

The Droves Solar Farm

Appendix 8.3: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

LAND NORTH OF SWAFFHAM

NEAR NARFORD

BRECKLAND DISTRICT

NORFOLK

PREPARED ON BEHALF OF ISLAND GREEN POWER

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Non-Technical Summary

This historic environment desk-based assessment of land north of Swaffham has been prepared by GHC Archaeology & Heritage Ltd on behalf of Island Green Power. The assessment has been undertaken to inform a planning application for a proposed solar farm, referred to as 'The Droves'. The initial desk-based assessment was undertaken in February 2025 but has been revised in October 2025 to reflect the updated Order limits. Further archaeological evaluation work has been carried out in the intervening period. The results of this, however, are detailed in **ES Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [APP/6.2]** and a separate report (Oxford Archaeology 2025) rather than incorporated herein.

The desk-based assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the Order limits.

The assessment has established that there are no designated heritage assets within the Order limits and any potential effects upon the setting of designated heritage assets in the wider area is provided in a separate Heritage Statement.

Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping, the results of previous archaeological investigations in the search area and a geophysical survey of the Order limits, show that there is high potential for Prehistoric remains; high potential for Roman remains; low potential for medieval remains; negligible potential for post-medieval remains; and high potential for modern remains associated with a World War II bombing decoy. There is no evidence at present to suggest that the Order limits contain, or have the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment of land north of Swaffham has been prepared by GHC Archaeology & Heritage Ltd on behalf of Island Green Power. The assessment has been undertaken to inform a planning application for a proposed solar farm, referred to as 'The Droves'. The initial desk-based assessment was undertaken in February 2025 but has been revised in October 2025 to reflect the updated Order Limits. Further archaeological evaluation work has been carried out in the intervening period. The results of this, however, are detailed in **ES Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [APP/6.2]** and a separate report (Oxford Archaeology 2025) rather than incorporated herein.
- 1.2 This document provides an assessment of the heritage interest in the Site, the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Site and assesses the potential impacts that the proposed development could have on these. An assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on other heritage assets within the vicinity is included under a separate report (GHC 2024). It has been revised at the Environmental Statement stage of the project.
- 1.3 The assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Section 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'; revised December 2024) and is in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2020).

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

- 2.2 The applicable legislative framework is summarised as follows:
 - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979;
 - Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010
 - Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) 1990;
 - The Planning Act 2008;
 - Levelling-up and Regeneration Act (LuRA) 2023;
 - Hedgerow Regulations 1997
- 2.3 The AMAAA largely relates to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.

- 2.4 The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 outline how decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) should consider the impact of proposed projects on heritage assets and places a focus of the desirability of preserving the character, significance and setting of said heritage assets. These regulations ensure that the potential harm to designated heritage assets is an important factor in the decision-making process for major infrastructure projects.
- 2.5 The Planning Act 2008 established the Infrastructure Planning Commission, a consent regime for major infrastructure projects concerning energy, transport, water, waste water and waste. Further, it made provisions about the authorisation of nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in addition to town and country planning and the imposition of a Community Infrastructure Levy. Part 3 of the act defines the criteria for NSIPs, including the construction or extension of a generating station if '...a) It is in England; aa) it does not generate electricity from wind; b) it is not an offshore generating station, and; c) its capacity is more than 50 megawatts.
- 2.6 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. It also updates the P(LBCA) Act add or enhancing after preserving in section 66. However, at the time of writing neither the TCPA or the P(LBCA) have been updated.
- 2.7 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997, made under Section 97 of the Environment Act 1995, set out criteria that must be used in determining which hedgerows are important. These regulations apply to any hedgerow growing in, or adjacent to, any common land, protected land, or land used for agriculture, forestry or the breeding of horses, ponies or donkeys, if
 - i) it has a continuous length of, or exceeding, 20 metres; or
 - ii) it has a continuous length of less than 20 metres and, at each end, meets (whether by intersection or junction) an other hedgerow
- 2.8 The regulations do not apply to hedgerows which mark the boundary of the curtilage of a dwelling-house even though the land on the other side may be used for one of the purposes set out above. For example, where the hedgerow marks the boundary line between agricultural and residential land, such as the edge of town, the regulations do not apply.
- 2.9 Regulation 8(4) indicates that a hedgerow is 'important' if:
 - iii) it has been in existence for 30 years or more, and
 - iv) it satisfies at least one of the criteria set out in Part II of Schedule 1 to the Regulations.
- 2.10 Hedgerows of archaeological and historic importance are identified by the criteria in paragraphs 1 to 5 of Part II, Criterion 1 states:

Schedule 1

Additional Criteria for Determining 'Important' Hedgerows

Part II: Criteria Archaeology and History

Paragraph 1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose 'historic' means existing before 1850.

Paragraph 2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is:

(a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or

(b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.

Paragraph 3. The hedgerow:

(a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and

(b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.

Paragraph 4. The hedgerow:

(a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or

(b) is visibly related to any building or feature of such an estate or manor.

Paragraph 5. The hedgerow:

(a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts; or

(b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system:

(i) is substantially complete; or

(ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

2.11 Several of the criteria refer to records made before 'the relevant date', that is before the Regulations were made on 24th March 1997.

2.12 Further detail and guidance relating to the identification and documentation of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows is provided by 'The Hedgerow Regulations 1997: A Guide to the Law and Good Practice' (DoE). Additionally, the interpretation of Schedule 1 Part II, Paragraph 5 has been defined by a Judicial Review case

- (Flintshire County Council v NAW & Mr J T Morris), with a subsequent amendment to the guide issued by DEFRA in 2002.
- 2.13 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997: A Guide to the Law and Good Practice (DoE) clarifies that the phrase 'pre-dating the Inclosure Acts' should be taken to mean before 1845 (whether or not Inclosure Acts exist for the area in question).
- 2.14 Several of the criteria refer to the 'Sites and Monuments Record' (SMR). The SMR has been retitled the Historic Environment Record (HER), however, its role remains identical.

National Policy Statements

- 2.15 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.
- 2.16 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).
- 2.17 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."

2.18 National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) [Ref 8-3] 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

- 2.19 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.
- 2.20 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.
- 2.21 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.
- 2.22 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).'
- 2.23 Annex 2 also defines 'archaeological interest' as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage Assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 2.24 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.
- 2.25 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.'

- 2.26 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;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions, and
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in situ* preservation.

Planning Practice Guidance

2.27 The Planning Practice Guidance is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF (DHCLG 2024). 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.

Local Planning Policy

2.28 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 06 Trees, Hedgerows and Development

Trees and significant hedge and shrub masses form part of the green infrastructure network and should be retained as an integral part of the design of development except where their long-term survival would be compromised by their age or physical condition, or there are exceptional and overriding benefits in accepting their loss.

Development requiring the loss of a protected tree or hedgerow (including preserved trees, protected hedgerows, trees in Conservation Areas, ancient trees, aged and veteran trees and trees classified as being of categories A or B in value will only be permitted where:

a) It would allow for a substantially improved overall approach to the design and landscaping of the development that would outweigh the loss of any tree of hedgerow.

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 national 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
- 2.29 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.

Archaeology 13. There is a presumption against any harm to Scheduled Monuments and heritage assets with archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments. 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. Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, planning conditions will ensure that an adequate record is made of the significance of the heritage asset and this is published appropriately.

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.

2.30 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.

2.31 The Order Limit straddles 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

- 2.32 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2020) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.
- 2.33 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.
- 2.34 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 2015): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. Significance results from a combination of any, some or all of the values.
- 2.35 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.
- 2.36 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.
- 2.37 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).
- 2.38 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.
- 2.39 Regionally specific guidance is provided by the Norfolk County Council Standards
 For Development-Led Archaeological Projects In Norfolk (2018).

3 METHODOLOGY

Information Sources

3.1 The Norfolk Historic Environment Record has been consulted for all records within 1km of the Order Limits. A gazetteer of all records held on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 1km search area and the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for within 2km (Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens)

- and 5km (Grade II* Listed Buildings, Grade I Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and World Heritage Sites) search areas is provided in Annex 1, and their locations marked on a plan in Figures 1-2.
- 3.2 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).
- 3.3 The Regional Archaeological Research Framework for Norfolk includes the East of England Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment 2021 (East of England Regional Research Framework East of England Research Framework), which was also consulted.
- 3.4 Site visits were undertaken on the 11th to 13th and 24th to 26th June; and 4th October 2024 in sunny, dry conditions to provide an assessment of the character of the site and appraise the potential impact of the proposed development on any heritage assets (see Plates 1 to 11).

Assessment Criteria

Significance

- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019).

4 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.1 The Order Limit comprises 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). The Order Limit 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).

- The Order Limit comprises 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 Limit follows 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 Limit on all sides are further agricultural fields currently used for a mixture of arable and livestock.
- 4.3 A single road crosses the Order Limit, River Road, which although sinuous in places runs broadly north to south across the western part of the Order Limit, connecting Swaffham at the southern end to West Acre at the north. Additionally, a complex of droveways intersect the Order Limit, 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 Limit, 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 Limit. 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 Limit comprises 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 Limit (BGS 2024).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 **Introduction**

This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the Order Limit and the surrounding area. It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the Order Limit's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the NPPF.

5.2 **Designated Heritage Assets**

There are no designated heritage assets within the Order Limit. For the purposes of this assessment, designated heritage assets have been identified within a 2km and 5km radius, depending on their designation. The NHLE records the following:

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

- 5.3 Details of the designated heritage assets are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figures 2 and 3.
- 5.4 An assessment of the settings of designated heritage assets has been completed within a separate report (GHC 2024) and will not be discussed herein.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Recorded Archaeology and potential

- The HER contains a total of 25 monument records that lie either wholly or partially within the Order Limit itself, comprising three potential Prehistoric burnt mounds (MNF3986; MNF4111; MNF4154), the projected route of the Fen Causeway Roman Road (MNF2796), 17 findspots (ranging in date from the Lower Palaeolithic to the 19th Century; MNF17869; MNF17690; MNF3957; MNF4107; MNF4108; MNG4115; MNF4120; MNF4140; MNF4147; MNF4149; MNF14014; MNF3953; MNF3988; MNF4106; MNF4118; MNF4123; MNF4144; MNF68210), a World War II bombing decoy (MNF29538) and earthworks of unknown date (MNF4157).
- 5.6 The HER contains 120 records within a 1km search area, consisting of 111 'monuments' and nine 'events'. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figures 3 and 4.
- 5.7 The HER records 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 Limit	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

Previous investigations

- 5.8 Although there have been no intrusive archaeological investigations carried out within the Order Limit and the HER does not incorporate any specific event records within its boundary, there are several Portable Antiquities Scheme event records of numerous instances of casual metal-detecting and fieldwalking from which archaeological artefacts have been recovered, both within the Order Limit itself and across many of the agricultural fields that border it.
- 5.9 There are nine archaeological events recorded in the HER within the 1km search area.
- 5.10 A geophysical survey (ENF153202) and trial trench evaluation (ENF153242) were carried out c.800m south of the Order Limit at land to the south of the A47, Fakenham Road Interchange. The investigations revealed two distinct areas of archaeological remains: prehistoric pits and ditch systems in the western part of the site with post-medieval field boundary systems within the eastern part of the site.
- 5.11 Field observation (ENF8940; c.243m east of the Order Limit) and excavation (ENF9127; c.130m east) were undertaken in the vicinity of Bartholomew's Hill gravel extraction pits in 1986, during which finds of prehistoric date were recovered. Further field observation was carried out c.220m to the north of the Order Limit, at a quarry to the west of Southacre Rectory (ENF7691), identifying multi-period finds, medieval stonework and undated building remains and timbers.
- 5.12 An excavation 120m north of the Order Limit at land near Middleton Aggregates Pit in South Acre (ENF9500) was carried out in 1987 and identified a Bronze Age barrow in addition to a Saxon cemetery.
- 5.13 Three watching briefs have been recorded within the search area, none of which identified any remains of archaeological interest. These investigations were carried out at Castle Acre Priory (ENF127908; 530m north of the Order Limit), land off Low Road, Narford (ENF131703; c.650m west of the Order Limit) and on the route of the Castle Acre Mains Replacement Scheme (ENF143675; c.230m to 1.3km north-east of the Order Limit).

Prehistoric (c. 950 KYA - AD 43)

Prehistoric activity within Order Limit

5.14 There are 12 entries in the HER relating to prehistoric activity within the Order Limit.

- Three concentrations of prehistoric 'pot boilers', or fire-affected stones, thought to represent burnt mounds have been recorded in a cluster towards the centre of the Order Limit within Field 23 and 16 (MNF3986; MNF4111; MNF4154). 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.
- 5.16 A hoard of four Bronze Age copper alloy rivetted rapier blades was recovered in 1939 (MNF4144). Although the location of this hoard is recorded at the southern extent of the Order Limit, the HER entry description indicates that it may in fact have been found further to the south, within the parish of Swaffham.
- 5.17 The projected course of the Fen Causeway, a Roman road with purported Prehistoric origins, is recorded on a north-east to south-west alignment across the centre of the Order Limit (MNF2796) following to course of Fincham Drove.
- The remaining records comprise findspots, including a Neolithic flint adze (MNF4107); a Mesolithic tranchet axe (MNF4108); a Bronze Age copper alloy palstave (MNF4115); a large Neolithic flint blade and an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead (MNF4149); a Neolithic flint pick (MNF14014), Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint implements and Neolithic pottery fragments (MNF3953); a Bronze Age metal find (MNF15722); and a Mesolithic microlith, two Mesolithic/Neolithic lithic cores, a Neolithic flint laurel leaf, a Bronze Age copper alloy socketed axehead, copper alloy spearhead and Iron Age pottery (MNF4106).

Prehistoric activity within search area

5.19 The HER records a further 46 entries relating to prehistoric activity within the wider 1km search area.

Palaeolithic

5.20 The earliest activity within the search area is of Palaeolithic date and relates to numerous findspots scattered throughout the environs of the Order Limit. These include most notably the large assemblages recovered from Bartholomew's Hills (c.130m east of the Order Limit) during its time as an active quarry throughout the 20th century. A significant number of Palaeolithic worked flints were recovered from the gravel pits here over the course of the first half of the 20th century, including 20 handaxes and a number of flakes that displayed evidence of secondary working (MNF4099). This was proceeded by the recovery of over 300 Palaeolithic flint artefacts recovered from the quarry during the second half of the 20th century (MNF4097). Both assemblages included a distinct presence of Middle Palaeolithic

Levallois flakes and cores. Further Palaeolithic finds were recovered in the gravel pits directly east of Bartholomew's Hills, (c.300m east of the Order Limit) including a number of 'Clactonian' flakes (MNF4129). Other finds dating to this period comprise a flint 'cleaver' recovered from the site of St Guthlac's Chapel, c.300m south of the Order Limit (MNF4142) and numerous unstratified lithic implements (MNF18184, c.220m north of the Order Limit; MNF15066, c.1km south; MNF24753, c.820m east; MNF4145, c.220m south; MNF31883, c.1km north-west).

Mesolithic

5.21 Mesolithic evidence is similarly limited to several findspots within the search area including a stone macehead with hourglass perforations (MNF4113, c.220m north of the Order Limit); a number of unspecified Mesolithic worked flints recovered in 1947 (MNF4105, c.10m north); an assemblage of residual flints recovered from later features including a Bronze Age barrow, near Middleton Aggregate Pits (MNF64886, c.120m north); a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint blade (MNF17920, c.210m north-east); a microlith (MNF17688, c.430m northeast); and a Mesolithic flint blade (MNF22703, c.140m north).

Neolithic

5.22 Known Neolithic activity is sparse with only five findspots recorded in the HER: a flint arrowhead (MNF4105, c.10m north of the Order Limit); flint flakes (MNF4129, c.300m east); residual worked flint recovered from later features including Bronze Age barrow (MNF64886, c.110m north); two Neolithic or Bronze age flint flakes (MNF74166, c.500m north); and two flint scrapers (MNF15349, c.1km south). The HER further records a fourth concentration of pot boilers, possibly indicating the presence of a burnt mound (MNF14839, c.500m south of the Order Limit).

Bronze Age

- 5.23 There is more evidence of Bronze Age activity within the wider environs of the Order Limit, including nine possible barrows and ring ditches largely focused c.475m to 1km north of the Order Limit. The exception to this is a group of three possible barrows, identified through aerial photography and potentially representing a small cemetery, positioned c.700m west of the Order Limit (MNF60161). A tenth potential barrow is located at Hangour Hill, a Scheduled Monument situated c.4.5km south-west of the Order Limit (NHLE 1003160).
- Aerial photographs taken in 1933 identified a collection of five ring-ditches (MNF11971, MNF64886) situated c.5m north of the Order Limit, interpreted as the likely remains of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery. At least two of these were destroyed by commercial gravel extraction in the mid 20th century, with a third having also likely been heavily truncated. The remaining two features were investigated in 1987-1988 prior to the extension of the quarry, which established that one was a natural feature. However, the final ring ditch was confirmed as the levelled remains of a large round barrow that, although very sparse in artefactual evidence, was presumably Bronze Age in date. The barrow had been largely

obscured by later activity, comprising a Saxon cemetery, and there were very few contemporary Bronze Age features identified during the excavation. These were limited to two pits, although the HER entry indicated that two of the deeper and less well-preserved burials within the ring ditch may have been prehistoric in date.

- 5.25 The Norwich Castle Museum record map notes the presence of a possible barrow c. 500m north of the Order Limit (and c.1.2km west of MNF11971/MNF64886). However, the HER entry for this monument notes that nothing can be seen on the ground today apart from a natural knoll, and nothing was observed during the author's site visit to this location. There are a further three ring ditches of purported Bronze Age date within the search area, all of which were identified through aerial photography and have not been confirmed through any further investigation (MNF18343, c.15m north; MNF32248, c.20m north; MNF75182, c.25m north).
- There are numerous findspots of Bronze Age date that have been identified within the search area, including: Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrow heads (MNF3956, c.760m north of the Order Limit; MNF4105, c.10m north); Middle/Late Bronze Age spearheads, daggers, socketed axe fragments, an awl and rapier fragments (MNF1058, c.1km east; MNF68210, from the fields directly east of the Order Limit; MNF75282, c.350m east; MNF38622, in the fields to the east of the Order Limit; MNF66093, c.1km east; MNF66565, c.530m east) and Late Bronze Age spearhead fragments, awls, socketed axeheads, dagger, sword hilt, axe-hammer, flint scrapers, tanged chisel, socketed gouge and pottery (MNF38622, in the fields to the east of the Order Limit; MNF66565, c.530m east; MNF75282, c.350m east; MNF67060, c.350m east; MNF13639, c.650m south; MNF49063, c.100m south; MNF56357, c.820m south; MNF4129, c.390m east; MNF43866, c.760m north-west; MNF66013, c.300m south).

Iron Age

5.27 There are few references to Iron Age activity within the search area, all of which are findspots. These comprise coins, brooches, pottery, a possible scabbard mount and a sword scabbard chape (MNF68210, from the fields directly east of the Order Limit; MNF1058, c.1km east of the Order Limit; MNF67060, c.457m east; MNF25940, c.560m north; MNF33664, c.450m north-west; MNF33672, c.290m north-west; MNF38622, in the fields to the east of the Order Limit; MNF4127, c.1km north-west; MNF43866, c.760m north-west; MNF59089, c.570m north-west; MNF66889, c.c.680m east; MNF66093, c.1km east).

Roman Period (c. AD 43 - c. AD 410)

Roman activity within Order Limit

5.28 There are ten HER entries of Roman activity within the Order Limit, including the Fen Causeway Roman Road (the route of which is followed by the current Fincham Drove), which extended from a junction with Ermine Street and King Street near Peterborough across Cambridgeshire and the Norfolk Fens. The Fen Causeway, which is thought to have

Prehistoric origins, was first recorded by Dugdale in 1772, and is known to run alongside a roddon of a natural watercourse, meaning the route is sinuous in several places. However, elsewhere, at some distance from the Order Limit, the road had a straighter alignment and may have followed an artificial canal. In a number of sections, the road is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs whilst elsewhere it survives as a landscape feature. There have been several excavations along the route, which have established that the road was in use throughout the 1st and 2nd centuries AD and had a cambered metalled surface with side ditches.

The remaining nine HER records within the Order Limit comprise findspots, for the most part recovered during metal detecting and fieldwalking. These include: coins and brooches (MNF3953); pottery (MNF3988, MNF4106, MNF4118, MNF4122); an inscribed copper alloy spoon (MNF4123); pottery, coins, brooches, bracelet fragments, a finger ring and key (MNF68210); a copper alloy bracelet (MNF17690); a copper alloy trumpet brooch (MNF4120) and a glass bead (MNF4147).

Roman activity within search area

- There are a further 29 records of Roman activity within the wider 1km search area. A second Roman road, the Peddars Way, is purported to extend c.1km to the east of the Order Limit on a perpendicular alignment (orientated north-west to south-east) to the Fen Causeway. The Norfolk section of the Peddars Way starts from Brettenham and follows a direct line to Holme next the Sea at the coast, which may have been connected to Lincolnshire, near Skegness, via a ferry crossing (although this remains conjectural). It is thought to have perhaps been of military origin, but this has not been confirmed through further investigation. Castle Acre is thought to have originated as one of the principal settlements located off this section of the Peddars Way in the Roman period, although there has been very limited investigation to confirm these origins.
- The remaining entries of Roman origin relate to findspots scattered throughout the search area, largely identified through the widespread casual metal-detecting and fieldwalking that has taken place in the fields surrounding the Order Limit. These findspots comprise: pottery, coins, pins, brooches, a strap-mounted terret, a bracelet fragment, strap fittings, military harness mount, copper alloy beads, finger rings, terrets, keys, buckles, a button and loop fastener, cosmetic implement and pestle, tweezers, a lock pin, harness pendant and mounts, bell, spoon, knife handle, bucket foot, a cast copper alloy head of the goddess Minerva, lead weights, an iron clamp, a collection of late Roman military objectrs, a pendant a figurine, furniture mount, nail cleaner, flue tiles, staff terminal, and a vase (MNF64084, recovered from the fields directly east of the Order Limit; MNF1058, c.1km east of the Order Limit; MNF14443, c.145m north-west; MNF15066, c.1km south; MNF3962, c.750m north-west; MNF33664, c.450m north-west; MNF38622, recovered during metal detecting in the fields directly east of the Order Limit; MNF3965, c.1km south-west; MNF43866, c.760m north-west; MNF38662, c.1km south-west; MNF43866, c.760m north-west; MNF3965, c.1km south-west; MNF43866, c.760m north-

west; MNF56303, c.350m north-west; MNF64453, c.570m west; MNF65819, c.800m east; MNF66093, c.1km east; MNF66565, c.530m east; MNF67060, c.200m east; MNF66851, c.490m east; MNF66889, c.680m east; MNF75282, c.350m east; MNF4145, c.220m south).

Medieval Period (c. AD 410 - c. 1540)

Medieval activity within Order Limit

There are six records included within the HER of early medieval findspots recovered during metal-detecting, fieldwalking and farming activity either wholly or partially within the Order Limit. These comprise an Early Saxon sleeve clasp and toggle, a Middle to Late Saxon/early medieval hooked tag and Late Saxon silver bell fragments and medieval dress accessories (MNF3953); a possible Saxon bead (MNF4106); and a headplate and part of bow of bronze cruciform brooch (MNF3957). There are a further three findspots of later medieval date recorded within the Order Limit, comprising a coin of King John (MNF17689); roof tile fragments, a buckle, strap fitting and mount (MNF68210); and coins and dress accessories (MNF3953).

Medieval activity within search area

Early Medieval

- 5.33 A short section of large linear earthwork usually referred to as Devil's Dyke or Bichamditch is situated c.4.8km south-west of the Order Limit and designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1003973). The earthwork is traditionally thought to be of Early Saxon date, although it may in fact be earlier, and runs for 11km between the River Nar at Narborough and the River Wissey at Beachamwell. An excavation in 2000 targeted the line of the earthwork at Narborough but found no evidence of it.
- 5.34 Excavations of a Bronze Age barrow prior to gravel extraction c.110m north of the Order Limit revealed that it had been re-utilised during the Saxon period for a cemetery (MNF64886). Artefactual evidence directly relating to the burials was sparse, and there were no deliberately placed grave goods found during the investigations. However, a small number of Early Saxon objects were recovered from the earlier ring ditch surrounding the cemetery and one of the cremation burials was radiocarbon dated to this phase of activity, whilst another was radiocarbon dated to the Late Saxon period. Evidence for decapitations and bound limbs was also recorded. Based on this evidence, it was surmised 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).

5.36

The remaining records relate to findspots, comprising Early Saxon pottery (MNF31883, c.1km north-west; MNF33664, c.450m north-west; MNF66889, c.680m east) and metal objects including brooches, strap fittings, spangles, strap ends, girdle hanger and belt mount, a gilt mount (MNF4145, the site of the medieval chapel of St Guthlac c.180m south of the Order Limit, in the deserted medieval hamlet of Stow; MNF68210, MNF38622 and MNF64084, from the fields directly east of the Order Limit; MNF1058, c.1km east; MNF43866, c.760m north-west; MNF66851, c.490m east; MNF66889, c.680m east); Middle Saxon pottery (MNF25940, c.540m north) and metal objects including strap fittings, brooches, a hooked tag, a silver wire suspension ring and a buckle (MNF4145, c.180m south; MNF1058, c.1km east; MNF38622, from the fields directly east of the Order Limit; MNF56303, c.350m north-west; MNF66093, c.1km east; MNF75282, c.350m east; MNF66889, c.680m east); and Late Saxon pottery (MNF65819, c.800m east; MNF18184, c.220m north; MNF31883, c.1km north-west; MNF38622, from the fields directly east of the Order Limit) and metal objects including coins, brooches, strap and harness fittings, finger rings, strap ends, hooked tags, stirrups, buckles, a furniture fitting, knife-grip mount, ferrule or staff terminal, ingot, sword scabbard chape, spindle whorls, lead gaming piece and bridle bit link (MNF4145, c.180m south; MNF64084 and MNF38622 from the fields directly east of the Order Limit; MNF1058, c.1km east; MNF43866, c.760m north-west; MNF56303, c.350m north-west; MNF59089, c.570m north-west; MNF64453, c.570m west; MNF66093, c.1km east; MNF66565, c.530m east; MNF66692, c.850m east; MNF66851, c.490m east; MNF75282, c.350m east).

High Medieval

5.37 The Order Limit was located between multiple settlements presumably established by at least the Late Saxon period and mentioned in Domesday book of 1086. These include Swaffham to the south, Palgrave to the east and South Acre, Custhorpe and Narford to the north. The land ownership for these settlements was recorded as follows:

Settlement Lord in 1066		Lord in 1086	
		1. King William	
	1. Earl Ralph the Constable		
		2. Count Alan of Brittany	
Palgrave	2. Edric of Laxfield		
		3. William of Warenne (Tenant-in-	
	3. One Freeman	Chief) and the Abbey of Saint	
		Riquier (Lord)	
	1. Earl Ralph the Constable	1. King William	
South Acre	2. One Freeman	2. King William	
	3. One Freeman	3. William of Warenne (Tenant-in-	
		Chief) and Wilmer of Gressenhall	
	4. Osward	(Lord)	

		4. Godric the Steward	
Custhorpe	Earl Harold	Ralph of Tosny	
Narford	Alfheah and four Freemen	Count Alan of Brittany (Tenant-in- Chief) and Phanceon (Lord) 1. Count Alan of Brittany (Tenant-	
Nariord	All near and four Freemen		
		1. Count Alan of Brittany (Tenant-	
		in Chief and Lord)	
Swaffham	Earl Ralph the Constable 2. Walter G	2. Walter Giffard (Tenant-in-	
		Chief) and Germund of	
		Cudessane (Lord)	

- 5.38 There are numerous designated heritage assets and archaeological monuments of medieval origin focused within and immediately surrounding the settlement of Castle Acre, to the north-east of the Order Limit. This includes the remains of Castle Acre Castle, a Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed building (NHLE 1171480, 1017909; 900m north-east of the Order Limit). The castle originated as an 11th century unfortified house built by William de Warrene, the first Earl of Surrey and a close compatriot of William the Conqueror. The house was converted into a shell keep in the mid 12th century and was abandoned by the 14th century. The bailey gate of the castle is 13th century in origin and is also a Grade I listed building (NHLE 1077681).
- The substantial remains of Castle Acre Priory (MNF4096), a Scheduled Monument with Grade I listed elements, is situated c.490m north of the Order Limit. This Cluniac priory was founded in 1089 by the son of the founder of Castle Acre Castle and was dissolved in 1537, although the surviving parts largely date to the 12th century, including an impressive Romanesque façade and claustral buildings. There are also earthworks of other monastic buildings and enclosures. Pieces of re-used medieval architectural stonework thought to have possibly been taken from the priory ruin were recovered along with pieces of timber during quarrying activity (MNF18184) to the south Castle Acre Priory and c.550m north of the Order Limit.
- 5.40 A third Scheduled Monument comprising two adjacent moated enclosures at Old Hall lies c.365m north of the Order Limit (NHLE 1015269, MNF4160). The enclosures are thought to represent the site of South Acre manor, which was held by the Harsick family from the 12th century until 1454. The visible remains of substantial masonry structures are contained within both moats, believed to be at least successive manor houses and ancillary buildings. Another double moated site is recorded c.2.7km north-east of the Order Limit and is also a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1019668).
- 5.41 To the south-west of Castle Acre Priory and Old Hall is the Grade I listed St George's Church (MNF4126, NHLE 1306357), also situated within South Acre c.90m north of the Order Limit. The oldest parts (the nave and font) of this building are Norman in date, with the chancel of this small church added in the c.13th century. Further alterations were made in the 14th

century, which were followed by extensive rebuilding works undertaken by the Harsick family over the course of the 15th and 16th centuries, with the entire west tower being rebuilt during this period. Unusually, the church seems largely to have escaped restoration in the 19th century. A medieval churchyard cross, thought to be 14th or 15th century in date, is situated c.20m south of St. George's Church itself. The cross is Grade II listed (NHLE 1306361) with the lower part also designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1015270).

- 5.42 Within the wider search radius, there are the remains of a further 12 churches of medieval origin that are designated heritage assets comprising one Scheduled Monument: St Andrew's church (NHLE 1019836, c.4.8km north-west of the Order Limit); nine Grade I Listed Buildings: three Churches of All Saints (NHLE 1077266, c.1.9km north-east; NHLE 1342409, c.1.6km north and NHLE 1306406, c.3km west); three Churches of St Mary (NHLE 107766, c.4.7km north-west; NHLE 1169691, c.1.6km north-west; and NHLE 1169820, c.3km east); Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE 1269628, c.1.8km south); Church of St James (NHLE 1342386, c.930m north); and Church of St Margaret (NHLE 1342499, c.4.5km east); one Grade II* Listed Building: Church of St Nicholas (NHLE 1077485, c.4.7km north-east); and one Grade II Listed Building: St Thomas A Beckett's Chapel (NHLE 1077663, 1.1km north). There are also three priories of medieval origin within the wider search area including West Acre Priory, a Scheduled Monument with a Grade II* listed cloister range (NHLE 1008352 and 1077661, c.1.1km north); the Grade I Listed Priory of St Mary and All Saints and associated chapter house and domestic range (NHLE 1077660, NHLE 1171741, NHLE 1342410, c.2km north-west); and the Grade I Listed priory of St Mary and St Peter and St Paul, and its Grade I Listed priory gatehouse (NHLE 1342389 and NHLE 1171437, c.1.1km north-east).
- 5.43 The deserted medieval hamlet of Stow, along with the associated site of St. Guthlac's Chapel, is thought to lie c.180m south of the Order Limit (MNF4145). Ploughing on this site in 1959 revealed a small number of human burials, 13th to 14th century pottery, glazed floor tiles, a short-cross penny (c.1205-1247) and iron slag (Wilson and Hurst 1960).
- 5.44 There are three Scheduled Monuments relating to the remains of deserted medieval settlements within the wider search area, located at Summer End (NHLE 1019333, c.3.9km north-west); Great Palgrave (NHLE 1002894, c.830m east); and Walton Common (NHLE 1019334, c.4.7km north-west). Earthworks of a medieval road (MNF33672) are also recorded to the north-west of the Order Limit.
- 5.45 Documentary sources refer to large fairs being held at Bartholomew's Hills, c.120m east of the Order Limit, throughout the medieval period. The HER also records the site a deep well at this location (MNF4159). Immediately west of this is the site a medieval leper hospital, founded in the 12th century (MNG4124, c.70m east of the Order Limit). Although nothing remains of the hospital today, the HER records that human remains are said to have been found in the area.
- 5.46 The remaining HER records relate to findspots, comprising pottery and tiles (MNF25940, MNF31883, MNF33664, MNF38622, MNF61323, MNF66046, MNF66696, MNF3982,

MNF56557); and various metal items including coins, jettons tokens, buckles, spur buckles and rowels, furniture fittings, harness fittings, mounts and pendants, casket keys and hinge plates, scabbard chapes, mounts, thimbles, chafing dish, hasp, padlock, purse frames, mirror cases, balance, book clasp, knifes and end-caps, matrices, weights, spindle whorls, cloth seals, candle holder, leash swivel, cauldron and other vessel fragments, studs, rings, Jew's harps, ferrule, lead toy fragments, lead alloy pilgrim badge, ampullas, pot mend, finger rings, pin, candlestick fragments, writing leads, tweezers, a rivet, rotary key, bell, brooches, tap fragment, dress accessories, part of a toy watch (MNF1058, MNF25940, MNF32761, MNF38622, MNF43866, MNF59089, MNF64453, MNF66046, MNF66565, MNF66696, MNF67060, MNF66889, MNF75282, MNF4125, MNF56557).

5.47 There are also several Grade II* and II Listed domestic and agricultural buildings within the wider search area that have medieval origins.

Post-medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 - Present)

Post-Medieval and Modern Activity within Order Limit

- There is a single record included in the HER of post-medieval activity within the Order Limit. This relates to a number of finds dating to this period recovered during metal-detecting and fieldwalking, including pottery, coins, a token, a harness mount and a lead cloth seal (MNF68210).
- 5.49 Additionally, there is a single entry of modern date included in the HER within the Order Limit relating to a World War Two bombing decoy (MNF29538). The site was designed to divert enemy bombers away from the real airfield situated at Marham, approximately 7.5km west of the Order Limit. The decoy was a 'Q' type, meaning it was for night-time use only, and had mock runway lights. The HER entry records that the site's bunker remains and the entrance was observed by the author during a site visit carried out as part of this assessment.
- 5.50 There are several post-medieval and modern quarry pits recorded by the British Geological Survey across the Order Limit and its immediate environs.

Post-Medieval and Modern Activity within Search Area

Narford Hall, a Grade I listed building (NHLE 1342564) with an associated 18th century landscape park designated as a Grade II Registered Park and Garden, is situated to the northwest of the Order Limit (NHLE 1000337; MNF15001). The construction of Narfold Hall was started by Sir Andrew Fountaine in 1702, and was completed by his son, of the same name, following his death in 1706. The landscape park was included in Campbell's Vitrivius Britannica of 1725 and a series of drawings and plans were produced in the same period of the formal 18th century gardens. These depicted a geometric layout including groves, walks and avenues decorated with classical details. Following Sir Andrew Fountaine's (the younger) death in 1758, the landscape park was gradually deformalized and by the 1789 the formal pleasure gardens had been replaced by a small park. In c.1830, another Andrew Fountaine

- carried out substantial alterations and enlargements to the hall and gardens. A lake was added around this time and by 1891, the OS mapping indicated it covered c.18ha.
- 5.52 There are numerous buildings within the 1km search area of post-medieval origin, including South Acre Hall, a late 18th century timber-framed farmhouse (NHLE 1077277, MNF4163); an ice house situated in the grounds of South Acre Hall (MNF4164); the site of an 18th century inn at Bartholomew's Hills (MNF4158); and the site of a brick bridge (MNF48554).
- The majority of HER records of post-medieval activity within the search area relate to findspots comprising pottery and metal objects. The latter includes cloth seals, harness mounts and fittings, buttons, part of a toy watch, clasps, crotal bells, a lead alloy handle from a tobacco box/jar, a tap fragment, a seed drill scoop, casting jet, a copper alloy ingot, jettons, coins, tokens, Jew's harps, thimbles, knife fragments, spurs and a candlestick fragment (MNF1058, MNF32761, MNF43866, MNF18184, MNF15066, MNF33664, MNF33672, MNF56303, MNF59089, MNF64453, MNF65819, MNF66093, MNF66565 MNF67060 MNF66851 MNF66889 MNF69221 MNF69603 MNF75282).

Cartographic Regression

- 5.54 During the post-medieval and modern periods, understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 5.55 The earliest available detailed mapping of the Order Limit is the estate map of Brigg Fountaine of 1769 (Figure 9). This shows the names of the parcels of land, which all relate to agricultural functions/activities. Barns are shown in the locations of those adjacent Keepers Cottage and to the north of Fincham Drove (both outwith the Site boundary) although another barn, not extant by 1839, is shown within field 28 (then known as *Bullock Shed Brake*, suggesting the structure was an animal byre). Of note is that none of the current plantations are shown at this date.
- 5.56 The western part of the Order Limit is first shown on an estate plan of 1789 (Figure 10). The majority of these fields are named for osiers indicating the growth of willows for use in basket making and furniture. No structures are shown within this portion of the Site.
- 5.57 Yeakall's map of Norfolk from 1813 (not reproduced) does not provide any detail on land use and the land within the Order Limit appears to be in agricultural use with a clearly enclosed post-medieval field system.
- 5.58 There are three Tithe maps available for the Order Limit: the Southacre (South Acre) Tithe of 1837, the Sporle with Palgrave Tithe of 1838 and the Narford Tithe of 1840. The Tithe Apportionments are listed as follows:

Field	Tithe Plot	Owner	Occupier	Details/Name	Parish
No.	No.	Owner	Occupier	Details/Name	Parisn

		Andrew Fountaine	Norman		
1	113	Esquire	Matthews	Wheat	Narford
		Andrew Fountaine	Norman		
1	115	Esquire	Matthews	Turnips	Narford
		Andrew Fountaine	Norman		
1	116	Esquire	Matthews	Turnips	Narford
		Andrew Fountaine	Norman	Ozier Close,	
2	114	Esquire	Matthews	Layer	Narford
		Andrew Fountaine	Norman	•	
3	120	Esquire	Matthews	Layer	Narford
		Andrew Fountaine		Farm and	
4	70	Esquire	Philip Browne	Lands	South Acre
		Andrew Fountaine		Farm and	
5	63	Esquire	Philip Browne	Lands	South Acre
		·		The School	
6	121	Andrew Fountaine	Norman	Piece, Sheep	Narford
		Esquire	Matthews	Walk	ivaliofa
		Andrew Fountaine	Benjamin	Lynn School	
7	123	Esquire	Spanton	Breck, Oats	Narford
		Andrew Fountaine	Benjamin	Lynn School	
8	124	Esquire	Spanton	Close, Turnips	Narford
		Andrew Fountaine		Farm and	
9	61	Esquire	Philip Browne	Lands	South Acre
		Andrew Fountaine		Farm and	
10	62	Esquire	Philip Browne	Lands	South Acre
		Andrew Fountaine		Farm and	
11	65	Esquire	Philip Browne	Lands	South Acre
		Andrew Fountaine		Farm and	
12	68	Esquire	Philip Browne	Lands	South Acre
		Andrew Fountaine		Farm and	_
13	67	Esquire	Philip Browne	Lands	South Acre
		Andrew Fountaine		Farm and	_
14	66	Esquire	Walter Palmer	Lands	South Acre
		Andrew Fountaine		Farm and	
15	60	Esquire	Walter Palmer	Lands	South Acre
		Andrew Fountaine	Benjamin	_	_
16	51	Esquire	Spanton	Lands	South Acre
17		Andrew Fountaine	Benjamin		
	50	Esquire	Spanton	Lands	South Acre
18		Andrew Fountaine	-	Farm and	
	49	Esquire	Walter Palmer	Lands	South Acre
		Andrew Fountaine		-1.6.1	
19	186	Esquire	Walter Palmer	Blofield Breck	South Acre

20	187	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Blofield Breck	Sporle and Palgrave
21	188	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Southacre Breck	Sporle and Palgrave
22	45	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Farm and Lands	South Acre
22	185	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Horse Close	Sporle and Palgrave
23	53	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Farm and Lands	South Acre
23	54	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Farm and Lands	South Acre
24	42	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Farm and Lands	South Acre
24	184	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Ash Breck	Sporle and Palgrave
25	183	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Castleacre Breck	Sporle and Palgrave
26	39	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Farm and Lands	South Acre
27	40	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Farm and Lands	South Acre
28	59	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Farm and Lands	South Acre
29, 30	57	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Farm and Lands	South Acre
31	58	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Farm and Lands	South Acre
32	76	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Philip Browne	Farm and Lands	South Acre
33	78	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Philip Browne	Farm and Lands	South Acre
34	77	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Farm and Lands	South Acre
35	35	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Walter Palmer	Farm and Lands	South Acre
36	111	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Norman Matthews	Turnips	Narford
36	112	Andrew Fountaine Esquire	Norman Matthews	Part of 50 Acres, Sheep Walk	Narford

5.59 The entirety of the Order Limit was part of the extensive landholdings of Andrew Fountaine Esquire of Narford Hall at the time the Tithes were recorded. A trade directory of 1840 notes

that Andrew Fountaine's property included all the land within the parishes of Narford (1872 acres), South Acre (2312 acres) and Tunstall (1611 acres) in addition to various holdings elsewhere within the surrounding area of the hall. Fountaine's ancestor of the same name was responsible for the construction of Narford Hall and the laying out of the associated pleasure grounds in the 18th century, prior to which he was the vice-chamberlain to the Prince of Wales.

- 5.60 Little is recorded of the Order Limit's occupiers other than a small entry in a trade directory that lists Benjamin Spanton as a blacksmith and Walter Palmer as one of only three residents of South Acre (including the rector), suggesting that he lived at one of the two farmhouses to the north of St George's Church at the time. The fields appear to have been used for a mixture of arable and grazing, with sheep and horses being mentioned in the Tithe descriptions. Breck is incorporated into several other field names, a regional term with several interpretations. In the East Anglian area, the term appears to refer to either a portion of land previously under cultivation that has been left to grow wild, or a tract that has been ploughed for cultivation.
- 5.61 Whilst Round Covert and Fingerhill plantations had been planted by this point there are still few areas of plantation within, or immediately adjacent, the Order Limits at this date.
- 5.62 Colby's map of Norfolk from 1870 (not reproduced) shows the road system with fields within the Order Limit, but it is not particularly detailed with no land use information. Several structures are shown on the map, although these are likely to relate to farm buildings.
- 5.63 Subsequent historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping show relatively little change to the Order Limits, save for the gradual expansion of plantations and tree belts (Figures 12 and 13 and Annex 2).

Hedgerows

- 5.64 The five criteria relating to the identification of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows are outlined in Section 2 above.
- 5.65 Of these five criteria, Paragraph 1 can be found to apply to two sections of hedgerow and Paragraph 5(a) can be found to apply to all sections of hedgerow within the Order Limit.
 - Paragraph 1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose 'historic' means existing before 1850.
 - Paragraph 5. The hedgerow:
 - (a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts
- 5.66 The Yeakall map of 1813 and subsequent Tithe map of 1838 show several sections of field boundaries, presumably formed by hedgerows, in the Order Limit that survive today. Figure 16 shows the extant sections of hedgerows that fulfil criterion 1 and 5 (a) of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 as it can be demonstrated to form part of a field system pre-dating the

Inclosure Acts (taken as anything before 1845) and is not currently within the curtilage of, or forming the curtilage boundary of adjacent dwellings. These hedgerows are, therefore, regarded as 'important' in terms of the regulations.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

5.67 The Brecks National Character Area (NCA), also known as Breckland, lies at the heart of East Anglia, occupying much of south-western Norfolk and north-western Suffolk, together with a small part of north-eastern Cambridgeshire. The Order Limit largely comprises fields with irregular or piecemeal 18th to 19th century enclosure as classified by the historic landscape characterisation (HLC). Of the remaining Fields 22, 23, 26, 27 and 29 are characterised by the HLC as 20th century agriculture; whilst Field 14 and 18 are classified as post-20th century boundary loss.

Aerial Photography Analysis

An assessment of airborne remote sensing and satellite imagery data was carried out in December 2024 to inform this assessment. However, very few traces of buried archaeological features were recorded by the survey, and there were no visible microtopographic features beyond residual small chalk and gravel pits. An undated ditch and two ditched enclosures, shown in greater detail as anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, were recorded. As with the geophysical survey, no evidence was present of the prehistoric burnt mounds and World War II bombing decoy recorded by the HER as within the Site. There was further no evidence for medieval ploughing.

Geophysical Survey

- A geophysical survey was conducted in June 2024 by Headland Archaeology. However, several fields could not be surveyed at the time due to the presence of livestock. At present, an interpretive plot has been produced for the fields that could be surveyed in June and are included in this document as Figure 6. The survey has identified a focus of probable archaeological activity towards the centre of the Order Limit, in Fields 9, 15 and 23 with outlying features located in Field 11 and 18; and a second, smaller centre of activity to the north-east, in Field 27.
- 5.70 The only anomalies correlating with the locations of potential burnt mounds within the Site were identified by the geophysical survey were identified within the southern part of field 23. Burnt mounds are notoriously ephemeral features and the absence of evidence from the survey does not preclude their possible presence within the Order Limit. Several other anomalies present that may be representative of other Prehistoric activity. A double ring-ditched feature positioned within a square enclosure was identified in field 15, which could be morphologically consistent with a Bronze Age date, although further evidence would be required to confirm this. A large polygonal enclosure identified to the north of Fincham Drove within field 9 is also of likely prehistoric date and potentially dates to the Bronze Age or Iron Age. There were also several anomalies identified in fields 8, 9, 10, 15, 18, 23, 27 and

32 that could potentially relate to Iron Age and/or Roman activity representing settlement and stock enclosures.

- 5.71 The purported route of the Fen Causeway (followed by Fincham Drove) crosses the Site and the geophysical survey identified a possible area of activity to the north (field 9) closely aligned to the droveway. However, enclosures which could be Roman in origin (on morphological grounds) further to the east within fields 15 and 23 do not align with the droveway and there is no indication of any continuation of the droveway (or earlier track/road) to the east of where the current drove turns to the north. The purported date of this feature as Roman has, therefore, been called into question, and these features hold substantial potential to elucidate this.
- 5.72 No anomalies of clearly medieval origin have been identified by the geophysical survey undertaken so far and there is no evidence to suggest that the Site contains any particularly intensive activity during this period.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.1 EN-1 (2023) states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the archaeological 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.
- 6.2 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 is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

Potential of Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

Prehistoric

Prehistoric evidence is relatively widespread both within the Order Limit and throughout the 1km search area. Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic activity is predominantly limited to several findspots, with the notable assemblage of lithic artefacts recovered during quarrying activity c.130m east of the Order Limit at Bartholomew's Hills of particular interest. There are also three burnt mounds records by the HER within the Order Limit (presumably dating between the Neolithic and Iron Age periods), although no evidence of these features was identified by the geophysical survey. The main focus of prehistoric activity appears to have peaked in the Bronze Age period and the HER records that there was a hoard of Bronze Age rapiers recovered from the southern edge of the Order Limit; and up to ten potential barrows identified in the surrounding area. Furthermore, the geophysical survey identified a double

ring-ditched feature positioned within a square enclosure which could be morphologically consistent with a Bronze Age date, although further evidence would be required to confirm this. There are fewer instances of Iron Age activity recorded by the HER and in general, it appears that there was a lull in activity throughout the immediate environs of the Order Limit during this period. However, the geophysical survey of the Order Limit has identified several areas of probable Iron Age activity relating to settlement and field systems.

6.4 Therefore, it is considered that the Order Limit has high potential for prehistoric finds and features to be present. Available evidence would suggest that any surviving remains of Early Prehistoric date would be limited to unstratified findspots, with only very limited potential to address the research priorities of the region. There is greater potential for features of Later Prehistoric (particularly Bronze Age) date to be present, particularly within Fields 15 and 23, which may contribute to the regional research agenda depending on the nature of the remains.

Roman

- 6.5 The purported route of the Fen Causeway Roman Road is thought to extend across the Order Limit, followed by the route of the present Fincham Drove. A second Roman Road, the Peddars Way, is situated directly east of the Order Limit and it is known that there were several settlements during this period in the surrounding area, most notably Castle Acre to the north.
- Based on the levels of Roman activity known from the environs of the Order Limit combined with the grouping of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey that appear to be orientated to a Roman Road, it is considered that the site has high potential for Roman remains to be present.

Medieval

- 6.7 Medieval finds have been recovered during casual fieldwalking and metal-detecting of the Order Limit and significant remains of this period are recorded throughout the 1km search area. This includes two Saxon cemeteries to the north, although both are at a sufficient distance (c.1km) to suggest that the focus of this activity did not encompass the Order Limit.
- The Order Limit appears to have been located in the hinterland between several settlements formed either by at least the Late Saxon period or very soon following the Conquest (1066), including Swaffham, Castle Acre, South Acre, Palgrave, Narford and Custhorpe. Further, there are several known deserted medieval villages (DMV) in the surrounding area. Of most interest is Stow DMV which incorporates the site of St Guthlac's Chapel, located c.180m from the southern boundary.
- 6.9 The close proximity to several medieval settlements (particularly Stow) could suggest some potential for peripheral activity of this date to be present within the Order Limit. However, no features of clearly medieval origin have been identified by the geophysical survey undertaken so far and there is no evidence to suggest that the Order Limit contains any particularly

intensive activity during this period. Due to this, it is considered that the Order Limit has low potential for remains of medieval date.

Post-Medieval

6.10 The Order Limit was presumably entirely under agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period and is likely to have been part of the extensive land holdings of the Fountaine family of Narford Hall by the late 18th century. There are several recorded post-medieval quarry pits recorded throughout the Order Limit, which were also identified by the geophysical survey. It is, therefore, considered that the Order Limit has negligible potential for significant remains (i.e. non-agricultural) of post-medieval date to be present.

Modern

6.11 The HER records the presence of a World War II bombing decoy within Field 11 of the Order Limit. The HER entry notes that the bunker survives, although the source of this information is not stated, and the entrance is visible at surface level. The field previously containing the decoy has yet to be subject to geophysical survey. However, without further investigation it must be considered that there is high potential to contain remains relating to the World War II decoy bunker. The remainder of the site has negligible potential for significant remains of this period to be present.

Significance of Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

6.12 The Order Limit has been assessed as having potential to contain archaeological remains specifically relating to the Prehistoric, Roman and Modern periods. The significance of any such remains would be vested in their evidential value and their relative importance linked to their potential to add to national and regional research agendas. Available evidence at this time would suggest that any surviving remains would make only limited contributions to regional research objectives and as such their significance is likely to be of no more than local importance.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Proposed Development

- 7.1 The Order Limit is being considered for the development of a solar farm with a generating capacity of above 50 megawatts, meaning that it is classed under the Planning Act 2008 (amended by the Localism Act 2011) as a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).
- 7.2 The Scheme will incorporate the installation of solar panels on tracker mounts along with the construction of substations; battery energy storage systems (BESS); cabling; and National Grid infrastructure. There will also be temporary construction compounds and access routes through the Order Limits.

Previous Impacts

7.3 Available historic mapping and British Geological Survey data indicates that many areas of the Order Limit were subject to quarrying throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, which would presumably have eradicated any archaeological remains that may have been present within gravel extraction areas. The exact extent of this quarrying activity is unknown. There would also have been some, albeit low level, impact on any archaeological remains from agricultural activity such as ploughing.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

- 7.4 This assessment has concluded that there is potential for archaeological evidence dating from the prehistoric to modern periods to be present within the Order Limit, and features of potential prehistoric and Roman origin have been identified by the geophysical survey. Groundworks associated with the development will have the potential to have impacts upon any archaeological deposits which may survive within the Order Limit. However, there is no evidence to suggest that the Order Limit contains, or has the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.
- 7.5 Impacts to archaeological assets within the Order limits would largely occur during the construction phase through activities such as the installation of Solar PV Arrays, BESS, Customer Substation, National Grid, Cabling, Access Tracks, and Temporary Construction Compounds all have the potential to have an adverse, permanent, and irreversible impact upon buried archaeology.
- 7.6 The Customer Substation, National Grid Substation, and the BESS will likely result in total destruction of archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 7.7 Impacts from piling for the Ground Mounted PV Modules will be at a very low level, typically ranging between 0.1% and 0.05% by area, depending upon the separation between rows.
- 7.8 Cabling within the Solar PV Site, will have a greater impact than piling, yet will still be relatively low, typically involving c.110m in length per hectare at widths of between 1.6m

- and 0.6m. Unlike piles, however, this impact will not be evenly spread and has potential to cause more localised impact.
- 7.9 Other elements of the Scheme, such as construction of Access Tracks, Conversion Units, Grid Connection Infrastructure, and Temporary Construction Compounds, will have further localised impacts.
- 7.10 An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy will be produced to accompany the submission of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme, which will detail the methods of archaeological mitigation to be employed. This will ensure that archaeological remains present within the Order Limits will be preserved either in situ or in record according to their level of sensitivity and level of potential impact.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of 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. A separate assessment has been carried out for the potential impact of the proposed development of designated and non-designated heritage assets (GHC 2024).
- Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping, the results of previous archaeological investigations in the search area and a geophysical survey of the Order Limit, show that there is high potential for Prehistoric remains; high potential for Roman remains; low potential for medieval remains; negligible potential for post-medieval remains; and high potential for modern remains associated with a World War II bombing decoy. There is no evidence at present to suggest that the Order Limit contains, or has the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

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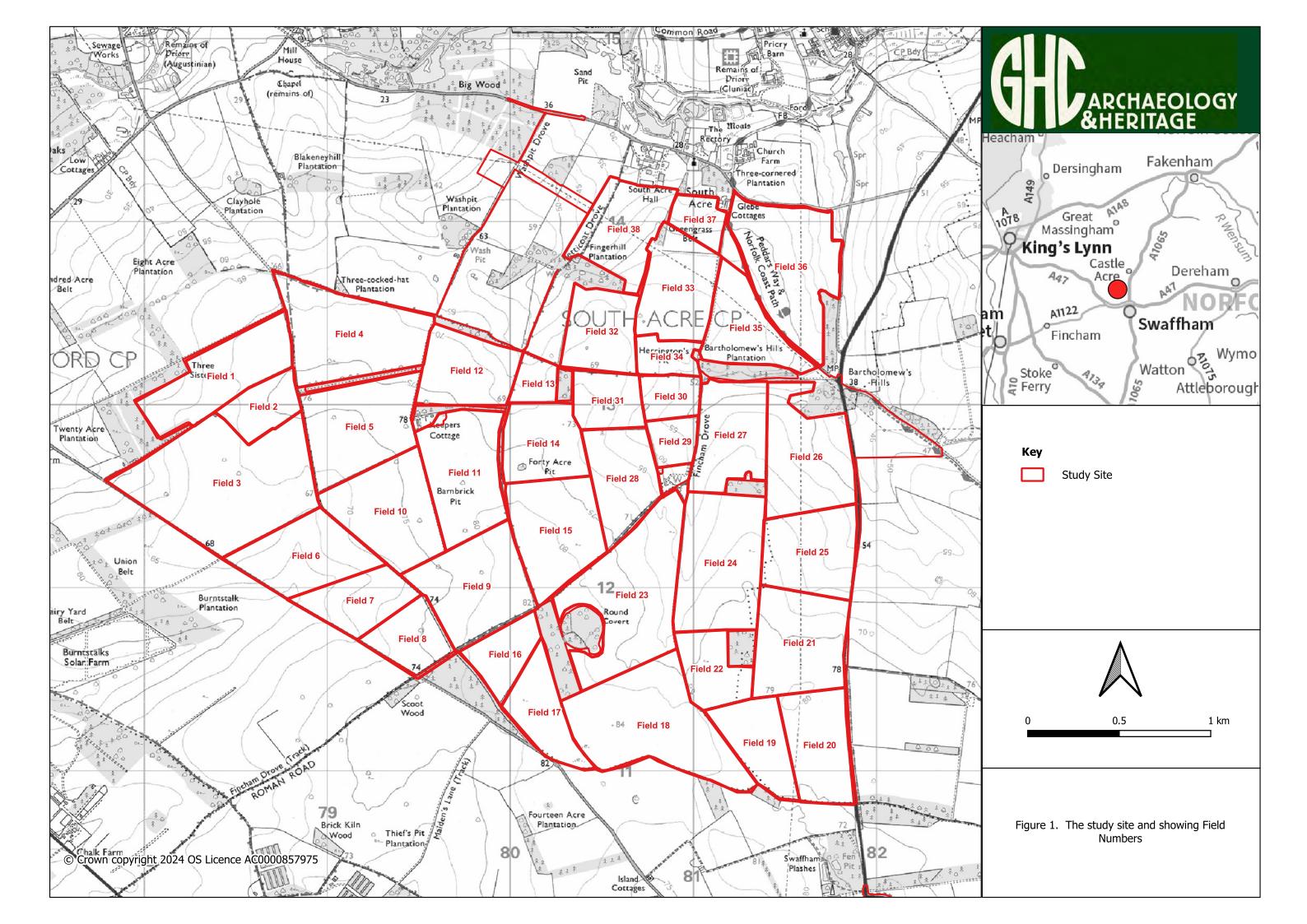
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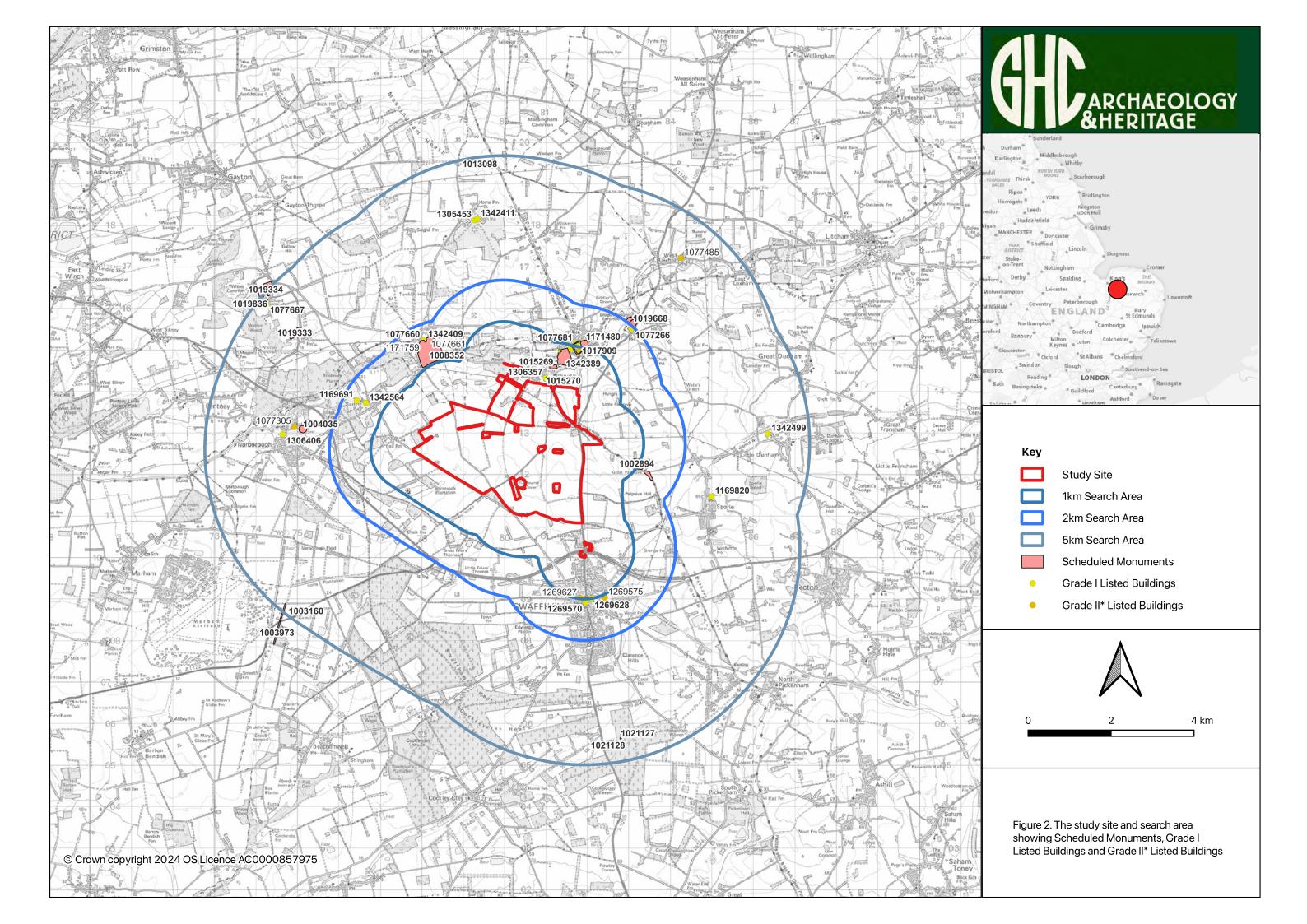
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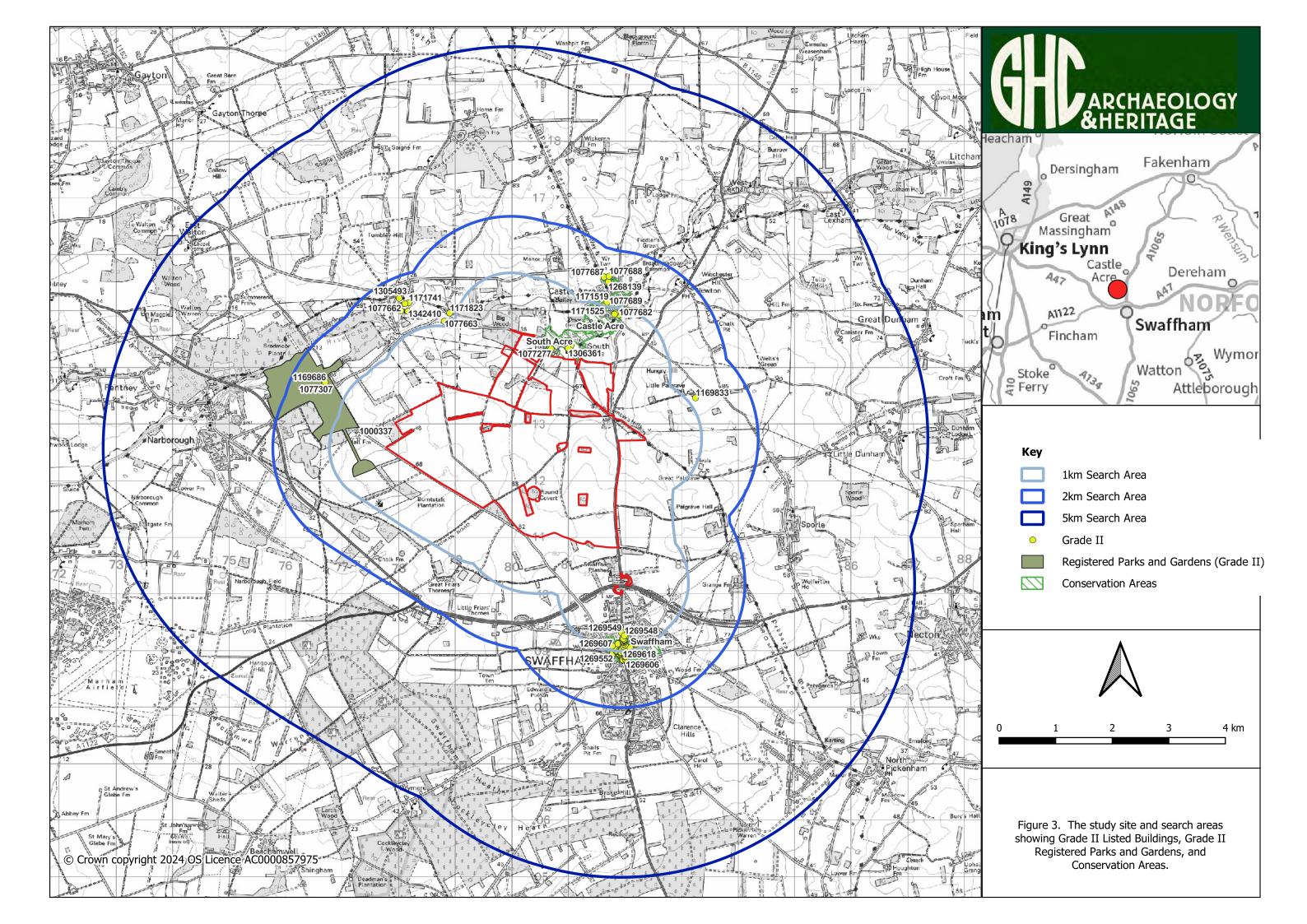
www.british-history.ac.uk, accessed April 2024

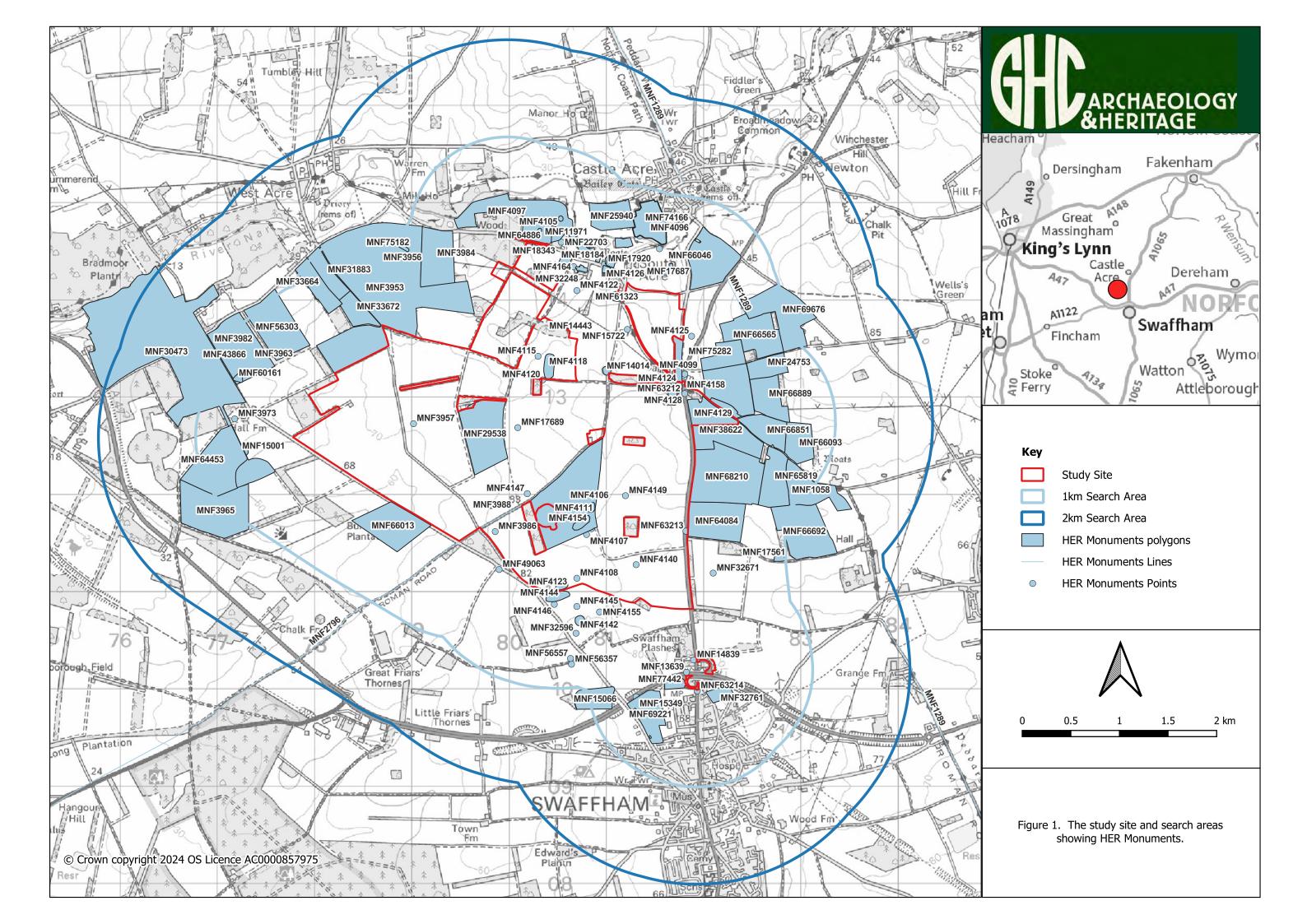
East of England Regional Research Framework - East of England Research Framework

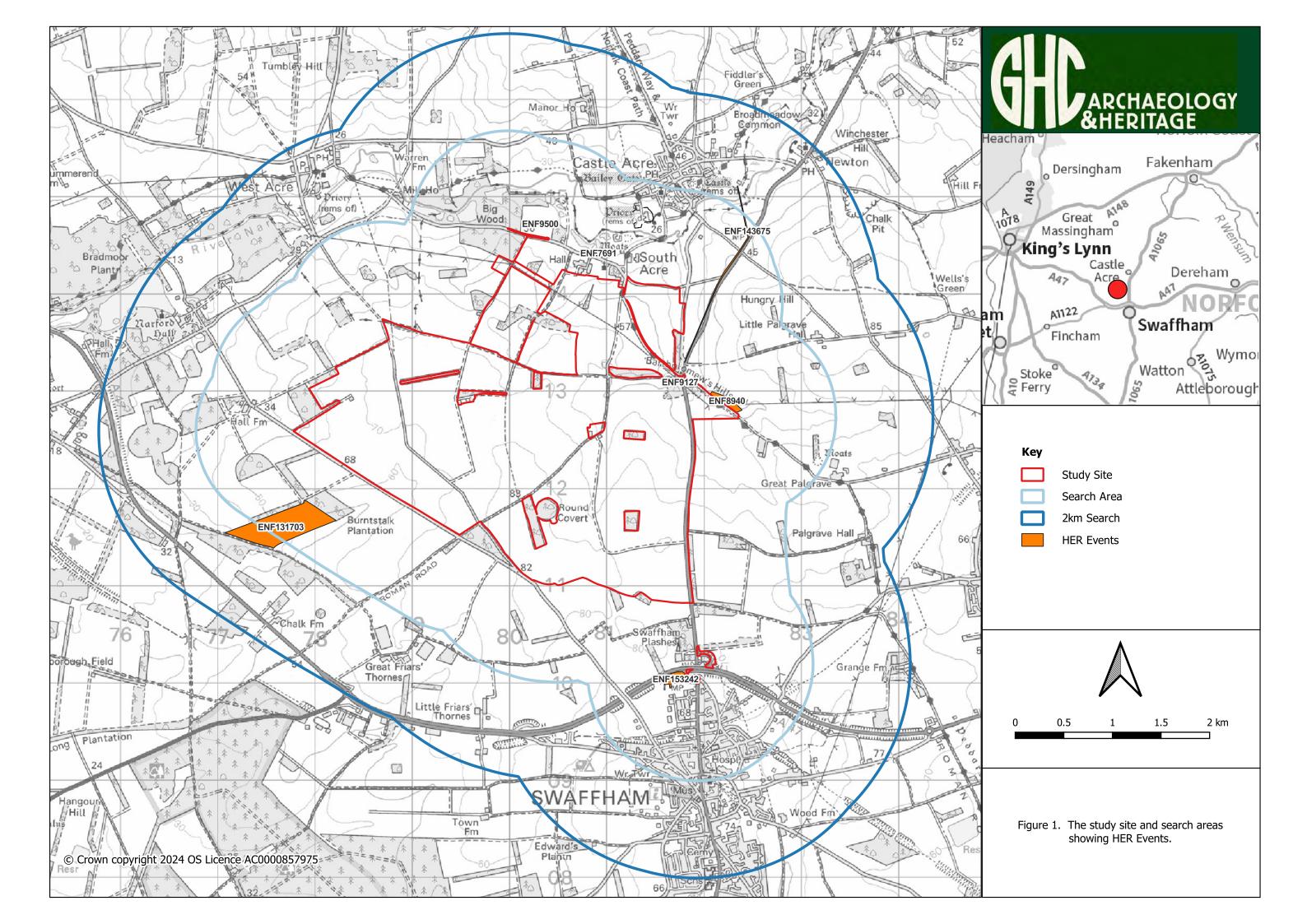
Figures











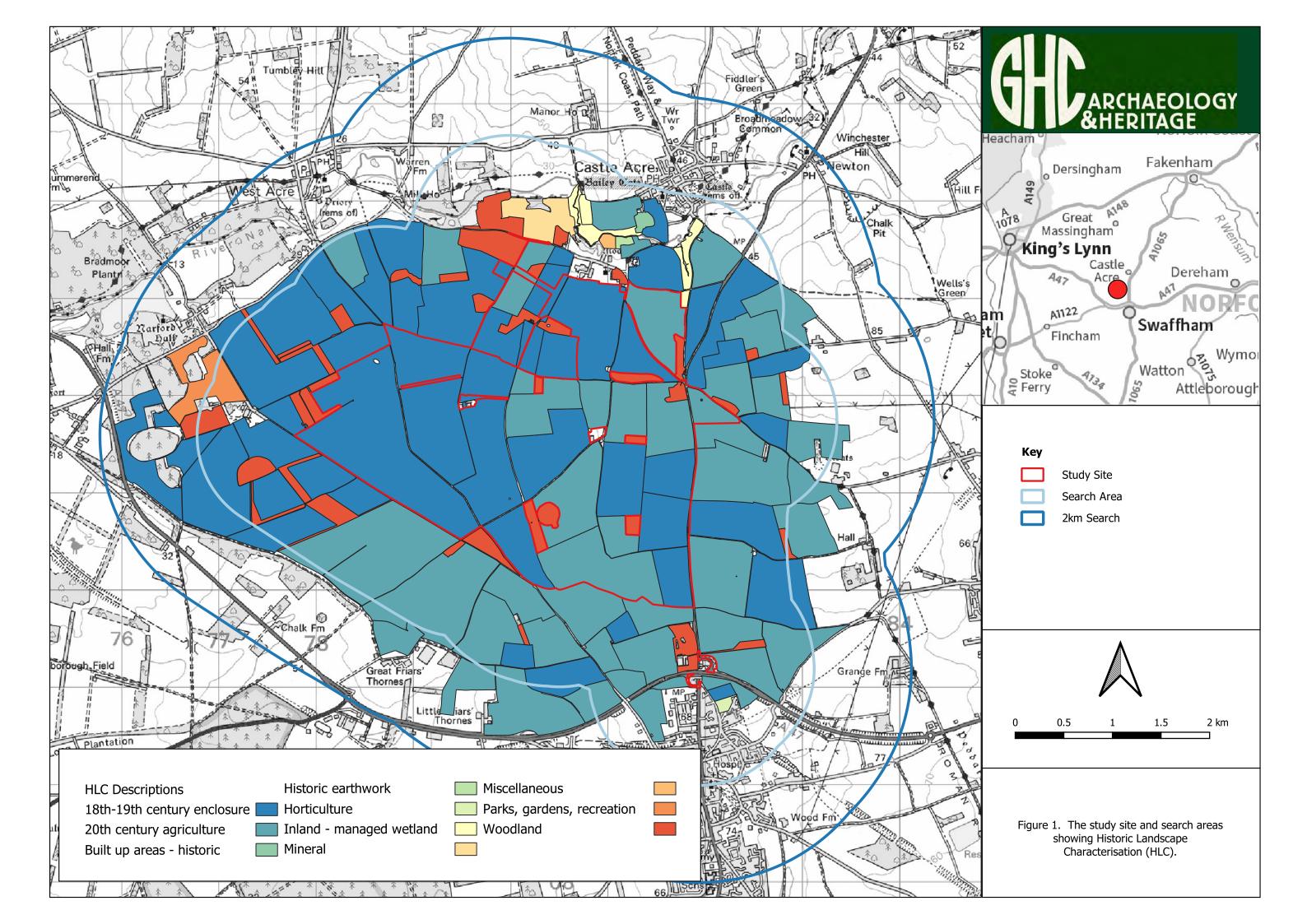




Figure 7. LIDR Composite 1M DTM 2020 Hillshade







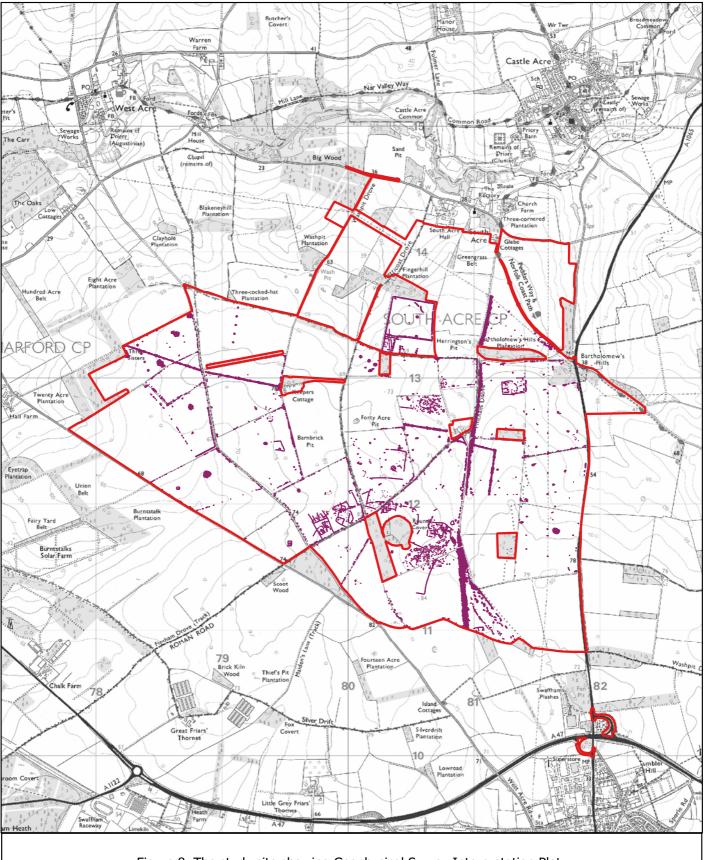


Figure 8. The study site showing Geophysical Survey Interpretation Plot.





Figure 9. Estate Map of Brigg Fountaine, 1769







Figure 10. Map of Narford, 1789









Figure 11. 1839 Tithe Map





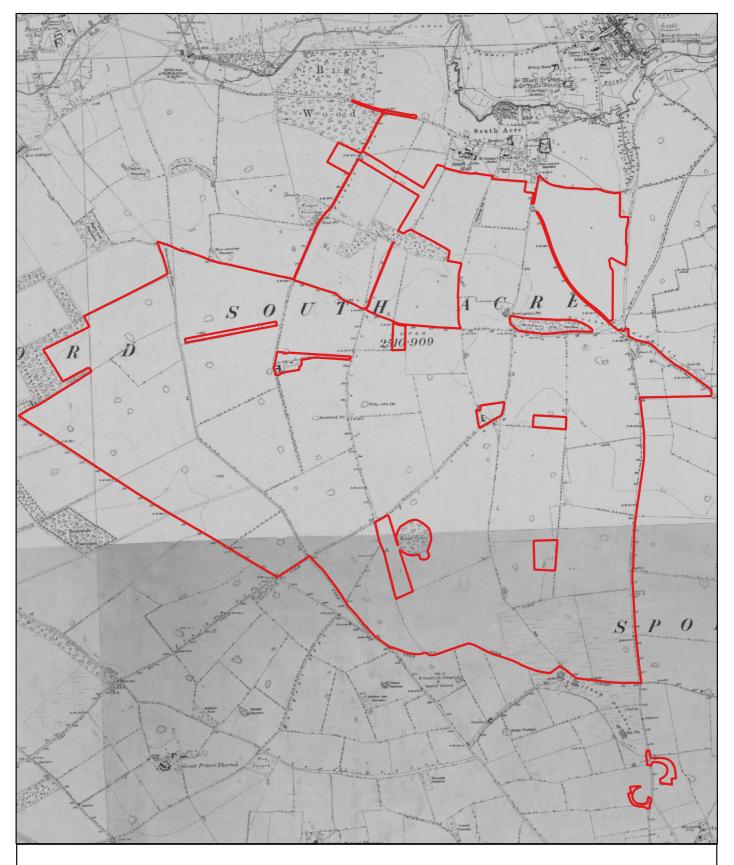


Figure 12. 1898 OS map







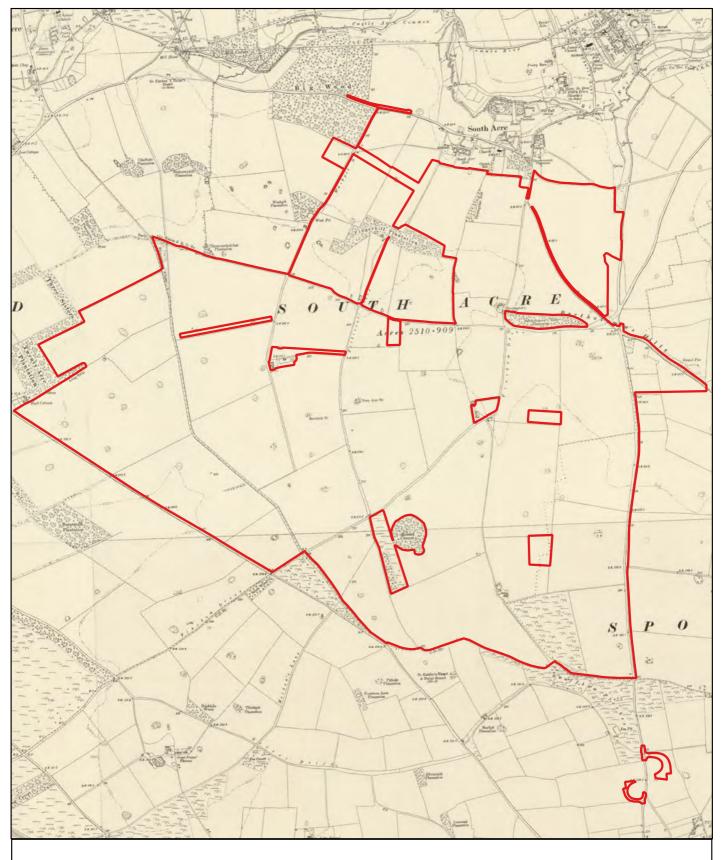


Figure 13. 1923 OS map









Figure 14. 1946 Aerial Photograph







Figure 15. 1988 Aerial Photograph







Figure 16. Important Hedgerows



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Plates



Plate 1. Field 16, purported location of burnt mound, looking north-east



Plate 2. Field 23, purported location of two burnt mounds, looking north



Plate 3. Fincham Drove, following purported route of the Fen Causeway, looking east



Plate 4: Field 9, looking north



Plate 5. Field 15, looking east



Plate 6. Field 15, looking east



Plate 7. Field 11, looking north-west



Plate 8. Field 18, looking west



Plate 9. Field 27, looking north



Plate 10. Entrance to WWII Bunker (obscured by brambles), looking north.



Plate 11. Entrance to WWII Bunker, looking north.

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. These have been listed in order of their HER references, and their locations are marked on Figures 2 to 5.

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
Scheduled Mon	uments				
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 stands c.0.3m above the present ground surface, and the shaft rises to a height of	TF 81004 14342	Scheduled Monument	Medieval
1019836	Remains of St Andrew's Church	c.0.85m above this, the overall height being c.1.15m. 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. St 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		Scheduled Monument	Medieval

		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.			
1003160	Hangour Hill	No Description	TF 75218 08698	Scheduled Monument	Bronze Age
1015269	Double moated site of Old Hall, 250m north west of Church Farm	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, 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.	TF 81185 14586	Scheduled Monument	Medieval
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 founded and which was the first house of the order to be established in England. It	TF 81446 14827	Scheduled Monument	Medieval

		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

		the manor of West Acre, was granted by Henry VIII to Mary, Duchess of Richmond and Somerset for life.			
I019334	Medieval settlement remains east of Walton Common	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 south east, are the subject of separate schedulings.		Scheduled Monument	Medieval
nade i Listea	Dunum 50				
1077266	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	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		Grade I	Medieval
1077660	PRIORY GATEHOUSE	north. 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

		jambs. 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		Grade I	Medieval
1077681	BAILEY GATE	ledger slabs to "The Honble. 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 to 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 blinc 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 3 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 C15 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 C13 east window consisting of 3 lancets with an octofoil above, the whole within a moulde 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 of 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 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 w	3 dd ss.	Grade I	Medieval
1171437	REMAINS OF GATEHOUSE OF CLUNIAC BENEDICTINE PRIO OF ST MARY AND ST PETER A			Grade I	Medieval
	ST PAUL	carriage entrance, brick rustication, jambs and soffit, drip mould, keyed brick arch above. 2 centred arched pedestrian gate, similar brick details. Royal arms of England above. 2 outer brick dressed drip mould head rectangular windows. Angle buttresses with set offs, brick dressings. First floor string course, 4 panels with coats of arms. Sills and jambs only of 2 first floor windows. West face has one ground and one first floor brick dressed rectangular window. South face has 2 arches, one ground and 2 first floowindows. Angle buttresses. Brick spiral staircase in south-west corner, remains of flues.	ır		

		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			
		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.			
		chamilered jambs. Capitals and modified arch with tentral keystone with dears nead.			

		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	Stable court and curtain wall attached to east of High House (q.v.). C.1829 by W.J.	TF 79346 18152	Grade I	Modern
		Donthorn, architect, for Anthony Hamond. Holkham gault brick facades of high quality			
	AT EAST OF HIGH HOUSE	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.			
1342499	CHURCH OF ST MARAGRET	Parish church. Medieval and later. Flint, partly rendered, with ashlar dressings. Black	TF8635412973	Grade I	Medieval
		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	3		
		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			

		re-set) to east. North aisle formerly ran alongside chancel leaving 2 blocked arches and			
		a simple piscina. Victorian Geometric east window. C13 3-bay nave arcade and former			
		β-bay chancel arcade now reduced to one bay. Fine quadrilobe piers with bell capitals			
		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.			
1342564	NARFORD HALL	Mansion. Built by Andrew Fountaine of Salle, Norfolk (1632-1706) from 1690 to c,17o4	. TF 76662 13717	Grade I	Post-Medieval
		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 open-			
		topped 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			
		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			
		Savills Guide to Country Houses, vol. III, 1981, pp.161- 162. Minimal description due to lack of access to land.			
Grade II* Liste	d Buildings				
		lack of access to land.	TF 74937 13142	Grade II*	Post-Medieval
	d Buildings NARBOROUGH HALL	lack of access to land. Country house. Late C16 extended and refurbished during C18. C16 red brick, gault	TF 74937 13142	Grade II*	Post-Medieval
		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	TF 74937 13142	Grade II*	Post-Medieval
		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	TF 74937 13142	Grade II*	Post-Medieval
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.			
1077305		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. Parish church. Medieval, largely rebuilt in 1891. Flint, rendered tower and ashlar	TF 74937 13142 TF 84256 17211	Grade II*	Post-Medieval Medieval
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. Parish church. Medieval, largely rebuilt in 1891. Flint, rendered tower and ashlar dressings. Plaintile and pantile roofs. Round western tower, aisleless nave with south			
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Grade II* Liste 1077305 1077485	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. 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.			

	WEST CLAUSTRAL RANGE OF	addition to west end of Norman church tower. East wall with blocked round-headed			
		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.			
.077685	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.			
.269575	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			

		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 T	TF8183109010	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.	TF8195108865	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			
Grade II Listed	I Buildings and Registered Parks & G	A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early T	TF 76605 12832	Grade II (RPG)	Post-Medieval
		A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early TC18 formal layout. The construction of Narford Hall was begun in June 1702 by Sir	TF 76605 12832	Grade II (RPG)	Post-Medieval
		A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early T 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	TF 76605 12832	Grade II (RPG)	Post-Medieval
		A late C18 landscape park with C19 additions, containing surviving elements of an early T 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	TF 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 T 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	TF 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 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	TF 76605 12832	Grade II (RPG)	Post-Medieval

		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.			
1269602	46, MARKET PLACE	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.	TF8191608921	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	TF 81912 08976	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		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.			
1269587	20 Market Place	Former house, built between around 1740 and 1750 incorporating a mid- to late-C17	TF8185508984	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		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.			
1269615	LONDON HOUSE	House, now offices. Early C18, converted to offices mid C20. Red brick, partly rebuilt	TF 81902 08986	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		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.			
1269586	18 Market Place	Swaffham's significance in the Middle Ages stemmed from its position as a crossroads	TF8184808992	Grade II	Medieval
		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	2		
		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.			

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

		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.			
1269585	19,19A AND 19B, MARKET	House, now 2 shops and office. Late C18, converted late C20. Red brick; roof of black-	TF 81815 09058	Grade II	Post-Medieval
	PLACE	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.			
1269604	55 AND 57, MARKET PLACE	Pair of shops with accommodation above. Mid C19. Rendered and colourwashed brick.	TF8197009066	Grade II	Modern
		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.			
1269607	4-16, LYNN STREET	Terrace of 7 houses. Early C19. Flint with brick facade. Red pantiled roof, black-glazed	TF8178109082	Grade II	Modern
		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.			
1269546	ASTON HOUSE AND DALTON	House, now 2 houses. Mid C17, raised and refronted c1830, subdivided C20. Flint and	TF8195909209	Grade II	Post-Medieval
	HOUSE	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	1		
		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	3		
		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			

		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
269616	4, MARKET PLACE		TF 81910 09018	Grade II	Post-Medieval
269617	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
269618	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK NORTH OF FORMER CORN HALL	Type K6 telephone kiosk. 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Various contractors. Cast-iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns in top panel and margin glazing to windows and door.	TF8196409025	Grade II	Modern
269619	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.		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 central 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.	TF8196108849	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

		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.			
1466754	Swaffham War Memorial	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	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-	TF8200008902	Grade II	Modern
		end stack to south. INTERIOR: ground floors opened out for retail areas. Listing NGR: TF8200008902			
1269567	MONTPELLIER HOUSE AND WESTERN HOUSE	A house built in the 1750s, used as retail premises in the C20 and divided into two units in the late C20.	TF8199908915	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269576	WHITE LODGE	House. Mid C18. Painted flint and brick; pantile roofs. 2 wings arranged in L-shape. 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.	TF 82056 08942	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269566	RED LION INN	Public house. Early C18, altered in C20. Pebbledashed and colourwashed flint and brick; 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.	TF 81998 08942	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269578	CHURCHYARD WALLS TO WEST OF WHITE LODGE		TF8203208945	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269565	85, MARKET PLACE	House, later shop with accommodation above. Late C18, with later alterations. 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.	TF 81997 08950	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1269577	CHURCHYARD WALLS EAST OF WHITE LODGE INCLUDING	Churchyard walls and gate. C18 and C19. Red brick, terminating at east end with mixed 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		Grade II	Post-Medieval

	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.			
269564	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
269629	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.	TF8200908992	Grade II	Modern
269563	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		TF 82109 09043	Grade II	Post-Medieval

		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.			
1269612	TOWN POUND	Town pound. c1730, restored 1978. Whole and cut flints with brick quoins and	TF 82095 09049	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		dressings. Rectangular on plan. Entrance to east, fitted with C20 timber gate. No roof.			
1269605	CRANGLEGATE	House. c1740. Red brick; roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and dormer	TF 81978 09076	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		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.			
1269611	STABLE BLOCK AND CART SHED	Stable block and cart shed, partly converted to residential use. Cart shed to north-west	TF 82253 09088	Grade II	Modern
	NORTH WEST OF MANOR	early C19, remainder mid C19. Flint with brick dressings. Pantiled roofs. Cart shed			
	FARMHOUSE	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			
		ouvred vent light either side. INTERIOR: stable block with timber and cast-iron stall			
		guards, and hay racks.			
1269579	GEORGE HOTEL	Hotel. Early C18, main range to street added c1860, extensions 1979 and 1988-89. Red	TF8200609096	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		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			

		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.			
269610	BARN AND STOCK HOUSES	Barn with 2 attached stock houses. Dated 1797. Flint with random brick and brick	TF 82203 09119	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		quoins. Pantiled roofs. EXTERIOR: 5-bay barn with 2 full-height opposing doors to each			
	WEST OF MANOR FARMHOUSE	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.			
1269580	EVERSLEY HOUSE	House, now part surgery. Early C18, refronted c1770, refurbished c1820, altered late	TF8197909117	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		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.			
269581	12, STATION STREET	House, formerly used as shop. Early C19. Rendered and colourwashed brick. Pantiled	TF8197509144	Grade II	Modern
		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			
		ate C19, converted back to house 1980s.			
.269582	14, STATION STREET	Shop. Painted brick; roof of black-glazed pantiles. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys in 3-window	TF 81976 09152	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		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	5		
		cornice. Gabled roof. Stacks removed. Tumbling in gable heads. INTERIOR: no features			
		of special interest noted.			
.269583	FINCHAM HOUSE	House. Early C18, refronted c1830. Red brick. Pantiled roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and	TF8199209161	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		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			

1077307 1169686	SUNDIAL APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH EAST QUOIN OF NARFORD HALL CLOCK TOWER, ORANGERY AND CONNECTING WALLS AT NARFORD HALL	canted bay window to right fitted with 1/1 and 2/2 unhorned sashes. Three 2/2 horned 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	TF 76686 13710 TF 76706 13746	Grade II Grade II	Modern Modern
1077275	HEADSTONE APPROXIMATELY 12 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	walls. Minimal description due to lack of access. 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 at 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			
1171492	THE OSTRICH PUBLIC HOUSE WITH ATTACHED COTTAGE AT EAST	stacks. Included for group value with the Bailey Gate attached at east (q.v.). Public house. C18 and C19 front on earlier core. Flemish bond red brick, red pantiles. Rubble flint with brick dressed west gable. 2 storeys, 5 windows, 2 wings at right angles at rear. 3 ground and 3 first floor irregularly spaced 3-light C19 Holkham estate castiron 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 end gable stacks. Carriage entrance has 2 chamfered stopped tranverse beams, crude joists,2 storey flint wing at west. 2 storey brick wing at east has exposed through purlin roof with wind bracing. 2 window 2 storey cottage attached at east, c.1900 details.		Grade II	Post-Medieval
1077662	REMAINS OF RANGE 5 METRES SOUTH OF BARN 100 METRES SOUTH WEST OF ABBEY FARMHOUSE		TF7804315011	Grade II	Medieval
1171519	ALBERT VICTOR PUBLIC HOUSE	Public house. C18. Plaster render on brick, red and black glazed pantiles. 2 storeys, 3 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.	TF8170215175	Grade II	Post-Medieval
1171741	REMAINS OF THE CHAPTER HOUSE 50 METRES EAST OF ABBEY FARMHOUSE	Remains of Chapter House of Priory of St. Mary and All Saints. C12, Norman, re-built in C13 after fire of 1286 and vaulted c.1300. Flint, some stone dressings. Angle only 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.	TF7818115151	Grade II	Medieval
1268139	WESTERN HOUSE	House. Late C17, remodelled and extended C19. Gault brick front and red brick and 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 roof with 2 tiers of butt purlins and upper collars, some lower collars removed.	TF 81709 15522	Grade II	Post-Medieval

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.			
.077688	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.			
.305459	ABBEY FARM HOUSE	, , , , , ,	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			
205402	THE WOODEN HOUSE	has outshut root. Second pile at rear centre with reused masonry west gable.	TE 77000 45360	Canada II	Doot Maratter 1
.305493	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			1

1306361	REMAINS OF CROSS	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. Cross shaft and base. Probably C14. Limestone. Octagonal shaft with alter- nating flat		Grade II	Medieval
	APPROXIMETELY 20 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	and concave sides. Crocket stops. Set onto trough-like base with remains of corner spurs.			
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 PrioryWestacre', 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 Memorial	DESCRIPTION: Castle Acre and Newton War Memorial is located within the churchyard 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	TF8161115094	Grade II	Modern
		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 house late C20. Flint and brick with red brick facade. Roof of black-glazed pantiles.	TF 81974 09168	Grade II	Post-Medieval
		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.			
269545	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			

		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-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.	TF 82017 09263	Grade II	Post-Medieval
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
169833	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

		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.			
077682	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.			
077686	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.			
342388	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			
		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 decimated in April 1071, Costle April 2 village of contract with ald anthony	TF 80920 14375	Canaamintian	
	Castle Acre	First designated in April 1971. Castle Acre is a village of contrast with old cottages,	IF 80920 14375	Conservation	
		open village greens, mature trees, enclosed spaces, narrow streets and sunken lanes.		Area	
		It's antiquity is very evident in the way that the village fabric is imposed onto and			
		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.			
	- 661		TF 82025 08990	Conservation	
	Swaffham	No Conservation Area Appraisal available	11 02023 00330	Area	

MNF1058	Multi-period finds from Great Palgrave deserted medieval	Extensive fieldwalking and metal-detecting between 1973 and 2022 recovered Late Saxon to medieval pottery sherds; Late Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon and medieval	Not displayed	Middle Bronze 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.		
1NF1289	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.		
1NF11971	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.		Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MNF29538	World War Two bombing decoy	A World War Two decoy airfield, designed to divert enemy bombers away from the rea 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 fin	ds Metal-detecting in 1997 and 2019 recovered a late medieval or early post-medieval	TF 82 09	Medieval to 19th
		cauldron foot and a post-medieval jetton.		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	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;	Not displayed	Lower Palaeolithic to 19th Century
MNF3984	Possible Bronze Age barrow	Late Saxon silver bell fragments and medieval dress accessories. A possible barrow is marked on a Norwich Castle Museum record map, but nothing can be seen on the ground today apart from a natural knoll.	TF 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	TF 8029 1480	Early Mesolithic to Beaker
MNF4106	Multi-period finds	Mesolitic worked flints was recovered in 1960 (NHER 3890). 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	<u> </u>	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	TF 8100 1432	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		
MNF4127	Iron Age or Saxon pottery find	base of an octagonal shaft on an ornate but weathered base. 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	Multi-period finds	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	Multi-period finds	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	Mutli-period findspot	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		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	Roman, Early Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval finds	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	Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval coins; post-	TF 76 12	Late Iron Age to
1		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	One of a group of five ring-ditches (NHER 11971) first identified on aerial photographs	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		
		ater 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.		
1NF65819	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	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered medieval pottery sherds as well as undated casting waste, a Late Saxon bit link and medieval strap fittings and buckles.	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		TF 82 13	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

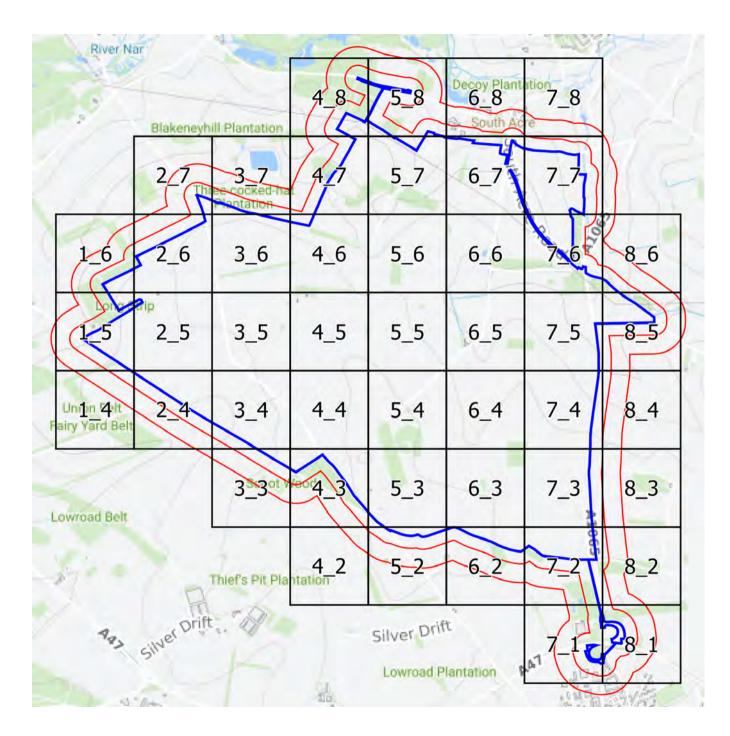
MNF3973	Nail of unknown date	A copper alloy nail of unknown date found in 1963.	TF 7717 1277	Unknown
MNF3956	Bronze Age flint find	An Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was found in 1934.	TF 7912 1451	Beaker
4	Medieval pottery	A fragment of medieval pottery found in 1957.	TF 7738 1354	Medieval
MNF3957	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
MNF3986	Prehistoric burnt mound	A concentration of pot boilers was noted at some unspecified date.	TF 7985 1161	Prehistoric
MNF4107	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
MNF4108	Mesolithic tranchet axe	Prehistoric flint adze with tranchet edge, found in 1949. Almost certainly a Mesolithic tranchet axe.	TF 8070 1113	Mesolithic
MNF4115	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
MNF4120	Roman brooch	A Roman copper alloy trumpet brooch was found in 1949.	TF 8034 1318	Roman
MNF4122	Roman or medieval pottery find	The neck of a Roman or medieval vase was found in 1934.	TF 807 140	Roman to Medieval
MNF4140	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
MNF4124	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
4	Medieval metal find	A medieval belt fitting was found in 1965.	TF 8187 1363	Medieval
MNF4128		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	I	of Stow. A small number of human burials have been noted in this area, which is known to have had a churchyard during the medieval period. In addition twelve Saxon 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,	Not displayed	Lower Palaeolithic to 19th Century
4	Medieval coins, pottery sherds, tile, oyster shell and animal remains	brooches, and strap ends, as well as Roman, medieval and post medieval objects. In 1959 a shortcross penny of Henry II or III, minted around 1205-1247, was recovered near to the site of St Guthlac's Chapel (NHER 4145). A number of medieval pottery sherds, floor tiles, iron slag, oyster shells, animal bones were also found. In 1987 a number of brown glazed tiles were also recovered.	TF 8046 1087	Medieval
MNF4147	Roman glass find	A probably Roman blue glass bead was found in 1951.	TF 8018 1200	Roman
MNF4149	Neolithic and Bronze Age flint finds	A large Neolithic flint blade and an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead were found in 1949.	TF 8120 1199	Early Neolithic to 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	Undated well and site of medieval market place, Bartholomew's Hills	The site of a deep well. Documentary sources refer to large fairs being held here in medieval times.	TF 8181 1324	Medieval
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	20th century milestone marking 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	20th century milestone marking 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	Watching Brief by Cambridge 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	S	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	

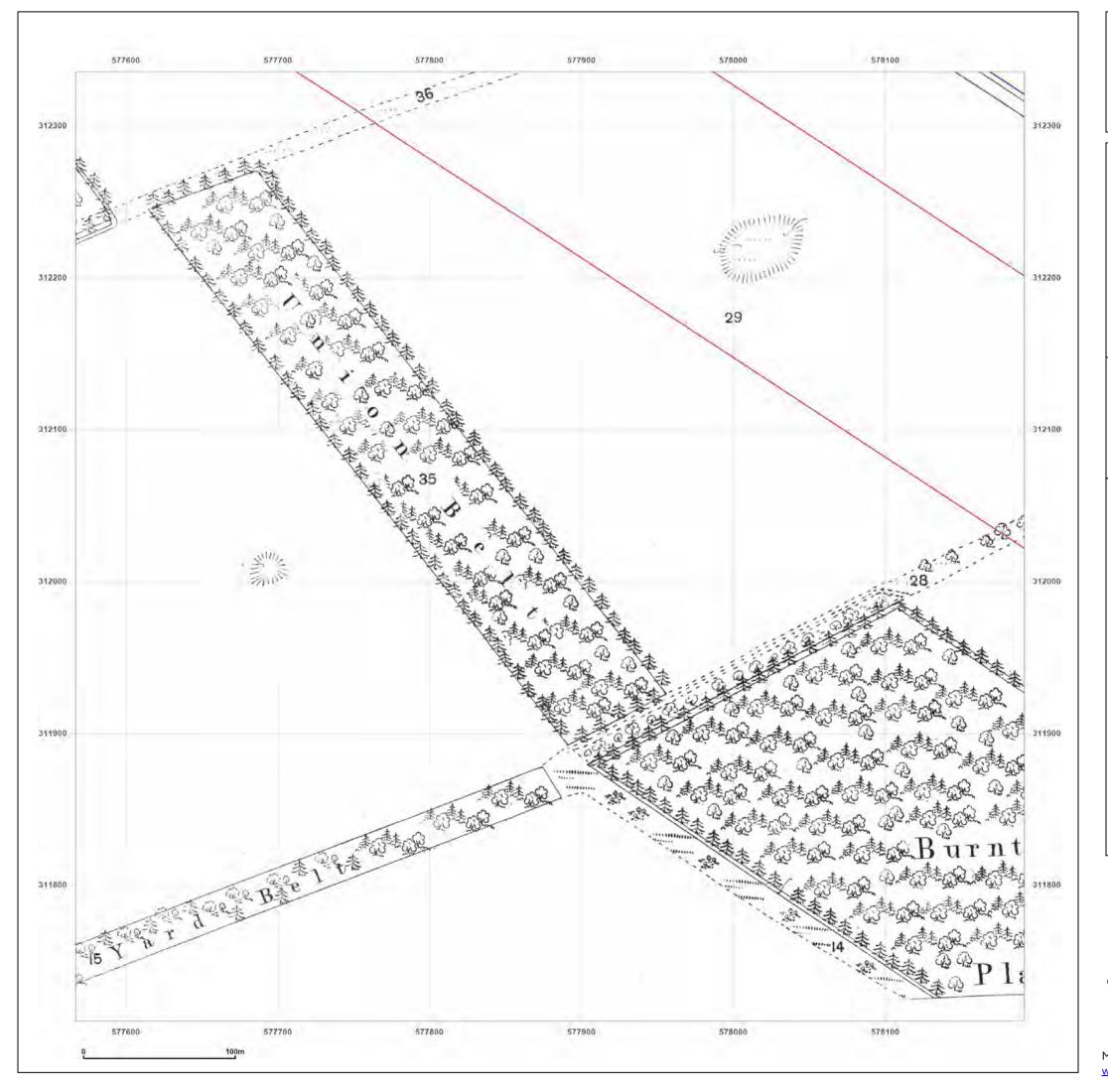
Annex 2: Historic Ordnance Survey Mapping



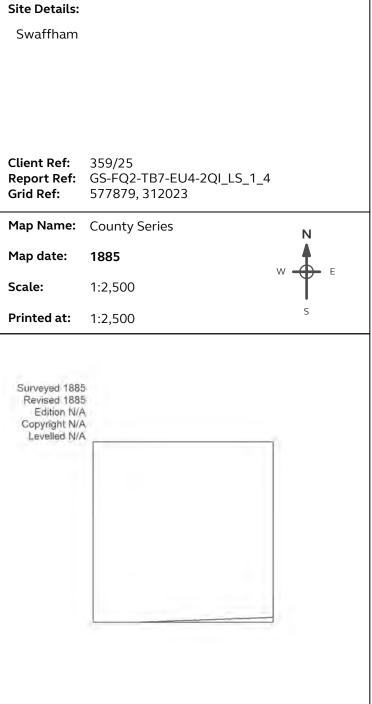


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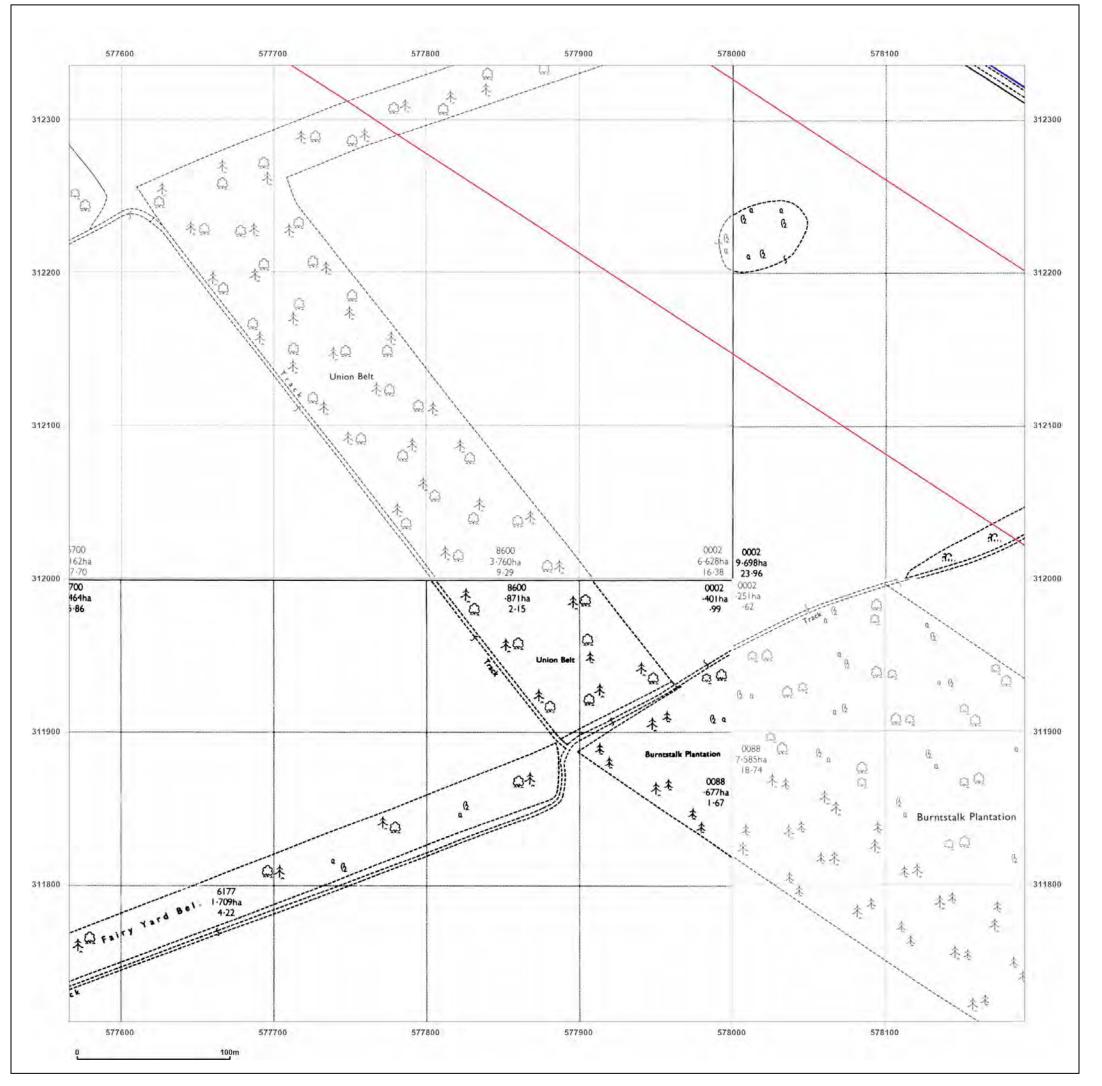




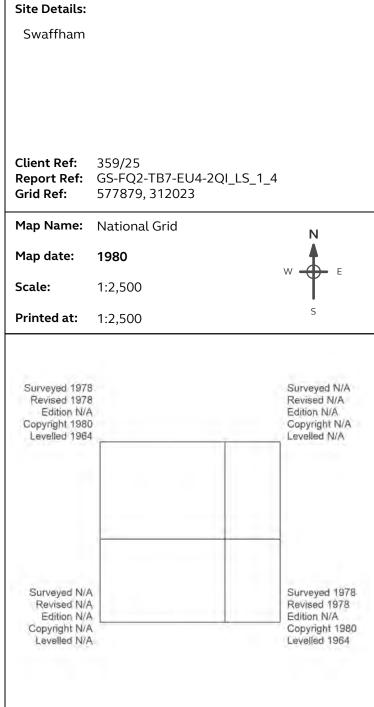
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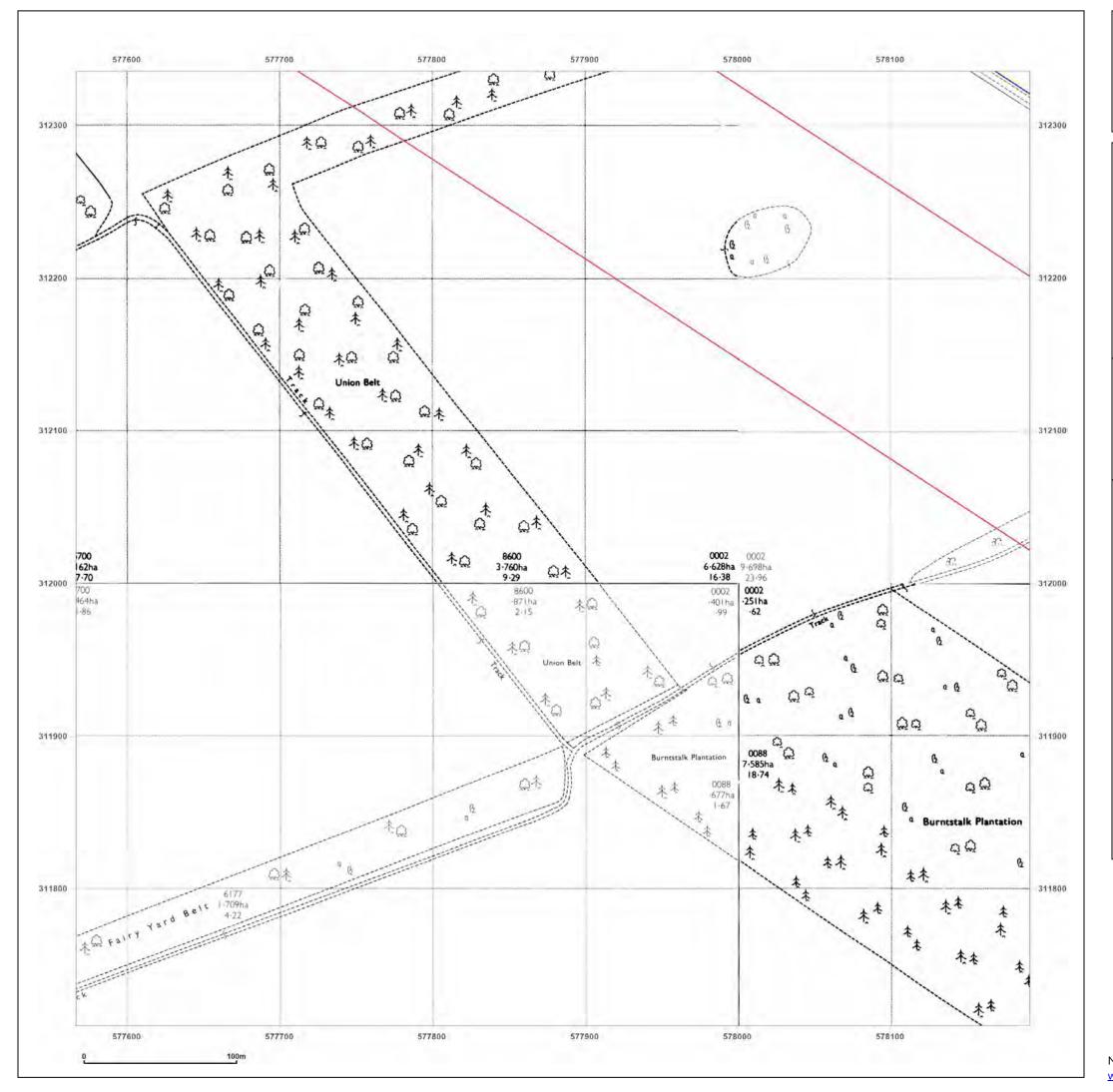




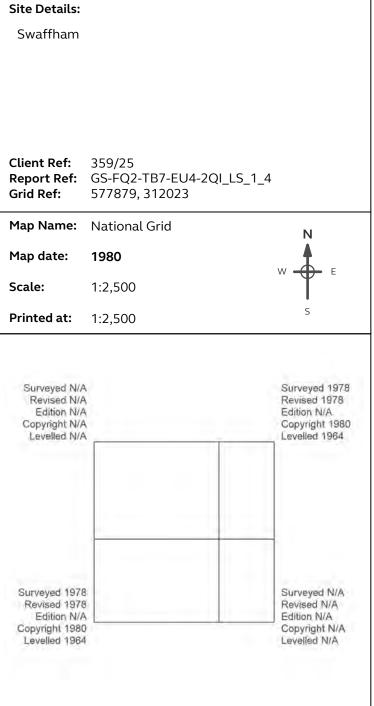
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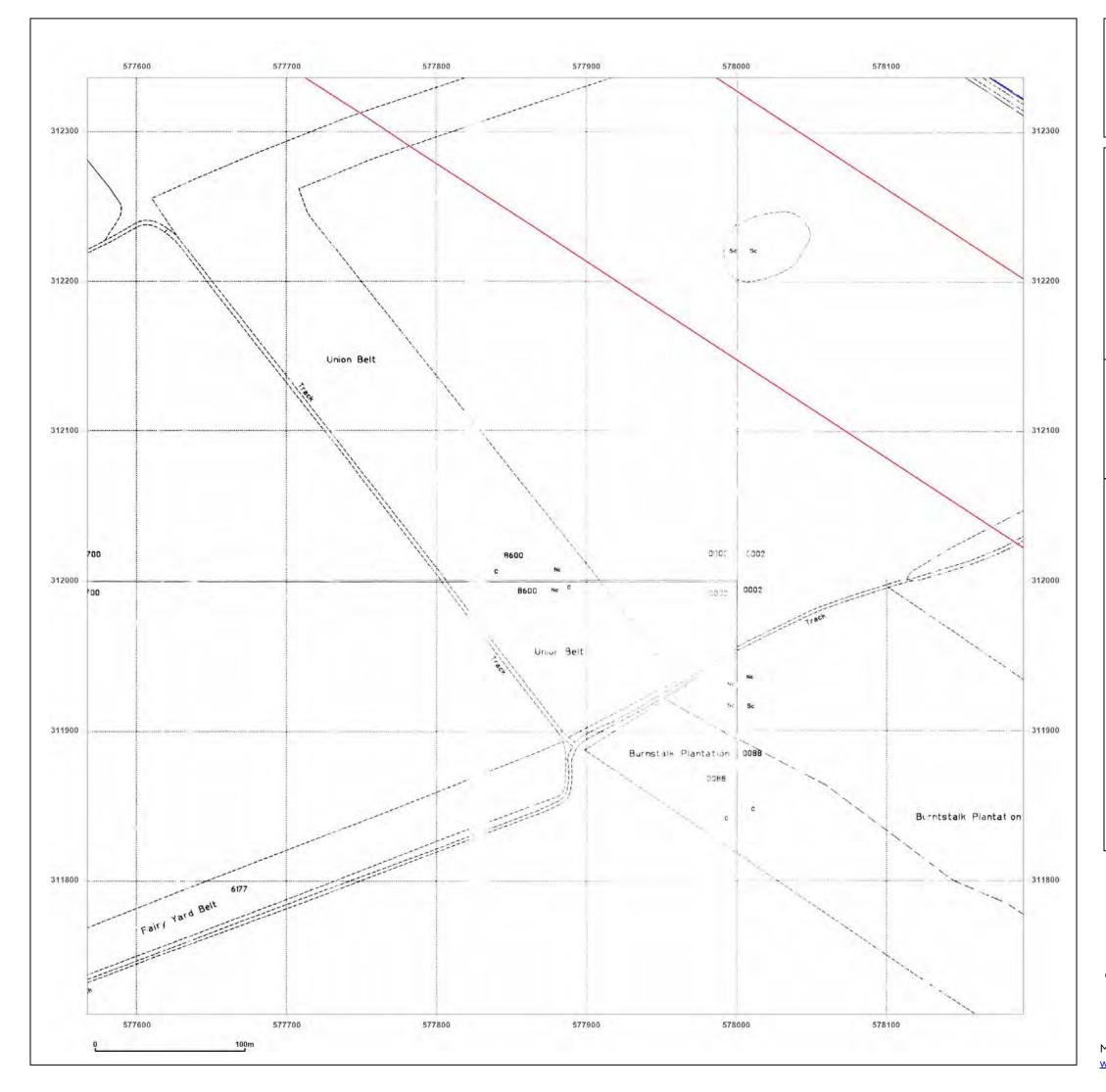




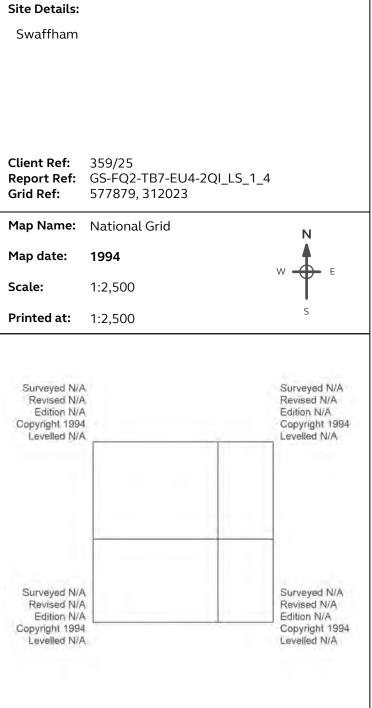
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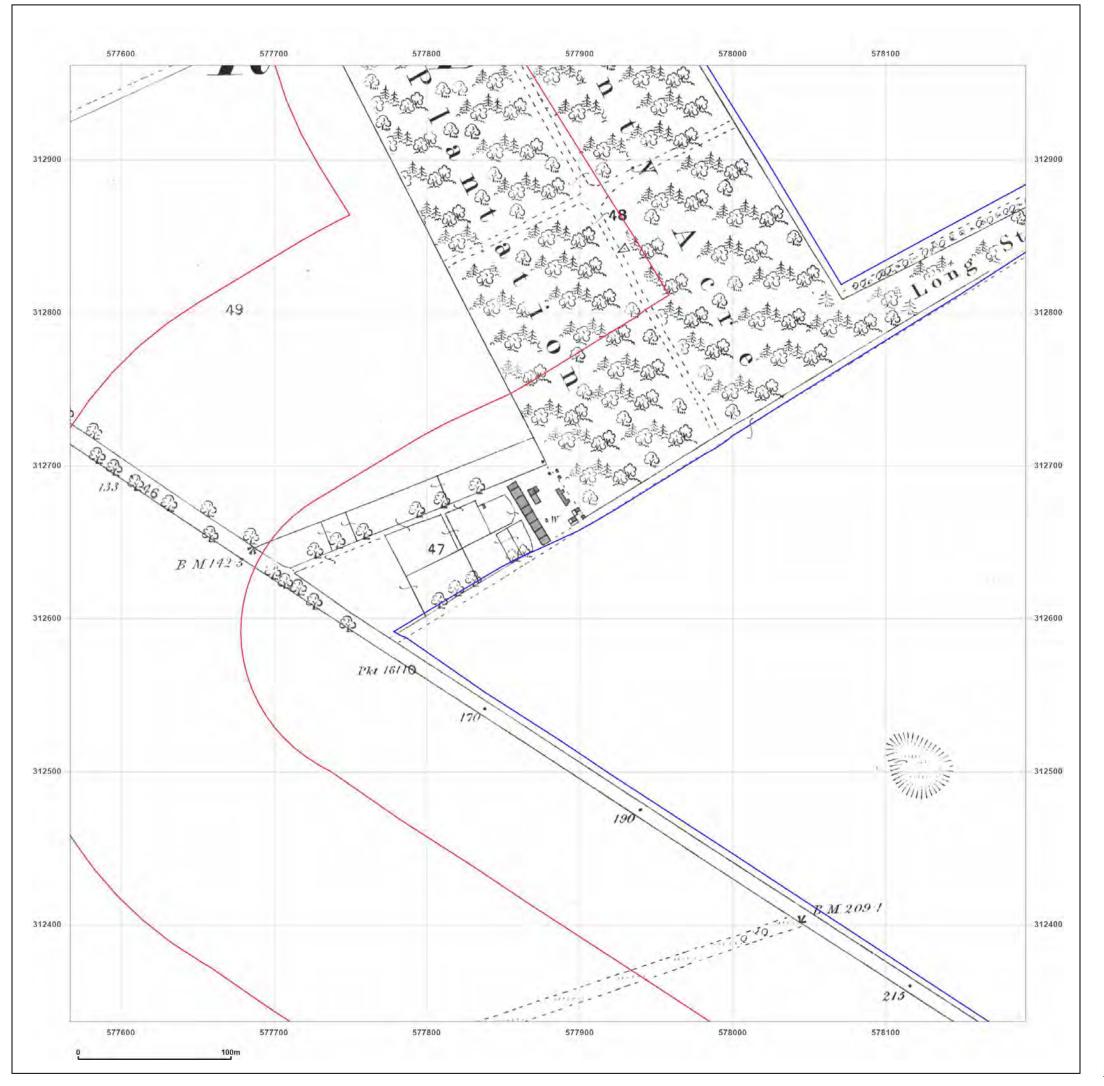




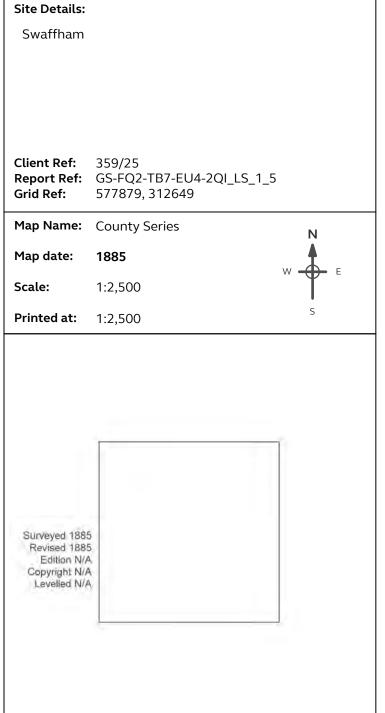
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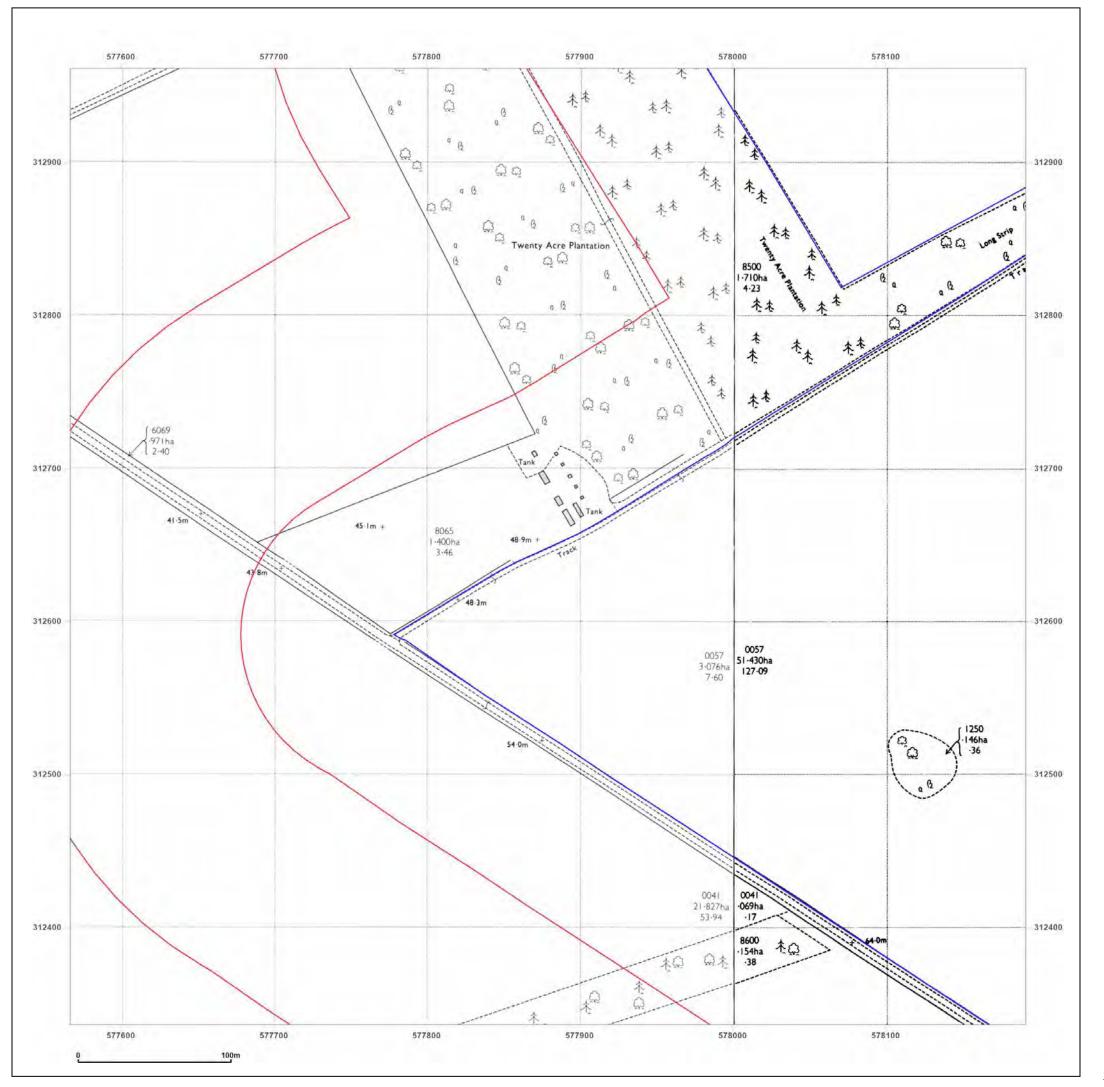




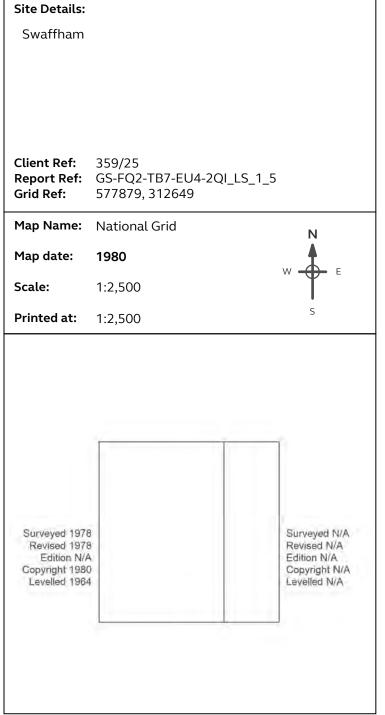
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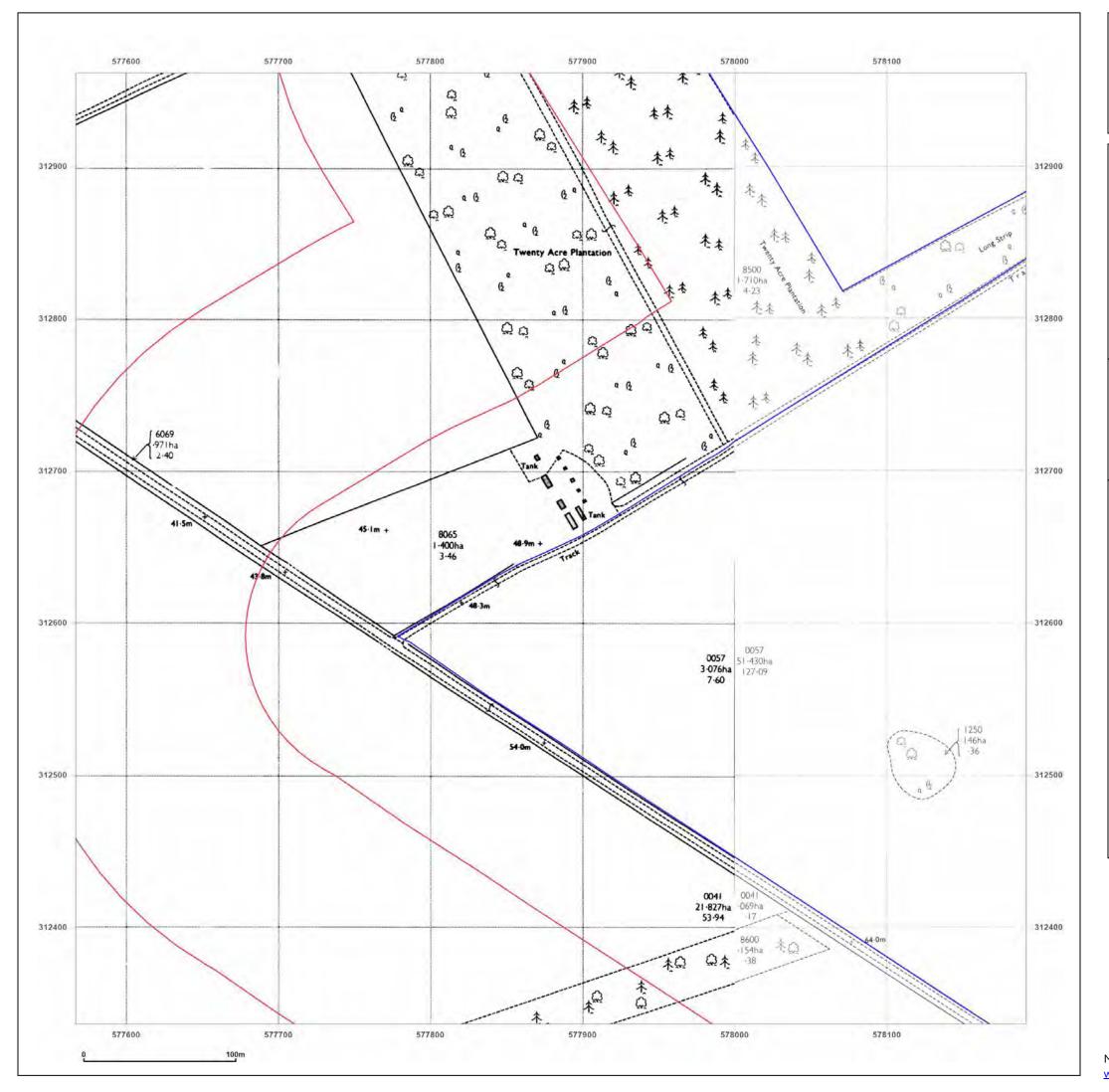




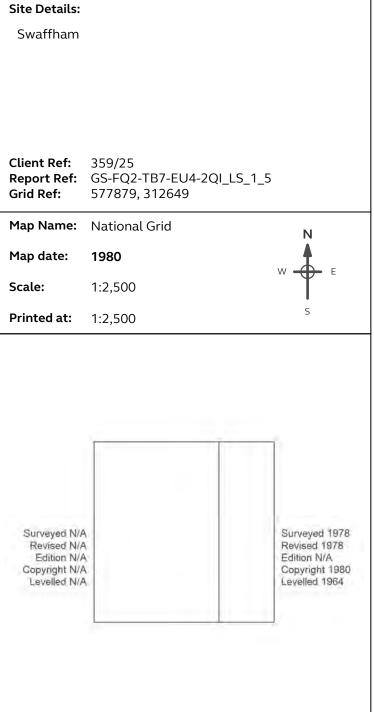
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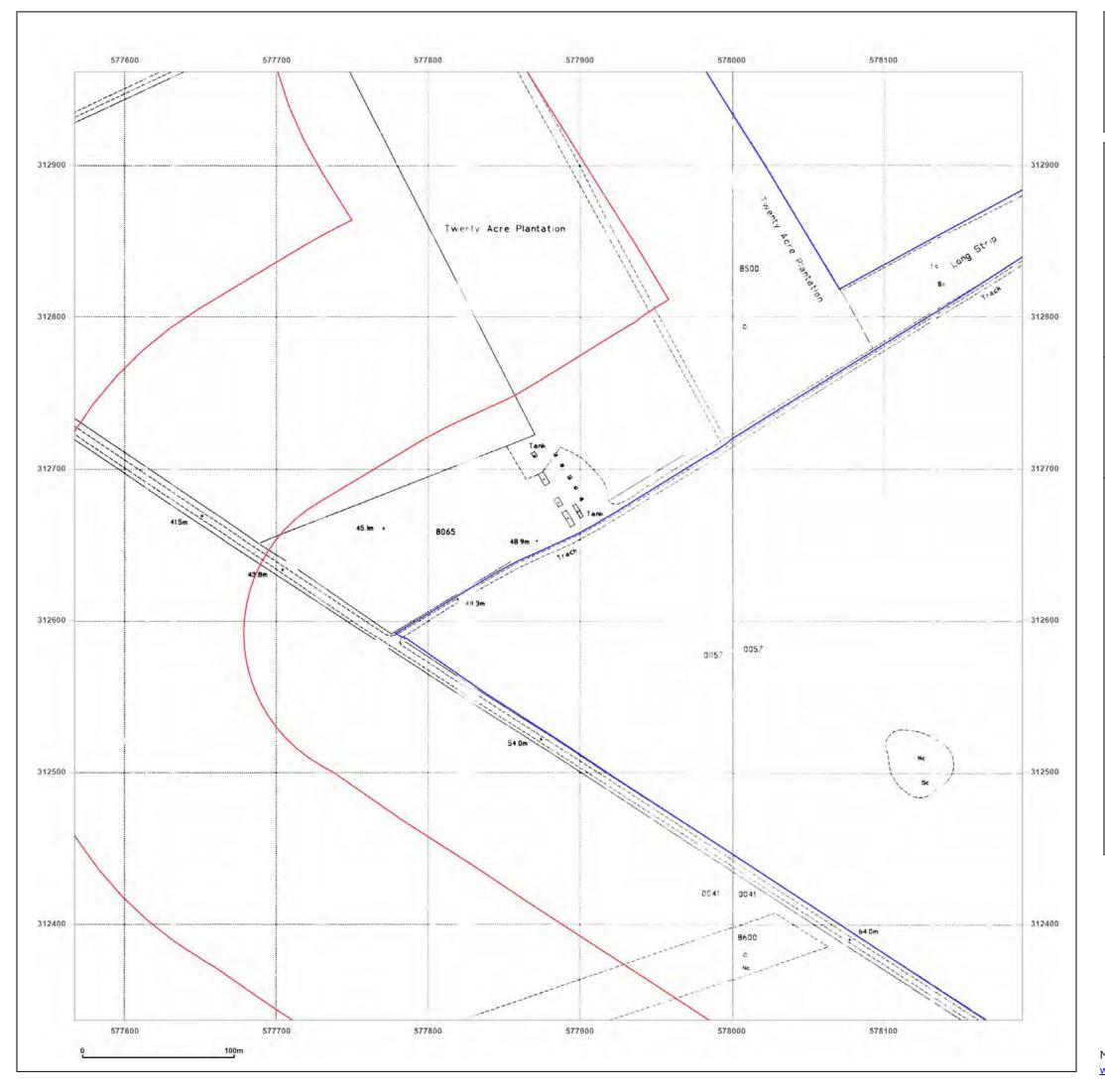




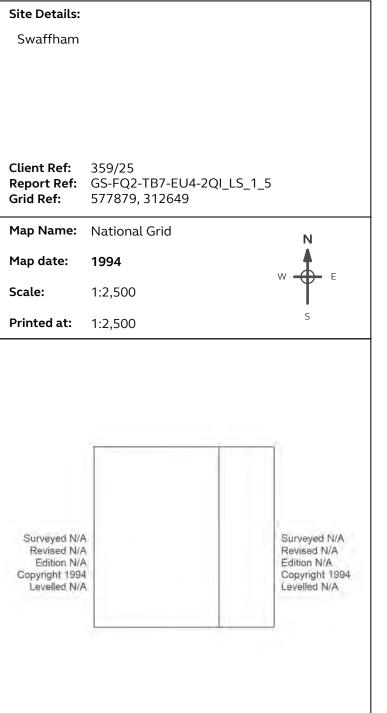
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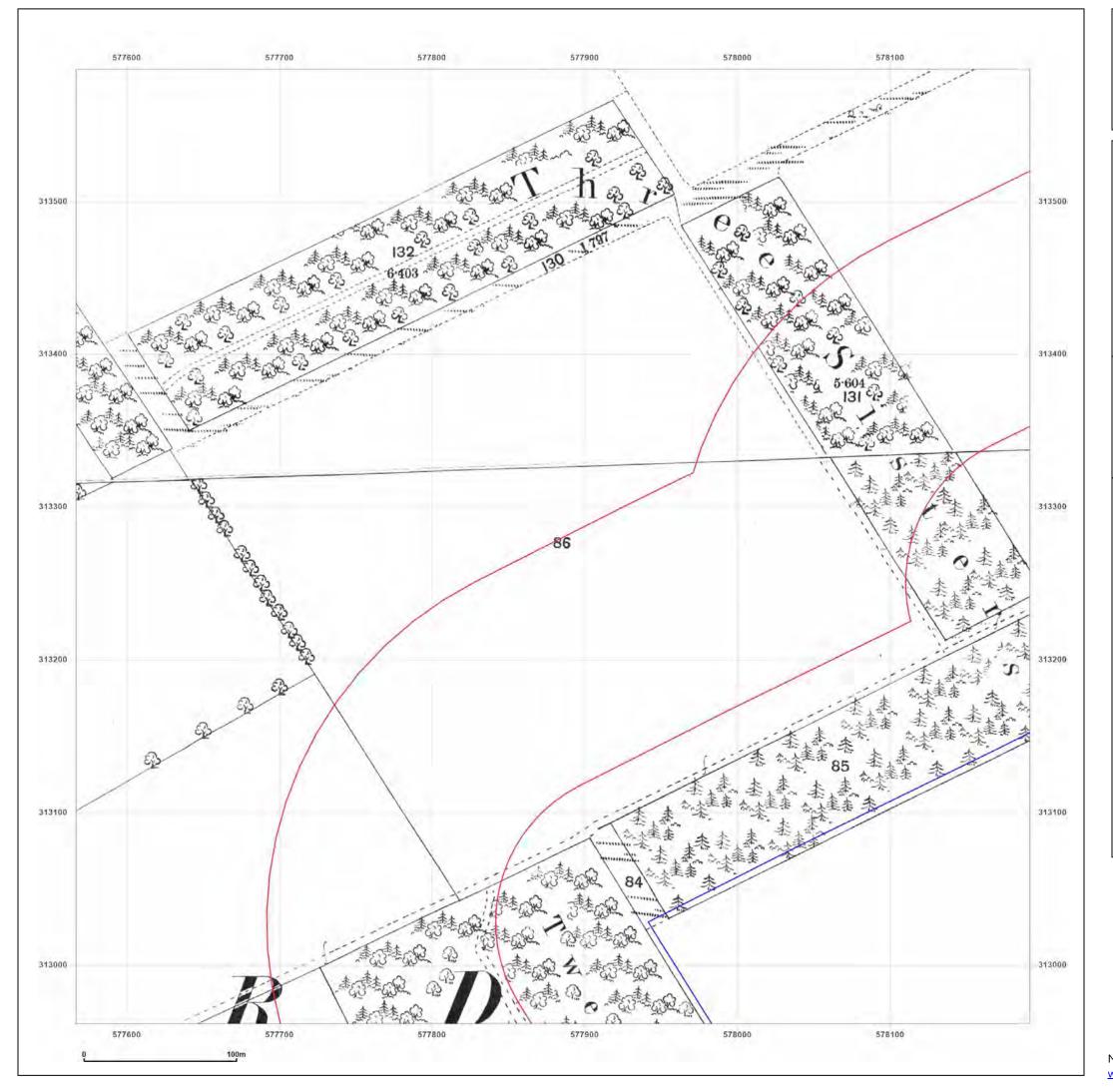




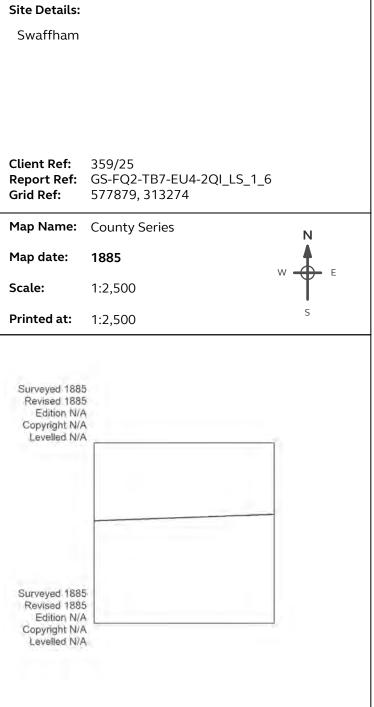
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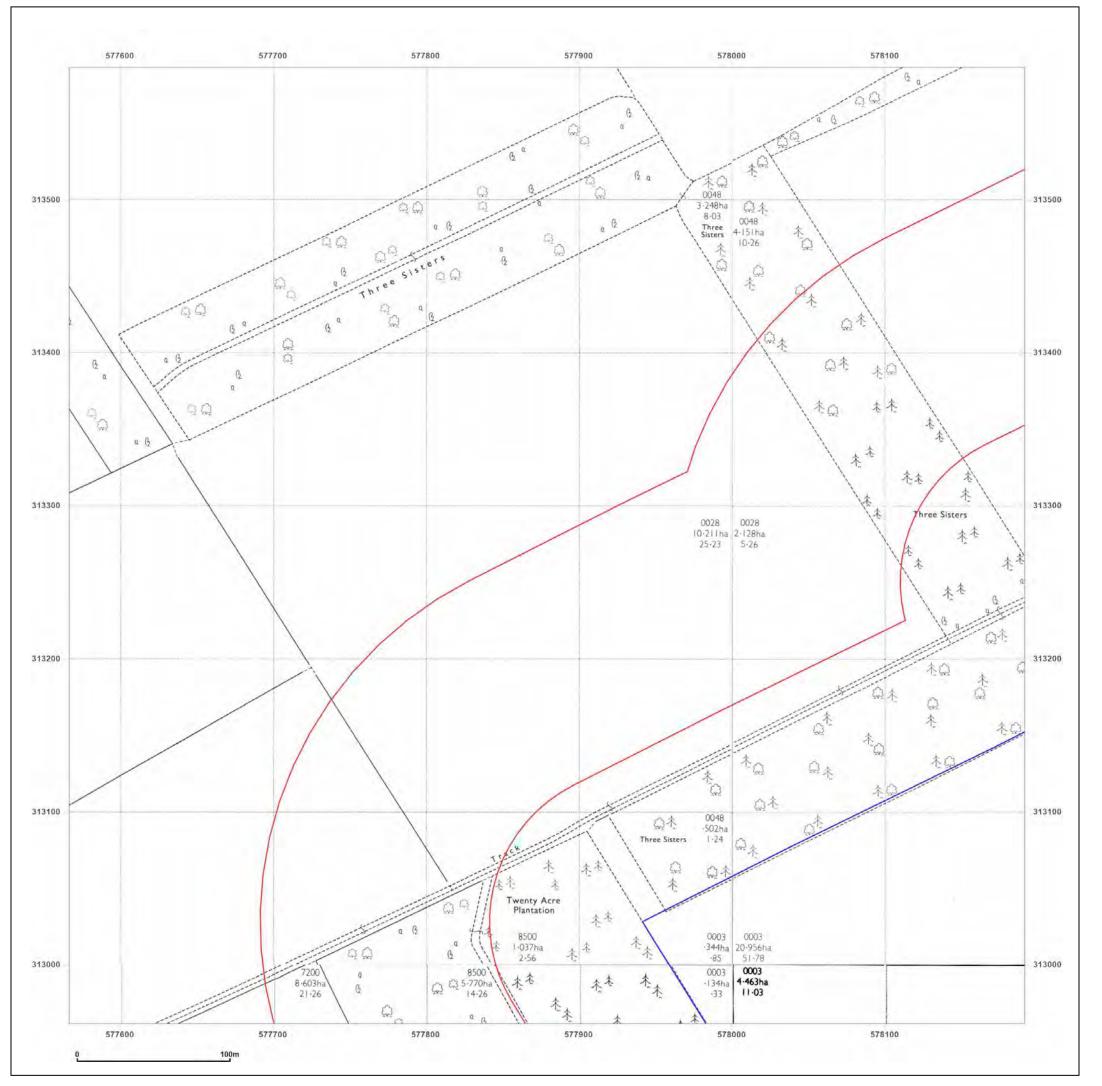




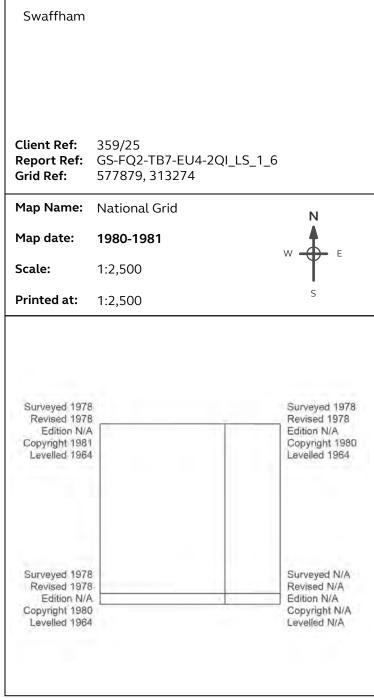
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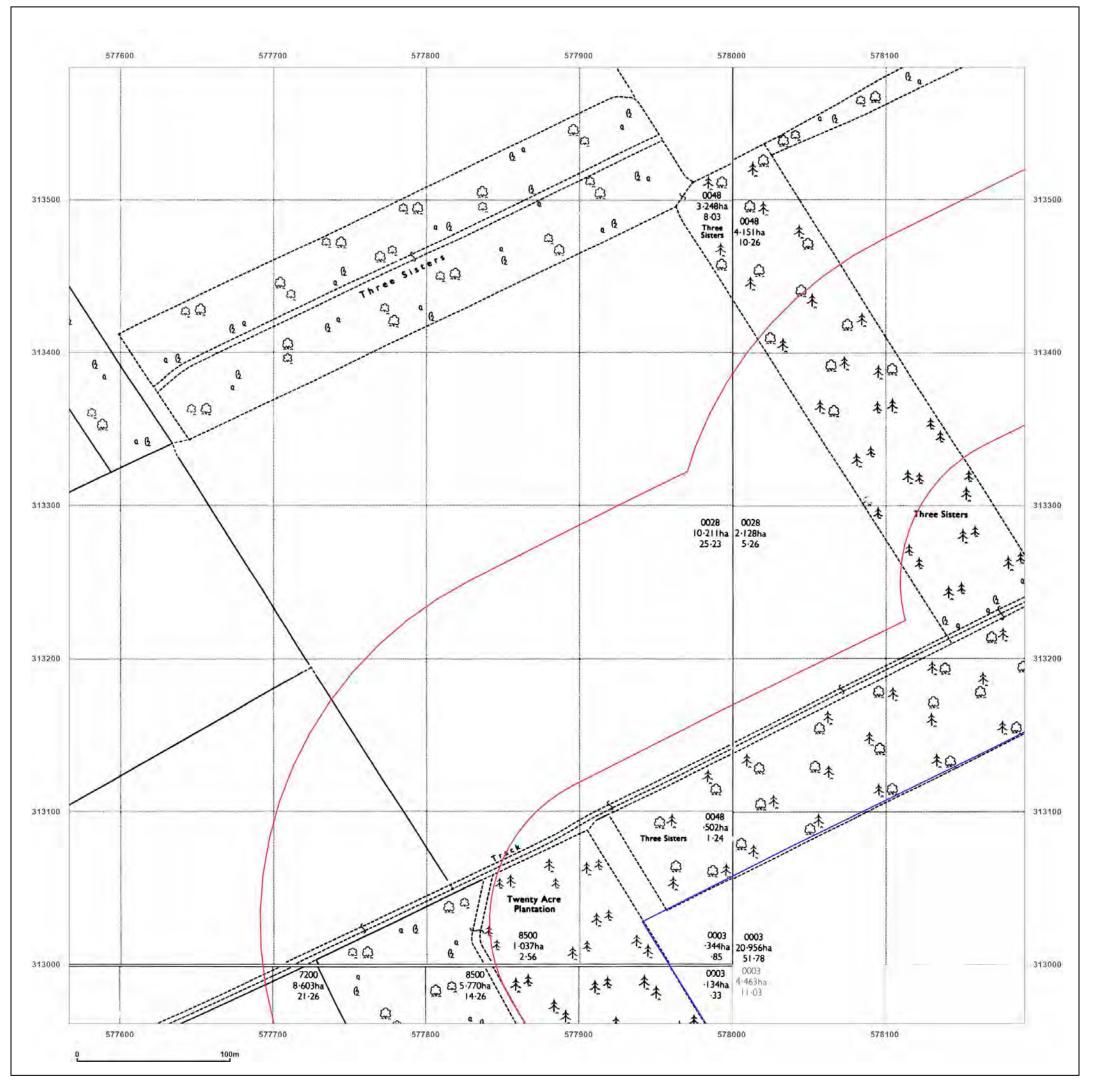


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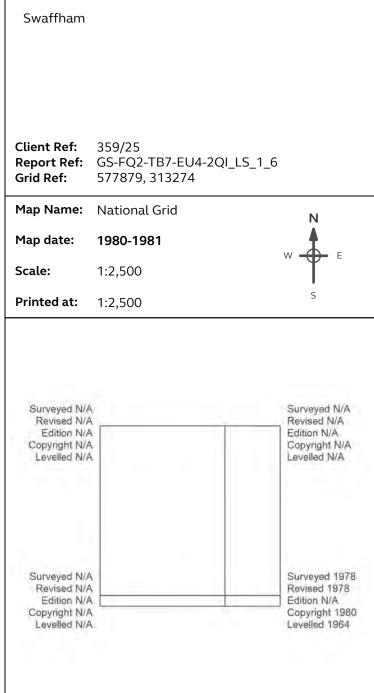
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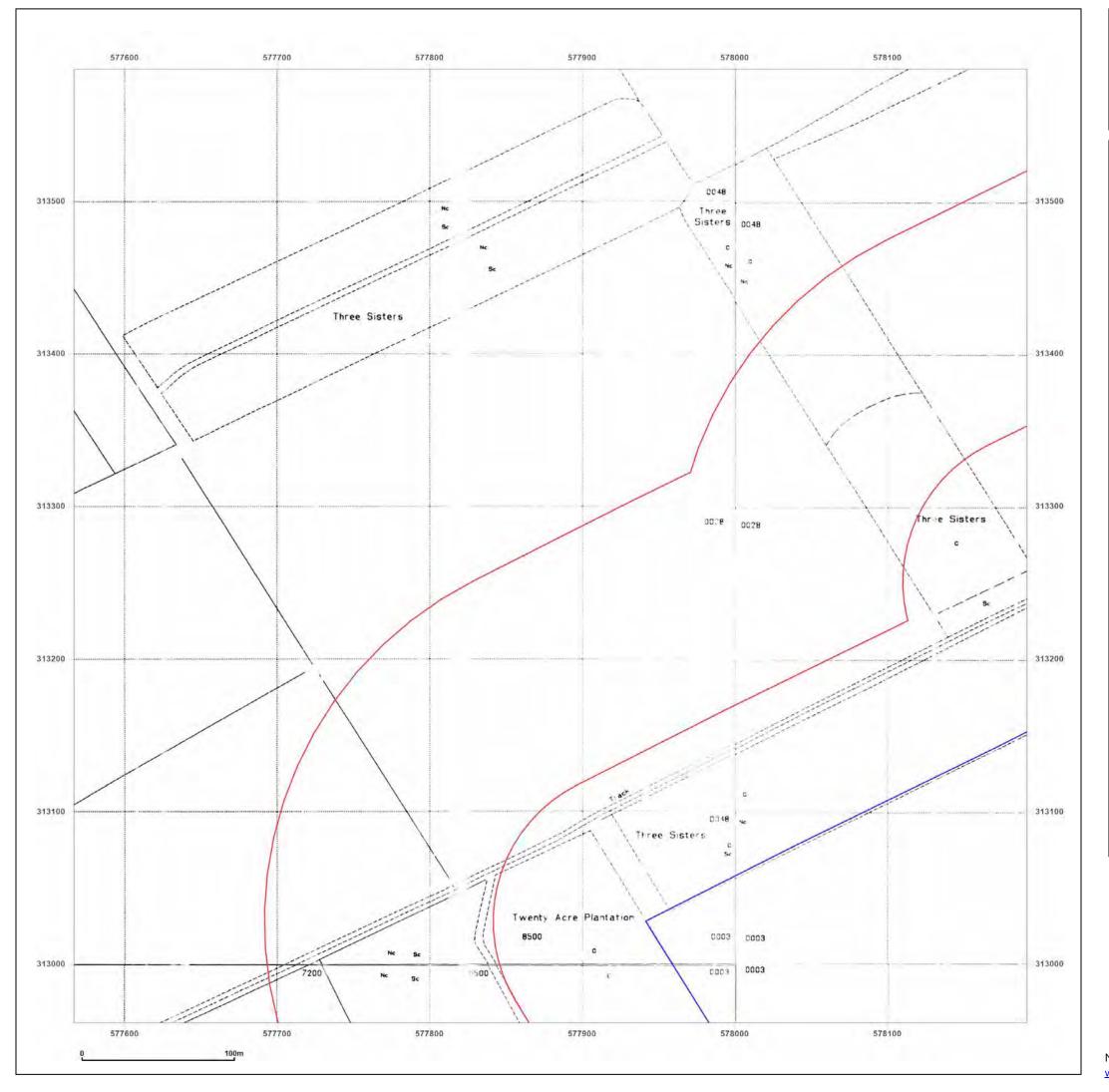


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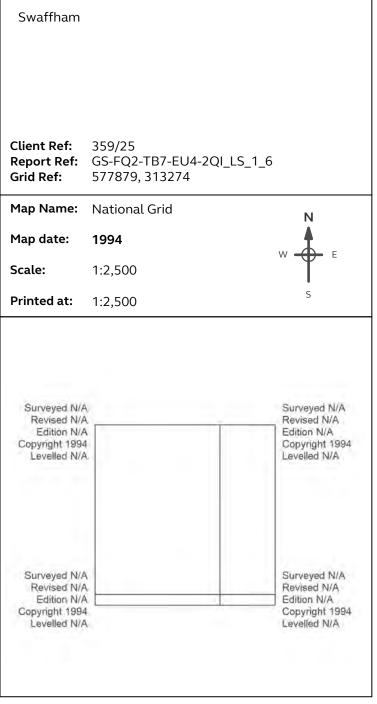
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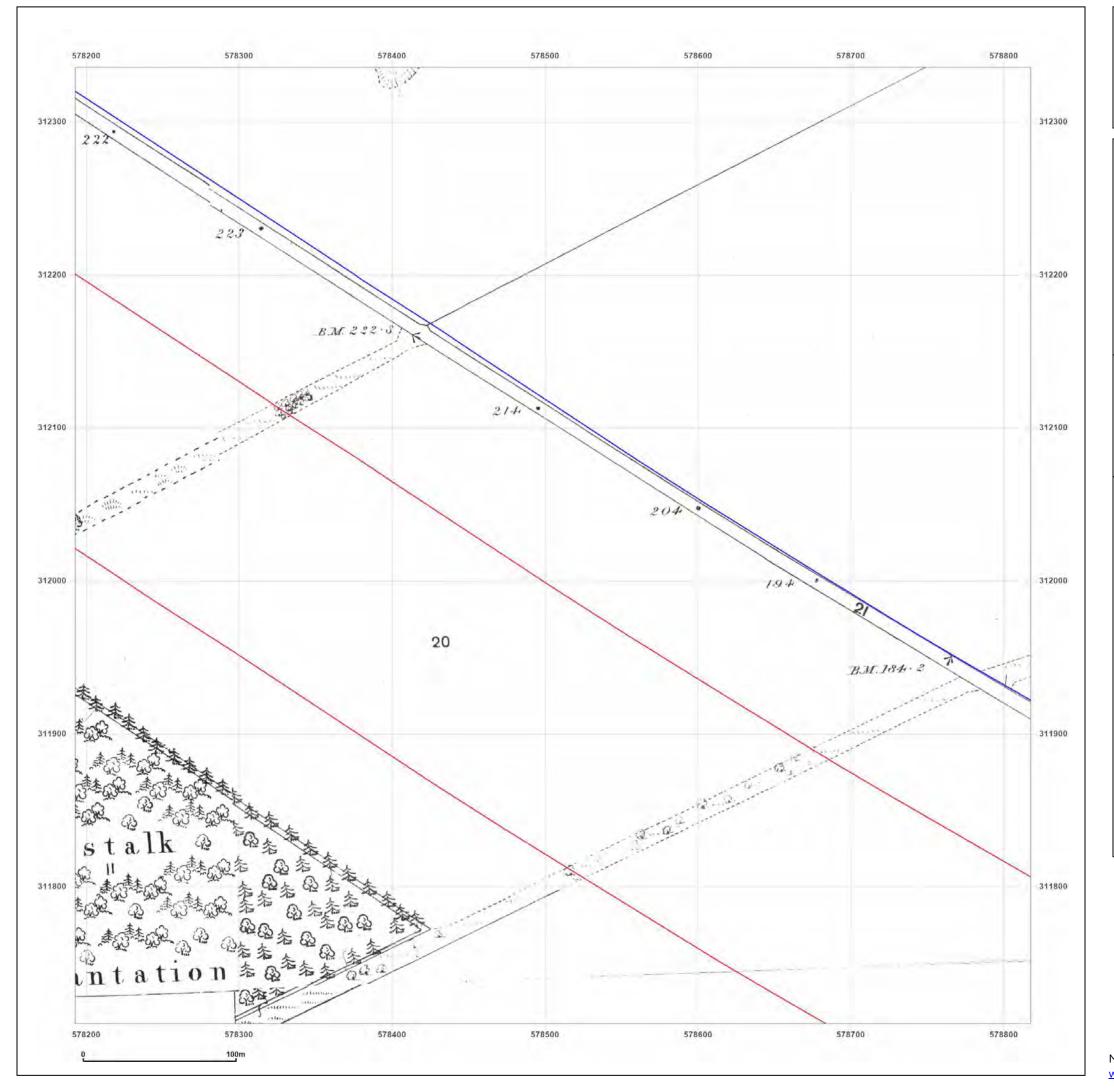


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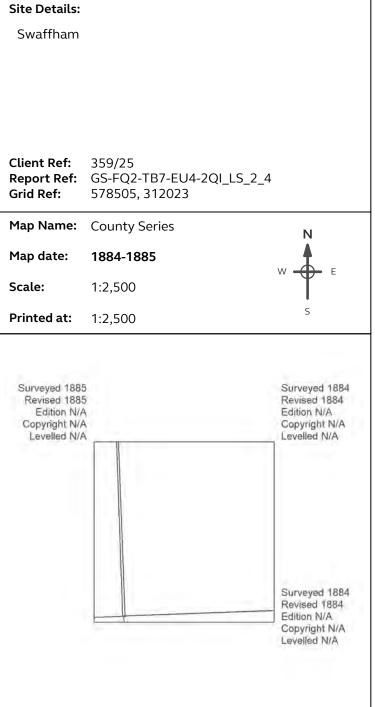
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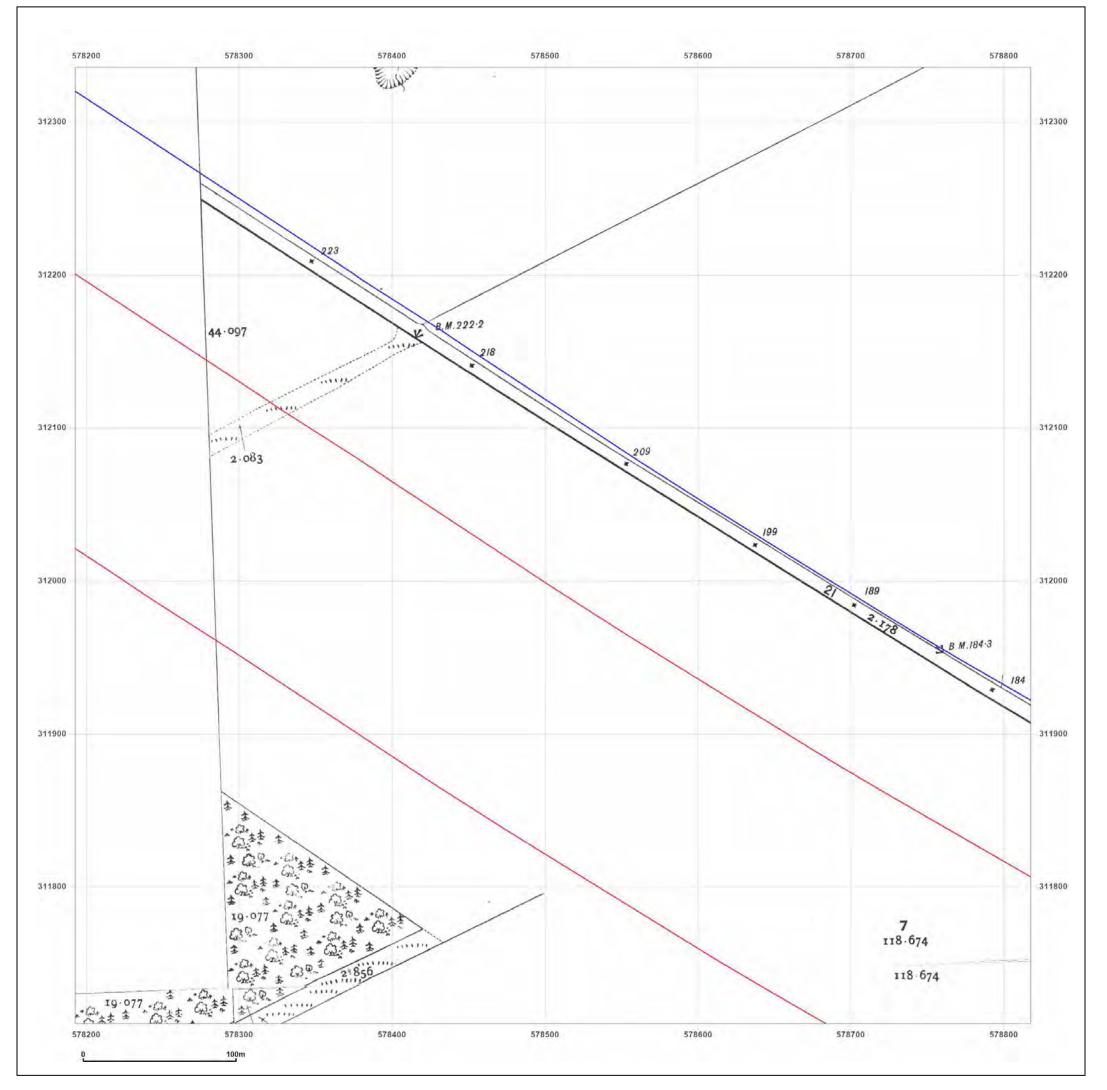




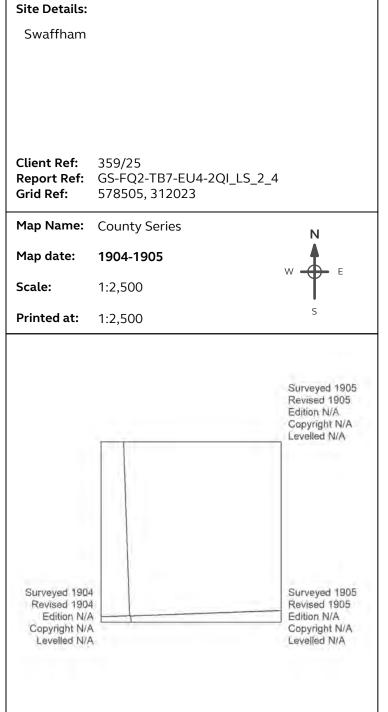
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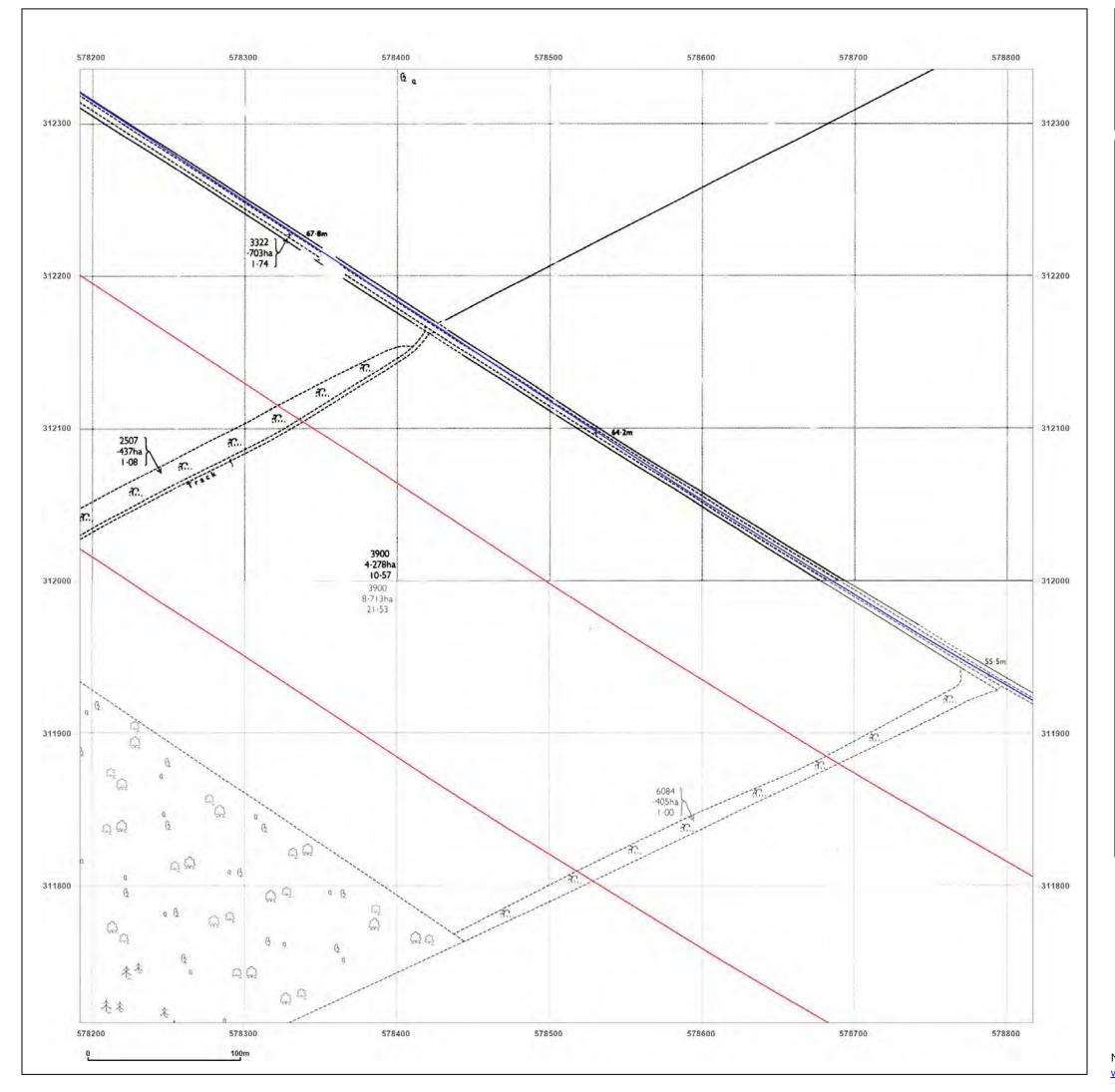




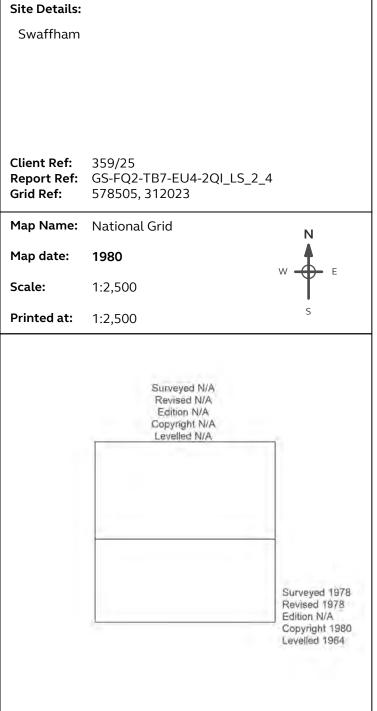
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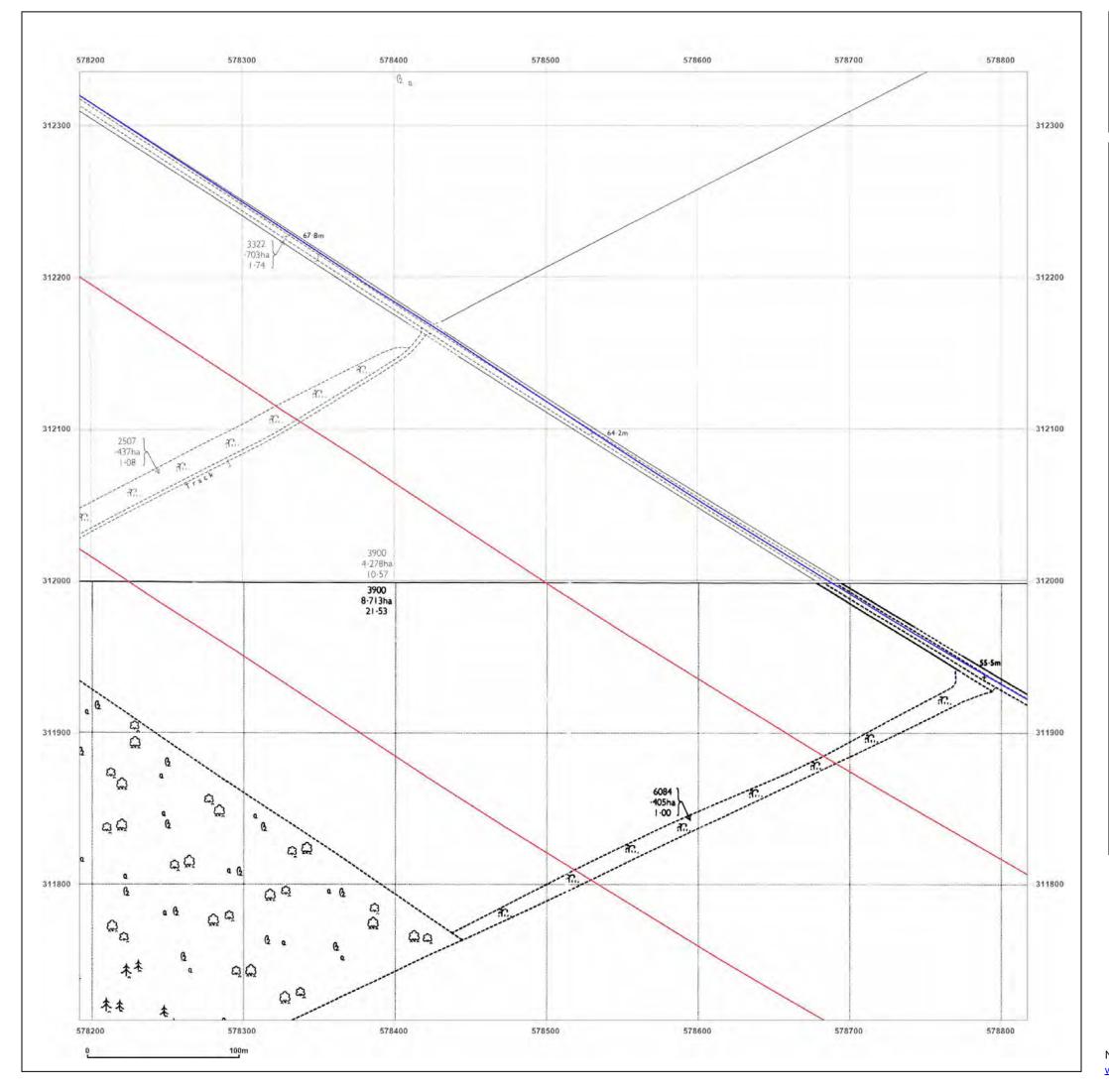




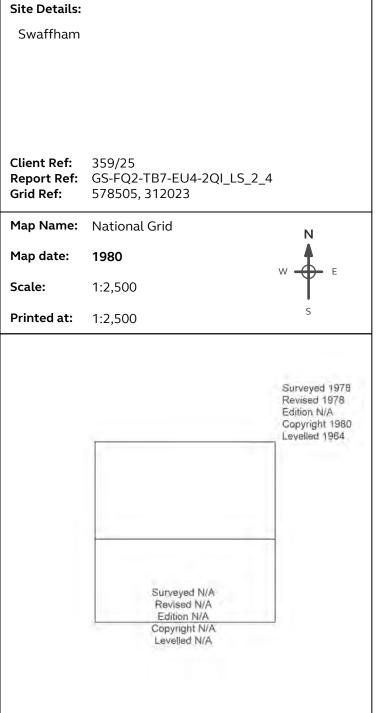
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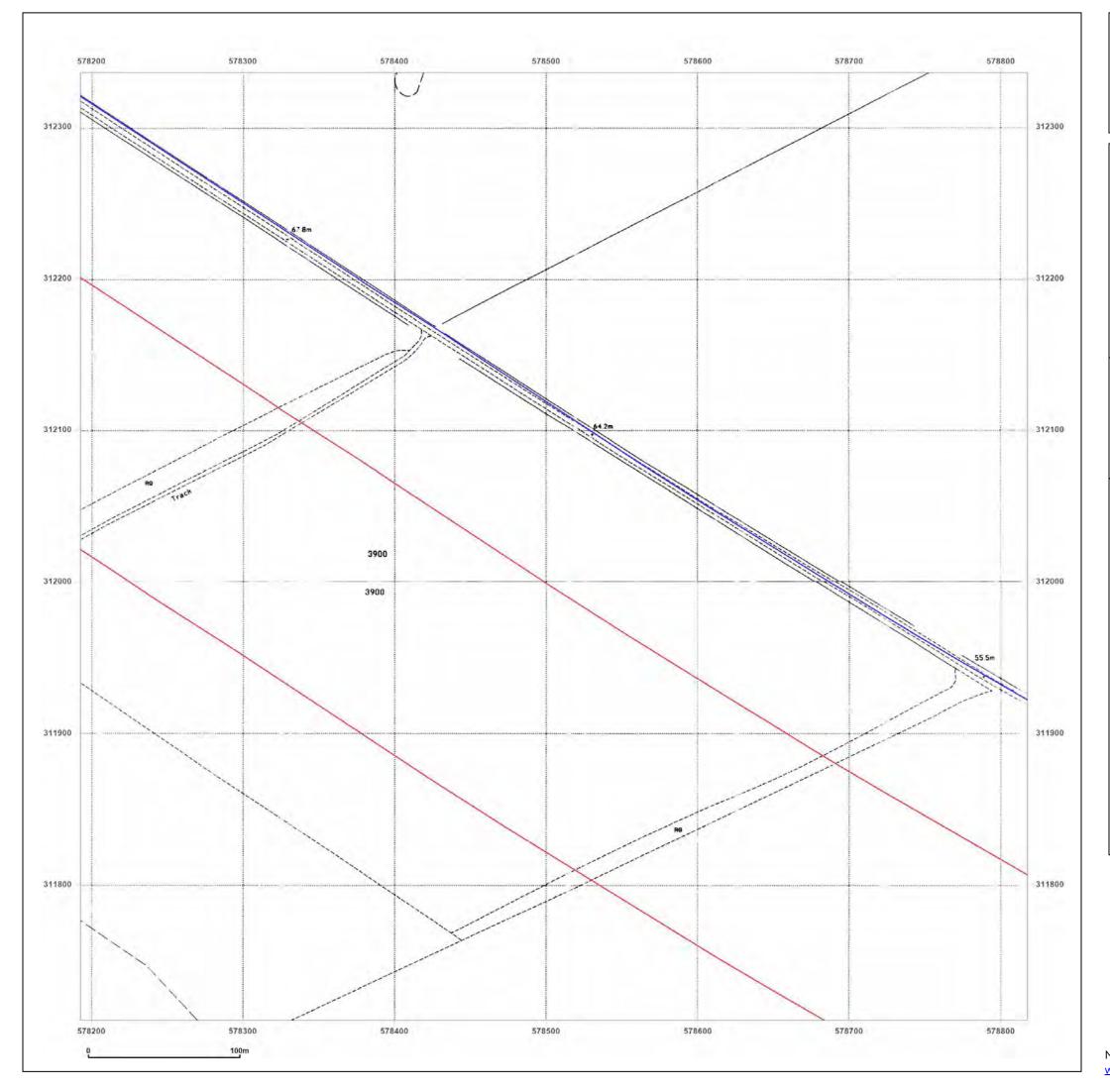




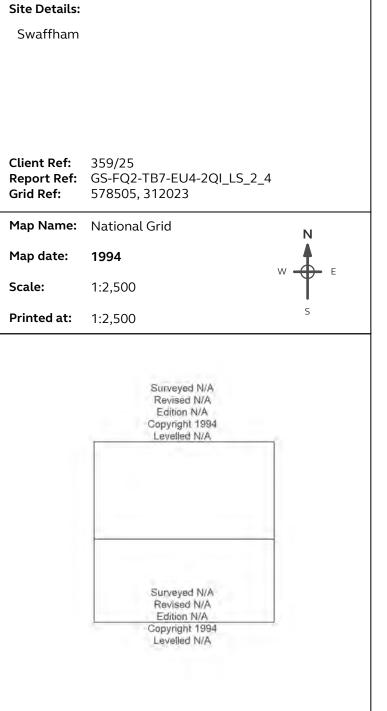
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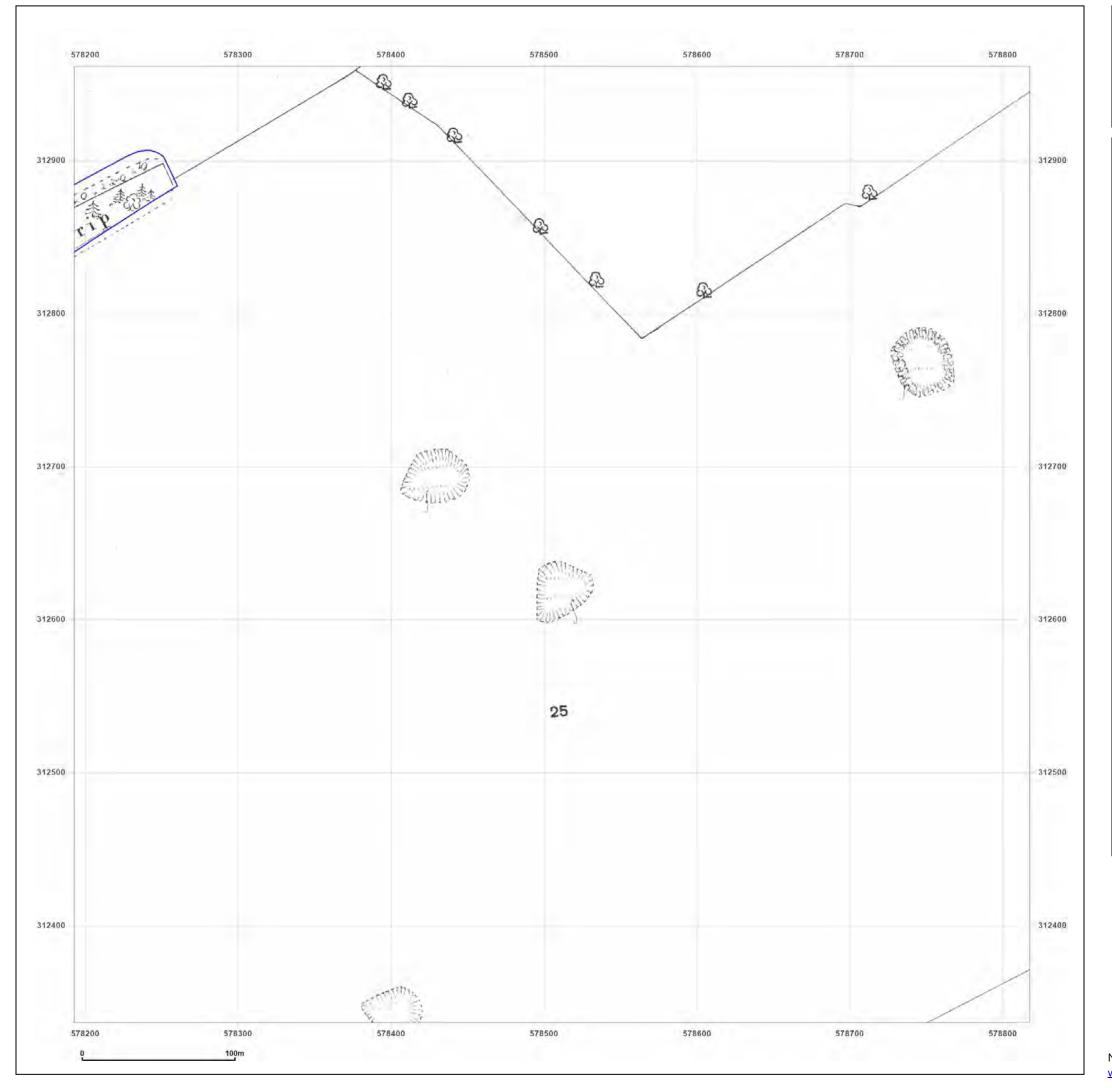




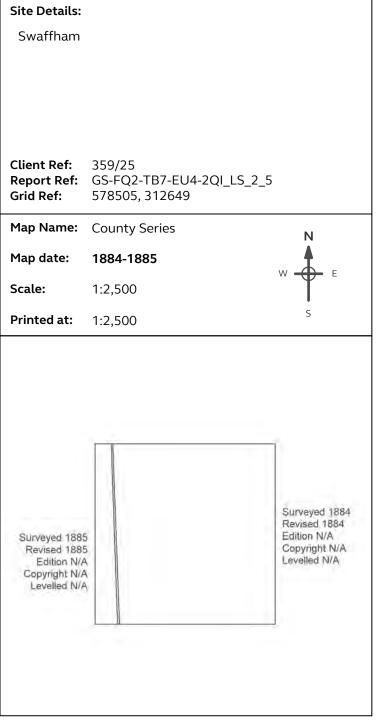
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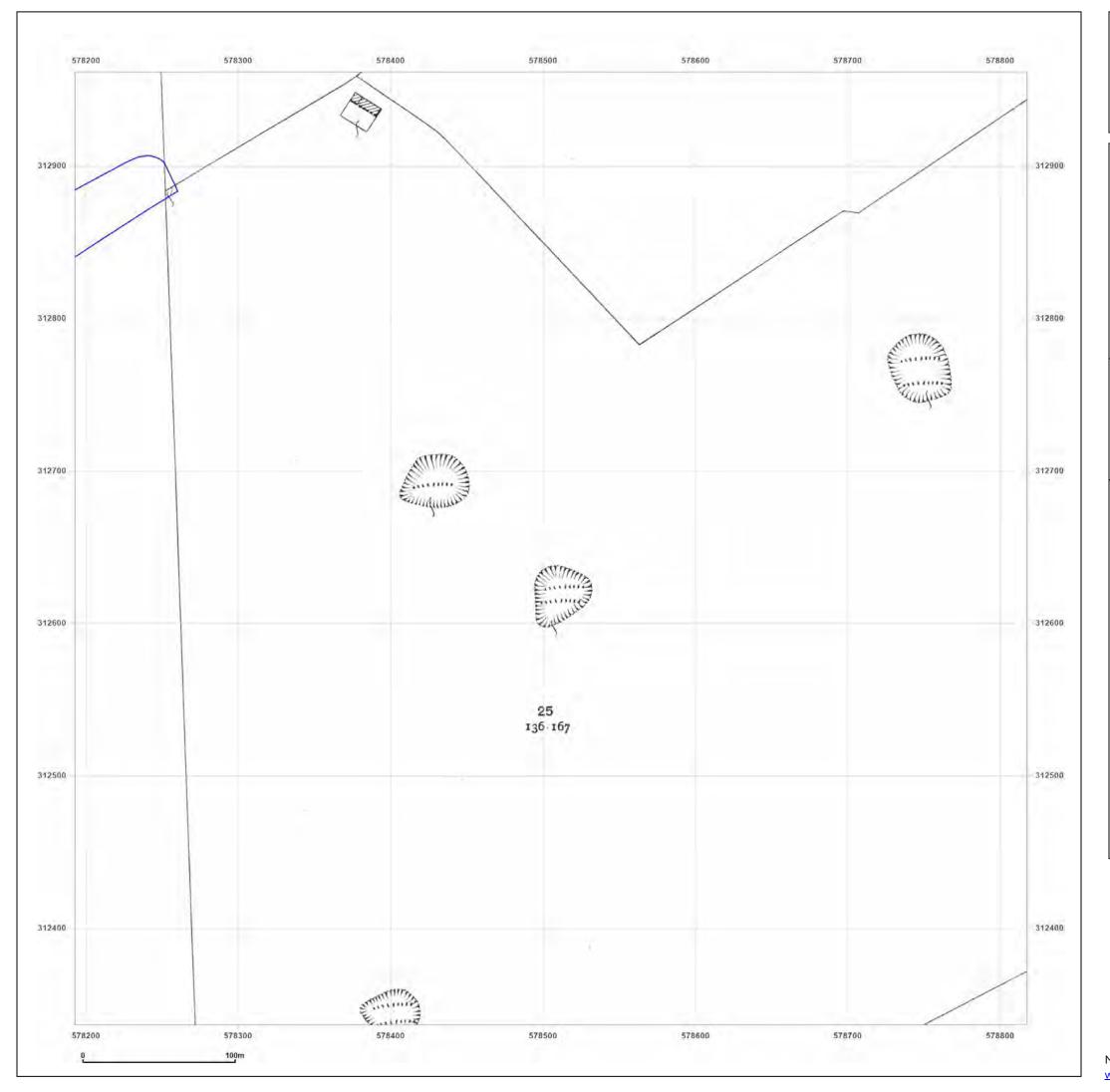




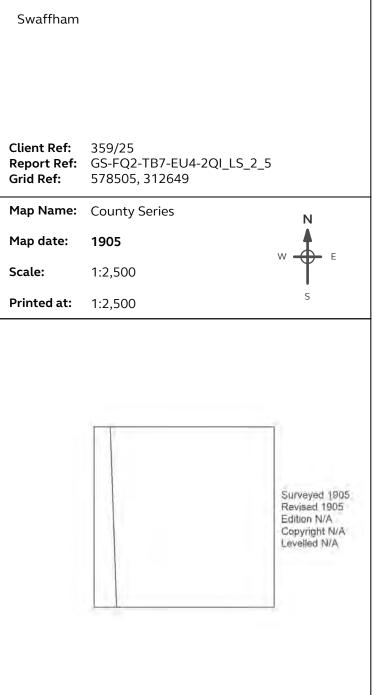
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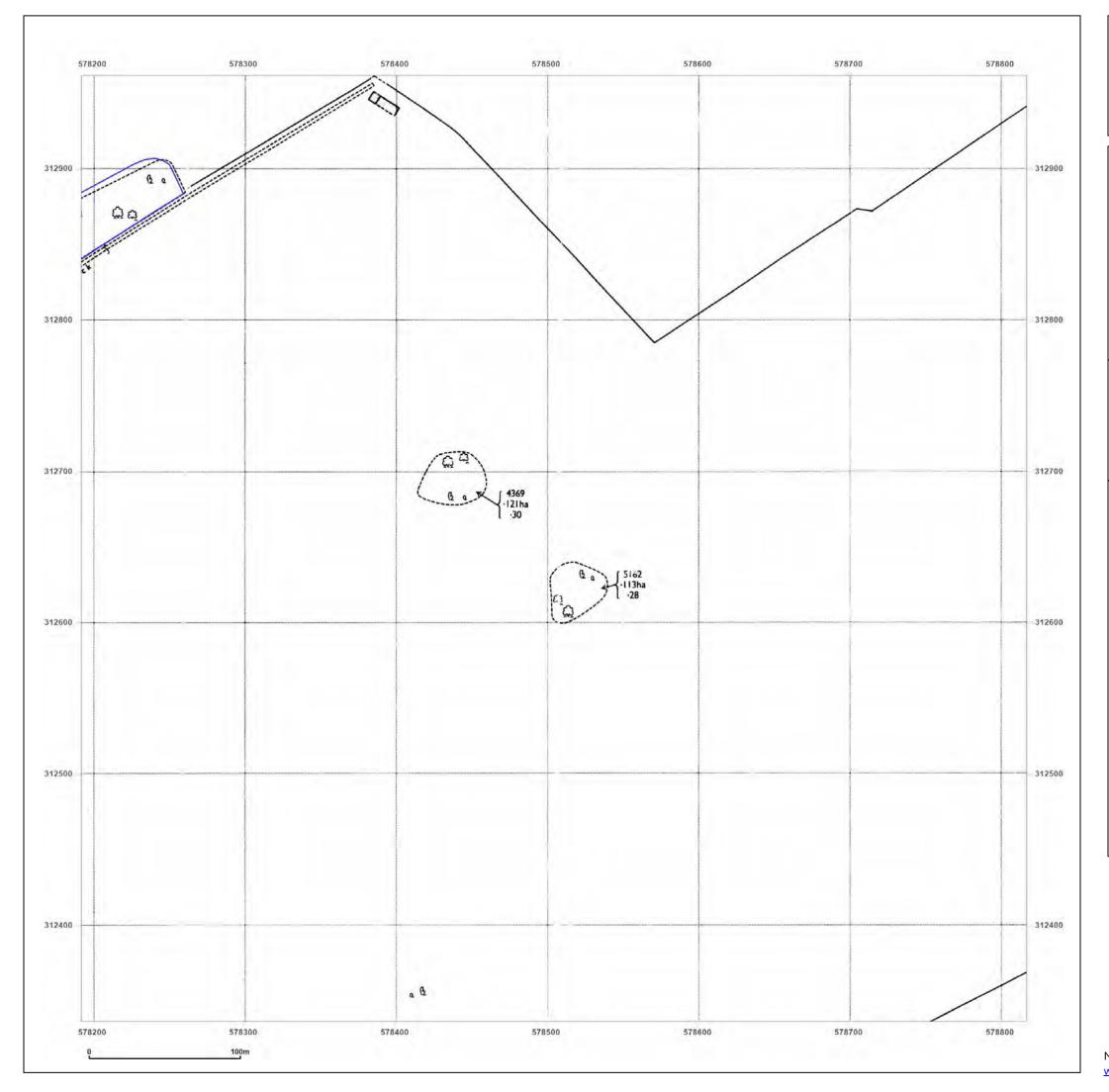


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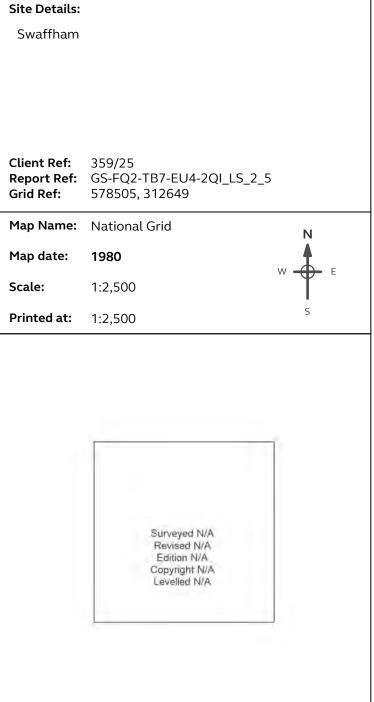
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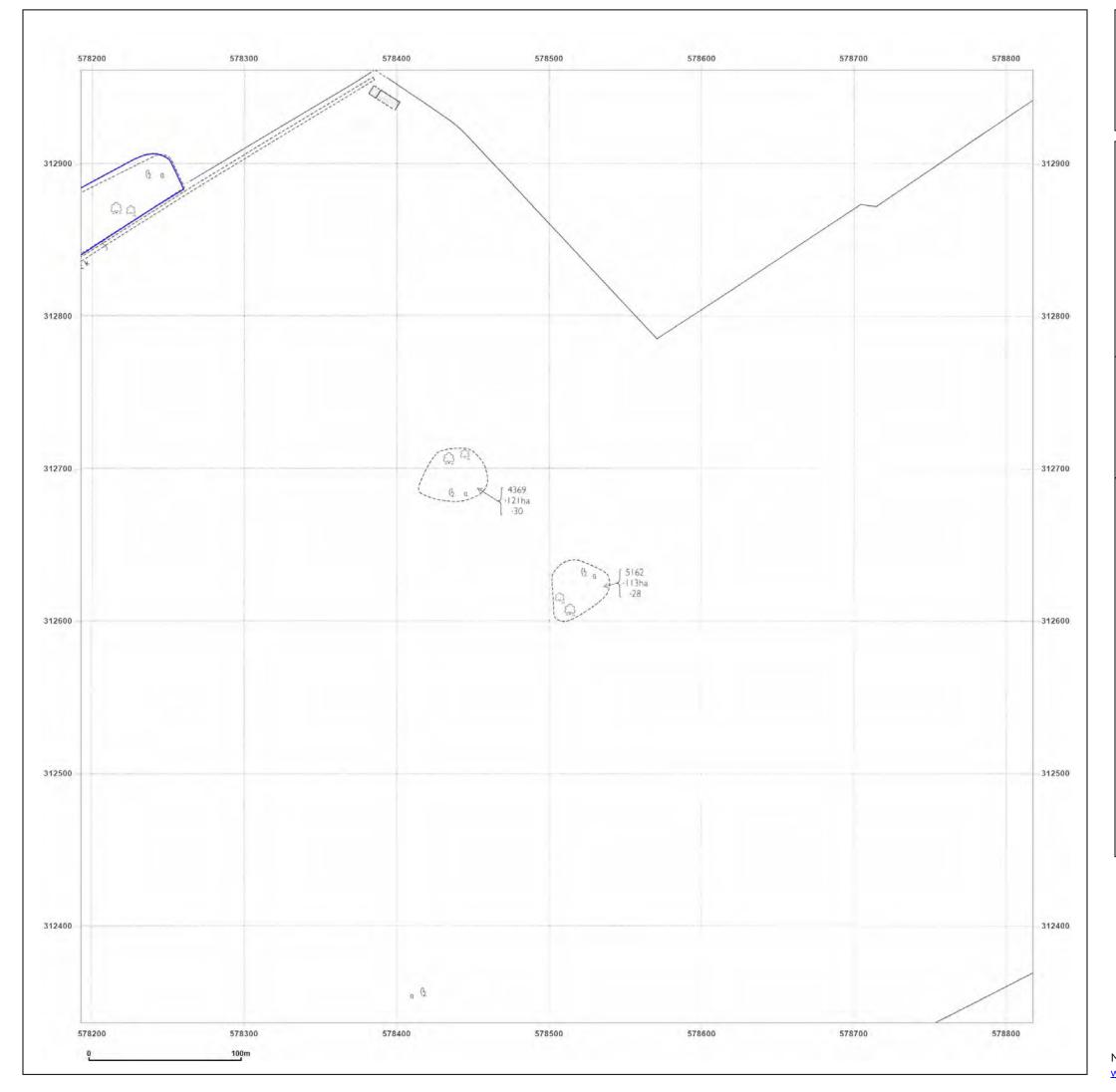




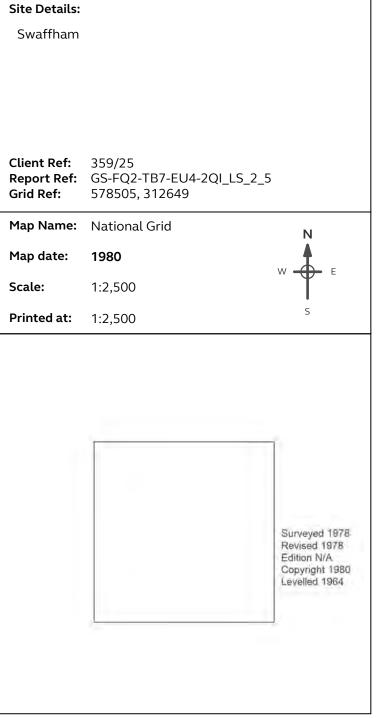
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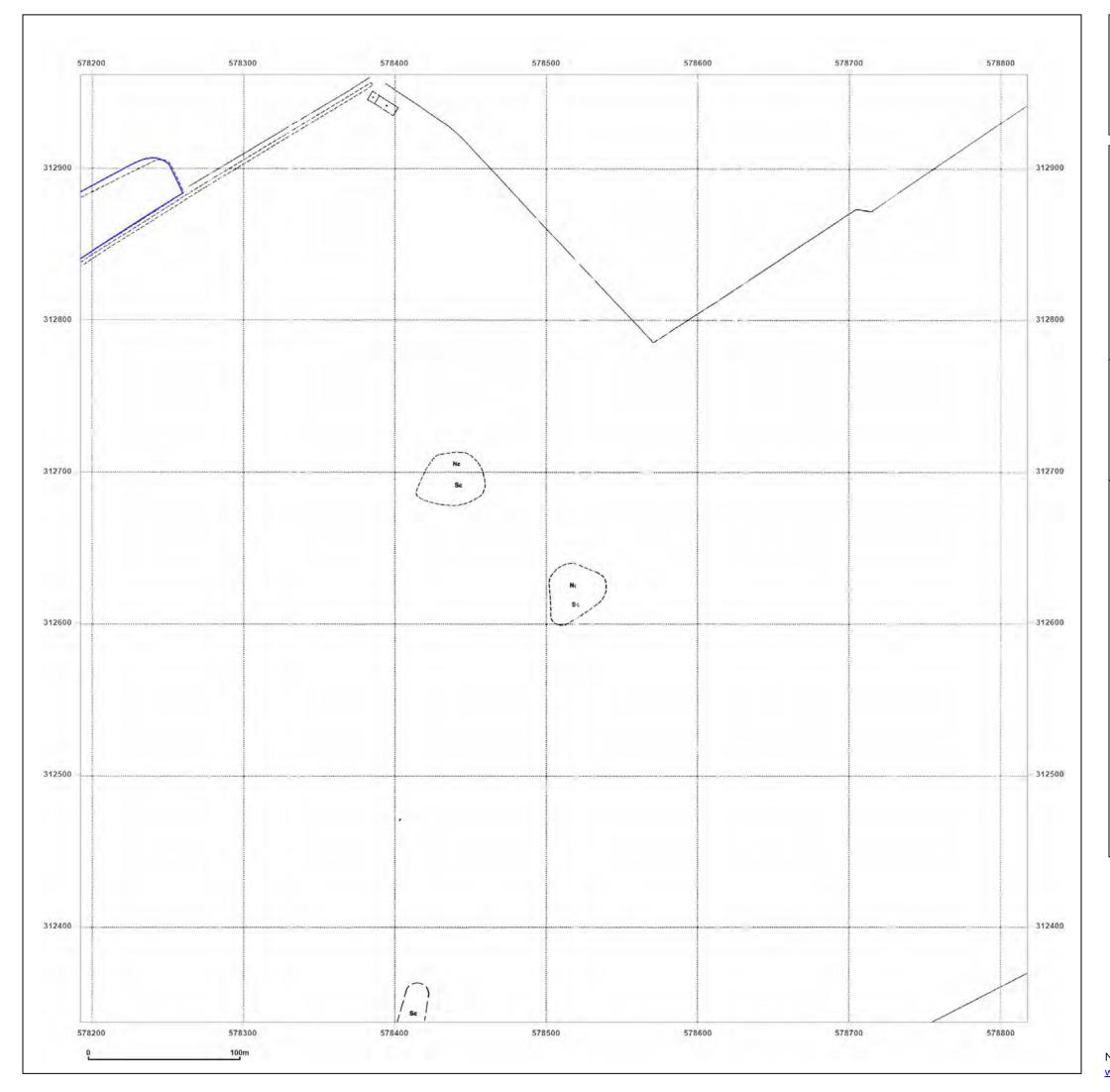




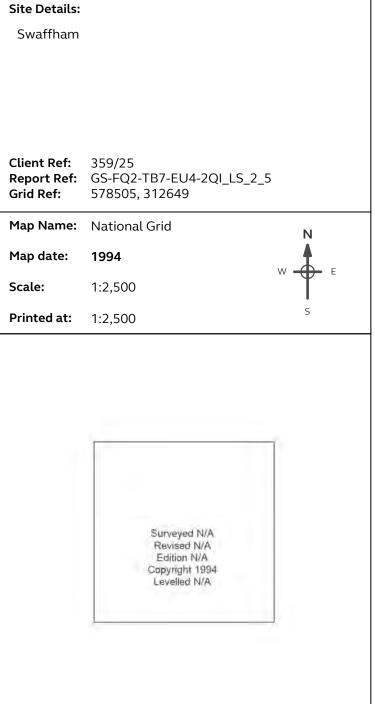
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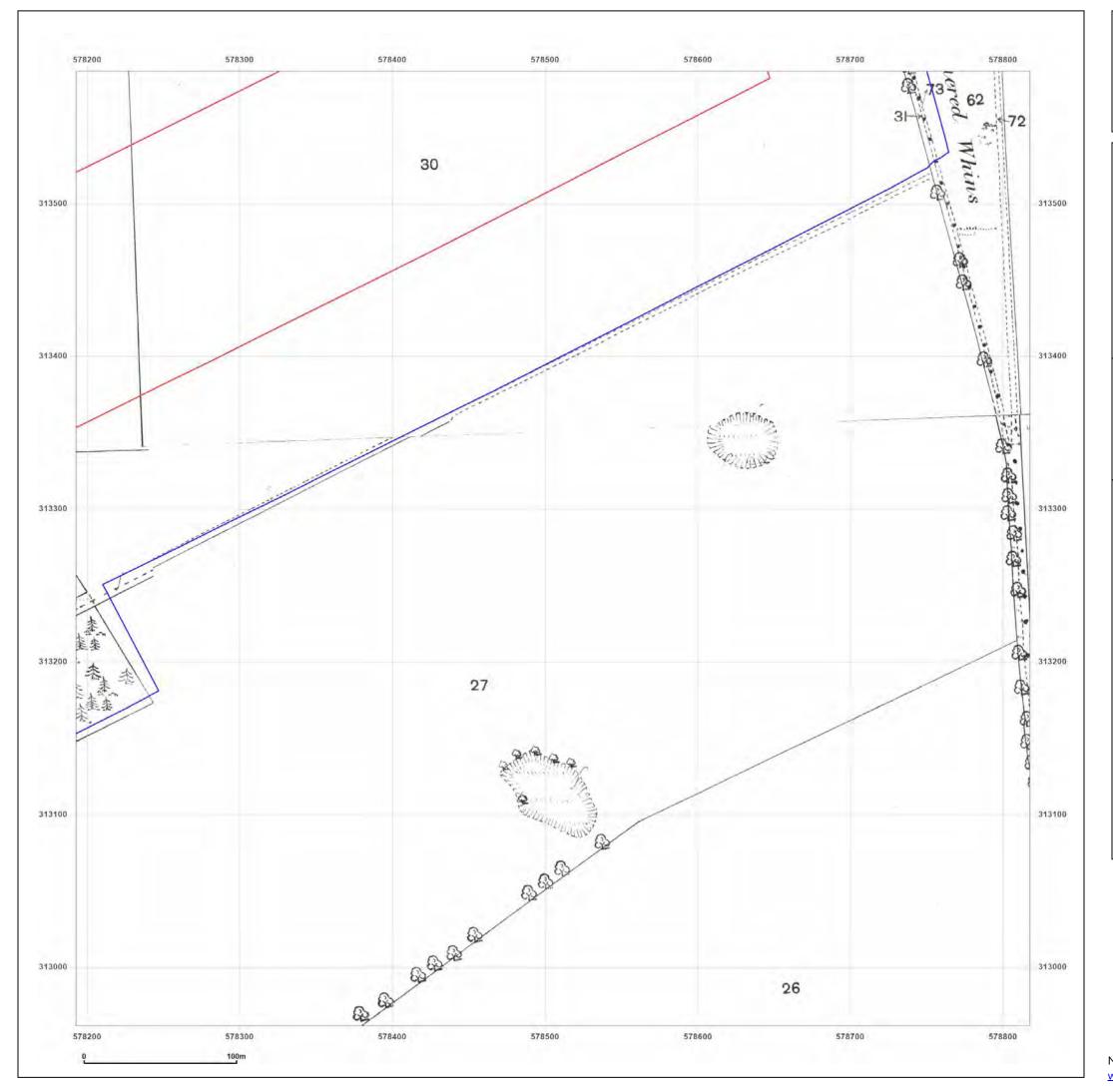




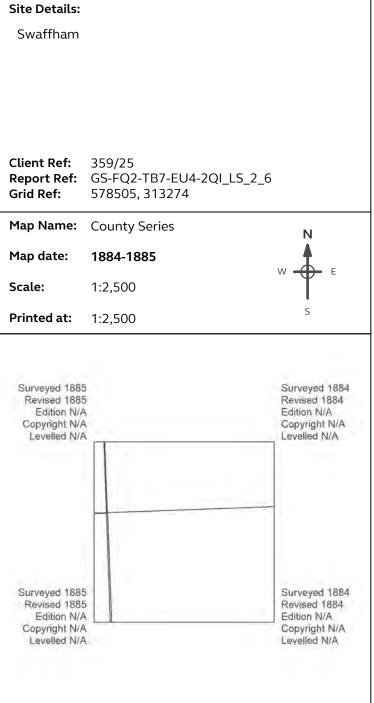
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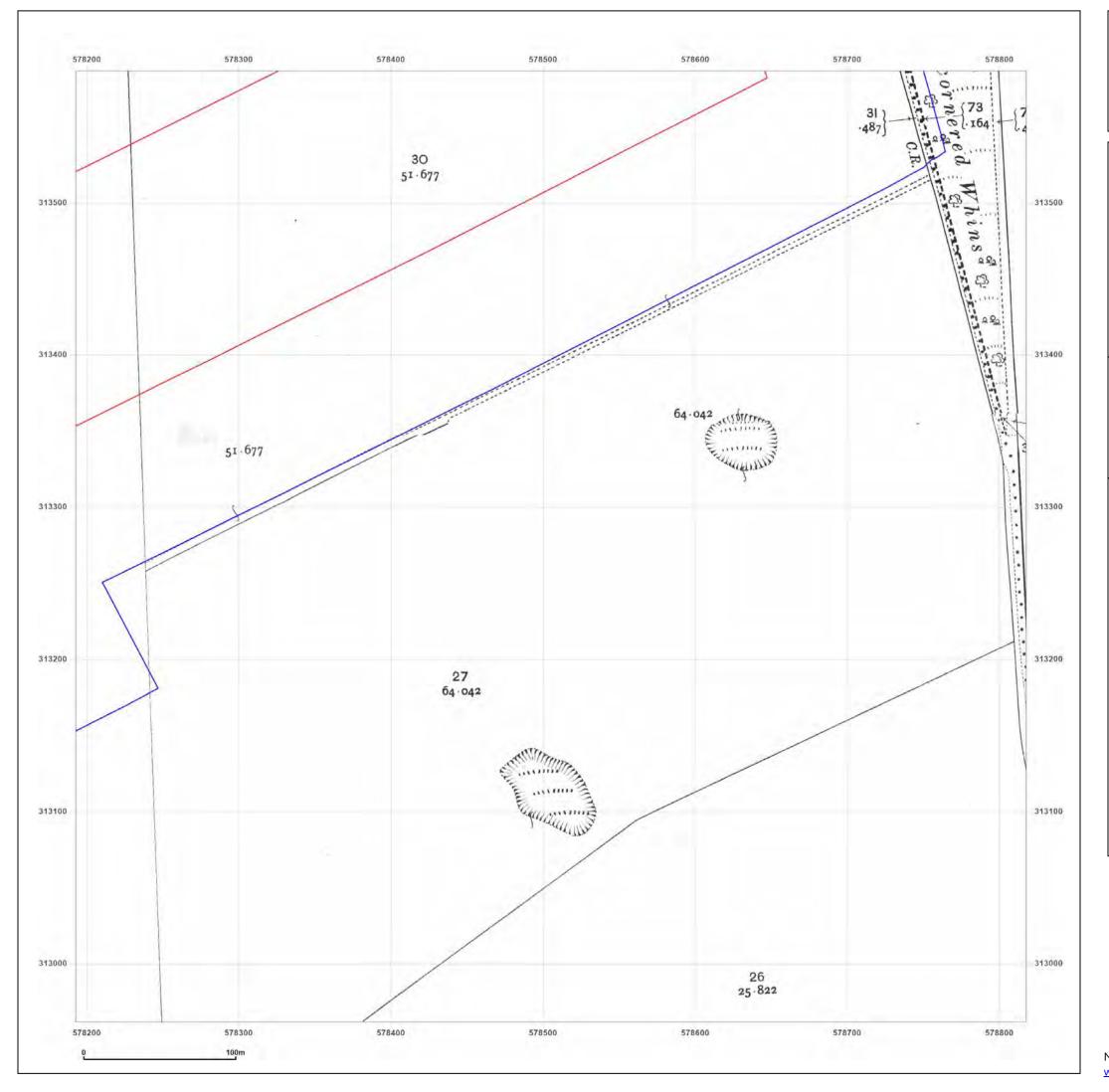




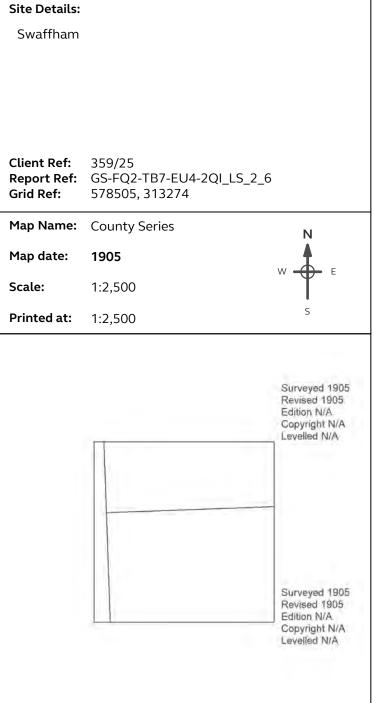
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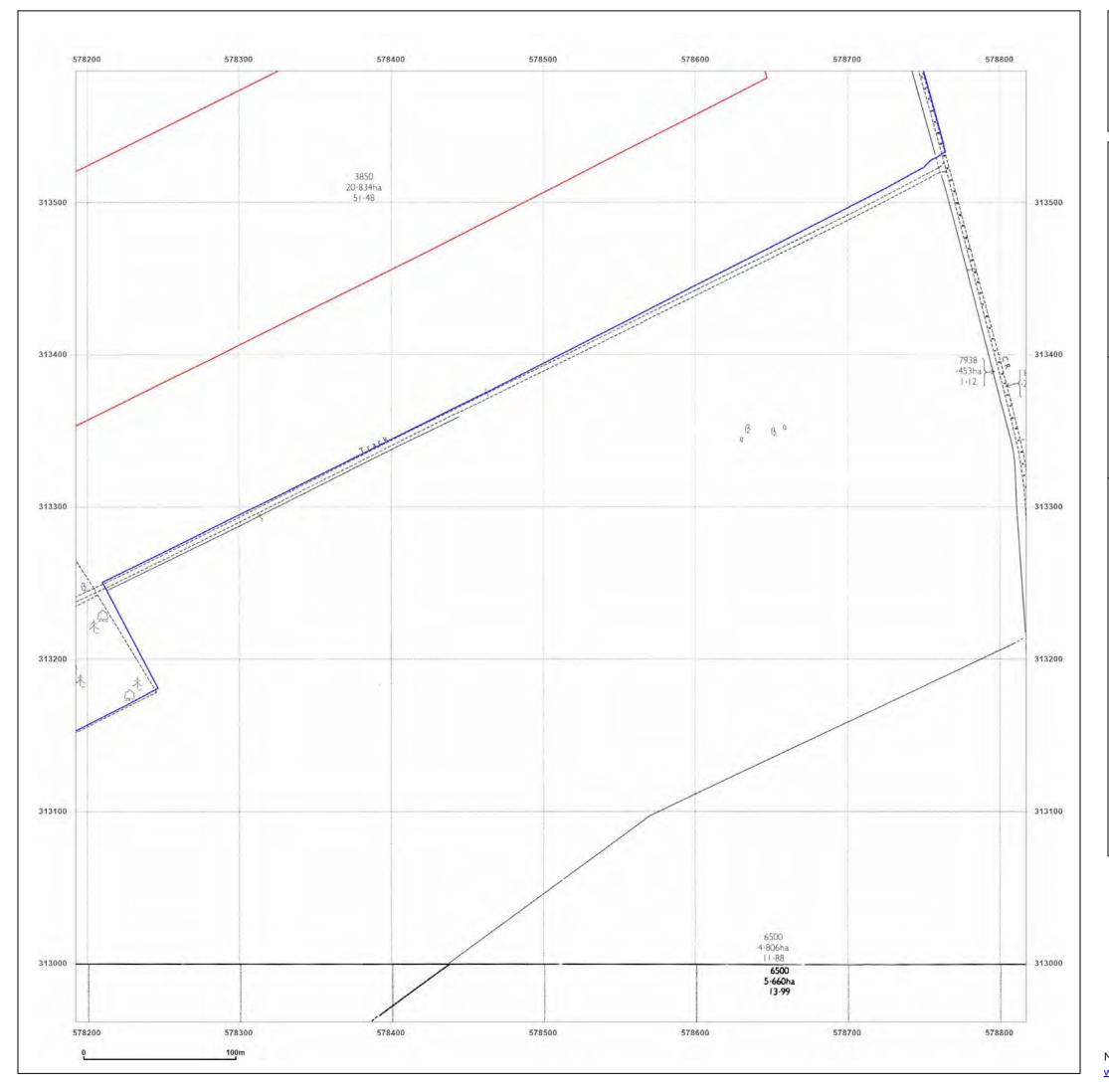




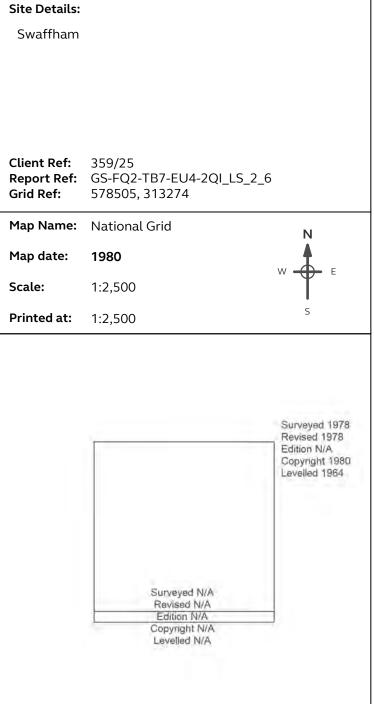
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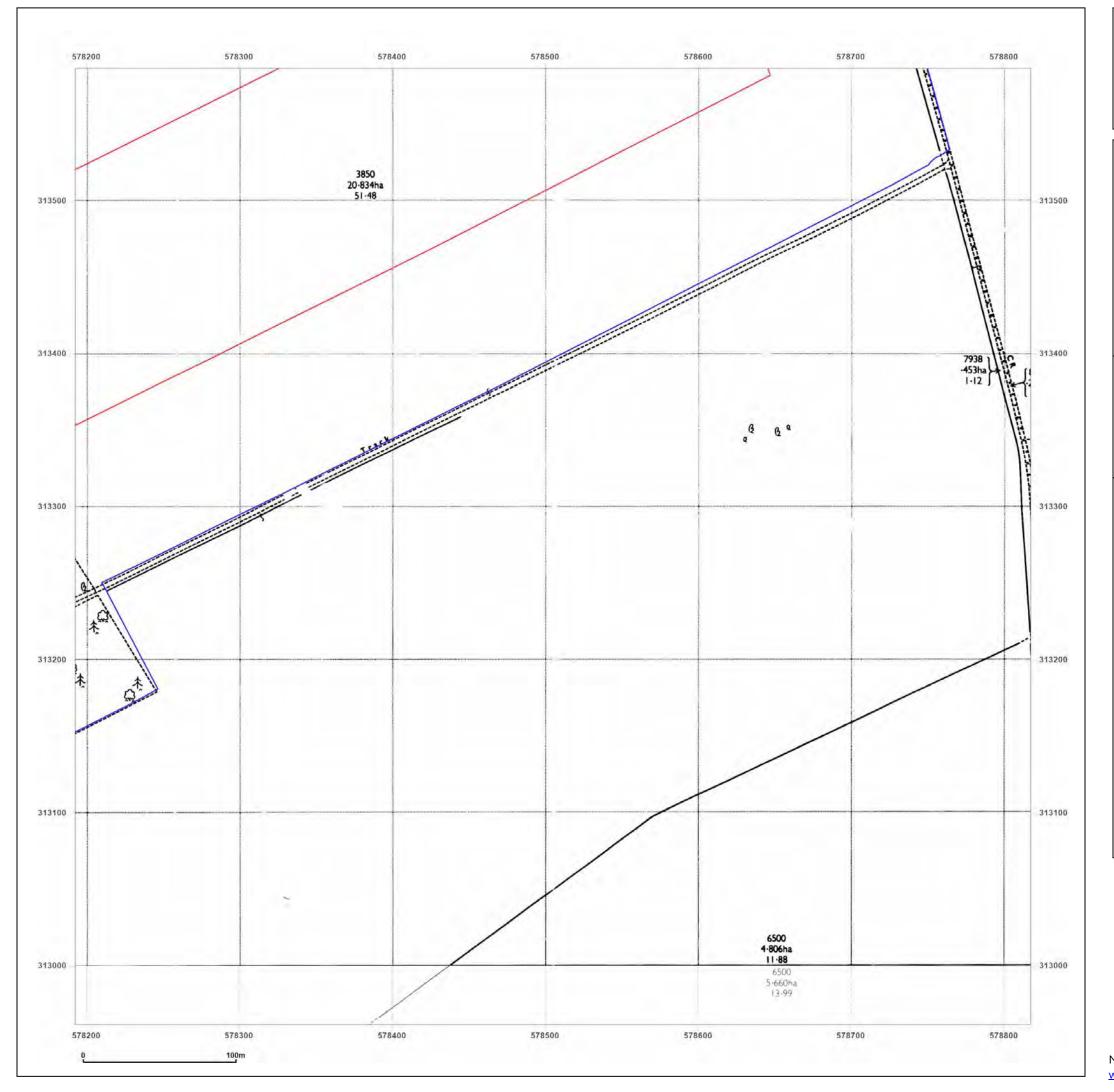




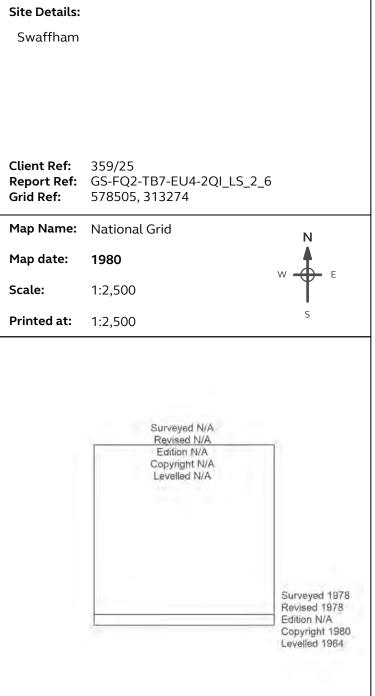
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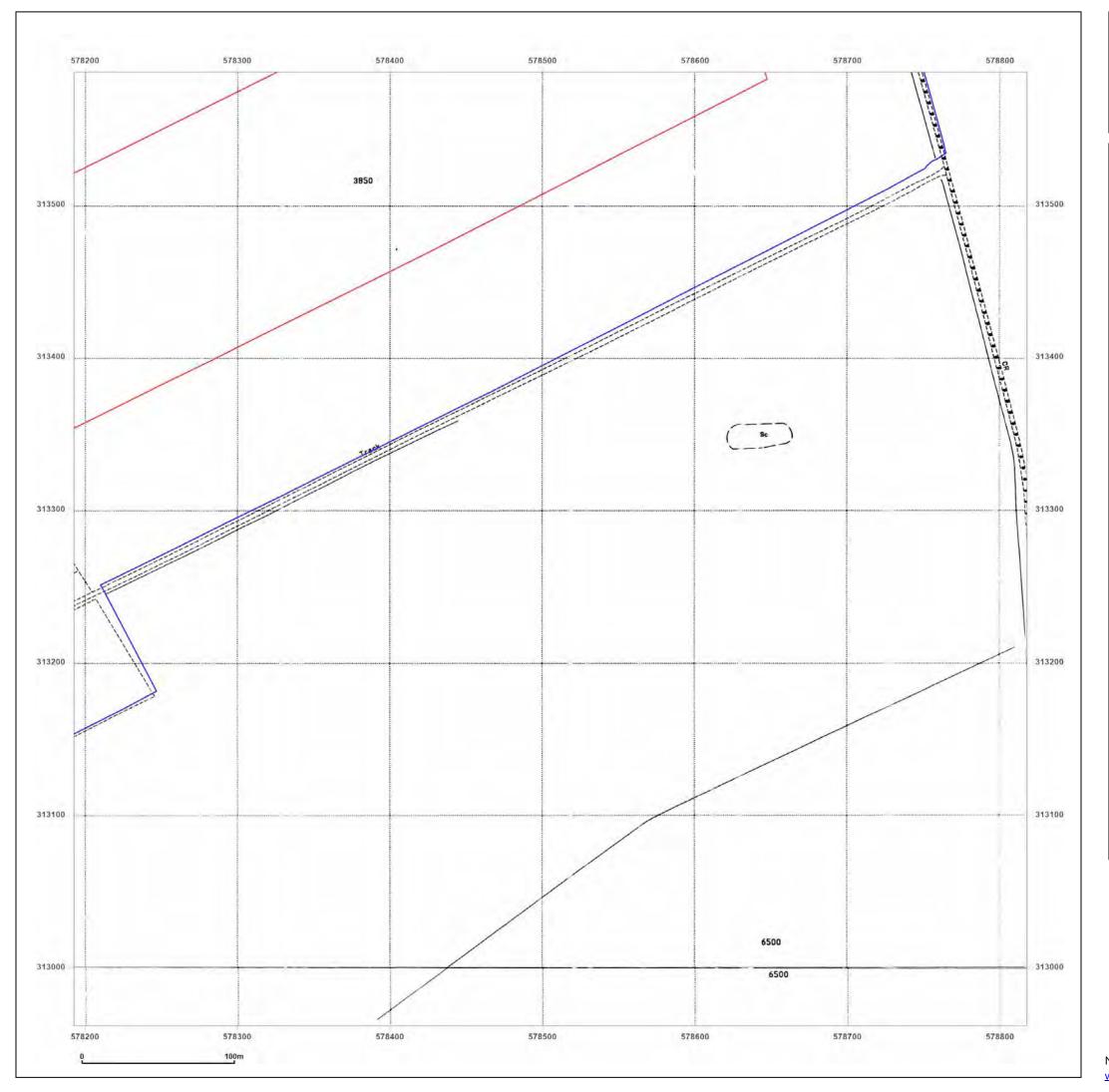




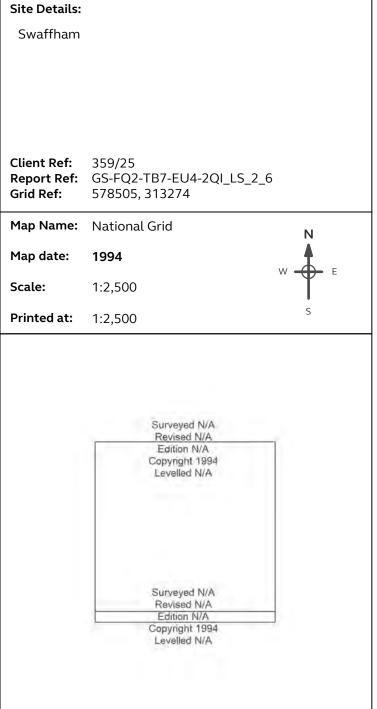
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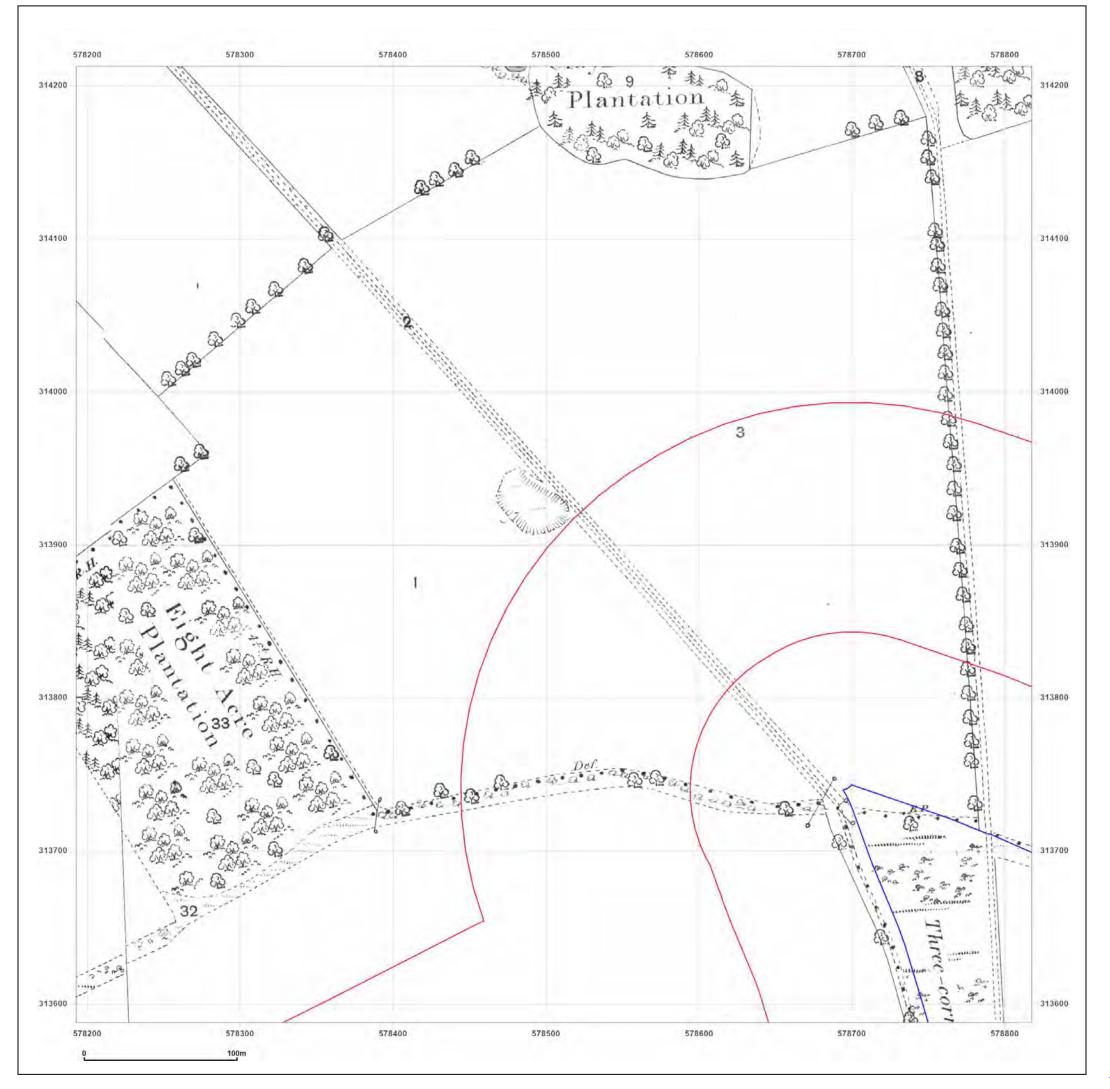




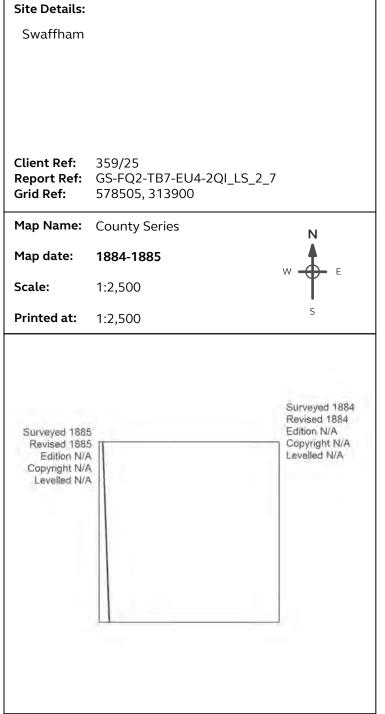
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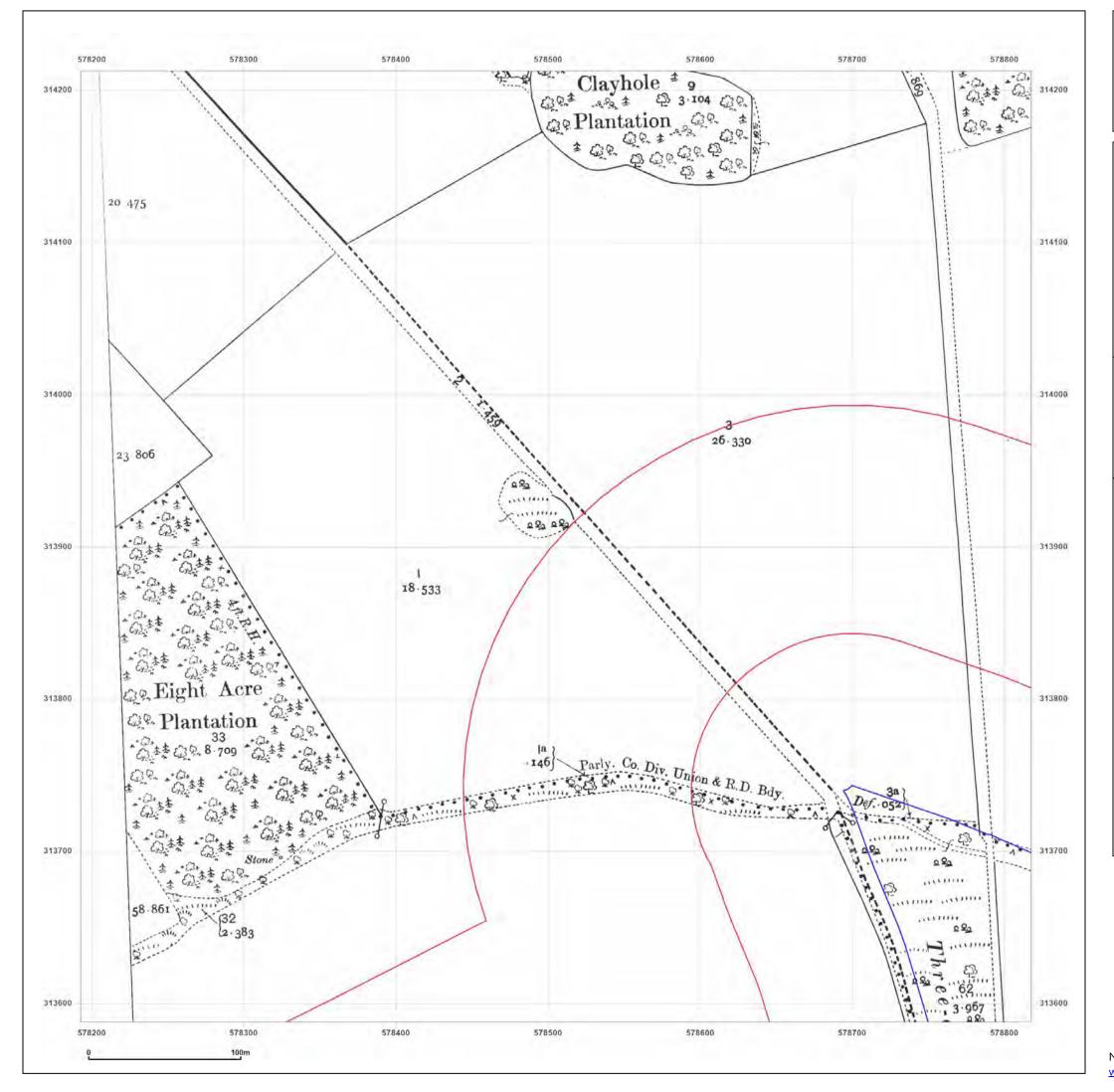




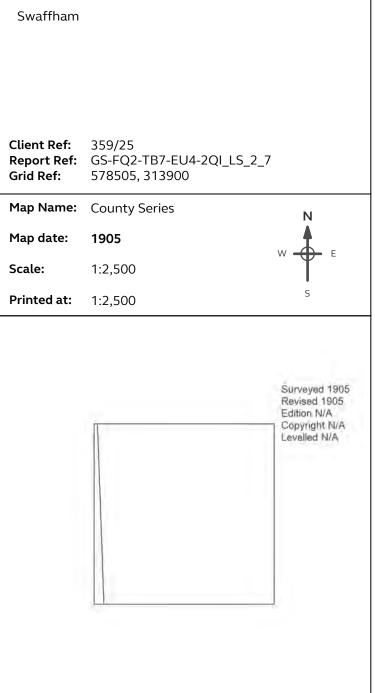
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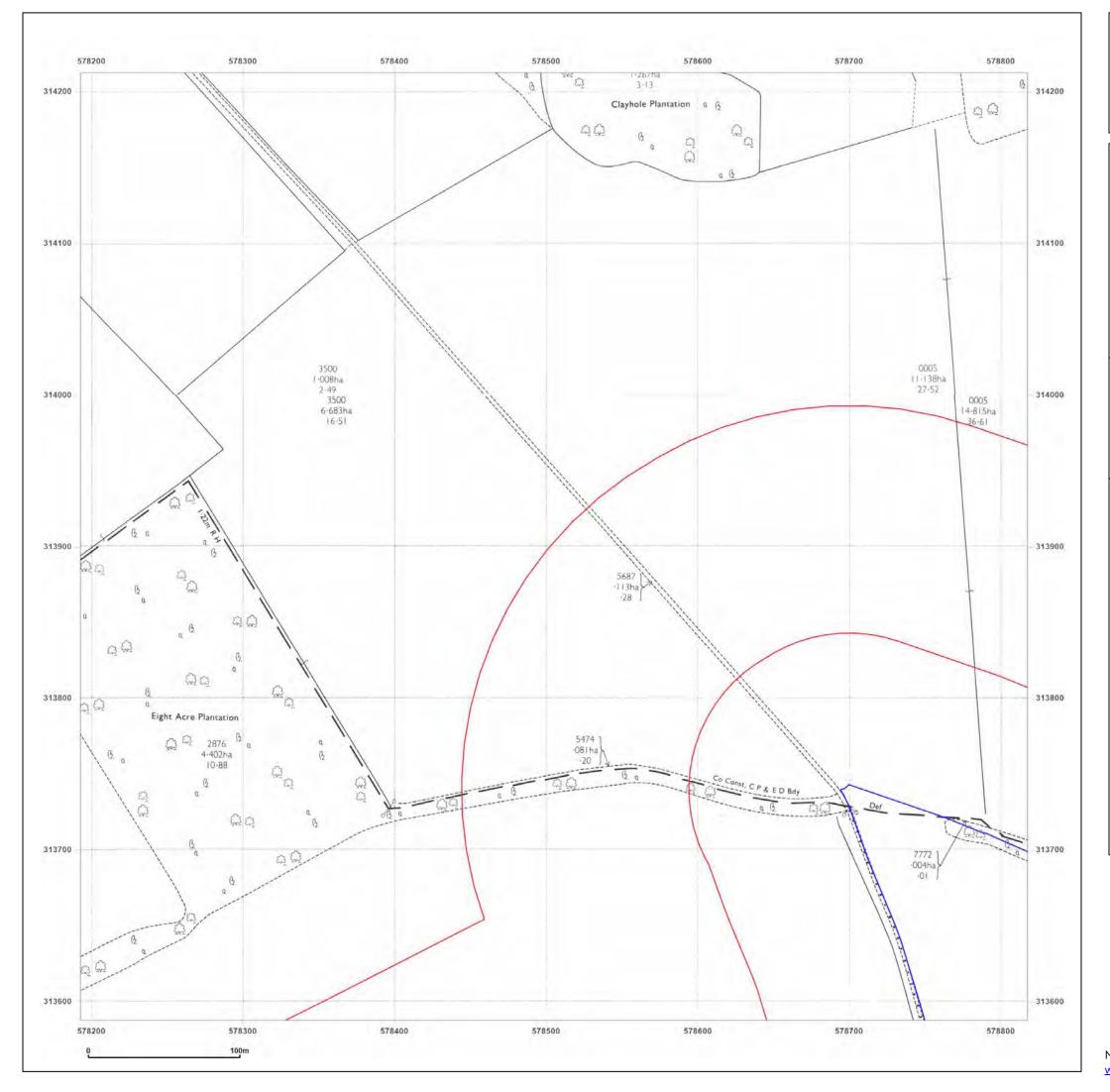


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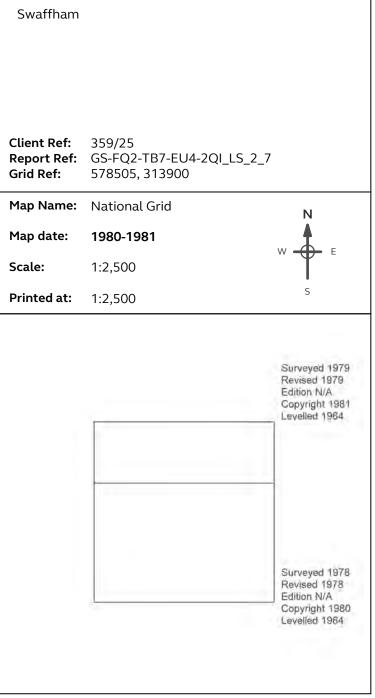
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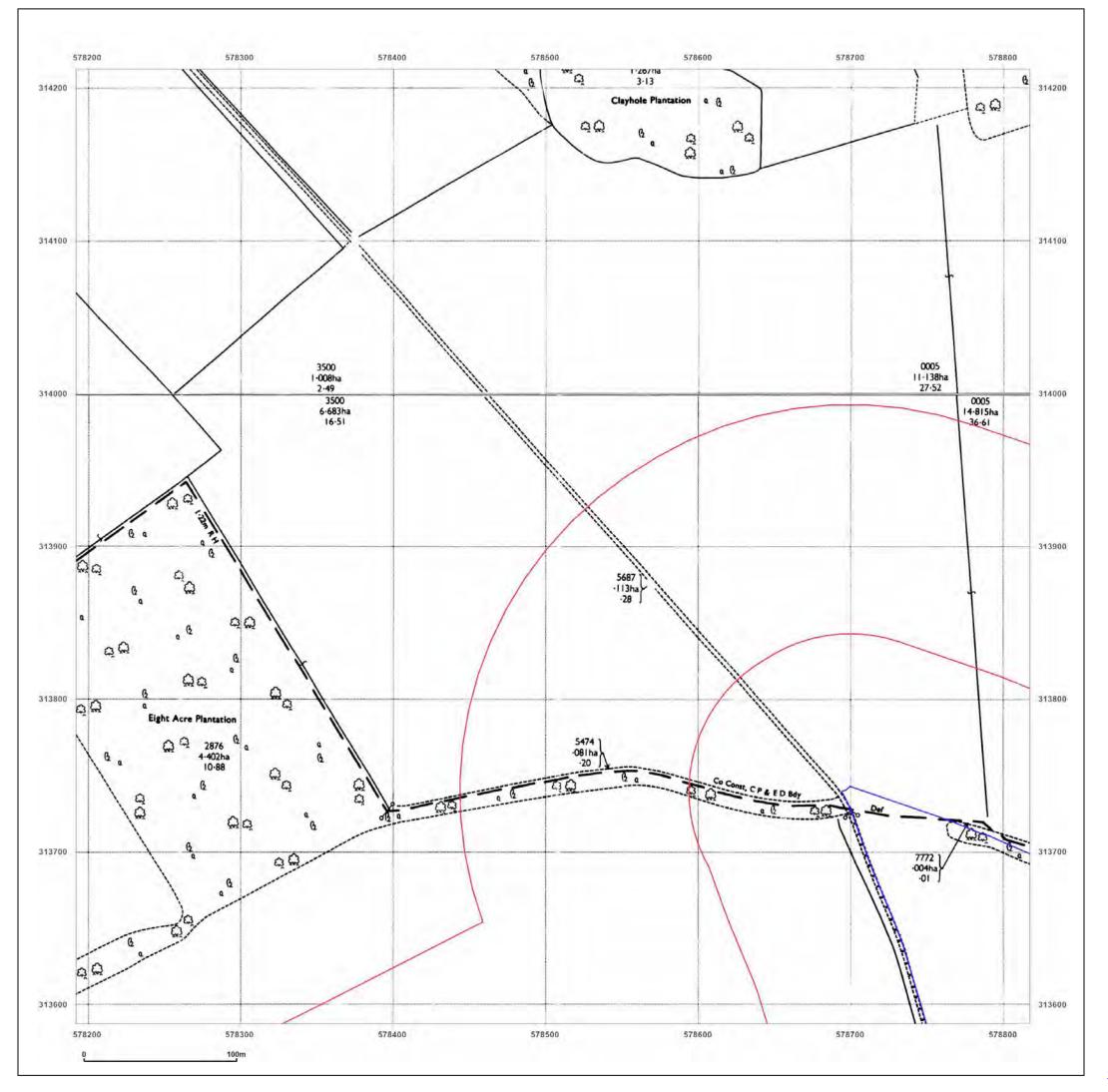


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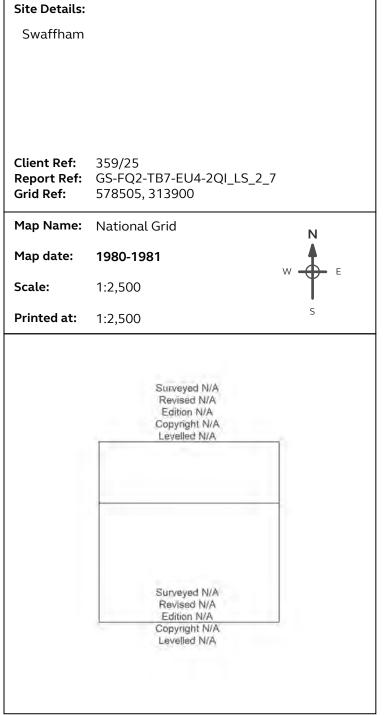
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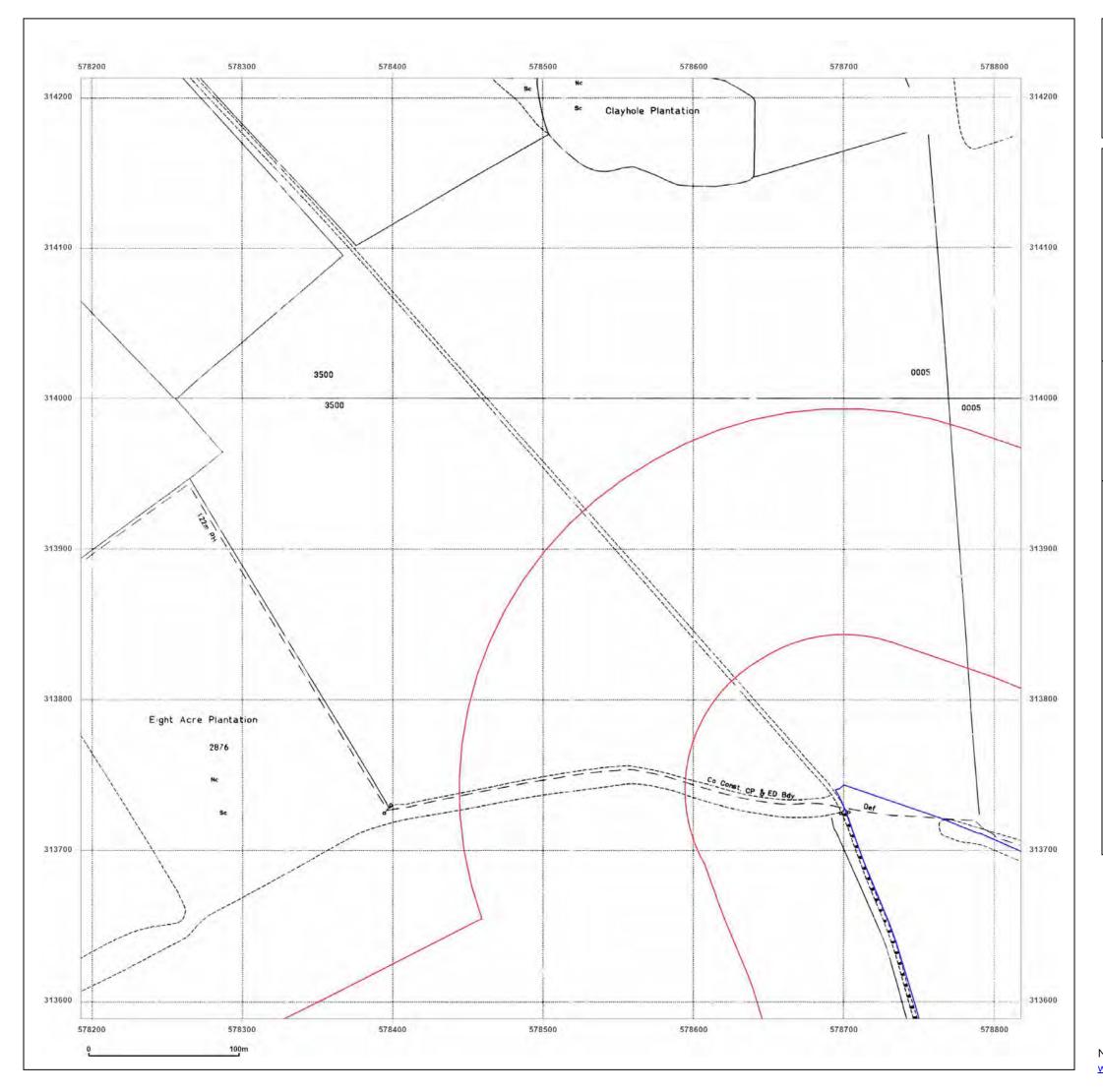




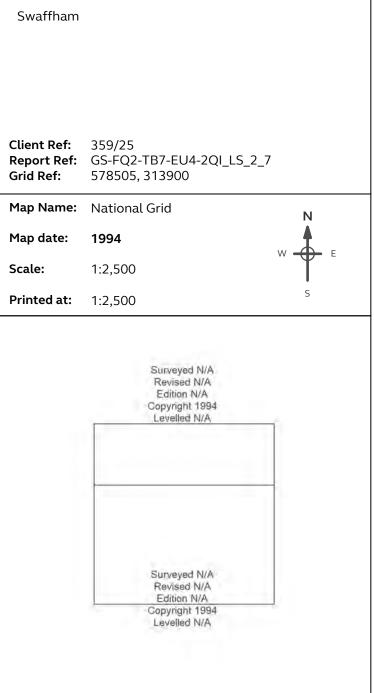
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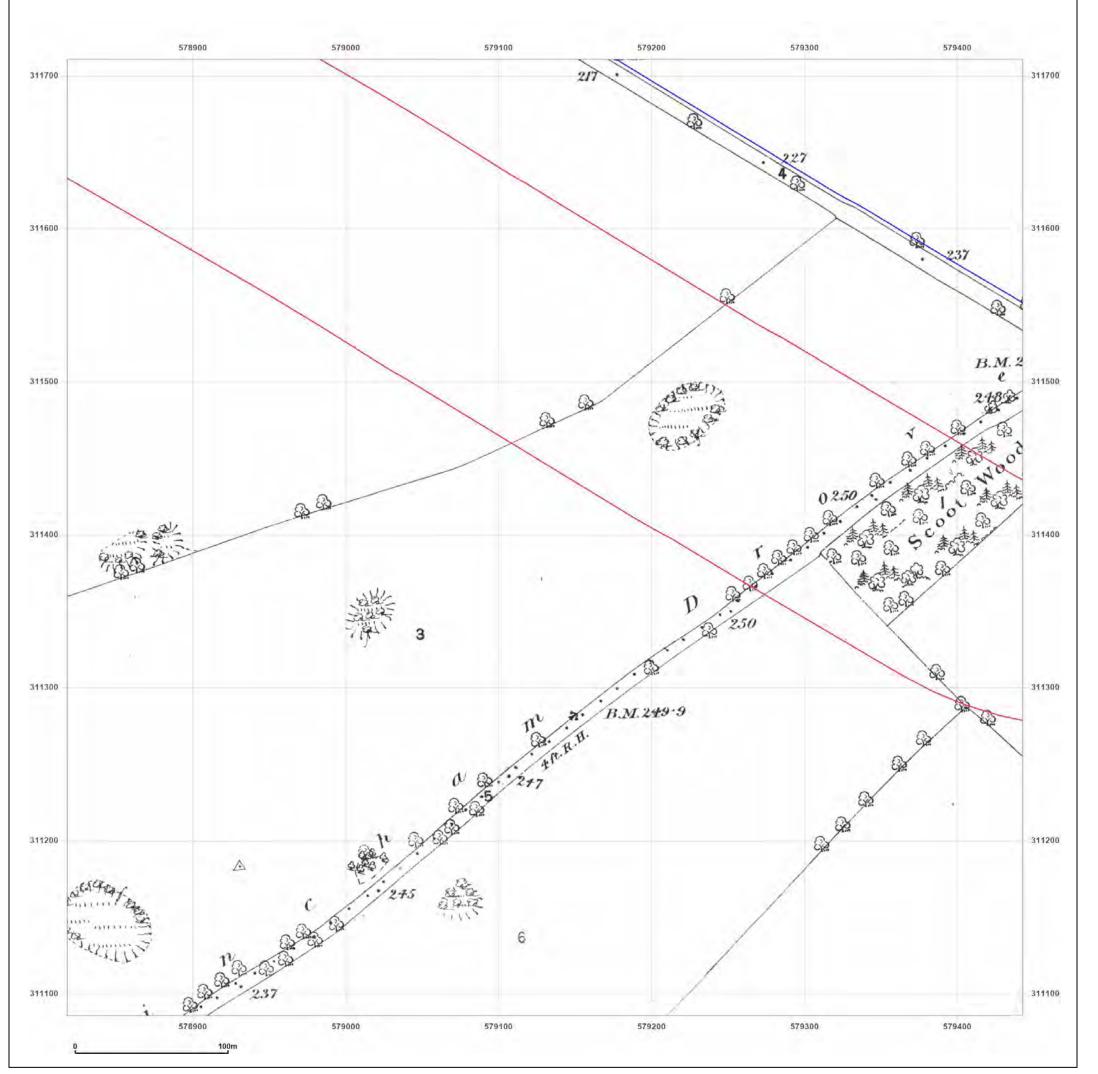


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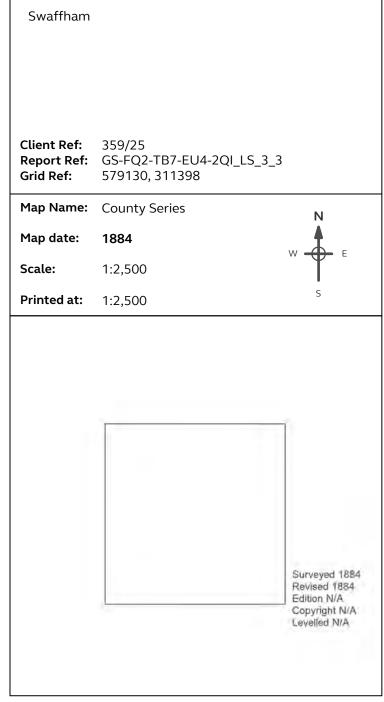
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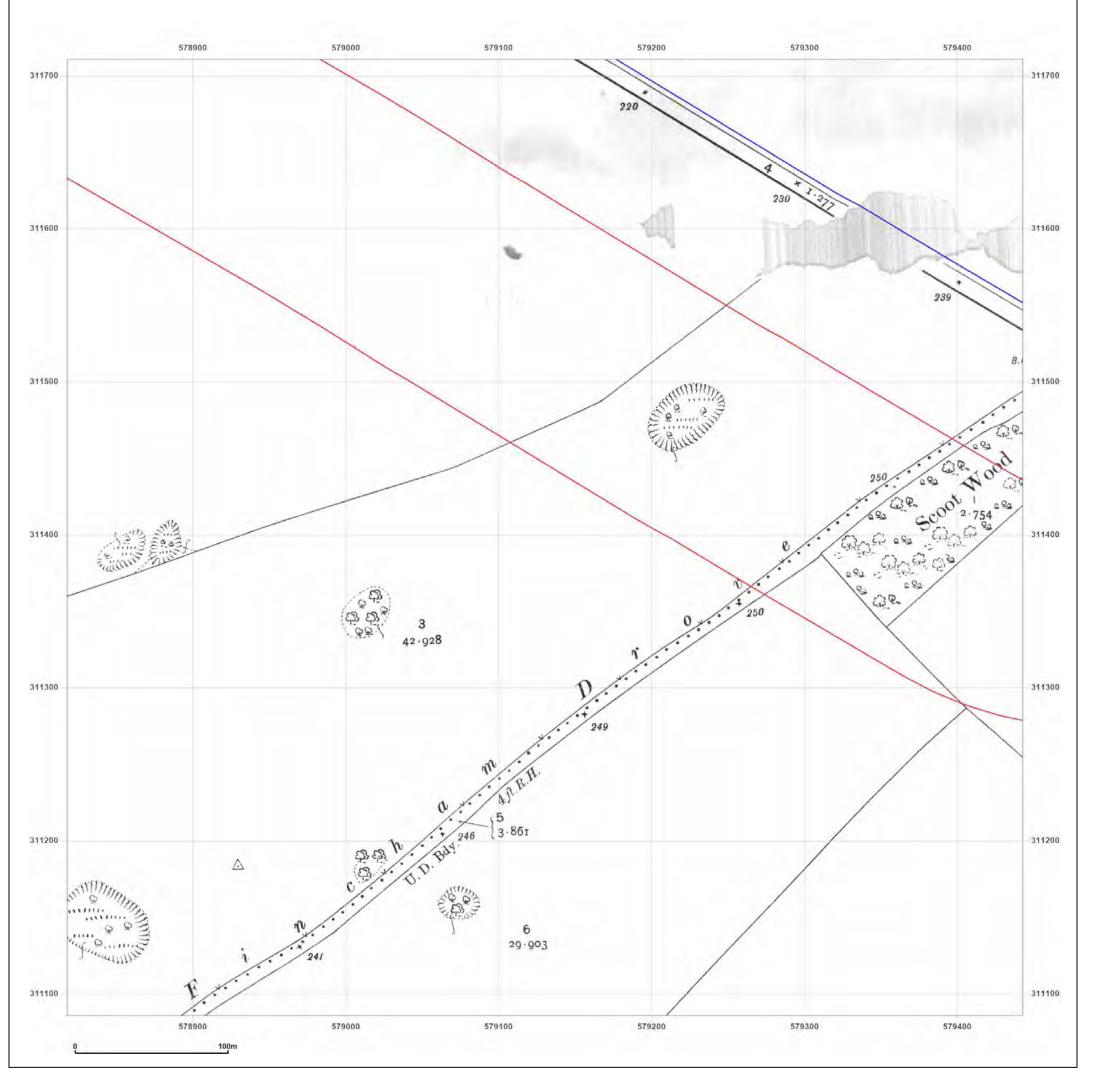


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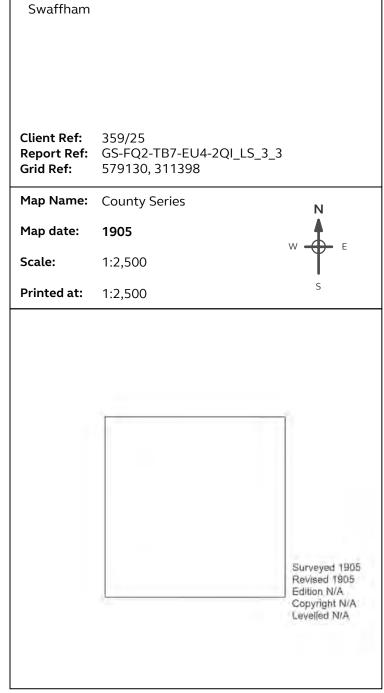
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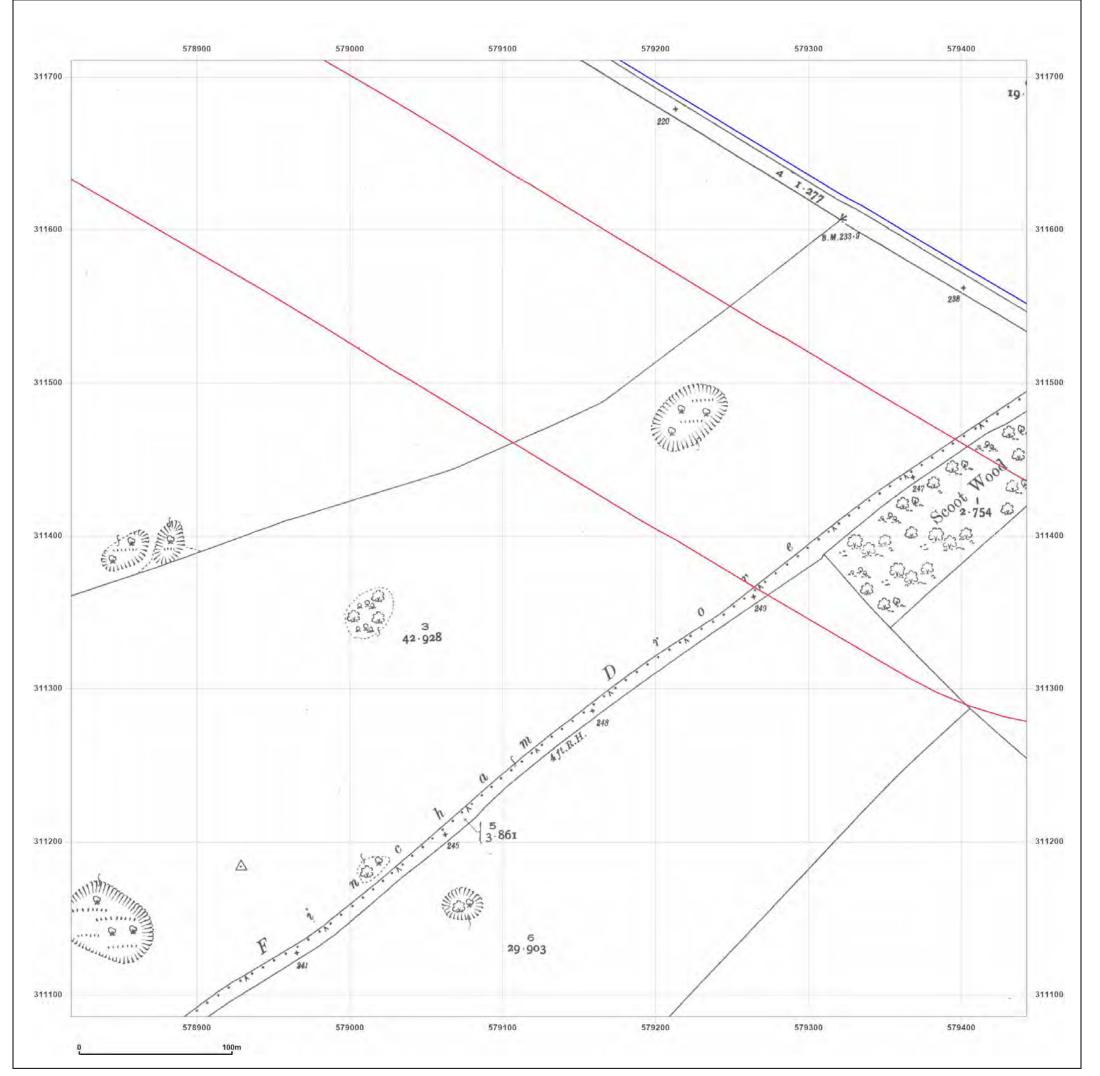


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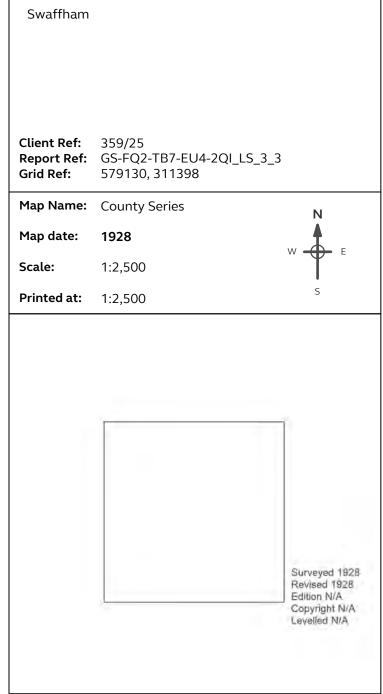
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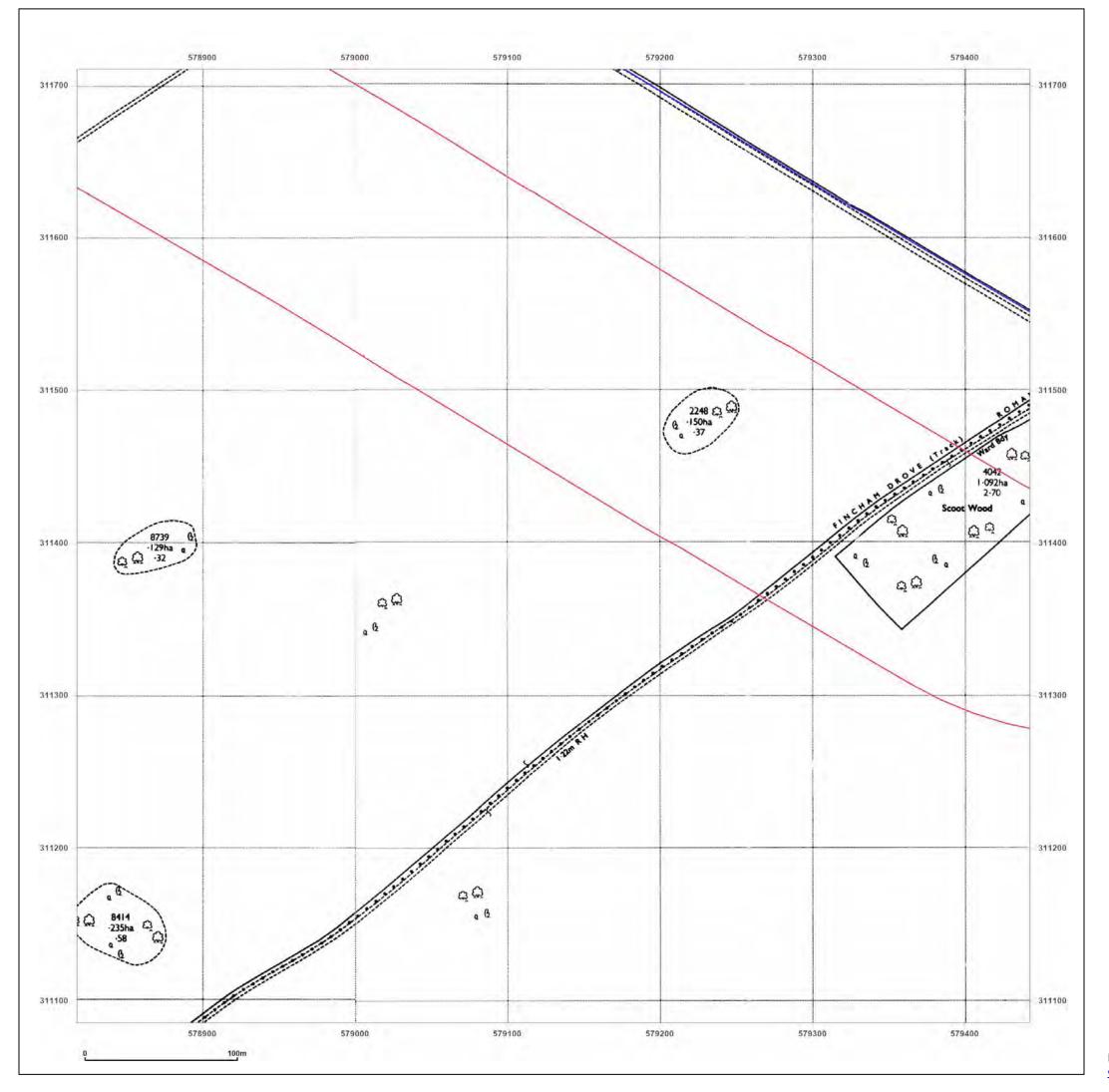


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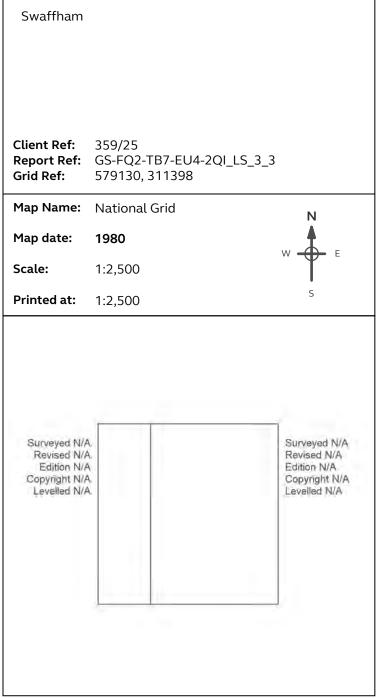
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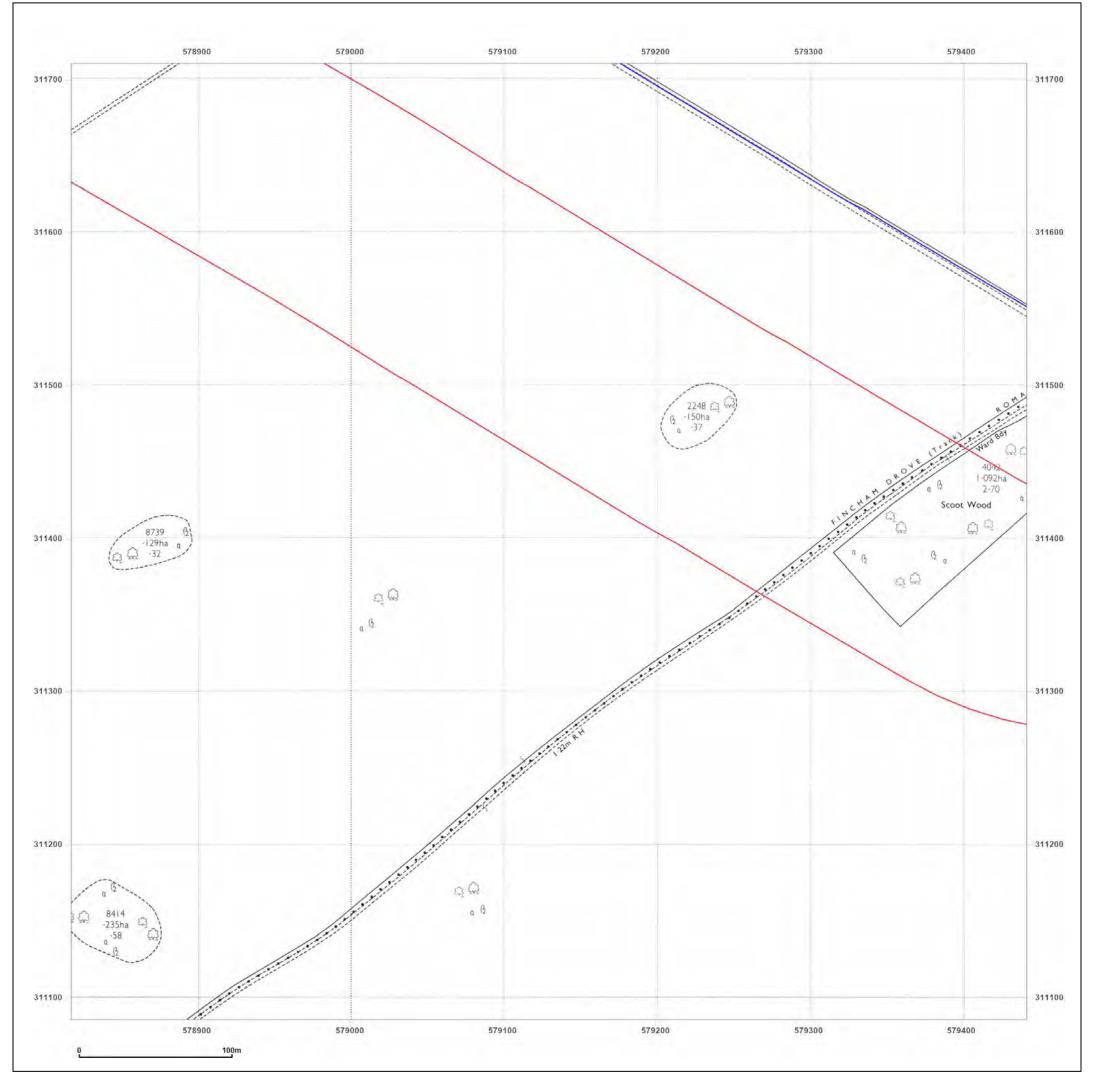


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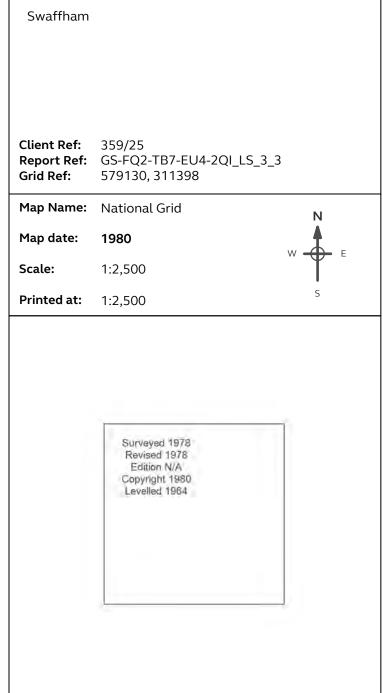
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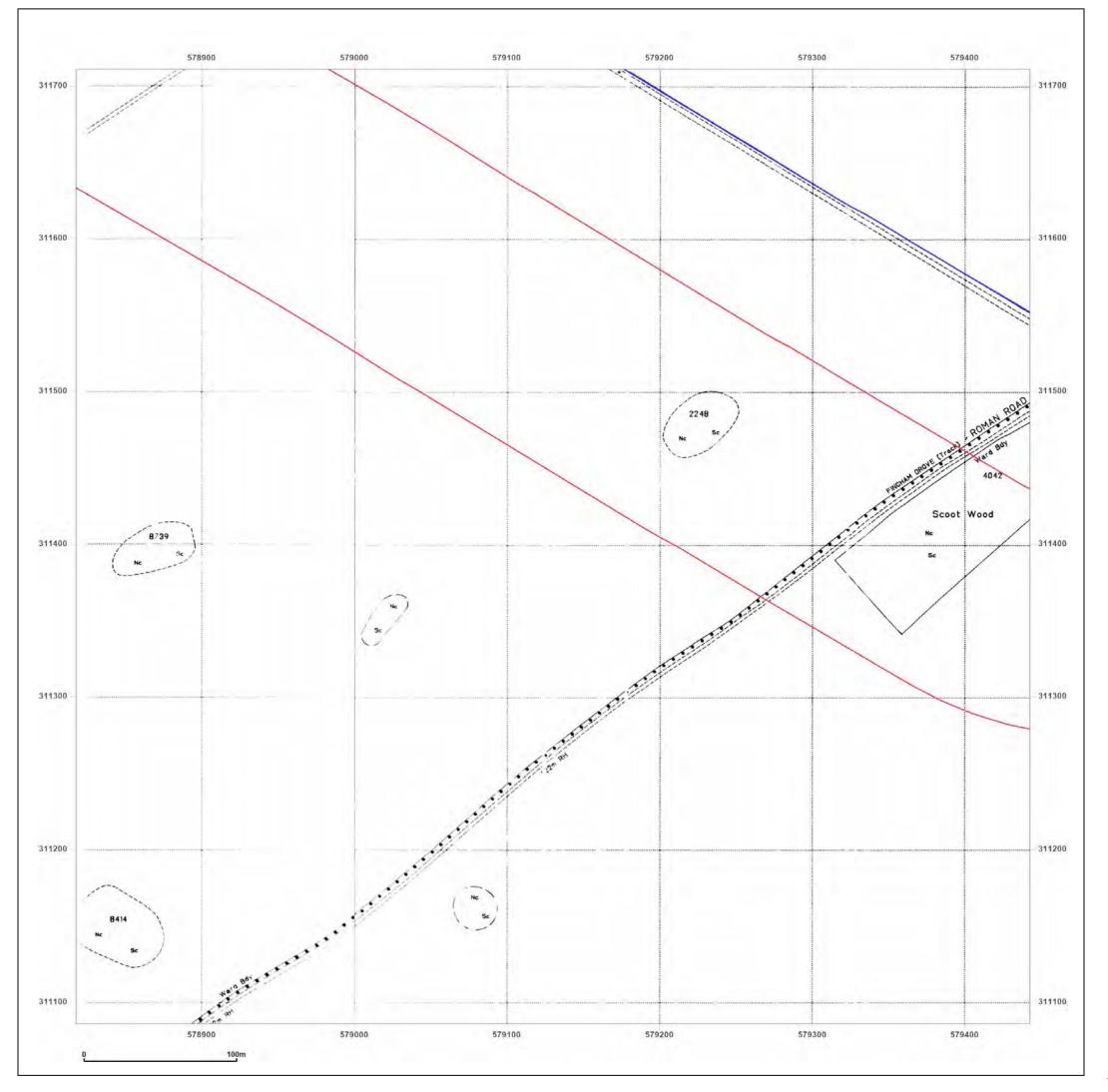


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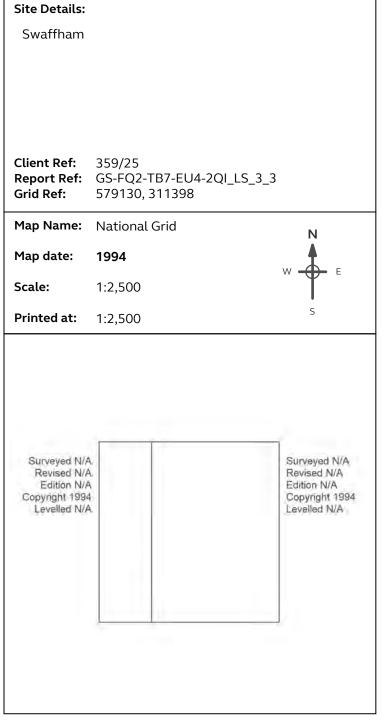
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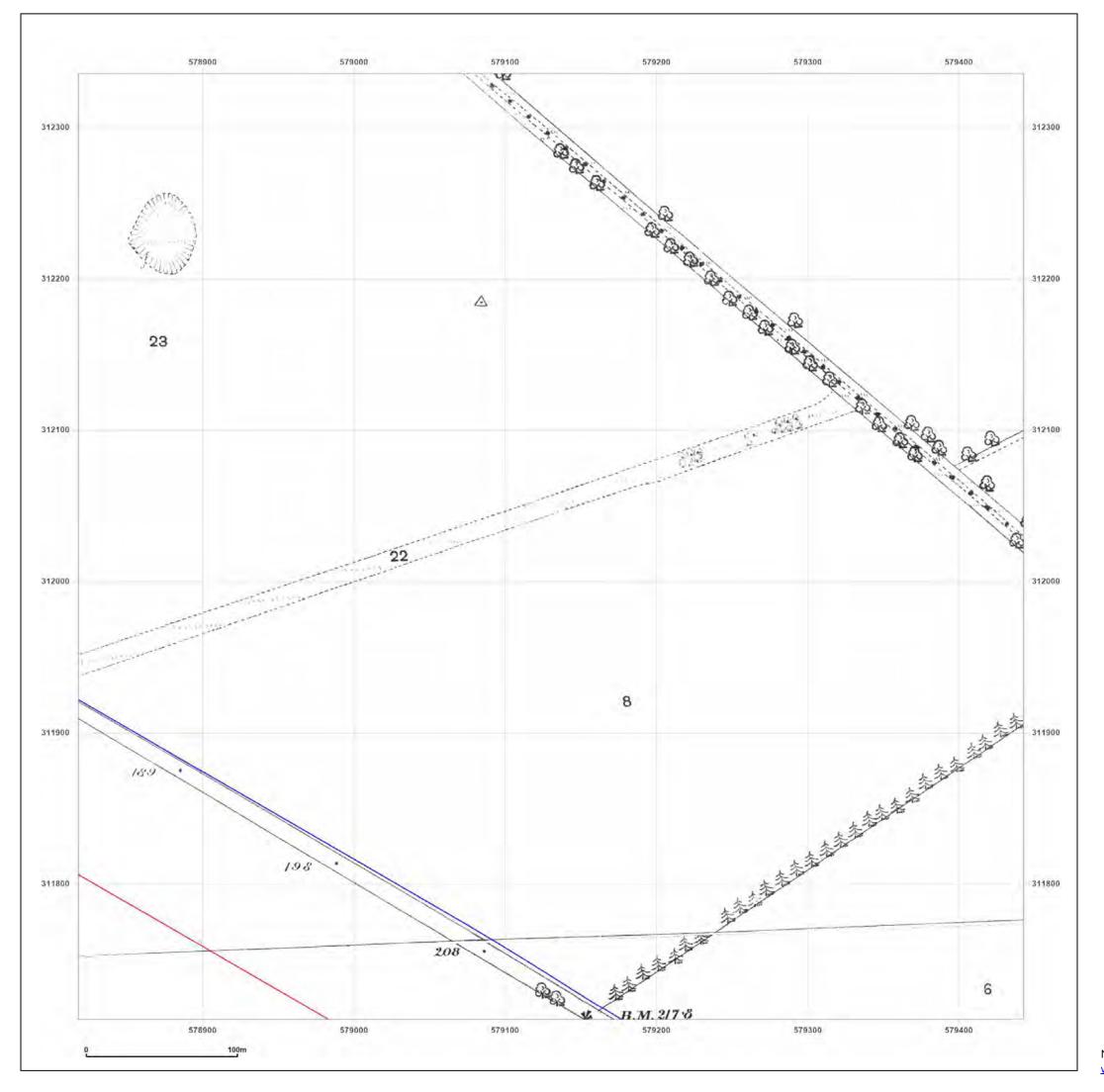




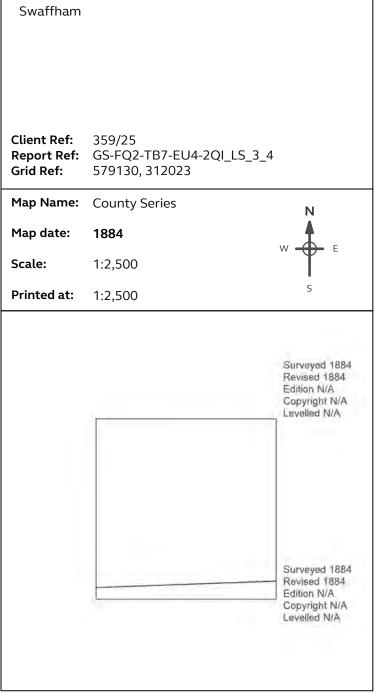
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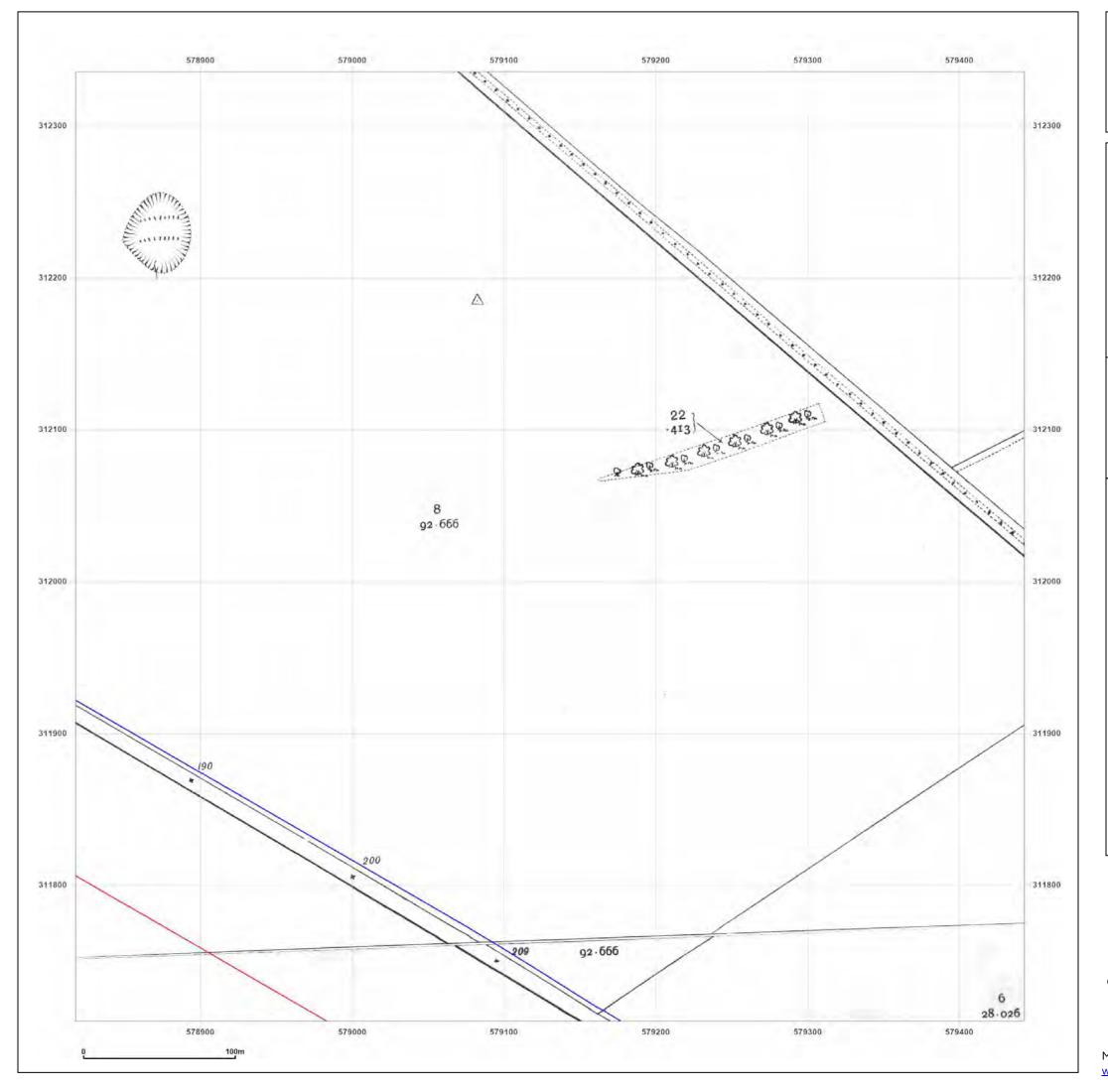


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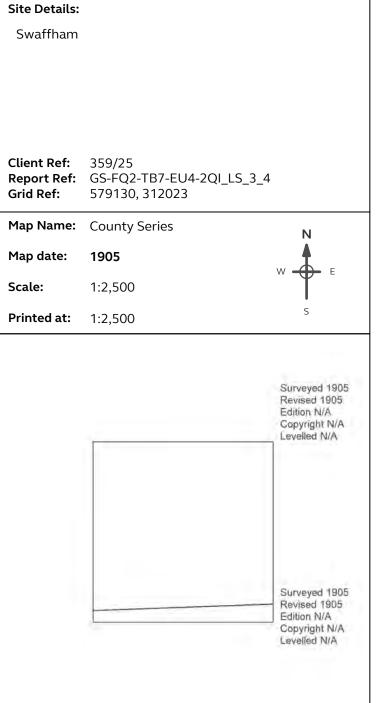
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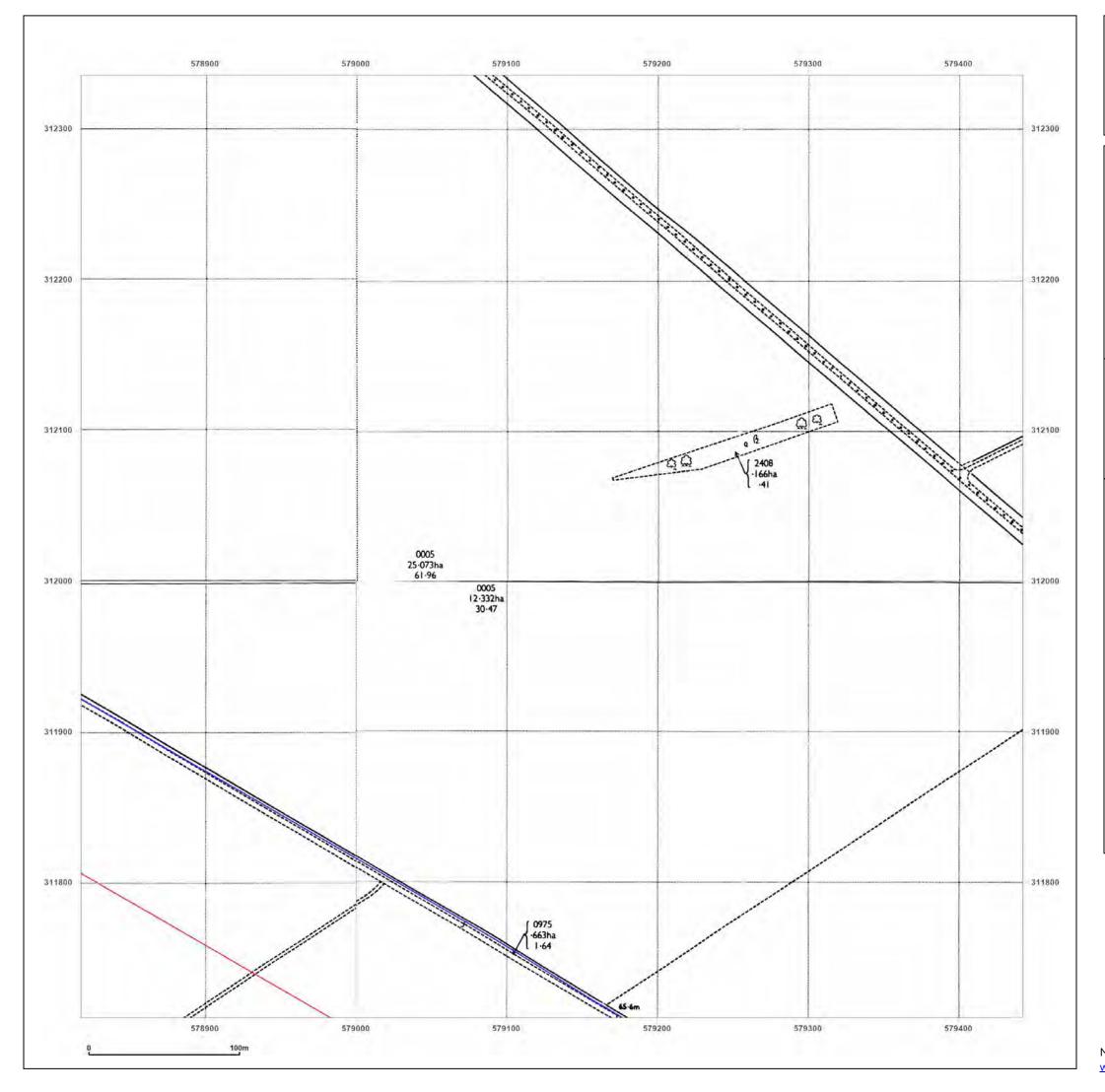




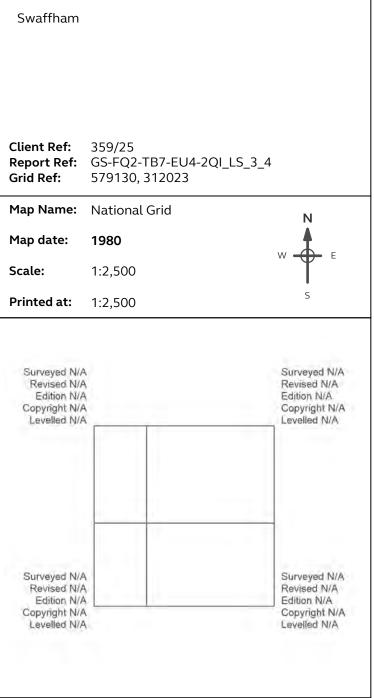
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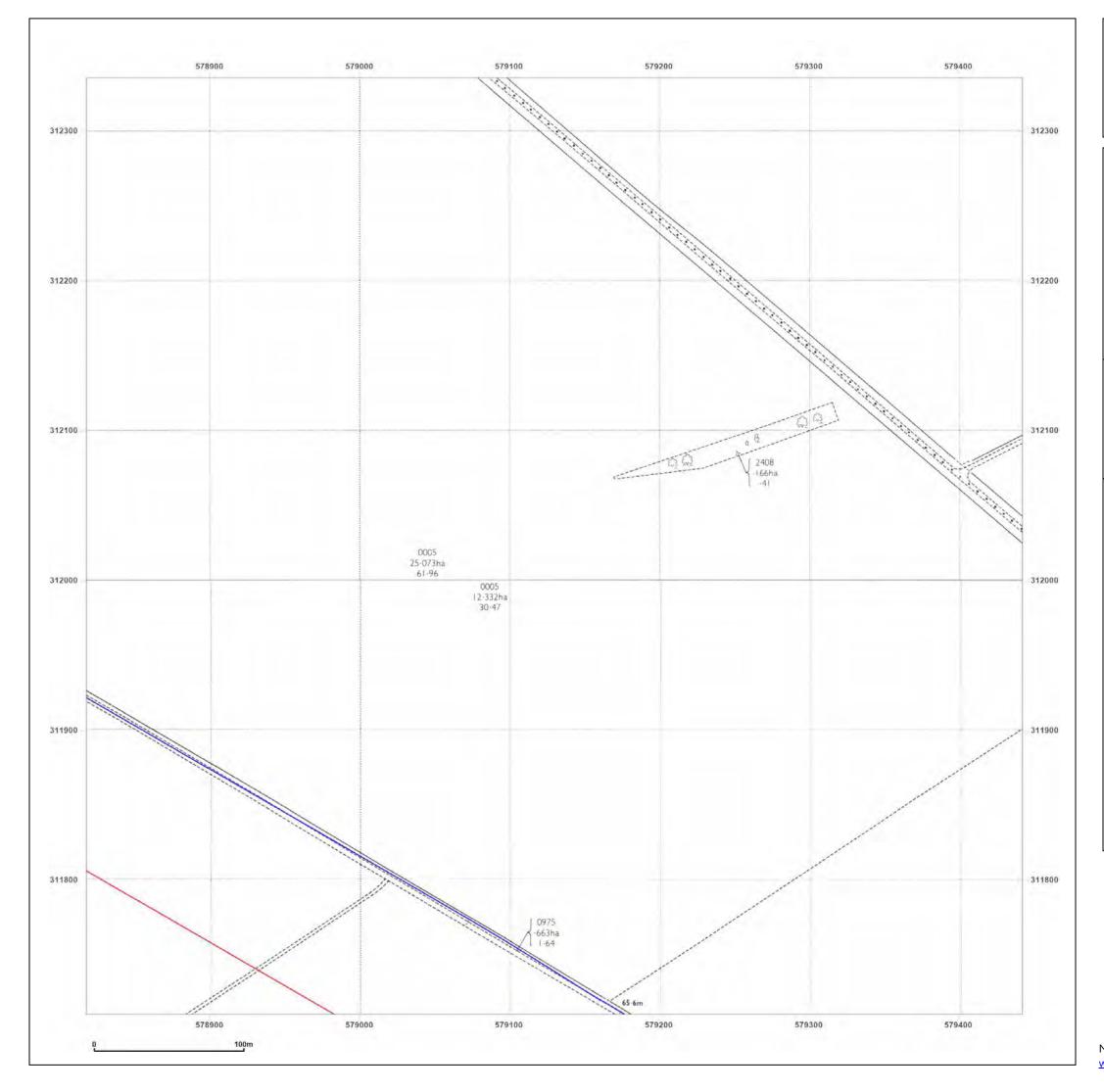


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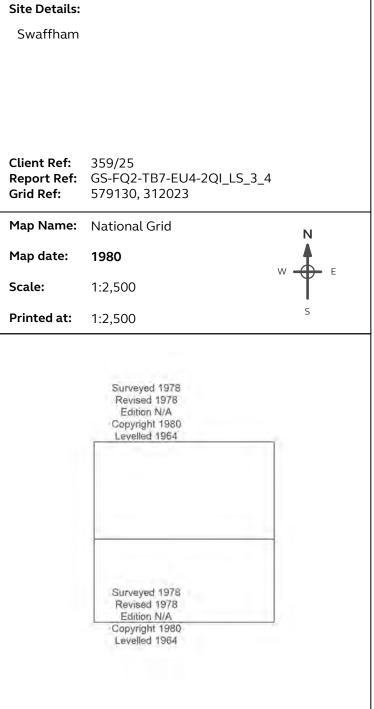
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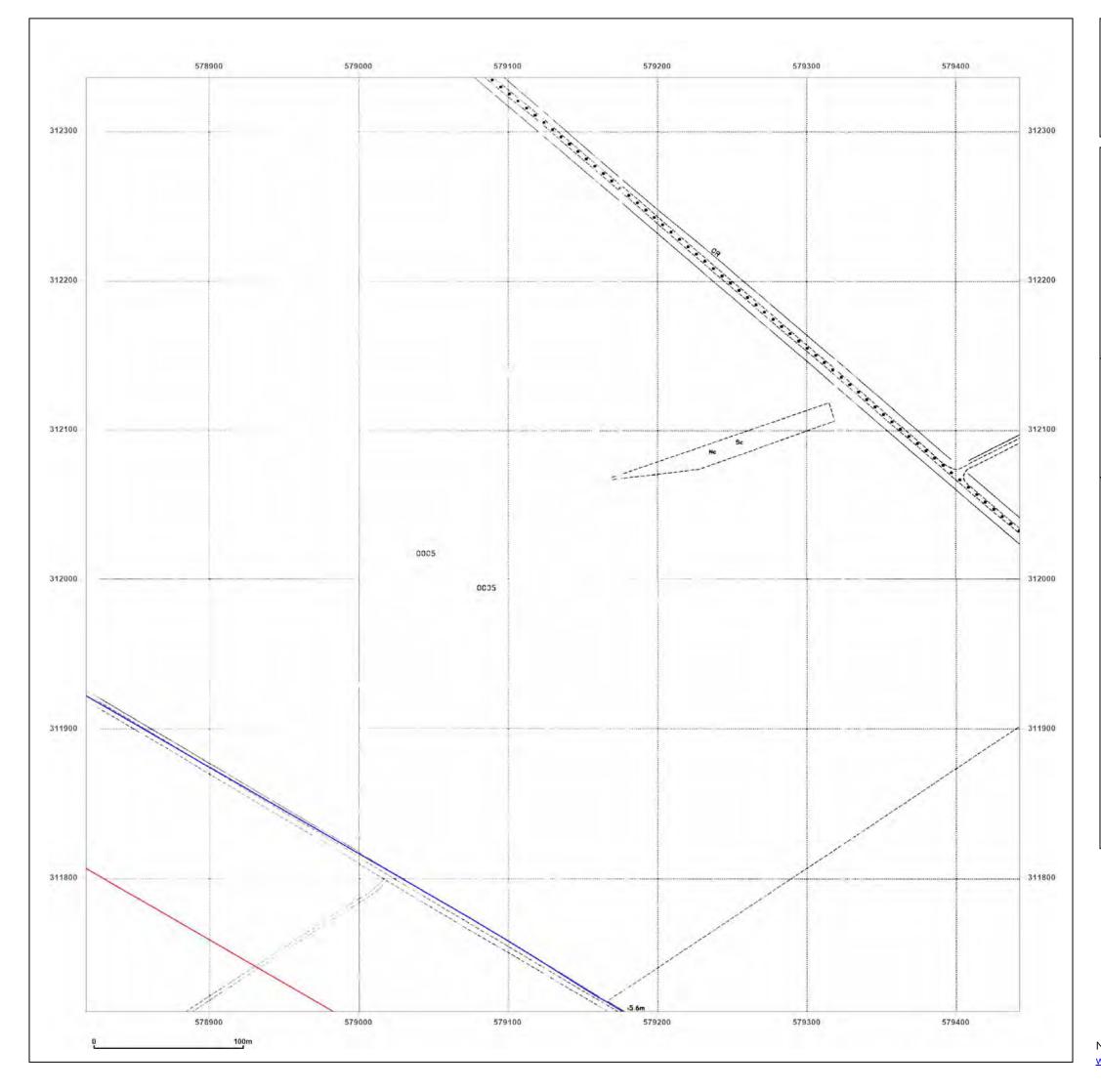




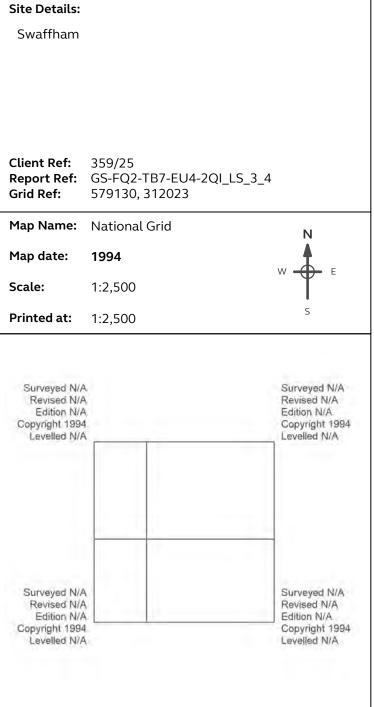
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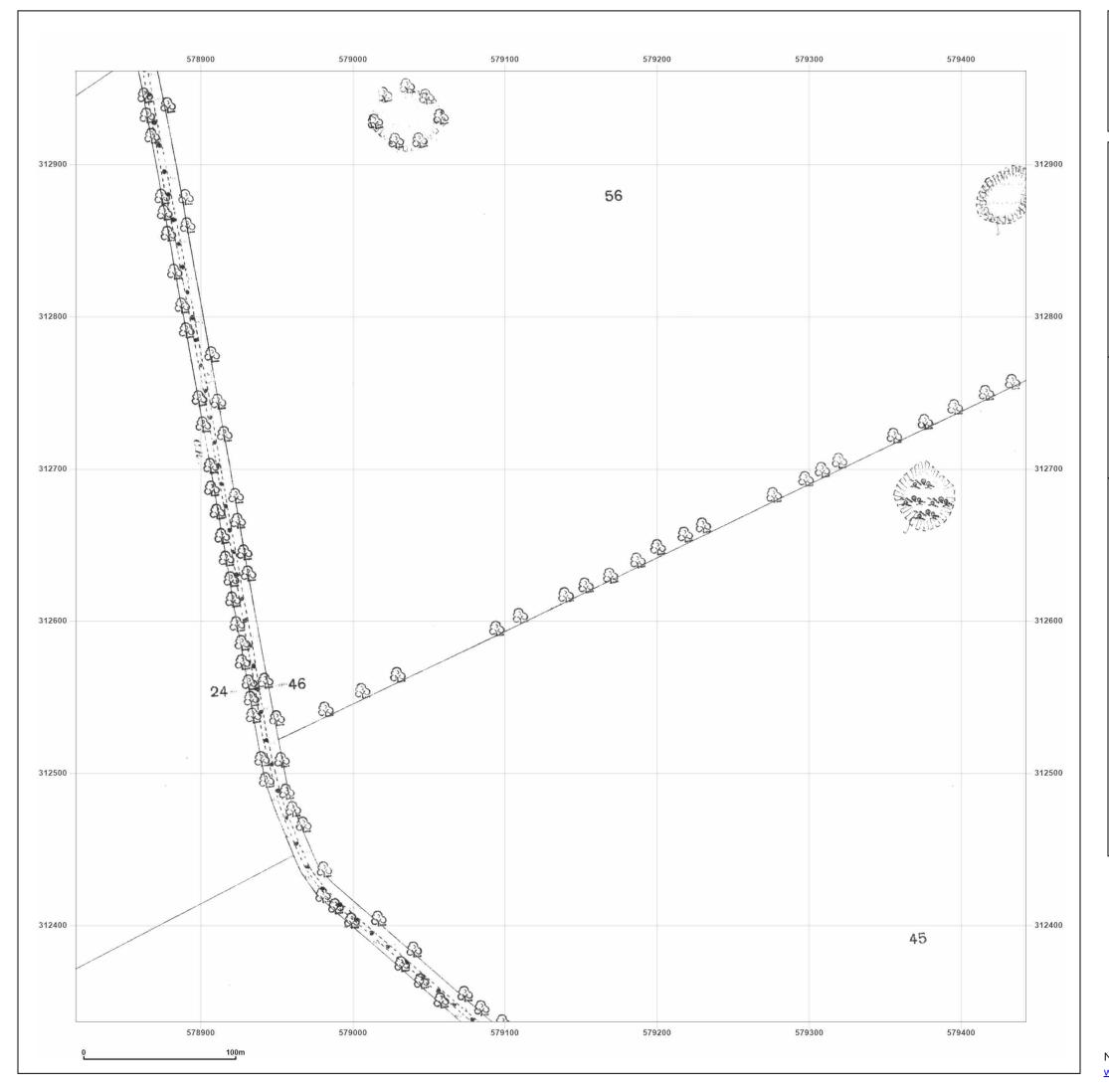




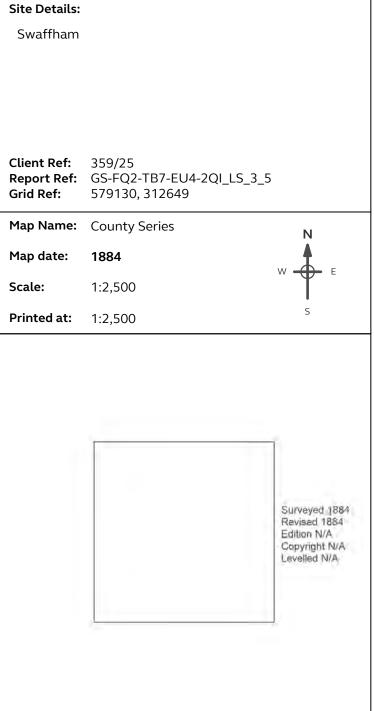
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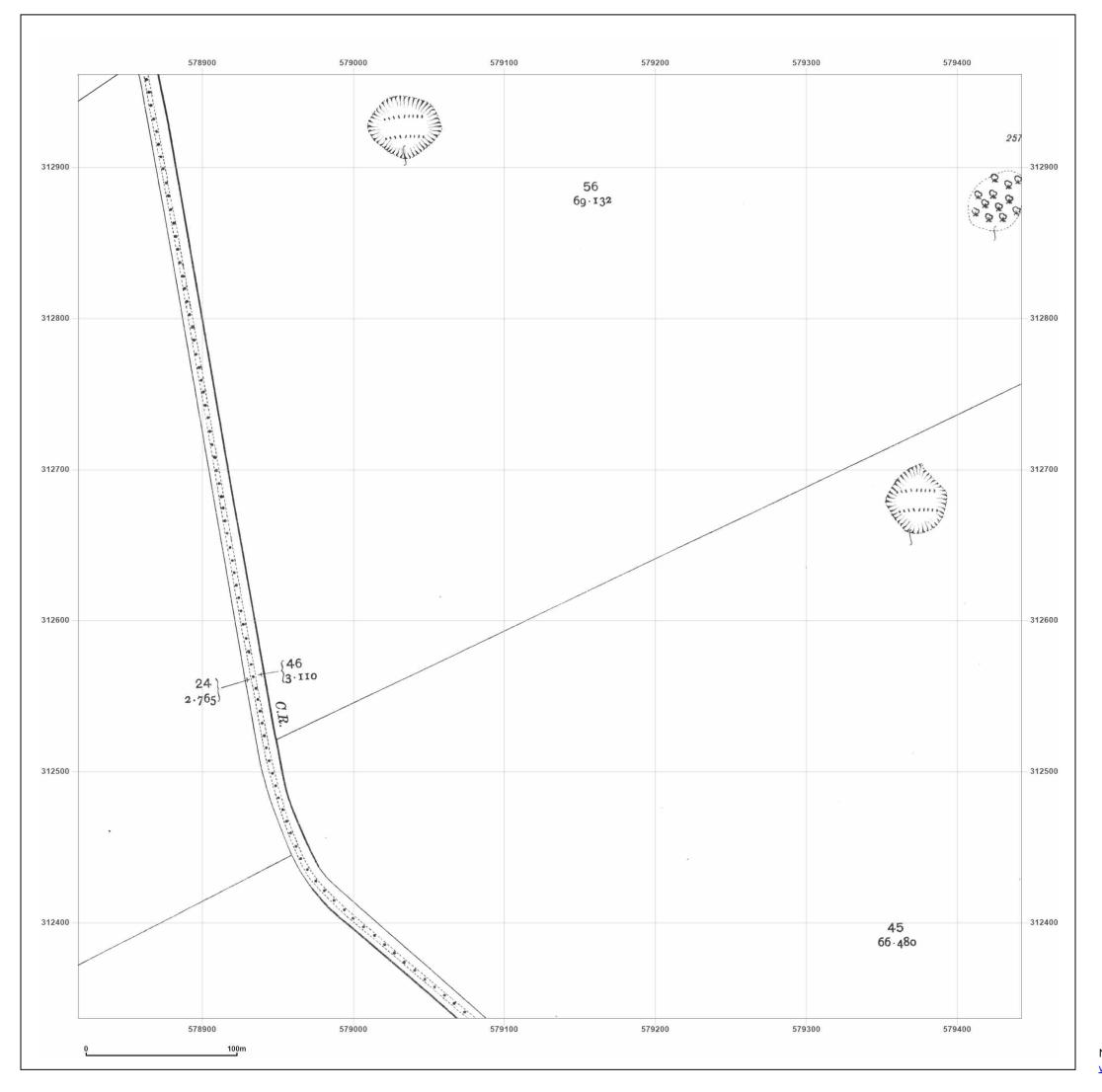




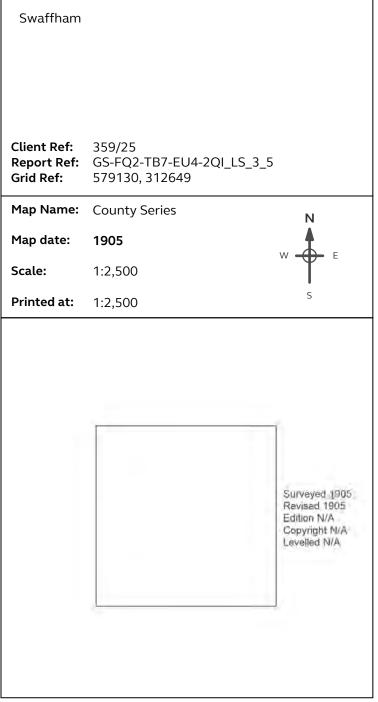
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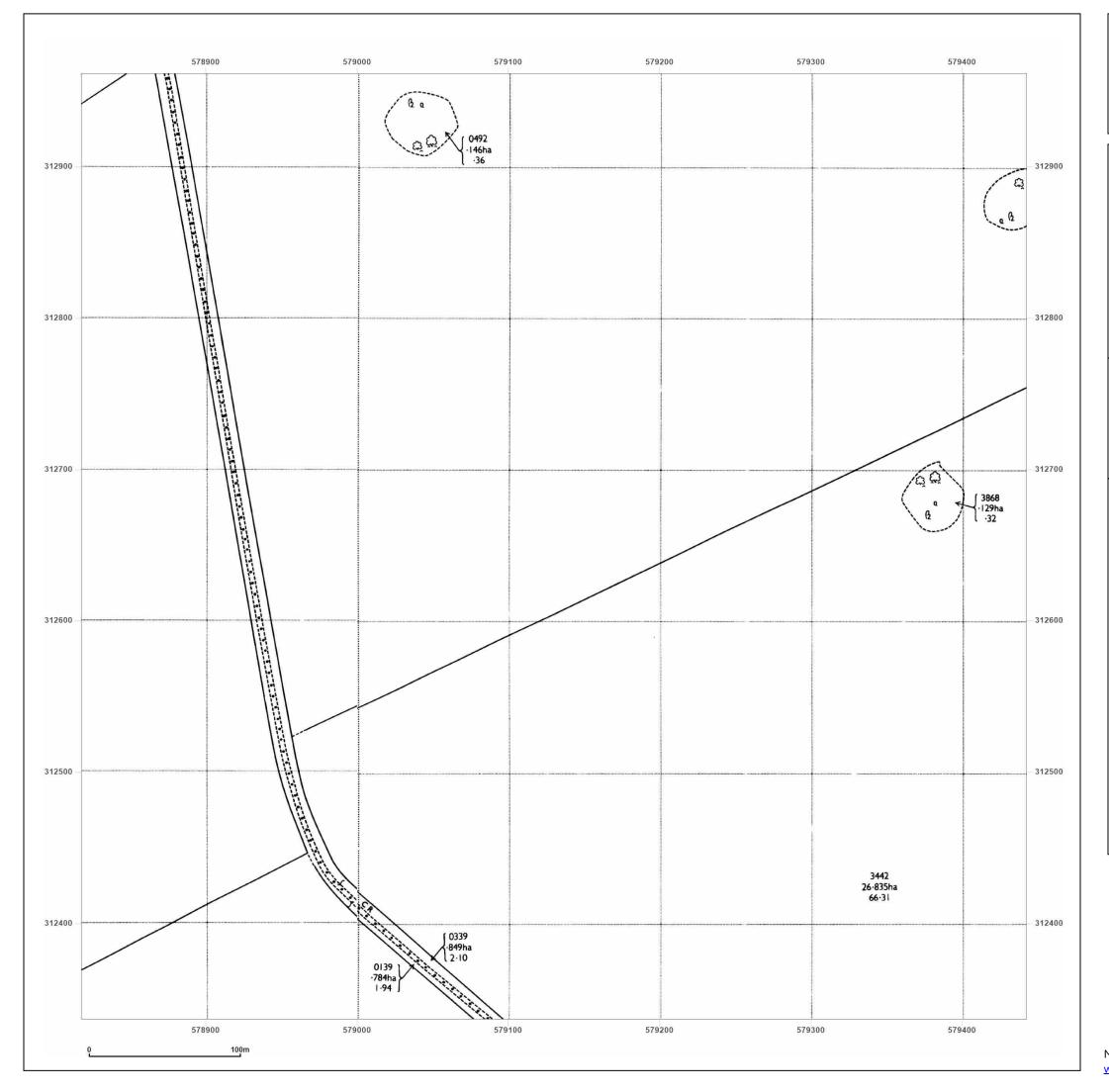


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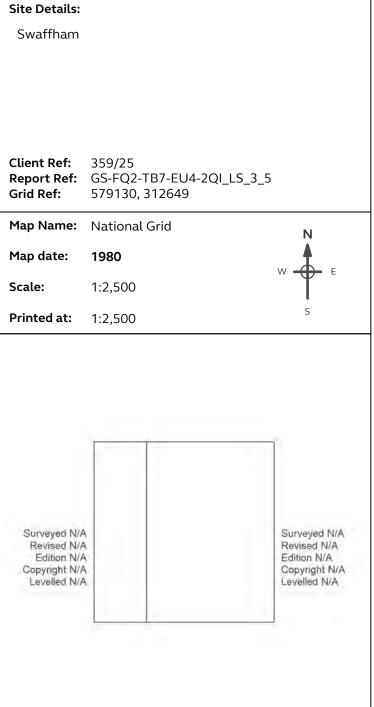
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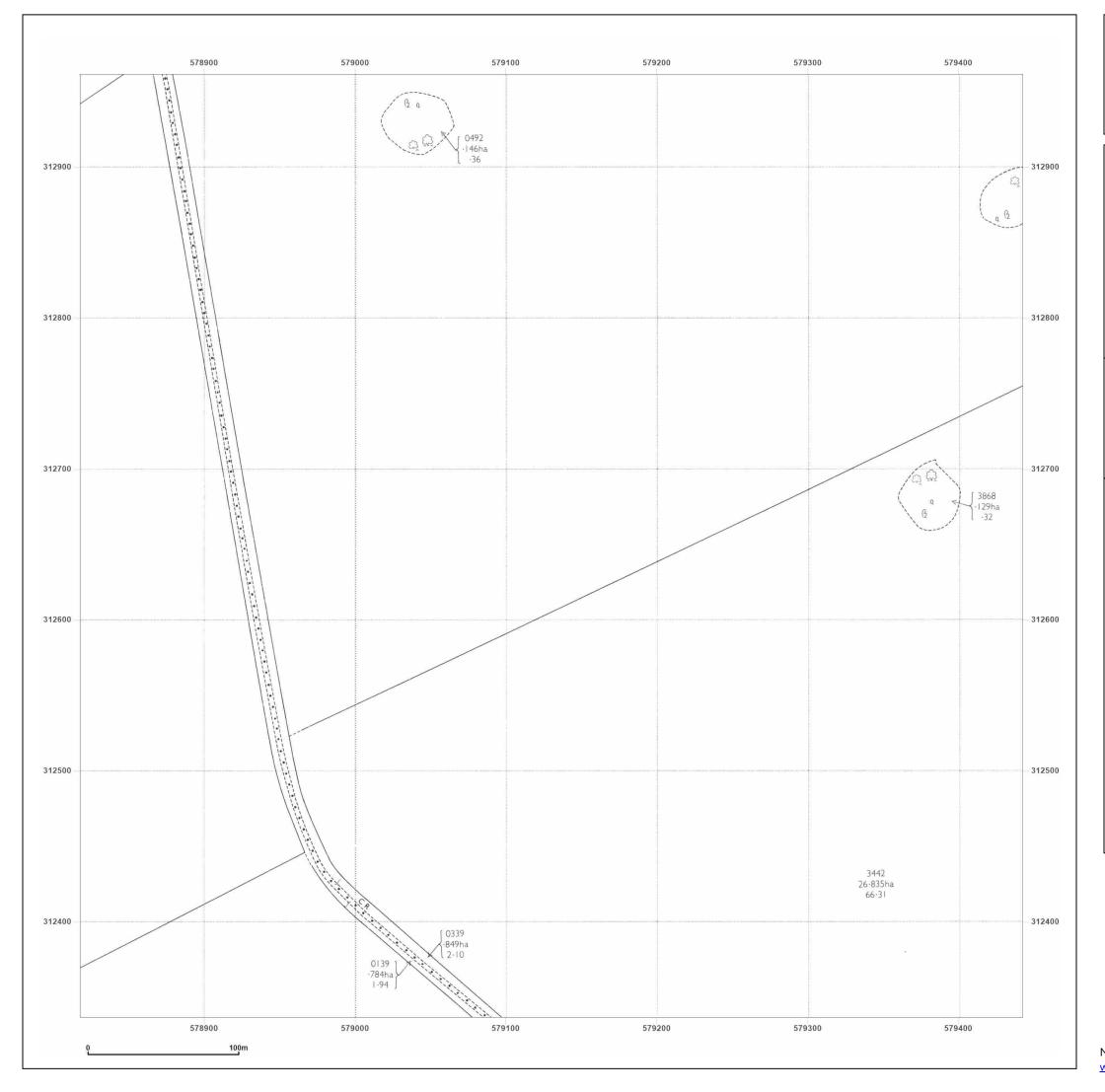




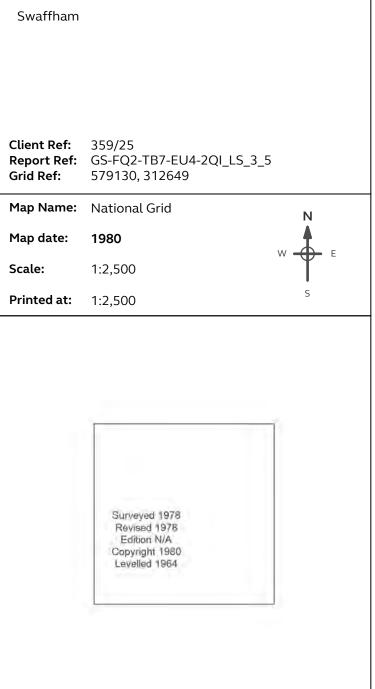
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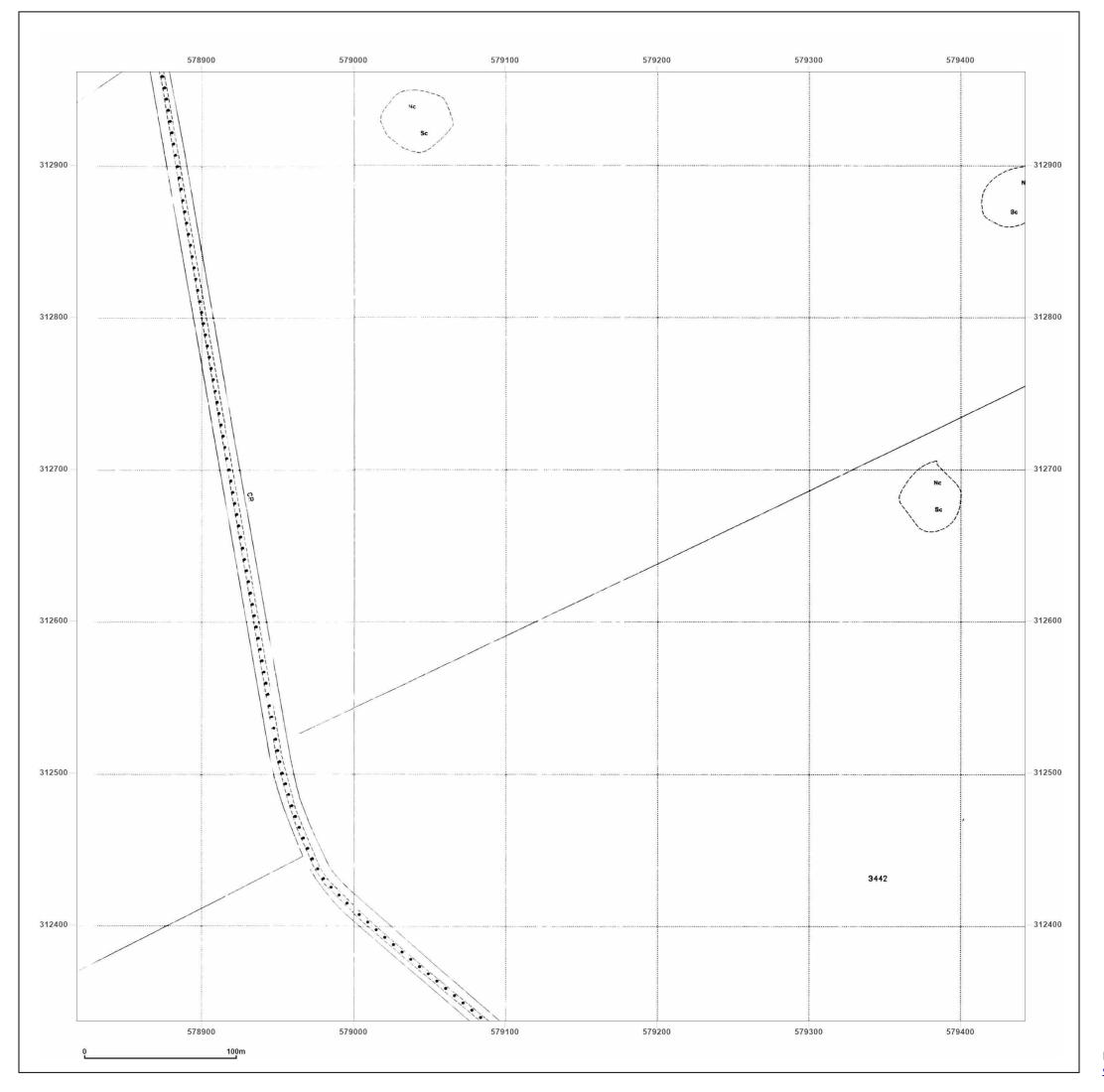


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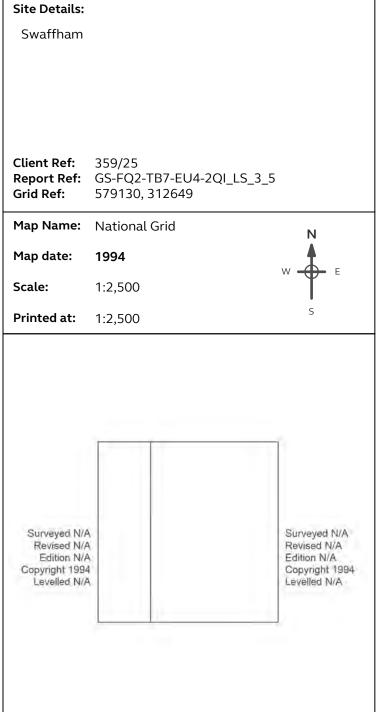
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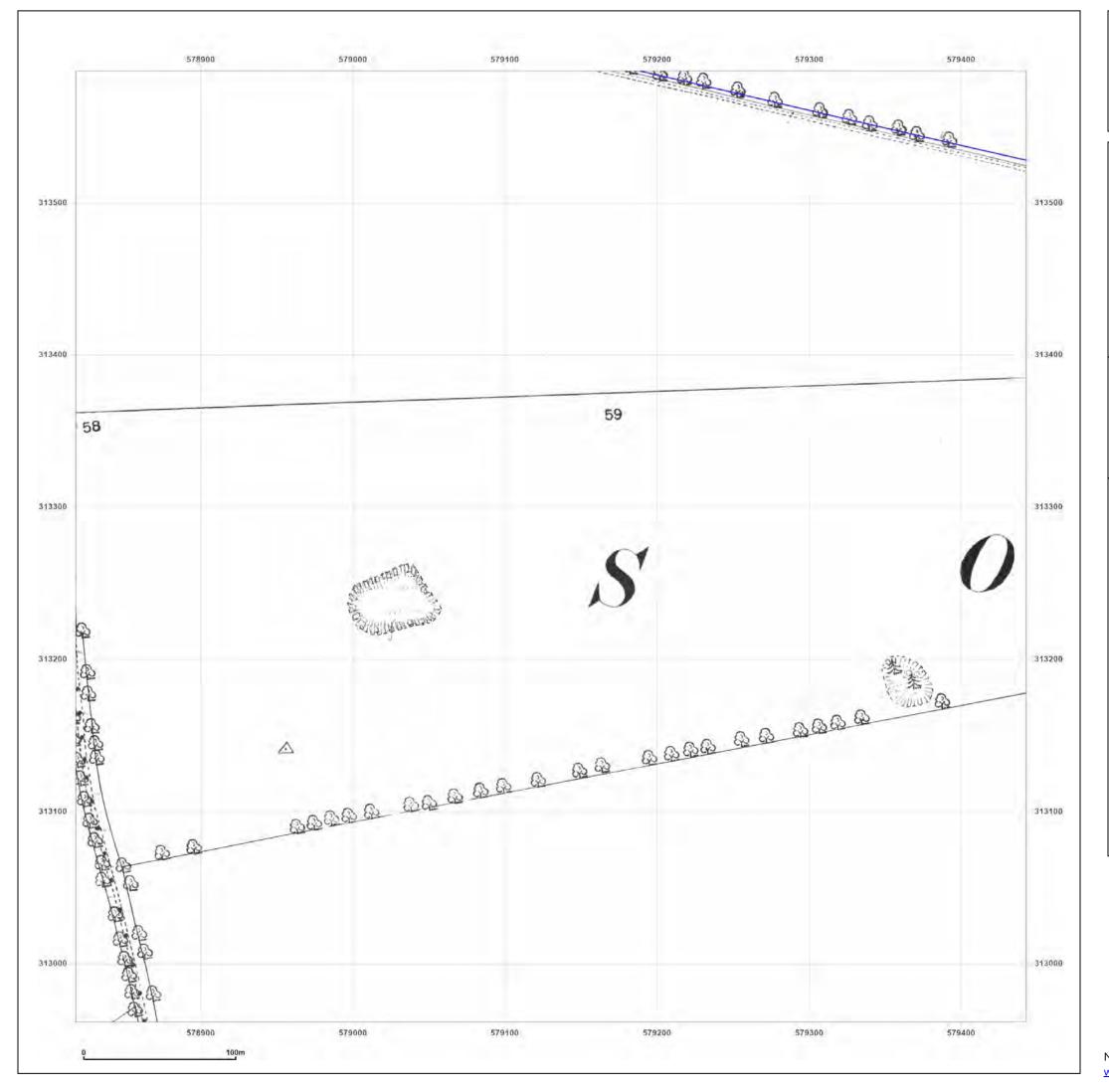




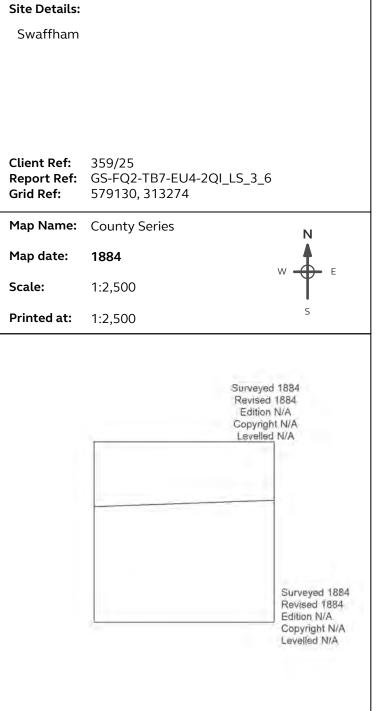
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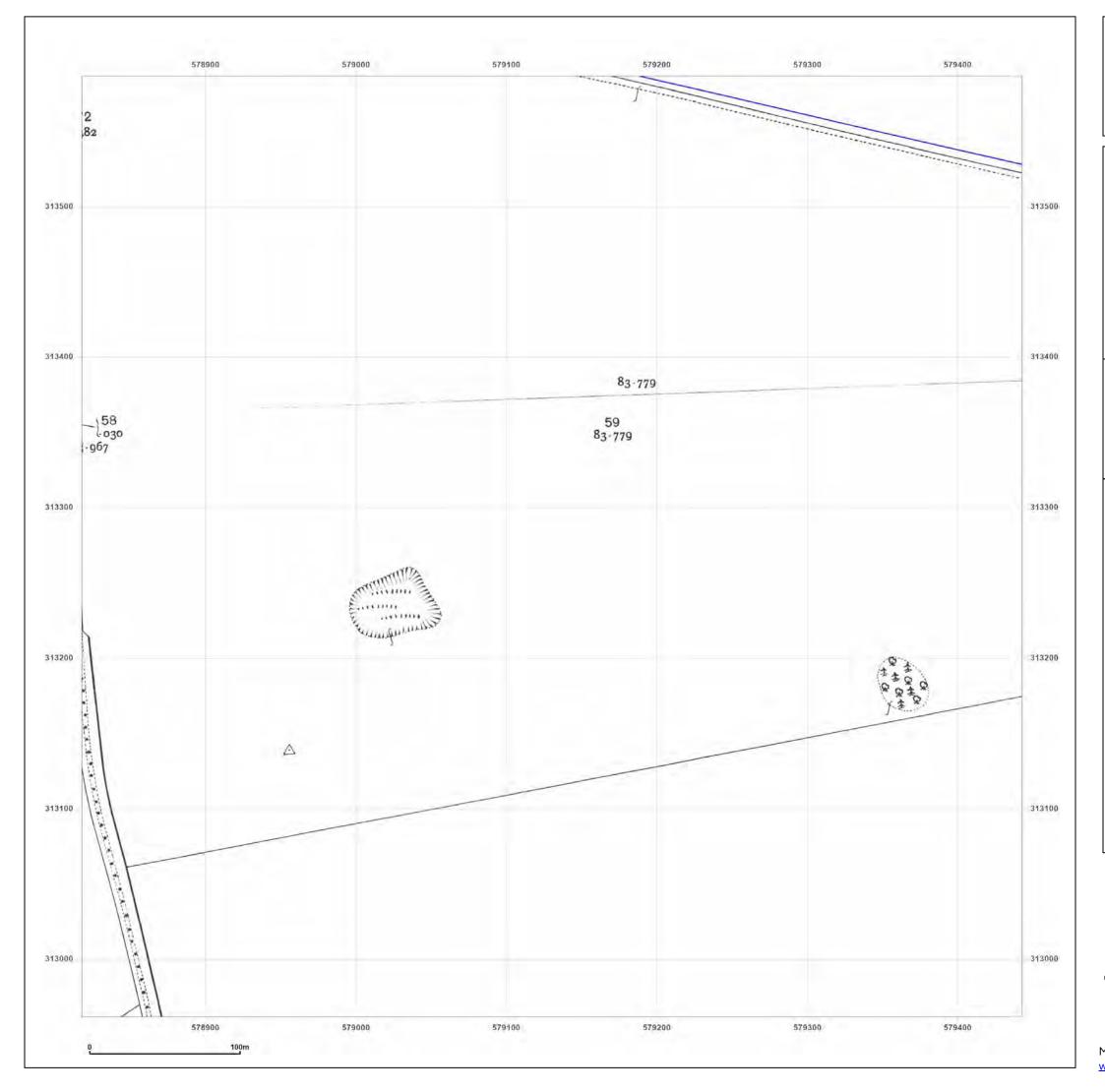




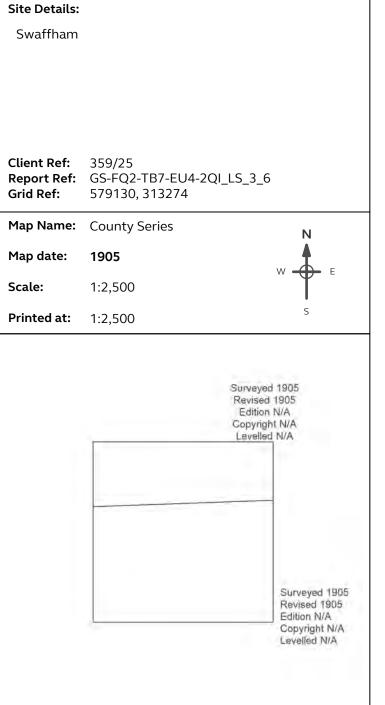
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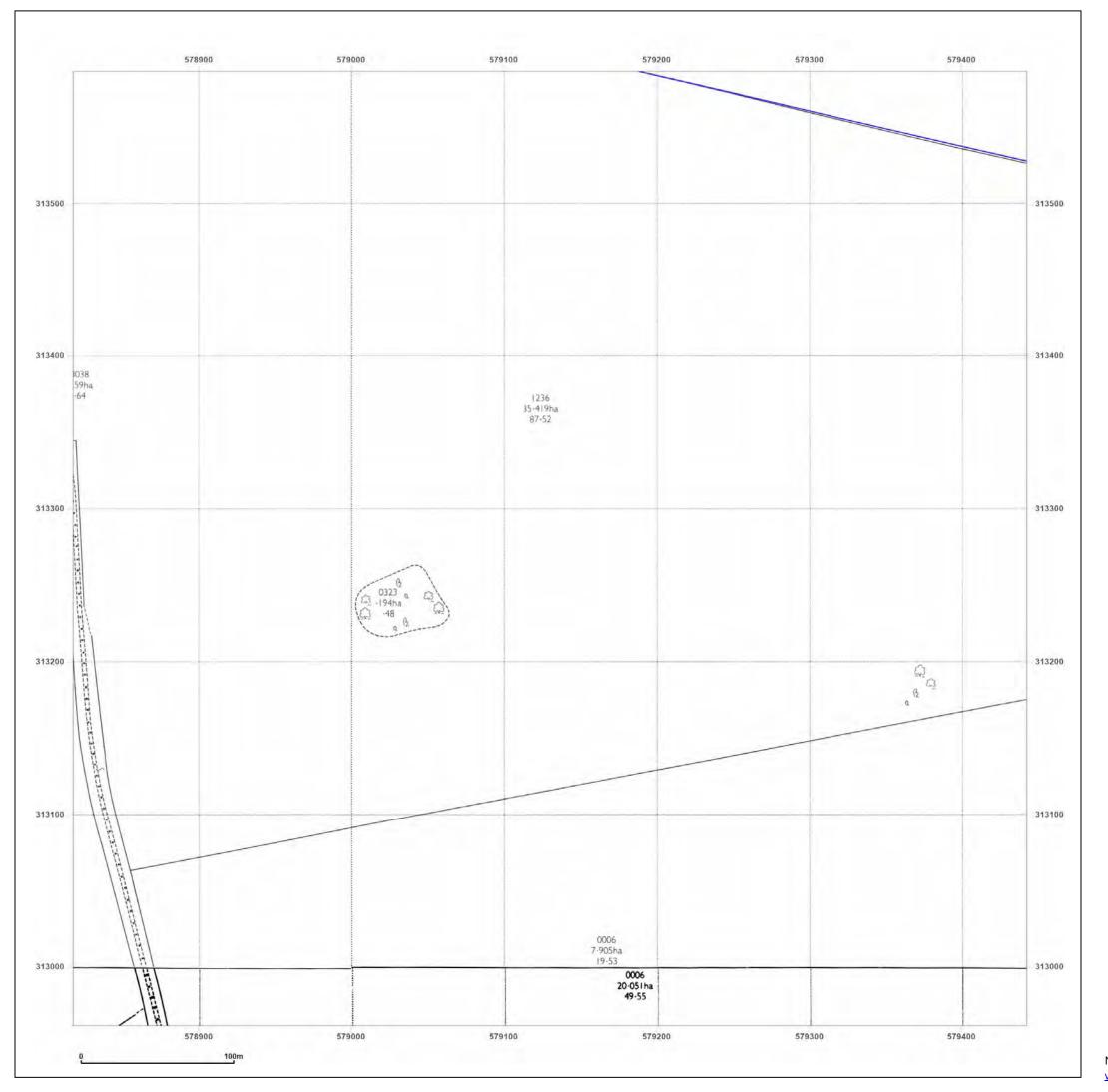




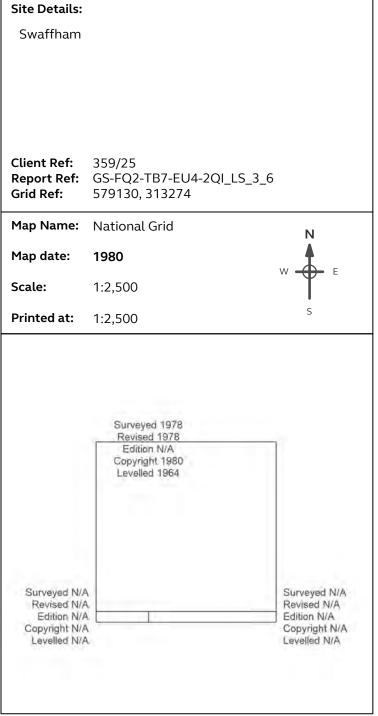
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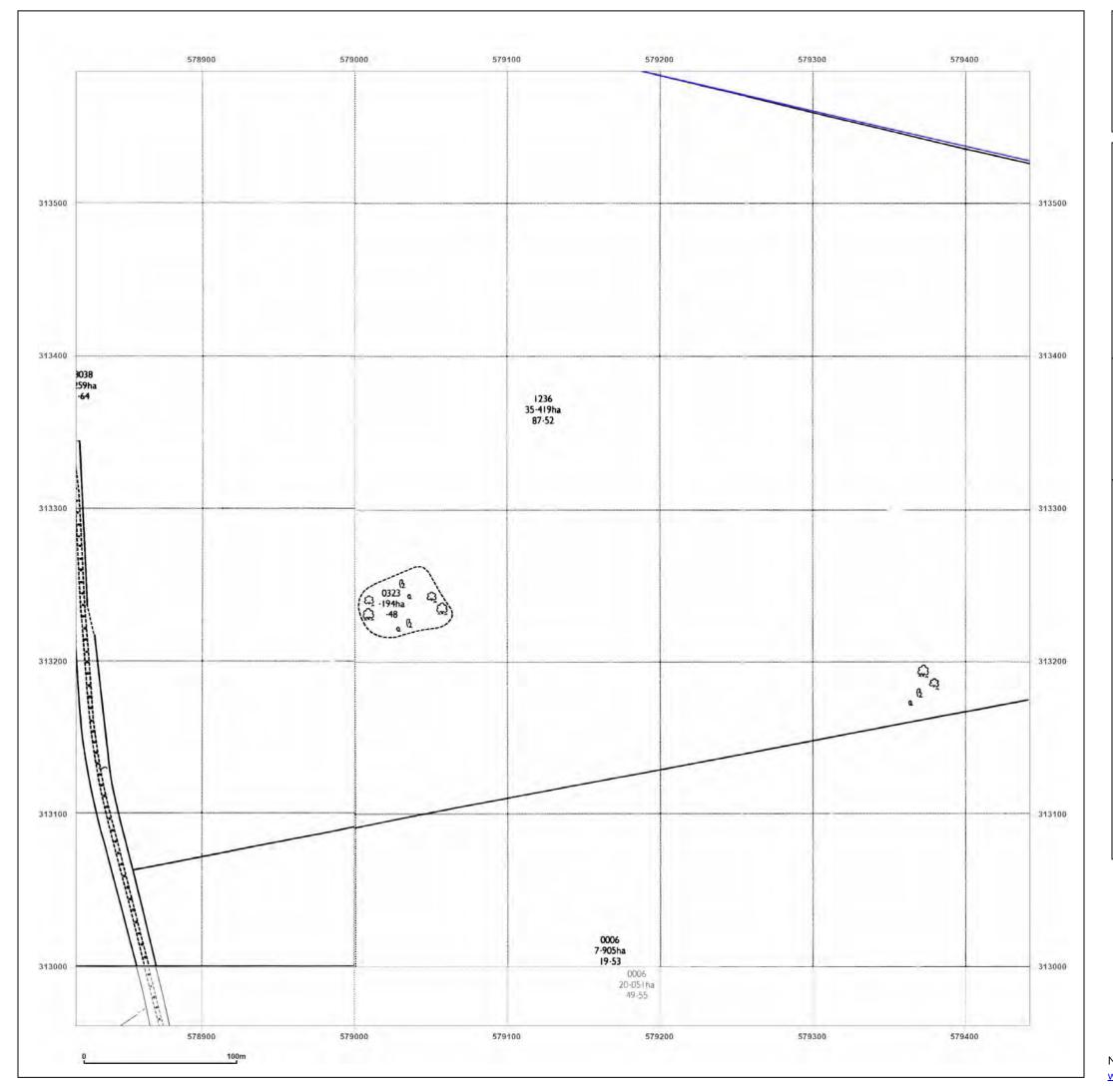




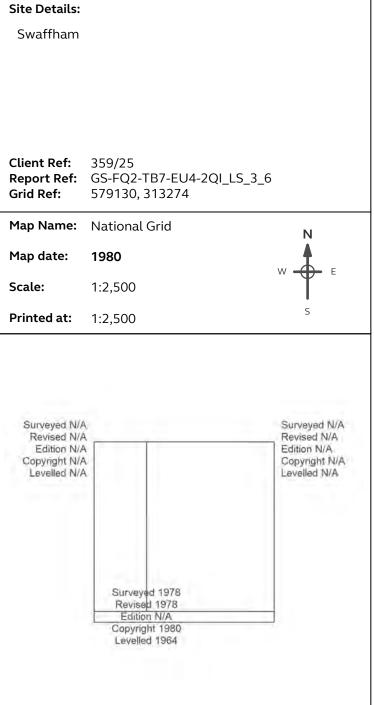
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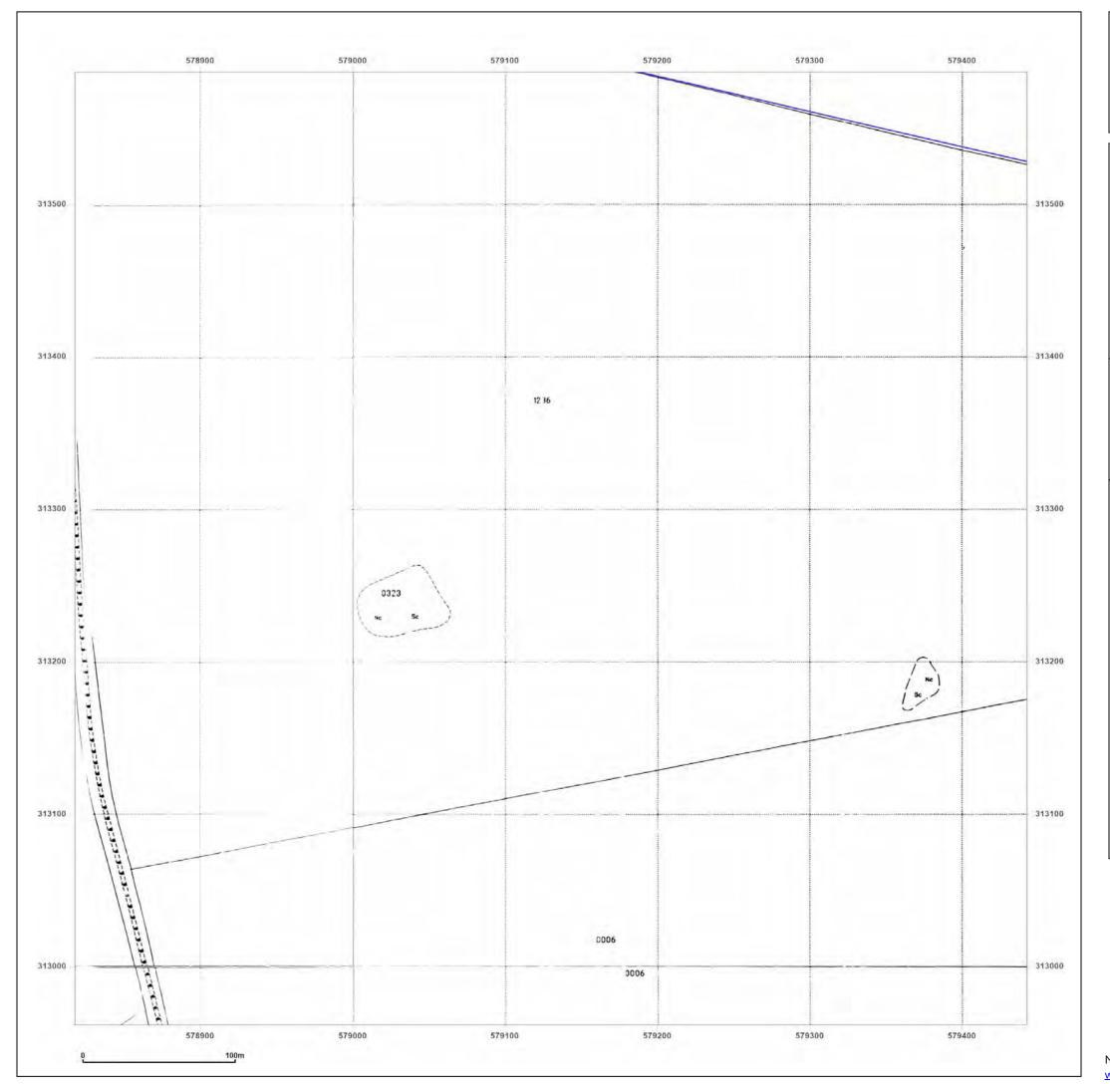




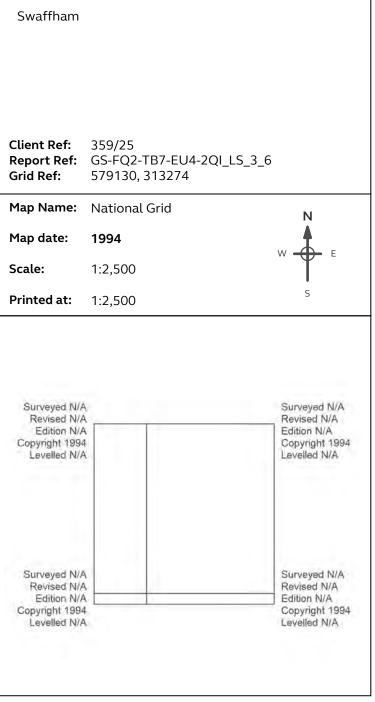
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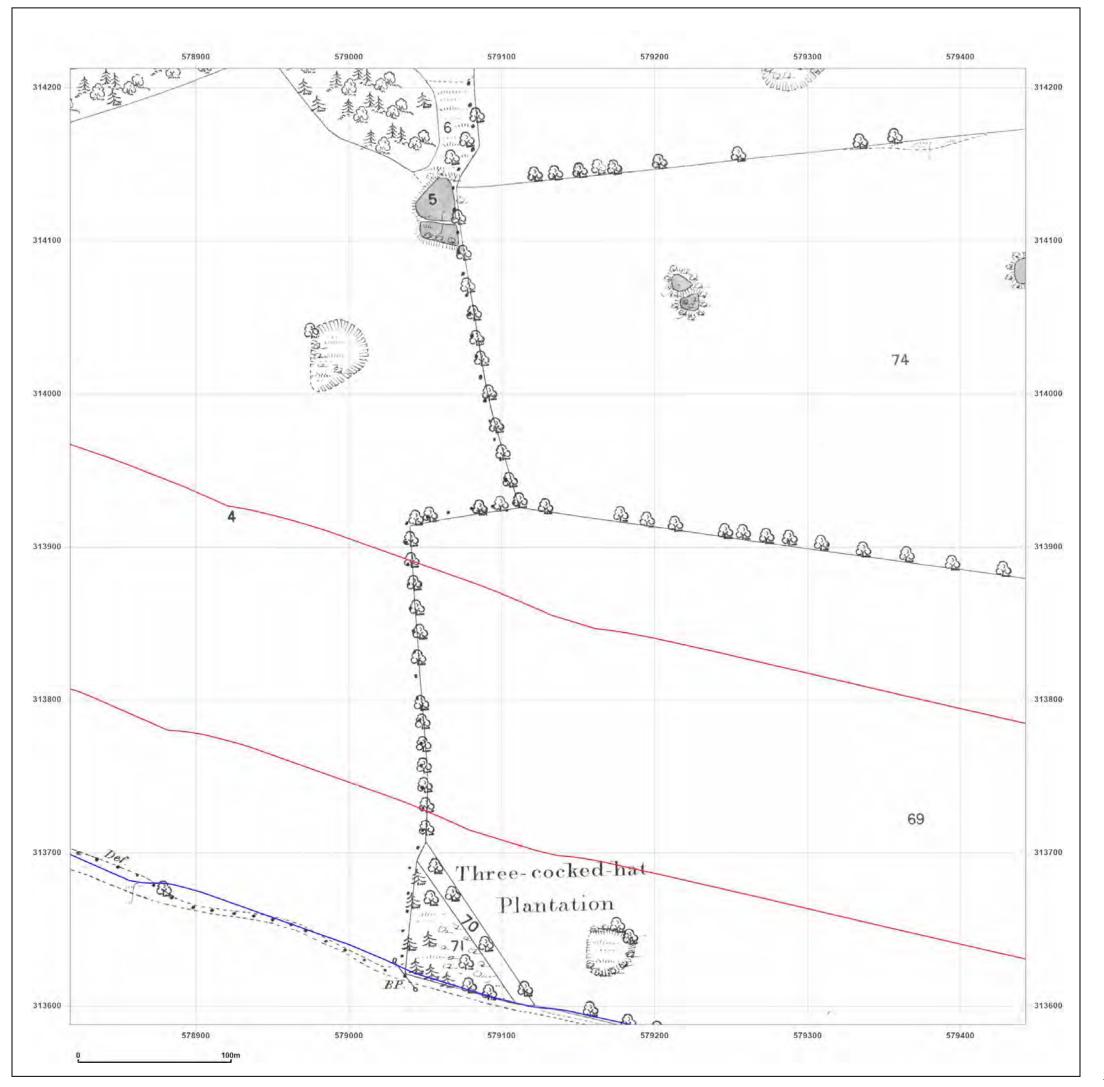


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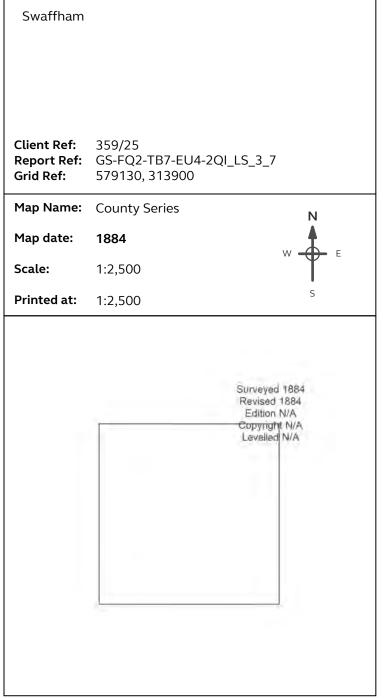
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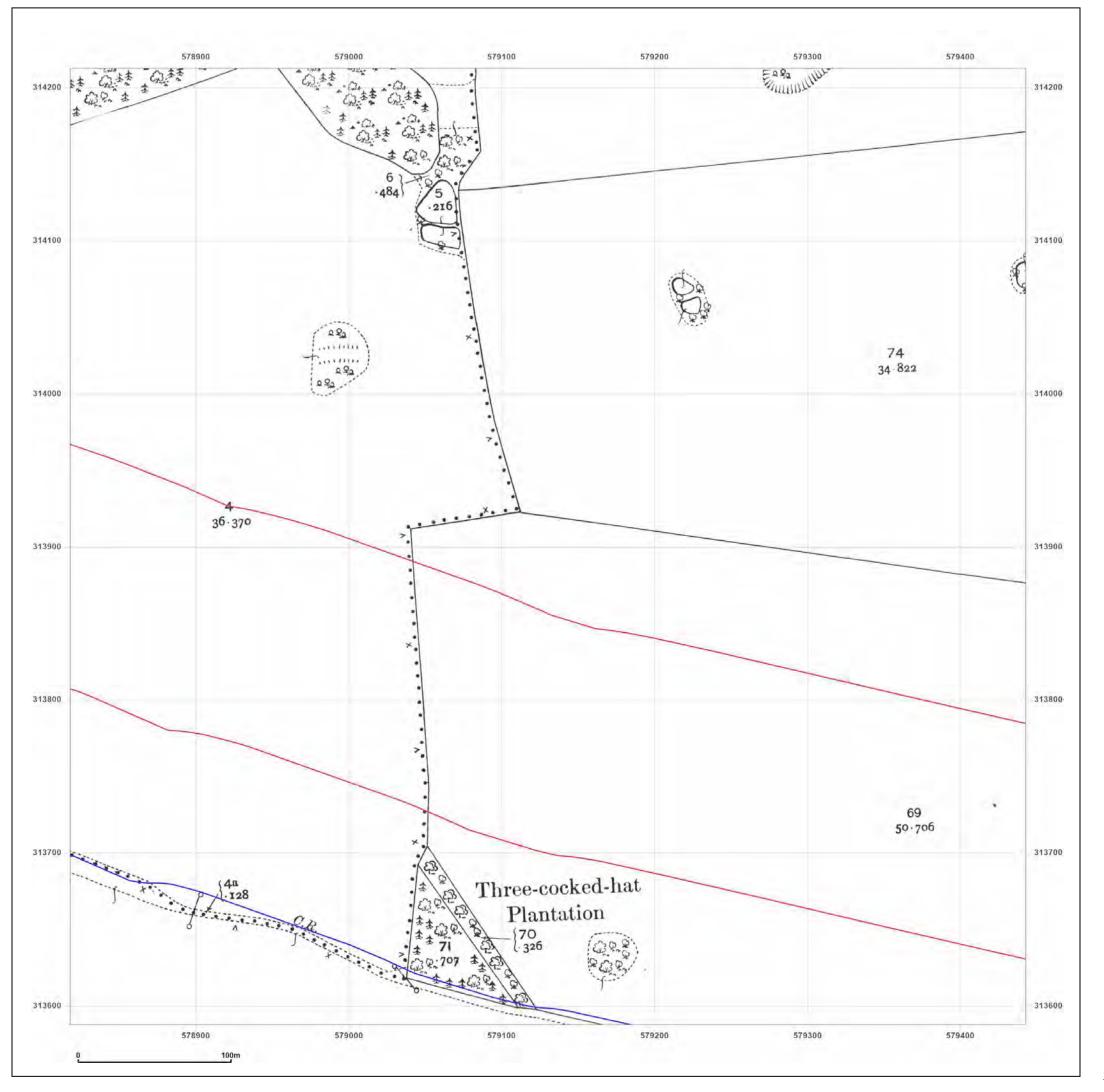


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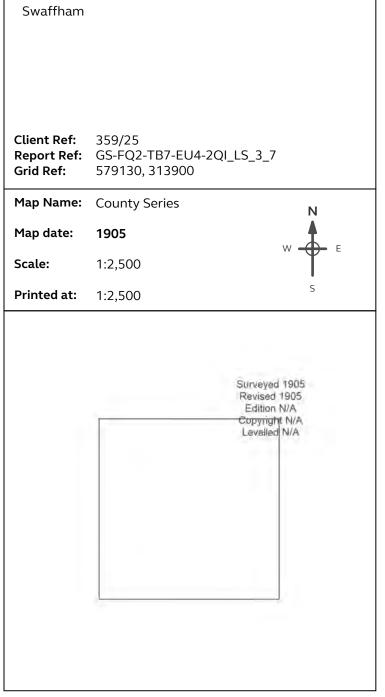
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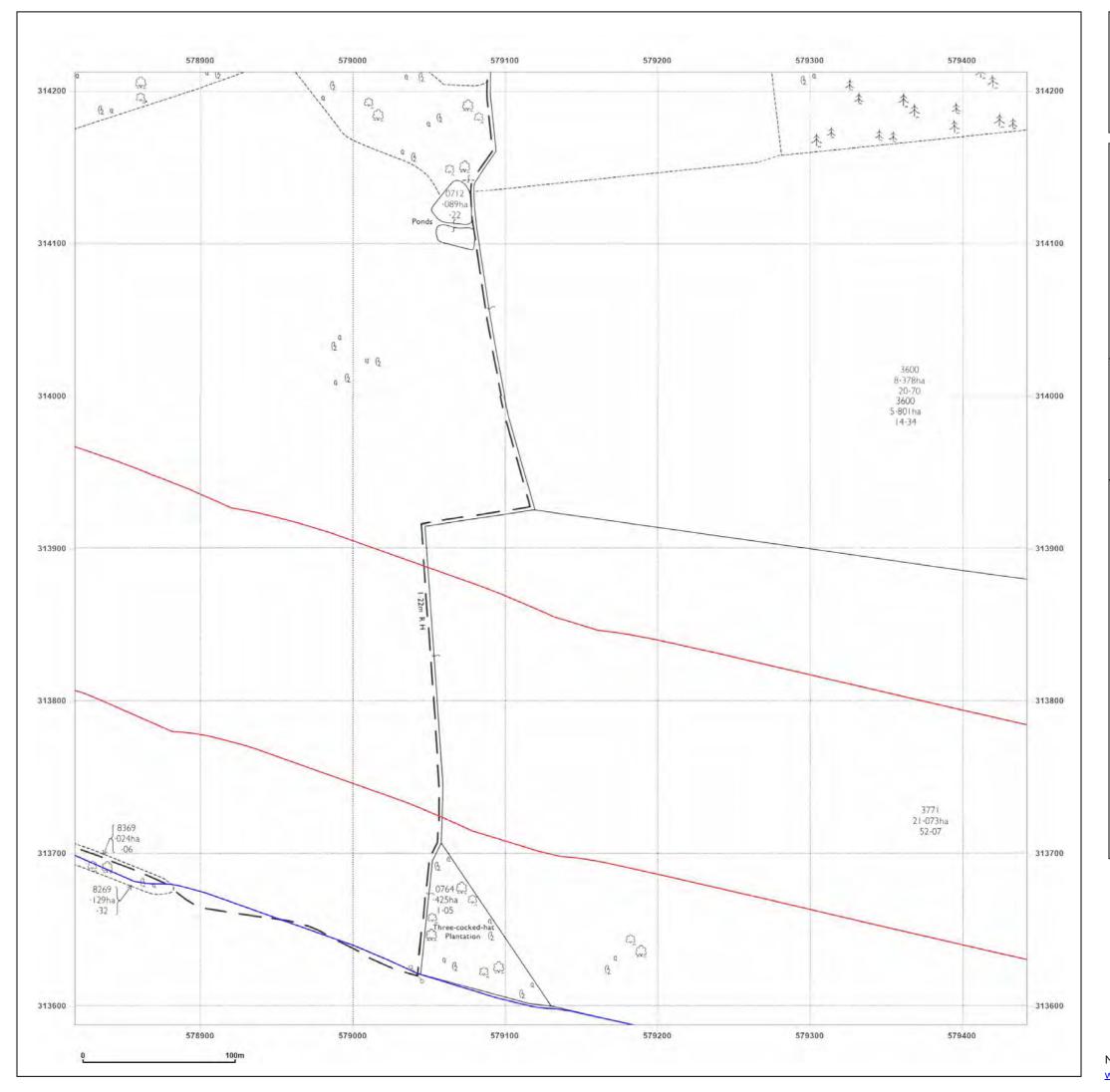


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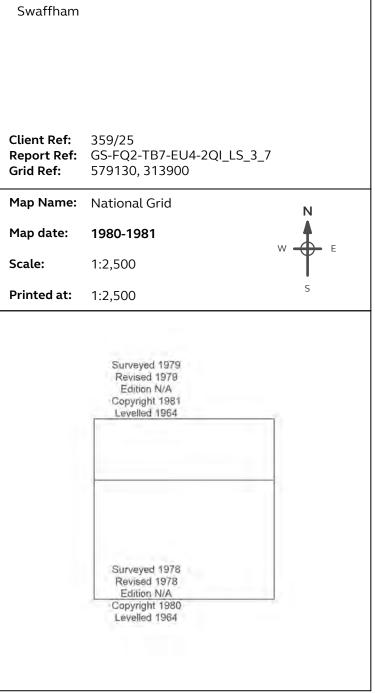
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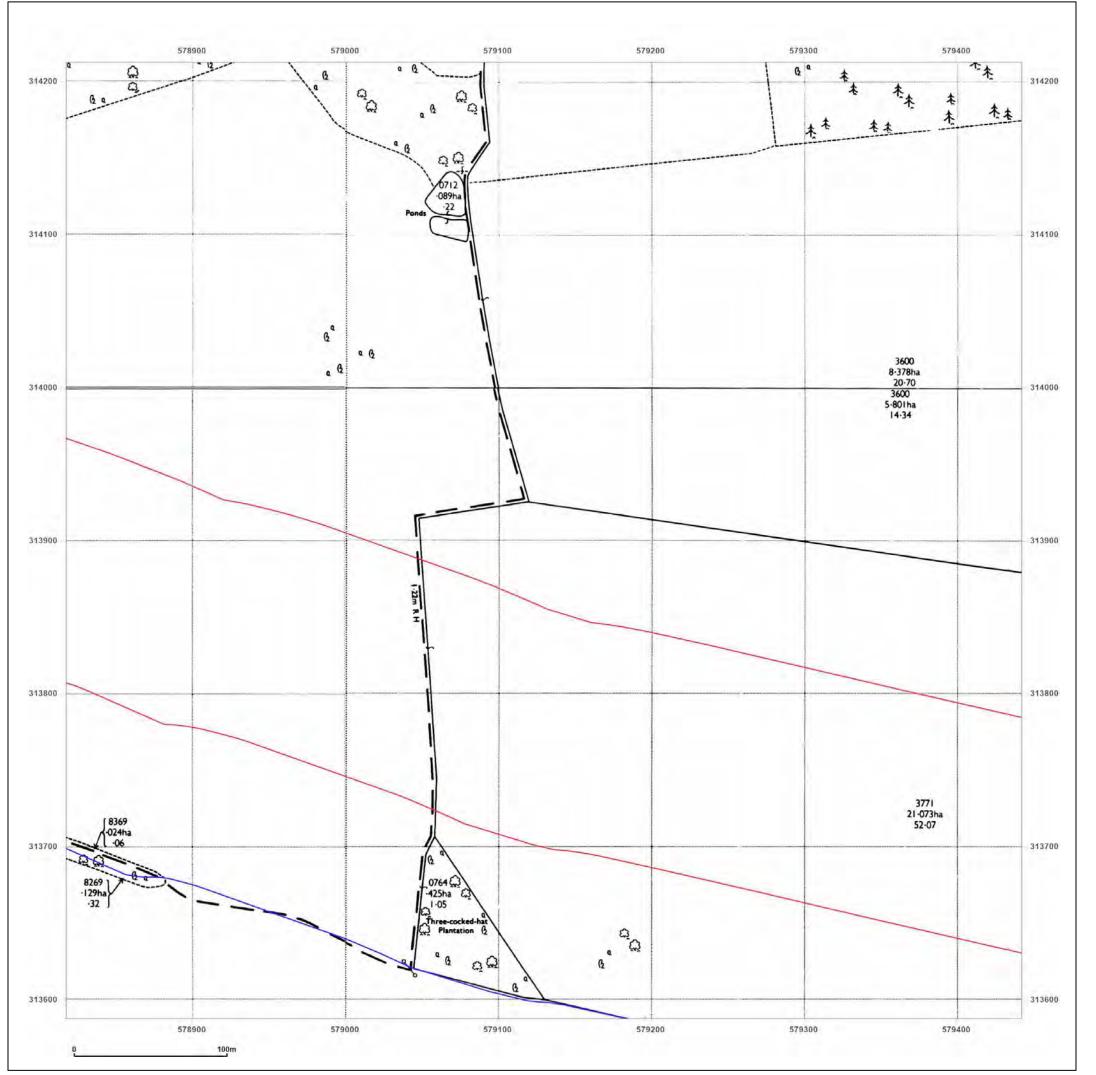


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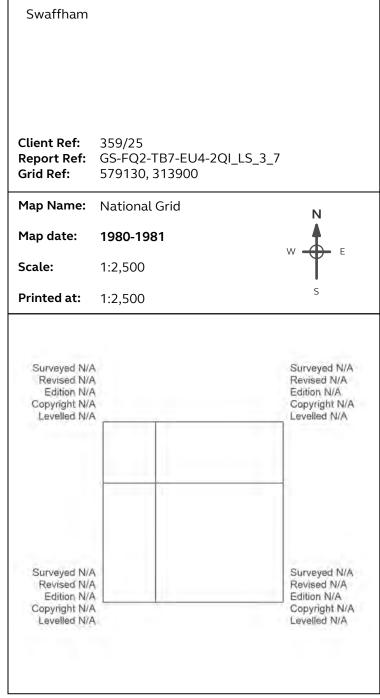
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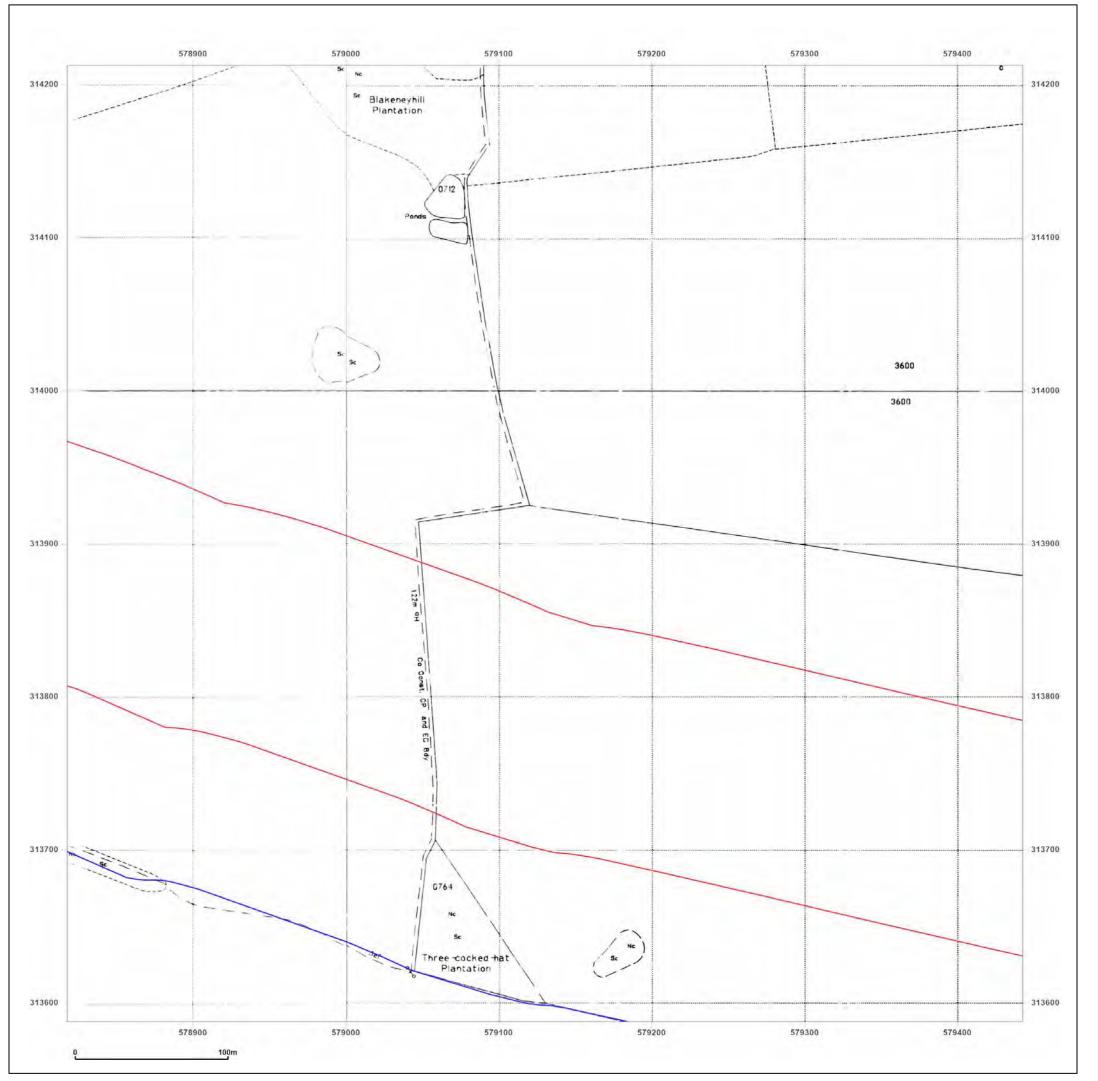


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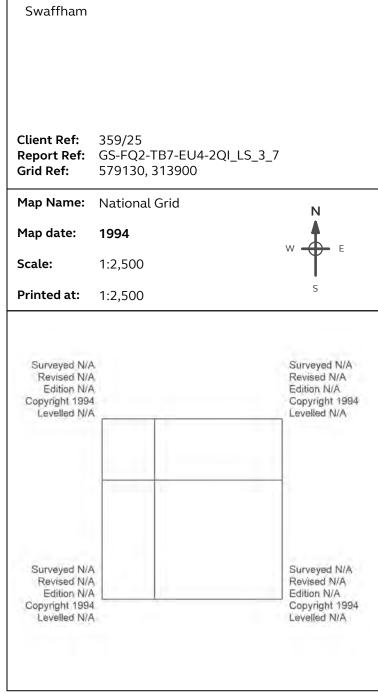
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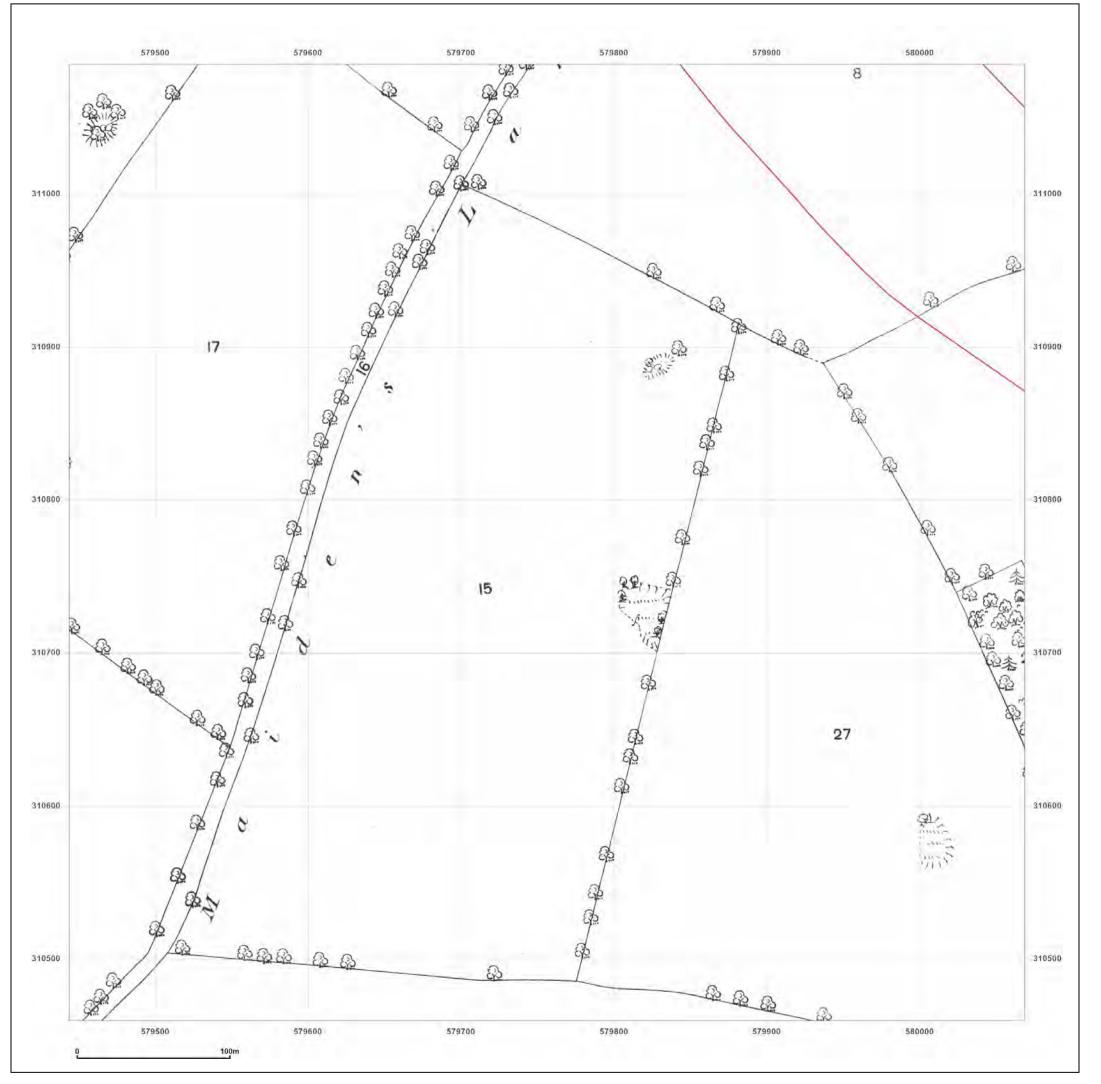


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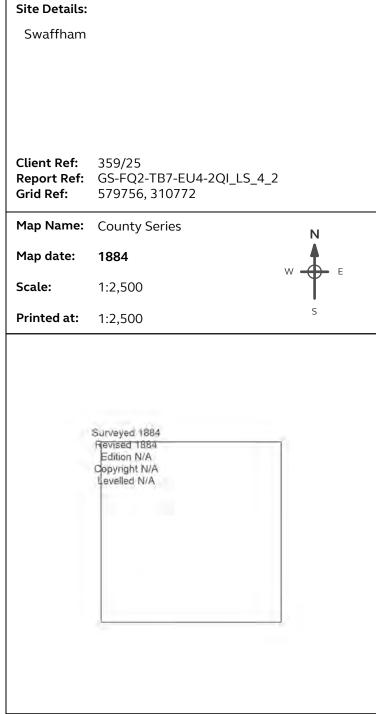
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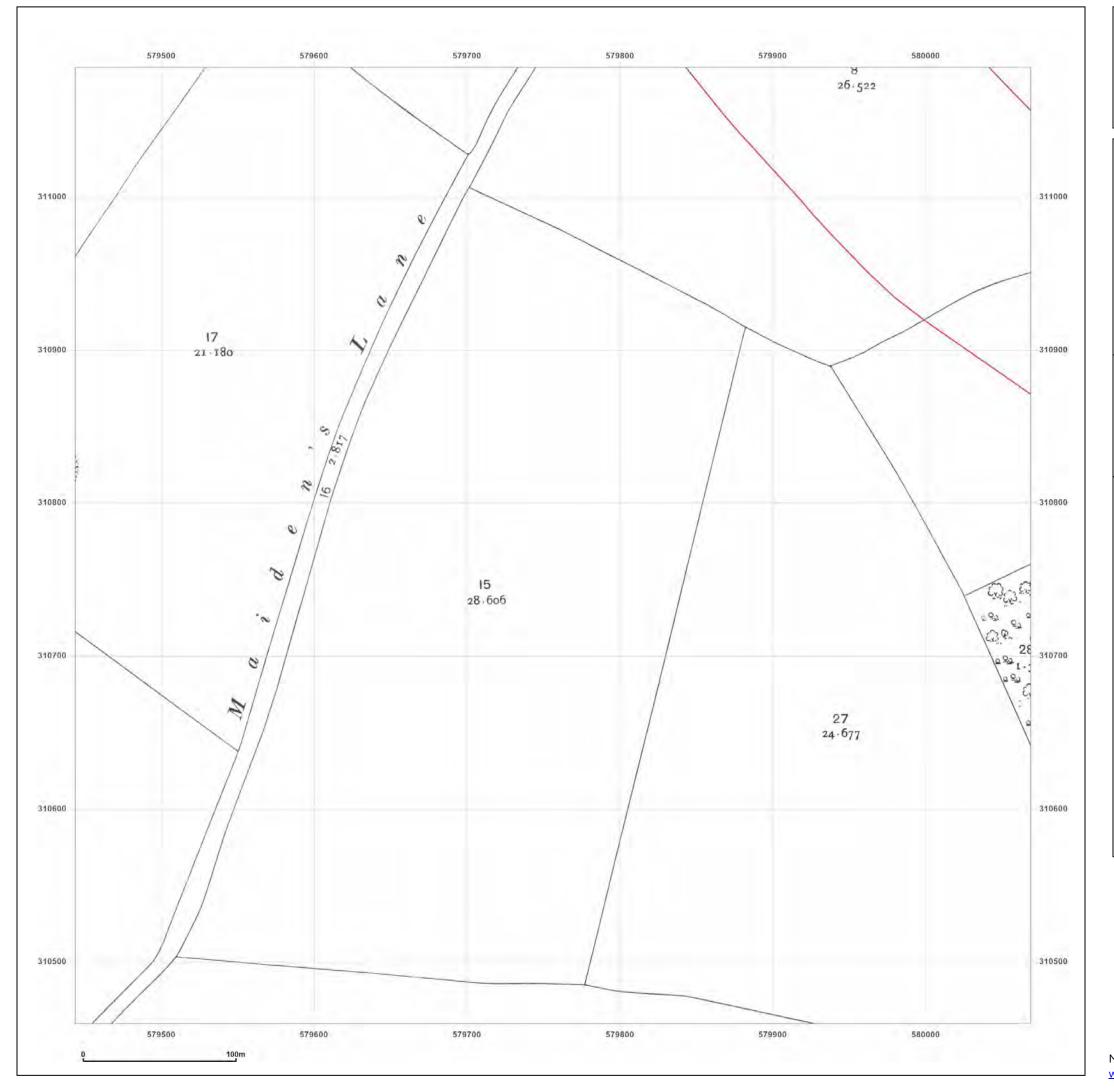




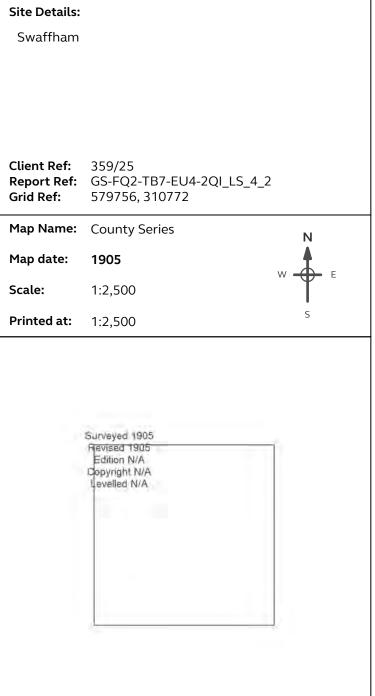
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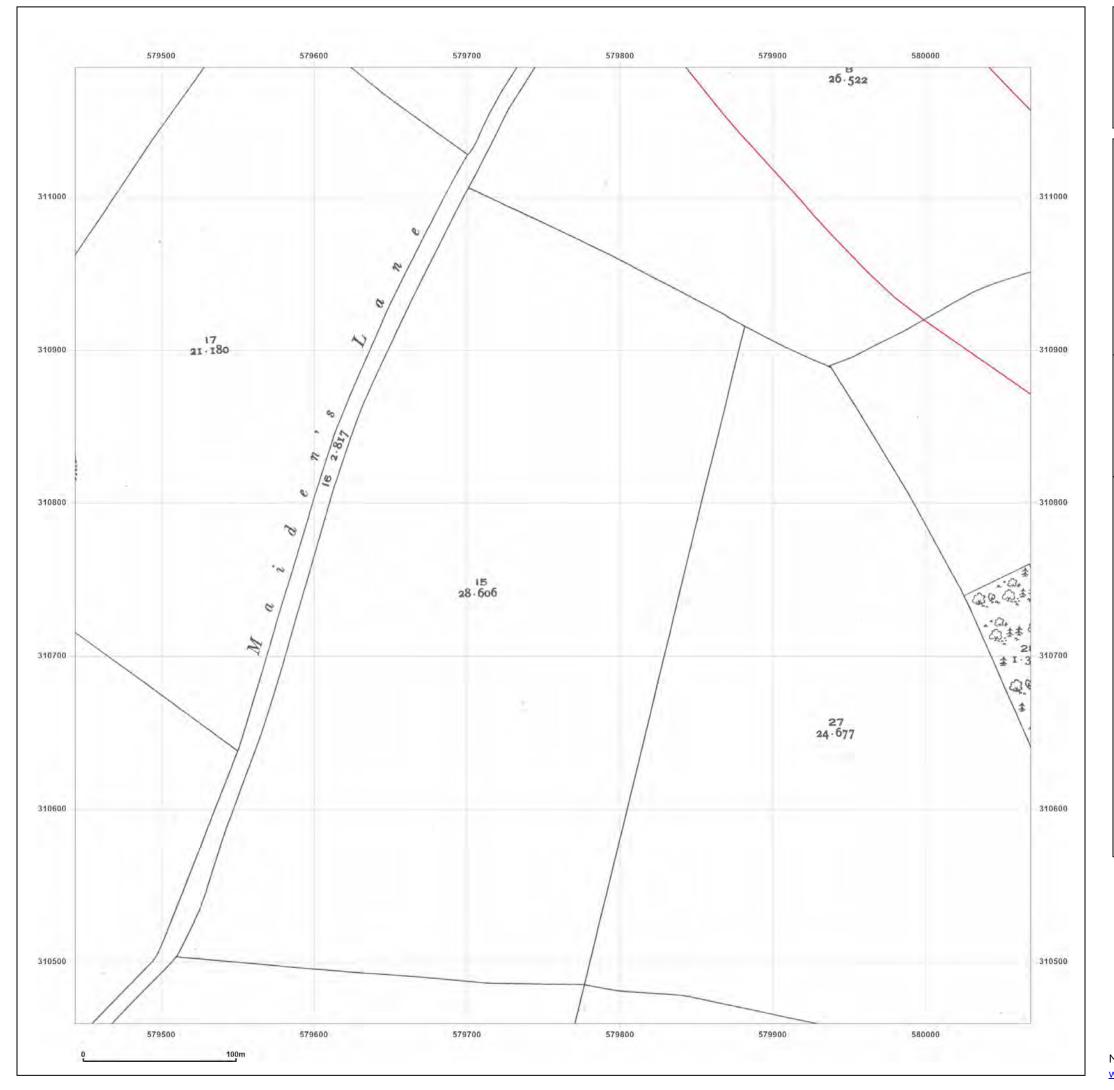




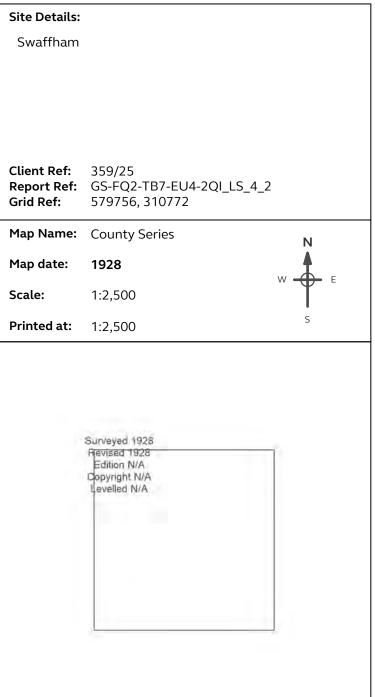
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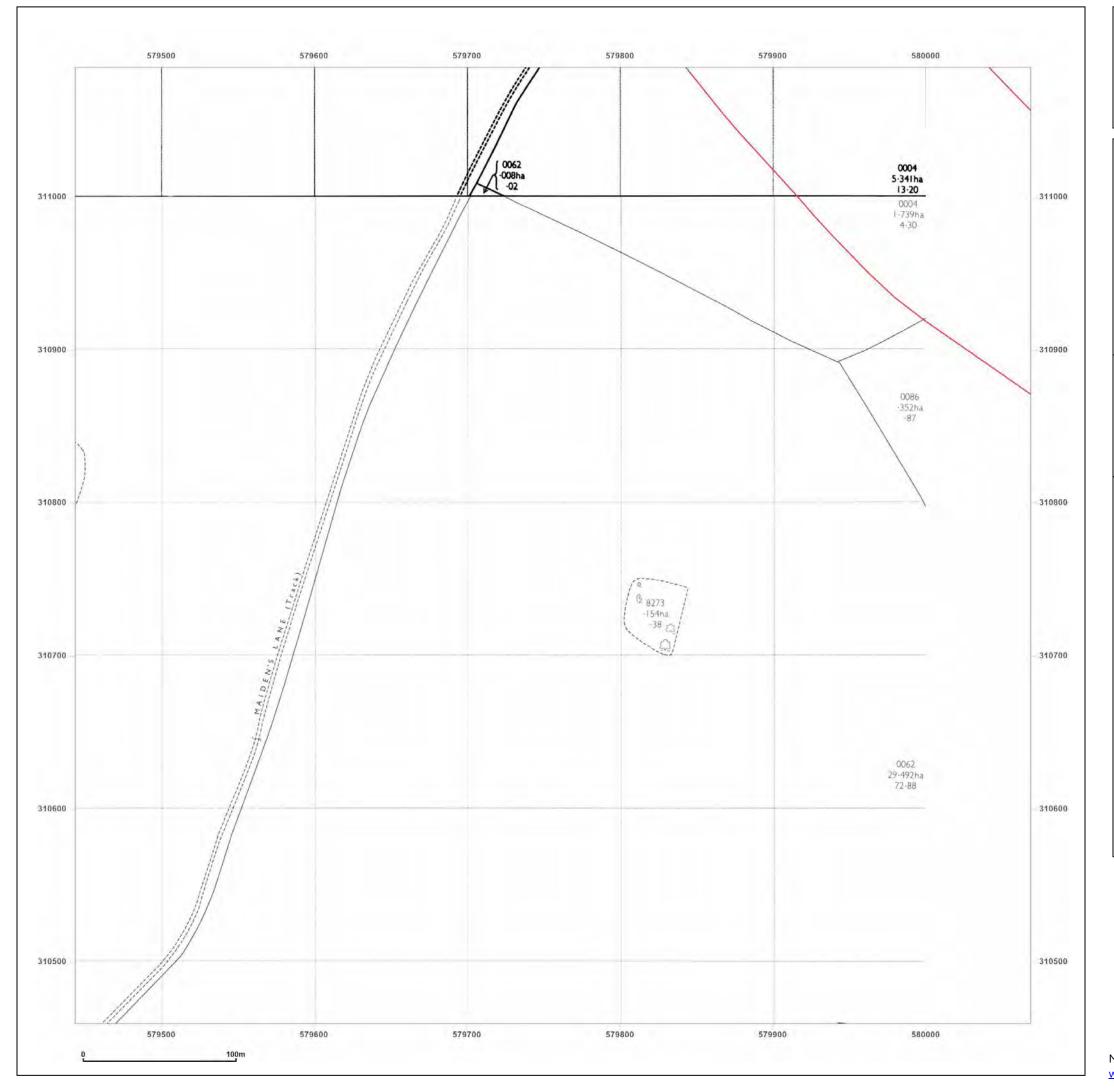




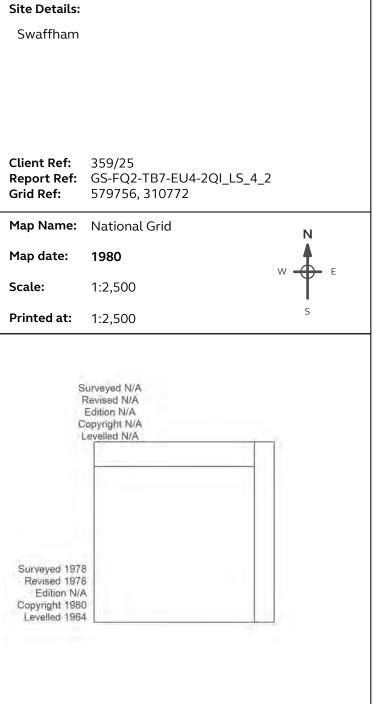
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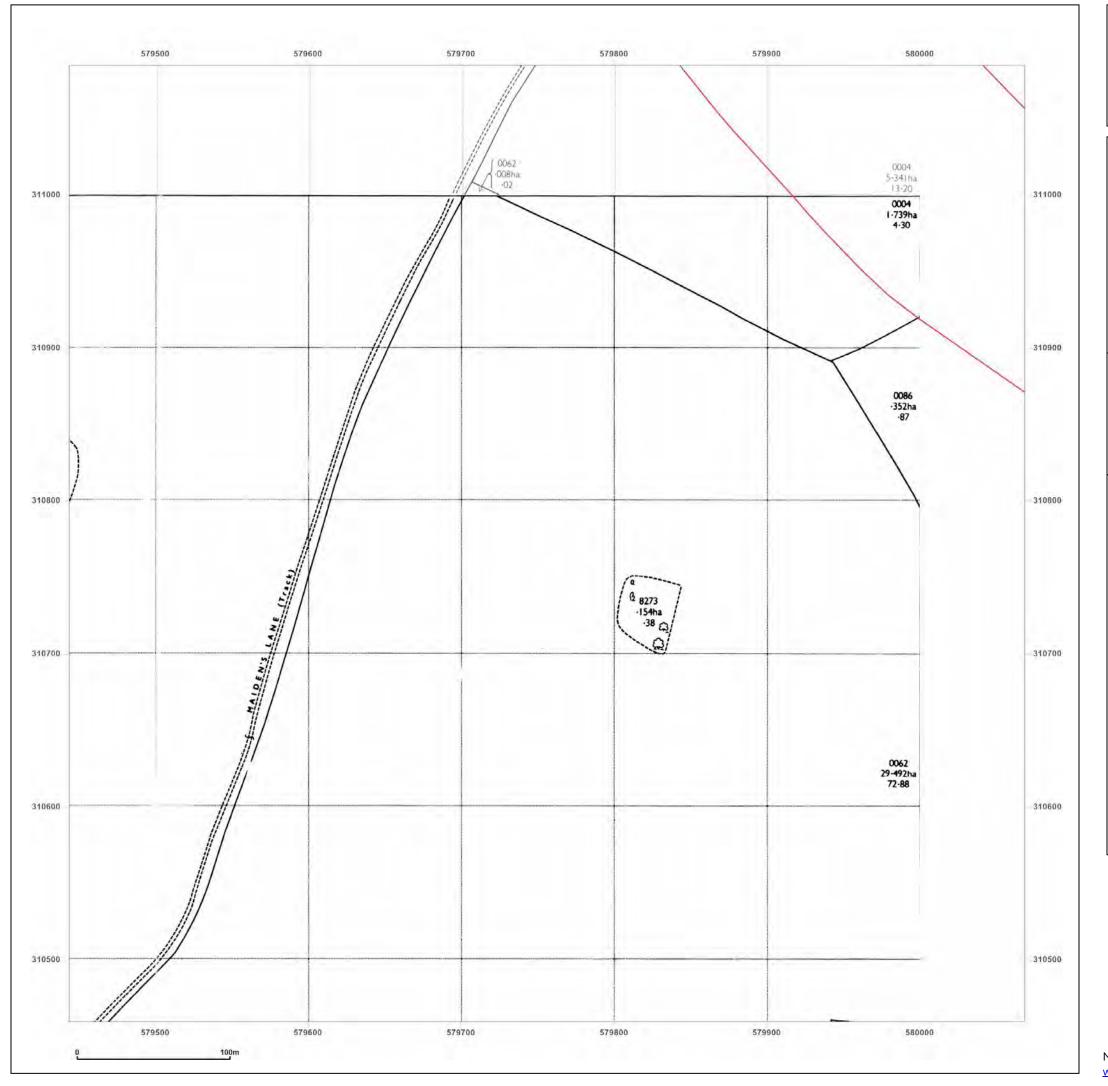




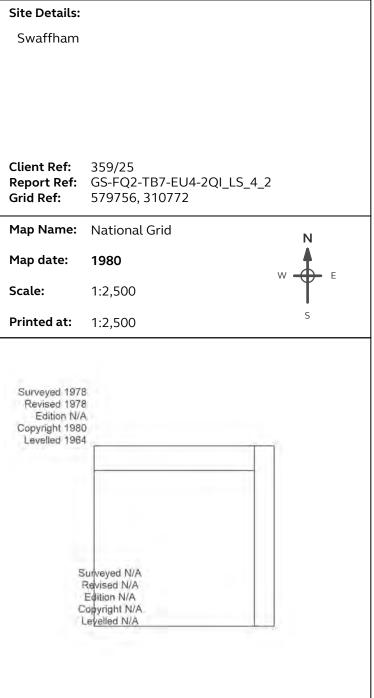
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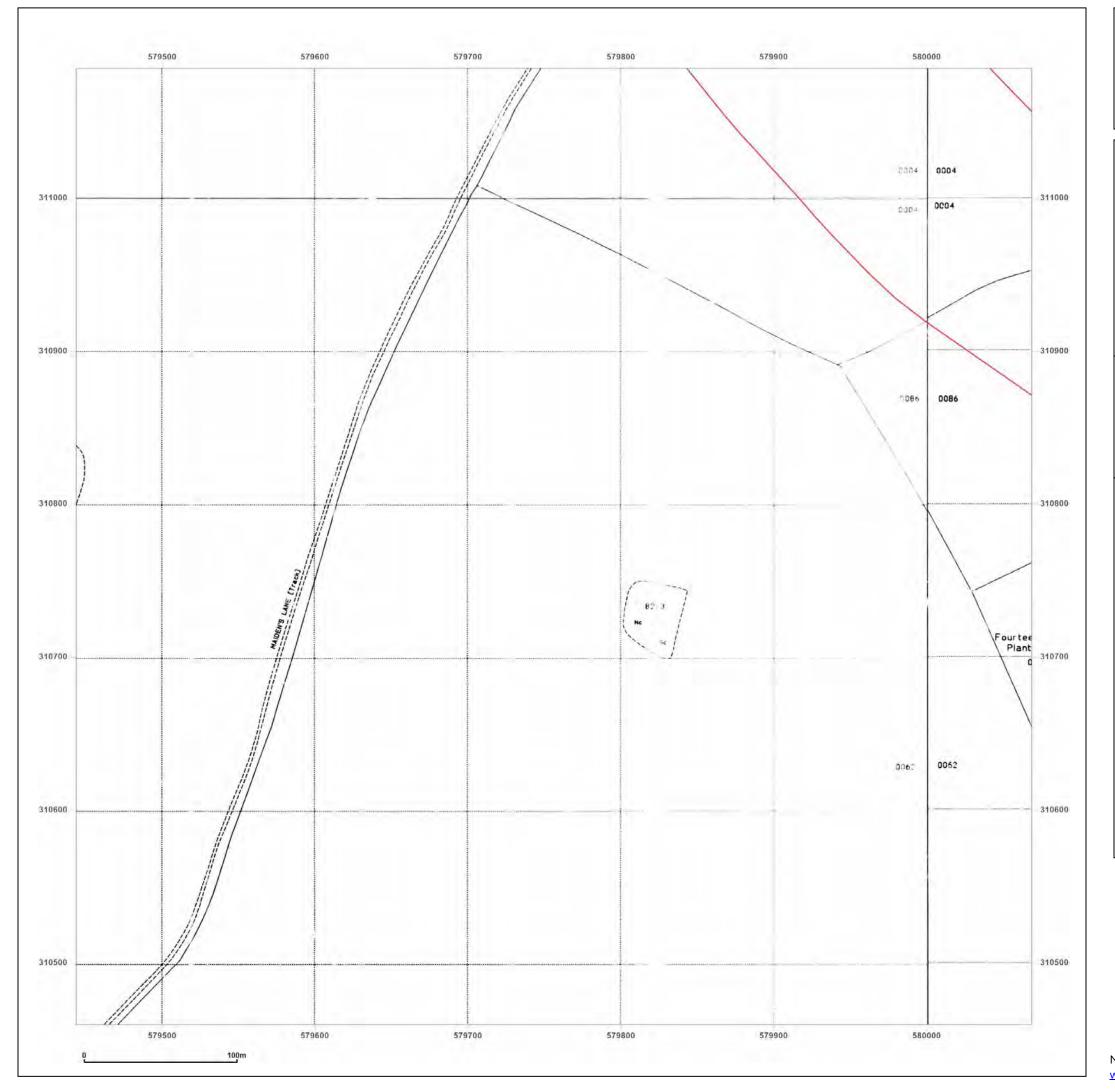




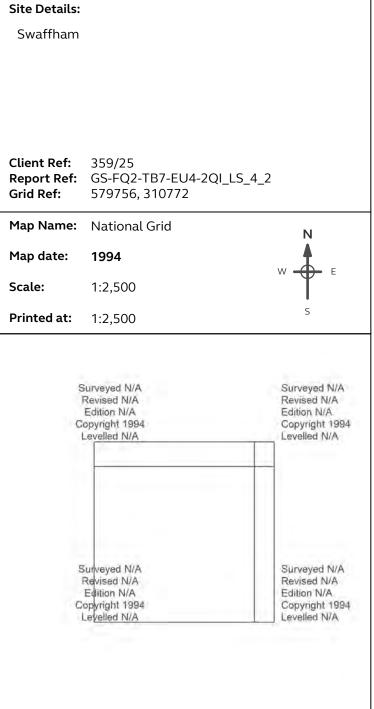
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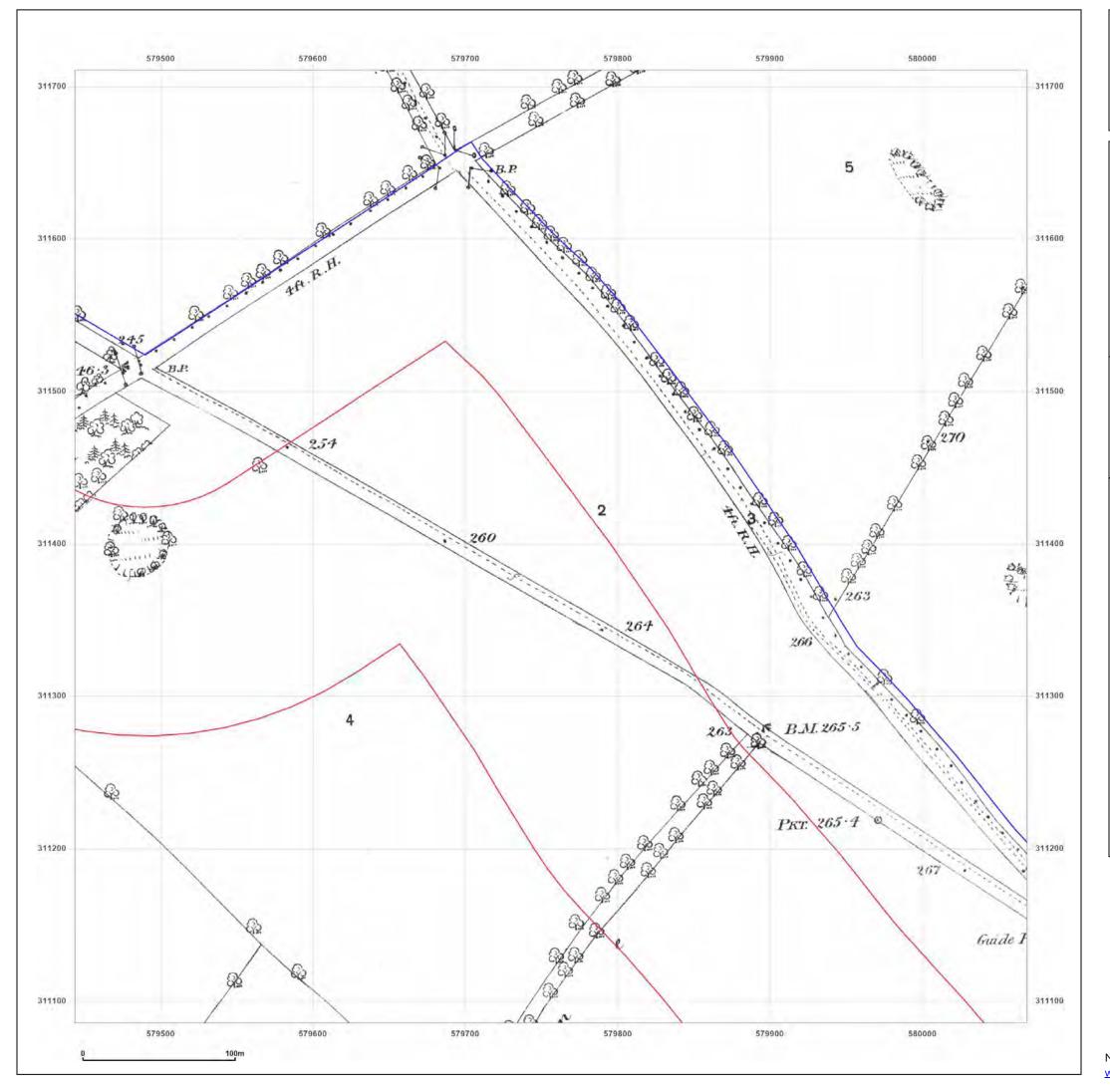




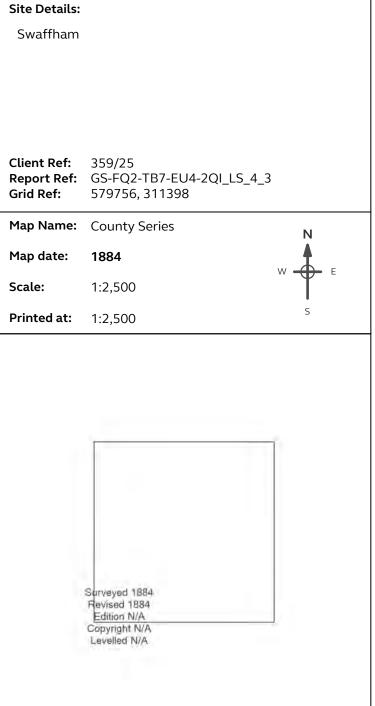
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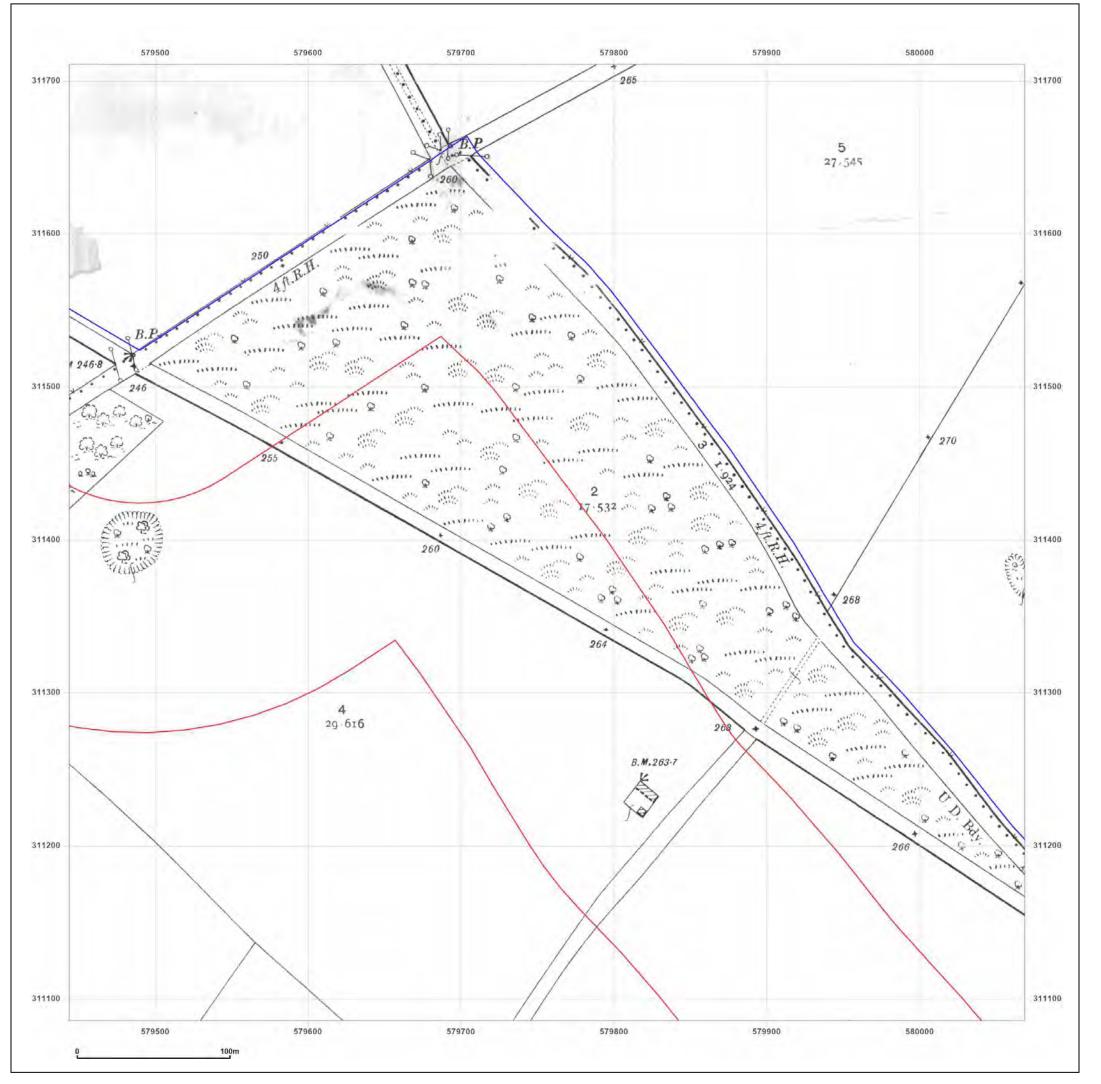




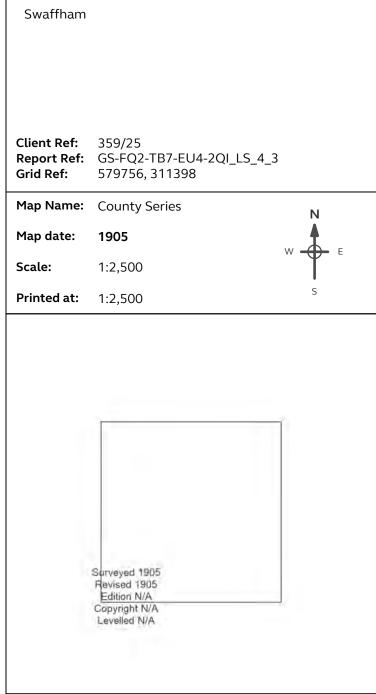
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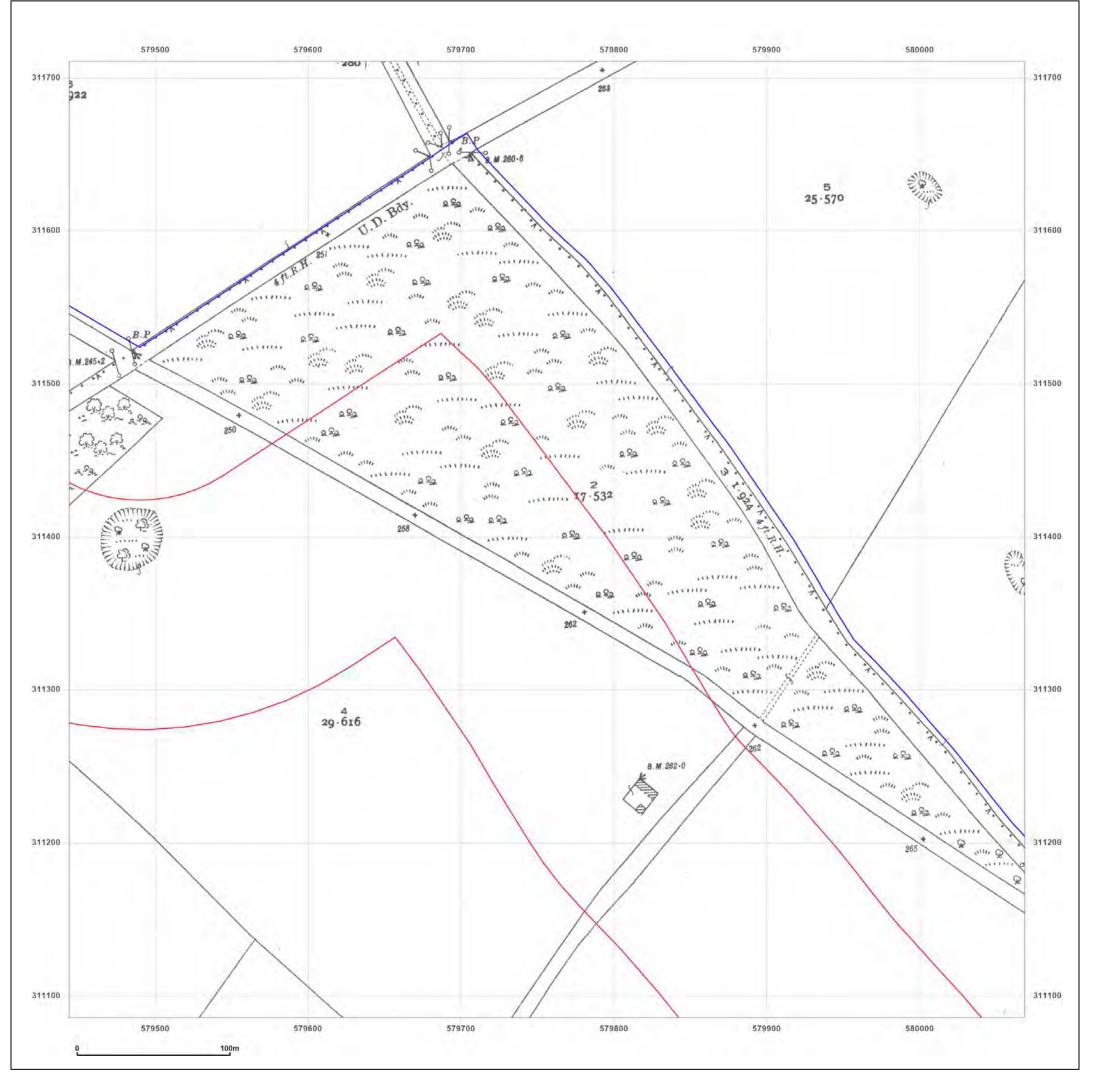


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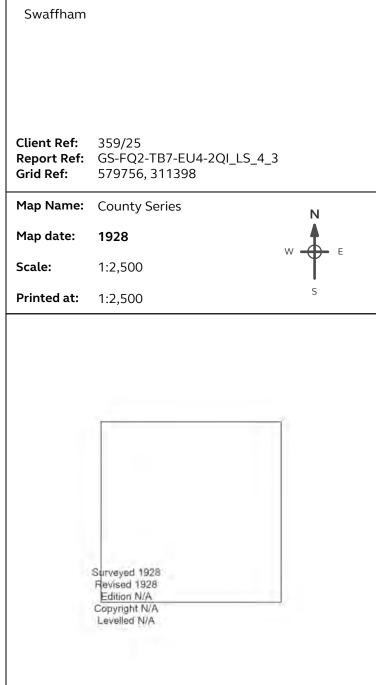
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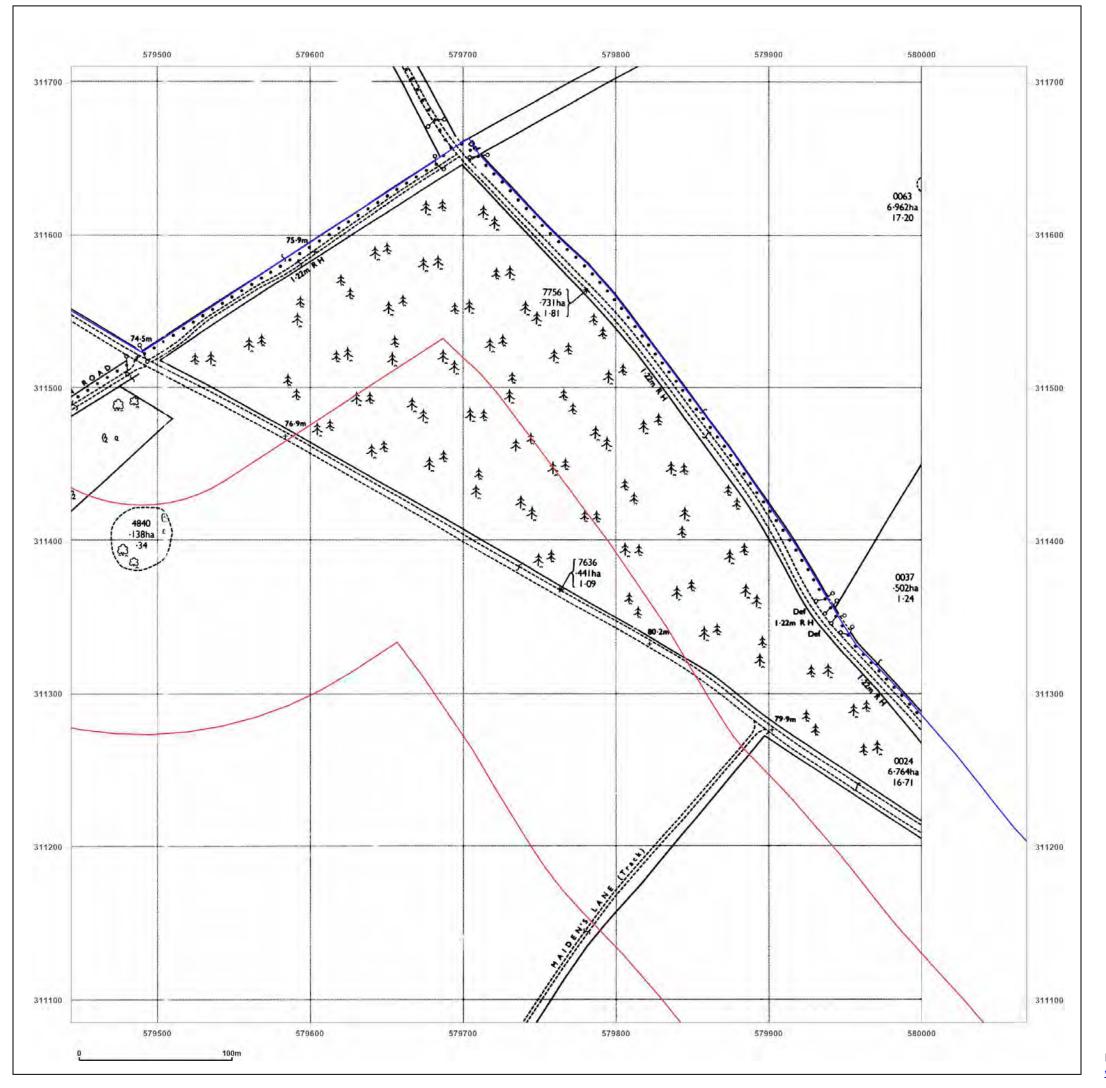


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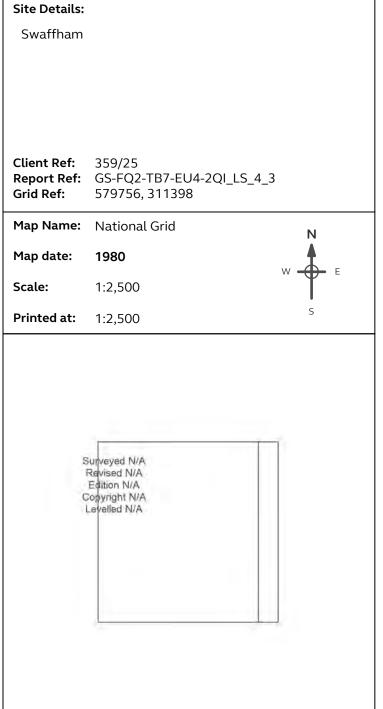
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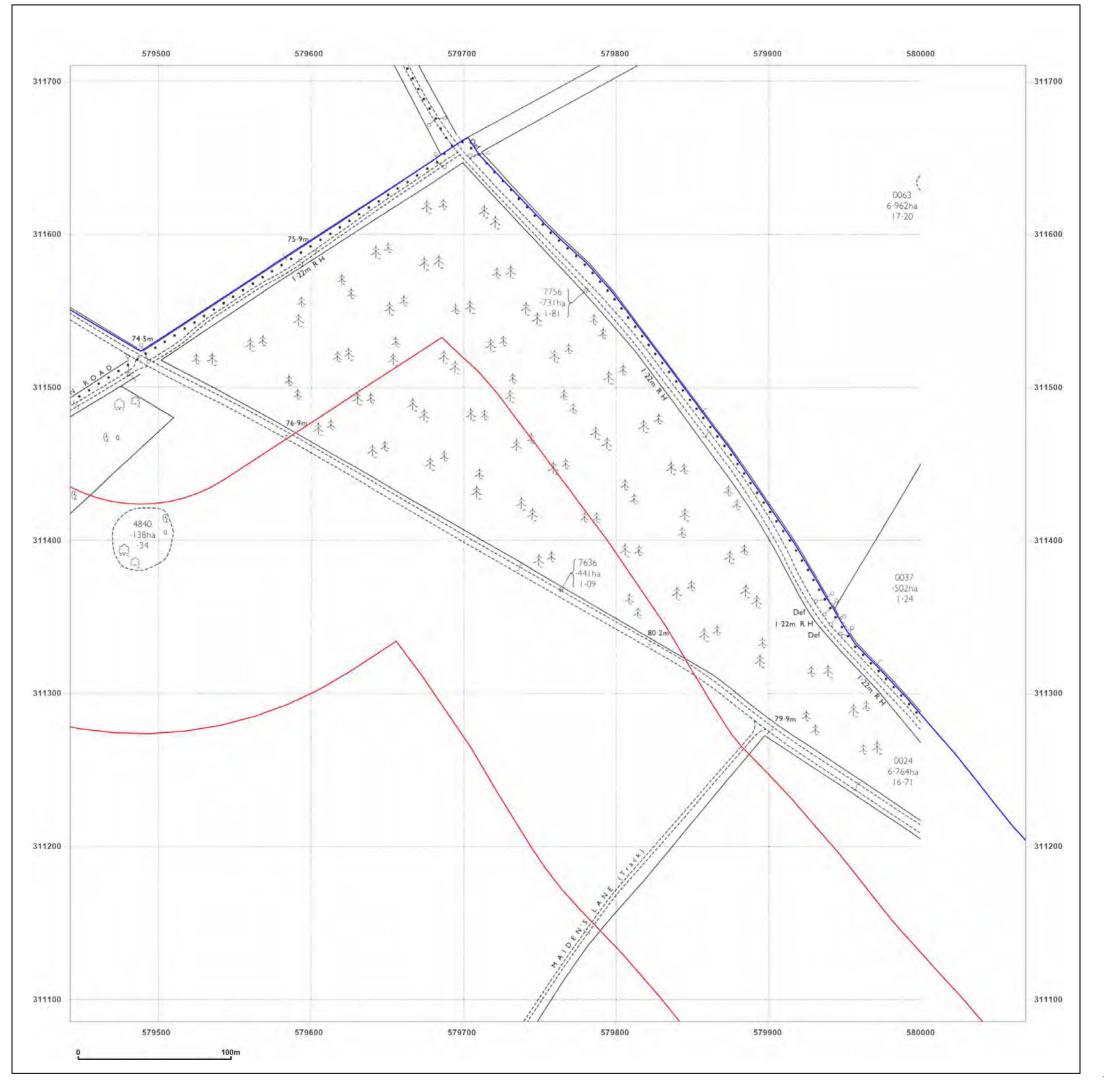




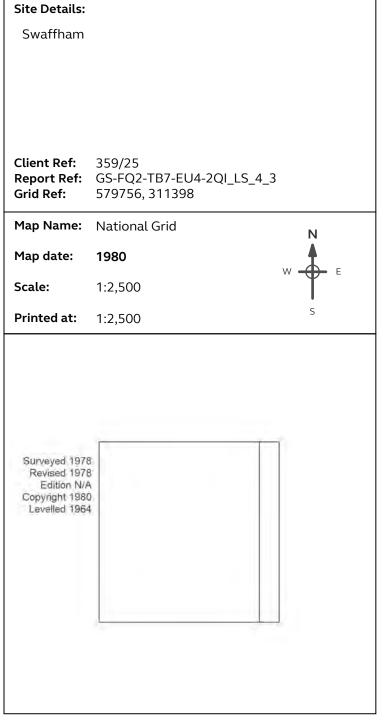
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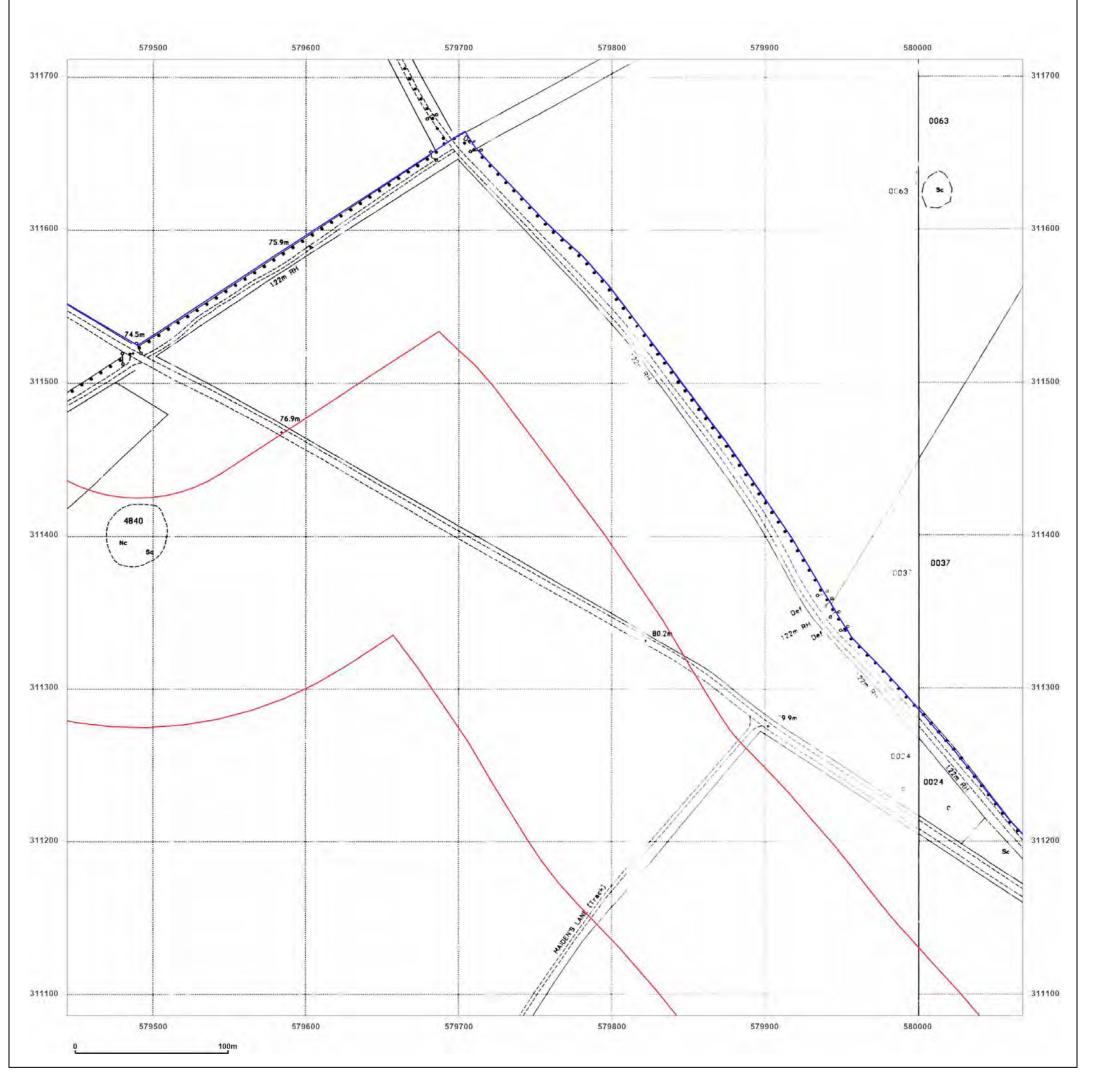




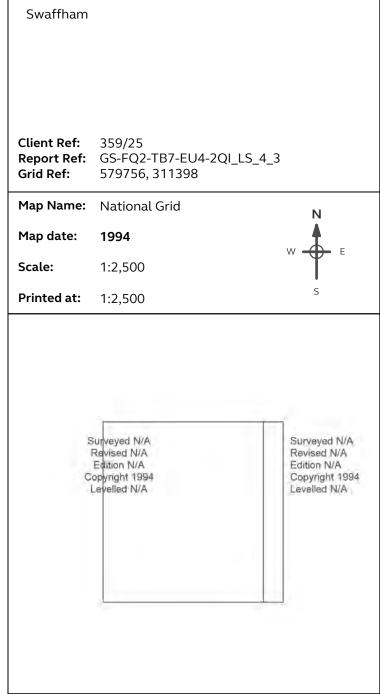
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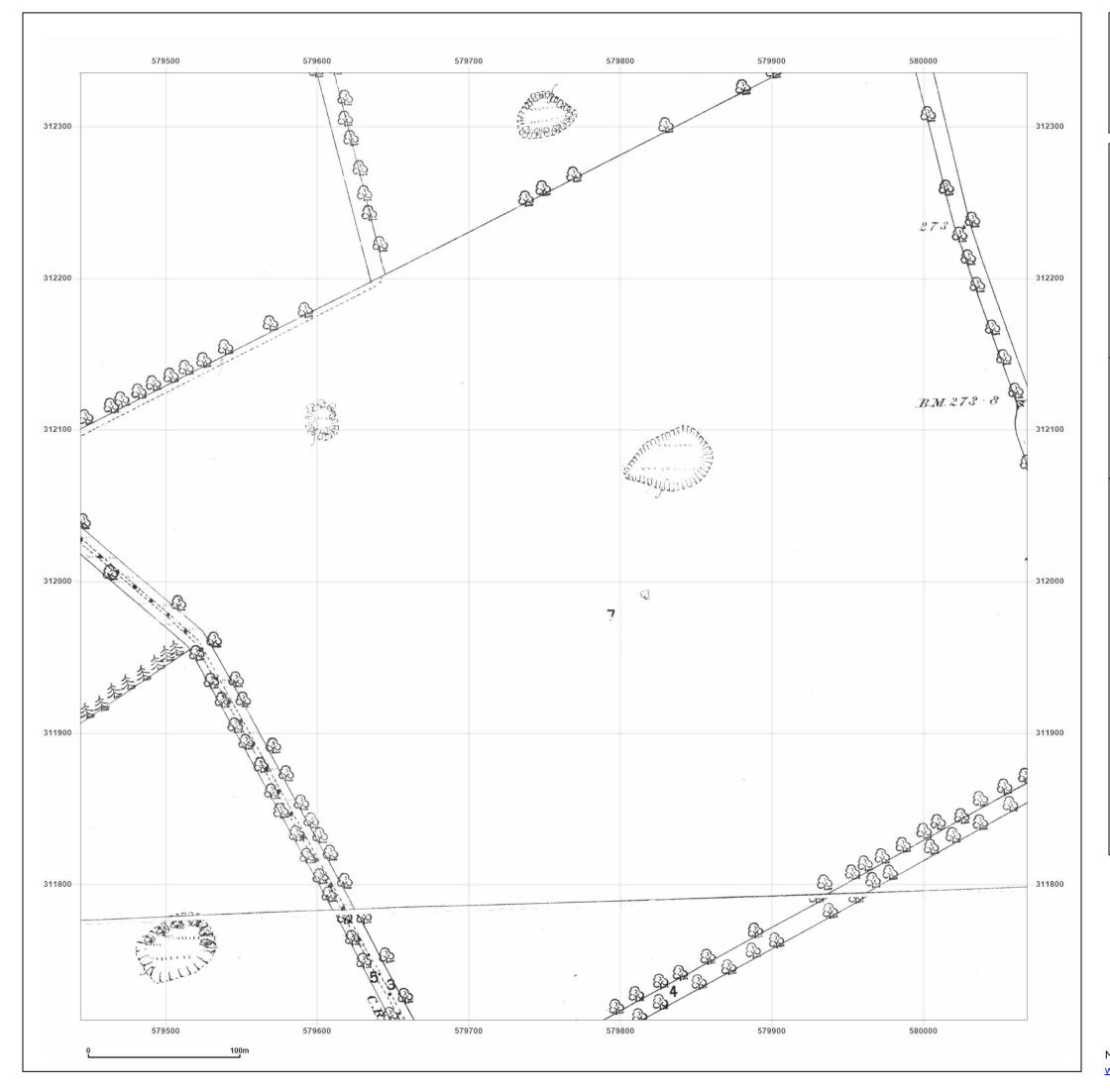


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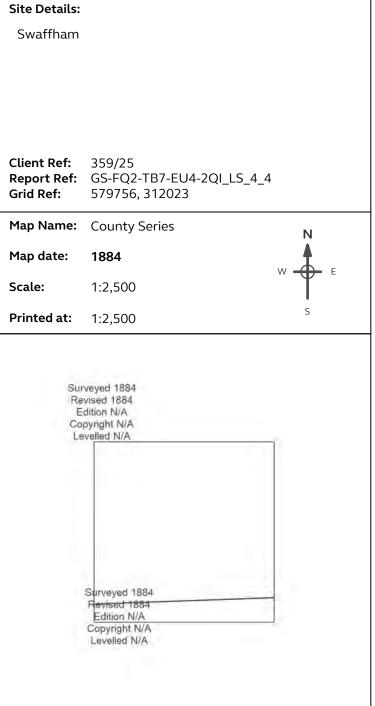
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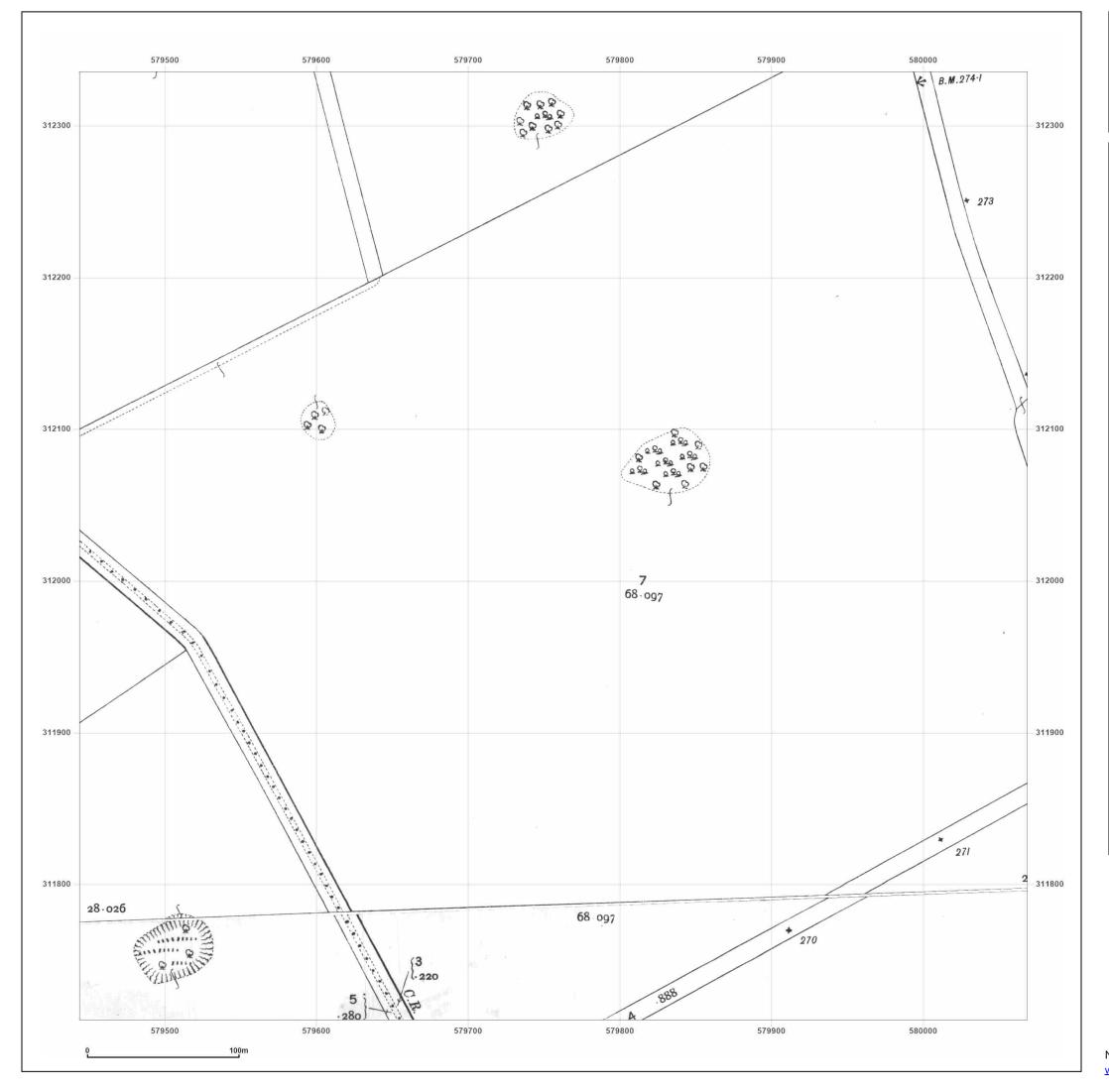




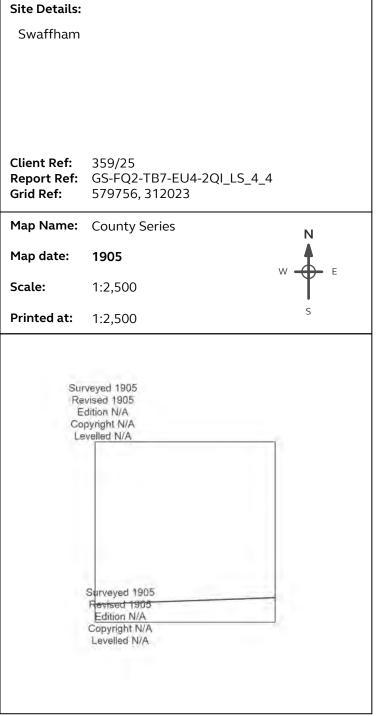
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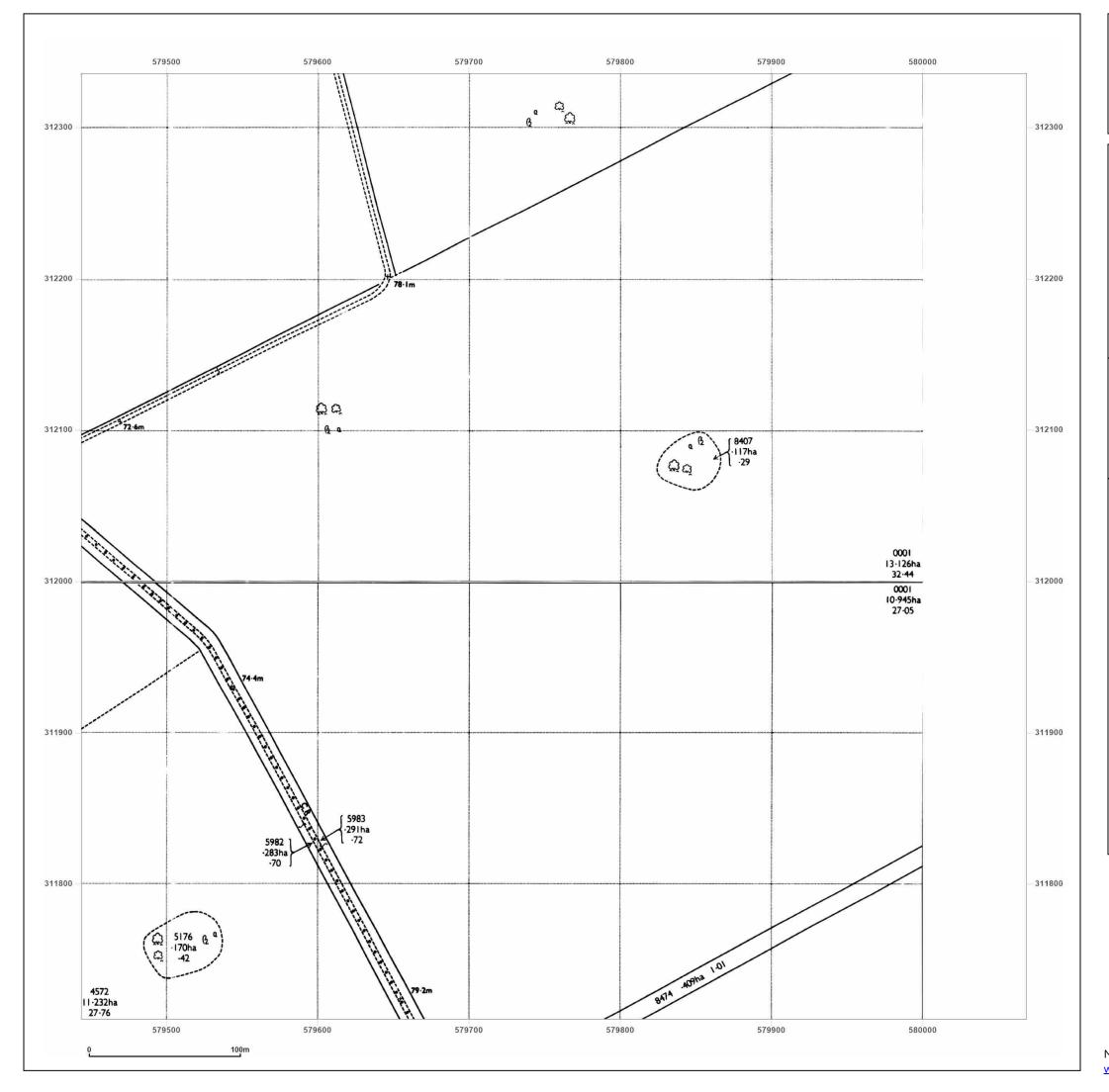




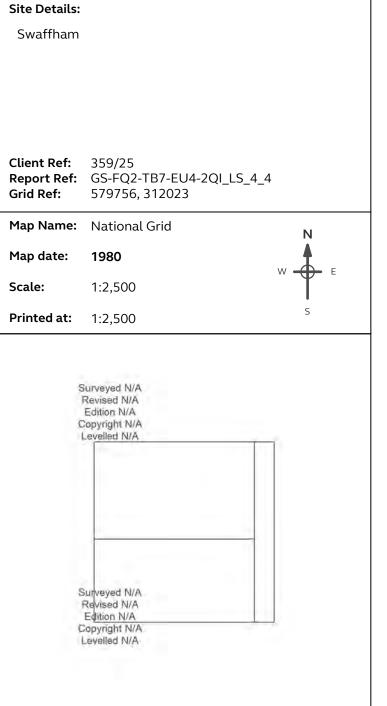
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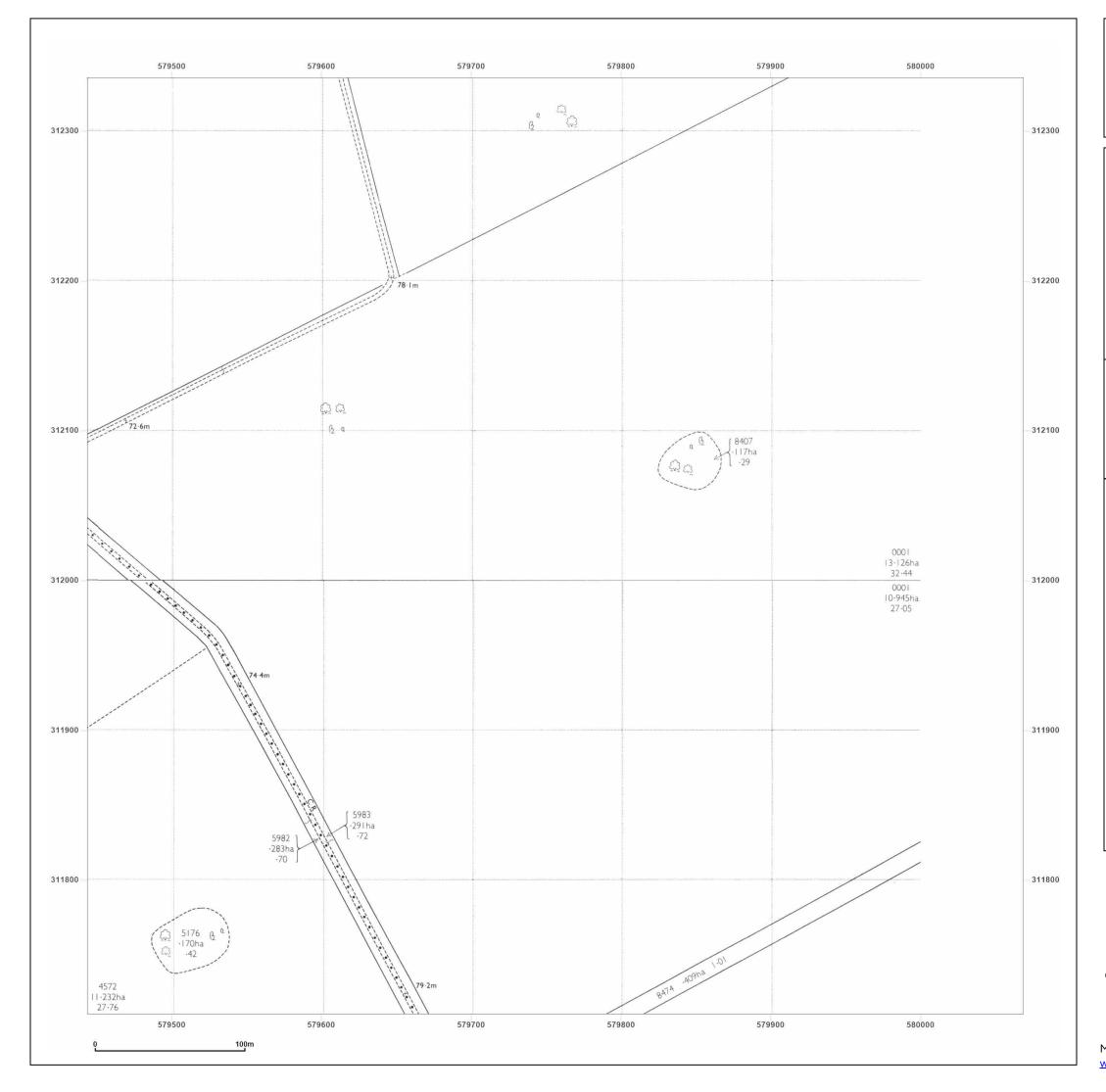




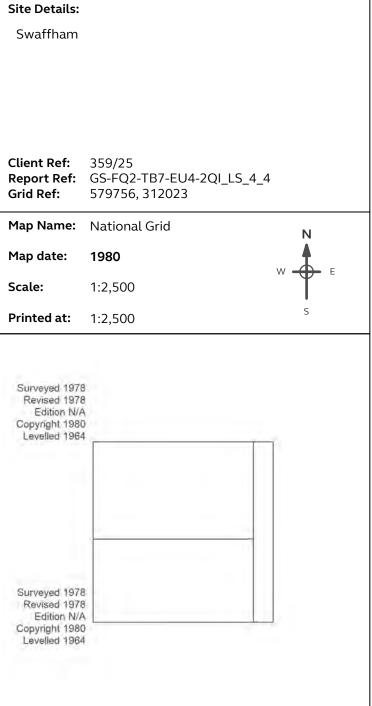
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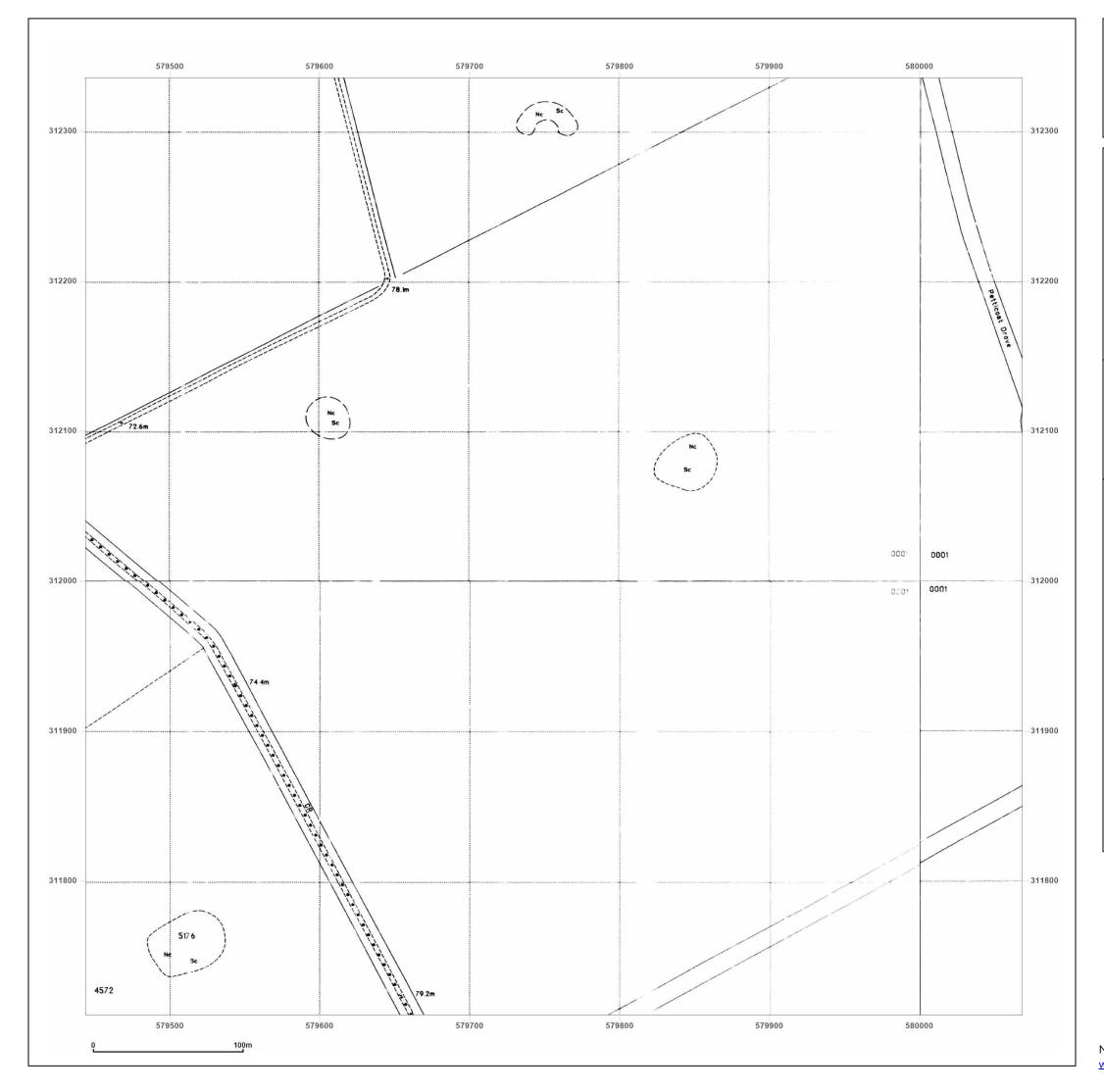




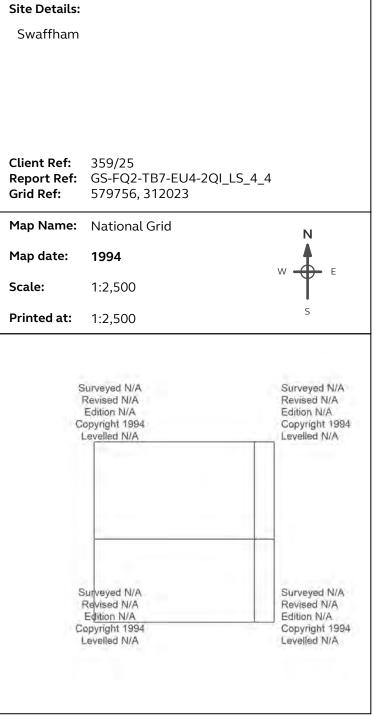
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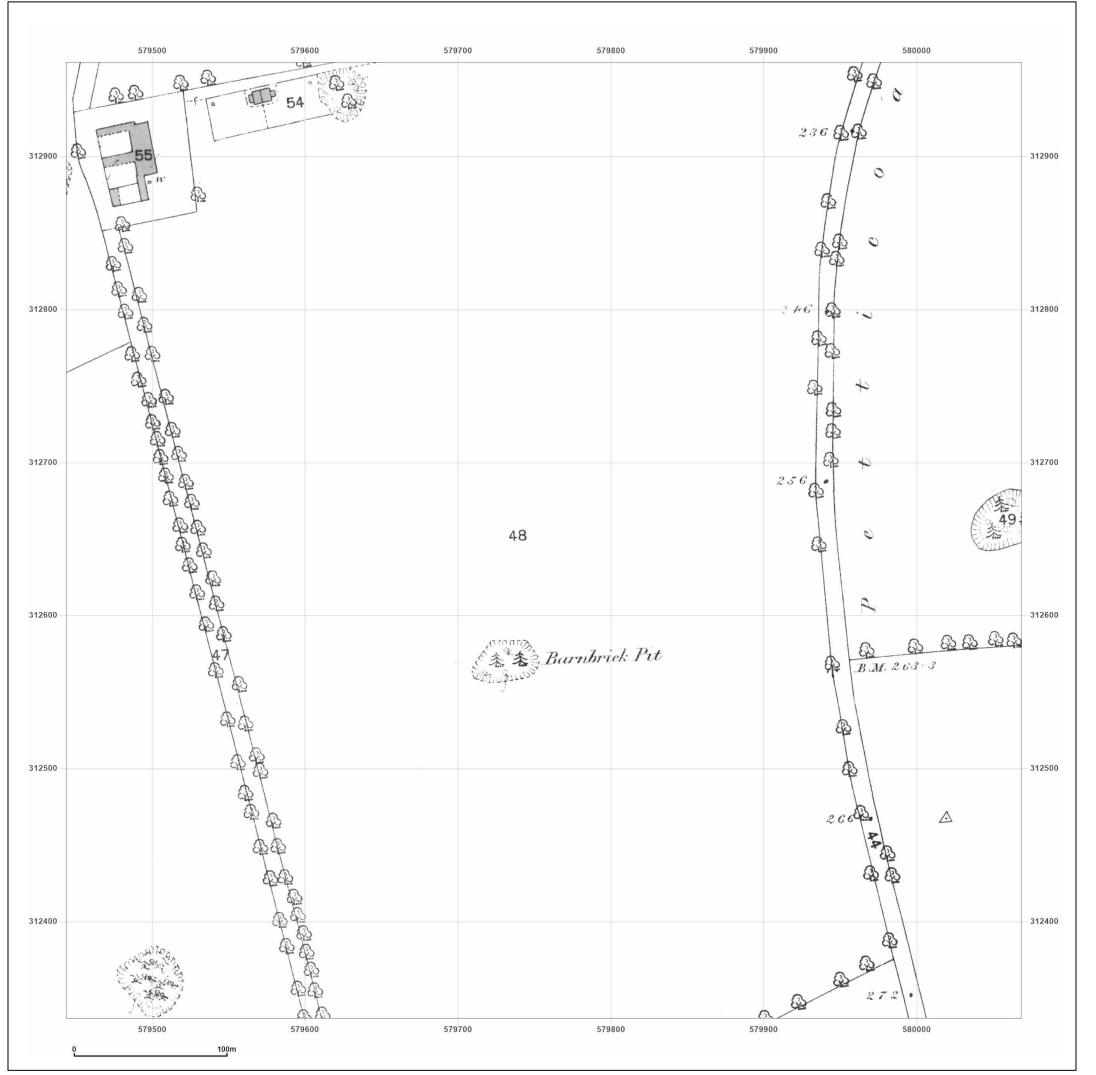




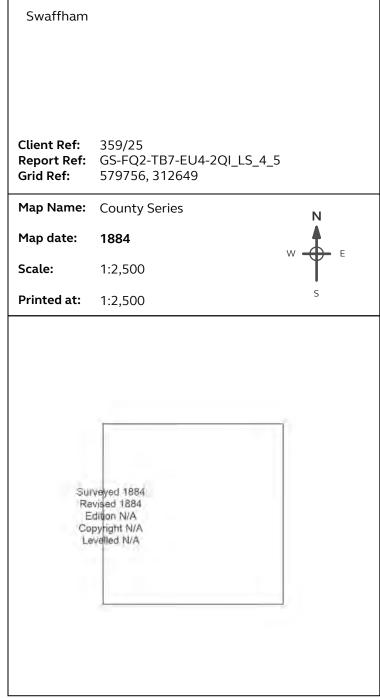
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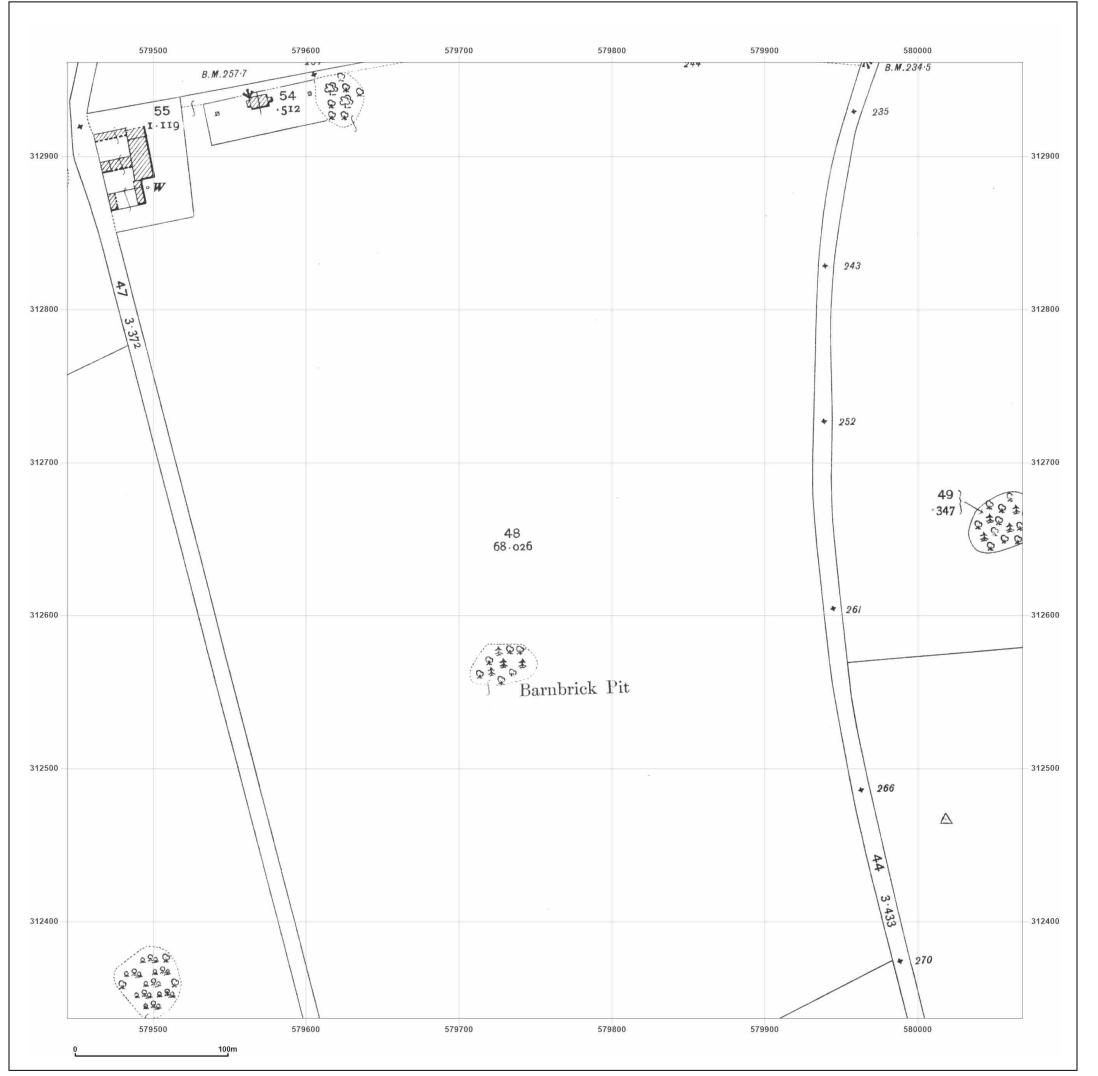


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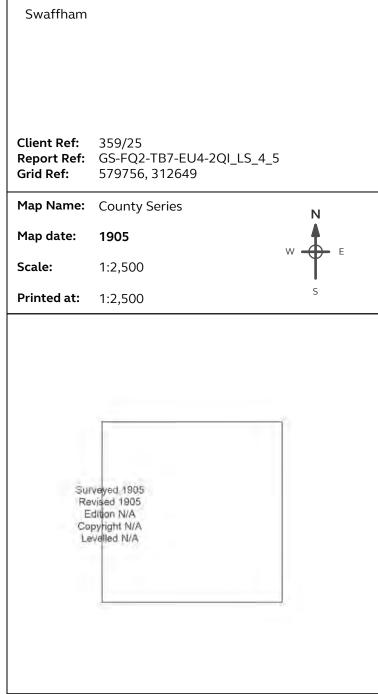
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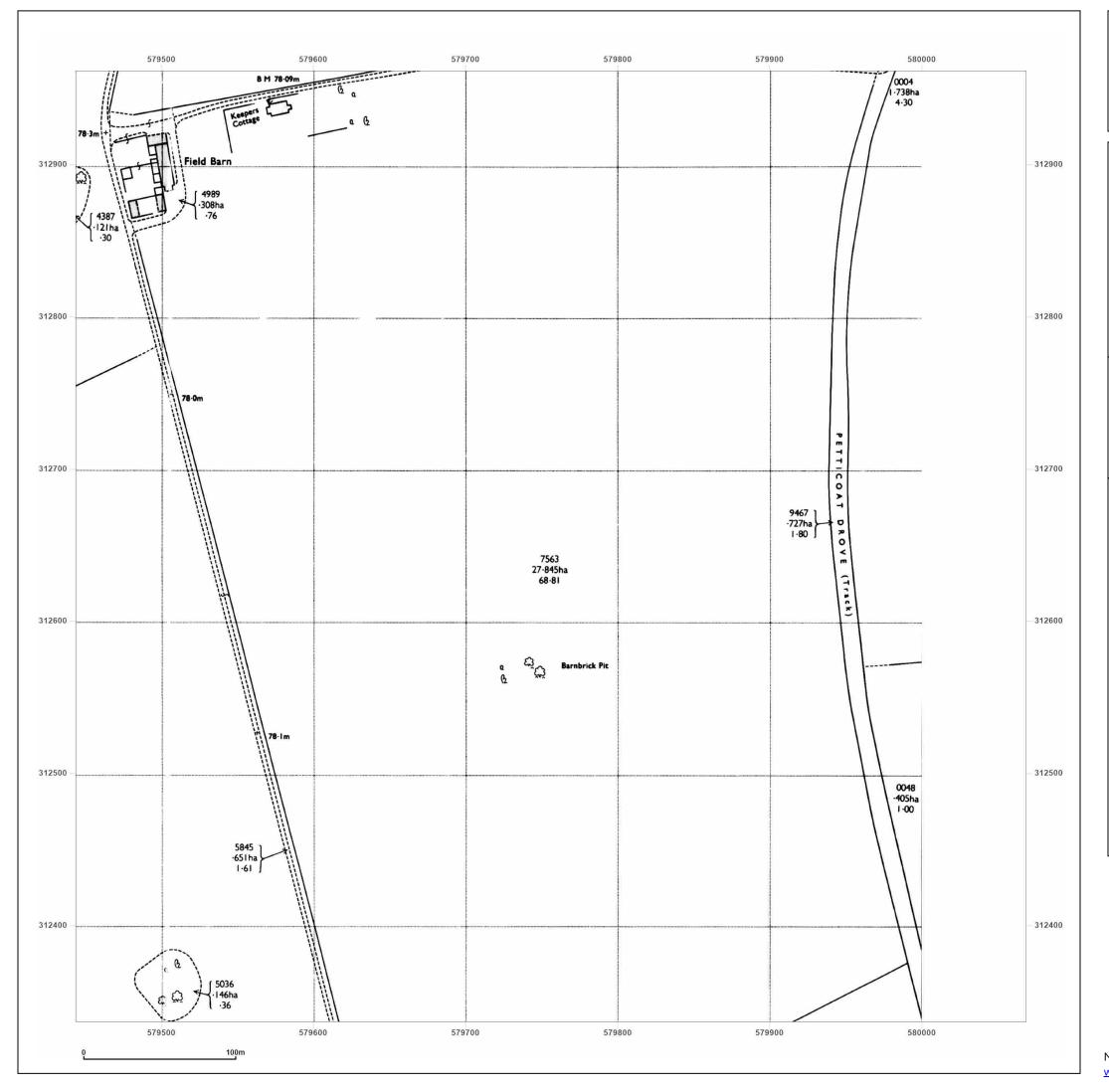


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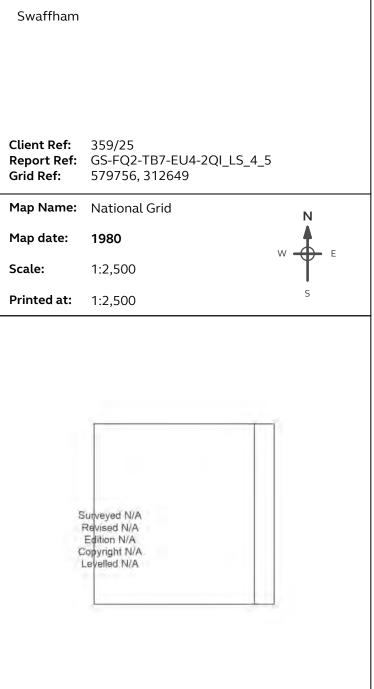
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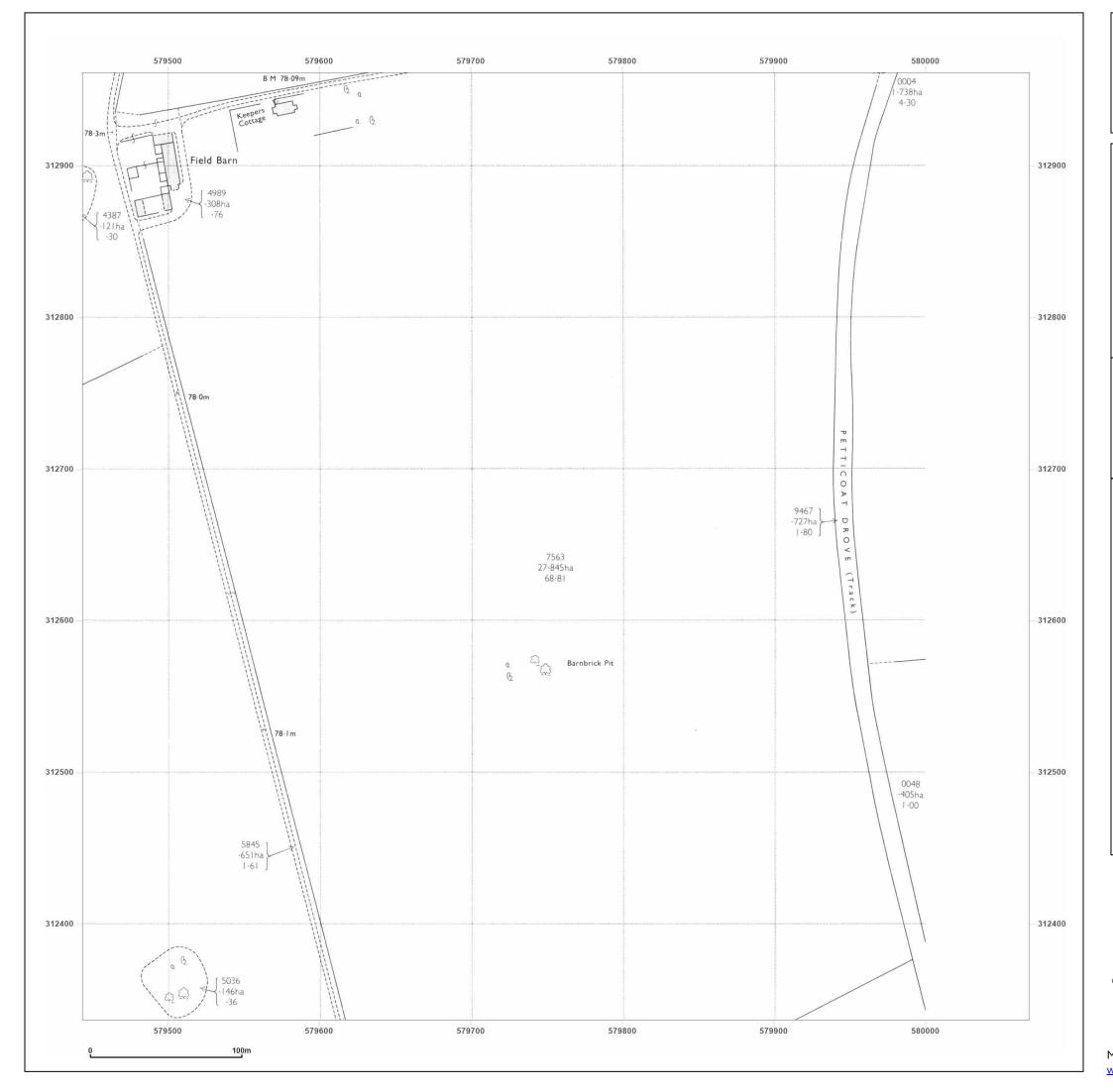


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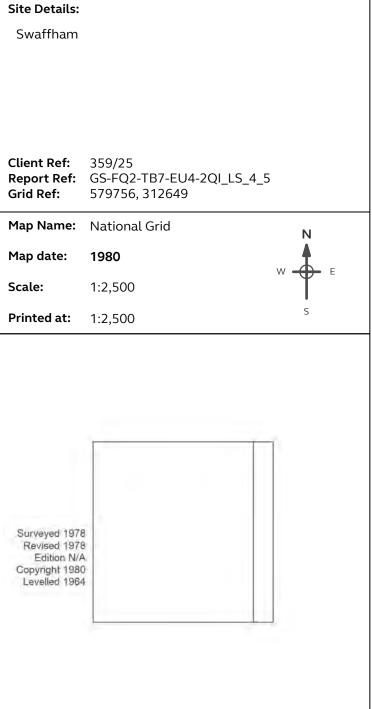
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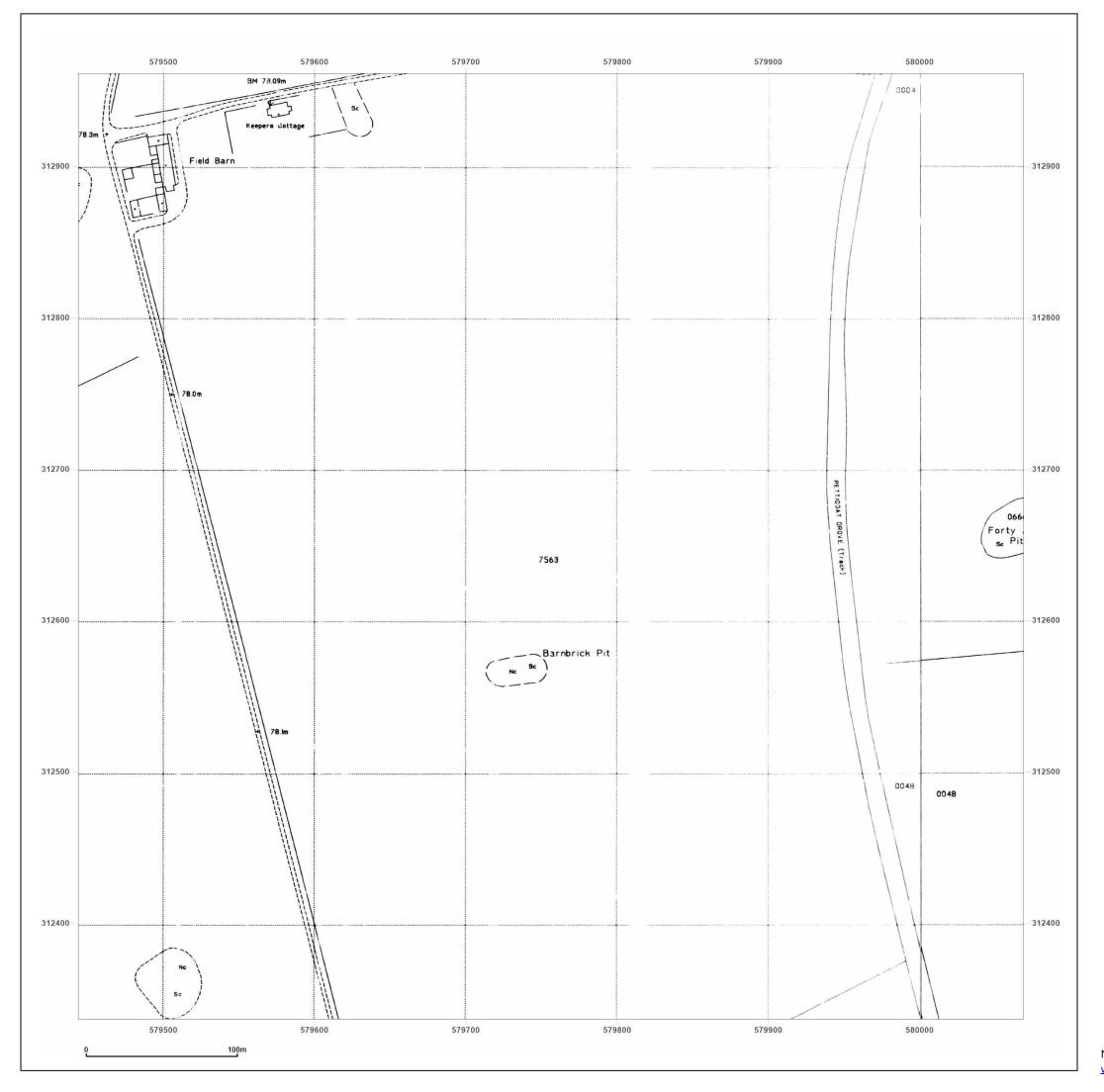




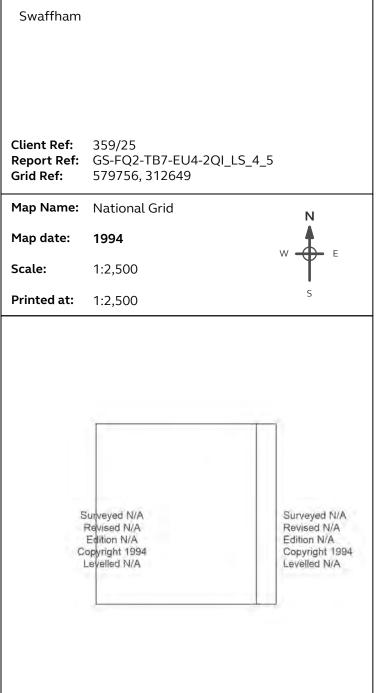
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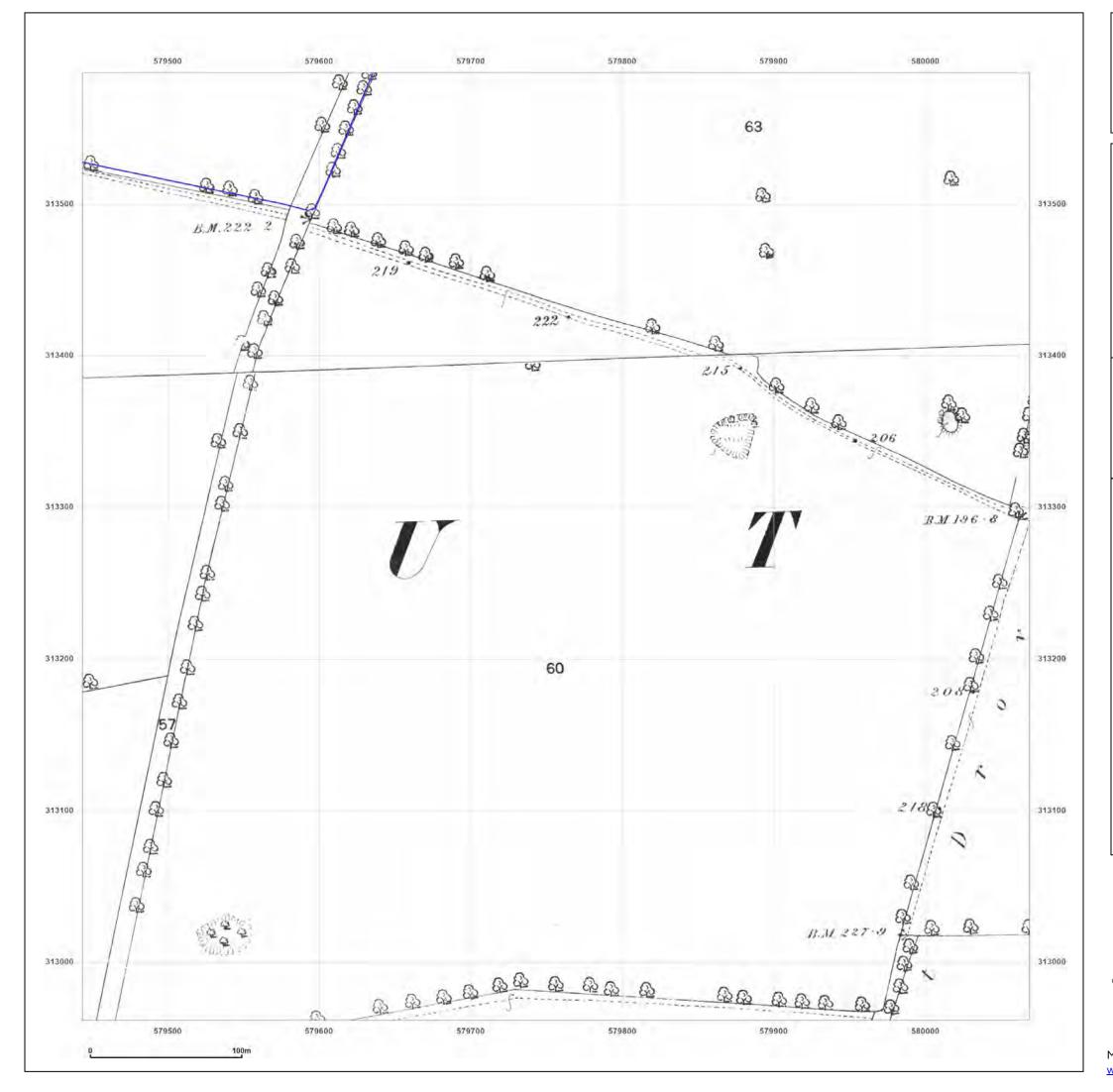


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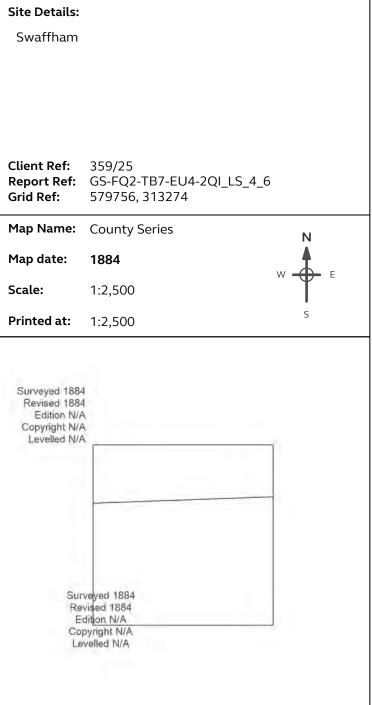
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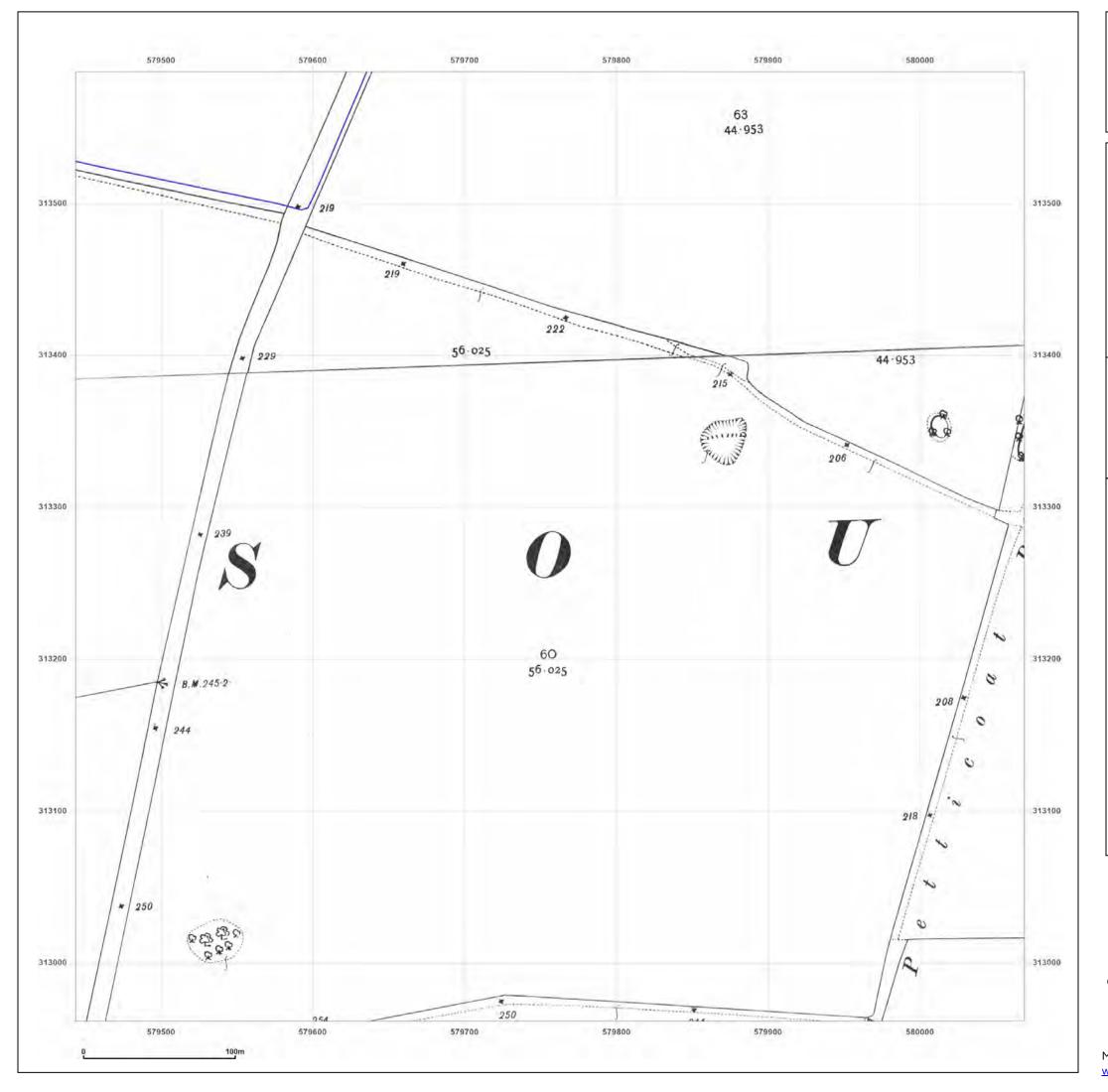




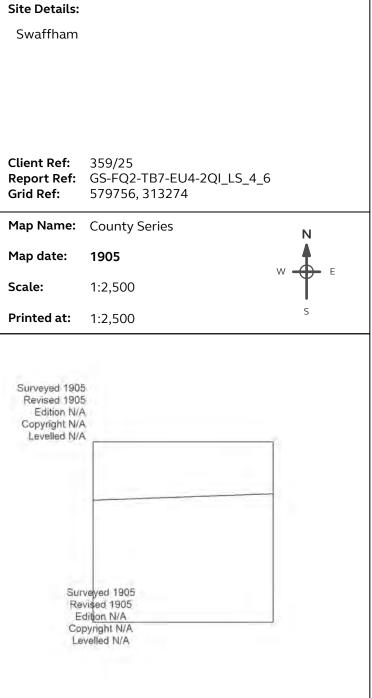
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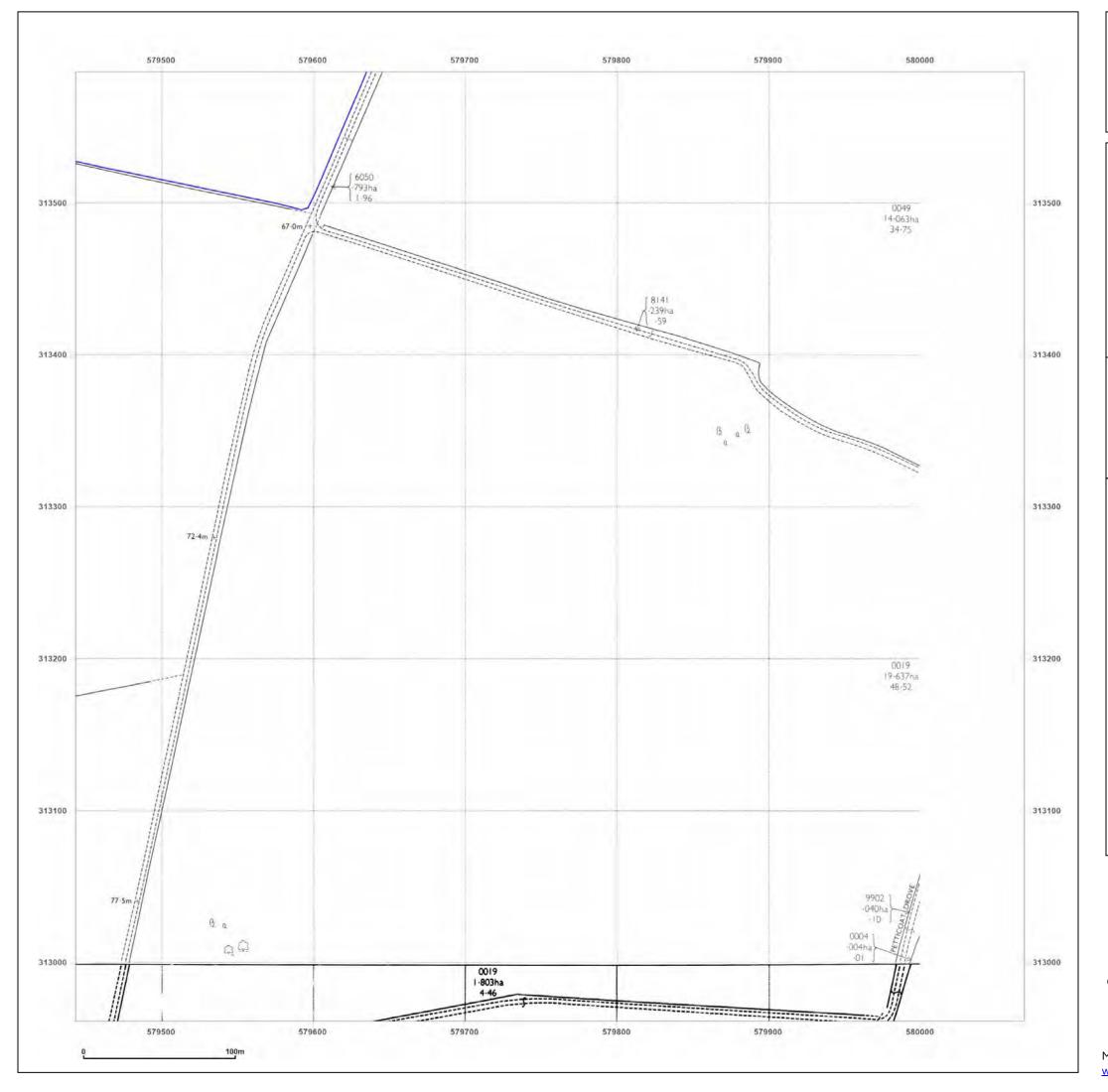




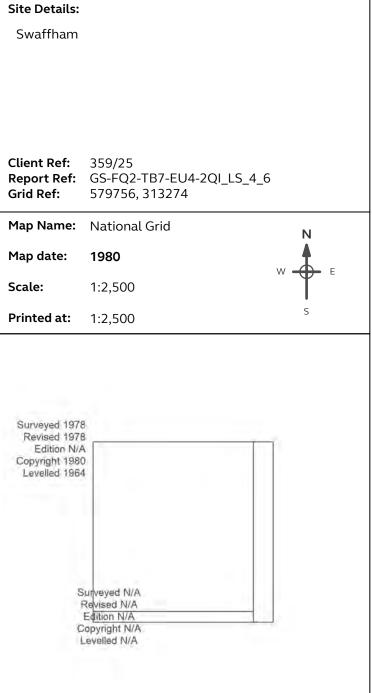
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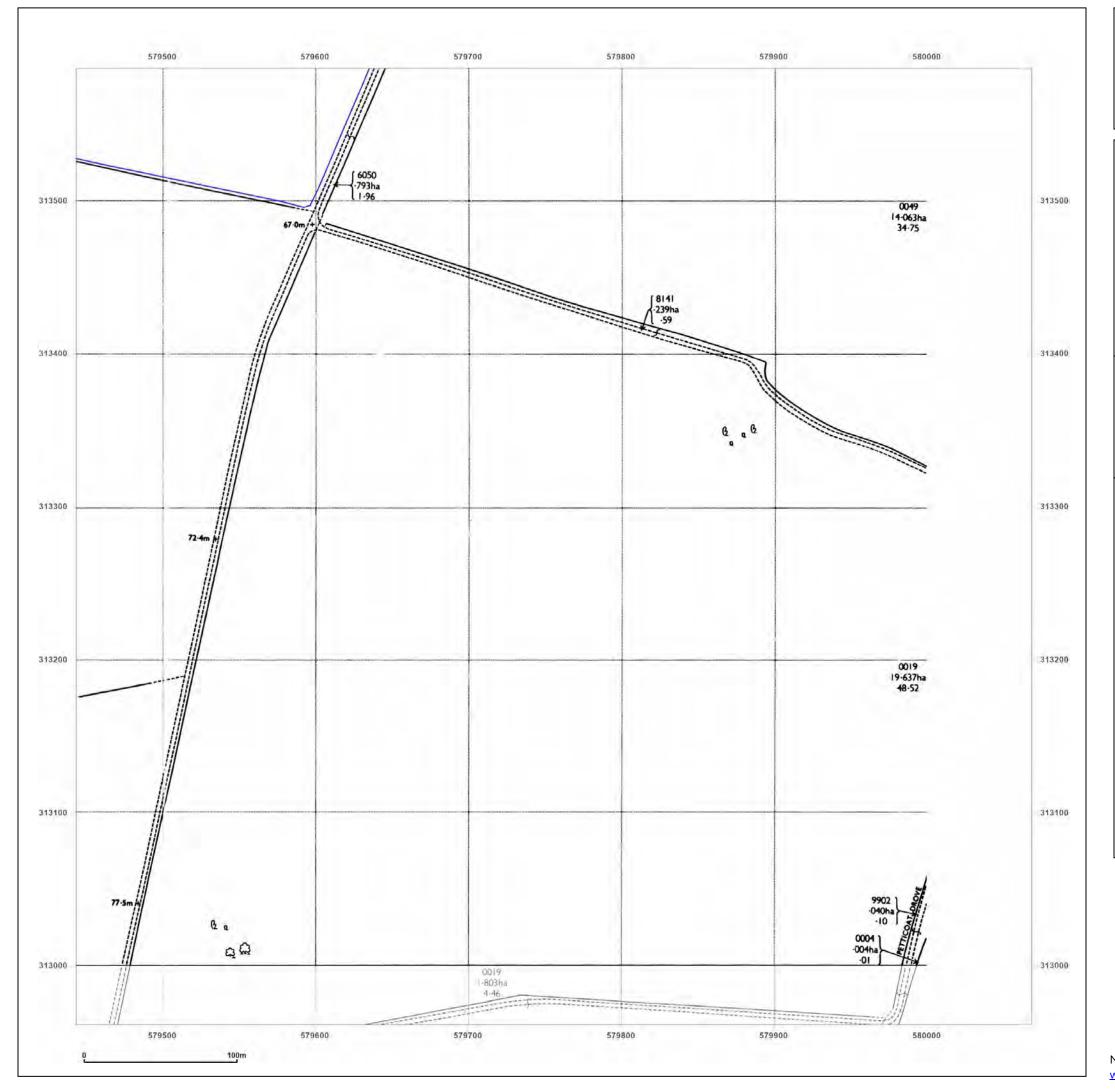




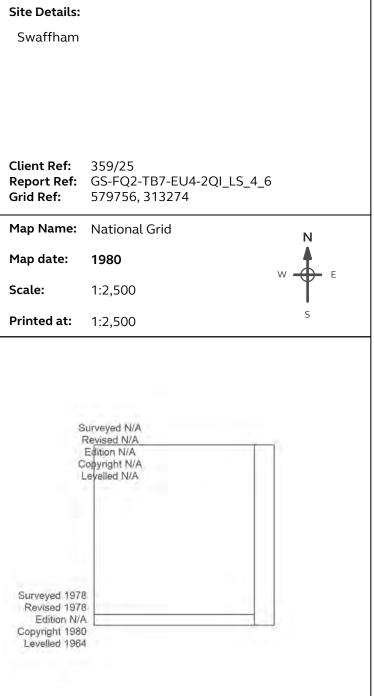
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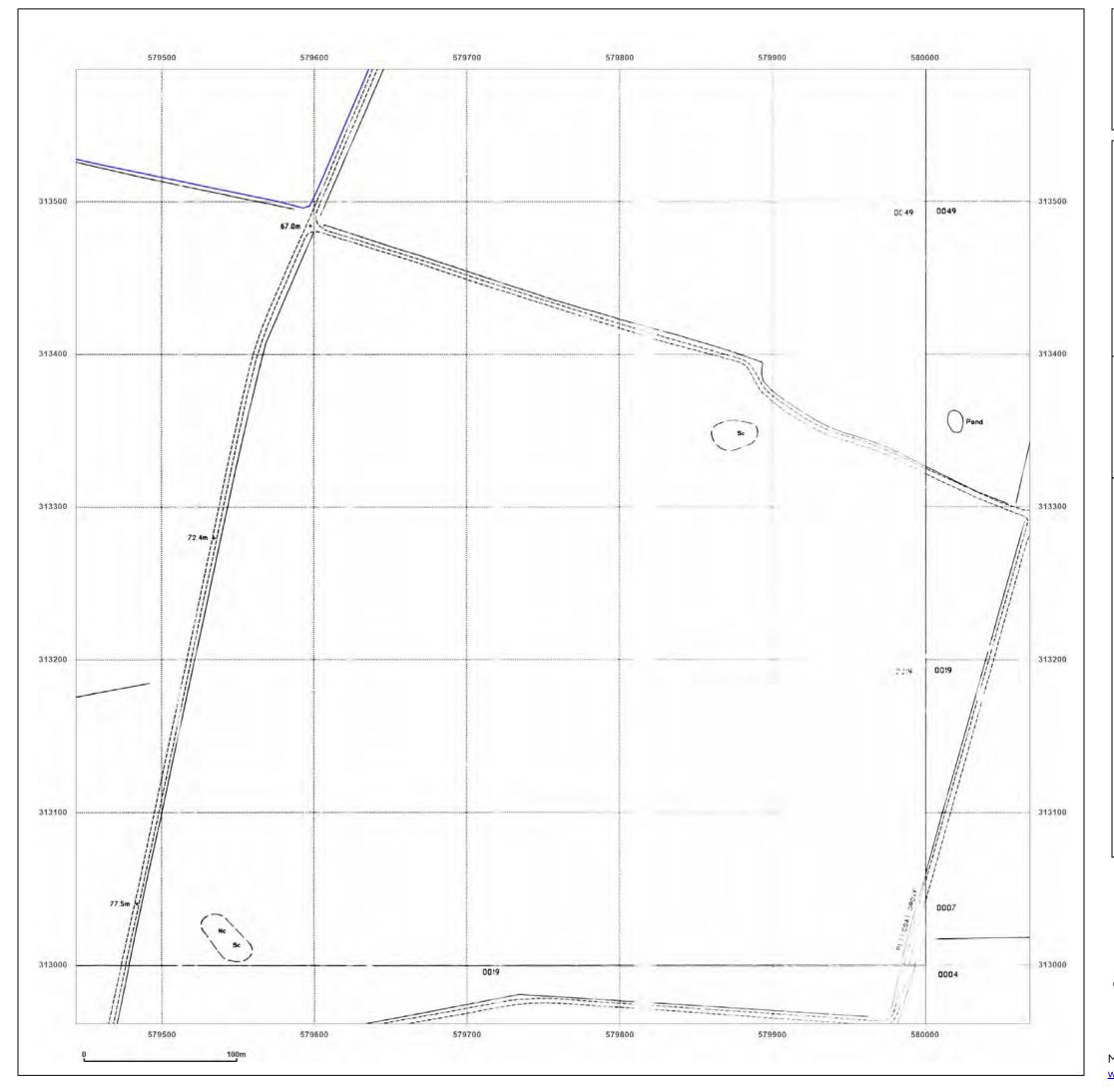




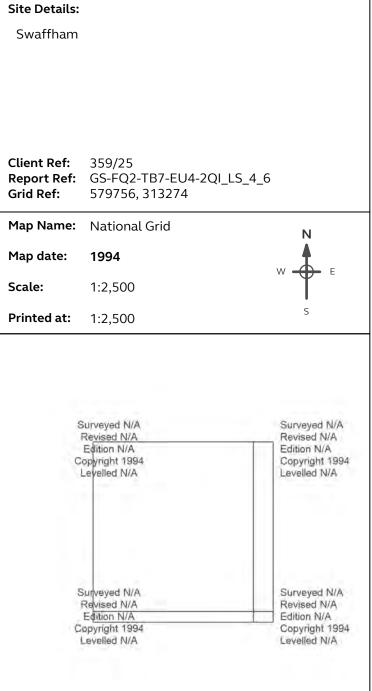
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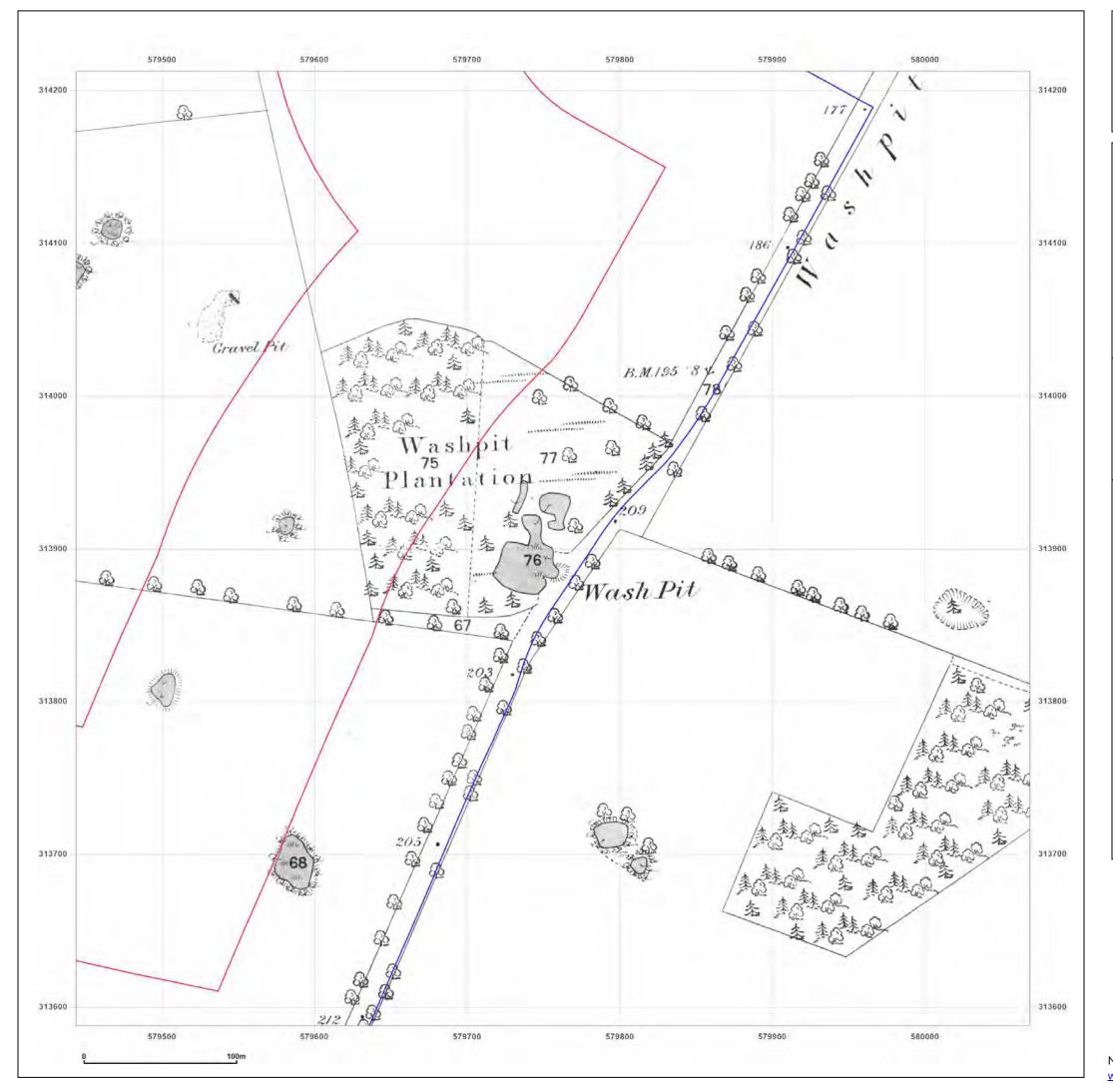




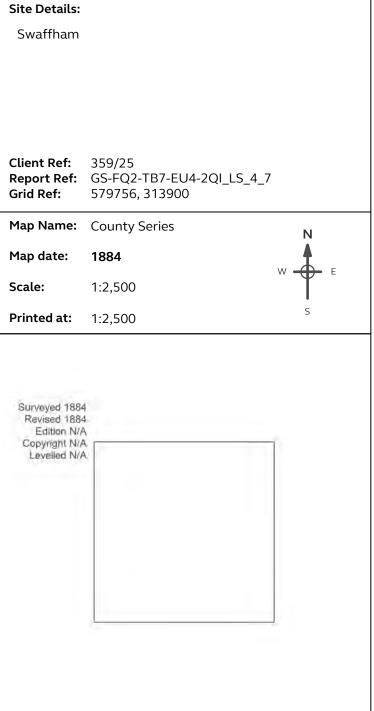
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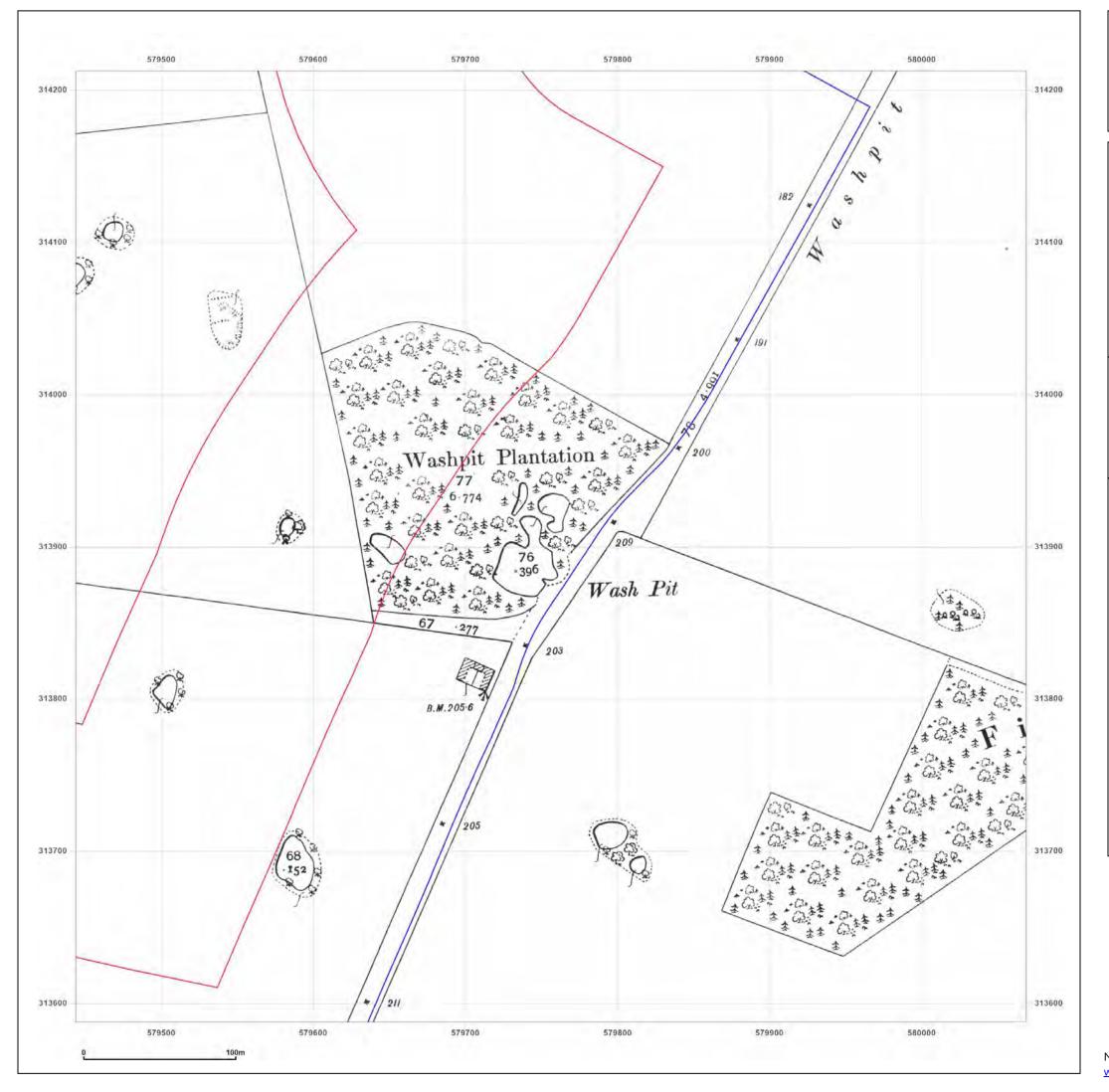




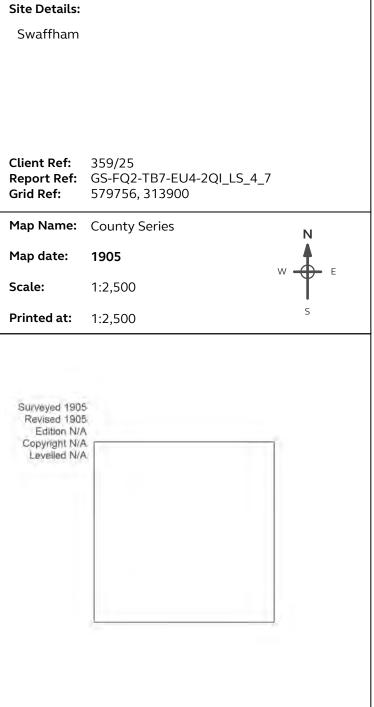
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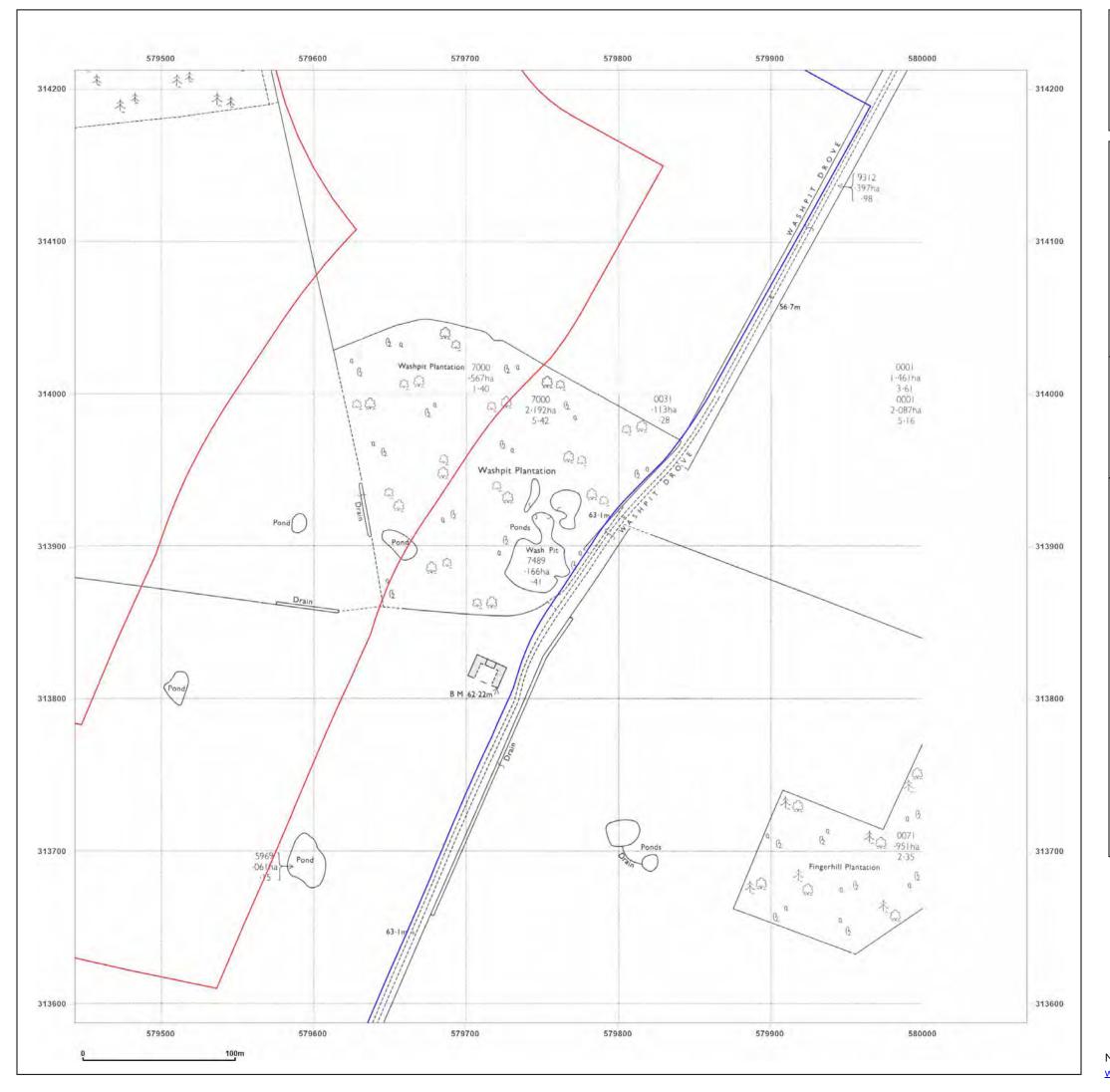




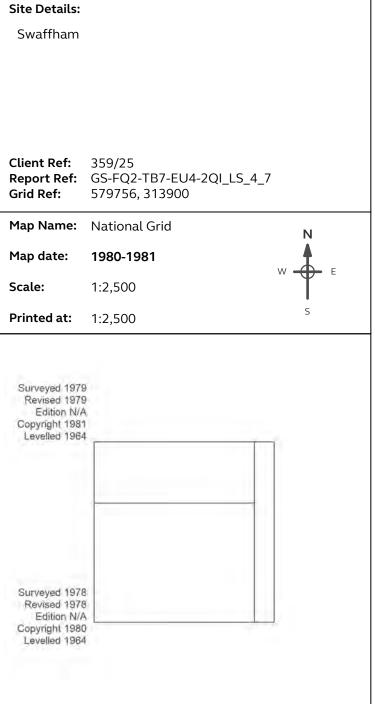
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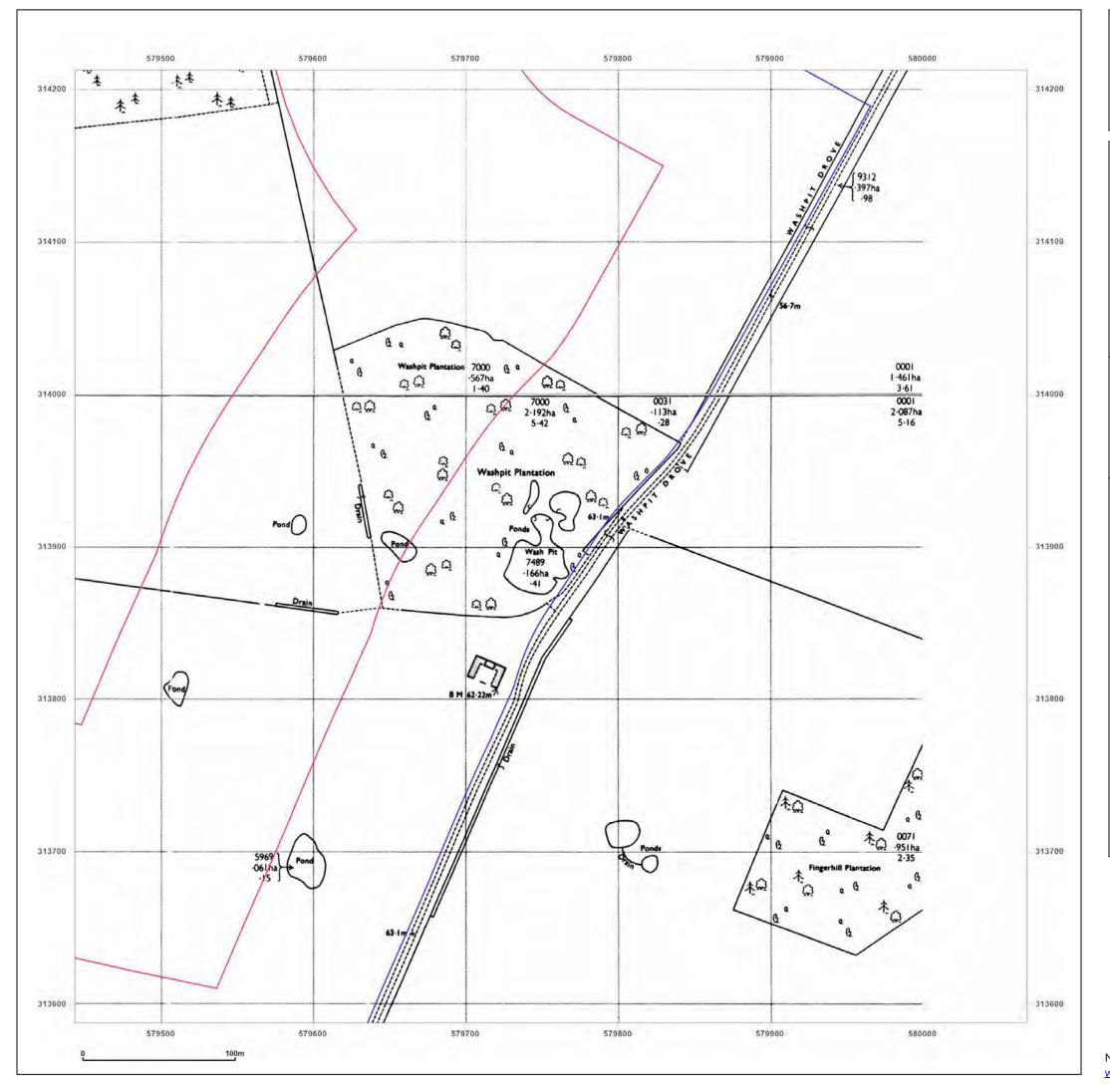




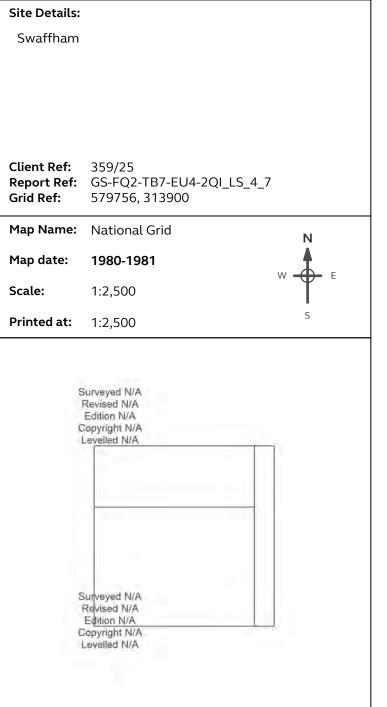
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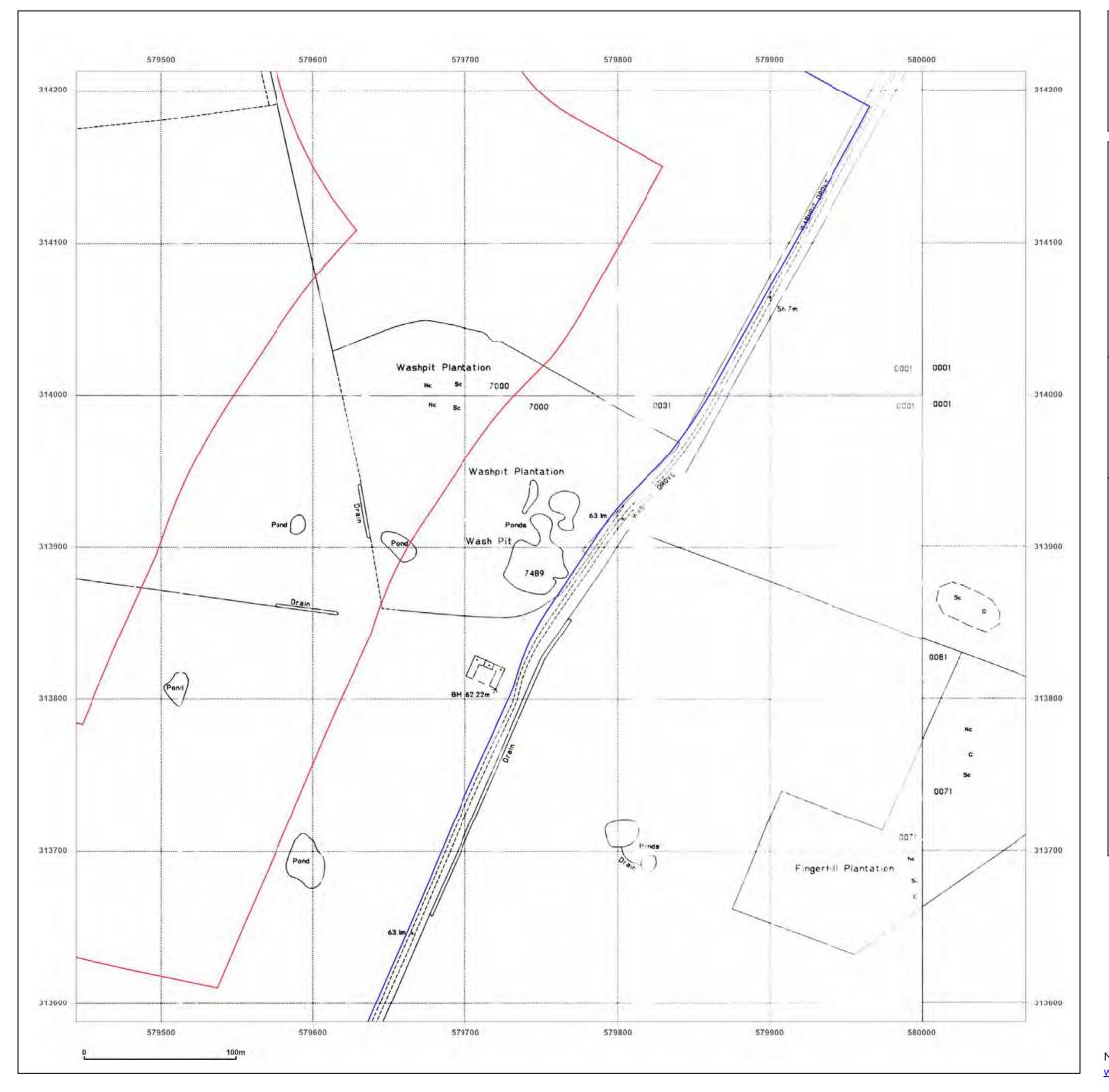




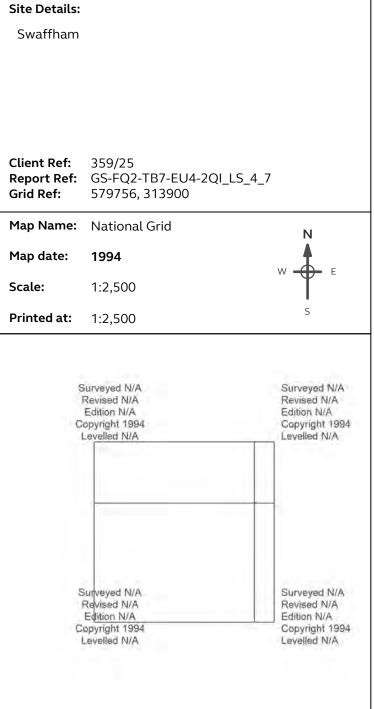
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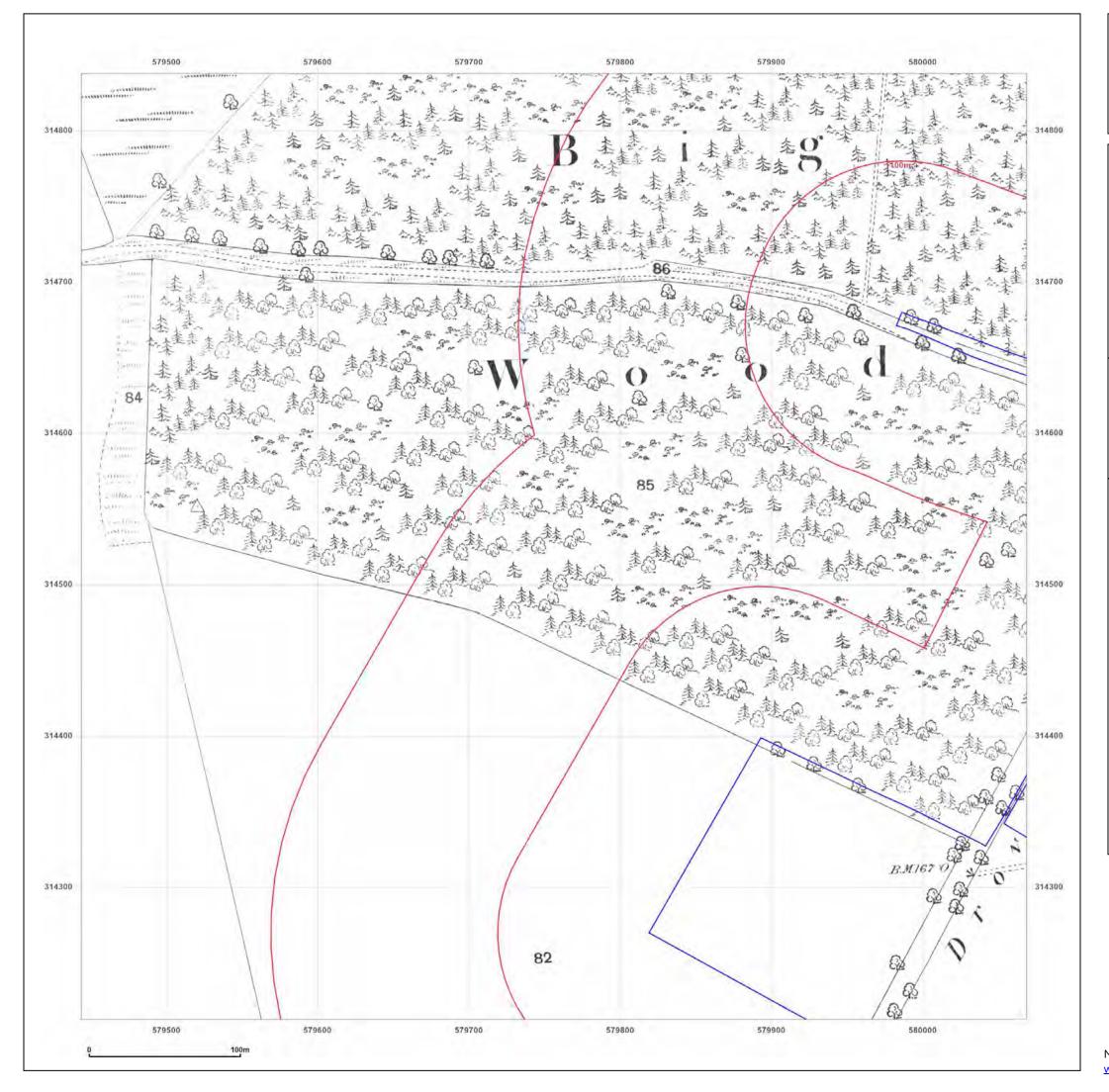




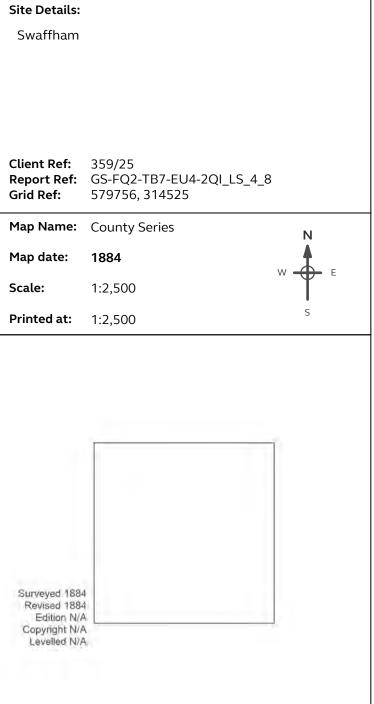
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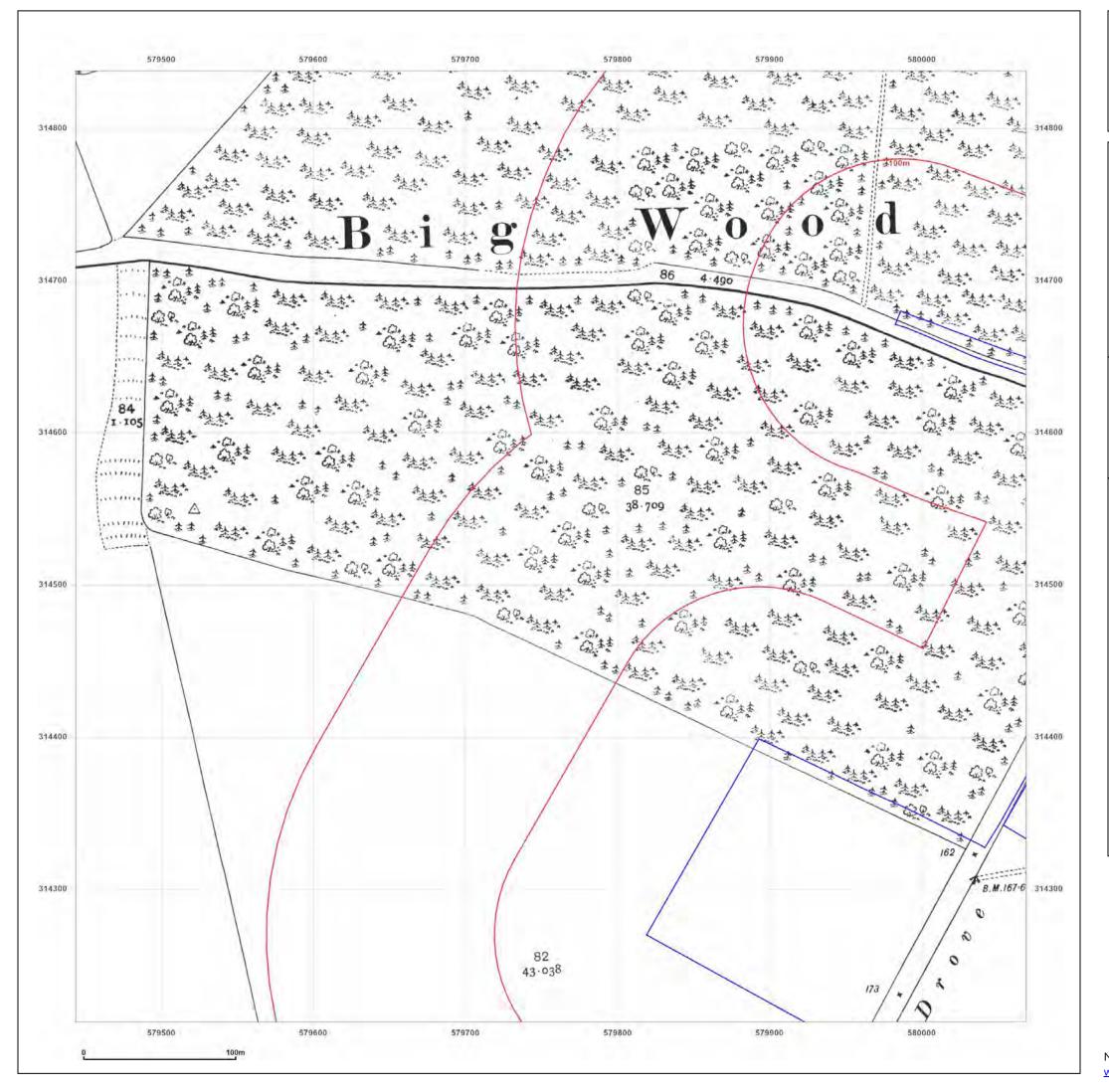




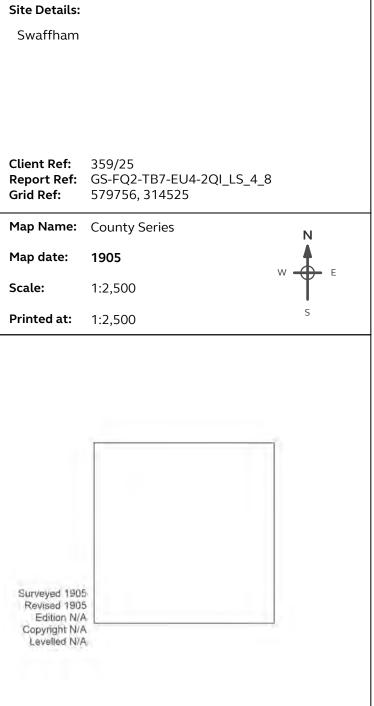
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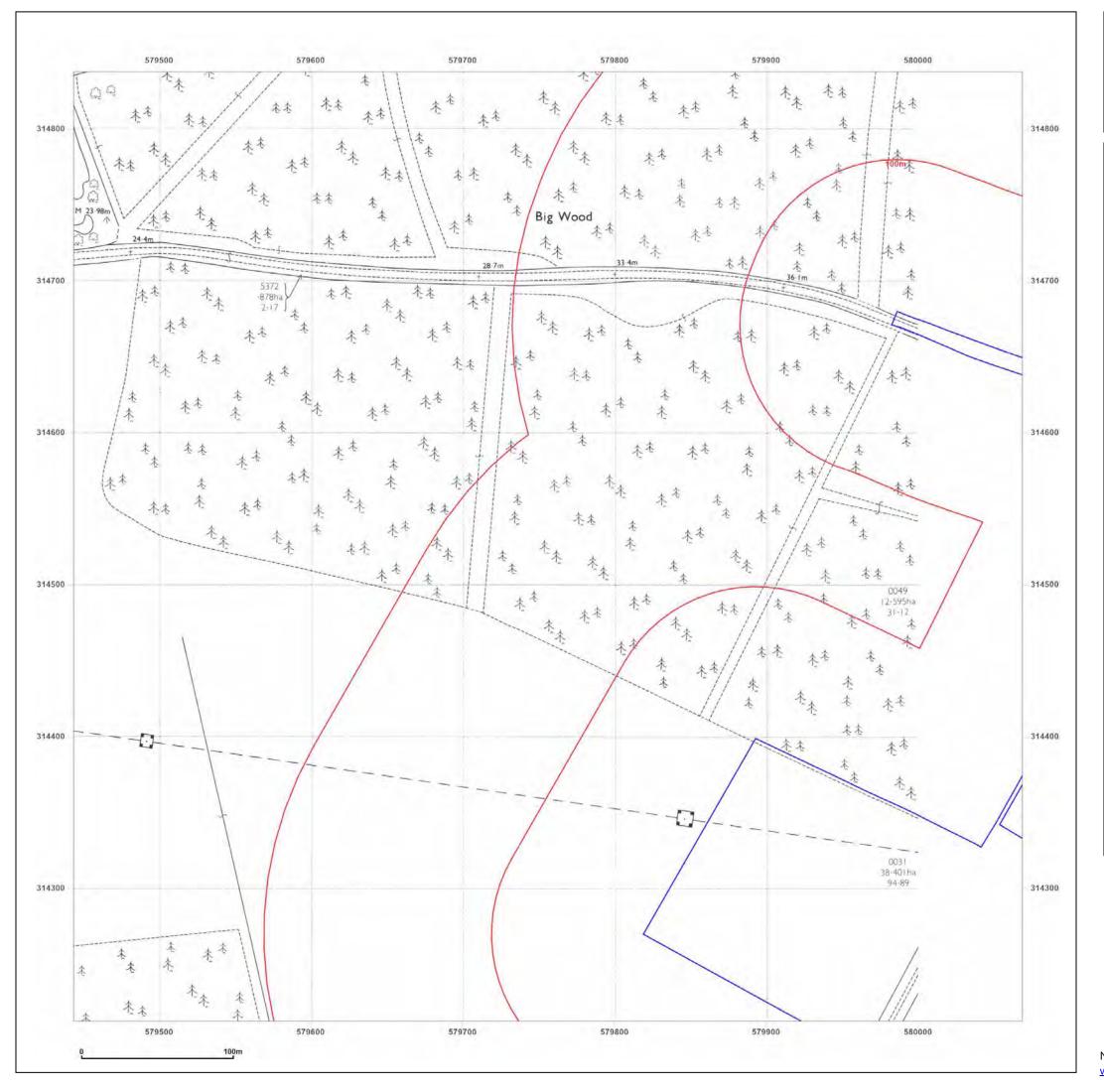




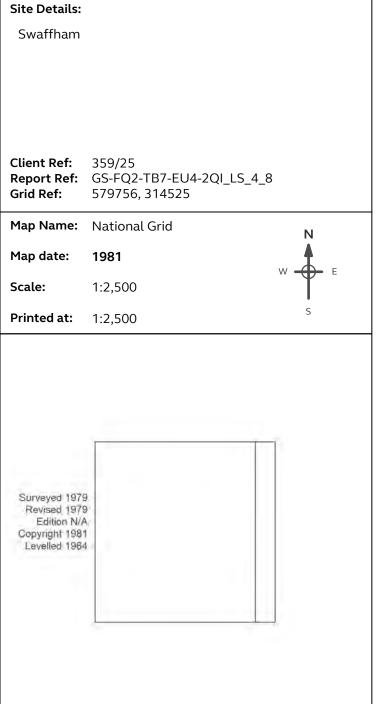
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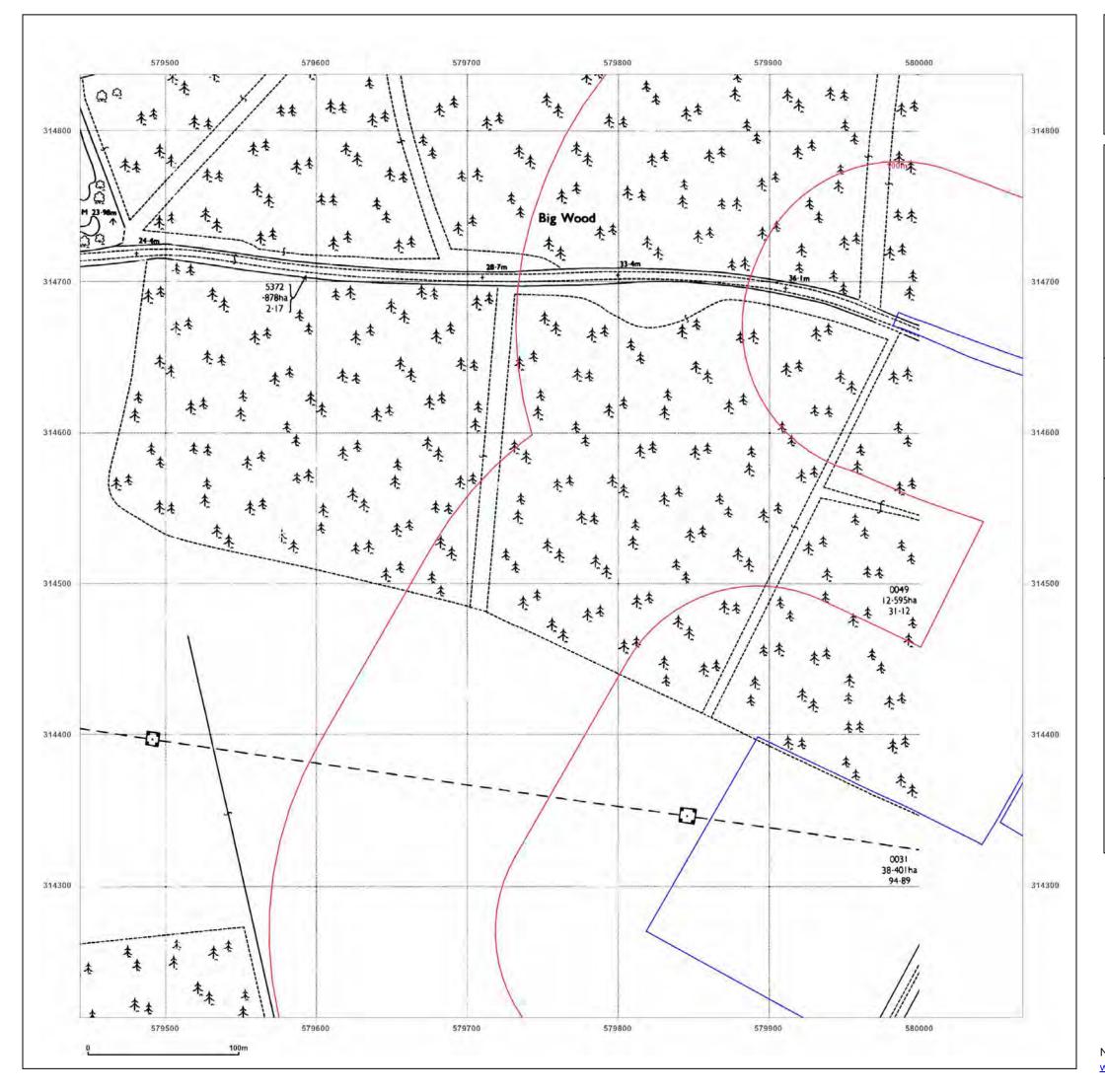




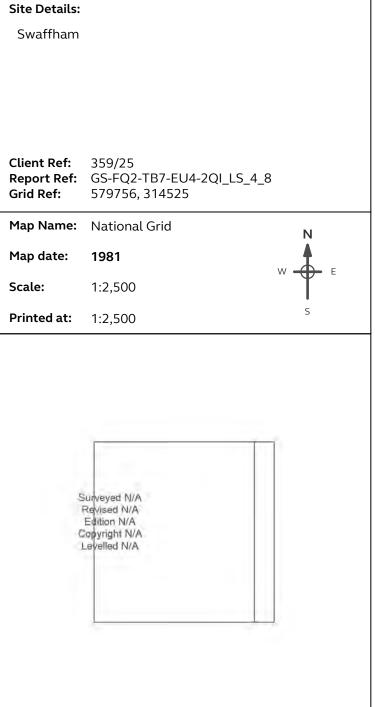
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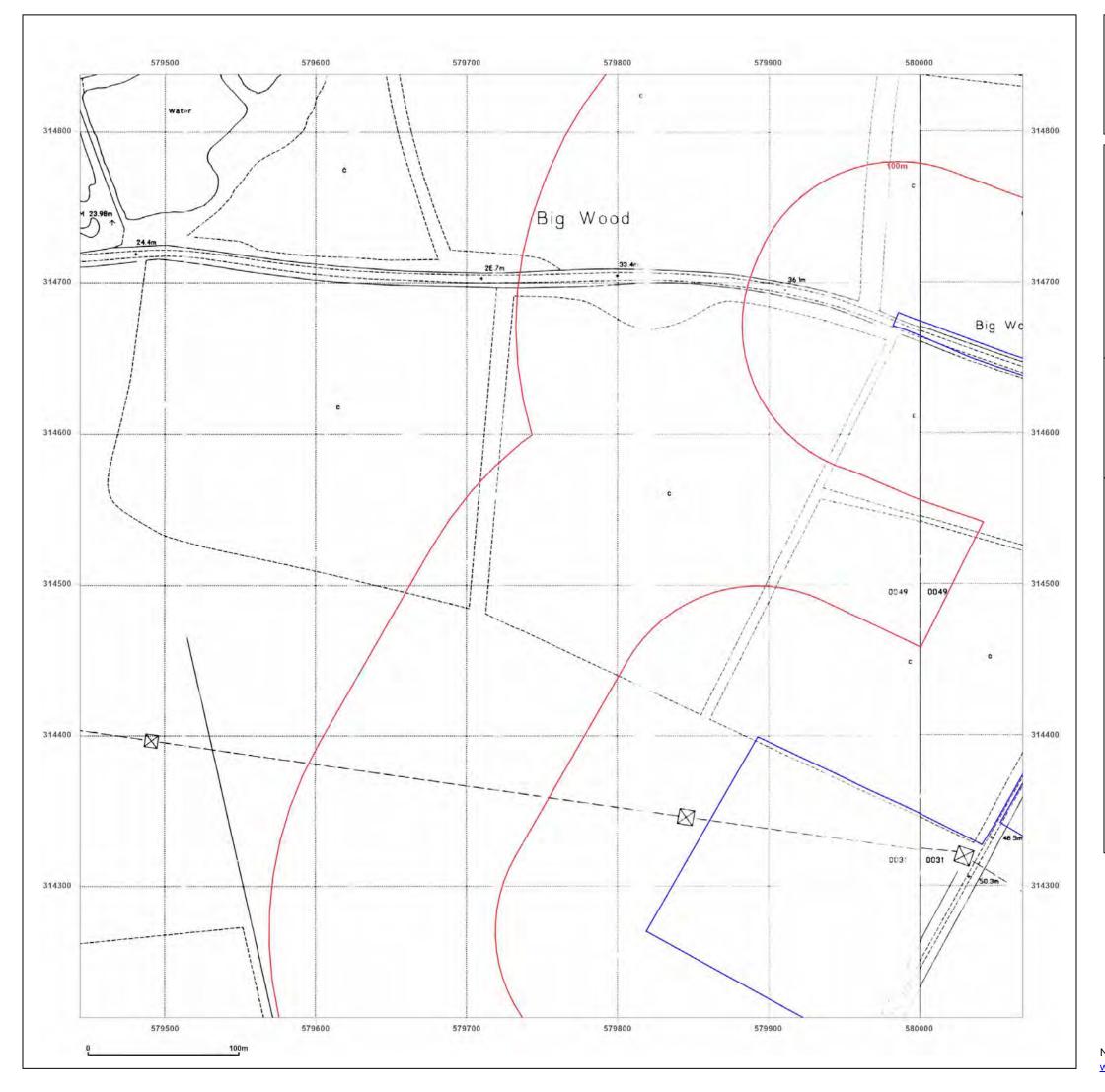




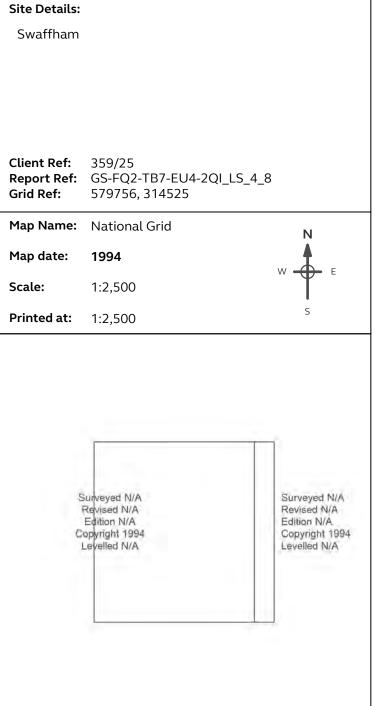
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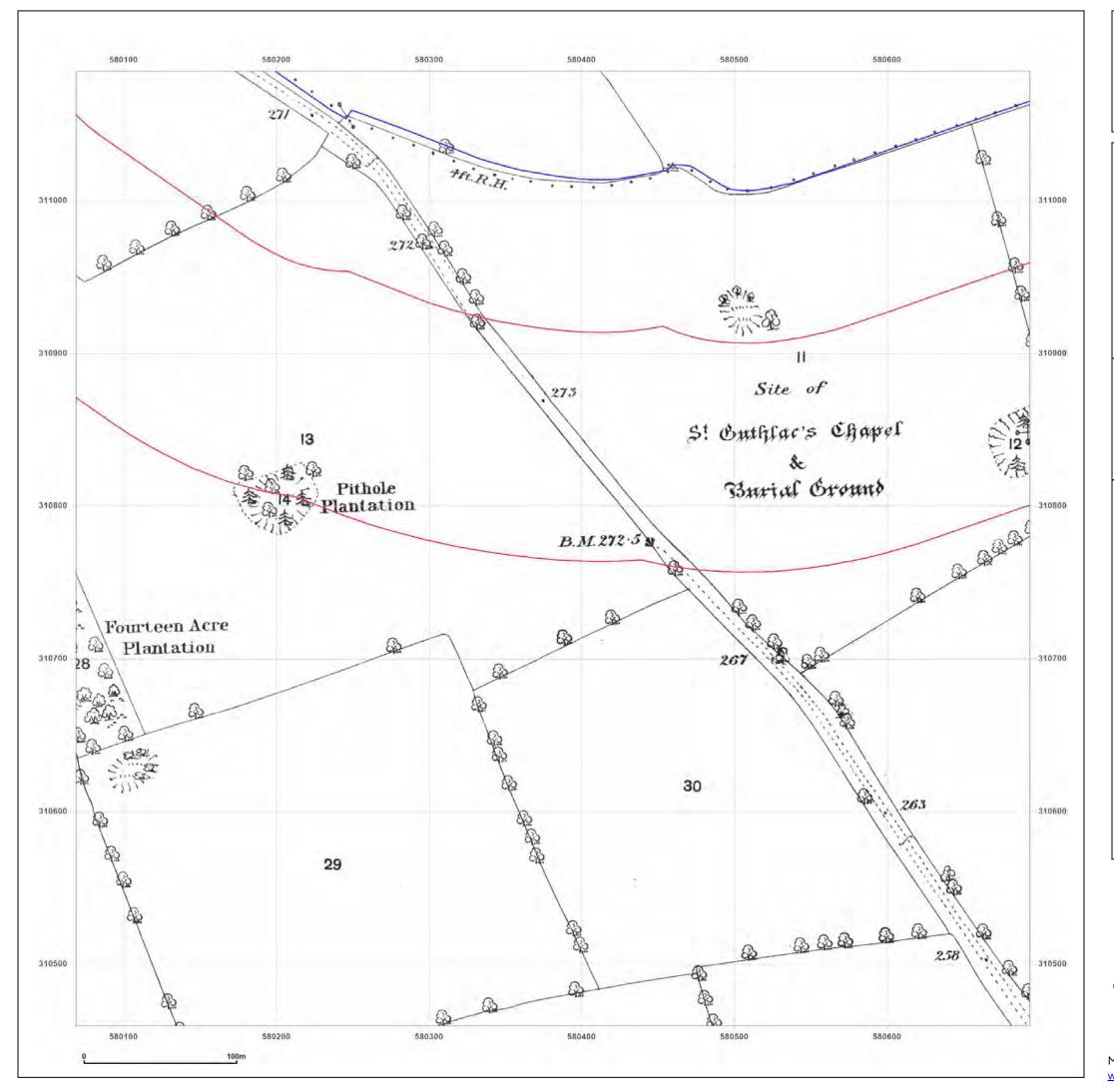




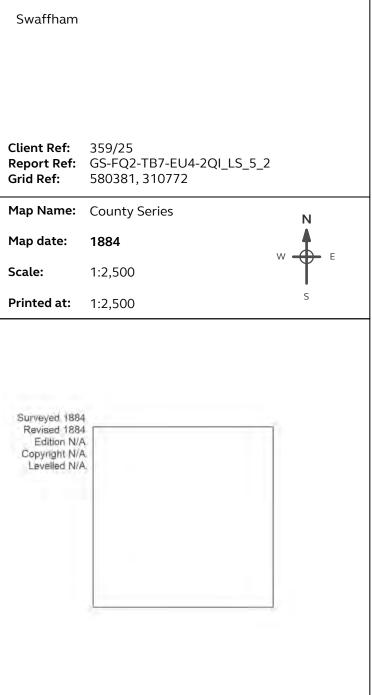
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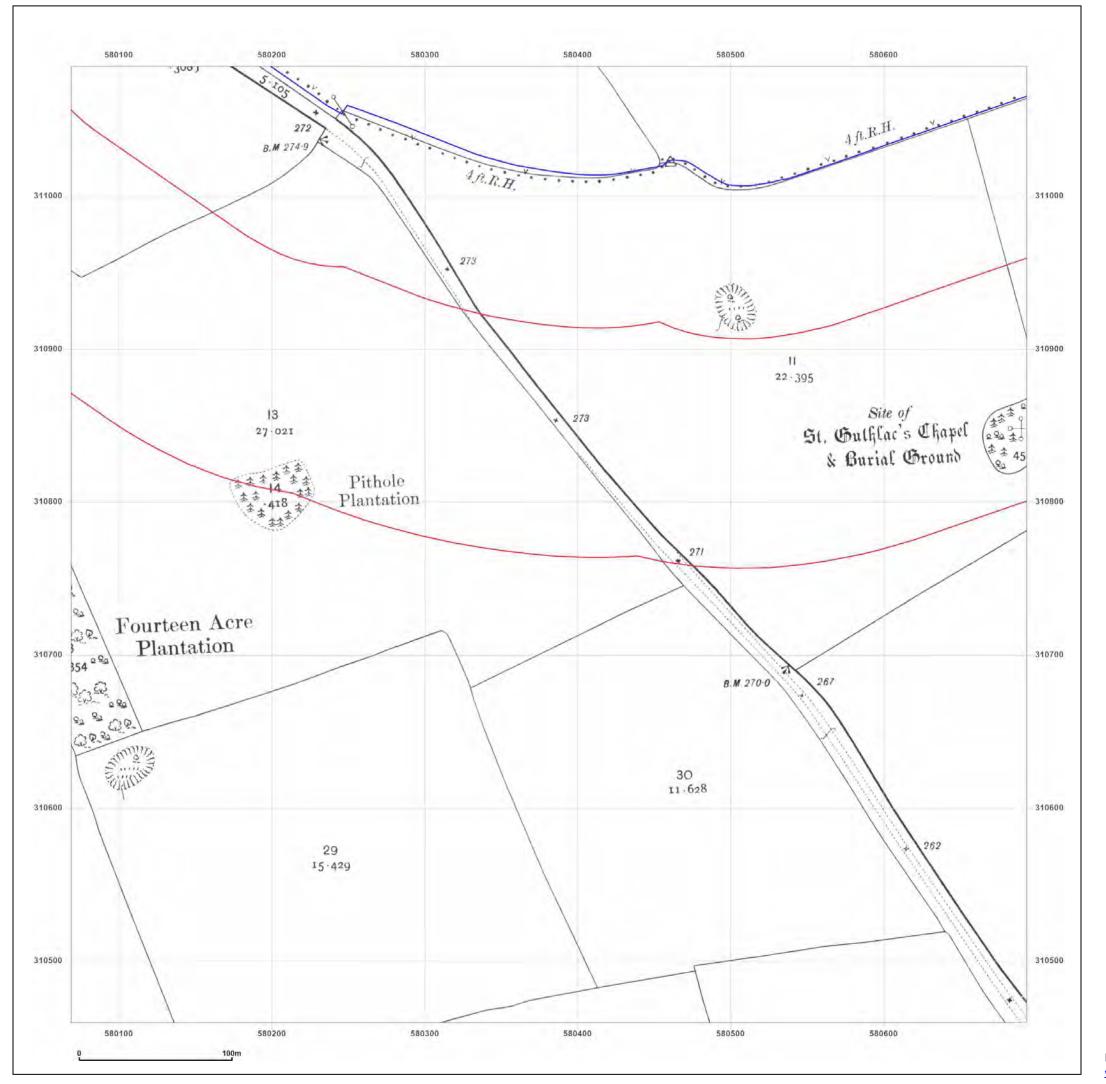


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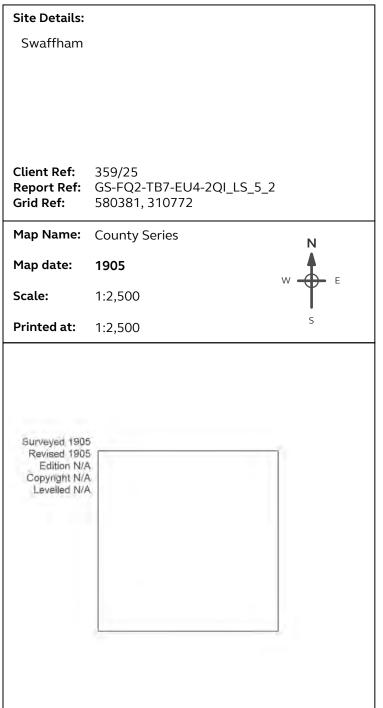
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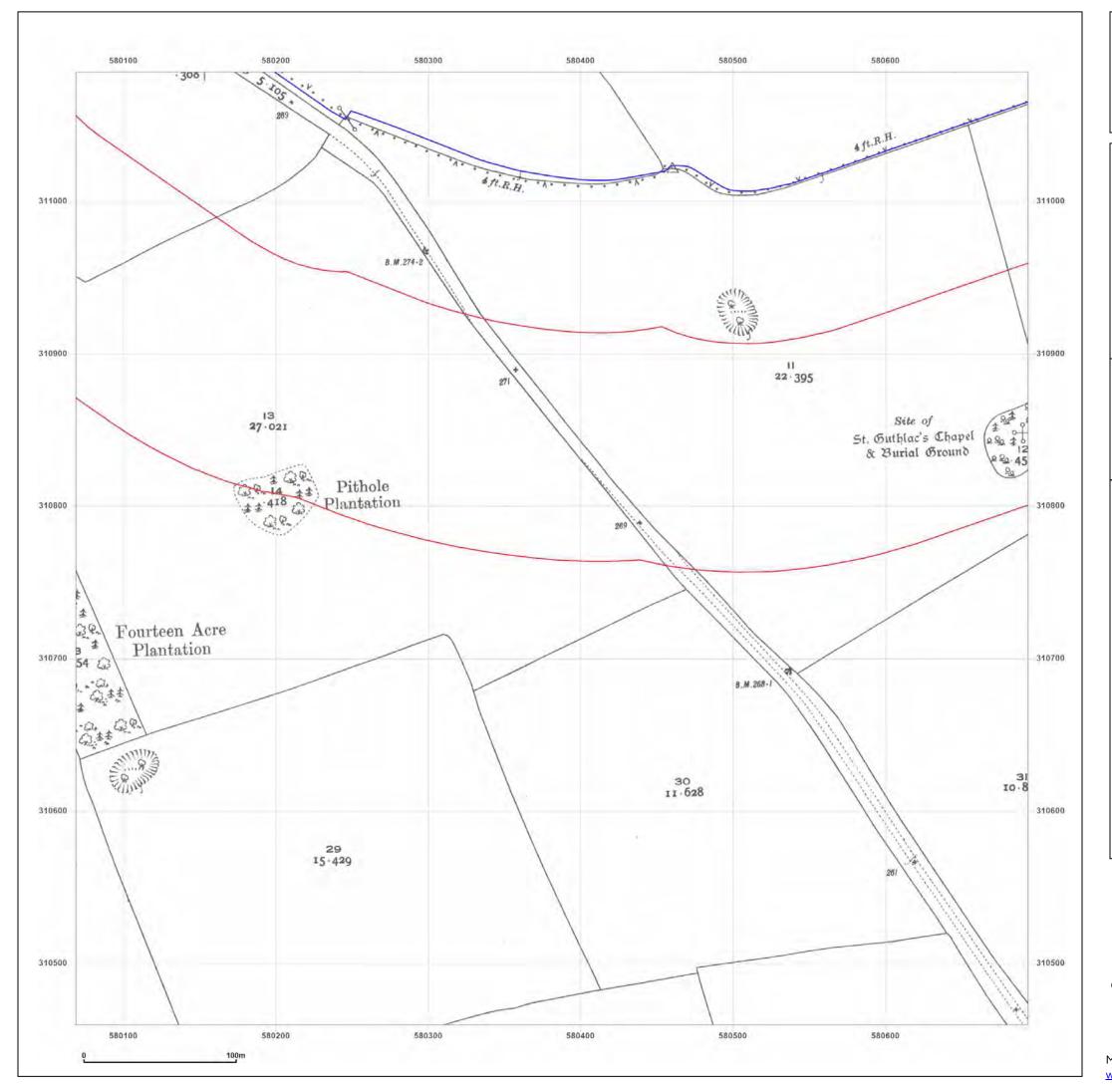




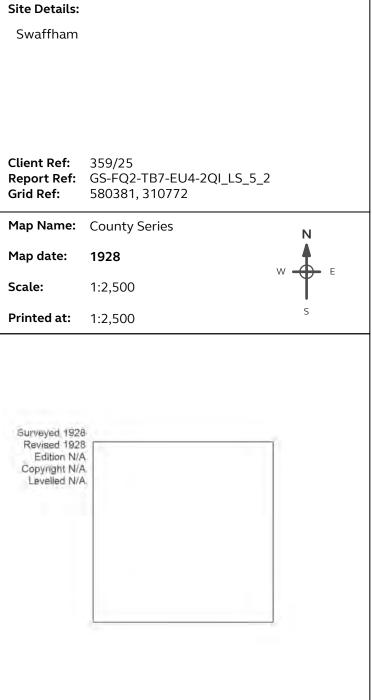
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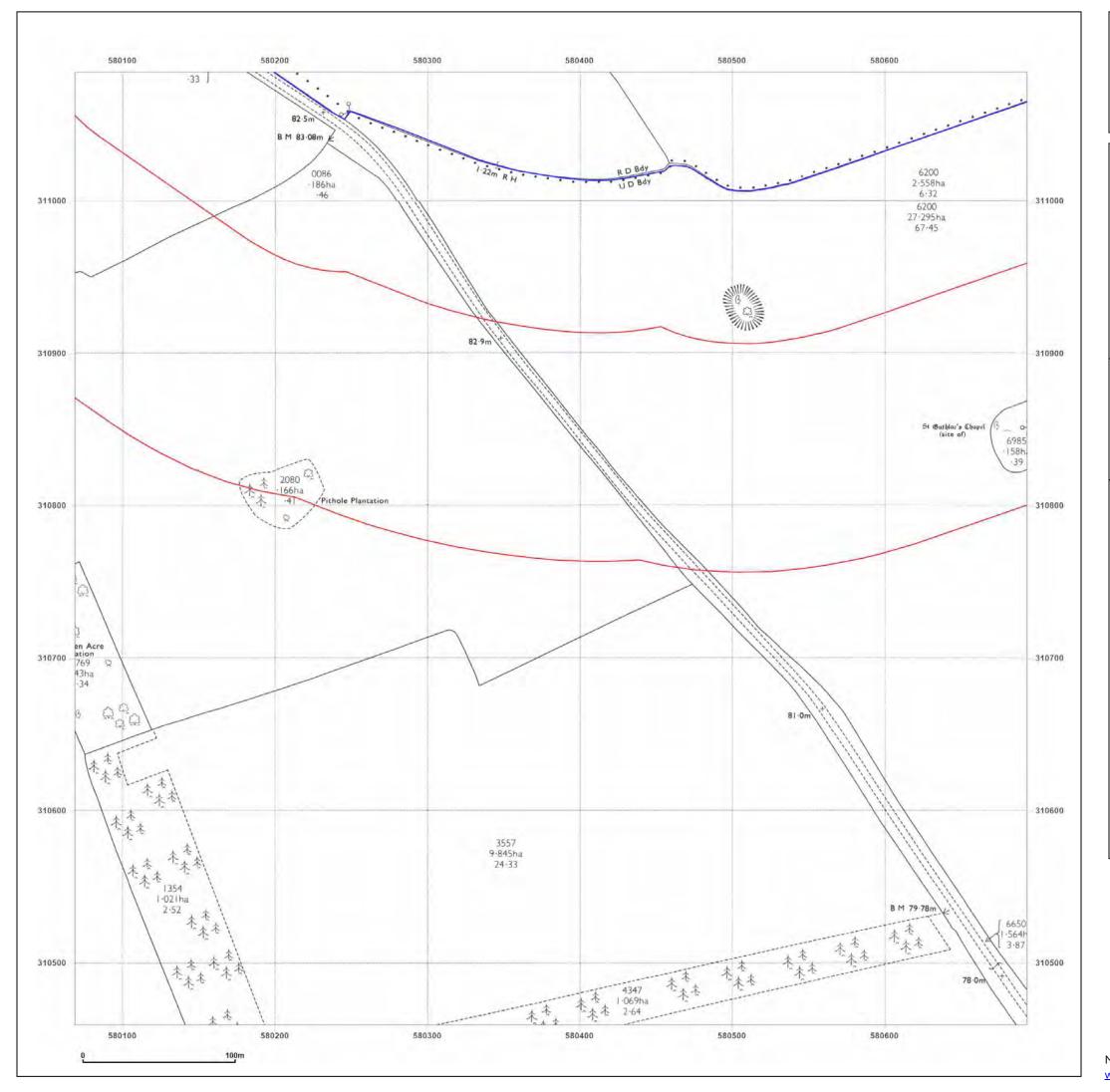




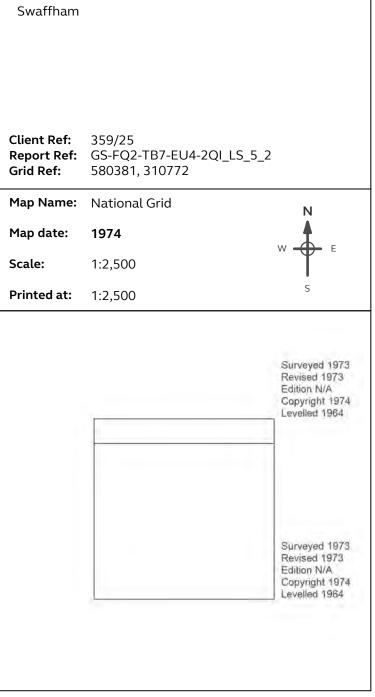
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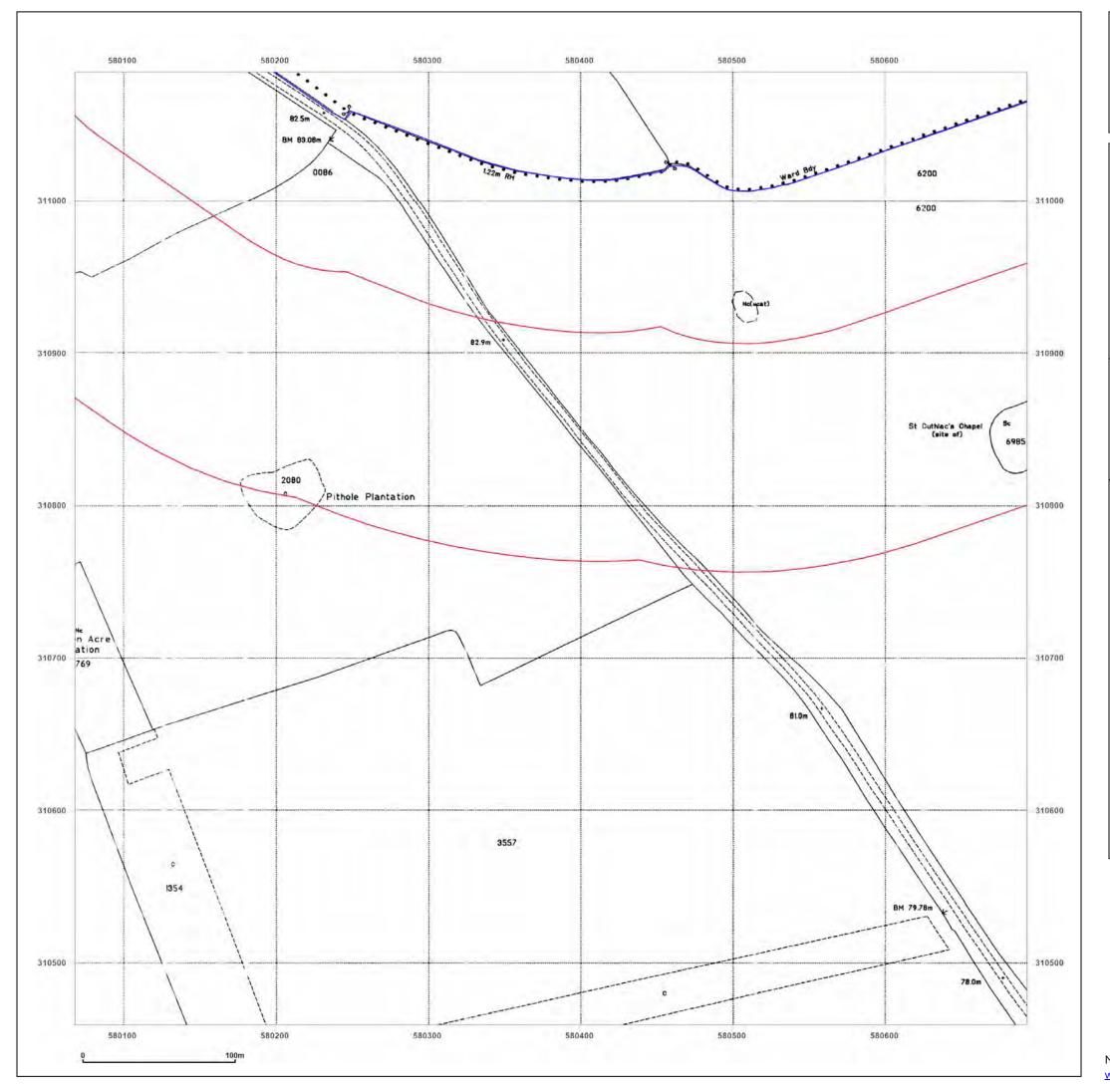


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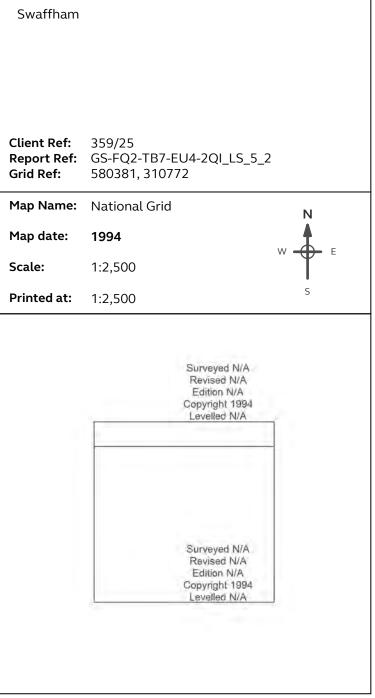
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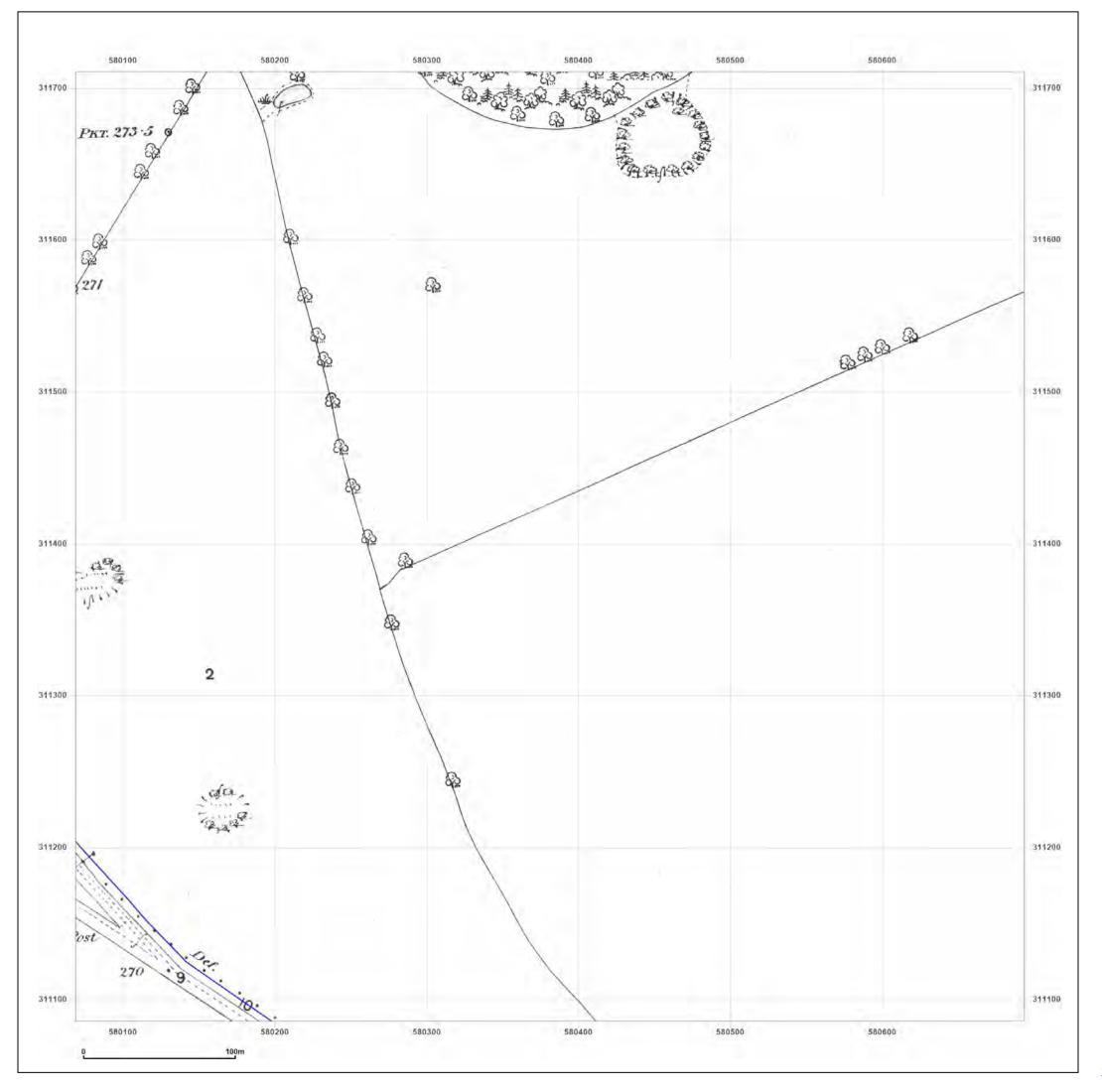


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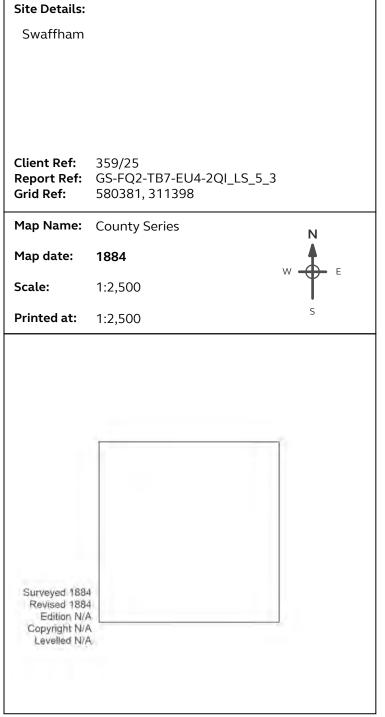
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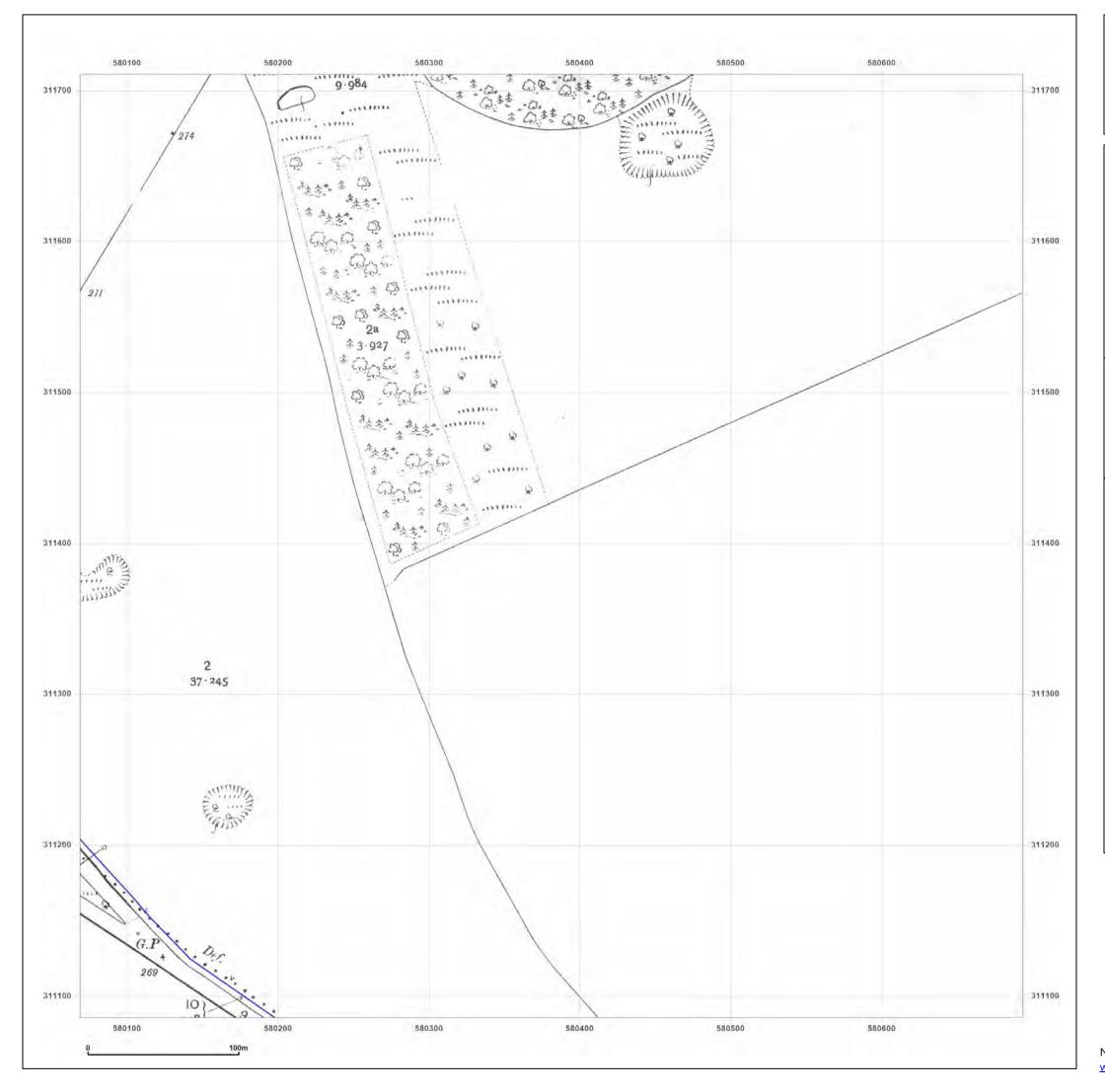




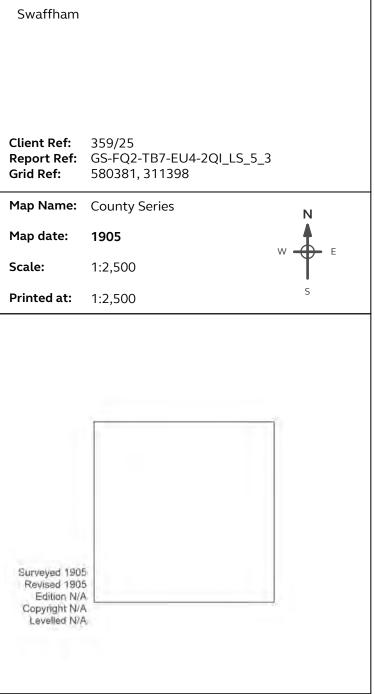
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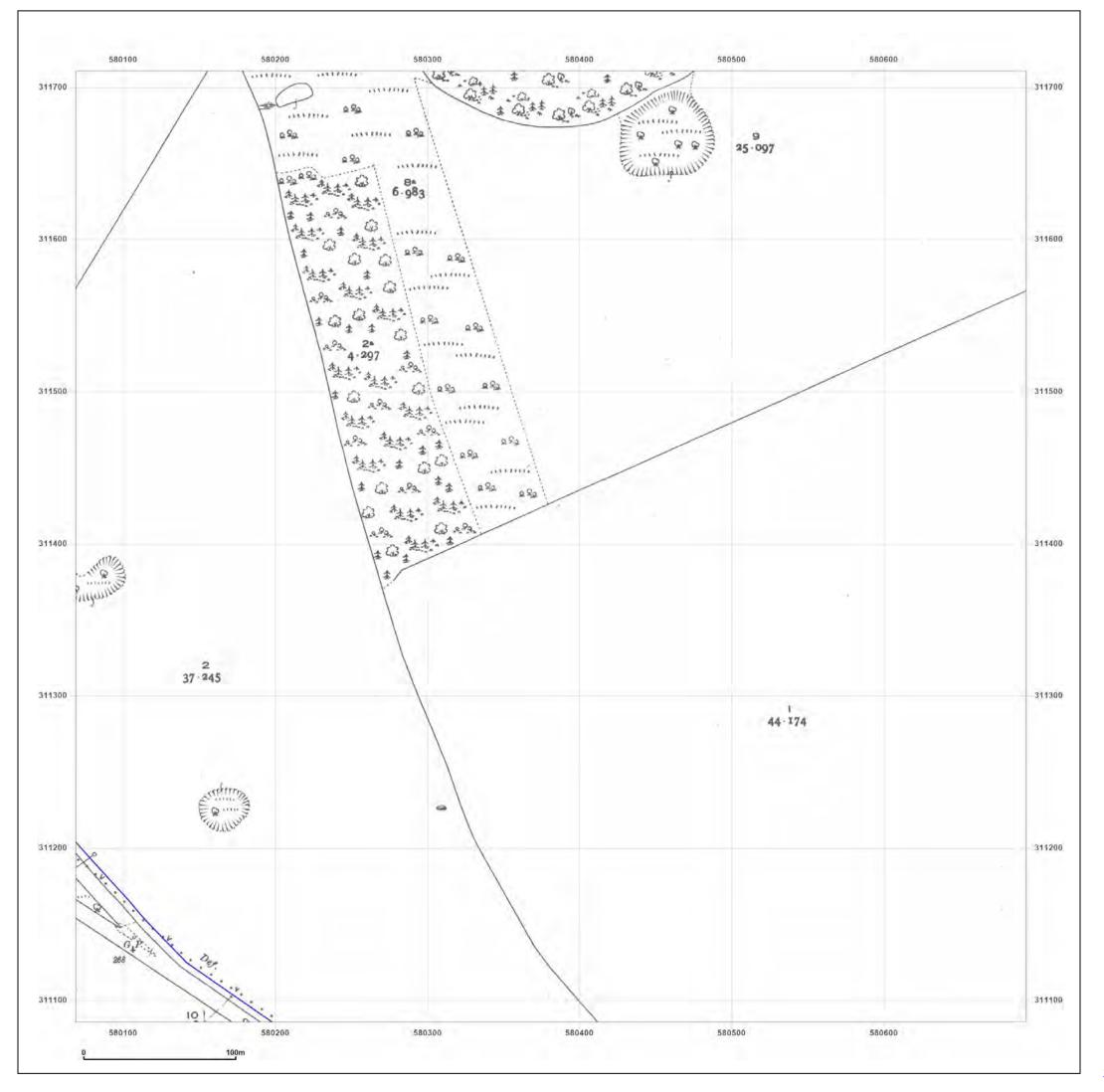


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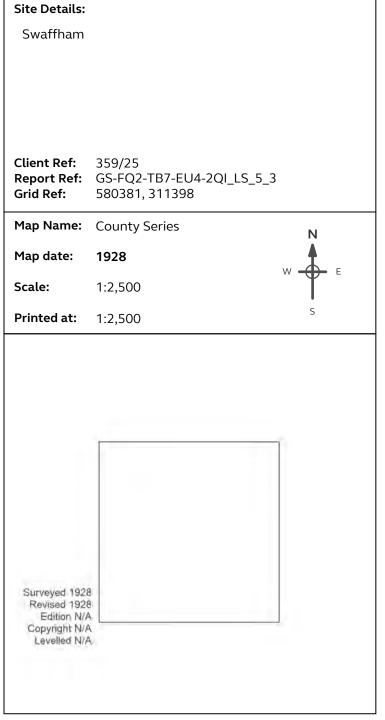
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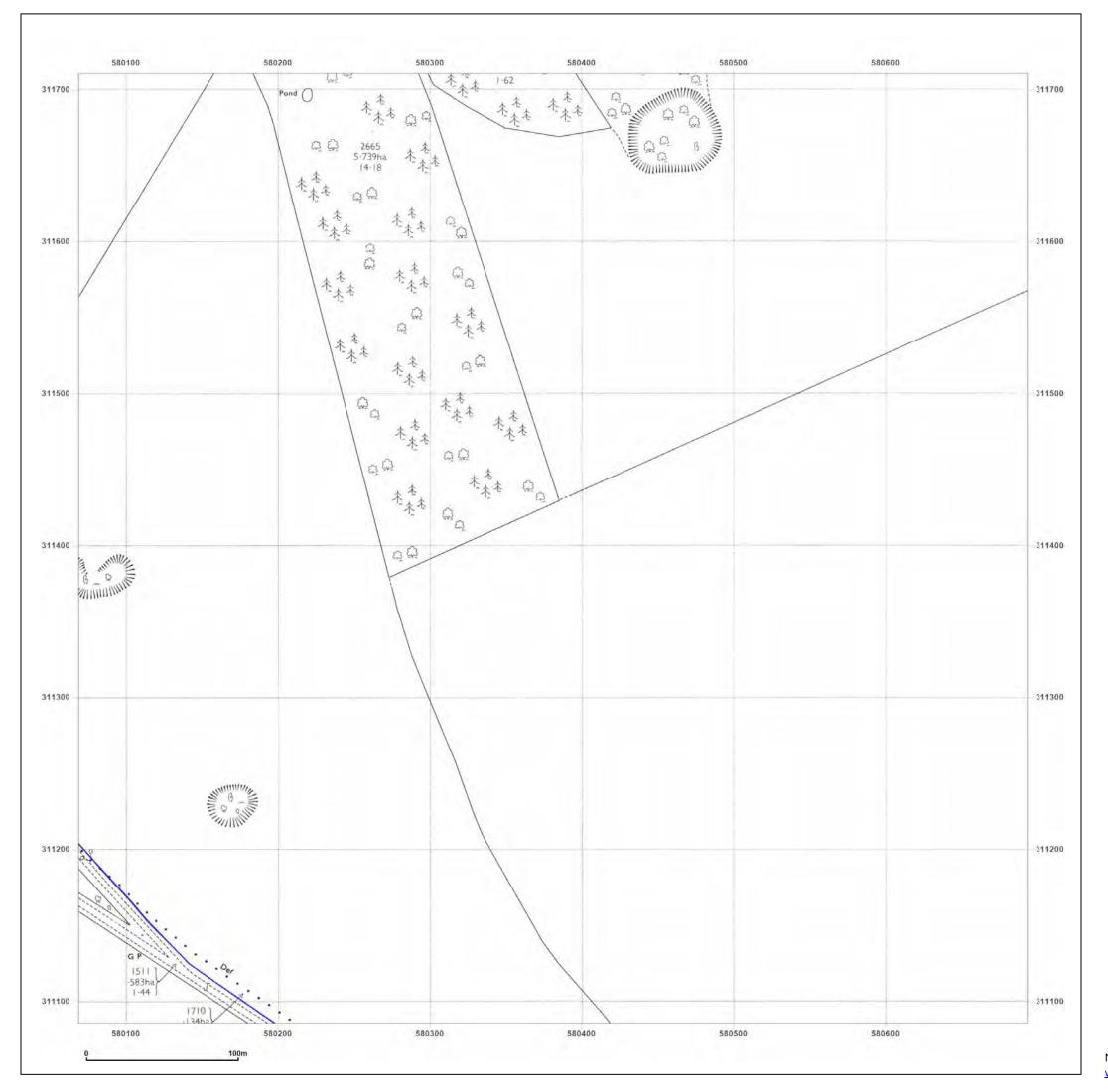




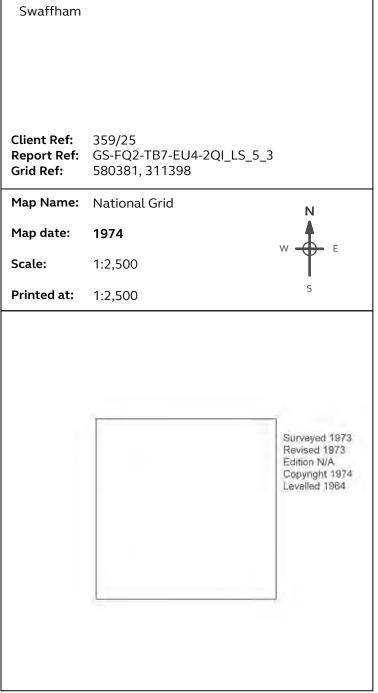
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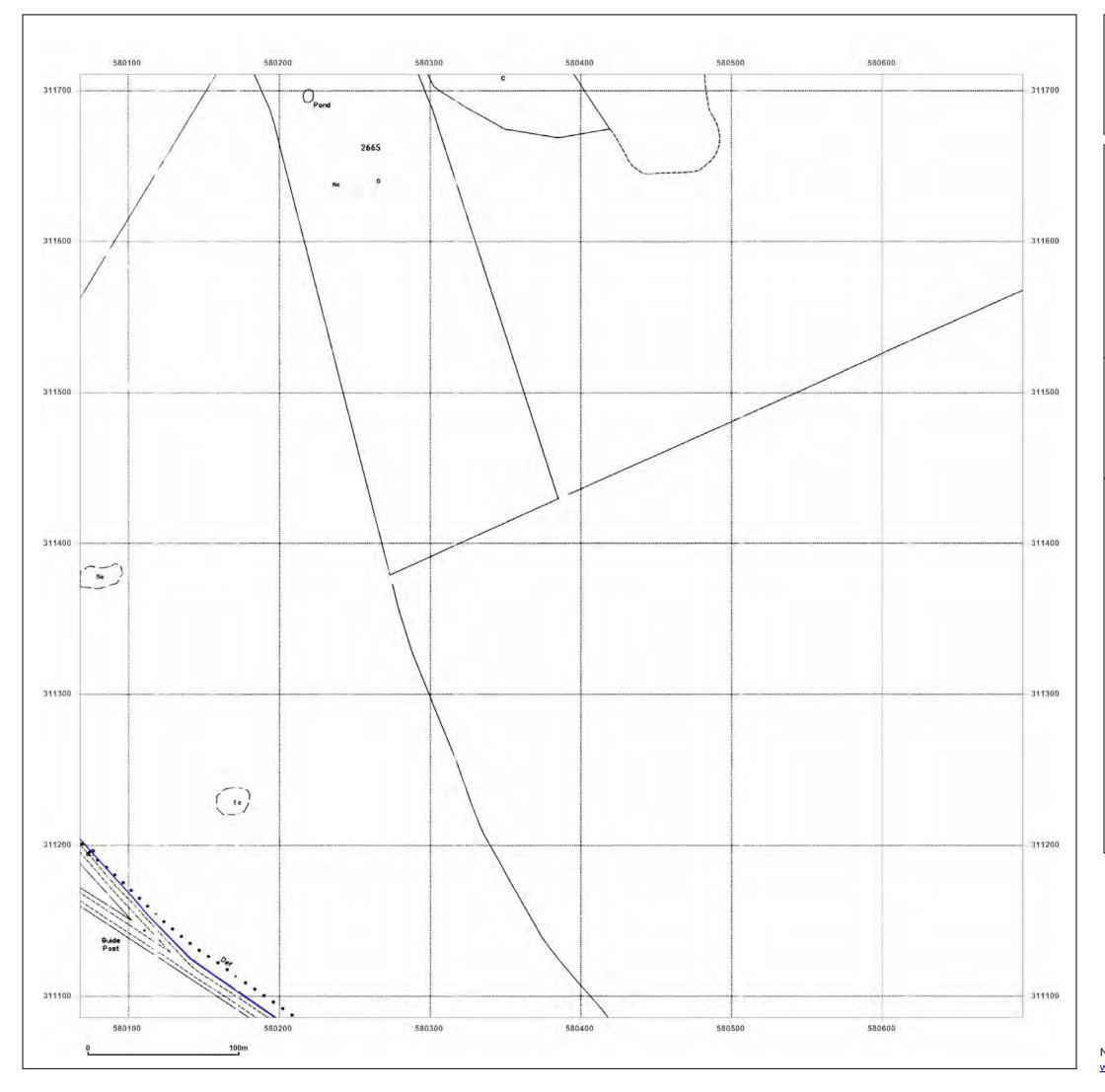


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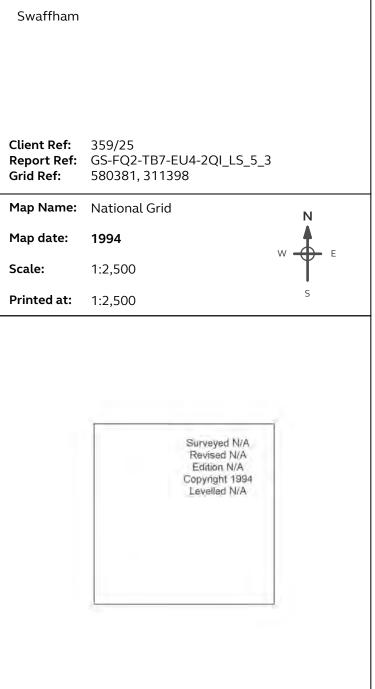
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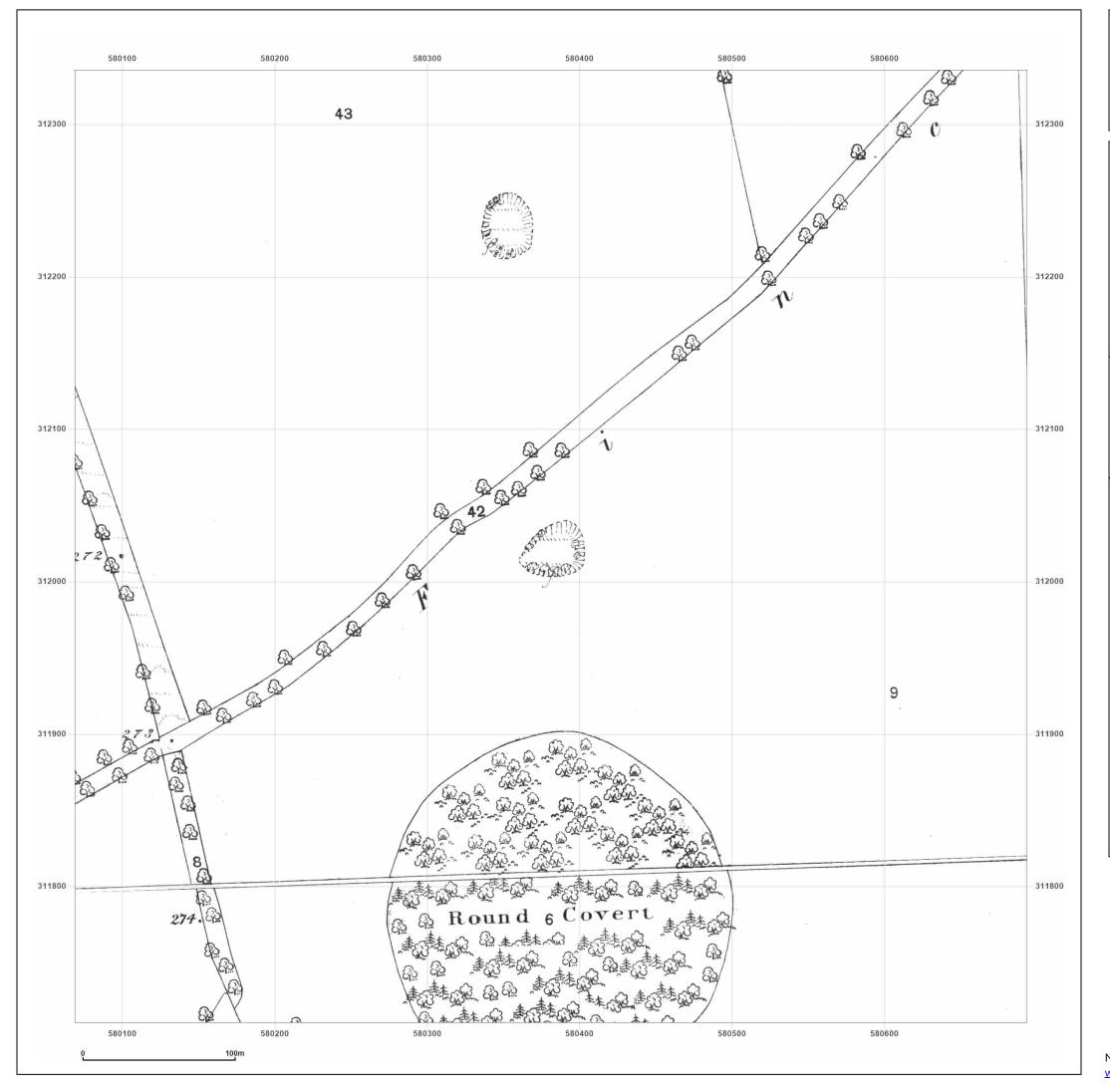


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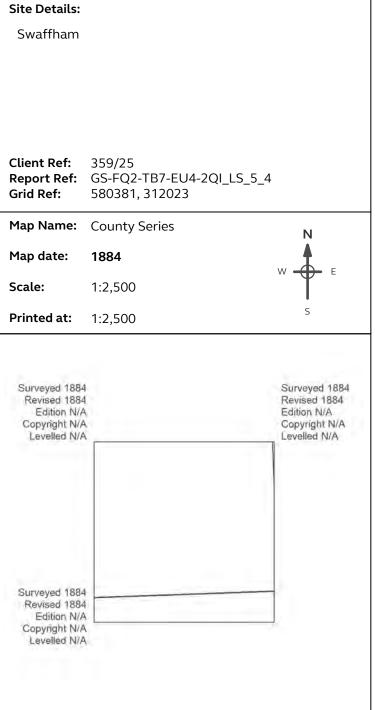
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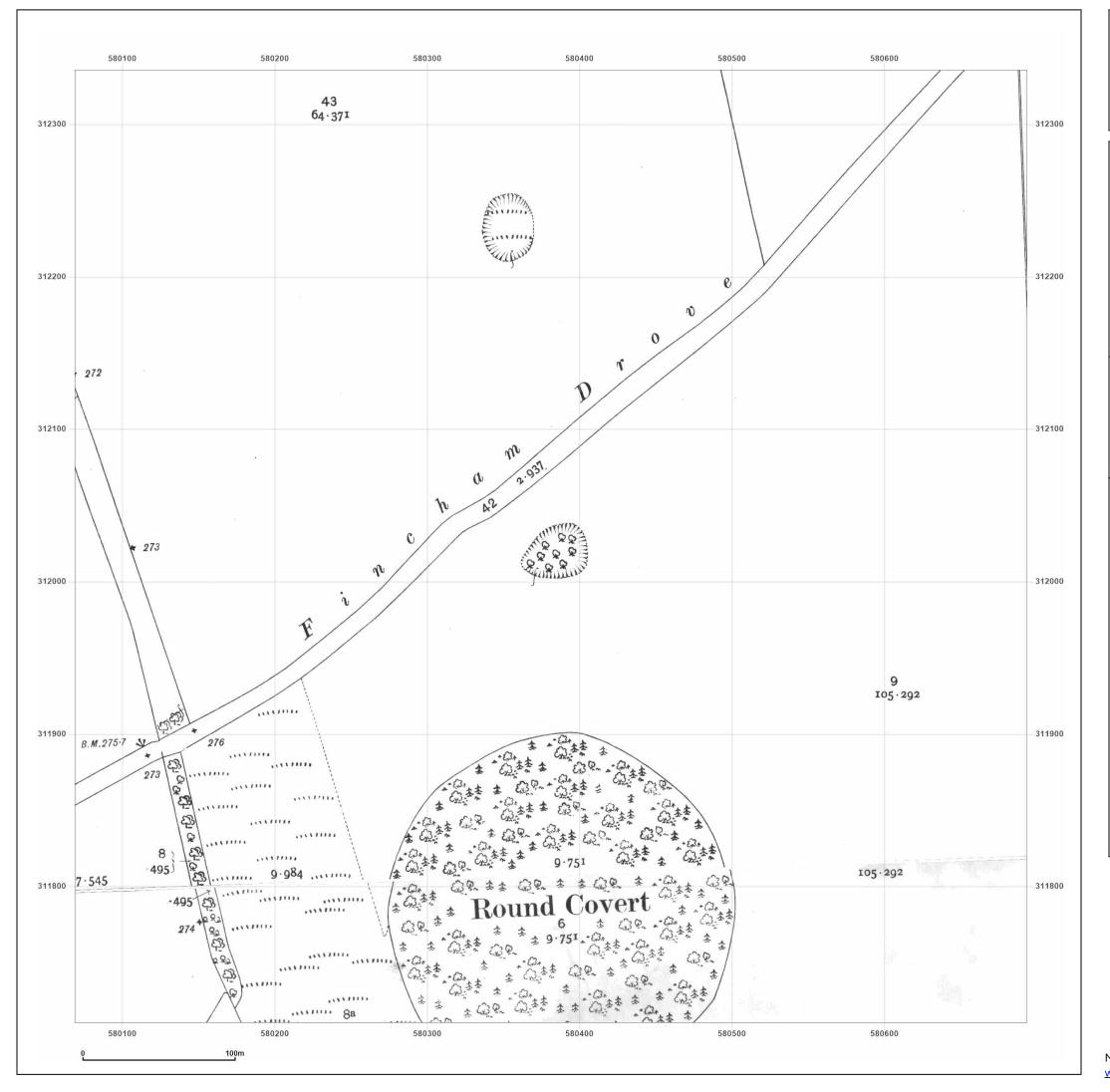




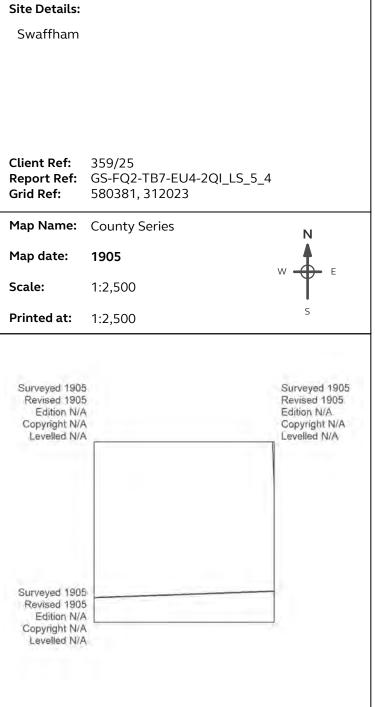
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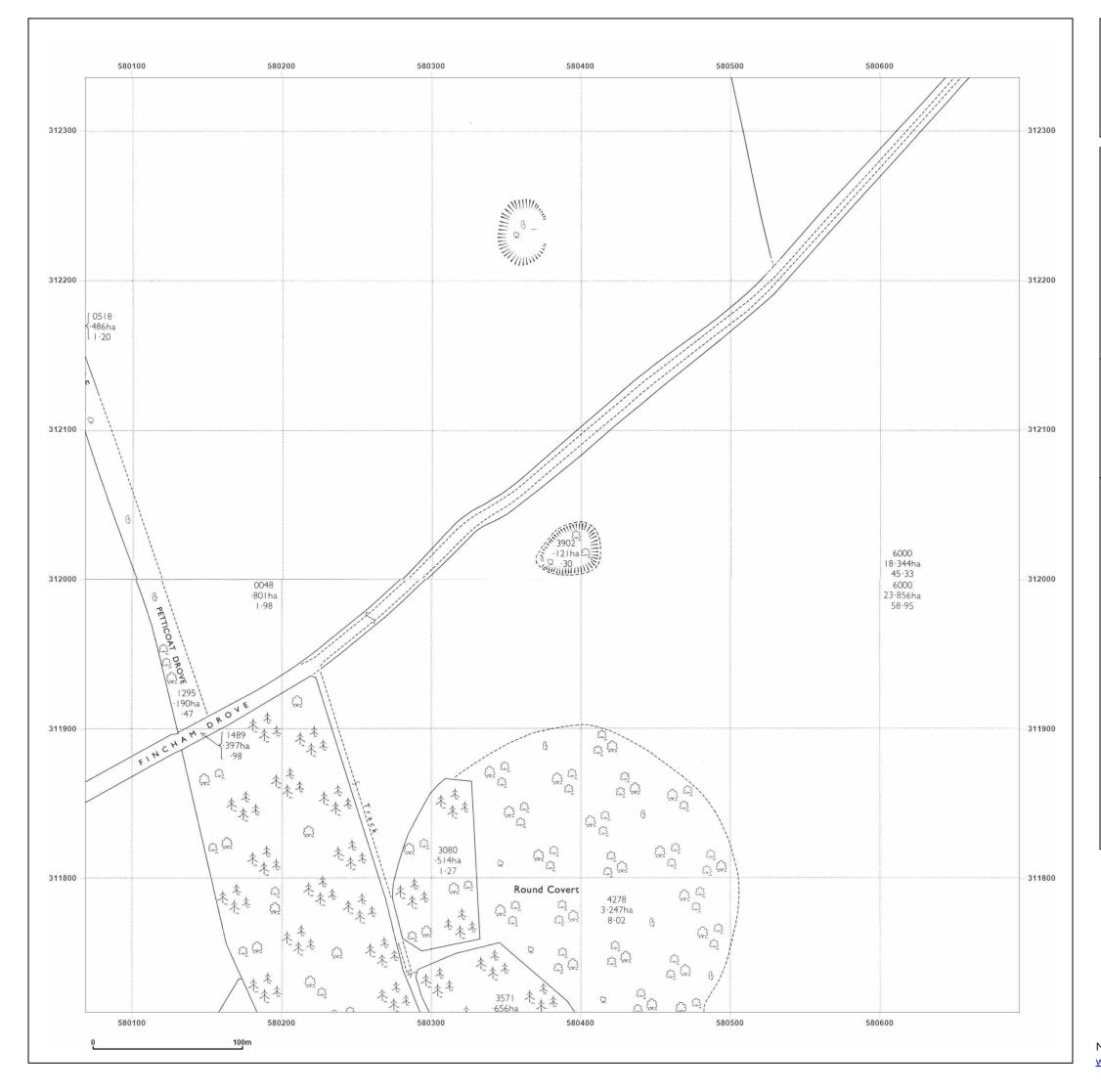




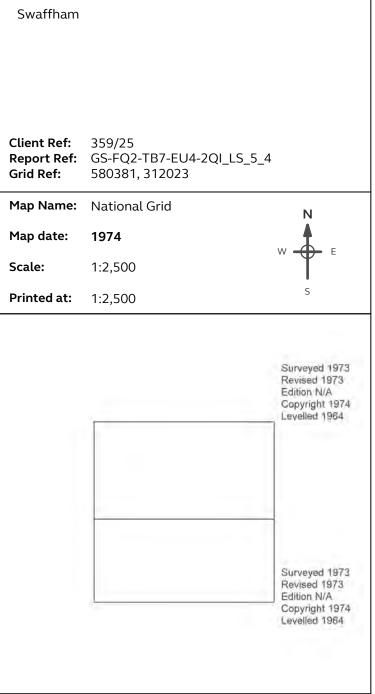
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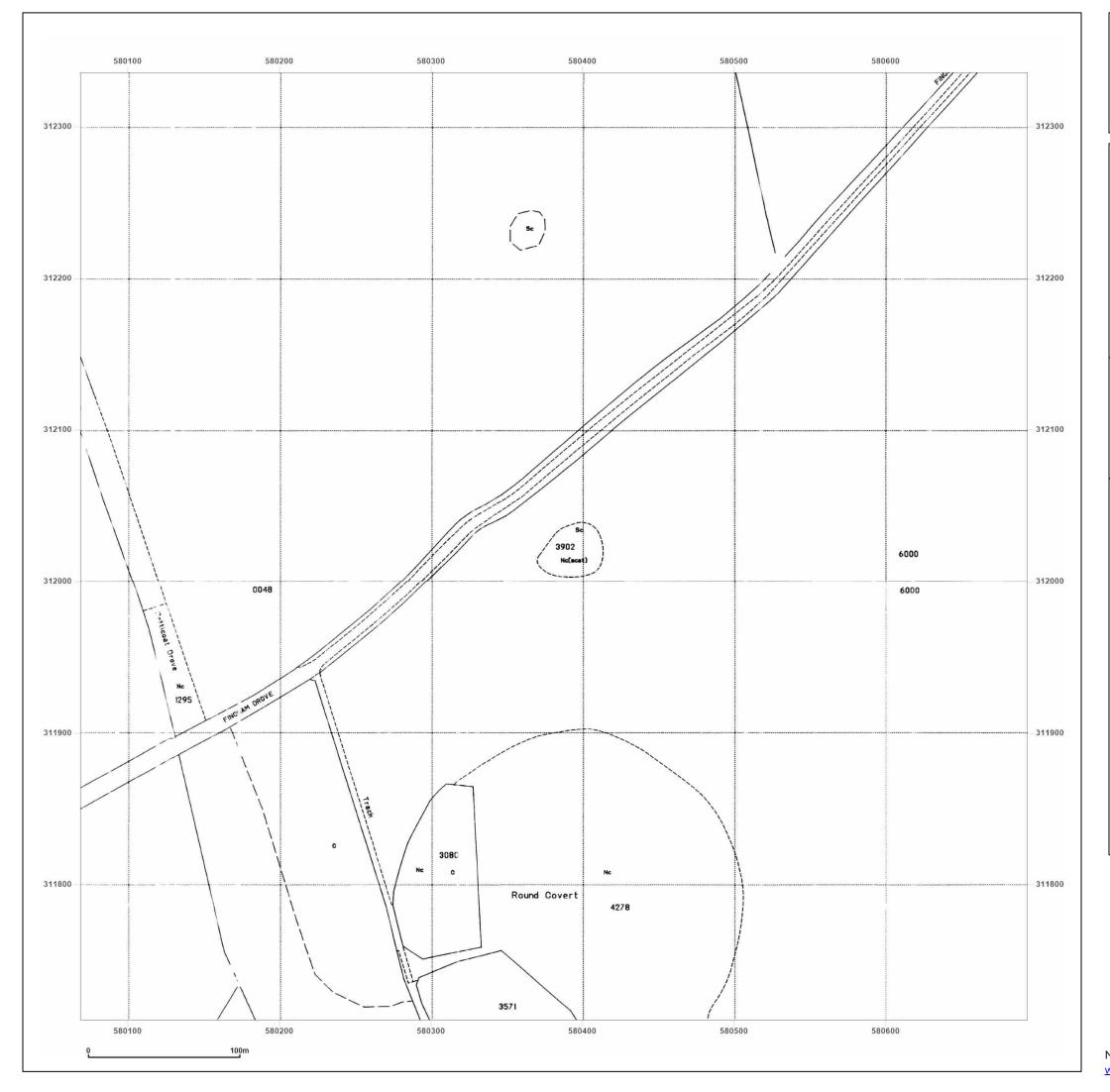


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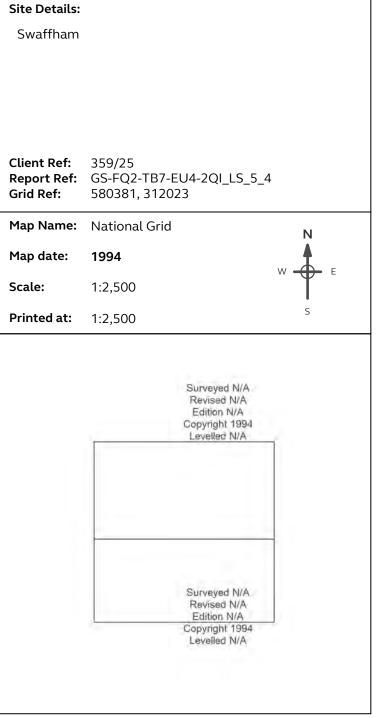
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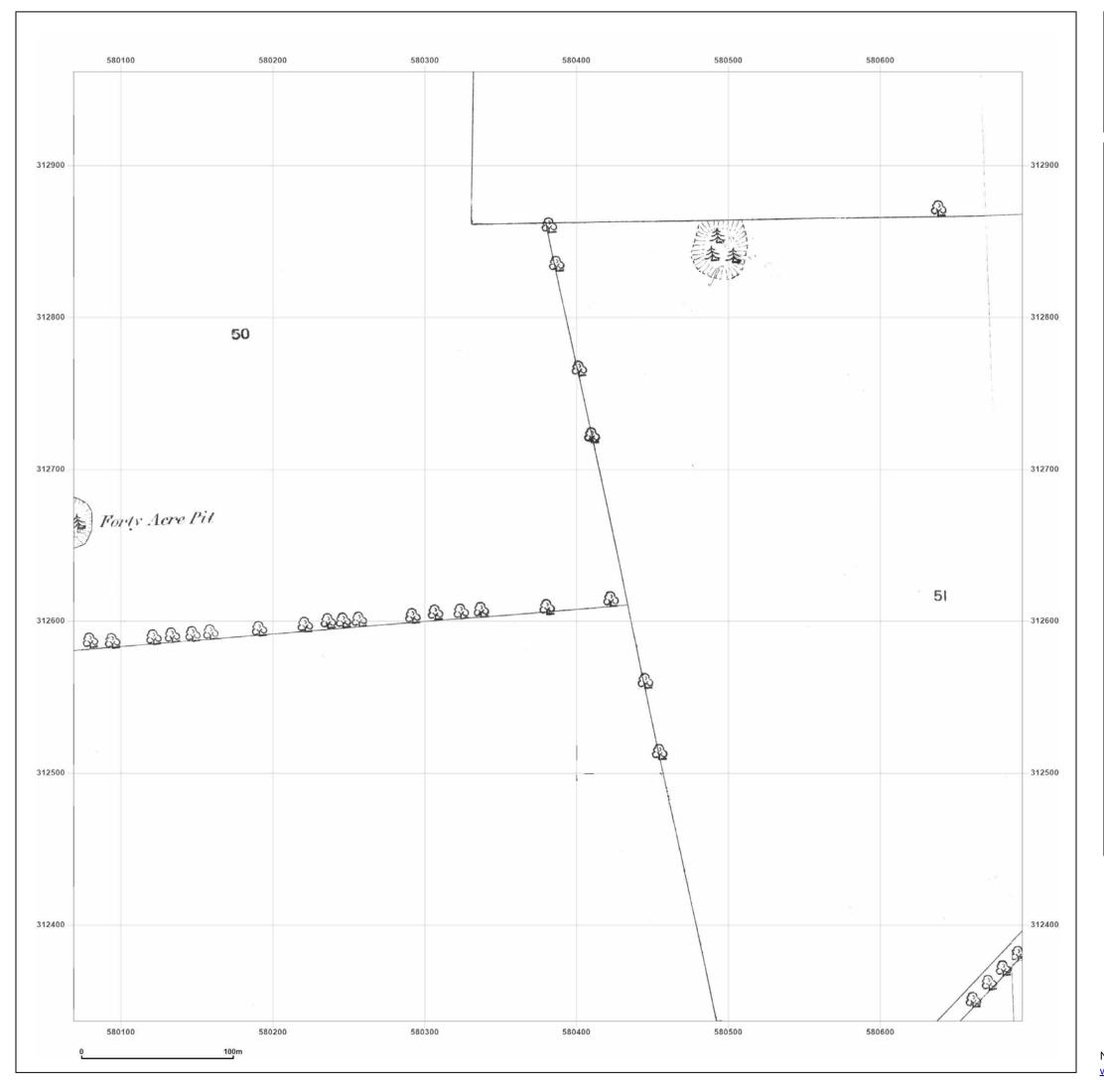




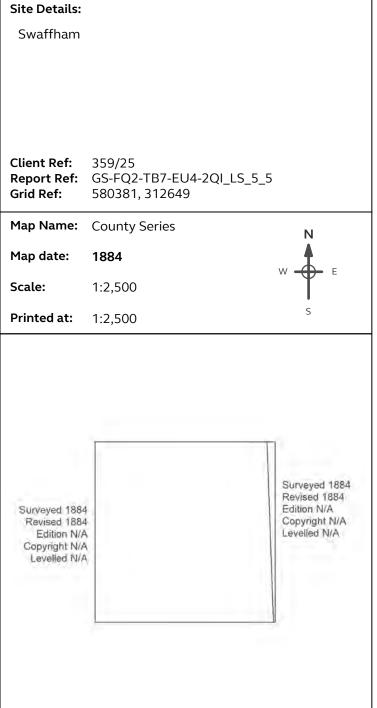
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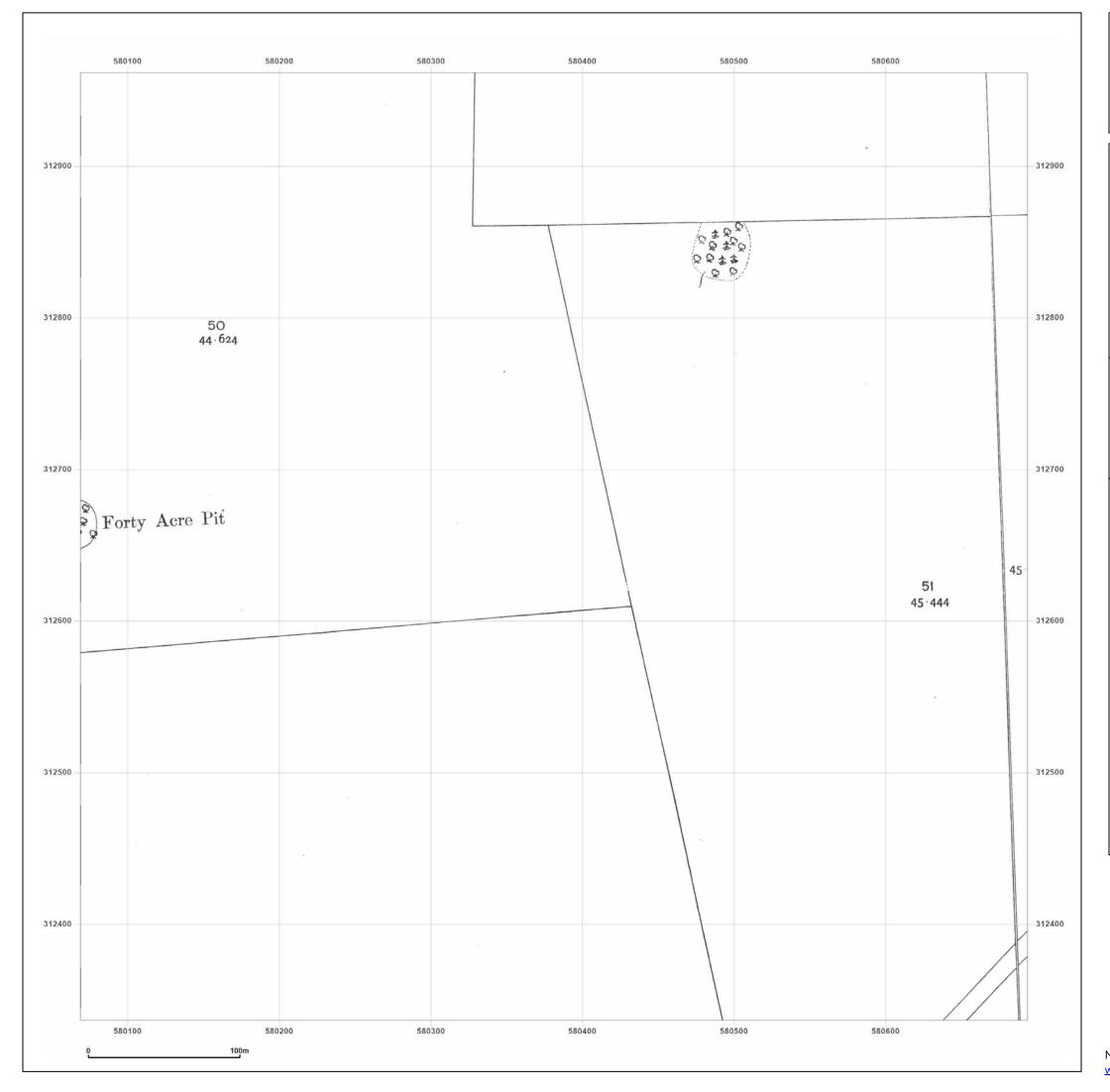




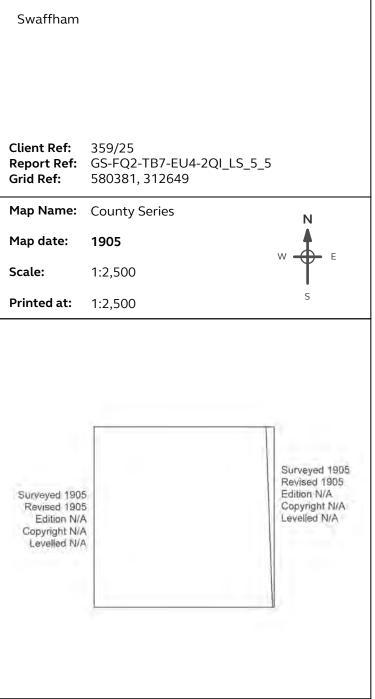
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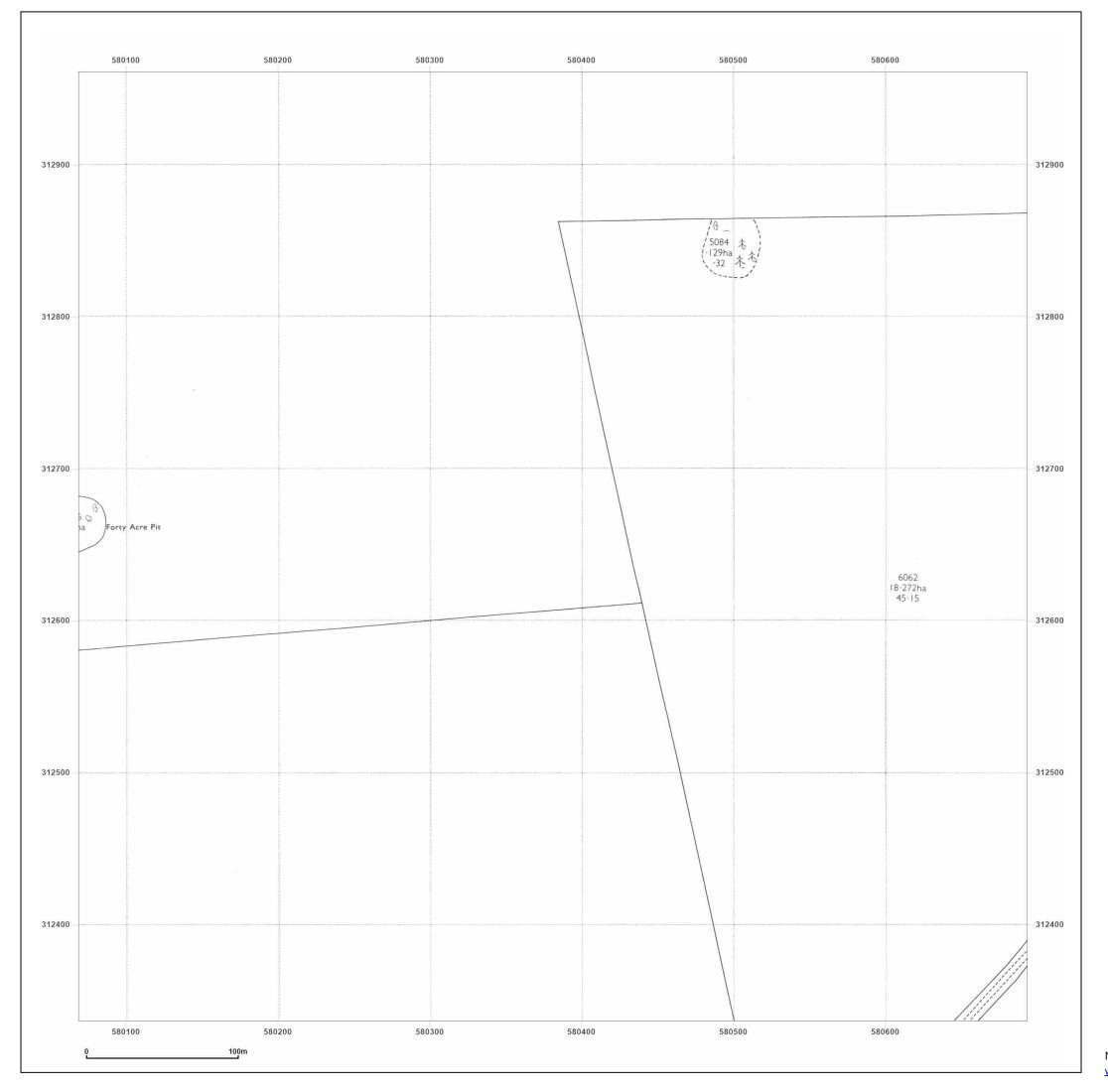


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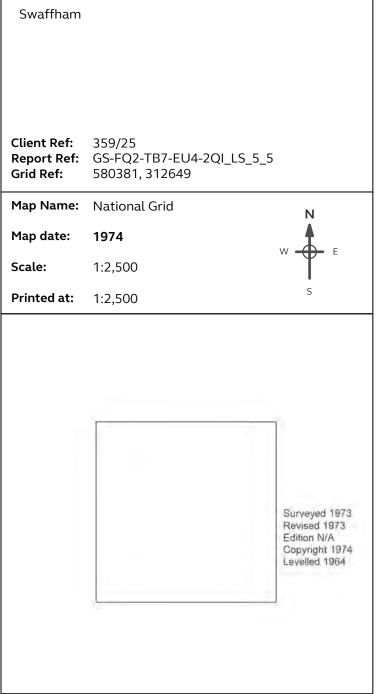
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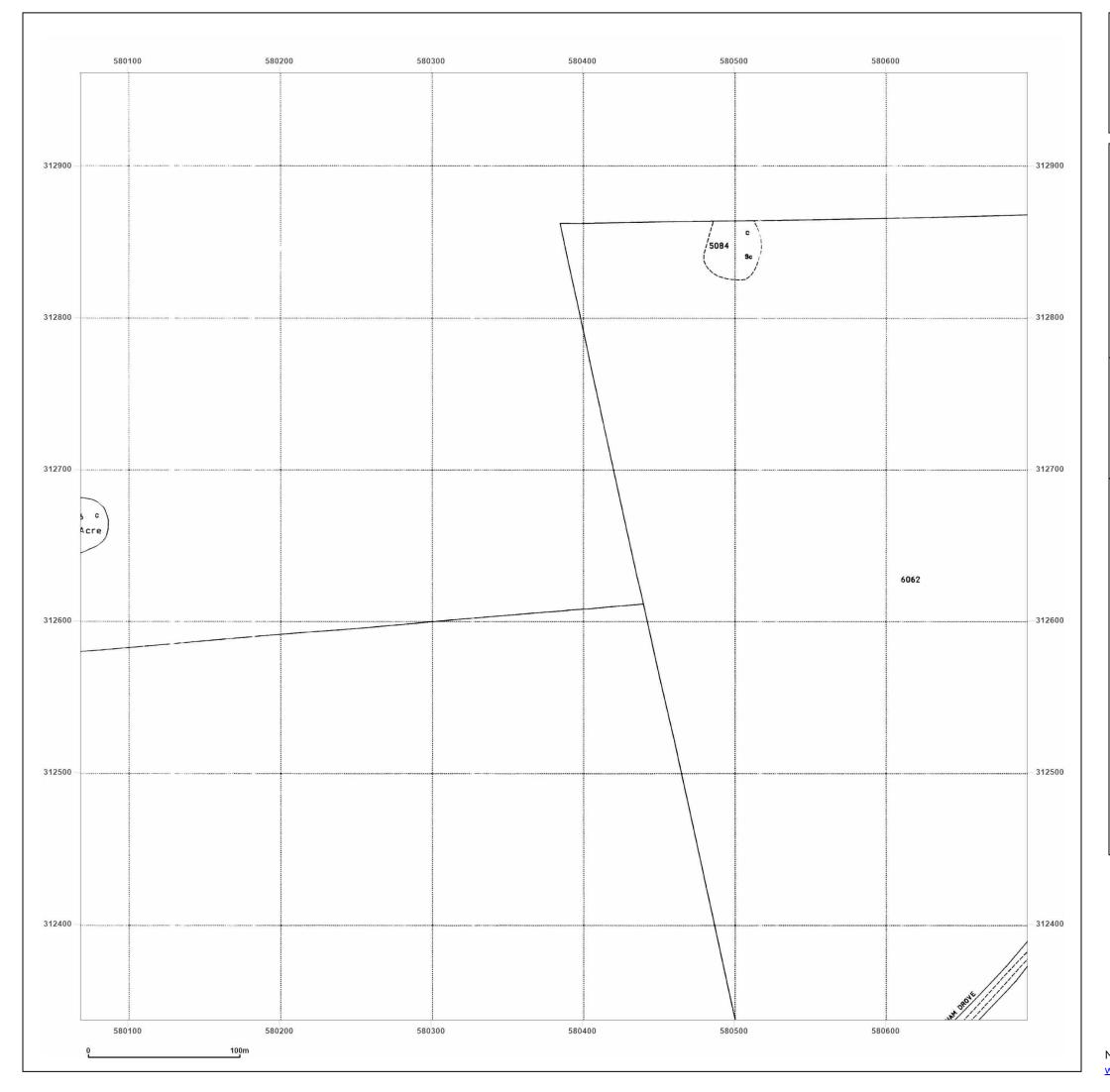


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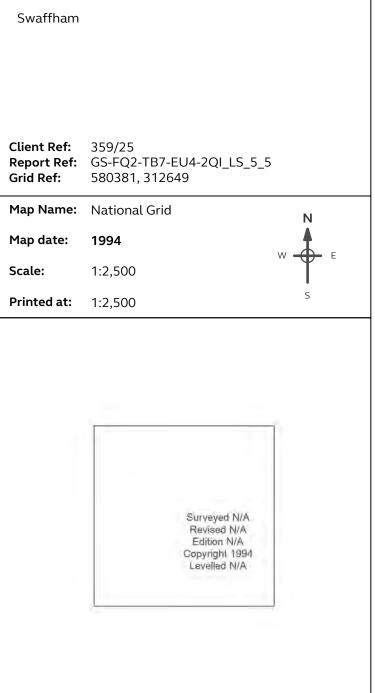
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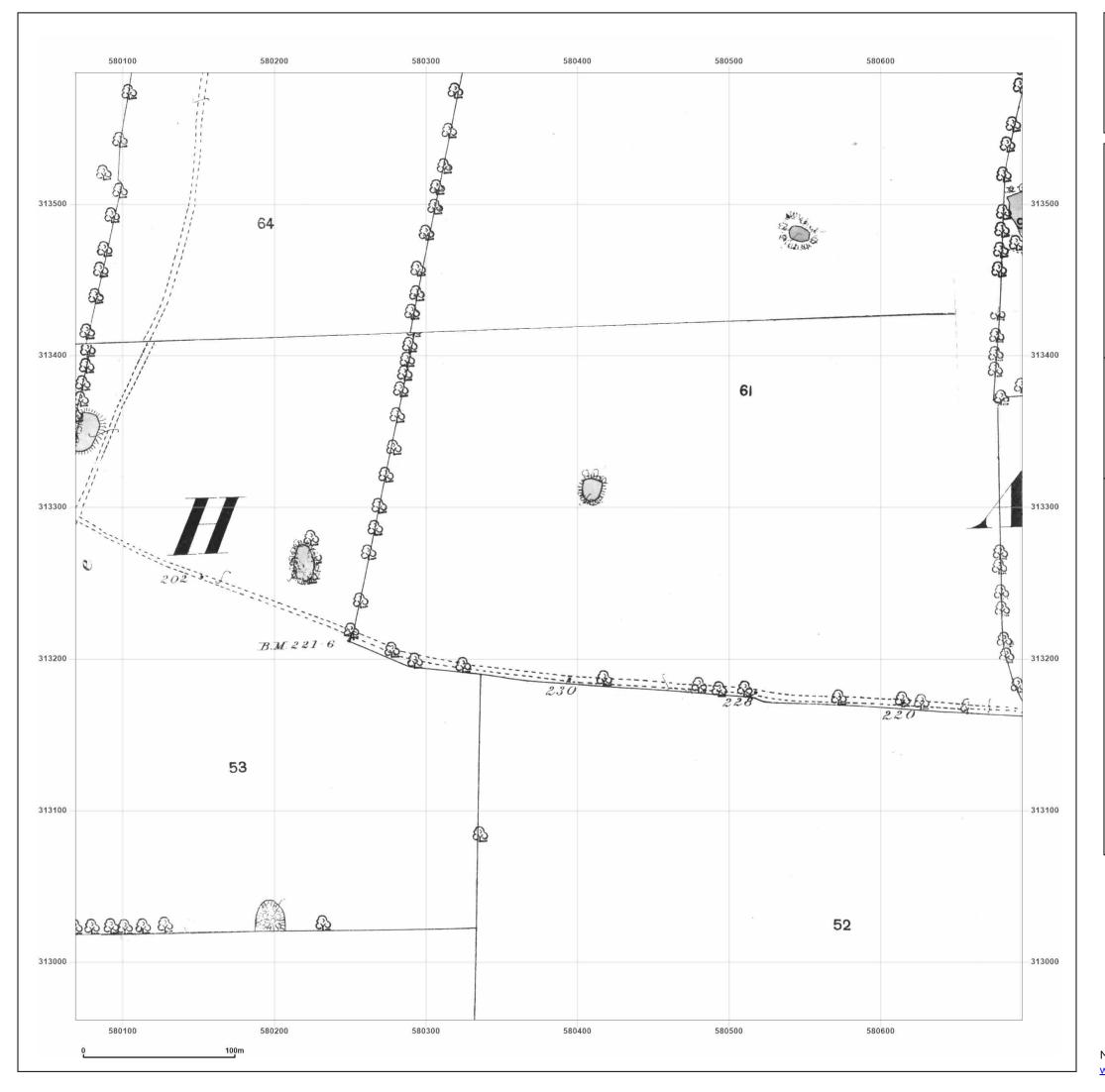


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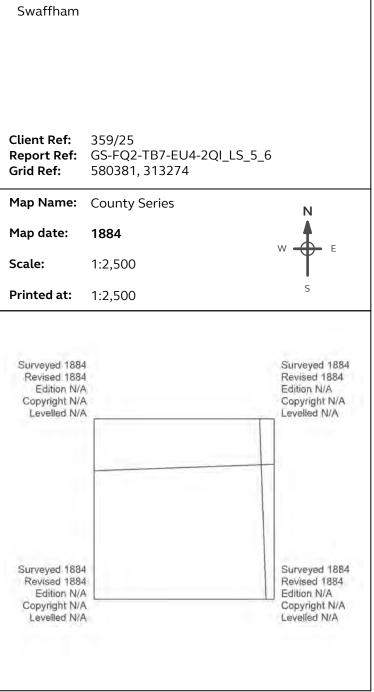
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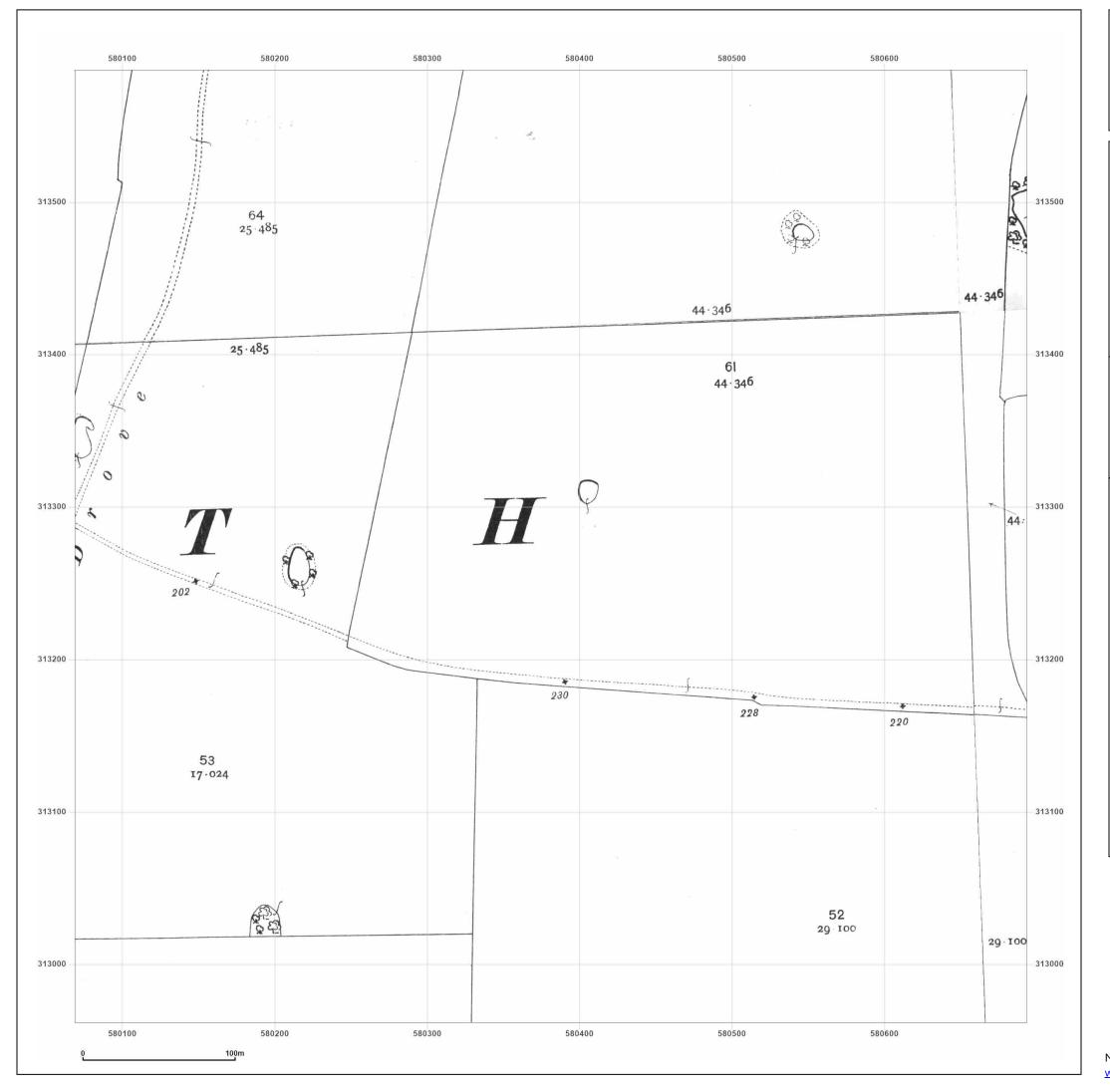


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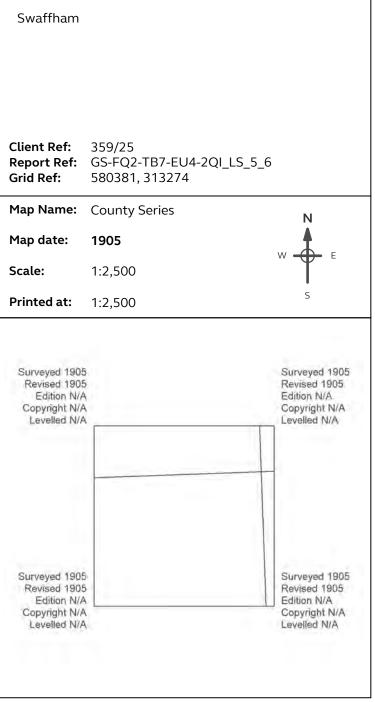
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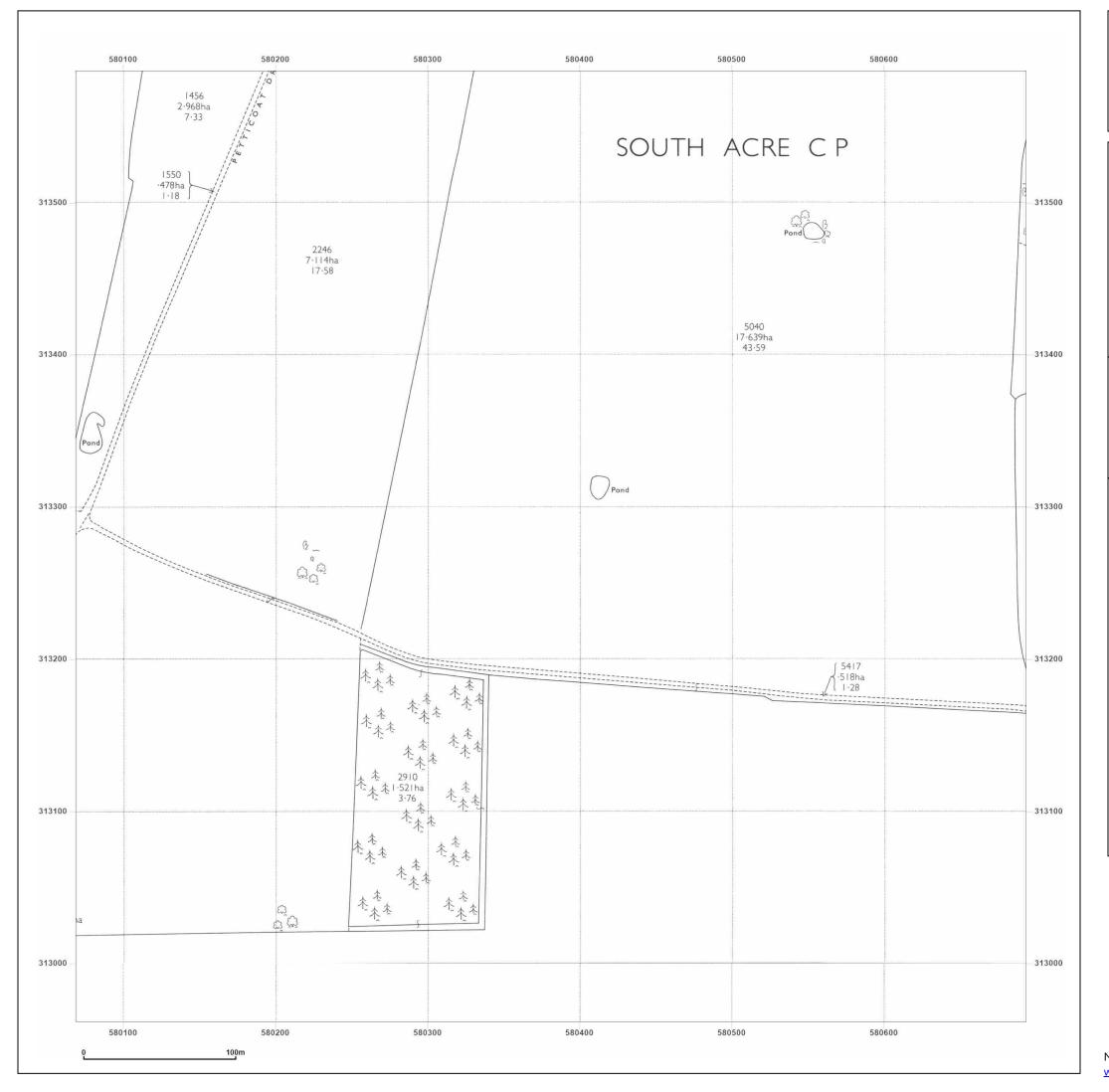


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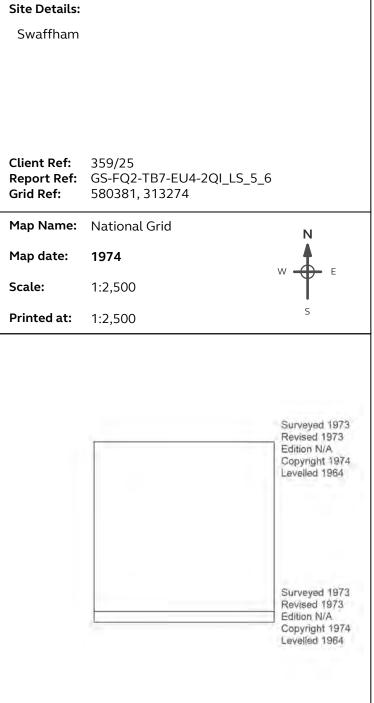
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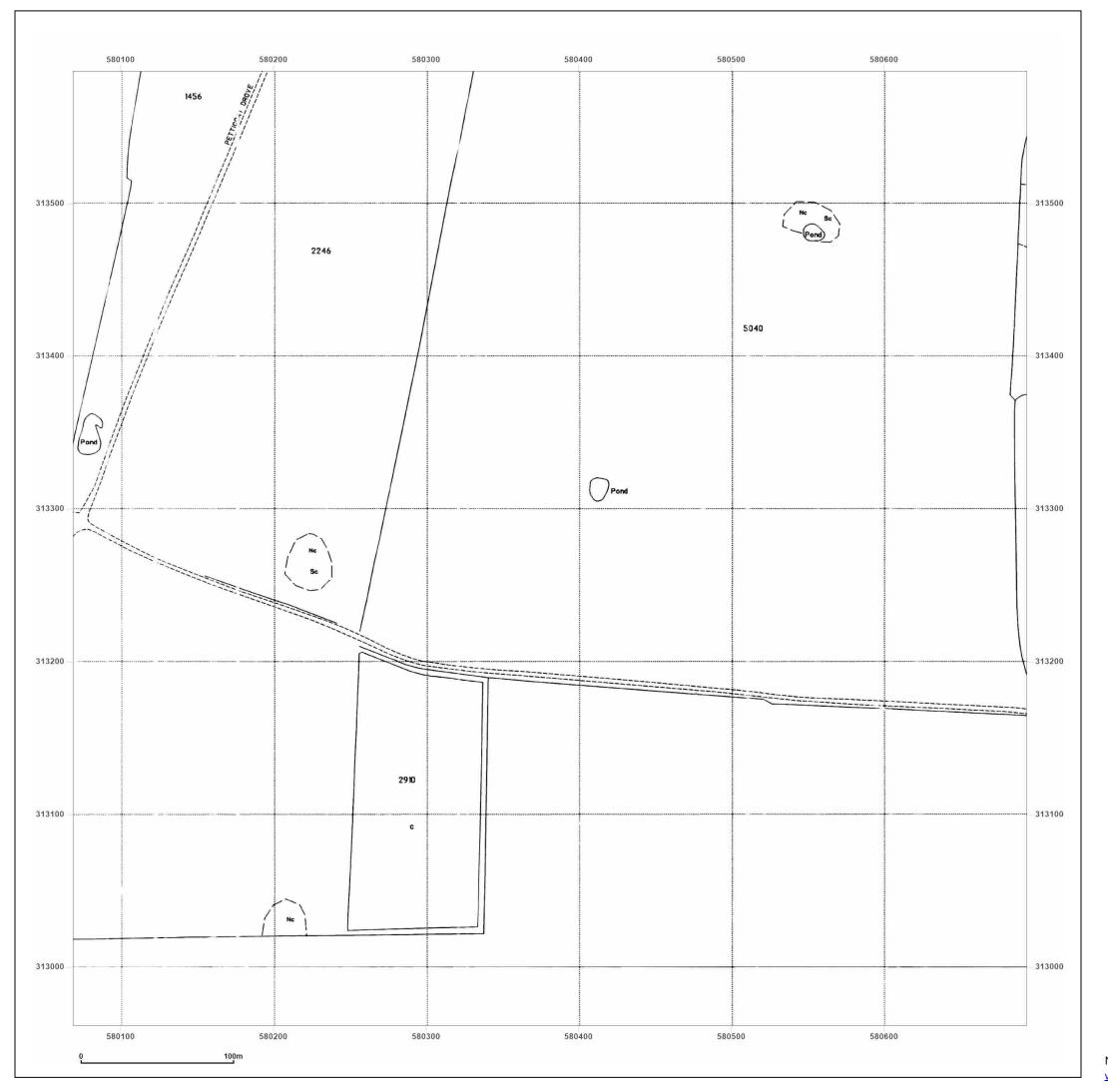




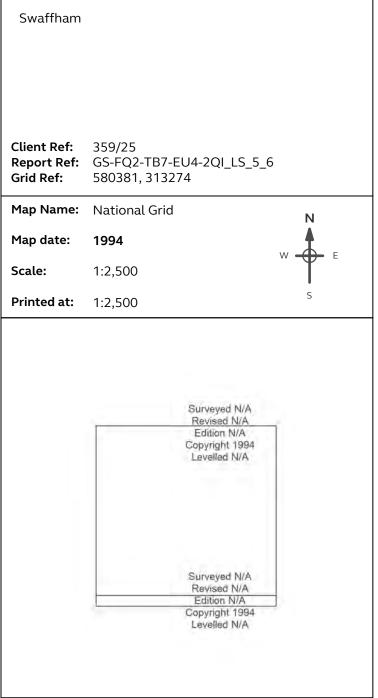
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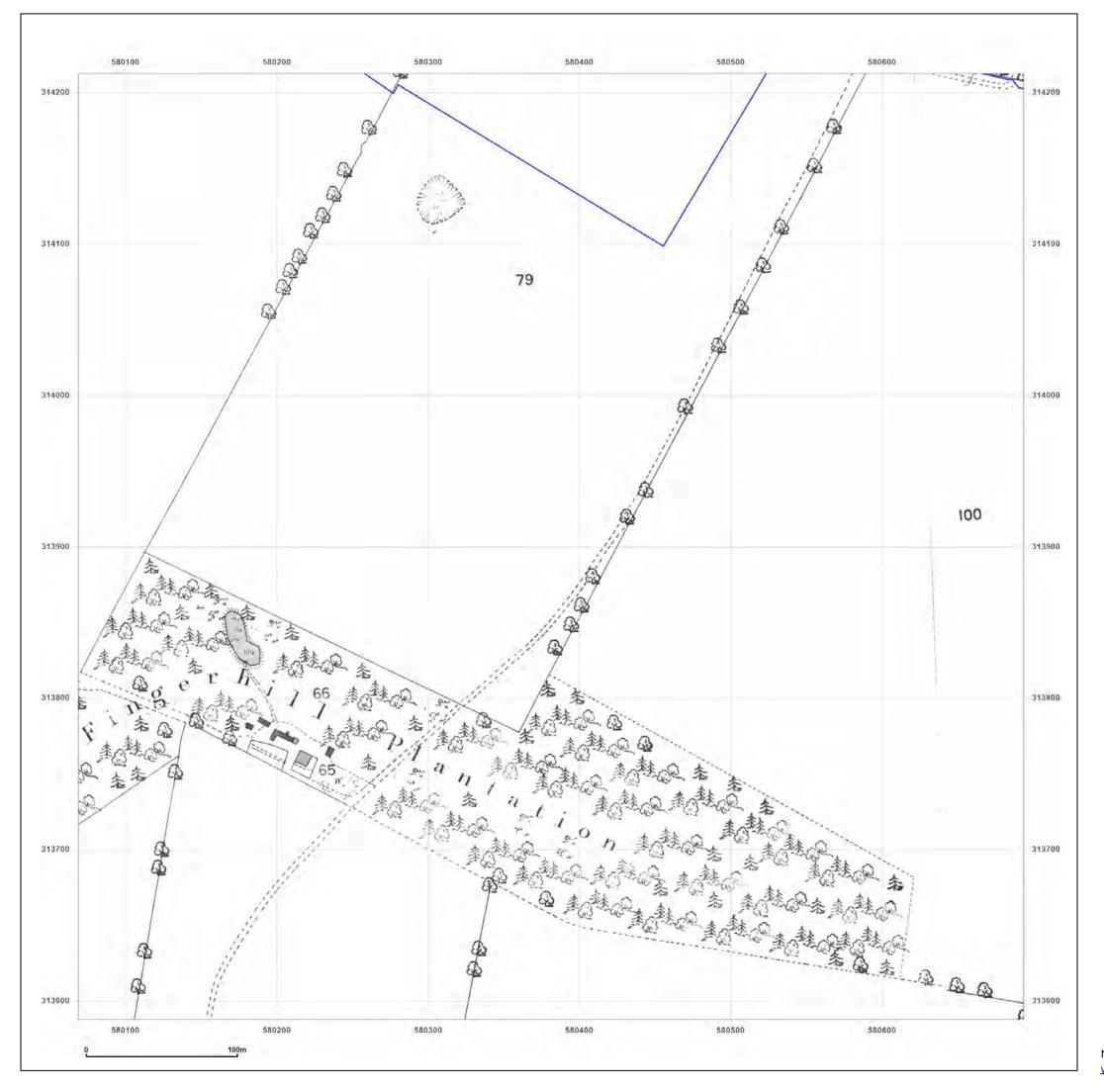


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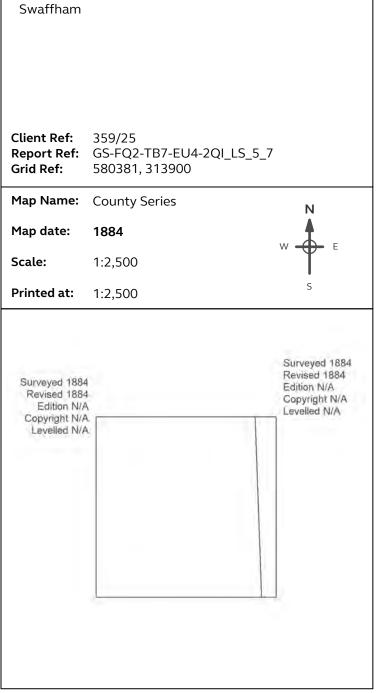
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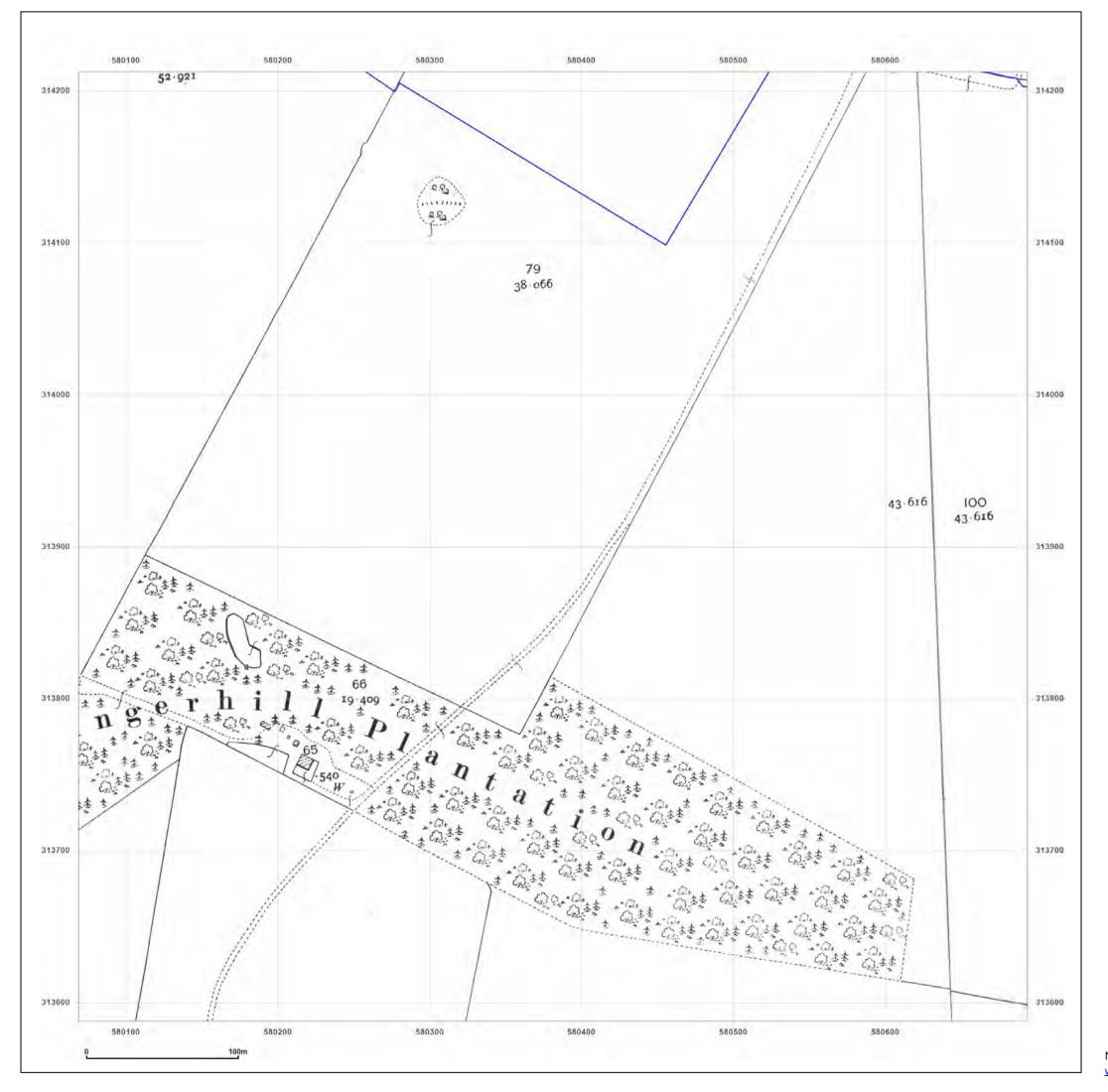


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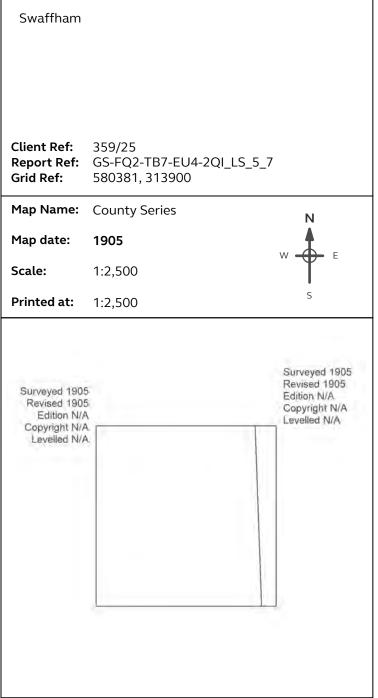
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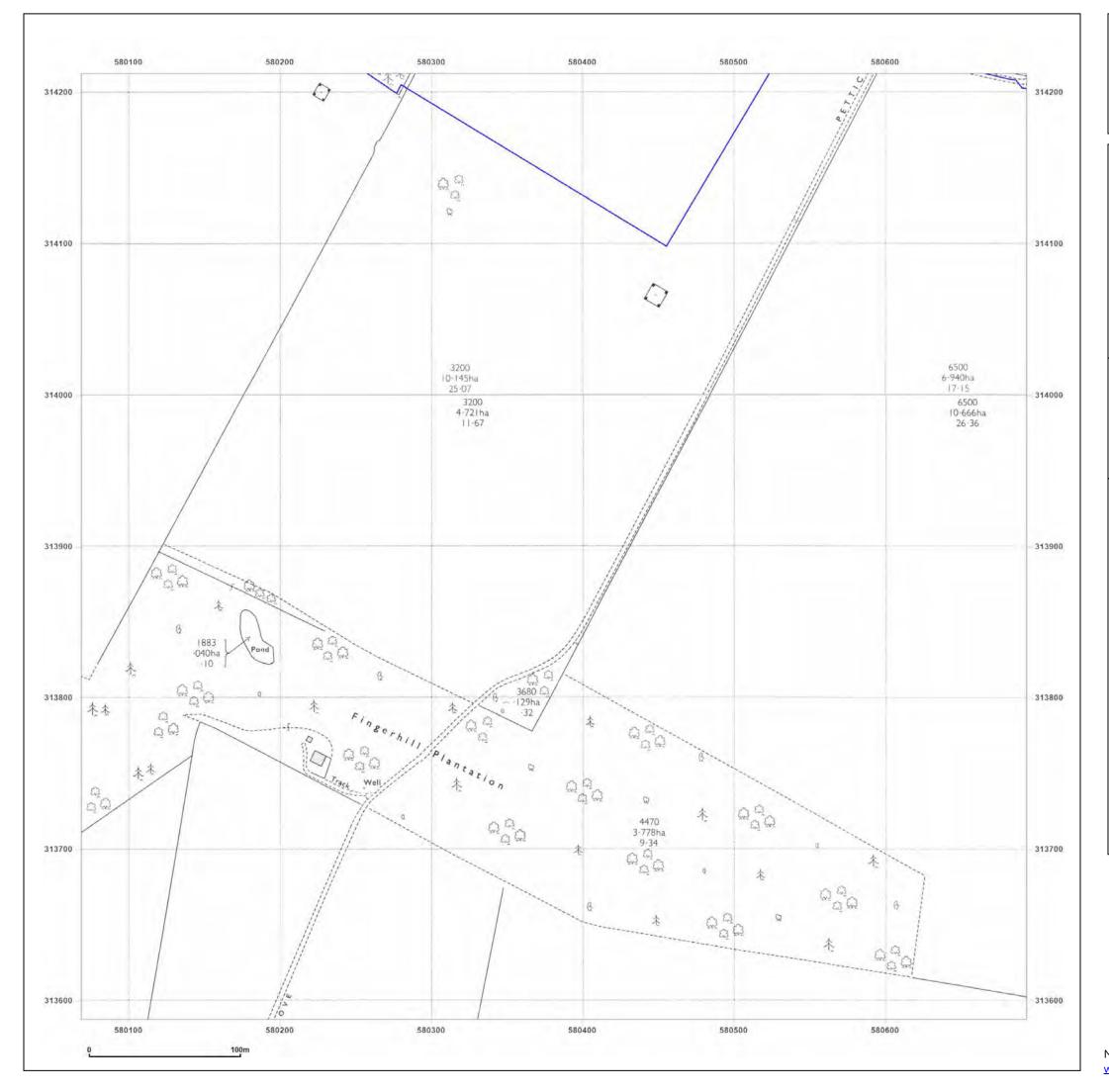


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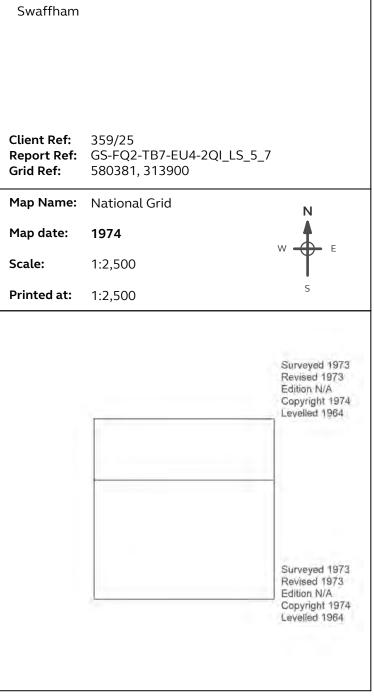
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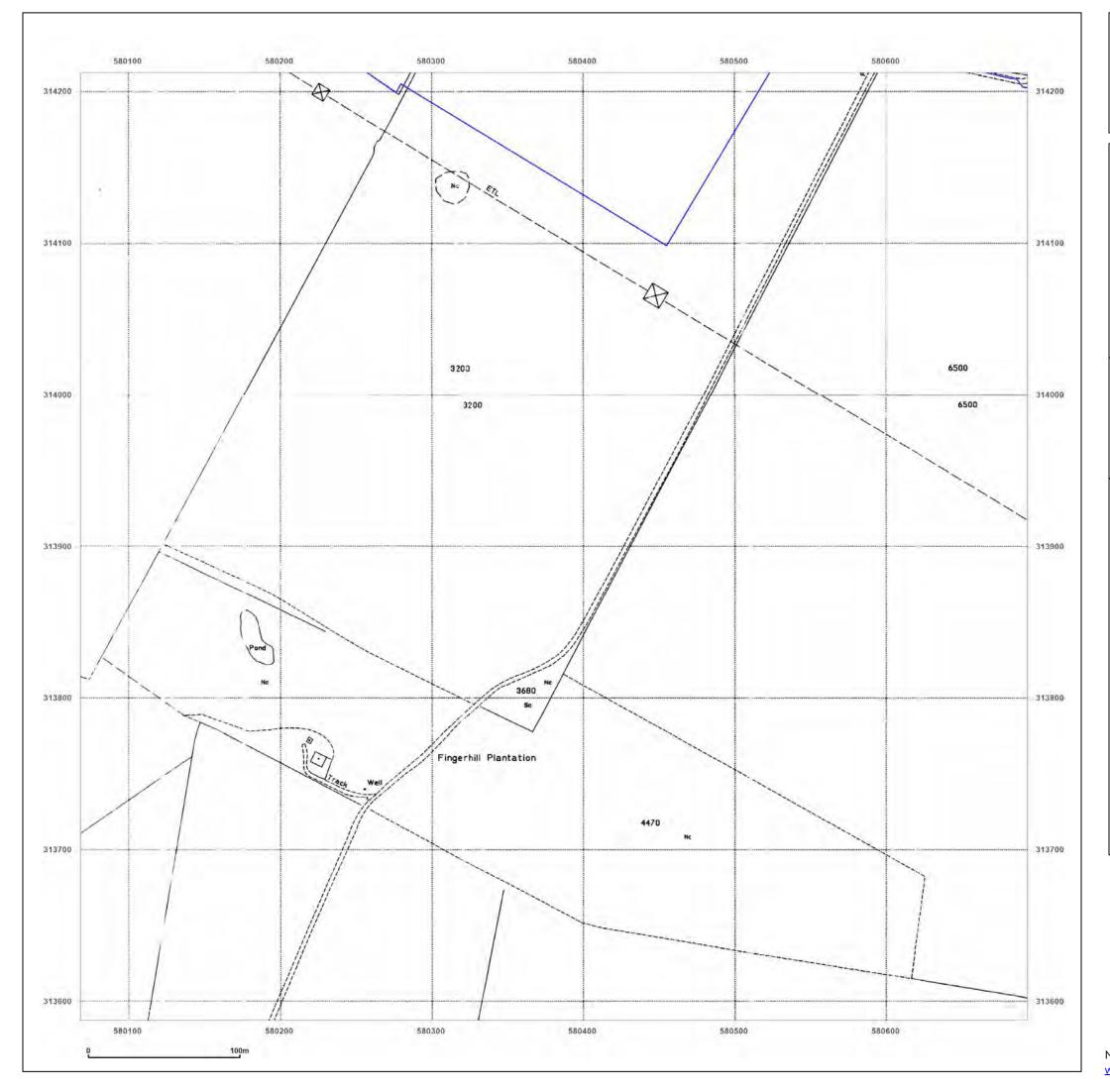


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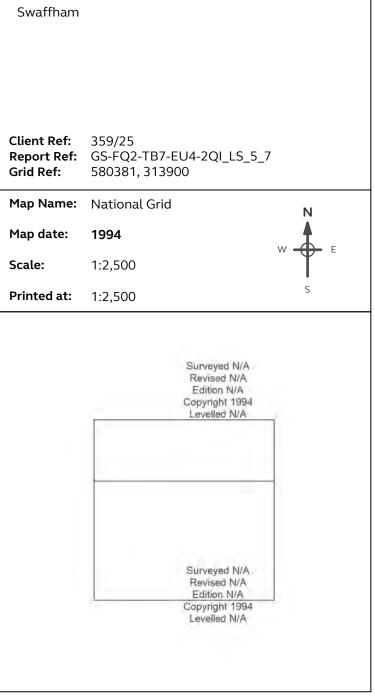
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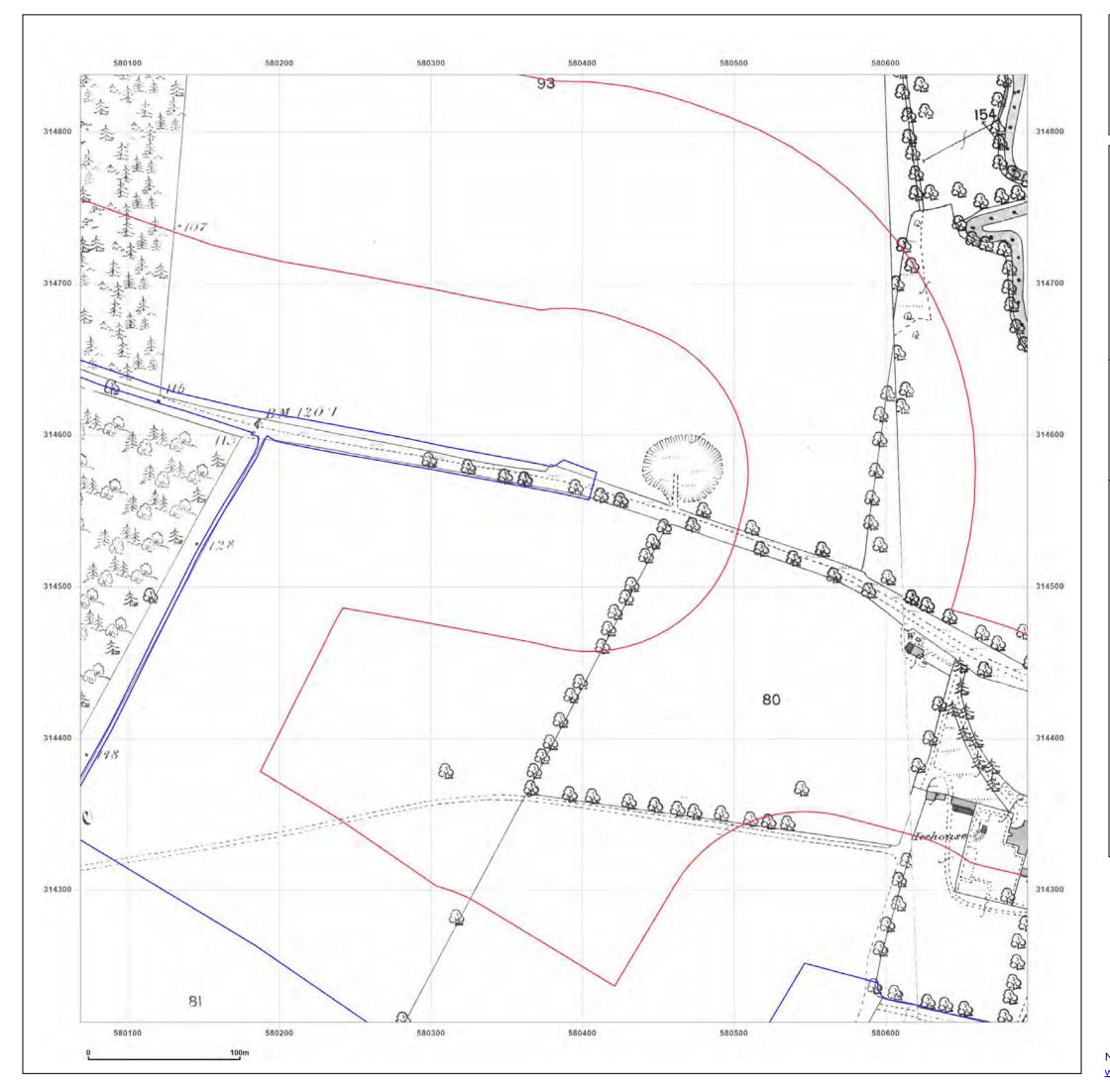


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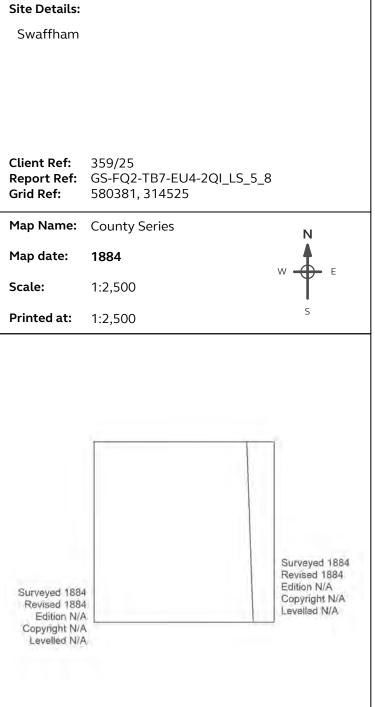
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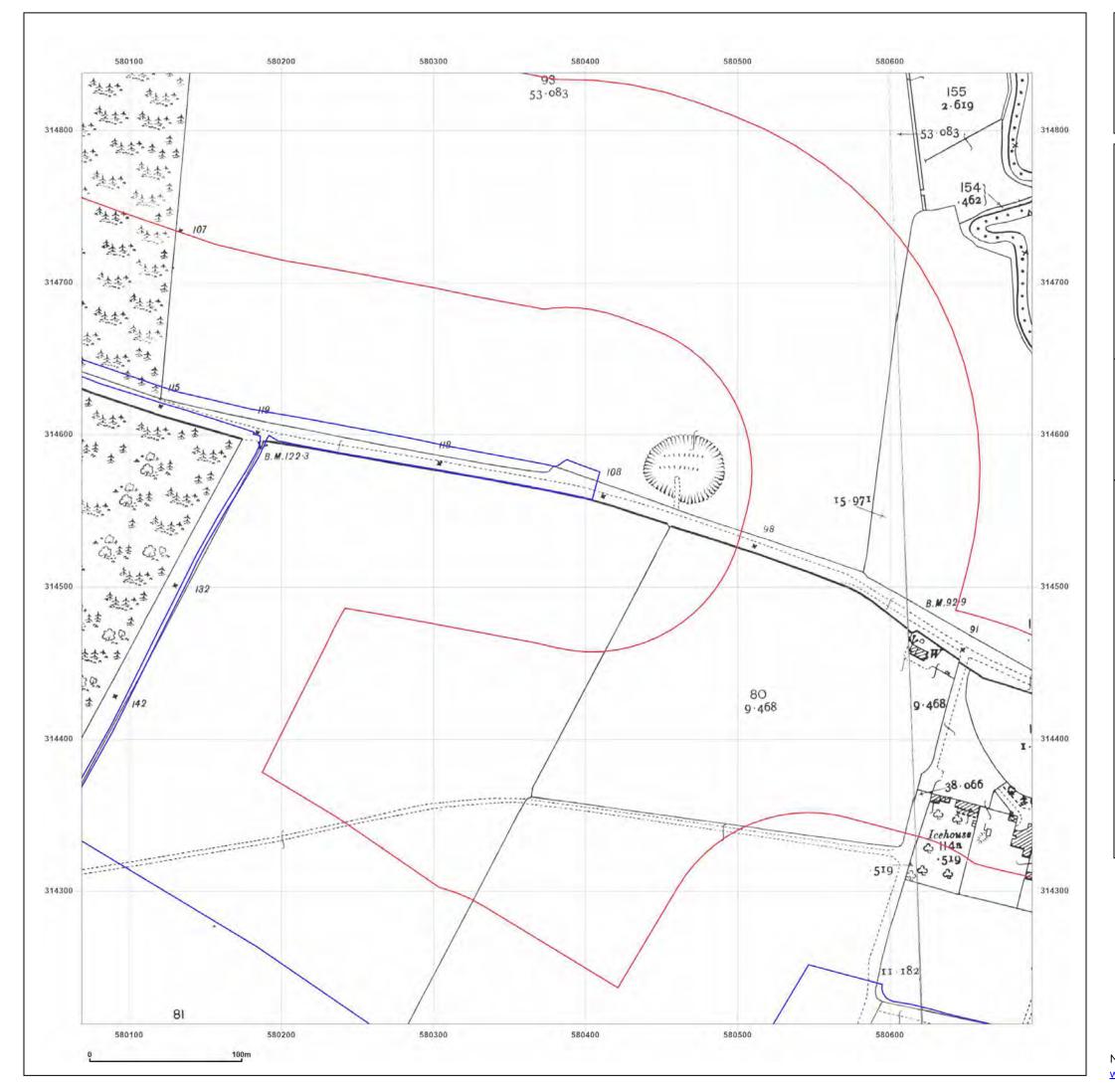




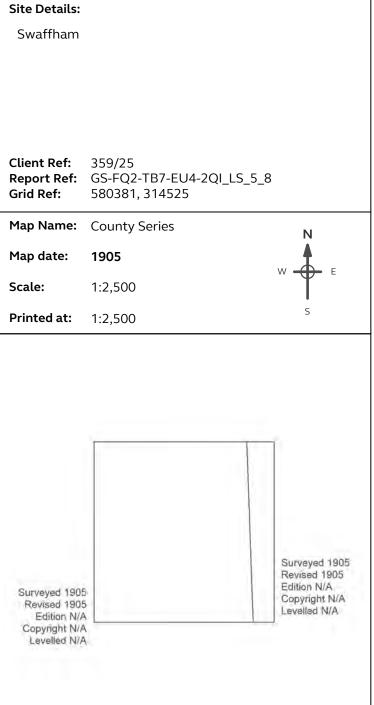
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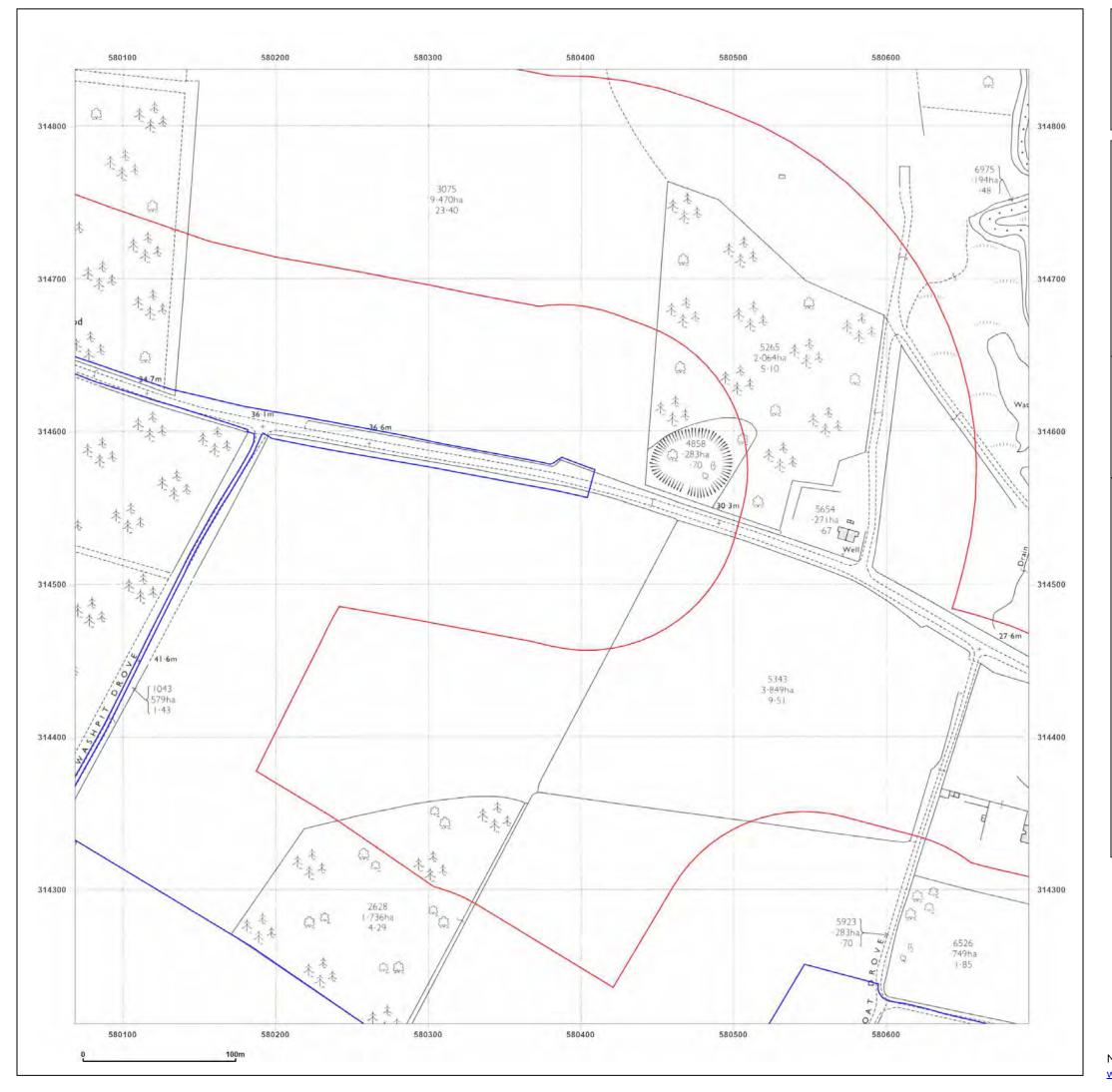




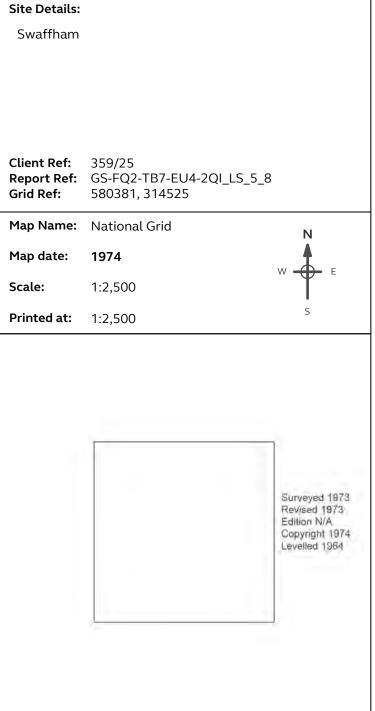
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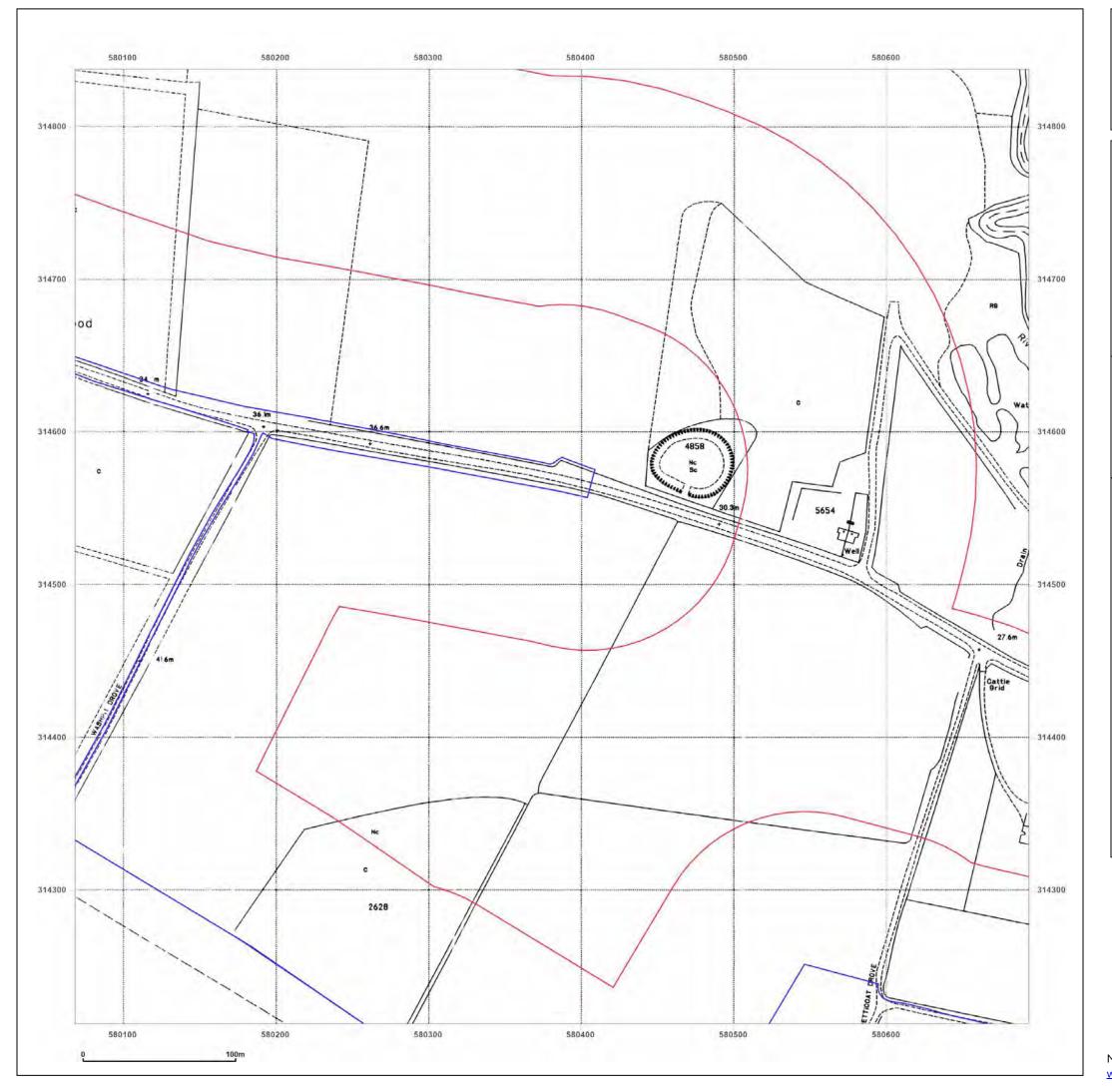




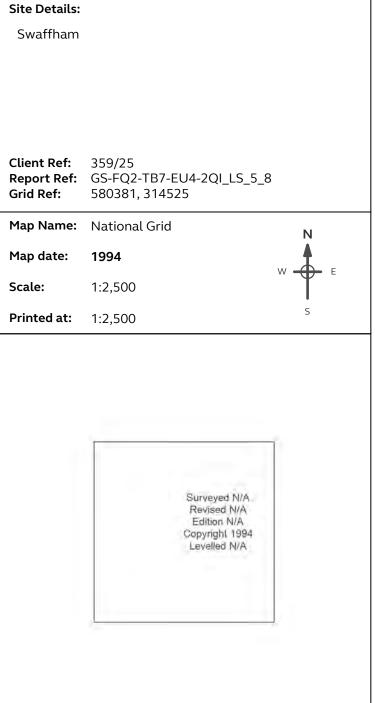
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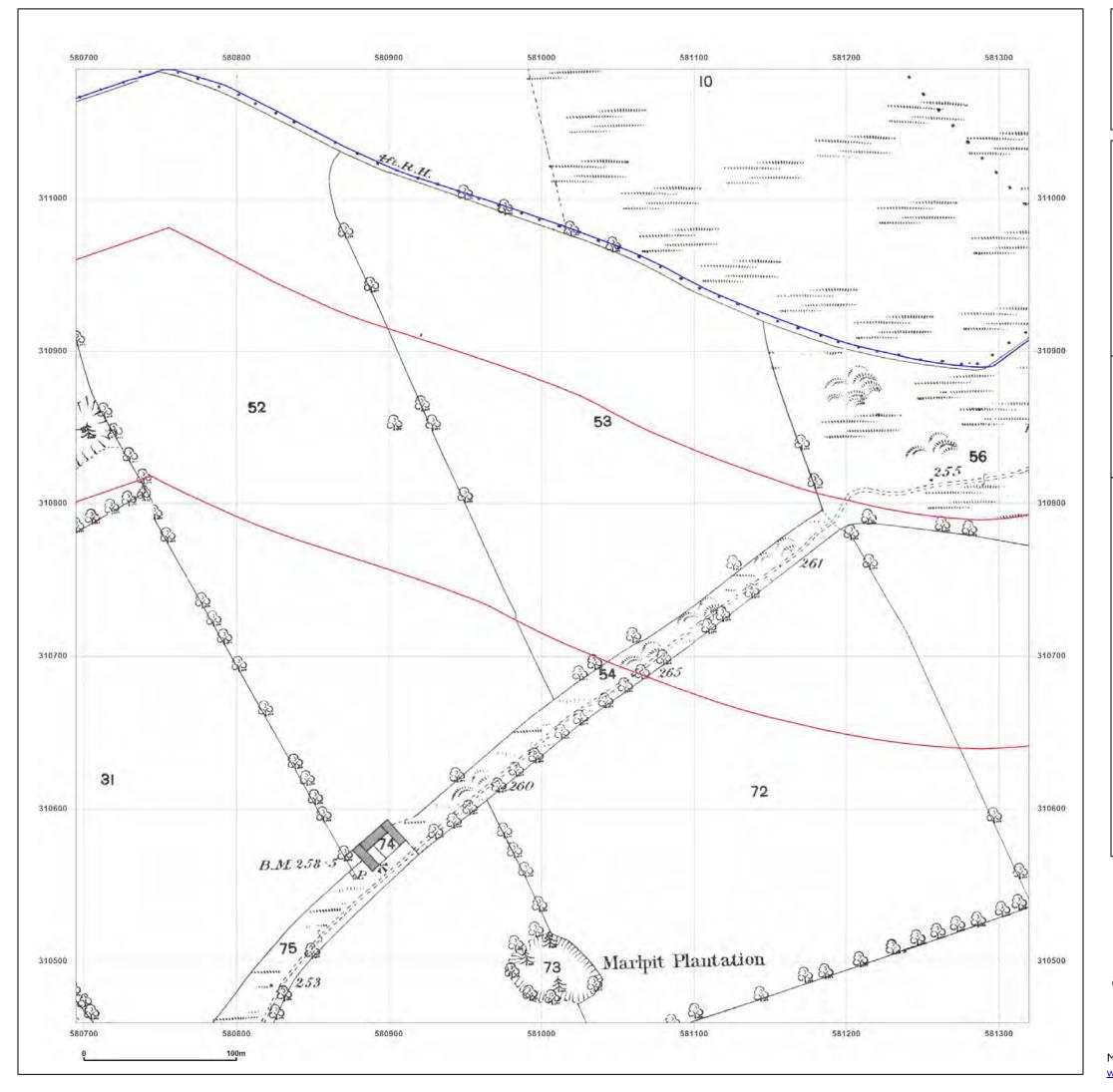




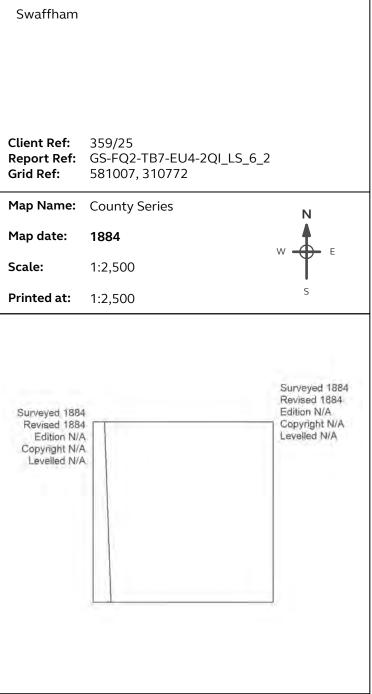
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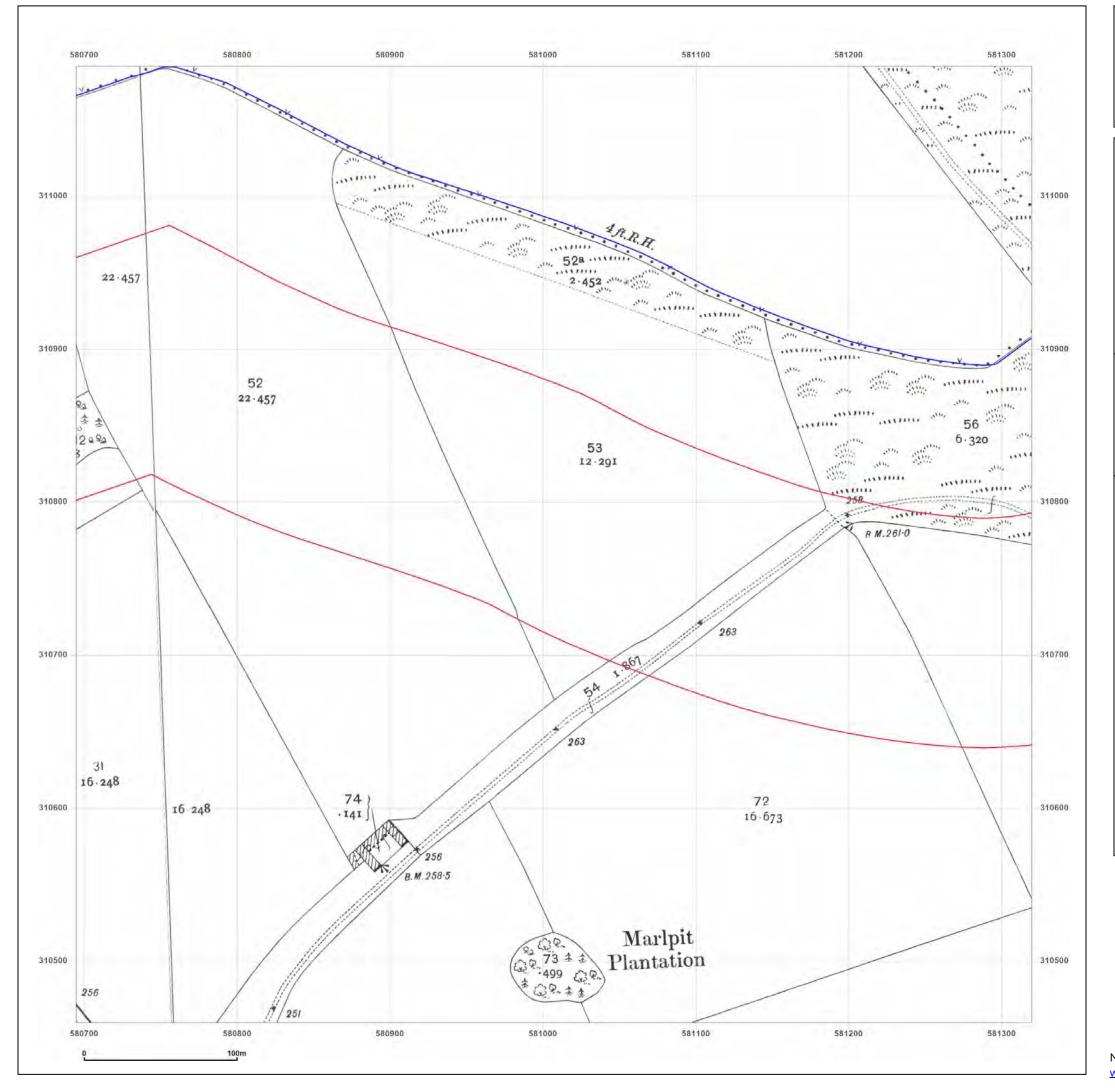


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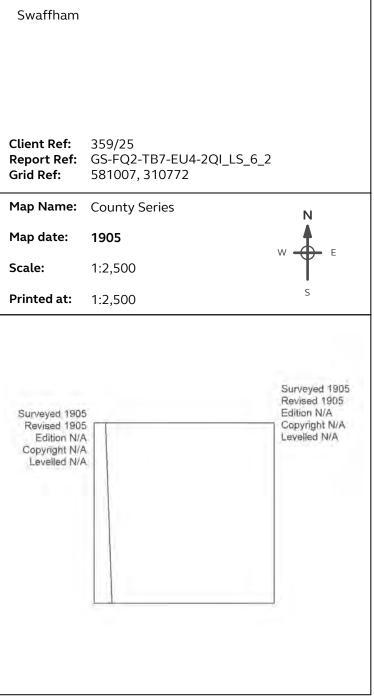
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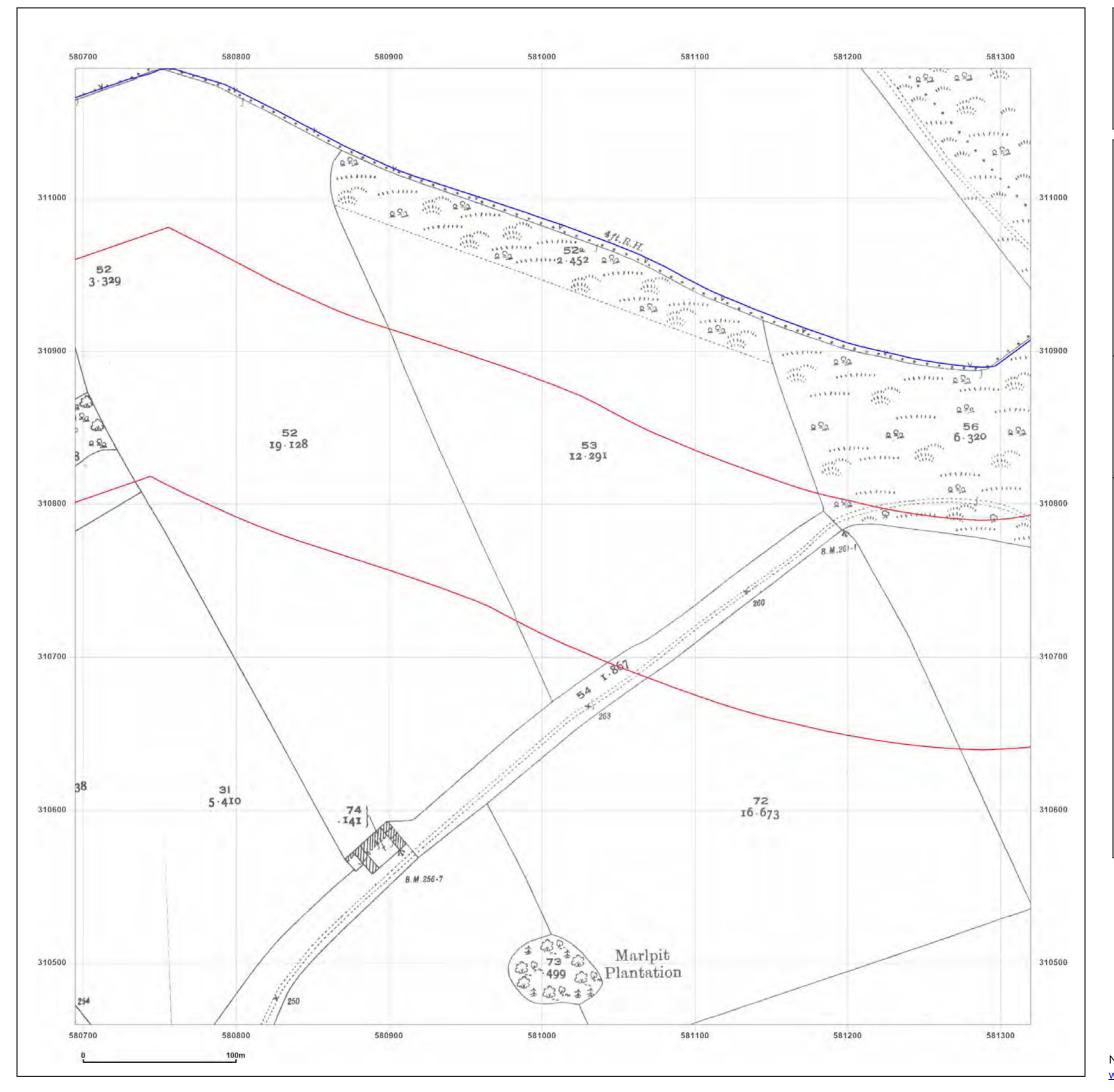


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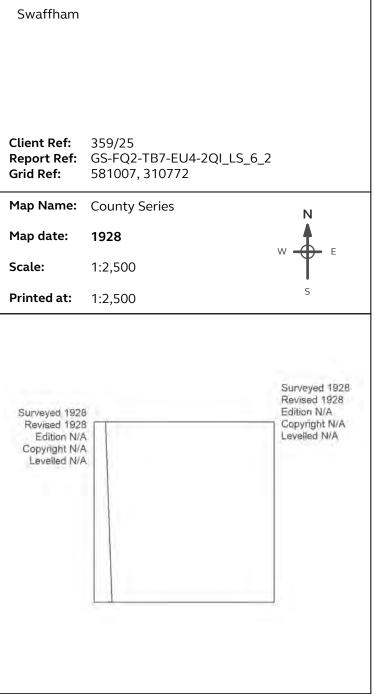
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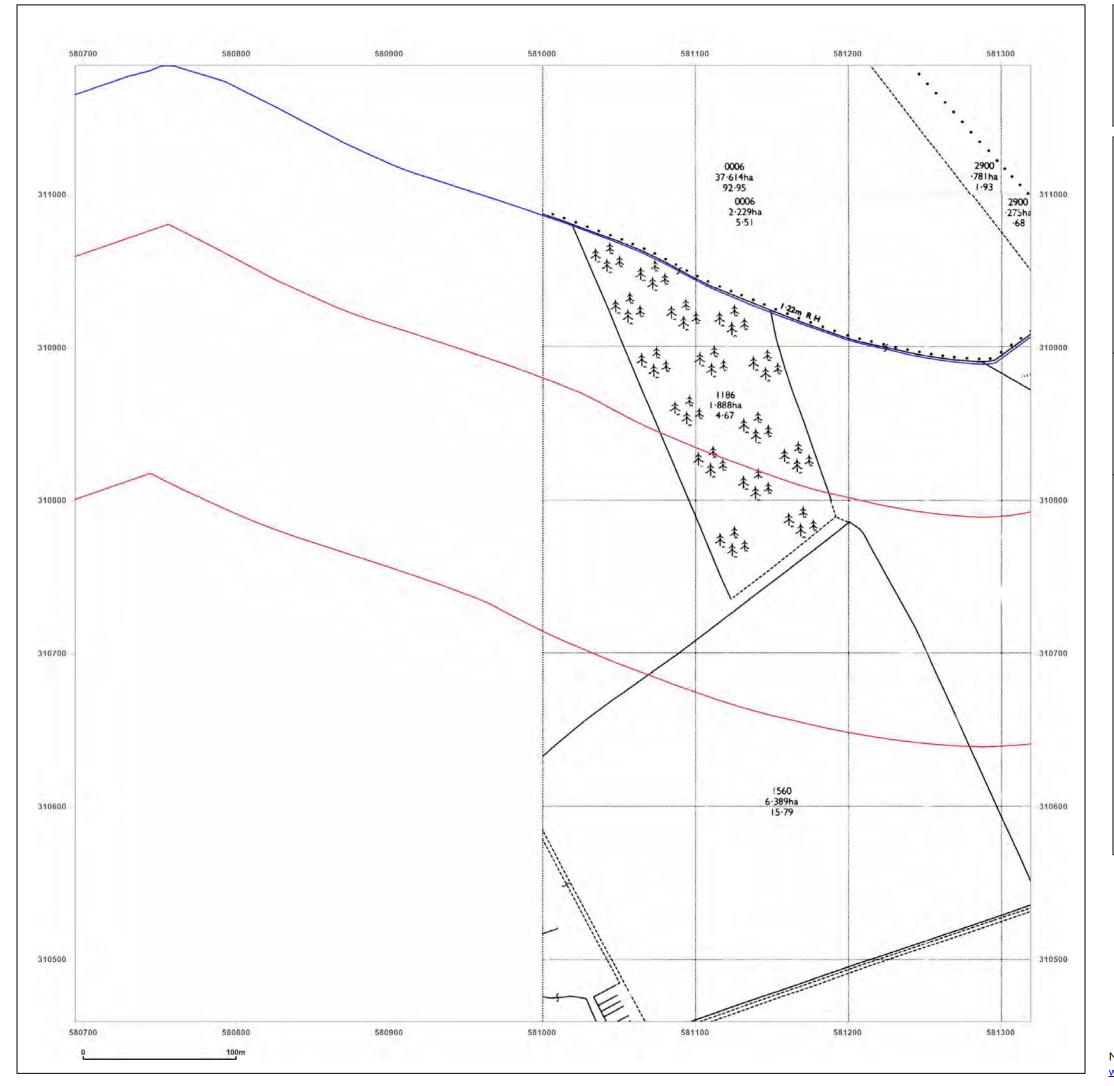


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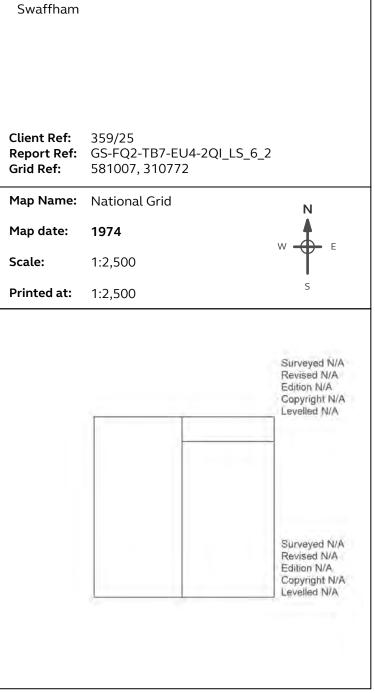
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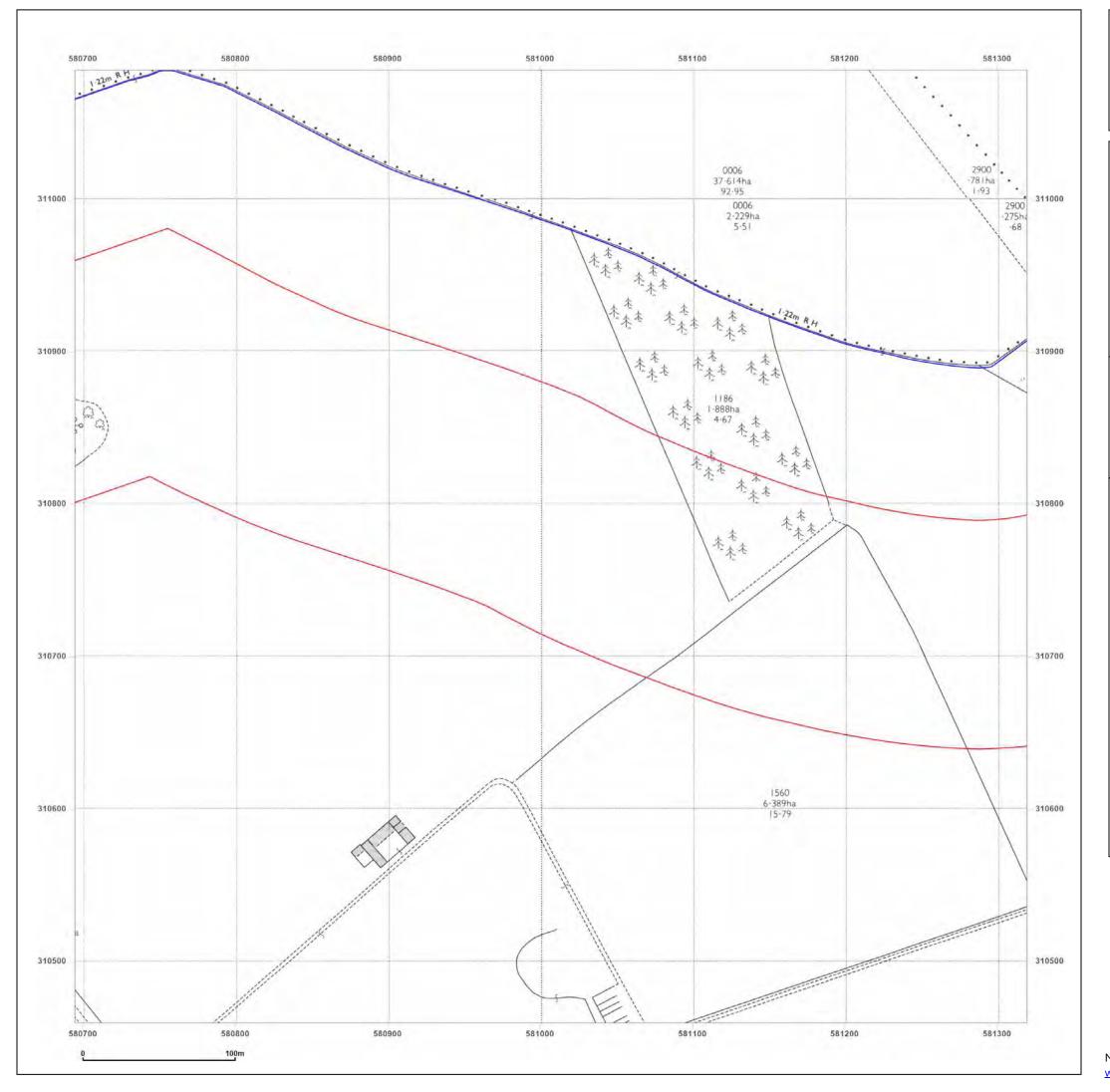


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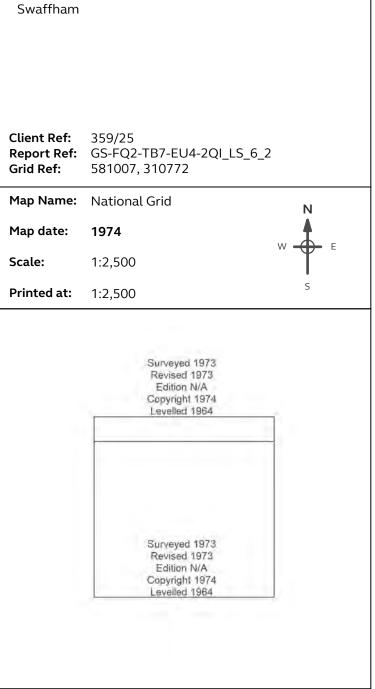
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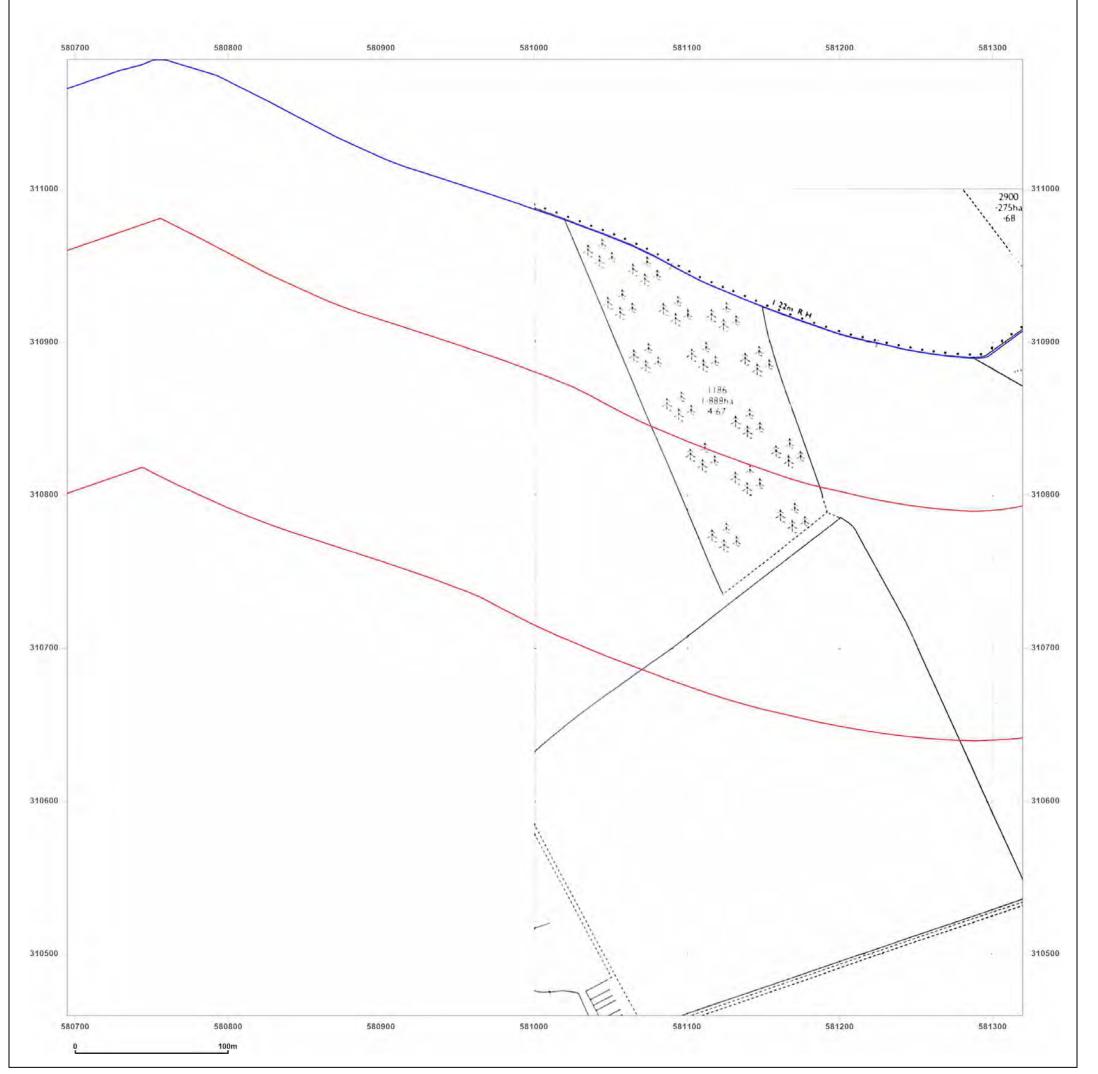


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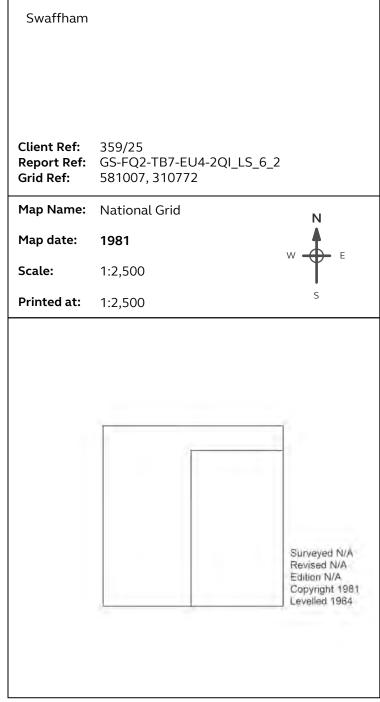
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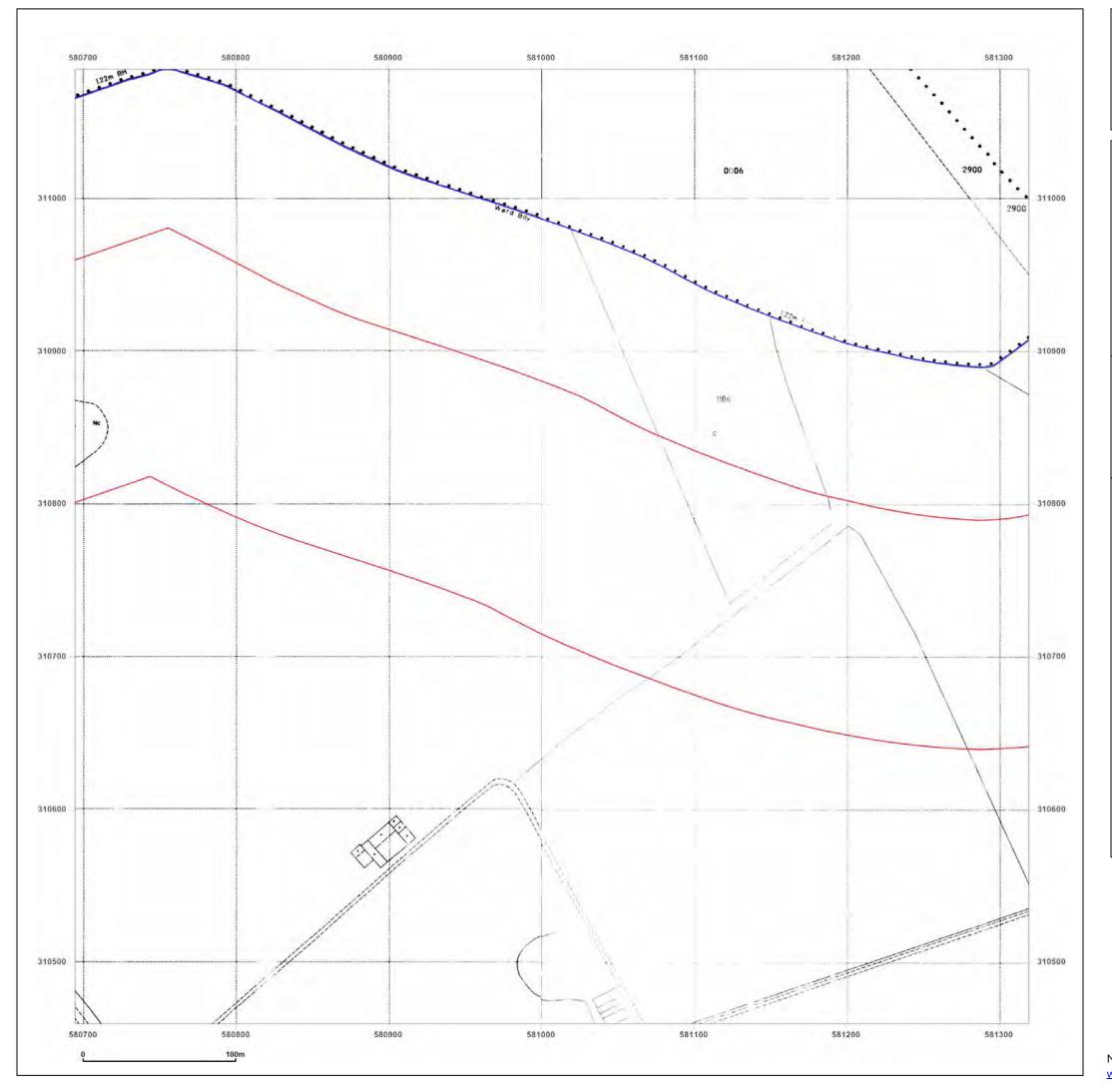


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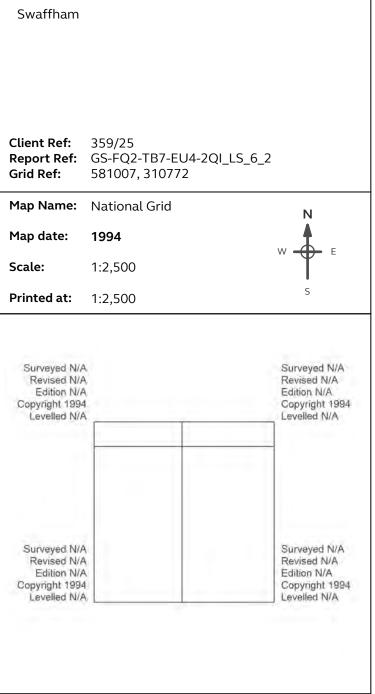
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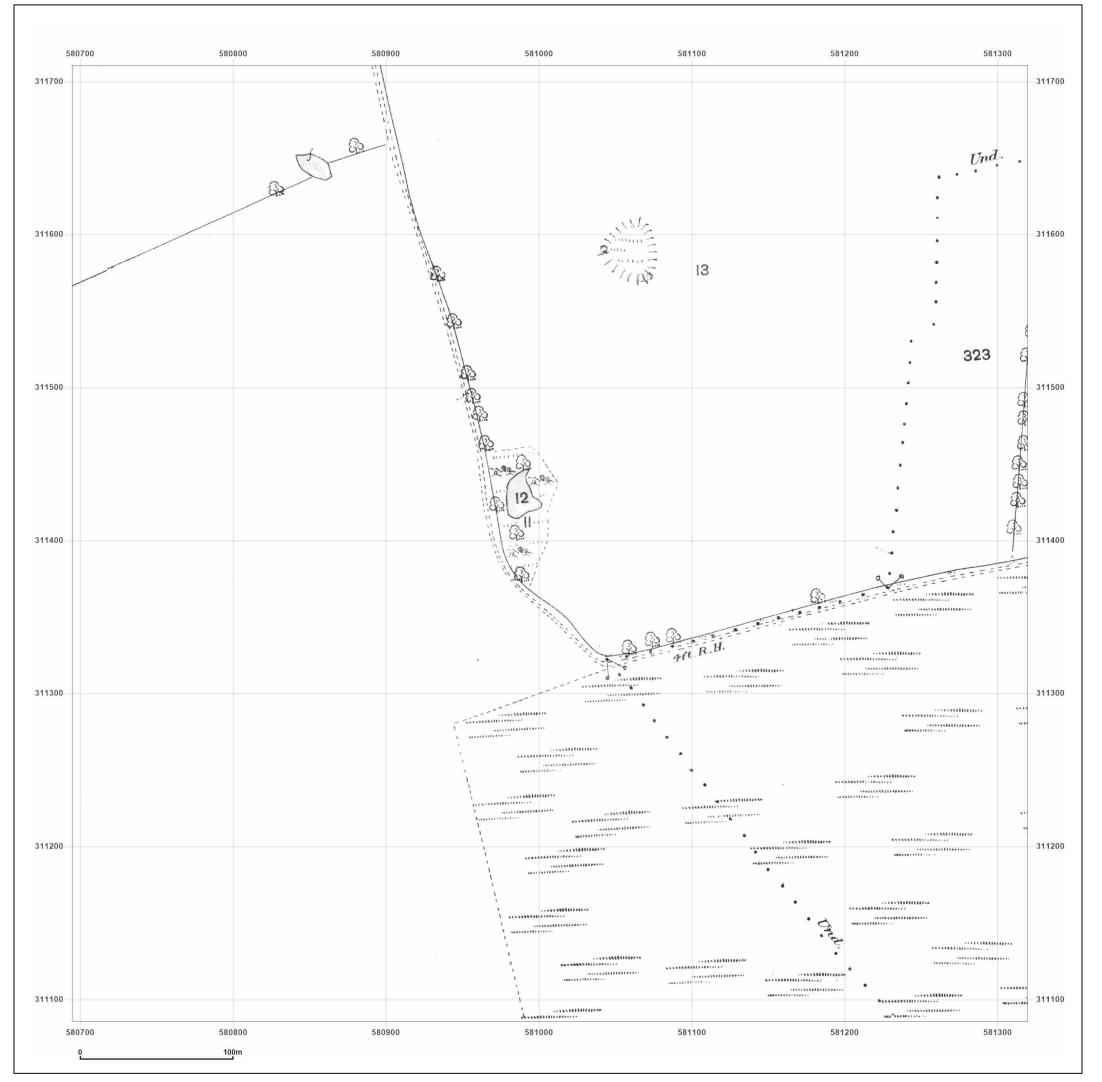


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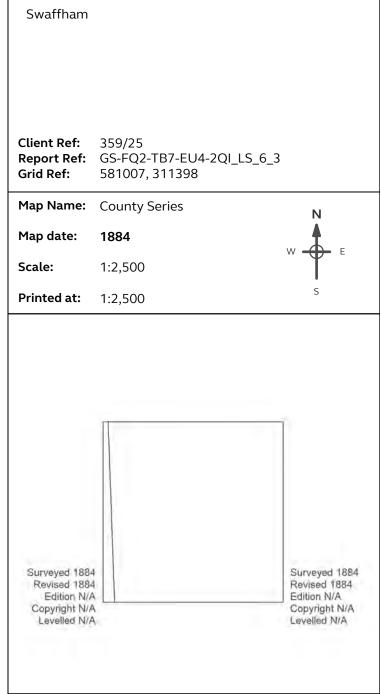
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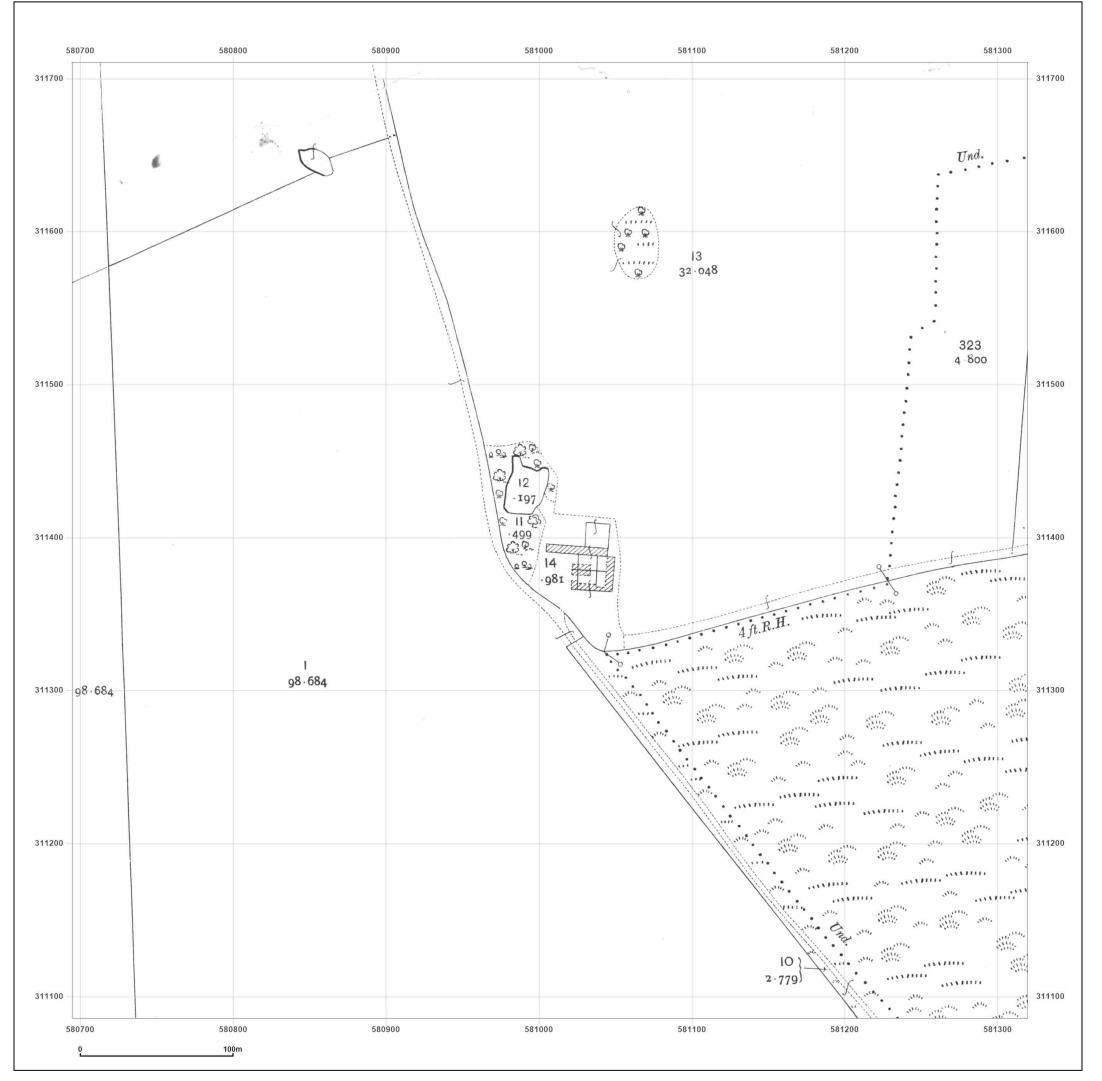


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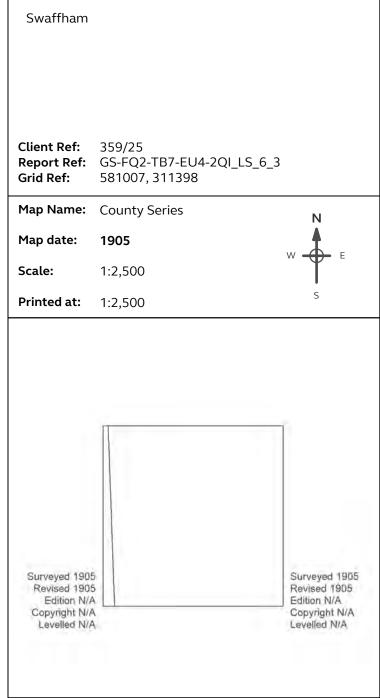
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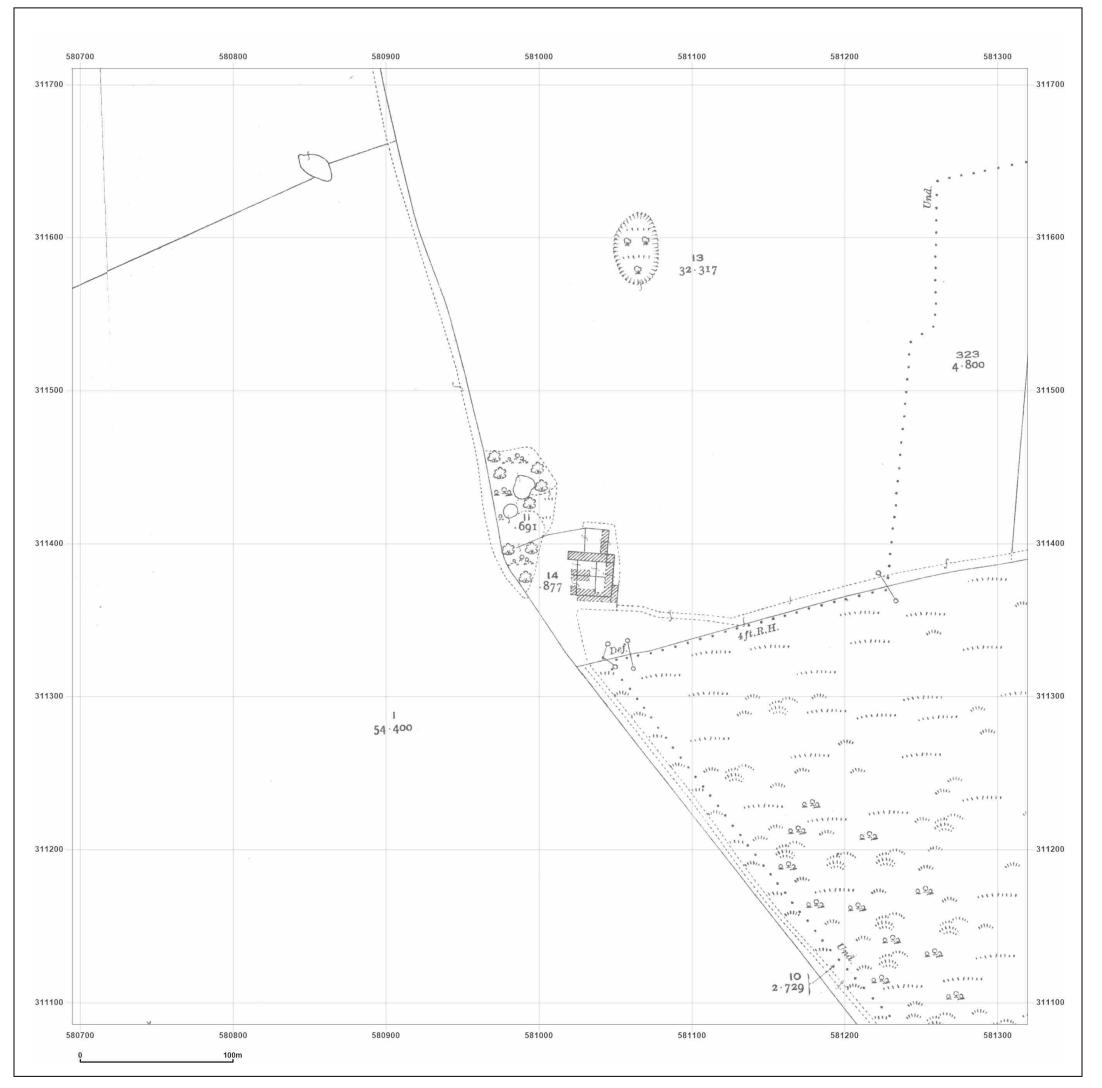


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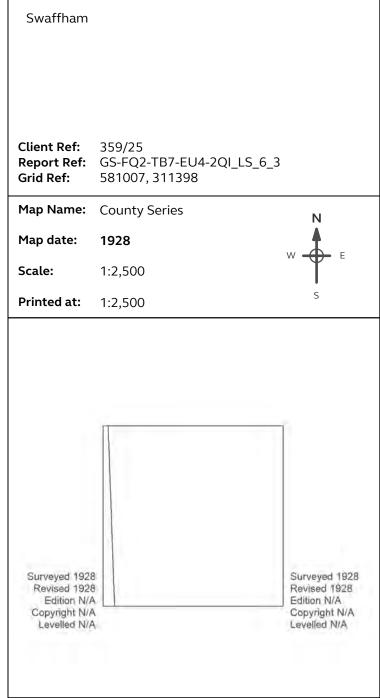
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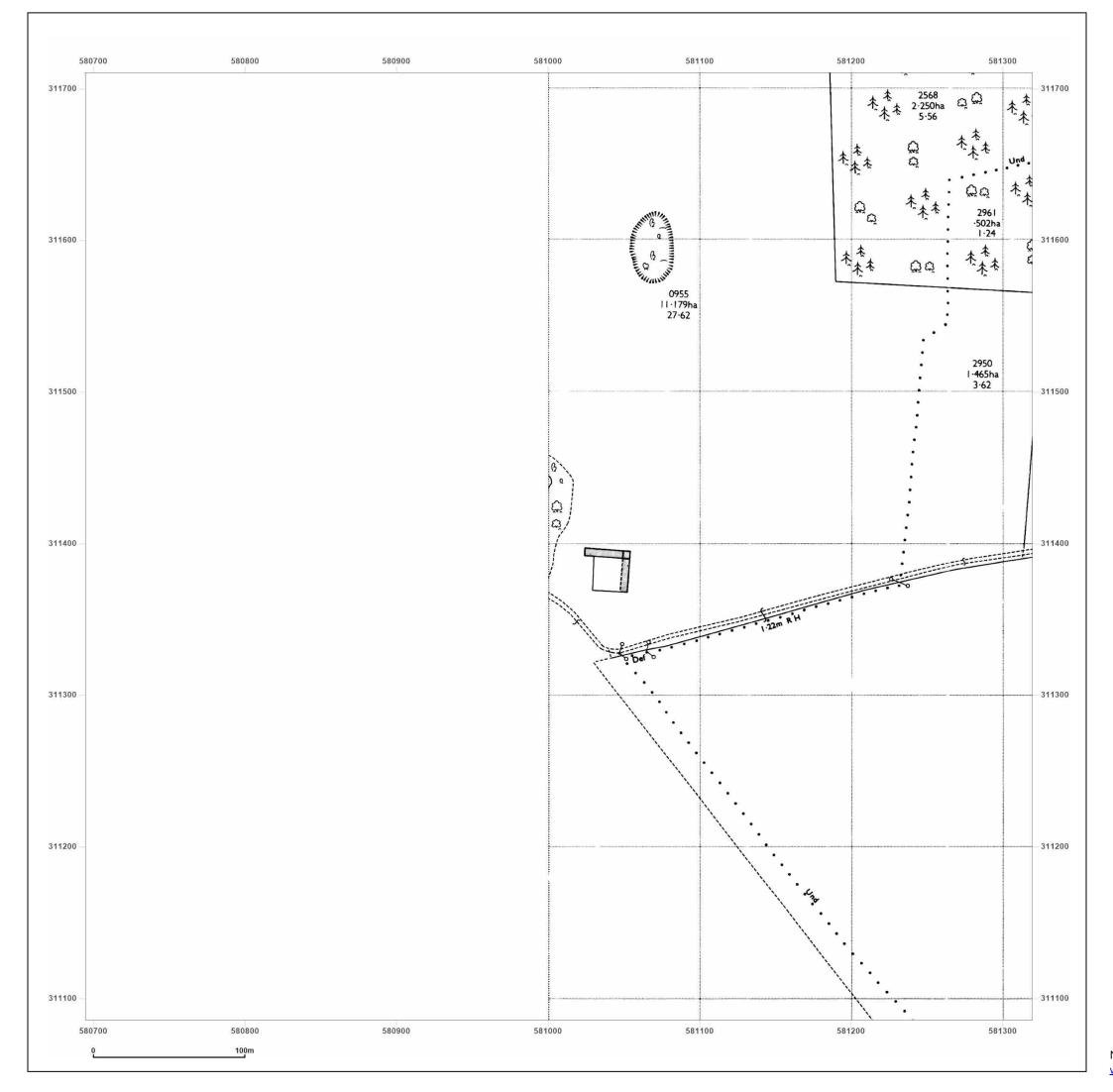


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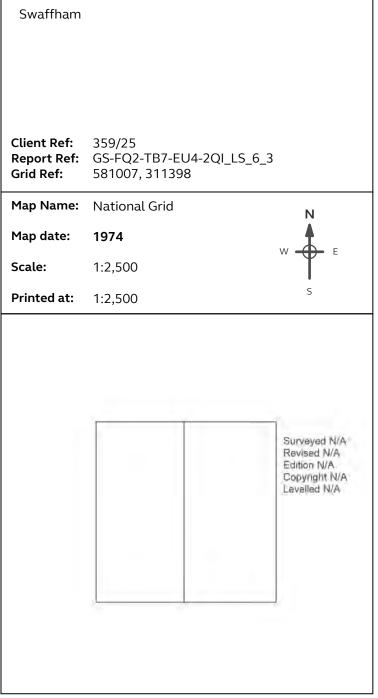
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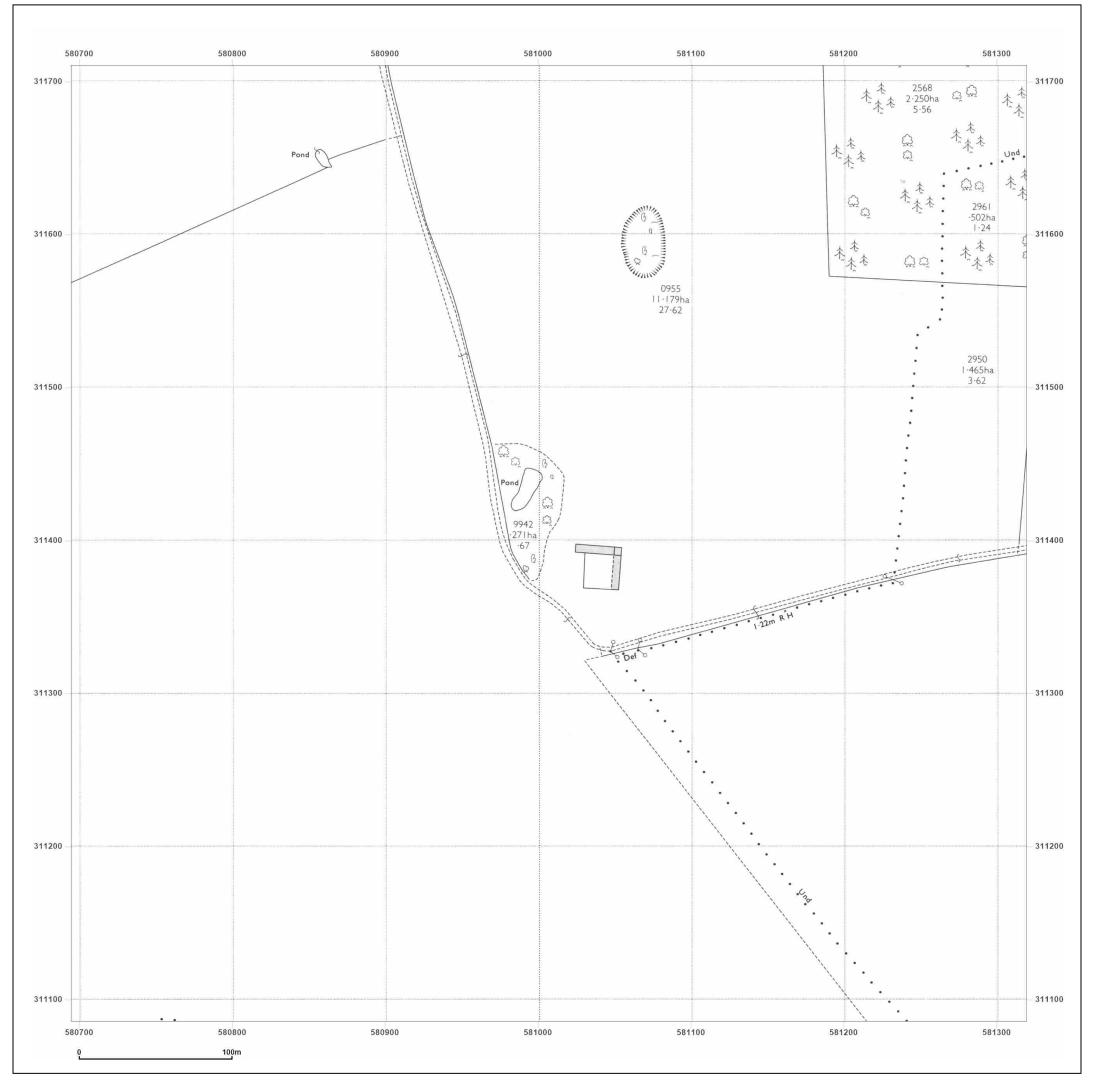


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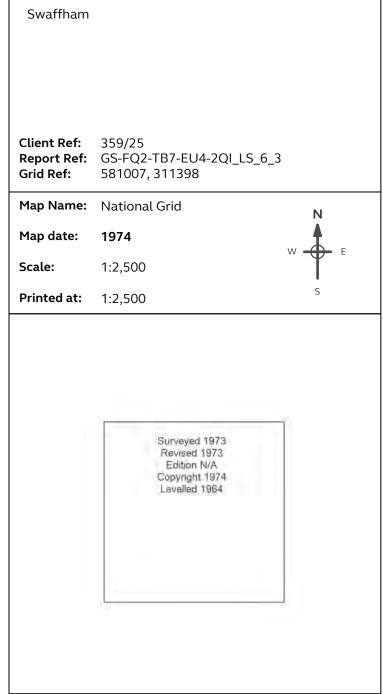
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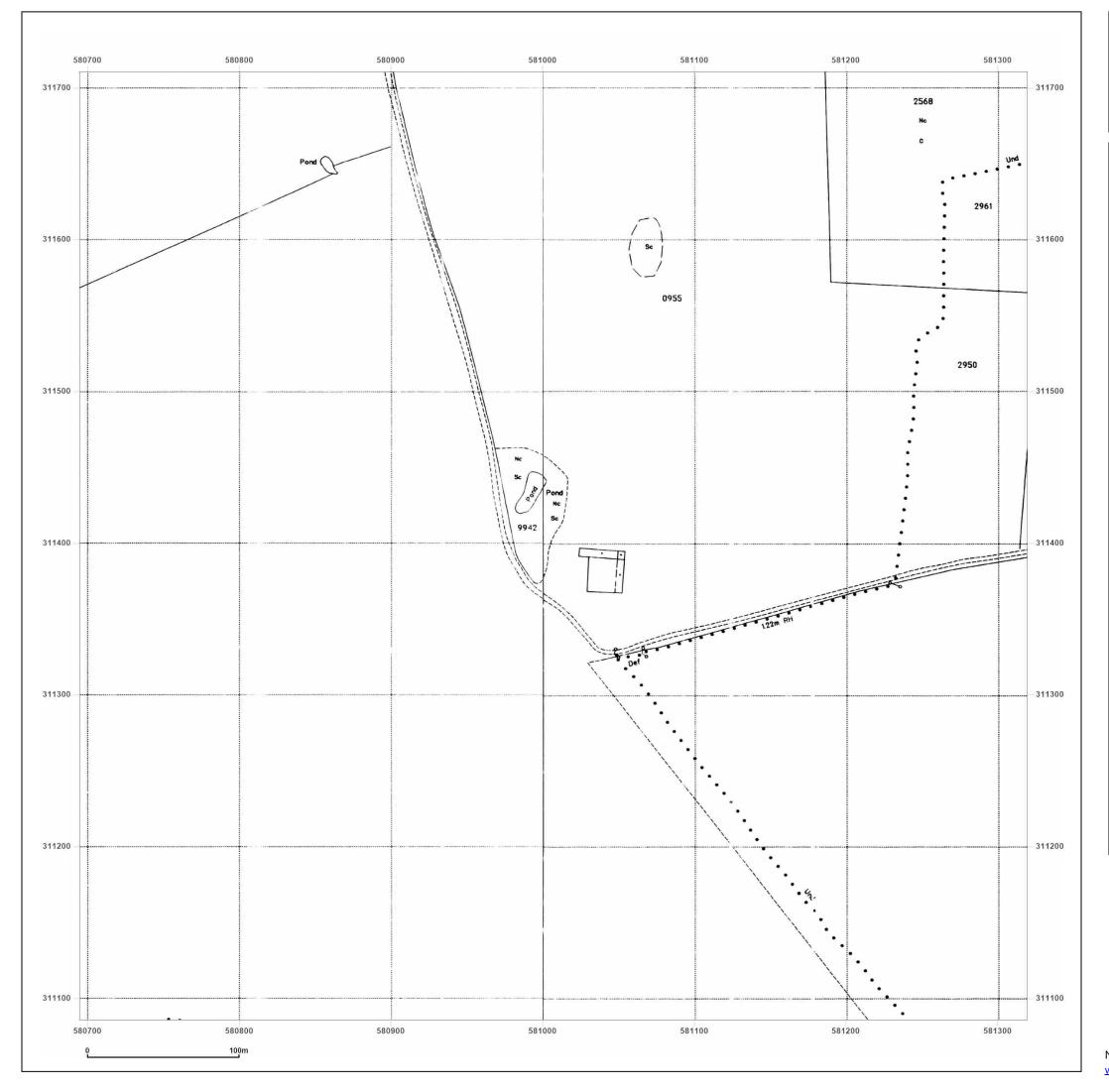


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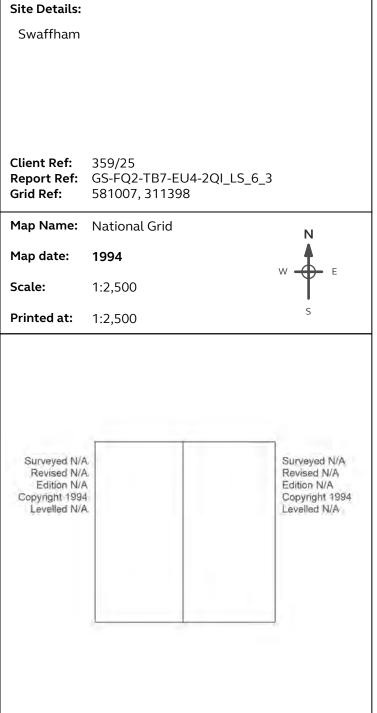
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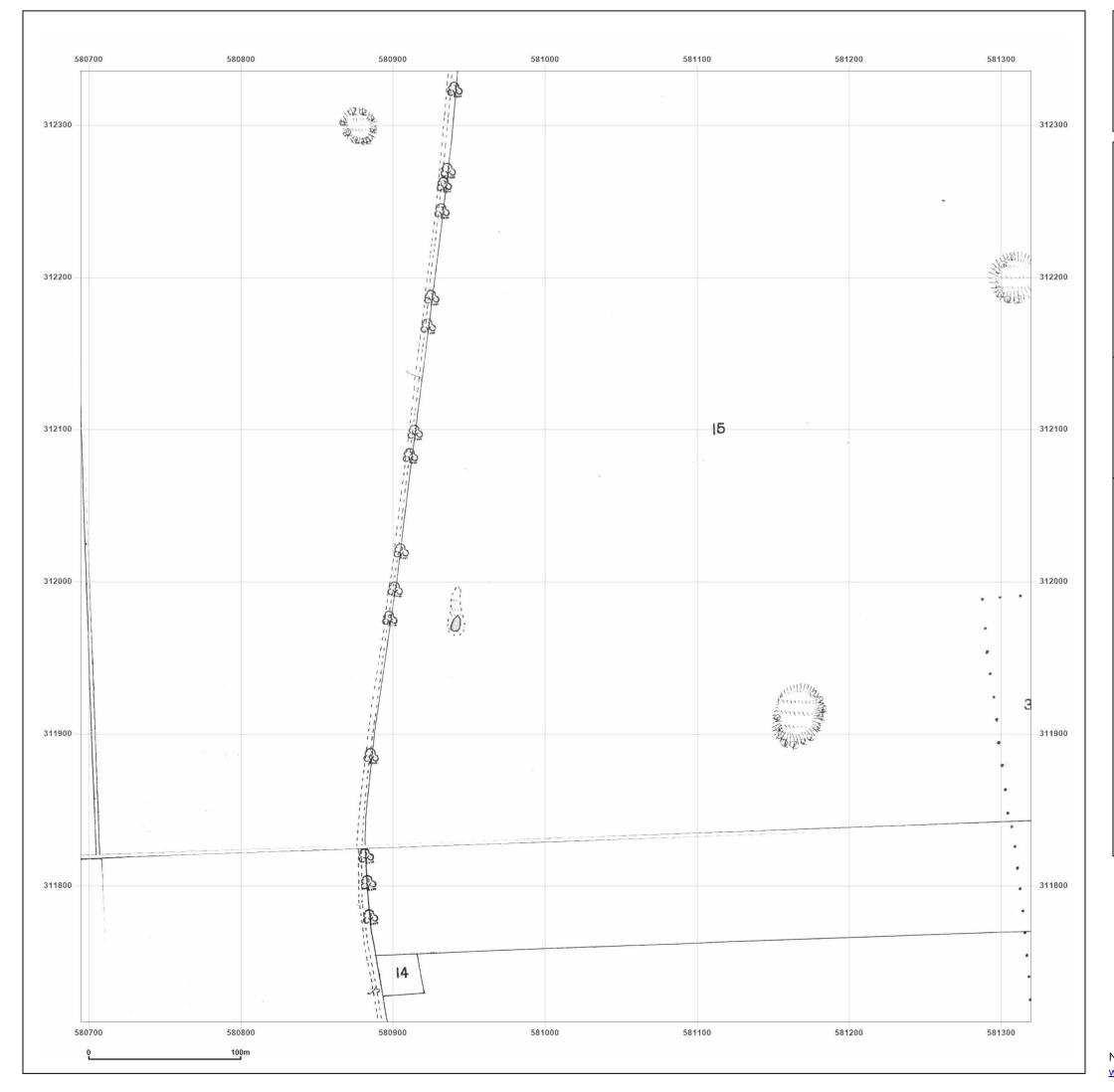




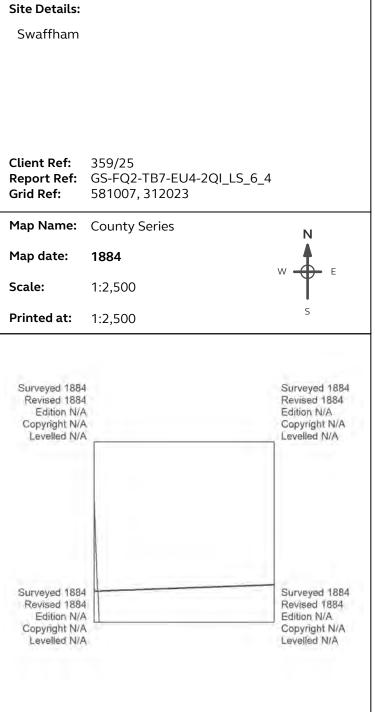
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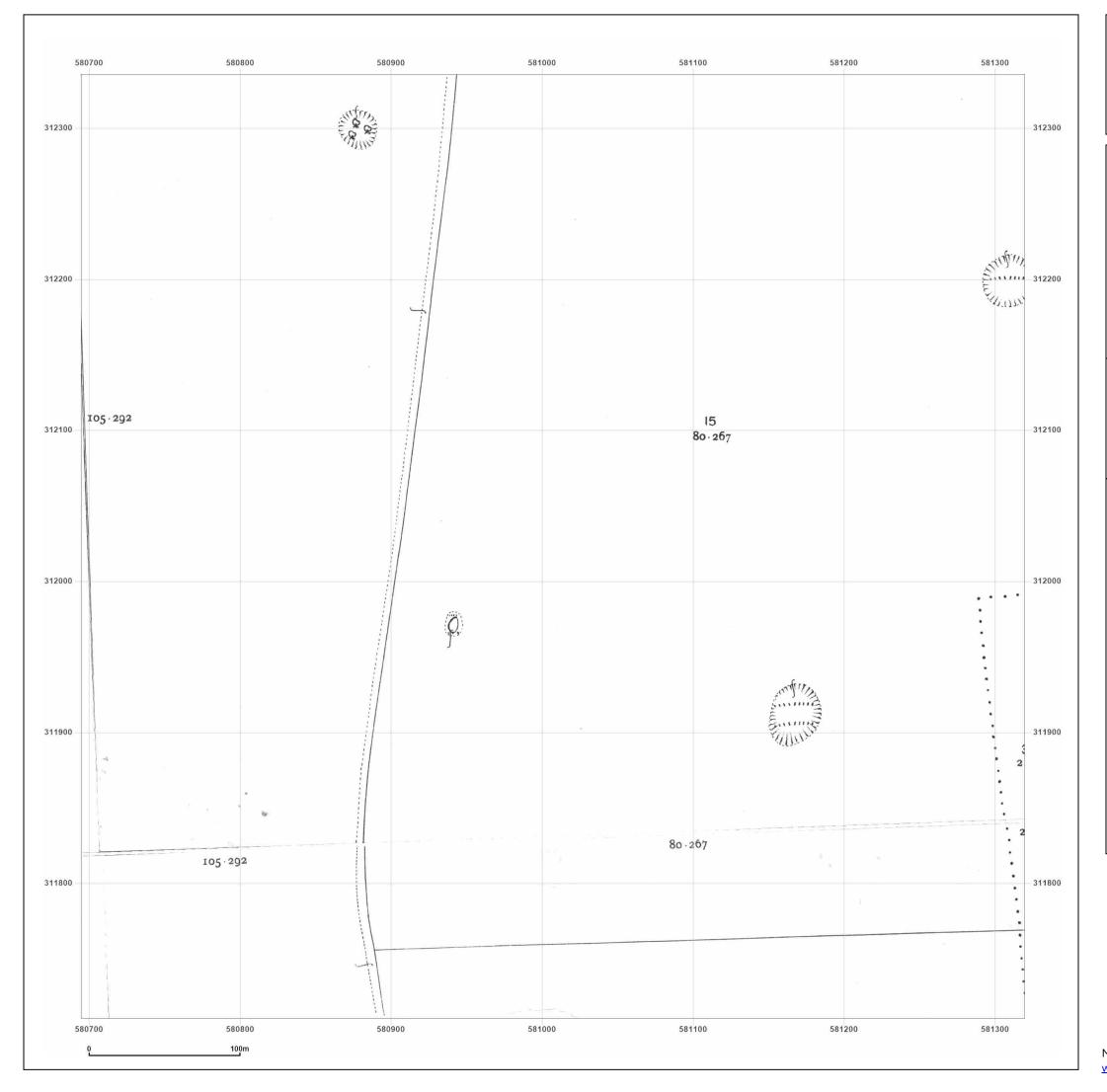




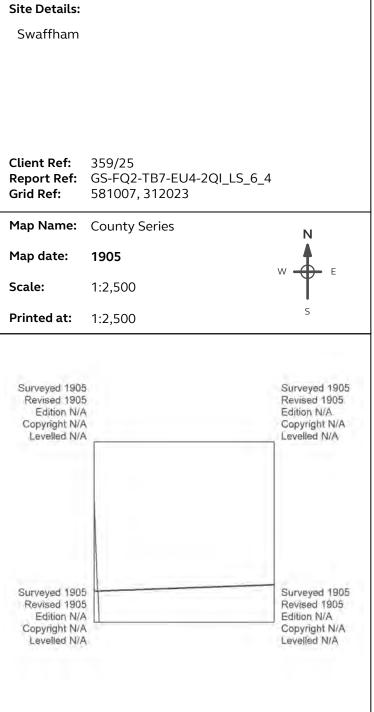
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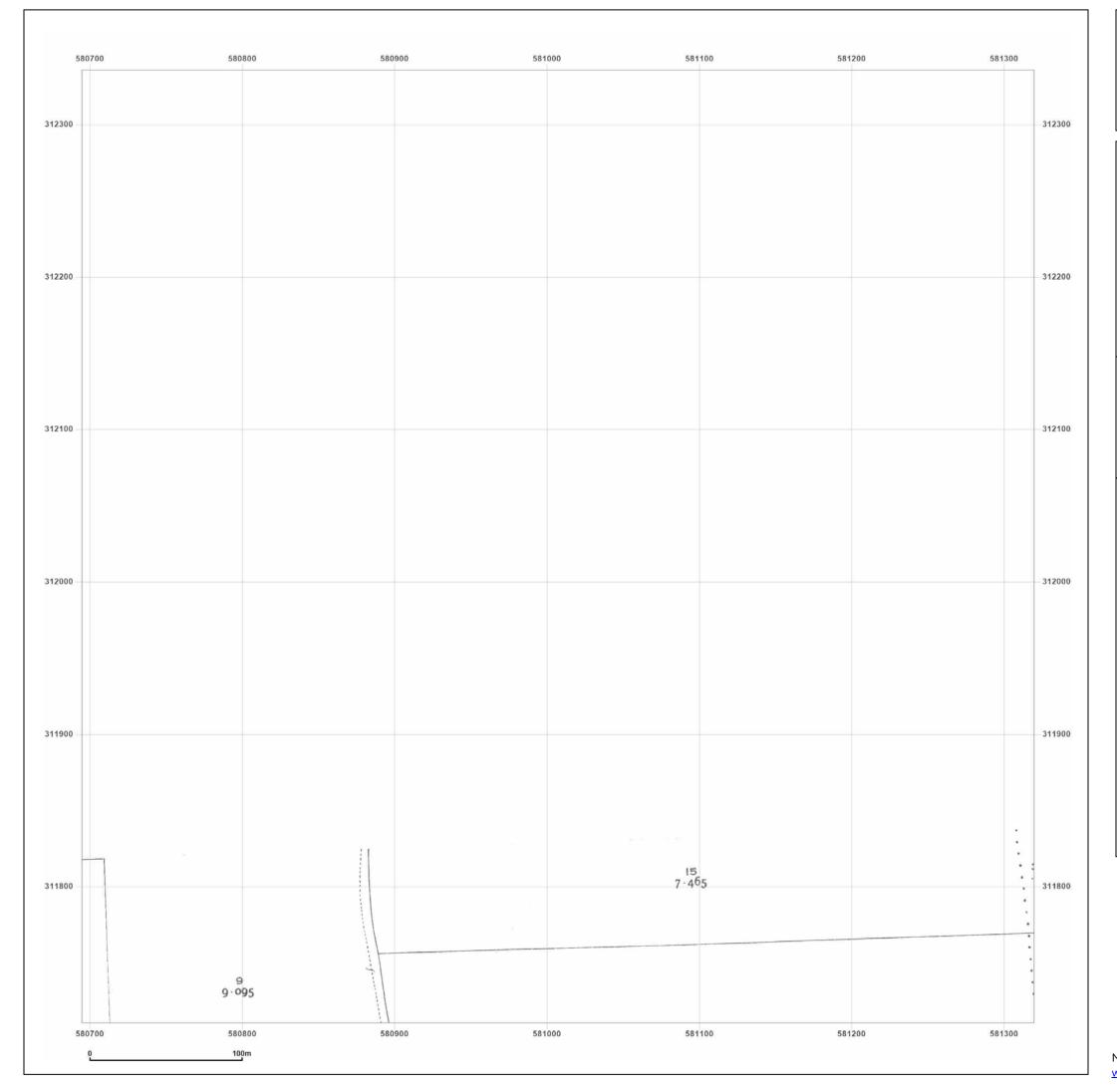




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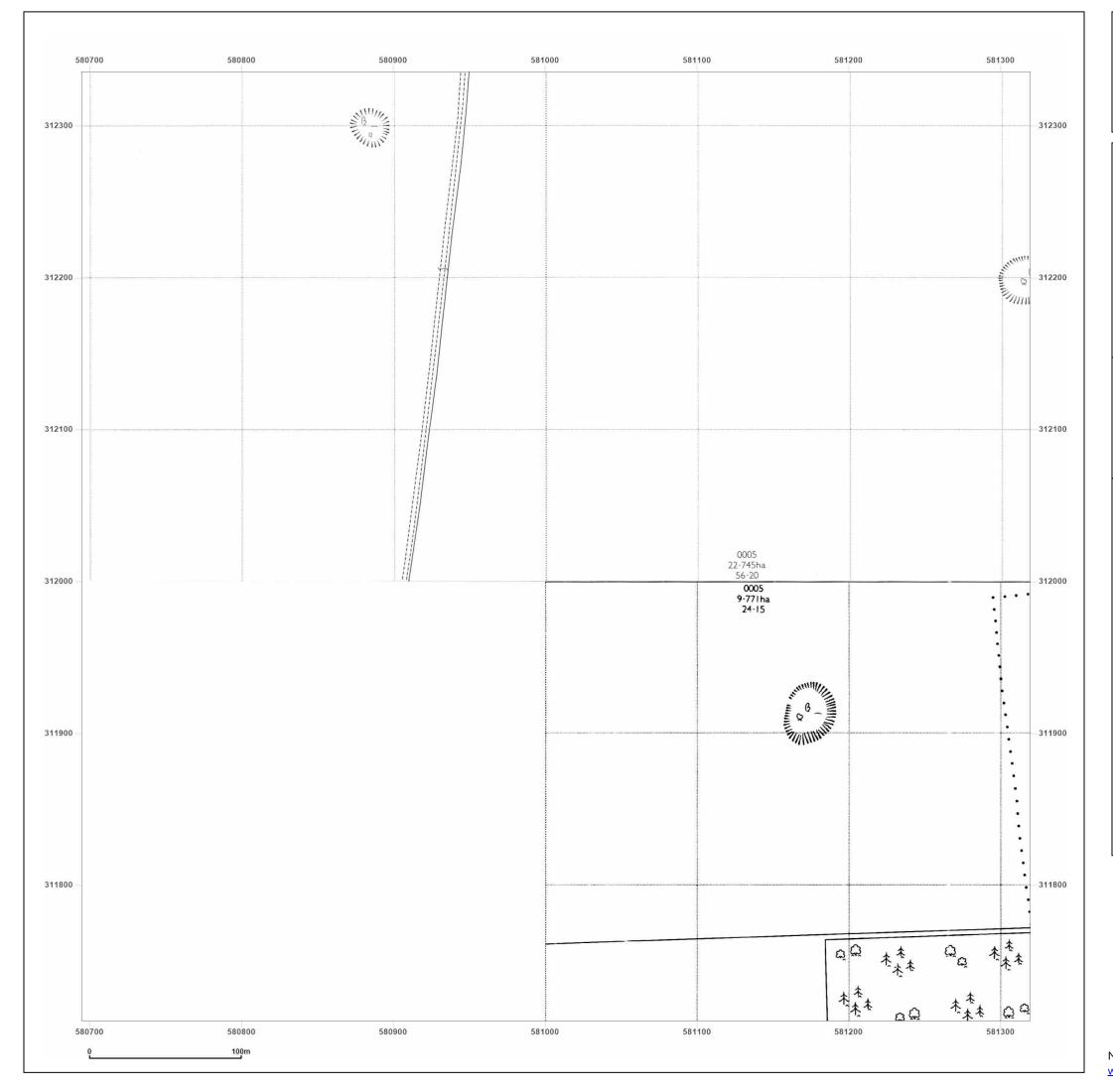


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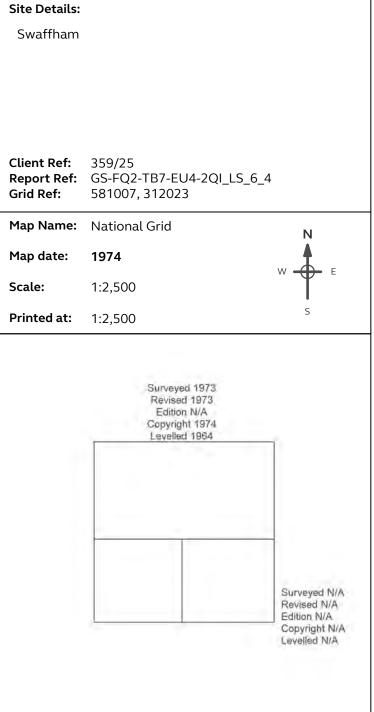
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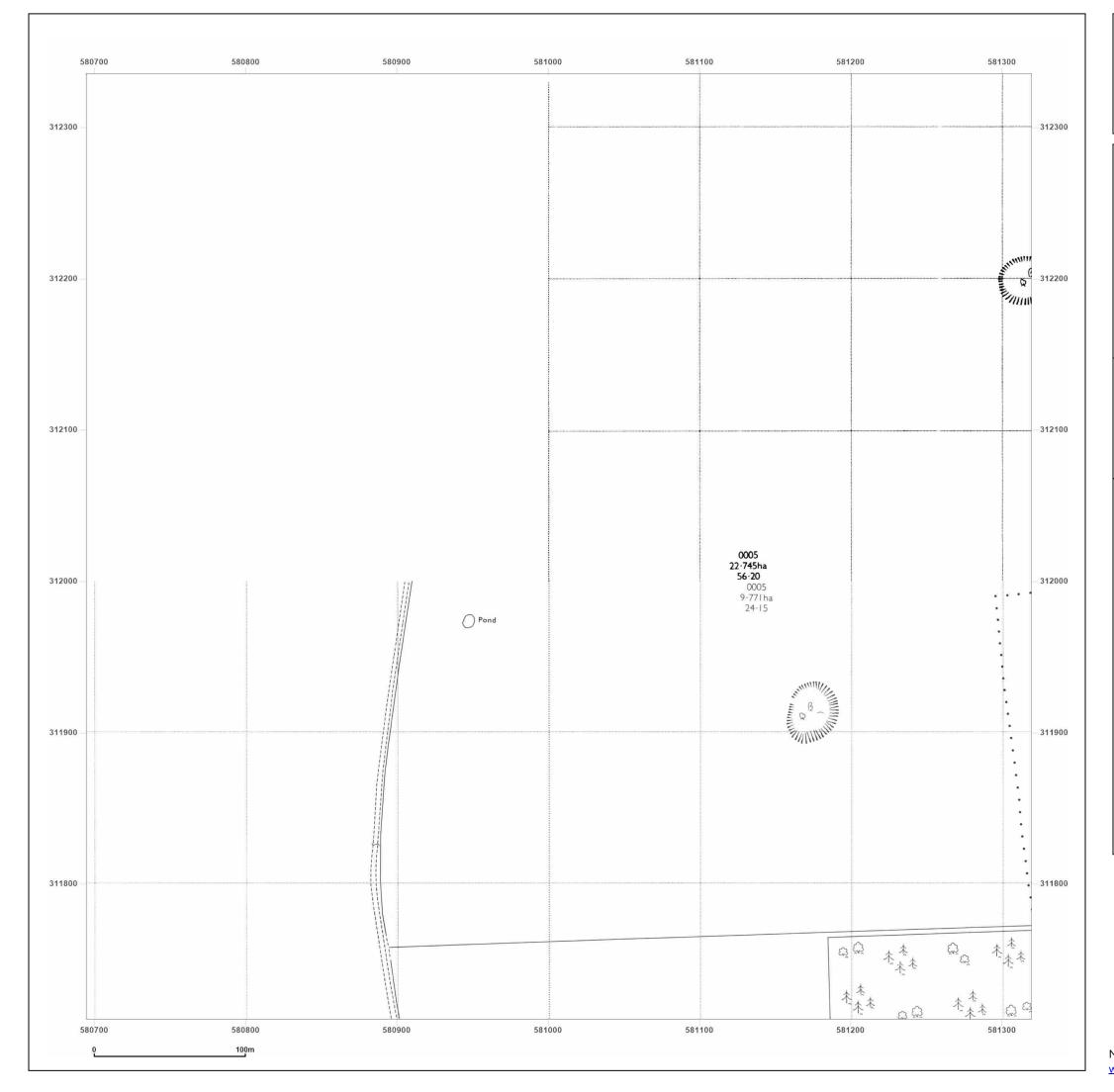




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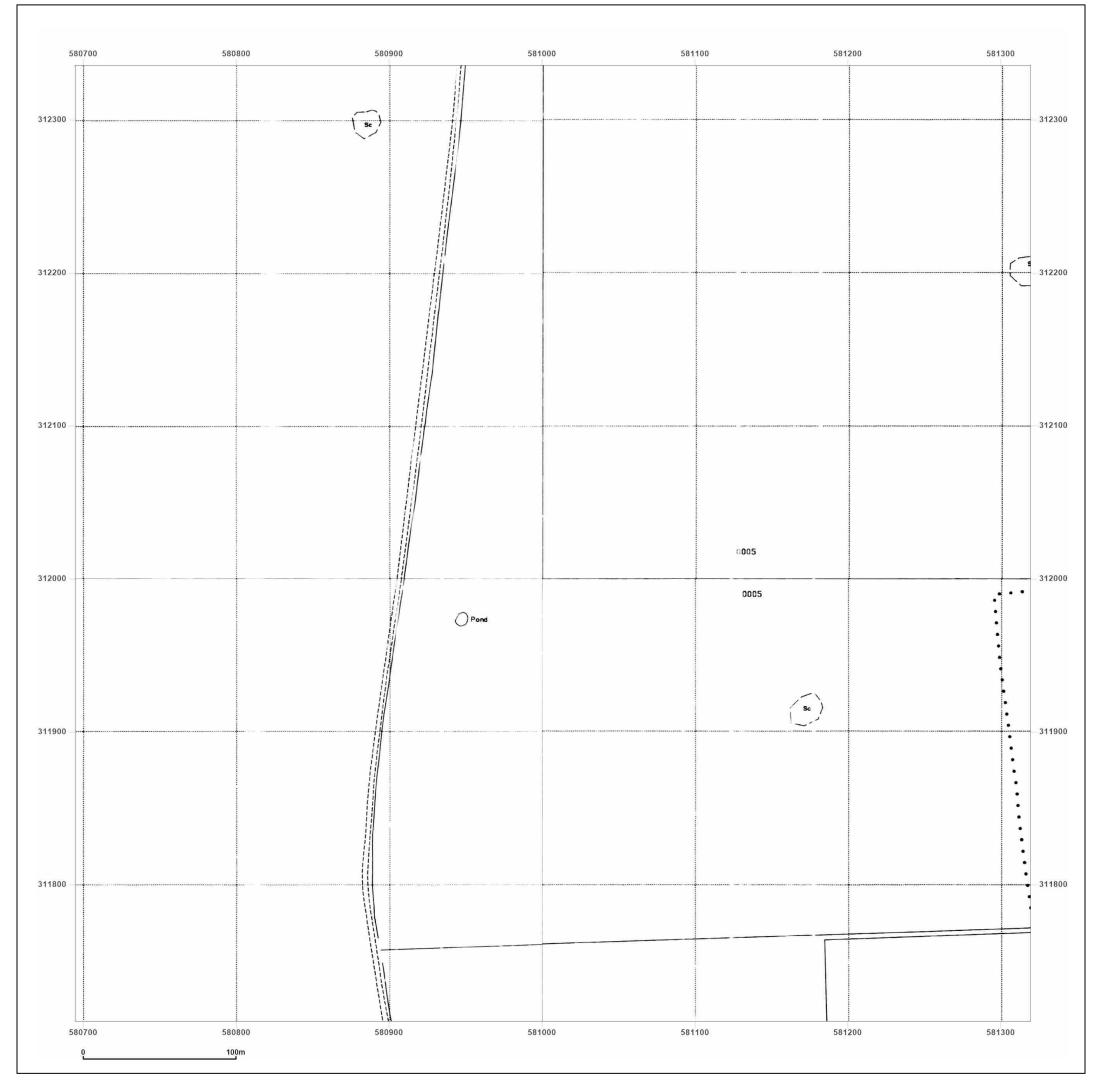


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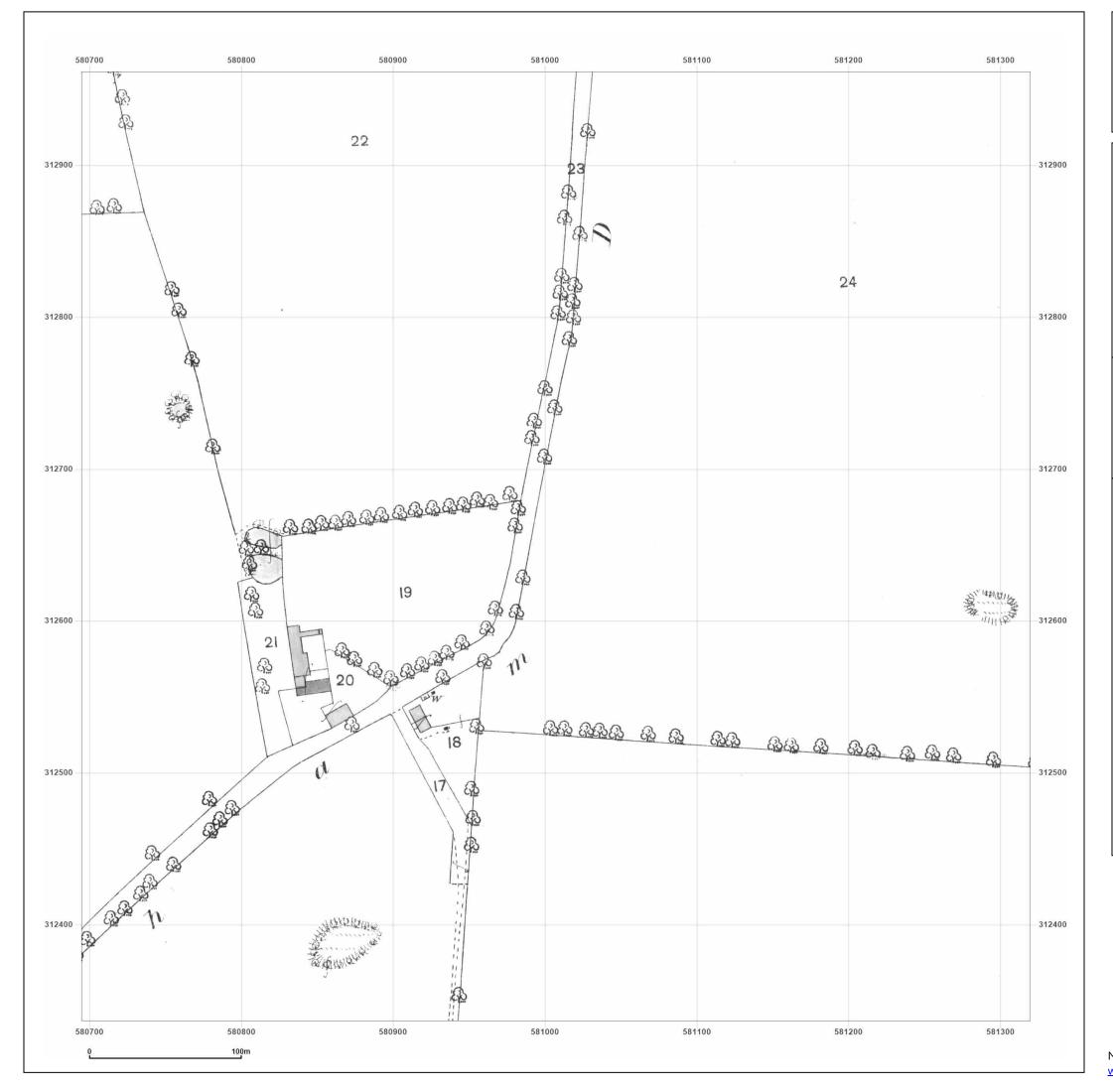


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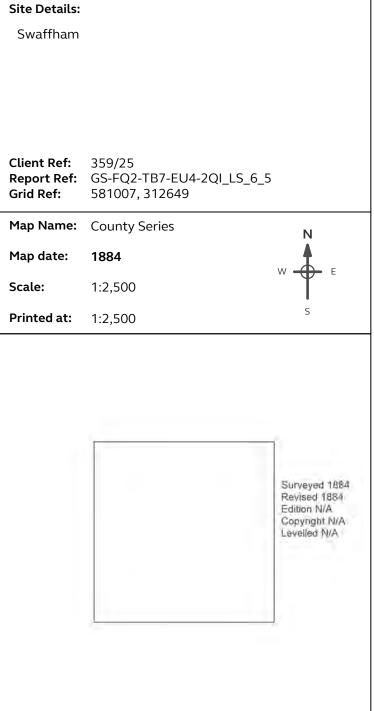
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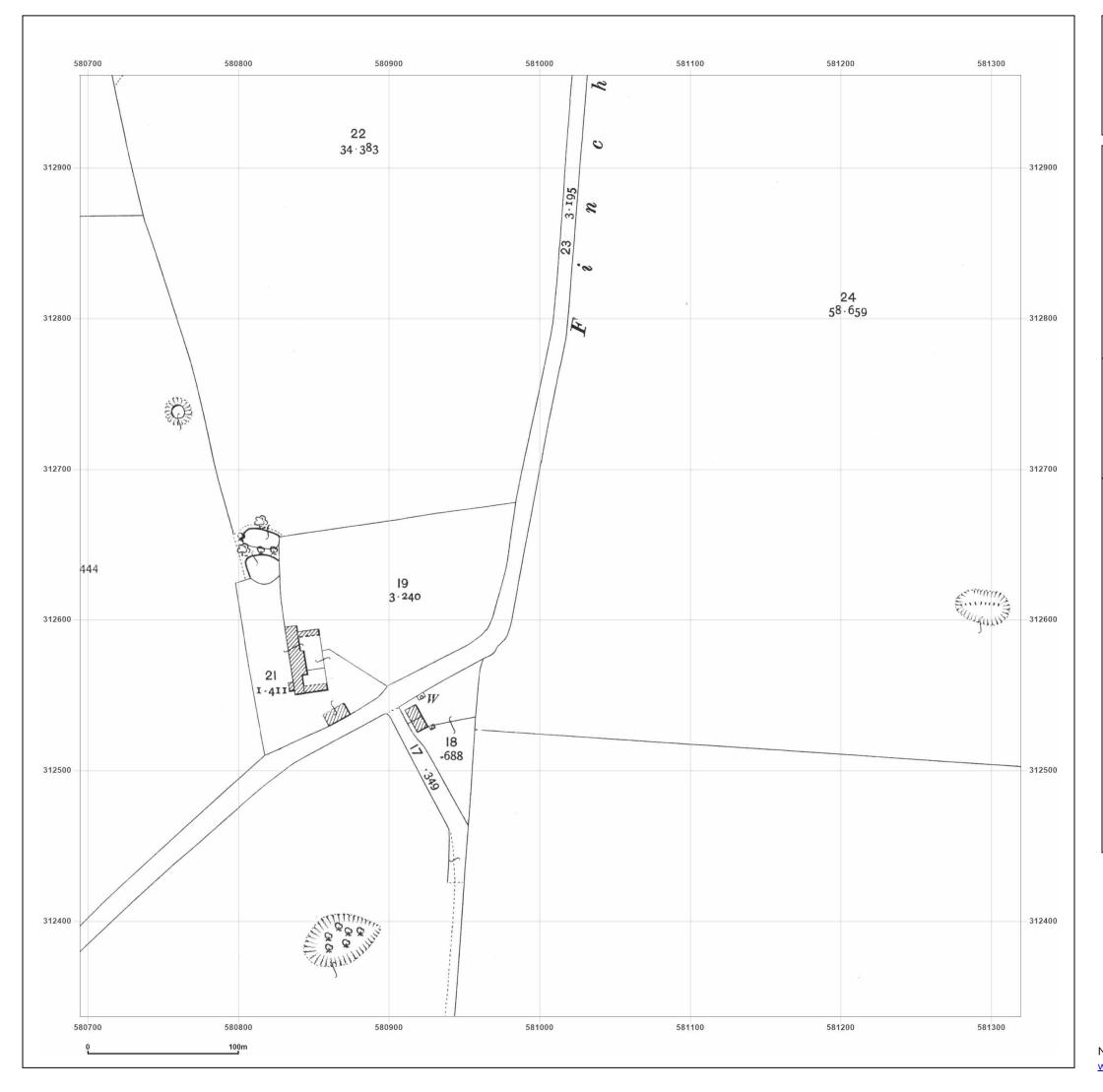


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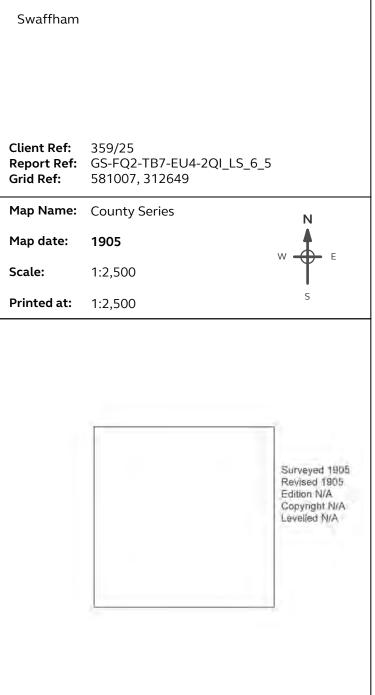
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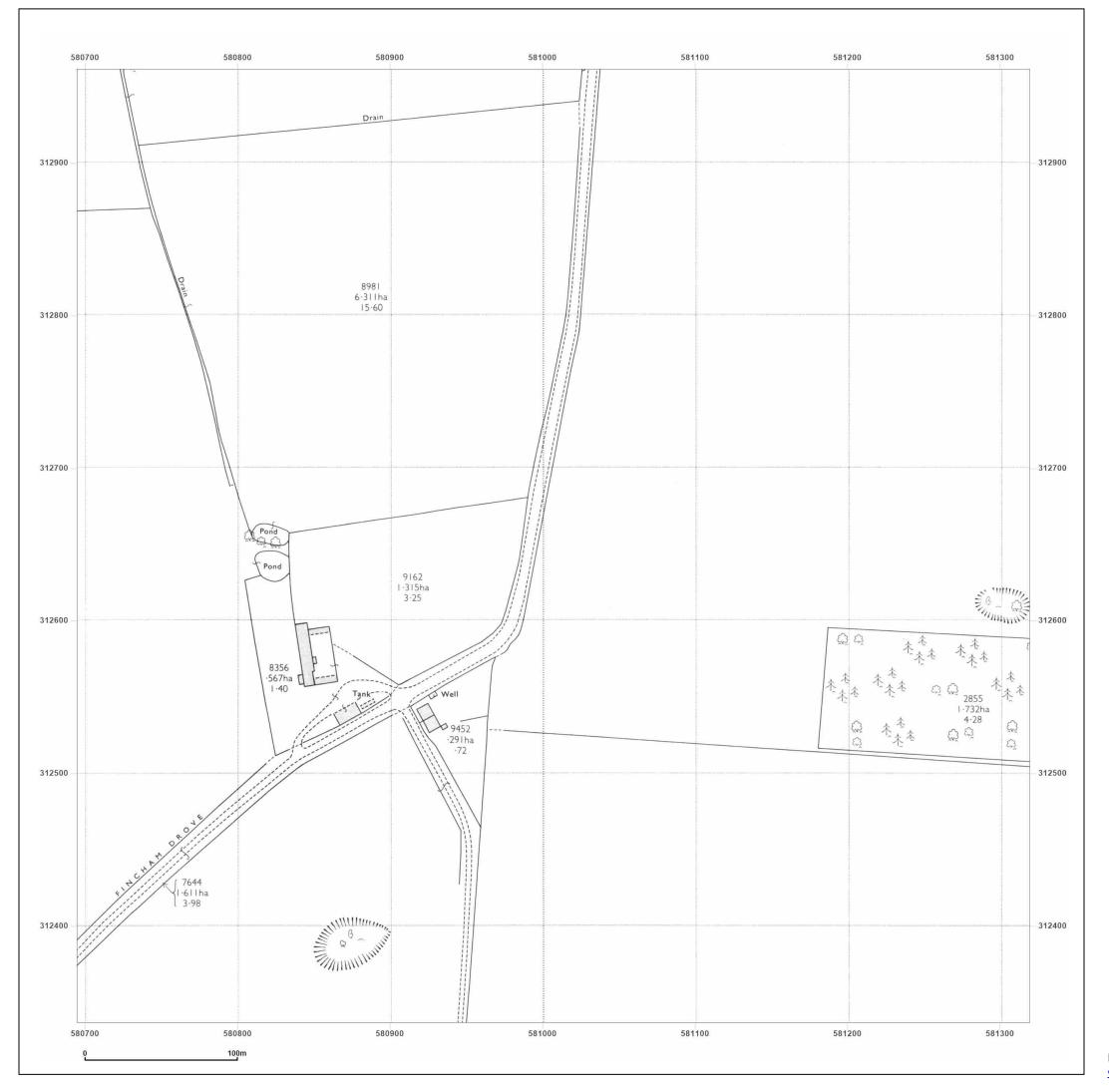


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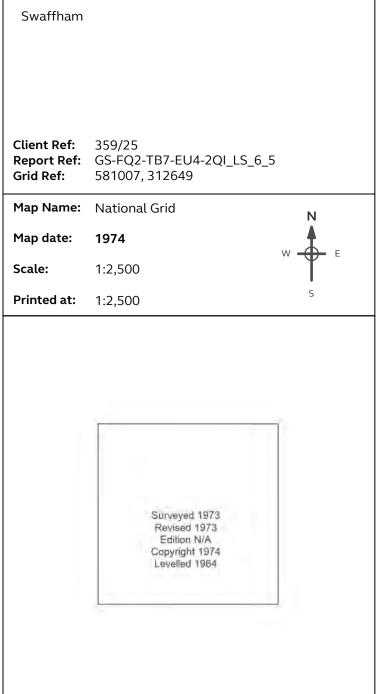
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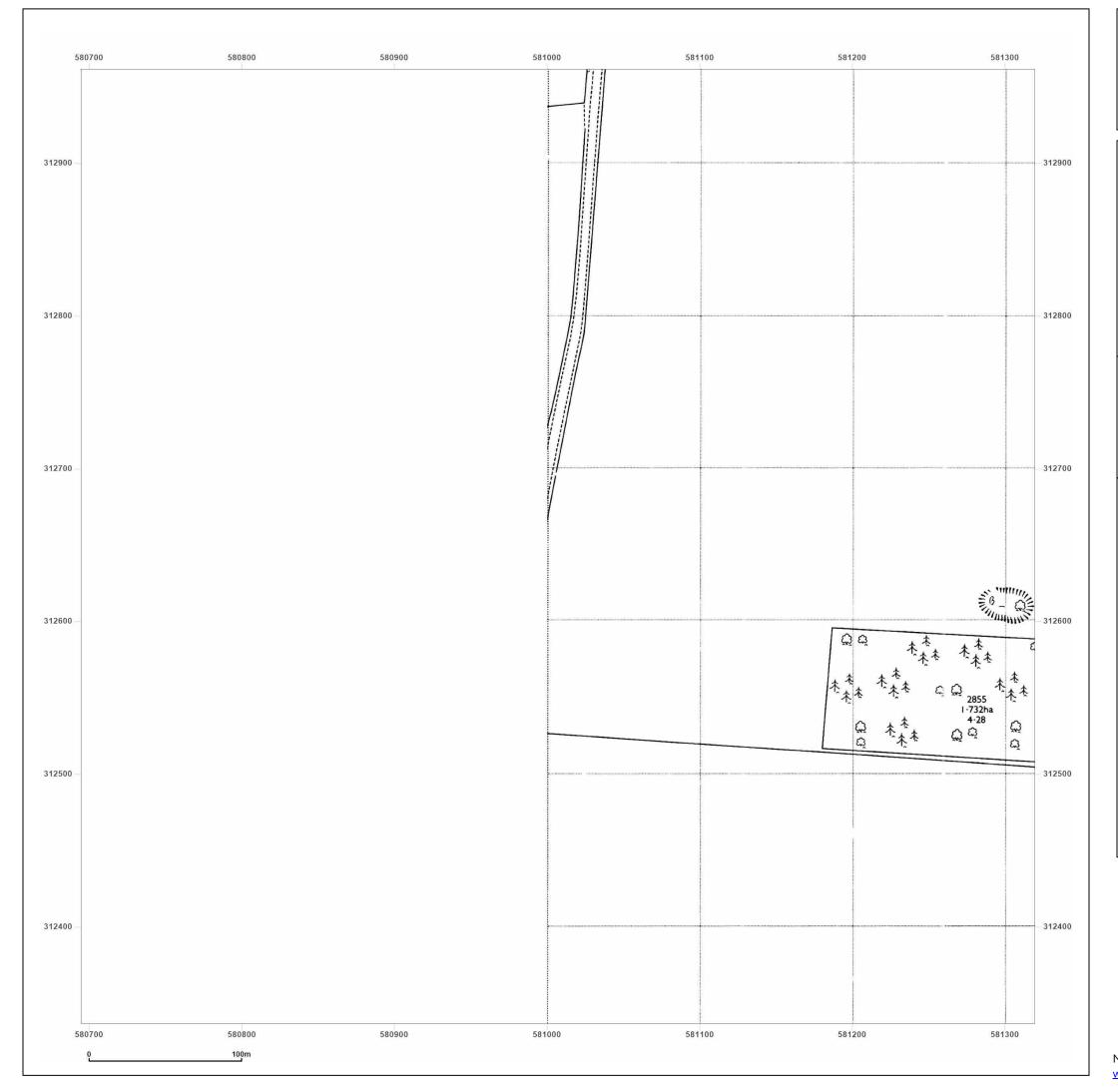


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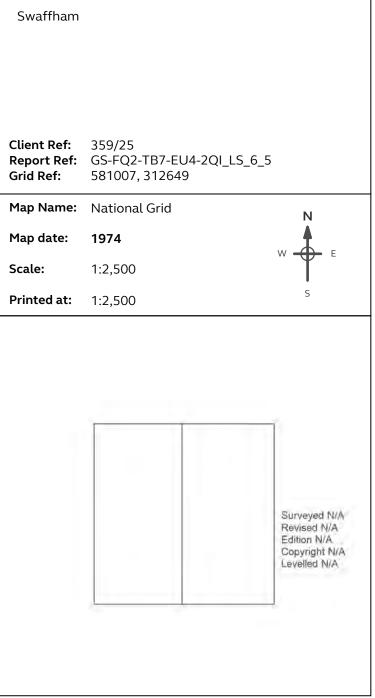
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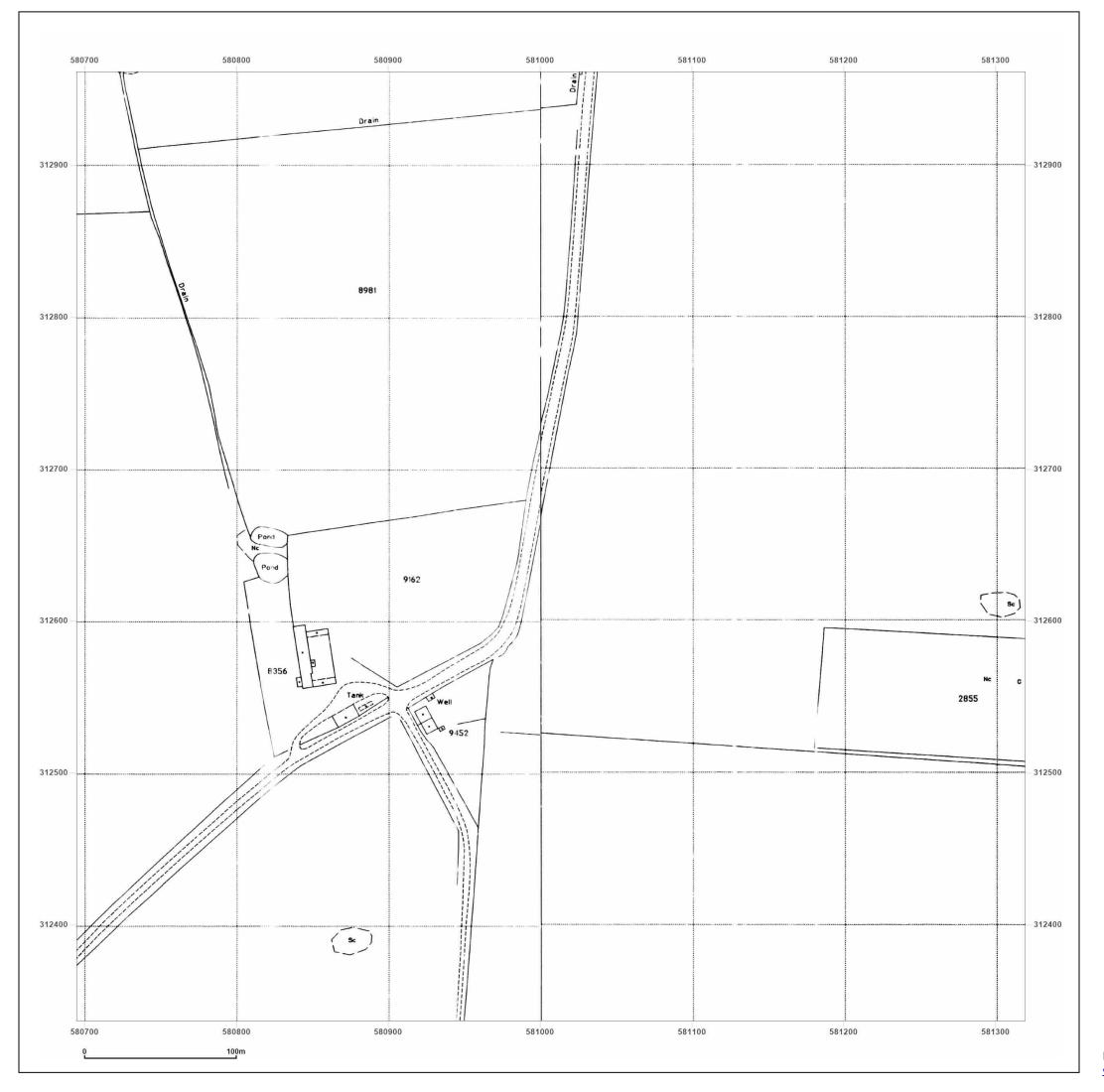


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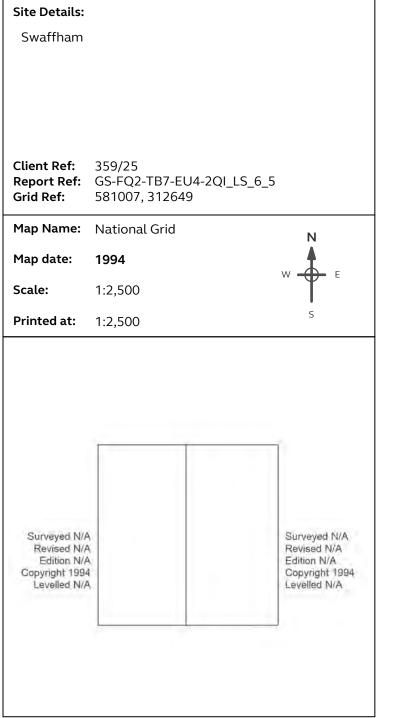
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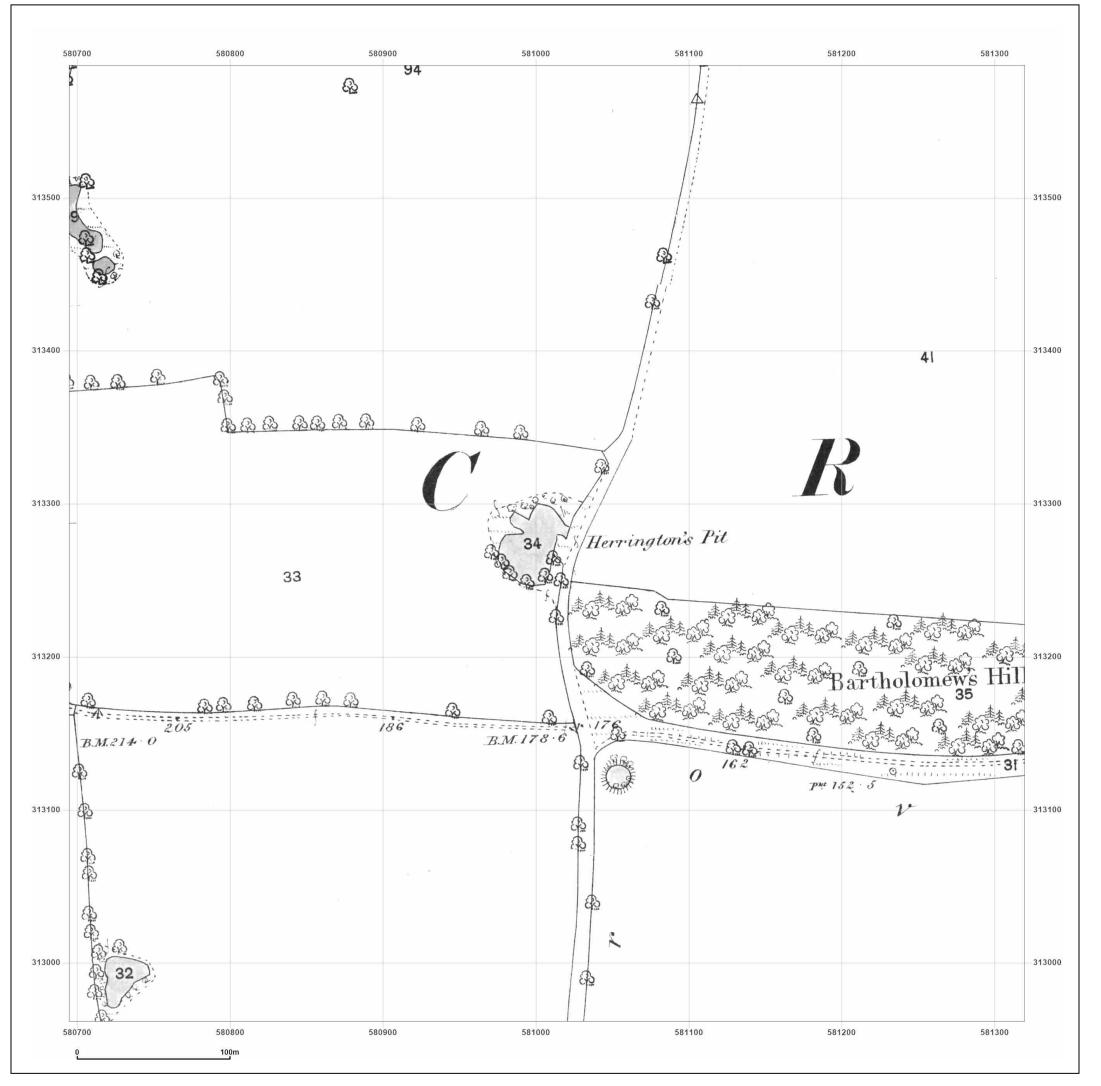




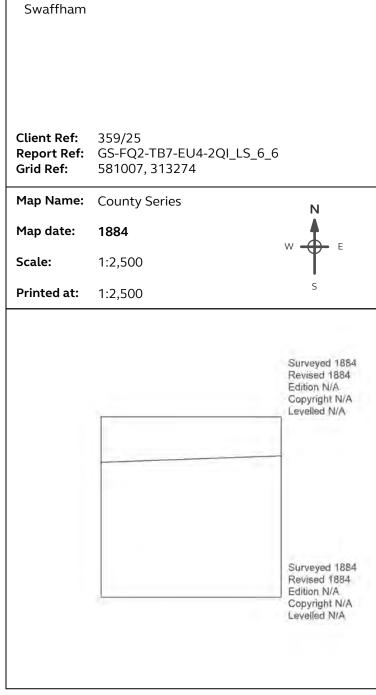
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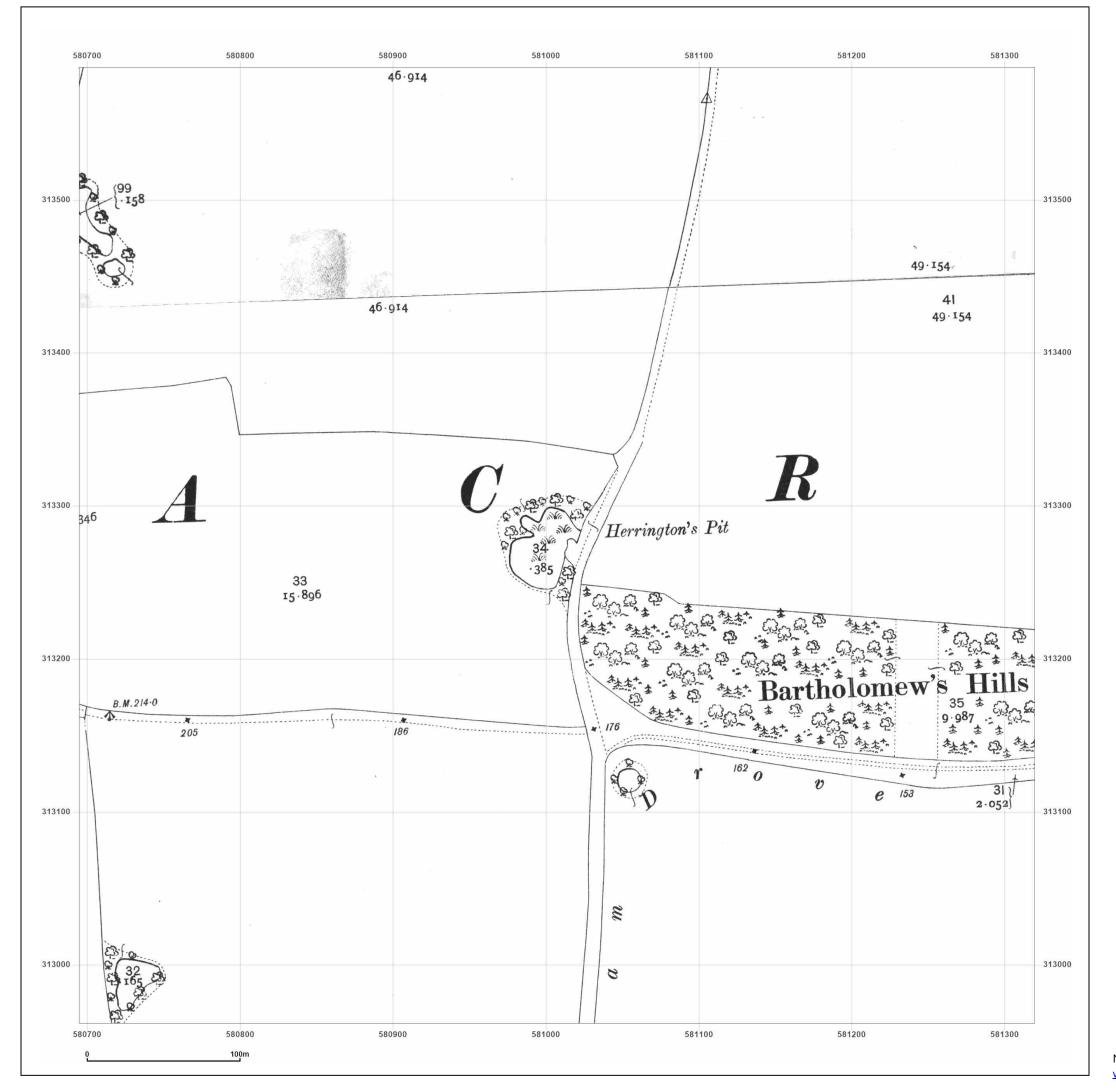


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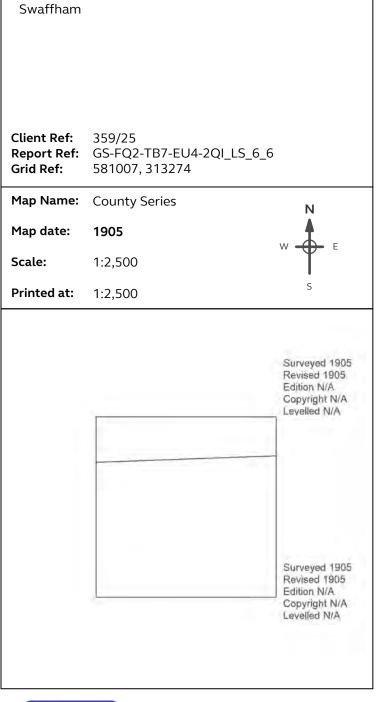
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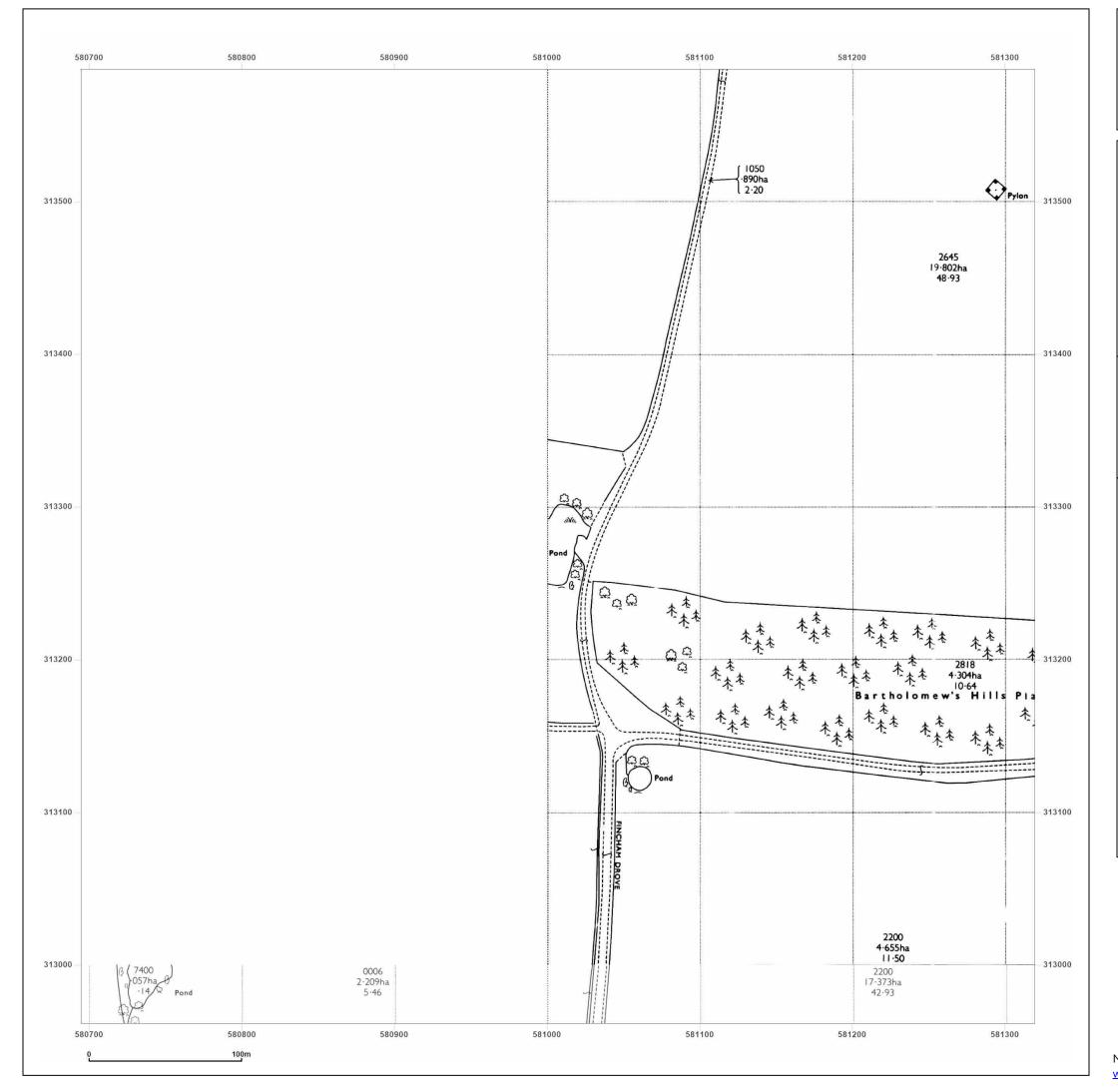


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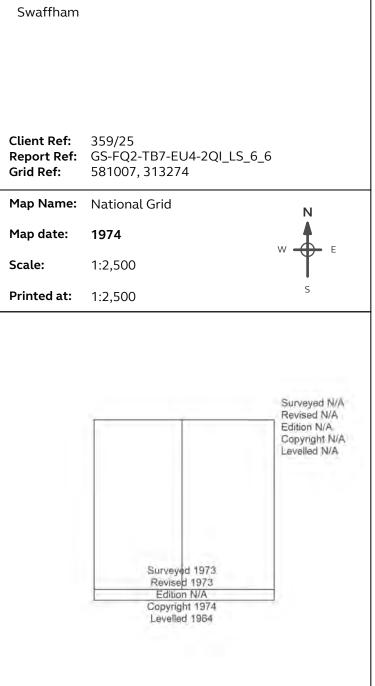
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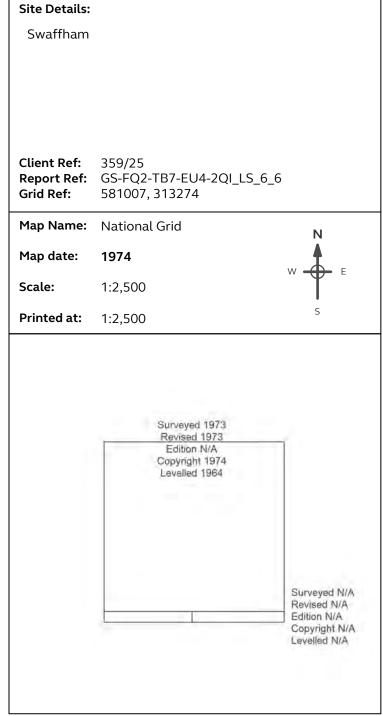
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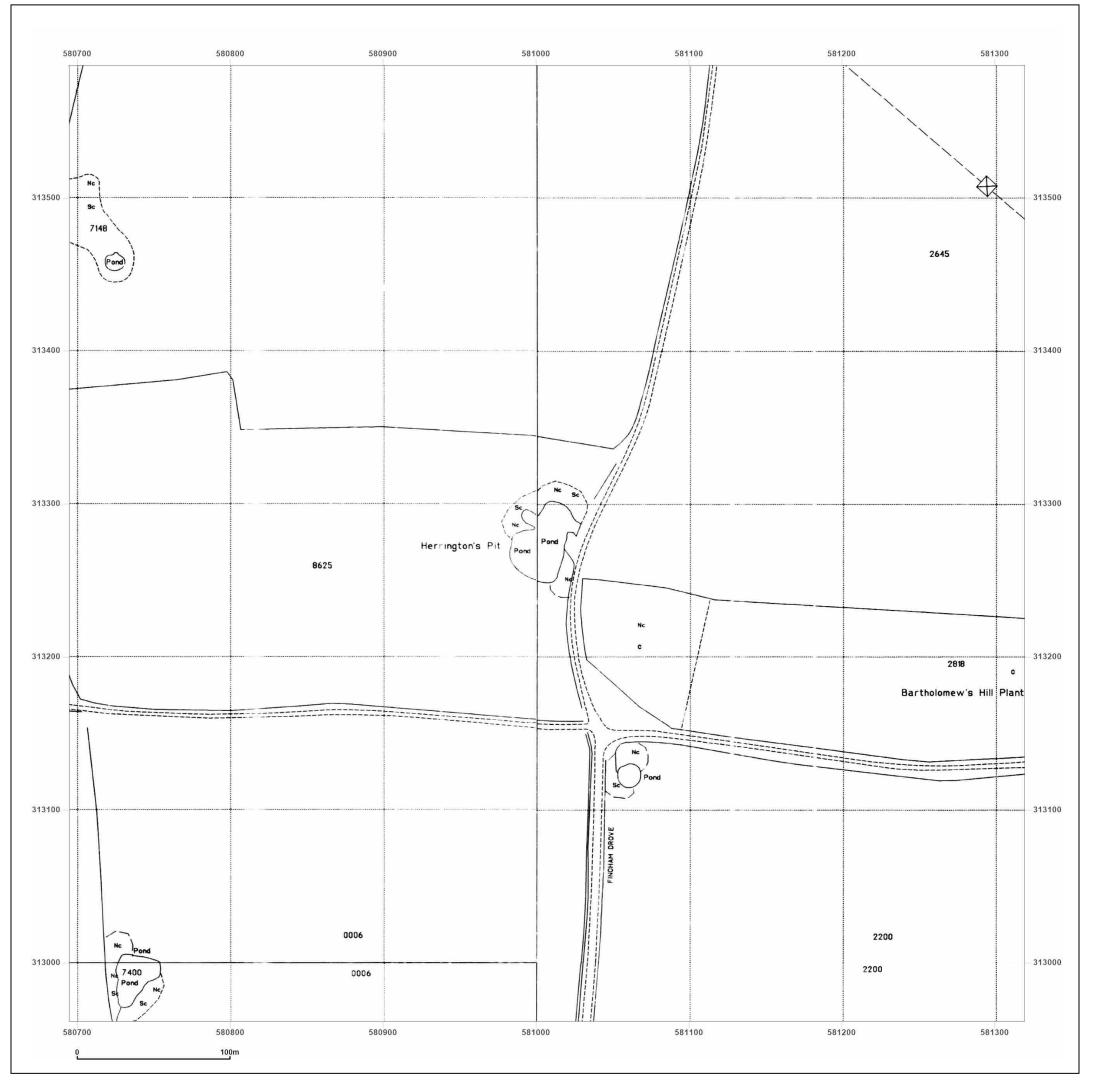




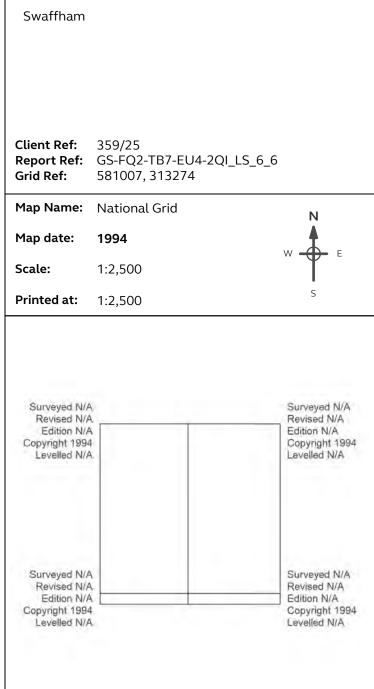
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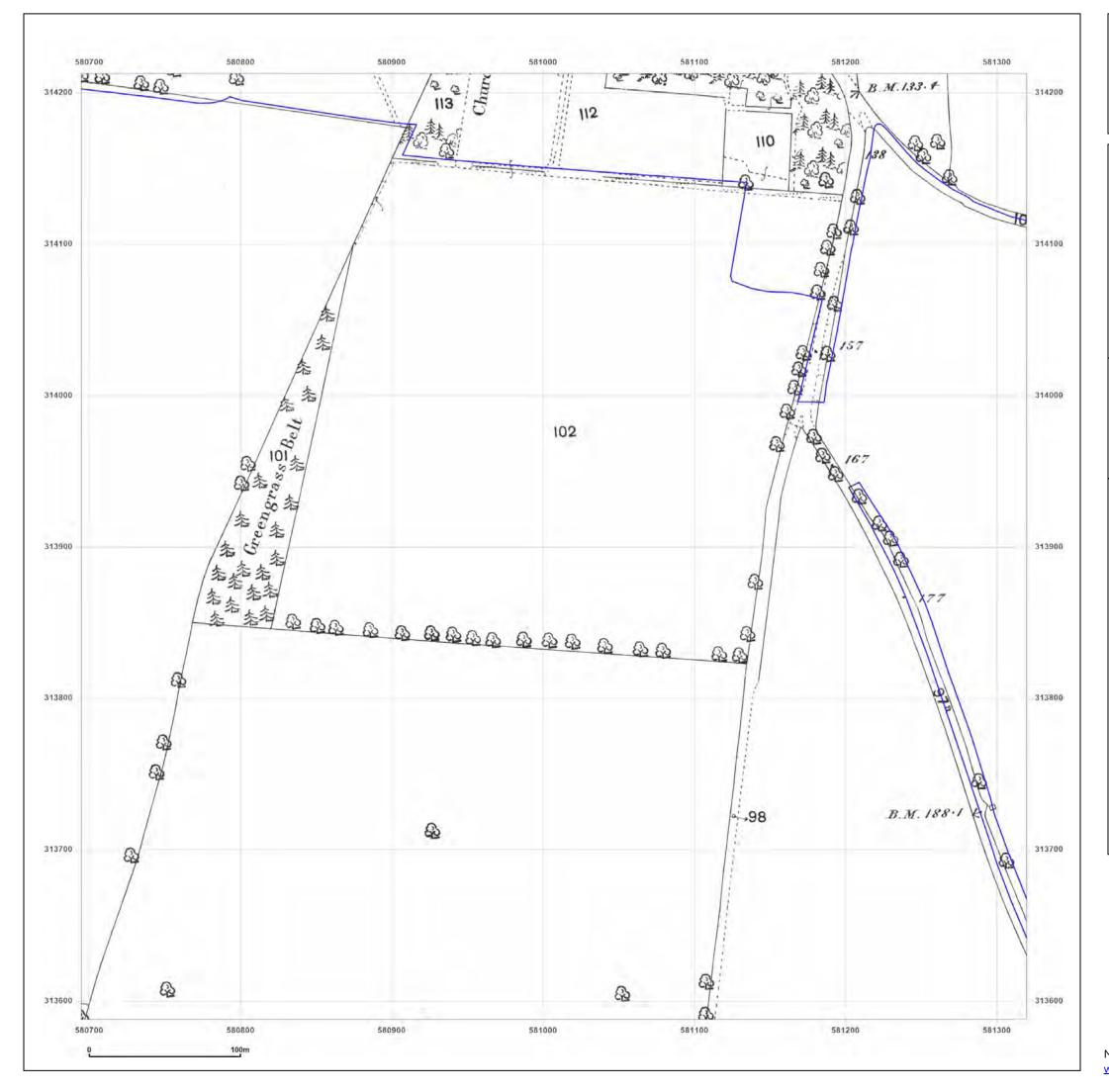


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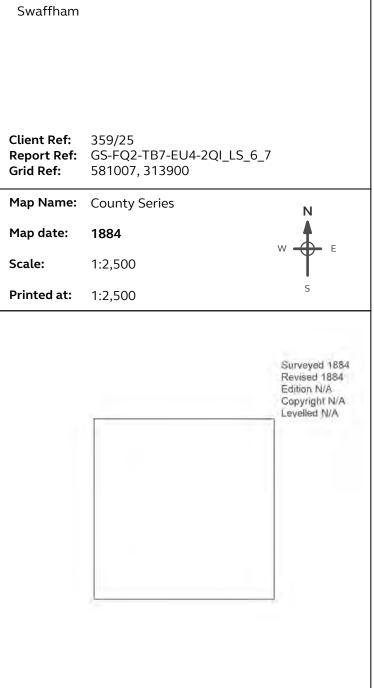
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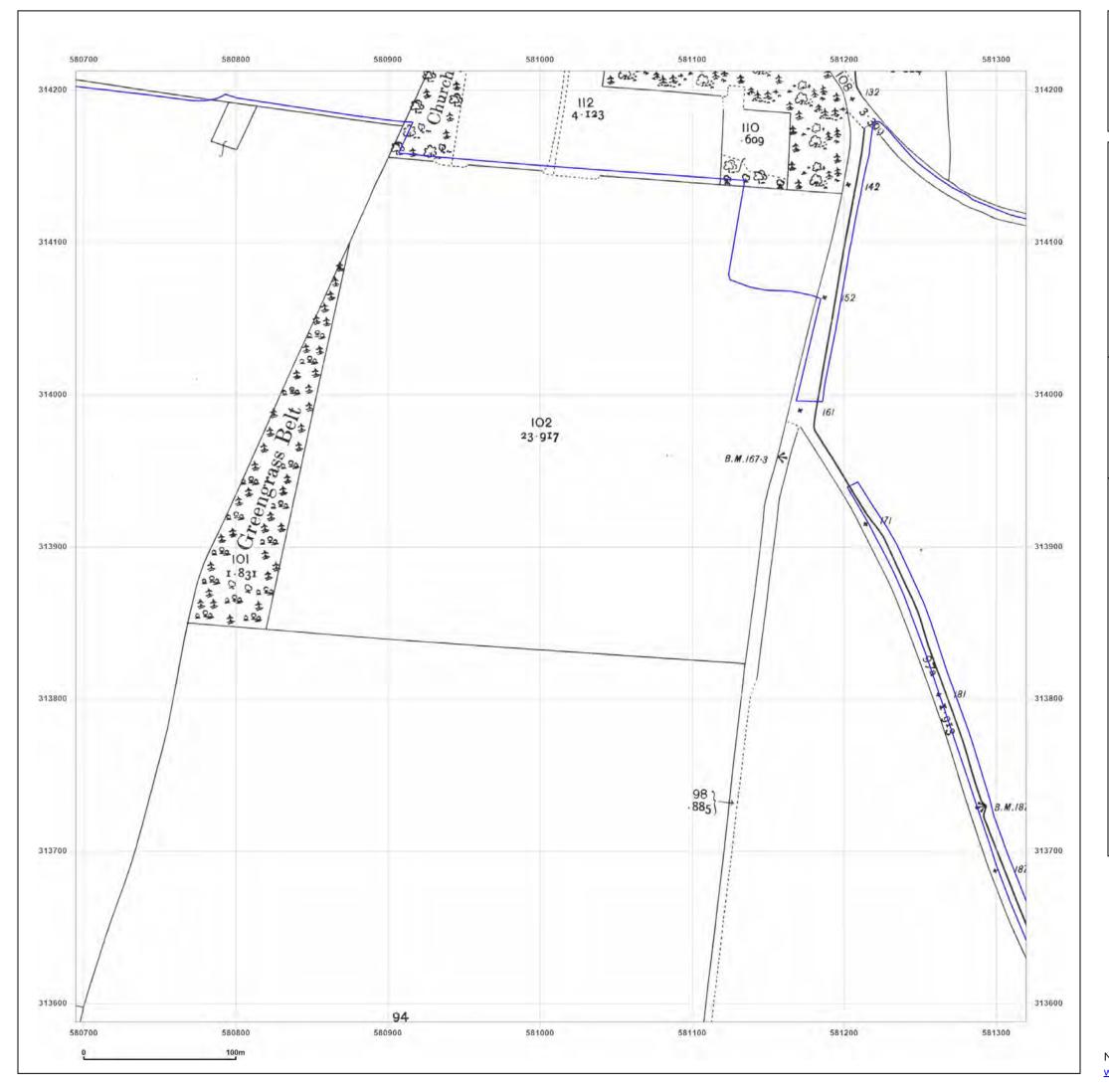


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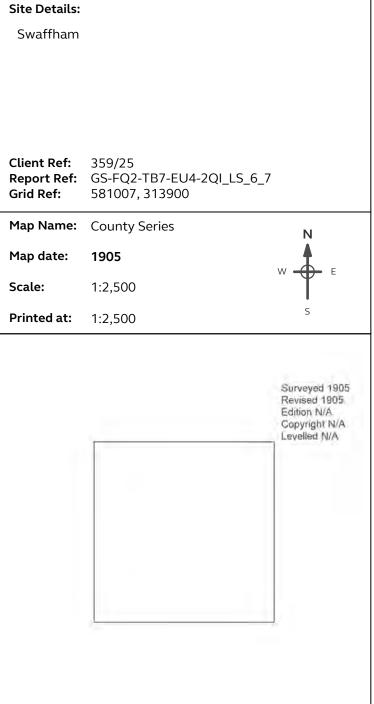
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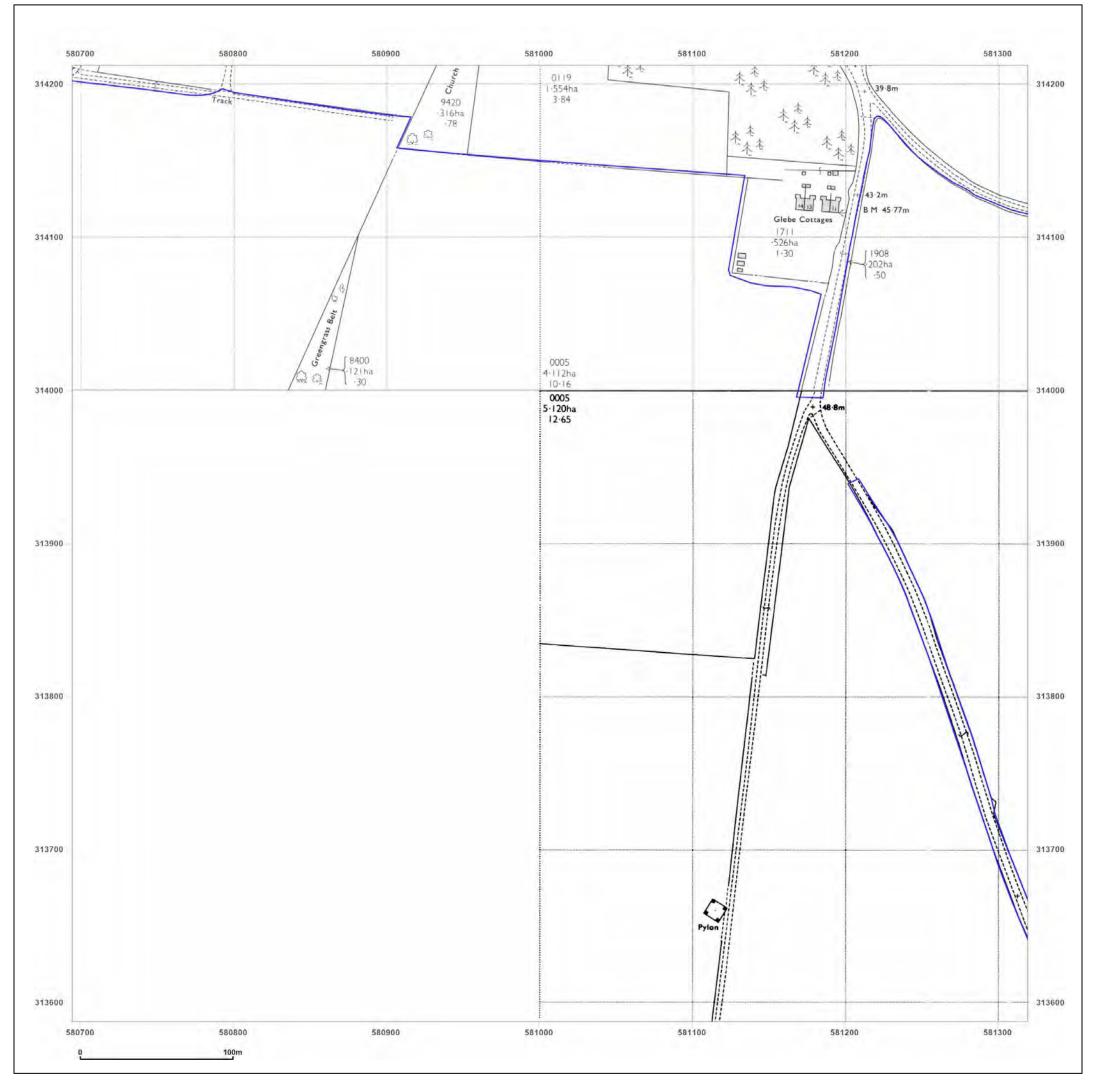




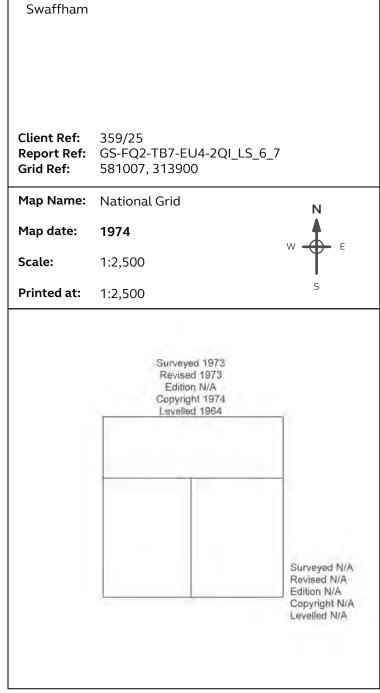
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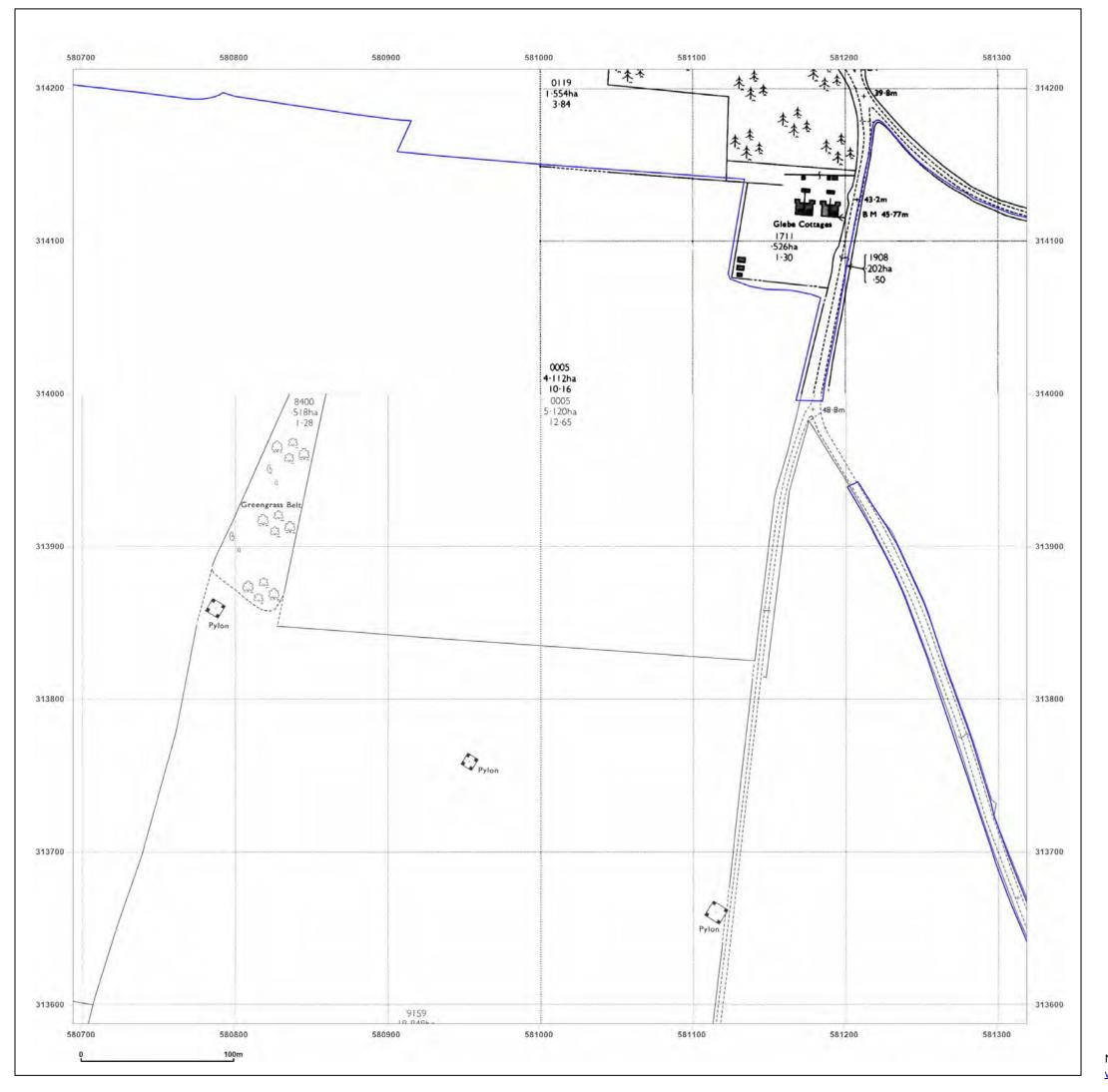


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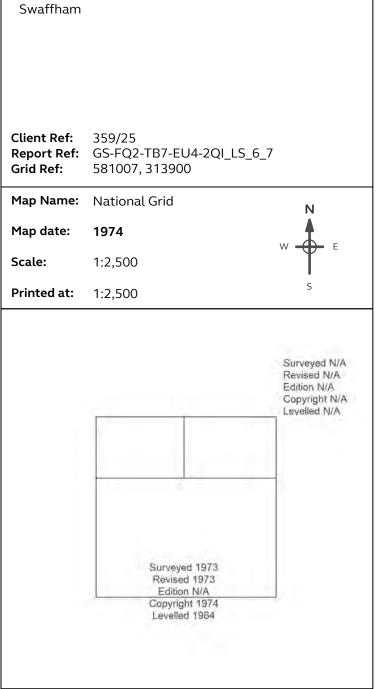
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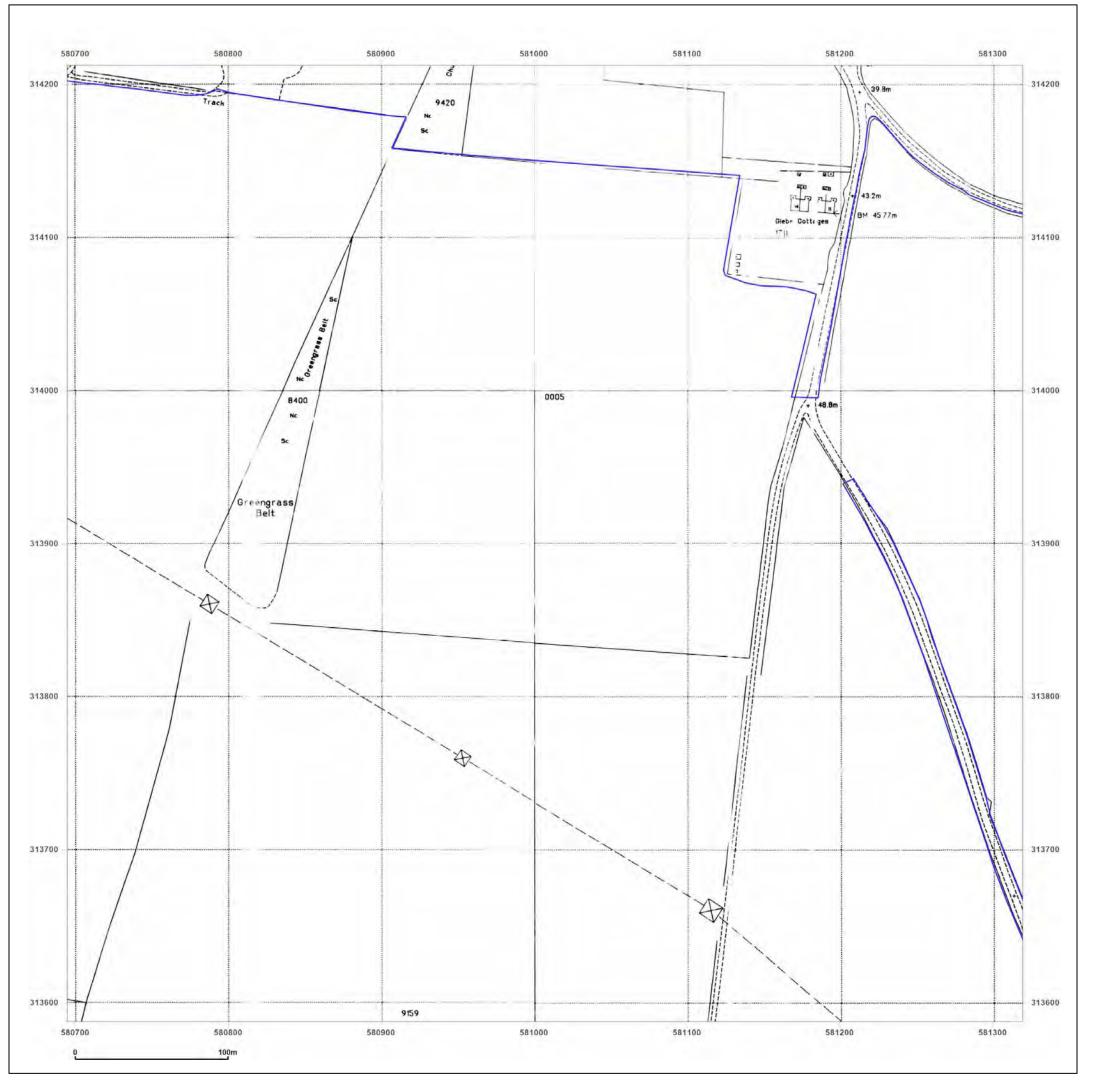


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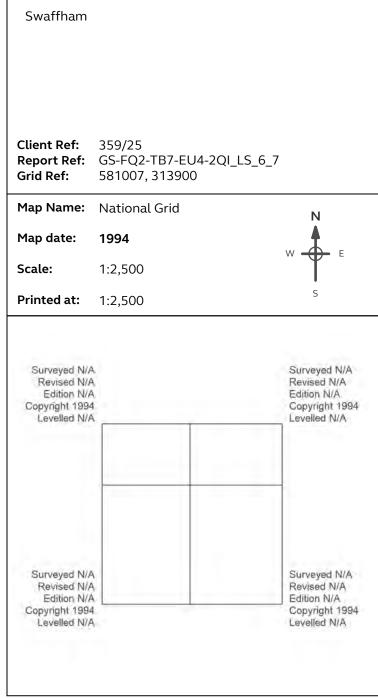
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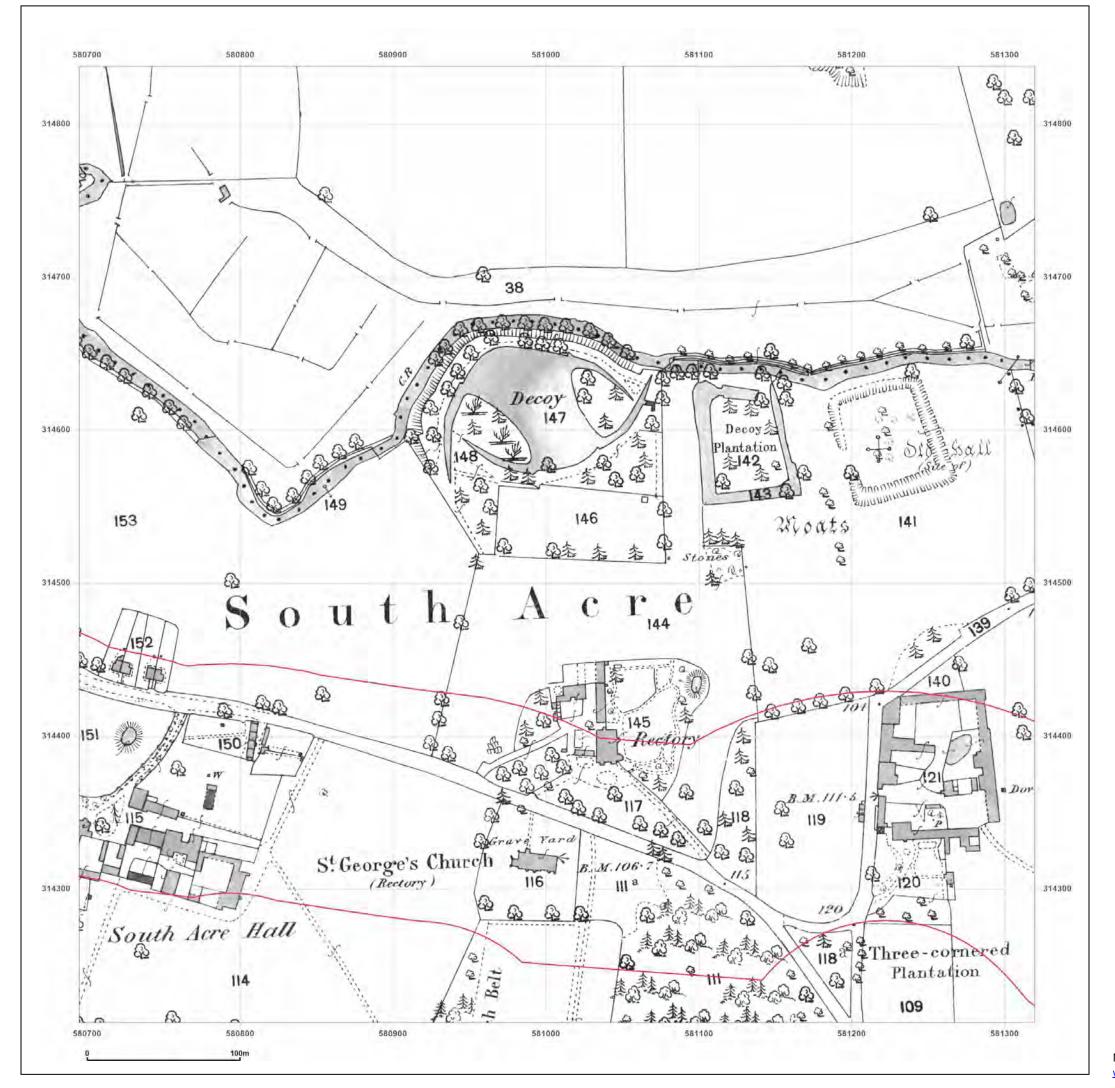


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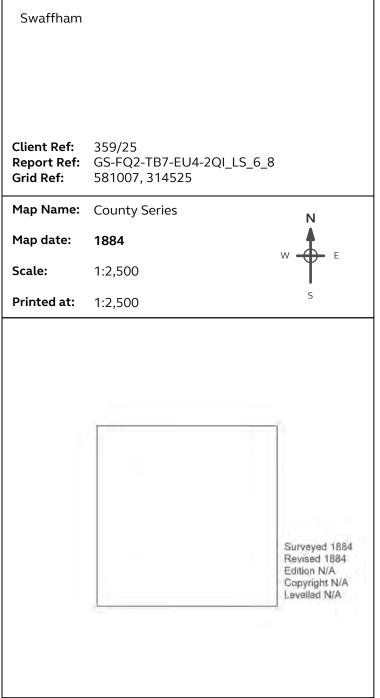
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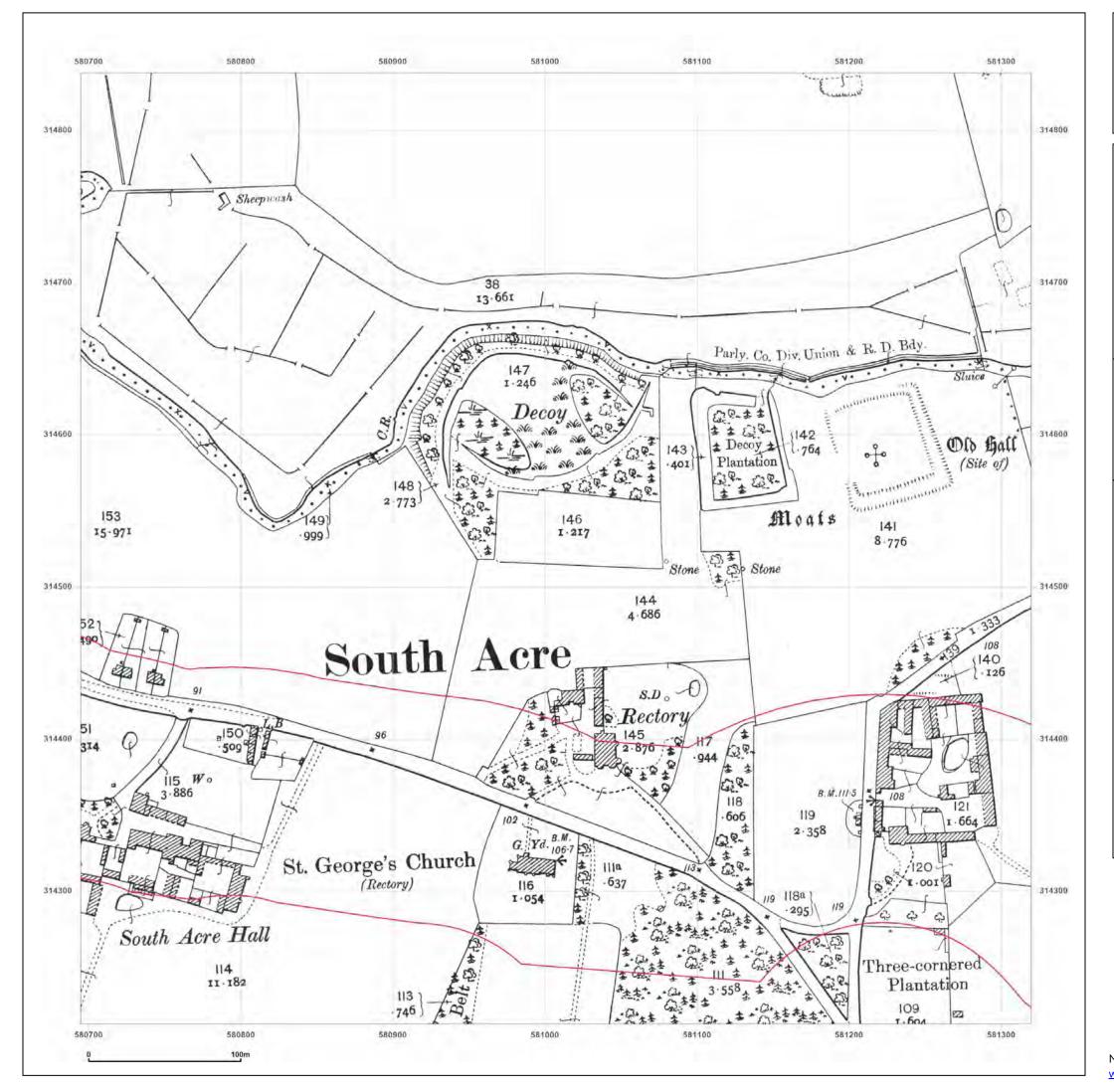


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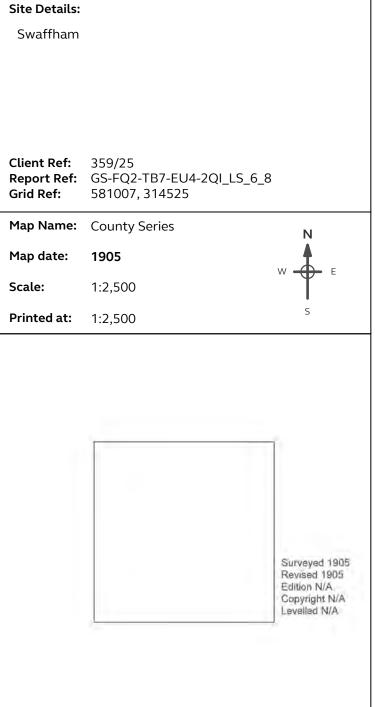
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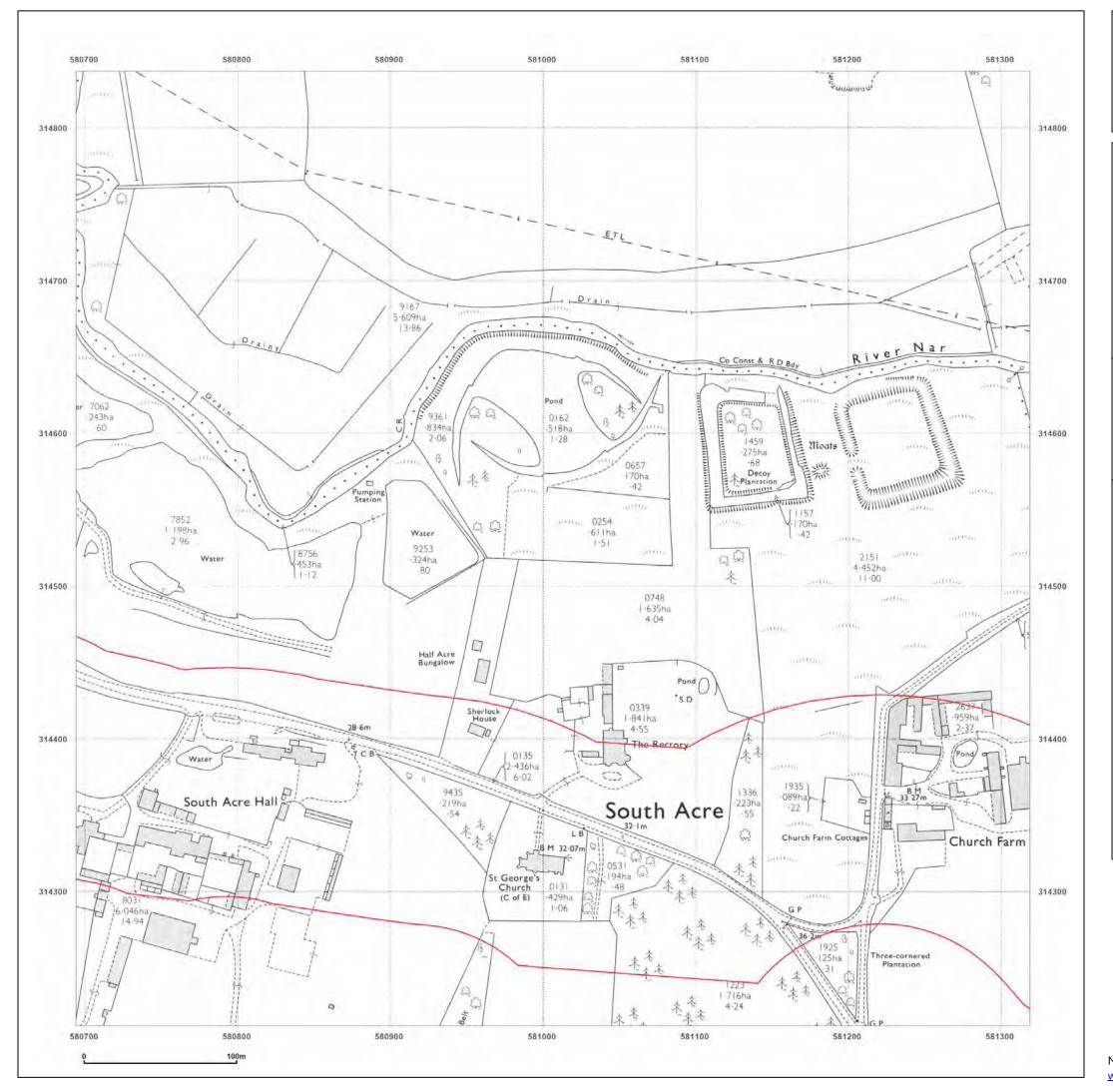




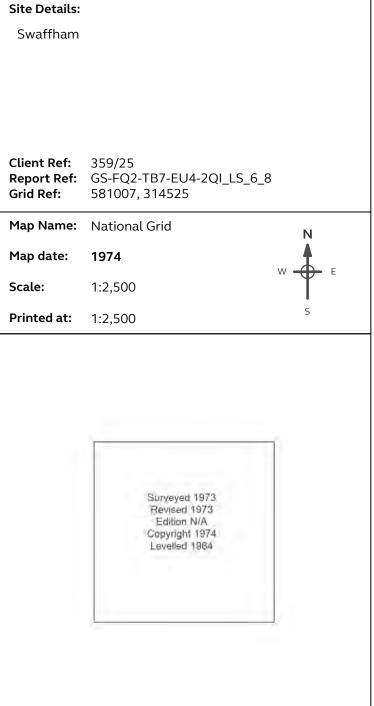
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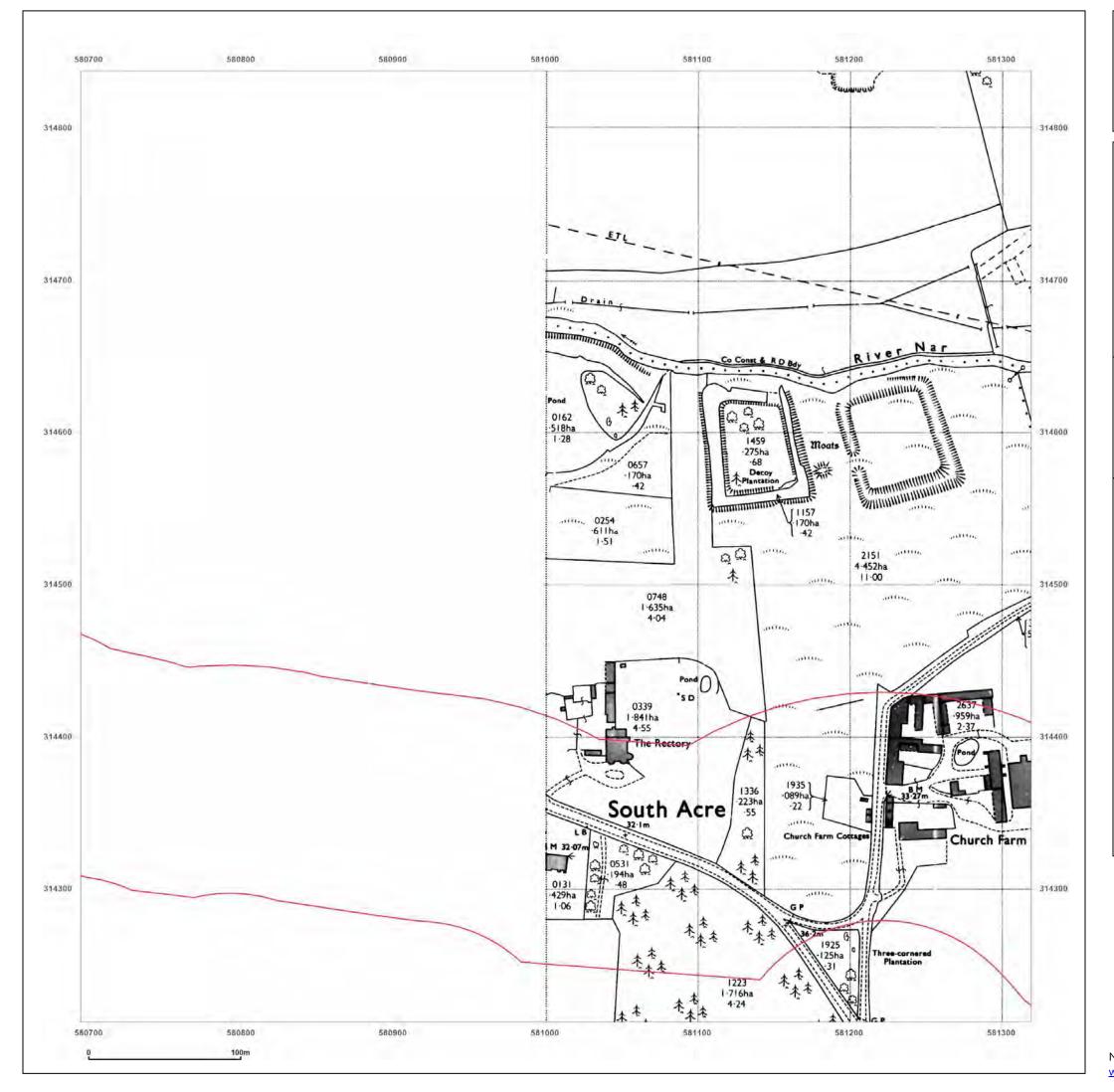




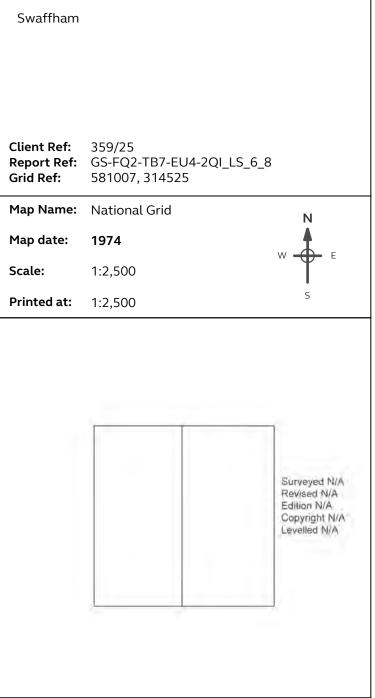
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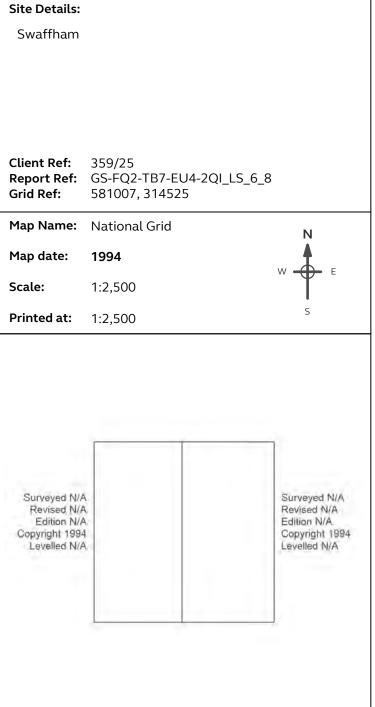
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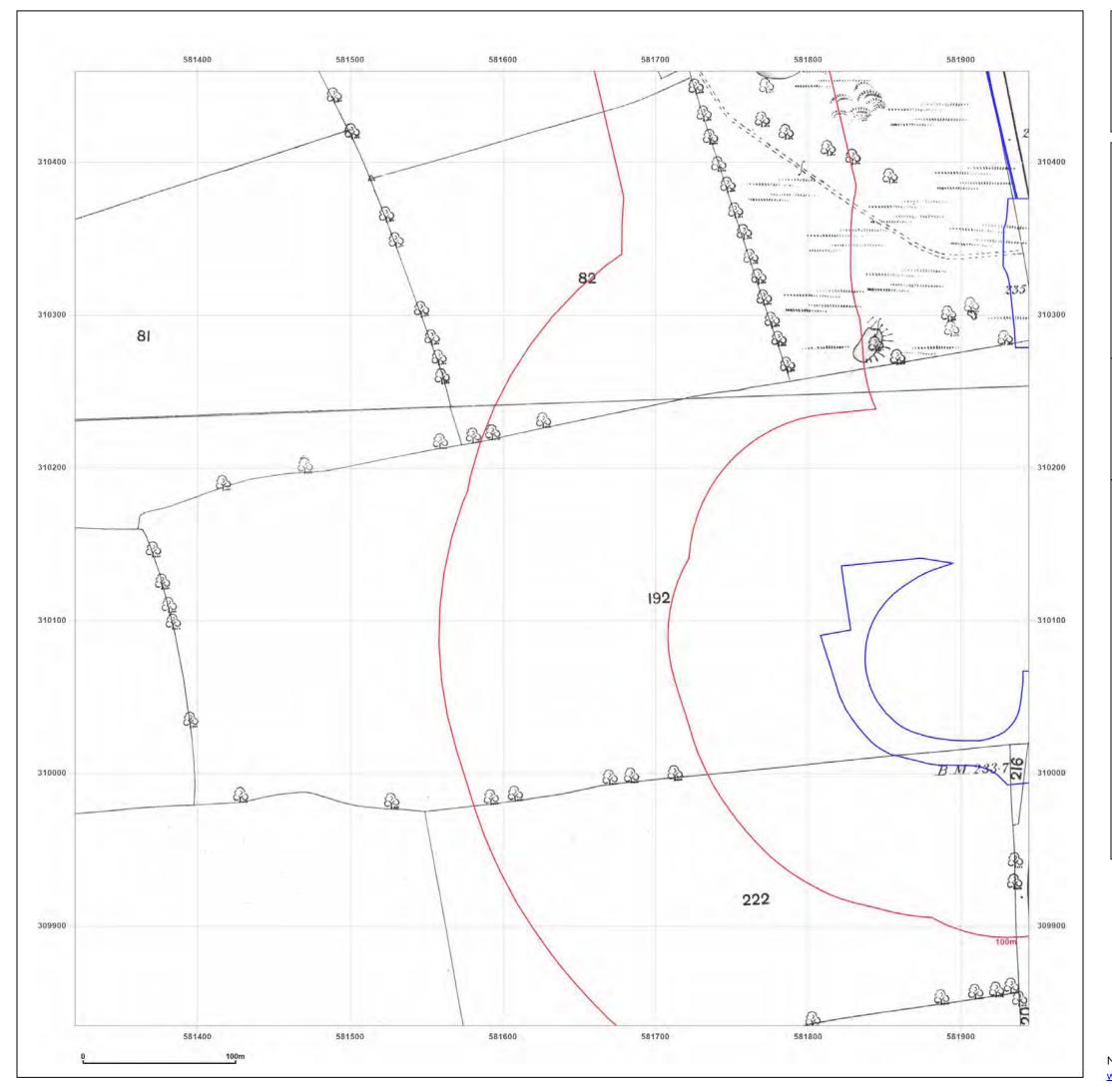




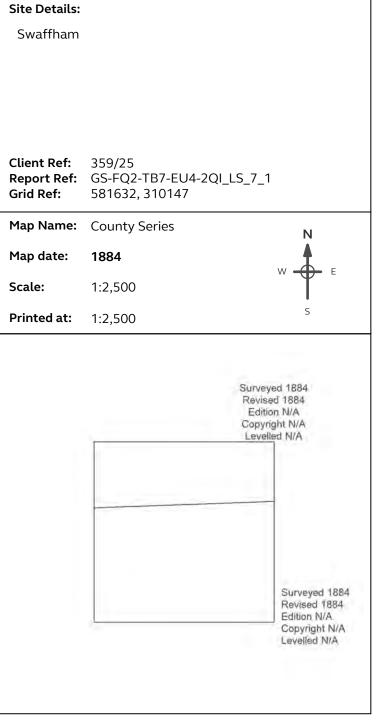
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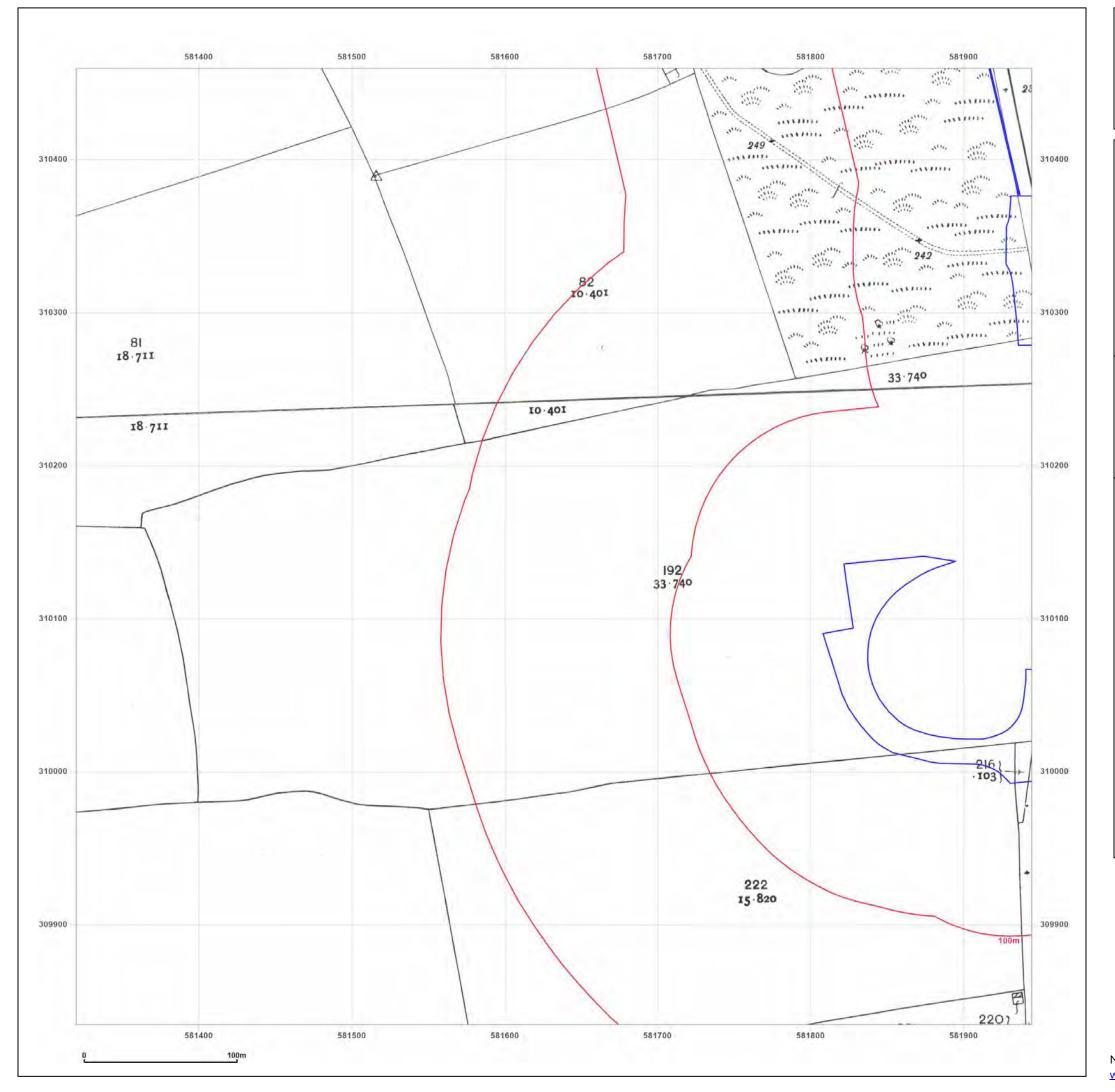




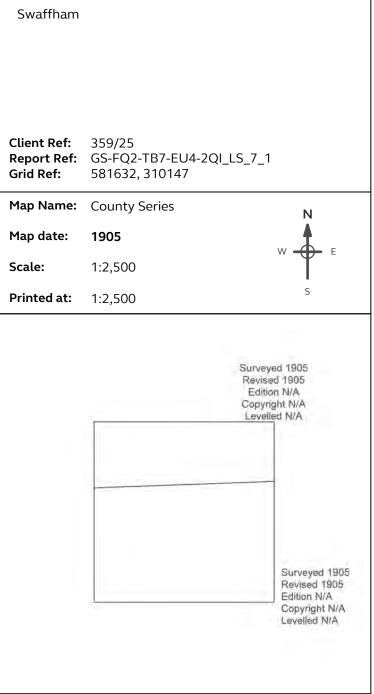
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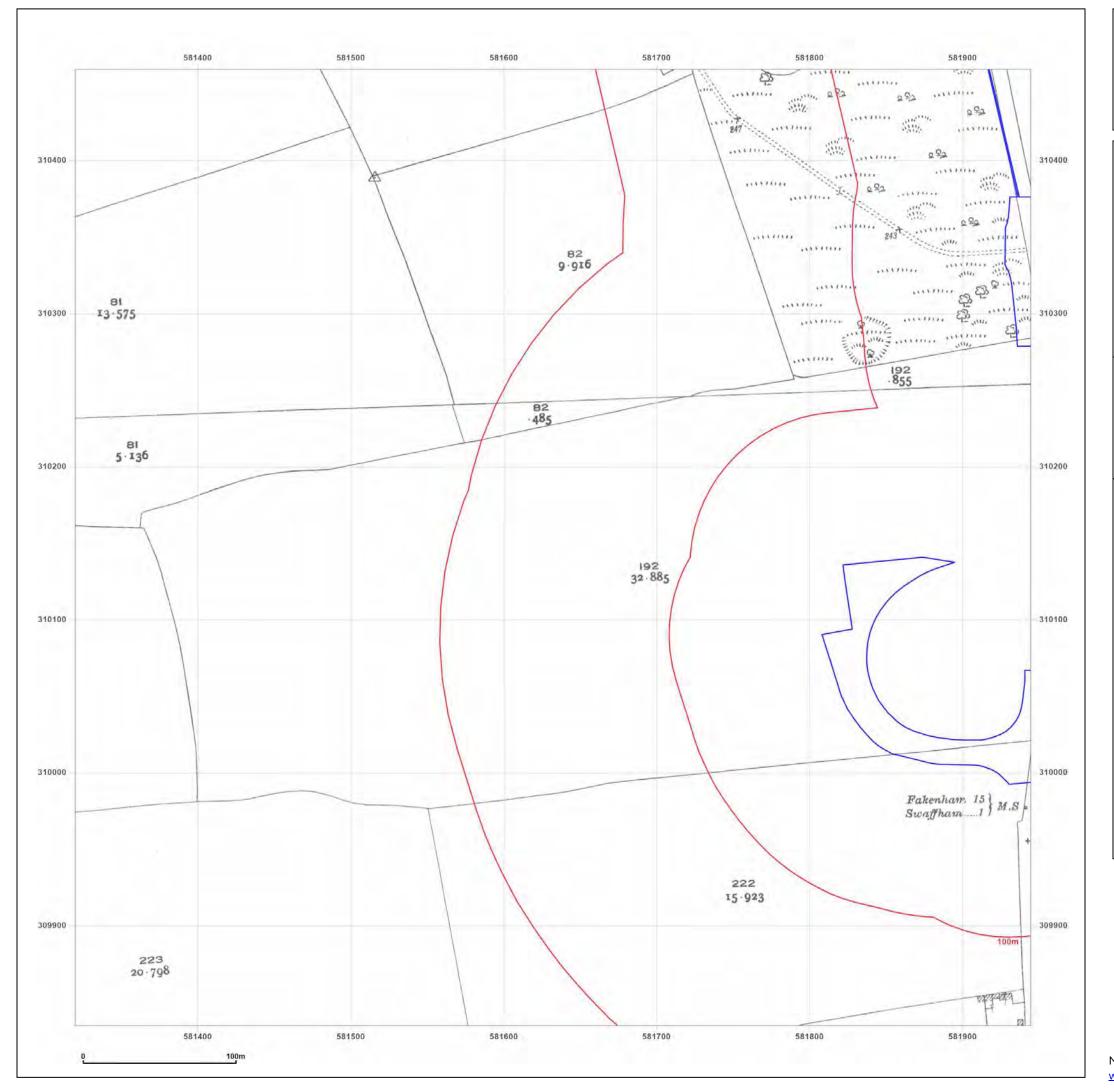


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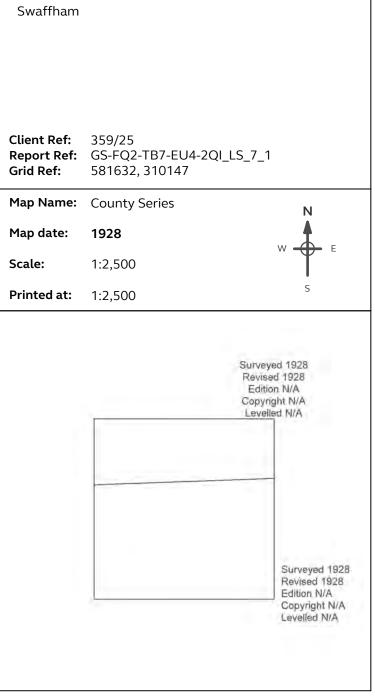
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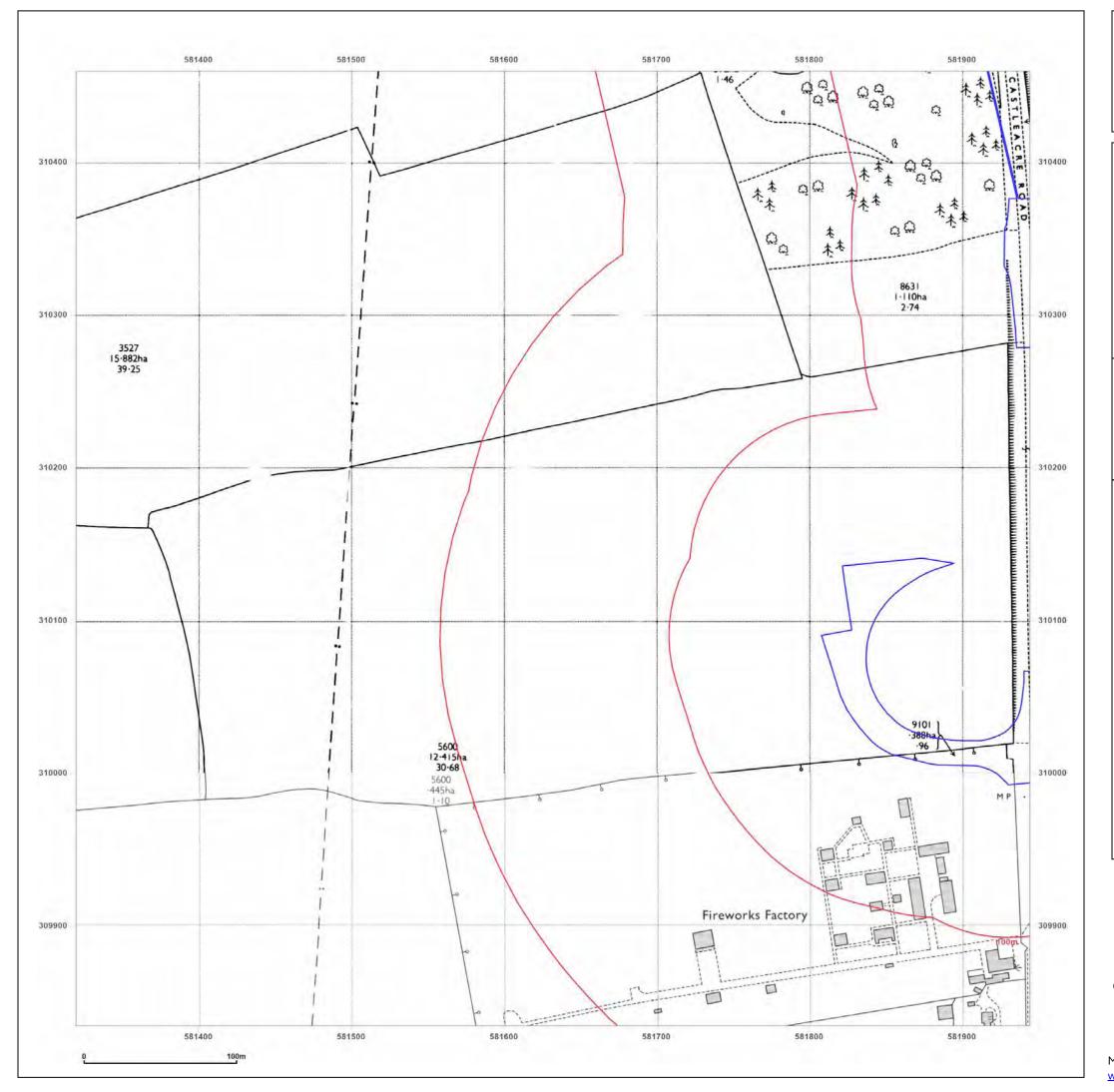


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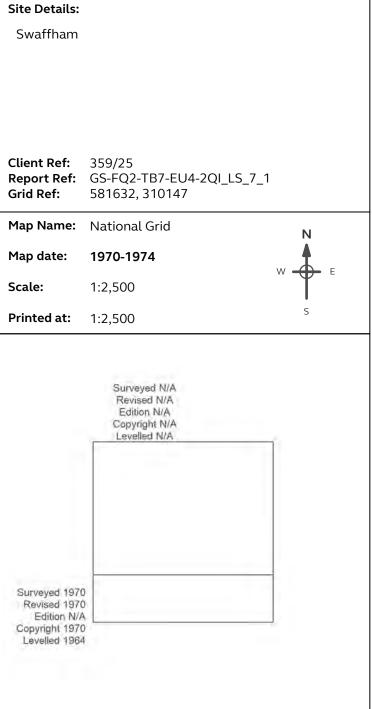
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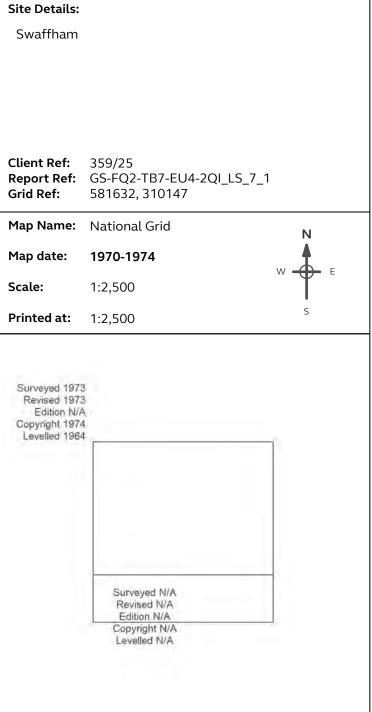
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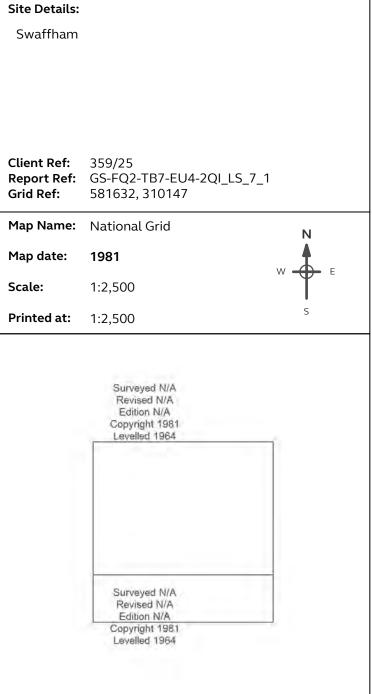
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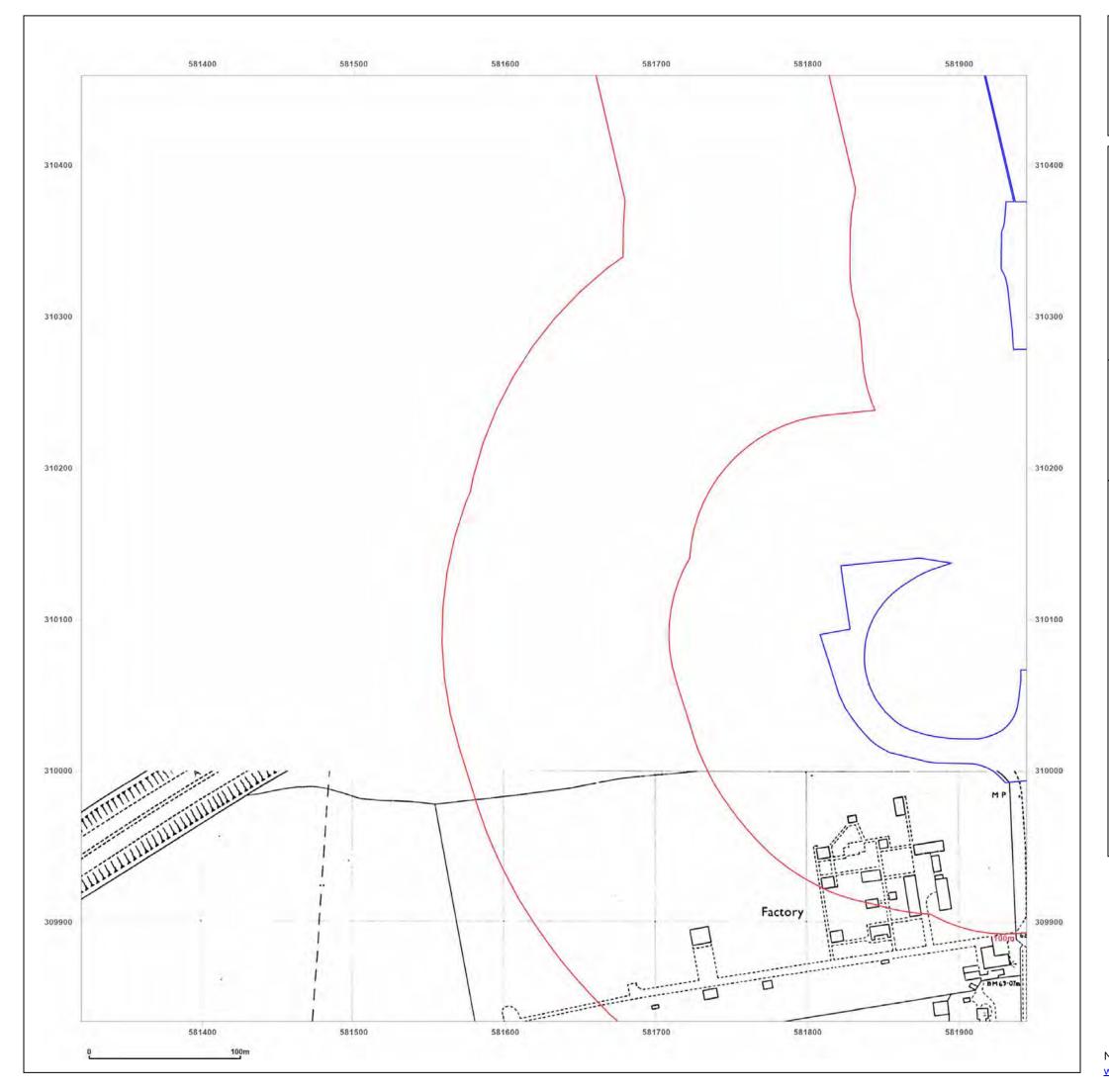




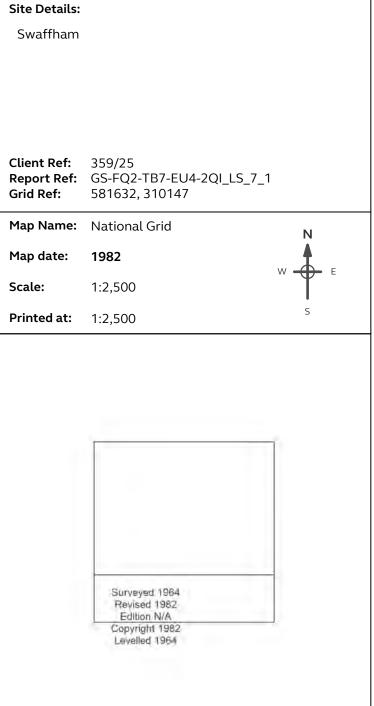
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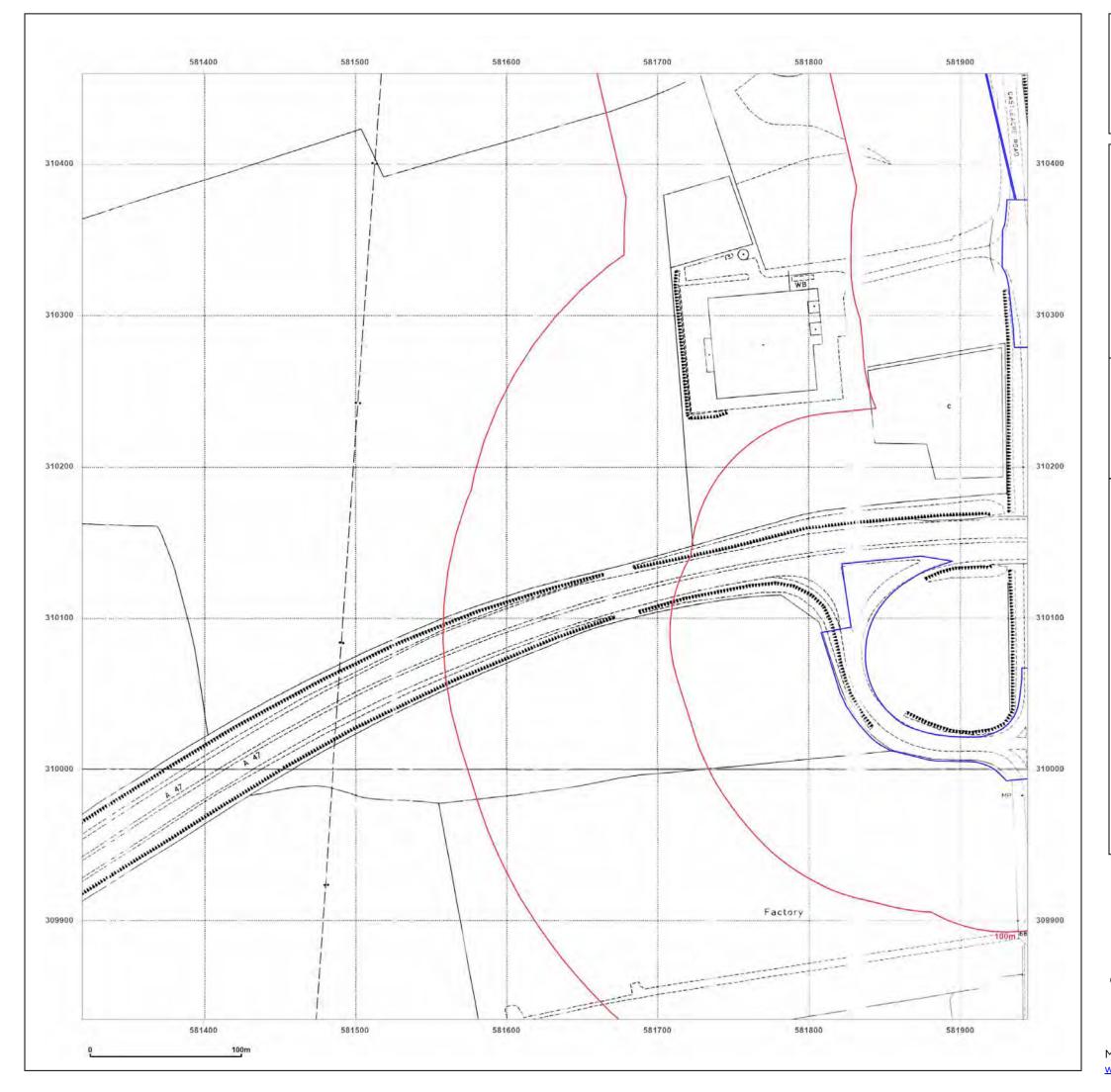




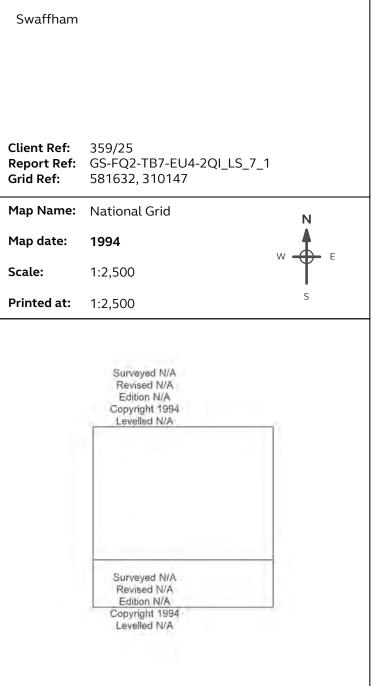
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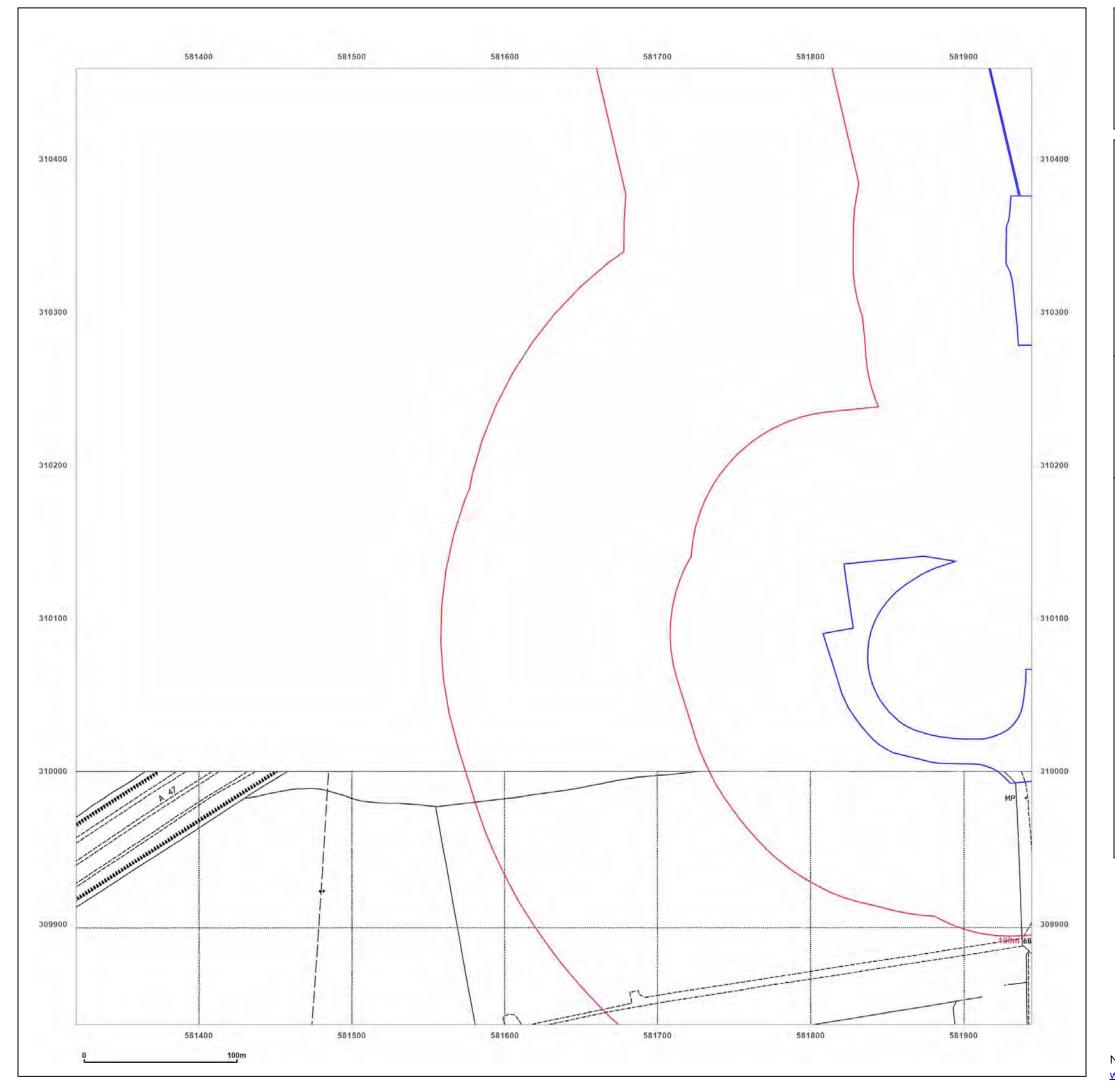


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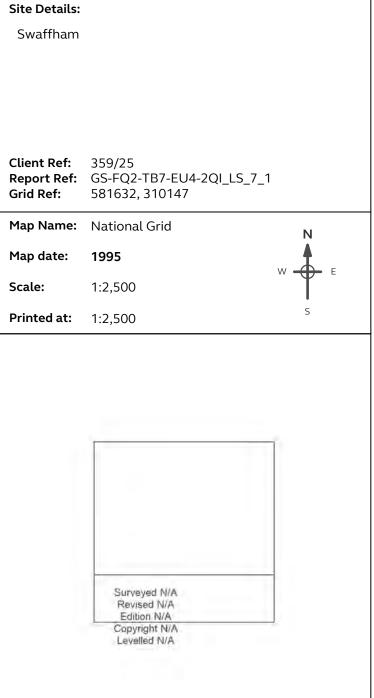
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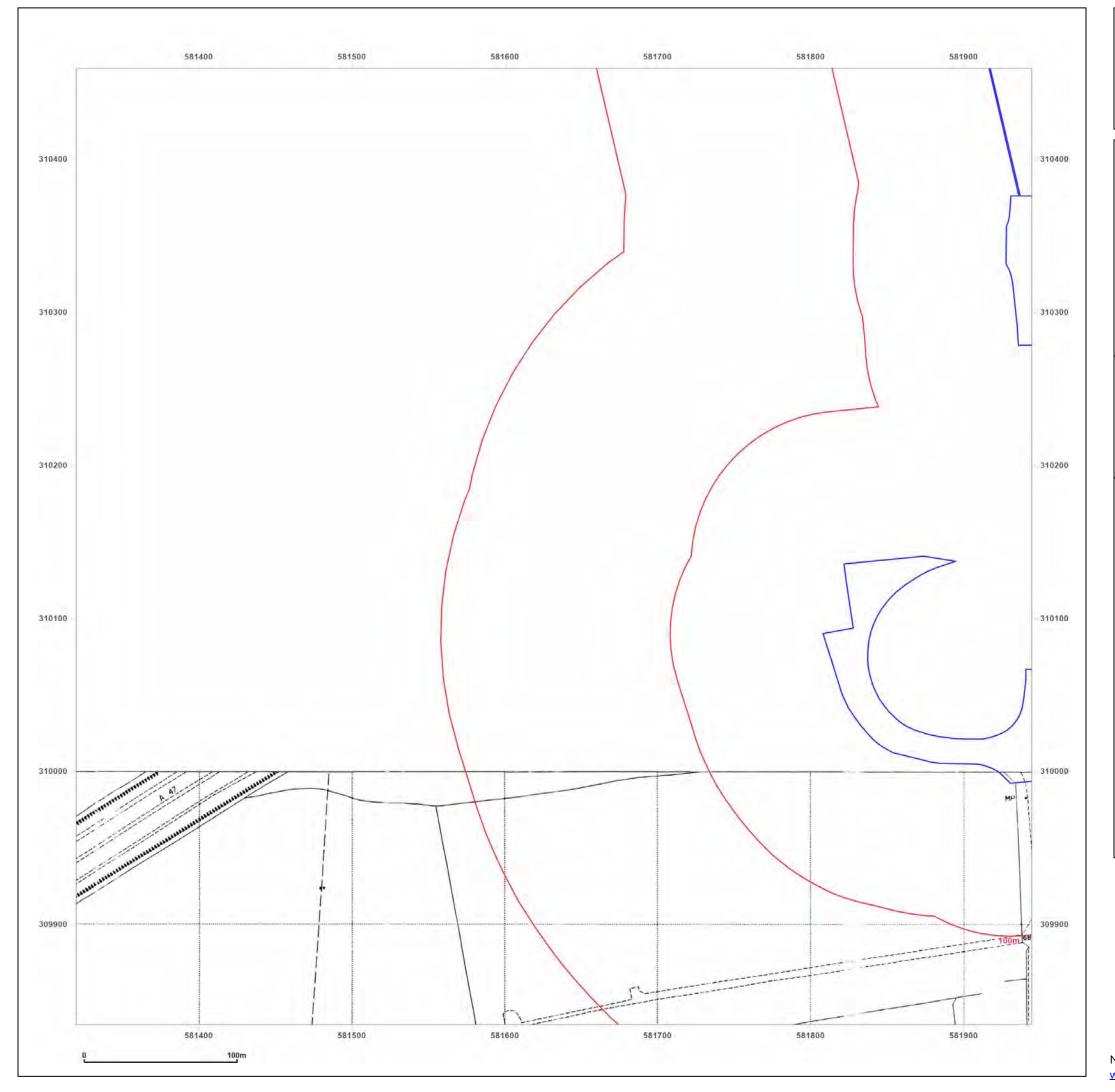




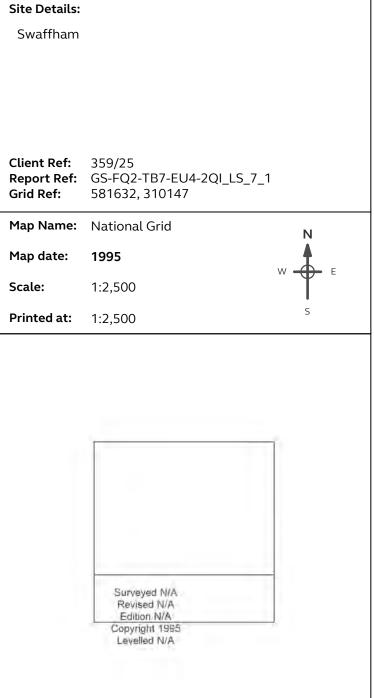
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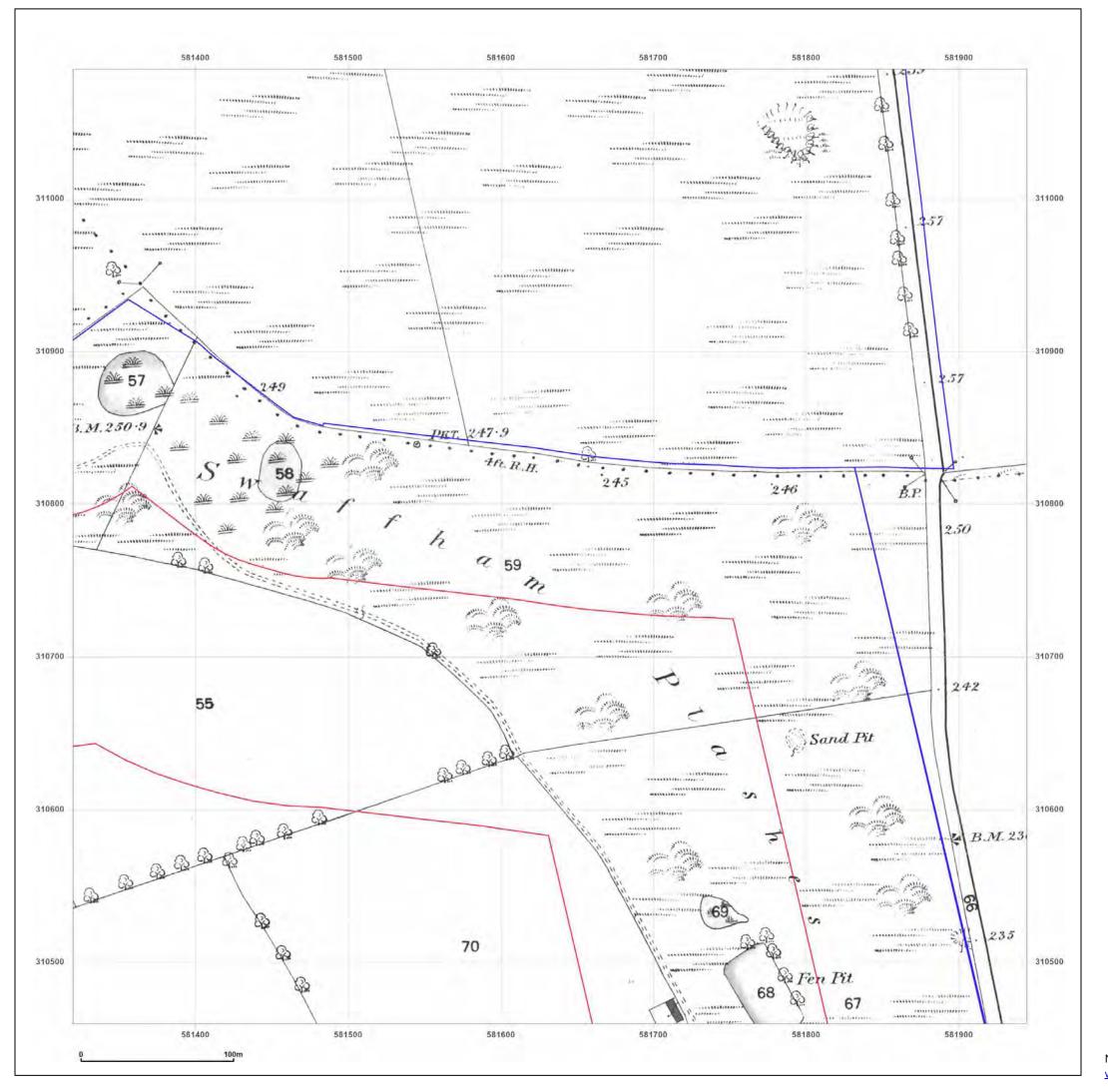




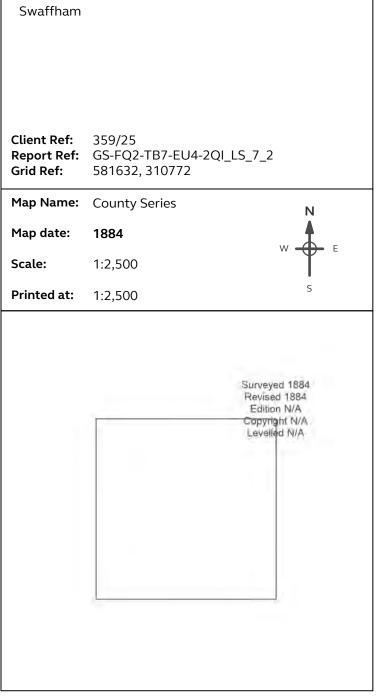
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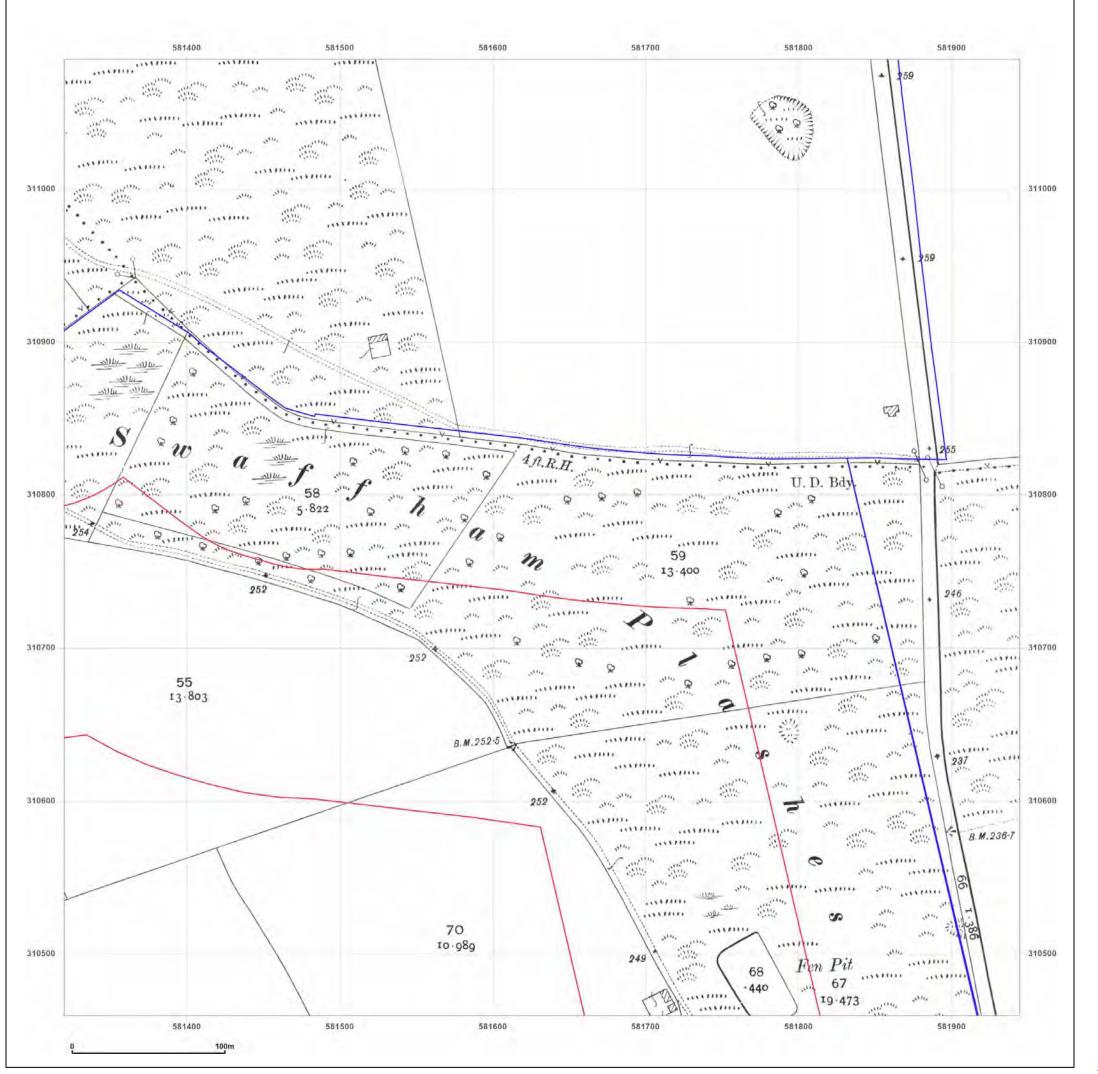


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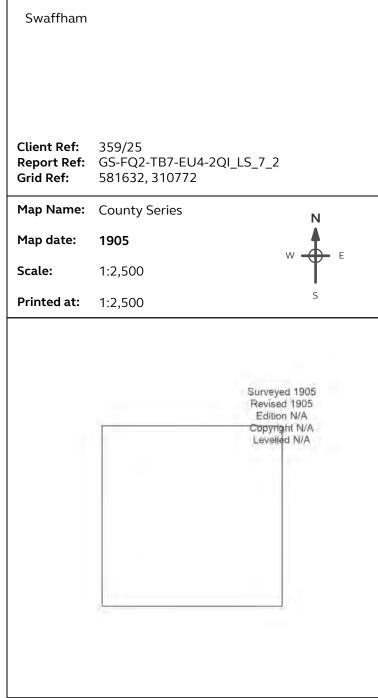
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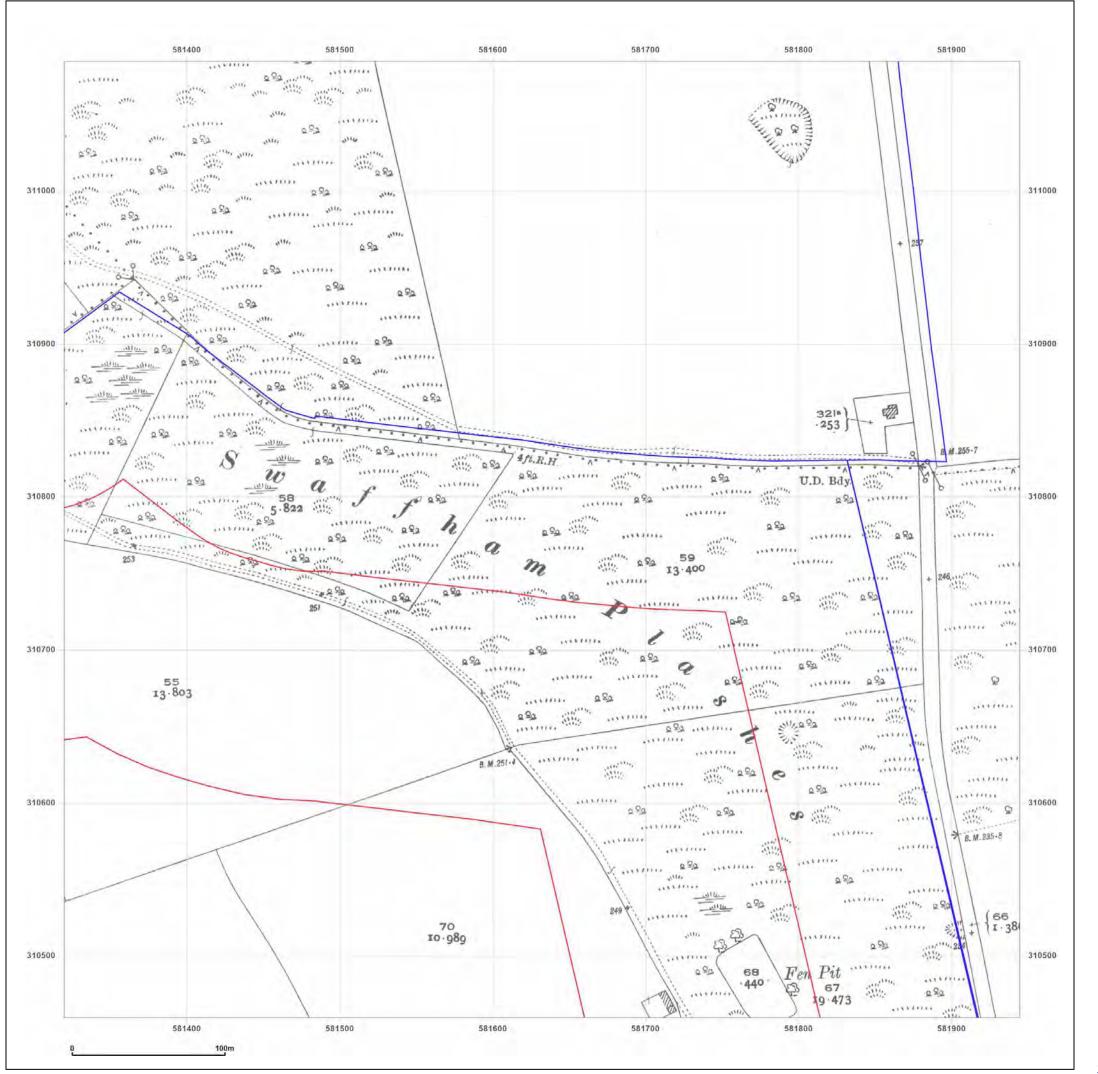


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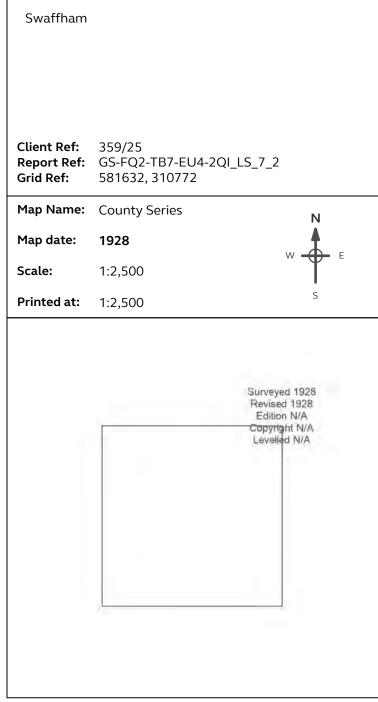
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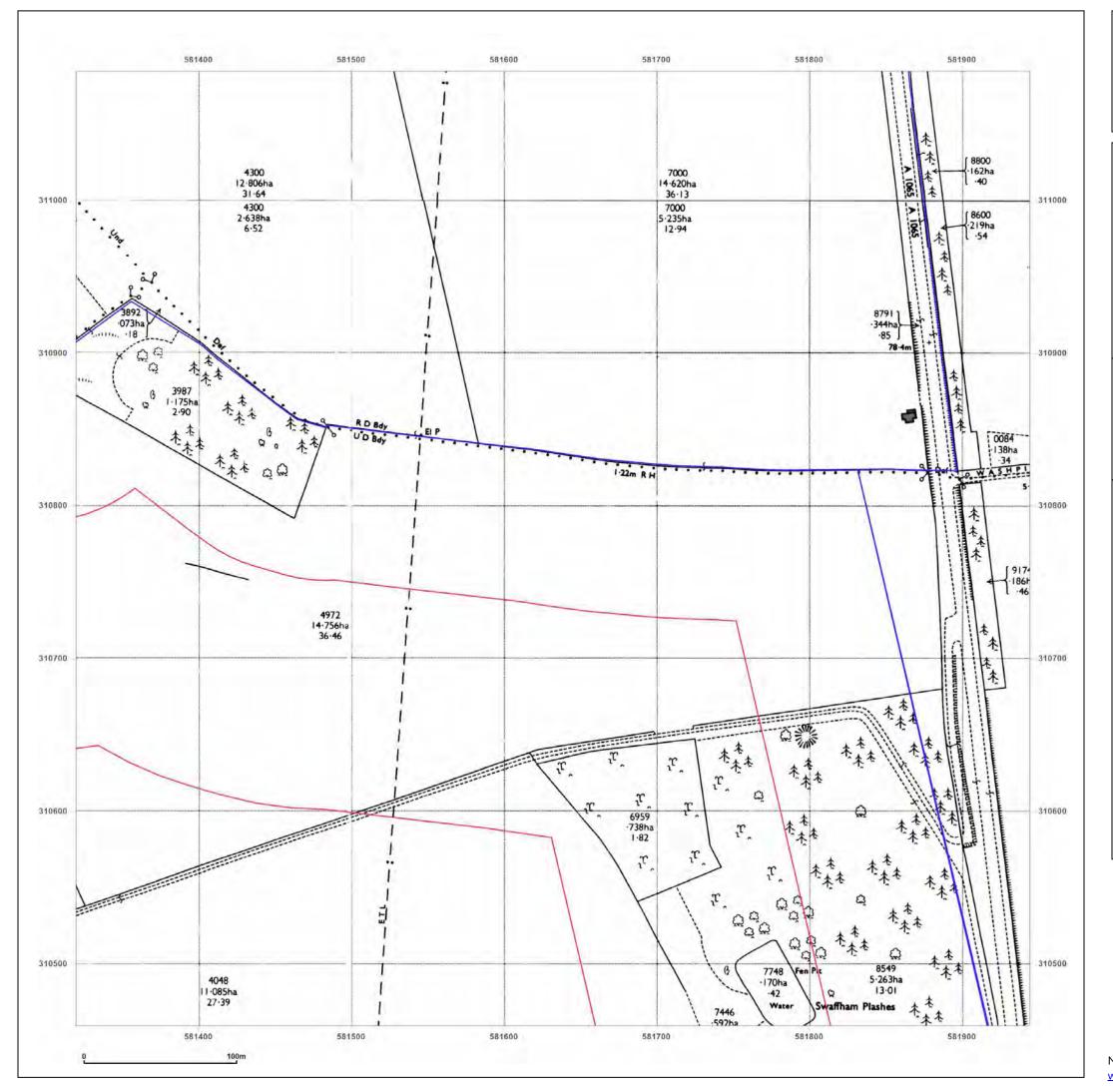


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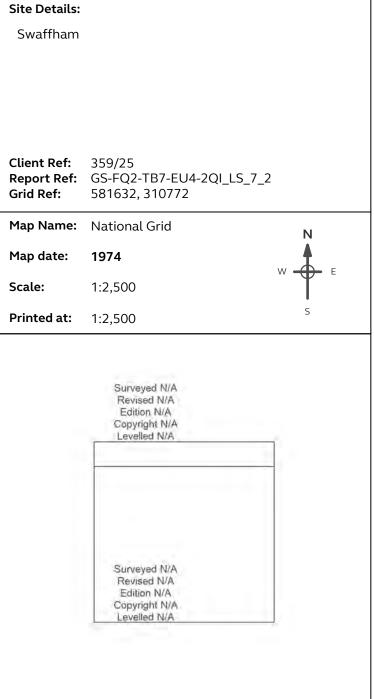
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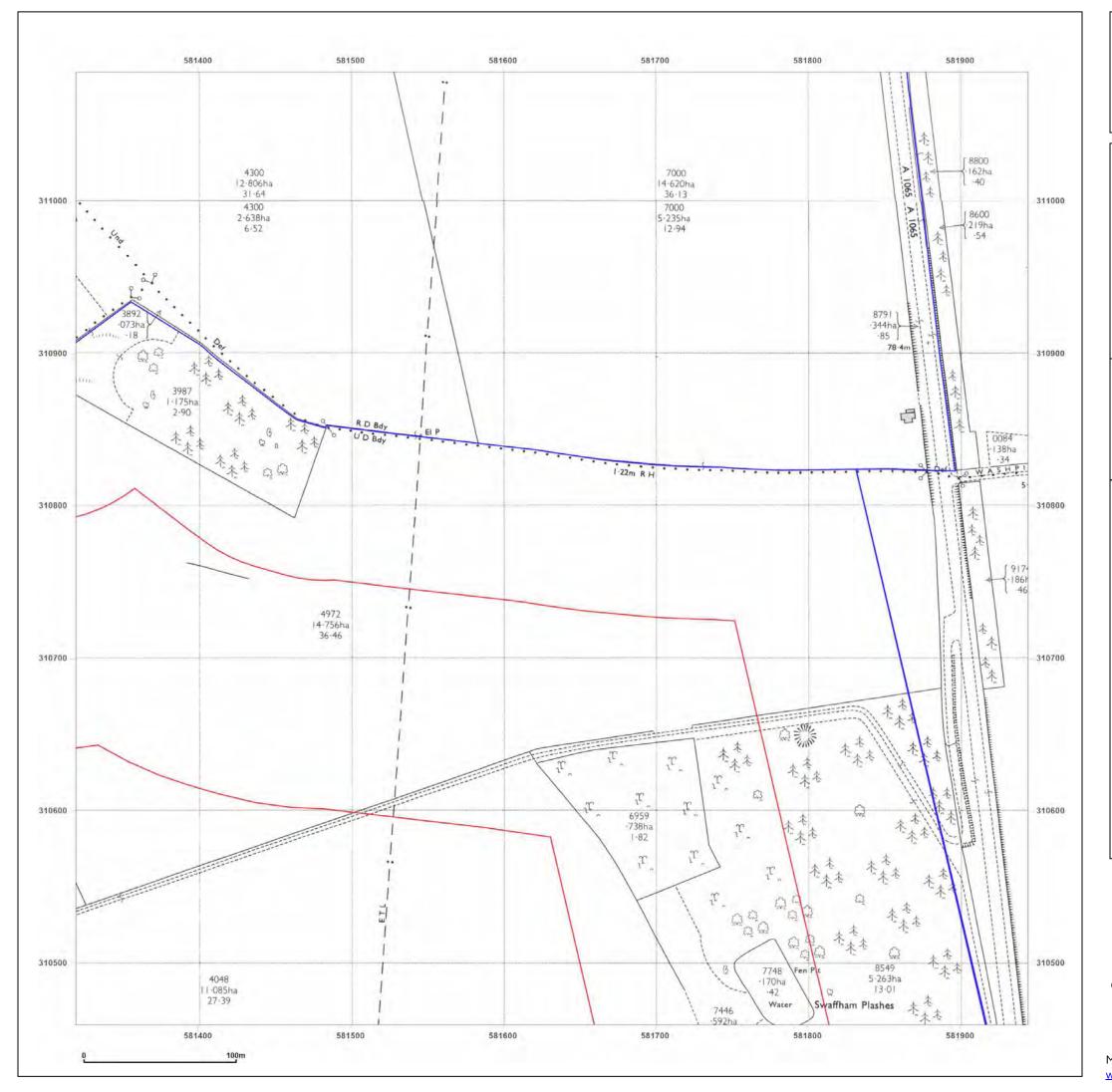




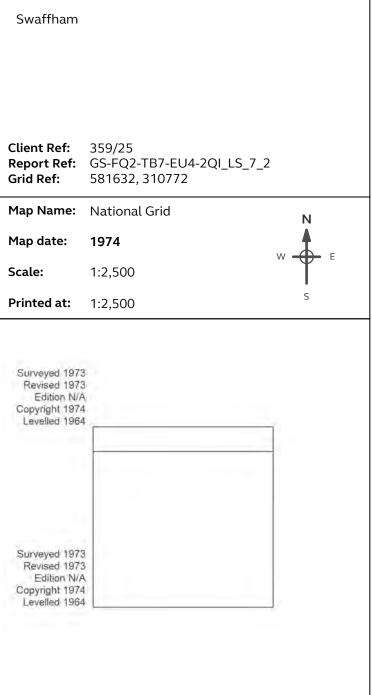
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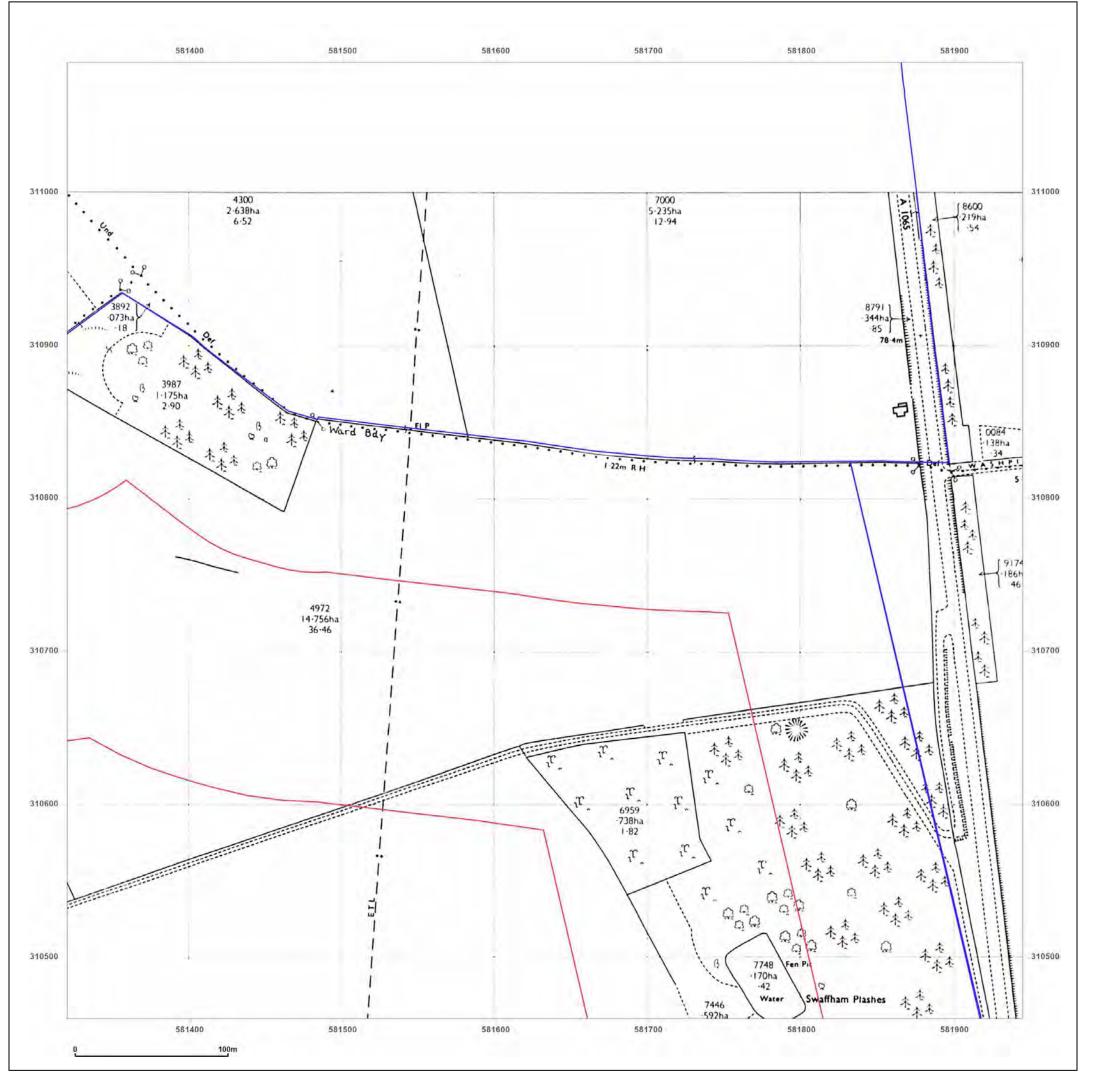


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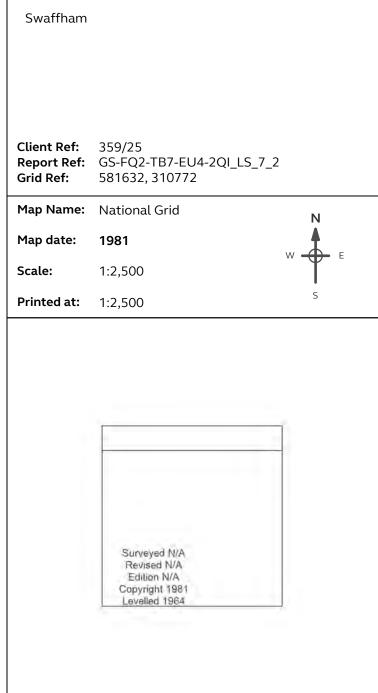
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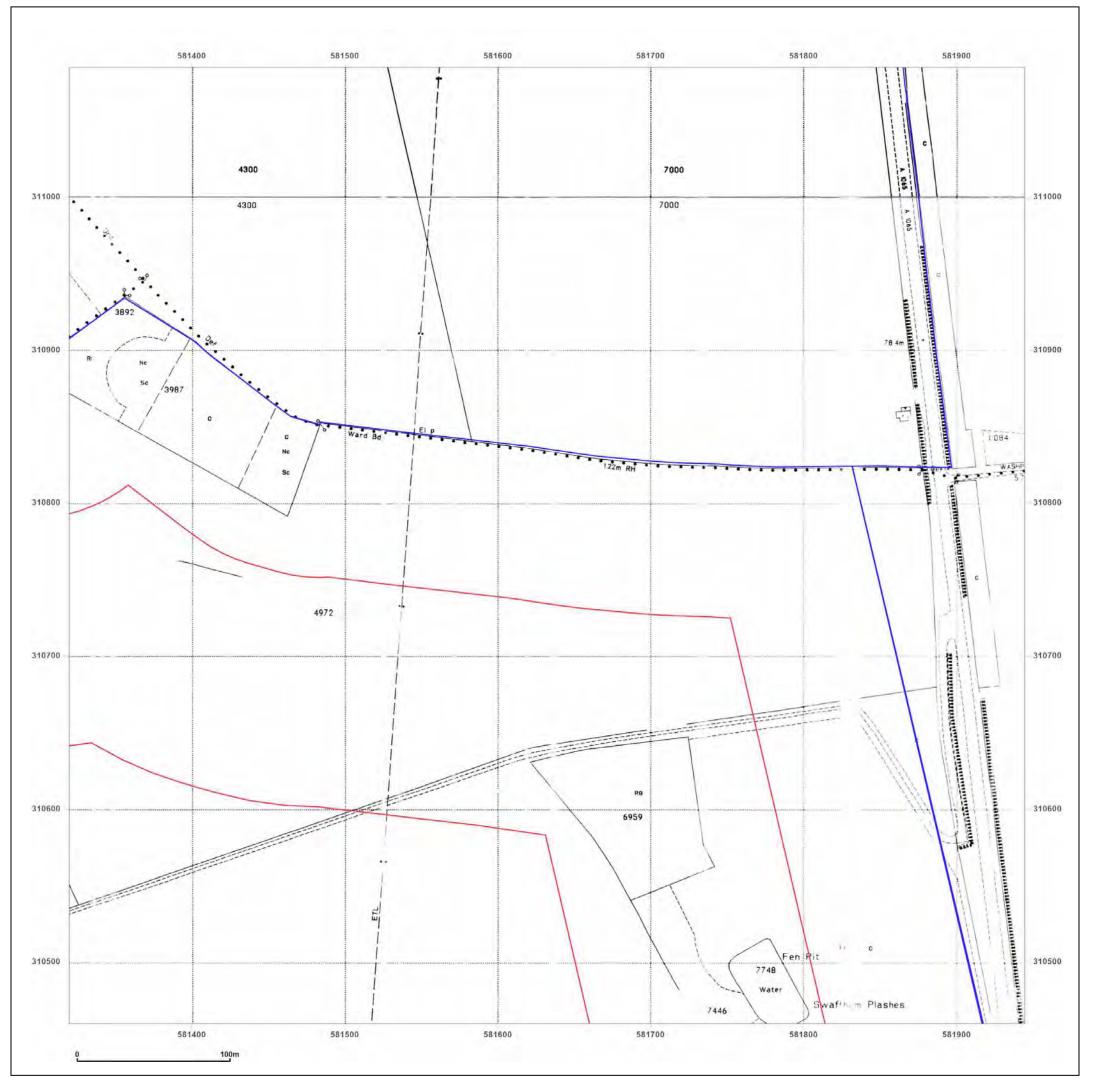


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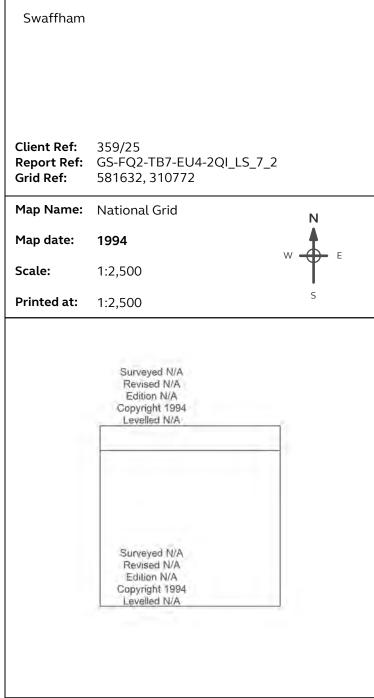
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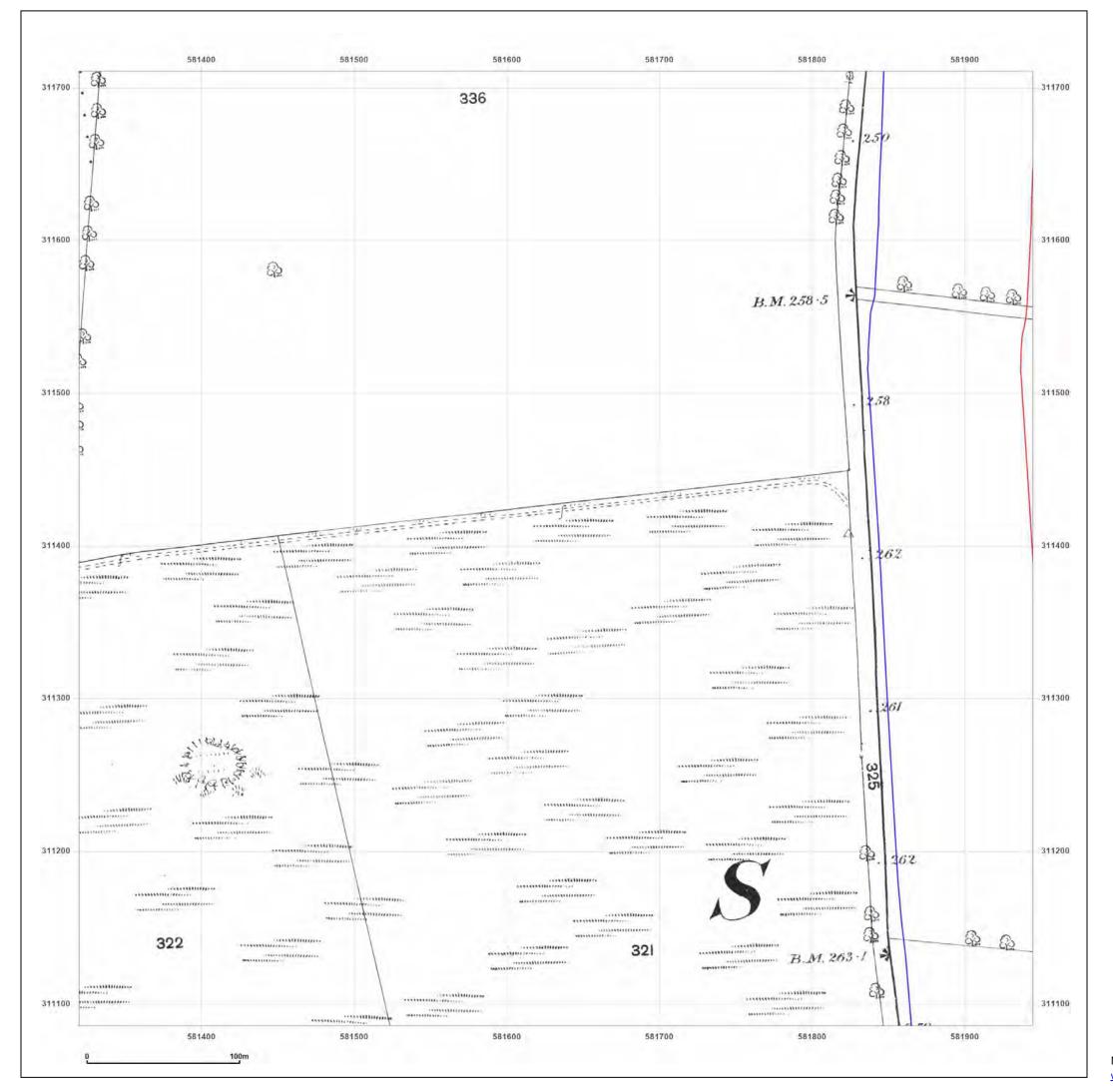


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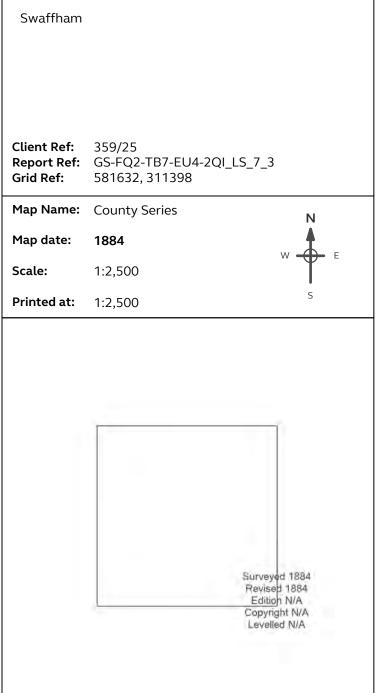
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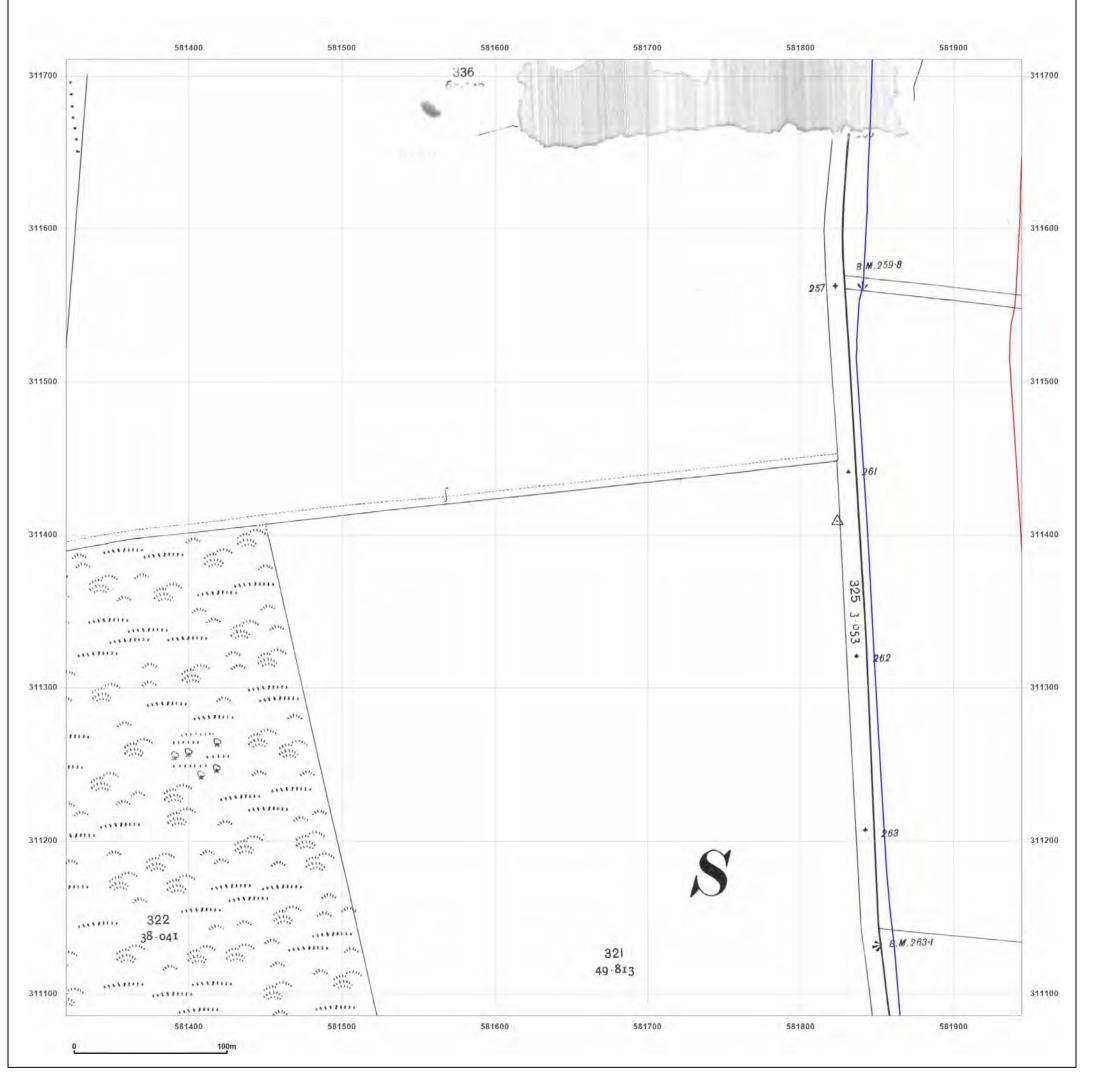


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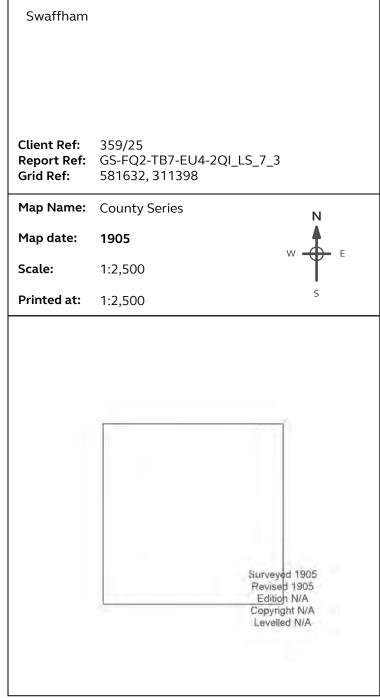
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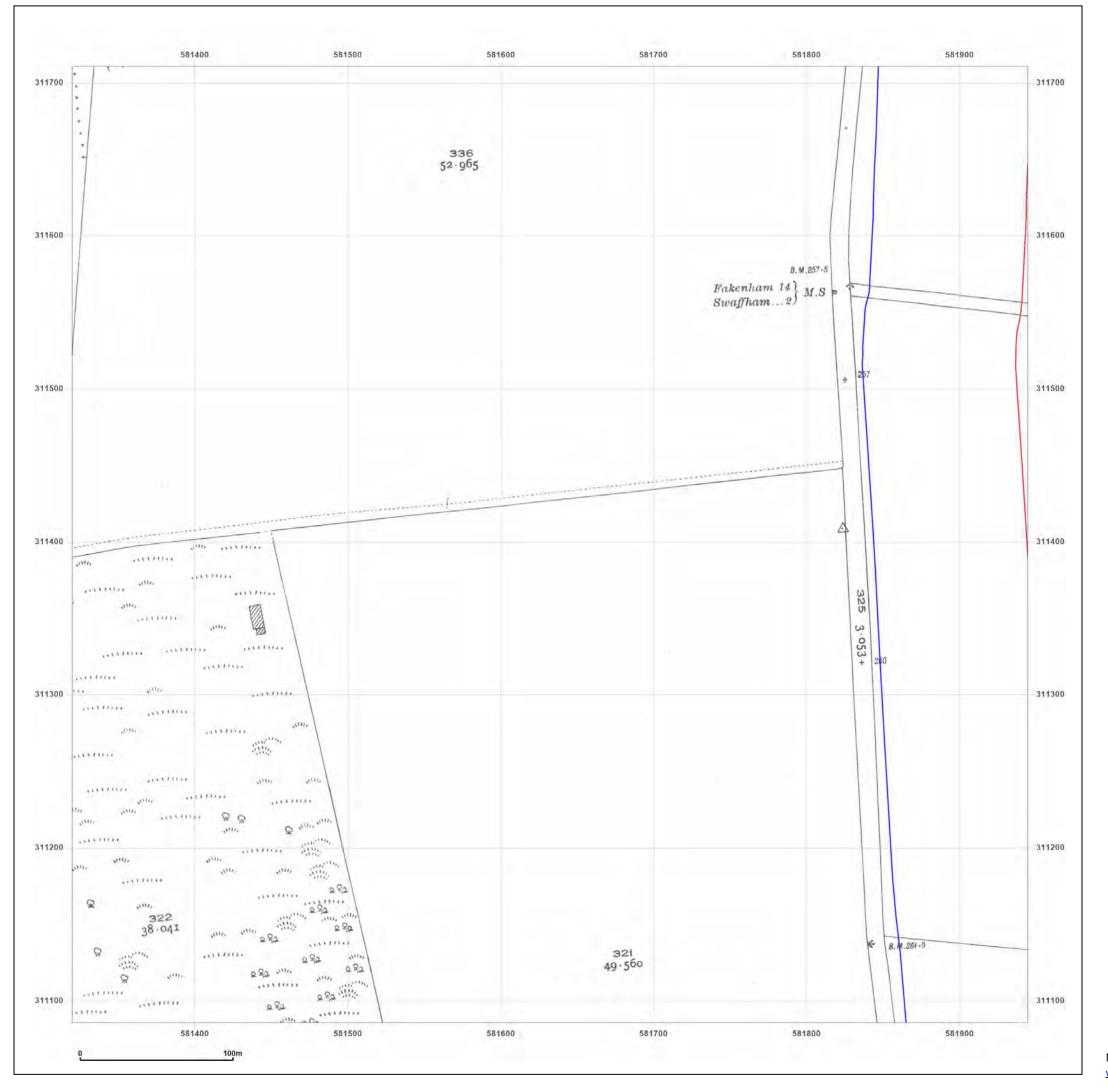


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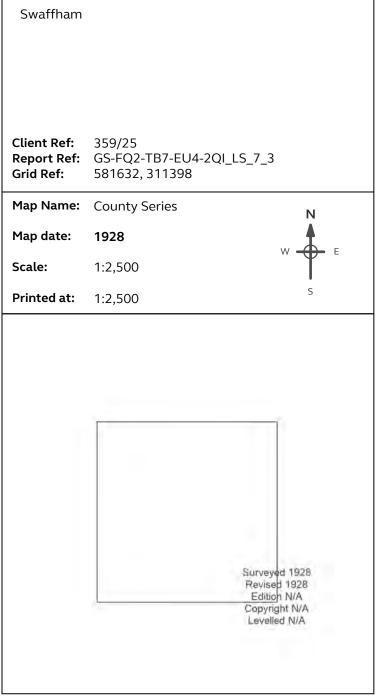
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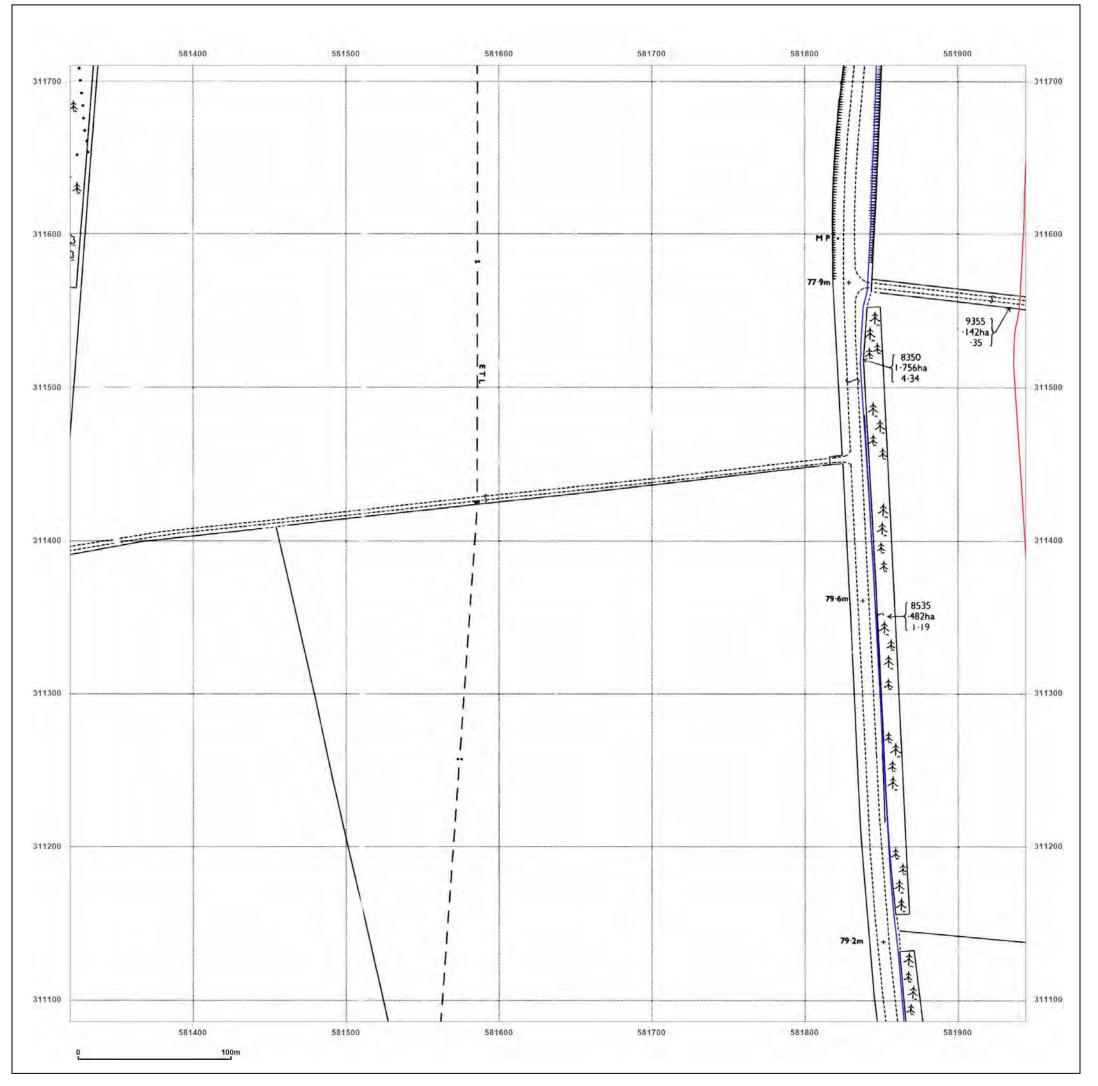


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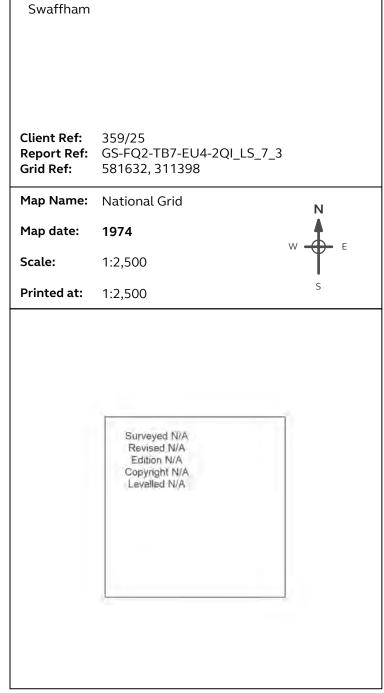
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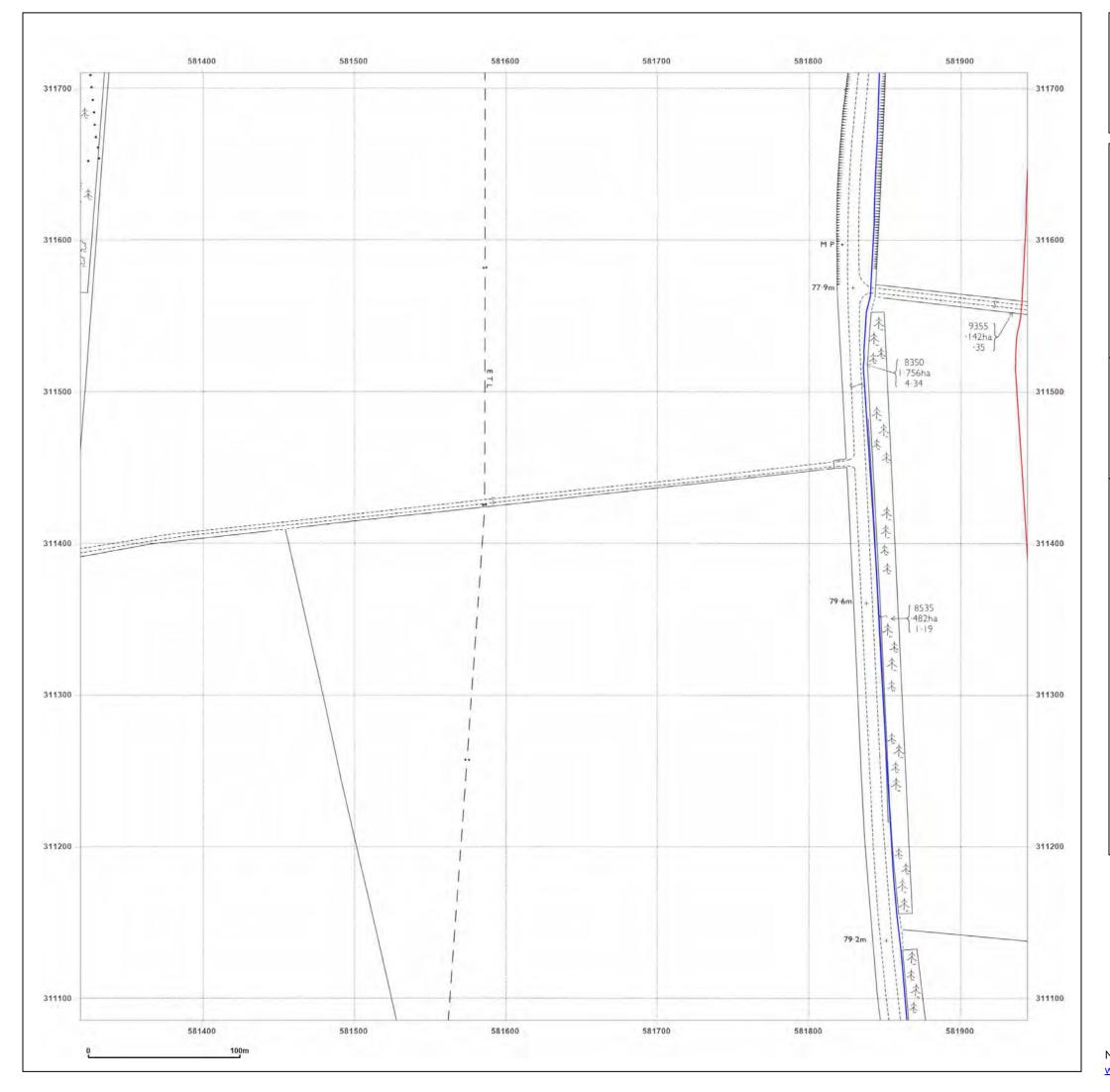


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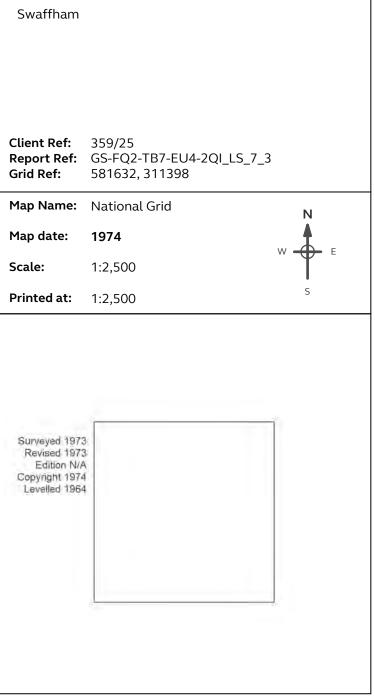
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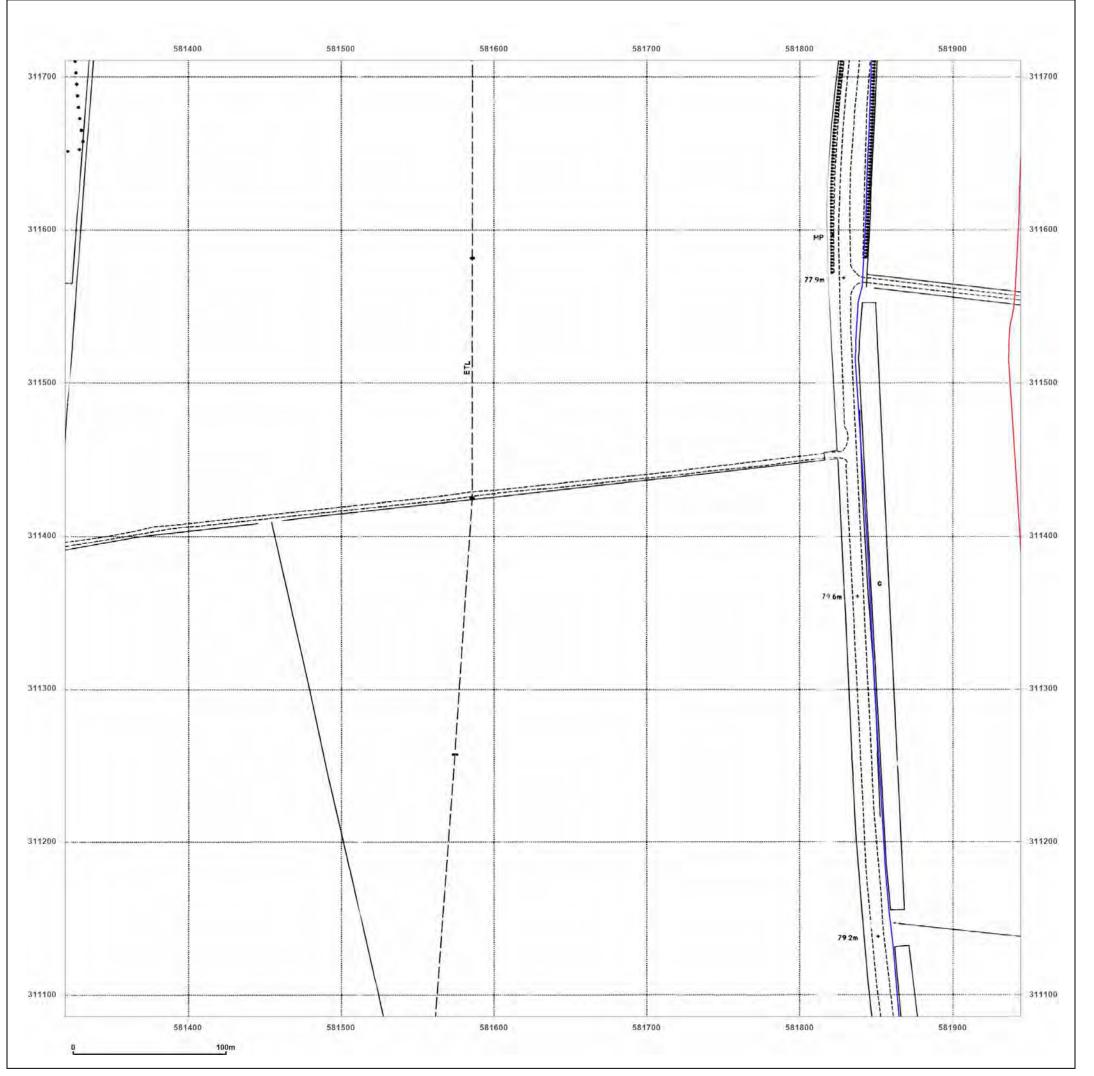


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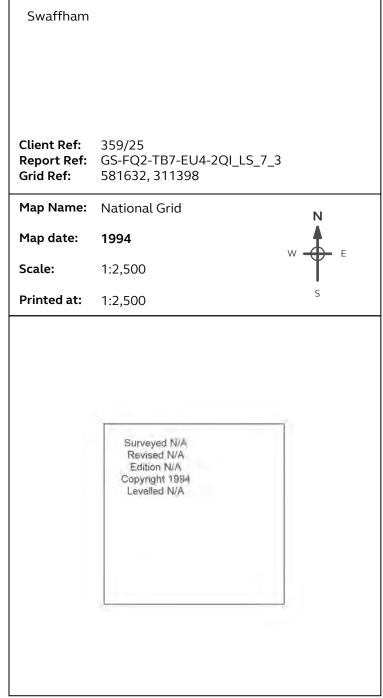
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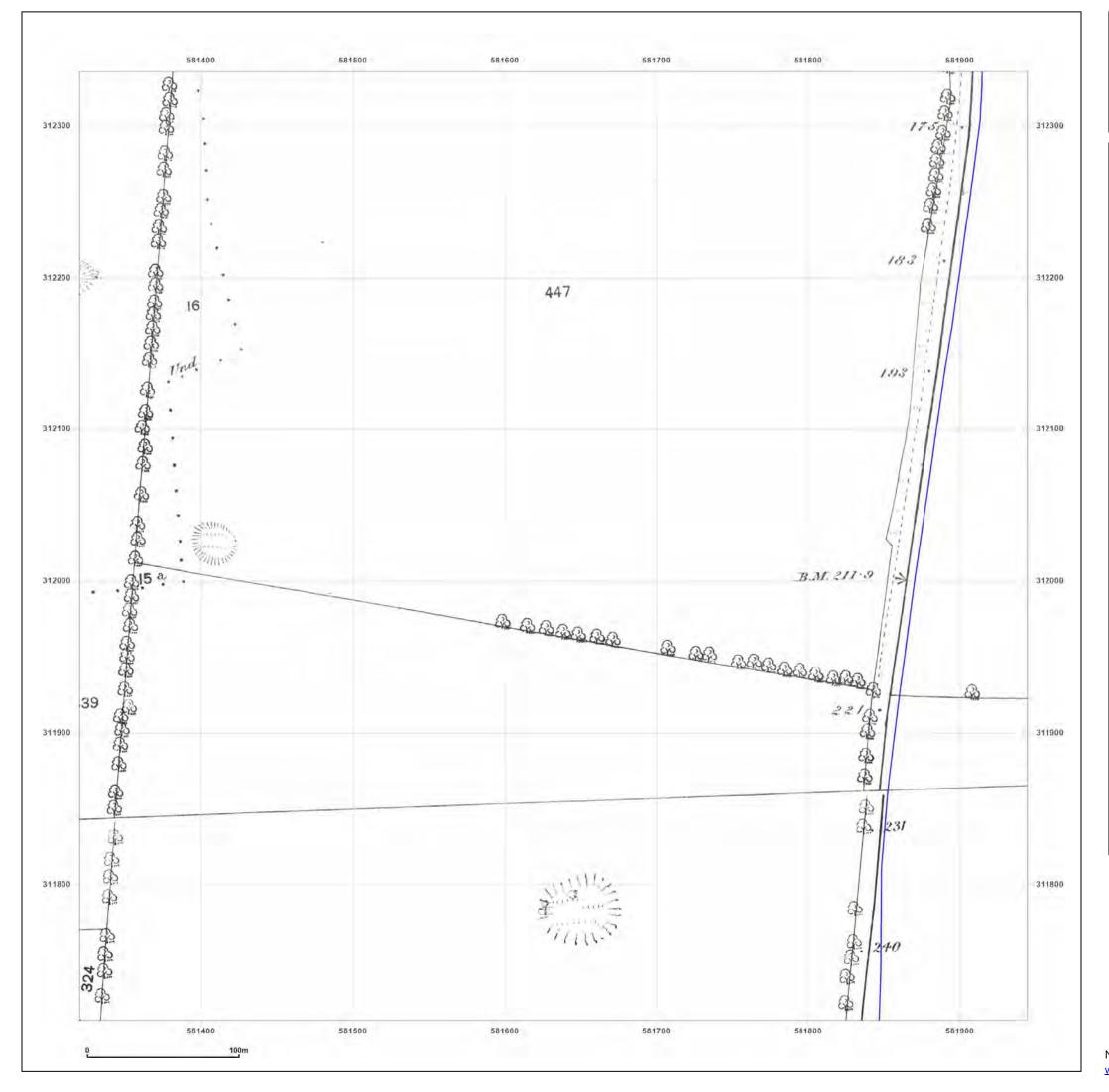


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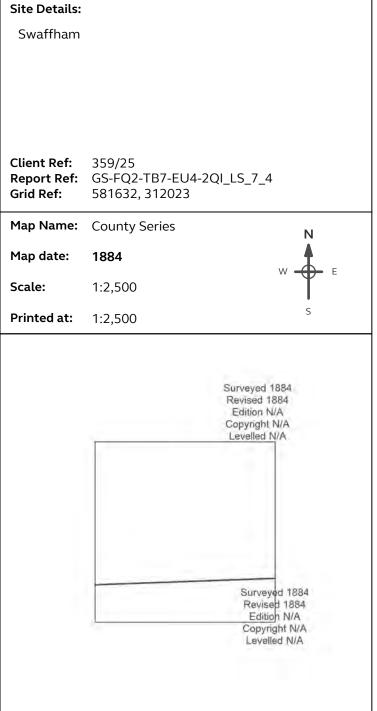
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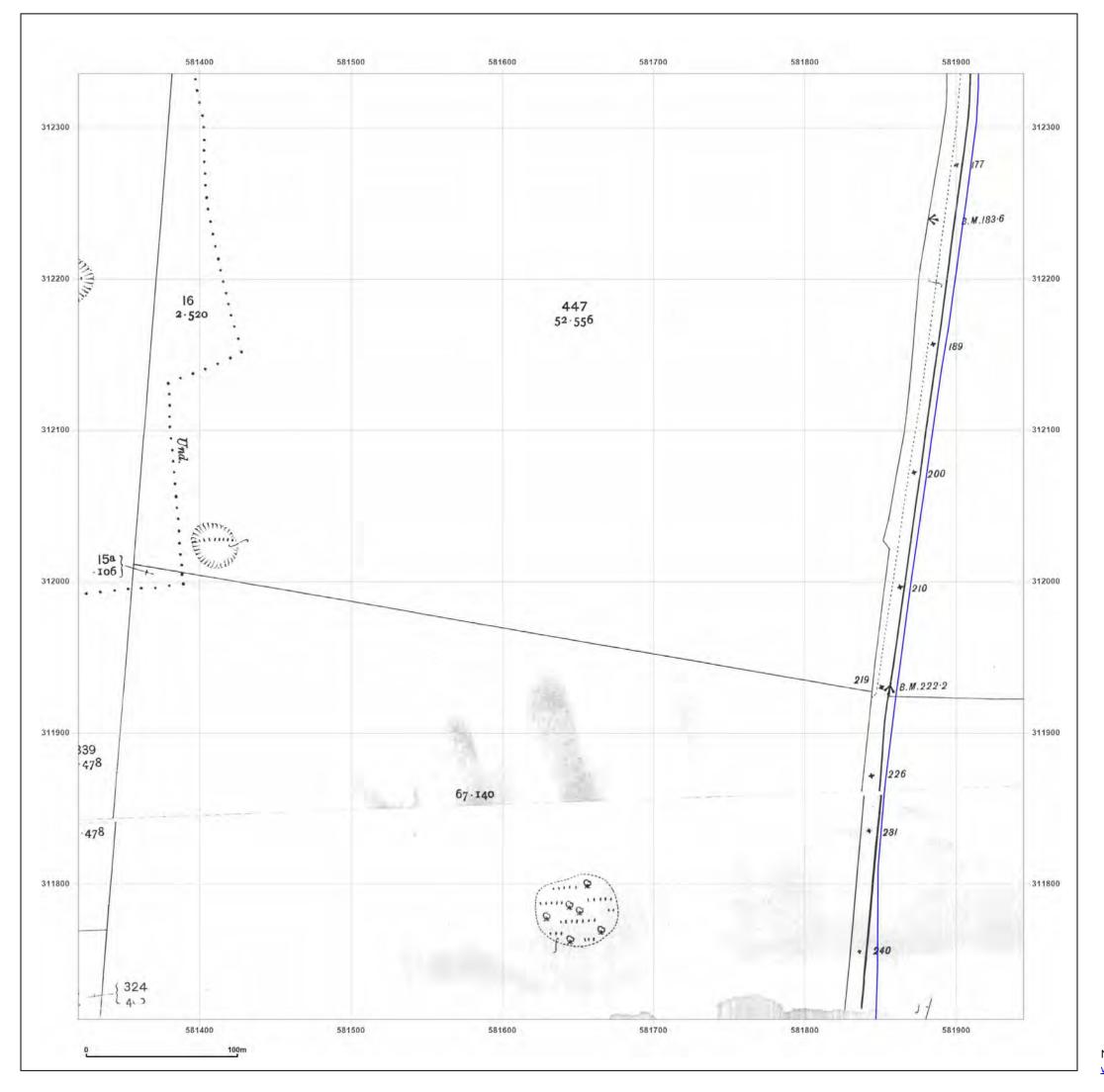




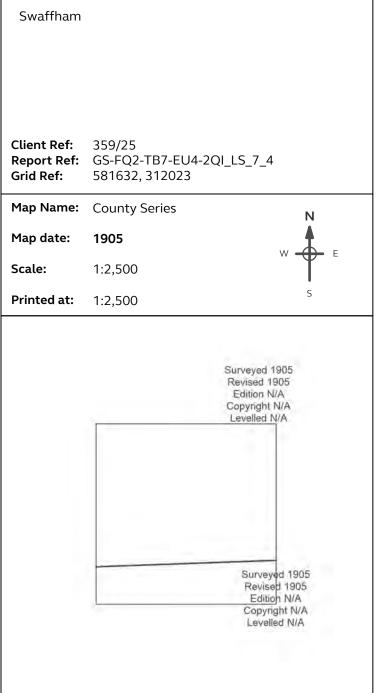
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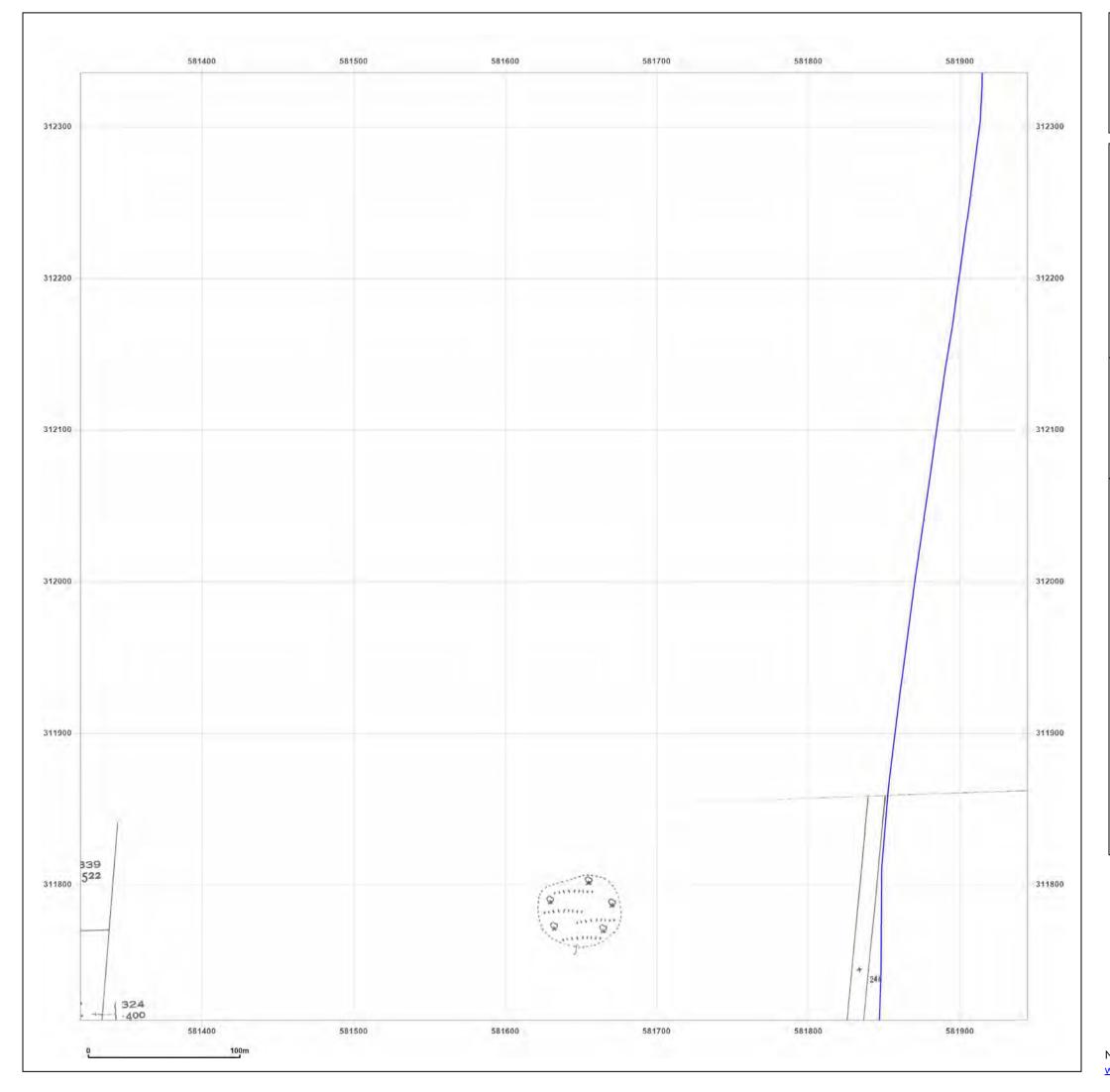


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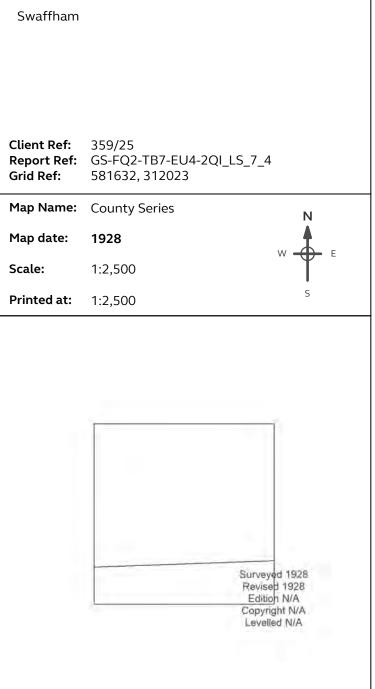
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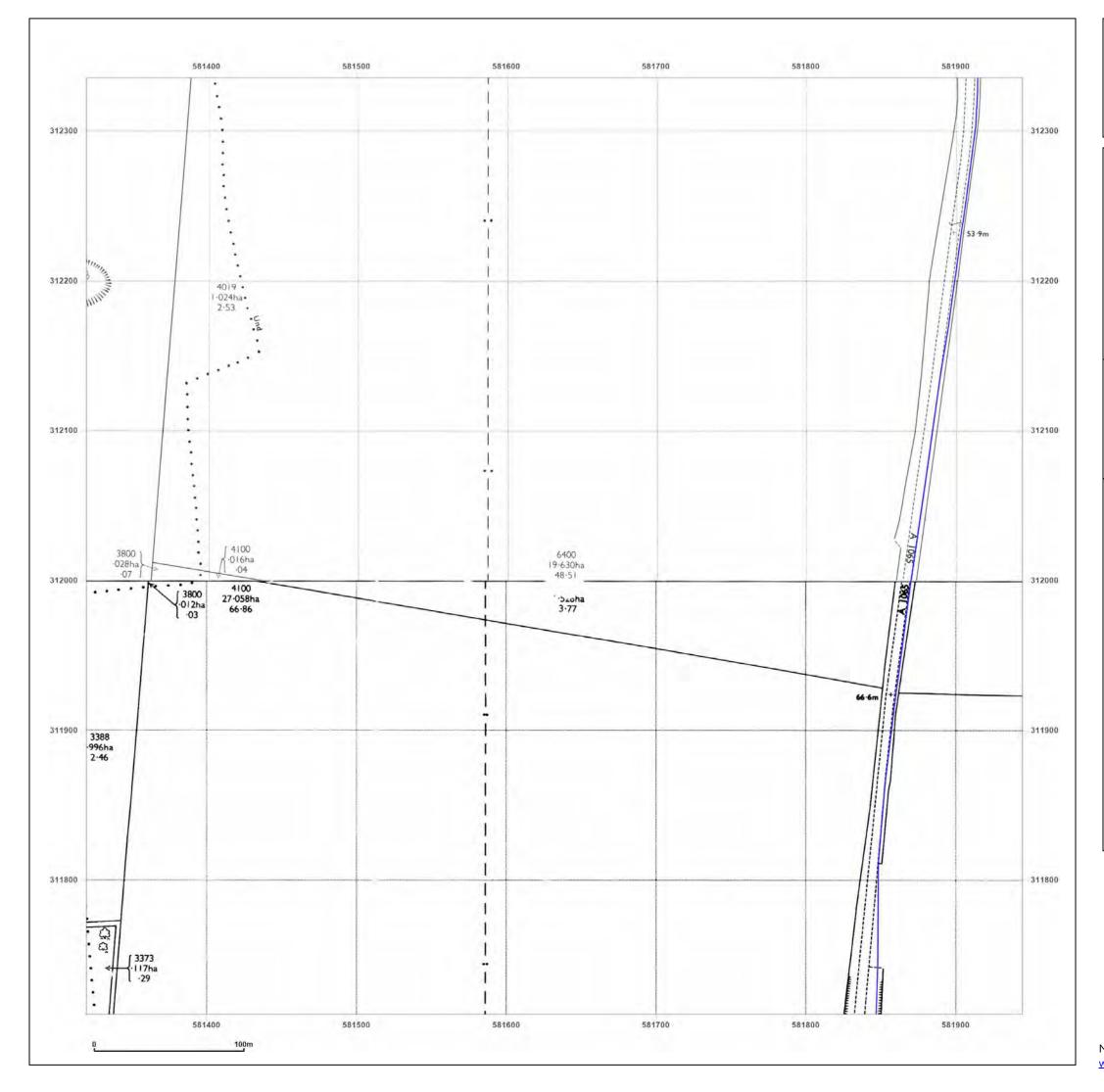


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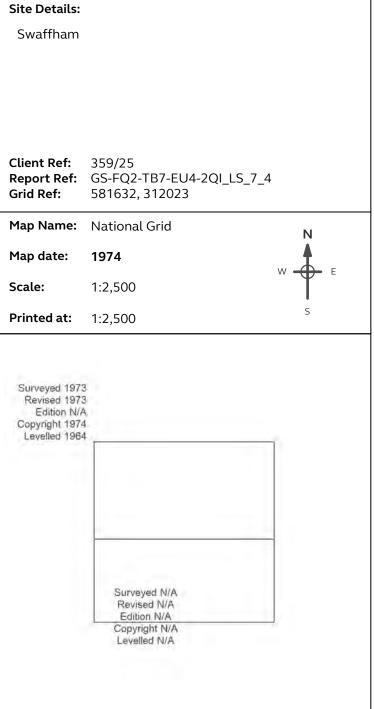
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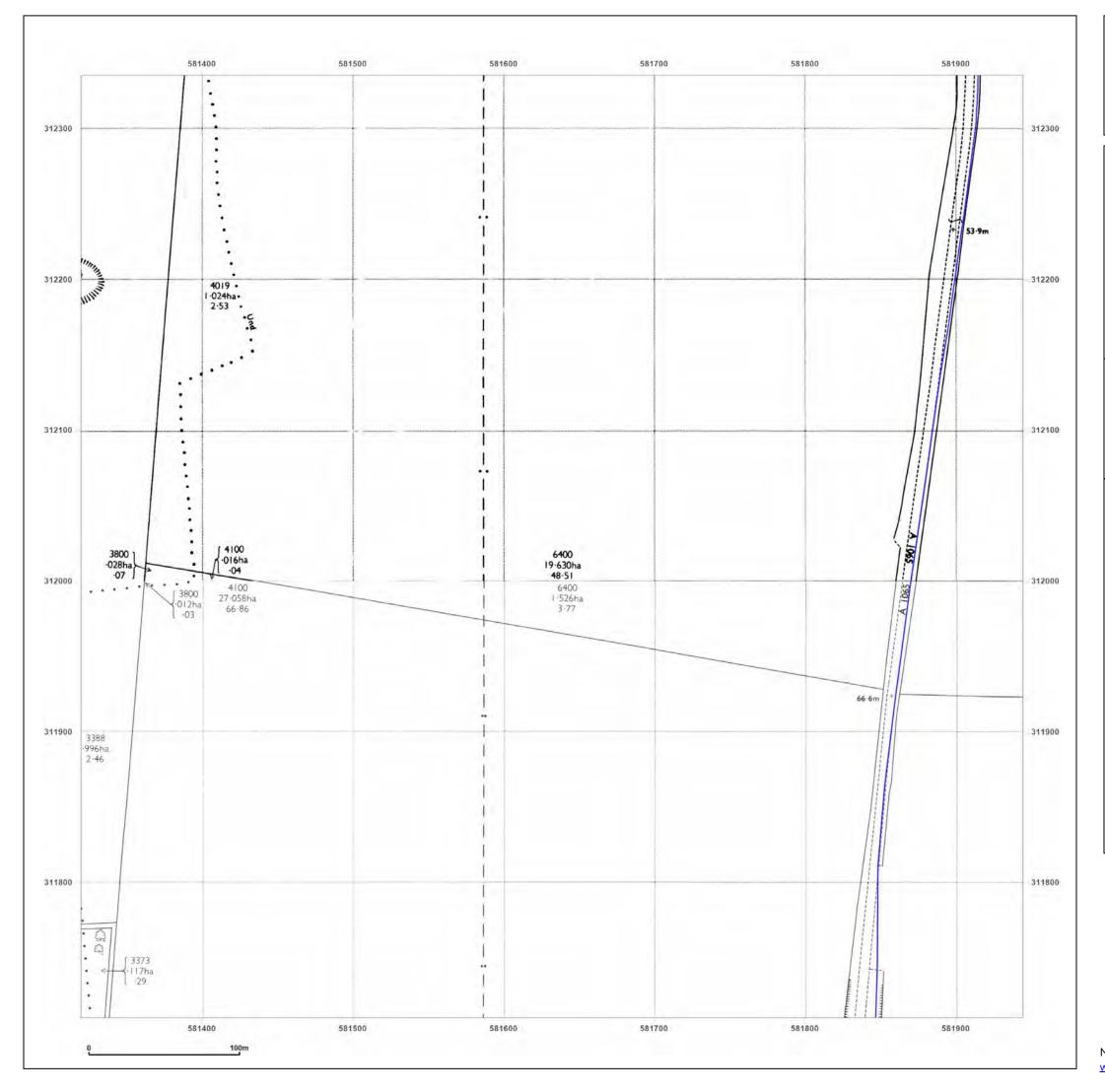




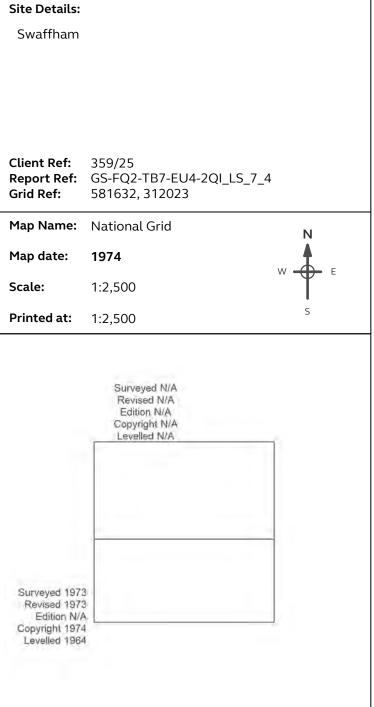
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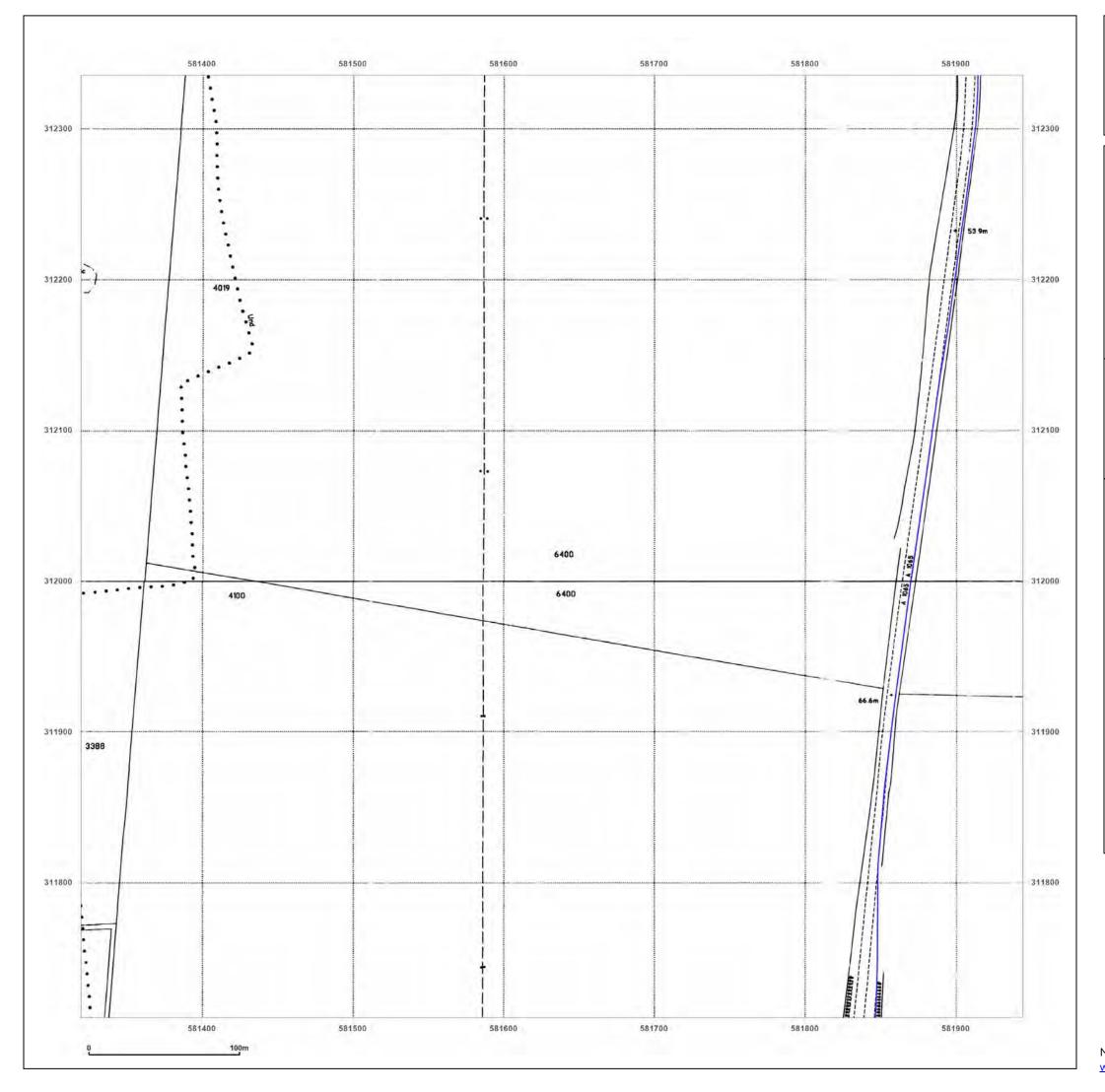




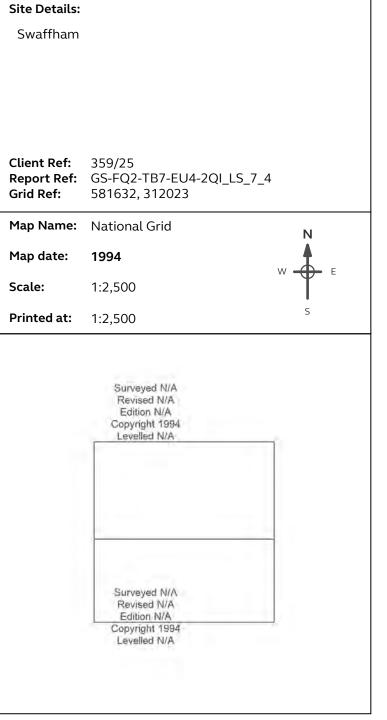
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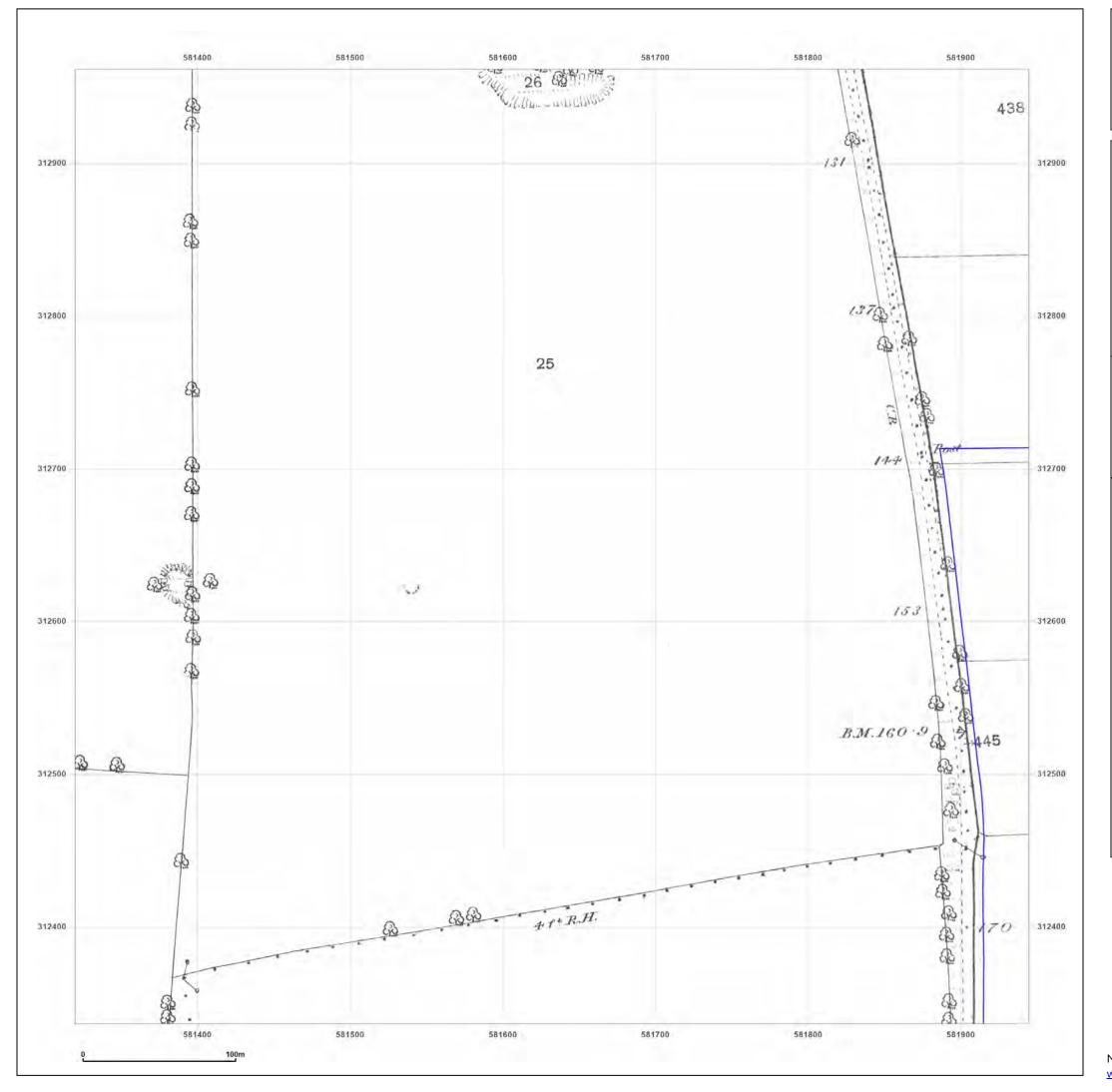




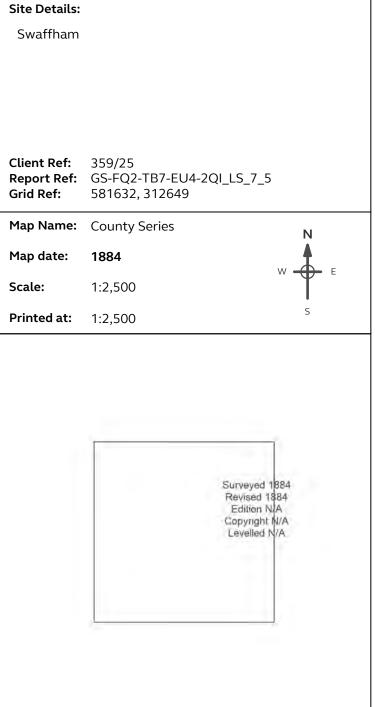
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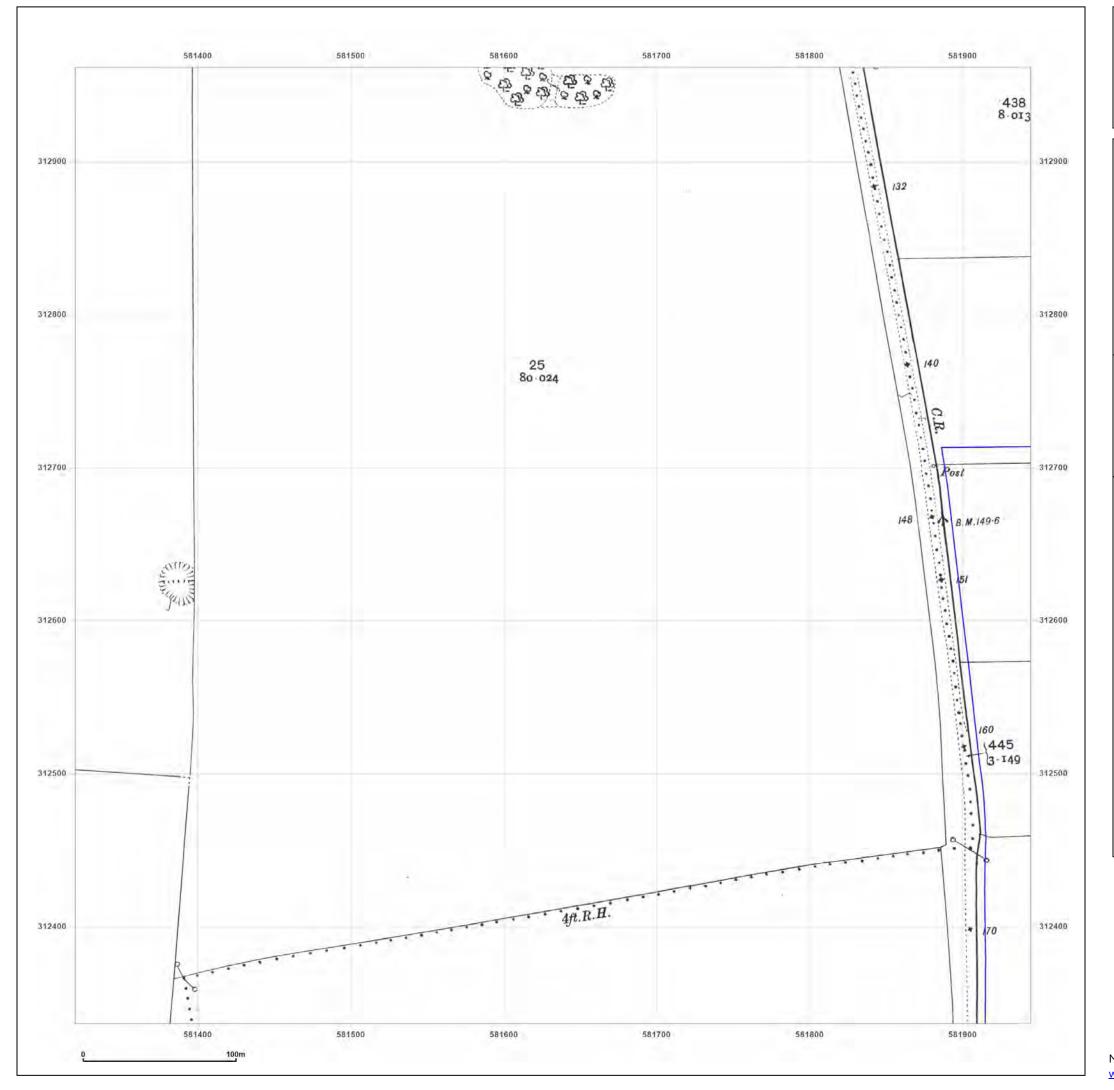




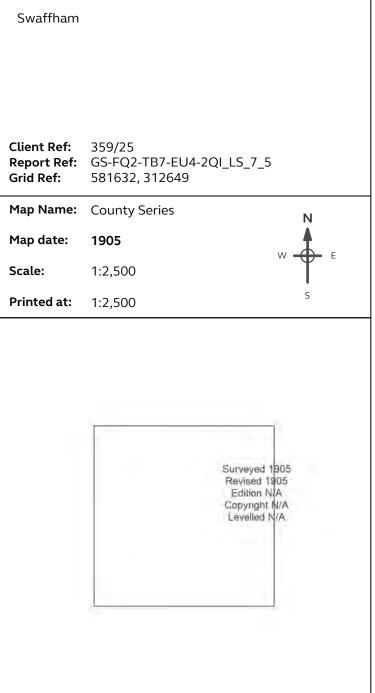
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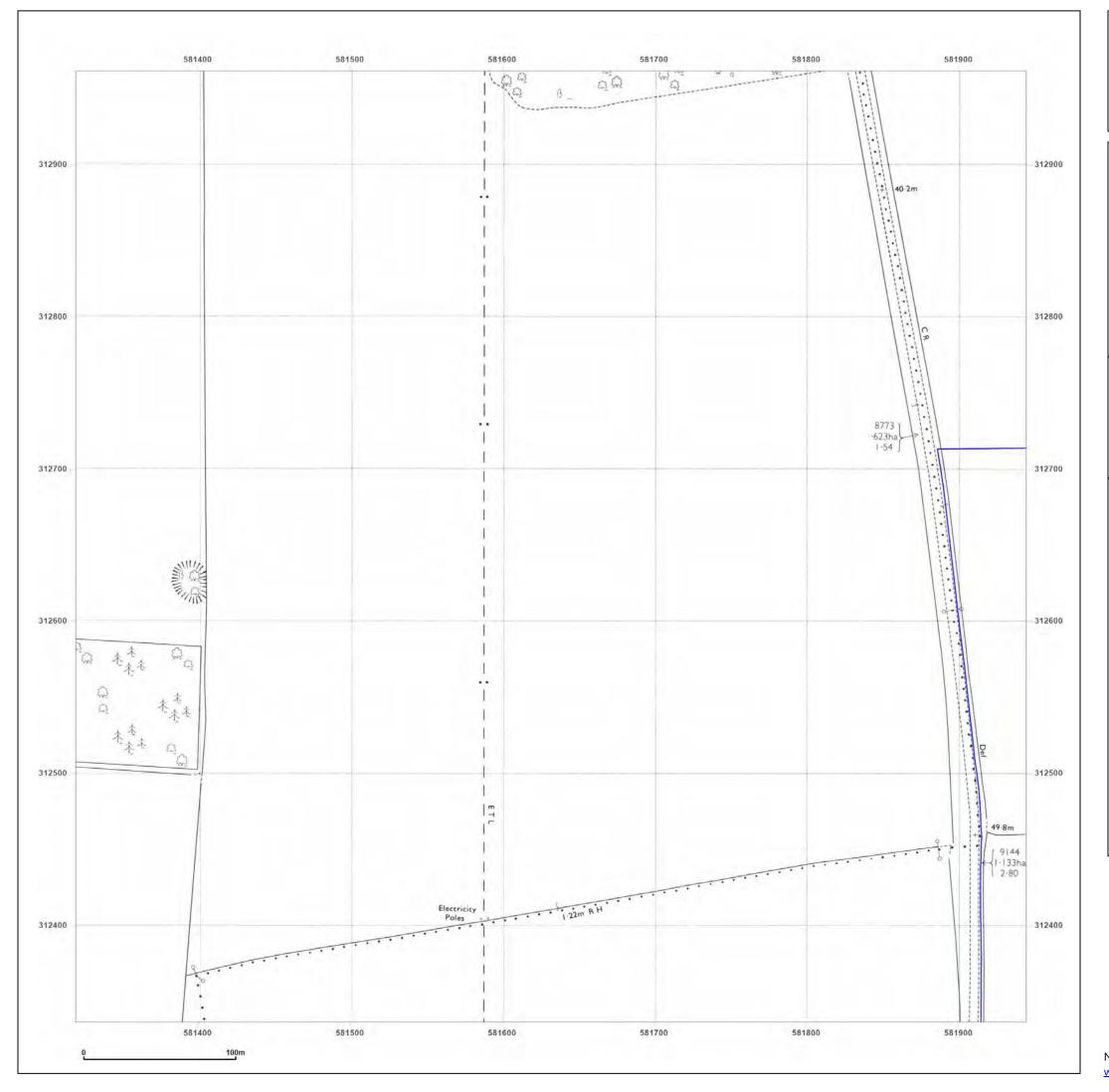


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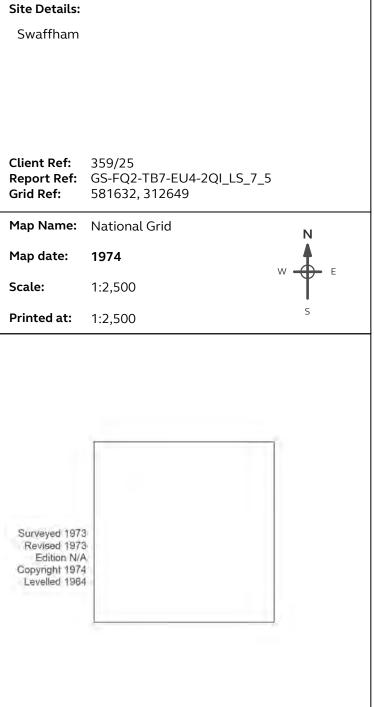
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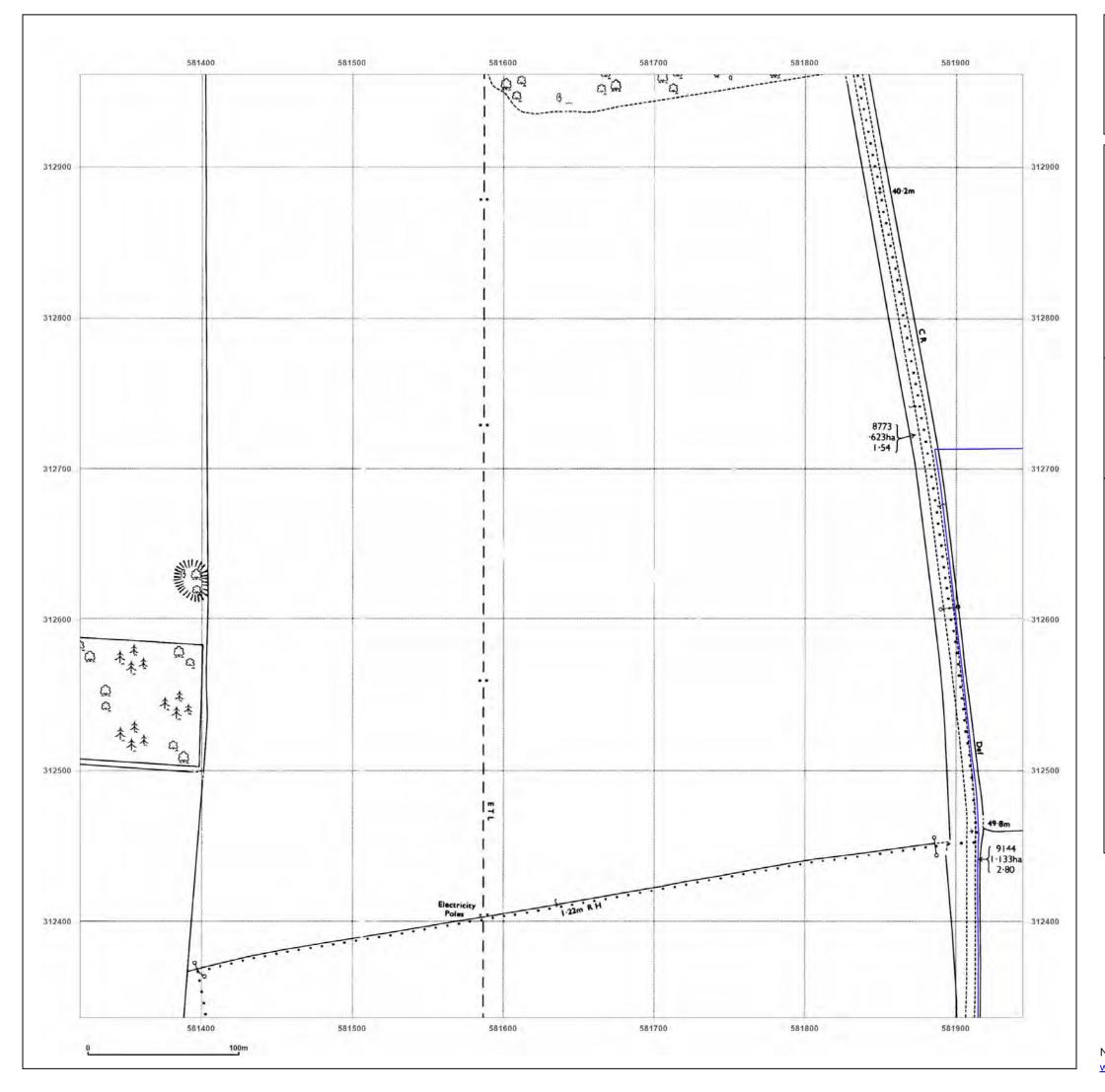




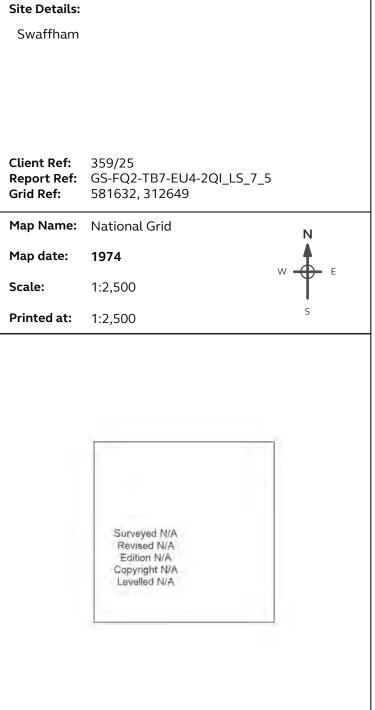
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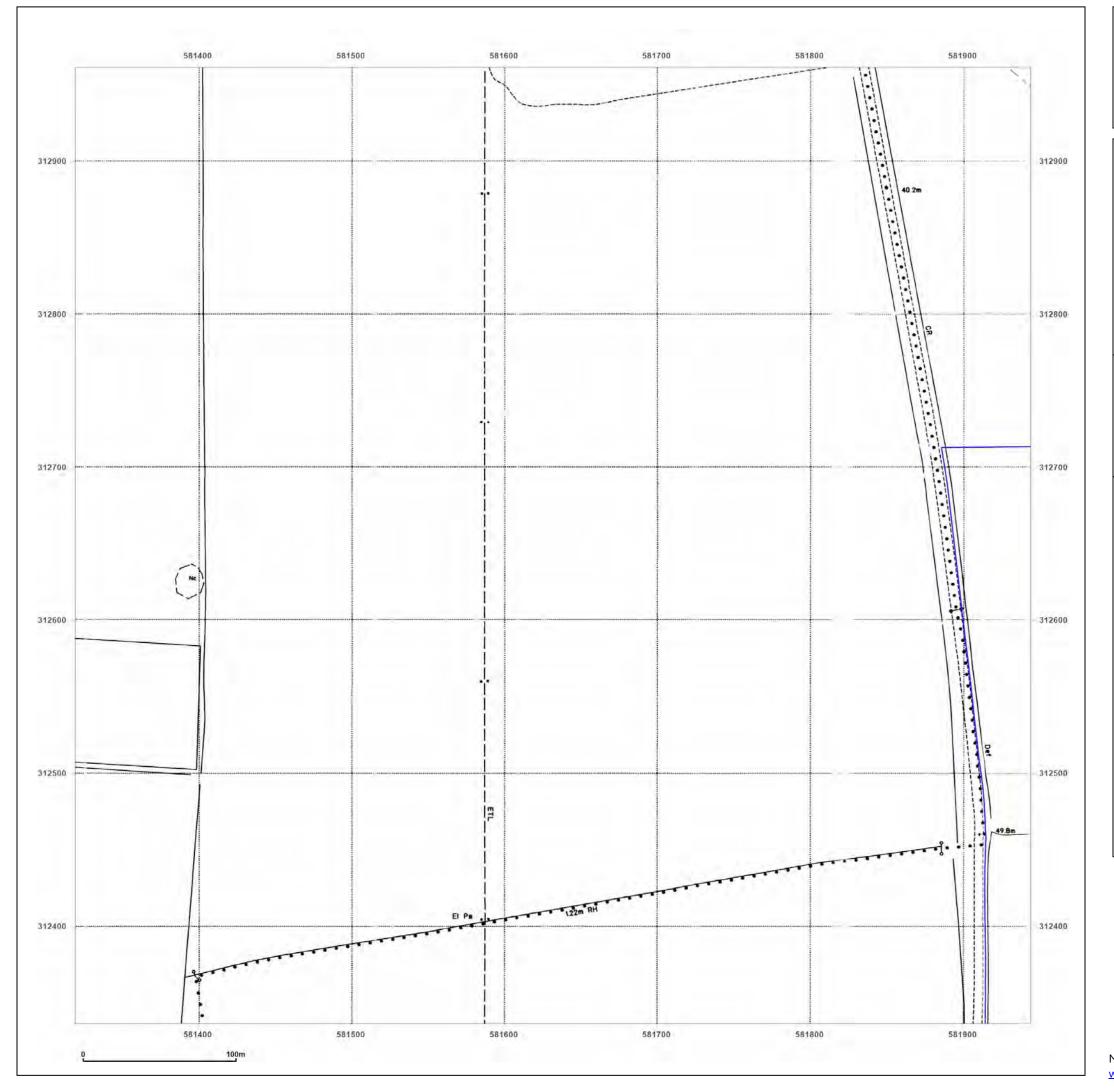




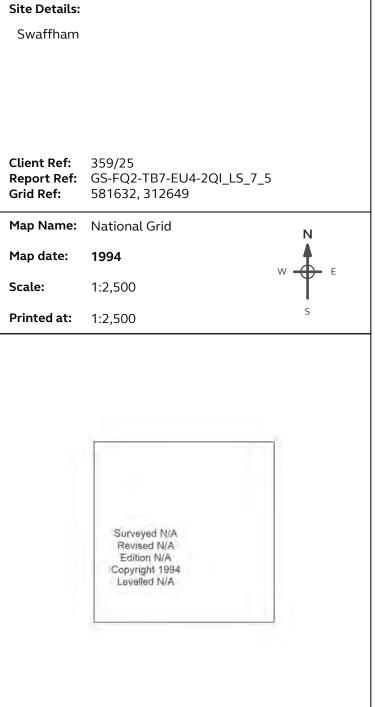
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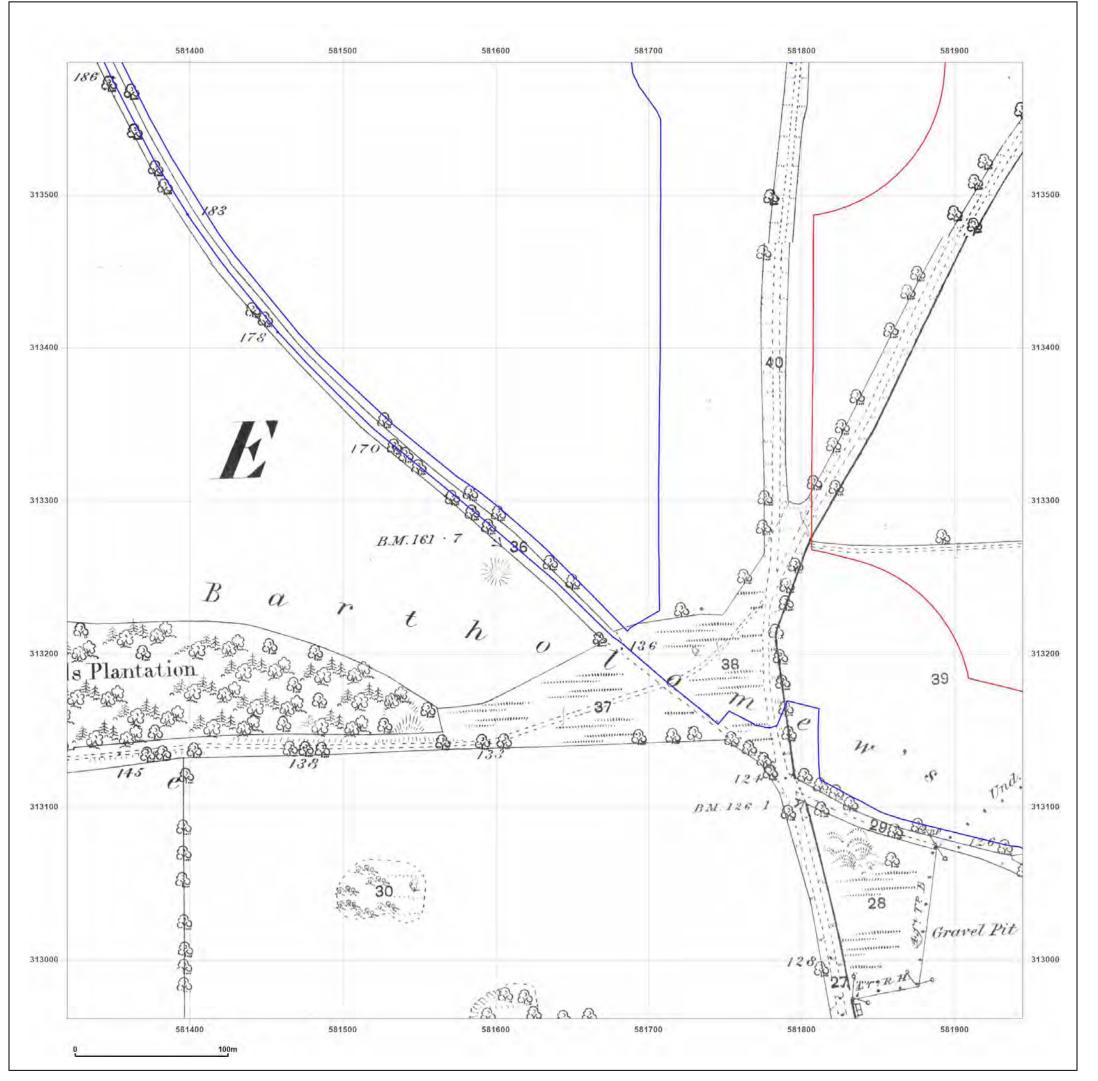




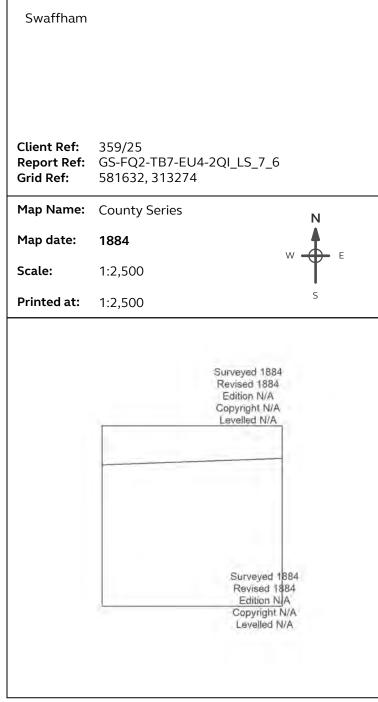
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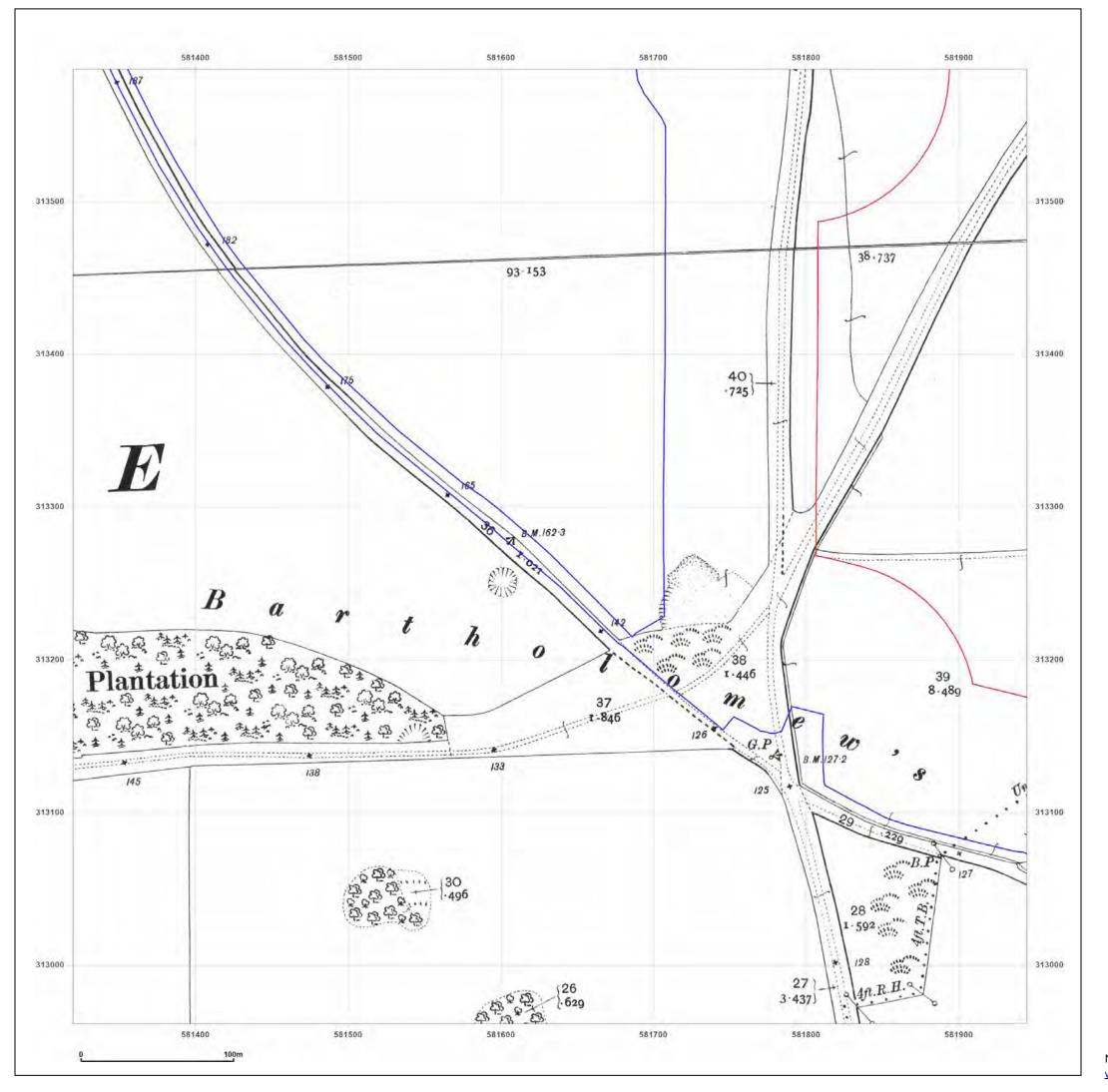


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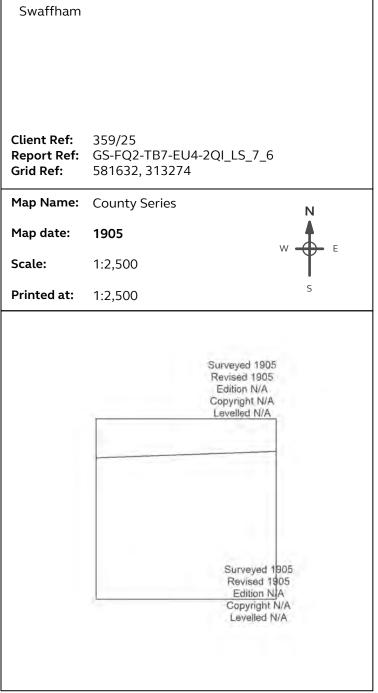
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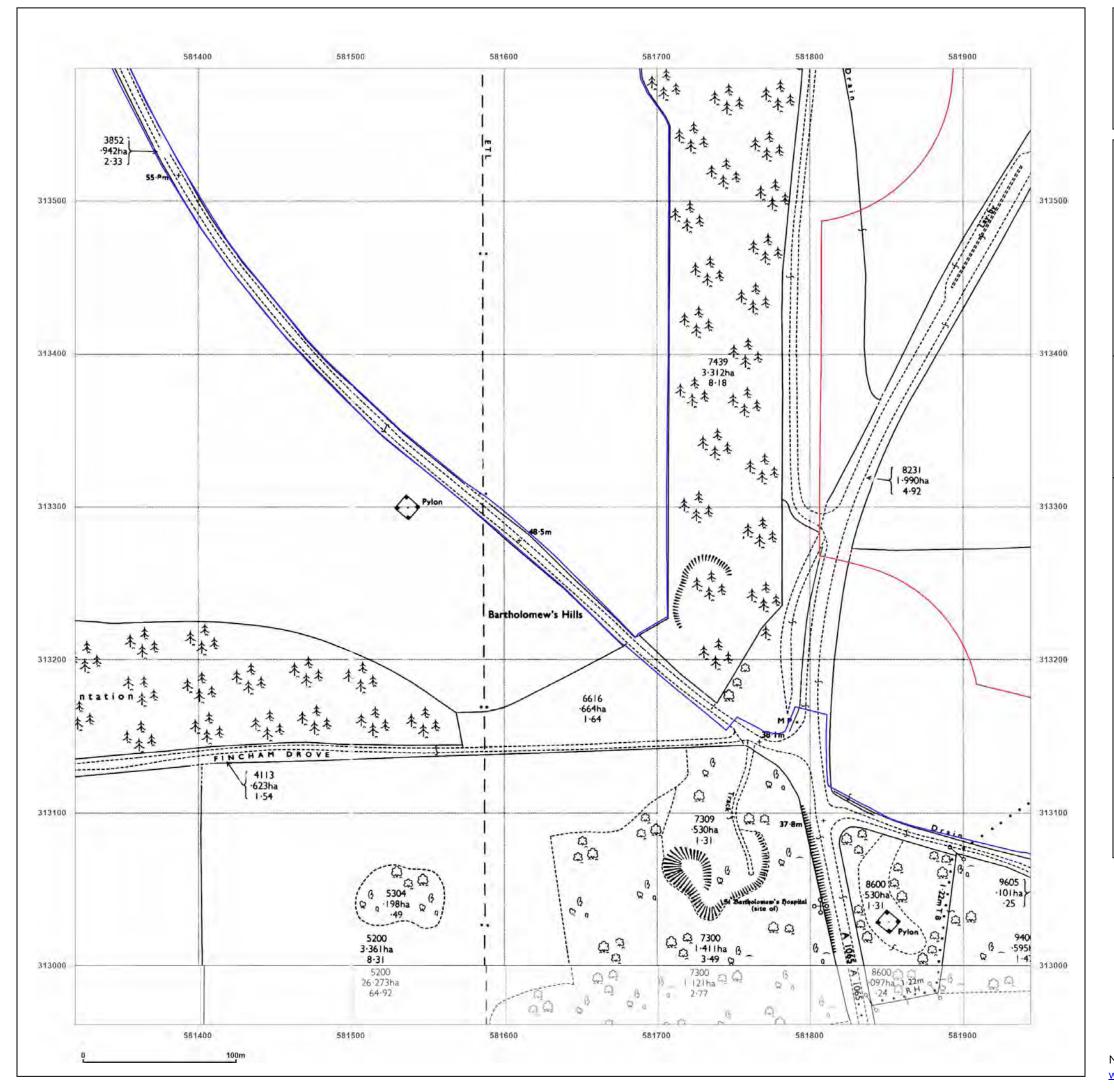


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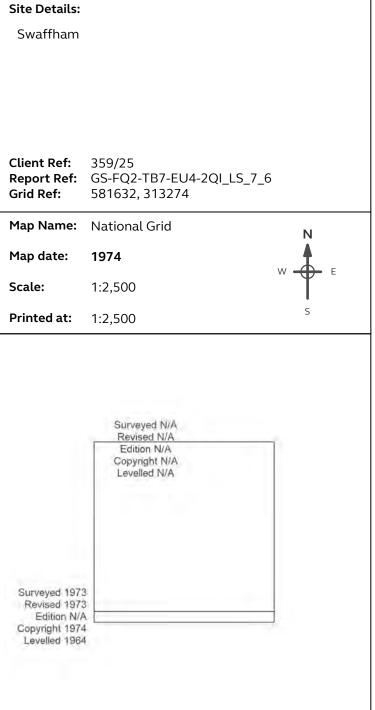
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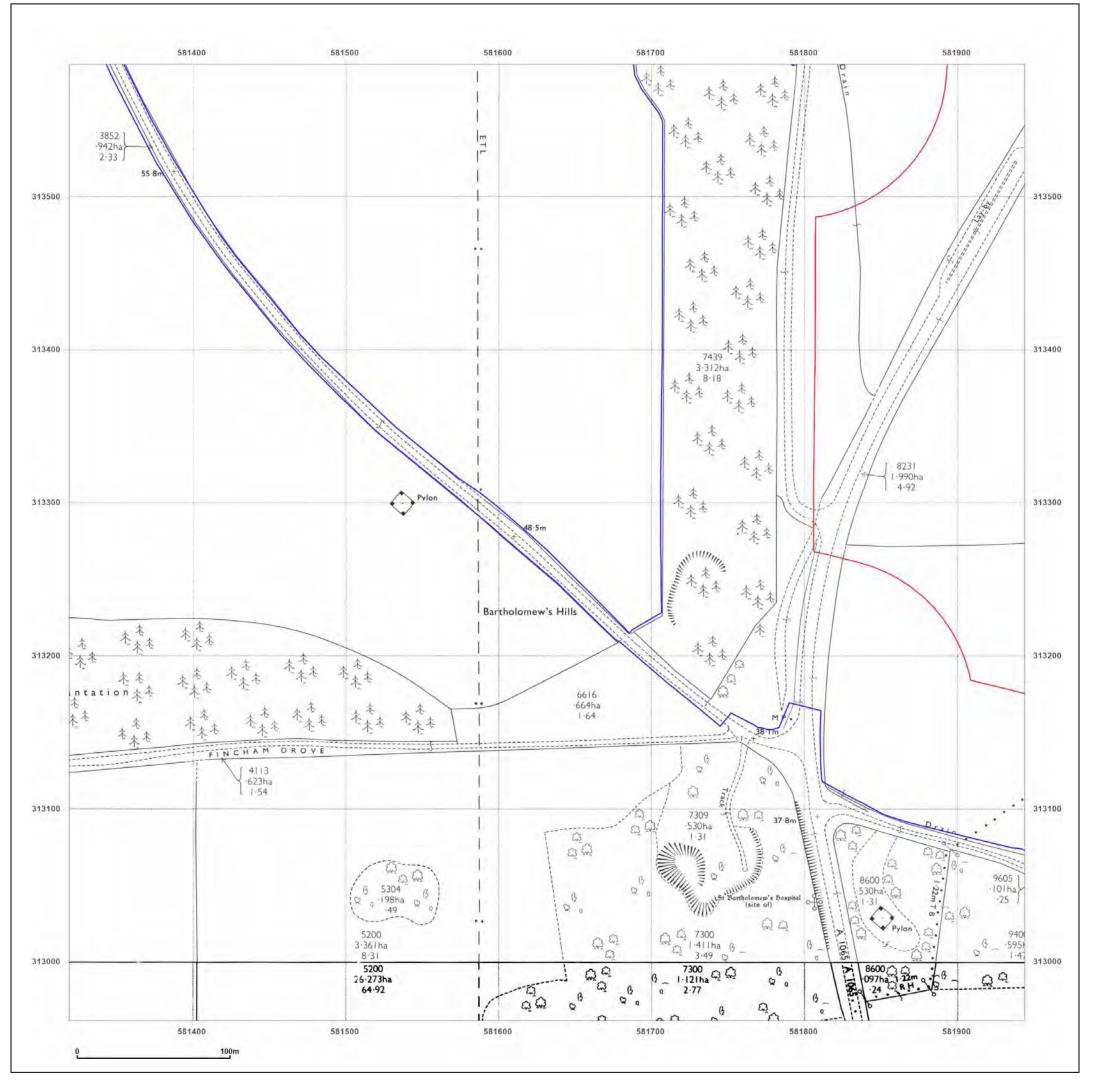




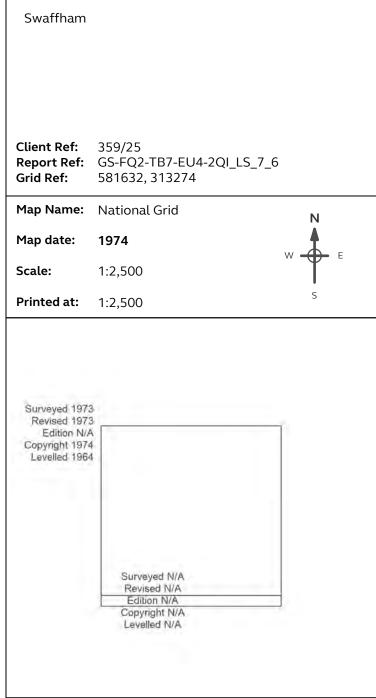
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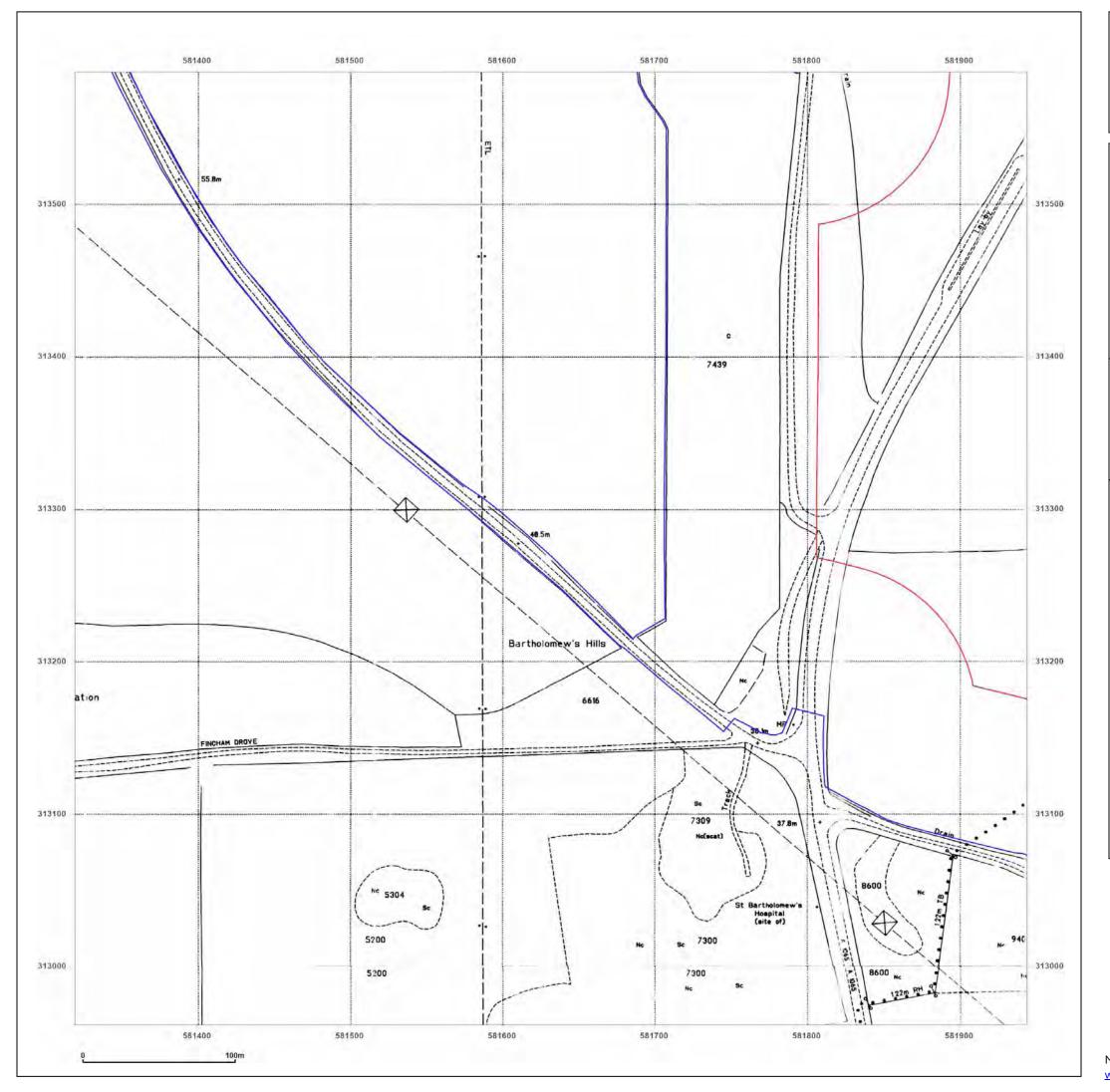


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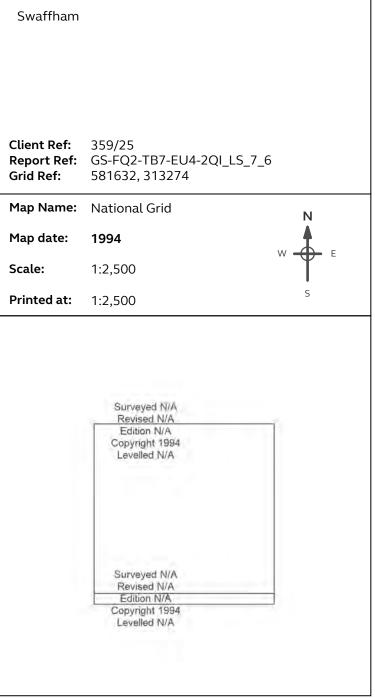
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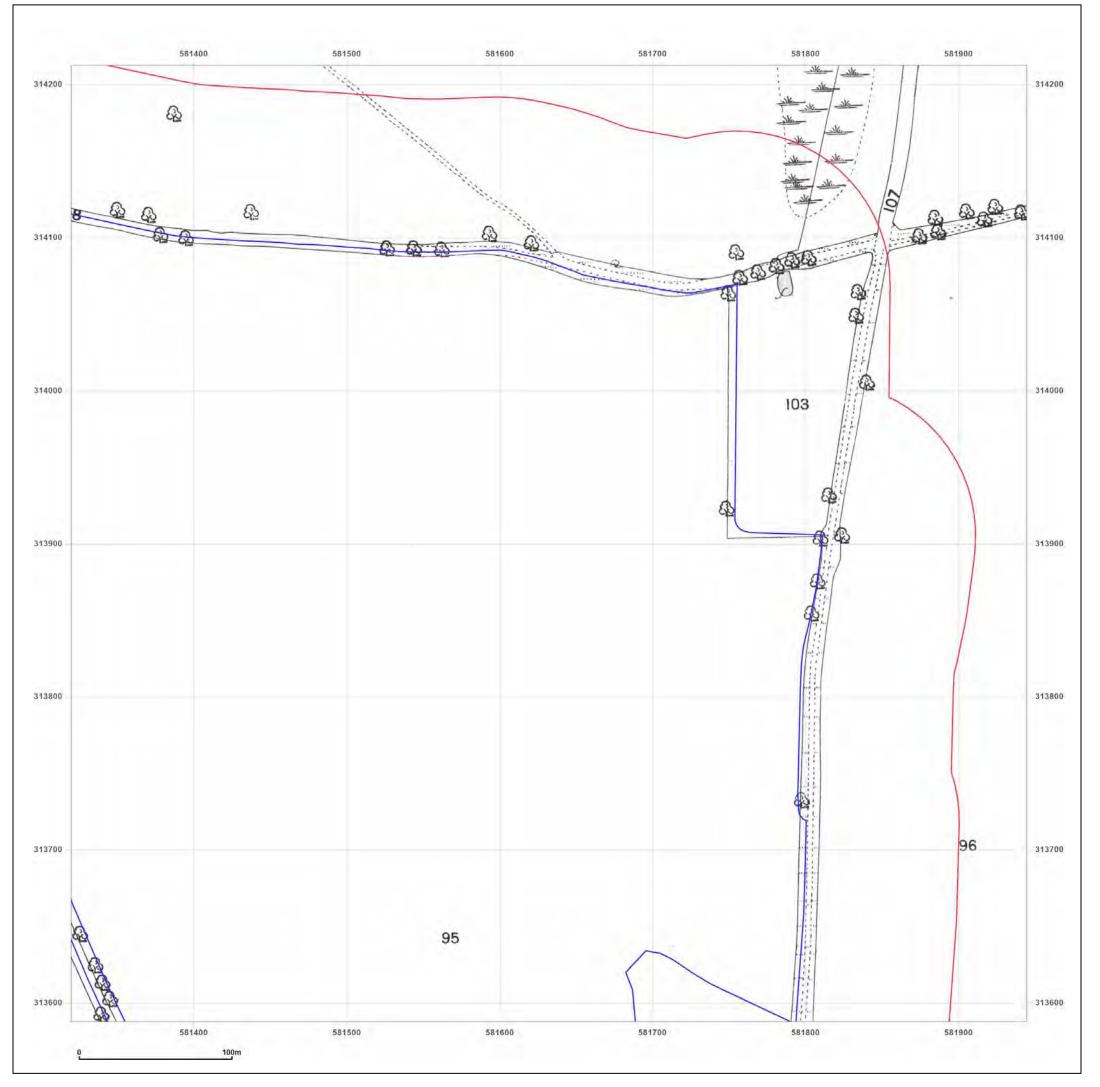


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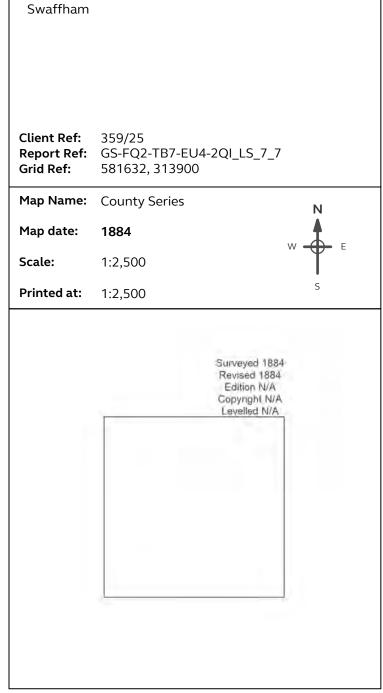
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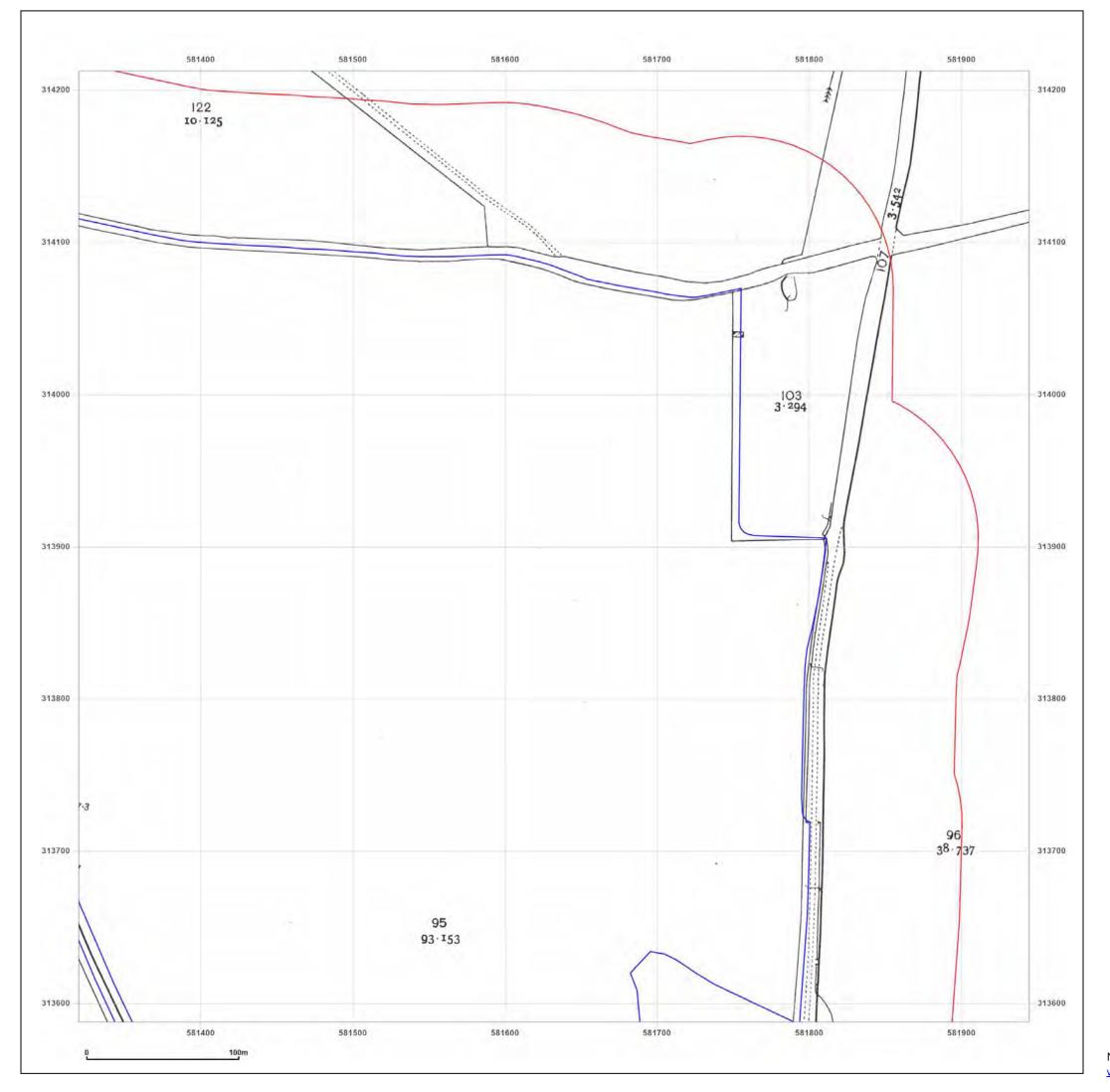


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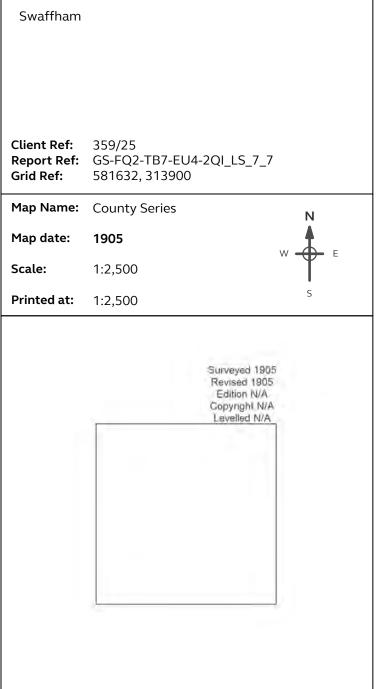
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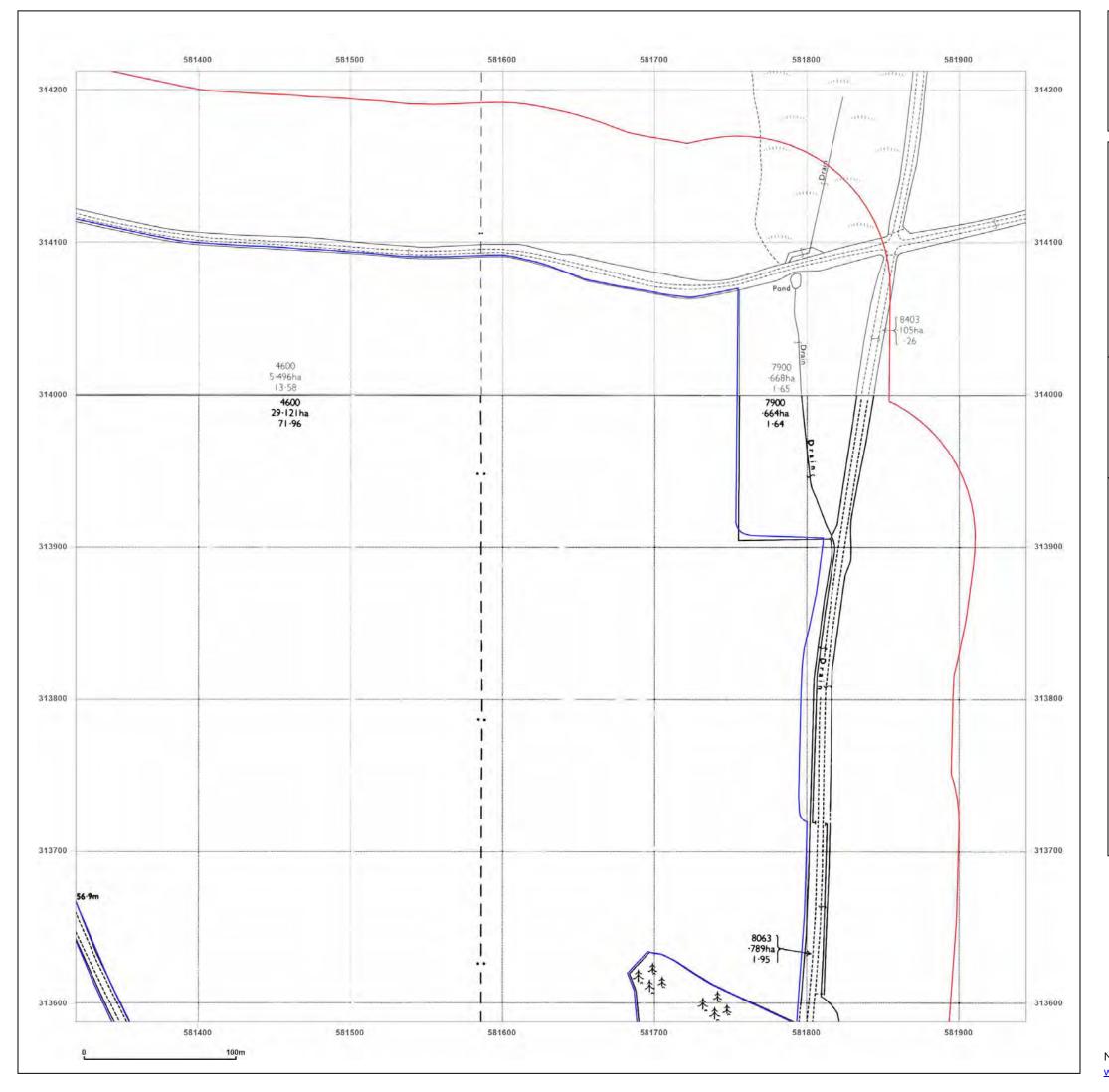


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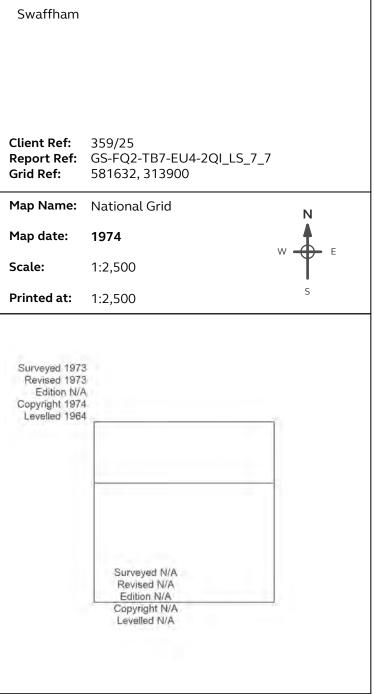
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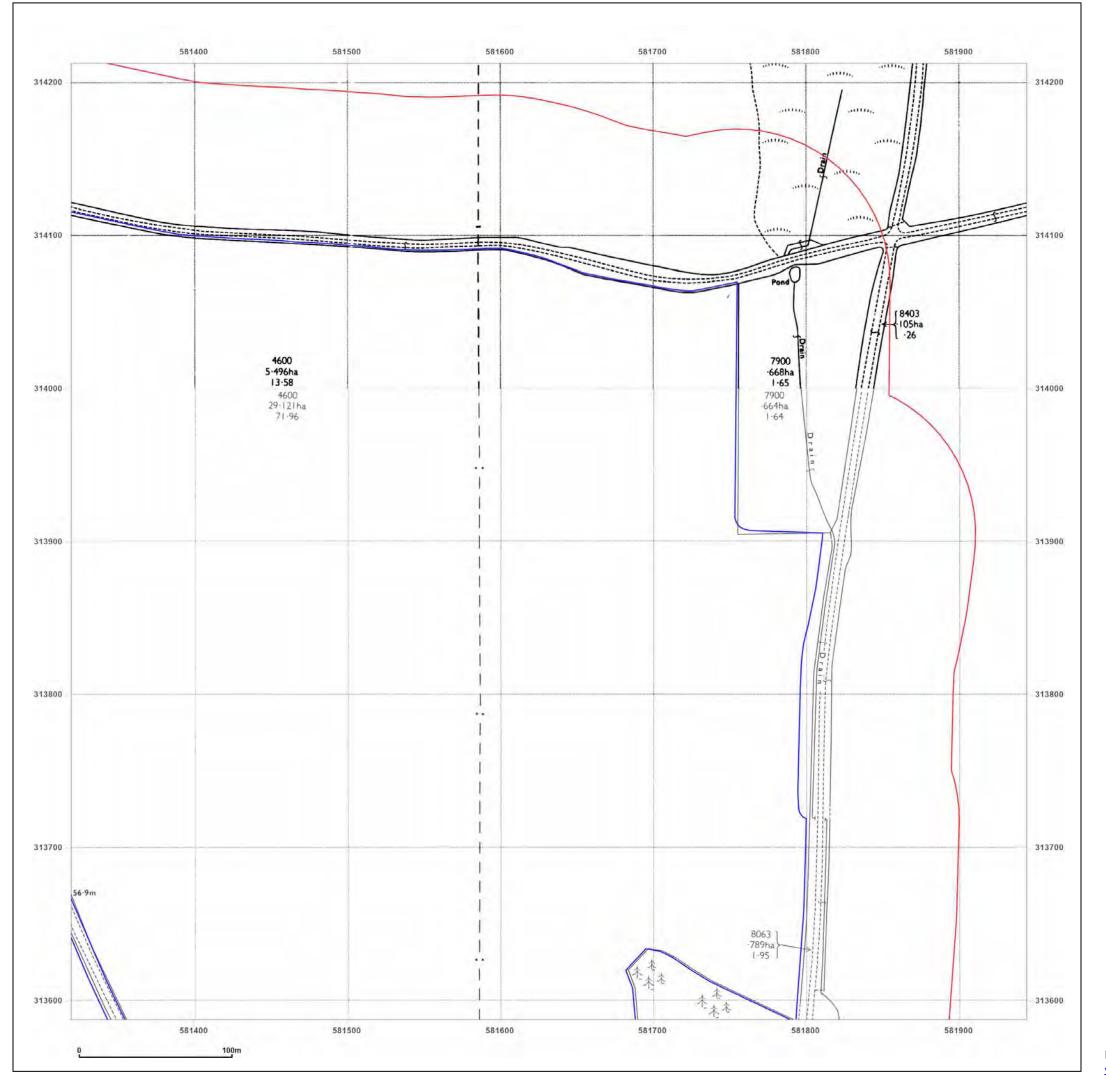


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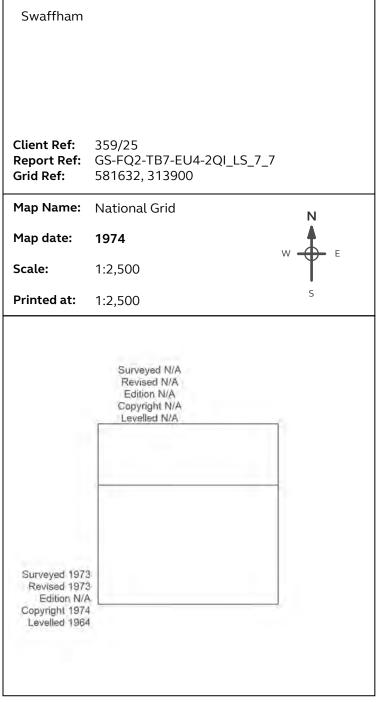
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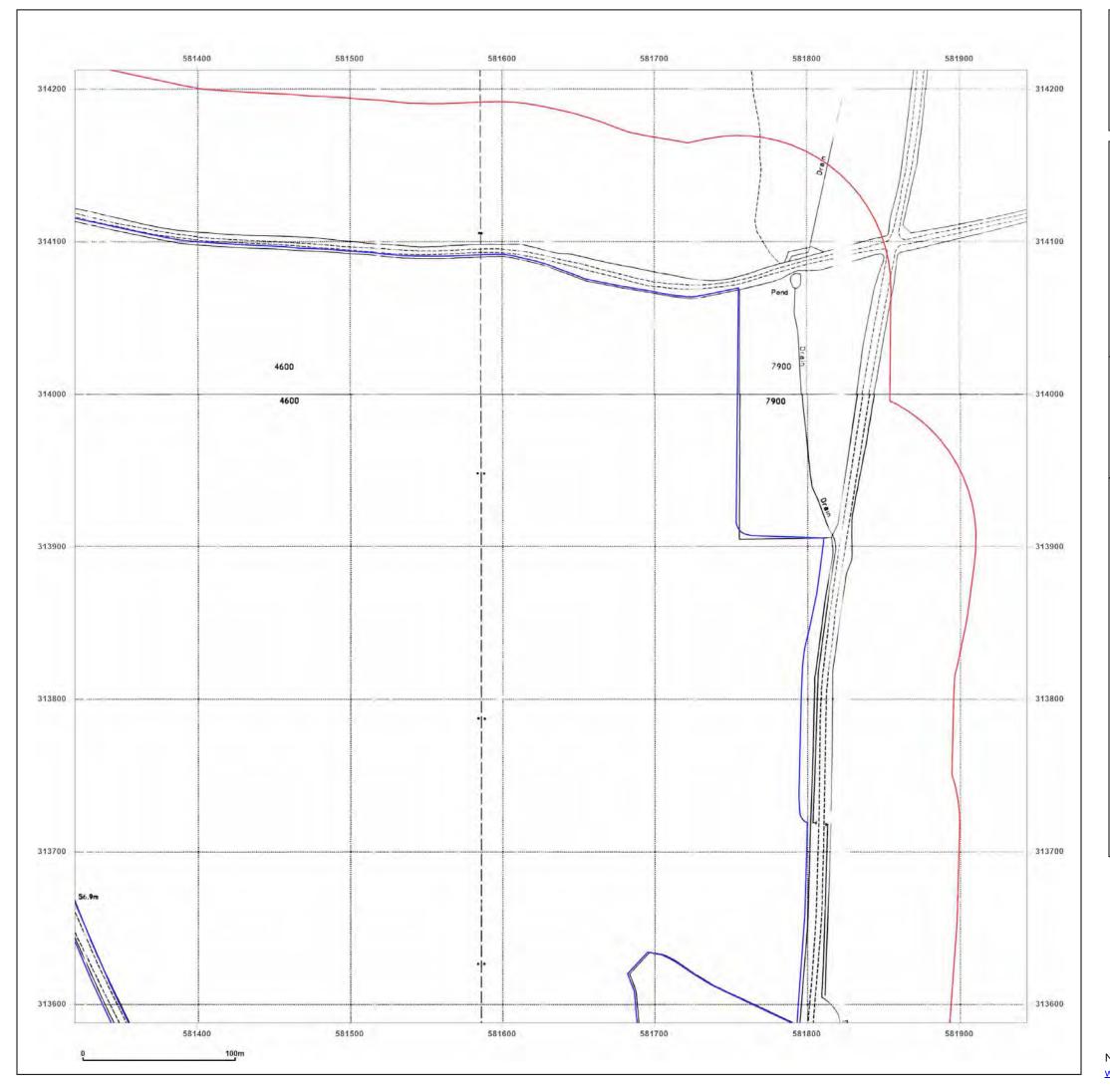


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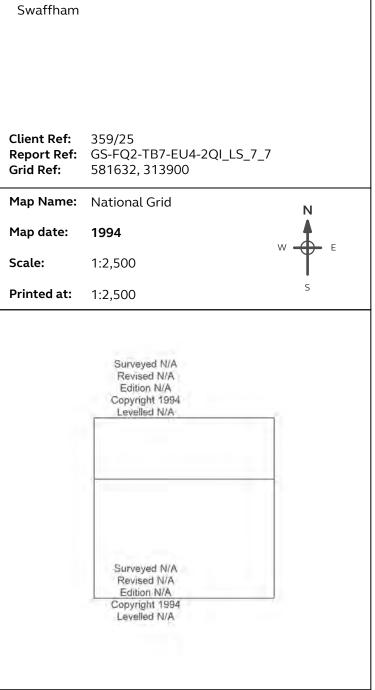
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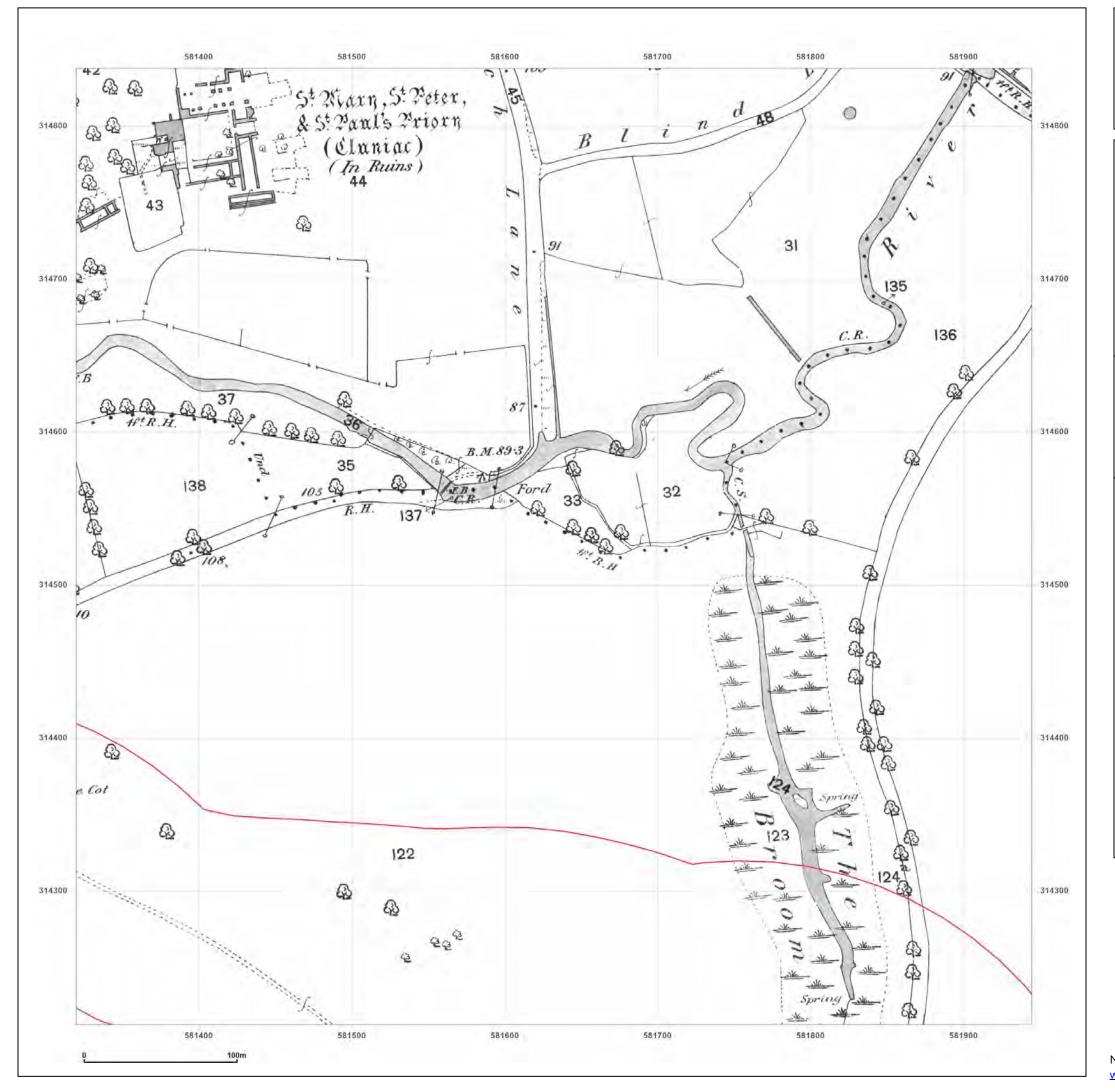


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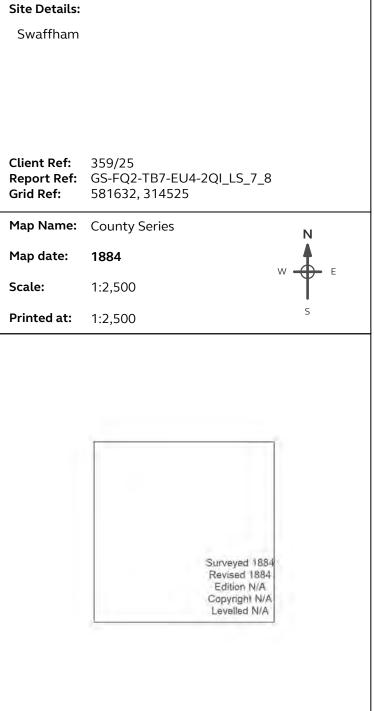
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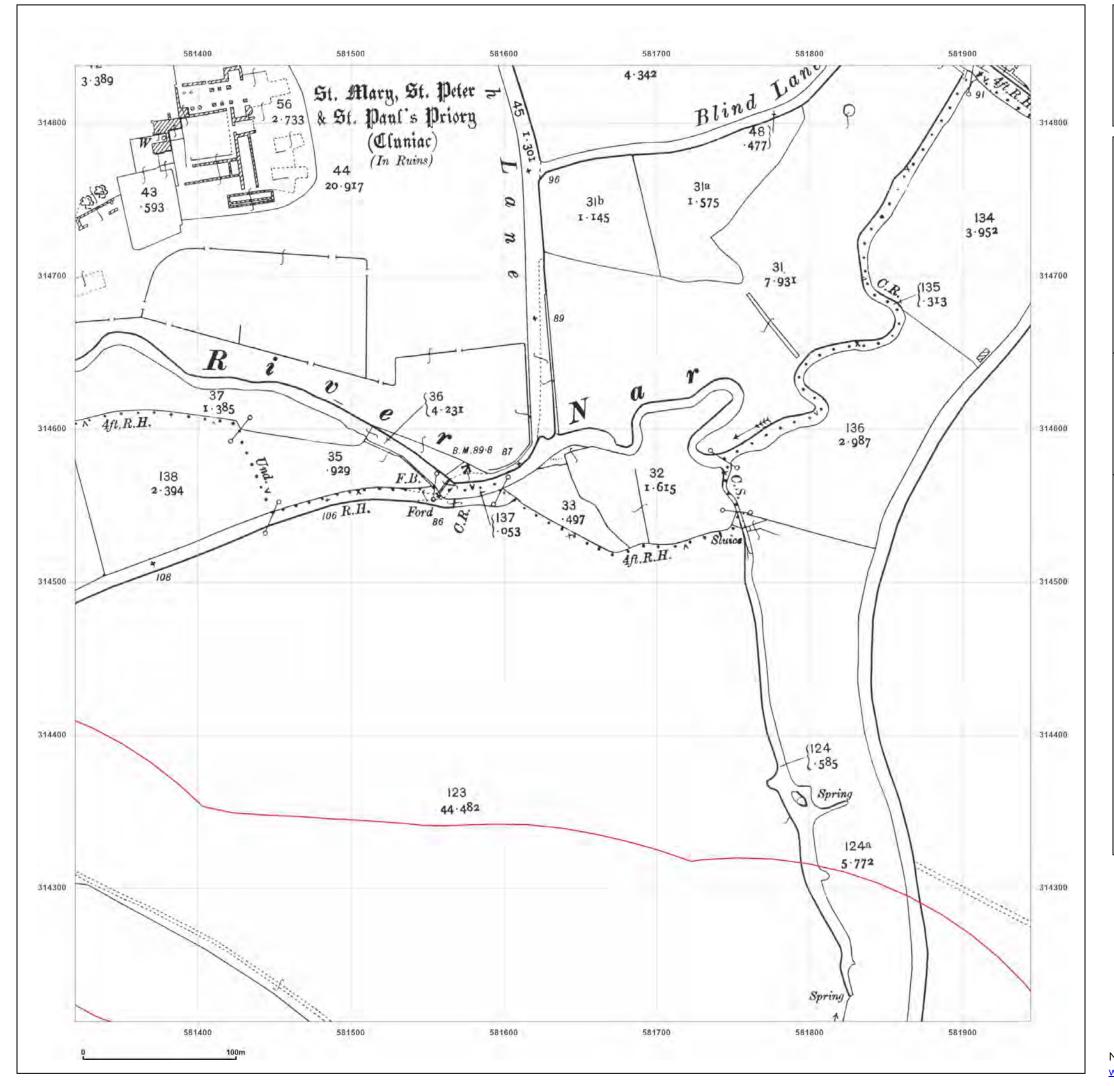




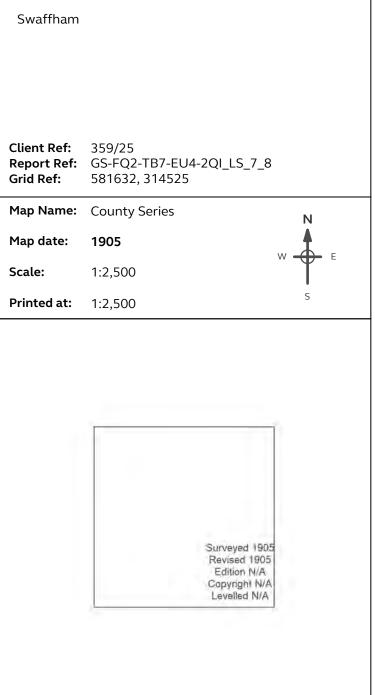
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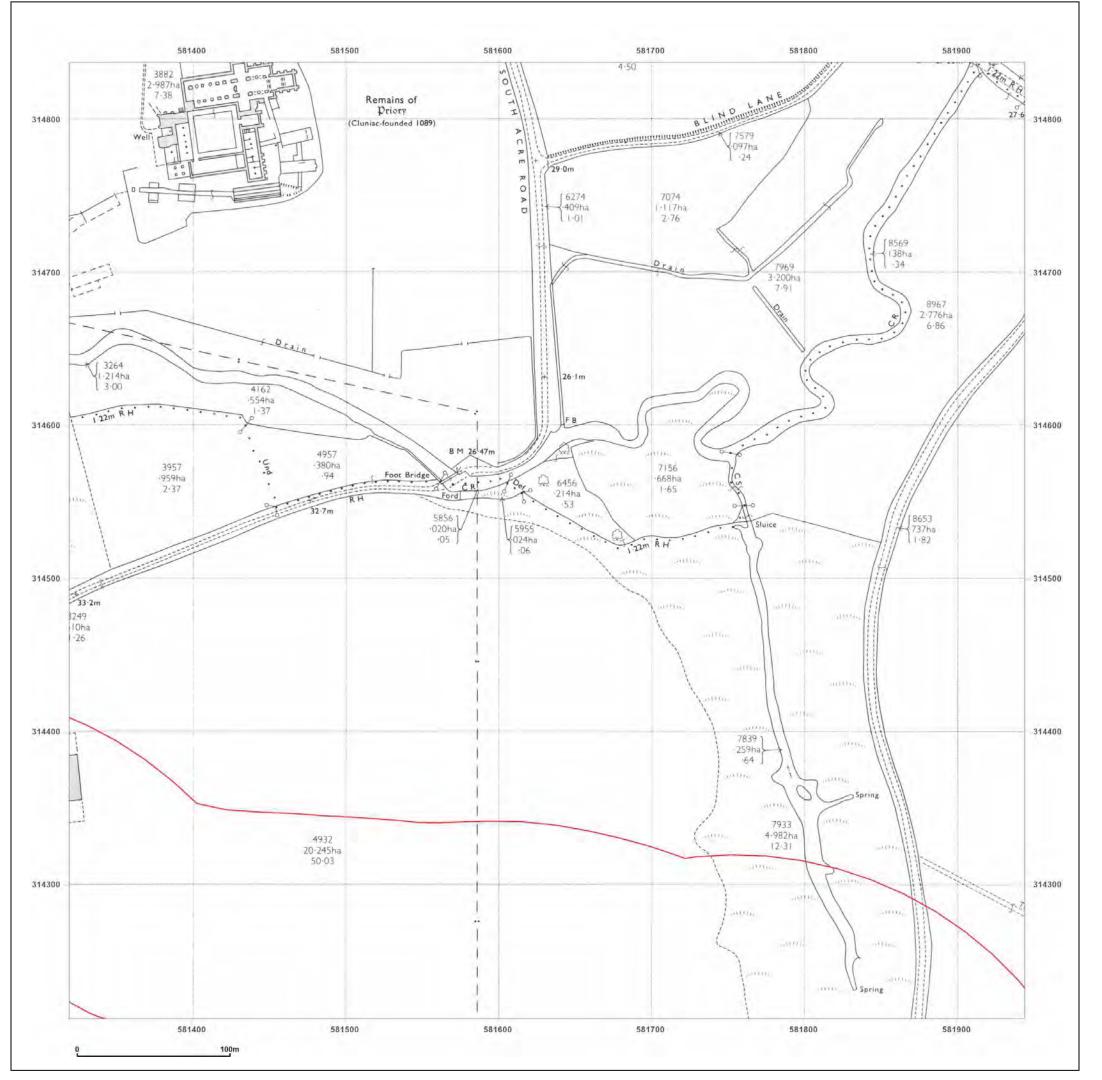


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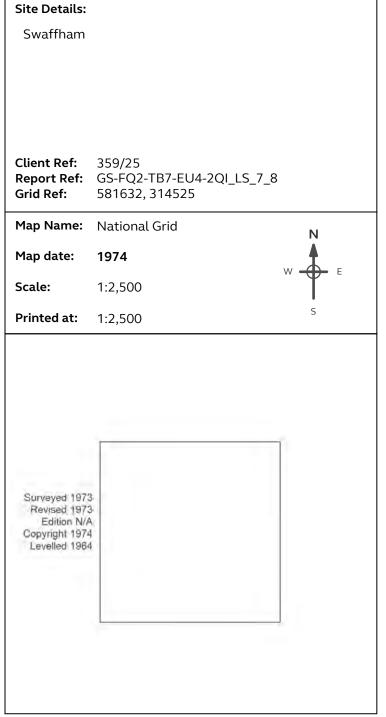
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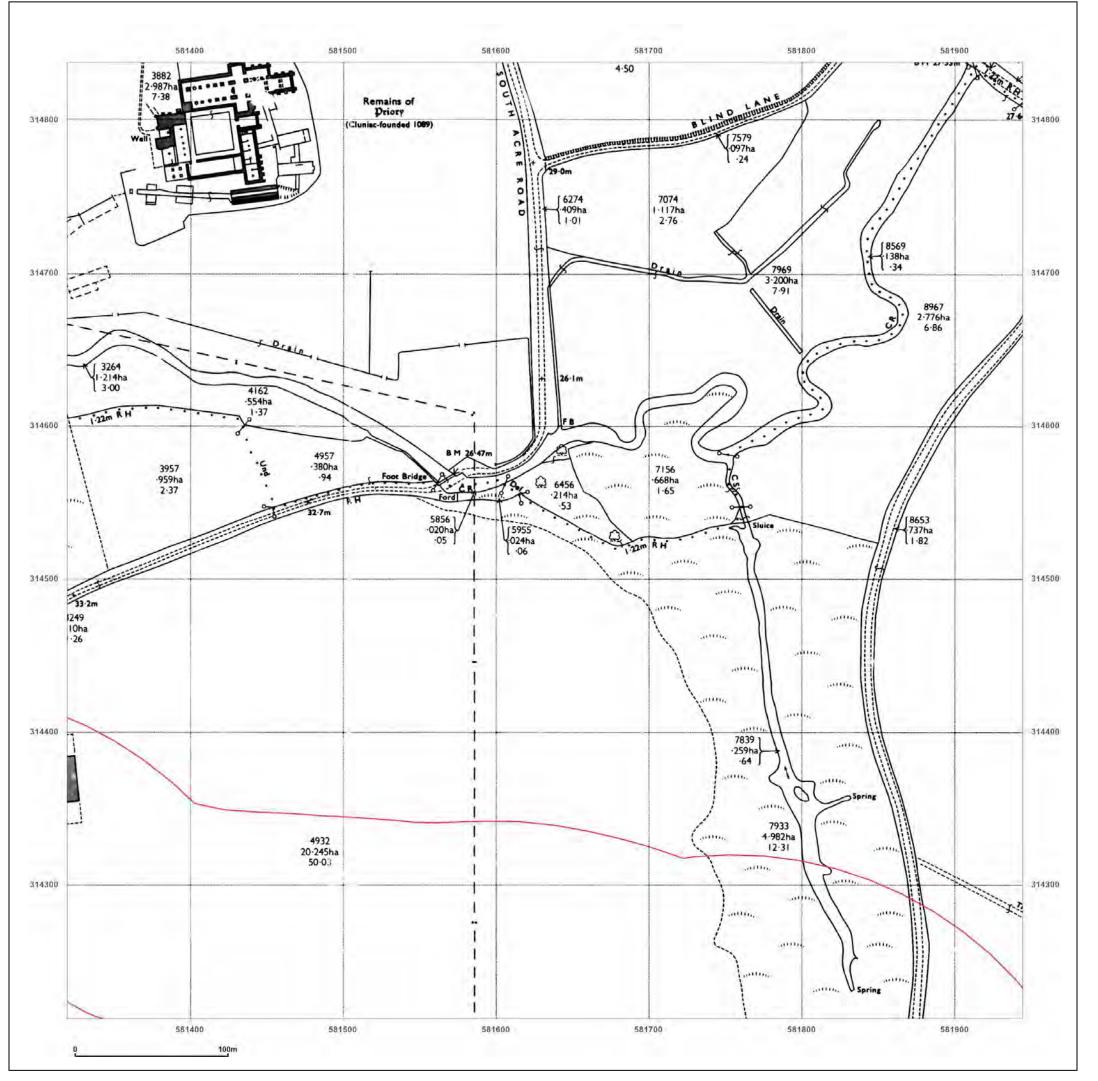




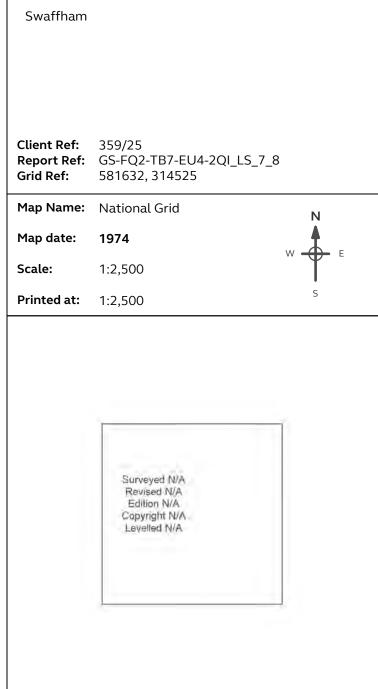
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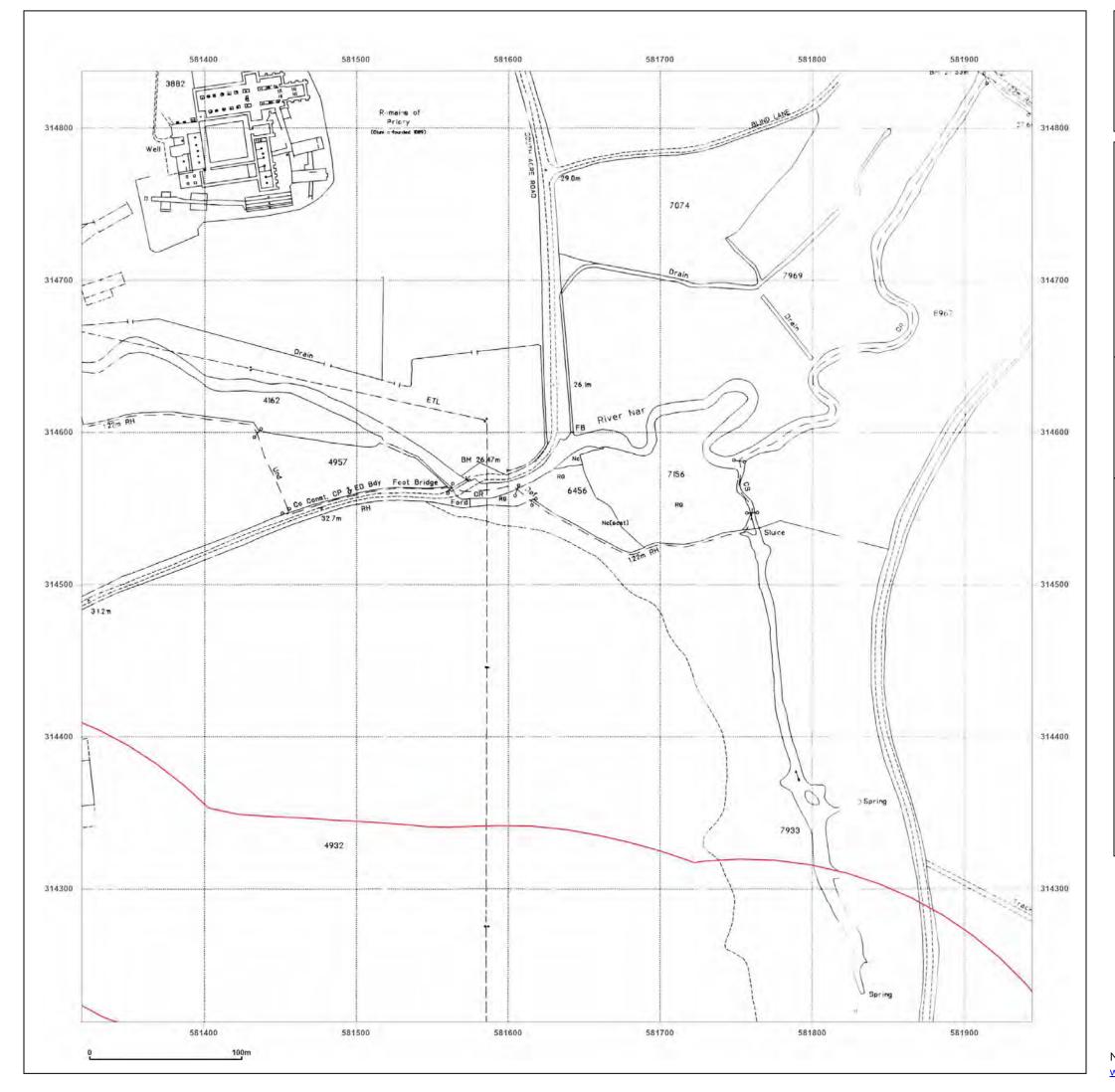


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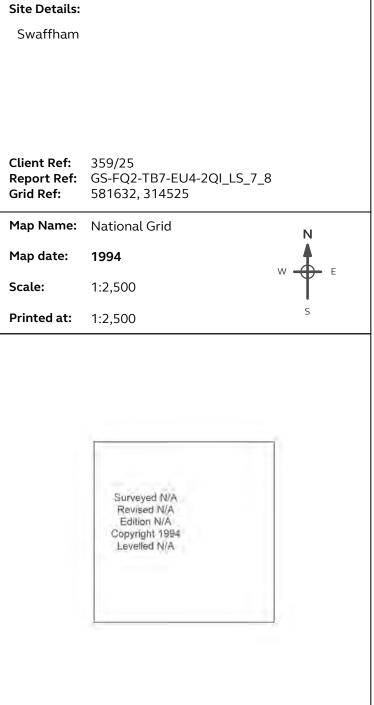
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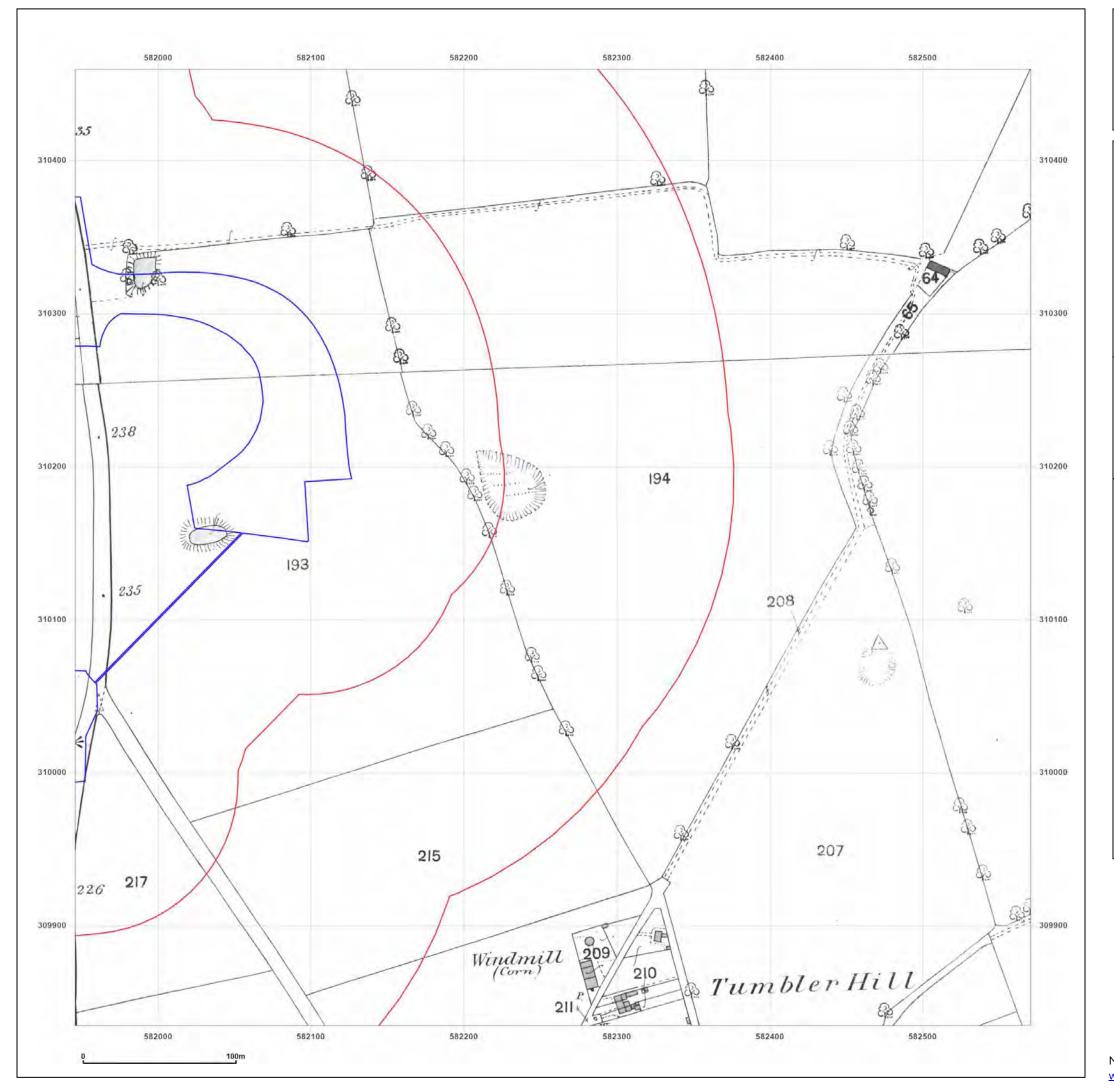




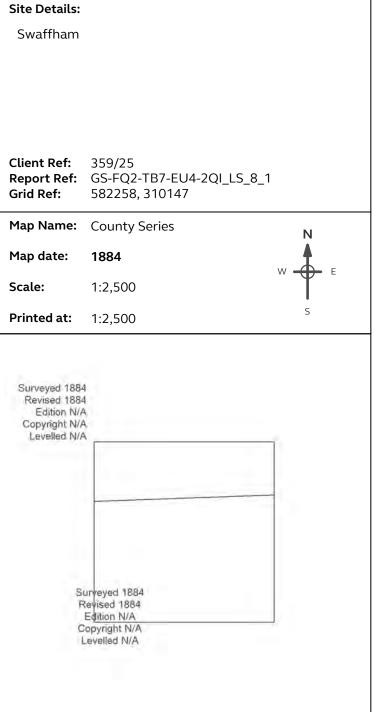
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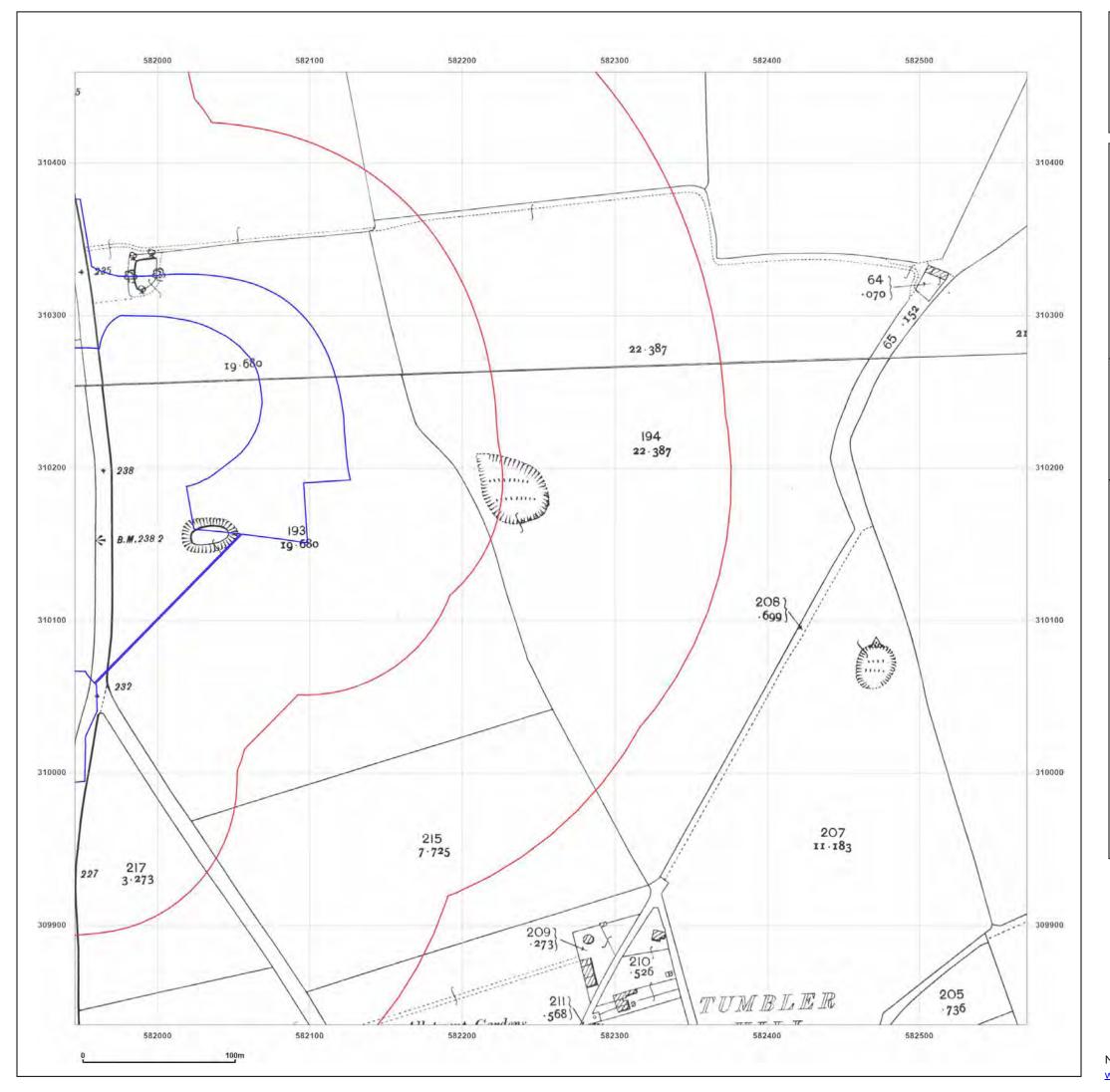




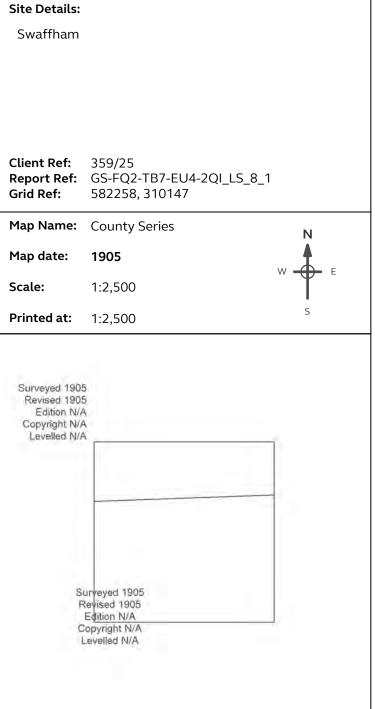
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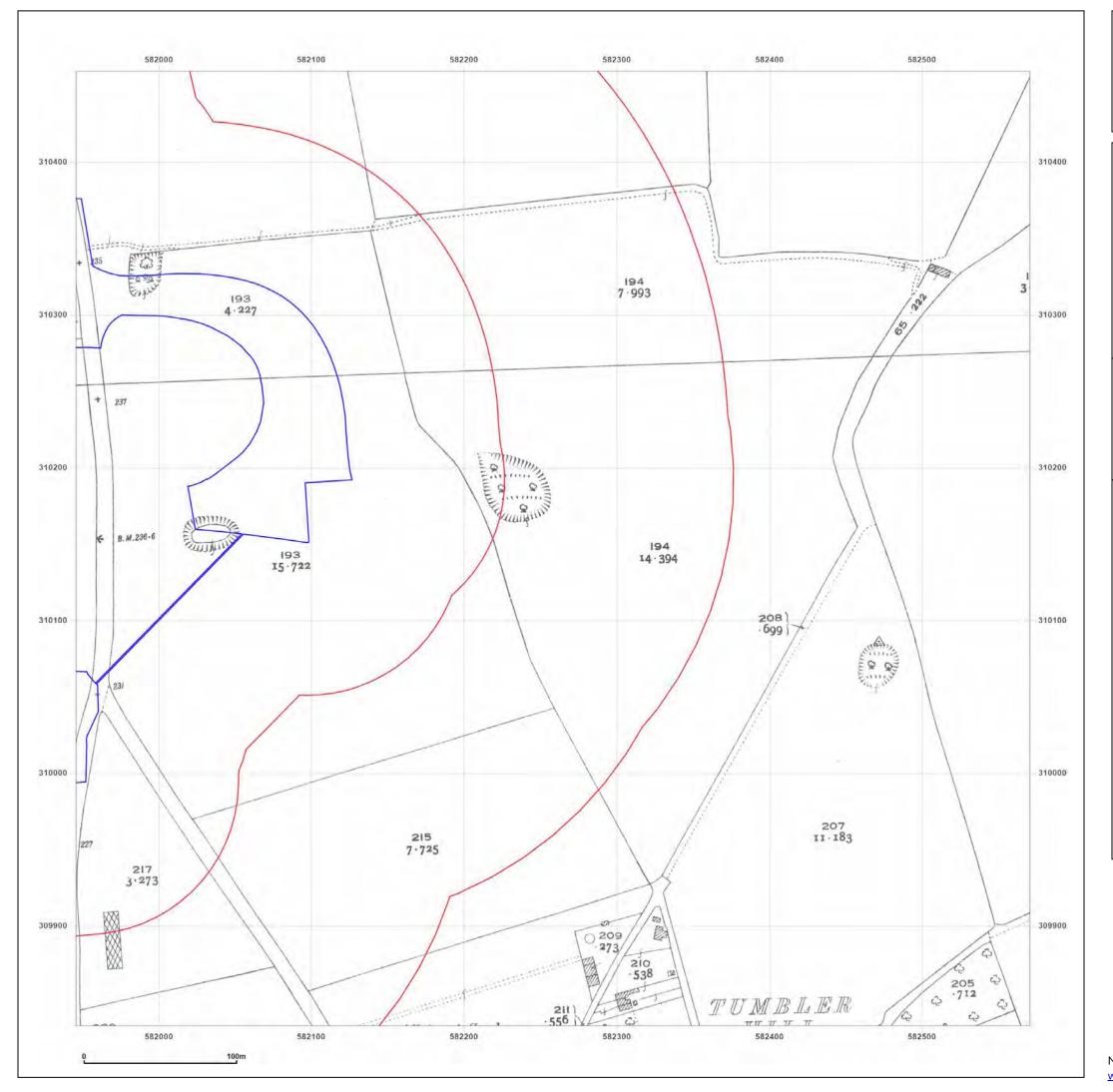




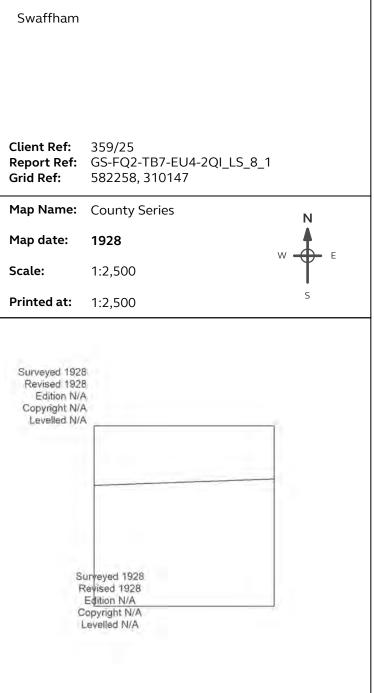
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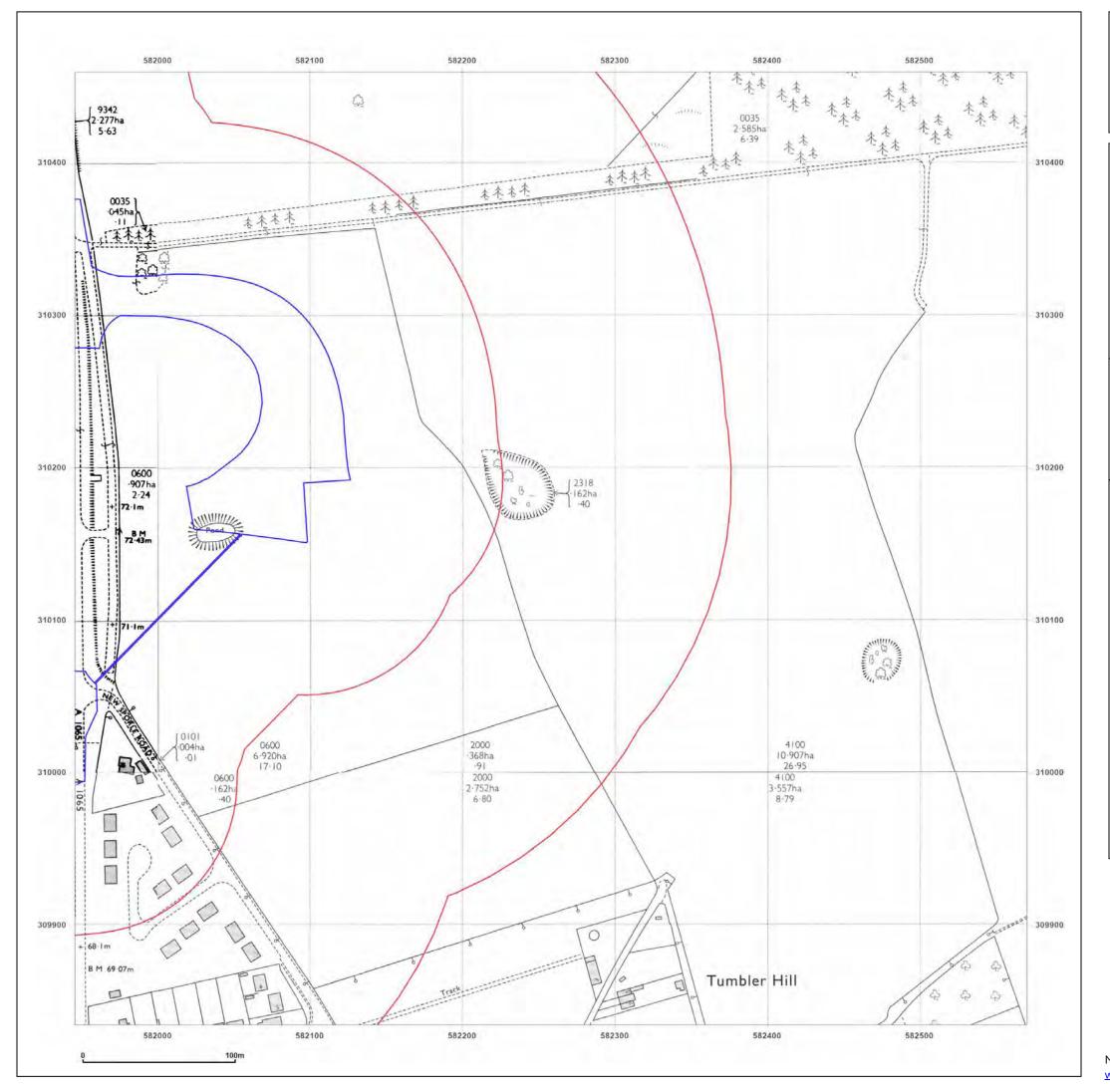


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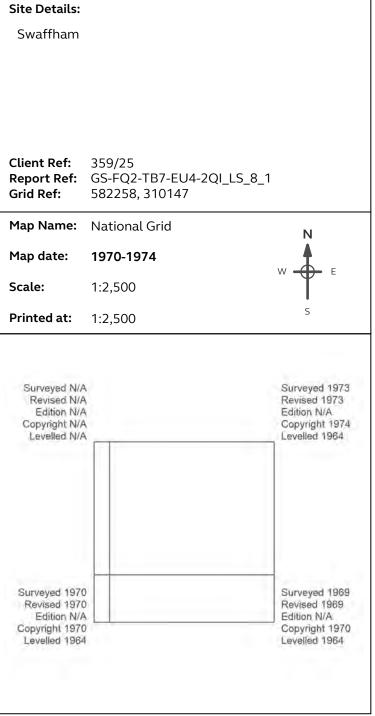
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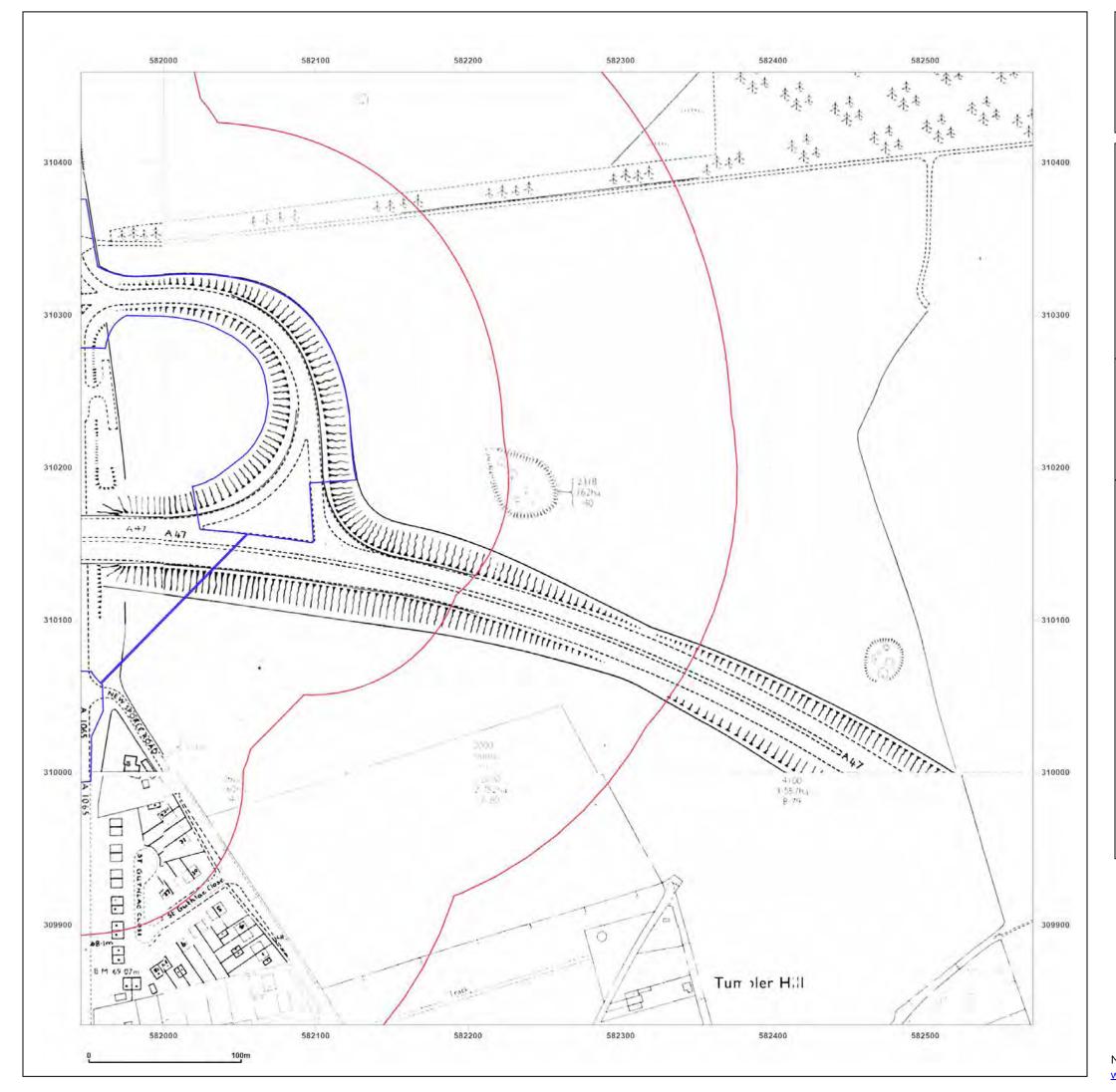




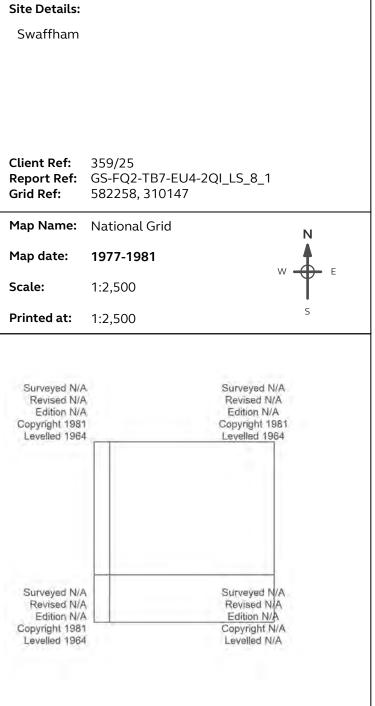
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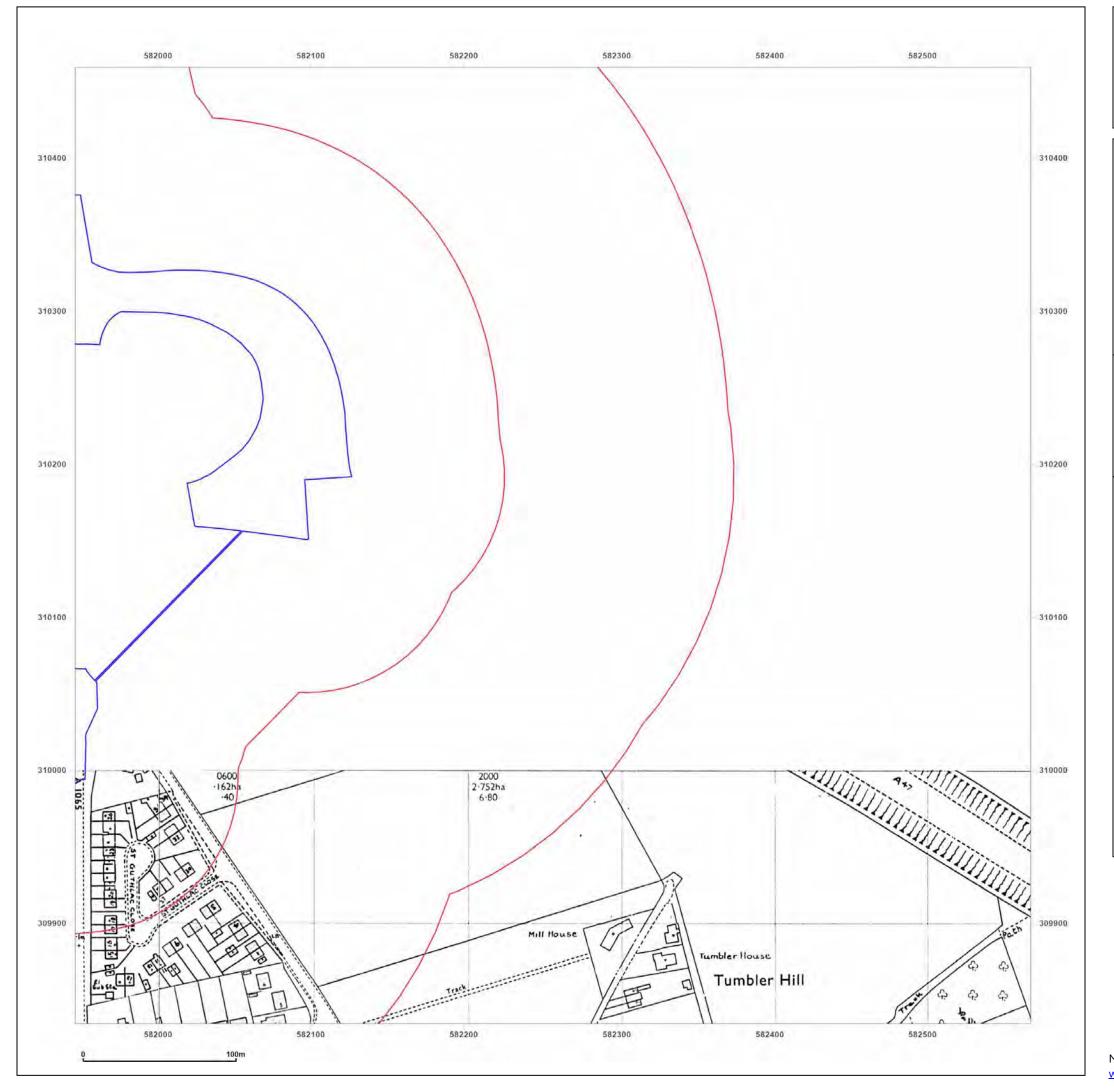




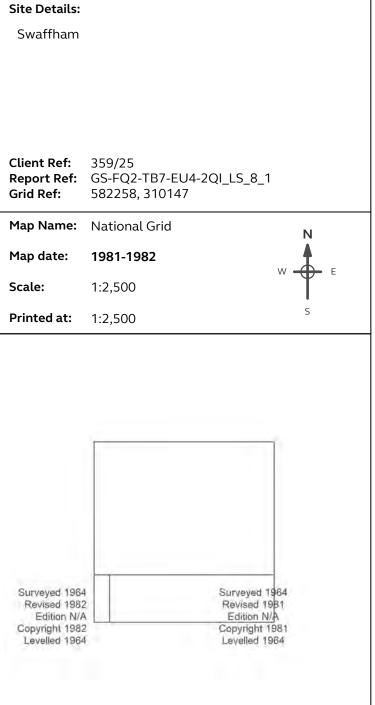
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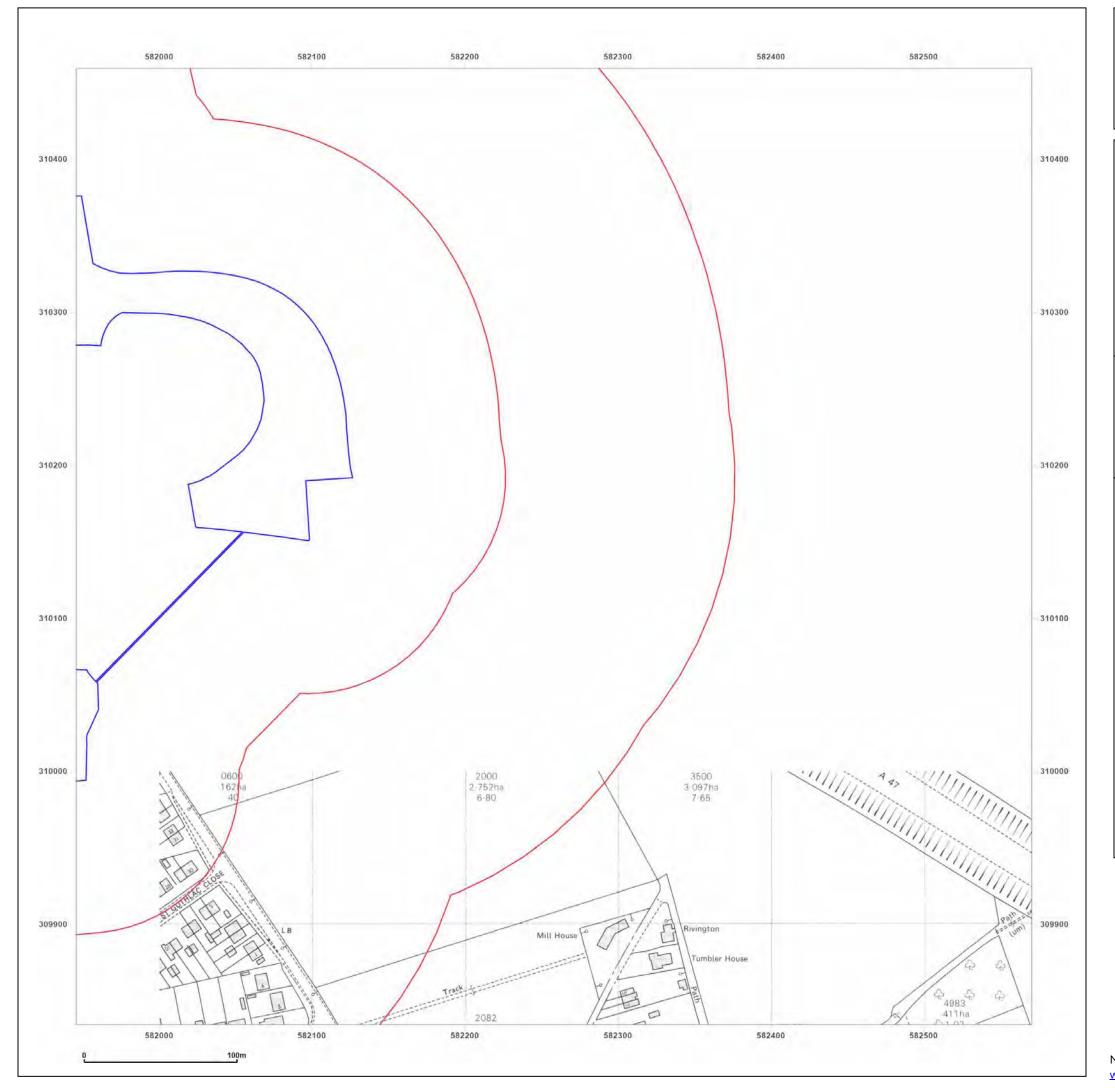




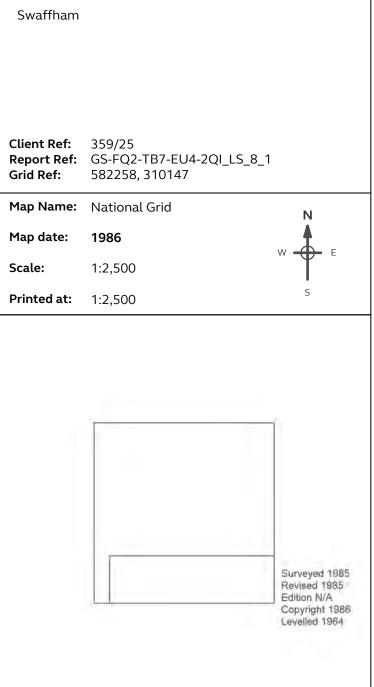
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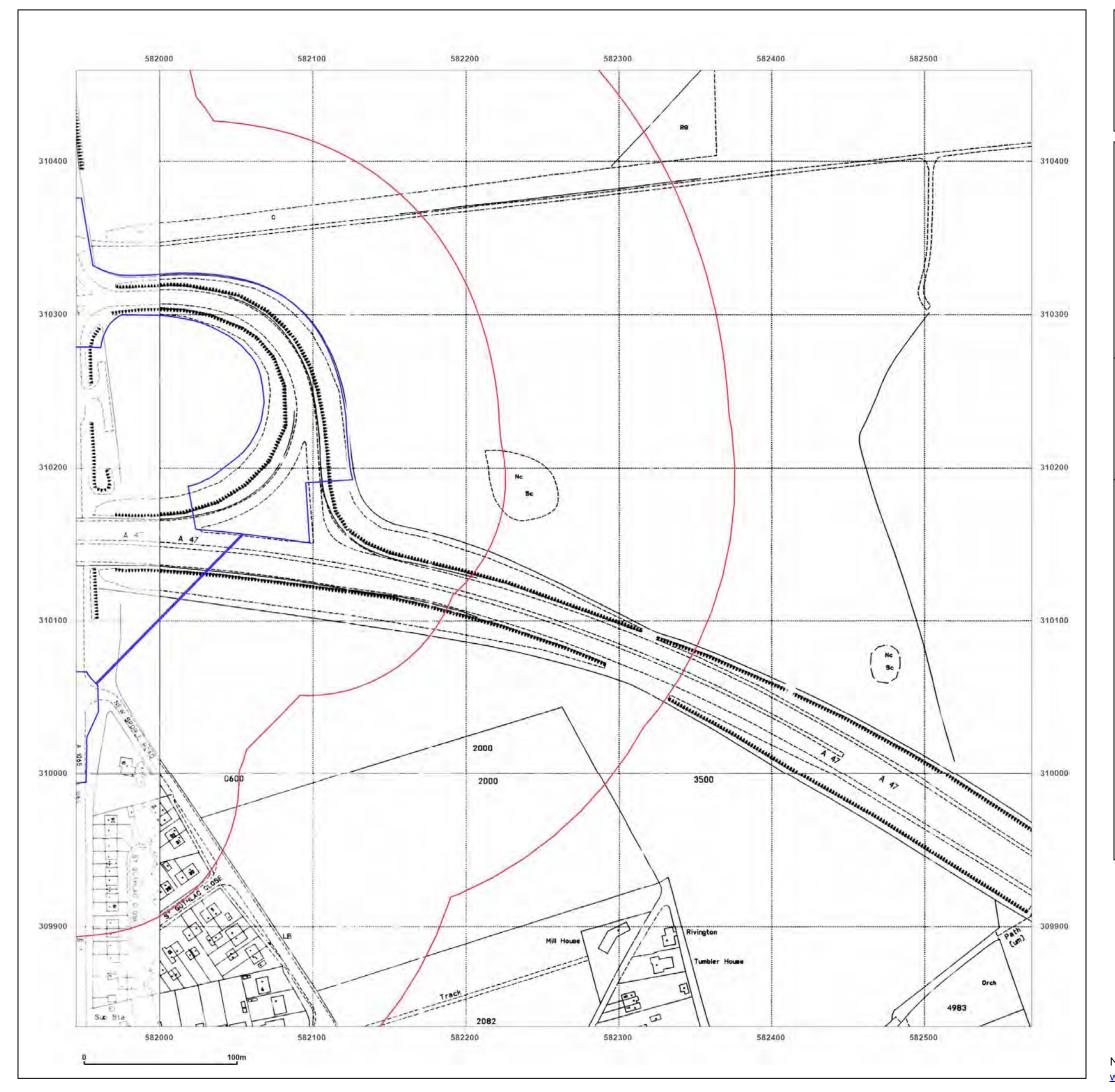


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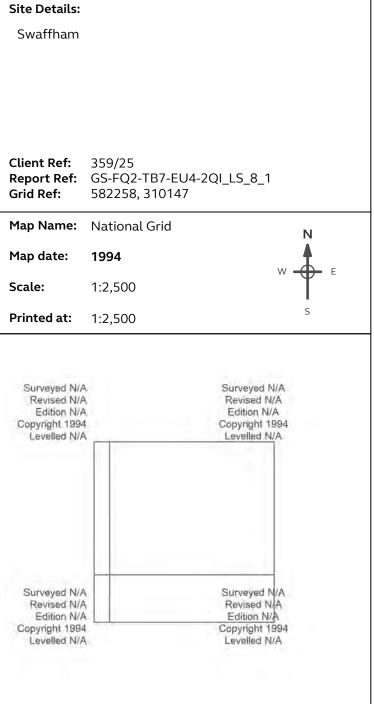
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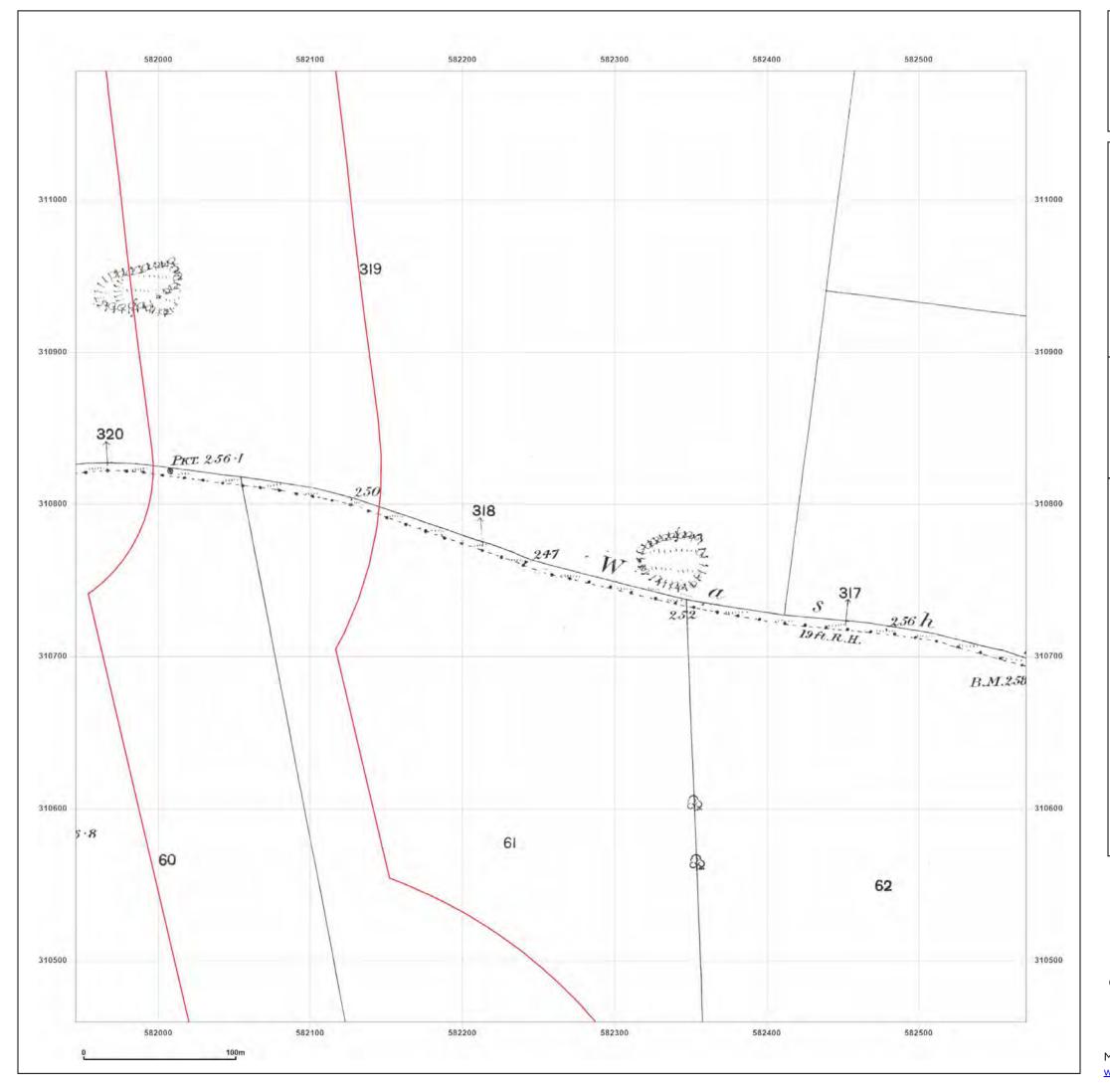




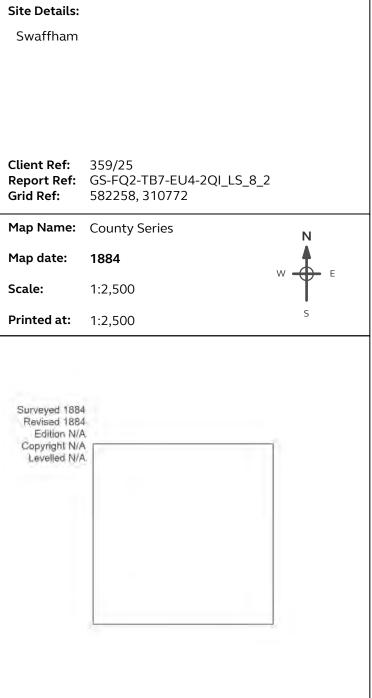
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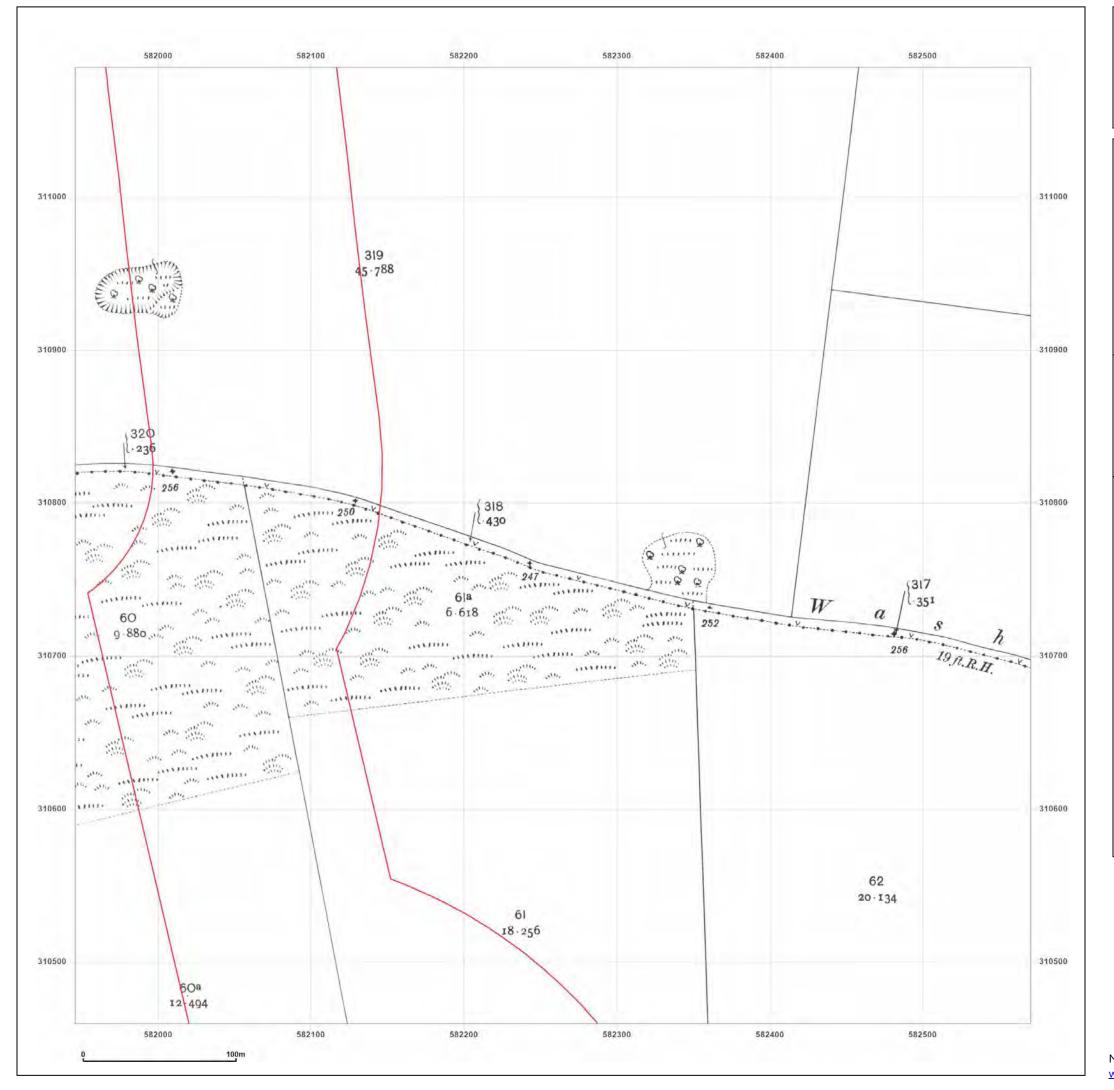




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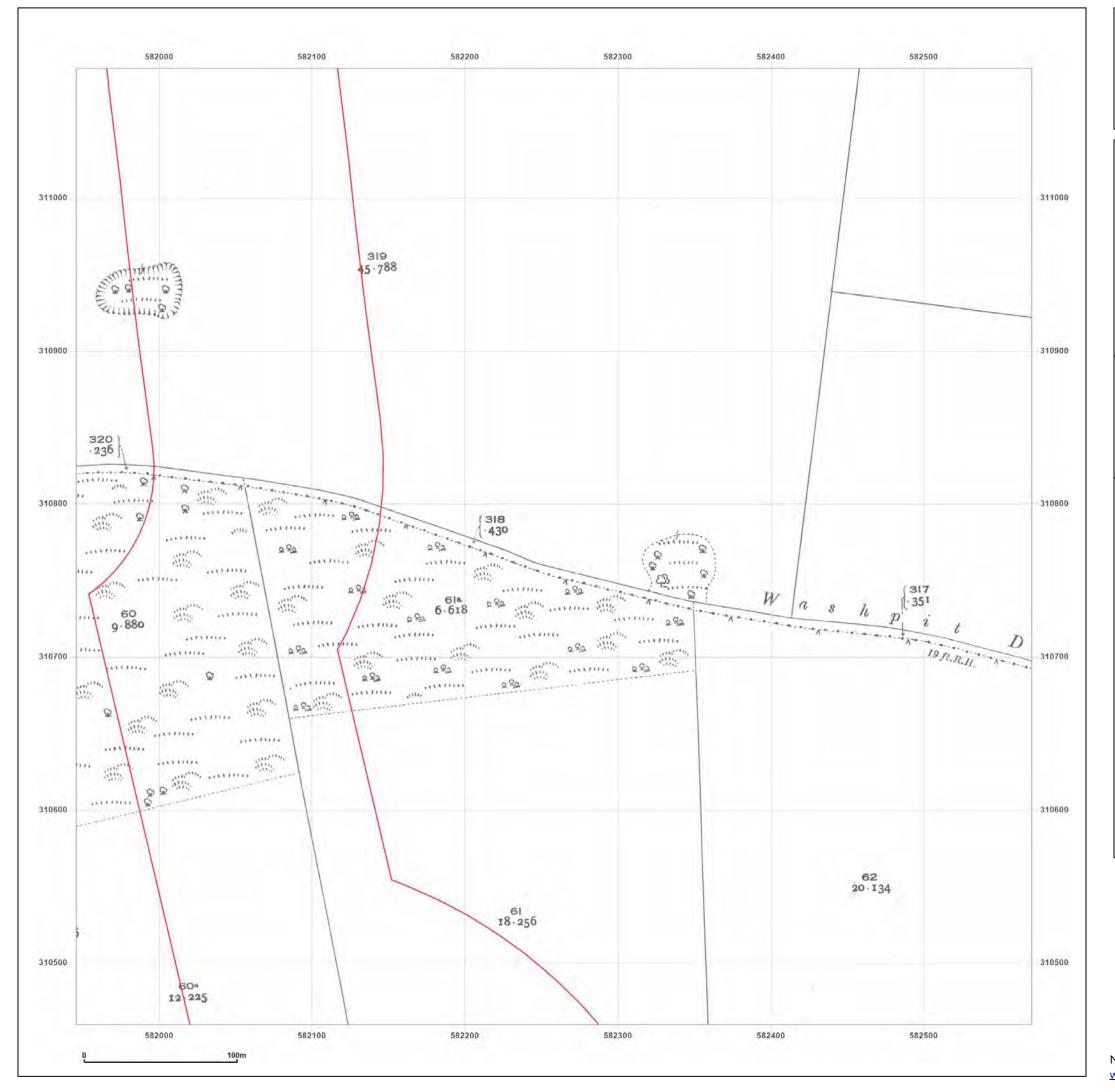
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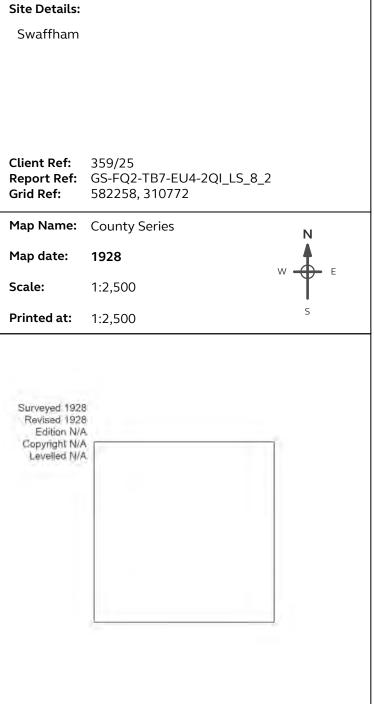
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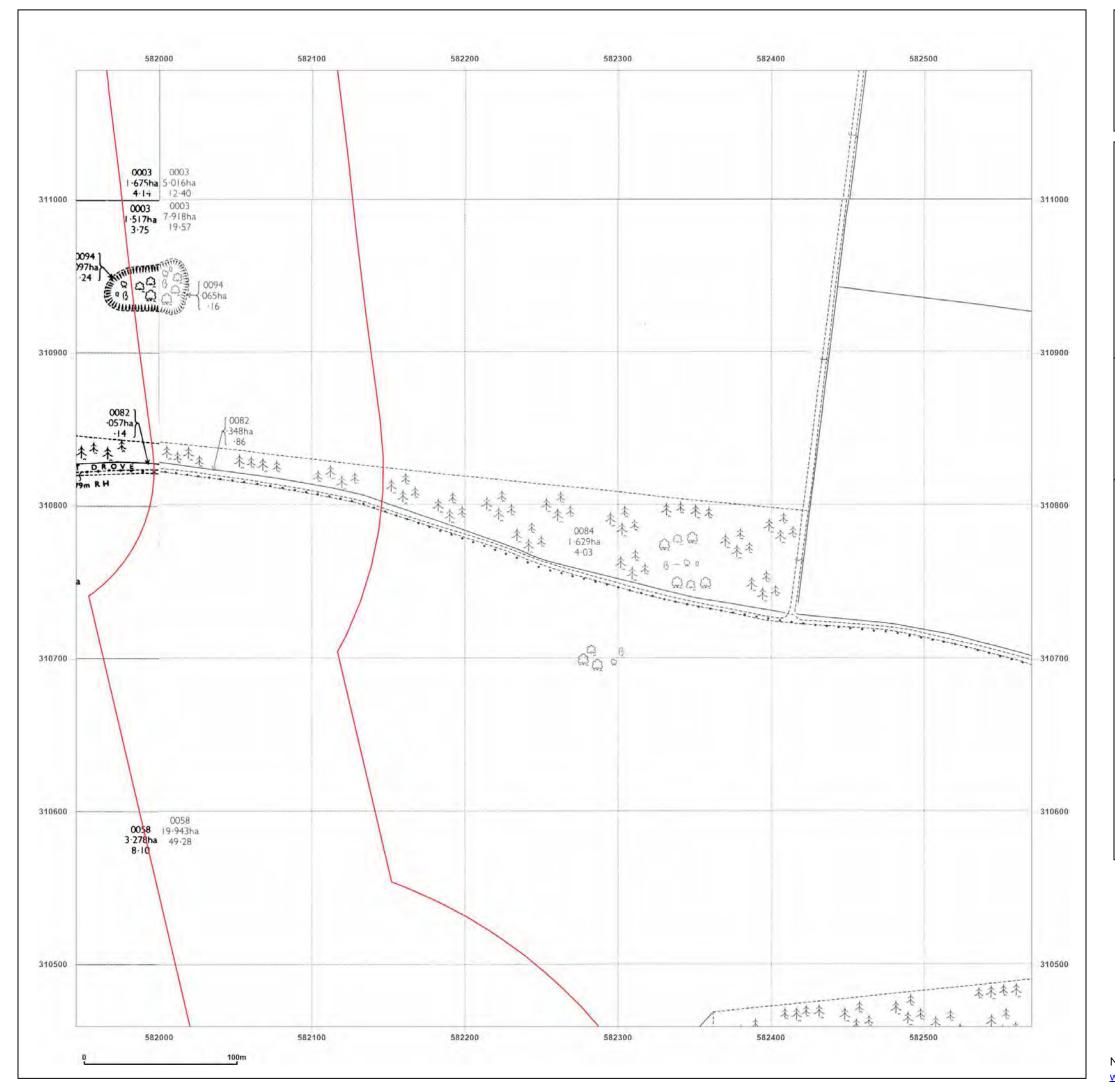




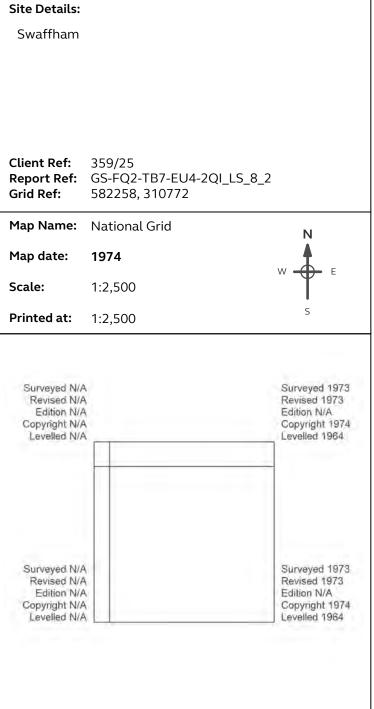
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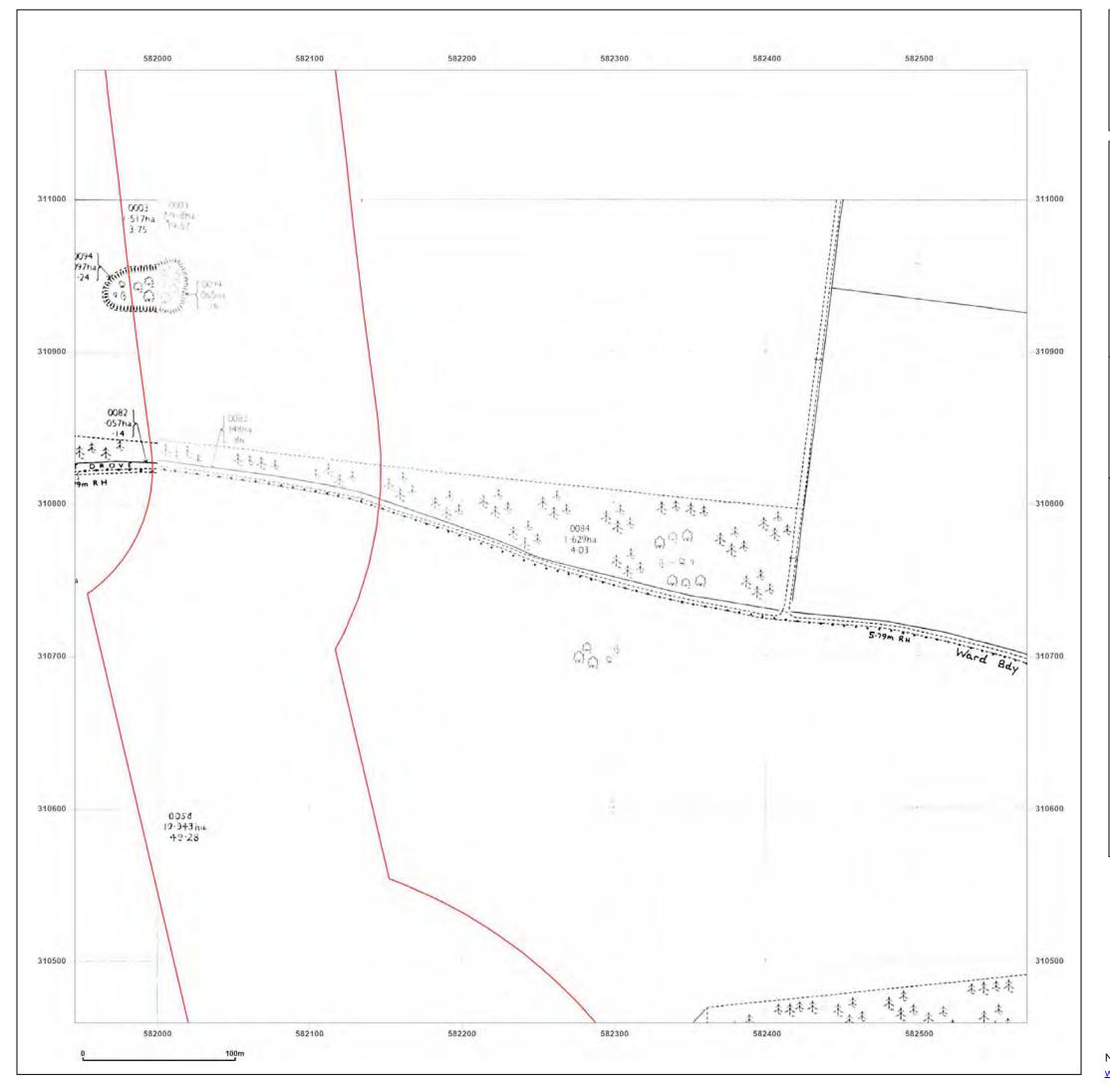




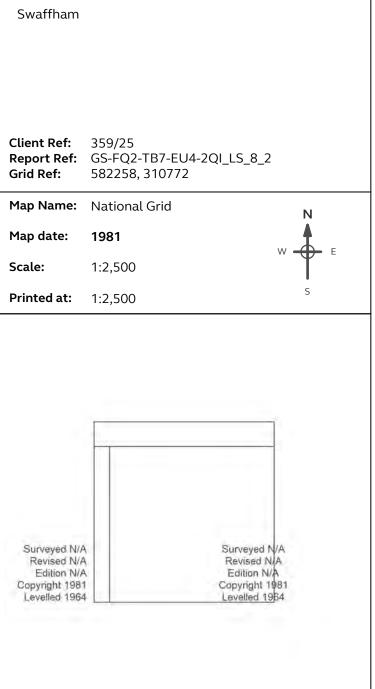
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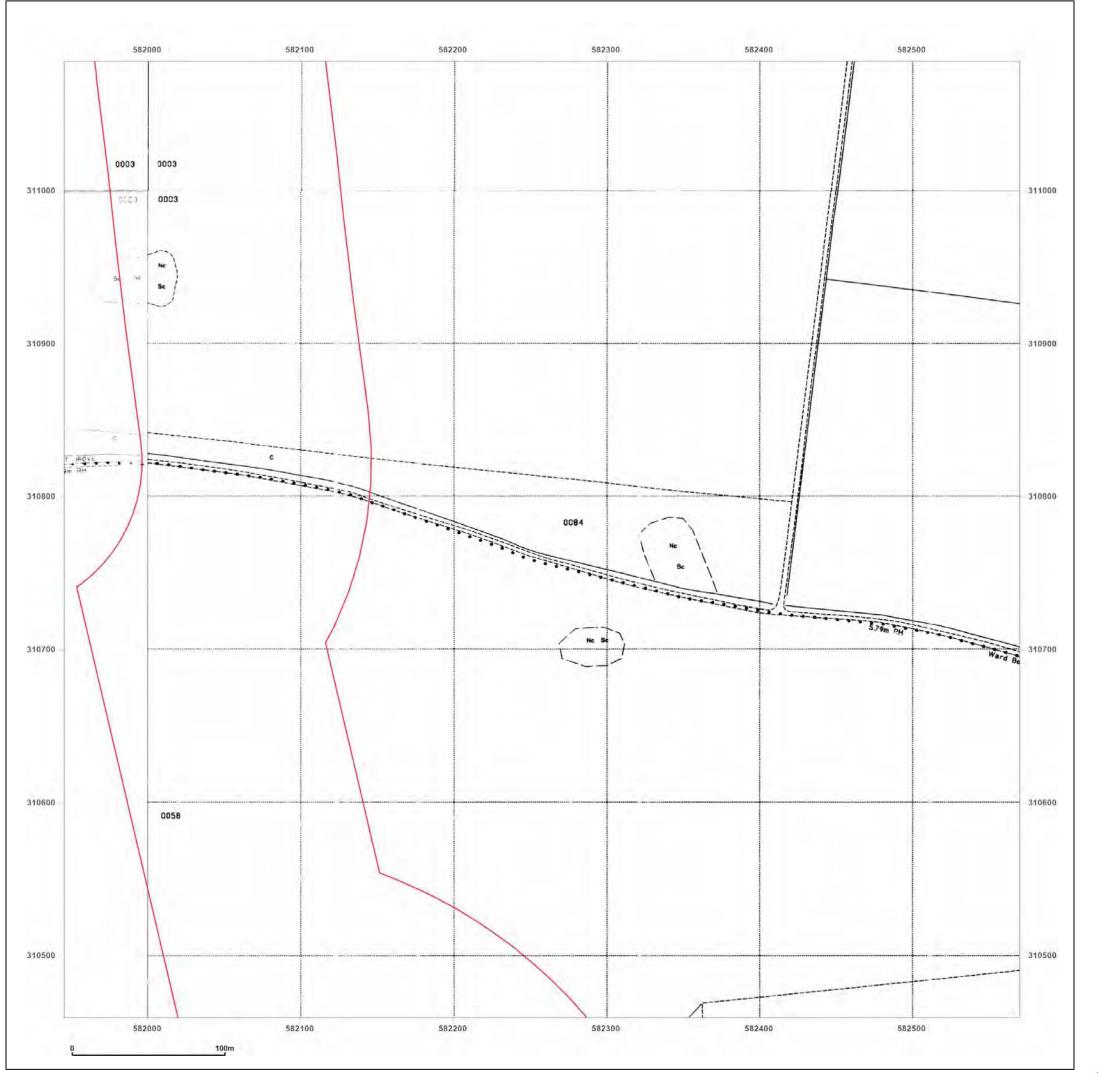


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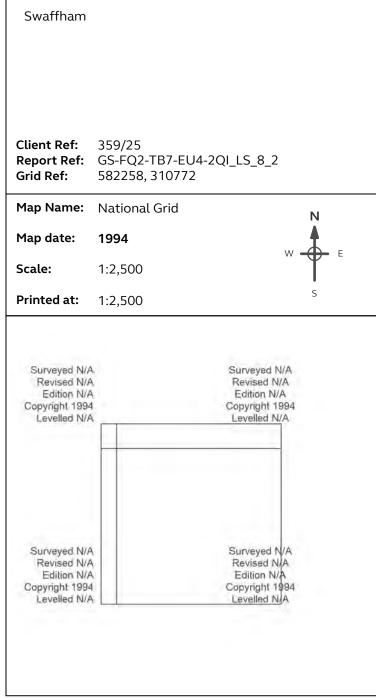
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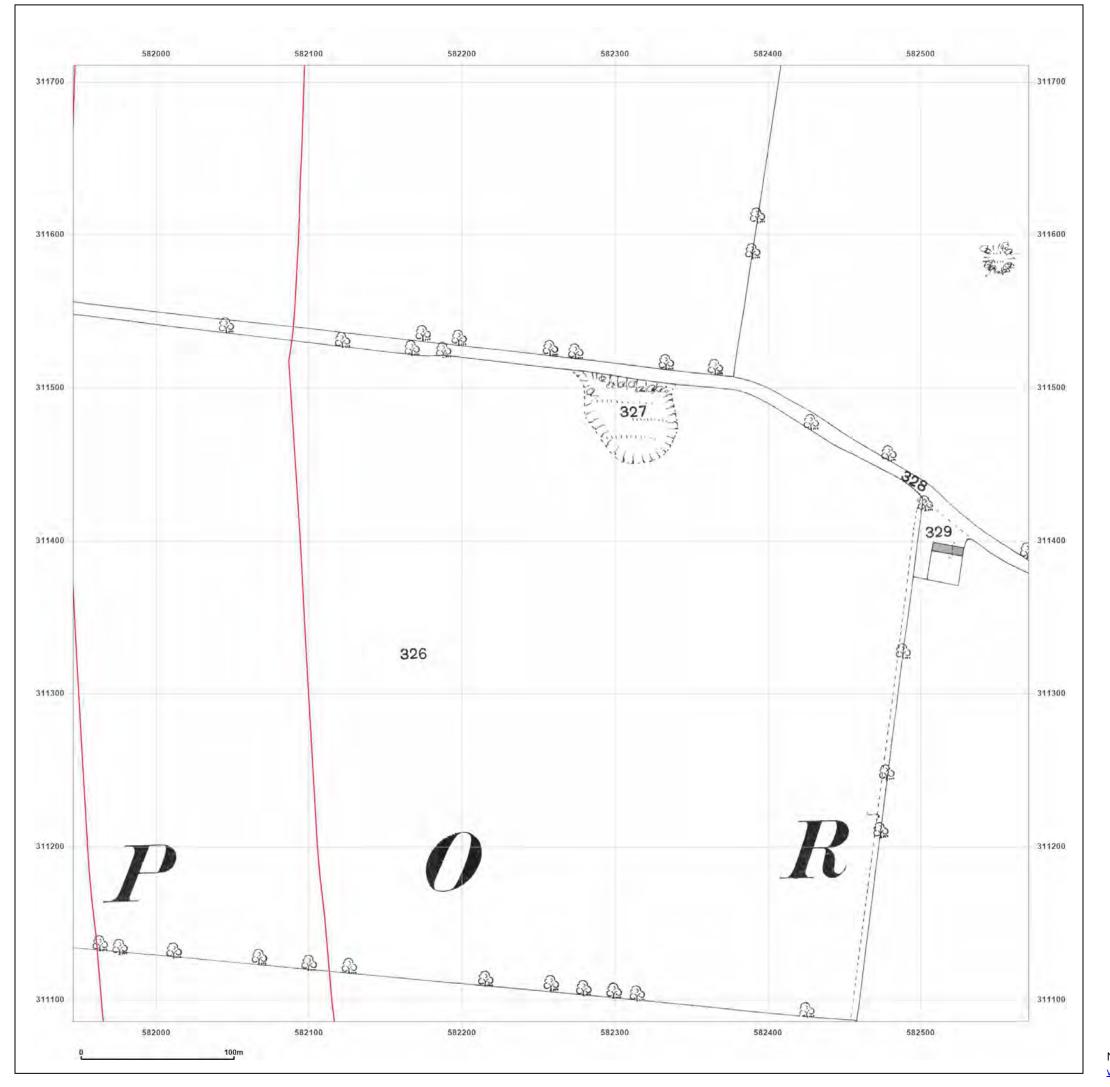


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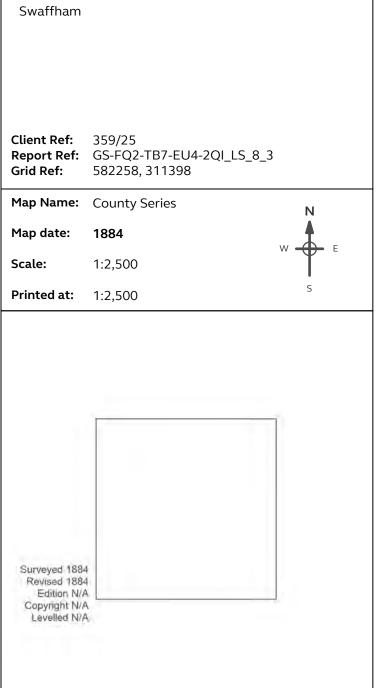
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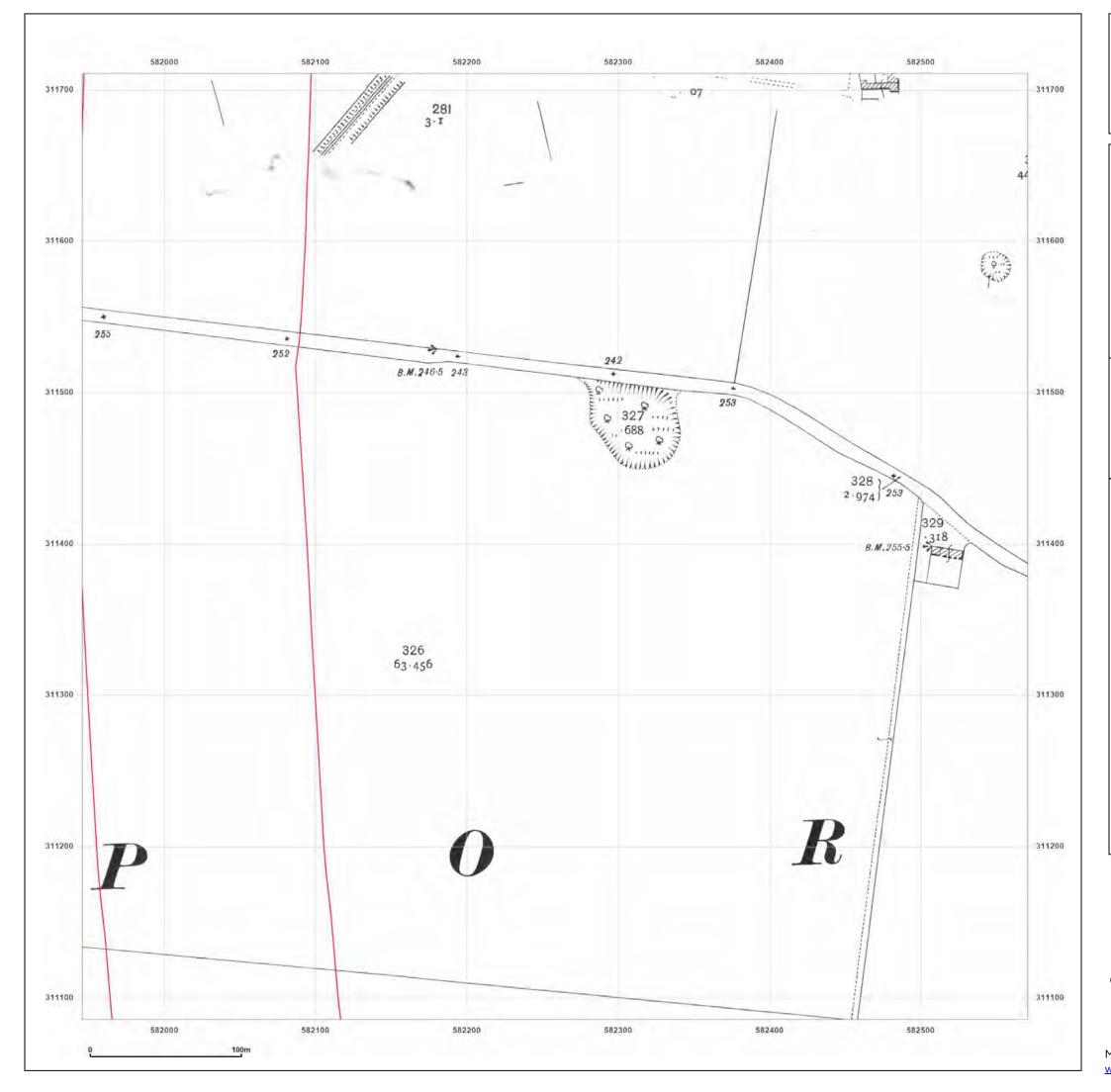


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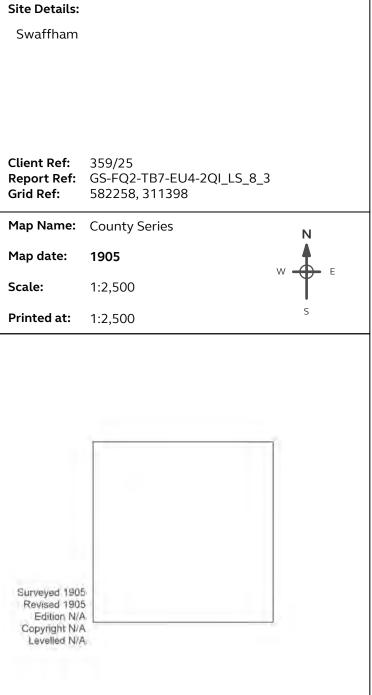
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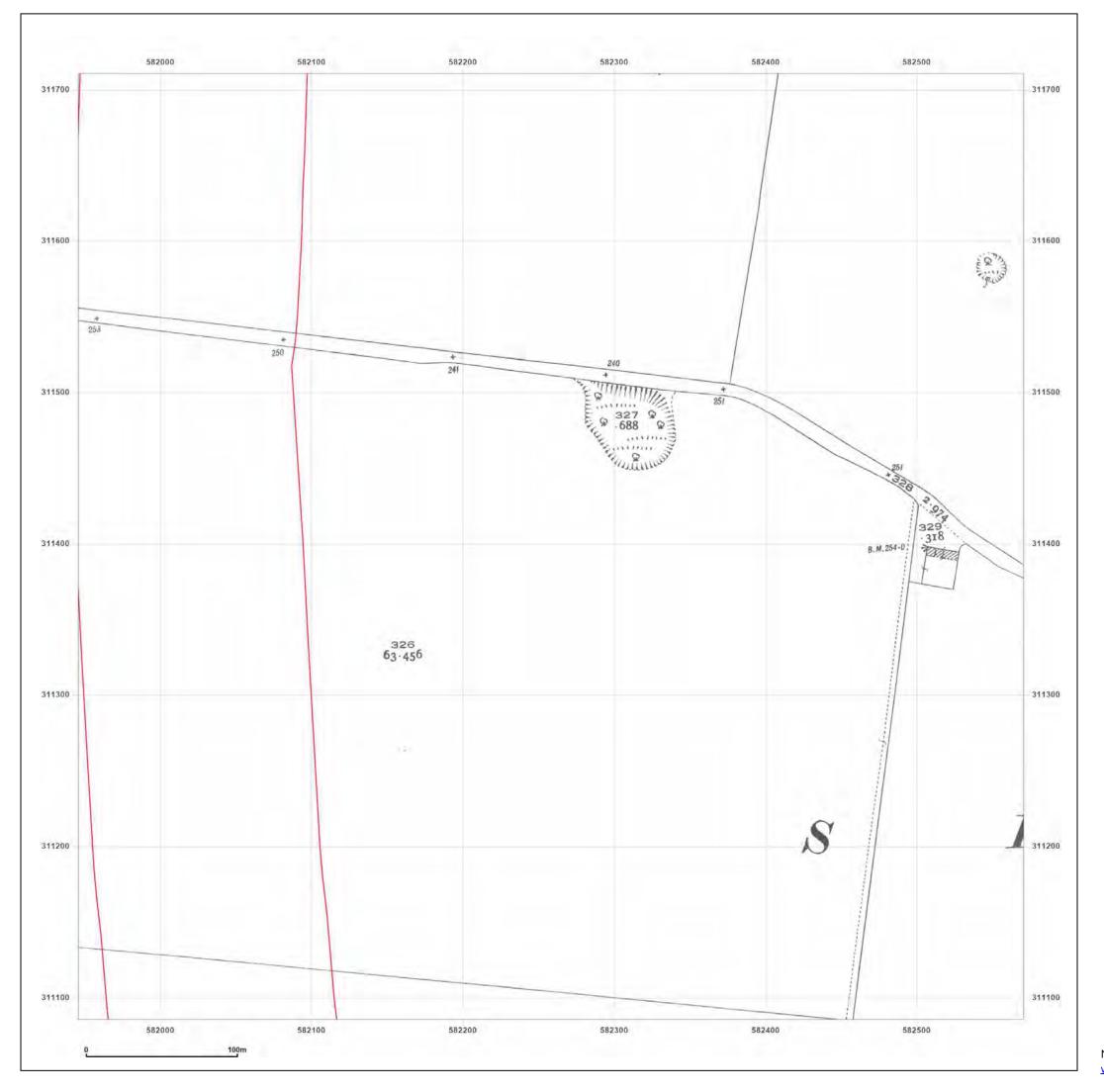




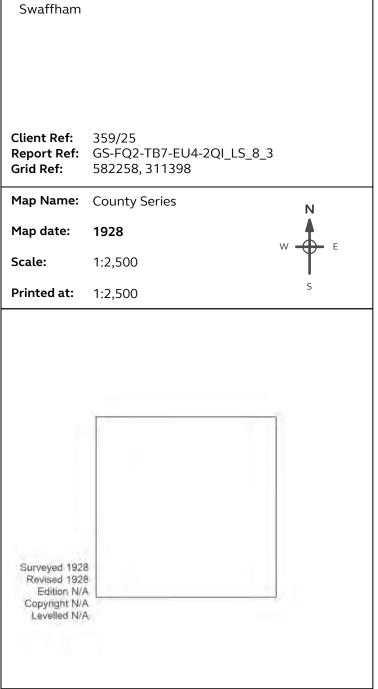
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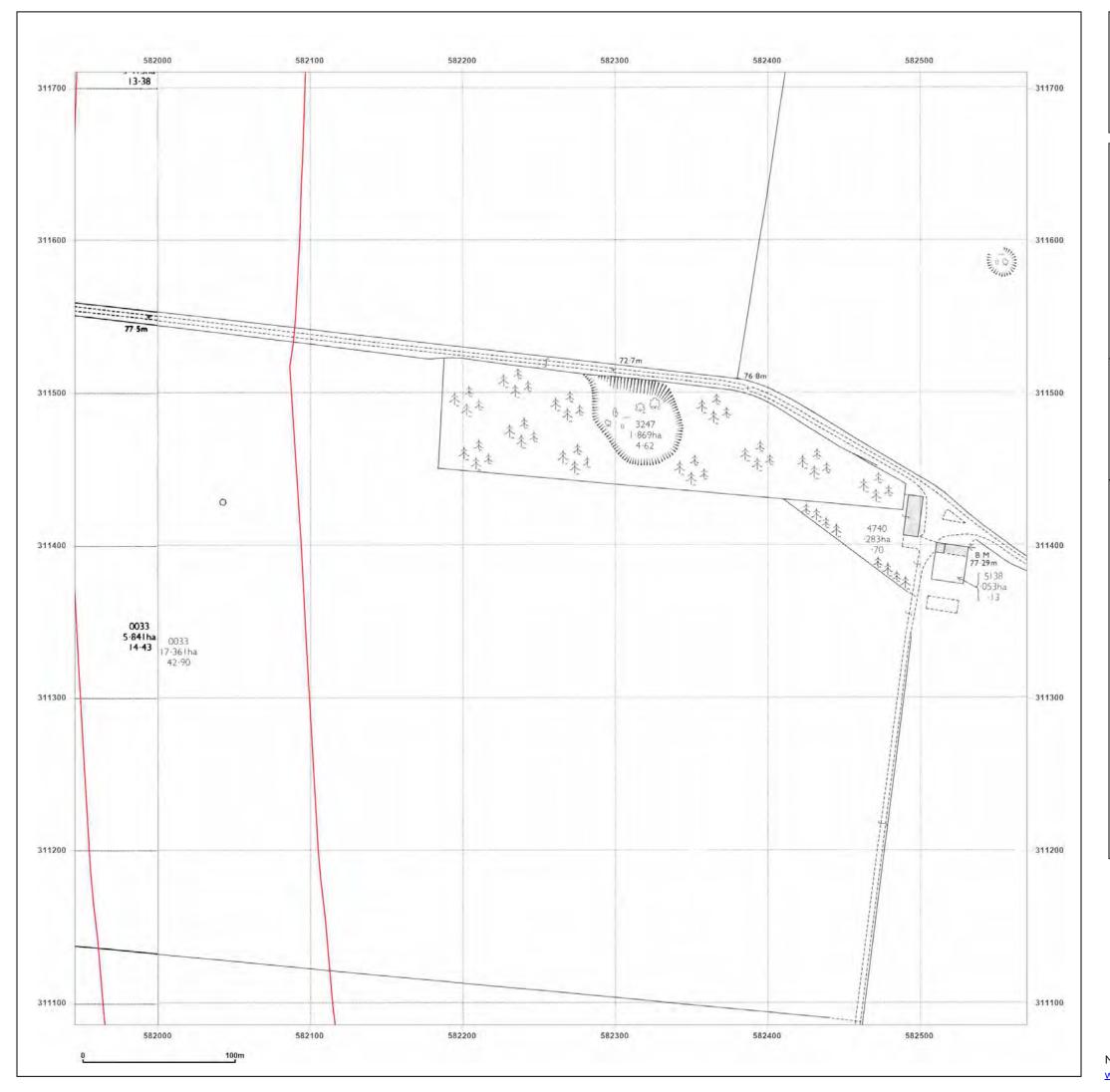


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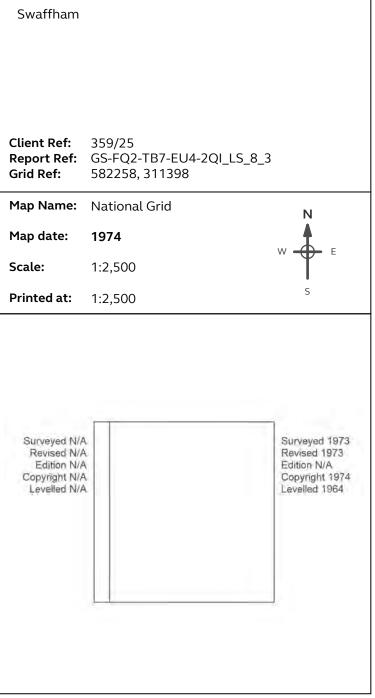
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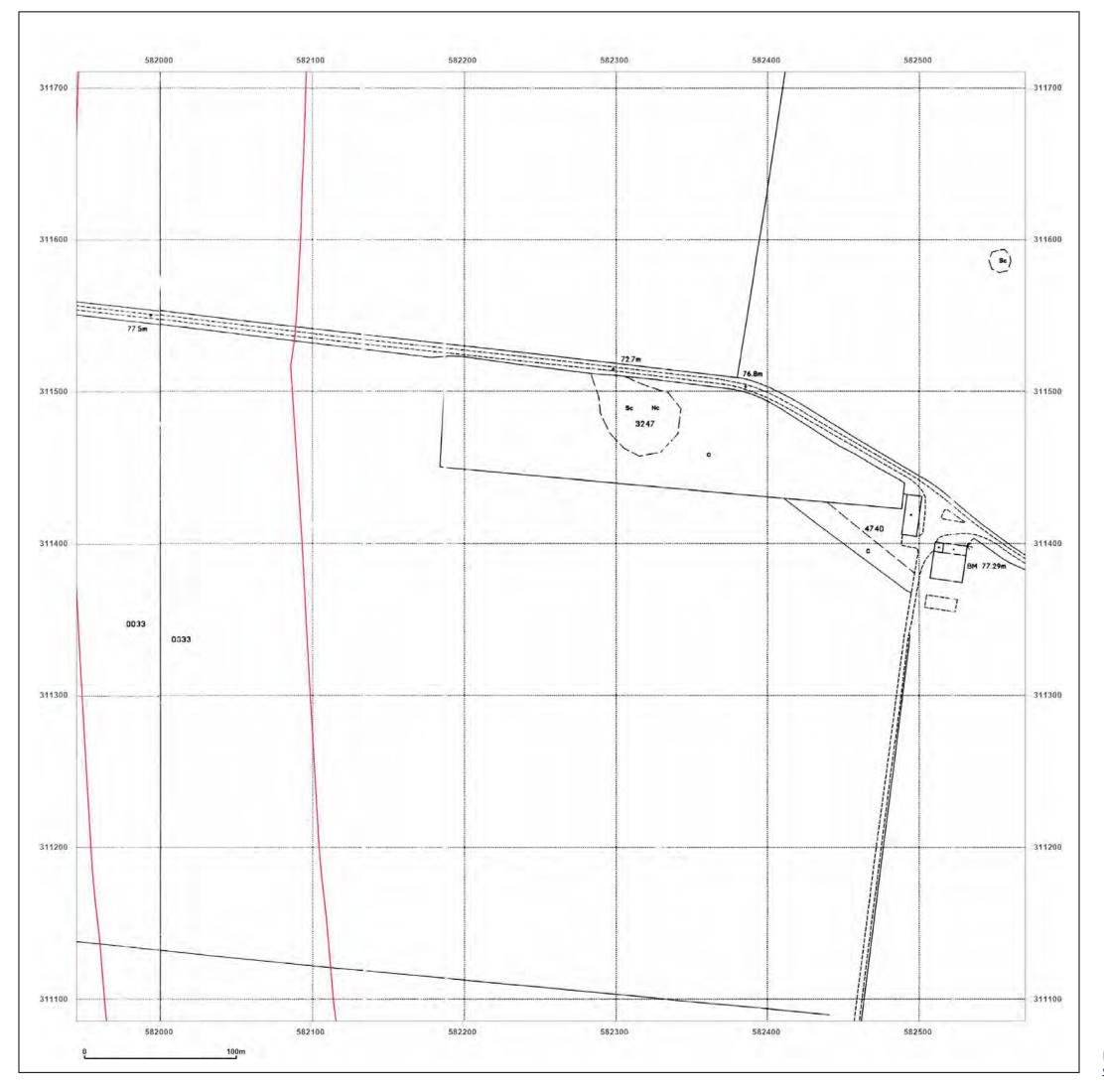


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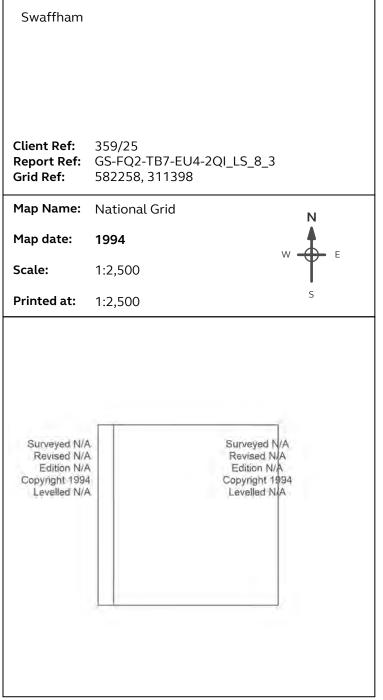
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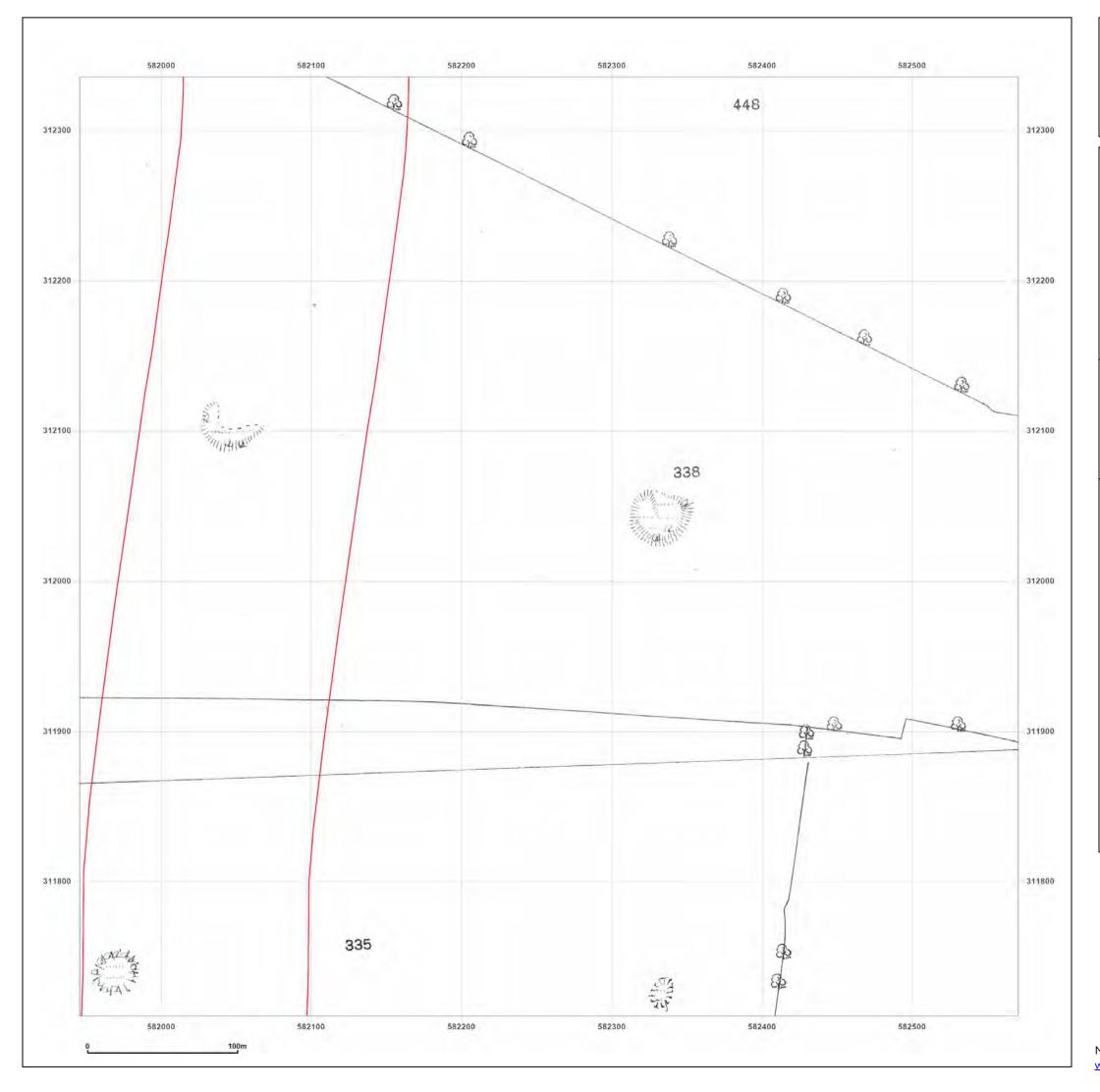


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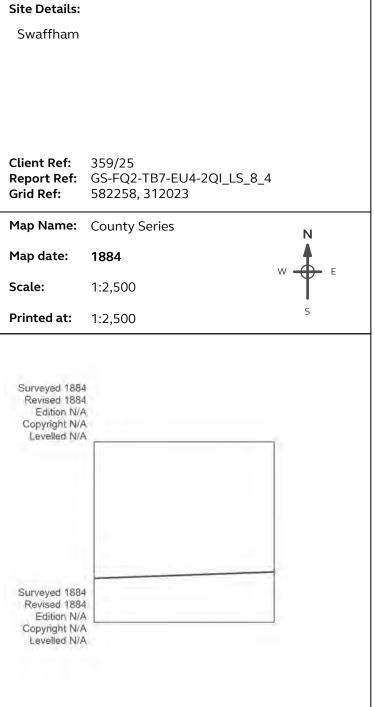
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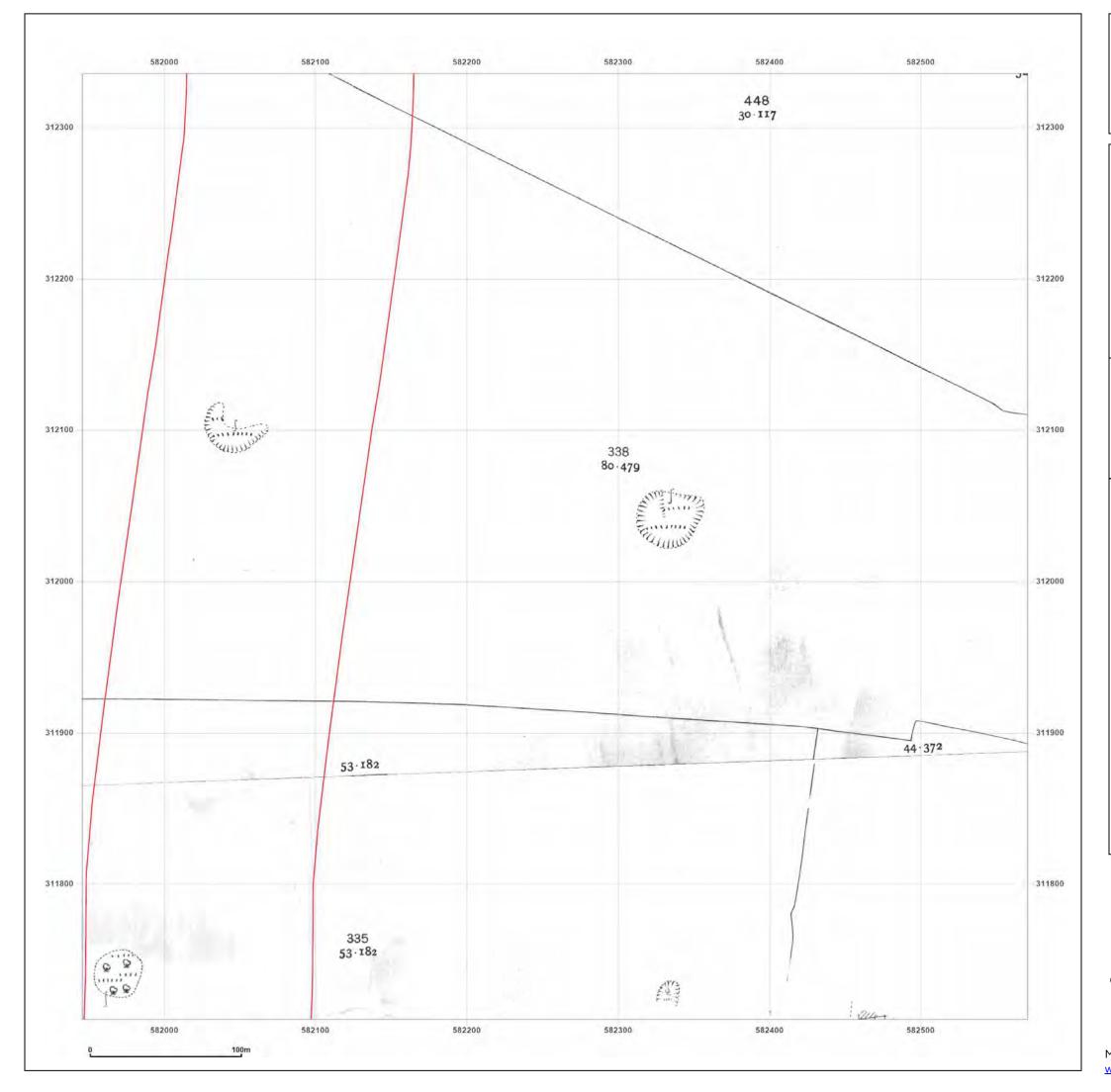




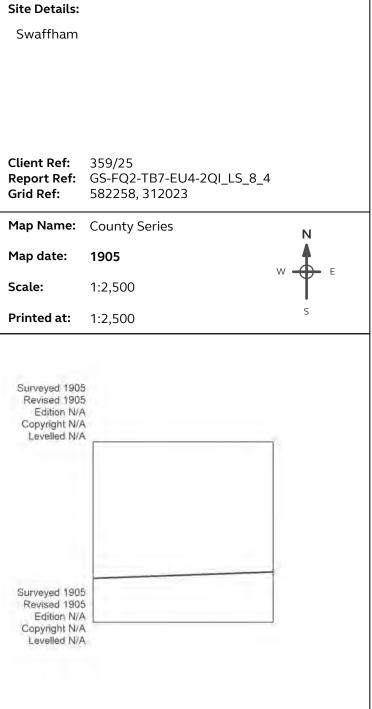
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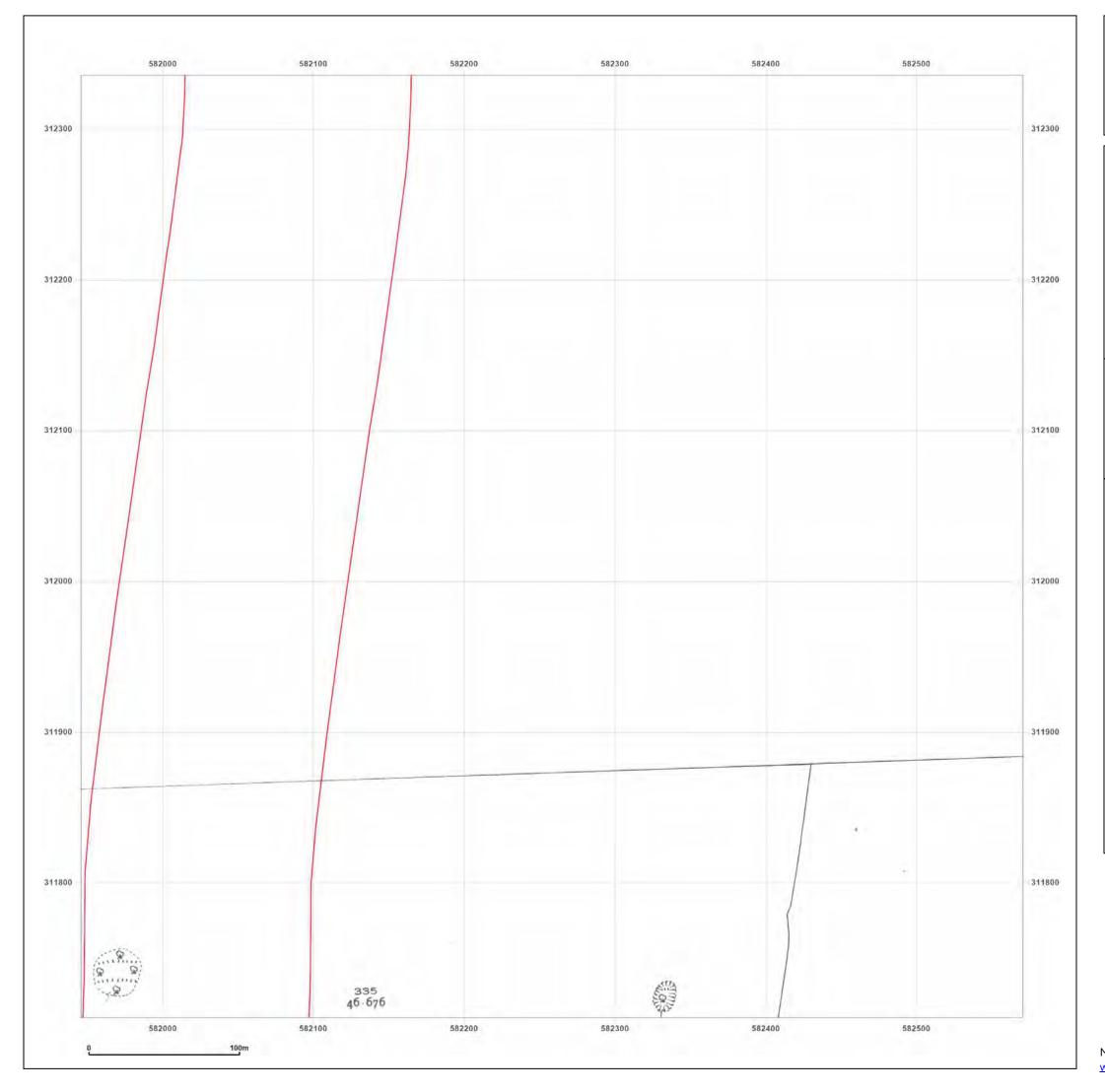




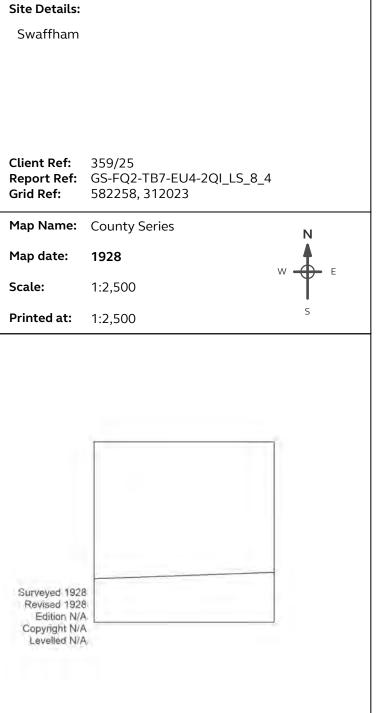
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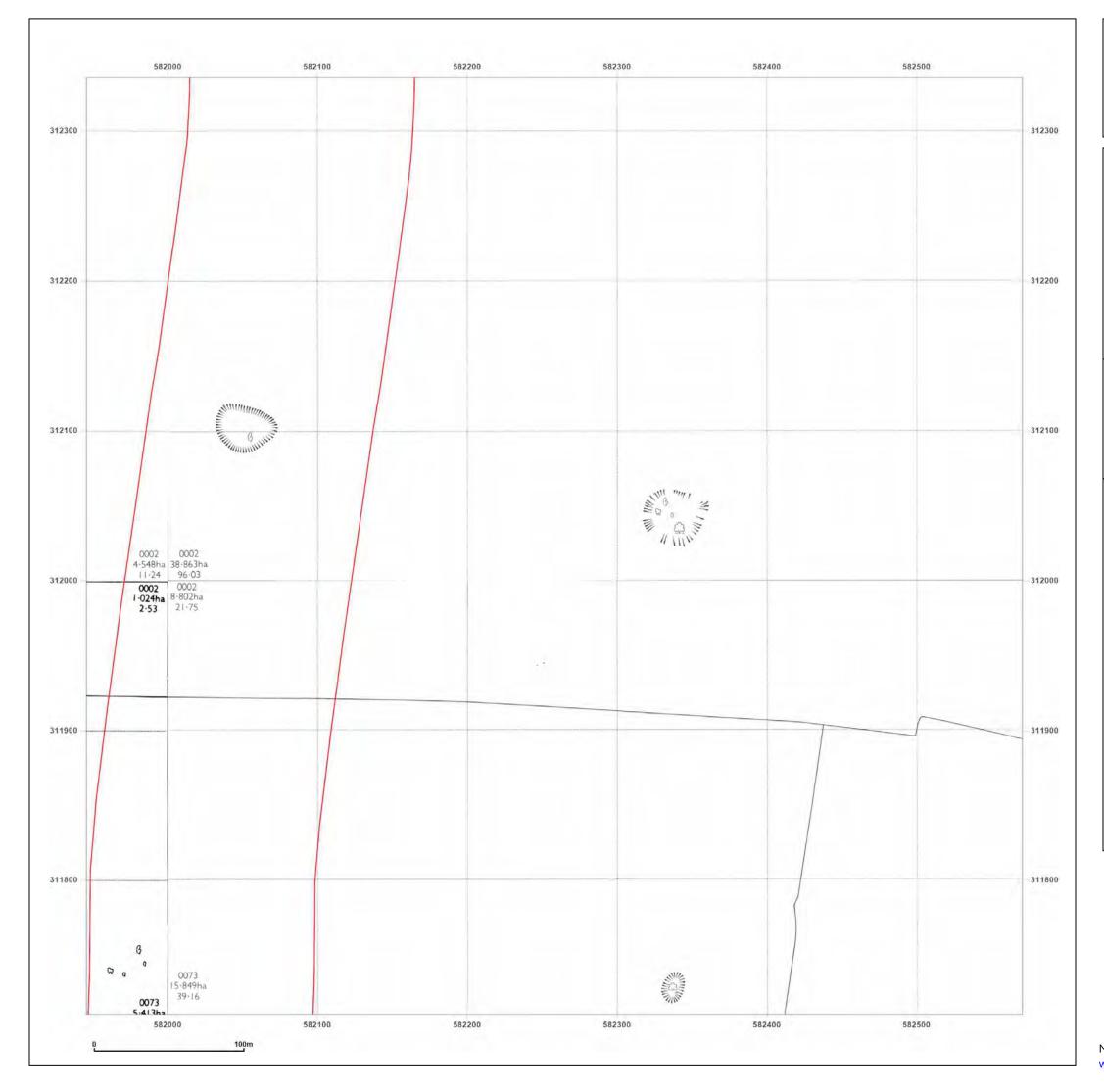




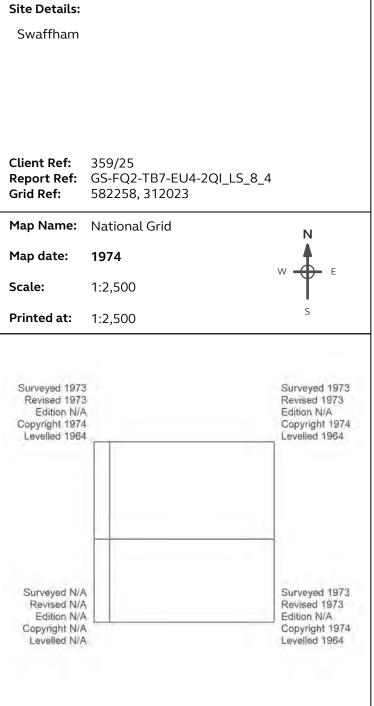
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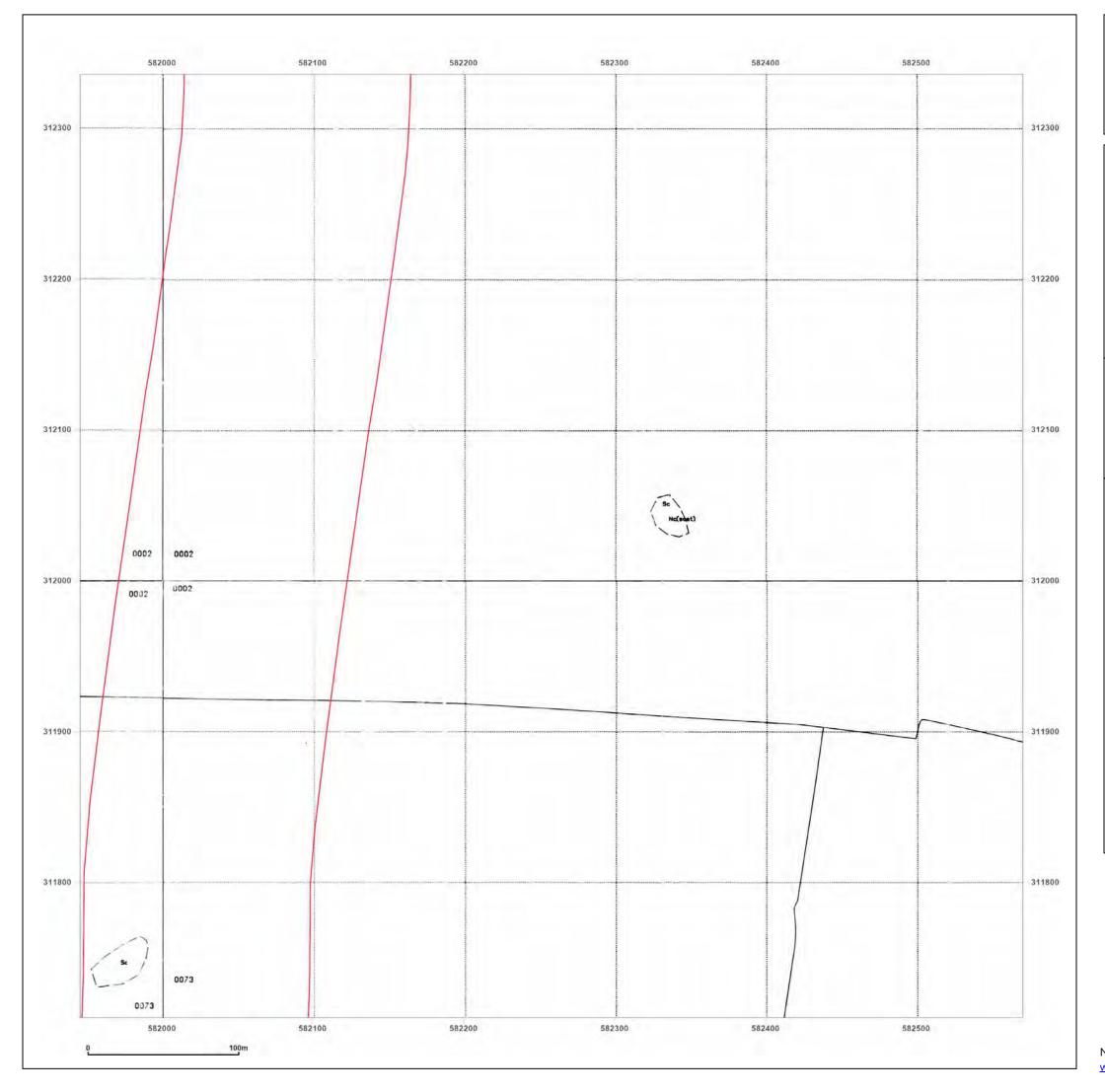




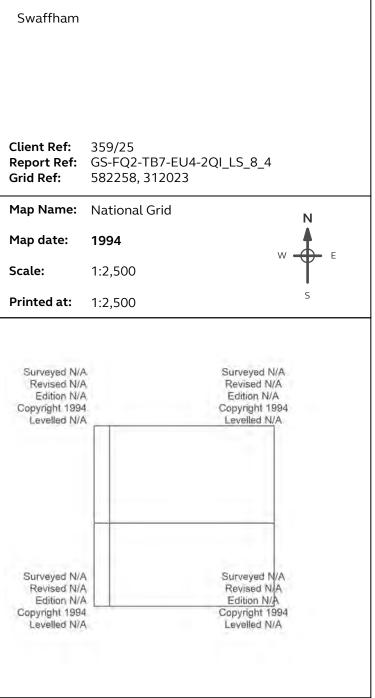
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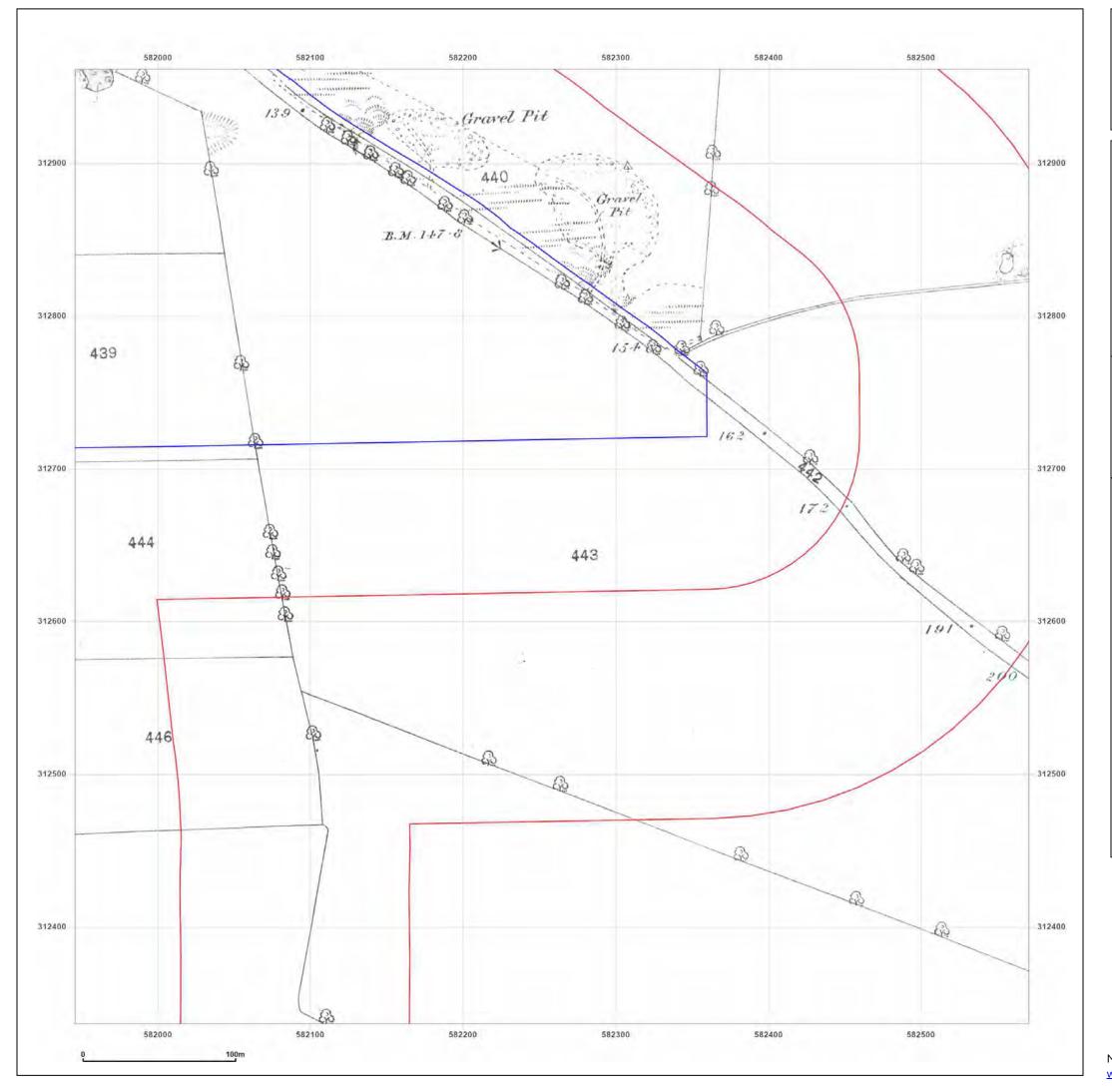


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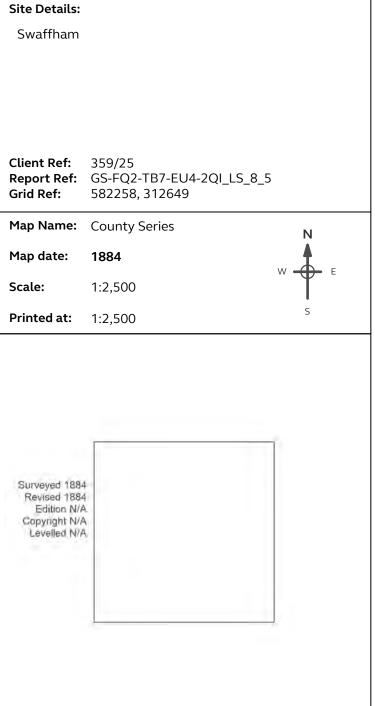
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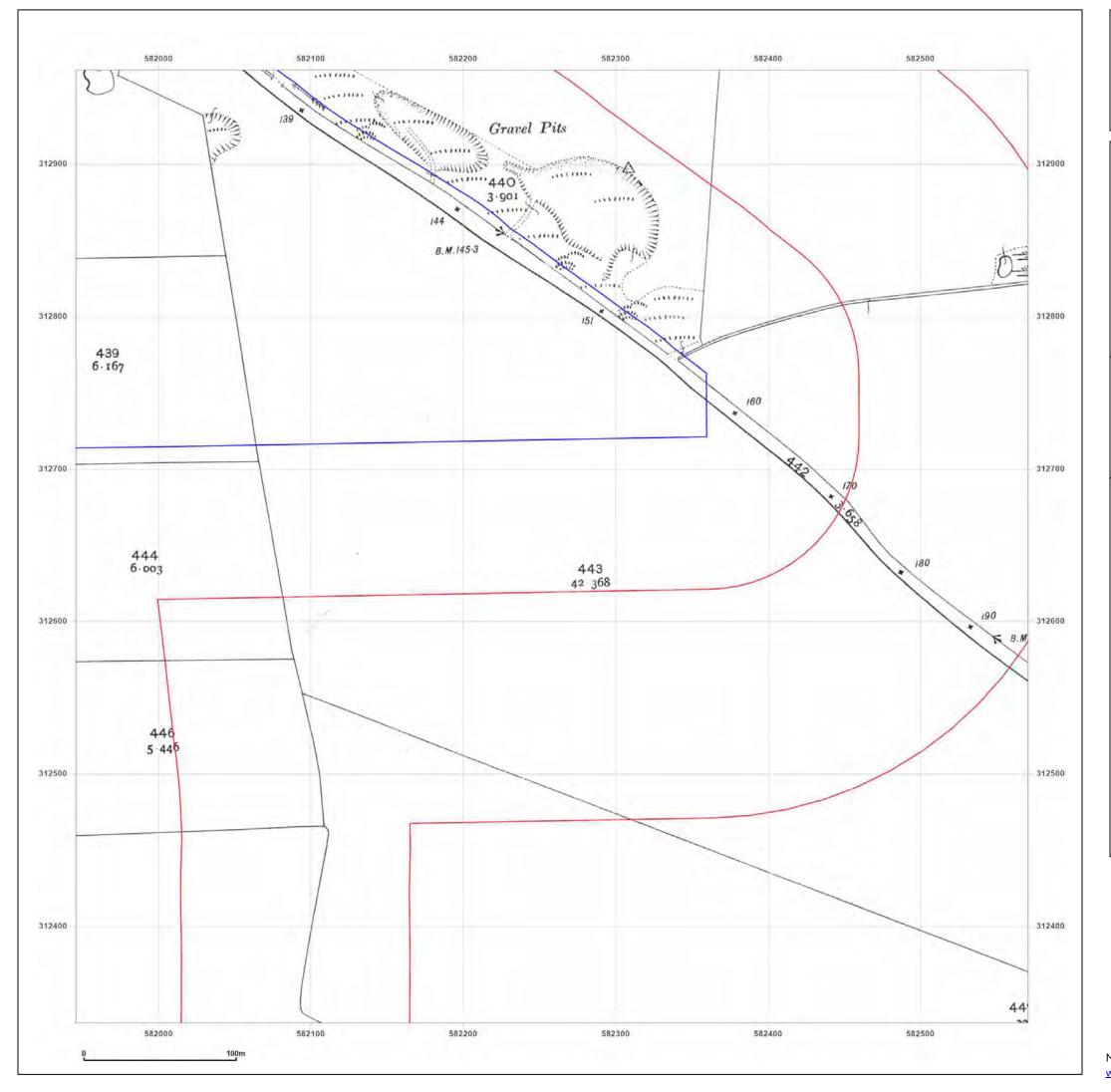




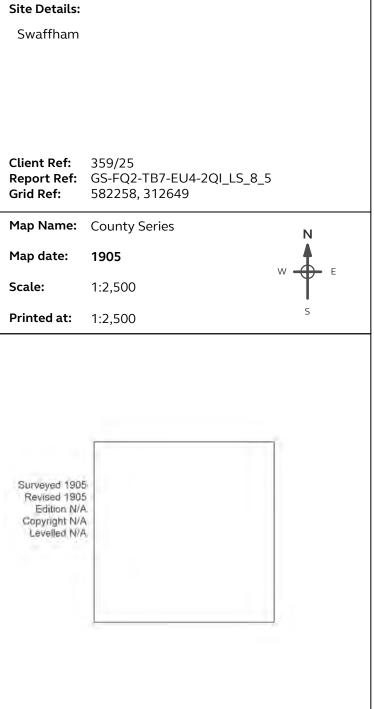
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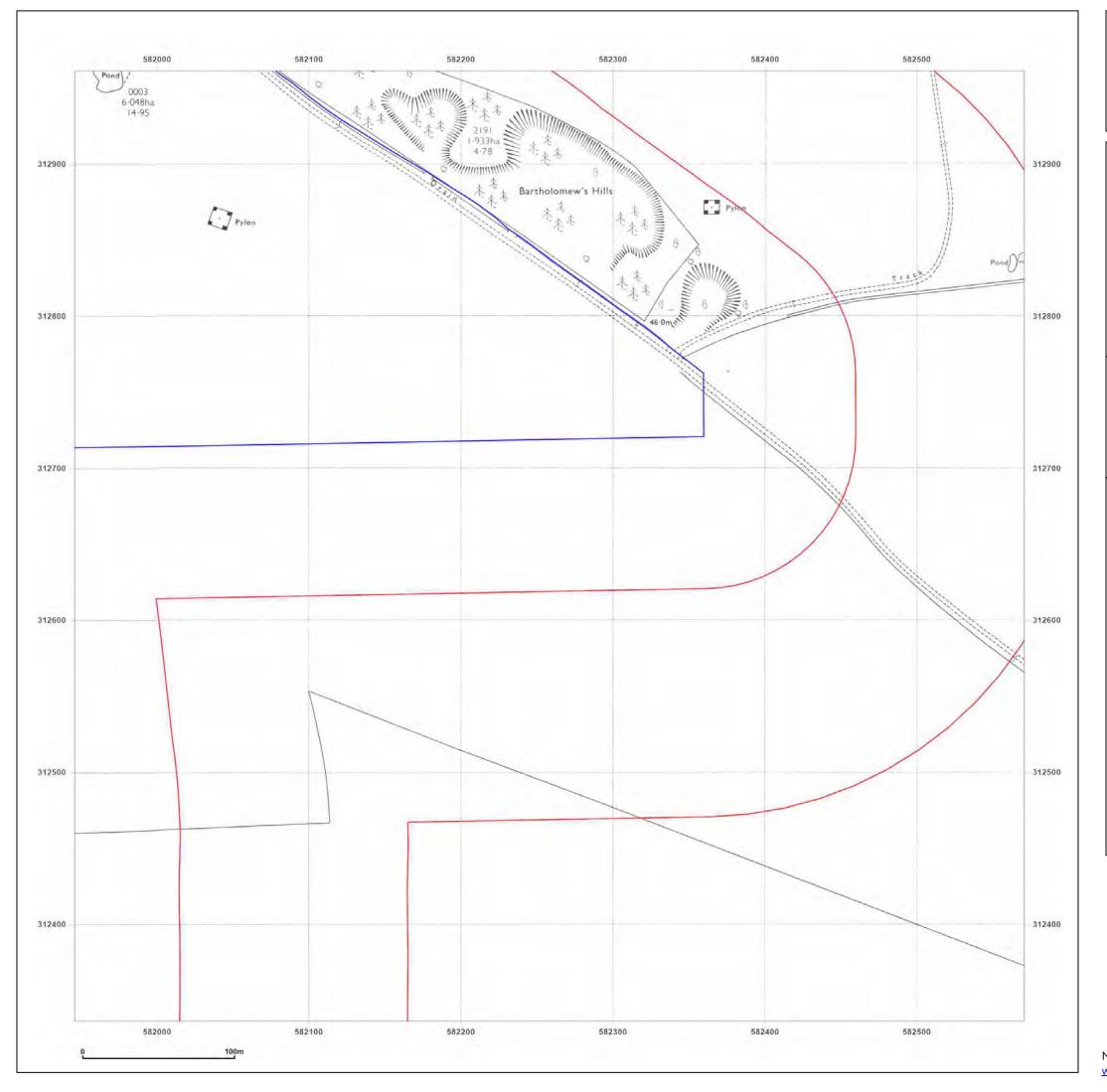




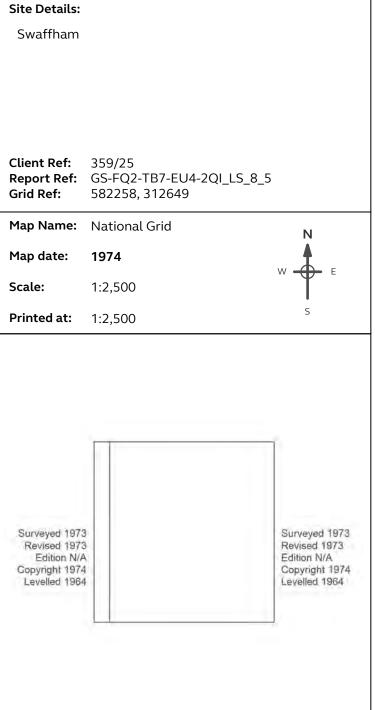
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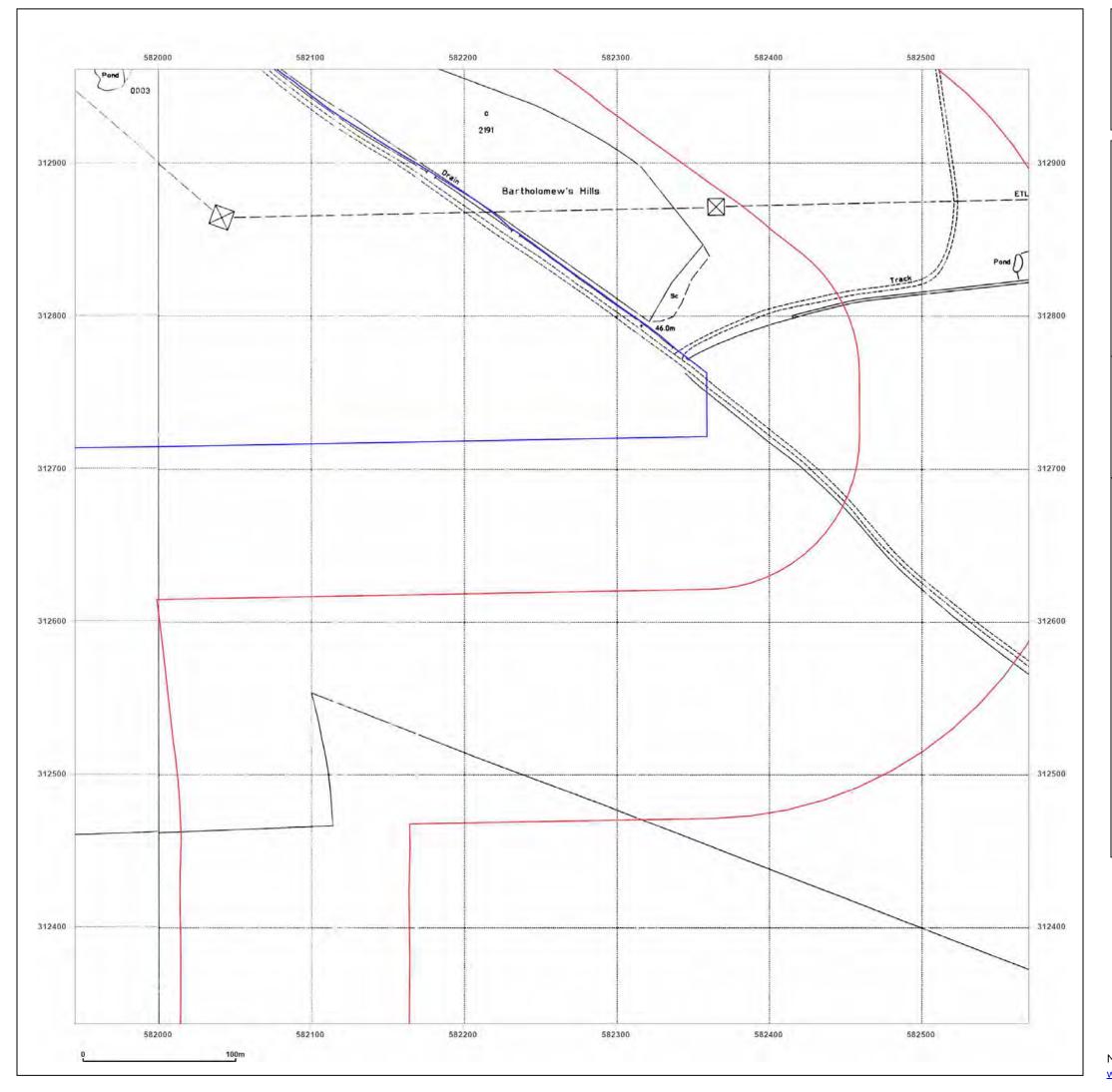




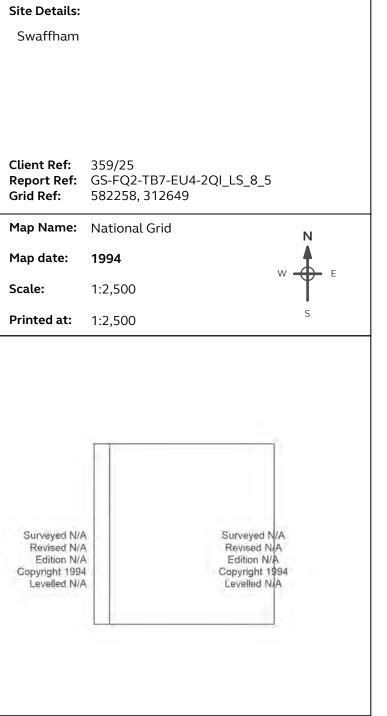
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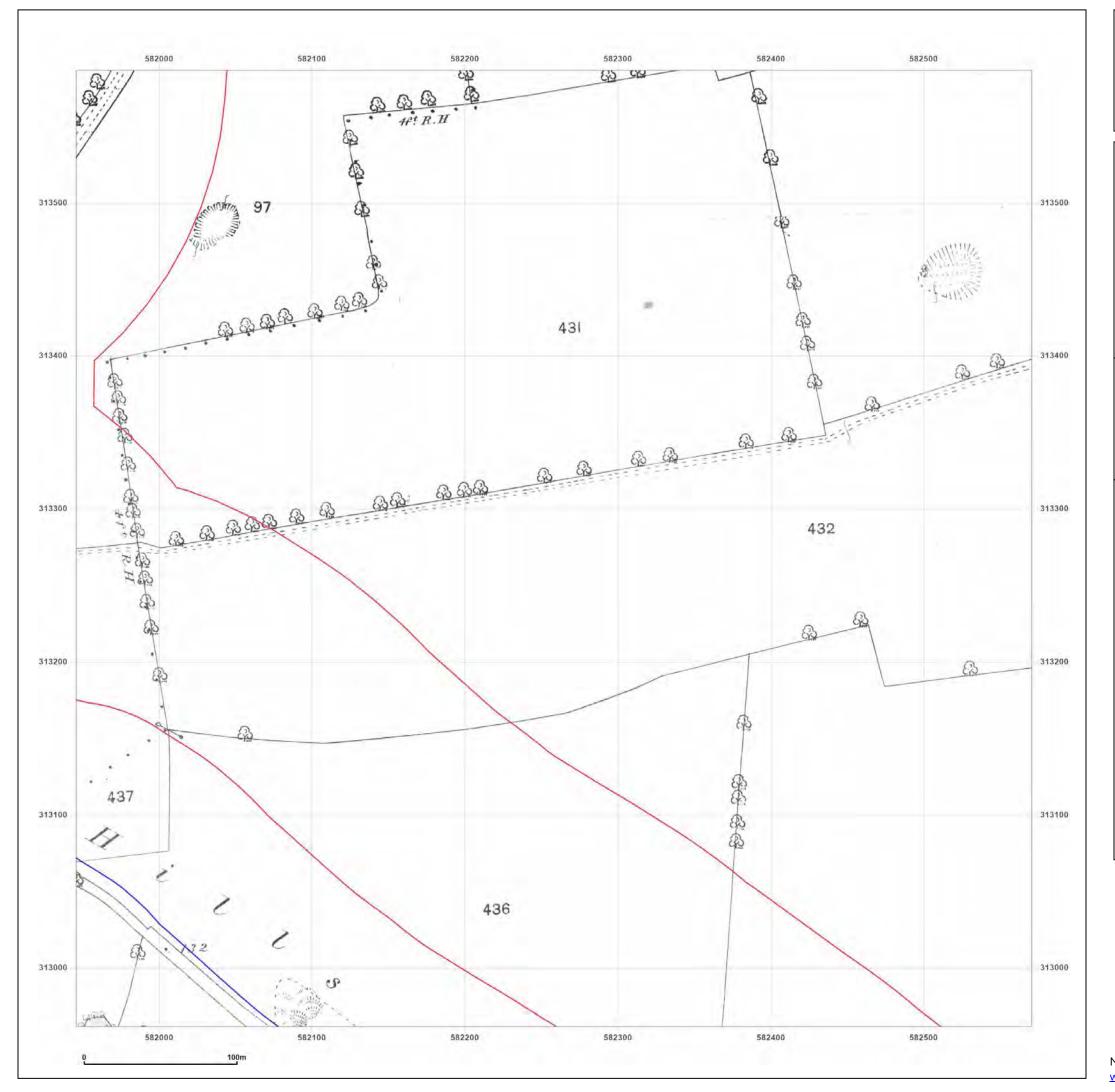




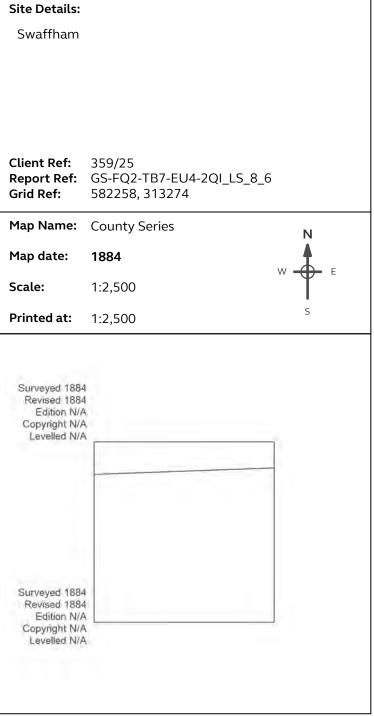
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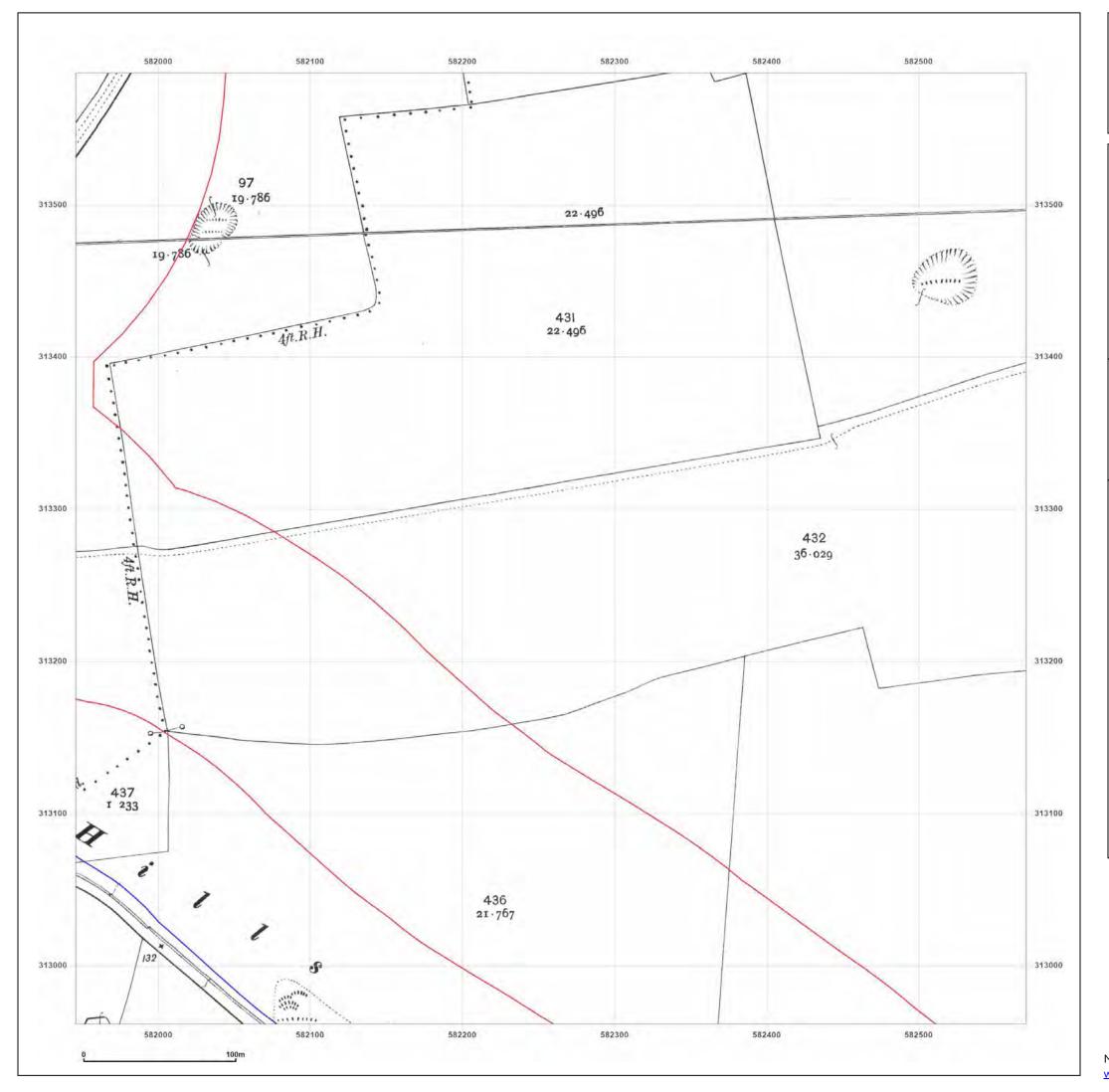




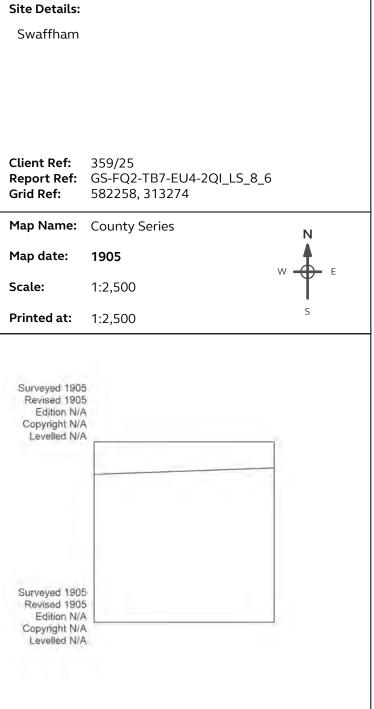
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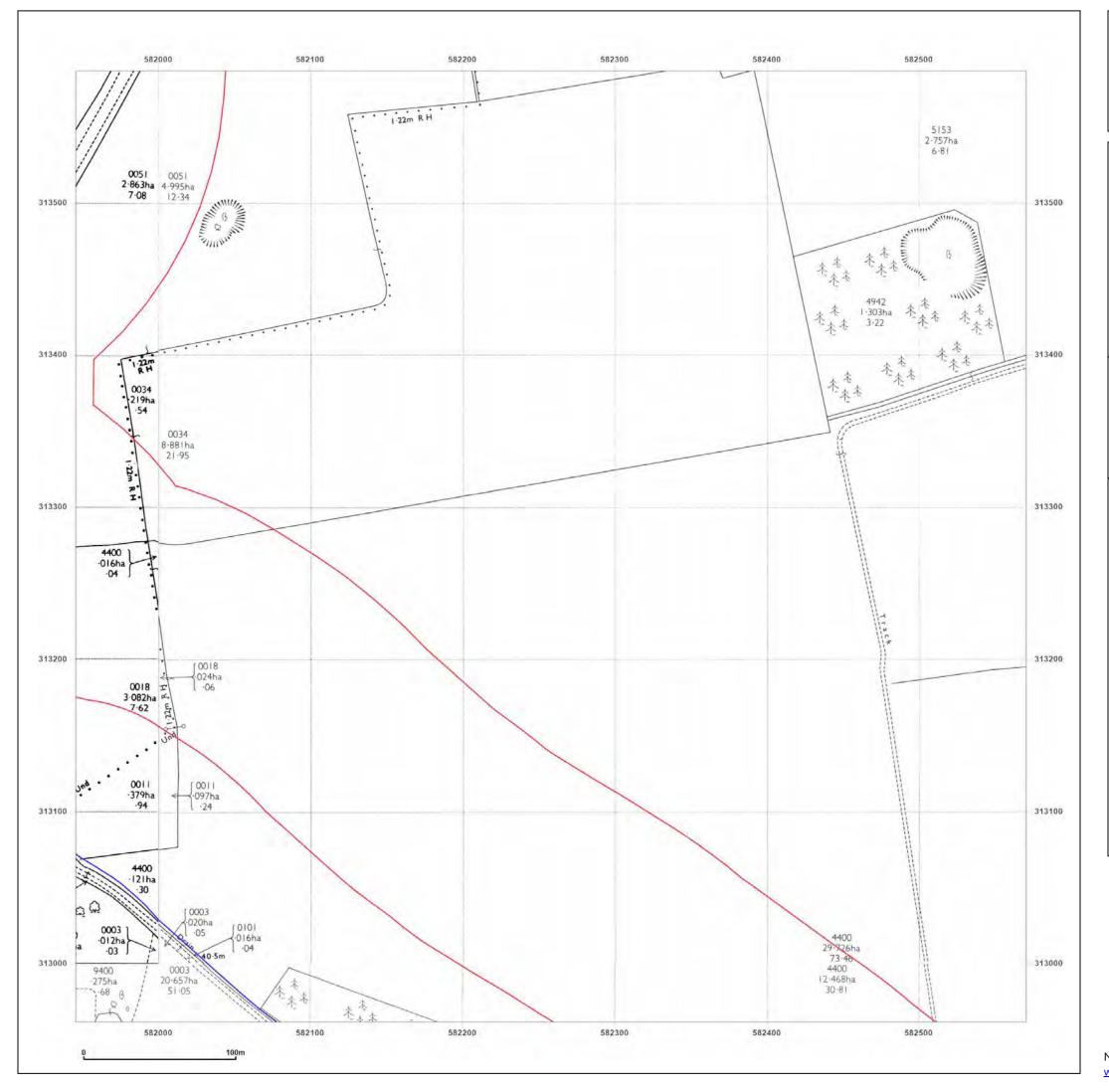




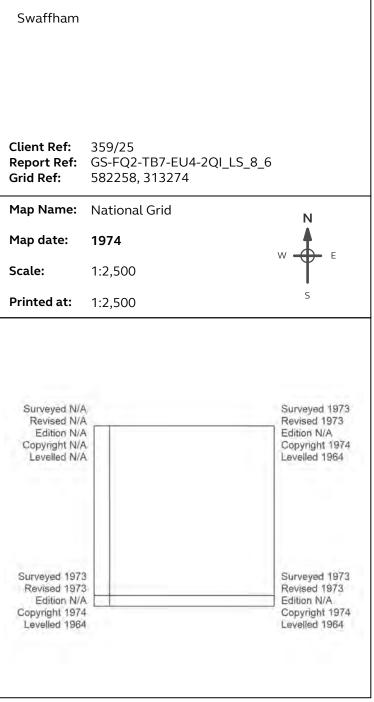
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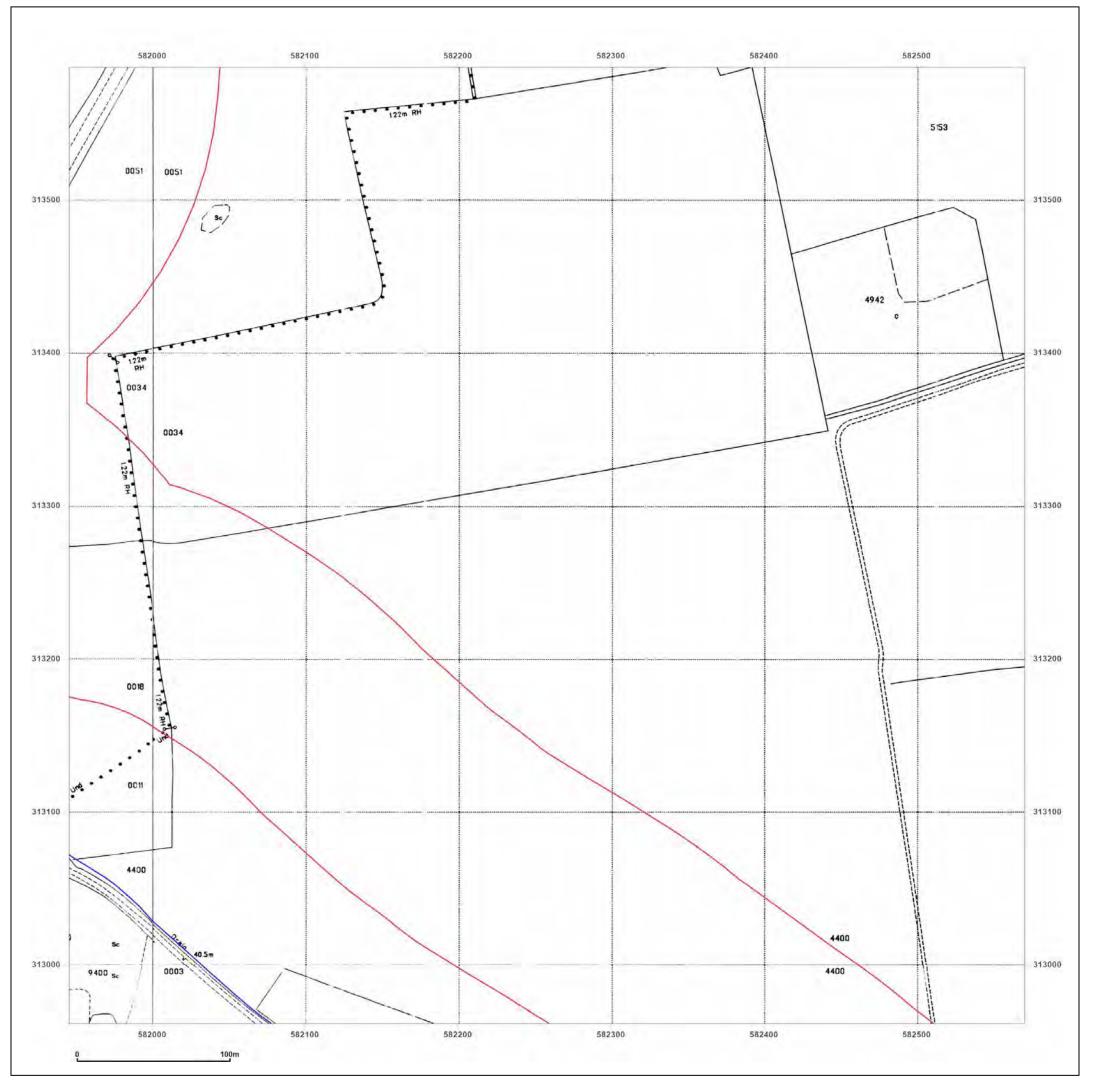


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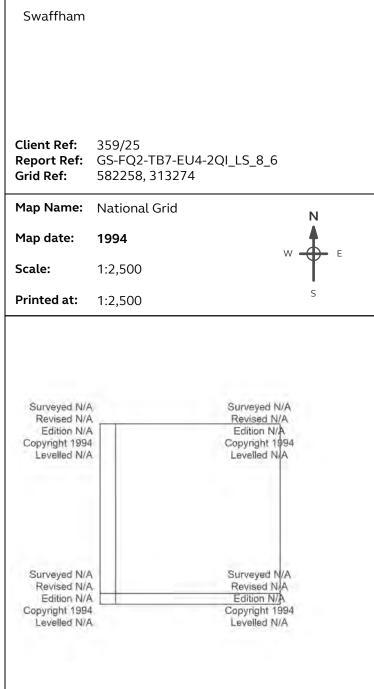
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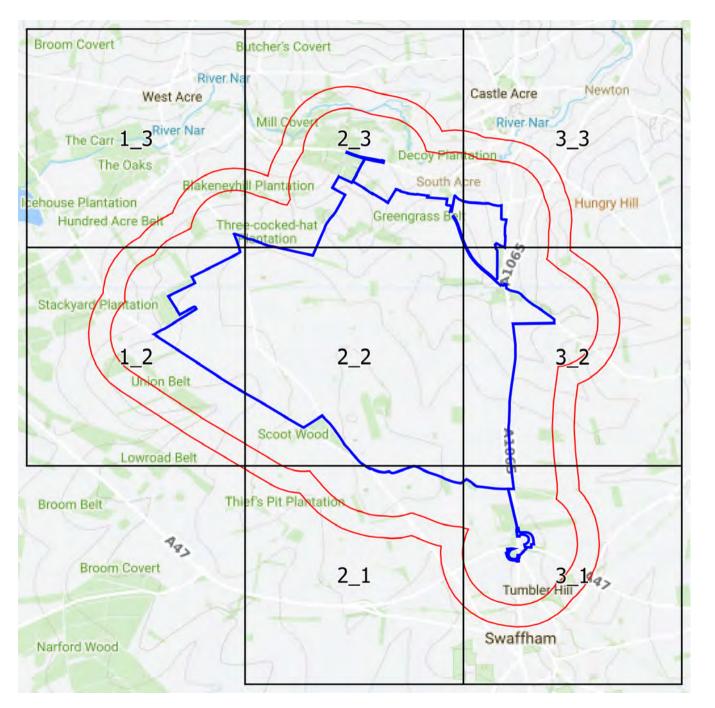


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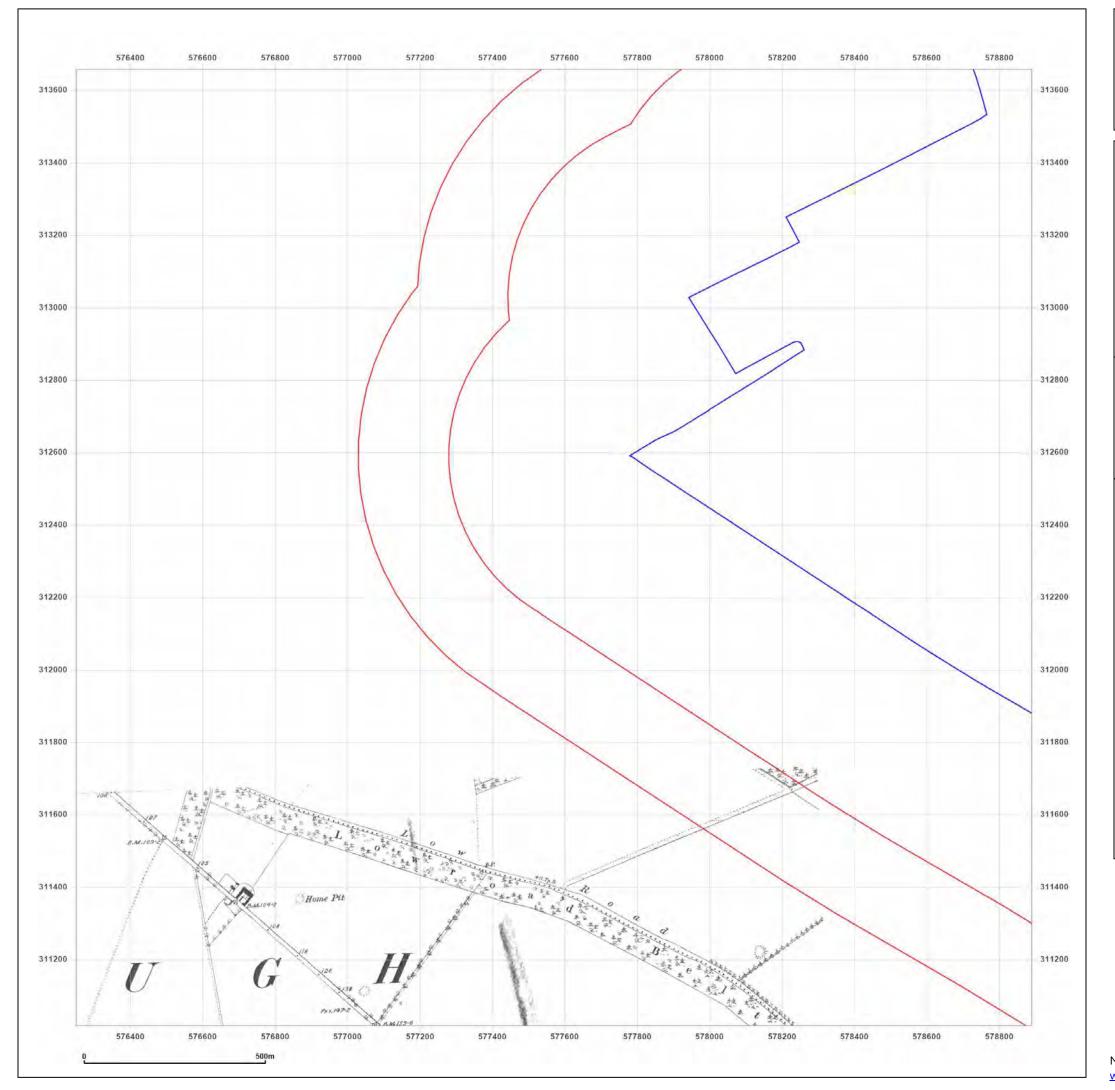
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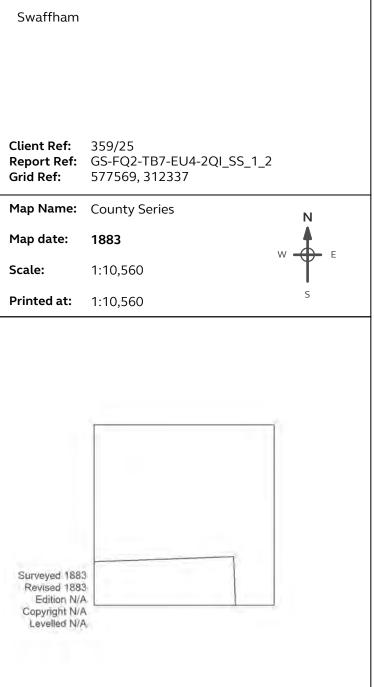


Small Scale Grid Index









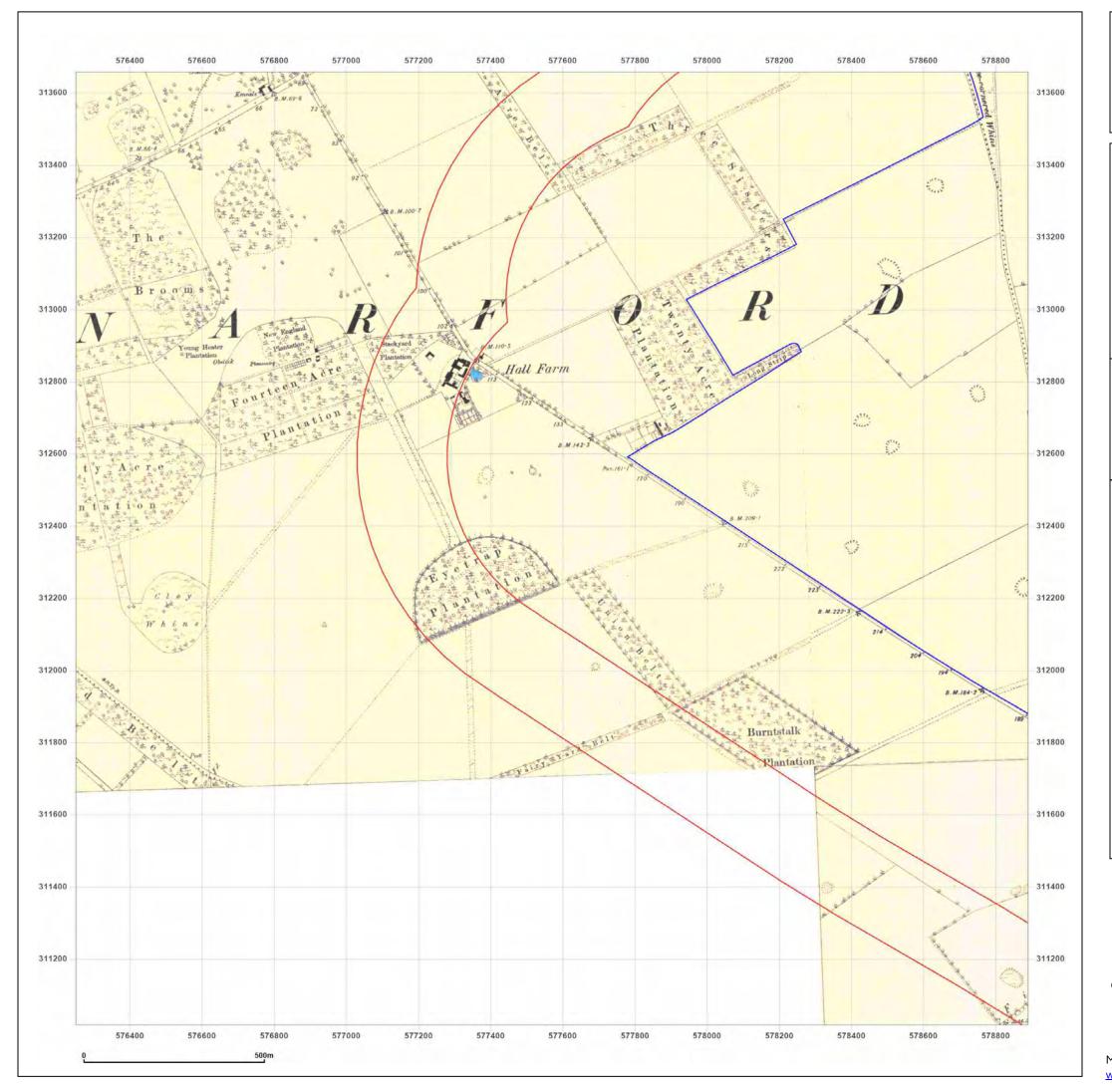


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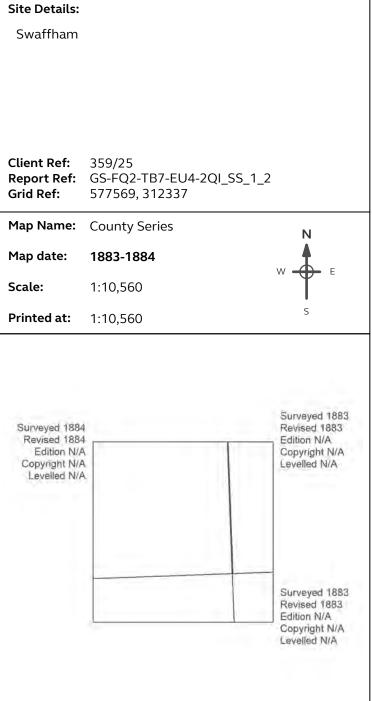
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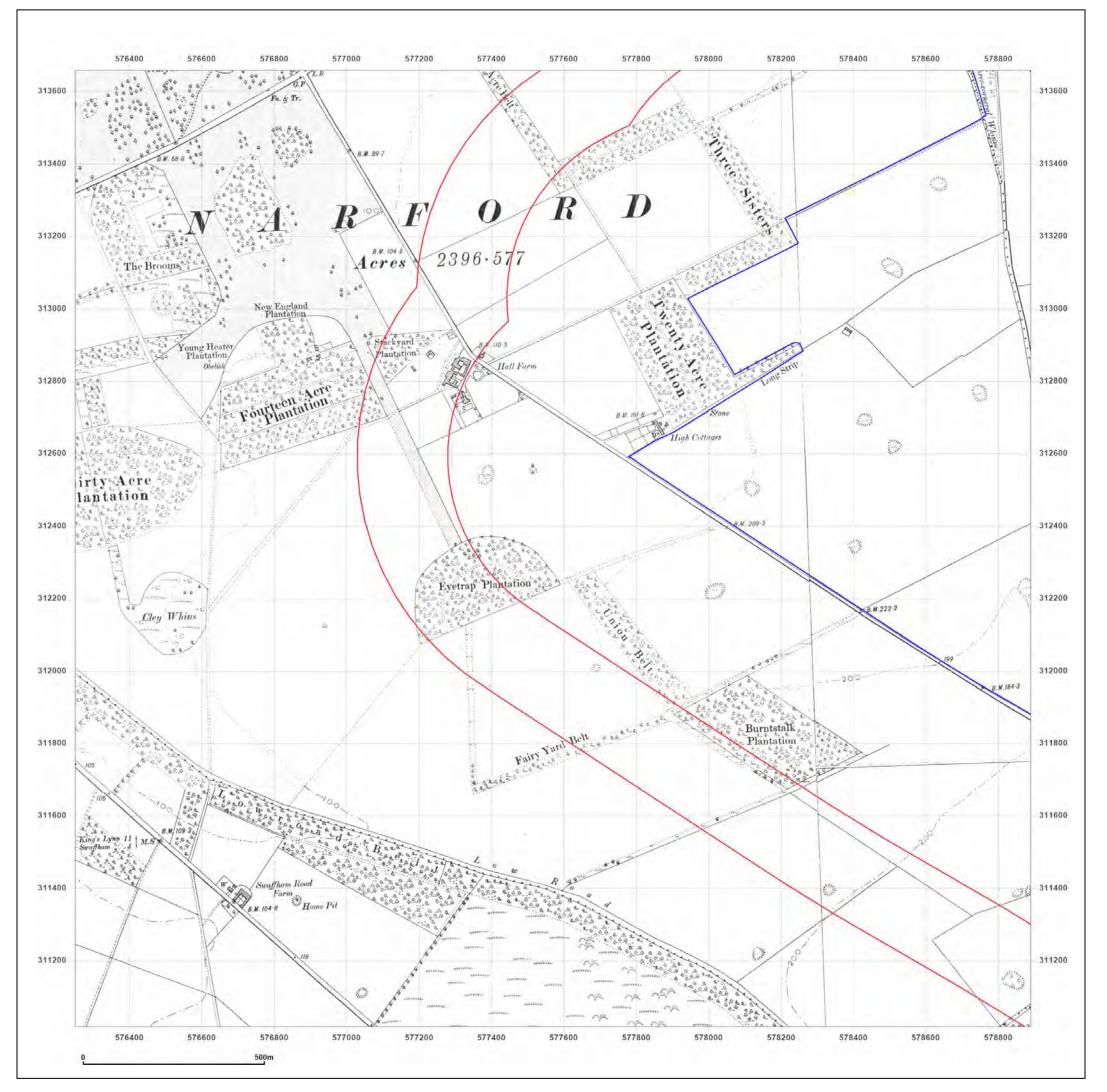




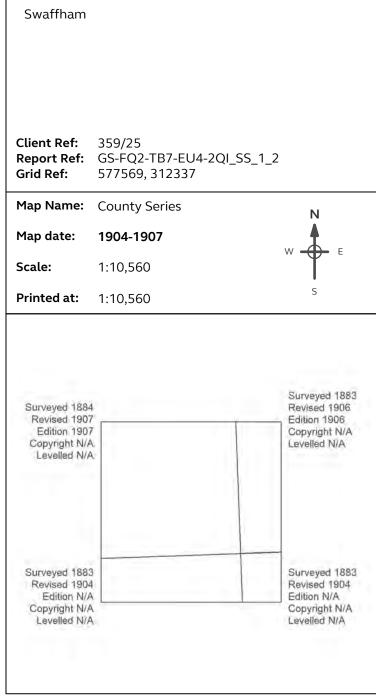
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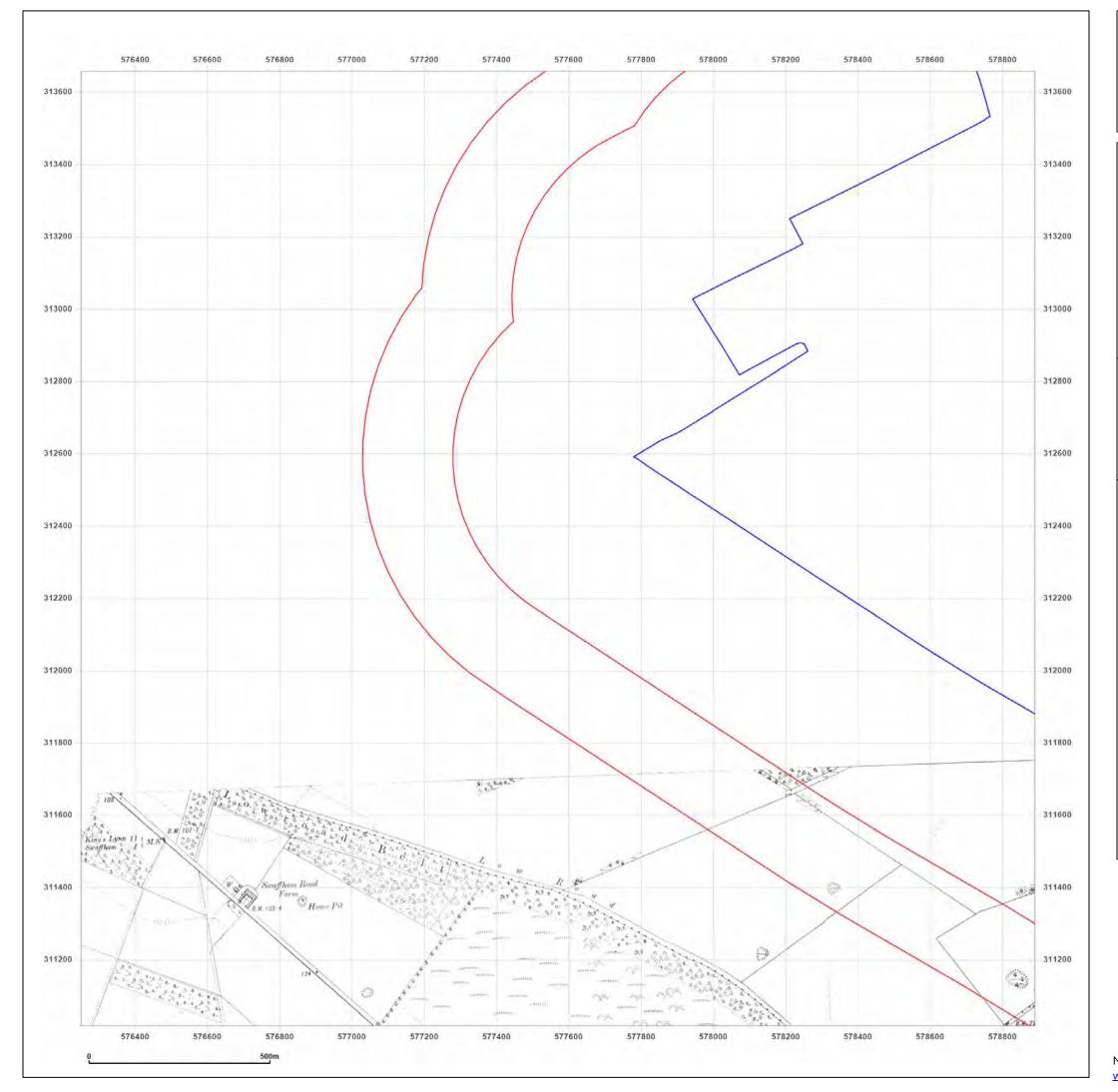


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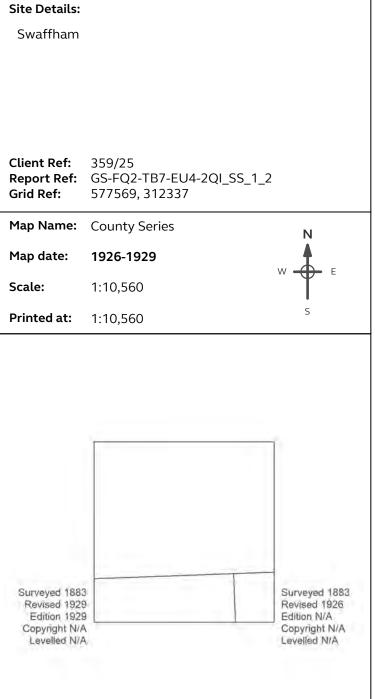
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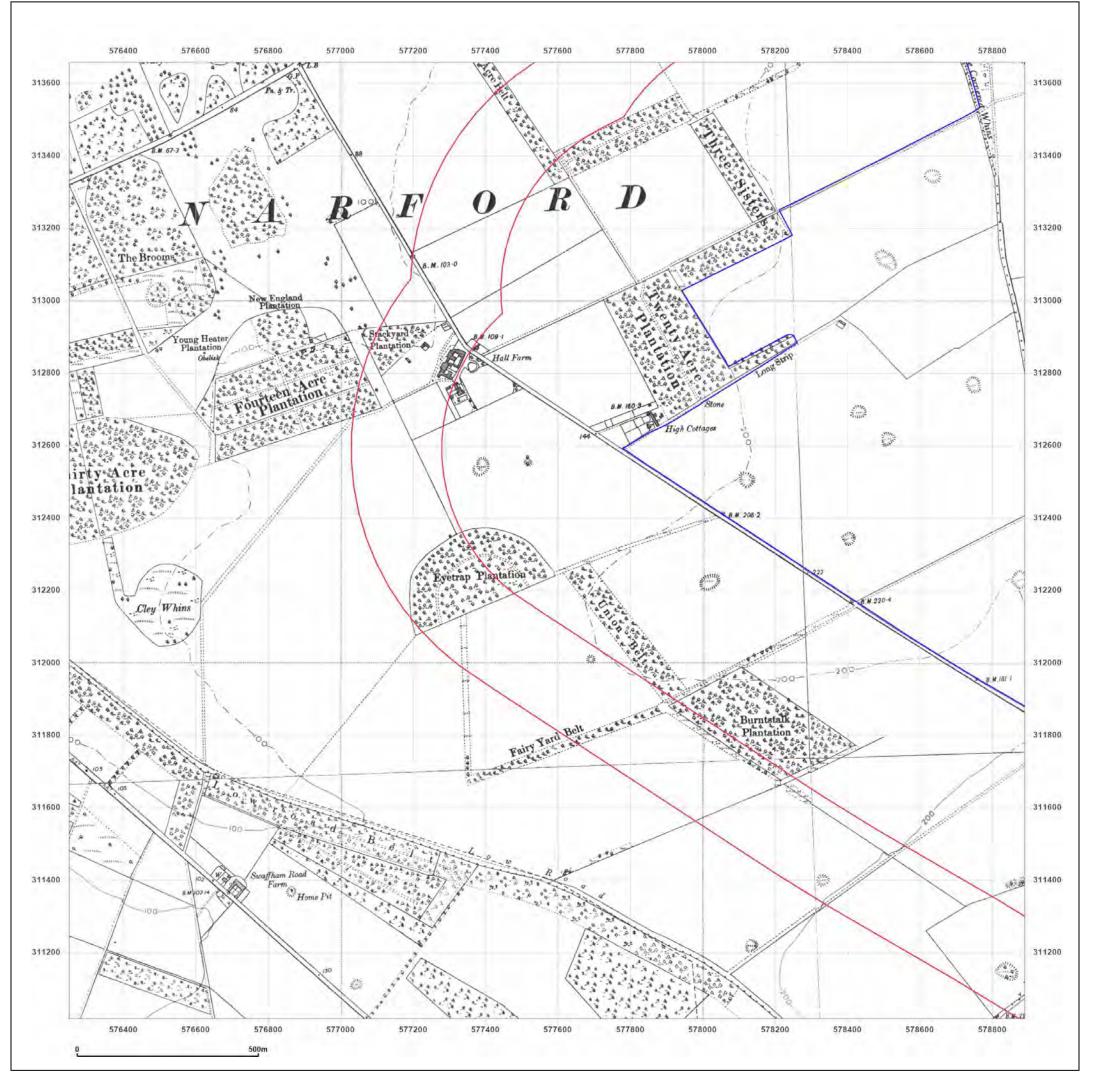




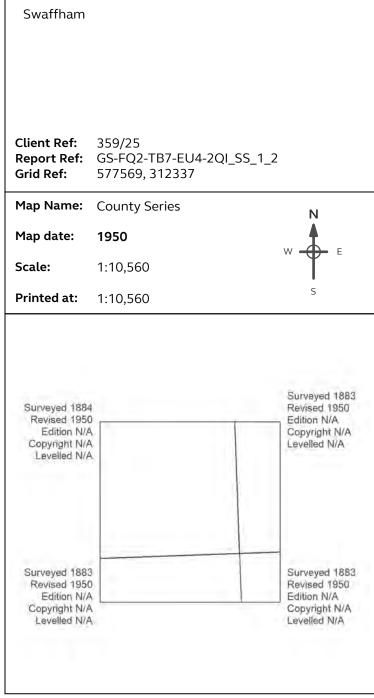
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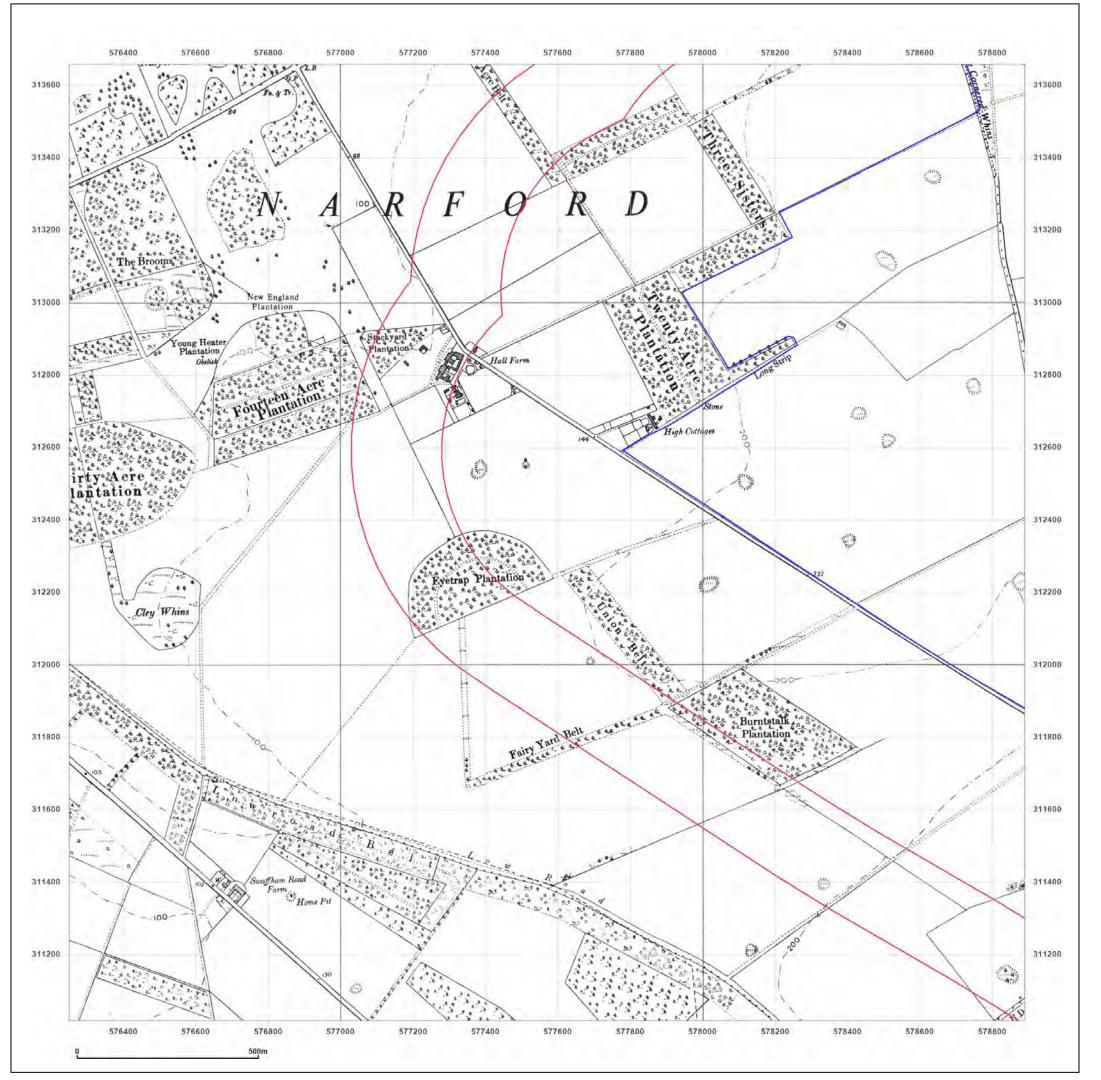


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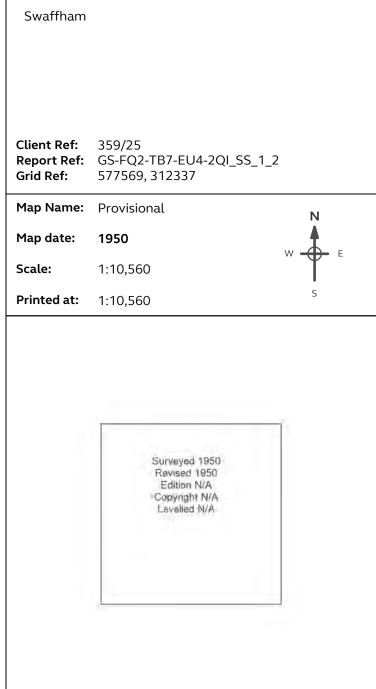
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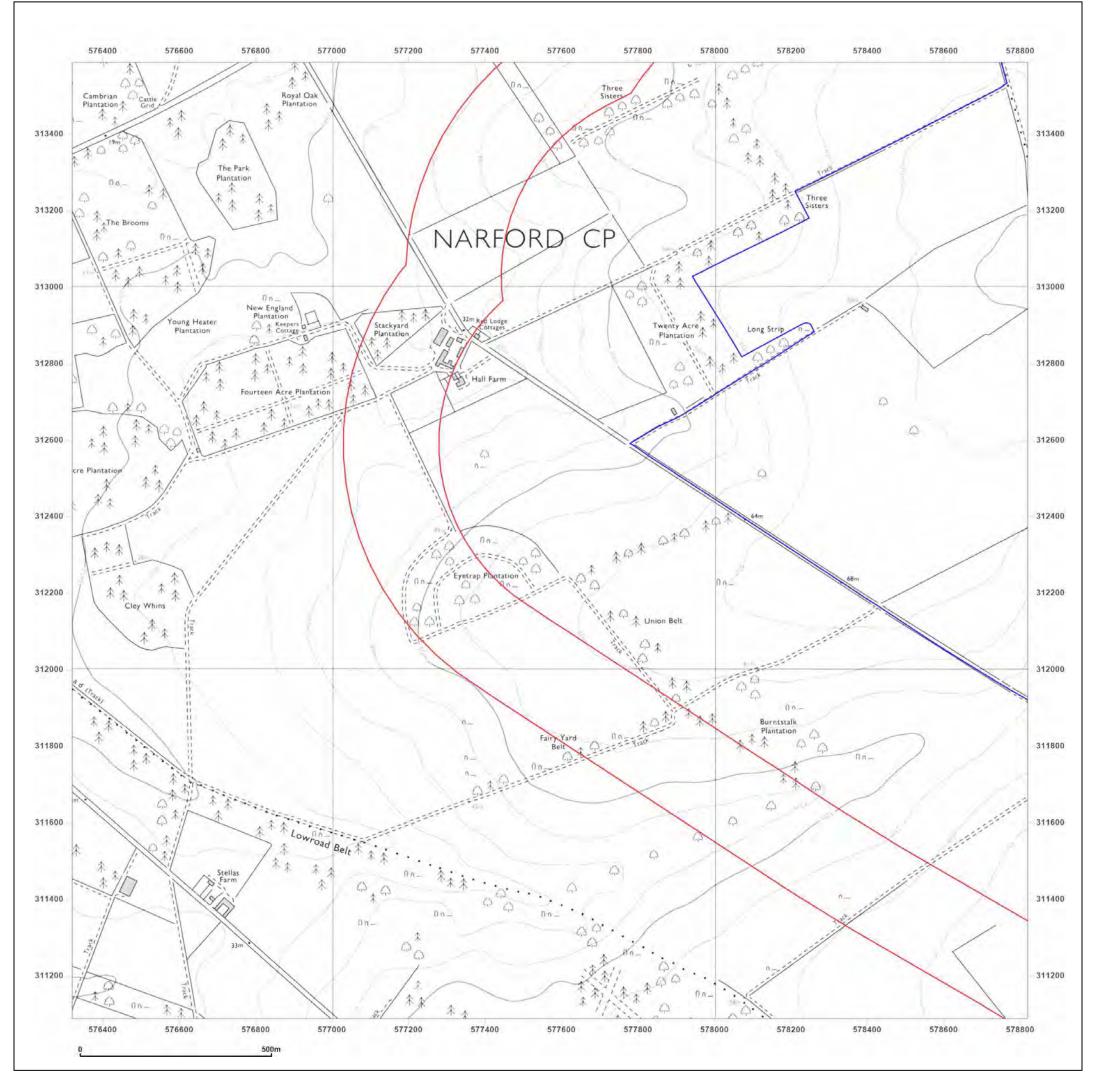


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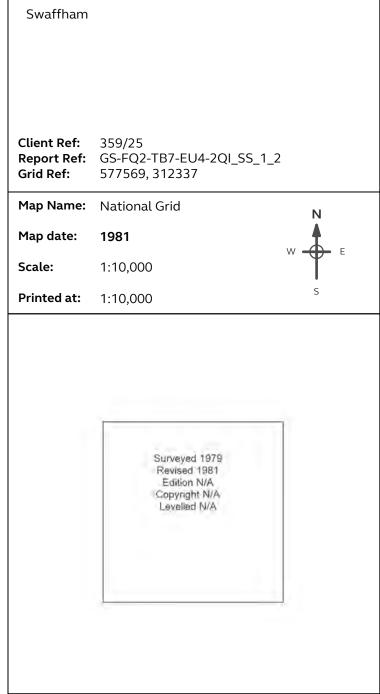
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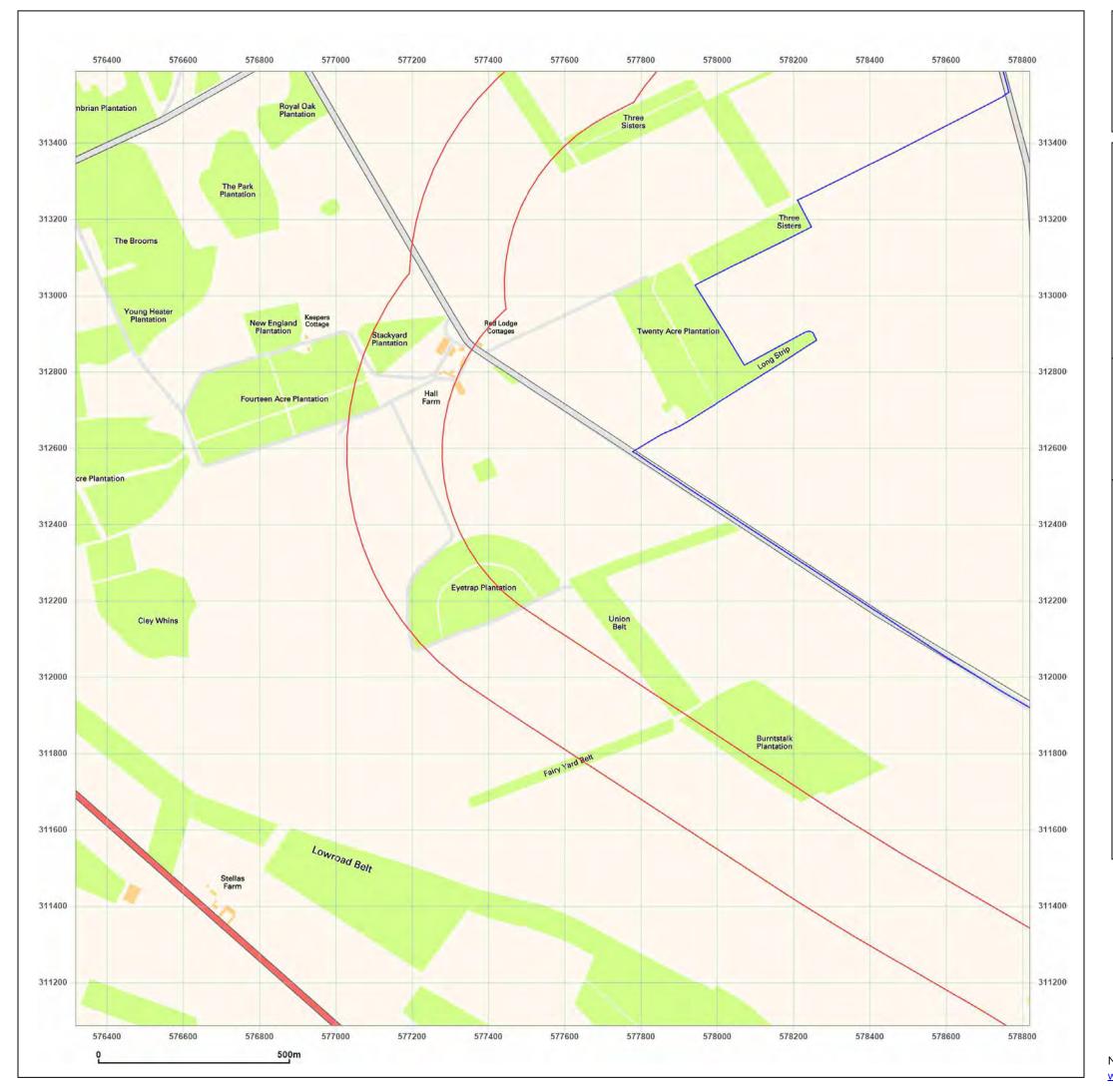


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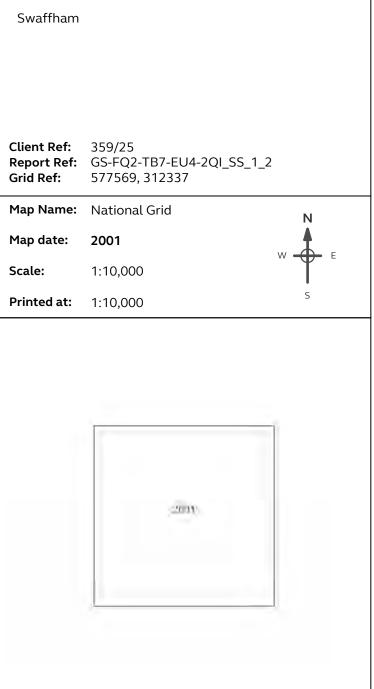
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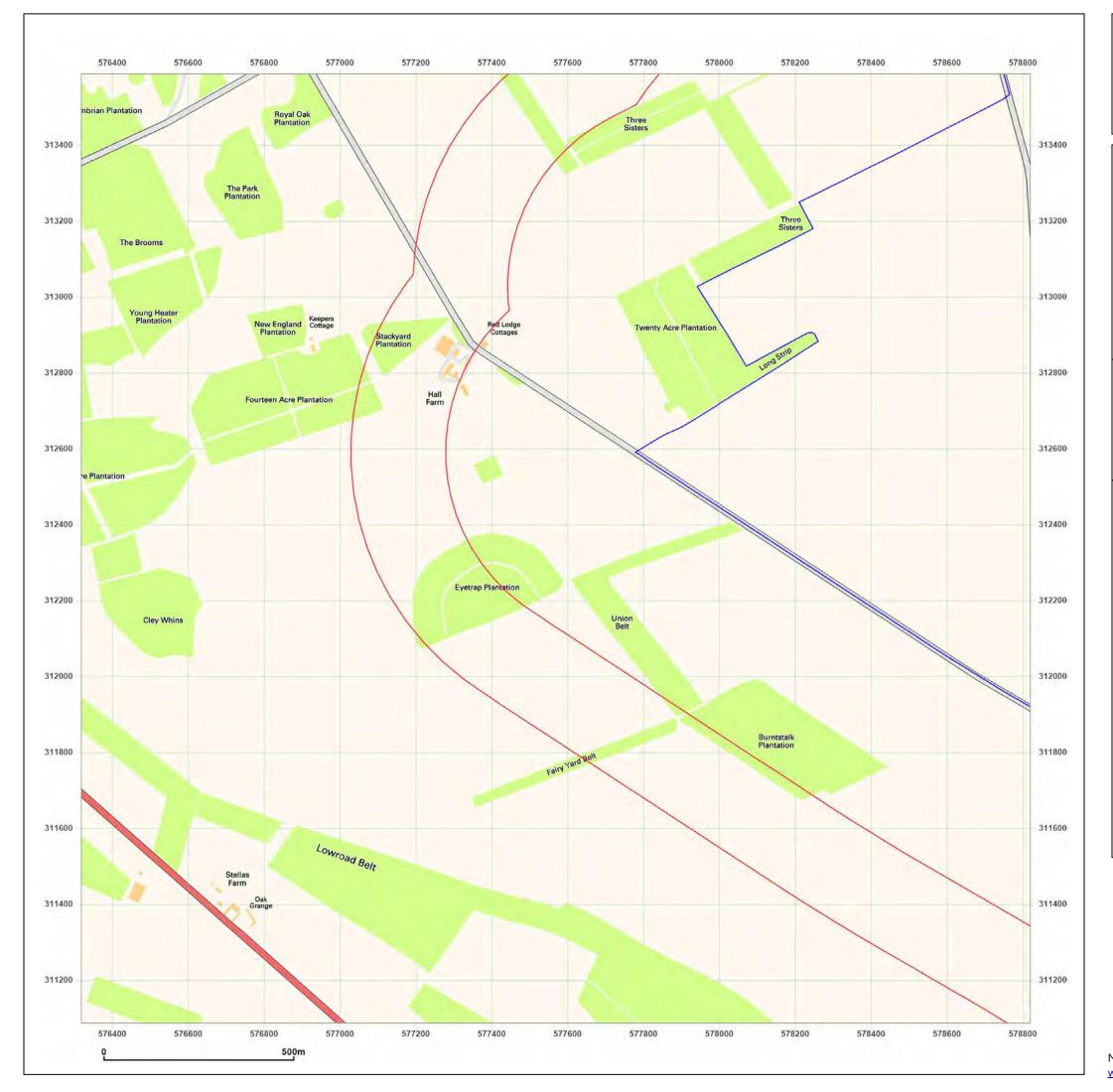


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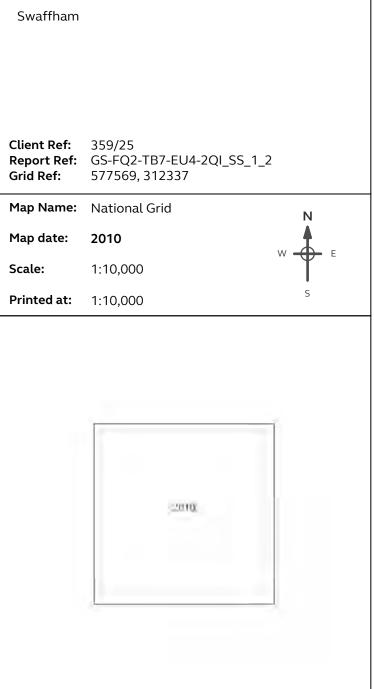
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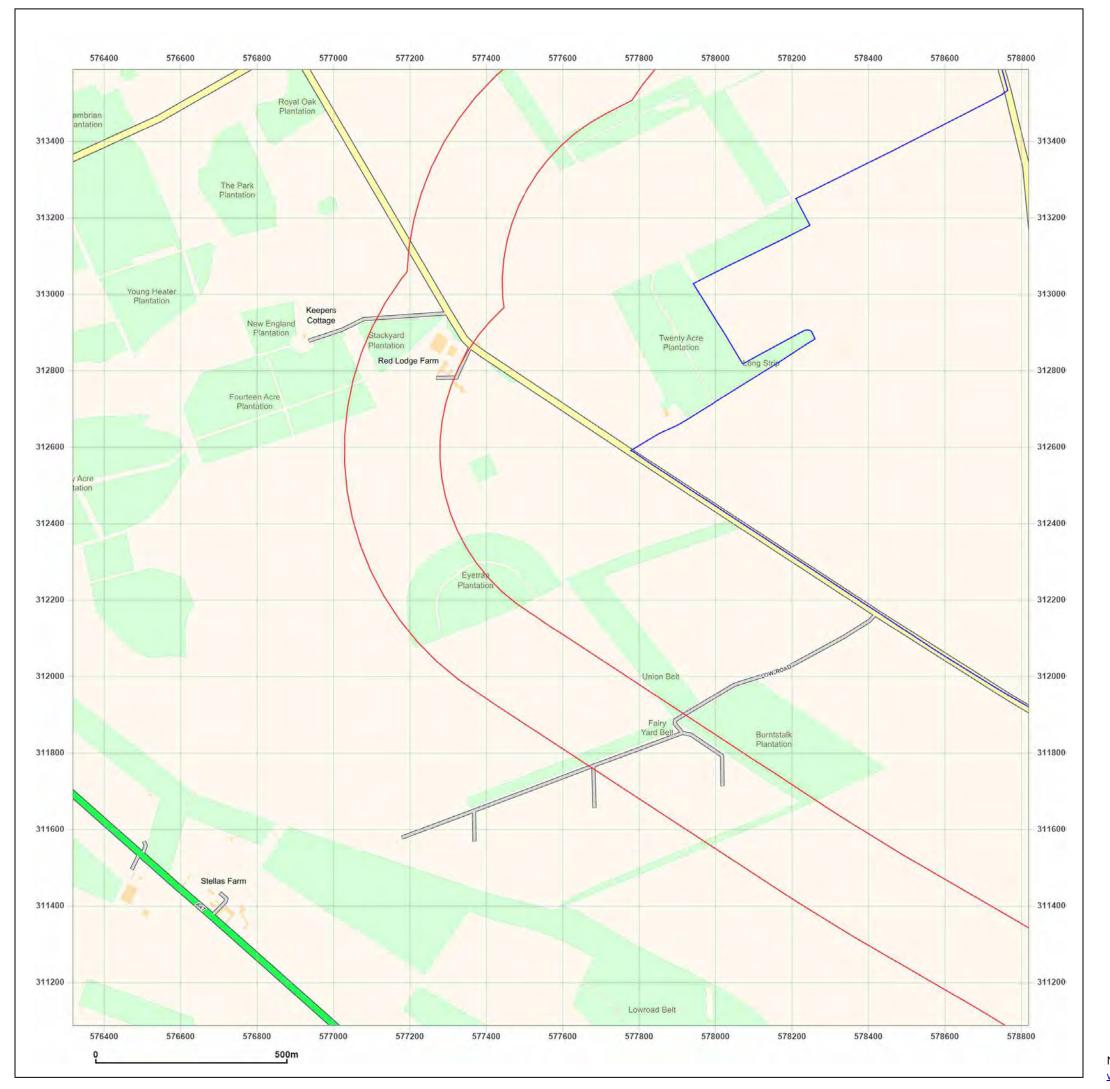


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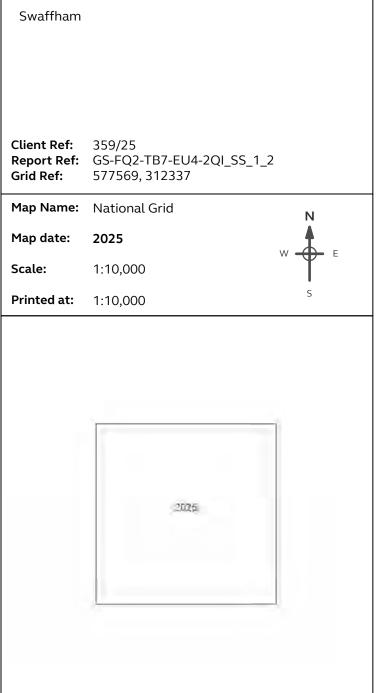
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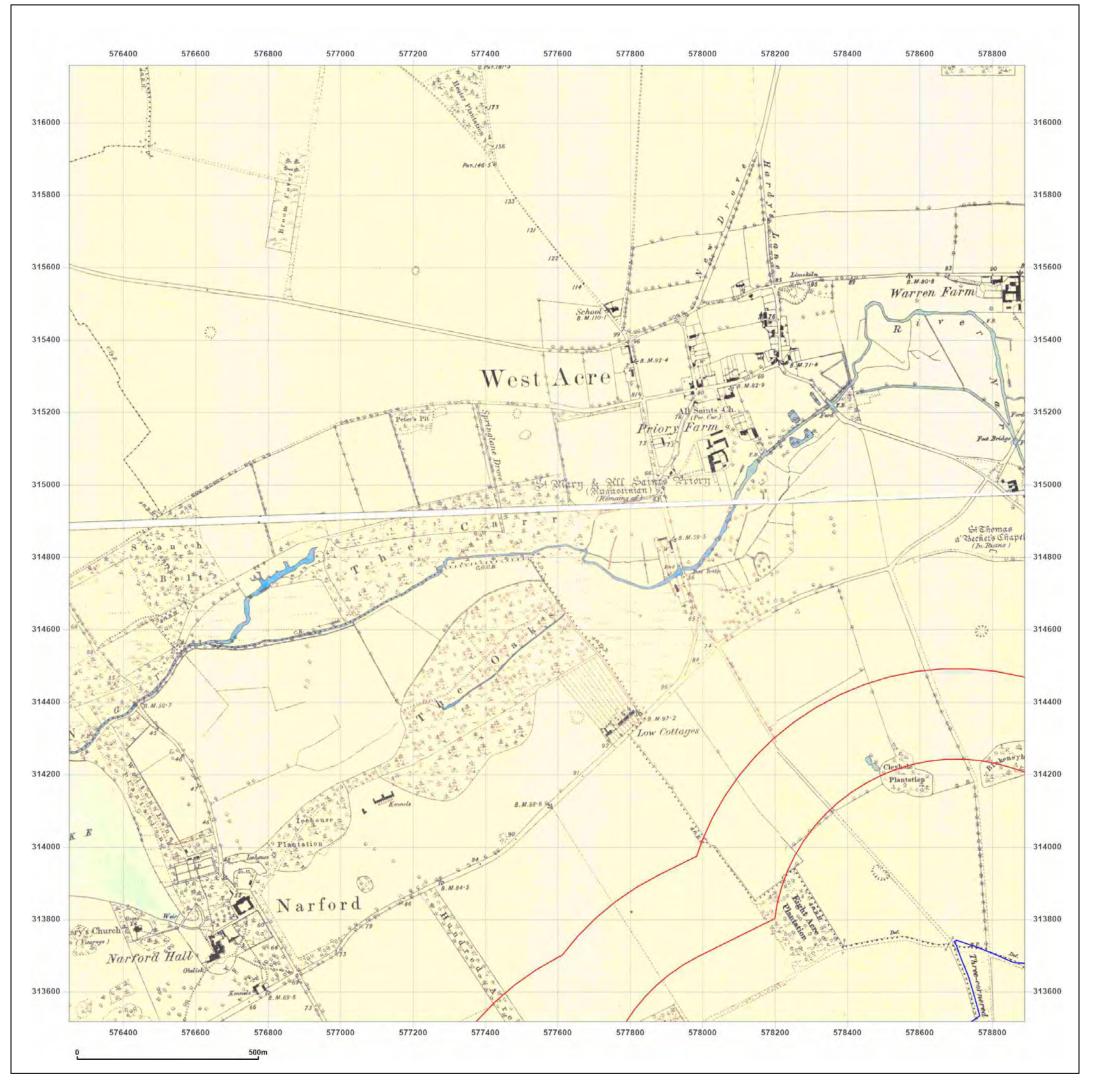


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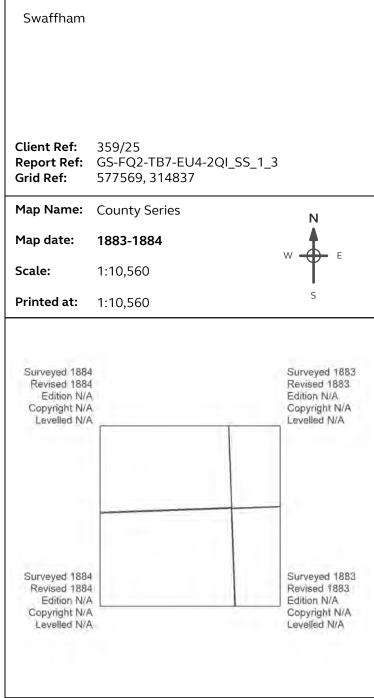
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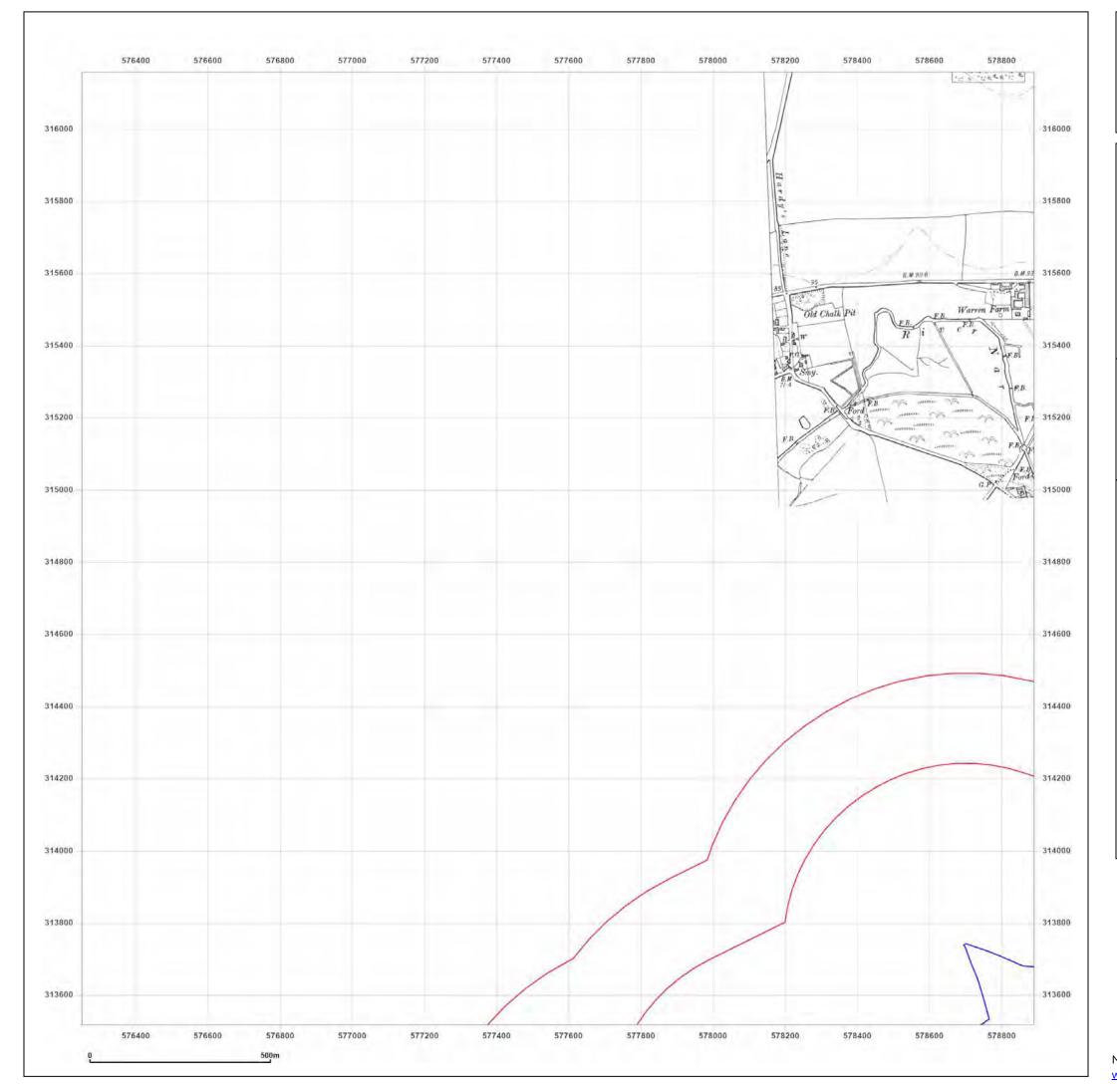


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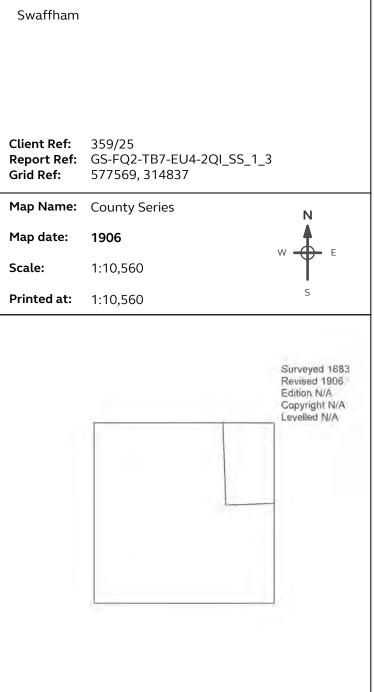
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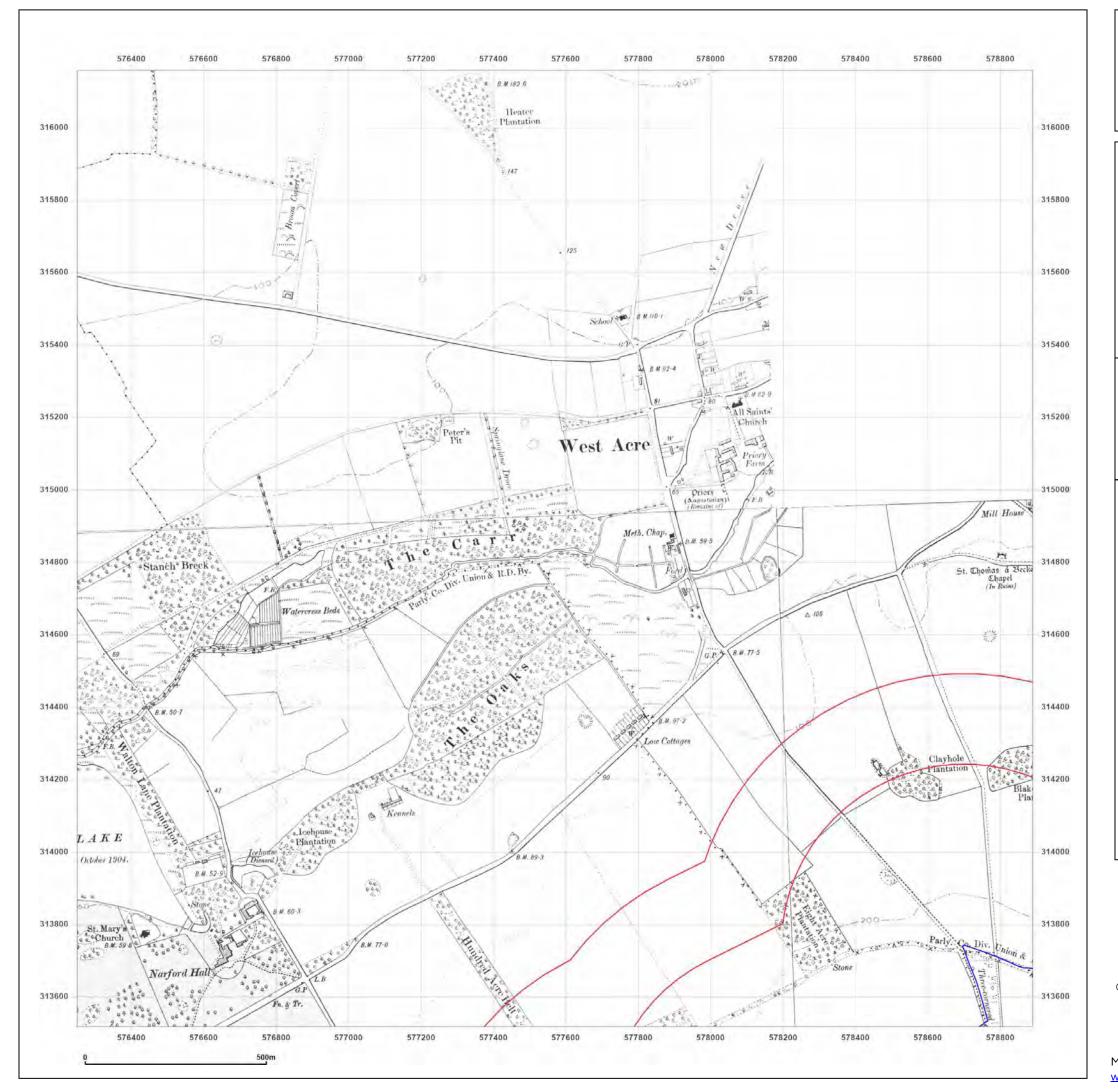


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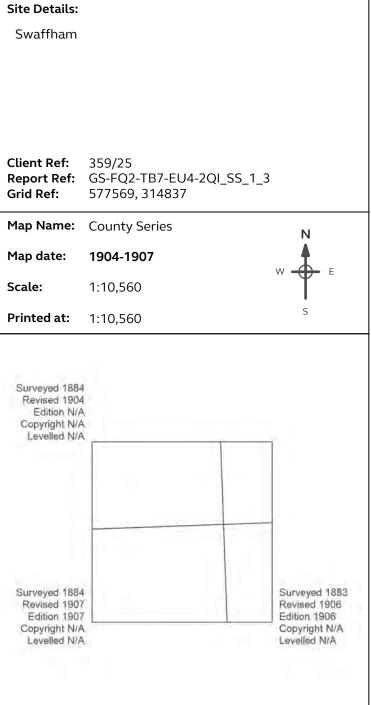
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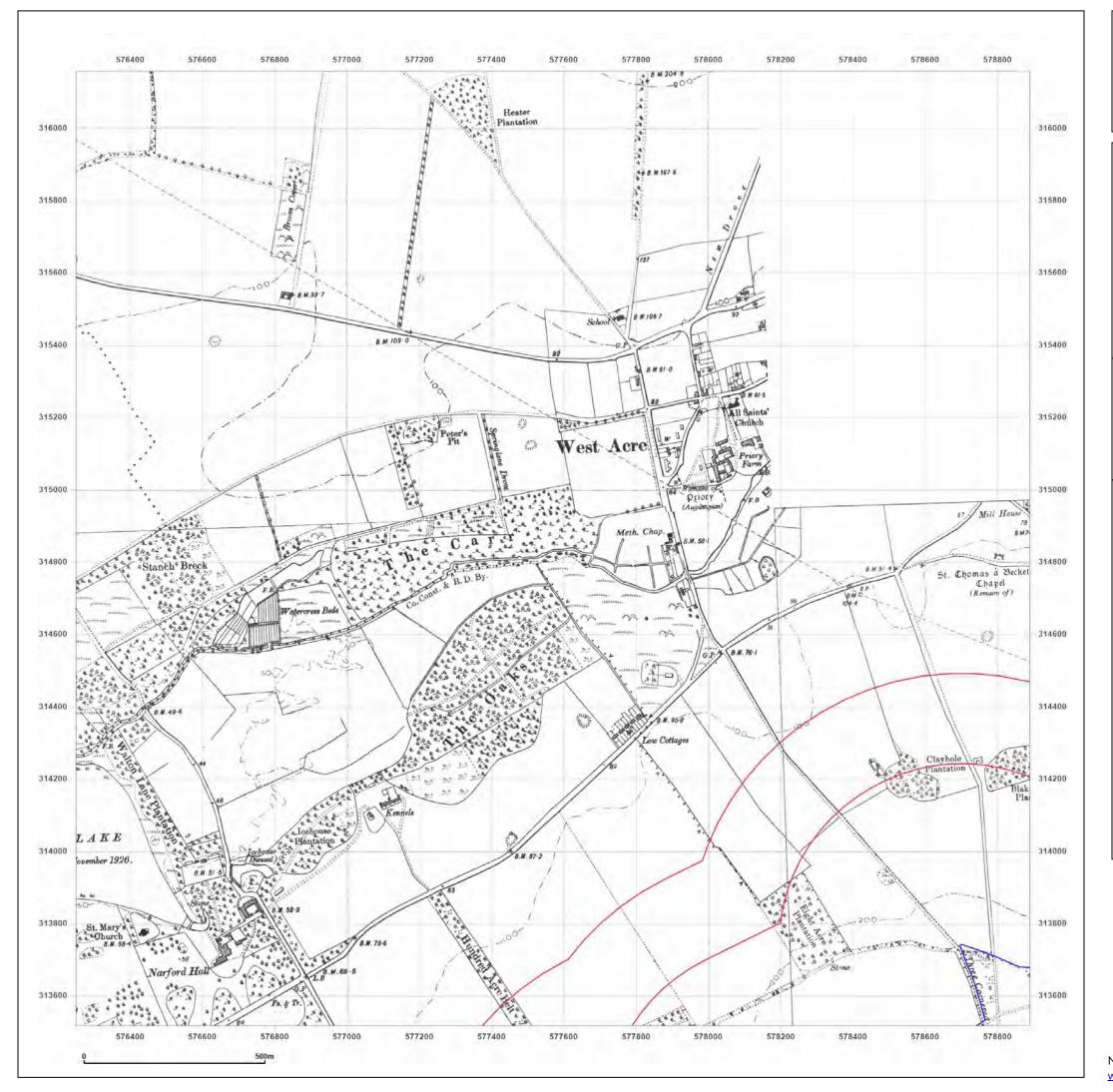




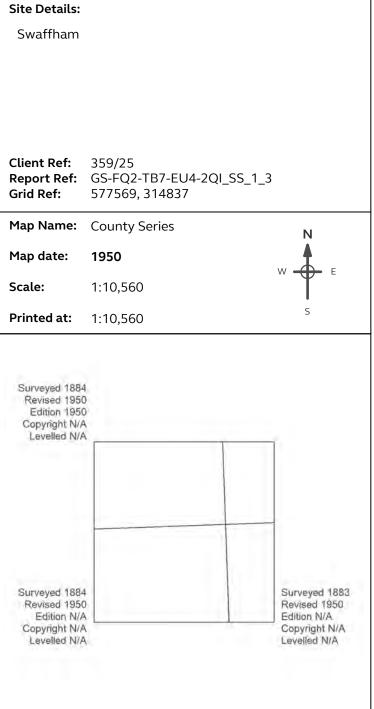
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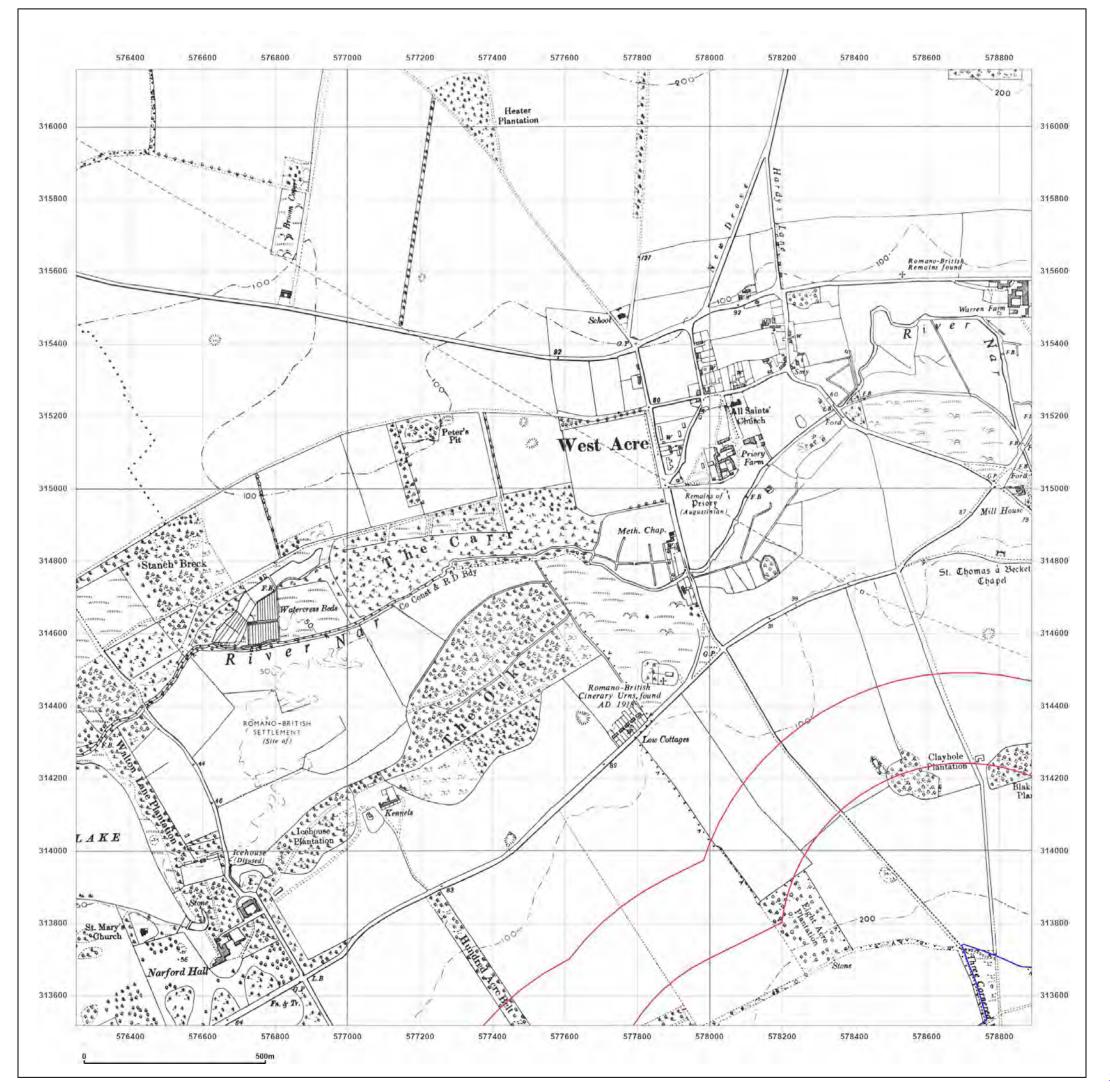




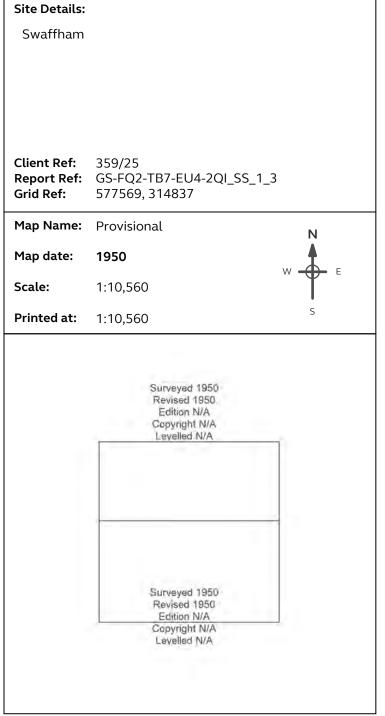
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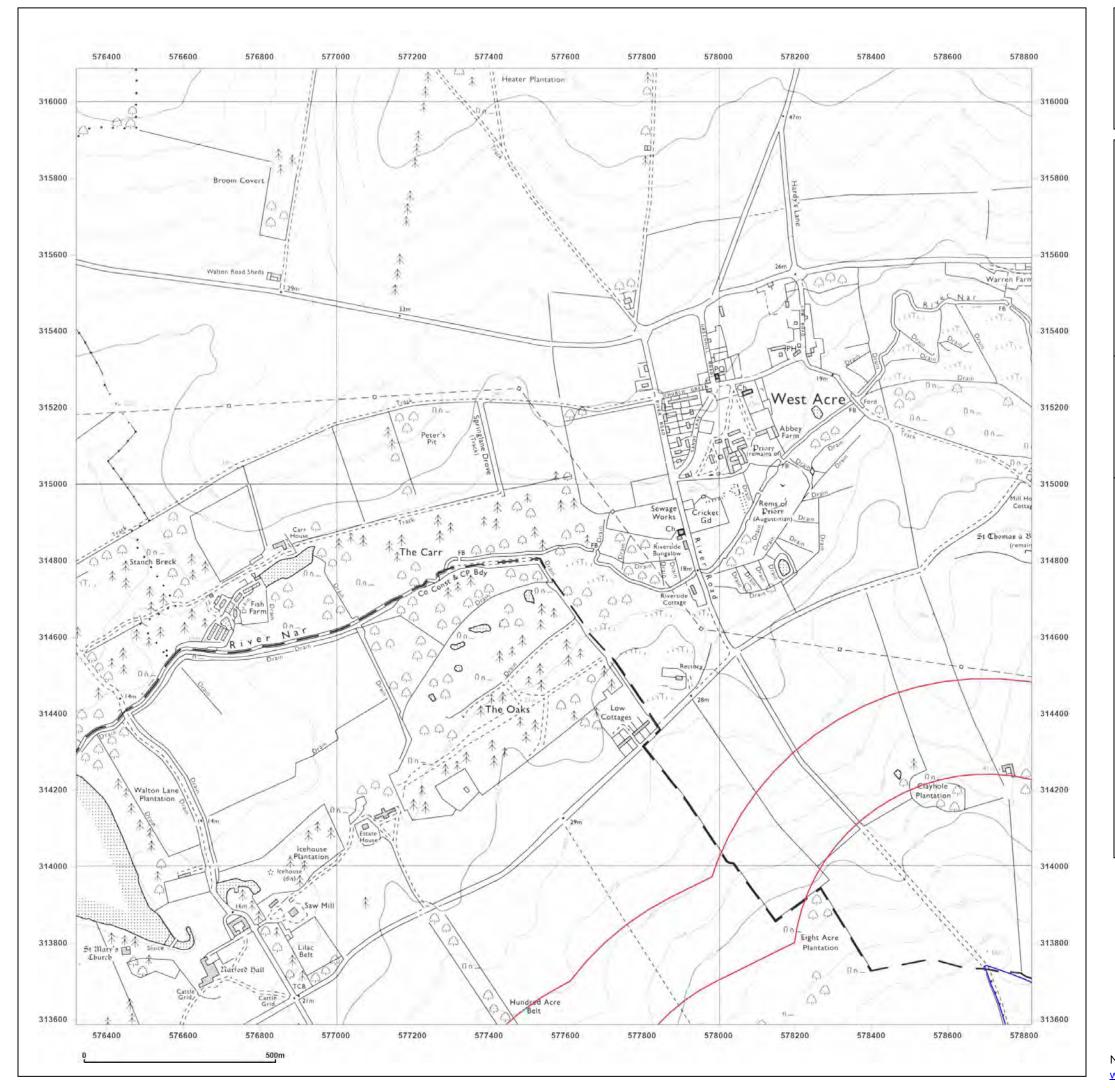




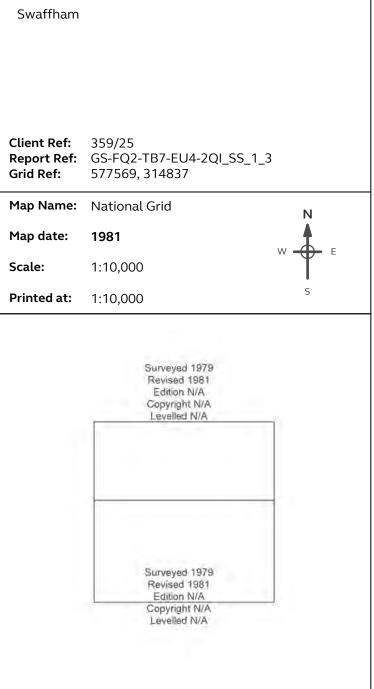
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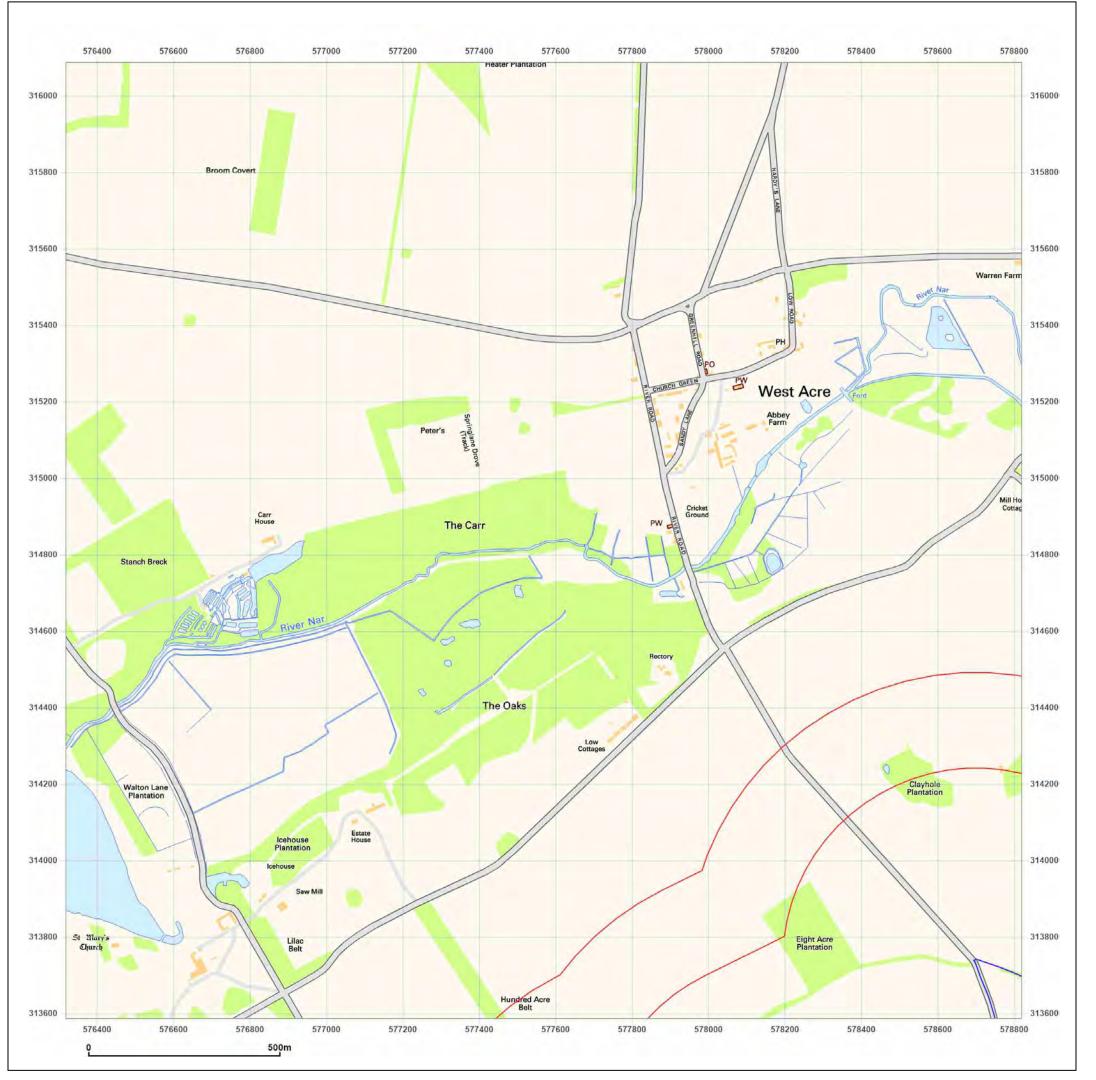


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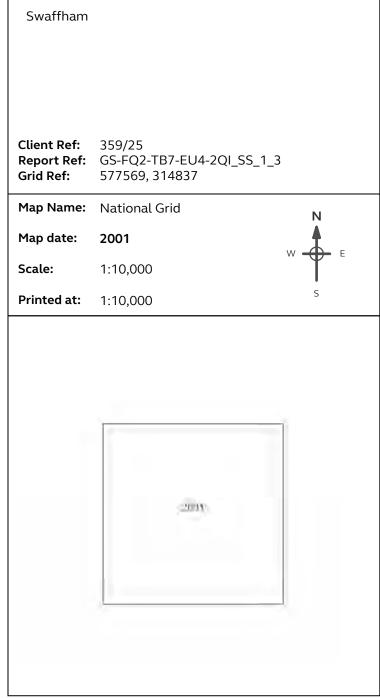
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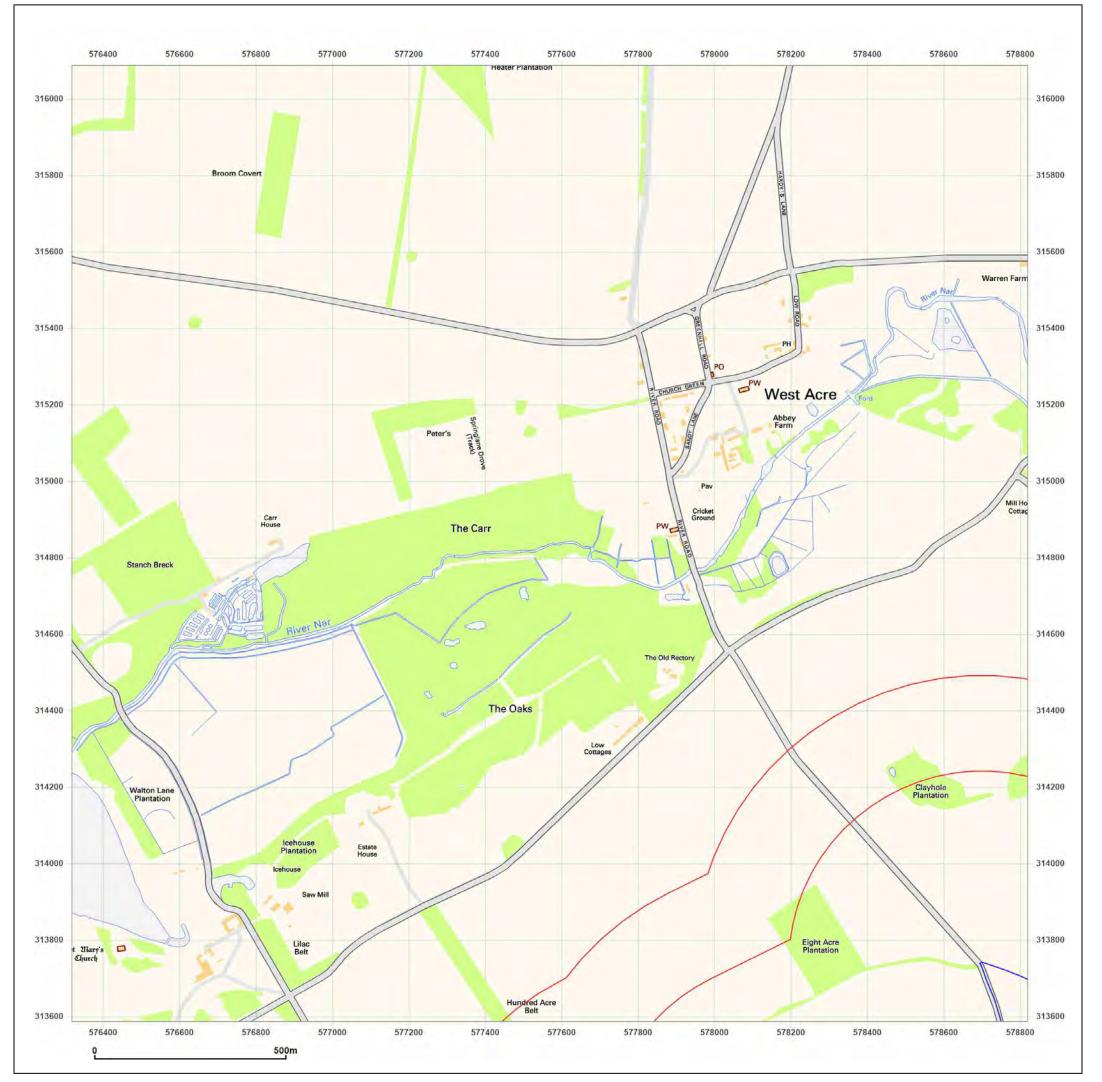


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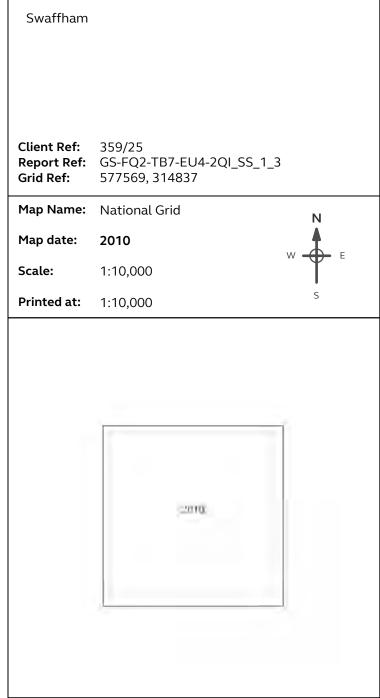
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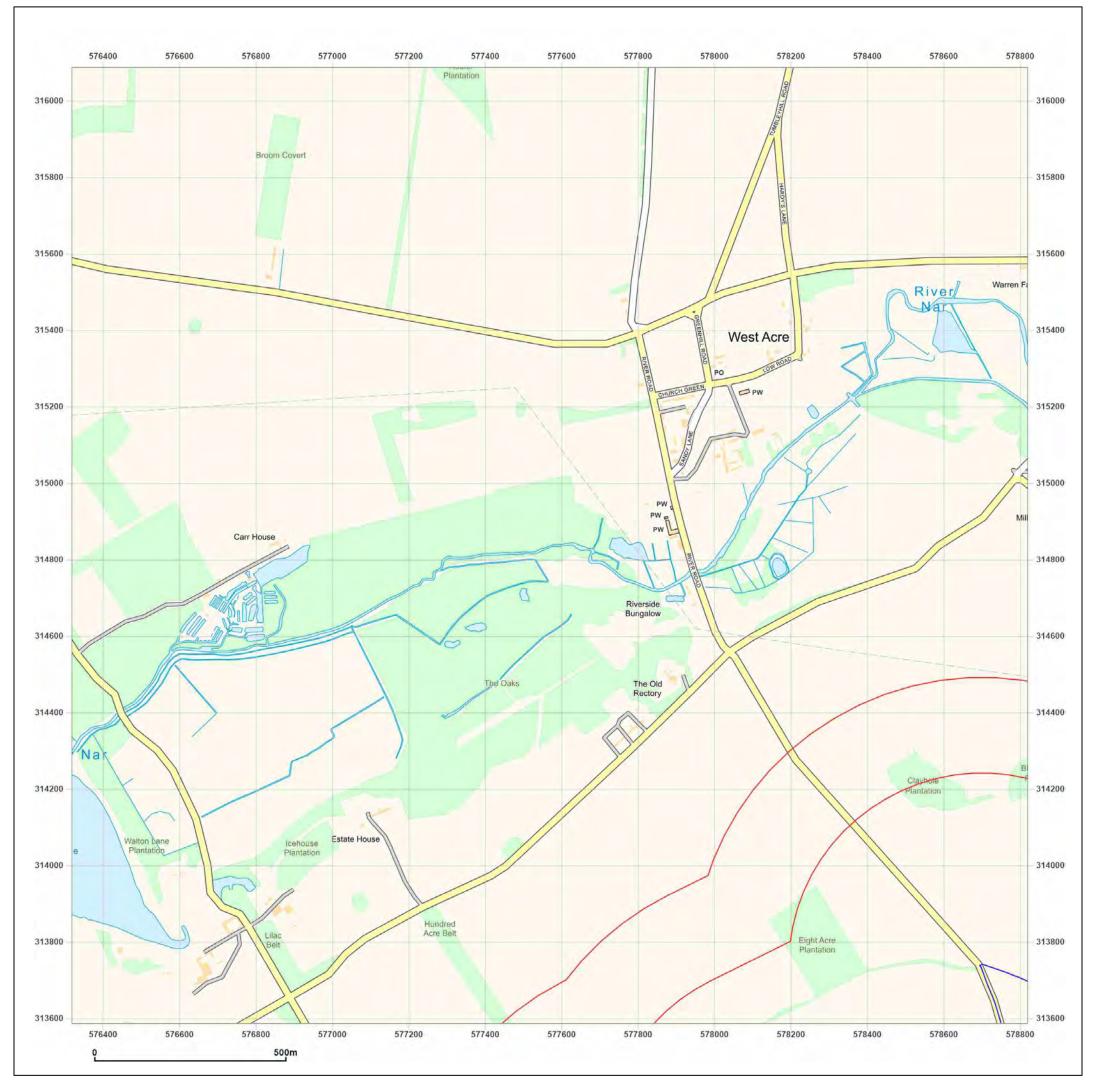


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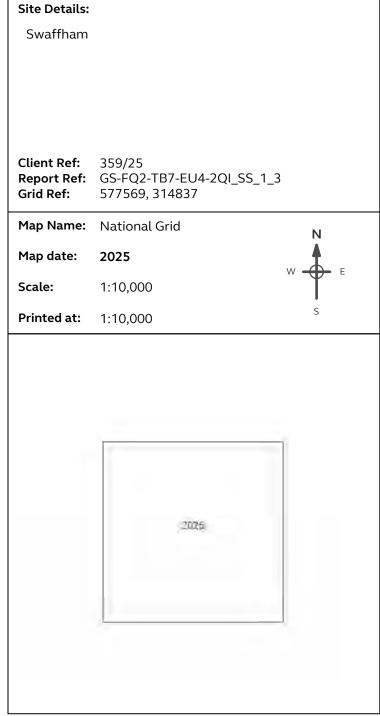
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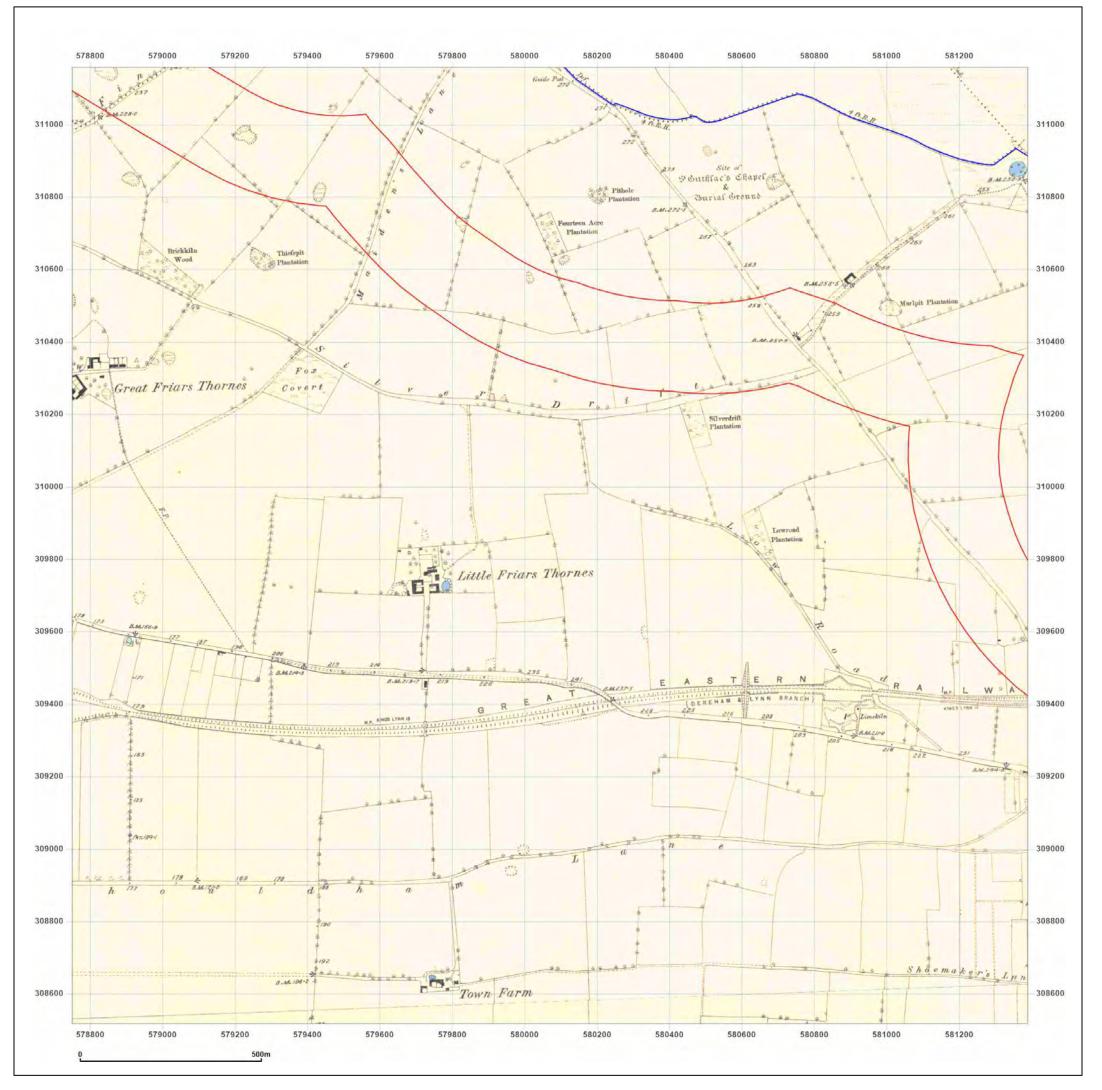




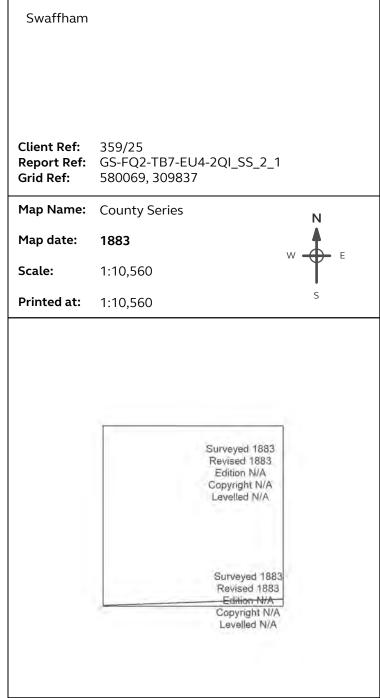
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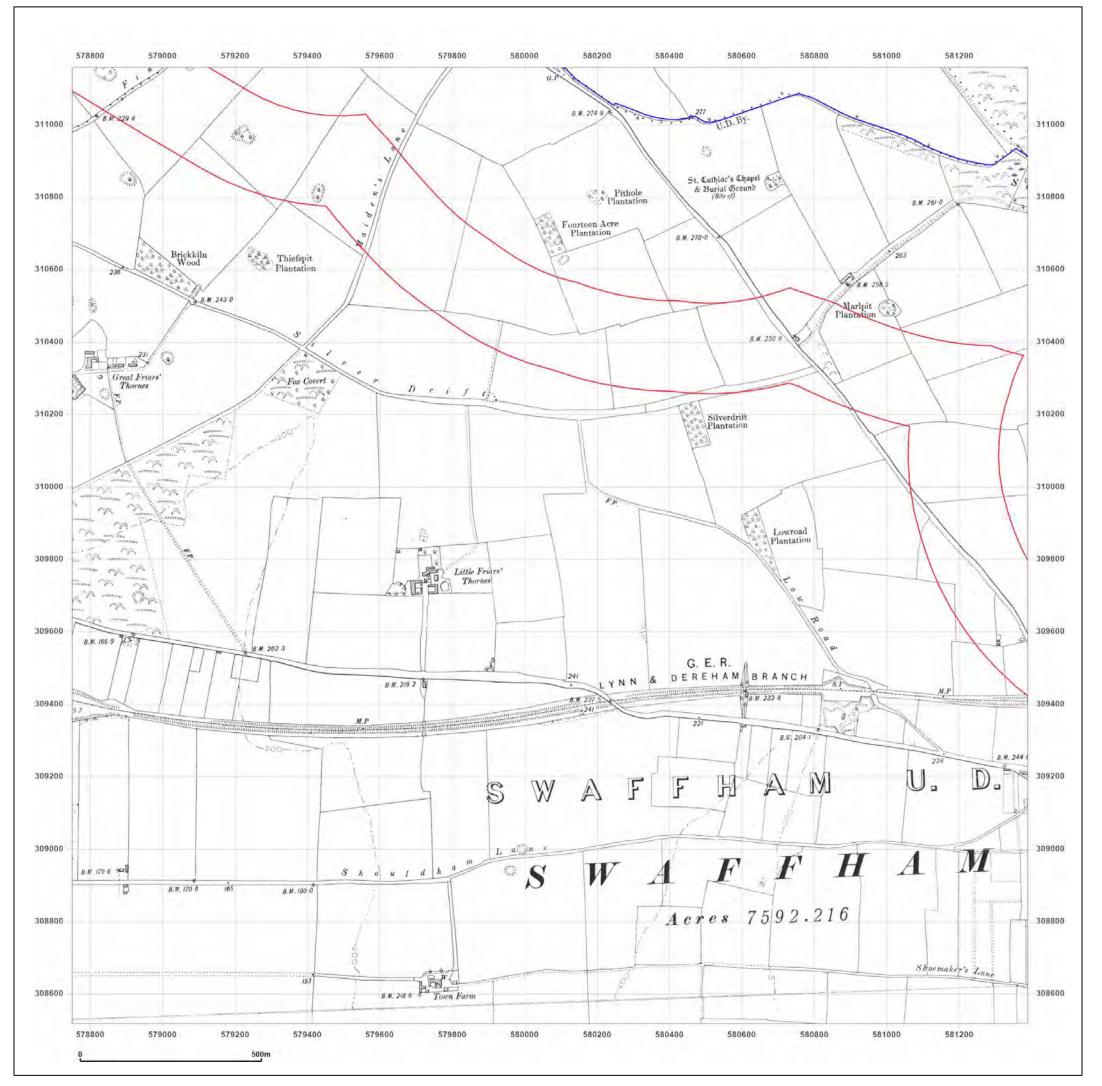


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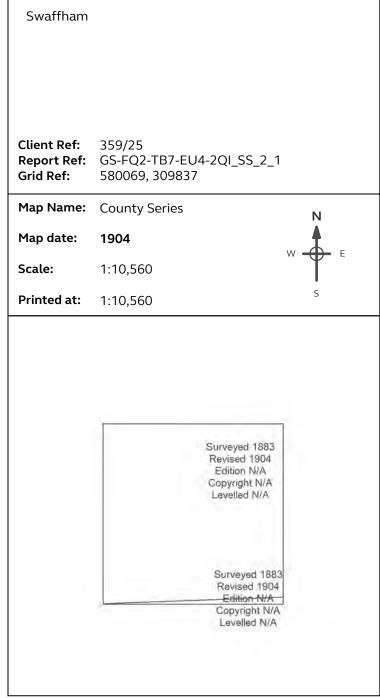
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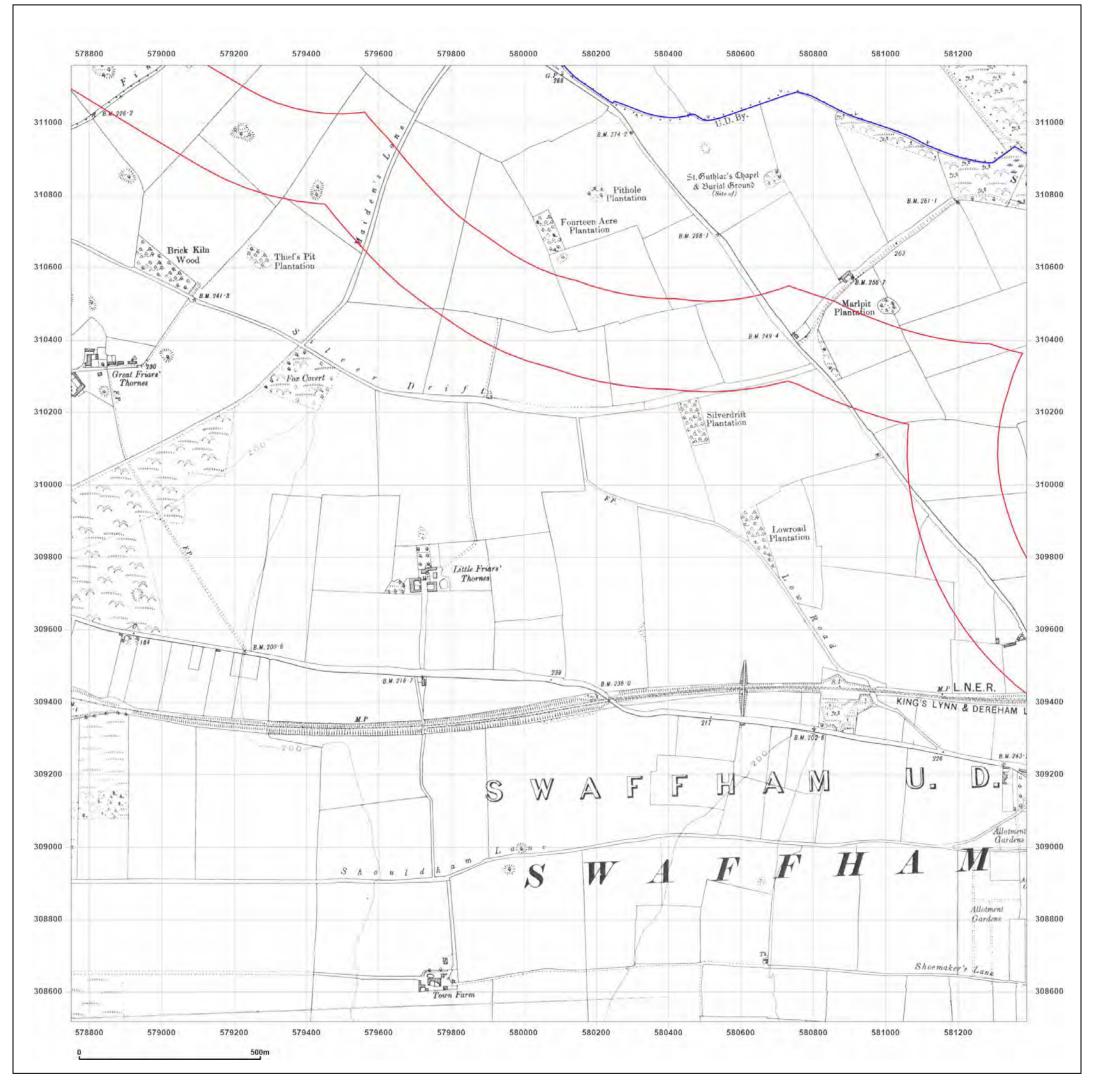


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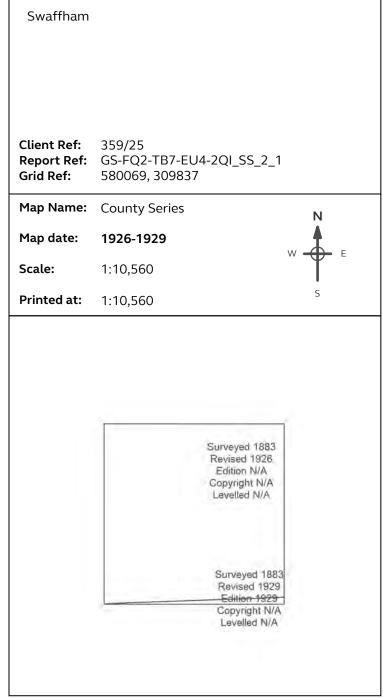
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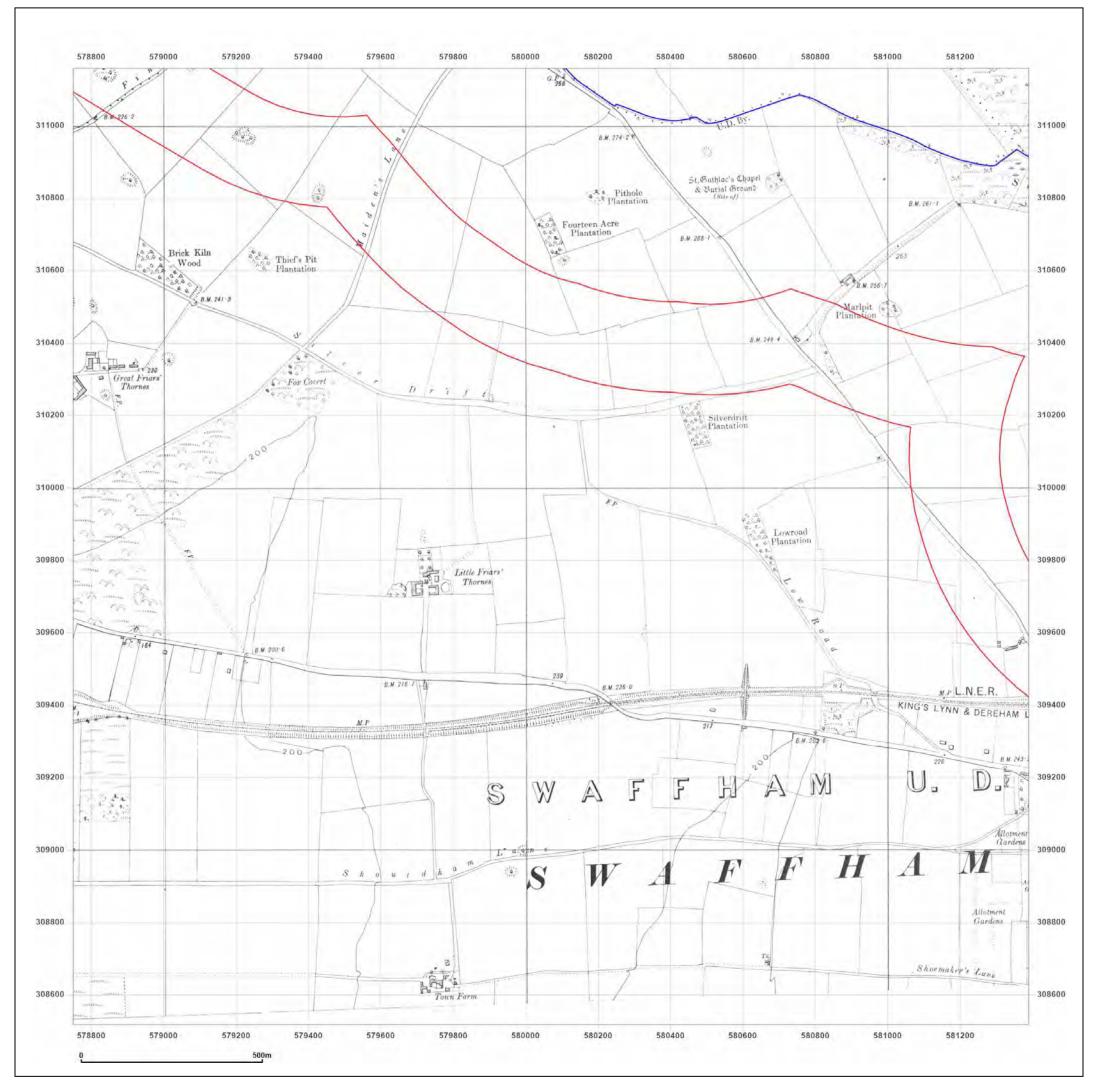


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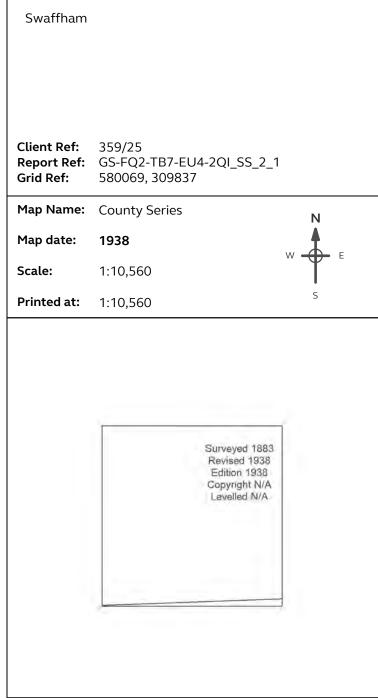
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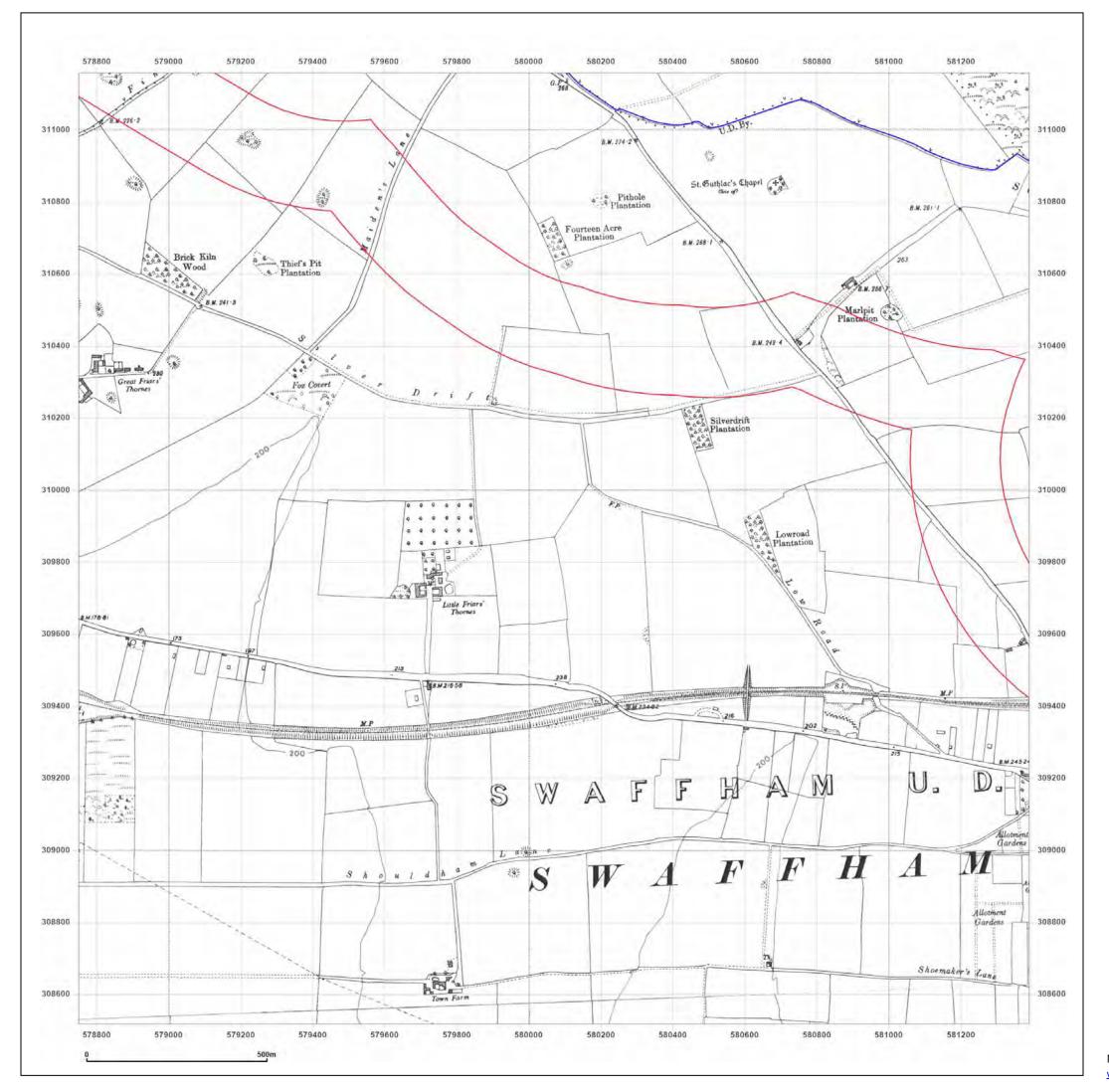


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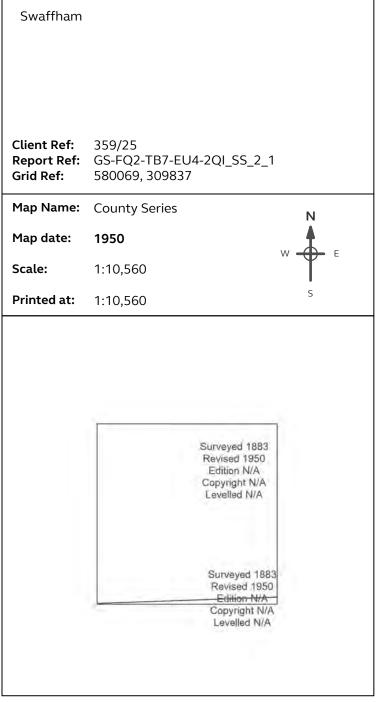
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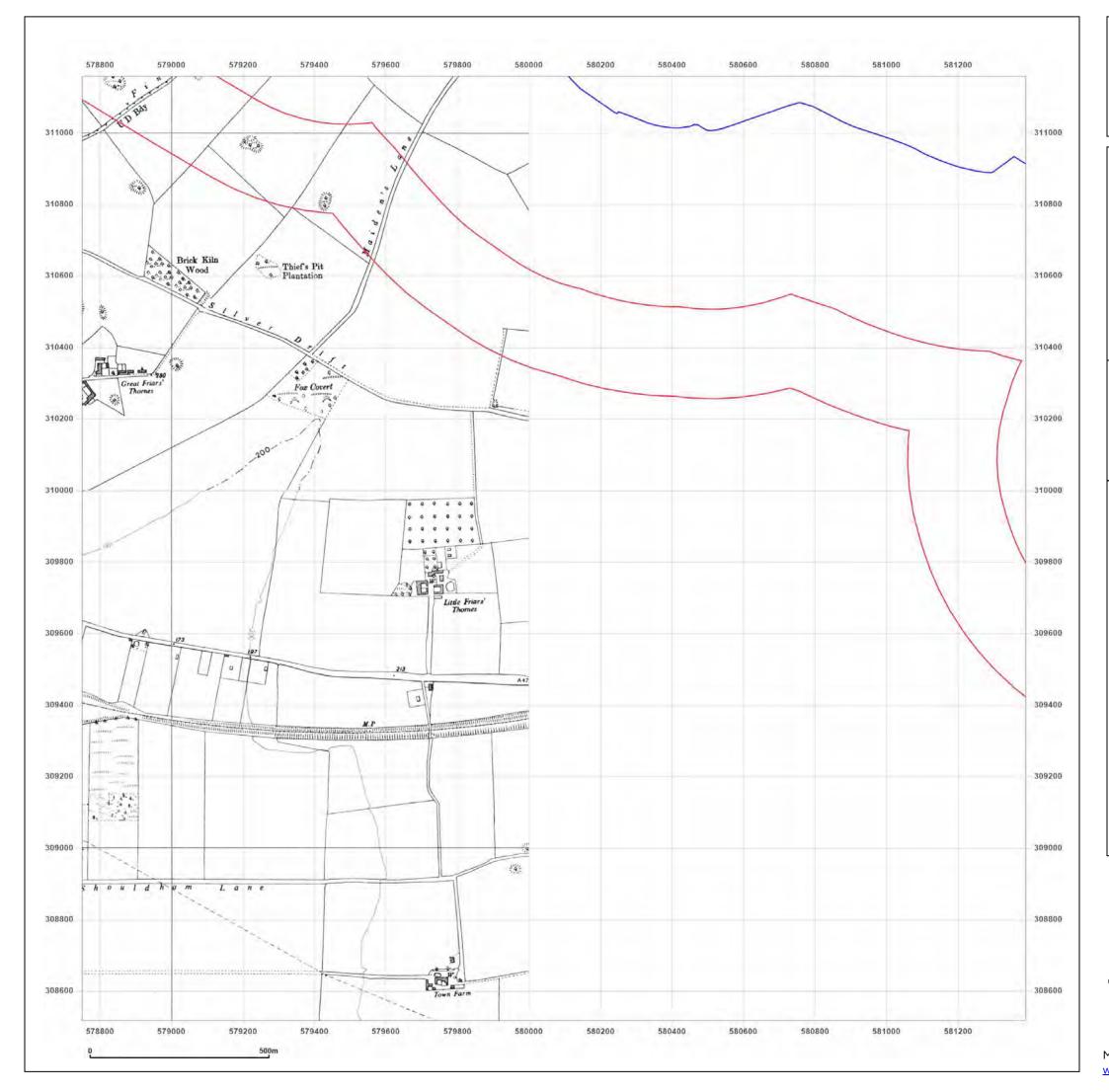


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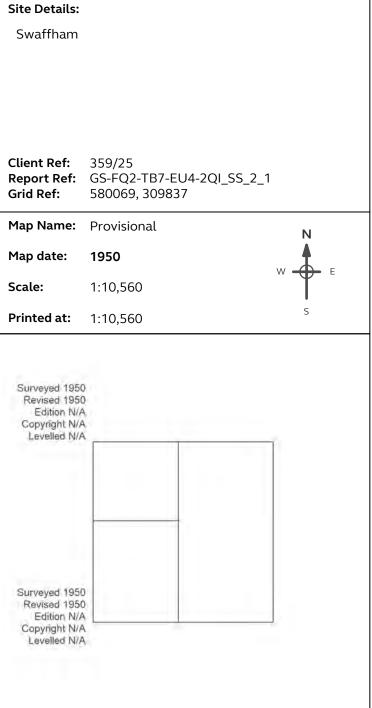
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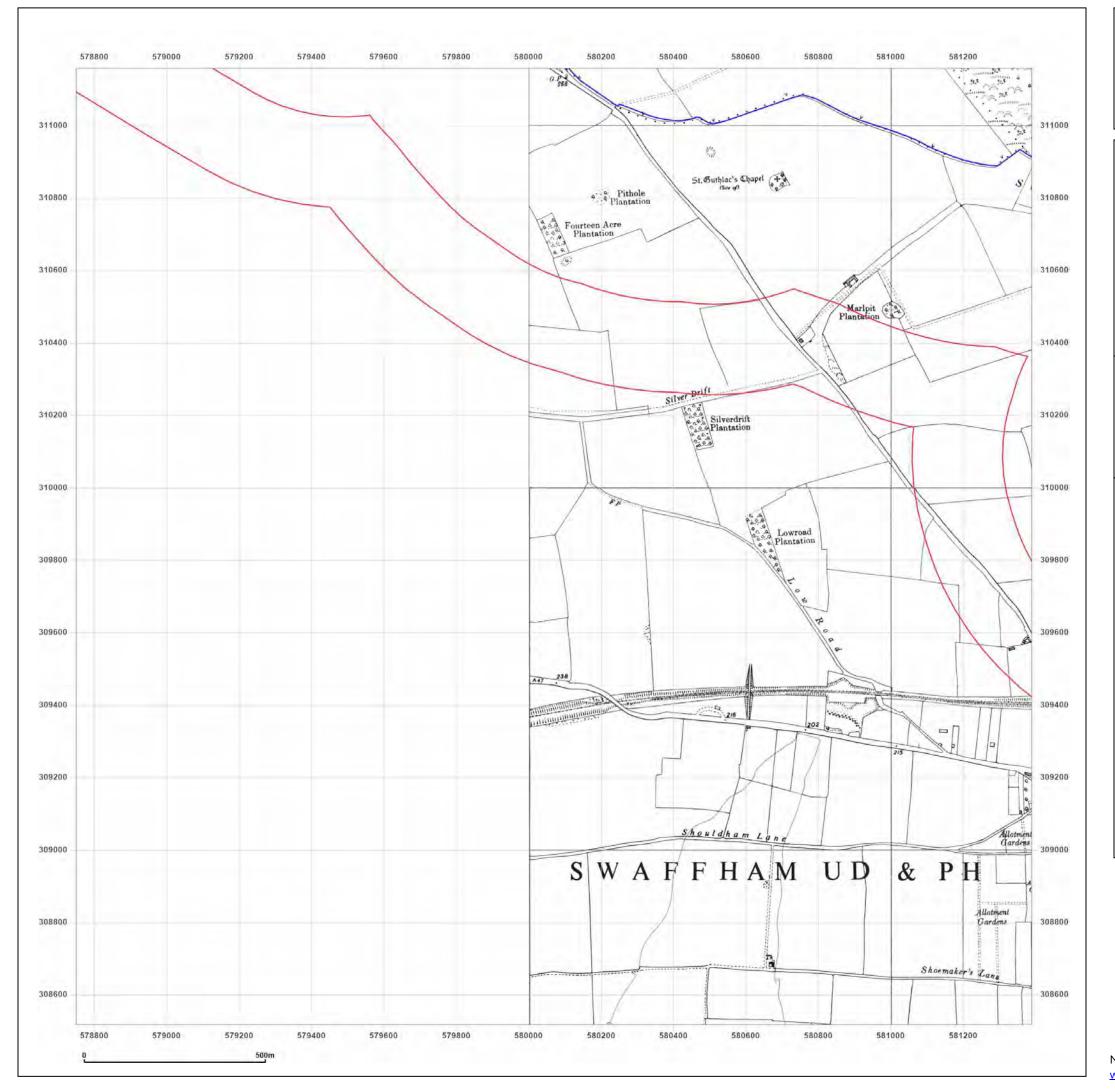




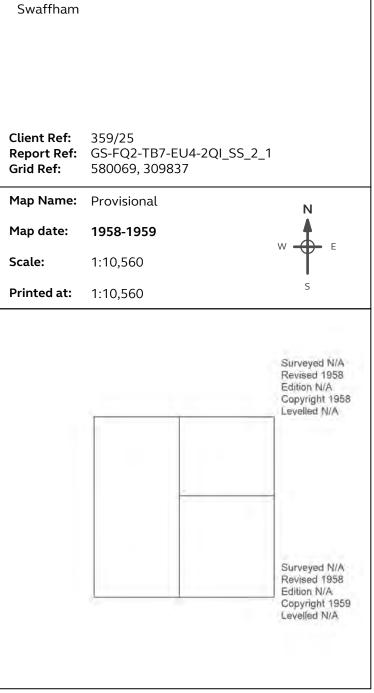
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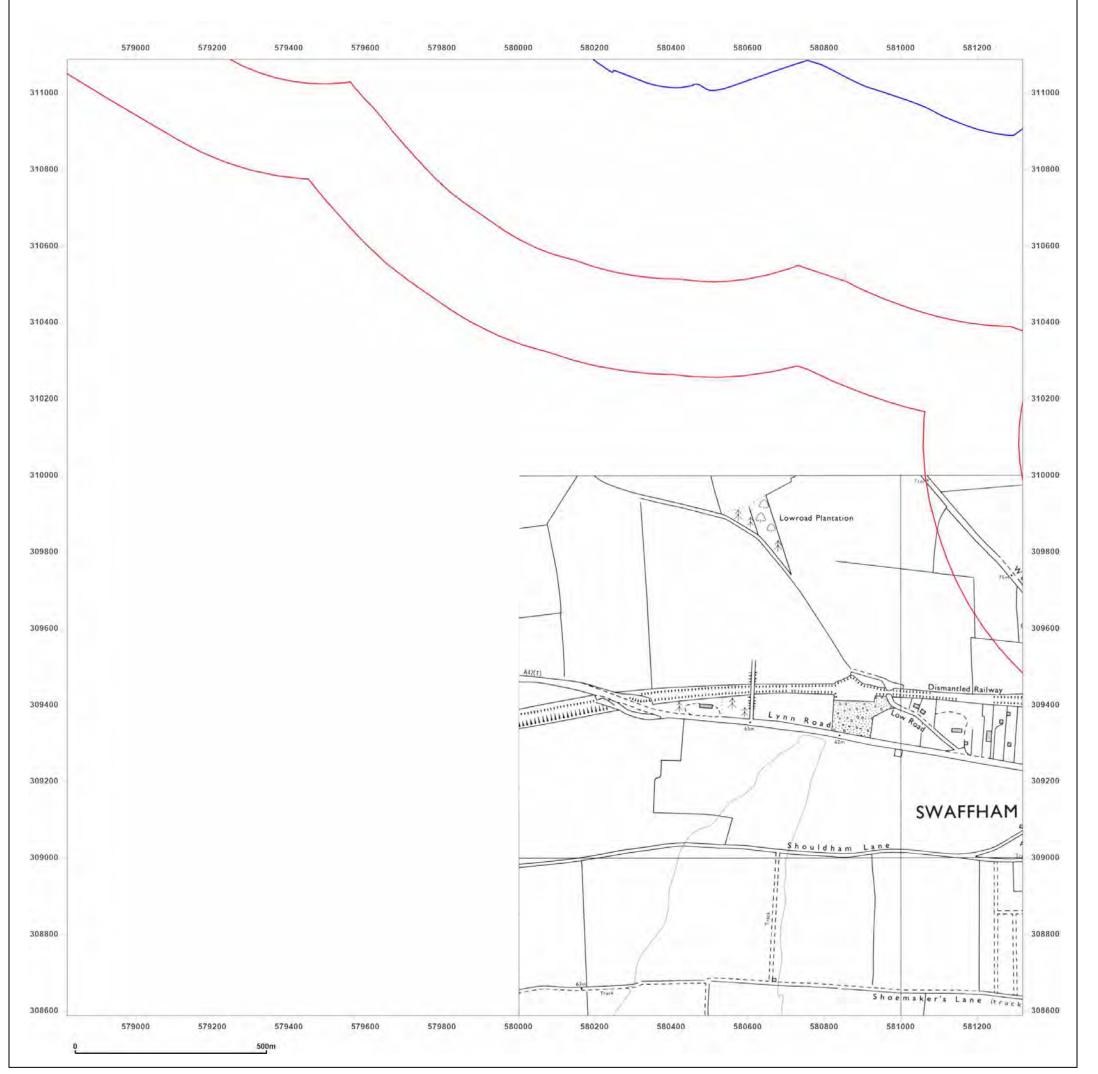


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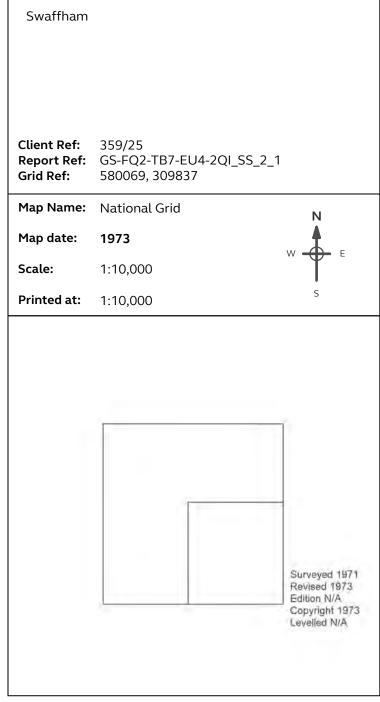
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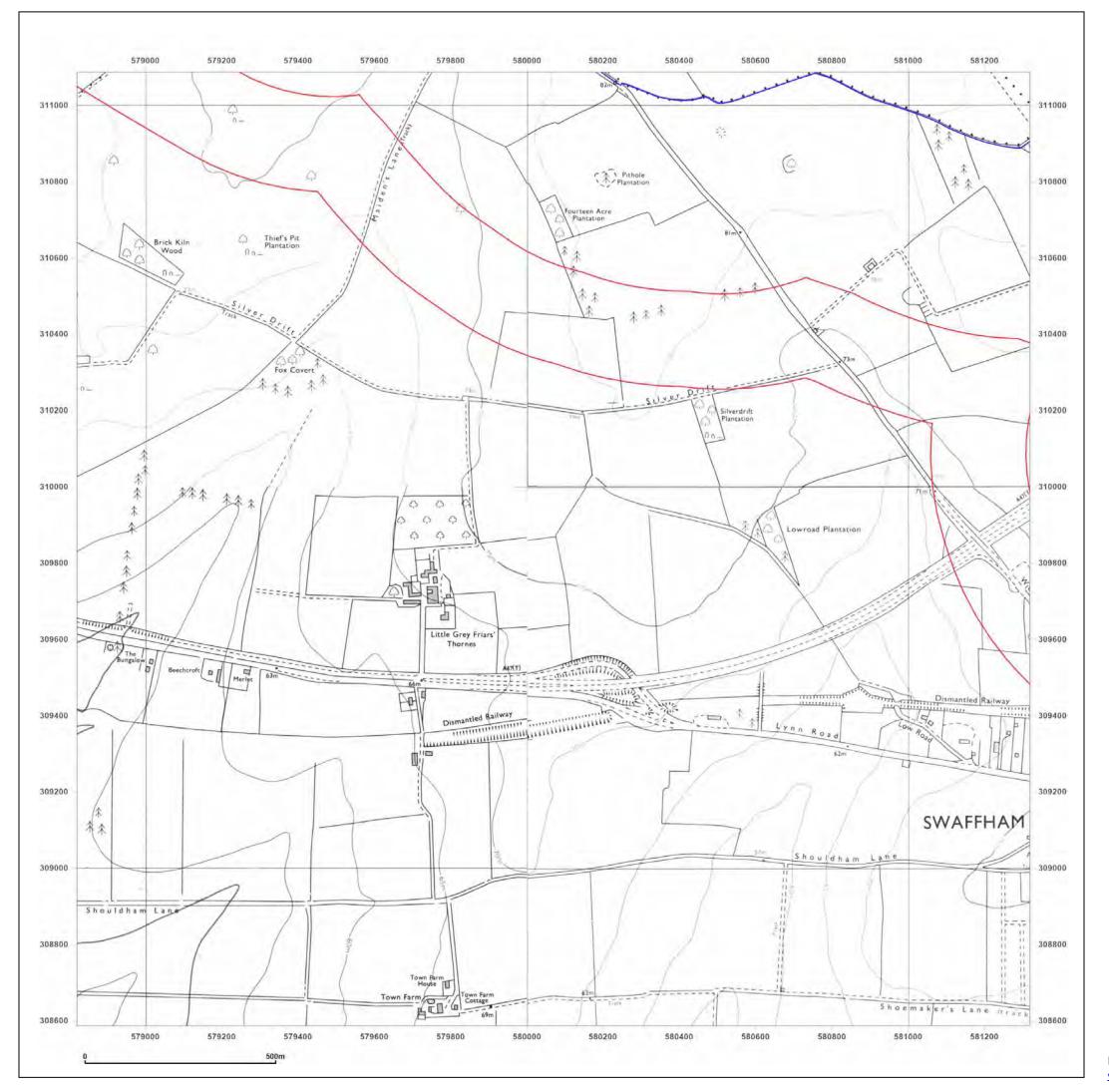


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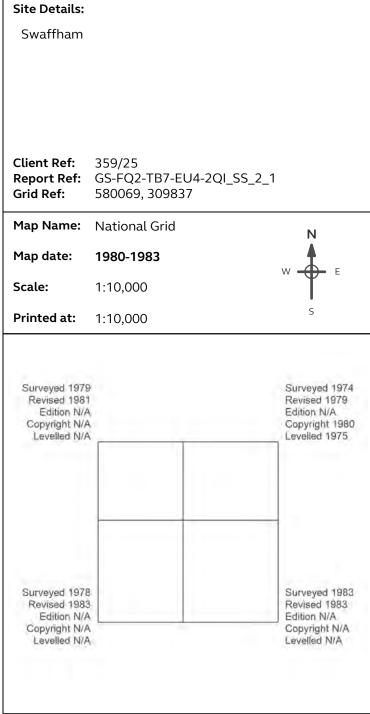
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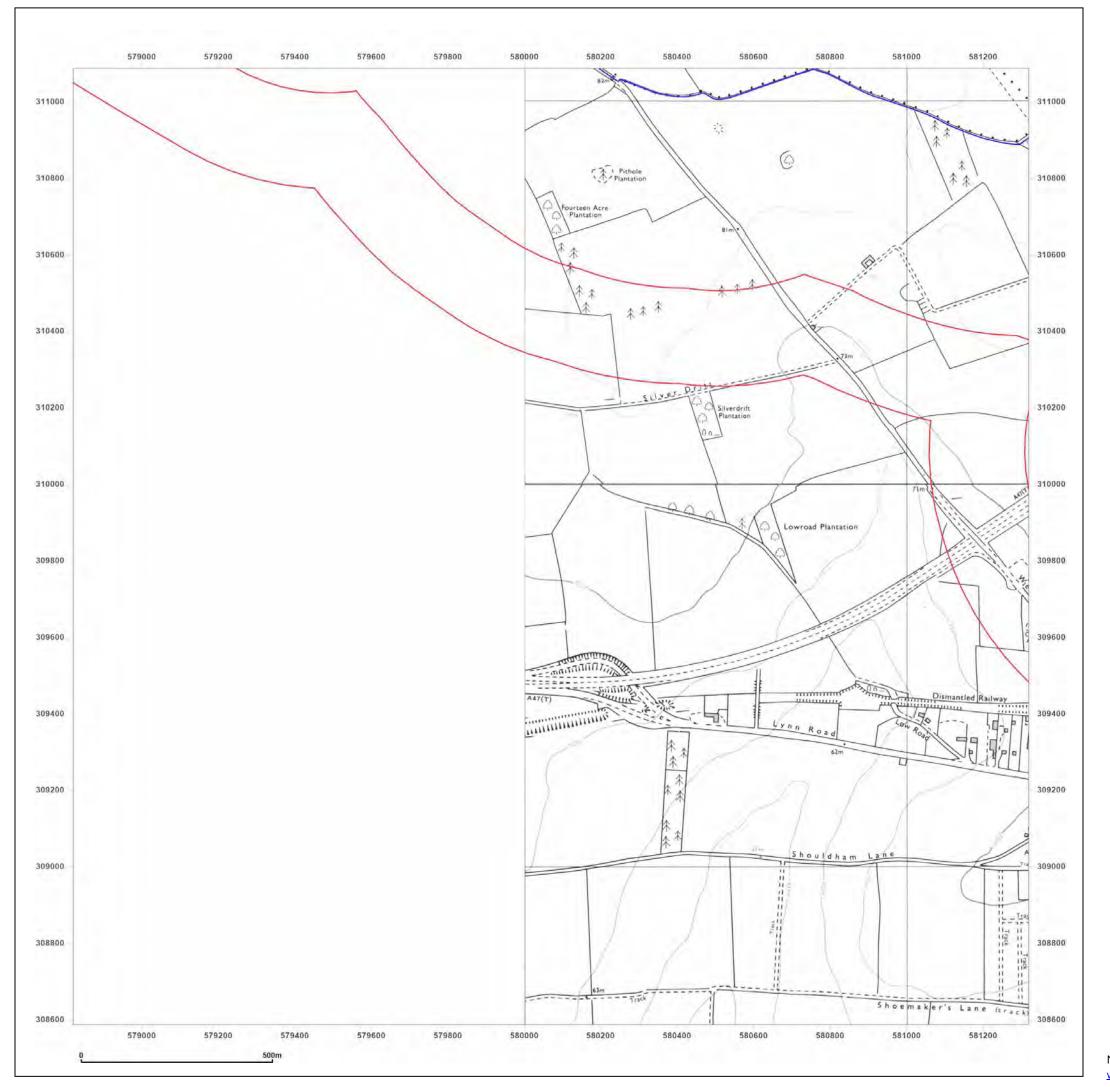




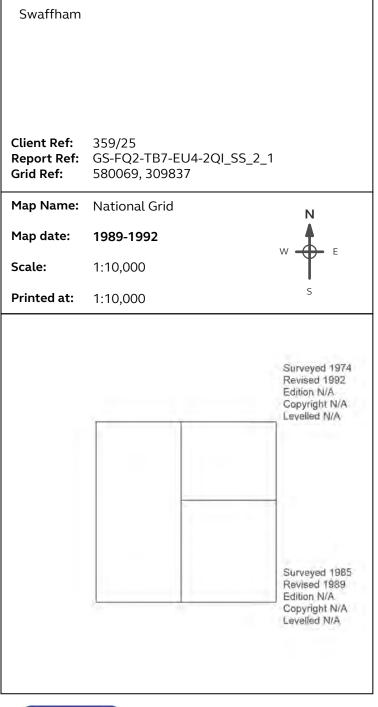
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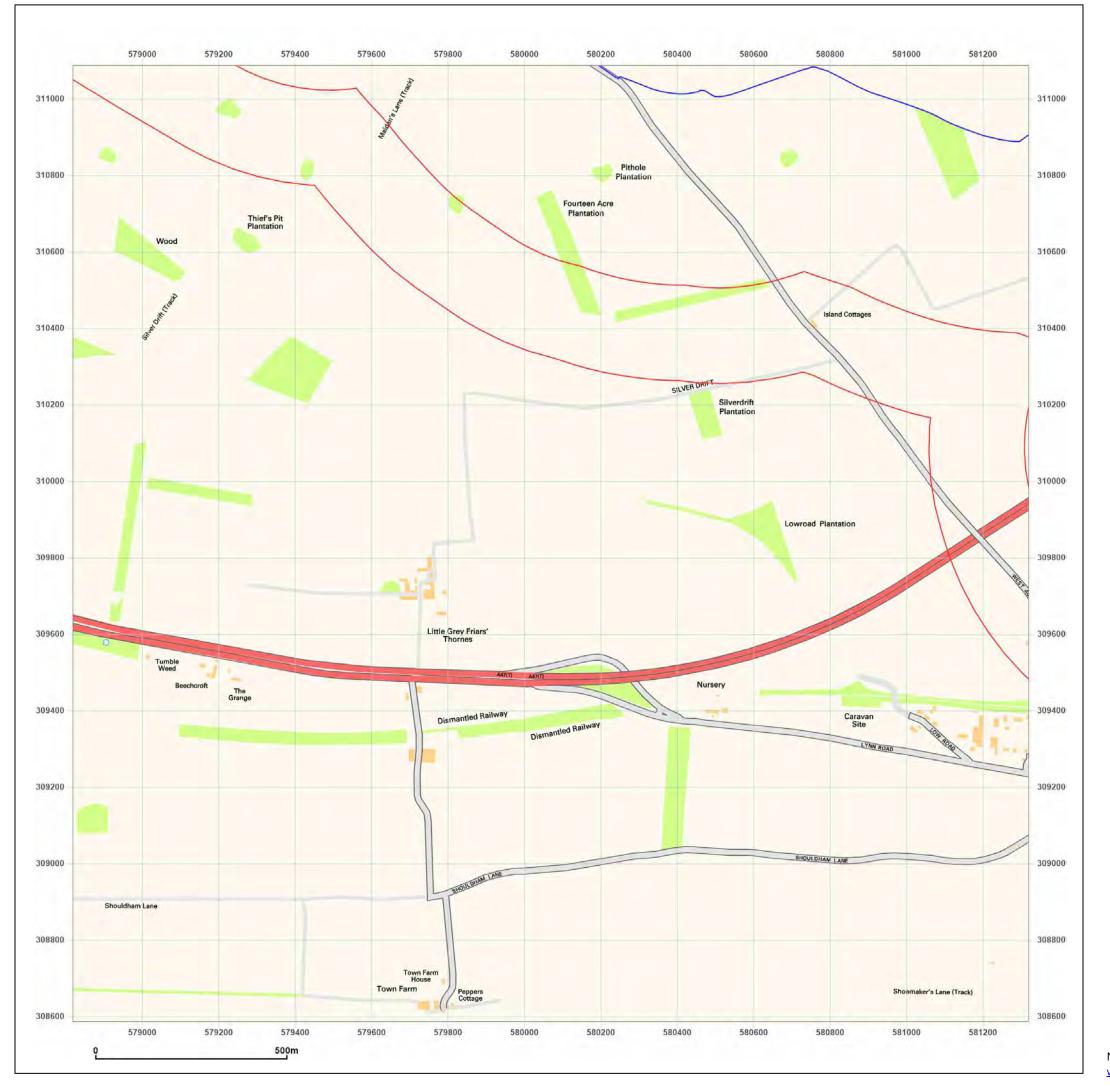


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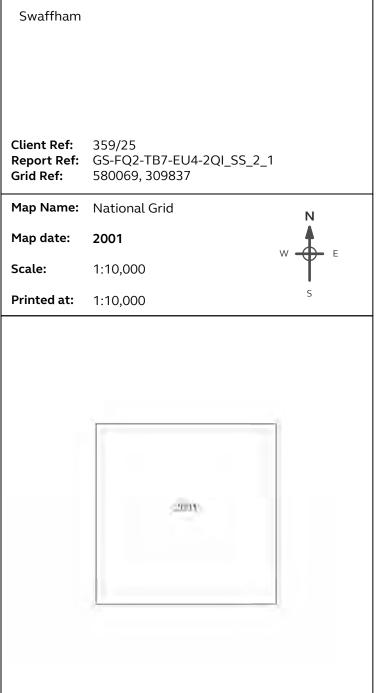
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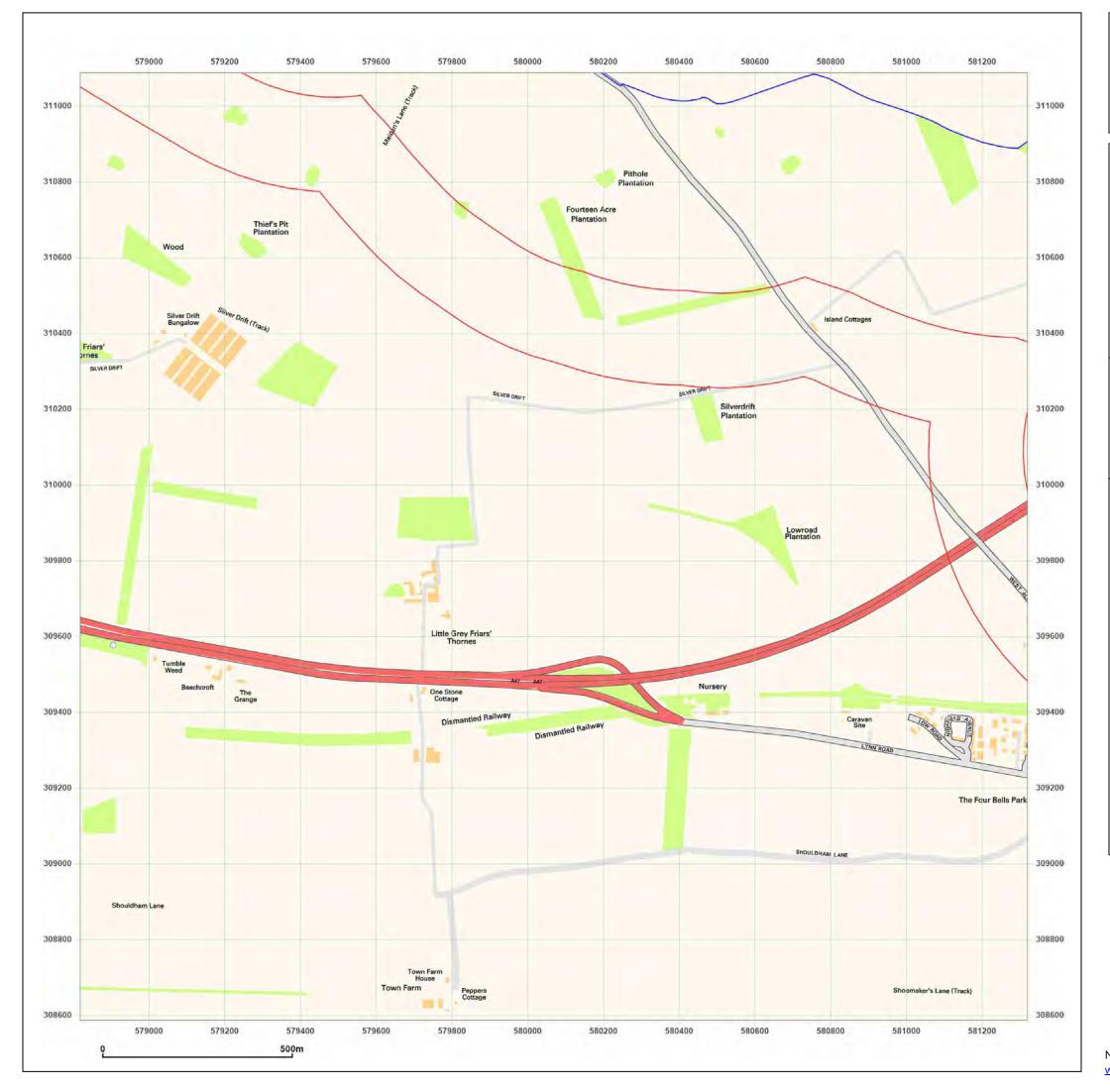


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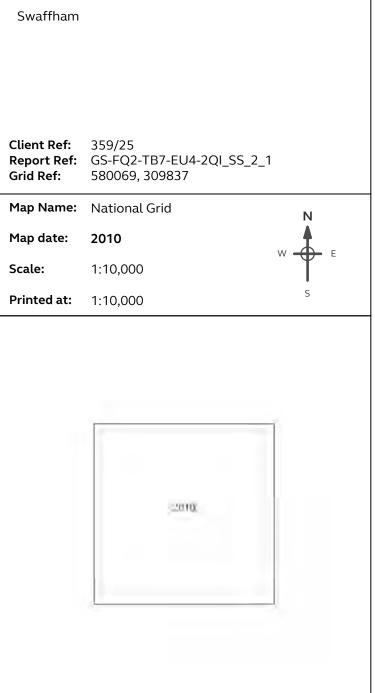
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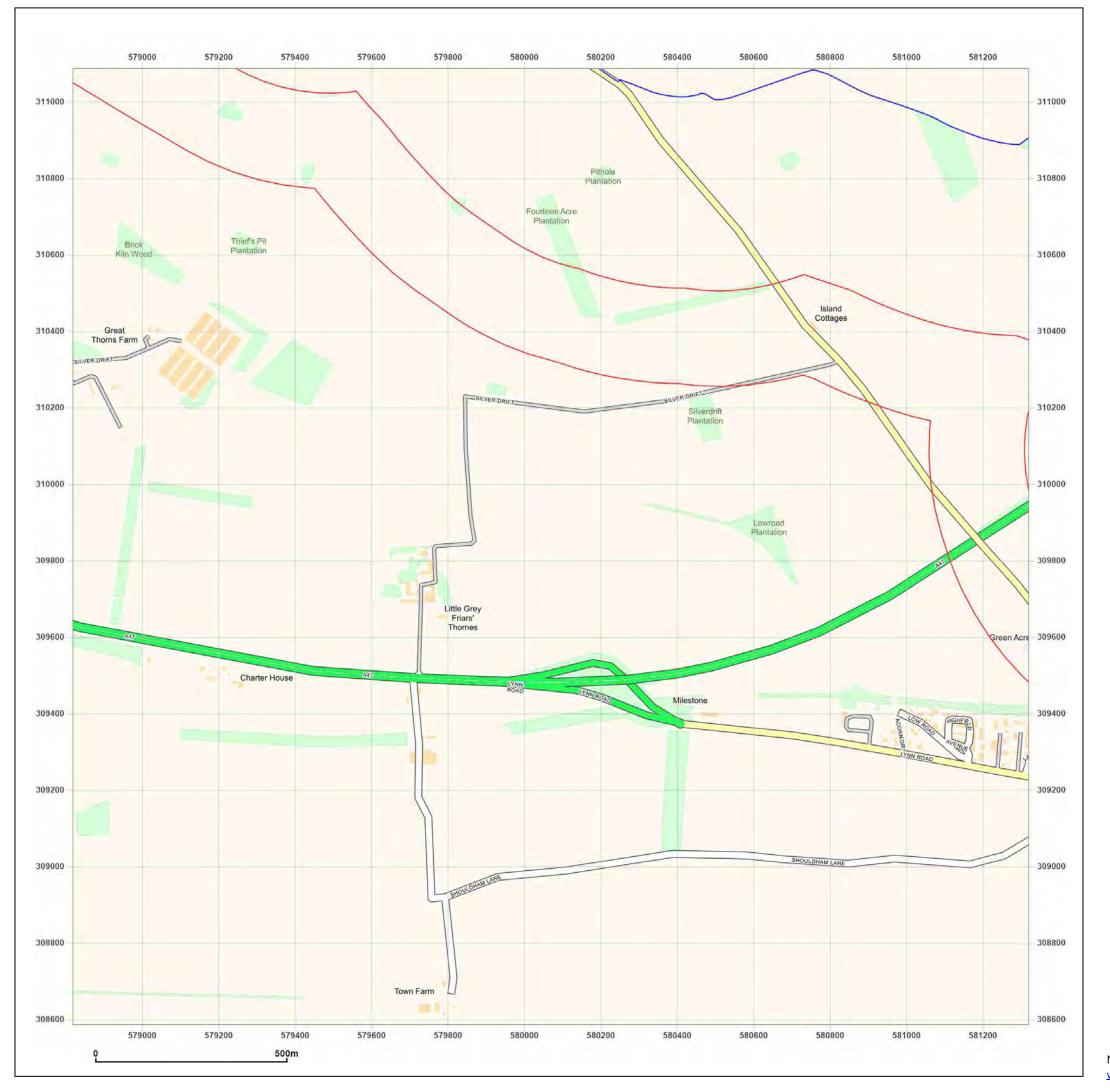


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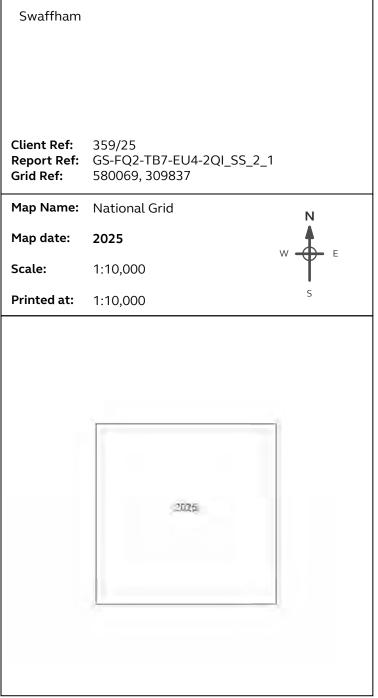
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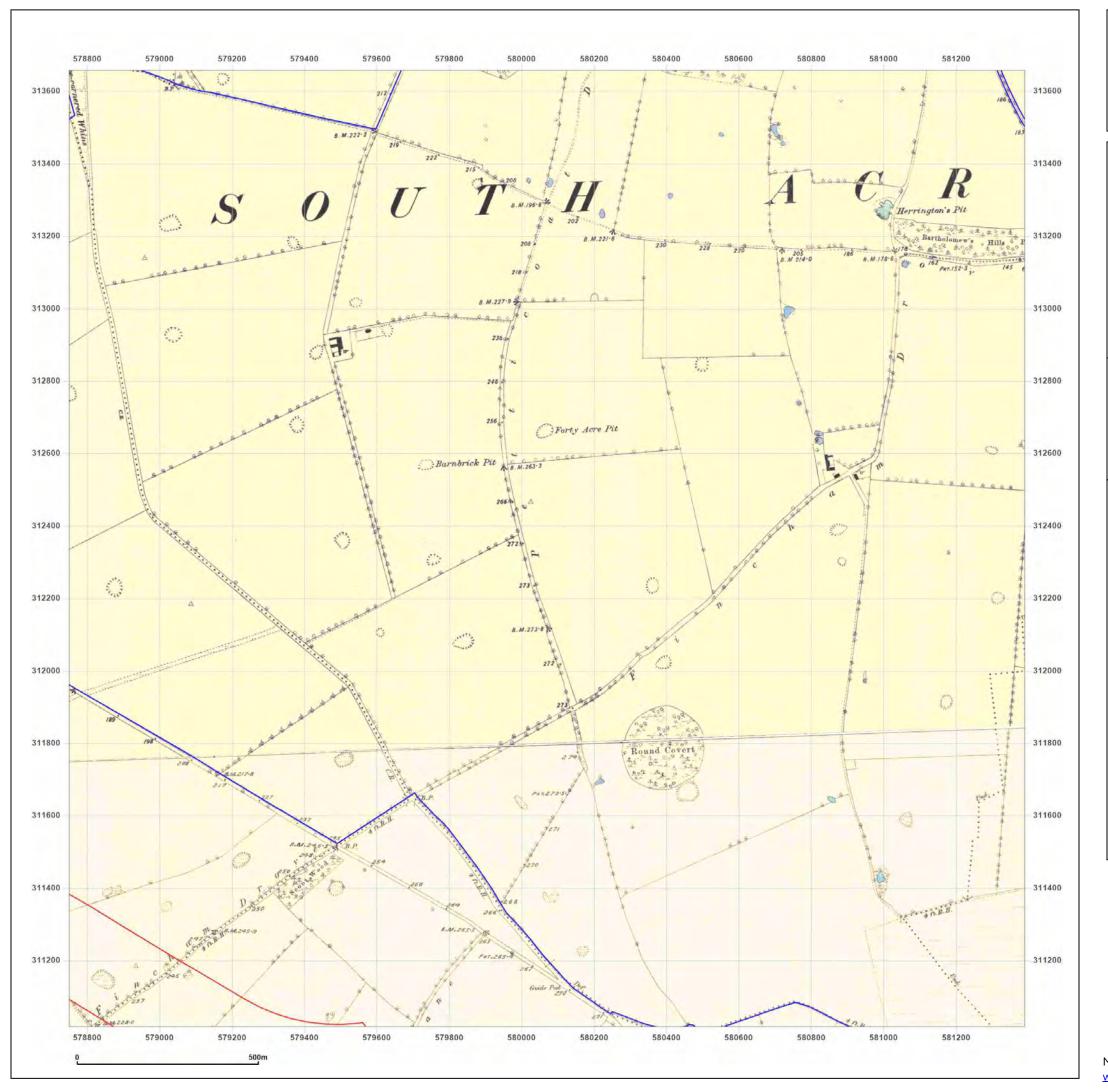


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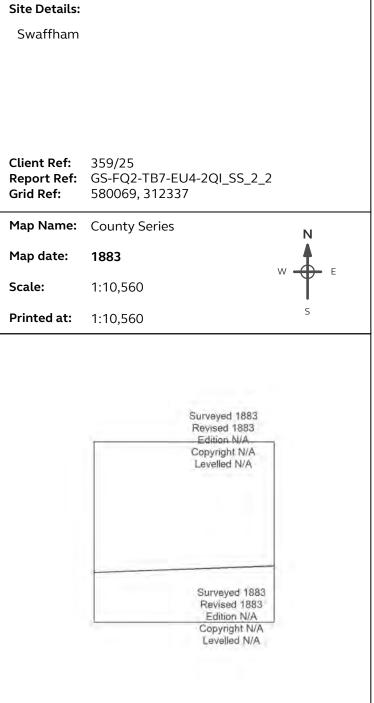
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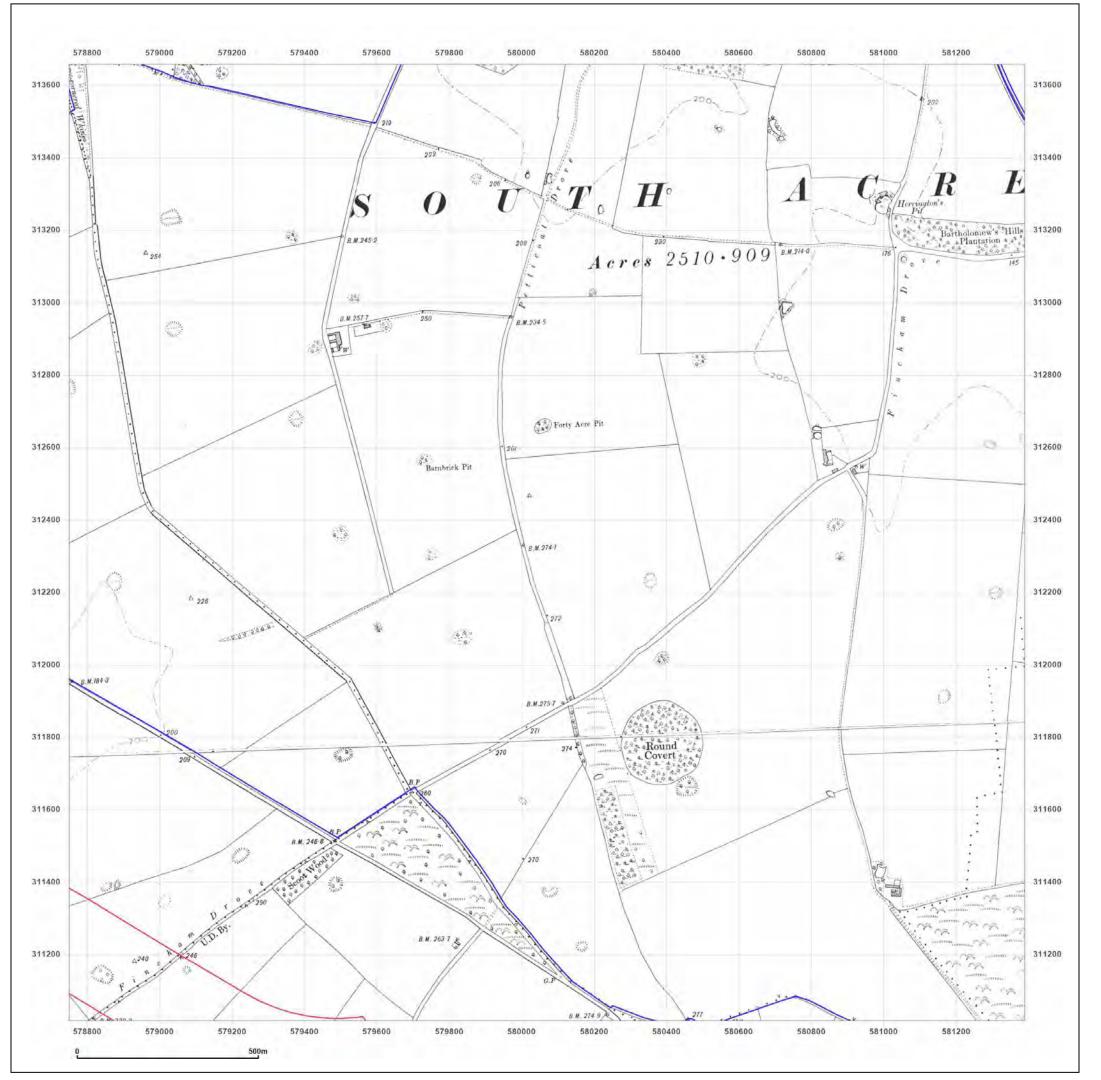




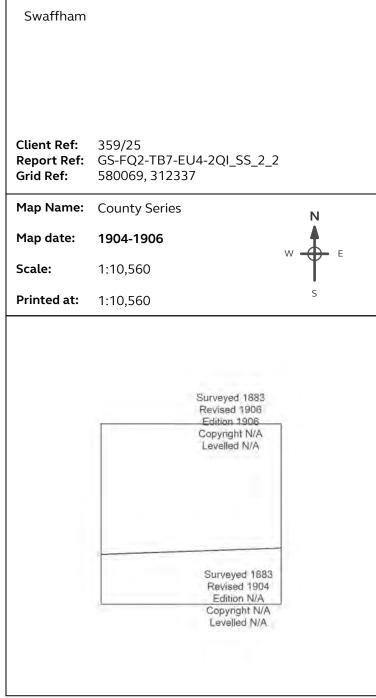
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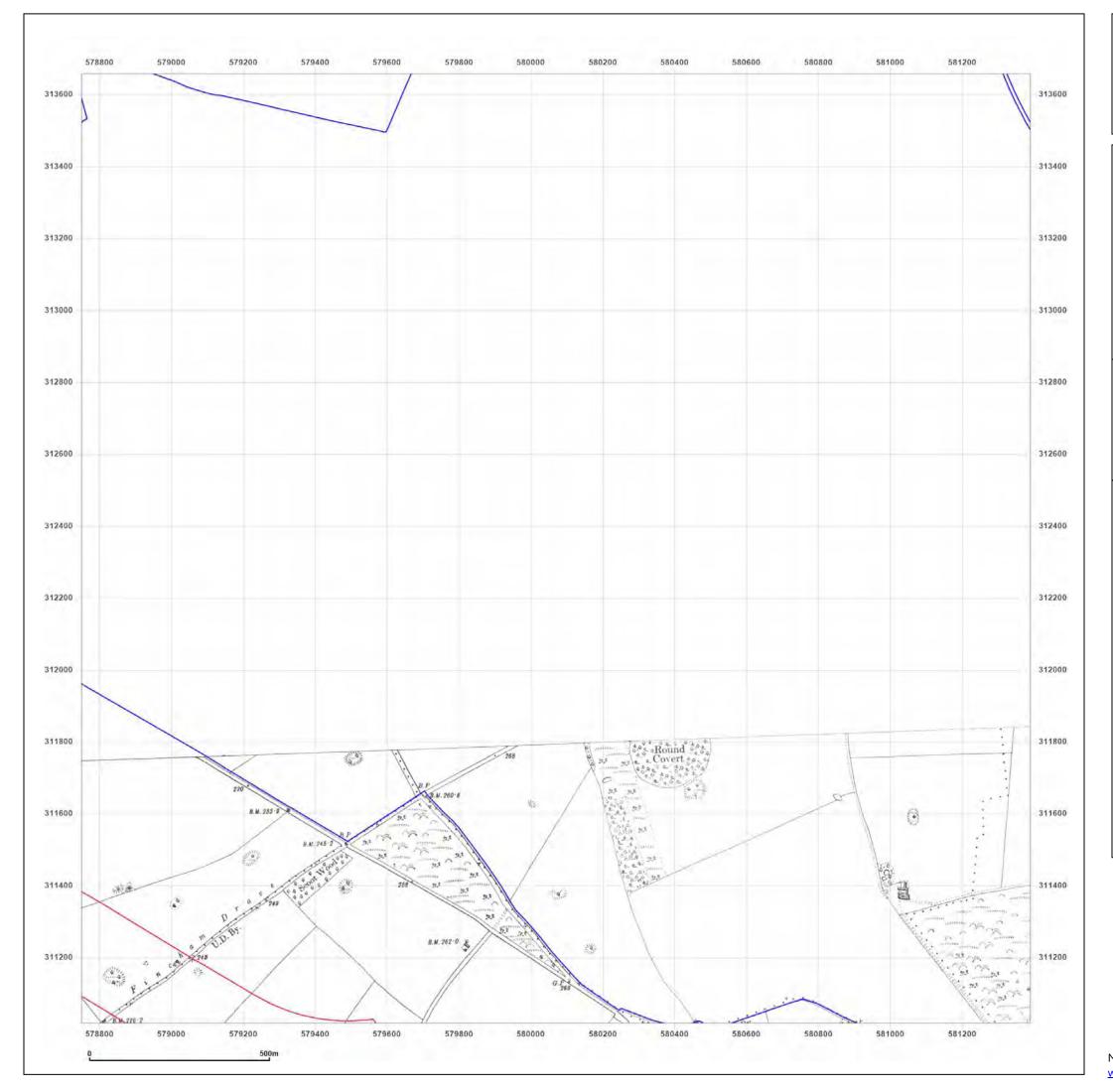


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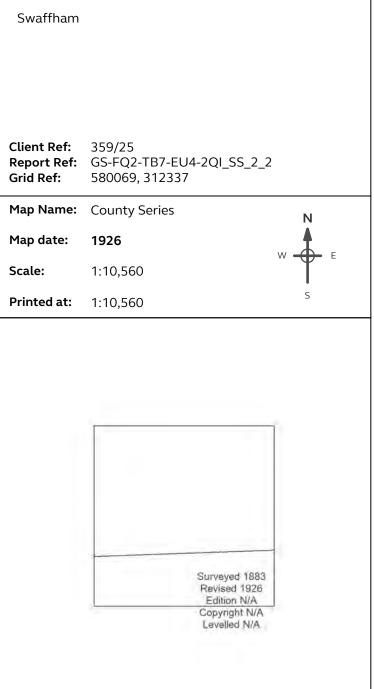
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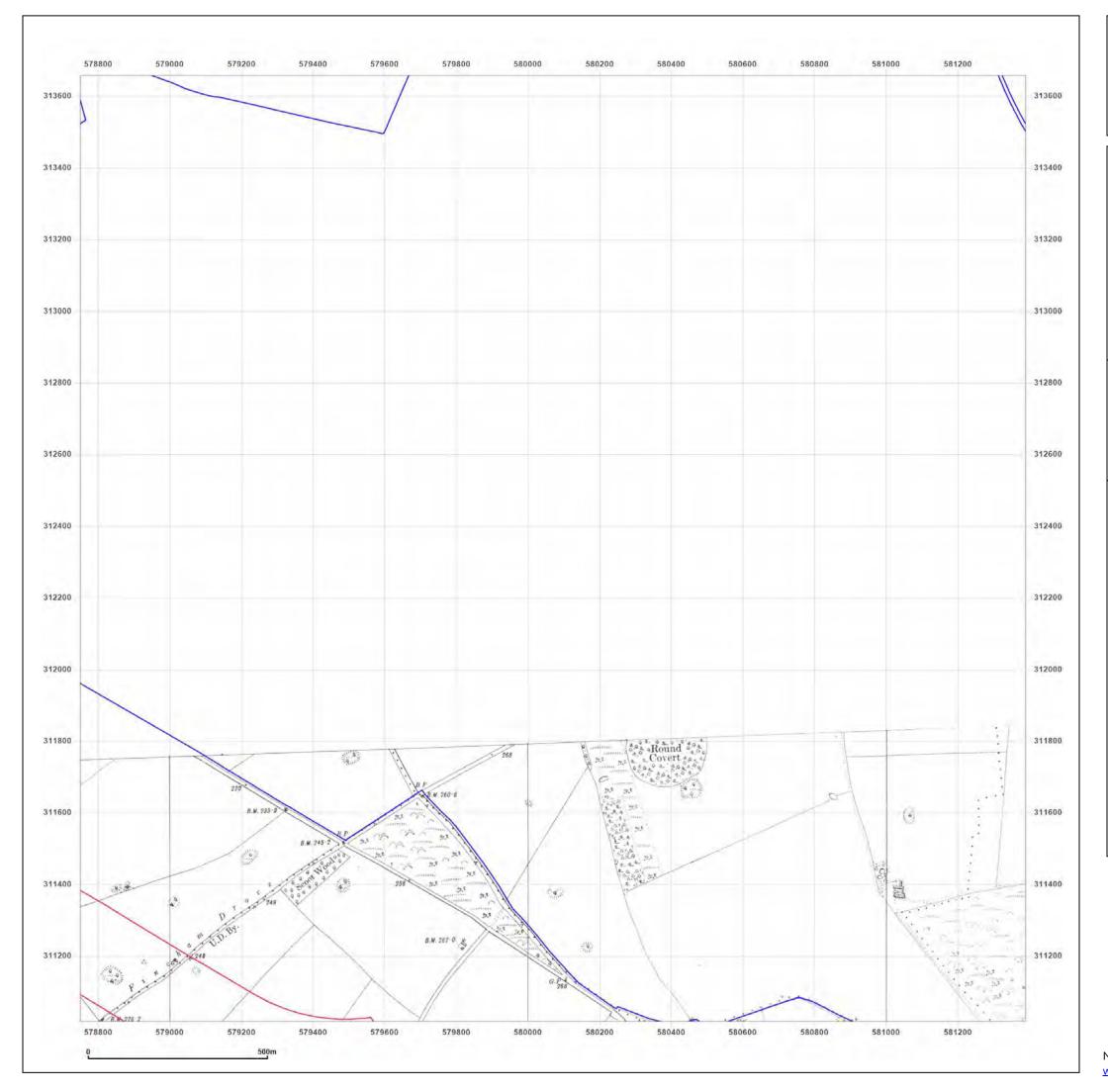


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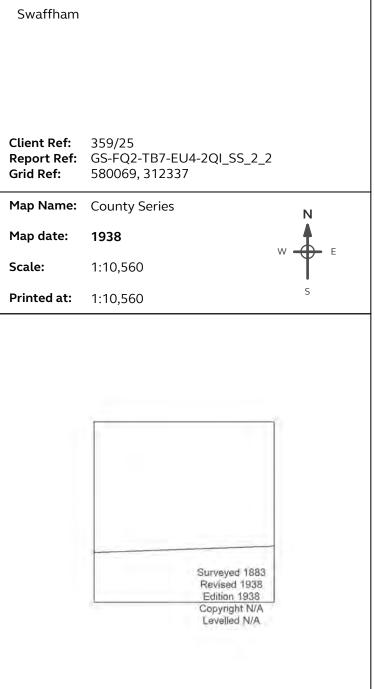
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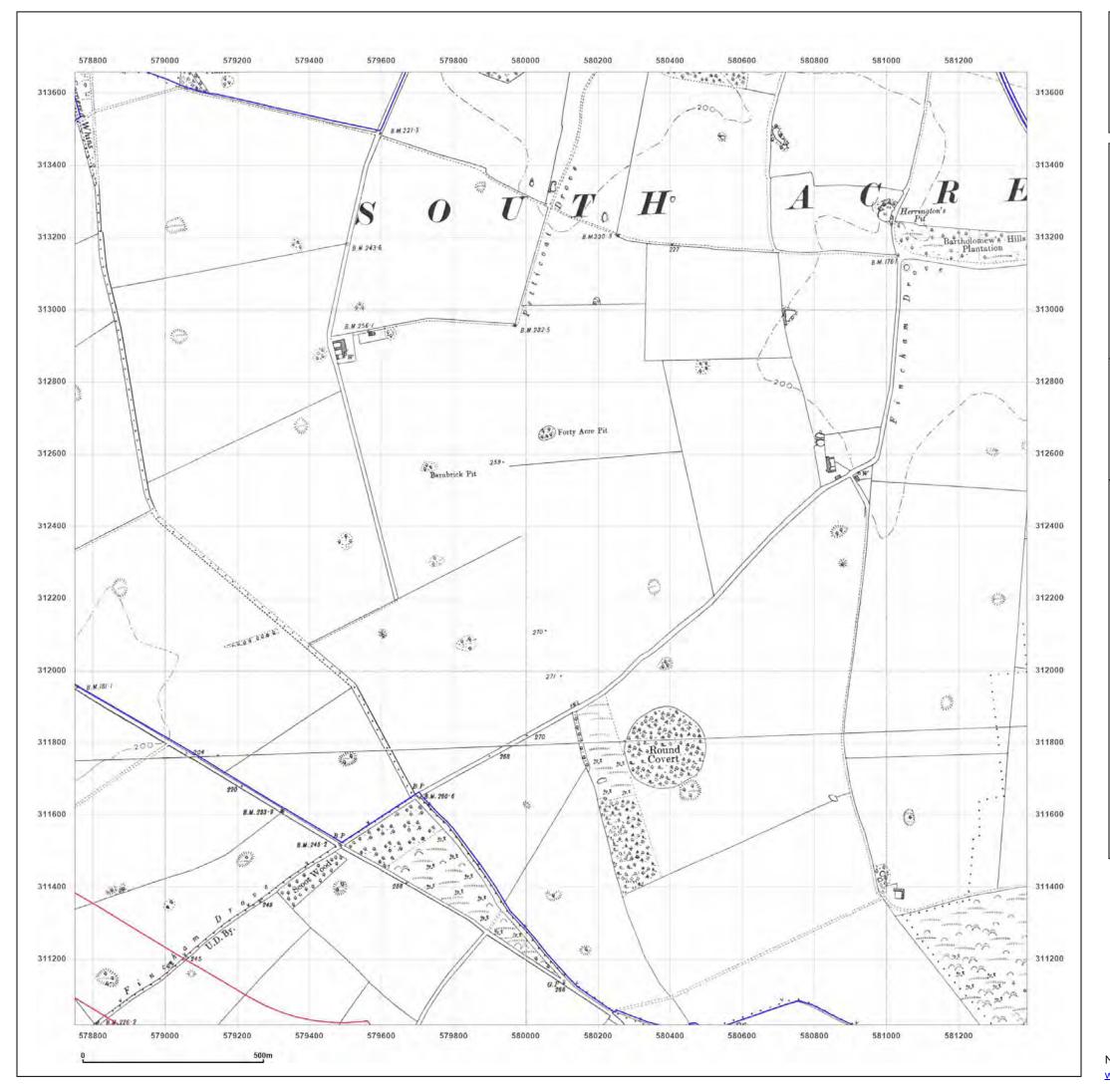


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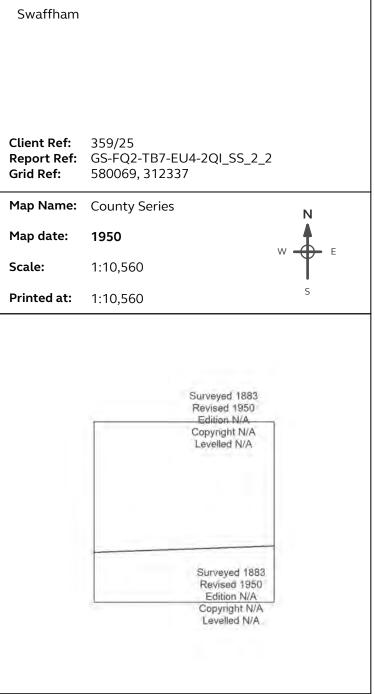
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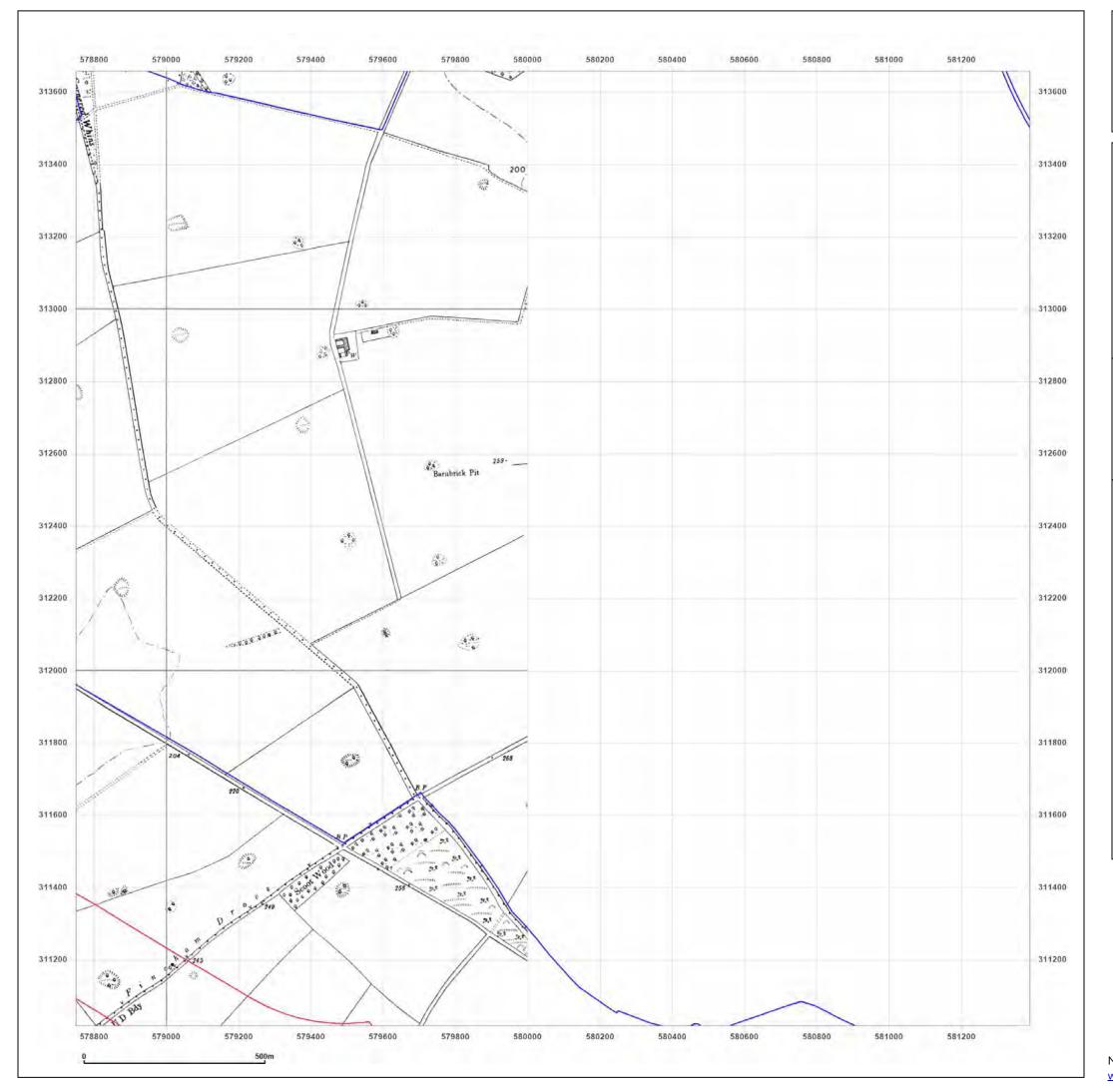


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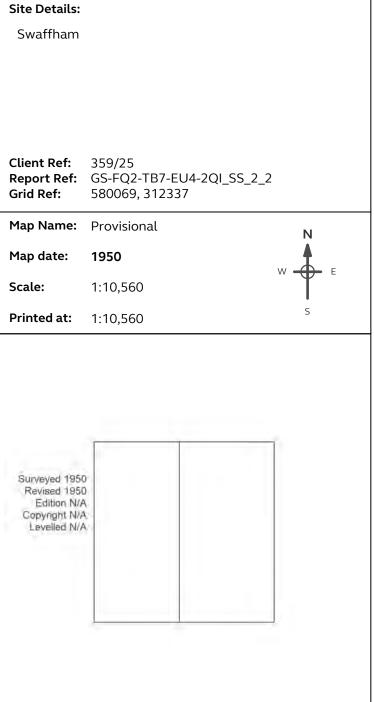
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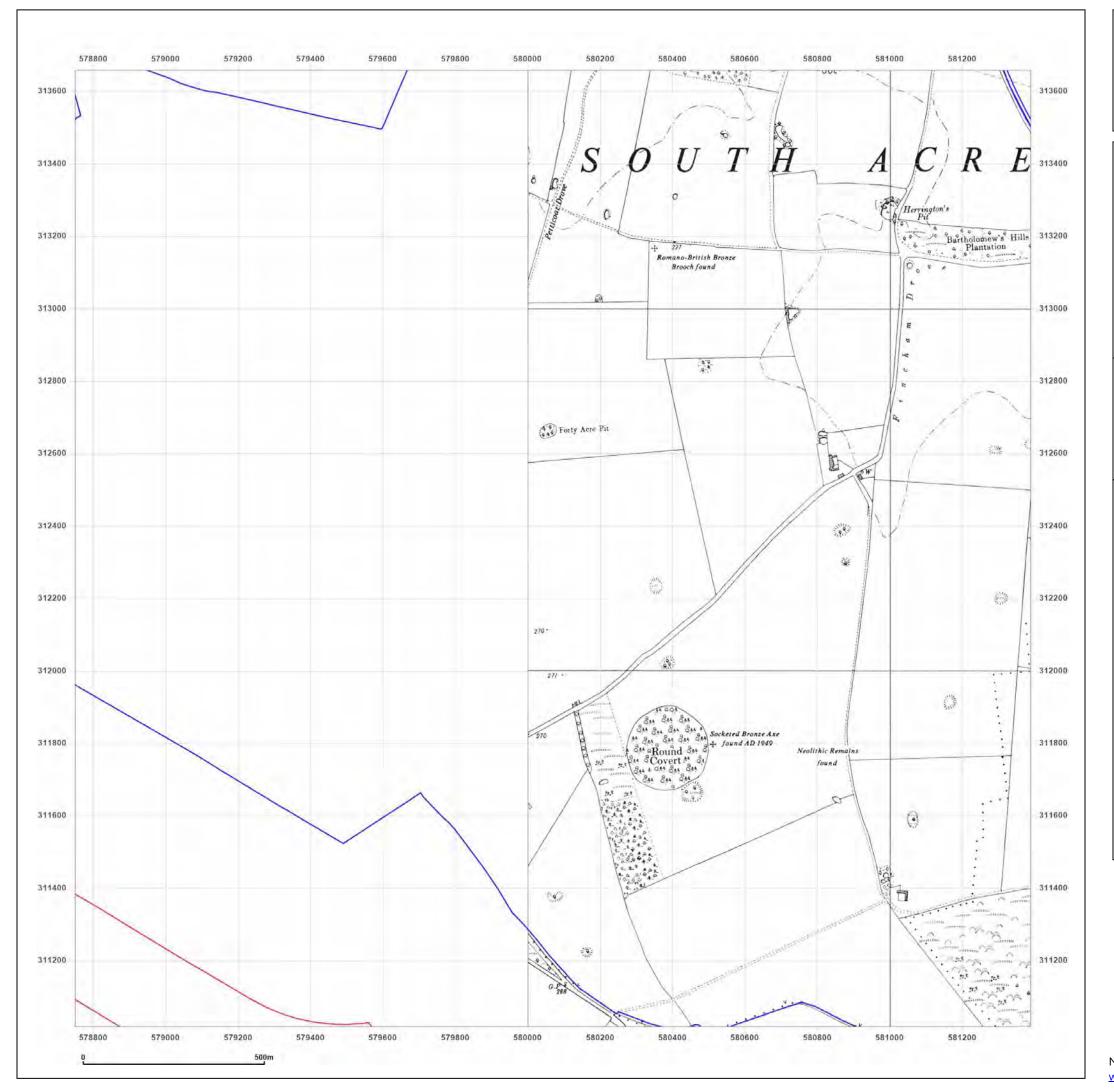




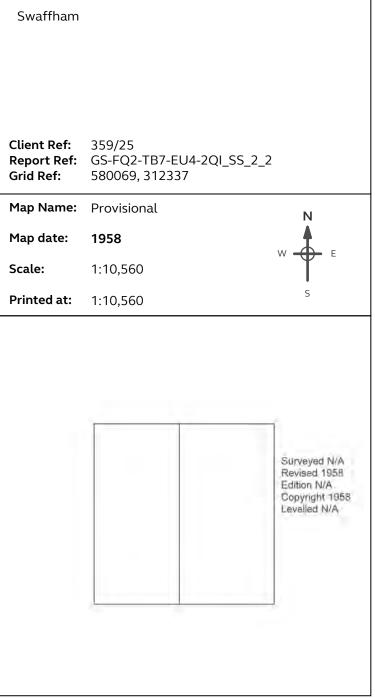
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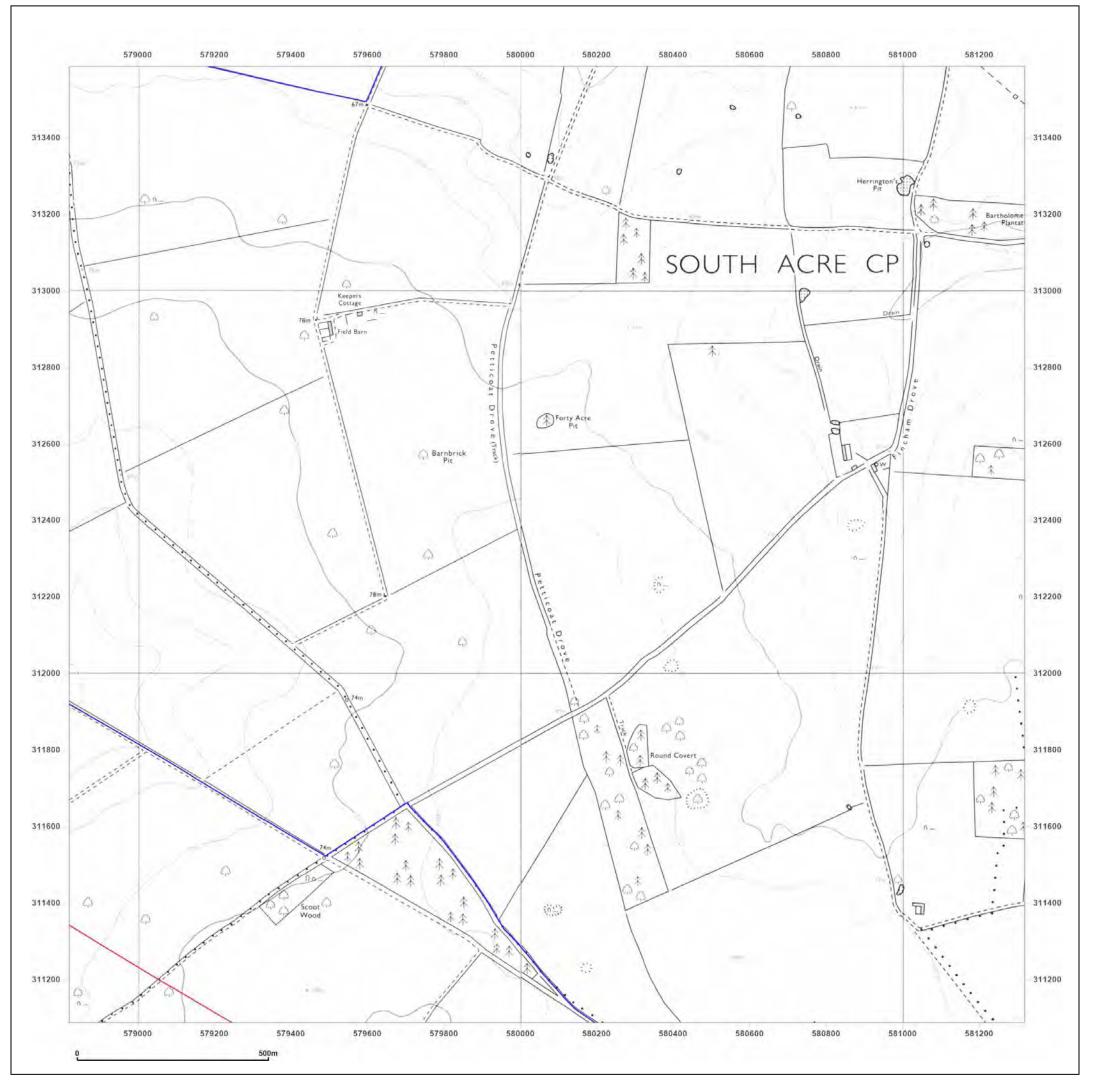


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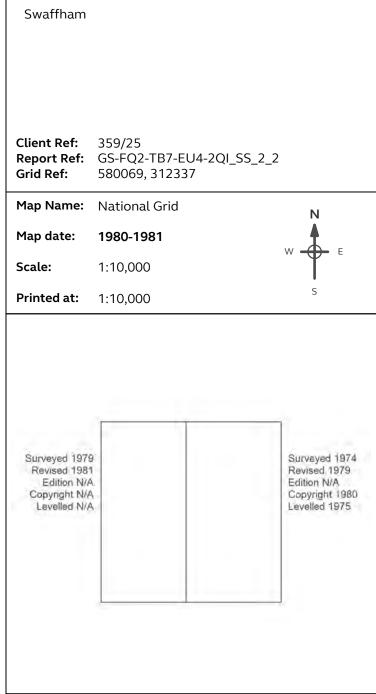
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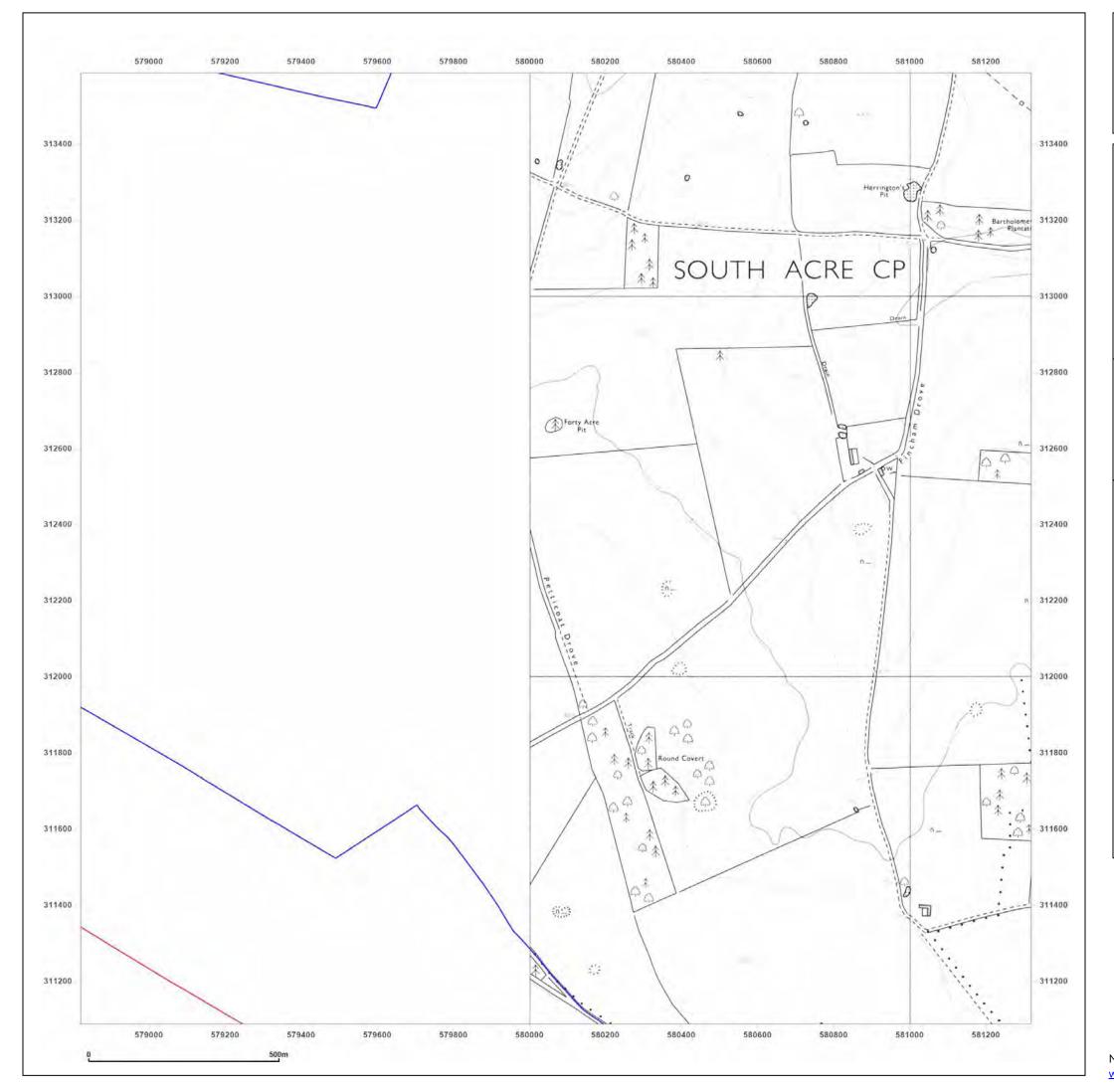


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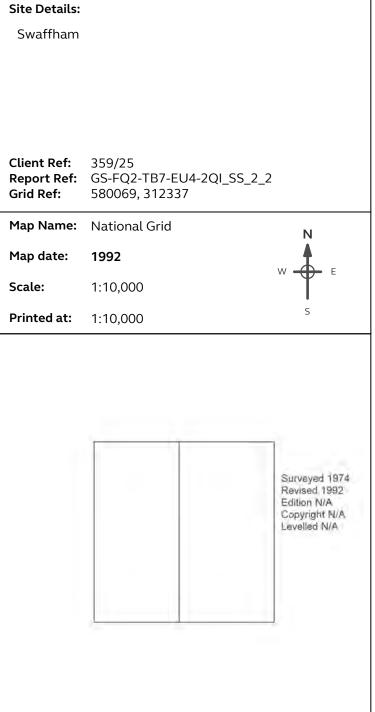
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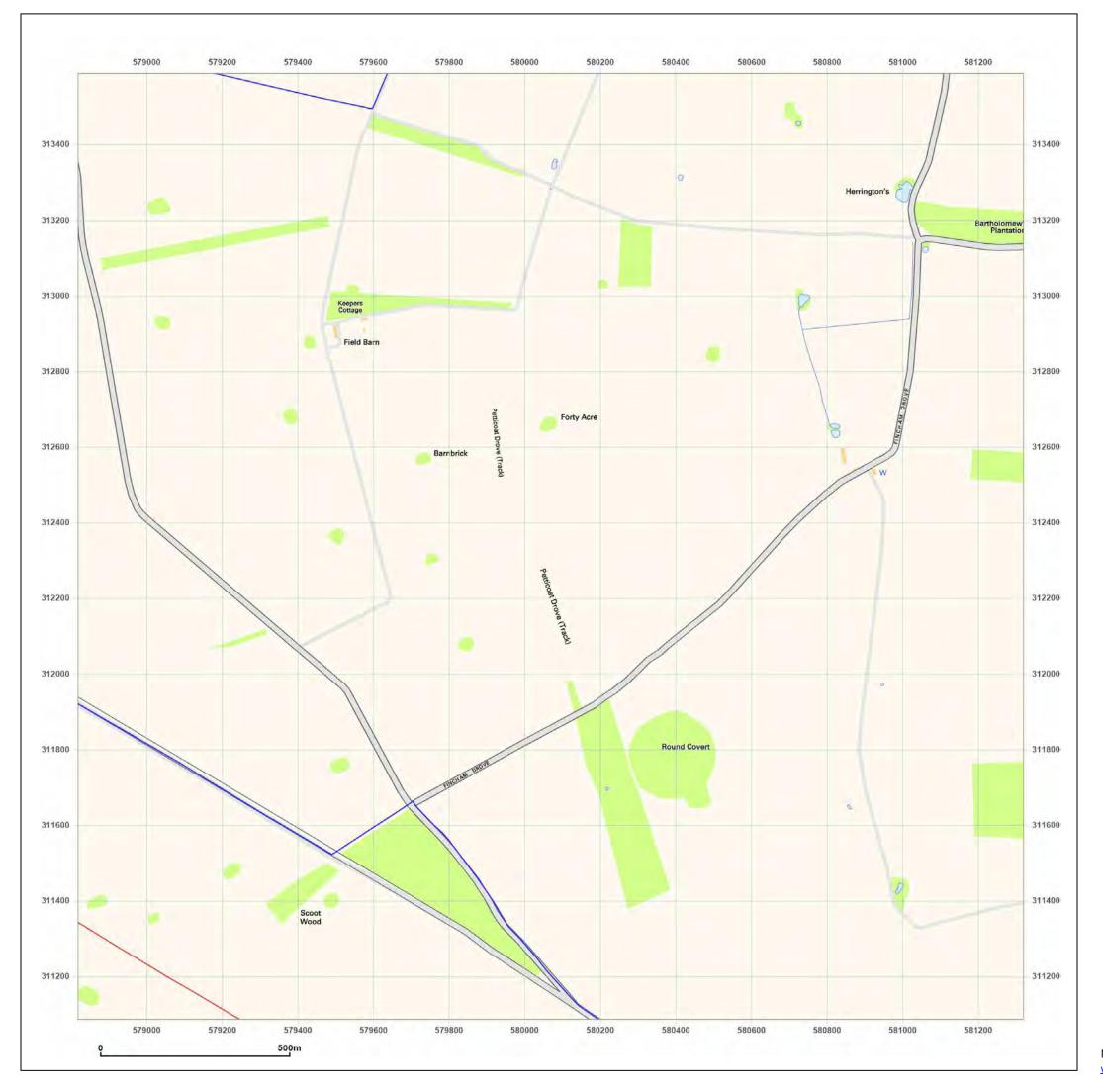




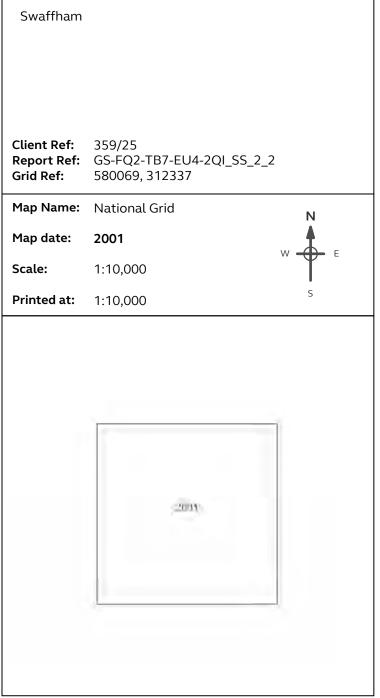
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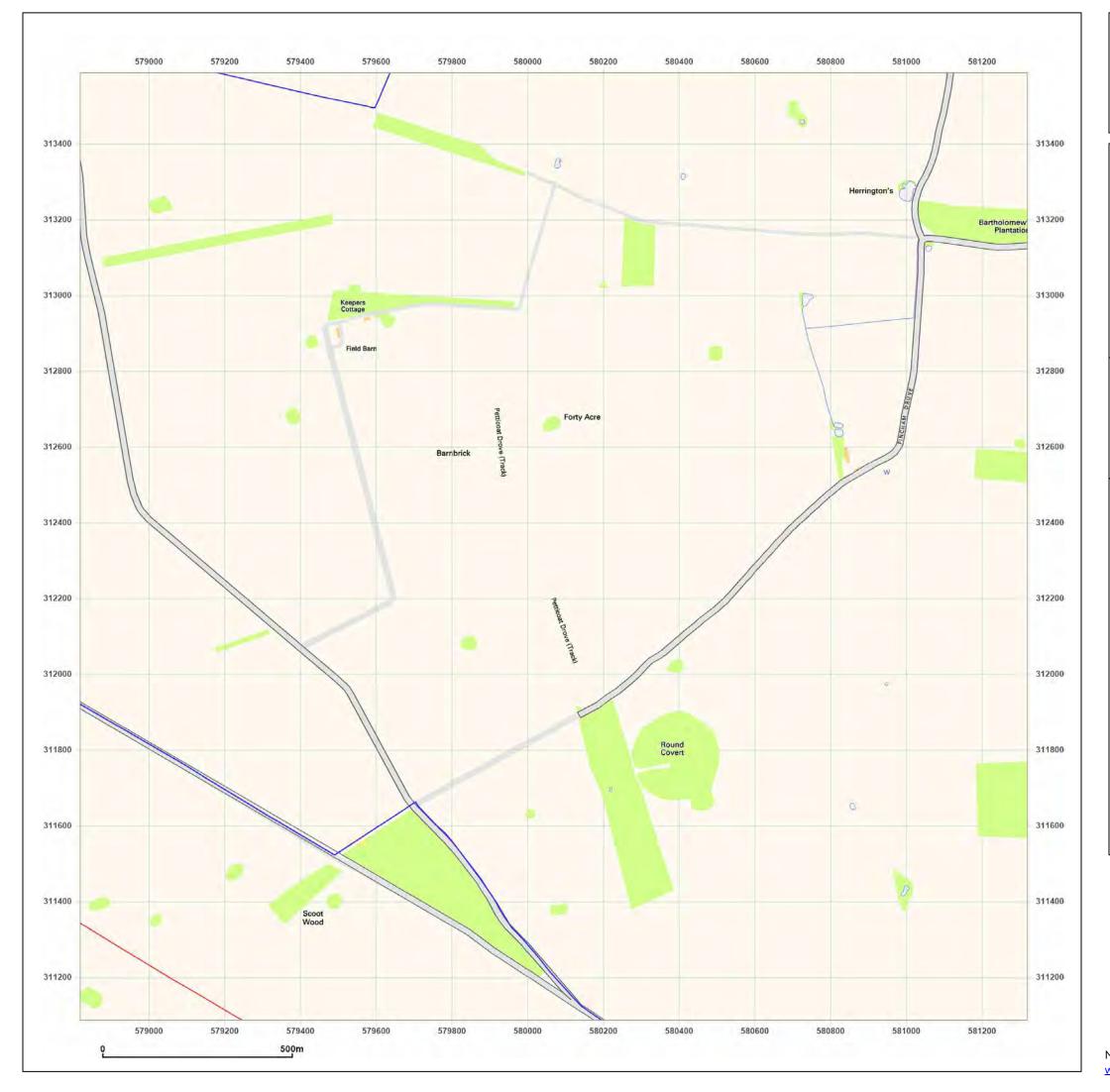


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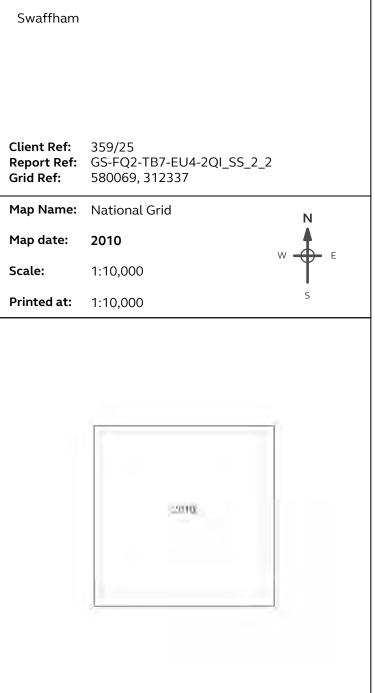
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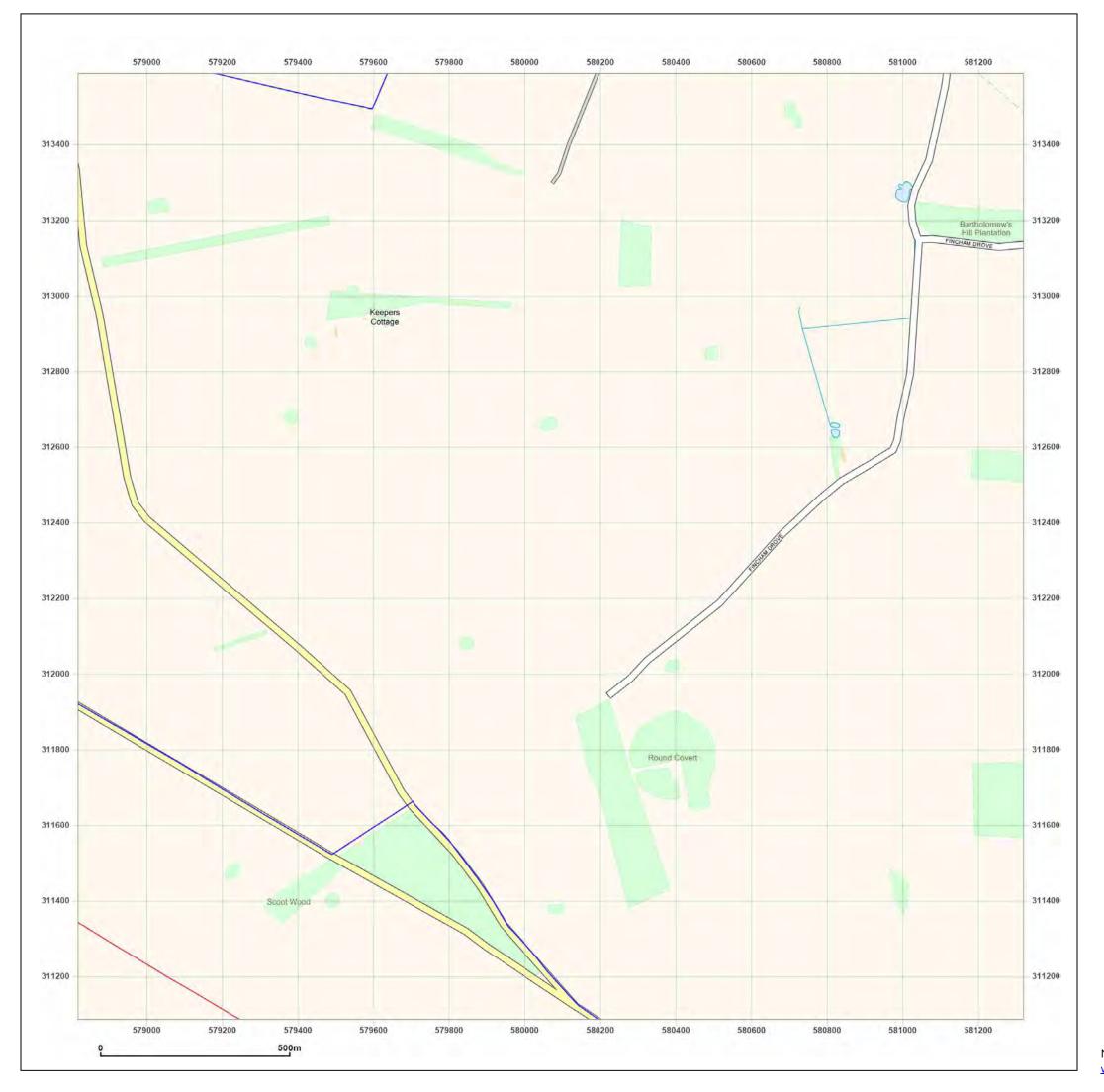


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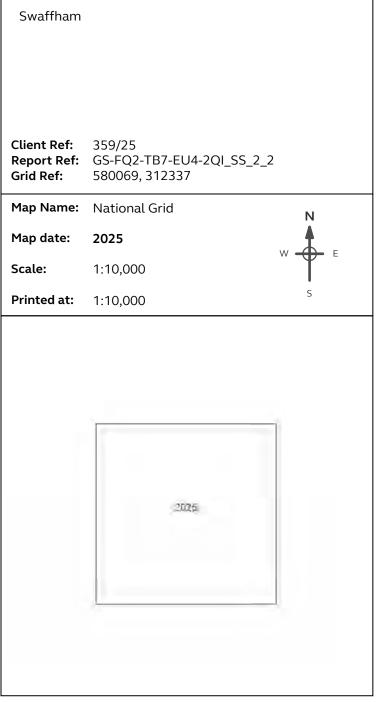
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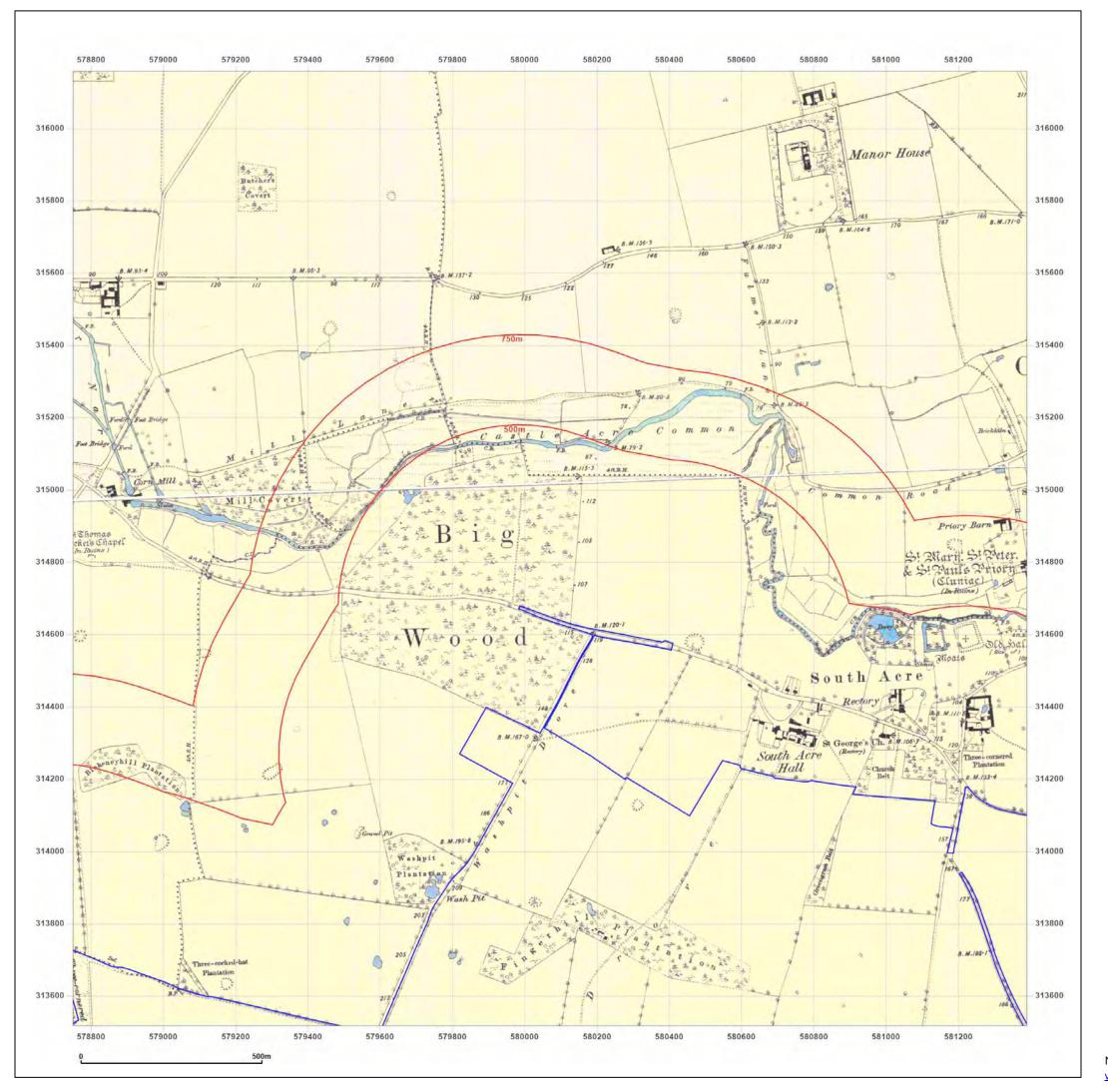


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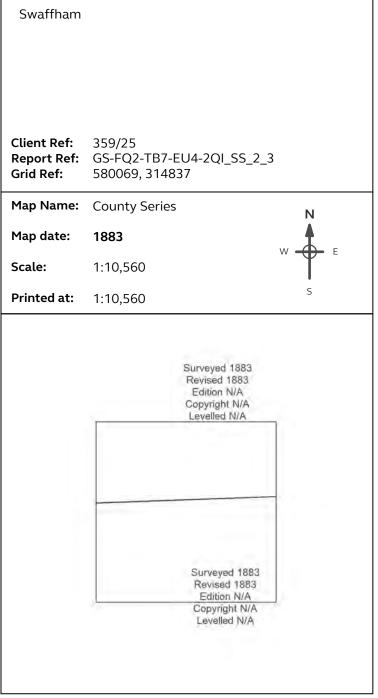
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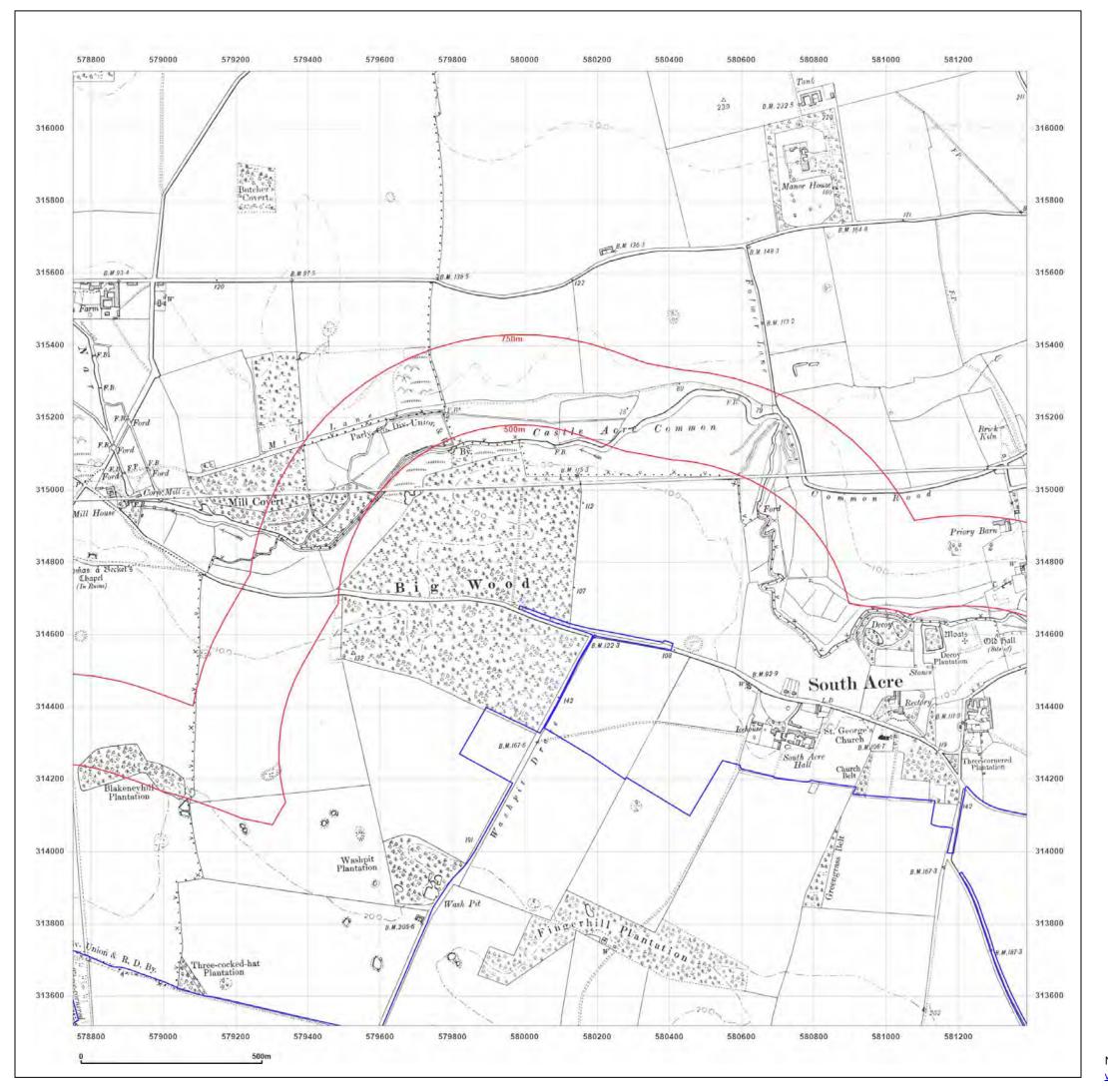


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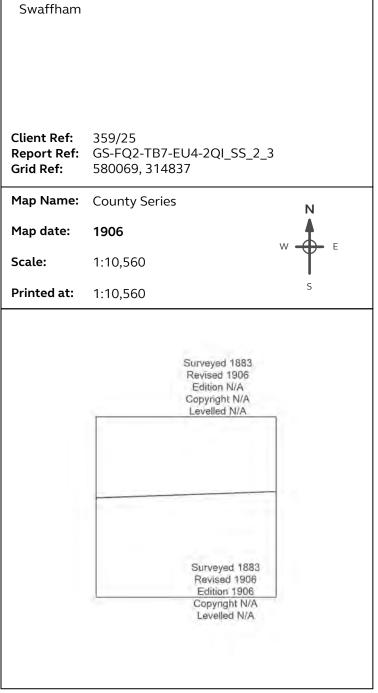
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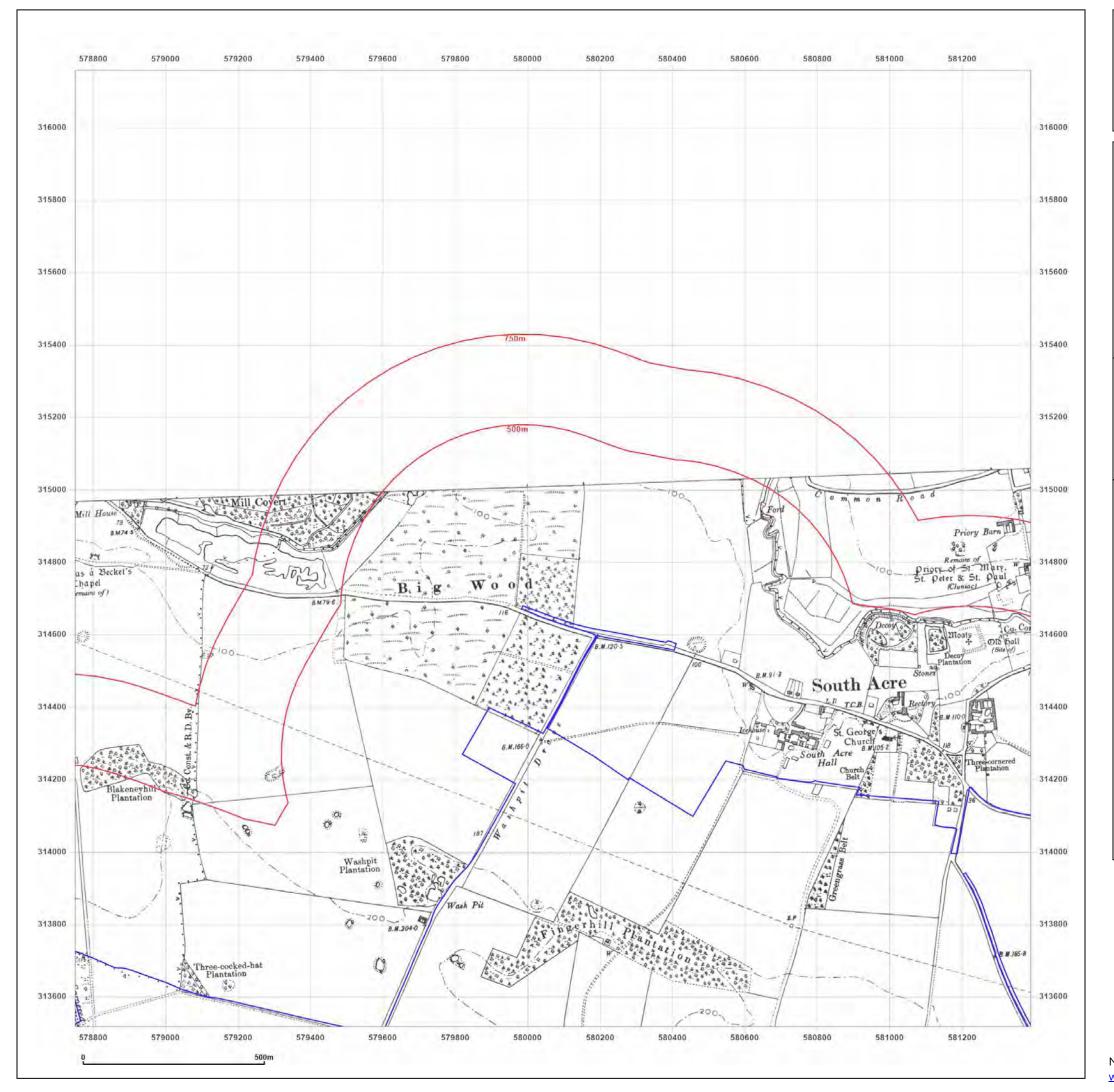


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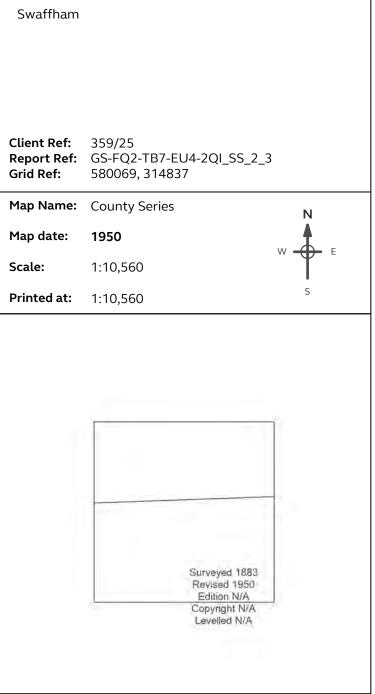
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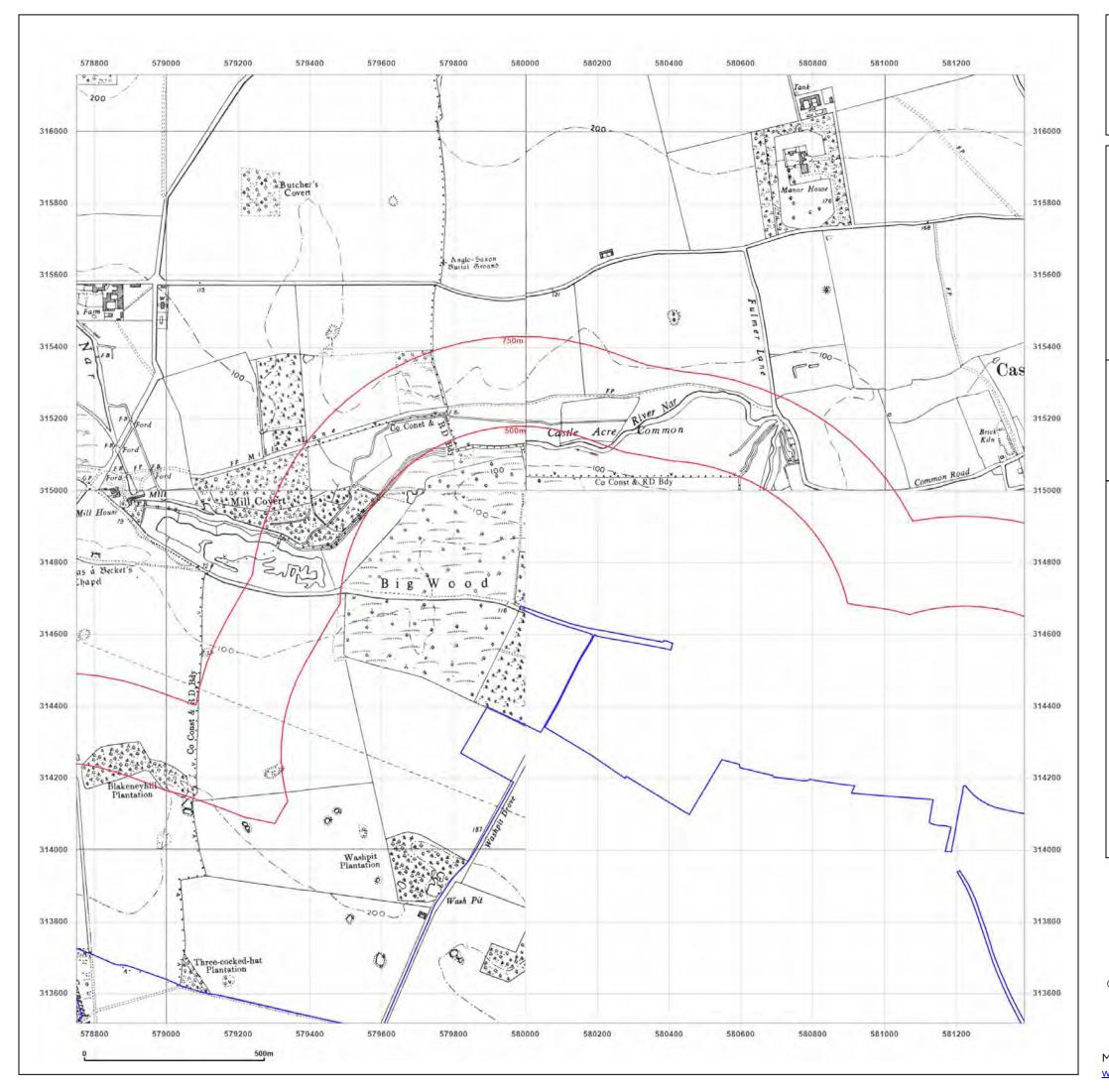


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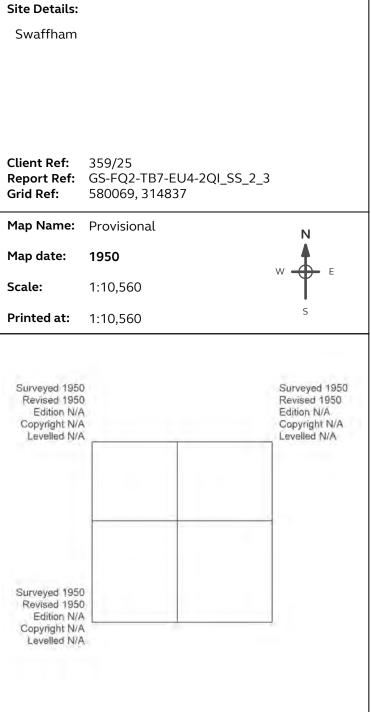
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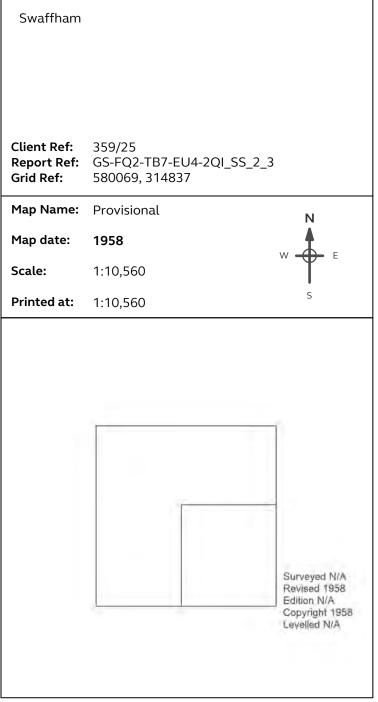
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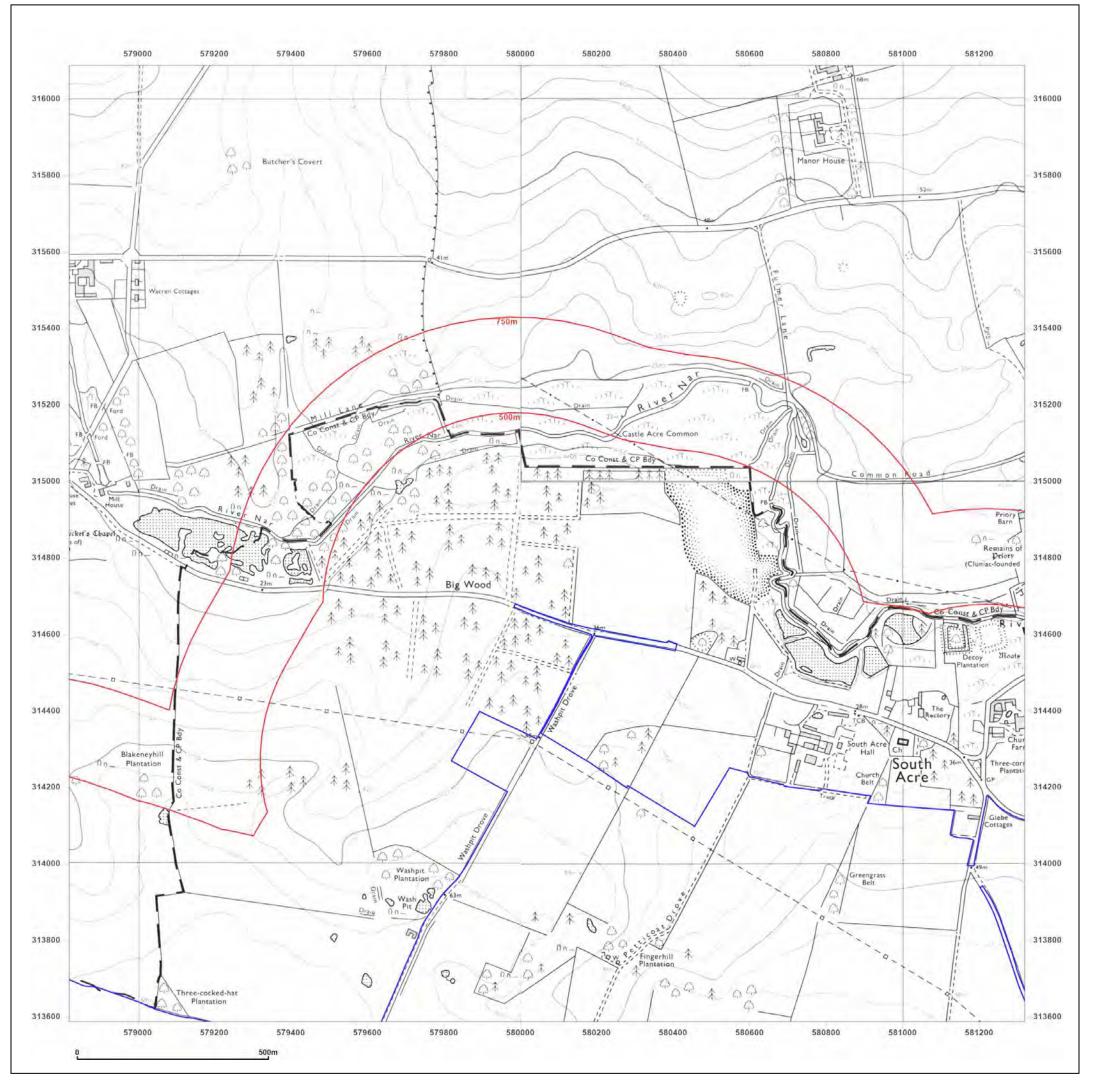


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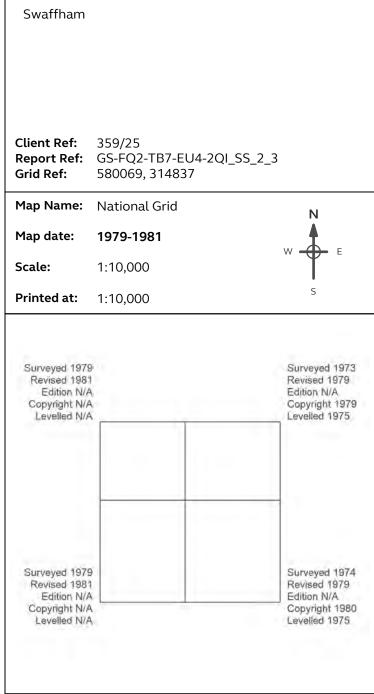
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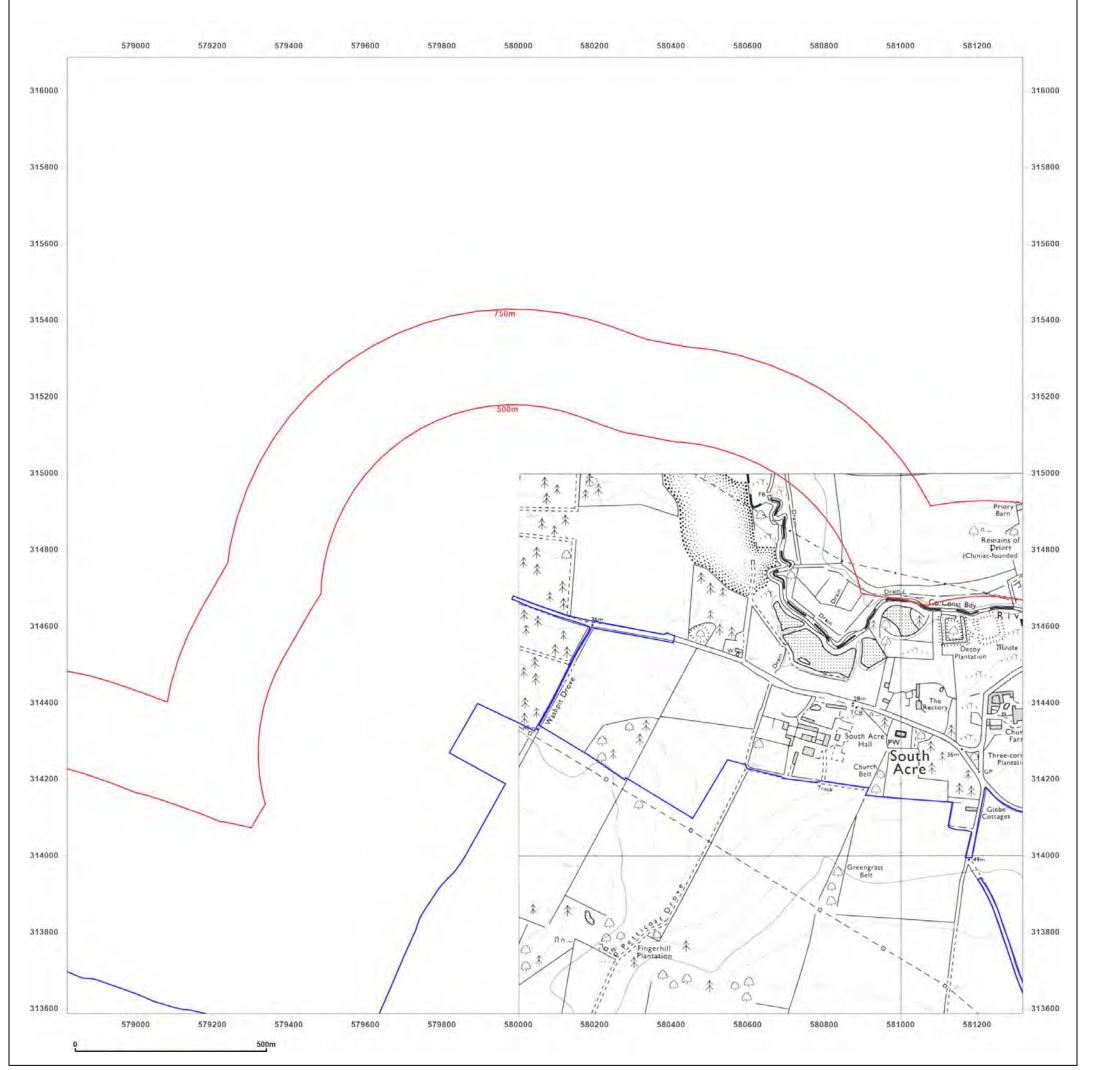


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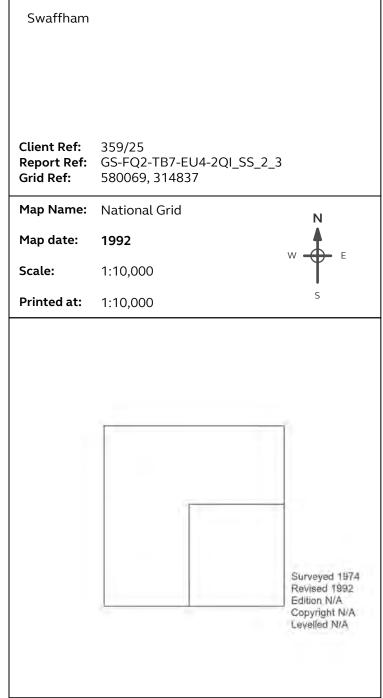
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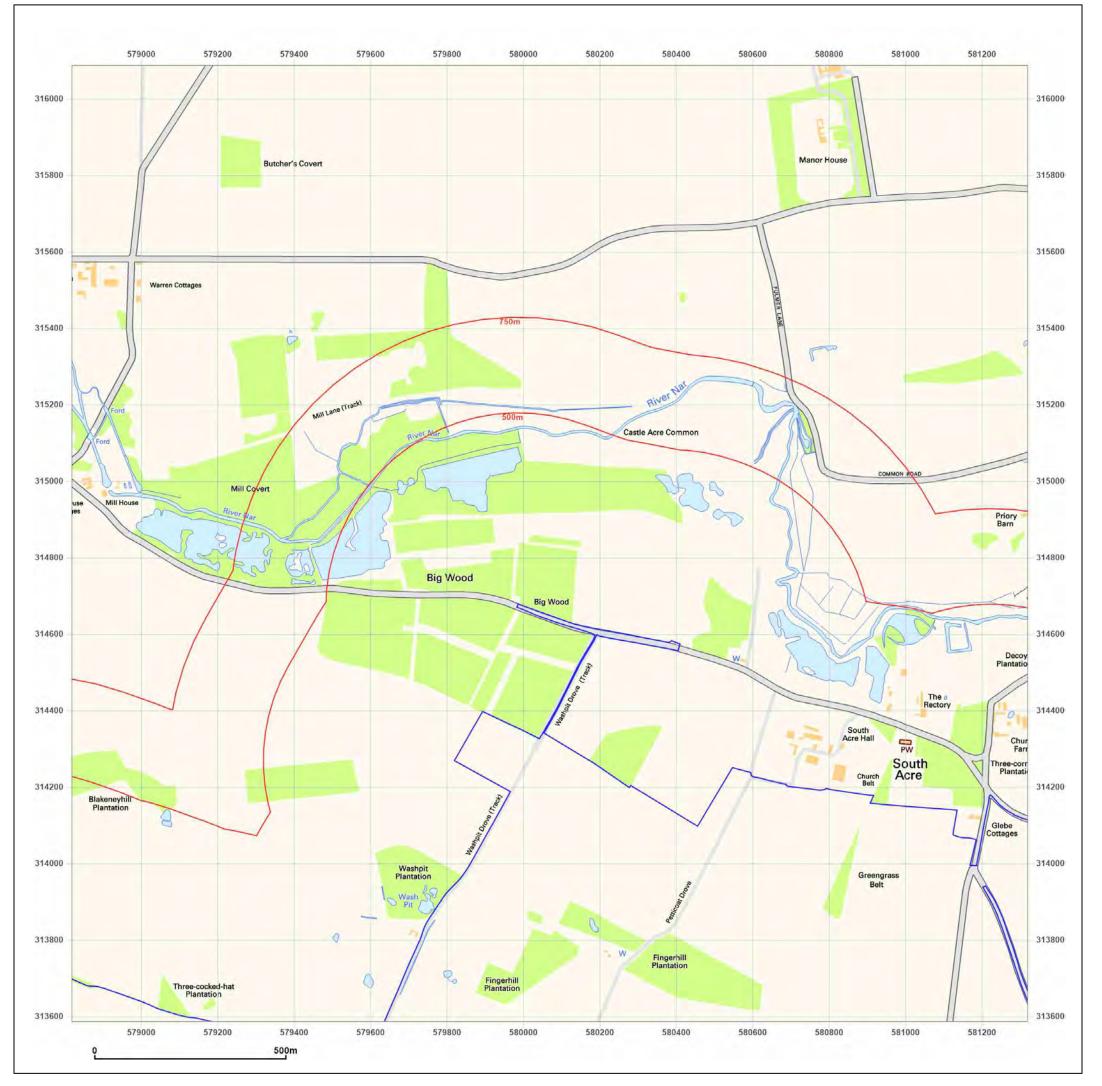


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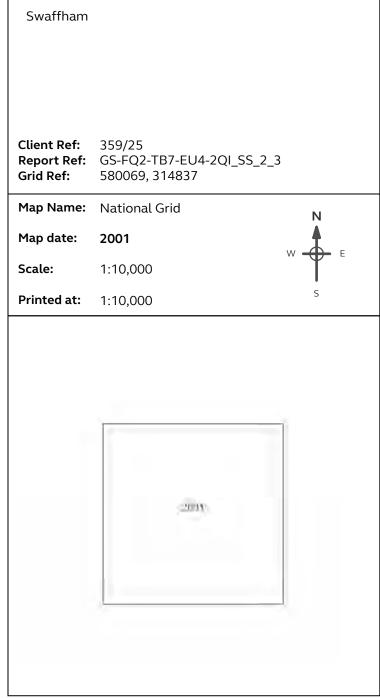
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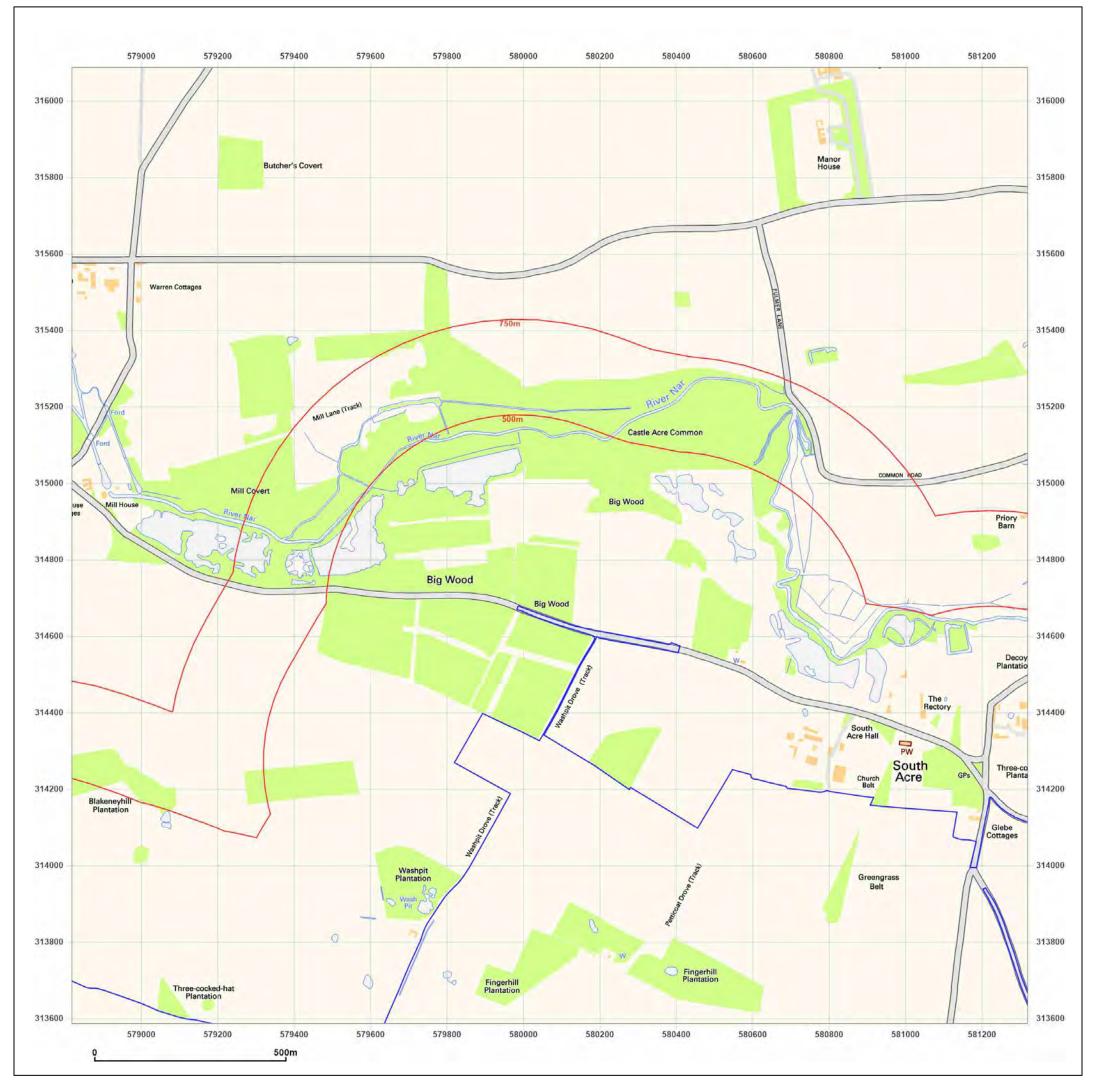


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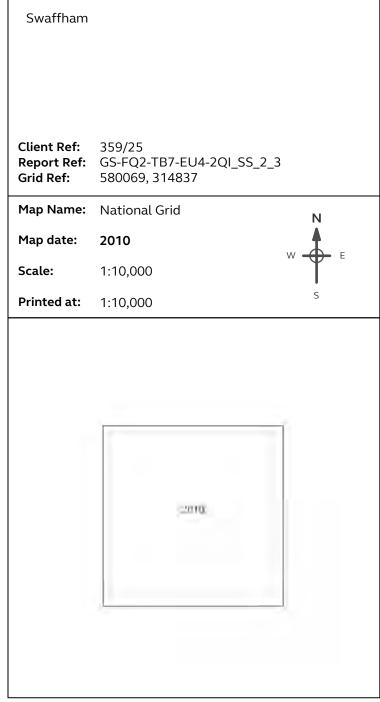
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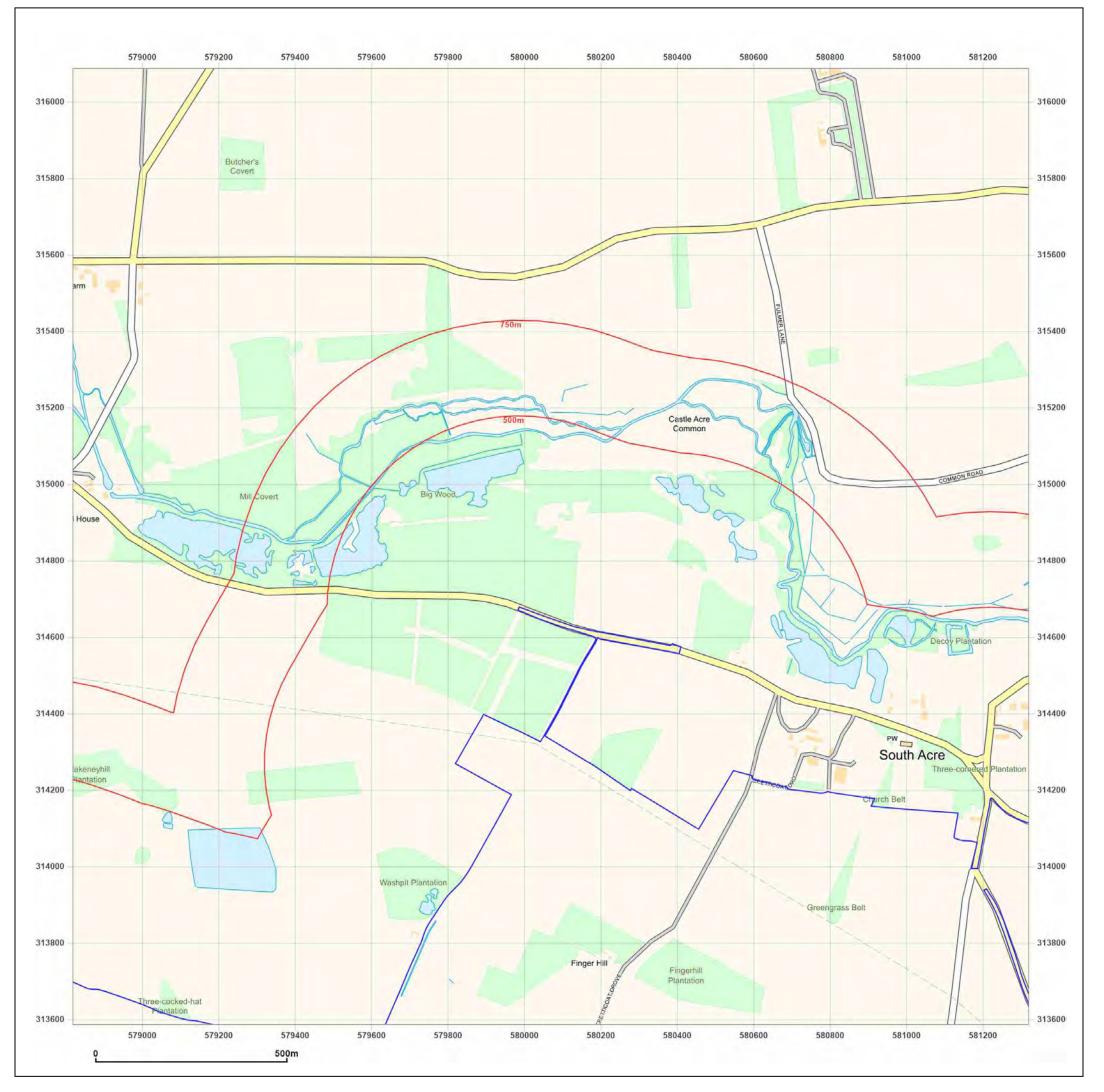


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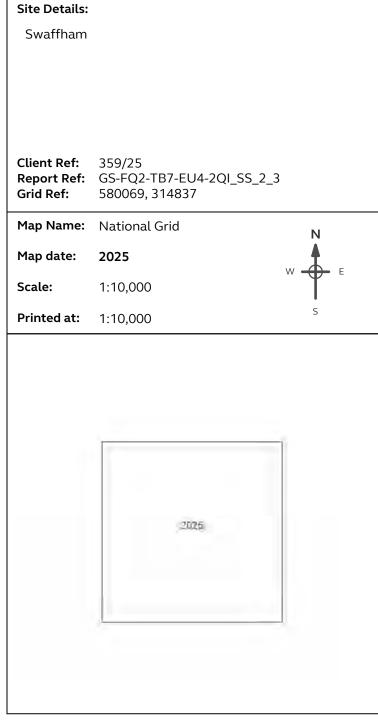
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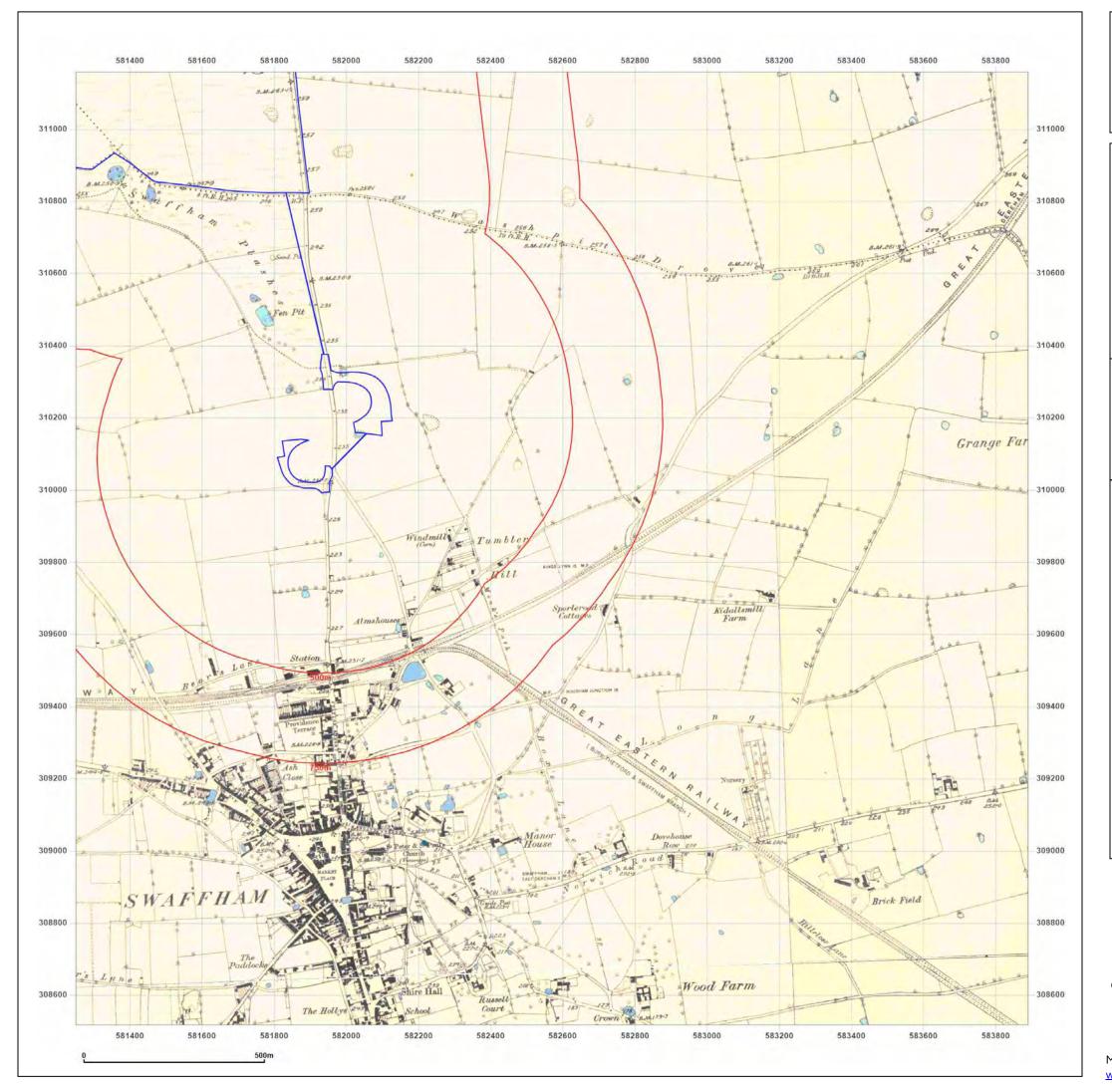




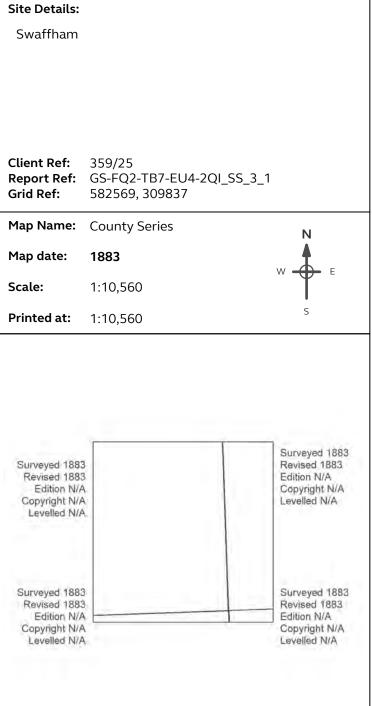
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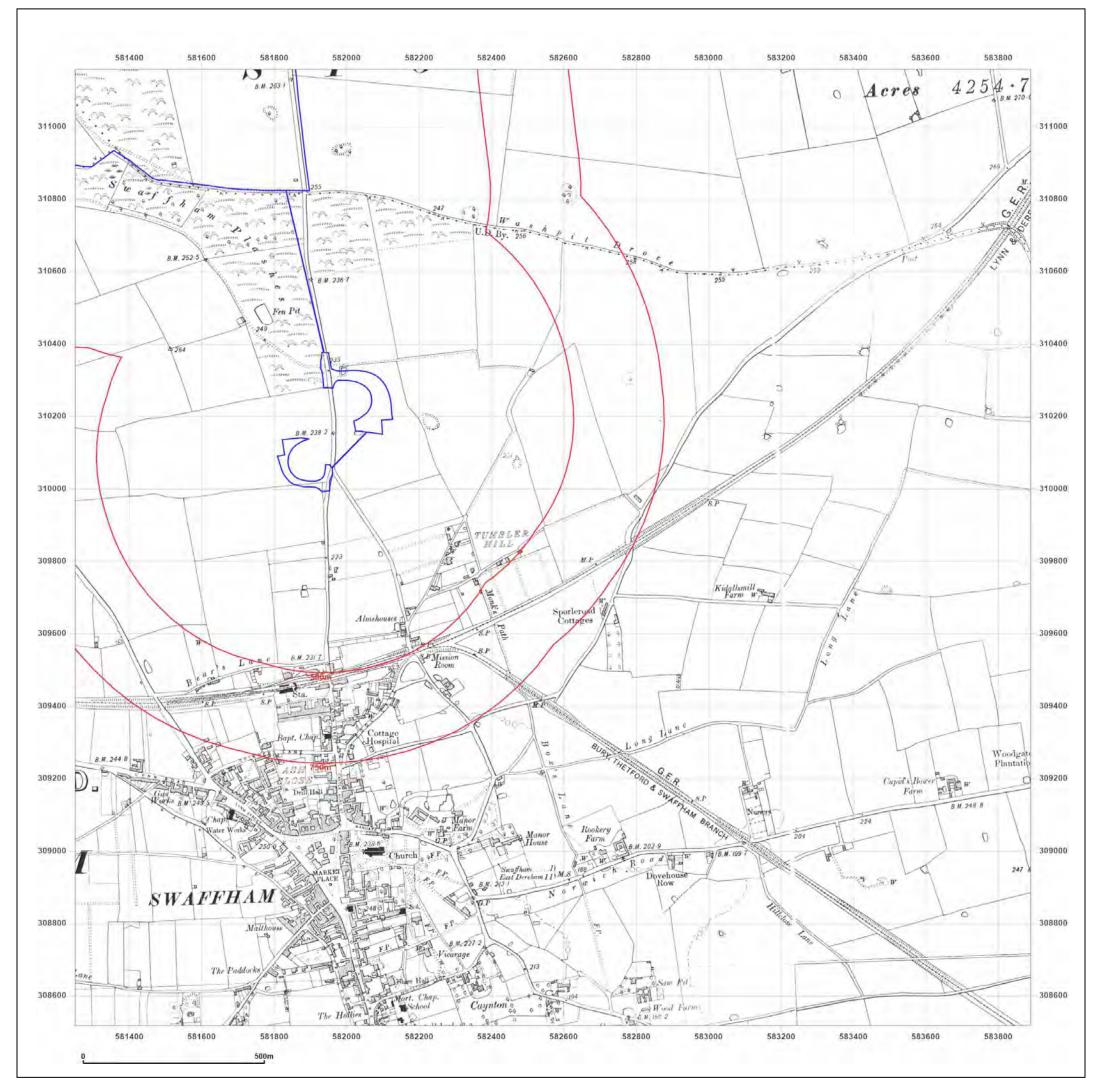




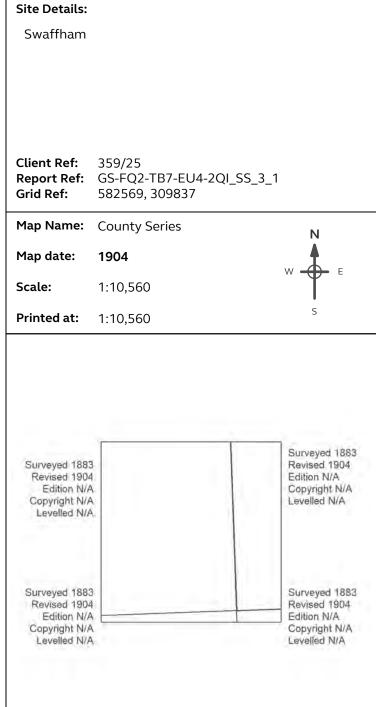
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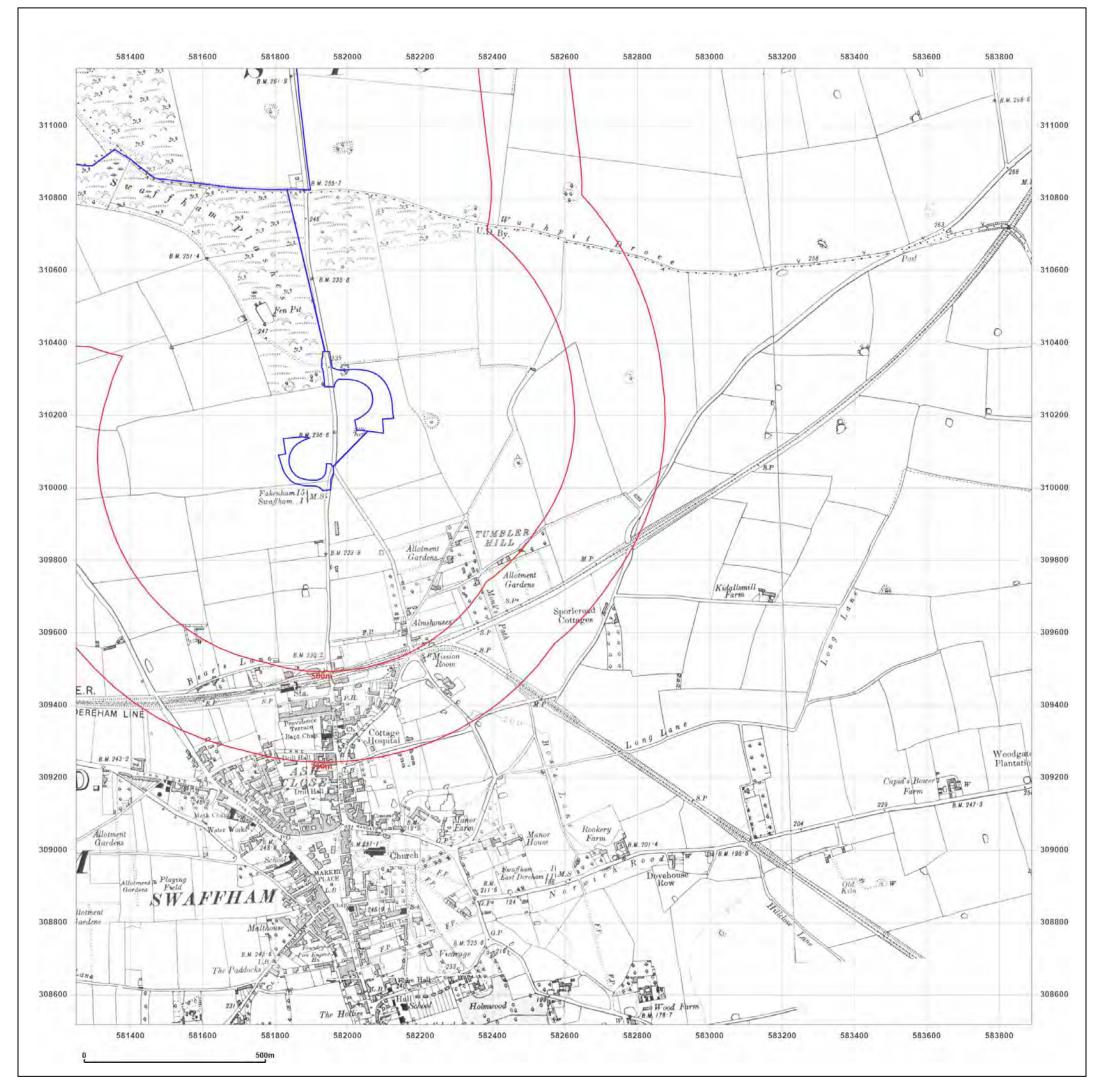




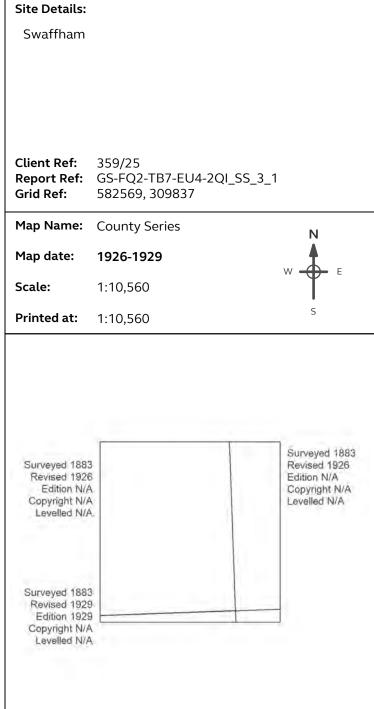
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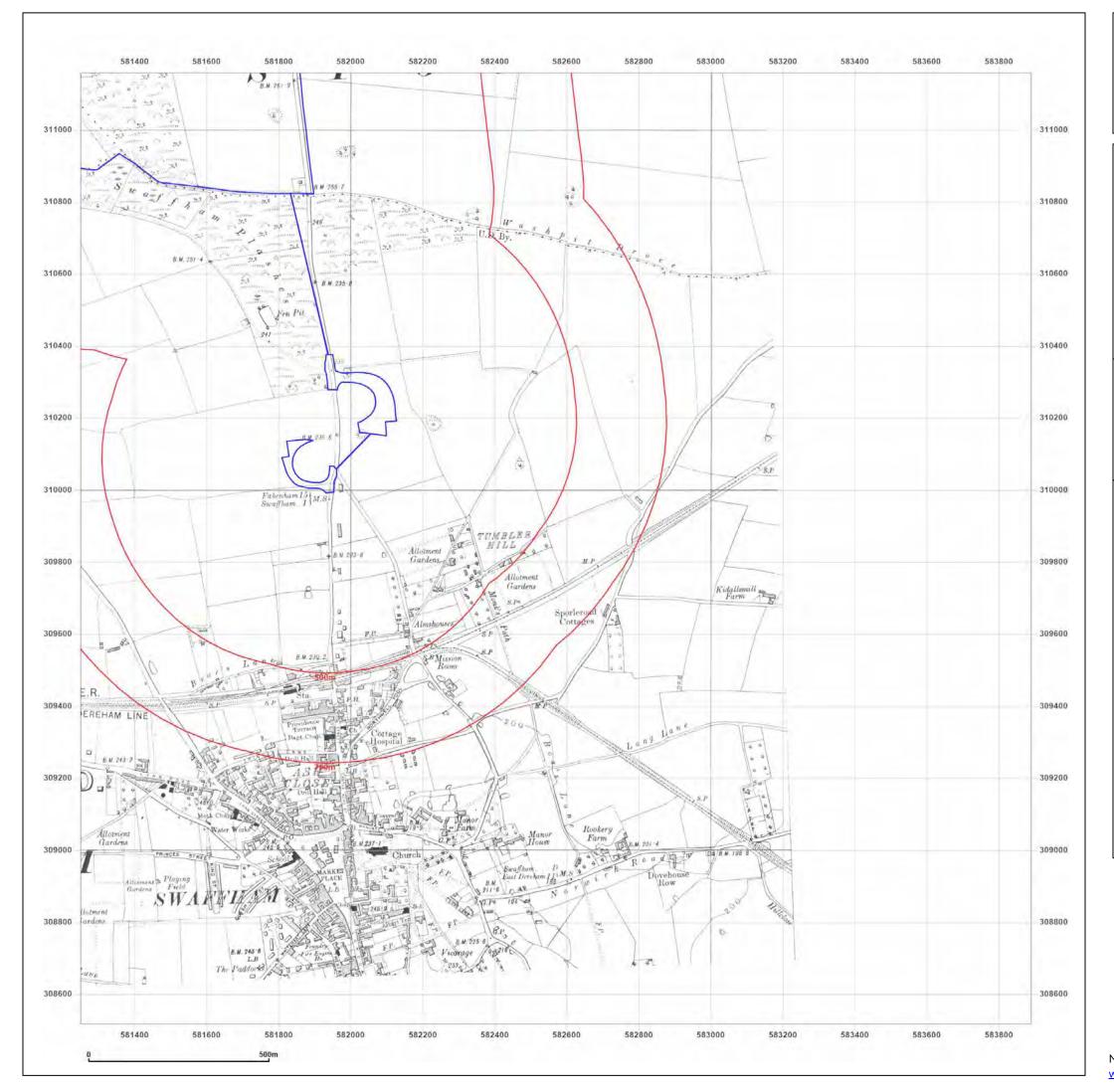




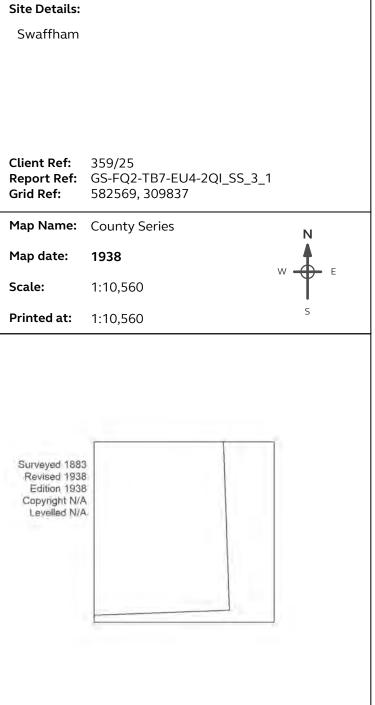
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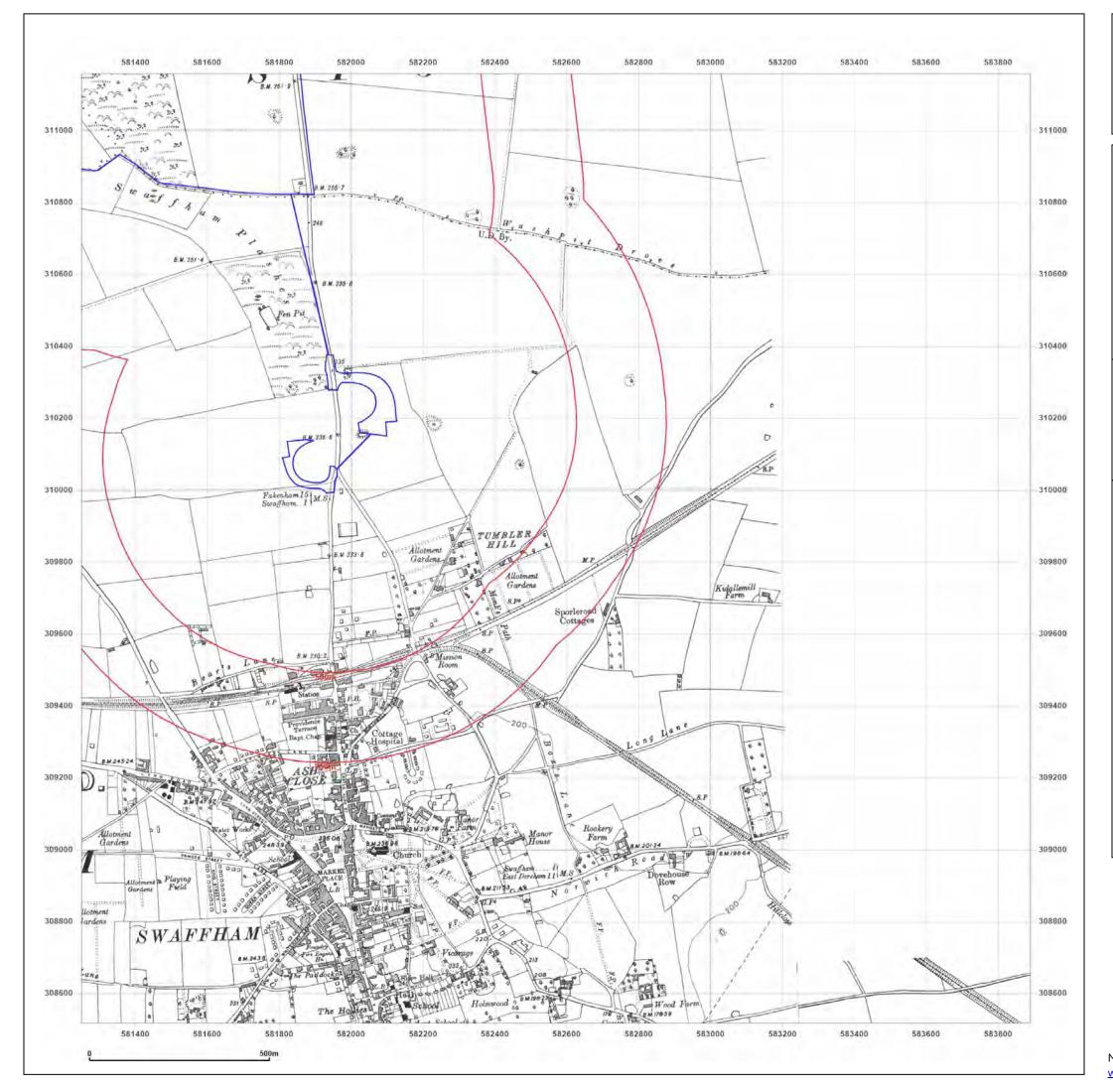




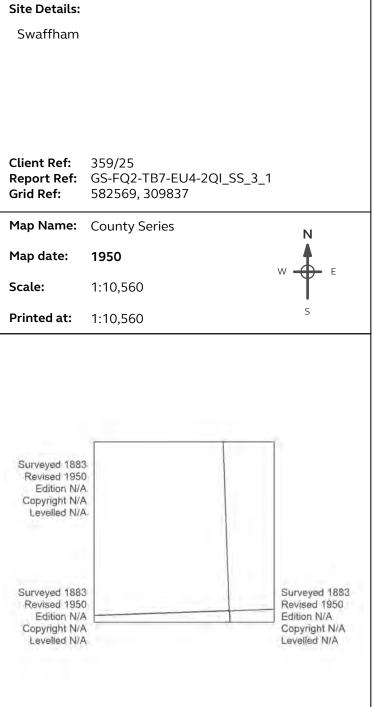
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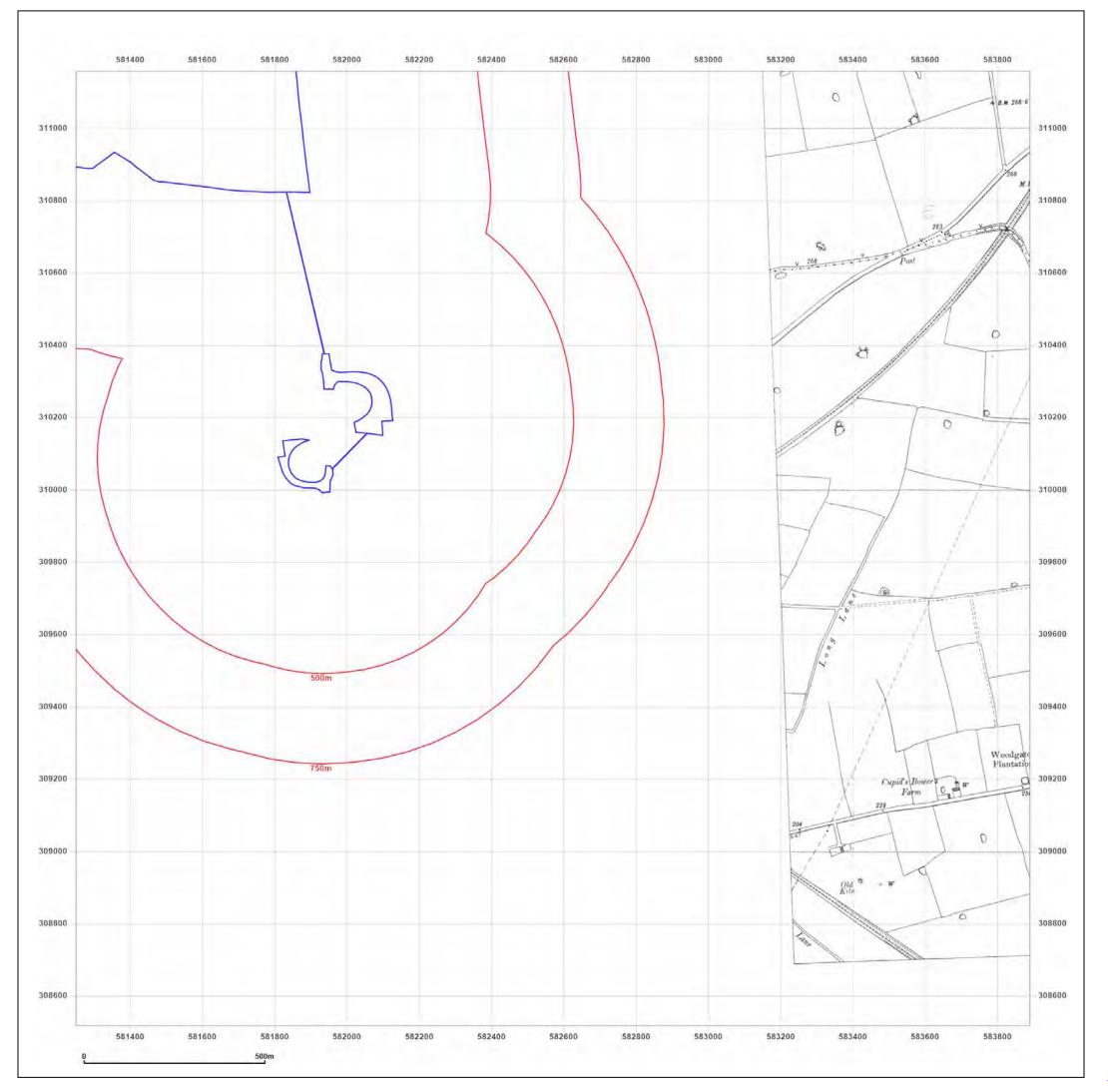




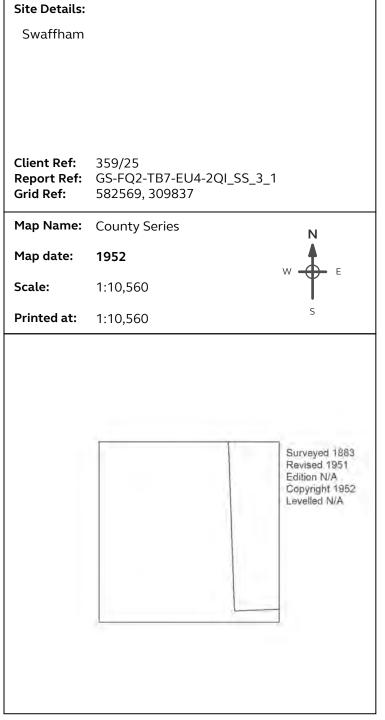
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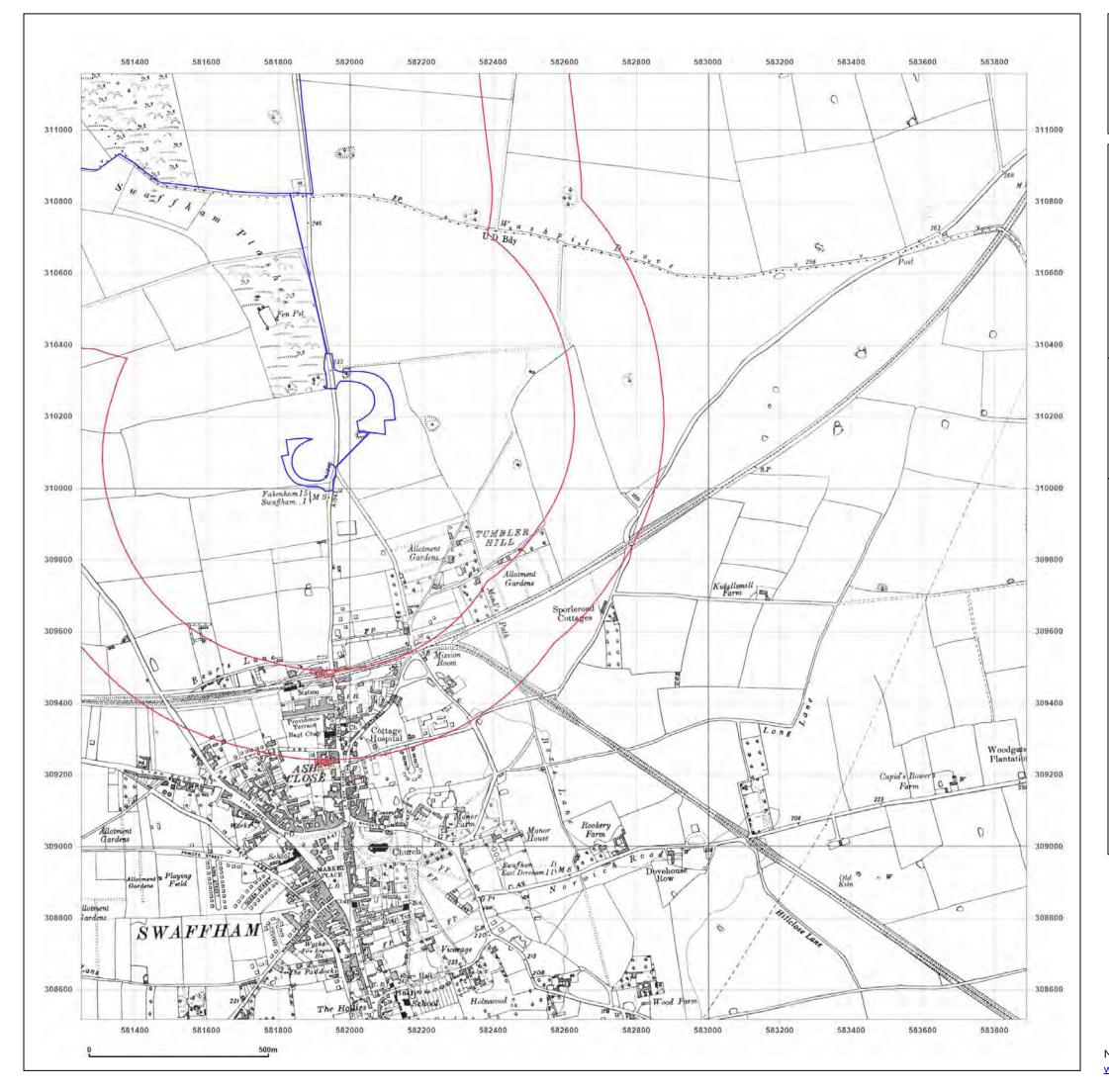




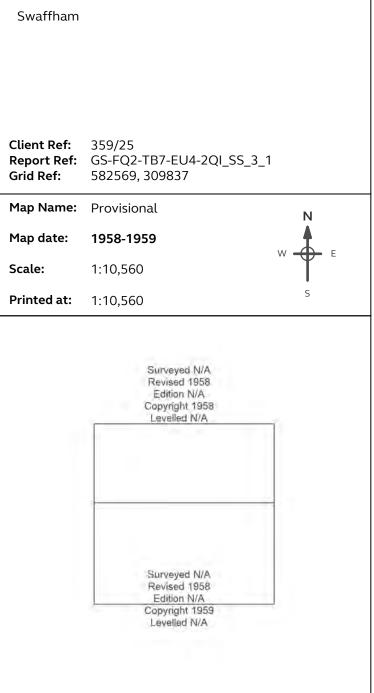
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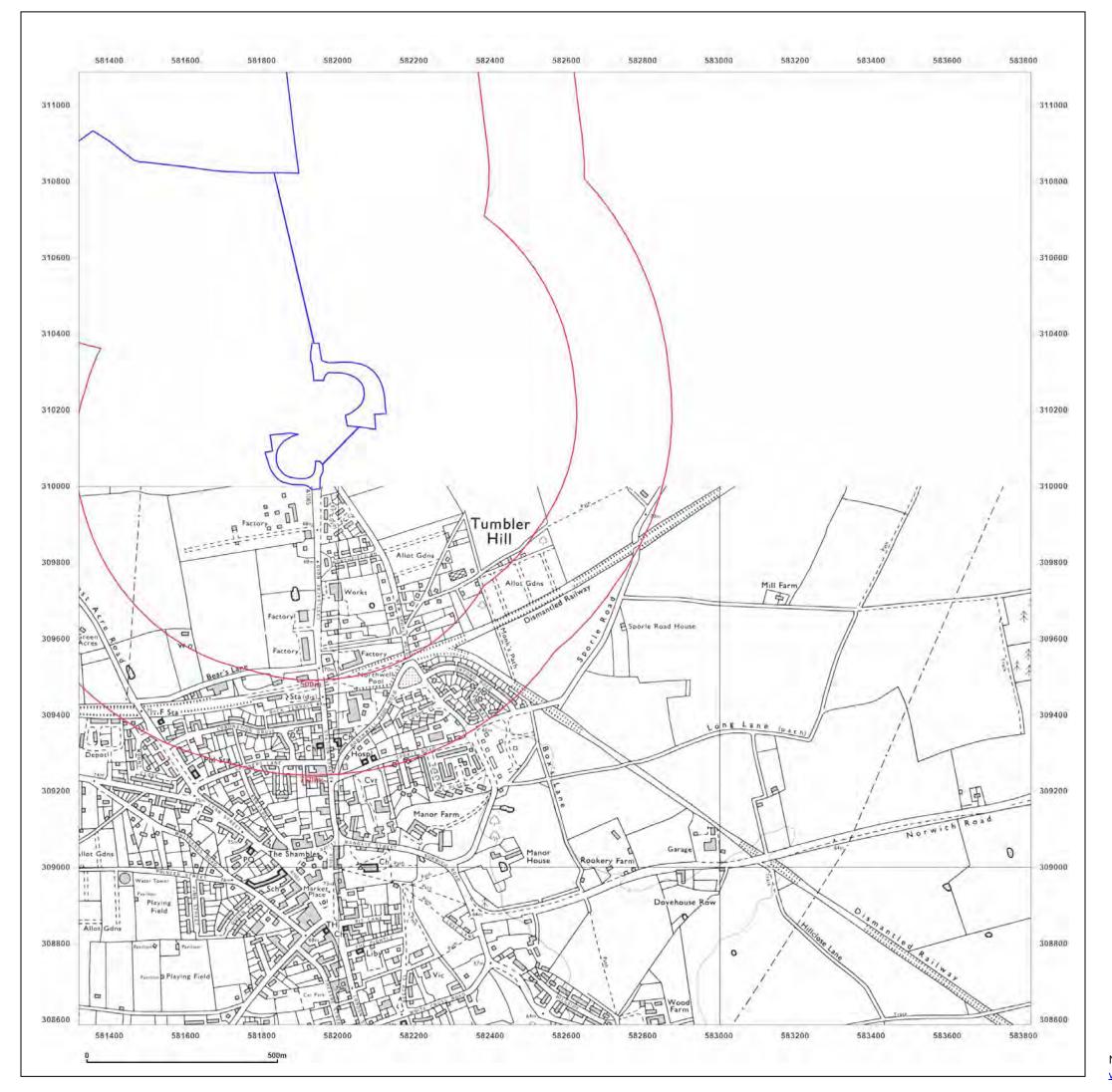


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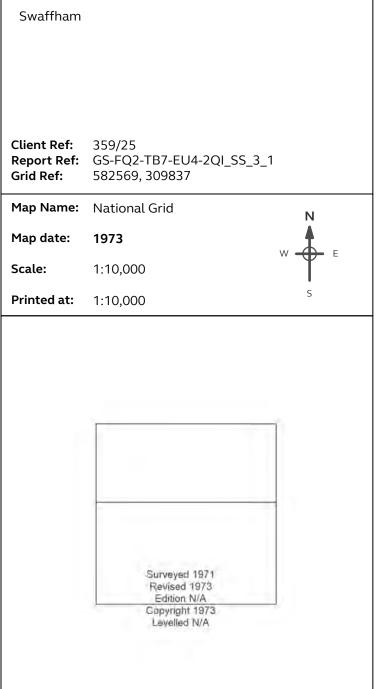
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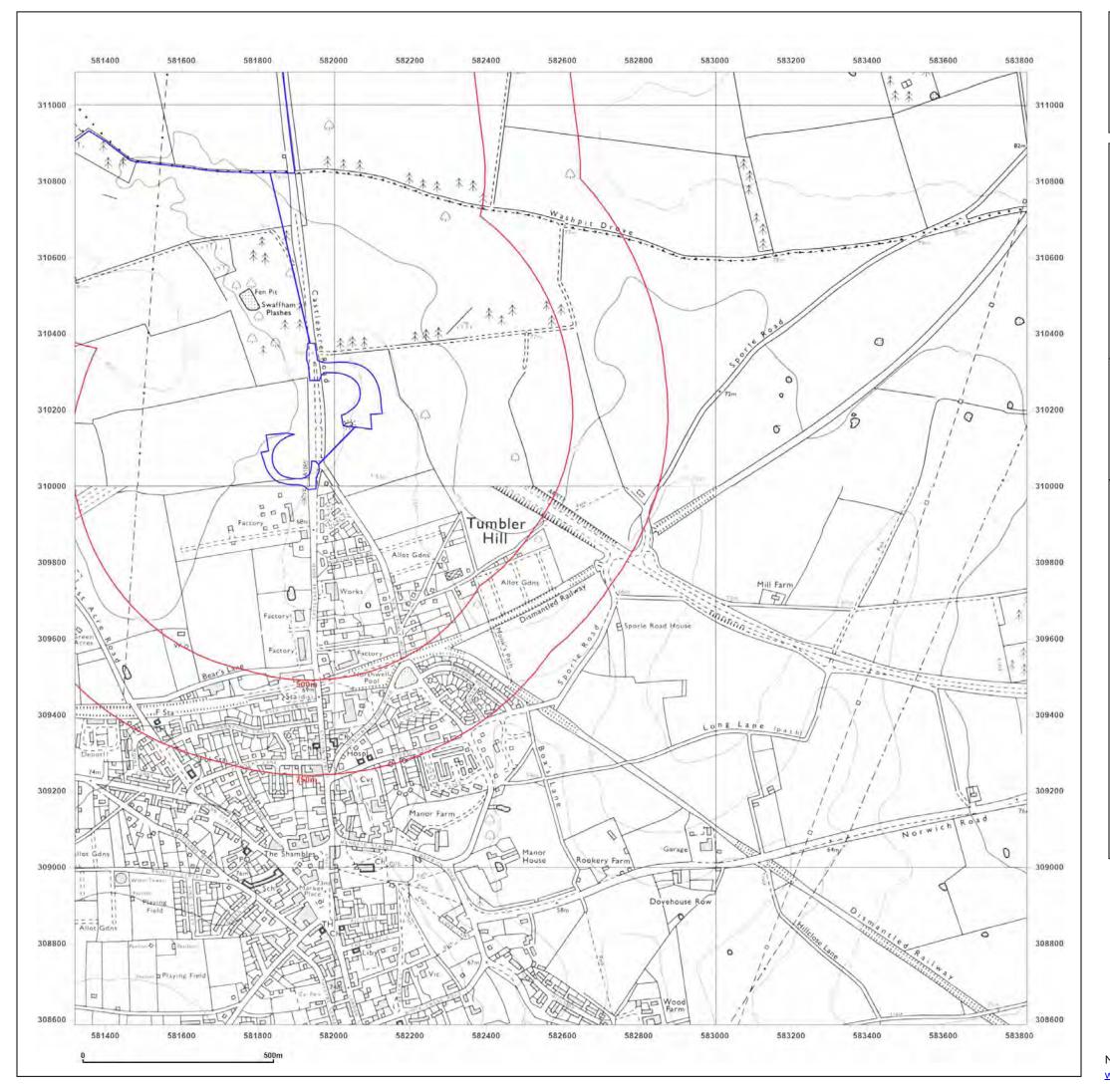


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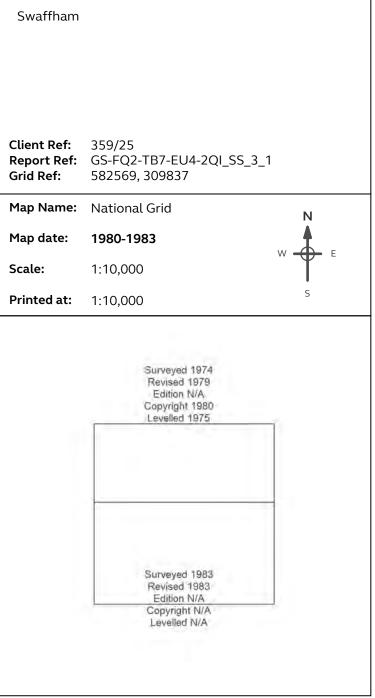
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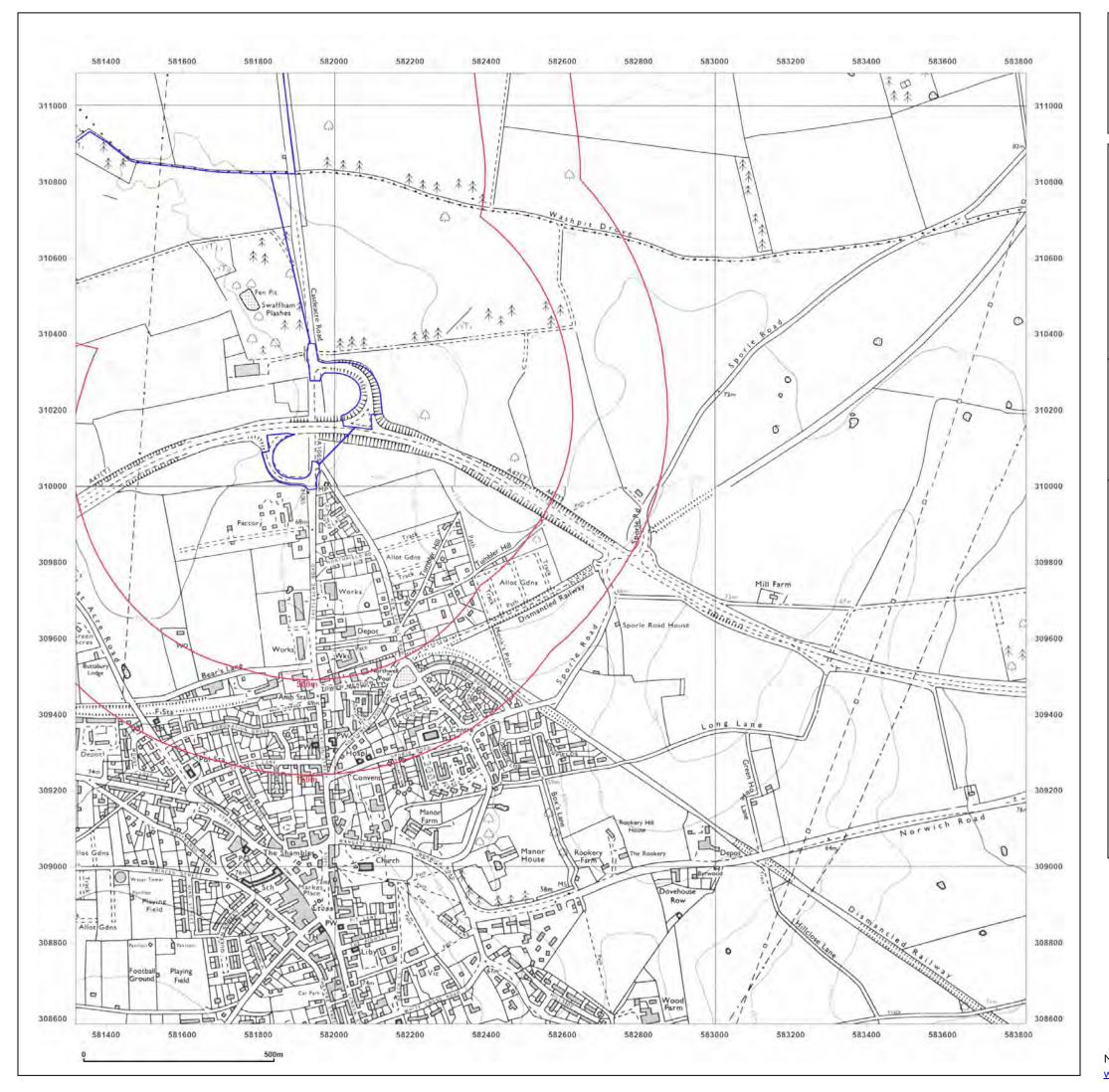


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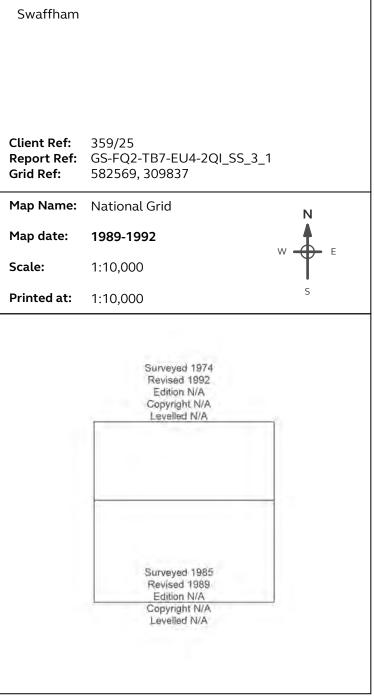
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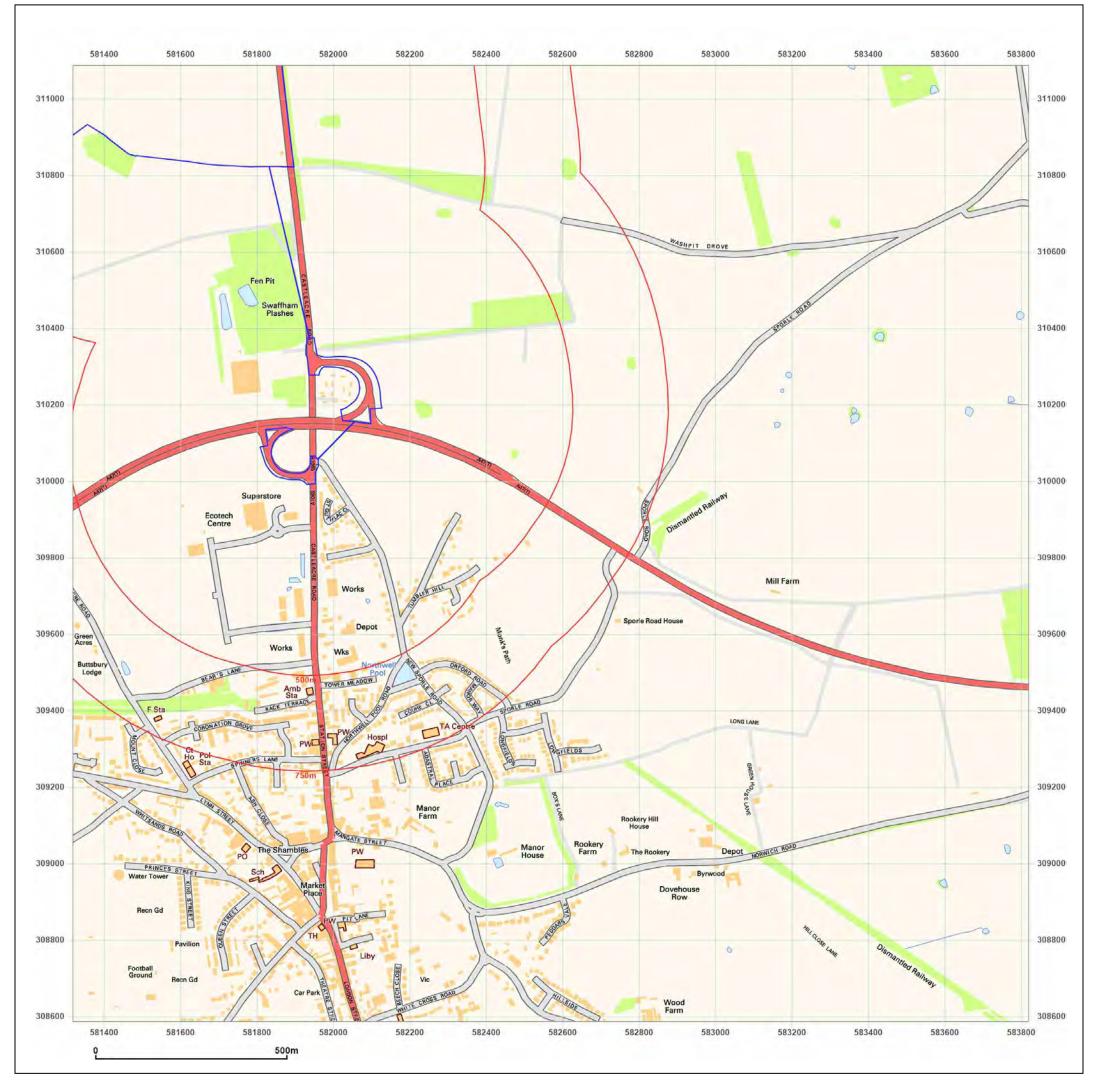


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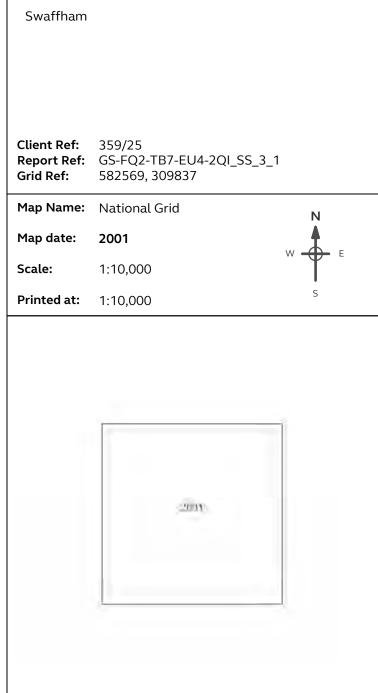
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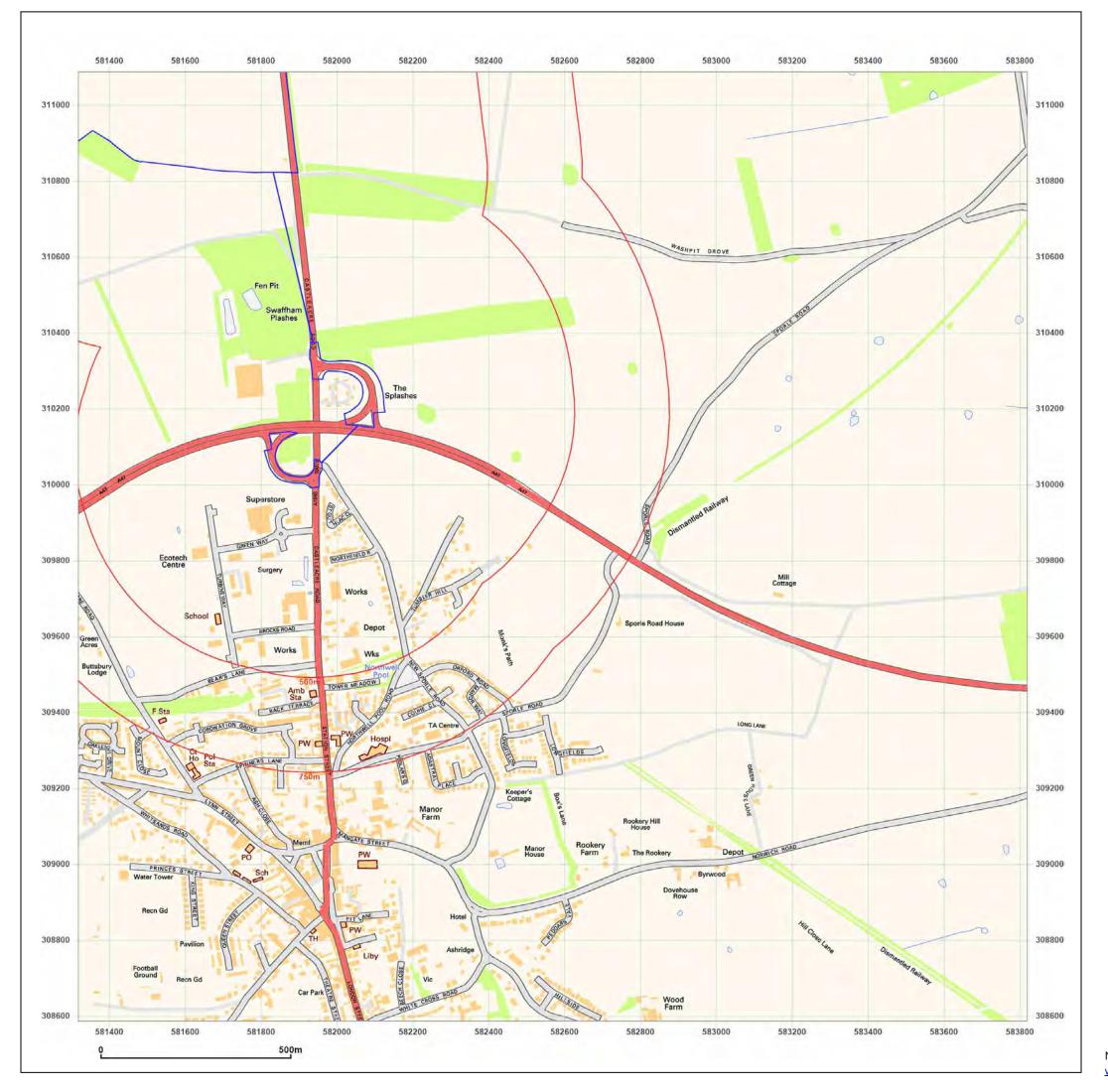


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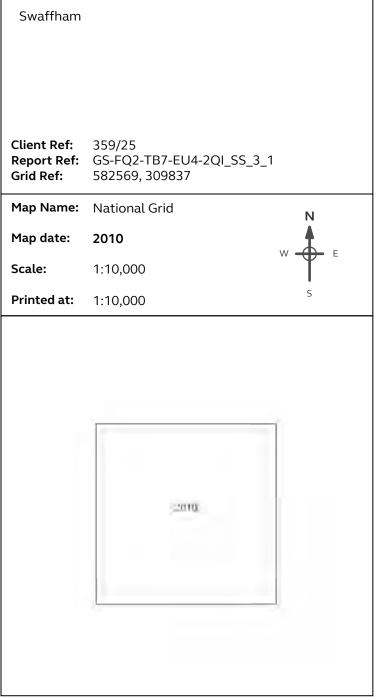
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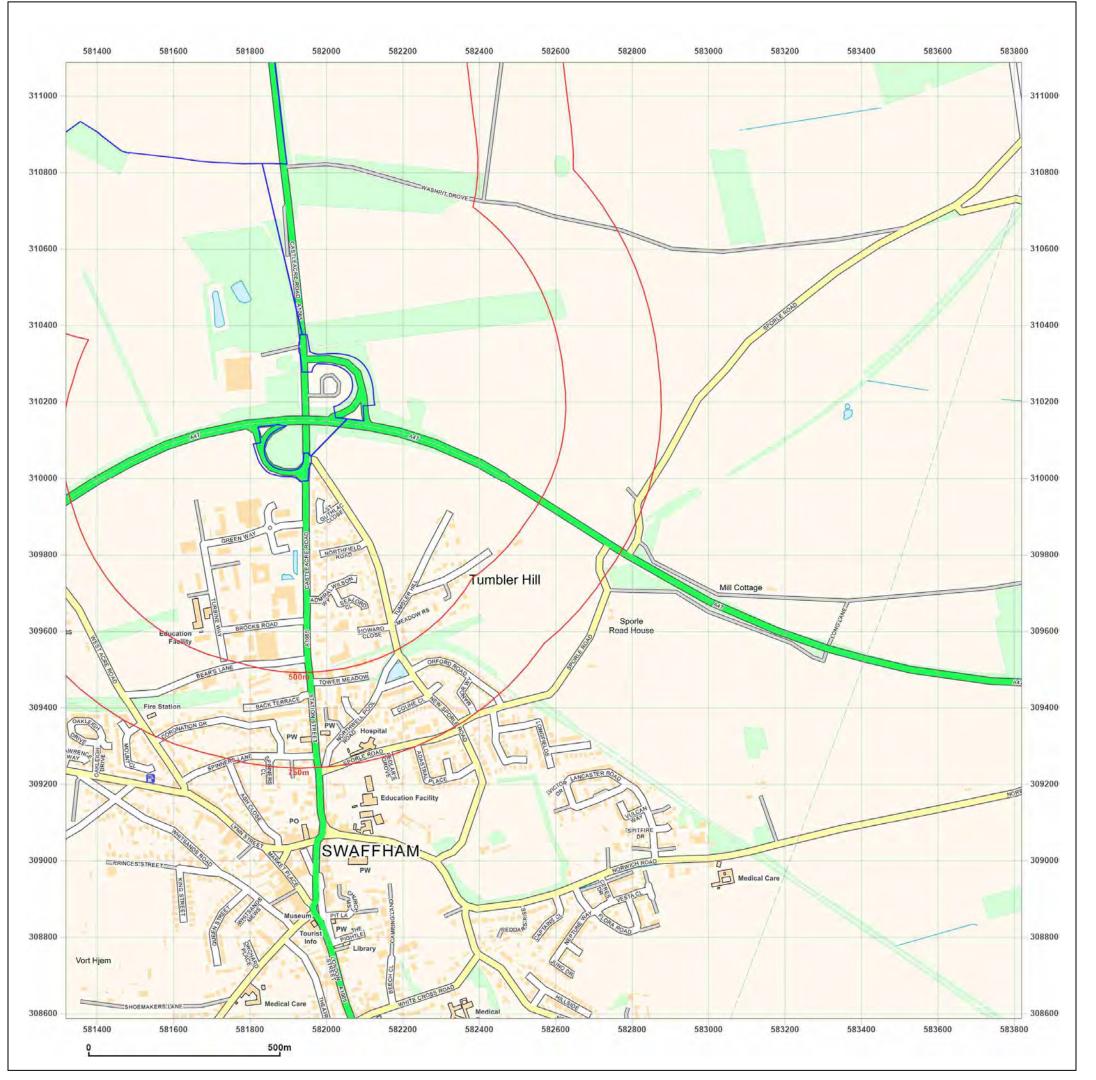


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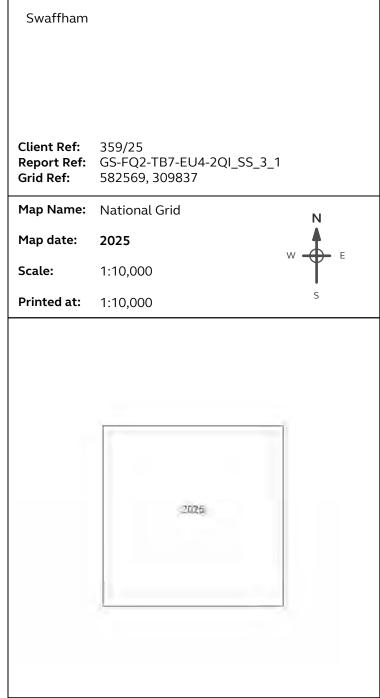
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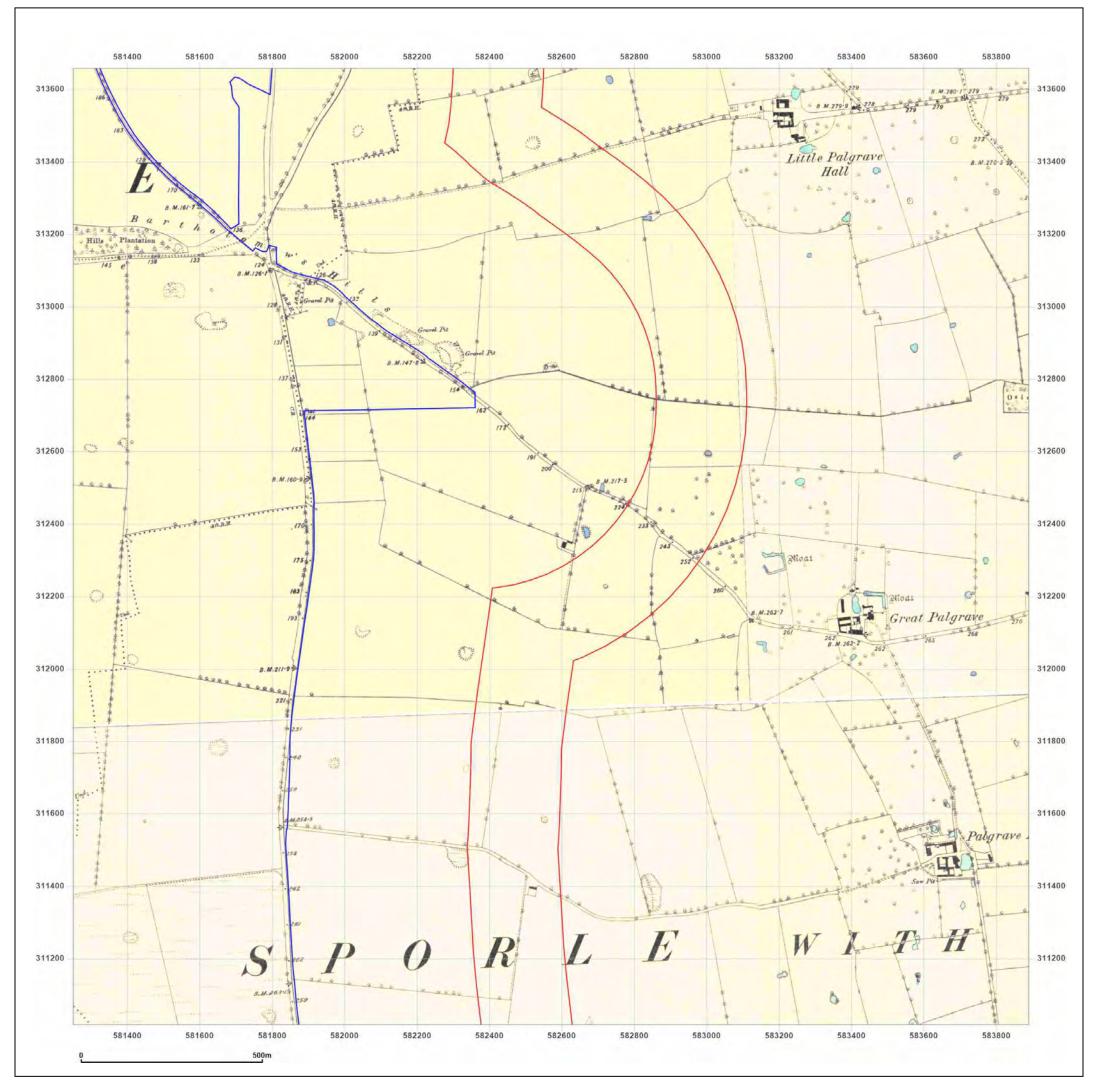


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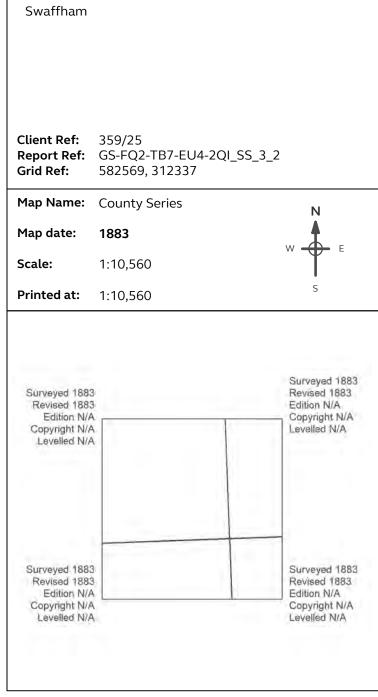
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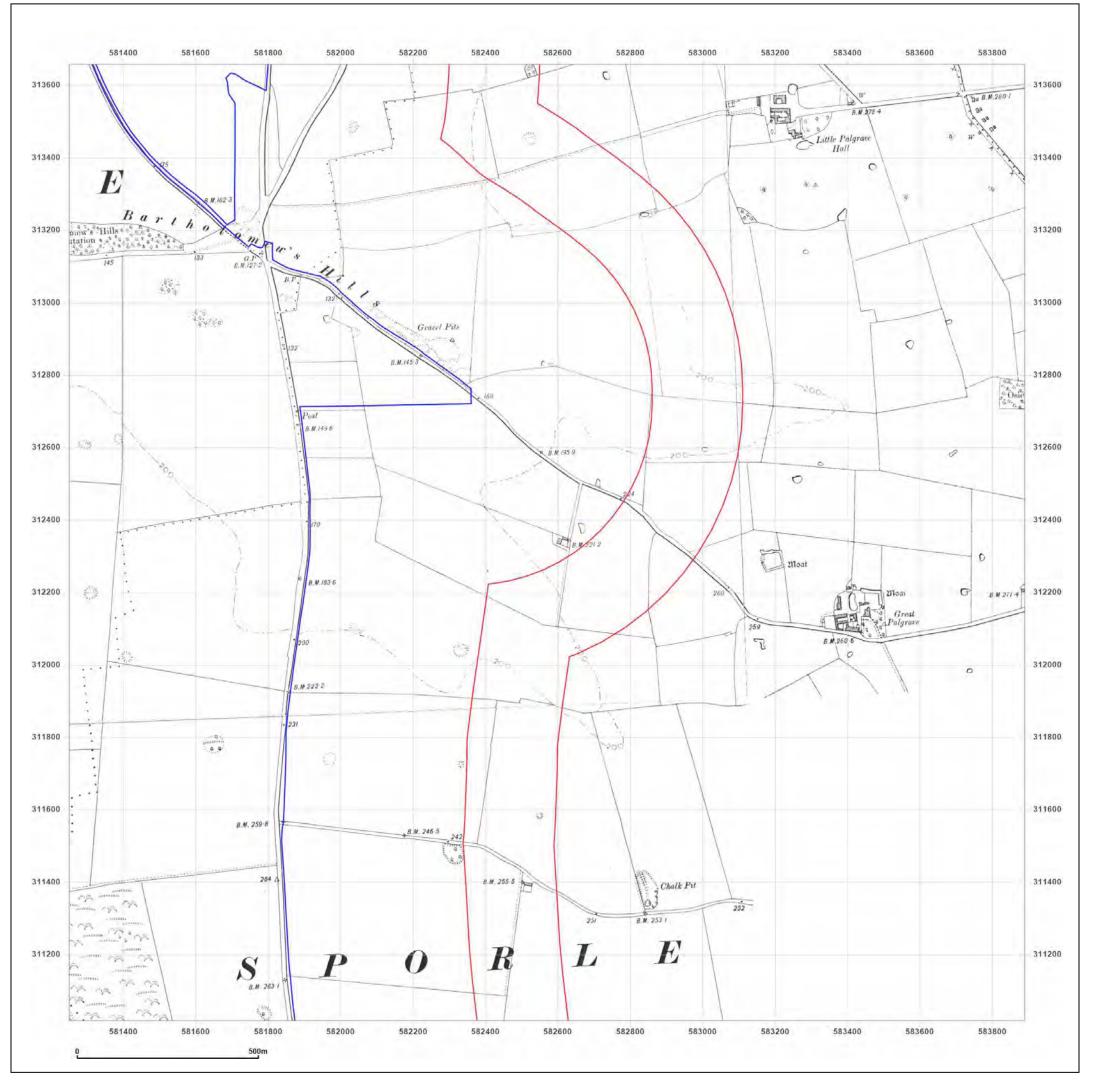


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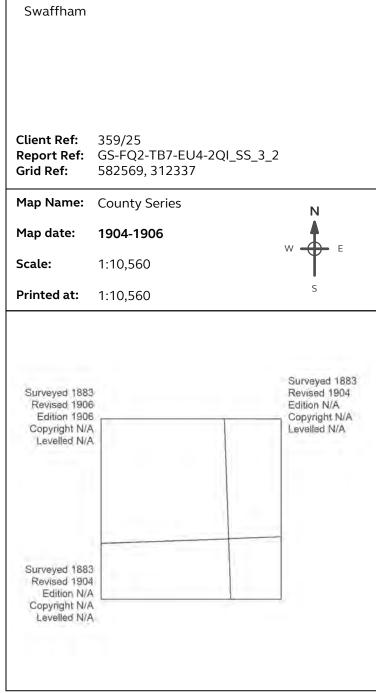
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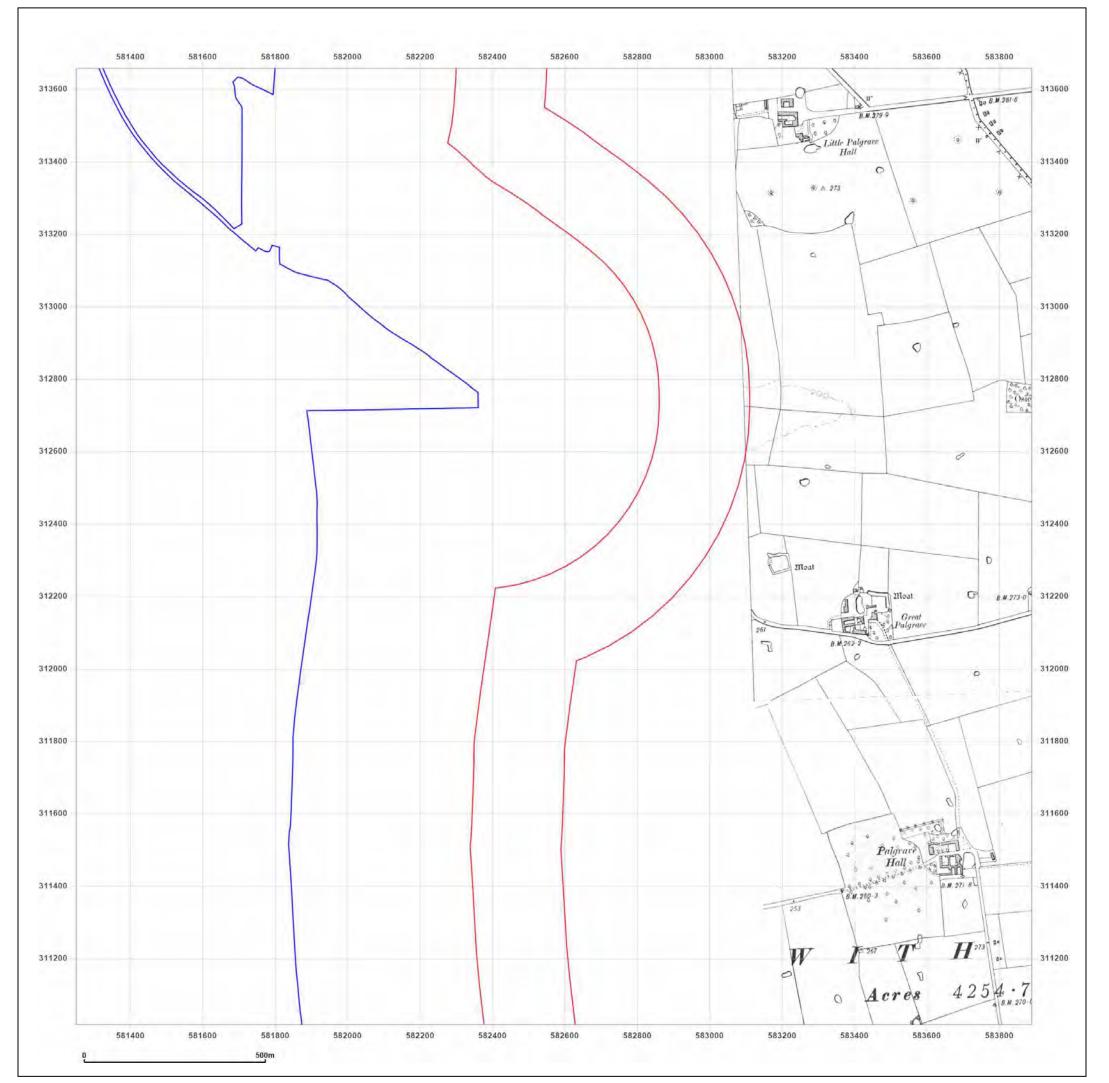


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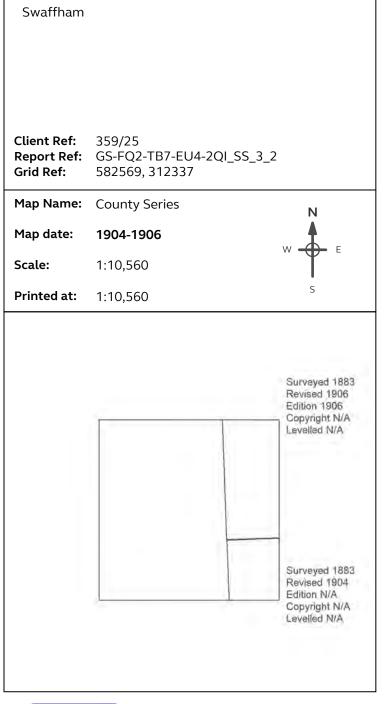
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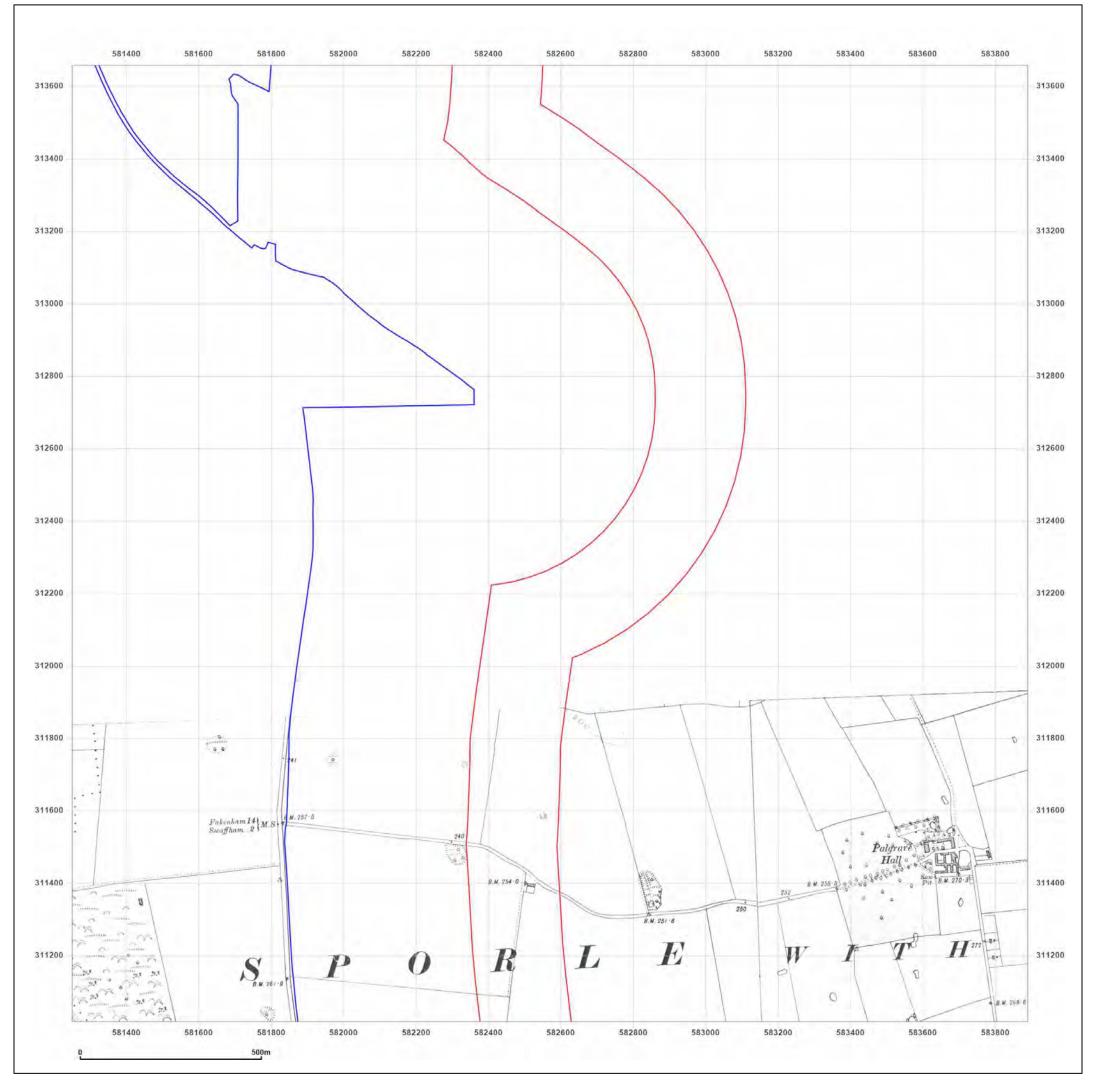


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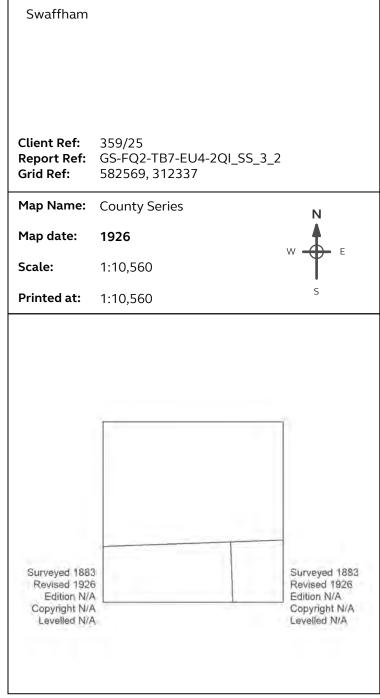
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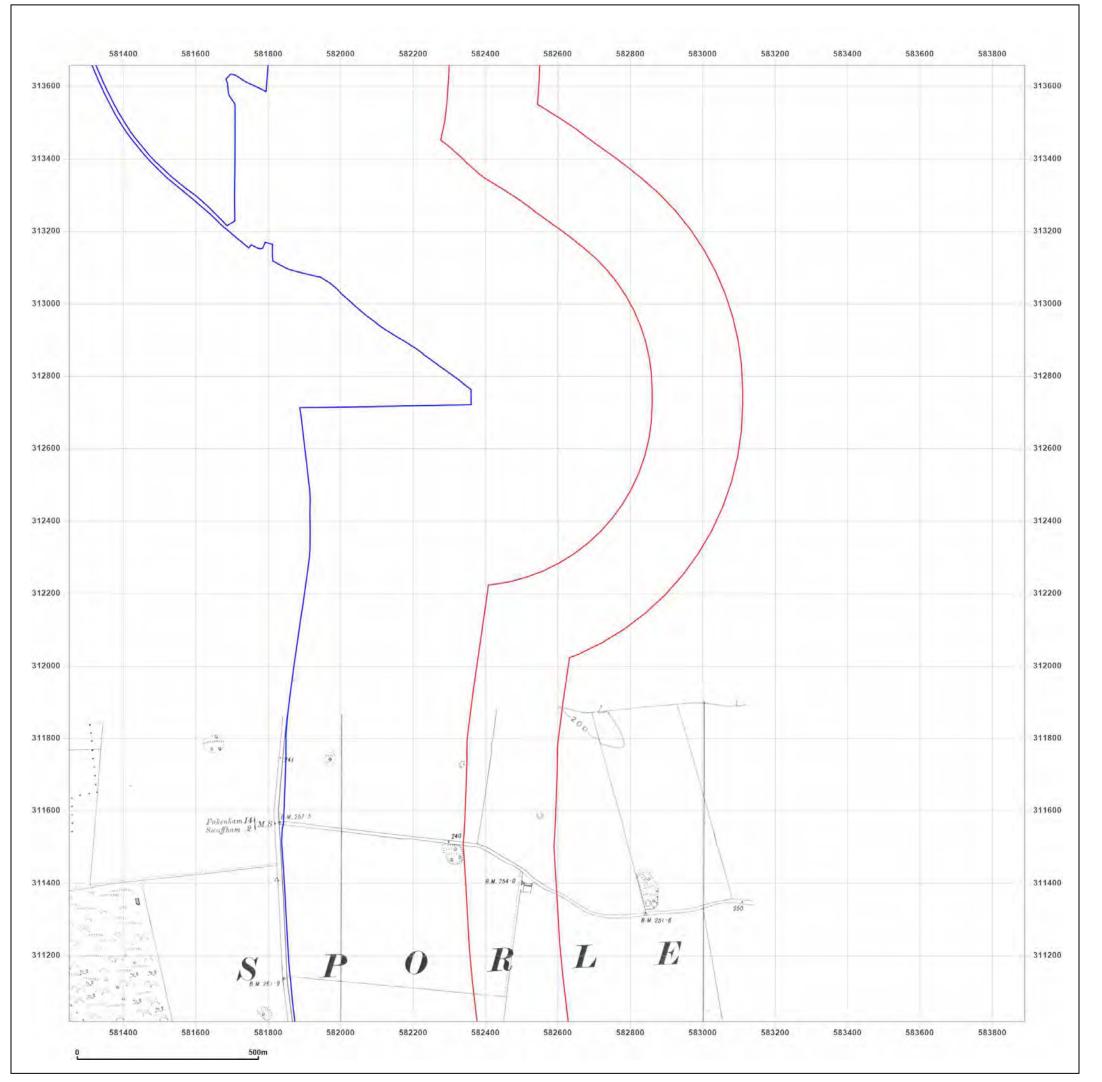


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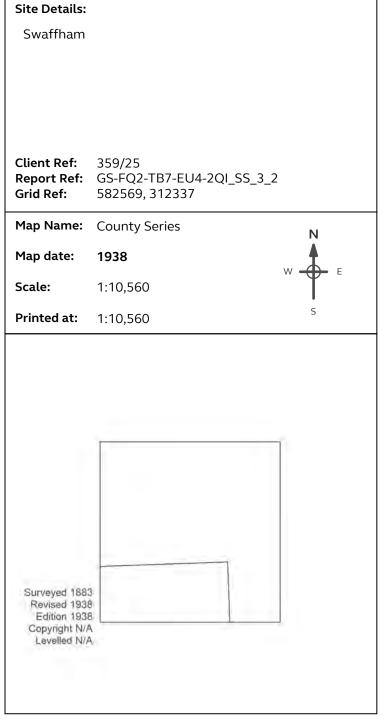
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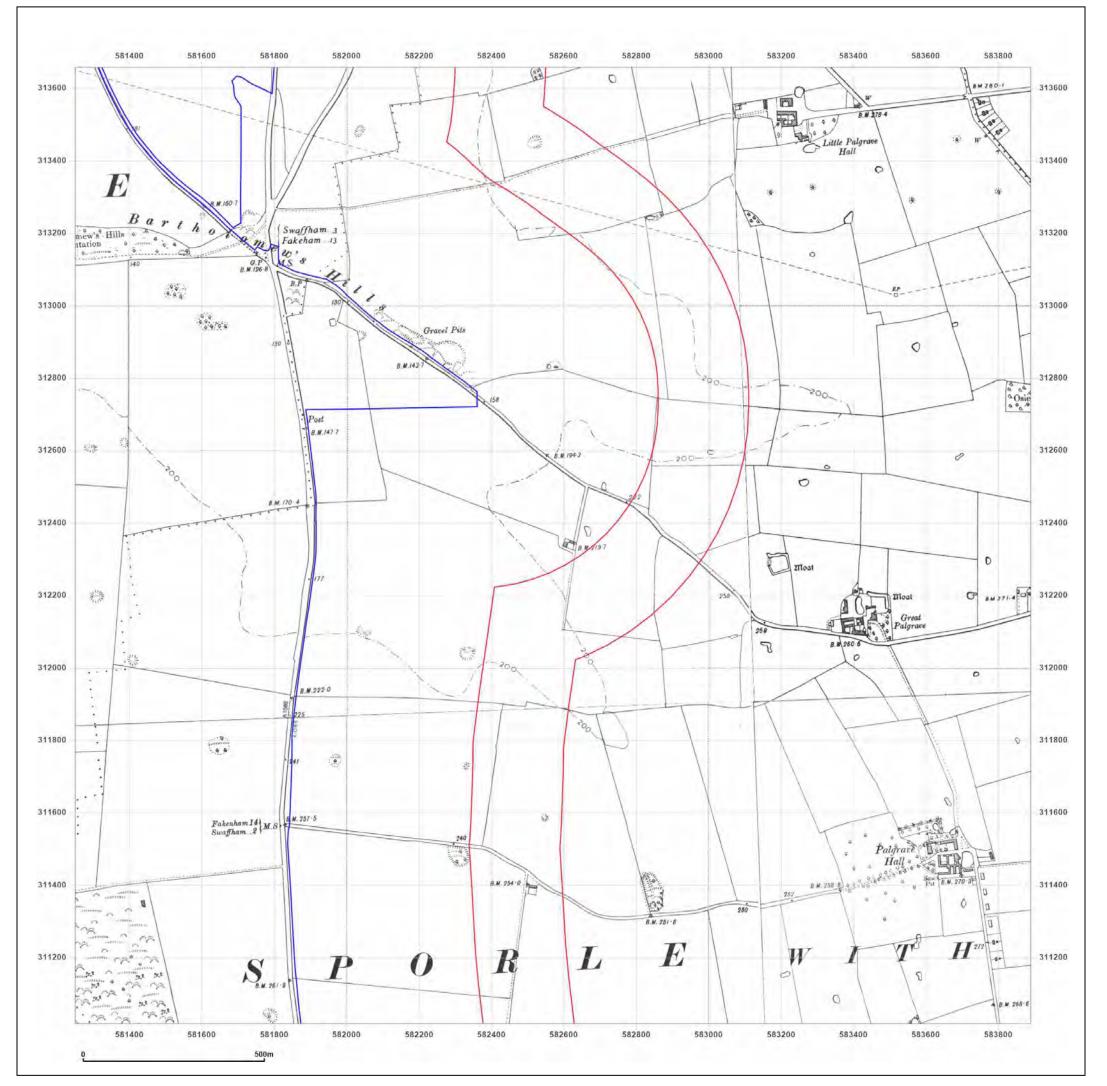




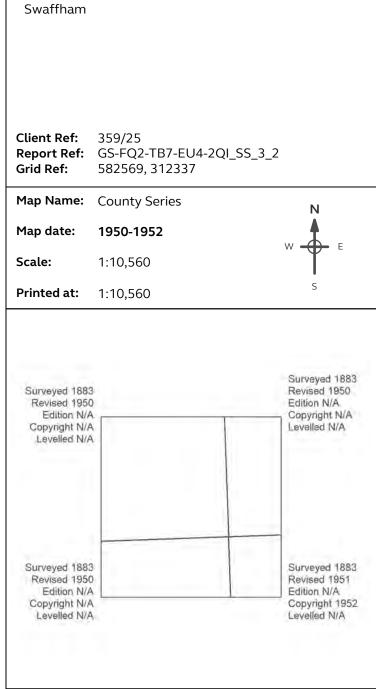
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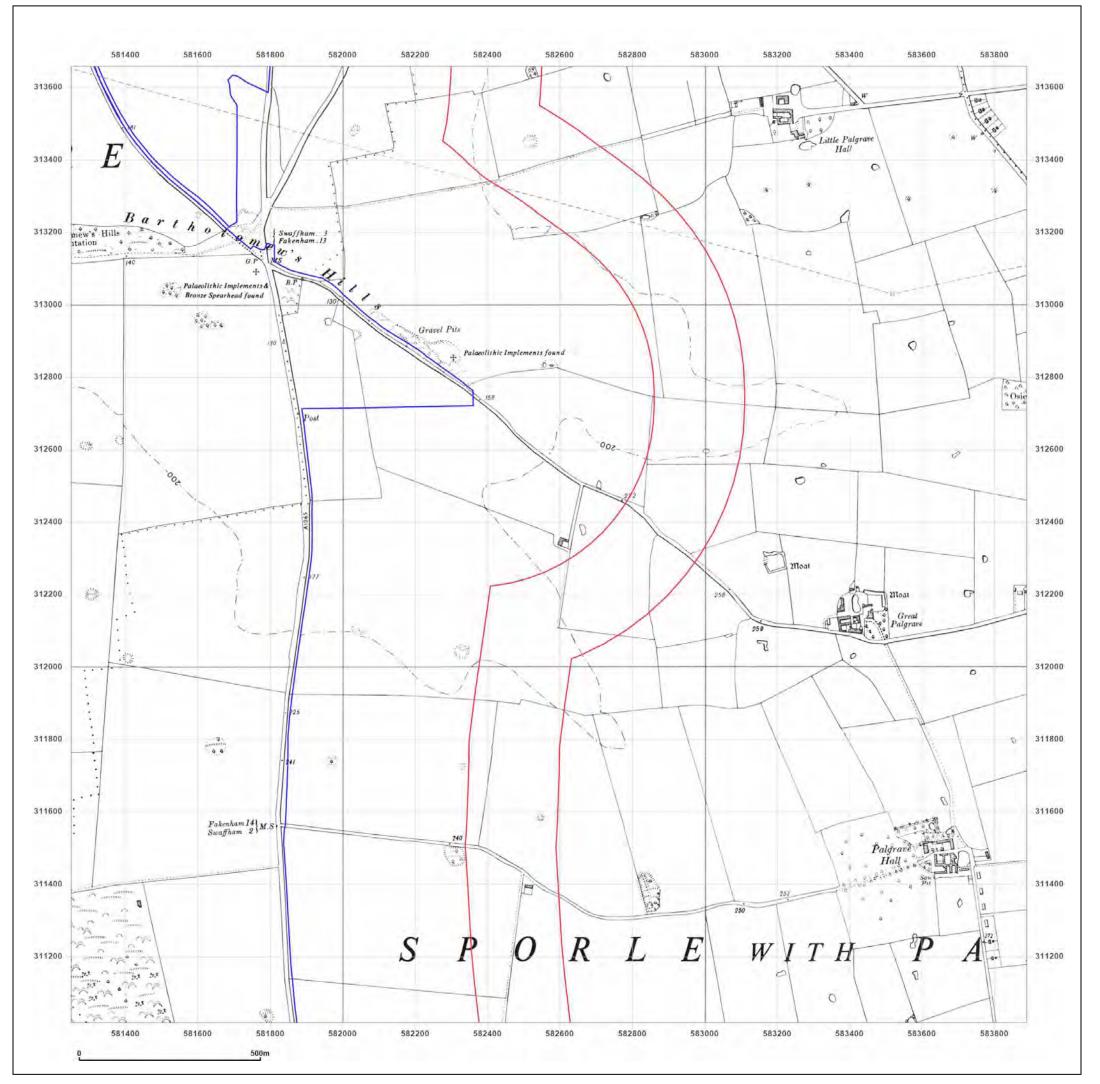


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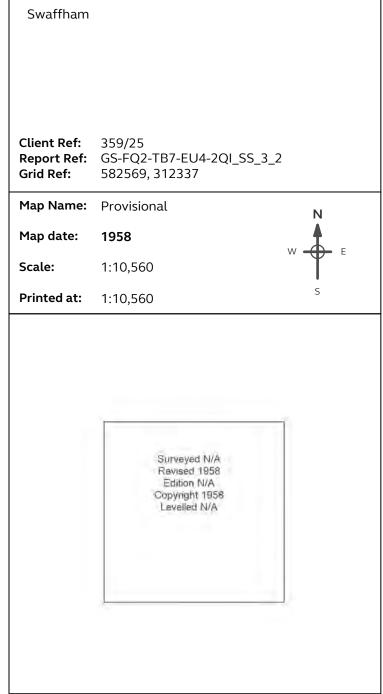
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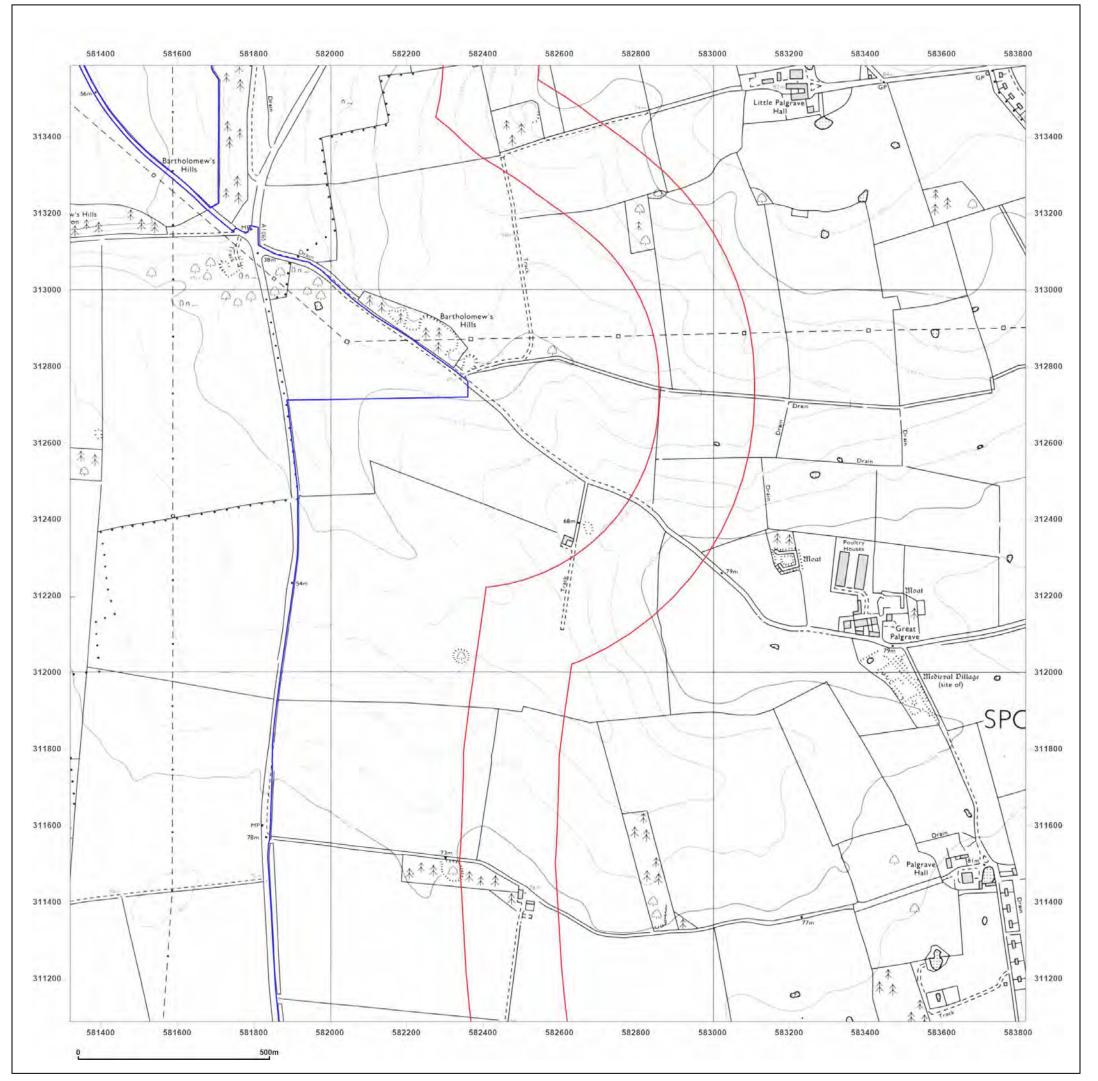


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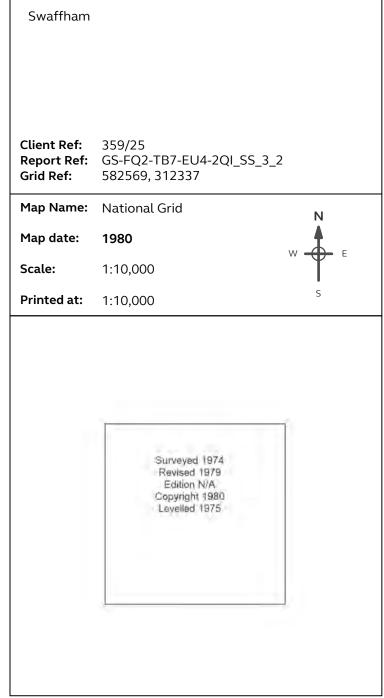
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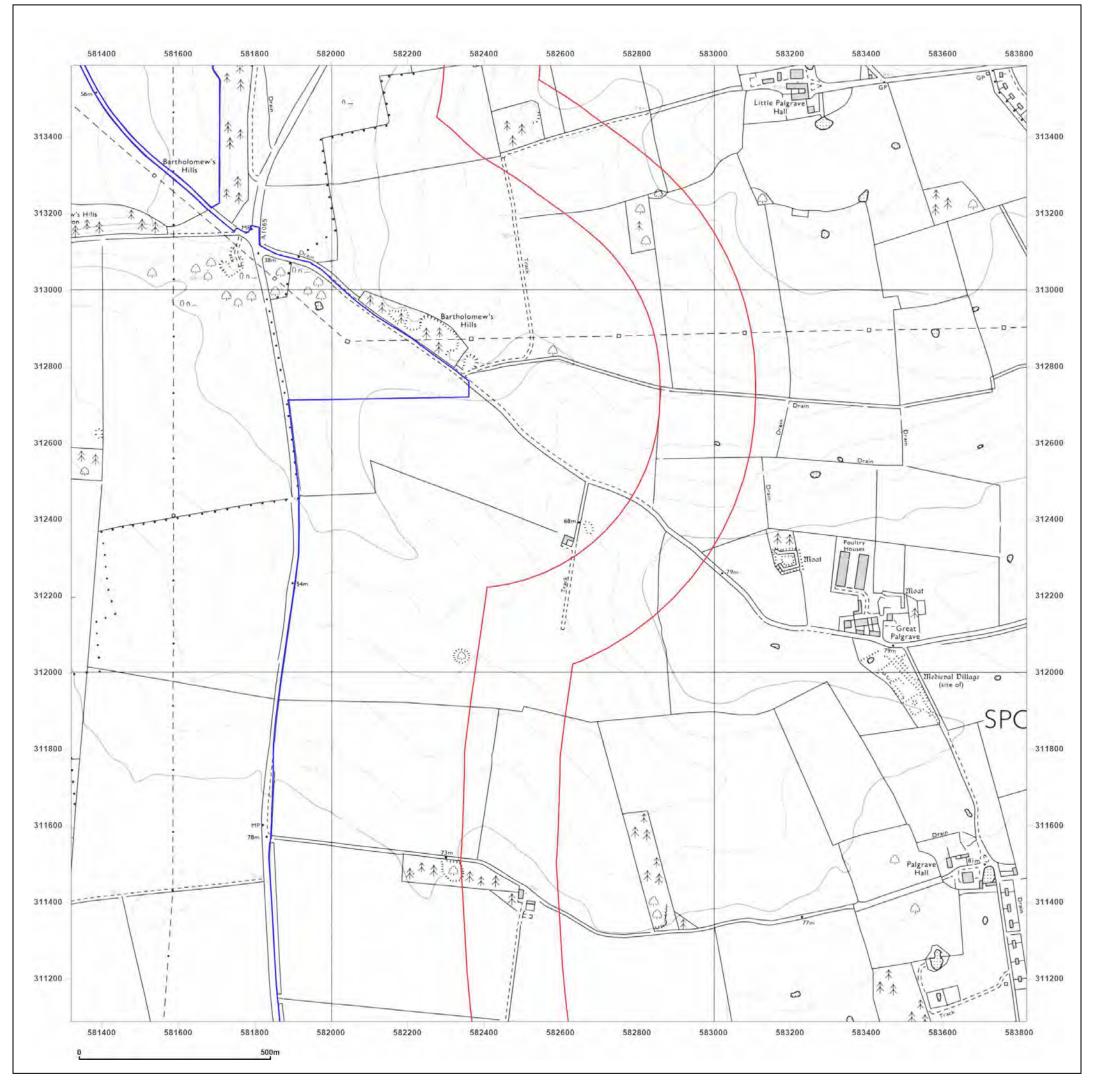


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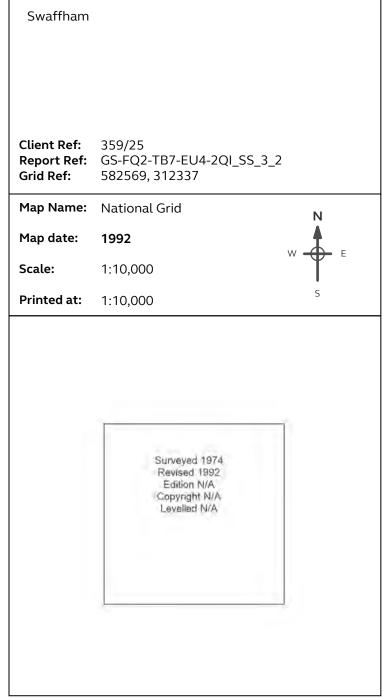
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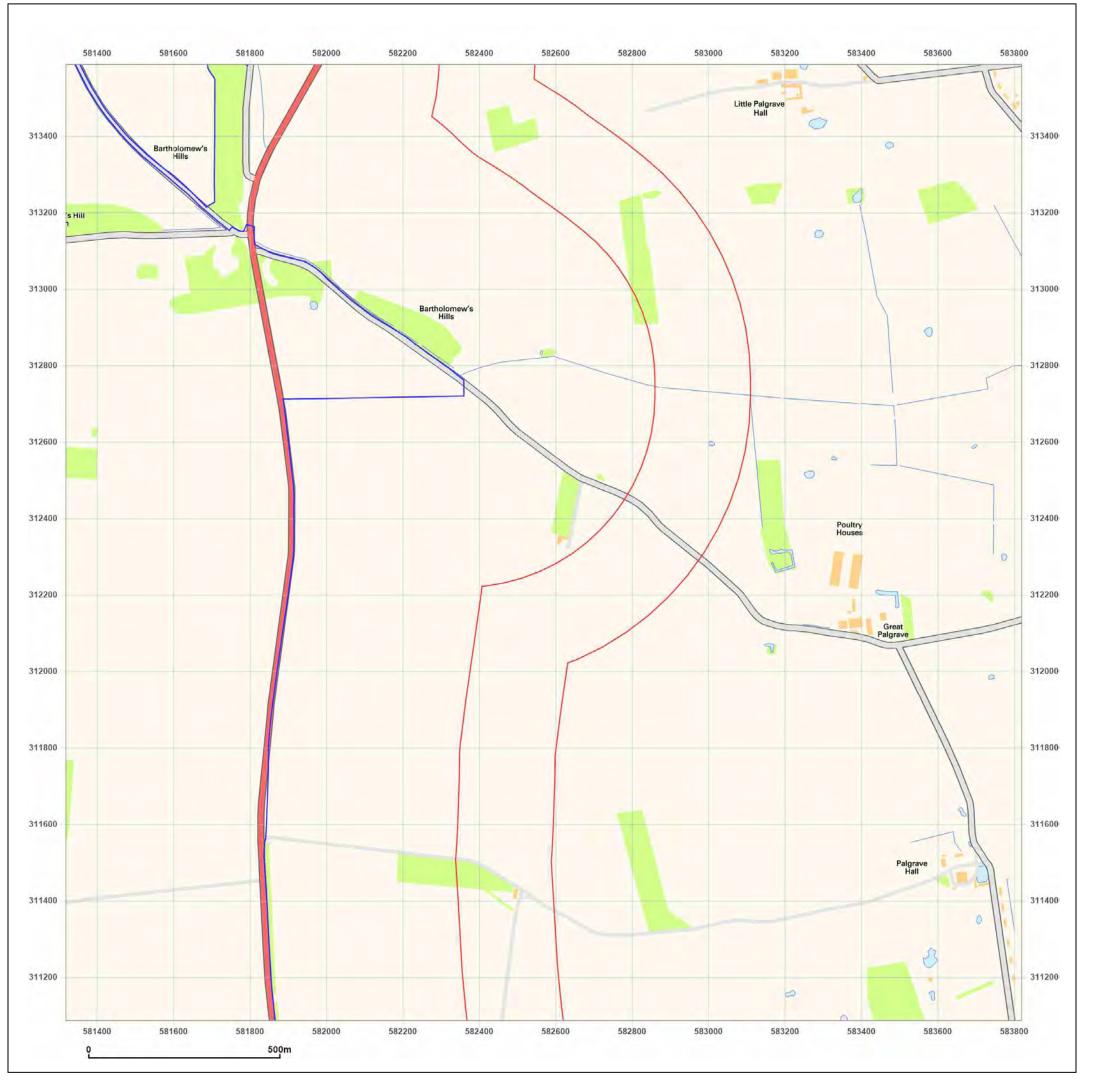


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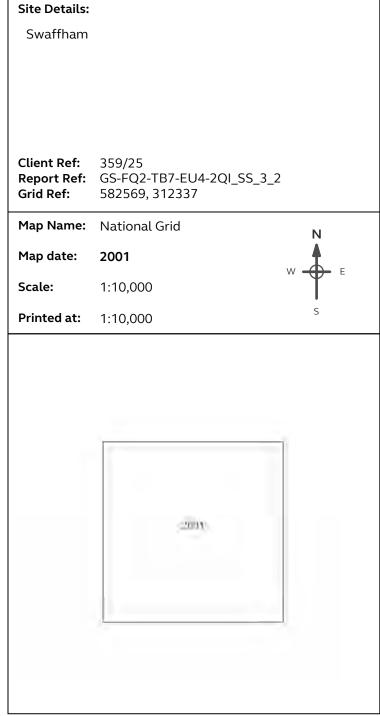
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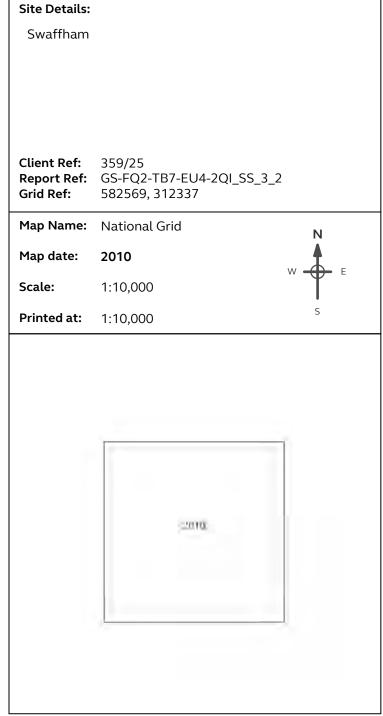
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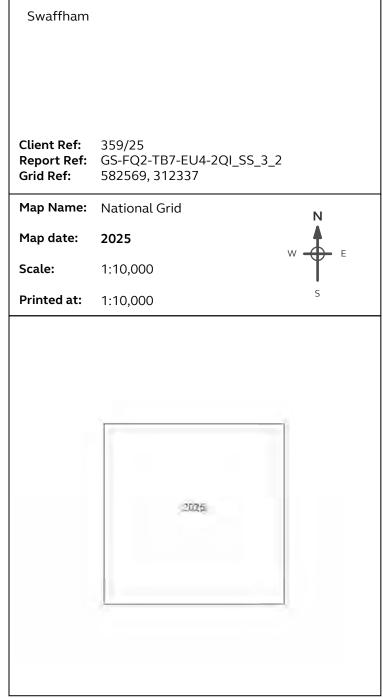
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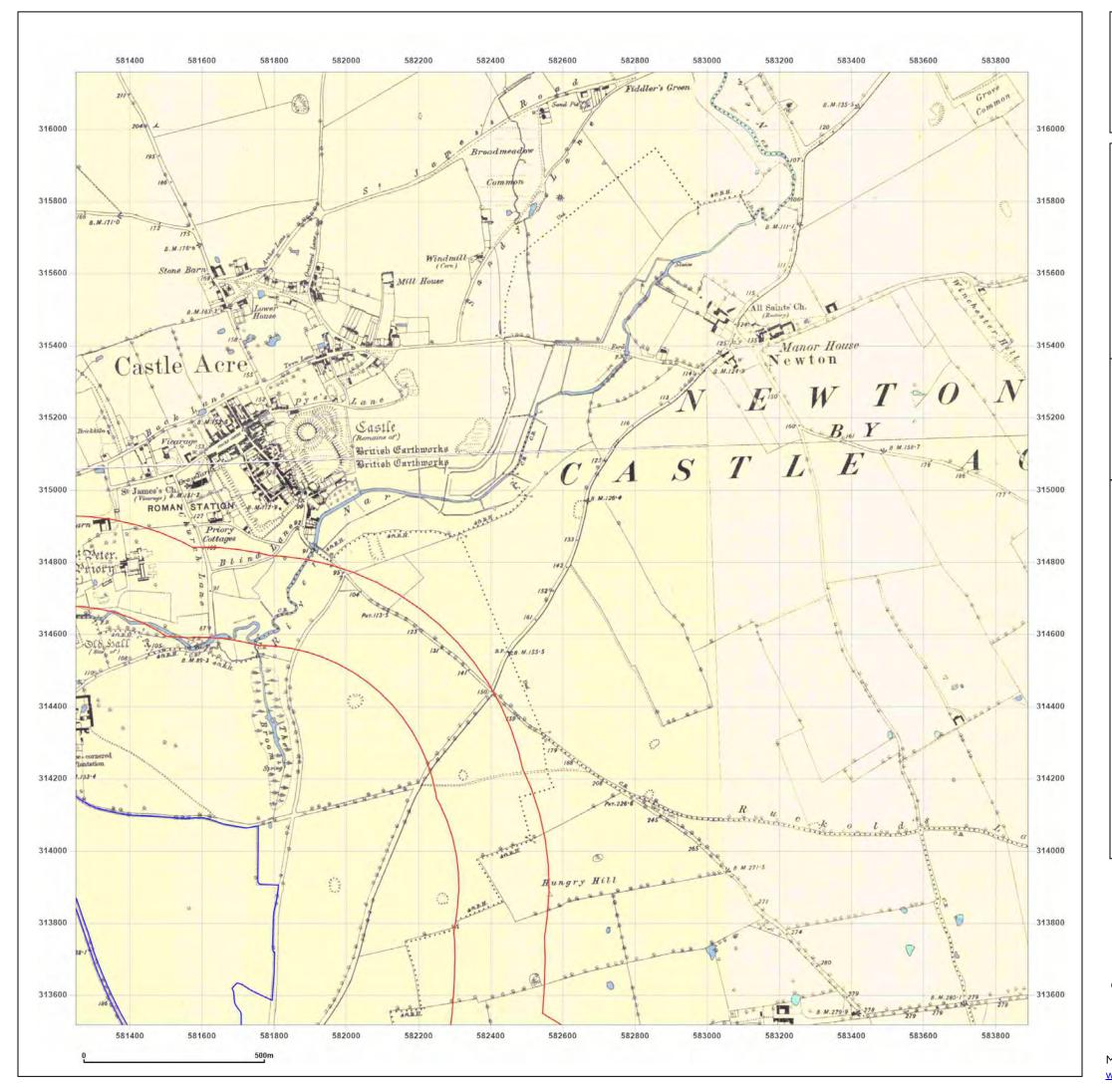


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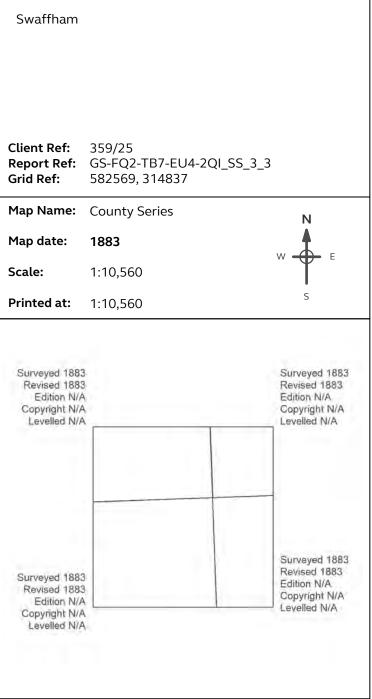
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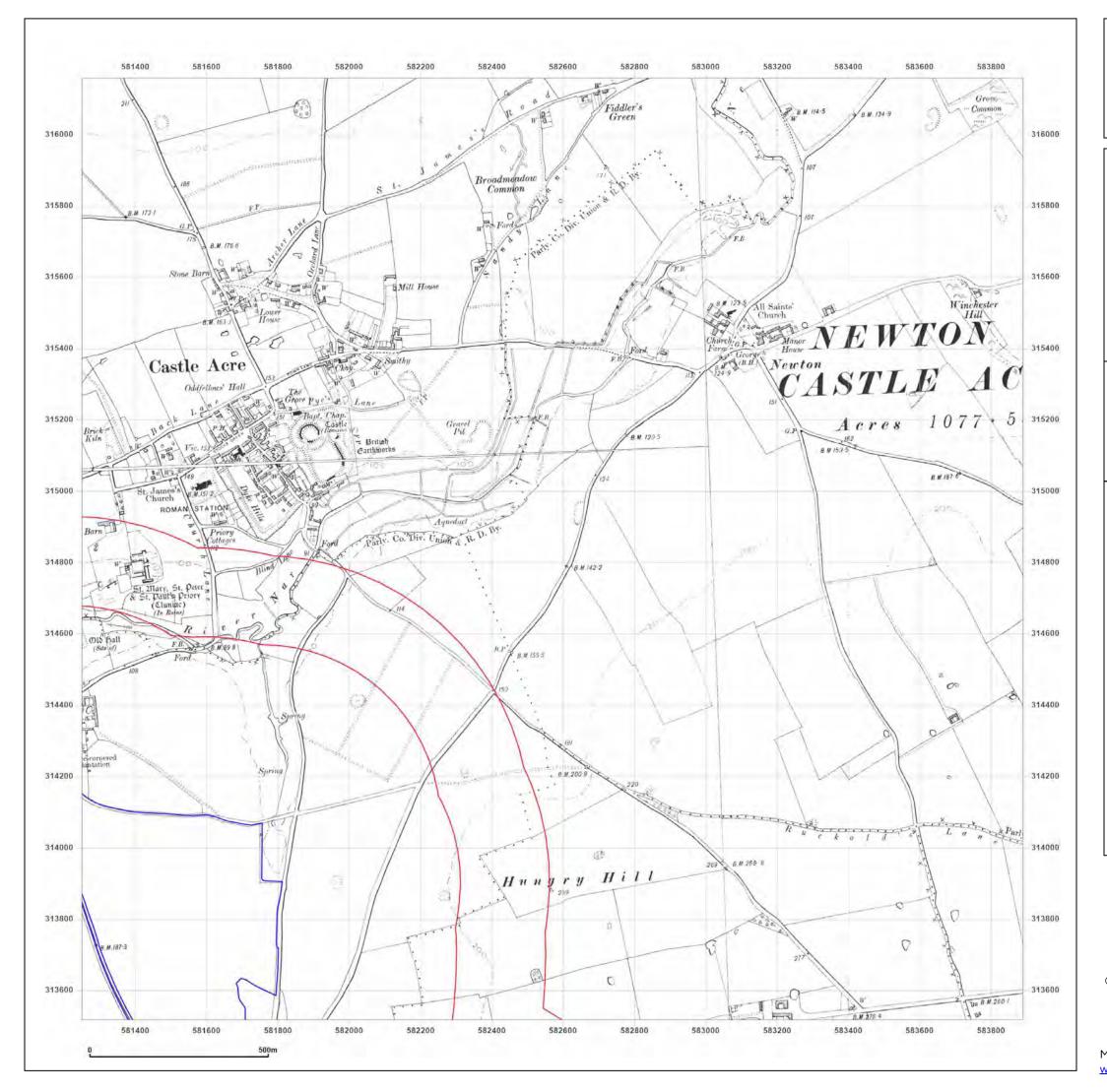


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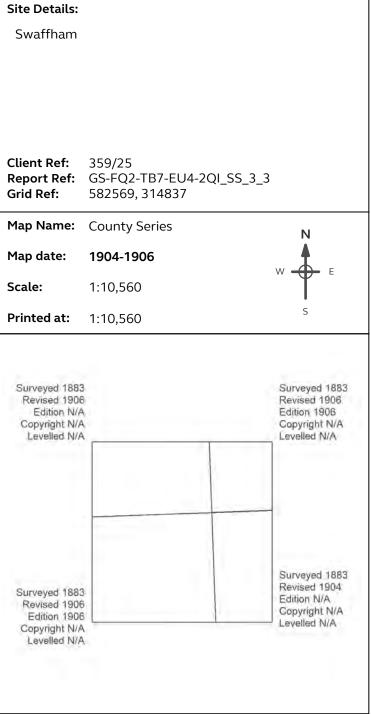
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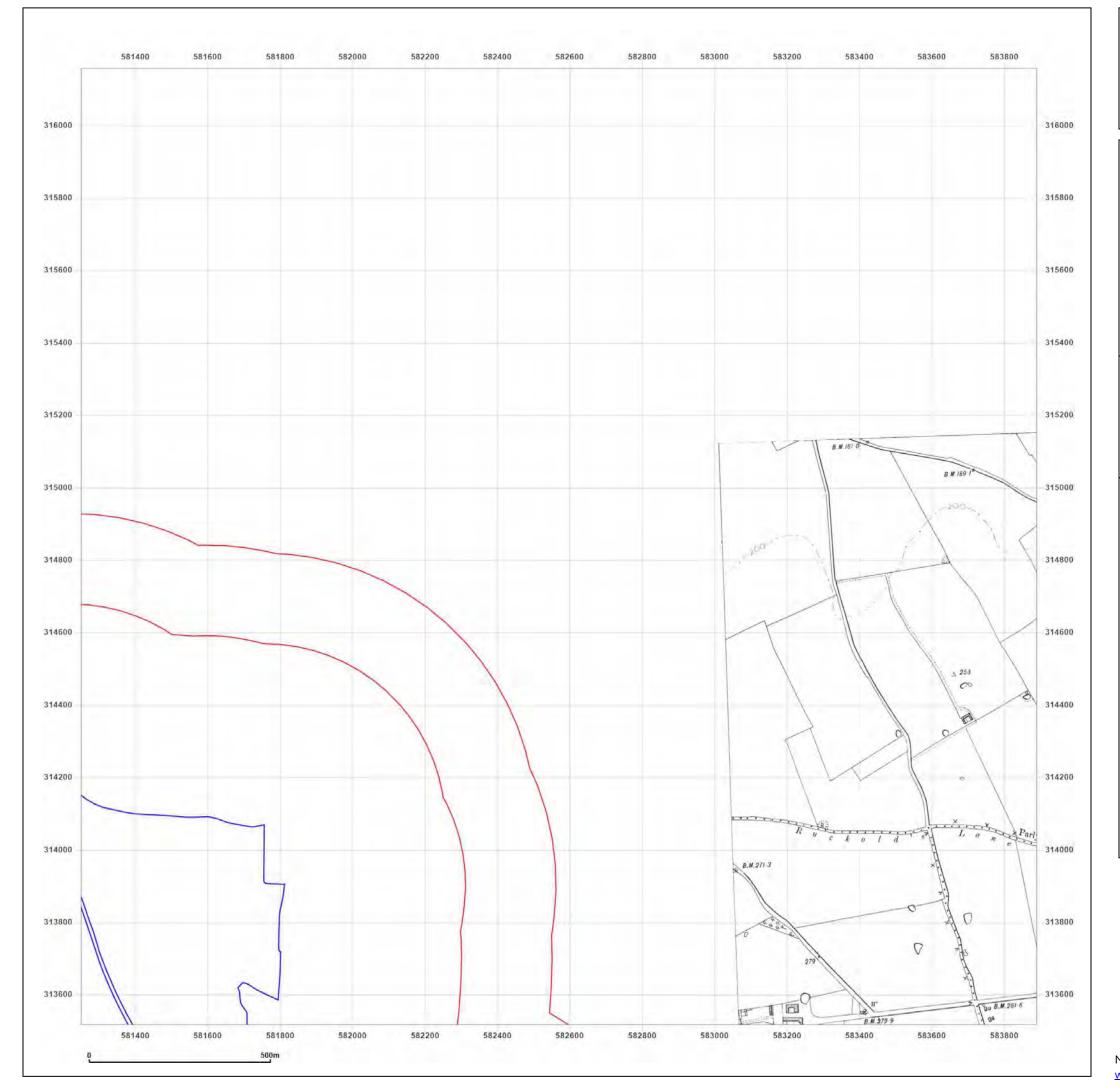




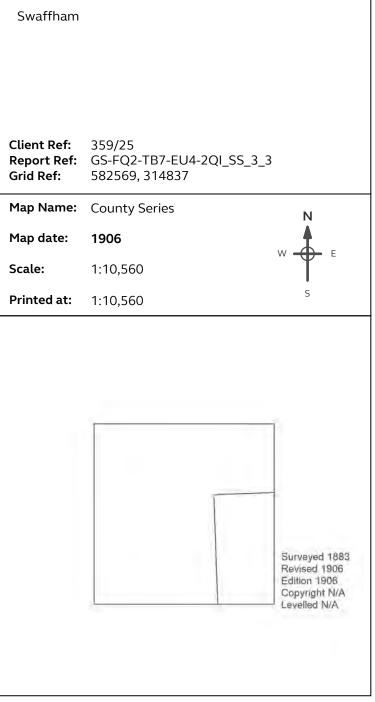
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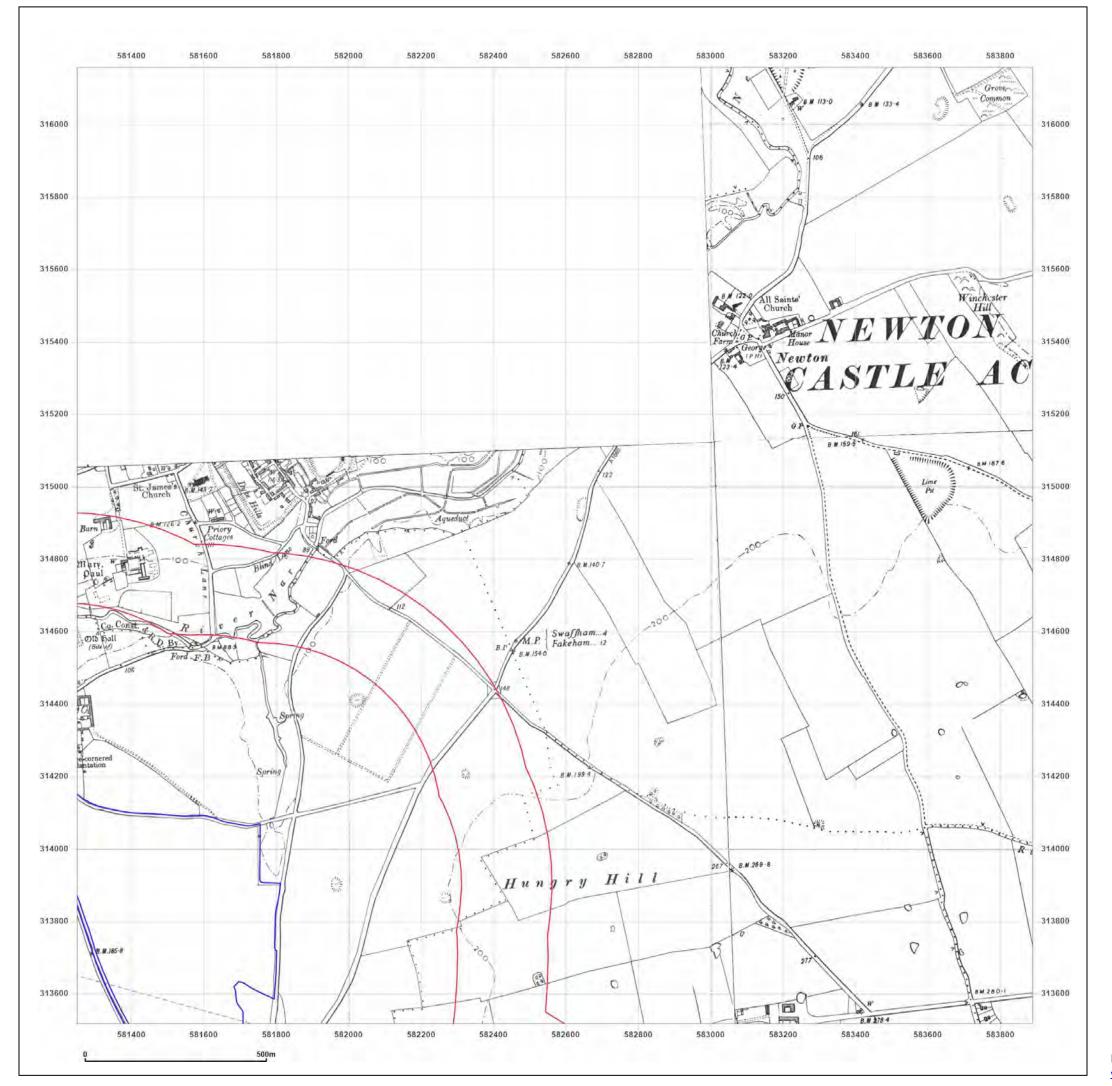


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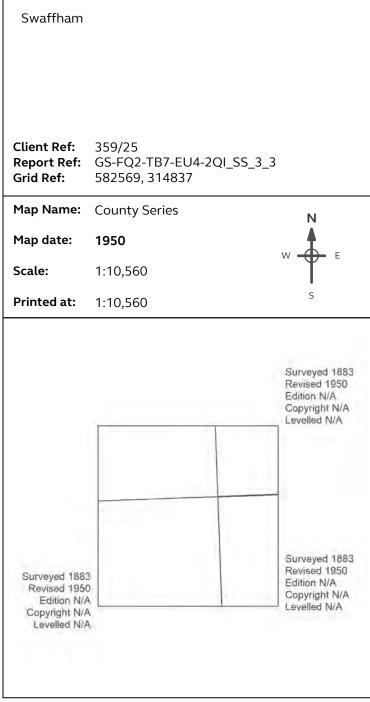
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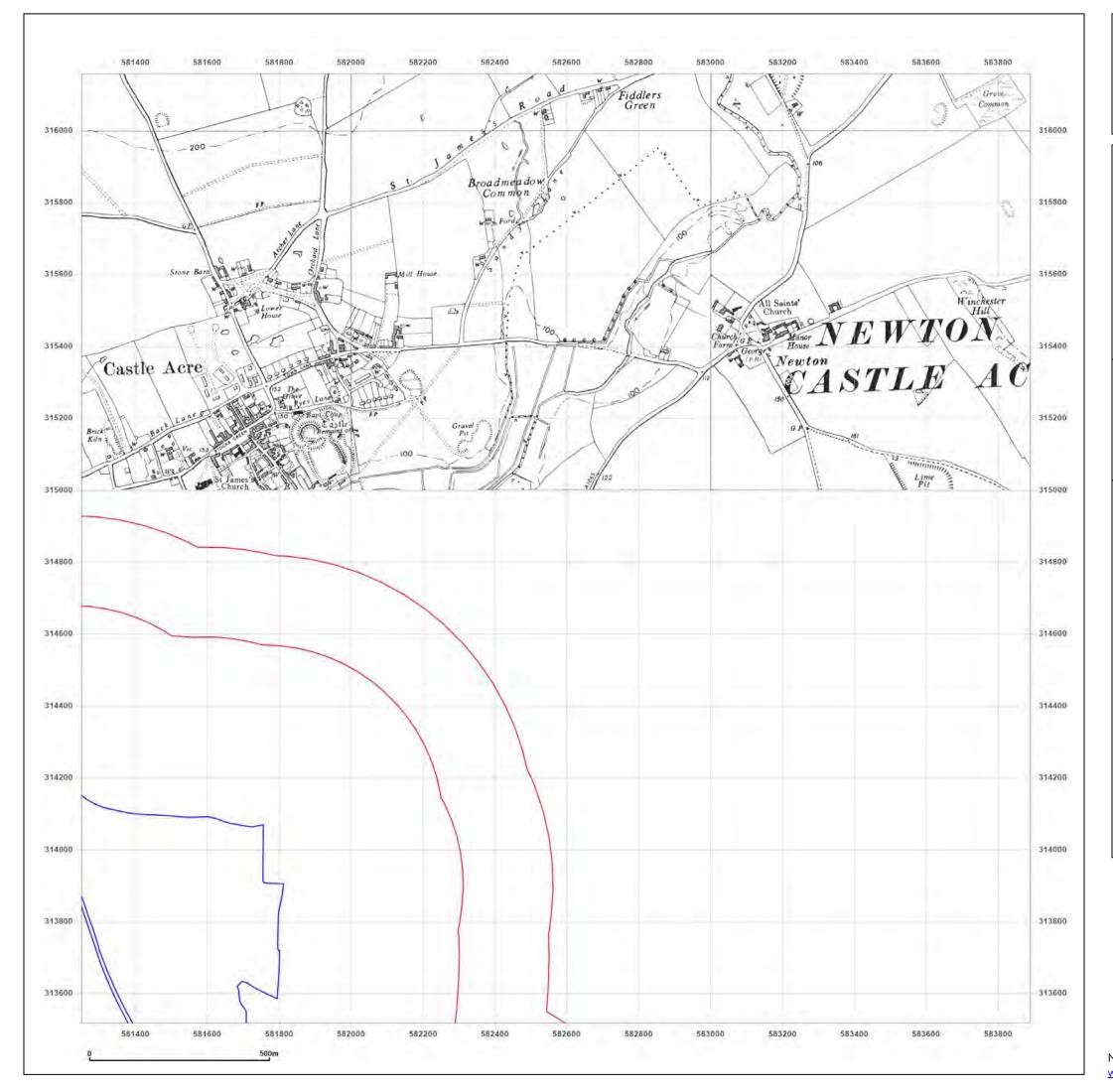


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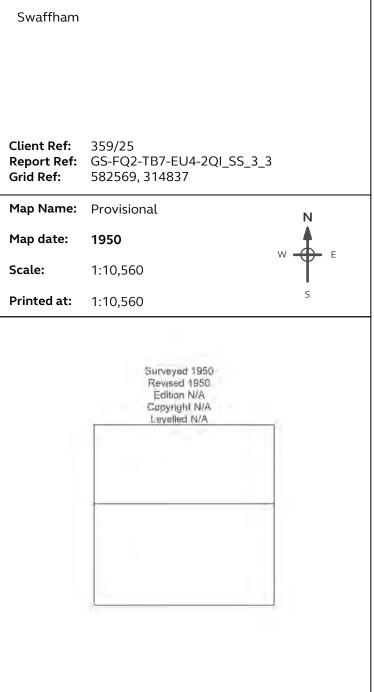
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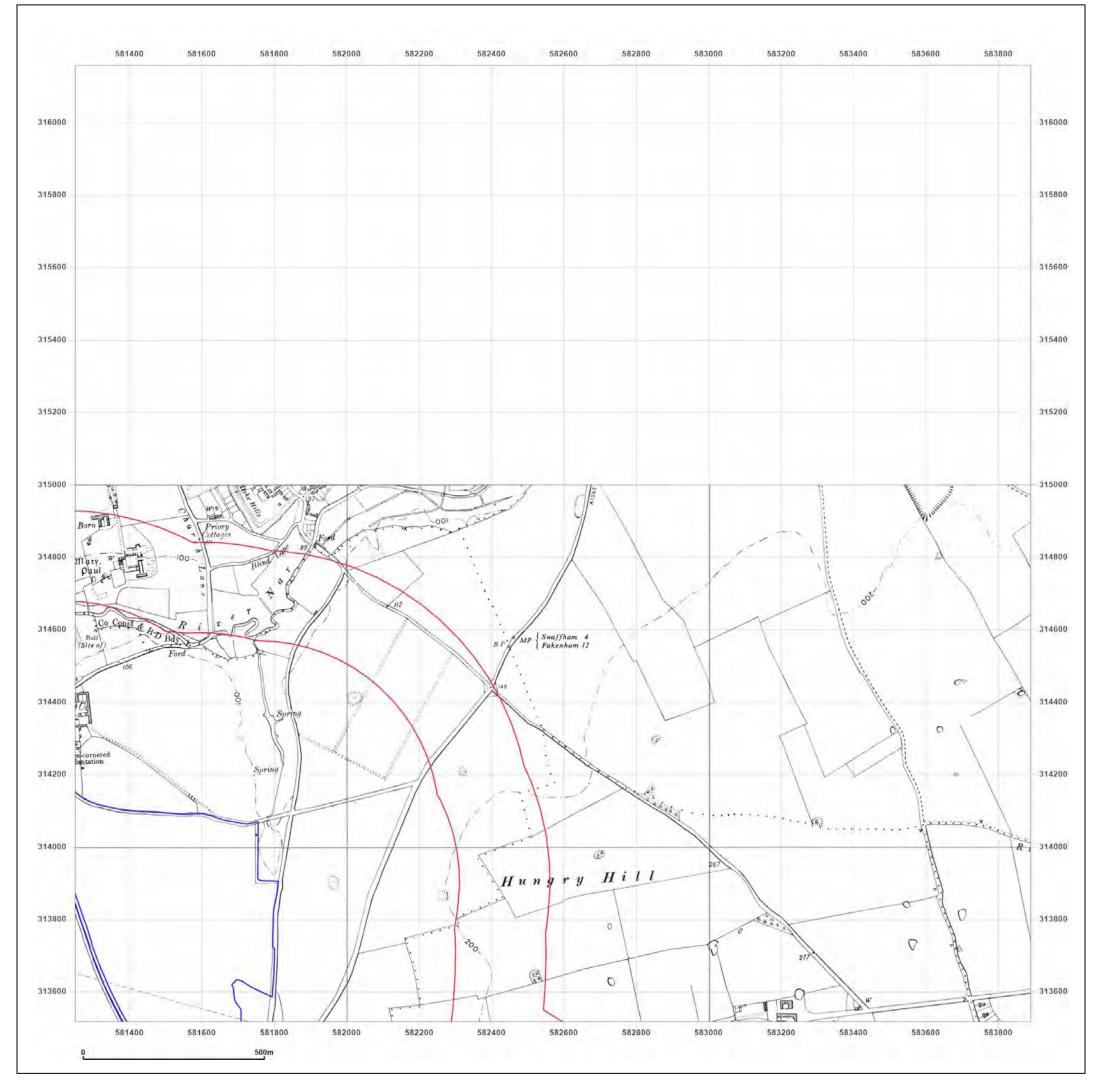


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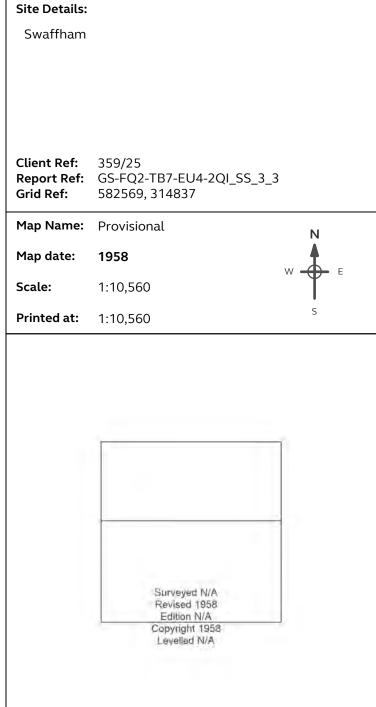
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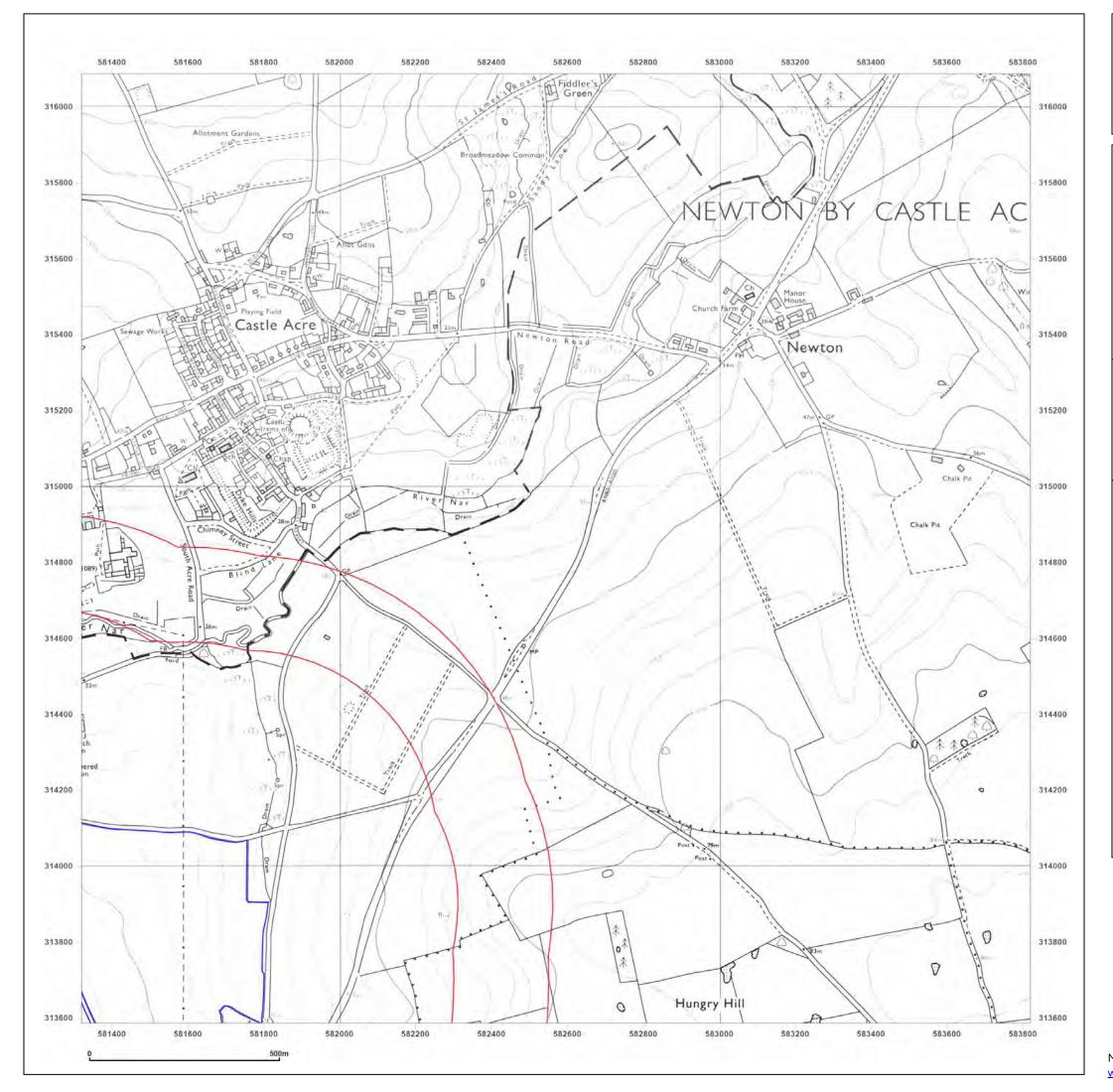




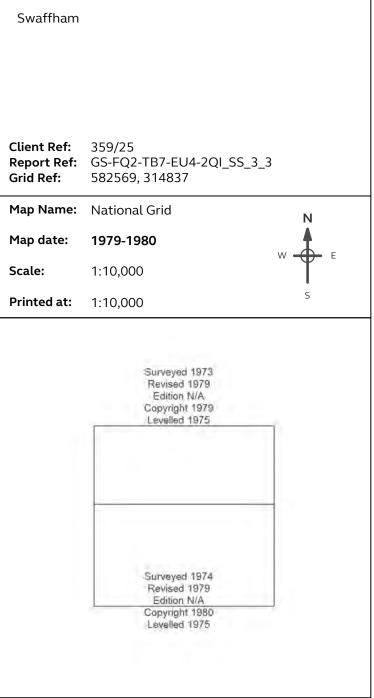
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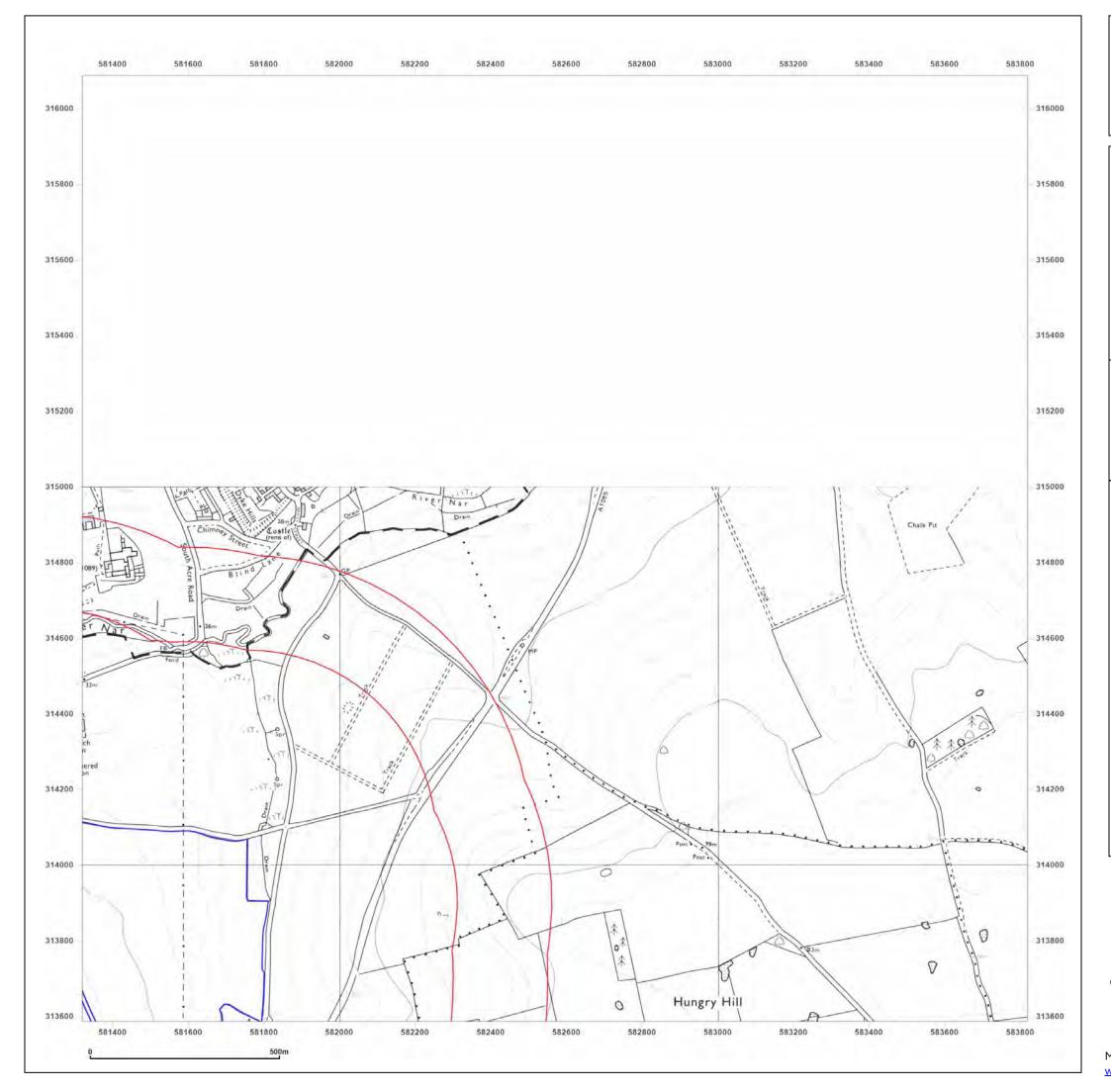


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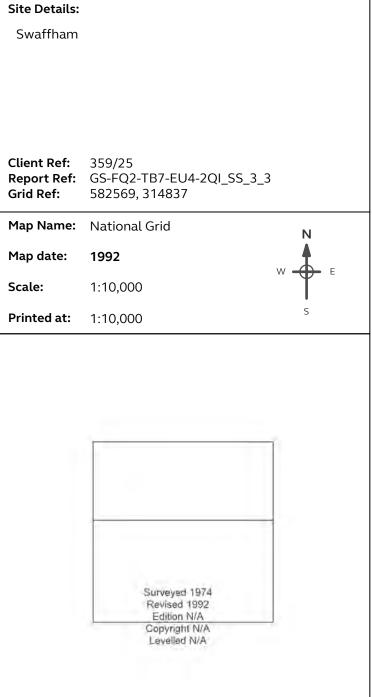
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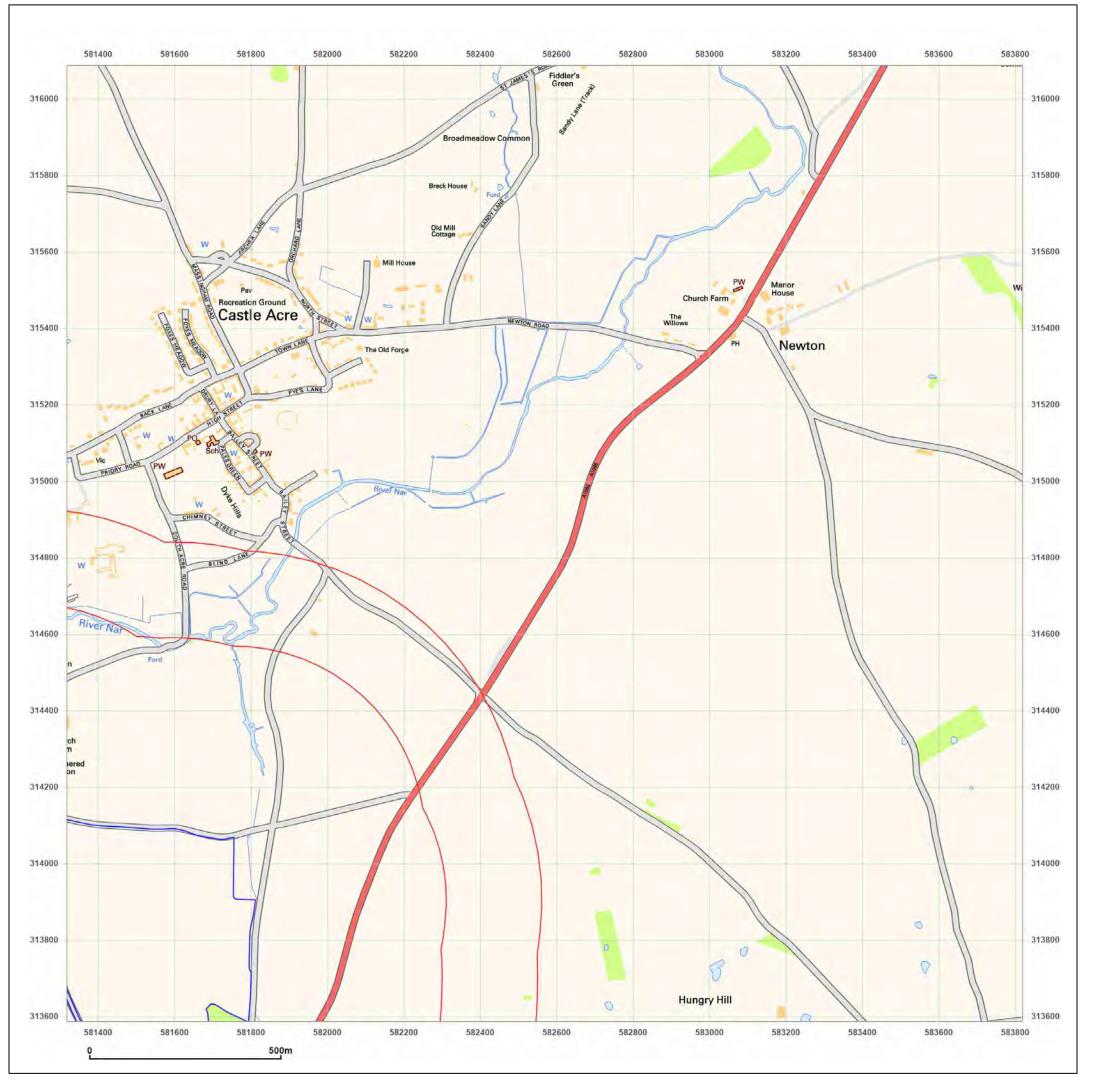




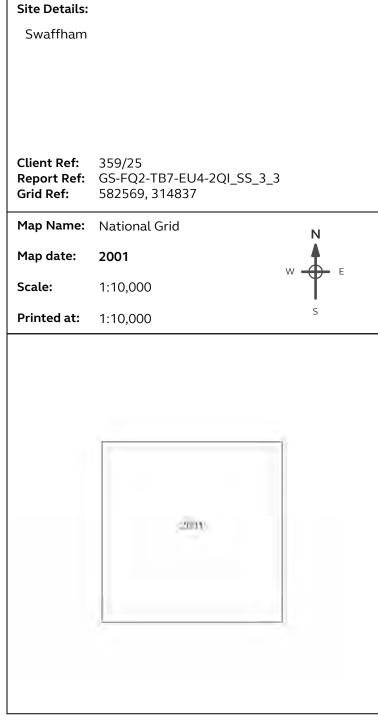
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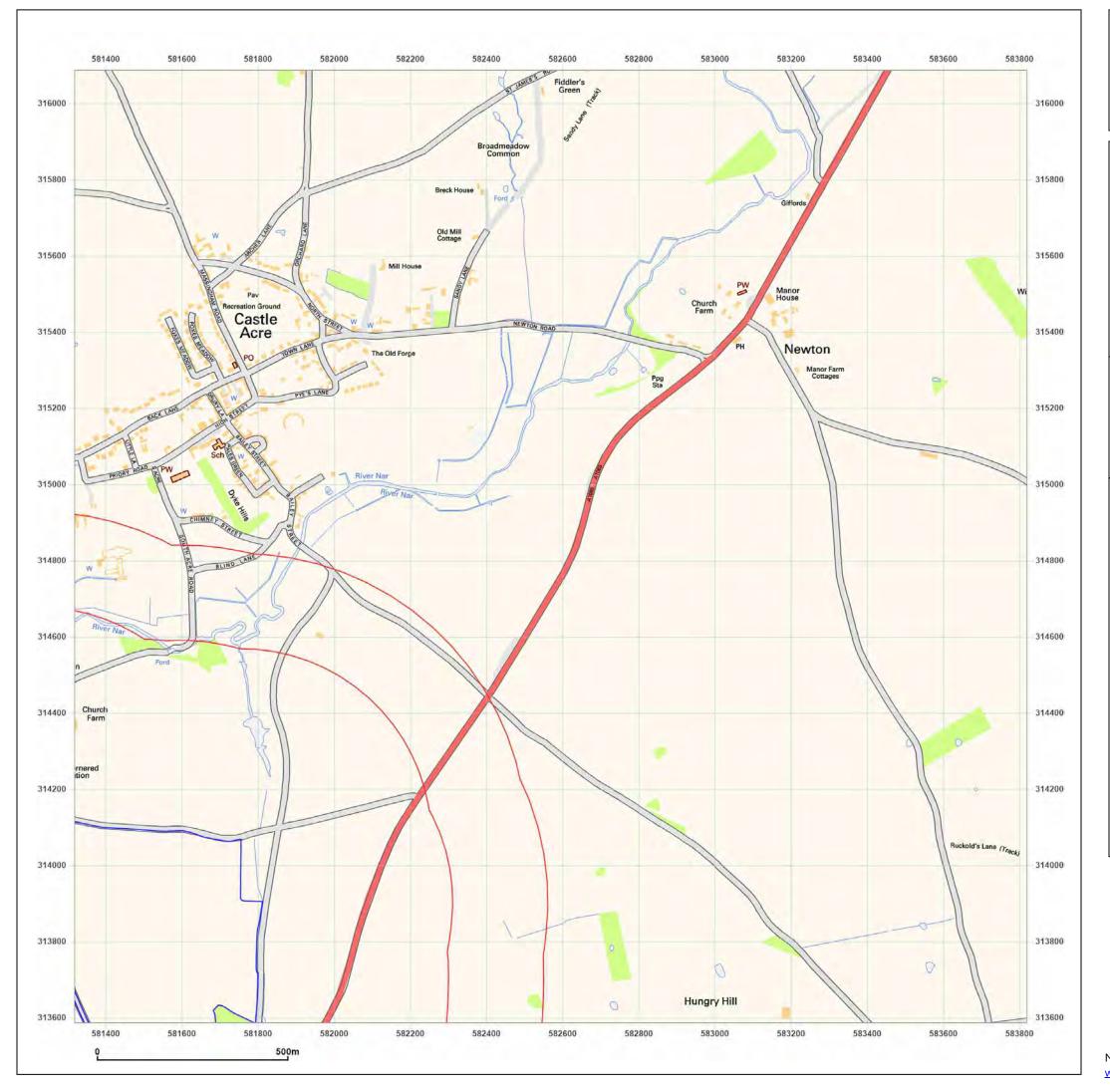




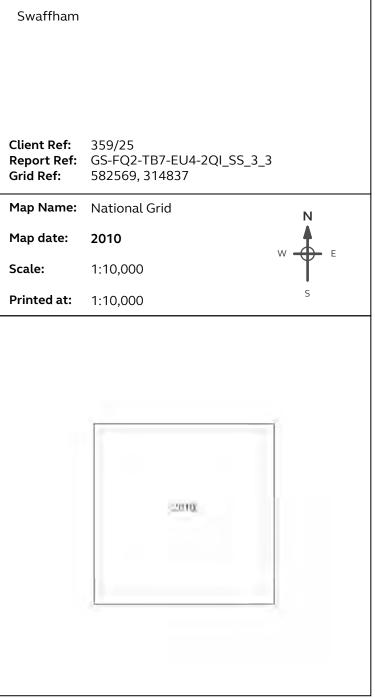
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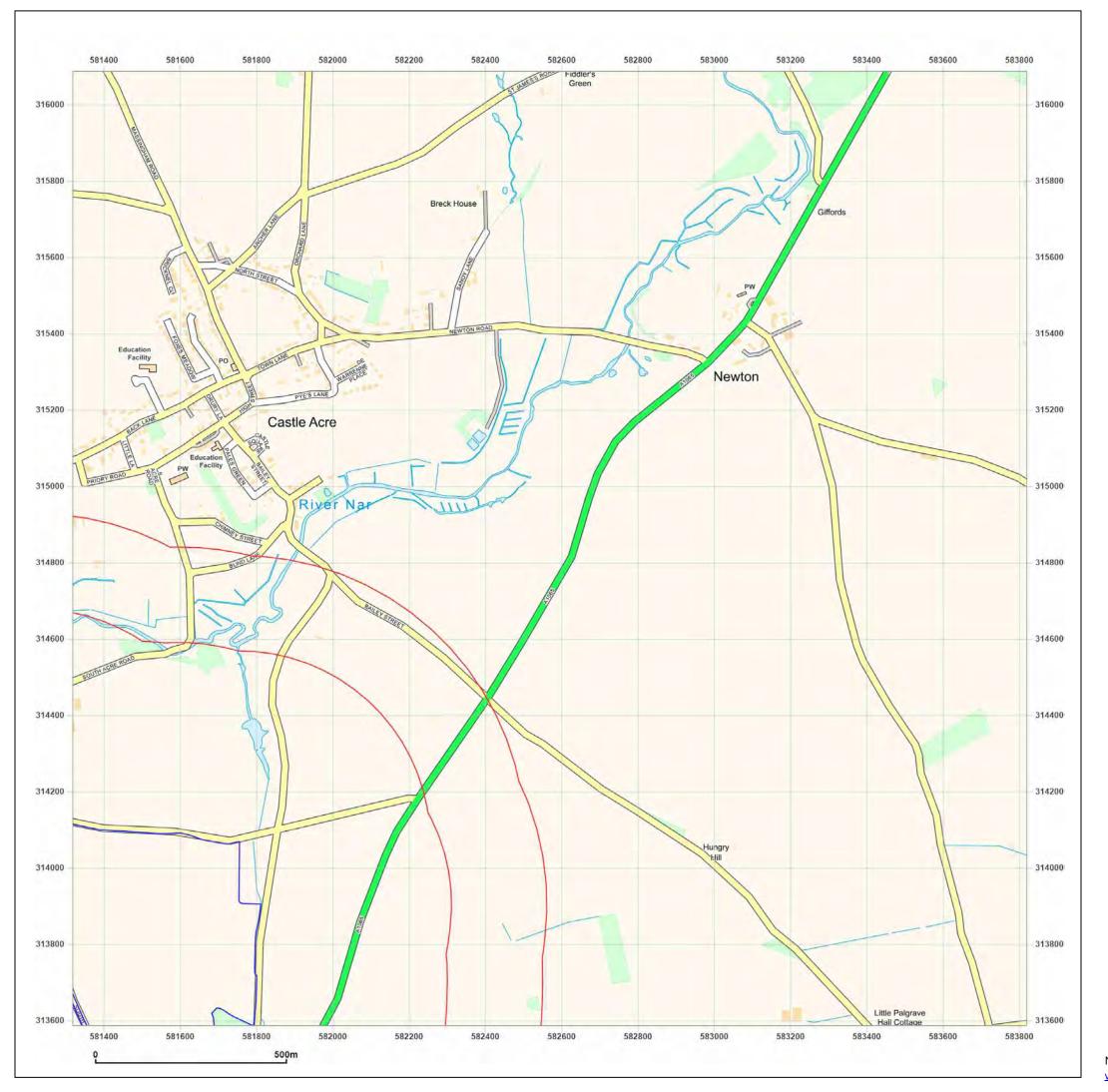


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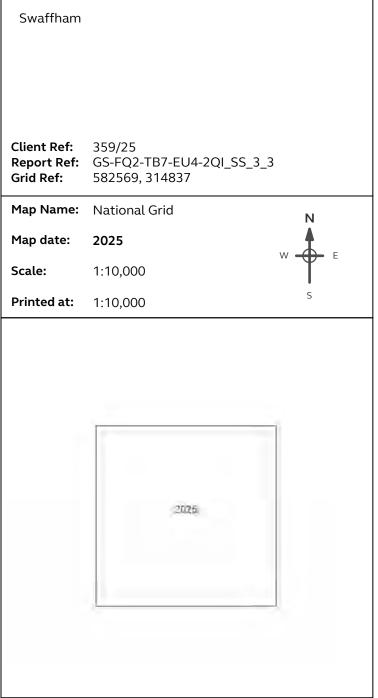
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