 2 shops and office. Late C18, converted late C20. Red brick; roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic in 5-window range. Ground floor with central late C20 plate-glass door under C19 hood on brackets. One late C20 plate-glass shop front right and left in late C19 style. First floor lit through five 6/6 C19 unhorned sashes within C18 flush frames and set under gauged skewback arches. Dentil eaves cornice. Gabled roof. 2 flat-topped dormers separated by a gabled dormer, all with 2-light casements. No stacks. INTERIOR: first floor not inspected, but nothing of special interest noted on ground floor.	TF 81815 09058	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269604	55 AND 57, MARKET PLACE	Pair of shops with accommodation above. Mid C19. Rendered and colourwashed brick. Roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys; 3-window range. 2 C20 plate-glass shop fronts. To right of elevation a half-glazed door leads to upper floors. Three 2/2 unhorned sashes to each floor above. Projecting eaves and gabled roof. Internal gable-end stacks east and west, that to west rebuilt. INTERIOR: no features of special interest noted. Part of a very significant group in Market Place.		Grade II	Modern
1269607	4-16, LYNN STREET	Terrace of 7 houses. Early C19. Flint with brick facade. Red pantiled roof, black-glazed to No.16. No.14 pebbledashed. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Each house is a single-window range, 7 window-bays in all. Original disposition of 4 flush panels to the door under a hood, with one 3/3 unhorned sash to the right on each floor. Variations as follows: only No.16 retains sashes, others replaced by late C19 2/2 horned sashes. No.4 with a full-height canted bay window fitted with 2/2 horned sashes. Nos 4, 6 & 12-16 with C20 half-glazed doors, No.16 additionally with a pilastered doorcase. Nos 10-16 with bracketed eaves. Gabled roofs with 7 ridge stacks. INTERIOR: not inspected.	TF8178109082	Grade II	Modern
1269546	ASTON HOUSE AND DALTON HOUSE	House, now 2 houses. Mid C17, raised and refronted c1830, subdivided C20. Flint and brick with red brick facade. Pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: facade of 3 storeys in 6-window range. Third bay (from left) with C20 glazed double doors. Fenestration at ground and first floors of 6/6 unhorned sashes with gauged skewback arches. Attic floor with 3/3 unhorned sashes. Modillion eaves cornice. Gabled roof. Internal gable-end stacks north and south. Additional side bay to south end added late C19 containing doorway: recessed half-glazed door within reeded doorcase. North gable of mid C17 cut flint decorated with brick diaper. Stuccoed 2-storey addition to west of this gable containing recessed 6-panelled door, the upper 4 panels glazed. One 3/6 unhorned sash to first floor. Rear with 2-storey and dormer attic extension of c1830. At first floor is a curved bay window fitted with horned sashes with glazing bars disposed as 4/1 to sides and 6/6 to centre. INTERIOR: No.24: 6-panelled doors, C20 chimneypiece in main east room, deep plaster cornices in same room. C20 cast-iron staircase. No.26: principal		Grade II	Post-Medieval

		staircase of c1830 has stick balusters and ramped and wreathed handrail; upper stairwell with 6 C19 plaster panels depicting Stations of the Cross and 3 larger panels of allegorical figurative scenes. Roof of principals and 2 tiers of taper-tenoned butt purlins.	:		
1269549	BAPTIST CHAPEL AND HALL	Baptist Chapel and attached church hall. 1858. Red brick with gault-brick facade. Slate roof. EXTERIOR: facade with 2 identical 3-storey towers with, between them, a recessed gabled centre. Towers with pilasters at corners. Each tower has a 4-panelled door under a fanlight without glazing bars. Arched first-floor window with margin glazing, brick corbel courses below lantern top stage: paired corner pilasters and open arched windows to cardinal points. Pyramid roof. Centrepiece with 3 stepped arched windows to each floor. Margin glazing. Gabled roof. Returns have 5 top-hung casements. At west end is a red-brick church hall in a 3-window range of 6/6 horned sashes. INTERIOR: gallery to east, north and south sides supported on cast-iron twisted columns with Composite capitals. Cast-iron balcony rails and moulded timber handrail. Shallow dished plaster ceiling. Organ gallery at west end. Below is a marble total immersion font with steps right and left. Pulpit and seating intact. 2 closed-string staircases with turned balusters rise to gallery at east end.	TF8194309317	Grade II	Modern
1269616	4, MARKET PLACE	House, now shop. c1780, converted to shop c1820. Painted brick. Pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 2-storey, single-window range. Late C20 half-glazed door to left. Early C19 bowed shop display window to right with 8 by 3 panes and a moulded and dentilled cornice. Platband at first floor continuous round building. One 3/6 unhorned sash at first floor. Dentil eaves cornice. Gabled roof. No stacks. C20 lean-to outshut at rear. INTERIOR: floor removed C20. C20 steel winder staircase inserted. Roof of principals, collars and purlins.	TF 81910 09018	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269617	FORMER CORN HALL	Corn hall, now offices. 1858. By Mathias Goggs. Red brick with gault-brick dressings and slate roof. Rectangular 2- by 4-bay block, each bay defined by giant arched recesses on pilasters with minimal capitals. EXTERIOR: 2-light stone mullioned ground-floor casements under segmental heads. 2-light arched upper casements with stone mullions, the mullions with foliate capitals. Punched triangular inserts between wall arches. Block and saw-toothed eaves cornice. Gabled roof. North and south returns similar: roundel under each gable with sheaves of corn. INTERIOR: C20 staircase inserted, suspended C20 ceilings; split into offices.	TF8196509007	Grade II	Modern
1269618	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK NORTH OF FORMER CORN HALL		TF8196409025	Grade II	Modern
1269619	8, MARKET PLACE	House, now shop. c1770, front range c1780, altered C20 and converted to shop. Red brick, rendered and whitewashed to east facade. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 5-window range. Late C20 plate-glass shop front. Five 6/6 unhorned sashes at first floor. Gabled roof with internal gable-end stacks north and south. South return with platband at first floor and 2 punched octagonal recesses in gable head, that to east with sundial gnomon.	TF 81932 09018	Grade II	Post-Medieval

		Rear range with C20 windows. INTERIOR: ground floor opened into continuous retail areas. First floor not inspected.			
1269620	9, MARKET PLACE	House, now shop. Early C19, converted to shop C20. Painted red brick. Pantiled roofs. 2 parallel ranges. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic; east front is a 2-window range. C20 plate-glass display window. Two 2/2 horned sashes to first floor under gauged skewback arches. Modillion eaves cornice. Gabled roof. Central segmental-headed dormer fitted with a 3/3 unhorned sash. Internal gable-end stack to north. North gables each lit through a 6/6 unhorned sash. Rear gable head rebuilt C20. INTERIOR: ground floor opened into single retail area with applied C20 timberwork.	TF 81934 09005	Grade II	Modern
1269621	10, MARKET PLACE	House, now shop. Early C19, converted to shop C20. Red brick, rendered, colourwashed and scored to imitate ashlar. Roof of mixed red and black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys; 3-window range. C20 plate-glass shop fronts with centra entrance. Two 6/6 horned sashes to first floor and a central blind window. Two 3/3 horned sashes to second floor with a blind central window. Gabled roof. Rebuilt internal gable-end stacks. Single-storey rear outshut and a late C20 single-storey rear extension. INTERIOR: ground floor converted to 2 retail areas in late C20. Part of a very significant group in the Market Place.		Grade II	Modern
1269622	11 AND 12, MARKET PLACE	3 shops with accommodation above. Mid C19. Painted gault brick. Pantiled roofs. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys rising into 2 storeys and dormer attic at north end. 4-window range. 3 shop fronts, that to centre late C20, to right and left early C20, both with canted display windows. To north the display window returns into north wall and has glazing bars. Two 2/2 unhorned sashes at first floor right; two 6/6 unhorned sashes to first floor left. Gabled roof. Single right-hand window bay rises to attic floor lit through one through-eaves dormer fitted with a 2/2 unhorned sash. Hipped roof. INTERIORS: opened out to provide continuous retail areas.	TF 81943 08989	Grade II	Modern
1269623	13, MARKET PLACE	Shop with accommodation above. Mid C19. Rendered and colourwashed brick. Pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys; 2-window range. Late C20 plate-glass shop front to right. To left is 6-panelled door leading to upper floors: plain doorcase and overlight. Two 2/2 sashes each floor above, those to second floor without horns. 2 hipped roofs. INTERIOR: ground floor opened out into continuous retail area. Upper floors not inspected.	TF 81945 08976	Grade II	Modern
1269624	14, MARKET PLACE	House, now shop. Late C18, converted to shop mid C19. Rendered and colourwashed brick. Pantiled roof. Corner site. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic. Mid C19 plateglass shop front wraps around corner, formerly with entrance in canted corner consisting of a pair of columns with foliated capitals supporting a nodding arch with hollow mouldings and fleuron decoration. Door replaced with window. One 2/2 horned sash to first floor of east and south fronts. South front with doorway to left of shop front formerly leading to first-floor accommodation, now main shop entry. Gabled roof		Grade II	Post-Medieval

		hipped to east with one flat-topped dormer fitted with a C20 2-light casement to south and east roof slopes. INTERIOR: no features of special interest noted.			
1269625	15, MARKET PLACE	House, now restaurant. Early C18, converted late C20. Red brick laid in English bond. Pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 3-window range. Early C20 half-glazed door left of centre, with a small arched window to its right. One 3-light C19 casement right and left of elevation. Three 3-light centre-opening casements to first floor. Dentil eaves cornice. Gabled roof with internal gable-end stacks east and west. INTERIOR: not inspected.		Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269626	15A, MARKET PLACE	Building probably dating to the late C17, possibly built as part of an inn, certainly in this use by 1686. Converted into retail premises by the 1880s.	TF 81938 08967	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269634	WHITE HART INN	Public house. Probably late C17 core but rebuilt late C18. Flint and brick, the facade rendered and colourwashed. Pantile roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic. 4-window range. Pilaster strips at corners and another defining first bay (from left) rise to parapet with banding. Central half-glazed door within fluted timber doorcase with dentilled architrave and plain hood. One 6/6 unhorned sash to left and 2 to right. 4 similar first-floor sashes. Gabled roof with 3 flat-topped dormers. Internal gable-end stack to south. INTERIOR: ground floor opened into single space. No features of special interest noted.		Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269635	TOWN HALL AND ATTACHED FRONT RAILINGS	House, later used as town hall. Early C19. Red brick, slate roofs. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic; 3-window range. Window bays project forward slightly. Central 6-panelled door behind Greek Doric doorcase consisting of 2 columns and 2 pilasters supporting entablature. One 2/2 horned sash right and left under arched heads in which are painted arched hoods. Three 4/4 horned sashes to first floor with plastered decorative gauged skewback arches. Gabled roof. 3 flat-topped dormers fitted with 2/2 horned sashes. Stack on rear roof slope to left and front roof slope to right. INTERIOR: council chamber, formerly dining room: 2 fluted Greek Doric columns at south end, moulded cornices and late C19 marble chimneypiece. Late C19 stick-baluster staircase with panelled newel posts. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: circular-section wrought-iron railings to street.	TF8196808836	Grade II	Modern
1269666	STRATTONS HOTEL		TF 81880 09123	Grade II	Post-Medieval

1466754	Swaffham War Memorial	left; three 1/1 horned sashes to right and 4 further 1/1 horned sashes to first floor. Hipped roof with gable over centre of facade containing a Diocletian window. Stacks on side slopes. INTERIOR: C18 range with C18 cornices to principal rooms and C19 fireplaces. C19 staircase with bobbin-turned balusters and ramped handrail. C19 range with splat balusters to closed-string staircase, panelled newels with ball finials. A First World War memorial, erected 1920, with later additions.	TF8195209026	Grade II	Modern
1269606	METHODIST CHURCH	Wesleyan chapel, now Methodist church. 1813. Gault-brick facade, rendered returns and slate roof. EXTERIOR: 2-storey elevation in 3 bays. Each bay separated by panelled giant pilasters. C20 fixed windows with margin glazing and coloured glass, those to upper floor arched and set within arched recesses. Gauged arches. Centre window a horned sash. Centre bay at ground floor with 4 Roman Doric columns rising to plain cornice and forming a recessed porch. 6-panelled doors in north and south inner walls of porch, with doorcases with paterae. Red brick eaves cornice carrying 4 stone obelisks on parapet. Pediment over centre bay. Hipped roof. INTERIOR: panelled west gallery on 3 cast-iron columns reached by 2 stick-baluster staircases. Suspended C20 timber ceiling.	TF 82018 08840	Grade II	Modern
1269633	1, LONDON STREET	Includes: Nos.2 AND 4 PIT LANE. Shop and warehouse. Early C19, converted to shop and offices late C20. Red brick; slate roof. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys. North elevation is a 4-window range. 2 half-glazed C20 doorways, two 6/6 unhorned sashes and one 8/8 unhorned sash and a further top-hung casement at west end. Four 6/6 unhorned sashes to first floor, four 2-light C20 casements to attic floor. All openings below attic have gauged skewback arches. Hipped roof gabled to east end. Central ridge stack. West return with late C19 shop display window: 4 reeded pilaster strips framing half-glazed door to right and 3-part display window to left. One 8/8 unhorned sash to first floor and a C20 2-light casement to attic floor. INTERIOR: no features of special interest noted.	TF 82009 08851	Grade II	Modern
1269569	THE GREYHOUND PUBLIC HOUSE	House, now public house. Early C16, extended to south c1740. Rendered and colourwashed brick and flint. Pantiled roofs. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. 4-window range. 2 half-glazed doors with stuccoed brick doorcases carrying plain entablatures. Three 2/2 horned sashes to ground floor, four 6/6 unhorned sashes to first floor. Gabled roof. C19 ridge stack over right-hand doorway; internal gable-end stack to north. Rear with 3-storey C19 wing, a 3-window range, partly rebuilt mid C20. To north a 2-storey range of c1740: Flemish-bond red brick, 2-window range of C20 casements and sashes, gabled roof. INTERIOR: groin-vaulted C18 brick cellars, the vaults on 2 square brick piers. C16 part to north has at ground floor 3 bays of bridging beams with wave and hollow mouldings, roll-moulded wall plates with fillets, and joists with roll and hollow mouldings. Wide fireplace to south with some C17 brick.	TF8200508888	Grade II	Medieval

1269568	93 AND 95, MARKET PLACE	House, now shops and accommodation. Early C19, converted late C19. Rendered and	TF8200008902	Grade II	Modern
		colourwashed brick and flint; roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and			
		dormer attic in 3-window range. Central late C19 doorcase flanked by C20 shop fronts			
		either side. Three 6/6 sashes to first floor, that to right with horns. Plastered wall plate.			
		Gabled roof with 2 late C19 flat-topped dormers fitted with casements. Internal gable-			
		end stack to south. INTERIOR: ground floors opened out for retail areas. Listing NGR:			
		TF8200008902			
1269567	MONTPELLIER HOUSE AND	A house built in the 1750s, used as retail premises in the C20 and divided into two units	TF8199908915	Grade II	Post-Medieval
	WESTERN HOUSE	in the late C20.			
1269576	WHITE LODGE	House. Mid C18. Painted flint and brick; pantile roofs. 2 wings arranged in L-shape.	TF 82056 08942	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		EXTERIOR: north front of 2 storeys and attic in 7-window range. Centre 3 bays broken			
		forward beneath pediment. Half-glazed central door within timber doorcase with			
		pediment. One 6/6 horned sash to 5th and 7th bays from left on ground floor; one 1/1			
		horned sash to 6th bay and a 6/6 unhorned sash to 7th bay on first floor. All other			
		windows blind. Low parapet. Round window in pediment. Gabled roof with 2 flat-			
		topped dormers fitted with C20 casements. Ridge stack left of centre and external			
		gable-end stack to west, rebuilt C20. East gable with a 2-storey canted bay window			
		with 6/6 unhorned sashes, the middle sashes rising into glazed arches. East side of			
		south wing is 4-window range lit through sashes of various dispositions. In angle			
		between wings is a 2-storey C20 extension. INTERIOR: stick-baluster staircase with			
		ramped handrail. North range with chamfered bridging beams with tongue stops at			
		first floor. East room with late C18 timber fire surround decorated with plaster Greek			
		figures in frieze. Roof of principals and one tier of taper-tenoned butt purlins.			
1269566	RED LION INN	Public house. Early C18, altered in C20. Pebbledashed and colourwashed flint and brick	; TF 81998 08942	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys in 3-window range. Four 2/2 horned sashes to			
		ground floor and a C20 glazed doorway to right of centre. 3 similar first-floor sashes.			
		Gabled roof. Internal gable-end stack to north, second stack on rear roof slope.			
		INTERIOR: opened into single retail area late C20.			
1269578	CHURCHYARD WALLS TO WEST	Churchyard walls. C18 and C19. Red brick laid in Flemish and English bond with	TF8203208945	Grade II	Post-Medieval
	OF WHITE LODGE	saddleback brick coping. Listing NGR: TF8203208945			
1269565	85, MARKET PLACE	House, later shop with accommodation above. Late C18, with later alterations.	TF 81997 08950	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		Pebbledashed and whitewashed brick. Roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 2			
		storeys and dormer attic. 2-window range. Ground floor with curved plate-glass			
		shopfront of c1900, under deeply projecting canopy box. Two 2/2 horned sashes to			
		first floor. Parapet. Gabled roof with one flat-topped dormer fitted with a 2/2 horned			
		sash. Internal gable-end stack to south. INTERIOR: no features of special interest noted			
1269577	CHURCHYARD WALLS EAST OF	Churchyard walls and gate. C18 and C19. Red brick, terminating at east end with mixed		Grade II	Post-Medieval
	WHITE LODGE INCLUDING	brick and flint with some stone. Gate of c1840-50. Cast iron. 2 semicircular screens			
		with gates between them hinged to a central stile of 2 square-section verticals. To left			

	CHURCHYARD GATES AT EAST END	is a gate under a low overthrow for dog-cart. The walls were included on 17.01.73 and the gates on 19.10.95.			
1269564	83 AND 83A, MARKET PLACE	House, now offices and flat. Late C18, converted C20. Red brick laid in Flemish bond; roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic; 3-window range. Double C20 doors in centre within late C18 timber doorcase of pilasters rising to plain entablature. One late C20 canted display window right and left. Two 6/6 unhorned sashes at first floor under gauged skewback arches and set within shallow recesses. Blind central window. Gabled roof with 2 late C20 dormers fitted with 2-light casements. Central ridge stack. North return wall rebuilt late C20. INTERIOR: opened out late C20 and converted to offices.	TF8199208958	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269629	GATES TO CHURCHYARD OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	Churchyard gates. c1840-50. Cast- and wrought-iron. 4 open trellis piers of square-section verticals rise to open volute finials with fittings for gas lamps. Between outer pairs of piers are wrought-iron gates: square-section verticals, top rail and bottom rail; top rail above scrolled frieze; bottom rail with diamond-pattern dado. Similar screen to south.		Grade II	Modern
1269563	63, MARKET PLACE	House, now shop. c1540, converted to shop C19 and altered 1965. Rendered and colourwashed brick and flint, pantiled roof. Probably originally a lobby-entrance plan. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 2-window range. Ground floor with glazed shop display windows of 1965. Two 2/2 horned sashes to first floor. Dentil eaves cornice. Gabled roof. Ridge stack set right of centre. INTERIOR: ground floor with mid C16 roll-moulded bridging beams with run-out stops. Some mid C18 large-framed panelling. 2-panel doors with HL-hinges to first floor.	TF8199209037	Grade II	Medieval
1269609	MANOR FARMHOUSE INCLUDING ATTACHED WING TO NORTH	Farmhouse. Early C18 with c1800 south block forming principal facade. Red brick, rendered and colourwashed; roof of pantiles and black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic. 3-window range. Corner pilasters. Central 6-panelled and fielded door, the upper 2 panels glazed. 6-vaned fanlight. Timber doorcase with block entablatures and open pediment. One tripartite sash either side with 2/2 and 6/6 unhorned sashes. 2 similar first-floor sashes separated by a 6/6 unhorned simple sash over the doorway. Modillion eaves cornice. Gabled roof with 3 flat-topped dormers fitted with 8/8 unhorned sashes. Internal gable-end stacks east and west. Early C18 range to rear: 2 storeys, 3-window range of C19 sashes. East front with 2 early C18 2-light cross casements to first floor. Gabled roof with ridge stack north of centre. At junction of 2 blocks is an external stepped stack. Running north is a single-storey range of outbuildings: red brick, some flint and pantiled. INTERIOR: stick-baluster staircase with panelled square newel posts. 6-panelled doors to principal rooms of front block. The wing was listed separately 17/10/73.	TF 82267 09048	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269608	CHURCH COTTAGE	House. c1700. Knapped flint with red brick dressings; pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Entrance front faces south: irregular 6-window range of 2-light crosscasements under segmental heads and with brick surrounds. At first floor the windows	TF 82109 09043	Grade II	Post-Medieval

1269612	TOWN POUND	to left, centre and right are original, remainder C20 replacements. Ground-floor left window is blind and painted in imitation. Central half-glazed C20 door under hood. Gabled roof with internal gable-end stacks east and west, the latter of c1700. North return is a 5-window range of 2-light renewed cross-casements. Rebuilt wall stack in centre. Part-glazed door and single-storey extension to right. West gable has diaper brickwork and a panel under stack of moulded brick representing crossed keys of St Peter. INTERIOR: not inspected. Town pound. c1730, restored 1978. Whole and cut flints with brick quoins and dressings. Rectangular on plan. Entrance to east, fitted with C20 timber gate. No roof.	TF 82095 09049	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269605	CRANGLEGATE	House. c1740. Red brick; roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic. 9-window range, the window to left on each floor blind. Central 6-panelled and fielded door under a 6-vaned fanlight. Panelled reveals. Doorcase with block entablatures supporting open segmental pediment. Fenestration of 6/6 unhorned sashes, those to ground floor under gauged skewback arches, to first floor with gauged segmental arches. Platband at first floor. Saw-toothed eaves cornice. Gabled roof. 4 flat-topped dormers fitted with 3/3 horned sashes (that to right without horns). Internal gable-end stack to west. Single-storey bay attached to east return with a half-glazed door. Rear elevation with 2 stacks on wall plane, and a 2-storey extension. INTERIOR: not inspected but likely to be of interest.		Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269611	STABLE BLOCK AND CART SHED NORTH WEST OF MANOR FARMHOUSE	Stable block and cart shed, partly converted to residential use. Cart shed to north-west early C19, remainder mid C19. Flint with brick dressings. Pantiled roofs. Cart shed partly rendered. EXTERIOR: Cart shed 1-2 storeys. Nearly symmetrical composition of a single-storey central carriage house in a 5-window range flanked by taller stable block at south-east and cart shed to north-west. Central block with central double carriage doors with two 3-light late C20 casements to right and 3 to left. Gabled roof. Stable block entered through a central timber door flanked by a 6-paned C19 window right and left. 2 Diocletian windows above. Dentil eaves cornice. Gabled roof. Hay-loft doorway in gable head. Cart shed to north-west is 3 bays, fitted with double timber doors (doors to left bay missing). Gabled roof. Hay-loft doorway in gable head with a louvred vent light either side. INTERIOR: stable block with timber and cast-iron stall guards, and hay racks.		Grade II	Modern
1269579	GEORGE HOTEL	Hotel. Early C18, main range to street added c1860, extensions 1979 and 1988-89. Red brick, the front rendered and whitewashed. Slate and pantiled roofs. EXTERIOR: C19 facade faces south-west. 2 storeys and dormer attic; irregular 5-window range. Rusticated ground floor. Double-leaf half-glazed door right of centre with plain doorcase rising to pediment. Fenestration of 2/2 horned sashes of various sizes, those to ground floor with rendered and painted gauged arches, to first floor with raised surrounds and hoods. 5 through-eaves dormers with open segmental pediments with shell motifs; 2/2 horned sashes. Gabled roof. Internal gable-end stacks north and	TF8200609096	Grade II	Post-Medieval

1269610		south. To left is C18 block with facade rebuilt in C20 in stretcher-bond red brick: 2 storeys, 5-window range. 6/6 sashes, those to upper floor without horns. Gabled roof. Internal gable-end stack to north. Rear of this block of early C18 brick and one 2-light cross-casement. INTERIOR: C19 cast-iron staircase. Barn with 2 attached stock houses. Dated 1797. Flint with random brick and brick quoins. Pantiled roofs. EXTERIOR: 5-bay barn with 2 full-height opposing doors to each side, partly replaced with corrugated iron. Slit ventilation lights. Dentil eaves cornice. Gabled roof. Outshut against south gable wall. Stock houses both single-storied, with hipped roofs. North range has weatherboarding to south face. South range with 8 bays of open stock shelters. INTERIOR: barn roof of tie beams and 2 tiers of purlins. Internal brick partitions. Enclosing brick wall runs SE from outshut of barn, returning to form closed yard with stock houses.	TF 82203 09119	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269580	EVERSLEY HOUSE	House, now part surgery. Early C18, refronted c1770, refurbished c1820, altered late C20. Red brick, slate roof. EXTERIOR: facade of 2 storeys in 5-window range. Central 6-panelled door under 5-vaned fanlight. Doorcase with 2 fluted pilasters, block entablatures and open dentilled pediment. Panelled reveals and arched soffit. Fenestration of 6/6 unhorned sashes under gauged skewback arches. C20 fascia board to eaves. Gabled roof with internal gable-end stacks north and south. To right of elevation an addition of c1780: 2 storeys, 2-window range. Two 6/6 unhorned sashes as before to ground floor, no first-floor openings. Hipped roof. 4-panelled door in additional bay to right, set within a timber doorcase. Rear with 2-storey early C18 cross wing with a first-floor platband and C19 6/6 unhorned sashes. INTERIOR: stick baluster staircase with ramped handrail, c1820.	TF8197909117	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269581	12, STATION STREET	House, formerly used as shop. Early C19. Rendered and colourwashed brick. Pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic. 2-window range. Facade with 2 full-height canted bay windows fitted with 1/1 and 2/2 C20 horned sashes. Ground-floor bays entirely of late C20 replacing former shop display window. Central door blocked. Gabled roof with 2 flat-topped dormers fitted with 2-light casements. Stacks removed. Full-height rear outshut with C20 details. INTERIOR: not inspected. Converted to shop late C19, converted back to house 1980s.	TF8197509144	Grade II	Modern
1269582	14, STATION STREET	Shop. Painted brick; roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys in 3-window range. Early C20 shop display window with glazing bars and a half-glazed door to the left, both under continuous fascia board and hood. Three C20 6/6 horned sashes to first floor under segmental heads. Platbands at first floor and at attic level. Dentil eaves cornice. Gabled roof. Stacks removed. Tumbling in gable heads. INTERIOR: no features of special interest noted.	TF 81976 09152	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269583	FINCHAM HOUSE	House. Early C18, refronted c1830. Red brick. Pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic. 3-window range. Pilaster strips to right and left of elevation. Central 4-panelled door, the upper 2 panels glazed. Reeded doorcase with reeded consoles supporting hood. One 2/2 horned sash to left under gauged skewback arch. Late C19	TF8199209161	Grade II	Post-Medieval

1077307 1169686	SUNDIAL APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH EAST QUOIN OF NARFORD HALL CLOCK TOWER, ORANGERY AND CONNECTING WALLS AT NARFORD HALL	sashes to first floor under gauged skewback arches. Dentil eaves cornice. Gabled roof. 2 flat-topped dormers, each with a 2-light casement. Internal gable-end stacks north and south. INTERIOR: not inspected but likely to be of interest. Sundial. C19 replica of early C18 structure. Clock tower, orangery and connecting walls. Probably c.1860 by Andrew Fountaine. Ashlar. Clock tower surmounted by arcaded cupola. 7-bay orangery of large casement windows beneath semicircular arches with Baroque decoration. Centre bay slightly larger with rusticated reveals. Balustrade parapet. Roof not visible. Stone connecting walls. Minimal description due to lack of access.	TF 76686 13710 TF 76706 13746	Grade II Grade II	Modern Modern
1077275	HEADSTONE APPROXIMATELY 12 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	Headstone. C18. No visible inscription. Limestone. Carving of a winged and draped putto in high relief holding a cartouche. Flanking carvings of a wreath and plants.	TF 81005 14333	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1077277	SOUTH ACRE HALL	Farmhouse. Late C16 and later. Brick replacing a timber frame; flint with brick dressings; pantile roofs. Earlier blocks form L plan to south and west. Additions to north fromCl8 to C20. 2 storeys with attics. C20 fenestration consisting mainly of sash windows with glazing bars beneath segmental arches. Fragments of timber frame surviving to west side. Principal facade to east with a flint and brick ground floor and brick first floor. One surviving stud of former frame and 3 bays ofC20 sash windows with glazing bars. Modern panelled door to southern bay. Fine, partially rebuilt, axial stack with 4 octagonal shafts. Northern additions not of special interest.	TF 80698 14336	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1077276	OLD RECTORY	Former rectory. Late C18 and later. Brick, re-used limestone ashlar, knapped flint and gault brick. Flat roof to front block, pantiles to rear. 2 storeyed front block. 3-bay symmetrical facade with 2 full height bays, segmental in plan, with tripartite sash windows with glazing bars beneath rendered skewback arches. Centre bay with a 2-lea panelled front door beneath a traceried semicircular fanlight and within a doorcase consisting of a pair engaged reeded Roman Doric columns supporting a renewed broken pediment. Single sash window with glazing bars at first floor beneath a rendered skewback arch. Parapet with stone coping. East facade. Later canted bay to side of front block with 6 sash windows with glazing bars (one blind) beneath gault brick skewback arches. Middle bay consists of gable- end of rear block which has a datestone (1841) at base of gable. The fabric is of galletted flint with re-used ashlar and gault brick dressings. 3 storeys and 2 bays of sash windows with glazing bars beneath skewback arches. Gable with tumbling-in. Lower additions to north with a 2-storey canted bay and sash windows with glazing bars. West facade has sash windows with glazing bars, a pedimented doorcase on pilasters and outbuildings projecting westwards forming a courtyard. Interior. Original swept staircase with square sectioned balasters open string and mahogany handrail.		Grade II	Post-Medieval

1077663	ST THOMAS A BECKET'S CHAPEL	Site of Chapel of St Thomas a Becket. Medieval. Flint rubble footings only of rectangular chapel.	TF 78809 14824	Grade II	Medieval
1077683	ABBEY COTTAGE	Cottage. Perhaps C15 east gable, C19 cottage extension. East gable has fine plinth of chequered flushwork. Squared clunch blocks with squared knapped flint, rubble and knapped flint above. Cottage of flint rubble, brick extension at west. Red pantiled roof. 3 windows, 2 storeys. East gable embrassure of large window, stone jambs, C18 and C19 pointed arch head in brick, blocked with knapped flint. Stone quoins. Cottage has 3 ground floor windows, one C19 Holkham Estate cast-iron 3-light casement, 3 first floor windows, 2 C19 cast-iron 2-light casements. Low pitched roof with one ridge and one west end stack. Gable perhaps that of C15 chapel on this site indicated by C18 maps references to Almoner's Garden or Chapel Close.	3	Grade II	Medieval
1171823	THE MILL HOUSE	Mill House. c.1800. Red brick, red pantiled roof. 3 storeys, 5 bays. 4 ground and 5 first floor arched wooden framed plate glass sashes with single glazing bars division. 5 second floor straight headed plate glass sashes with single glazing bar division. Central pedimented doorcase and panelled door. First floor plat-band. Parapet, gables, and 3 bays to east and details replaced after fire c.1959. Double pile wings at south. Return a south-west has coursed, squared carstone blocks, smut and red pantiles. 2 storeys, 3 bays. 2 ground and 3 first floor sashes with glazing bars, brick rustication and flat arches. Central wooden doorcase, fluted arched surround, 6 panel raised and fielded door with glazing bar fanlight. Second pile at east rebuilt.	TF 78906 14970	Grade II	Modern
1171525	WILLOW COTTAGE	House. Dated 1735, perhaps on earlier core. Knapped flint rubble north face, coursed squared knapped flint west gable, brick dressings, red pantiled roof 2 storeys. 5 windows. Ground floor has 2 outer sashes with glazing bars, 2 central canted C20 windows. Boarded door with flush gabled architrave. 5 first floor 2-light casements with glazing bars, brick aprons, rustication and cambered arches. Brick quoins. West gable has attic level brick plat-band, tumbling, plaque with initials MJM 1765. Steeply pitched roof with one east party wall and one west gable end stack.	TF8162515094	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1077690	ABBOT HOUSE	2 cottages, now in one occupation. C18. Brick north front, flint east gable, red pantiled roof. 2 storeys. 3 windows. One ground floor sash window with glazing bars, 3 first floor 2-light casements with glazing bars. One ground floor 6 panel door, 4 upper panels glazed, inserted in former window opening. One c.1900 4 panel door, 2 panels glazed. Roof hipped at east. Included for group value with Willow Cottage attached at west.	TF8163615099	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1253437	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.	TF8166015127	Grade II	Modern
1077689	NUMBERS 1-3 BAILEY GATE COTTAGES AND HILL COTTAGE	Terrace of 4 cottages. Early C19. Knapped flint rubble, gault brick dressings, red pantiles. 4 2 storey, 2 bay cottages. 4 ground and 4 first floor wooden framed sashes with glazing bars, 2 first floor blank plastered window openings. 3 6 panel doors, 4	TF8172215141	Grade II	Modern

		upper panels glazed, one C20 inserted part glazed door to Hill Cottage. All openings			
		have flush gault brick rustication, cambered arches. Brick corbelled cornice, 2 eaves			
		stacks. Included for group value with the Bailey Gate attached at east (q.v.).			
1171492	THE OSTRICH PUBLIC HOUSE	Public house. C18 and C19 front on earlier core. Flemish bond red brick, red pantiles.	TF8166015145	Grade II	Post-Medieval
	WITH ATTACHED COTTAGE AT	Rubble flint with brick dressed west gable. 2 storeys, 5 windows, 2 wings at right angles	;		
	EAST	at rear. 3 ground and 3 first floor irregularly spaced 3-light C19 Holkham estate cast-			
		iron casements with glazing bars under cambered arches. 2 blocked first floor			
		windows. b,1900 off-centre door with 2 arched upper glazed lights, rectangular			
		fanlight. Off-centre boarded door carriage entrance. First floor plat-band. End gable			
		first floor moulded kneelers suggesting line of earlier jettied first floor. 3 attic gabled 2-			
		light cast- iron casement dormer windows. Eaves kneelers, brick coped parapets with 2			
1		end gable stacks. Carriage entrance has 2 chamfered stopped tranverse beams, crude			
I		joists,2 storey flint wing at west. 2 storey brick wing at east has exposed through purlin			
ĺ		roof with wind bracing. 2 window 2 storey cottage attached at east, c.1900 details.			
1077662	REMAINS OF RANGE 5 METRES	Remains of domestic or farm building. Medieval. Flint. Half gable at north, full gable at	TF7804315011	Grade II	Medieval
	SOUTH OF BARN 100 METRES	south. Perhaps part of former west or farm court of Priory of St. Mary and All Saints.			
	SOUTH WEST OF ABBEY	Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Number 170. See F.H. Fairweather and H.L.			
	FARMHOUSE	Bradfer-Lawrence 'The Priory West Acre' Norfolk Archaeology XXIII, 1929,pp.359-394			
		(ref.p.380).			
1171519	ALBERT VICTOR PUBLIC HOUSE	Public house. C18. Plaster render on brick, red and black glazed pantiles. 2 storeys, 3	TF8170215175	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		windows. 3 ground and 3 first floor C20 replacement sashes with glazing bars. Simple			
		wooden pilaster strip doorcase with console brackets and gable pediment. Arched			
		embrasure, good glazing bar fanlight. c.1900 door with glazed roundel with lettering.			
		One axial and one east end stack.			
1171741	REMAINS OF THE CHAPTER	Remains of Chapter House of Priory of St. Mary and All Saints. C12, Norman, re-built in	TF7818115151	Grade II	Medieval
	HOUSE 50 METRES EAST OF	C13 after fire of 1286 and vaulted c.1300. Flint, some stone dressings. Angle only			
	ABBEY FARMHOUSE	surviving. Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Number 170. See F.H. Fairweather			
		and H.L. Bradfer-Lawrence 'The Priory Westacre', Norfolk Archaeology, 1929. XXIII,			
		1929, pp. 359-394.			
1268139	WESTERN HOUSE	House. Late C17, remodelled and extended C19. Gault brick front and red brick and	TF 81709 15522	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		flint with C20 tile roof and brick ridge stacks. 2 storeys; 2-window range of 8/8			
		unhorned sashes under wood lintels to 1st floor and gauged brick lintels to ground			
		floor. Plinth, storey band and dentilled eaves. Entrance in lean-to extension to right			
		end. INTERIOR. Ground floor has bridging beams with ogee and notch stops to			
		chamfers. Heavy joists laid flat with wide boards above. First floor has fireplace with			
		brick basket arch, and on wall to left a panel of decoration with foliage, birds and			
		sunbursts in various colours. Attic has similar small fireplace, now blocked, and 4-bay			
l		roof with 2 tiers of butt purlins and upper collars, some lower collars removed.			

1077687	THE STONE BARN	Barn. C18. Coursed flint and clunch rubble, red brick dressings, red pantiles. 3-stead	TF8163515607	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		threshing barn, converted to domestic use. West face has 2 north and 4 south brick			
		dressed ventilation slits, one blocked arched window. Central cart entrance blocked.			
		Stone angle quoins. South gable has 3 ground and 3 apex brick dressed ventilation slits,			
		brick tumbling.			
1077688	15 AND 16, ST JAMES'S GREEN	Pair of cottages. c.1600 to south, C19 to north. Cottage to south knapped, squared	TF8172315622	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		flint, to north flint rubble, brick dressings, red pantiled roofs. 2 storeys. To south 2			
		ground floor windows, one 3-light one 2-light, 2 first floor 2-light windows, all C19			
		Holkham estate cast-iron casements with glazing bars. One first floor partially blocked			
		C17 long and low window, one blocked fire window, brick rustication. One ridge party			
		wall stack, one end stack on C19 south gable. Cottage to north has one ground floor 3-			
		light and 2 first floor 2-light C19 cast iron casements with glazing bars. Details identify			
		as former Holkham estate cottages.			
1077684	12 AND 14, HIGH STREET	Row of cottages, now in single occupation. C18. Flint plinth, red brick walls, red	TF8178515185	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		pantiled roof. Single storey, 4 windows to east, 2 storey with attics at west. Range to			
		east has 2 3-light and one 2-light C19 Holkham Estate cast-iron casements, one 2-light			
		casement. Boarded door. All openings under cambered brick arches. 2 storey range at			
		west has 2 ground and one first floor 2-light wooden casements with glazing bars.			
		Dentil eaves cornice. 3 dormer windows with 2-light cast-iron casements. Steeply			
		pitched roof outer with 2 end and one ridge stacks. Single storey with attic extension at			
		east has one ground floor 3-light and one 2-light cast-iron casement under cambered			
		brick arches. One dormer 2-light cast-iron casement. Details identify as former			
		Holkham Estate cottages.			
1305459	ABBEY FARM HOUSE	Farmhouse. C18, c.1900 additions and details, possibly incorporating earlier core of	TF 78114 15136	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		monastic remains of Priory of St. Mary and All Saints. Red brick, slate roofs. 2 storeys,			
		of 3 or more builds. 2 window range at east, 2 window returned gable wing off centre,			
		2 window centre, 2 window c.1900 addition at west. Garden front east range has one			
		ground floor and 2 first floor sashes with glazing bars, one ground floor French door.			
		Returned wing has one ground and 2 first floor sashes with glazing bars, one part			
		glazed door. Centre has one c.1900 ground floor canted bow addition with 3 plate glass			
		sashes, one first floor tripartite and one single sash with glazing bars. One part glazed			
		door. c.1900 addition at west has one ground and. one first floor sash with glazing bars			
		Hipped gabled advance bay with one ground floor c.1900 canted bow addition with 3			
		plate glass sashes, one first floor Venetian window with sashes with glazing bars under			
		rubbed arches. c.1900 wooden modillion eaves cornice. One east, one south, one west			
		end gable stacks, one ridge stack, all diamond pattern shafts of c.1900. East range rear			
		has outshut root. Second pile at rear centre with reused masonry west gable.			
1305493	THE WOODEN HOUSE	House, now offices, with post office attached at north. C16 details largely 1982. Flint	TF 77998 15269	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		and stone and clunch rubble plinth, weather-boarded timber frame, thatched roof 2			
		storey Wealden-house play with central 2 storey open-hall, adavanced 2 storey east			

		and west wings. South front has recessed hall with one ground floor 3-light and 2 first floor 2-light 1982 replacement casements. Off-centre door in line of tower screened passage. Jettied eaves with single bracket. West wing with jettied first floor with single ground and first floor 1982 replacement 2-light casements. Jetty supported with C20 posts and lintel. North face has 2 ground floor casements with 3 diamond section wooden mullions, one casement cross windows all 1982 replacements. 2 bracket support jetty on west, dragon-beam at south-west angles. First floor with single 2-light casement. South wing has one ground floor 1982 replacement cross window, jetty supported with single C20 angle post. East face has 2 casements, each with 3 diamond section mullions. All external wooden details of 1982. Steeply pitched thatched roof with off axis stack, 1982 rebuilding. Interior: 2 storey open hall, former floor removed 1982. Central arch braced tie beam with reported evidence of tower Crown post roof.			
		West tie beams survives as arched brace at south only, east tie beam as arched brace at north only, cut off by inserted hall stack. Stack, largely rebuilt 1982, has chamfered stop bressumer at west, crude stopped bressumer at east with right angle moulded tranverse beam. 2 storey brick C19 range at north-west, single storey addition at northeast.			
1306361	REMAINS OF CROSS APPROXIMETELY 20 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	Cross shaft and base. Probably C14. Limestone. Octagonal shaft with alter- nating flat and concave sides. Crocket stops. Set onto trough-like base with remains of corner spurs.	TF 81002 14345	Grade II	Medieval
1342390	THE OLD TEA SHOP	Row of cottages, forming shop and one cottage. C18. Flemish bond red brick, red pantiles. 2 storeys, 5 windows. 3 ground floor windows under cambered arched, 2 outer sashes with glazing bars, central inserted replacement C20 plate glass window. Inserted C20 bowed shop window. 2 boarded doors with glazed upper lights. 2 first floor outer sashes with glazing bars, 2 inner blocked plastered windows, one central C20 plate glass window insertion, on original opening. Attic dentil eaves cornice. One ridge and one north end gable external stack with set offs.	TF8168815162	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1342410		Remains of detached domestic range of Priory of St. Mary and All Saints. Medieval, perhaps C14 and C15. Rectangular, 2 storey range. Flint, clunch, brick dressings. Possibly the theological school or "Schools for Sons of Gentlemen" mentioned in contemporary documents. Scheduled Ancient Monument, County Number 170. See F.H. Fairweather and H.L. Bradfer-Lawrence 'The Priory Westacre', Norfolk Archaeology, XXIII, 1929, pp. 359-394 (ref. p. 380-384).	TF7816815000	Grade II	Medieval
1439039	West Acre and District War Memorial	DESCRIPTION: the war memorial comprises an ornate fleur-de-lis wheel-head cross on a tapering square shaft. The shaft rises from a square plinth on a round two-stepped base. The first step is formed from four splayed stones. The whole stands on a round sloping base of flints.	TF7801315231	Grade II	Modern

1440879	Castle Acre and Newton War	DESCRIPTION: Castle Acre and Newton War Memorial is located within the churchyard	TF8161115094	Grade II	Modern
	Memorial	of St James the Great Church. It consists of a wheel-head cross with a Sword of			
		Sacrifice carved in relief on its front face. The cross is set upon a tapering shaft which			
		rises from a trapezoid-shaped plinth. The whole stands on a two-stepped base.			
1269542	WHITE LION INN	Shop, now public house. Late C17, refronted and altered c1860, converted to public	TF 81974 09168	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		house late C20. Flint and brick with red brick facade. Roof of black-glazed pantiles.			
		EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic; 3-window range, with additional, lower, window	,		
		bay to left. Central 6-panelled door, the upper 2 panels glazed. Simple timber doorcase			
		To left is shop display window with central double-leaf doors and hood on consoles.			
		One boarded window to right. Three 2/2 horned sashes each floor above, the upper			
		ones within through-eaves dormers. Gabled roof. Internal gable-end stacks. Left-hand			
		bay with one 2/2 horned sash each floor and a bell-cast gabled roof. North return with			
		remains of lower roof line and datestone relocated: 1682. INTERIOR: not inspected.			
1269541	17, 17A AND 19, STATION	Shown on OS map as No.19. House, now shop. c1830, converted to shop late C20.	TF8199009178	Grade II	Modern
	STREET	Rendered and colourwashed brick. Pantiled roofs. EXTERIOR: facade of 2 storeys in 3-			
		window range. C20 central glazed door within timber doorcase with frieze and hood.			
		C20 glazed door to right of elevation. 2 C20 plate-glass shop display windows. First			
		floor with three 1/1 unhorned sashes. Gabled roof. Ridge stack left of centre and			
		truncated internal gable-end stack to south. 2-storey rear cross wing fitted with			
		casements and sashes. INTERIOR: no features of special interest noted.			
1269543	21, STATION STREET	House. Early C19. Red brick, pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys in 2-window range. 4-	TF8199009186	Grade II	Modern
		panelled door to right within timber doorcase with hood. One 6/6 unhorned sash to			
		left under gauged skewback arch, and 2 similar sashes to first floor. Gabled roof.			
		Rebuilt internal gable-end stack to north. INTERIOR: not inspected. Listing NGR:			
		TF8199009186			
1269544	ORWELL HOUSE	House. c1740. Front block added 1820. Red brick, pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys in	TF8197409192	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		5-window range. Central 6-panelled door with 5-vaned fanlight. Doorcase with			
		pilasters, block entablatures and open pediment. Panelled reveals and soffit.			
		Fenestration of 6/6 unhorned sashes with gauged skewback arches and late C20			
		secondary external glazing. Platband at first floor. Dentil eaves cornice. Gabled roof			
		with internal gable-end stacks north and south. Tumbling in gable heads. Rear wing of			
		2 storeys and dormer attic. INTERIOR: not inspected.			
1269545	GLAISDALE	House. c1770. Red brick; pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. 5-window range. Centre	TF8199009194	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		bay broken forward. 6-panelled door, the upper 2 panels glazed, set within panelled			
		reveals. Timber pilaster doorcase with pediment. Two 3/3 unhorned sashes right and			
		left under gauged skewback arches. Platband at first floor. Four 6/6 unhorned sashes			
		to first floor, with gauged skewback arches. Modillion eaves cornice. Gabled roof with			
		an internal gable-end stack to south and a ridge stack left of centre. North gable with			
		Venetian window to first floor fitted with 1/1 sashes. INTERIOR: Venetian window has 2	2		

		fluted Doric columns. 4-panelled doors, eared fire surround to ground-floor north room, moulded cornices. Stick-baluster staircase with ramped and wreathed handrail.			
1269547	BOUNDARY WALLS TO EAST AND NORTH OF NUMBERS 24 AND 26	Boundary walls. Early C18. Whole flints with brick piers at intervals and C19 brick capping. Walls swept up at north and south ends, and return west from north end, here of C19 brick.	TF8197609214	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269573	BEECH HOUSE	House. Mid C18, extended c1910. Brick, stuccoed to south; roof of black-glazed pantiles. C18 south block with parallel north block added later. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer attic. South front has a 2-window range. Canted window bay to ground floor added c1910 to left of a 2/2 unhorned sash. Two 3/6 unhorned sashes to first floor. Modillion eaves cornice. Hipped roof with 2 flat-topped dormers fitted with 4/8 unhorned sashes. Ridge stack and a stack on west roof slope. North block projects to west: in the entrant angle is a 2-storey projection of c1910 lit through casements at first floor with glazing bars. To left of this at first floor is a rounded bay window with casements with glazing bars. North front is a 4-window range. Central 6-panelled and fielded door within timber doorcase consisting of fluted pilasters carrying an open segmental pediment. Fenestration of segmental-headed 8/8 unhorned sashes. Modillion eaves cornice and hipped roof in which are 2 flat-topped dormers, the left one with two 2/4 horned sashes, the right with one 4/8 horned sash. Stacks on east and west roof slopes. INTERIOR: C18 open-string staircase with bobbin-turned balusters and a ramped and moulded handrail. Upper staircase hall has a wide barrel-	TF 82017 09263	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		vaulted plaster ceiling lit by tripartite casements at east and west ends: panelled pilasters to wall continue as ribs into the vault; egg-and-dart cornice.			
1269548	POINT HOUSE	House. Dated 1788. Red brick. Roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys in a 3 window range. Central 6-panelled and fielded door, the upper 2 panels glazed. 2 fielded panels over door within timber doorcase and hood rebuilt C20. One 3-light C19 cross casement right and left under segmental heads; 2 similar first-floor casements flanking a blind central window; second floor with two 3-light casements and a 2-light central casement. Brick modillion eaves cornice. Gabled roof with gable-end stacks eas and west, the latter partly external. Contemporary full-height outshut to rear with one raking dormer. East gable head with datestone: 1788. INTERIOR: not inspected.	t	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1169833	LITTLE PALGRAVE HALL	Farmhouse. C17 gable-ends, C18 facade refurbished in early C19. Brick facade; flint, brick and re-used ashlar gable-ends; black and red pantile roofs. Lower service extensions to rear of main block. 2 storeys with attic. Symmetrical facade of 3 bays of sash windows with glazing bars beneath segmental arches. (Ground floor windows formerly much wider). Central recessed porch in stucco with a pair of square columns in antis supporting a plain entablature. 2 narrow sash windows above. Central gabled dormer with stone coping and a sash window beneath a semicircular relieving arch. C17 returned gable-ends with rebuilt gables in brick. 4 sash windows to western gable-end and some evidence of the original first floor opening. C19 single-storeyed canted	TF 83252 13471	Grade II	Post-Medieval

		have to east gable and with 2 each windows above. Considerable greatities of re-read			
		bay to east gable-end with 2 sash windows above. Considerable quantities of re-used			
		limestone ashlar probably from Castle Acre priory. Both gables with stone copings and			
		decorative peak finials. Pair of stacks to rear wall. C18 and C19 service extensions. C19			
		staircase with turned balusters, open string and swept mahogany handrail.	=======================================		
1077682	63 AND 64, BAILEY STREET	House. Late Medieval with extensive C18 and C19 additions not of special interest. Flint	TF8189814939	Grade II	Medieval
		with brick headers to main fabric. Limestone ashlar dressings. Pantile roof. Returned			
		gable-end wall with former exterior face to north now obscured by later structures to			
		both sides. Western return forms part of street facade. Plinth with chamfered ashlar			
		coping. Small rectangular window with chamfered reveal. Interior: entire length of			
		gable-end and an eastern return (identical to the western one) visible from interior.			
		Building to south probably replaces a Medieval timber-framed structure.			
1077686	BARN 25 METRES EAST SOUTH	Barn, probably a former dwelling. C16 and later. Coursed flint with keyed brick	TF 81837 14967	Grade II	Post-Medieva
	EAST OF TUDOR LODGINGS	dressings. Pantile roof. Rectangular in plan with single storeyed lean- to to north gable-			
		end. One storey. Redundant lower courses of a former window reveal suggest that the			
		building has been lowered and that it was originally storeyed. One window and 2			
		doorways to west. One doorway to east. Shallow roof of C18 or C19. Interior: 2 niches			
		in south wall with 4-centred arches. Included for group value.			
1342388	DOVECOTE 25 METRES SOUTH	Former dovecote. C16. Major repair 1880 according to inscribed plaque to rear. Second	TF 81821 14949	Grade II	Post-Medieva
	EAST OF TUDOR LODGINGS	important repair late C20. Knapped and galletted flint with keyed brick dressings. Some			
		clunch; pantile roof. Square in plan. One full height opening off-centre to north. Former	r		
		diagonal buttress to south-east corner. Pyramidal roof topped with a modern lantern.			
		Interior: mutilated nesting boxes formed of brick and clunch.			
Conservation A	Areas				
	South Acre	Designated as a Conservation Area 25th November 1991. No Conservation Area	TF 81685 15175	Conservation	
		Appraisal available		Area	
	Castle Acre	First designated in April 1971. Castle Acre is a village of contrast with old cottages,	TF 80920 14375	Conservation	
	Castle Acre	open village greens, mature trees, enclosed spaces, narrow streets and sunken lanes.	11 80920 14373	Area	
		It's antiquity is very evident in the way that the village fabric is imposed onto and		Aica	
		around the 12th Century castle precinct, with the remains of the Cluniac Benedictine			
		Priory standing a short distance away, beside the river on the side of the valley. These			
		two great scheduled ancient monuments, cared for by English Heritage, contribute			
		significantly to Castle Acre's outstanding conservation area.			
		pignineantly to castic Acre's outstanding conservation area.	1		
	Swaffham	No Concentration Area Apprairal available	TE 0202E 00000	Concorration	
	Swaffham	No Conservation Area Appraisal available	TF 82025 08990	Conservation Area	

MNF1058	Multi-period finds from Great	Extensive fieldwalking and metal-detecting between 1973 and 2022 recovered Late	Not displayed	Middle Bronze
	Palgrave deserted medieval	Saxon to medieval pottery sherds; Late Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon and medieval		Age to 19th
	village	coins (including 12 rare Saxon pennies and a scattered medieval hoard of 47 silver		Century
		coins); medieval and post-medieval jettons; medieval and post-medieval tokens and a		
		range of other, undatable and Middle Bronze Age to post-medieval metal objects.		
		These metal finds include undatable metalworking debris, a copper alloy casting jet		
		and copper alloy ring; a Middle Bronze Age small socketed spearhead and rapier or dirk		
		fragment; a Middle/Late Bronze Age spearhead fragment and copper alloy dagger or		
		knife; a Middle Iron Age brooch; a Late Iron Age/Roman brooch; Roman brooches, a		
		bracelet fragment, strap fitting, military harness mount, copper alloy beads and a		
		copper alloy pin; Early Saxon brooches, a strap fitting and spangle; an Early to Late		
		Saxon strap end; Middle Saxon strap fittings, a brooch and hooked tag; Middle/Late		
		Saxon hooked tags and a silver strap end; Late Saxon strap and harness fittings, finger		
		rings, hooked tags, brooches, strap ends, stirrups, a buckle, furniture fitting, knife-grip		
		mount, ferrule or staff terminal and ingot; a Late Saxon/medieval zoomorphic brooch		
		and sword-scabbard chape; Late Saxon to post-medieval lead spindle whorls; medieval		
		to post-medieval dress accessories (including a tiny medieval buckle); medieval spur		
		buckles, furniture fittings, harness fittings, harness mounts, harness pendants, casket		
		keys, scabbard chapes, mounts, thimbles, a box/casket hinge plate, chafing dish, hasp,		
		barrel padlock, purse frame, mirror case, balance, hinged book clasp, whittle-tang knife		
		end-cap, copper alloy and seal matrices (including one with a motif depicting a lion		
		fighting a dragon), lead weights, lead spindle whorl, lead pot mend and lead cloth seal;		
		medieval/post-medieval spur rowels, a knife end cap, purse frame fragment, candle		
		holder, coin weight, leash swivel, chafing dish fragment, skillet or cauldron fragment,		
		other copper alloy vessel fragments, copper alloy studs, copper alloy rings and lead		
		weight and post-medieval harness mounts, furniture fittings, book clasps, a spur rowel,		
		Jew's harp, ferrule, silver cockspur, lead alloy toy fragment and lead cloth seals.		
NF1289	The Peddars Way	A Roman road, visible as an earthwork and cropmark on aerial photographs. Some	TF 82298 12448	Roman
	,	sections of the road are open to the public as a long distance footpath. The road enters		
		Norfolk at Brettenham, where a possible stretch visible on aerial photographs has been		
		recorded as NHER 54566, and follows a very direct line with only a slight bend at		
		Hockham to the north Norfolk coast at Holme next the Sea, where its original		
		destination has probably been lost through erosion. There may have been a ferry		
		crossing to Lincolnshire, near Skegness. It is likely to be early Roman in date, and was		
		probably of military origin.		
NF11971	Bronze Age barrow cemetery	A double ring-ditch and four single ring-ditches were identified on aerial photographs	TF 804 146	Bronze Age
		of this site taken in 1933. These features are presumed to represent the remains of a		
		Bronze Age barrow cemetery. In 1972 it was found that commercial gravel extraction		
		had destroyed the double ring-ditch and the easternmost single ring-ditch. A third ring-		
		ditch may also have also been lost around this time, although it is possible that it		

MNF14014	Neolithic flint find	survives beneath the plantation that now lies on this part of the site. The two westernmost ring-ditches were subject to archaeological excavation in 1987-88, prior to the expansion of the quarry. This work confirmed that the westernmost feature was the levelled remains of a large round barrow (NHER 58760). A Bronze Age date for this feature is likely, although little in the way of dating evidence was recovered. The second ring-ditch was found to be a natural feature. See NHER 58760 for further information on the results of this excavation, which also revealed a Saxon inhumation cemetery. A Neolithic flint pick was found at an unknown date.		Neolithic
MNF14443	Roman metal find	A Roman coin was found in 1968.	TF 806 137	Roman
MNF15001	Arch, Narford Park	An arch is marked at this location on Faden's map of 1797. The arch is now hidden within Eyetrap Plantation.	TF 772 124	Post Medieval
MNF17561	Cropmarks of undated rectangular enclosure and pottery sherd	An aerial photograph taken in 1981 showed the cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure at this location. No date was assigned to this feature but an investigation of the site recovered a pottery sherd and glass fragment of unknown date	TF 8278 1136	Unknown
MNF18184	Multi-period finds, medieval stonework, undated building remains and timbers	Pieces of re-used medieval architectural stonework and pieces of timber exposed in quarry in 1982. Prehistoric flints (including two possible Palaeolithic flakes) and fragments of Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery were recovered during a visit to the site. The stonework may have been taken from nearby Castle Acre Priory and incorporated into a later building here.	TF 809 144	Lower Palaeolithic to 19th Century
MNF18343	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch	1984 aerial photography shows the cropmarks of a possibly Bronze Age ring ditch.	TF 802 145	Bronze Age
MNF17687	Undated bank and Neolithic flint finds	An earthwork bank is recorded on a museum map and bricks and Neolithic chipped flint axeheads are said to have been found there. Nothing is visible on recent aerial photographs.	TF 816 143	Unknown
MNF15066	Prehistoric flints, Roman coins, post medieval pottery sherd	Fieldwalking between 1978 and 1979 recovered a number of prehistoric flint tools and a post medieval sherd. Metal detecting in 1980 to 1981 recovered a number of Roman coins.	TF 80 09	Lower Palaeolithic to 19th Century
MNF21996	Old Rectory	Set opposite the church and with splendid views of the ruins of Castle Acre Priory, this is a late 18th century and later former Rectory of brick flint and stone, some of the stone re-used medieval material. The two storey south front has three window bays with two full-height bow windows separated by a door and doorcase of Roman Doric columns under a broken pediment. The east bay and return were added in 1841. Inside is an original swept staircase with a mahogany handrail.	TF 8104 1439	18th Century to 21st Century

MNF24753	Palaeolithic and Roman finds	In 1988 a Palaeolithic flint implement was found on the ground surface here. Metal- detecting in 2022 recovered a Roman coin.	TF 8266 1332	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MNF25940	Multi-period finds scatter	Pottery dating from the Iron Age to the medieval period, a medieval buckle and copper alloy cauldron, found by metal detecting Middle Saxon pottery.	TF 81 14	Early Iron Age to Medieval
MNF2796	Fen Causeway Roman road	The Fen Causeway is the name given to the Roman road which runs from a junction with Ermine Street and King Street near Peterborough across the Cambridgeshire and Norfolk fens. It was first recorded by Dugdale in 1772. In places the road is known to run along the crest of a roddon of a natural watercourse and is therefore quite sinuous, while straighter alignments may follow an artificial canal. In Norfolk, the Fen Causeway runs between Upwell and Denver, but in places there is more than one possible route. East of Denver, the road then probably divides into two, with one route heading due east to the Roman town of Venta Icenorum at Caistor St Edmund (NHER 9786) and the other heading northeast towards the Roman town at Brampton (NHER 1006 and 1124). The upland continuation of the Fen Causeway between Denver and Brampton is included under NHER 2796. In a number of places the road is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, whilst in several places it survives as a landscape feature. Sections of the road have been excavated on a number of occasions, revealing a cambered metalled surface and side ditches. At Denver, it is dated to the 1st century AD, and there is evidence of extensive settlement and salt production beside it (NHER 4240). Excavations at Downham West in 1993 examined a complex sequence of deposits, including the roddon of a natural watercourse into which a canal had been dug, probably in the early 2nd century AD. The first road surface was found to pre-date the canal, while a second road surface probably ran beside the canal.	TF 92398 11250	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MNF29538	World War Two bombing decoy	A World War Two decoy airfield, designed to divert enemy bombers away from the real airfield at Marham. It was a 'Q' type decoy, for night-time use, and had mock runway lights. The site's bunker still remains.	TF 7973 1258	World War Two
MNF30473	Narford Park	An early 18th century landscape park included in Campbell's Vitruvius Britannica of 1725. The early 18th century formal layout included a geometric formal garden surrounded by a ha ha, ornamental canals and classical garden buildings, see NHER 4014. An impressive north to south avenue is focused on the south front of the Hall, and runs for over a kilometre. By the late 18th century the formal, geometric gardens had been removed and the planting 'deformalised', and by the end of the 19th century a large lake had been created.	TF 76603 13212	Post Medieval
MNF31883	Prehistoric flint and multi- period pottery sherds	Fieldwalking in this area during 1996 recovered a single prehistoric flint along with sherds of Early Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval pottery.	TF 781 142	Lower Palaeolithic to 19th Century
MNF32248	Bronze Age ring ditch	1992 aerial photography shows the cropmarks of a probable Bronze Age ring ditch.	TF 8048 1422	Bronze Age

MNF32761	Medieval to post-medieval find	ls Metal-detecting in 1997 and 2019 recovered a late medieval or early post-medieval cauldron foot and a post-medieval jetton.	TF 82 09	Medieval to 19th Century
MNF33664	Multi-period pottery sherds	Fieldwalking in this area during 1997 recovered sherds of Iron Age, Roman, Early Saxon medieval and post medieval pottery.	TF 780 141	Early Iron Age to 19th Century
MNF33672	Earthworks of medieval road and multi-period finds	Fieldwalking here in 1998 recorded the earthworks of a medieval road and recovered Iron Age, Roman, medieval and postmedieval pottery sherds. Metal-detecting between 2012 and 2018 recovered a Roman coin, a Roman copper alloy finger ring with an oval bezel and a post-medieval shoe buckle and furniture escutcheon.	TF 78 13	Early Iron Age to 19th Century
MNF38622	Multi-period finds	Extensive metal-detecting between 1997 and 2023 recovered a large and diverse assemblage of finds, including Roman, Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds; a Roman flue tile fragment; a Roman Hertfordshire puddingstone quern fragment; a postmedieval bone domino; undatable copper alloy metal-working debris; numerous Roman coins (including a coin blank); Late Iron Age, Late Saxon and medieval coins; a medieval jetton; a medieval/post-medieval token and various other, Bronze Age to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include an undatable finger ring, crudely-cast copper alloy rings and possible lead weight; a Middle/Late Bronze Age copper alloy awl; a Late Bronze Age spearhead fragment and copper alloy awl; a potentially Bronze Age awl and blade fragment; a Late Iron Age brooch and possible scabbard mount; a Late Iron Age/Roman brooch; Roman brooches, finger rings (one silver), bracelet fragments, terrets, keys, a buckle, button and loop fastener, cosmetic implement, cosmetic pestle, tweezers, a lock pin, harness pendant, harness mount, bell, spoon, knife handle in the form of a solid human bust, zoomorphic mount depicting a lion, phallic mount, copper alloy hairpin, copper alloy bucket foot, copper alloy annular bead, cast copper alloy head of the goddess Minerva, lead weights and iron clamp; a collection of Late Roman military objects; a Roman/Early Saxon pendant (possibly made from Roman coin); a possible Roman furniture mount, copper alloy nails and copper alloy pin; Early Saxon brooches; a Middle/Late Saxon strap end; Late Saxon hooked tags, an Anglo-Scandinavian strap end, finger ring or earring and lead gaming piece; Saxon to post-medieval lead spindle whorls; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories (including a medieval silver annular brooch and postmedieval gold finger ring); medieval harness pendants, a harness mount, casket key, coin weight, copper alloy seal matrix, lead alloy possible pilgrim badge, lead ampullas and lead weights; a potentially medieval lead pot mend; a medieval/postmed	Not displayed	Early Bronze Age to 19th Century

MNF3953	Multi-period finds	Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint implements were recovered from the area in 1934 and Neolithic pottery fragments in 1963. Metal-detecting and fieldwalking between 1985 and 2012 have recovered a range of objects including prehistoric flints; pottery fragments from the Neolithic period onwards; Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and metal objects from the Bronze Age and Late Iron Age to post-medieval periods. The coin finds include a Late Iron Age coin hoard comprising four East Anglian silver units (one a plated copy with a copper alloy core). The other metal finds include a Late Iron Age/Early Roman brooch and toggle; Roman brooches; an Early Saxon sleeve clasp and toggle; a Middle to Late Saxon/early medieval hooked tag; Late Saxon silver bell fragments and medieval dress accessories. A possible barrow is marked on a Norwich Castle Museum record map, but nothing can	Not displayed	Lower Palaeolithic to 19th Century
IVINF3984	Possible Bronze Age barrow	be seen on the ground today apart from a natural knoll.	F 792 144 	Bronze Age
MNF3963	Roman coin	A Roman coin found in 1950.	TF 773 134	Roman
MNF3965	Roman pottery, coins and a brooch	In 1957 fragments of Roman pottery were found while metal-detecting in 2012 recovered Roman coins and a Roman brooch.	TF 76 11	Roman
MNF3988	Roman pottery finds	Roman pottery fragments were found in 1961.	TF 798 118	Roman
MNF4105	Mesolithic and later prehistoric worked flints	A Neolithic flint arrowhead and a Beaker period barbed and tanged arrowhead were found in this field during the early 20th century. It is though that this field was the source of a number of Mesolithic worked flints that were found on the land of Hall Farm in 1947 and subsequently donated to the Wisbech Museum. This assemblage includes microliths, scrapers, a burin spall, an axe-sharpening flake and a large number of flakes. It should be noted that this site is close to where another assemblage of Mesolitic worked flints was recovered in 1960 (NHER 3890).	TF 8029 1480	Early Mesolithic to Beaker
MNF4106	Multi-period finds	Various objects found in 1949. Prehistoric worked flints included a Mesolithic microlith, two prehistoric core tools that were recorded as Neolithic but may be Mesolithic and an Early Neolithic flint laurel leaf. Other finds recovered included a Bronze Age copper alloy socketed axehead and copper alloy spearhead; Iron Age/Roman and Roman pottery sherds and a ?Saxon bead. It is possible that a Palaeolithic flint handaxe was also recovered in this field, although there is a degree of uncertainty as to whether it was from here or a pit to the north-east (NHER 4099).	TF 8059 1200	Lower Palaeolithic to Early Saxon
MNF4111	Prehistoric burnt mound	A very large concentration of pot boilers was noted in the corner of a field at an unknown date. The whole field is prolific in surface flint finds.	TF 8084 1186	Prehistoric
MNF4113	Perforated prehistoric stone object of Mesolithic or later date	A Mesolithic or later stone macehead with hour glass perforation was found here at an unknown date.	TF 8103 1440	Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age

MNF4096	Castle Acre Priory	The substantial remains of a Cluniac Priory, founded in 1089 and dissolved in 1537. The impressive and important Romanesque façade of the 12th century church survive almost to full height, and the ruins include the remains of the 12th century claustral buildings, as well as the earthworks of other monastic buildings and enclosures.	TF 814 148	Medieval to 19th Century
MNF4118	Roman pottery finds		TF 804 133	Roman
MNF4142	Palaeolithic flint cleaver	Around 1965 a Palaeolithic flint 'cleaver' was recovered from this area.	TF 807 107	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic
MNF4097	Palaeolithic flint finds	Over 300 hundred Palaeolithic flint objects were recovered from this quarry when it was being worked during the second half of the 20th century. This assemblage includes handaxes, cores and a large number of flakes, and is of a similar composition to that recovered in earlier years from the Bartholomew's Hills pits to the south (NHER 4099). This is an important assemblage due to the presence of Middle Palaeolithic Levallois flakes and cores alongside many cruder, stone-struck flakes. The Levallois pieces are relatively unsophisticated and may date to a time when this technique of core preparation was in its infancy. Although many of the objects recovered remain in private hands a significant number are now held by the Norwich Castle Museum and the King's Lynn Museum.	TF 8016 1478	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic
MNF4099	Palaeolithic handaxes, flakes and other worked flints, Bartholomew's Hills pits	A significant number of Palaeolithic worked flints were recovered from these gravel pits when they were being worked in the first half of the 20th century. The material recovered includes over 20 handaxes and many flakes, a number of which display signs of secondary working. This is an important assemblage due to the presence of Levallois flakes and cores alongside cruder, stone-struck flakes. Many of the artefacts from this site can now be found in various museum collections, although there is some possible confusion with material that was recovered from the Thorpe Pits to the north (NHER 4097). It is likely that at least some of the poorly provenanced Palaeolithic material from Southacre came from the Bartholomew's Hills pits (see NHER 58863 for details of these finds). It also appears that a small number of Neolithic flints were found during the excavation of these pits.		Lower Palaeolithic to Late Neolithic
MNF4123	Roman metal find	An inscribed Roman copper alloy spoon was found in 1952.	TF 805 110	Roman
MNF4126	St George's Church, Southacre	The oldest parts of this small church are the nave and, inside it, the massive font, both of which are Norman. The chancel is 13th century. In about 1300, the north aisle running into the chancel was made into a chapel and the north and south doors added. After alterations in the 14th century, further extensive work took place in the 15th and 16th centuries, during which time the west tower was rebuilt by the Harsick family, whose coat of arms is set over the elegant west door. Over the same period, the north		Medieval to 19th Century

		porch was added, the nave and chancel heightened and new windows and roofs put in place. Unusually, the church seems largely to have escaped restoration in the 19th century. Inside there is far too much of interest to document in a summary. However a selected few items may whet the appetite. The tower screen was made up in the 19th		
		century from pieces of the ornate 14th century rood screen. The Norman font has a restored 16th century cover with an inscription commemorating Geoffrey Baker, a Rector, who died in 1534. There are a number of interesting coffin slabs, including in the aisle a tomb with the figure of a Crusader Knight on it, believed to be of Sir Eudo Harsick, a 12th century crusader There is an exceptionally fine life-size brass of 1384 to Sir John Harsick and his wife who are portrayed holding hands, a brass to Thomas Leman of 1534 and scanty remains of an armorial brass of 1454 to Sir Roger Harsick. In the chancel is a low tomb recess, in which lies a strange, defaced and decayed wooden effigy, probably a 14th century member of the Harsick family. In the chapel is a magnificent alabaster and marble monument of 1623 to Sir Edward Barkham and his wife. Their recumbent figures lie on the tomb. He holds a book and is wearing over his armour the fur lined robe and chain of office as Lord Mayor of London. On either side of a gruesome panel of broken skulls and bones are the kneeling figures of two sons and three daughters. Fine contemporary iron railings block off the chapel from the		
		aisle. In the churchyard are the remains of a medieval stone cross, consisting of the base of an octagonal shaft on an ornate but weathered base.		
MNF4127	Iron Age or Saxon pottery find	A large piece of Iron Age or Saxon pottery was found in a gravel pit in 1963.	TF 805 148	Early Iron Age to Late Saxon
MNF4144	Hoard of Bronze Age copper alloy rapier blades	Around 1939 a hoard of four Bronze Age copper alloy rivetted rapier blades were recovered from the parish of Swaffham.	Not displayed	Bronze Age
MNF4129	Palaeolithic flint flakes, ?Neolithic flint flakes and Bronze Age pottery	Finds recovered from gravel pits southeast of Bartholomew's Hills including Palaeolithic "Clactonian" flakes and a sherd of Bronze Age pottery. In 1986 two flint flakes of either Palaeolithic or Neolithic date were recovered	TF 8223 1289	Lower Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age
MNF4154	Prehistoric burnt mounds	Concentrations of pot boilers and blackened earth were noted in this area in 1949.	TF 8074 1171	Prehistoric
MNF4157	Undated earthworks, Bartholomew's Hills	The approximate site of earthworks known as 'Oliver Cromwell's Camp'.	TF 8168 1302	Unknown
MNF4160	Old Hall medieval moated sites	Two adjacent but distinct medieval moated enclosures, believed to be the site of South Acre manor, held by the Harsick family from the 12th century until 1454. The enclosures are situated south of the River Nar, north of which is the precinct of Castle Acre Priory, of which the Harsicks were benefactors. Both the moated sites contain the visible remains of substantial masonry structures, believed to be at least two successive manor houses and ancillary buildings. The remains of a rectangular building		Medieval

		between the moated sites are thought to be a free chapel founded by the Harsicks for their private use.		
MNF4163	Southacre Hall	A late 16th century and later two storey timber framed farmhouse, faced with flint and brick. The earliest parts are to the south and west, where fragments of the timber frame survive. The northern additions are 18th to 20th century. The fine chimney stack has four octagonal shafts.		Post Medieval
MNF43866		Metal-detecting between 2003 and 2016 recovered Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and post-medieval jetton, as well as Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Bronze Age tanged chisel; a Late Iron Age brooch; Roman brooches and a bracelet fragment; an Early Saxon girdle hanger and belt mount; an Early/Middle Saxon ansate brooch; Late Saxon harness fittings; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval writing leads, tweezers, a padlock, an end cap from a scale-tang knife, a rivet, a rotary key, an ampulla and a seal matrix; a medieval/post-medieval bell, cauldron fragment, ring, scabbard chape, and thimble and a post-medieval jetton, harness mount, hinge and a weight.	Not displayed	Late Bronze Age to 19th Century
MNF56303		Metal detecting in 2007 and 2016 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins (including a pierced Roman coin); medieval and post-medieval jettons, a post-medieval token and a range of other metal objects. The metal finds include Roman brooches, copper alloy beads and silver, harness mount, figurine and copper alloy finger rings; a Middle-Late Saxon brooch and strap-end; medieval dress accessories and probable casket mount; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy dish and brooch; a post-medieval buckle and lead cloth seals and an undatable copper alloy ingot.		Roman to 19th Century
MNF59089		In 2010 metal detecting recovered metal objects dating from the Iron Age to post- medieval period including an Iron Age sword scabbard chape, Late Saxon finger-ring and medieval brooch, buckle and strap-ends.	TF 80 14	Early Iron Age to 19th Century
MNF60161	Three ring ditches, probably the remains of Bronze Age barrows	Aerial photographs show three ring ditches. These are likely to be the remains of Bronze Age barrows.	TF 7721 1320	Bronze Age
MNF61323	Medieval pottery sherd	A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered as a stray find in 2010.	TF 81 14	Medieval
MNF64084		Metal-detecting in 2012 and 2014 recovered Late Saxon/medieval and medieval pottery; Roman and medieval coins and Roman, Early Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman copper alloy hair pin, plate brooch and strap-mounted terret of unusual form; a Early Saxon small-long brooch; Late Saxon brooches and a medieval lead weight, strap-end, buckle and bar mount.	TF 82 11	Roman to Medieval

MNF64453	Multi-period finds	8-,	TF 76 12	Late Iron Age to
		medieval jettons and Roman, Roman/Early Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval, post-medieval		19th Century
		and undatable metal objects. The metal finds include Roman brooches, a finger-ring,		
		the shank of a hair pin, a nail cleaner and a military scabbard slide; part of a		
		Roman/Early Saxon rectangular military buckle plate; a Late Saxon strap-end and bridle		
		bit link; a medieval pilgrim badge and part of a mirror case; a post-medieval buckle		
		frame and gilt harness mount and an undatable casting jet.		
1NF64886	Mesolithic and later worked	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	TF 8031 1472	Lower
	flints, Bronze Age barrow and	taken in 1933. Fully excavated in 1987-88, prior to aggregate extraction. This work		Palaeolithic to
	Saxon inhumation cemetery	confirmed the presence of a substantial ring-ditch that was almost certainly the		Medieval
		levelled remains of a Bronze Age barrow. This barrow was found to have been focus of		
		a Saxon period cemetery, with over 100 inhumation burials discovered; the majority of		
		which had been dug into the fills of the ring-ditch. Dating evidence for the barrow itself		
		was sparse and two pits (neither of which contained evidence of a burial) were the only	'	
		features identified within the ring-ditch. Apart from a small number of Beaker pottery		
		sherds, prehistoric finds were largely limited to an assemblage of worked flint, the		
		majority of which is likely to relate to earlier, Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in the		
		vicinity. Although it is possible that two of the deeper and less well-preserved burials		
		within the ring-ditch were prehistoric it was clear that the majority related to a much		
		later phase of activity. Many of the bodies appeared to have been placed in these		
		shallow graves with little ceremony and no deliberately placed grave goods were		
		found. There was also evidence for decapitation and bound limbs. Unfortunately the		
		dating of this unusual cemetery was not entirely clear. Although few finds could be		
		directly associated with individual burials, a small number of Early Saxon objects were		
		recovered from the ring-ditch and one burial was radiocarbon dated to this period. The		
		other radiocarbon determination obtained did however suggest that at least one of the	!	
		burials was of Late Saxon date. It therefore appears that the site was used as a burial		
		ground for a considerable time. Although Early Saxon burials are often encountered at		
		barrow sites, the unusual nature of this cemetery suggests that many of the		
		inhumations may in fact be of later Saxon date. It is possible that these were the		
		remains of executed criminals or others who for some reason were denied more		
		formal Christian burial elsewhere.		
/NF65819	Roman and Late Saxon to post-	Metal-detecting between 2013 and 2023 recovered Late Saxon and medieval pottery	Not displayed	Roman to 19th
	medieval finds	sherds; Roman and medieval coins; medieval jettons and a number of other, Roman		Century
		and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Roman		
		brooch; a possible Roman staff terminal and pendant; medieval to post-medieval dress		
		accessories; a medieval harness pendant, repair patch from copper alloy vessel and		
		lead spindle whorl and a post-medieval crotal bell and silver stud or mount.		

MNF66013	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age socketed gouge	Metal-detecting in 2013/2014 recovered a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age socketed gouge.	TF 78 11	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
MNF66046	Medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered medieval pottery as well as a medieval buckle and narness pendant and a medieval/post-medieval staple	TF 82 14	Medieval to 19th Century
MNF66093	Bronze Age, Roman and Middle/Late Saxon to post- medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2014 and 2022 recovered Roman and medieval pottery sherds; Roman imbrex and flue tile fragments; Roman and medieval coins and a range of other, Bronze Age to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a potentially Bronze Age blade fragment; Middle/Late Bronze Age socketed spearhead and socketed axehead fragments; a Middle Iron Age brooch; a Late Iron Age/Roman brooch; a Roman brooch, finger ring, phallic pendant and copper alloy hairpin; a Middle/Late Saxon buckle and hooked tag; a Late Saxon to post-medieval lead spindle whorl; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval harness mount, casket key and cauldron handle loop; a post-medieval mount and a late post-medieval/modern seed drill scoop.	Not displayed	Early Bronze Age to 19th Century
MNF66565	Late Bronze Age and Roman to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2014 and 2022 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and a number of other metal objects, including a Middle/Late Bronze Age spearhead fragment; Late Bronze Age socketed axeheads, a dagger/rapier blade fragment and copper alloy awl; a Roman brooch and mount; a Late Saxon hooked tag and bridle bit/harness fitting; a medieval buckle, zoomorphic annular brooch, mount and thimble; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment and a post-medieval tap fragment.	TF 82 13	Middle Bronze Age to 19th Century
MNF66692	Undated, Late Saxon and medieval finds		TF 83 11	Late Saxon to Medieval
MNF67060	Bronze Age, Late Iron Age to Roman and medieval to post- medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2015 and 2023 recovered, Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval coins and a number of other metal objects, including Late Bronze Age socketed axehead and socketed spearhead fragments; a copper alloy possible Bronze Age blade fragment; a Late Iron Age/Roman brooch and toggle; a Roman brooch; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval/post-medieval book clasp/fitting and a post-medieval crotal bell and lead alloy handle from tobacco box/jar.	TF 82 13	Early Bronze Age to 19th Century
MNF66851	Roman and medieval to post- medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2014 and 2022 recovered medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman and medieval coins and a number of other, undated and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include an undated copper alloy ring; Roman brooches; an Early/Middle Saxon gilt mount; a Late Saxon mount; medieval buckles, an annular brooch and a button and a post-medieval blunt-hooked clasp.	TF 82 12	Roman to 19th Century
MNF66889	Possible Early Saxon cemetery, Late Iron Age, Roman to Early	Metal-detecting between 2014 and 2023 recovered a Roman pottery sherd; Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and postmedieval coins and a range of other, undated and	Not displayed	Late Iron Age to 19th Century

	Saxon, and medieval to post- medieval finds	Roman to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include an undated copper alloy ring, unusual disc pendant and unidentified object; Roman brooches, hair pin and copper alloy linch pin; a Roman/Early Saxon brooch; numerous Early Saxon brooches and a vessel fragment; a Middle/Late Saxon silver wire suspension ring; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval/post-medieval weight and vessel fragment and a post-medieval button, part of a toy watch and lead cloth seal. The amount of Early Saxon material recovered from this area suggests it may be the site of a cemetery.		
MNF68210	Multi-period finds	Metal-detecting in 2015 and 2022 recovered Roman and post-medieval pottery sherds; a medieval roof tile fragment; Late Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval token and a number of other, Middle Bronze Age to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include an undatable piece of silver metal-working debris; a Middle Bronze Age rapier blade fragment; Roman brooches, bracelet fragments, a finger ring and key; Early Saxon copper alloy and silver brooches; a medieval buckle, strap fitting and mount; a medieval/post-medieval button and a post-medieval harness mount and lead cloth seal.		Middle Bronze Age to 19th Century
MNF69221	Post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered a post-medieval cloth seal, harness mount and harness fitting.	TF 81 09	Post Medieval
MNF69603	Roman and medieval to post- medieval pottery sherds	Roman, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds were found whilst gardening between 2001 and 2006	TF 81 14	Roman to 19th Century
MNF69676	Possible site of Early Saxon inhumation cemetery	Metal-detecting at this location in 2017 recovered a notable group of Early Saxon finds, including brooch fragments, a strap fitting, wrist clasp, copper alloy rings and the copper alloy handle from a stave-built bucket. The discovery of these objects in what appears to have been a relatively small area suggests this may be the site of an Early Saxon inhumation cemetery. Subsequent metal-detecting in 2022 recovered Late Saxon and medieval coins.	Not displayed	Early Saxon to Medieval
MNF74166	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flakes.	In 1999 two Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flakes were found at this location.	TF 81 14	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
MNF75182	Cropmarks of ring-ditch of probable Bronze Age date and second possible ring-ditch	A ring-ditch of probable Bronze Age date is visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph taken in 1976. A second possible ring-ditch has also been noted approximately 90m to the south-east, although this is visible only as a fairly vague soil mark. These features were previously recorded under NHER 3953.	TF 7891 1454	Prehistoric
MNF75282	Bronze Age, Roman and Middle/Late Saxon to post- medieval finds	Metal-detecting at this location in 2020 and 2022 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and a number of other metal objects, including a Middle/Late Bronze Age socketed spearhead fragment; a Late Bronze Age sword hilt and copper alloy awl; a Roman scabbard chape, possible furniture fitting and lead steelyard weight; a Middle/Late Saxon strap end with niello and silver wire components; a medieval lead seal matrix; a medieval/post-medieval buckle and a post-medieval buckle and button.		Middle Bronze Age to 19th Century

MNF77442	Prehistoric, post-medieval and undated remains	A geophysical survey of this site in 2022 identified a cluster of potentially archaeologically-significant linear anomalies, although subsequent trial trenching in 2023 demonstrated these were all of probable natural origin. This work revealed some limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the western half of the site, although the ditches and discrete features uncovered in this area were mostly undated. Three ditches of post-medieval date were the only remains present in the eastern half of the site.	TF 8171 1005	Lower Palaeolithic to Late 20th Century
MNF13639	Bronze Age axehammer and prehistoric flint scapers	In 1978 a Bronze Age perforated stone axe-hammer and a number of flint scrapers were recovered from this area.	TF 8182 1017	Prehistoric
MNF14839	Prehistoric pot boiler flints	In 1978 a number of prehistoric pot boiler flints were recovered from under turf on the surface of this site.	TF 818 102	Prehistoric
MNF15722	Bronze Age metal find	A Bronze Age socketed copper alloy axehead was found on the surface in 1976.	TF 8122 1370	Bronze Age
MNF15349	Two Neolithic flint scrapers	In 1979 two Neolithic flint scrapers were recovered from this site, on the route of the Swaffham bypass road.	TF 8130 0991	Neolithic
MNF17920	Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint blade	A small Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint blade was found by the side of a road here in about 1981.	TF 8098 1437	Early Mesolithic to Early Neolithic
MNF17688	Mesolithic microlith	A Mesolithic flint microlith is recorded as being found at this spot.	TF 8155 1452	Mesolithic
MNF17689	Medieval metal find	A medieval coin of King John is recorded as having been found before 1974.	TF 8009 1268	Medieval
MNF17690	Roman metal find	A Roman copper alloy bracelet was found in a field in 1965.	TF 8084 1165	Roman
MNF22703	Mesolithic flint blade	A small Mesolithic flint blade was found on a stripped surface here in 1986.	TF 8053 1459	Mesolithic
MNF32596	Possible undated well or natura feature	In 1997 arable work on this site exposed a hole of some 8m depth, growing from 1m diameter at the surface to 2m at the bottom. It is possible that this feature may have been a well, or a natural solution hole. A small number of prehistoric flints and medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the adjacent area.	TF 8069 1057	Unknown
MNF32671	World War Two pillbox and Royal Observer Corps bunker	A World War Two type 22c pillbox stands here, 200m east of the A1065. A Royal Observer Corps bunker stands nearby, and this was used during the period 1957-68. The ventilation shaft of the bunker has been removed but it is otherwise intact with the internal furnishings still present.	TF 8210 1119	World War Two to Late 20th Century

MNF3973	Nail of unknown date	A copper alloy nail of unknown date found in 1963.	TF 7717 1277	Unknown
ИNF3956	Bronze Age flint find	An Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was found in 1934.	TF 7912 1451	Beaker
	Medieval pottery	A fragment of medieval pottery found in 1957.	TF 7738 1354	Medieval
ЛNF3957	Saxon metal find	1964. Headplate and part of bow of bronze cruciform brooch ?GpII or III. Found while hoeing carrots in Spread Bush Field 102m (112 yards) from West Acre road to the west and 169m (185 yards) from hedge to the south. 1690m (1850 yards) east of Hall Farm.	TF 7901 1273	Early Saxon
ЛNF3986	Prehistoric burnt mound		TF 7985 1161	Prehistoric
ИNF4107	Prehistoric flint adze	A prehistoric flint adze was reportedly found here in 1949. It is possible that was one of several Mesolithic tranchet adzes/axes that was subsequently identified in the finder's collection.	TF 8080 1158	Neolithic
ИNF4108	Mesolithic tranchet axe	Prehistoric flint adze with tranchet edge, found in 1949. Almost certainly a Mesolithic tranchet axe.	TF 8070 1113	Mesolithic
ИNF4115	Bronze Age metal find	A Bronze Age unlooped copper alloy palstave was found on the surface of a sugar beet field in 1970.	TF 803 134	Bronze Age
ЛNF4120	Roman brooch	A Roman copper alloy trumpet brooch was found in 1949.	TF 8034 1318	Roman
ИNF4122	Roman or medieval pottery find	The neck of a Roman or medieval vase was found in 1934.	TF 807 140	Roman to Medieval
ИNF4140	Undated spindle whorl	In 1961 a jet spindle whorl was found on the surface of newly ploughed field here. No date was assigned to this object.	TF 8130 1127	Unknown
ЛNF4124	Site of medieval leper hospital, Bartholomew Hills	The site of a medieval leper hospital, founded in the 12th century. Nothing remains today, although human bones are said to have been found in the area.	TF 8174 1319	Medieval
	Medieval metal find	A medieval belt fitting was found in 1965.	TF 8187 1363	Medieval
ЛNF4128	Site of medieval leper hospital and church	Part of the site of a medieval leper hospital and church, probably founded in 1150 (see also NHER 4124). Possible wall foundations, tiles, mortar and flint, together with human skeletal remains, were found during road-widening works in the 1960s.	TF 8181 1304	Medieval

MNF4145	Saxon/medieval settlement of	This area is thought to be the site of St Guthlac's Chapel and the now-deserted hamlet	Not displayed	Lower
		of Stow. A small number of human burials have been noted in this area, which is	. ,	Palaeolithic to
		known to have had a churchyard during the medieval period. In addition twelve Saxon		19th Century
		coins, dating from AD 710 to 750 and possibly forming a hoard, have been recovered		·
		here. Other objects include numbers of Saxon objects such as pins, pottery sherds,		
		brooches, and strap ends, as well as Roman, medieval and post medieval objects.		
4	Medieval coins, pottery sherds,	In 1959 a shortcross penny of Henry II or III, minted around 1205-1247, was recovered	TF 8046 1087	Medieval
	tile, oyster shell and animal	near to the site of St Guthlac's Chapel (NHER 4145). A number of medieval pottery		
	remains	sherds, floor tiles, iron slag, oyster shells, animal bones were also found. In 1987 a		
		number of brown glazed tiles were also recovered.		
MNF4147	Roman glass find	A probably Roman blue glass bead was found in 1951.	TF 8018 1200	Roman
MNF4149	Neolithic and Bronze Age flint	A large Neolithic flint blade and an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowheac	TF 8120 1199	Early Neolithic to
	finds	were found in 1949.		Beaker
MNF4155	Roman pottery sherds	This is the approximate location of a number of Roman pottery sherds recovered in 1951.	TF 8093 1079	Roman
MNF4158	Site of post medieval inn, Bartholmew's Hills	The site of an inn of about 1700, apparently notorious for highwaymen.	TF 818 131	Post Medieval
MNF4159		The site of a deep well. Documentary sources refer to large fairs being held here in	TF 8181 1324	Medieval
	medieval market place, Bartholomew's Hills	medieval times.		
MNF4164	Post medieval ice-house	A post medieval ice-house in the grounds of Southacre Hall (NHER 4163).	TF 8066 1434	Post Medieval
MNF48554	Site of post medieval bridge	The brick remains of a post medieval bridge were found in 2005.	TF 81347 14660	Post Medieval
MNF49063	Late Bronze Age socketed axehead fragment	Metal detecting in 2006 recovered a fragment of a Late Bronze Age socketed axehead.	TF 79 11	Late Bronze Age
MNF56357	Late Bronze Age socketed axehead	Metal detecting during 2007 recovered a Late Bronze Age socketed axehead fragment.	TF 80 10	Late Bronze Age
MNF56557	Medieval/post medieval vessel	Fragment of medieval or post medieval cooking vessel found during metal detecting in 2008.	TF 80 10	Medieval to 19th Century
MNF63212	20th century milestone marking Fakenham 13 miles and Swaffham 3 miles	One of 9 surviving milestones along the Fakenham to Swaffham road.	TF 8178 1316	Early 20th Century to 21st Century

MNF63213	Fakenham 14 miles and Swaffham 2 miles	One of 9 surviving milestones along the Fakenham to Swaffham road.	TF 8182 1162	Early 20th Century to 21st Century
MNF63214	Fakenham 15 miles and Swaffham 1 mile	One of 9 surviving milestones along the Fakenham to Swaffham road.	TF 8193 0998	Early 20th Century to 21st Century
Norfolk HER 'E	vent' Records:			
ENF7691	Field Observation by A. Lawson and A. Rogerson (NAU), quary west of Southacre Rectory, Southacre, 10 June 1982		TF 8092 1441	
ENF8940	Field Visit by Quaternary Research Association, pits south-east of Bartholomew's Hills, Sporle with Palgrave, April 1986		TF 8223 1289	
ENF9127	Trial Excavation by J. J. Wymer (NAU), Bartholomew's Hills pits, Southacre, April 1986		TF 8175 1309	
ENF9500	Excavation by J. J. Wymer (NAU) and M.S.C team, land near Middleton Aggregates Pit, Southacre, 1987		TF 8031 1472	
ENF127908	Archaeological Unit at Castle Acre Priory, Castle Acre, November 2011	Maintained during installation of rabbit-proof fence, which followed the Scheduled Ancient Monument boundary. The trench for the fence was dug to a depth of between 0.2m and 0.3m using a mechanical excavator equipped with a narrow ditching bucket. Metal-detecting took place throughout the work, with both spoil and in-situ deposits scanned. Unfortunately, 200m of fencing along the eastern and south-eastern sides of the priory boundary had already been inserted and backfilled without archaeological supervision prior to the commencement of this watching brief.	TF 8137 1479	
ENF131703	Watching Brief by NPS Archaeology at land off Low Road, Narford, January-March 2013	The archive associated with this work has been deposited with the Norwich Castle Museum (NWHCM :2017.186).	TF 7764 1163	
ENF143675	Watching Brief by Oxford Archaeology East on route of Castle Acre Mains Replacement Scheme, Castle		TF 8220 1420	

	Acre/Southacre/Sporle with Palgrave, April 2018			
ENF153202	_	Magnetometer survey of site of proposed commercial development. The survey was undertaken using Bartington Grad601 magnetic gradiometers, with readings taken at 0.25m intervals on zig-zag traverses 1m apart within 30m by 30m grids (giving 3600 readings within in complete grid square). Bespoke in-house software was used to process and present the data.	TF 8171 1005	
ENF153242	Archaeology of land south of	Evaluation of site of proposed commercial development. A total of sixteen 30m long trenches were excavated, several of which were positioned to target anomalies revealed by a preceding geophysical survey (ENF153202). These trenches were opened using a 14-tonne 360-degree excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and working under close archaeological supervision. Metal-detecting took place during the removal of topsoil and subsoil deposits and then throughout the excavation process, with spoil and feature scanned periodically. A small number of bulk environmental samples were taken from selected deposits.	TF 8172 1003	



