



**East Pye Solar  
Environmental Statement  
Volume 3: Appendix 10.2 – Archaeological Desk-  
Based Assessment**

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**APPENDIX 10.2  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**EAST PYE SOLAR PROJECT  
NORFOLK**

**PREPARED FOR  
EAST PYE SOLAR LTD**

March 2026

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## Contents

Contents .....	i
Non-Technical Summary .....	ix
1 INTRODUCTION .....	1
2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE .....	2
3 METHODOLOGY.....	10
4 SITES 1, 2 AND BESS ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT .....	12
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	12
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	12
ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	21
IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	22
CONCLUSIONS .....	24
5 SITE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT .....	29
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	29
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	29
ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	36
IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	36
CONCLUSIONS .....	38
6 SITE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT .....	42
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	42
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	42
ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	52
IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	53
CONCLUSIONS .....	54
Plate 25: View of the southern part of Sub-Site 4B from the northern edge, facing south .....	60
7 SITE 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT .....	62
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	62

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	62
ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	69
IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	70
CONCLUSIONS .....	71
8 SITE 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT .....	76
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	76
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	76
ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	81
IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	82
CONCLUSIONS .....	82
9 SUB-SITES 7A TO 7C DESK ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK ASSESSMENT .....	85
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	85
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	85
ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	93
IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	93
CONCLUSIONS .....	95
10 SUB-SIES 7D TO 7H ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT .....	100
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	100
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	100
ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	109
IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	110
CONCLUSIONS .....	112
11 SUB-SITES 7I TO 7L ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT .....	118
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	118
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	118
ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	122
IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	123
CONCLUSIONS .....	124
12 SITE 8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT.....	129
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	129
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	129
ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	134
IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	134
CONCLUSIONS .....	136
13 SITE 9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT.....	140
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	140
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	140
ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	144
IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	145

CONCLUSIONS .....	147
14 SITE 10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT .....	152
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	152
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	152
ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	160
IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	161
CONCLUSIONS .....	163
15 CABLE ROUTE CORRIDOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT .....	169
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	169
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	169
ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	175
IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	176
CONCLUSIONS .....	177
16 CONCLUSIONS.....	178
17 REFERENCES.....	182
Figures.....	184
Annex A: Gazetteer of heritage assets.....	185

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Sites 1, 2 and BESS Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records

Figure 2. Sites 1, 2 and BESS Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records

Figure 3. Extract from the Moulton St Michael Enclosure map from 1820

Figure 4. Extract from the Tivetshall St Margaret Enclosure map n.d.

Figure 5. Extract from the Moulton St Michael Tithe map 1837

Figure 6. Extract from the Tivetshall St Margaret Tithe map 1839

Figure 7. Extract from the Stratton St Mary Tithe map from 1839

Figure 8. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map from 1883

Figure 9: Sites 1, 2 and BESS showing Historic Landscape Characterisation

Figure 10: Sites 1, 2 and BESS showing LIDAR 1m DSM

Figure 11. Sites 1, 2 and BESS Order Limit showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries

Figure 12. Site 3 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records

Figure 13. Site 3 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records

Figure 14. Extract from the Hempnall Tithe map from 1842

Figure 15. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map from 1883

Figure 16. Site 3 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM

Figure 17. Site 3 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation

Figure 18. Site 3 Order Limits showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries

- Figure 19. Site 4 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records
- Figure 20. Site 4 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records
- Figure 21. Extract from the Stratton St Michael Tithe map from 1838
- Figure 22. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map from 1883
- Figure 23. Site 4 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM
- Figure 24. Site 4 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation
- Figure 25. Site 4 Order Limits showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries
- Figure 26. Site 5 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records
- Figure 27. Site 5 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records
- Figure 28. Extract from the Morningthorpe Tithe map from 1809
- Figure 29. Extract from the Fritton Tithe map from 1839
- Figure 30. Site 5 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM
- Figure 31. Site 5 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation
- Figure 32. Site 5 Order Limits showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries
- Figure 33. Site 6 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records
- Figure 34. Site 6 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records
- Figure 35. Extract from the Hempnall Tithe map from 1842
- Figure 36. Site 6 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM
- Figure 37. Site 6 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation
- Figure 38. Site 6 Order Limits showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries
- Figure 39. Sub-Sites 7A to 7C Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records
- Figure 40. Sub-Sites 7A to 7C Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records
- Figure 41. Extract from the Tasburgh Enclosure map from 1818
- Figure 42. Extract from the Tasburgh Tithe map from 1841
- Figure 43. Extract from the Hempnall Tithe map from 1842
- Figure 44. Sub-Sites 7A to 7C Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM
- Figure 45. Sub-Sites 7A to 7C Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation
- Figure 46. Sub-Sites 7A to 7C Order Limits showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries
- Figure 47. Sub-Sites 7D to 7H Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records
- Figure 48. Sub-Sites 7D to 7H Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records
- Figure 49. Extract from the Survey of the Parish of Saxlingham from 1806
- Figure 50. Extract from the Saxlingham Tithe map from 1841
- Figure 51. Extract from the Hempnall Tithe map from 1842
- Figure 52. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map from 1883
- Figure 53. Sub-Sites 7D to 7H Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM
- Figure 54. Sub-Sites 7D to 7H Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation
- Figure 55. Sub-Sites 7D to 7H Order Limit showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries

- Figure 56. Sub-Sites 7I to 7L Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records
- Figure 57. Extract from the Survey of the Parish of Saxlingham from 1806
- Figure 58. Extract from the Shotesham and Woodton Tithe maps from 1841
- Figure 59. Sub-Sites 7I to 7L Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM
- Figure 60. Sub-Sites 7I to 7L Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation
- Figure 61. Sub-Sites 7I to 7L Order Limit showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries
- Figure 62. Site 8 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records
- Figure 63. Extract from the Shotesham Tithe map from 1841
- Figure 64. Site 8 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM
- Figure 65. Site 8 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation
- Figure 66. Site 8 Order Limit showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries
- Figure 67. Site 9 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records
- Figure 68. Site 9 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records
- Figure 69. Extract from the Brooke Enclosure map from 1801
- Figure 70. Extract from the Brooke Tithe map from c.1840
- Figure 71. Site 9 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM
- Figure 72. Site 9 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation
- Figure 73. Site 9 Order Limit showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries
- Figure 74. Site 10 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records
- Figure 75. Site 10 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records
- Figure 76. Extract from the Seething Enclosure map from 1814
- Figure 77. Extract from the Woodton Enclosure map from 1814
- Figure 78. Extract from the Seething, Hedenham and Woodton Tithe maps from 1838, 1839 and 1841
- Figure 79. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map from 1884
- Figure 80. Site 10 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM
- Figure 81. Site 10 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation
- Figure 82. Site 10 Order Limit showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries
- Figure 83. CRC1 to CRC4 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records
- Figure 84. CRC5 to CRC14 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records
- Figure 85. CRC1 to CRC4 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records
- Figure 86. CRC1 to CRC 4 Order Limits showing important hedgerows and parish boundaries
- Figure 87. CRC5 to CRC 14 Order Limits showing important hedgerows and parish boundaries

## List of Plates

Plate 1: View of project substation and POC area from the north-eastern end, facing south-west

Plate 2: View of the BESS area from the north-east corner, facing south-west

Plate 3: View of Field 1A from the north-east corner, facing south-west

Plate 4: View of Field 1B from the north end, facing south

Plate 5: View of Sub-Site 2A from the south-west corner, facing north-east

Plate 6: View of the eastern part of Sub-Site 2B from the centre, facing south-west

Plate 7: View of the western part of Sub-Site 2B from the south-west corner, facing south-east

Plate 8: View of Sub-Site 2C from the western edge, facing east

Plate 9: View of the Site from the northern edge, facing south-west

Plate 10: View of the Site from the south-east corner, facing north-west

Plate 11: View of the Site from the southern edge, facing north

Plate 12: View of the Site from Spring Lane in the south-east corner, facing north-west

Plate 13: Copy of the plan of RAF Hardwick, 1950

Plate 14: View of the south-western part of Sub-Site 4A from the south-east end, facing north-west

Plate 15: View of the south-west part of Sub-Site 4A from the west end, facing south-east

Plate 16: View of the northern part of Sub-Site 4A from the eastern edge, facing west

Plate 17: View of centre of Sub-Site 4A from the eastern edge, facing west

Plate 18: View of the central part of Sub-Site 4A from the north-eastern edge, facing south-west

Plate 19: View of the south-eastern part of Sub-Site 4A from the southern edge, facing north

Plate 20: View of the northern part of Sub-Site 4B from the south-east corner, facing north-west

Plate 21: View of western part of Sub-Site 4B from the northern end of the central field, facing south-west

Plate 22: View of the central area of Sub-Site 4B, facing west

Plate 23: View of the north-eastern part of Sub-Site 4B from the south-western edge, facing north-east

Plate 24: View of the south-western part of Sub-Site 4B from the eastern edge, facing west

Plate 25: View of the southern part of Sub-Site 4B from the northern edge, facing south

Plate 26: View of central eastern part of Sub-Site 4B from the north-western edge, facing south-east

Plate 27: View of south-eastern part of Sub-Site 4B from the western edge, facing east

Plate 28: General view of the northern part of Sub-Site 5A from the north-west corner, facing south-east

Plate 29: General view of Sub-Site 5A from the eastern edge, facing south-west

Plate 30: General view of eastern part of Sub-Site 5A from the north-western corner, facing south-east

Plate 31: General view of the south-western part of Sub-Site 5A from the western edge, facing north-east

Plate 32: General view of the north-eastern part of Sub-Site 5B from the eastern edge, facing south-west

Plate 33: General view of the eastern part of Sub-Site 5B from the footpath in the centre of the field, facing west

Plate 34: General view of the south-eastern end of Sub-Site 5B from the footpath in the centre of the field, facing south-west

Plate 35: View of Site 6 from the south edge, facing north

Plate 36: View of Site 6 from the south edge, facing north-east

Plate 37: View of Site 6 from the south edge, facing north-west

Plate 38: View of Sub-Site 7A from the south-western edge, facing north-east

Plate 39: View of the western part of Sub-Site 7C from the north-eastern edge, facing south-west

Plate 40: View of the central part of Sub-Site 7C from the north-western edge, facing south-east

Plate 41: View of the north-eastern part of Sub-Site 7C from the western edge, facing east

Plate 42: View of the south-eastern part of Sub-Site 7C from the western edge, facing east

Plate 43: View of the western part of Sub-Site 7B from the northern edge, facing south-east

Plate 44: View of the eastern part of Sub-Site 7B from the northern edge, facing south

Plate 45: View of the western part of Sub-Site 7D from the southern edge, facing north

Plate 46: View of the eastern part of Sub-Site 7D from the south-east edge, facing north

Plate 47: View of the south-eastern edge of Sub-Site 7D, facing south

Plate 48: View of the western edge of Sub-Site 7E from Broaden Lane on the west side, facing east

Plate 49: The southern part of Sub-Site 7E from the south-east edge, facing north

Plate 50: The northern part of Sub-Site 7E from the east edge, facing west

Plate 51: View of the western edge of Sub-Site 7F from the south edge, facing north-east

Plate 52: View of Sub-Site 7F from the south edge, facing east

Plate 53: View of the eastern edge of Sub-Site 7F from the south edge, facing east

Plate 54: The south-eastern part of Sub-Site 7F from the north edge, facing south

Plate 55: Sub-Site 7I from the south-eastern corner, facing north

Plate 56: Sub-Site 7J from the south-east corner, facing north-west

Plate 57: The southern part of Sub-Site 7K from the south-west corner, facing east

Plate 58: The northern part of Sub-Site 7K from the north-east corner, facing south

Plate 59: The southern part of Sub-Site 7L from the south-eastern edge, facing north-west

Plate 60: The northern part of Sub-Site 7L from the north-east corner, facing south

Plate 61: The northern part of Sub-Site 8B from Brooke Road on the eastern edge, facing west

Plate 62: The eastern part of Sub-Site 8B from Baxter's Lane on the eastern edge, facing west

Plate 63: The western part of Sub-Site 8B from Market Lane on the south-western edge, facing north

Plate 64: The northern part of Sub-Site 8A from Market Lane on the western edge, facing east

Plate 65: The western part of Sub-Site 8A from Market Lane on the north-western edge, facing south-east

Plate 66: The southern part of Sub-Site 8A from Wash Lane on the south-western edge, facing north

Plate 67: View of the north-western part of the Site, facing south-east

Plate 68: From Mill Lane looking towards the south-western part of the Site, facing north-west

Plate 69: The south-western part of the Site from the south-west corner, facing north-east

Plate 70: The central part of the Site from the southern edge, facing north

Plate 71: The central part of the Site from the south-western edge of Littlebeck Lane, facing north

Plate 72: The eastern end of the Site from the southern edge on Littlebeck Lane, facing north

Plate 73: The far eastern end of the Site from Littlebeck Lane, facing north

Plate 74: The northern part of Sub-Site 10E from the south-east corner, facing north-west

Plate 75: The southern part of Sub-Site 10E from the eastern end looking west

Plate 76: The northern part of Sub-Site 10C from Harvey's Lane, facing south-east

Plate 77: The western part of Sub-Site 10C from Norwich Road at the north-west corner, facing south-east

Plate 78: The central part of Sub-Site 10C from the north-west corner, facing south-east

Plate 79: The south-eastern part of Sub-Site 10C from the north-east corner, facing south-east

Plate 80: The western part of Sub-Site 10B from the north-east corner, facing south-west

Plate 81: The western part of Sub-Site 10B from the northern edge, facing south-west

Plate 82: The central part of Sub-Site 10B from the north-west corner, facing south

Plate 83: The eastern part of Sub-Site 10B from Seething Road on the eastern edge, facing west

Plate 84: Sub-Site 10A from the north-western corner, facing south-east

## **Non-Technical Summary**

GHC Archaeology & Heritage was commissioned by East Pye Solar Ltd to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment of land proposed for East Pye Solar Project, Norfolk. The desk-based assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) and for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3, EN-5) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPS. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the Site.

The following (Appendix 10.2) outlines the overarching Scheme description, planning background and methodology employed for the assessment. It is preceded by individual assessments for each of the ten sites and the cable route corridor included within the Order Limits of the Scheme and the conclusions of the assessment. Geophysical and aerial surveys and have been conducted on all Sites, the results of which will be summarised here on a site-by-site basis. Initial trial trenching has also been undertaken, although the results of this are forthcoming and will be presented in a separate report (PCA forthcoming), summarised in the ES.

Groundworks associated with the Scheme including excavation for cable routes and associated infrastructure will have the potential to have impacts upon any archaeological deposits which may survive within the Order Limits. A mitigation strategy is currently being agreed with the Norfolk County Council Planning Archaeologist and will be presented in the ES, to accompany the DCO application.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by GHC Archaeology & Heritage Limited on behalf of East Pye Solar Ltd to assess land proposed for the East Pye Solar Project, Norfolk. Due to the overall size of the Site, it is deemed a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and the proposed application will therefore be submitted for a Development Consent Order (DCO) accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). This assessment was produced to inform the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) for the Scheme in May 2025 and was updated in February 2026 prior to the preparation of the ES.
- 1.2 This document provides an assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Order Limits and assesses the potential impacts that the Scheme could have on these. The assessment has been informed by the results of a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2024) and an aerial investigation mapping survey (Headland Archaeology 2024) for the DCO Application. Preliminary trial trench evaluation has been undertaken, the results of which are presented in a separate report (PCA Forthcoming).
- 1.3 The assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Statements (NPS) for Energy (EN-1, DESNZ 2025a) and for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3, DESNZ 2025b; and EN-5, DESNZ 2025C) and is in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2020).
- 1.4 The Scheme is situated entirely within the administrative boundaries of Norfolk County Council (NCC) and South Norfolk Council (SNC), and is located approximately 9km south of Norwich. It covers an area of 1,420ha.

### **The Scheme**

- 1.5 The Scheme comprises the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station with a total capacity exceeding 100 megawatts (MW) and associated development including a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), up to three 132 kV Project Substations and up to three 400kV Project Substations, Grid Connection Infrastructure and a new National Grid Substation.
- 1.6 The Solar PV electricity generating stations will be located across Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10, with Site 6 being retained as open land for habitat management. The BESS is within the BESS Site.
- 1.7 Highway Works are sections of the highway network that will contain localised improvements, such as improvements to deteriorated road edges or temporary highway and traffic works required to safely accommodate the Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL) deliveries to construct the Scheme.

- 1.8 In addition, and external to the above Sites, the Order Limits include a linear Cable Route Corridor (CRC). This covers a total area of approximately 158 ha and connects the ten Sites to the new National Grid Substation proposed in Site 1. There are also isolated areas allocated for transport of abnormal loads within the Order Limits but these have no potential for archaeological impacts.

## 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
- 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 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) another hedgerow

- 2.5 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.

- 2.6 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.

- 2.7 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.*

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

2.9 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.

- 2.10 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).
- 2.11 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**

- 2.12 The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (2025) 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-1 details 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.
- 2.13 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).
- 2.14 The relevant technology-specific NPS for the Scheme comprises the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3, 2025). Paragraphs 2.10.99-111 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.”*

- 2.15 National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5, 2025) [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 2.9.26).

### **National Planning Policy Framework**

- 2.16 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.
- 2.17 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.
- 2.18 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.
- 2.19 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).'*
- 2.20 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.
- 2.21 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.'*
- 2.22 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets.
  - Protects the settings of such designations.

### **Planning Practice Guidance**

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

### **Local Planning Policy**

- 2.25 The Greater Norwich Local Plan (adopted March 2024) comprises policies to support development in Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk district councils working in partnership with Norfolk County Council and the Broads Authority. It contains one policy relevant to this desk-based assessment:

#### ***POLICY 3 – ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT***

##### ***The Built and Historic Environment***

*The development strategy of the plan and the sites proposed for development reflect the area's settlement structure of the city, towns and villages, retaining the separate identities of individual settlements.*

*Development proposals should enhance the built and historic environment through:*

- Being designed to create a distinct sense of place and enhance local character, taking account of local guidance such as conservation area appraisals and historic landscape character assessments.*
- Avoiding harm to designated and non-designated heritage assets, including their setting, having regard to their level of significance in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF and relevant policies in other Development Plan Documents and Neighbourhood Plans.*
- Providing a continued or new use for heritage assets whilst retaining their historic significance.*
- Undertaking a heritage impact assessment if significant impacts to a heritage asset might arise.*
- Where relevant, heritage interpretation measures should be provided to enhance the appreciation and understanding of local heritage assets.*

- 2.26 Site 1 falls within the parish of Great Moulton, whilst Sub-Site 2A, the BESS and National Grid Substation and POC lie within Tivetshall parish. Sub-Site 2B falls partly within Great Moulton, Tivetshall and Wacton parishes and Sub-Site 2C lies within Wacton parish. There is no Neighbourhood Plan for Great Moulton, although there is one for Tivetshall (adopted 2022). Whilst there are nine non-designated heritage assets listed within this document, none of these lies within 1km of the boundary of the Site. Within Wacton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan, there are 14 unlisted buildings of townscape significance. The vast majority of these lie beyond the 1km Study Area with only outbuildings to Wacton Hall that just fall within 1km. Due to their association with Wacton Hall and their locations within the Conservation Area, these fall within those designations for assessment.
- 2.27 Sites 3 and 6 in addition to the majority of Sub-Sites 7B-7C fall within the parish of Hempnall for which there is no Neighbourhood Plan. Within Hempnall Conservation Area Character and Management Guidelines, there are 34 unlisted buildings of townscape significance. These all fall within the Hempnall Conservation Area boundary, which lies over 1km from Site 3 and c.750m to the north-west of Site 6..
- 2.28 Site 4 falls within the parish of Long Stratton for which there is a Neighbourhood Plan and a Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan. There is no mention of non-designated heritage assets within the Neighbourhood Plan. Within the Long Stratton Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan, there are 18 unlisted buildings of townscape significance. These all fall within the Long Stratton Conservation Area boundary, the northern tip of which lies c.900m from the south-eastern end of the Site with no views to or from the Site.
- 2.29 Site 5 falls within the parish of Morningthorpe and Fritton for which there is no Neighbourhood Plan. Fritton Conservation Area lies to the immediate south of the Site, and within the Fritton Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Guidelines, there are three unlisted buildings of townscape significance. These fall within the Fritton Conservation Area boundary, which will be assessed in a separate report.
- 2.30 Sub-Site 7A and the western tip of Sub-Site 7C lie within Tasburgh parish. There is a Neighbourhood Plan for Tasburgh, which identifies 13 non-designated heritage assets all of which are located within Tasburgh, c.300m to the west of Sub-Site 7A.
- 2.31 Sub-Site 7D and the northern part of Sub-Site 7F lie within Saxlingham Nethergate parish, whilst the rest of the Site lies within Hempnall parish. There is no Neighbourhood Plan for either parish. Saxlingham Green Conservation Area lies to the immediate north of Sub-Sites 7D and 7F and within its Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Guidelines, there are nine unlisted buildings of townscape significance. These fall within the Saxlingham Green Conservation Area boundary and will be assessed in a separate report. Saxlingham Nethergate Conservation Area lies c.500m to the north-west of Sub-Site 7D and

- contains 22 unlisted buildings of townscape significance. These are fall within the boundary of the Conservation Area and will be assessed within a separate report. Within the Hempnall Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Guidelines, there are 34 unlisted buildings of townscape significance. These fall within the Hempnall Conservation Area boundary, which lies c.750m to the south of Sub-Site 7E and will be assessed in a separate report.
- 2.32 Sub-Sites 7I, 7J and 7K lie within Shotesham parish for which there is an Emerging Neighbourhood Plan, although there is no document available to consult. Site 7L lies within Woodton parish for which there is no Neighbourhood Plan. There are no Conservation Areas within 1km of the Site.
- 2.33 Sites 8 lies within Shotesham parish for which there is an Emerging Neighbourhood Plan, although there is no document available to consult. The Conservation Areas for Shotesham and Saxlingham Green both lie within 1km of the Site. Whilst there are 56 unlisted buildings within Shotesham Conservation Area of townscape significance, only four lie within 1km of the Site. These will be assessed in a separate report. Within the Saxlingham Green Conservation Area, nine unlisted buildings have townscape significance, although only one lies within 1km of the Site. This will be assessed in a separate report.
- 2.34 Sites 9 lies within the parish of Brooke for which there is no Neighbourhood Plan. The Conservation Area lies c.100m to the north and c.350m to the east of the Site. The Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Guidelines were adopted in May 2025. The Conservation Area contains 142 unlisted buildings of townscape and local significance.
- 2.35 Site 10 is divided between three parishes with 10A, the western part of 10B and 10C within Woodton parish, the middle part of 10B, 10D and 10E within Seething parish and the eastern section of 10B within Hedenham parish. There are no Neighbourhood Plans for any of these parishes. Only the southern tip of Seething Conservation Area falls within 1km of the Site. Within the Seething Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan, there are 34 unlisted buildings of townscape significance, although only one of these falls within 1km of the Site. This will be assessed as part of the Conservation Area in a separate report.
- 2.36 The Cable Route Corridor (CRC) extends across the following parishes: CRC1 and CRC2 are within Great Moulton and Tivetshall; CRC3 is within Tivetshall; CRC4 is within Long Stratton, Pulham Market and Morningthorpe and Fritton; CRC5, CRC10 and CRC12 are within Saxlingham Nethergate; CRC6 and CRC7 are within Hempnall and Morningthorpe and Fritton; CRC8 is within Hempnall and Woodton; CRC9 is within Woddton; CRC11 is within Tasburgh and Hempnall; CRC13 is within Shotesham and Brooke; and CRC14 is within Seething.

## Professional Guidance

- 2.37 This document has been prepared in accordance with a series of documents all of which are considered current best practice guidance.
- 2.38 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.
- 2.39 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.
- 2.40 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance the note advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. Significance results from a combination of any, some or all of the values.
- 2.41 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.

- 2.42 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.
- 2.43 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 Scheme having regard to steps (iii) and (iv).
- 2.44 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 NPS. 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.
- 2.45 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 (HER) has been consulted for records concerning the Site and its immediate environs. A gazetteer of all records held on the Historic Environment Record (HER) for within a 1km Study Area is provided in Annex 1.
- 3.2 The Norfolk Record Office and 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 ClfA (2020).
- 3.3 The assessment has also been informed by the results of a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2024) and Aerial Photography and LiDAR mapping assessment (Headland

Archaeology 2024). These reports should be consulted for full details, although the results have been summarised where appropriate.

- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 Site visits were also undertaken in Summer 2024 to provide an initial assessment of the character of the Site and its surroundings and appraise the potential impact of the proposals on any heritage assets (see Plates 1 to 84).

### **Assessment Criteria**

- 3.6 Paragraph 5.9.12 of the NPS EN-1 (DESNZ 2025a) states that the applicant should provide a description of 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.
- 3.7 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 5.9.13, NPS EN-1, DESNZ 2025a) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.
- 3.8 Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).

## **4 SITES 1, 2 AND BESS ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

### **SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 4.1 Sites 1, 2 and the BESS Site incorporate five Sub-Sites (named respectively 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 2A, 2B, 2C) equating to c. 196.4ha of land, c.200m from the southern edge of Great Moulton to the northernmost tip of Sub-Site 1B (Figure 1). The Sites are currently in use as arable land situated on relatively flat land with Sub-Site 2A at the southern end at a height of approximately 50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), whilst the rest of the Sites lies at c.55m aOD.
- 4.2 Sub-Site 1A comprises a single field (centred at NGR TM 1668 8914), with four fields in Sub-Site 1B (centred at NGR TM 1708 8916). The southern part of Sub-Site 1B is divided by a ditch. The proposed BESS location is situated to the immediate south of Sub-Site 1B within one field (centred at NGR TM 1723 8851). The National Grid Substation and POC is located within the northern part of Sub-Site 1B (centred at NGR TM 1696 8944).
- 4.3 Sub-Sites 2A, 2B and 2C lie c.600m to the east of Sub-Site 1B and the BESS. Sub-Site 2A is at the southern end of Site 2 and consists of whole or parts of four fields (centred at NGR TM 1832 8783). Sub-Site 2B is located c.500m to the north of Sub-Site 2A and is divided into an eastern and western section by a ditch (centred at NGR TM 1856 8891). Sub-Site 2C lies c.200m to the north-east of the northernmost point of Sub-Site 2B and consists of three fields (centred at NGR TM 1897 8948).
- 4.4 The Sites are bounded by Great Moulton to the north, Broadgate Lane to the west, the Pye Roman Road (Ipswich Road) to the east and Station Road to the south. Dispersed farms and farmland surround the Sites.
- 4.5 The solid geology within the BESS, the National Grid Substation and POC, the southern part of Sub-Site 1B and Sub-Site 2A comprise sand of the Norwich Crag Formation. Sub-Sites 1A, the northern part of 1B (including the National Grid Substation Option 2 and POC), 2B and 2C comprise chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk, Culver Chalk and Portsdown Chalk. All are overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2025).

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **Introduction**

- 4.6 This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the Site 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 Site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the national policy.

**Designated Heritage Assets**

- 4.7 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. Designated heritage assets within the wider surroundings are assessed separately.

**Non-designated Heritage Assets*****Recorded Archaeology and potential***

- 4.8 Two heritage assets have been identified within Sub-Site 1B of the Site comprising medieval and post-medieval pottery (MNF14411) and the site of a former medieval church (All Saints) that was demolished in 1540 (MNF10969). A Roman harness fitting was also recorded in Sub-Site 2A (MNF54819).
- 4.9 The HER contains 151 records within the Study Area, consisting of 136 ‘monument’ records, 15 ‘event’ records. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figures 1 - 2.
- 4.10 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the Study Area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Site	Within Study Area
Prehistoric	0	14
Roman	1	33
Saxon	0	6
Medieval	2	40
Post-medieval	1	86
Modern	0	59
Unknown	0	0

**Previous investigations*****Aerial Investigation Mapping***

- 4.11 One archaeological investigation has been undertaken within the Site (ENF156794) comprising an aerial photograph mapping investigation, which forms part of the assessment for the current project (Headland Archaeology 2024). The aerial investigation mapping shows the presence of a building in Sub-Site 1B, which tallies with the Ordnance Survey mapping indicating a late 19<sup>th</sup> century origin for the structure. The structure was removed sometime between the 1953 and 1979 Ordnance Survey mapping.

***Geophysical Survey***

- 4.12 A geophysical survey was conducted of Sites 1 and 2, the BESS and the National Grid Substation areas as part of the current project (Magnitude Surveys 2024). In Sub-Site 1B, there is an area of disturbance in the location of the former 19<sup>th</sup> century building. In Sub-Site 2B, there are several areas of disturbance that relate to ponds.

#### *HER Data*

- 4.13 Fourteen investigations have been undertaken in the wider Study Area, the most significant of which included a series of investigations relating to a Roman roadside settlement. This comprised trial trenching (ENF138130), a geophysical survey (ENF142535), field survey and trial trenching (ENF148195, ENF148196). The results of these interventions are detailed in the relevant period summaries below.
- 4.14 A geophysical survey was carried out to the immediate west of the National Grid Substation and POC area, although a report of the findings has yet to be produced (MNF154920NOT IN HER DATA). A watching brief at Hall Farm c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 2B revealed two undated linear features (ENF14124) and a fieldwalking and metal detecting survey c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 2C uncovered a few sherds of Roman pottery (ENF99641).
- 4.15 Six building recordings were undertaken within the Study Area, which do not add to our understanding of the archaeological background (ENF121563, ENF154727, ENF135960, ENF135961, ENF135962, ENF142958).

#### **Prehistoric (c. 9500 BC – AD 43)**

- 4.16 No prehistoric assets have been recorded within the Site.
- 4.17 The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity includes the recovery of flint artefacts dating to the Neolithic period. Three polished axeheads have been recorded c.800m to the west of Sub-Site 1A (MNF10945, c.820m west of Sub-Site 1A; MNF19147, c.600m west of Sub-Site 1A; MNF10946, c.680m west of Sub-Site 1C). A fourth Neolithic polished axehead has been recovered c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 2A (MNF10955; c.920m south of 2A), whilst a late Neolithic axehead has been found c.20m to the east of Sub-Site 2C (MNF58190; c.20m east of 2C).
- 4.18 The Bronze Age is represented by chance finds only with no evidence for settlement or funerary activity. Bronze Age finds comprise an early Bronze Age flat axehead fragment, an early to mid Bronze Age flanged axehead and a mid Bronze Age palstave to the immediate west of Sub-Site 2C (MNF70668). A mid Bronze Age rapier blade and a late Bronze Age socketed axehead were found in between the BESS site and Sub-Site 2B (MNF66024; 130m east of 2B). In the northern part of the Study Area, a mid Bronze Age spearhead and a late Bronze Age Ewart Park sword were recorded (MNF70673; 470m north of 1B). An early Bronze Age copper alloy flat axehead and a late Bronze Age spearhead fragment were recovered c.400m north of site 1D (MNF24955), whilst a Bronze Age spear and knife were recorded c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 2C (MNF25916).

- 4.19 A pebble hammer/macehead was recorded c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 2B, which cannot be closely dated and may be of Mesolithic or Bronze Age date (MNF62684).
- 4.20 The Iron Age is also represented by chance finds, mainly of Late Iron Age coins, which have been recorded c.130m to the west of Sub-Site 2B (MNF54164, MNF14412), c.760m to the south of the National Grid Substation and POC (MNF66607) and c.750m to the north of Sub-Site 2C (MNF25916).
- 4.21 Based on the above evidence, the findspots are representative of a general level of prehistoric activity within the area, with little indication of any settlements. The geophysics, LiDAR and aerial mapping has also not identified any areas of potential prehistoric activity and, as such, it is considered that there is a low potential for any significant prehistoric evidence within the Site.

### **Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)**

- 4.22 One Roman find has been recorded within Sub-Site 2A of the Site comprising a harness fitting (MNF54819).
- 4.23 The majority of Roman activity is centred on the Pye Roman Road (MNF7947), which runs along the eastern edge of the Site (Sub-Sites 2A - 2C), along the course of the modern-day Ipswich Road, as part of its route from Scole to Caistor St Edmund (*Venta Icenorum*). A Roman roadside settlement has been identified along the eastern edge of the road c.670m to the north of Sub-Site 2C (MNF49692). First excavated in 2003 as part of the A140 bypass scheme, deposits of 'dark earth' were encountered suggestive of occupation. These deposits contained the remains of roof and floor tile, brick fragments and worked stone, along with midden-like deposits of animal bone, shell, and pottery dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The animal bone assemblage included cut horn cores suggesting the presence of workshops to produce combs, cups and spoons. Smithing slags were also present indicative of blacksmithing. A metallised surface running to the east was interpreted as a second Roman road leading to a probable further settlement. To the east of the roadside settlement, concentrations of features were noted comprising pits, gullies and ditches representing 'backyards' to the settlement as well as rubbish pits and small stock enclosures (ENF138130, NAU 2003).
- 4.24 In 2020, the area was re-visited by NPS Archaeology (2022), who conducted a fieldwalking and metal detecting survey, and informative trial trenching in advance of a bypass. Pits, ditches and the Roman 'dark earth' occupation deposits were excavated as a continuation of the earlier trenching in 2003 (ENF148195, ENF148196). In the vicinity of these excavations and to the south (c.100-900m to the north of Sub-Site 2C), there have been numerous finds uncovered of Roman date, most of which likely relates to the settlement. These include coins, pottery, brooches and bracelets (MNF12513, MNF12511, MNF12510, MNF40071, MNF10057, MNF41185, MNF38569, MNF20950, MNF10947, MNF33188, MNF46681, MNF54997, MNF69191, MNF25916).

- 4.25 Other chance finds include a Roman cosmetic pestle and mortar set found just to the east of Sub-Site 2C (MNF70668) and coins and brooches c.350m to the west of Sub-Site 2C (MNF62703). Two finger rings were recorded c.20m to the east of Sub-Site 2C (MNF58190) and a coin c.1km to the south-east of Sub-Site 2C (MNF60088).
- 4.26 In the vicinity of Sub-Site 2A, pottery, coins and tesserae were uncovered c.5m to the east (MNF54696), a patera handle to the immediate west (MNF57350) and a quern c.20m to the north (MNF20098).
- 4.27 Further chance finds include a coin to the immediate east of Field 1B (MNF61191), pottery c.270m to the west of Sub-Site 1A (MNF77366) and pottery, coins and brooches c.670m to the south of the BESS (MNF15625, MNF66607). A brooch was identified c.600m to the north-west of Sub-Site 1A (MNF70297) and several coins c.500-900m to the north of Sub-Site 1B (MNF43611; 210m north of 1D, MNF45173; 700m north of 1D, MNF24955; 440m north of 1D). A copper alloy pinhead was found c.1km to the north-east of Sub-Site 1B (MNF39471; 800m northeast of 1D).
- 4.28 The close proximity of the Roman road, together with evidence of a roadside settlement and multiple finds suggest the surrounding landscape was exploited during Roman period. However, settlement appears to have been concentrated further to the north and there is no evidence on the LiDAR, aerial mapping or geophysics to suggest occupational activity of Roman date. As such, it is considered that these fields have a low potential for archaeological remains, although chance finds cannot be entirely discounted.

### **Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)**

- 4.29 The site of the Roman roadside settlement may have continued to be occupied during the Saxon period with finds of Late Saxon pottery and metal objects, c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 2C (MNF49692, MNF12513, MNF25916).
- 4.30 Chance finds of further Saxon objects include a late Saxon silver coin brooch and a strap end, c.350m to the west of Sub-Site 2C (MNF62703) and a mid/late Saxon harness stud, c.50m to the west of Sub-Site 2A (MNF57350), with a late Saxon/medieval openwork mount c.1km to the east of Sub-Site 2B (MNF60089).
- 4.31 Moulton St Michael is listed in the Domesday Book (1086) as having a population of 72.3 households putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded. The land comprised ploughlands, meadows and woodlands indicating a mixed agricultural economy. A mill and church are also mentioned suggesting it was a place of some importance. The name 'Moulton' is derived from the Old English meaning 'farmstead of a man called Mula, or where mules are kept' (Mills 2011).
- 4.32 The former Church of All Saints was allegedly located within the southern part Sub-Site 1B as depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, although it was demolished in 1570 (MNF10969). No evidence for any remains of this church have been identified on the LiDAR,

- aerial mapping or geophysics in this area. The Norman piscina is now in St Michael's Church in Great Moulton. Around 1900, the site was known as 'The Sanctuary'. Medieval pottery has also been found within Sub-Site 1B during fieldwalking including a fragment of beard from a Grimston face jug (MNF1411).
- 4.33 Medieval occupation may have continued at the site of the former Roman and possibly Saxon settlement c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 2C, as indicated by finds of pottery recovered from two pits (MNF49692) as well as pottery (MNF12511, MNF69191, MNF25916, MNF41185), coins (MNF12513), a buckle (MNF69191) and a horse harness pendant (MNF40071) in the vicinity.
- 4.34 The site of a medieval building was also discovered just to the south of the former Roman settlement on the eastern side of the A140, c.500m to the north of Sub-Site 2C (MNF10067). Pottery dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries was also recovered associated with the building. Copper alloy dress and furniture fittings were found close-by (MNF33188).
- 4.35 Several moated sites have been identified within the northern and western parts of the Study Area. Such sites were at their peak from around the mid-13<sup>th</sup> to the mid-14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Wacton Hall, which comprises a rectangular moat with two inner possible fishponds, is located c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 2B (MNF10063). It has been suggested that this is also the location of Little Wacton deserted medieval village, although this has not been verified archaeologically. A causeway abuts the enclosure to the east at an angle (MNF10064). Further examples of moated sites include one c.1km to the west of the National Grid Substation and POC (MNF10964), a second c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 1B (MNF24039) and a third c.500m to the north of Sub-Site 1B (MNF10073). It is reported that the latter site may have formed part of a medieval deer park, although there is no evidence to substantiate this.
- 4.36 Metal detecting c.100m to the north-east of Sub-Site 2C, along the eastern side of the A140, identified a possible mount depicting a mythical beast and a cast lead pilgrim souvenir head of Christ (MNF46681). A medieval coin was found opposite on the western side of the road (MNF54998). Other chance finds to the east of the Site include a medieval swivel, c.50m to the east of Sub-Site 2C (MNF58190), a brooch and Boy Bishop token c.1km to the east of Sub-Site 2B (MNF60088), pottery, coins, ampulla and seal matrix, c.50m to the east of Sub-Site 2A (MNF54696) and medieval pottery c.700m to the south-east of Sub-Site 2A (MNF22465). To the south, coins were found c.200m and c.500m to the south of Sub-Site 2A (MNF58132, MNF74610). To the west, a harness pendant was recorded c.300m to the west of Sub-Site 2A and a buckle, coin and harness fitting c.50m to the west of Sub-Site 2A (MNF57350). A coin, a papal bulla and sword/dagger pommel were recovered c.500m to the west of Sub-Site 2B (MNF66024) and pottery and a ring were recorded c.50m and c.200m west of Sub-Site 1A (MNF77366; MNF40765). To the north, a buckle frame was found c.600m to the north of Sub-Site 1B (MNF61243), whilst pottery, coins and dress accessories were identified c.440m to the north of Sub-Site 1D (MNF24955).

- 4.37 Occupation during the medieval period is evidenced with the settlements of Moulton St Michael (Great Moulton) to the north-west, as well as moated sites and the roadside settlement along the A140. A former church was sited within Sub-Site 1B and it is highly likely that there are below ground remains relating to this. It is possible that some medieval settlement associated with the church also survives in this area as suggested by a scatter of medieval pottery just to the north of the Church site. Whilst this may represent a manuring scatter, it may also be indicative of settlement activity given the proximity of the church. The remaining fields within the Site were likely in use as agricultural land and, as such, it is considered that Sub-Sites 1A, Site 2, the BESS and both National Grid Substation areas have a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) medieval remains.

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

- 4.38 Post-medieval pottery has been found during fieldwalking in Sub-Site 1B (MNF14411).
- 4.39 The Norwich to London railway line lies c.360m to the west of Sub-Site 1A and was constructed in 1849 with a station at Tivetshall (MNF13578). This was later closed in 1966.
- 4.40 A WWII pillbox was recorded on the HER c.400m to the east of Sub-Site 2A (MNF32716). This was also identified by a survey of unexploded ordnance and constraints (Zetica 2024). Whilst this pillbox is no longer extant, it would have contained stores of munitions and would have been manned by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Norfolk Battalion Home Guard. Further WWII activity has not been recorded on the HER, but includes a bombing incident and an aircraft crash. The bombing involved 16 high explosive bombs jettisoned on open ground near Sneath Common approximately 400m to the west of the National Grid Substation and POC. These were recorded on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1944 as unexploded bombs and taken to RAF Tibbenham for disposal. A Lightning P-38J aircraft crashed c.250m to the south of the BESS in March 1944.
- 4.41 Within the surrounding 1km Study Area there are 145 archaeological assets of post-medieval or modern date recorded in the HER. The majority of these relate to buildings or unstratified finds which are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the Site's archaeological potential. They are recorded in the gazetteer at the end of this report (Annex 1).
- 4.42 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.
- 4.43 The earliest available mapping is Faden's map of Norfolk from 1797 (not reproduced), which shows the parish boundary between Tivetshall and Great Moulton (Hundred Lane) and from this, there is a road running north through Sub-Site 1B.
- 4.44 Bryant's map of Norfolk from 1826 (not reproduced) annotates the parish boundary between Tivetshall and Great Moulton as 'Hundred Lane' referring to the former Saxon system of dividing the land for taxation and governance.

- 4.45 The fields within Sites 1 and 2 cover three modern parishes – Great Moulton, Tivetshall and Wacton. The BESS and National Grid Substation and POC, Sub-Site 2A and the south-eastern part of Sub-Site 2B lie within Tivetshall parish. Site 1 and the western section of Sub-Site 2B and lie within Great Moulton parish. Sub-Site 2B and a small part of the north-eastern section of Sub-Site 2B falls within Wacton parish. The Moulton St Michael enclosure map (1820) shows Sub-Site 1B with remnants of the medieval strip fields with various owners as well as an area of woodland (Figure 3). Tivetshall enclosure map (no date) shows that the National Grid Substation and BESS area were fields owned by the Reverend R. Norris, whilst Sub-Sites 2A and 2B were owned by the Late Thomas Temple and the Earl of Oxford (Figure 4). No enclosure map exists for Wacton.
- 4.46 There are three tithe maps for the fields within Sites 1 and 2 with no parish boundary changes – Moulton St Michael, Tivetshall St Margaret and Stratton St Mary (Figures 5 - 7). On the Moulton St Michael map, dating to 1837, the former strip fields in Sub-Site 1B have been divided into smaller parcels. They are aligned in a north/south direction from Hundred Lane at the southern end of the Site. No structures are present within any of the fields, although there is a road running through the centre of the Site in a roughly north/south direction from Hundred Lane (now a field boundary). The Moulton St Michael tithe map has a parcel of land (Plot 345) labelled as ‘Sanctuary Field’ in the apportionment in reference to the former Church of All Saints. It is in use as an arable field at the time of this map.
- 4.47 On the Tivetshall tithe map dated to 1839, in Sub-Site 2B, Plot 3 is annotated as ‘cottage and garden’, although no structure is visible on the map. To the immediate south of this (Plot 4) is labelled as ‘Brick Kiln wood’ that may indicate the production of bricks at some point. Plot 6 is labelled as ‘Premises’ and to the south of this, Plot 11 is ‘allotments’, again indicating habitation without any visible structures. Plots 13, 14, 15 at the southern end of Sub-Site 2B refer to ‘Church Close’ and ‘Churchyard’, although it uncertain to which church these refer. In Sub-Site 2A, remnant strip fields are visible on the Tivetshall tithe map aligned in an east/west direction from the main turnpike road, now Ipswich Road (Roman Pye Road). These have been used for settlement along the street frontage, and whilst no structures are visible on the map, the apportionment provides detail of the usage of these plots at this time. Plot 31 refers to a ‘House and Garden’ and the adjacent Plot 32 is a ‘Paddock’. Plot 48 is also ‘House and Yards’ and Plot 53 is ‘House and Premises’. All these plots front onto the main turnpike road. To the west, behind the street frontage are further houses with Plot 50 as ‘Cottage and Garden’, Plot 51 as ‘House and Garden’, Plots 55 and 60 as ‘Cottage and Land’. Allotments are also present in Plots 56 and 57. The northern part of Plot 67 just extends into the south-western part Sub-Site 2A and represents a ‘Rectory House and Gardens’. Again, it is uncertain to which church this refers. As part of the rectory land are lawns and plantations in Plots 69 and 70.

- 4.48 In Sub-Site 2C, only the eastern half of the Site is shown on the map. All the plots are arable fields lying within the parish of Stratton St Mary (now Wacton parish) as indicated by the tithe map dating to 1839.
- 4.49 The first edition Ordnance Survey mapping from 1883 shows few changes to the fields, although some field boundaries have been removed to create larger fields, such as in the BESS site and Sub-Site 2B. The site of All Saints' Church is annotated within Sub-Site 1B and to the north of this, a building is shown (Figure 8).
- 4.50 The second edition Ordnance Survey mapping from 1904-1906 does not show any significant changes with just the removal and addition of the occasional field boundary in Sub-Sites 1B and 2A. The structure in Sub-Site 1B is still extant on this map.
- 4.51 There are no apparent changes on the subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping, apart from the removal of the structure in Sub-Site 1B and field boundaries in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.52 The LiDAR does not show any features of significance (Figure 9).
- 4.53 The historic landscape characterisation of the majority of the Site is described as 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture with boundary loss, some of which has relict elements, especially in Sub-Site 1A. In Sub-Sites 2B and 2C, there is 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century piecemeal enclosure by agreement (Figure 10).
- 4.54 During the post-medieval and modern periods, the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland to Great Moulton and Tivetshall St Margaret. The LiDAR and geophysics show former field boundaries that are identifiable on the historic Ordnance Survey mapping in all Sites. The geophysics also shows an area of disturbance in Sub-Site 1B in the area of a 19<sup>th</sup> century structure depicted on the historic Ordnance survey mapping, although this is not visible on the LiDAR. As such, the Site is considered to have a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) post-medieval and modern evidence.

### **Hedgerows**

- 4.55 The five criteria relating to the identification of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows are outlined in Section 2.4 above.
- 4.56 Of these five criteria, paragraph 5 (a) can be applied to 7 sections of hedgerow within Sites 1 and 2.

*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*

- 4.57 The tithe maps and subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps show sections of field boundaries, presumably formed by hedgerows, in the Site that survive today. Figure 11 shows the extant sections of hedgerows that fulfil criterion 5 (a) of the Hedgerow 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.

## **ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 4.58 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 (2025) and paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) 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.
- 4.59 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 203, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 4.60 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

#### ***Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains***

- 4.61 The Site has been assessed as having a generally low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, although there is high potential for medieval remains in Sub-Site 1B. 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 would suggest that if the purported medieval church and associated settlement recorded by the HER within Sub-Site 1B is present, these would likely be of regional importance. Other 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.

### **Hedgerows**

- 4.62 Although the hedgerows shown on Figure 11 are considered to be 'important' under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 they are not considered to be a designated heritage asset as defined by the NPS.
- 4.63 The hedgerows themselves contain no evidential value or archaeological interest, i.e. they do not hold any evidence for past human activity worthy of archaeological investigation. The significance of the 'important' hedgerow is therefore vested in its historic value in relation

to the understanding and survival of the pre-1845 field pattern, i.e. the pattern of land division and allocation established by the enclosure of the township in the 19th century.

- 4.64 It is clear that when originally drafted the regulations were designed to give some protection to the survival of field patterns that had been in place prior to enclosure (i.e. parts of the open field system), however, the later ruling that any boundary known to be in existence in 1845 (the date of the last enclosure act) or earlier has resulted in a large number of boundaries falling under the regulations that were created by enclosure, not in existence before enclosure. The result is that the regulations now provide some protection to hedgerows of a certain age, rather than relating to hedgerows/boundaries that were in existence before the enclosure of the open fields of a certain township or parish. It stands to reason, therefore, that hedgerows which mark the boundary of a field that were in existence before the enclosure of the land would be of greater significance and historic interest than those which are a product of enclosure.
- 4.65 The hedgerows within the Site are clearly related to enclosure rather than a preexisting open field system and are considered to be of very limited potential to add to regional or national research objectives and as such are considered to be of no more than local significance.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **The Scheme**

- 4.66 Site 1 will encompass a National Grid Substation and one 400kv substation; new infrastructure connections including new pylons; and solar PV arrays; whilst Site 2 will be wholly used for solar PV arrays under the Scheme. The BESS Site will contain the BESS with noise barriers surrounding components; and a 400kv Project Substation. There are landscaping initiatives proposed as part of the embedded mitigation of the Scheme, including tree planting at the southern side of the BESS/Client Substation area (to the south of Sub-Site 1B) and enhanced hedgerow and tree planting at the eastern side of Sub-Site 2A bordering Norwich Road. There will also be five temporary construction compounds during the Construction Phase of the Scheme situated across Sites 1 and 2.
- 4.67 Solar farm construction (and decommissioning) results in a very low level of below ground disturbance, depending upon the exact layout and amount of cabling required (typically in the region of 5%-7% of Site area) and extent of substation and battery storage facilities. In many cases, depending on their nature and significance, archaeological remains are capable of absorbing such impact without compromising their integrity or reducing the legibility of the remains for future investigation.
- 4.68 Site 1 will encompass a National Grid Substation and one 400kv substation; -new infrastructure connections including new pylons; and solar PV arrays; whilst Site 2 will be wholly used for solar PV arrays under the Scheme. The BESS Site will incorporate

the BESS with noise barriers surrounding components; and a 400kv Project Substation. There are landscaping initiatives proposed as part of the embedded mitigation of the Scheme, including tree planting at the southern side of the BESS/Project Substation area (to the south of Sub-Site 1B) and enhanced hedgerow and tree planting at the eastern side of Sub-Site 2A bordering Norwich Road. There will also be five temporary construction compounds during the Construction Phase of the Scheme situated across Sites 1 and 2.

### **Previous Impacts**

- 4.69 Agricultural activity through the medieval and post-medieval and modern periods is likely to have adversely impacted or truncated potential below-ground archaeological remains across the Site, in particular where these survive at a shallow depth. The presence of cropmarks visible in aerial photographs and geophysical anomalies relating to archaeological features demonstrate that deeper buried archaeological features survive.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 4.70 The Scheme will have no direct impact upon any designated heritage asset. Potential impacts upon the settings of designated heritage assets are addressed within a separate report (Environmental Statement Volume III Appendix 10.1 Heritage Statement).

### **Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains**

- 4.71 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.
- 4.72 The Project Substations, National Grid Substation, and the BESS will likely result in total destruction of archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 4.73 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.
- 4.74 Cabling within the Solar PV Site and across the Cable Route Corridor, will have a greater impact than piling, yet will still be relatively low.. Unlike piles, however, this impact will not be evenly spread and has potential to cause more localised impact.
- 4.75 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.
- 4.76 An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been produced to accompany the submission of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme (Appendix 10.6), which details 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.

### **Hedgerows**

- 4.77 Limited hedgerow removal is proposed during the construction phase of the Scheme (no more than 10m). The significance of the hedgerows is vested in the historic value in relation to the understanding and survival of the pre-1845 field pattern. The removal proposed is sufficiently small enough that the boundary denoted by hedgerows and their contribution to understanding the pre-1845 field pattern will remain legible despite a small section being lost. As such, it is not considered that there will be any impact to understanding their significance.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

- 4.78 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the Study Area, show that Sites 1 and 2 have a generally low potential for archaeological evidence dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods to be present, although there is a high potential for medieval remains in Sub-Site 1B. There is no evidence at present to suggest that Sites 1 and 2 contain, or have the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

## Plates



Plate 1: View of project substation and POC area from the north-eastern end, facing south-west



Plate 2: View of the BESS area from the north-east corner, facing south-west



Plate 3: View of Field 1A from the north-east corner, facing south-west



Plate 4: View of Field 1B from the north end, facing south



Plate 5: View of Sub-Site 2A from the south-west corner, facing north-east



Plate 6: View of the eastern part of Sub-Site 2B from the centre, facing south-west



Plate 7: View of the western part of Sub-Site 2B from the south-west corner, facing south-east



Plate 8: View of Sub-Site 2C from the western edge, facing east

## 5 SITE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

### SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 5.1 The Site for this assessment comprises two fields of a combined c.58ha in size (centred at NGR TM 2444 9187), c.300m to the south of Hempnall Green. They are situated on relatively flat land at a height of approximately 50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 5.2 The Site comprises arable fields and is surrounded by predominantly agricultural land interspersed with farms, woodland and residential housing. It is bounded by several roads including Barondale road and Spring Lane to the east, Lundy Green to the north, Stepping Lane to the west and Shelton Green to the south.
- 5.3 The solid geology within Site 3 comprises sand of the Norwich Crag Formation overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2025).

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Introduction

- 5.4 This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the Site 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 Site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with national policy.

#### Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.5 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. Designated heritage assets within the wider surroundings are assessed separately.

#### Non-designated Heritage Assets

##### *Recorded Archaeology and potential*

- 5.6 Three heritage assets have been identified within the Site comprising fieldwalking and metal detecting, which recovered prehistoric burnt flints, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and metal objects (MNF24356). Neolithic and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age polished flint handaxes were found by chance (MNF68782). Part of the southern extent of the Site was once part of RAF Hardwick, a WWII airfield (MNF21992).
- 5.7 The HER contains 59 records within the Study Area, consisting of 56 'monument' records and three 'event' records. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figures 12-13.

- 5.8 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the Study Area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Site	Within Study Area
Prehistoric	2	14
Roman	1	12
Saxon	0	6
Medieval	2	20
Post-medieval	1	33
Modern	1	21
Unknown	0	2

## Previous investigations

### *Aerial Investigation mapping*

- 5.9 An aerial investigation mapping survey has been undertaken within the Site (ENF156794), which forms part of the assessment for the current project (Headland Archaeology 2024). The aerial mapping and LiDAR have identified the remains access roads for RAF Hardwick within the Site. The remains of a post-medieval/modern building have also been detected, which is also shown on the LiDAR, historic mapping and the geophysics. A depression in that may relate to 'clay pit piece' is also visible on the LiDAR.
- 5.10 Possible enclosures, pits and a trackway have been identified, with some traces of these in the geophysics, although they have not shown up on the LiDAR. The origin and dating of these features are uncertain.

### *Geophysical Survey*

- 5.11 A geophysical survey was conducted in Site 3 (Magnitude Surveys 2024) revealing disturbance in the location of former structures as well as possible blacksmithing and quarrying activities. There is also disturbance that relates access roads to the former WWII airfield.

### *HER Data*

- 5.12 Two further archaeological investigations have been carried out within the study area comprising a field survey by Norfolk Archaeological Unit in 1992-1993 (ENF136766, MNF24356) and a fieldwalking survey in 1988 followed by a metal detecting survey in 2018 (MNF24356).
- 5.13 The field survey was conducted along the route of the Hardwick Landfill site and access road, which did not record any artefacts. This former landfill site lies just outside the Site within

Spring Wood (ENF136766, MNF24356). Fieldwalking in the western part of the Site recovered a concentration of prehistoric burnt flints, (MNF24356). The HER records the flints as potential burnt mounds, although no corresponding responses were noted in the geophysical survey and it is likely that the burnt flints only survive as surface deposits. Metal detecting in 2018 in the same area recorded Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and metal objects including a Roman coin and key handle, which may relate to the possible site of a Roman building recorded to the immediate north (MNF29408; 75m west of 3).

- 5.14 Further Fieldwalking in 1988, c.600m to the north-west of the Site, recorded a concentration of prehistoric burnt flints that have also been interpreted as burnt mounds and may have been used in the preparation of food (MNF24357; 520m northwest of 3).
- 5.15 Trial trenching c.700m to the north-east of the Site recorded an isolated pit containing dumps of charcoal and fired clay, which were radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age. This may represent the remains of a fired clay structure, but cannot be confirmed due to the poor survival of archaeological remains. More recent cultivation ditches were also discovered as well as four undated postholes or pits (ENF152457, Pre-Construct Archaeology 2022).

### **Prehistoric (c. 9500 BC – AD 43)**

- 5.16 Two prehistoric assets have been recorded within the Site comprising a concentration of burnt flints that were possibly used for the preparation of food (MNF24356) as well as Neolithic and Neolithic/early Bronze Age handaxes (MNF68782).
- 5.17 The majority of the prehistoric assets have been recorded to the north of the Site, although this may be a reflection of the fieldwalking and metal detecting undertaken in this area.
- 5.18 The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity includes the recovery of a Mesolithic tranchet axehead c.50m to the north of the Site, along with other prehistoric flints (MNF29409; 0m west of 3).
- 5.19 A Neolithic axehead was found c.1km to the south-west of the Site (MNF33892; 1200m south of 3).
- 5.20 Bronze Age activity is better attested with two palstave moulds recovered c.800m to the north-east of the Site (MNF57054; 700m north of 3, MNF64592; 520m northeast of 3). One of these comprised one half of a mould, whilst the second half and a complete mould were found in the adjacent field. The recovery of two complete moulds in this area suggests that palstaves were potentially made here. A Bronze Age flint was found c.400m to the north of the Site (MNF29172; 300m north of 3). Burnt flints suggestive of a Bronze Age date are more profuse with finds recorded c.50m north (MNF29407; 0m north of 3), c.500m north (MNF21991; 390m north of 3) and c.800m to the north-west (MNF24357; 520m northwest of 3). The latter find was recorded in conjunction with pot boilers indicating that this was a possible site of a burnt mound.

- 5.21 Generic prehistoric flints were uncovered c.500-900m to the north-west of the Site (MNF25677; 560m northwest of 3, MNF29410; 630m northwest of 3, MNF29411; 780m northwest of 3).
- 5.22 Iron Age occupation is indicated by pits containing charcoal that have been radiocarbon dated to this period, c.700m to the north-east of the Site (MNF77480; 410m northeast of 3, ENF152457).
- 5.23 The water courses and generally flat topography make this a relatively conducive area for habitation during the prehistoric periods, although this is not particularly well reflected in the HER. Evidence for settlement in the area begins in the Bronze Age, although it appears that resources were exploited from an earlier period, particularly to the north of the Site. As such, occupation within the Site cannot be discounted and it is considered that there is a low to moderate potential for prehistoric evidence.

### **Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)**

- 5.24 Metal detecting within the Site recovered Roman coins and a key handle (MNF24356).
- 5.25 The vast majority of the Roman assets lie to the north of the Site as this area has been investigated more extensively with fieldwalking and metal detecting. Of interest is the discovery of a potential Roman building c.300m to the north-west of the Site (MNF29409; 0m west of 3). Fieldwalking recovered finds of glass, querns and tiles from the site of a rectangular enclosure identified on aerial photographs.
- 5.26 The remaining assets include chance finds to the north of the Site, such as pottery c.50m to the north (MNF29409; 0m west of 3), c.600m north (MNF25677; 560m northwest of 3) and c.900m north (MNF22240; 900m north of 3), and coins c.50m to the west (MNF69517; 120m west of 3), c.800m to the north-west (MNF24357; 520m northwest of 3), c.800m north-east (MNF60840; 770m northeast of 3) as well c.500m east of the Site (MNF54928; 400m east of 3). Other finds comprise brooches c.500m to the west of the Site (MNF25183; 440m west of 3) and c.800m north-east of the Site (MNF60840; 770m northeast of 3), a ring c.800m north-east of the Site (MNF60840; 770m northeast of 3), a copper alloy key c.800m to the east of the Site (MNF21859; 730m east of 3) and a cosmetic pestle and mortar c.500m east of the Site (MNF54928; 400m east of 3). A possible Roman metal object was found c.1km to the south of the Site (MNF33892; 1200m south of 3).
- 5.27 The close proximity of a potential Roman building as well as multiple finds suggests that the landscape was exploited during Roman times, although the nature and extent of this is unclear. As such, it is considered that the Site has a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains.

### **Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)**

- 5.28 Several Saxon objects have been recovered from the northern part of the Study Area. Late Saxon pottery c.1km to the north of the Site indicates possible settlement around the Silver

- Green area (MNF25260; 900m north of 3). The remaining finds include metal work, such as an early Saxon long brooch c. 600m to the north of the Site (MNF25677; 560m northwest of 3), an early/middle Saxon pendant c.1km to the east of the Site (MNF47367; 780m east of 3), a late Saxon stirrup fragment c.500m to the east of the Site (MNF47732; 470m east of 3), a possible late Saxon strap end c.1km to the north-east of the Site (MNF54980; 840m northeast of 3) and a late Saxon/medieval lead spindle whorl c.800m to the north-west of the Site (MNF24357; 520m northwest of 3).
- 5.29 Hempnall is listed in the Domesday Book (1086) as having a population of 57.1 households putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded. The land comprised ploughlands, meadows and woodlands indicating a mixed agricultural economy. Two churches and two mills are also mentioned suggesting it was a place of some importance. Hempnall is derived from the Old English meaning 'nook of land of a man called Hemma' (Mills 2011).
- 5.30 Within the Site, medieval coins, dress accessories and a thimble were found during metal detecting (MNF24356).
- 5.31 There is circumstantial evidence that a medieval deer park lay to the east of the Site (MNF21992).
- 5.32 Settlement appears to have been dispersed, most likely around greens with multiple place names referring to these with Silver Green, Lundy Green, Hempnall Green and Road Green all close by. A late medieval Hall house with a moat nearby are located c.1km to the north-east of the Site (MNF17803; 920m northeast of 3).
- 5.33 The remaining assets are chance finds from fieldwalking and metal detecting and, like in earlier periods, there is a bias in the northern part of the Study Area. These include a rare halfpenny of Henry I, writing leads and pottery c.500m to the north-west of the Site (MNF25677; 560m northwest of 3, MNF21990; 710 northwest of 3, MNF21028; 570m northwest of 3). Pottery, coins, a buckle and a seal matrix were found c.50m to the north of the Site (MNF25183; 440m west of 3, MNF29409; 0m west of 3, MNF29408; 75m west of 3, MNF69517; 120m west of 3) and further finds of pottery c.800m-1km to the north of the Site (MNF22238; 620m north of 3, MNF25260; 900m north of 3) and c.800m to the east of the Site (MNF20933; 560m east of 3). Coins have been recorded c.600m to the east (MNF54928; 390m east of 3, MNF47732; 470m east of 3) and c.1km to the north-east (MNF54980; 840m northeast of 3) of the Site. Other metalwork includes seal matrices, strap ends, a pot mend and a key, c.1km to the north-east of the Site (MNF60840; 770m northeast of 3, MNF47367; 780m east of 3, MNF21860; 940m east of 3).
- 5.34 Occupation during the Saxon and medieval periods was dispersed with small settlements around greens as well as moated sites and halls. The Site was likely in use as agricultural land and, as such, it is considered that the Site has a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) Saxon and medieval remains.

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

- 5.35 Post-medieval coins, a jetton, harness mounts and a spur were found during metal detecting in the Site (MNF24356).
- 5.36 Access roads leading to RAF Hardwick, a WWII airfield lie within the Site (MNF21992). The airfield was constructed in 1941-42 with three main runways and three T-2 hangars grouped together on the eastern side of the airfield, along with temporary accommodation. The bomb dump was situated off the north-west corner of the airfield in and adjacent to Spring Wood. In September 1942, it was designated USAAF Station 104 and used by the 310<sup>th</sup> Bombardment Group flying the North American B-25 Mitchell medium bomber aircraft. By December 1942, the 93<sup>rd</sup> Bombardment Group arrived, who flew the Consolidated B-24 Liberator heavy bomber aircraft. In November 1943, Station 104 became the Headquarters for the 20<sup>th</sup> Combat Bombardment Wing of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Bomb Division. Following the end of the war, the airfield was returned to the RAF and placed into care and maintenance status. RAF Hardwick closed in 1962 and the main airfield buildings and hangars were demolished, although some of the smaller buildings are extant and used for commercial purposes. The bomb stores and aircraft dispersal areas lie within the Site and provide potential UXO hazards (Zetica 2024).
- 5.37 An aircraft crash has also been identified by a desk study and constraints assessment (Zetica 2024) c.600m to the west of the Site in December 1944. Some WWII crashes may have had live munitions on board, which could have scattered across a wide area. This would typically have included small arms ammunition for machine guns and cannon shells for aircraft within cannons.
- 5.38 Within the surrounding 1km Study Area there are 54 archaeological assets of post-medieval or modern date recorded in the HER. The majority of these relate to buildings or unstratified finds which are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the Site's archaeological potential. They are recorded in the gazetteer at the end of this report (Annex 1).
- 5.39 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.
- 5.40 Bryant's map from 1826 (not reproduced) shows two structures in the southern part of the Site.
- 5.41 The Hempnall tithe map from 1842 (Figure 14) shows a structure depicted in Plot 878 in the western part of the field, which is detailed as cottage, barn and yard in the apportionment. This likely relates to the structures that were present on Bryant's map. Whilst no other structures are present, field names indicate occupation and industrial activity with 'Blacksmiths pightle' (Plot 778), 'Work House pightle' (Plot 798), 'Home pightle' (Plot 796),

'Home Meadow' (Plot 777a), and 'clay pit piece' (Plot 782). The remaining plot names refer to agricultural usage.

- 5.42 The first edition Ordnance Survey mapping from 1883 shows the structure is still present in the Site. This comprises a property with three elevations as well as two outbuildings to the south set within a square enclosure (Figure 15). To the north-west of the Site is a road labelled 'Workhouse Lane', which runs along the western side of a plot that was annotated 'Work House pigtle' on the tithe map suggesting that this parcel was owned and, perhaps, utilised by inhabitants of the workhouse
- 5.43 No changes are visible on the second edition Ordnance Survey mapping from 1906-1907 or 1951 (not reproduced).
- 5.44 By the time of the 1979 Ordnance Survey mapping, the structure has been removed and the airfield is depicted. Much of the former field boundaries have been removed, presumably during the construction of the airfield (not reproduced).
- 5.45 The remains of a post-medieval/modern building are visible on the LiDAR and a depression in that may relate to 'clay pit piece' is also visible (Figure 16)
- 5.46 The historic landscape characterisation is described as 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture (Figure 17).
- 5.47 During the post-medieval period, the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland to Hempnall Green and other dispersed settlements. There appears to have been several small-scale industrial activities including clay extraction, brick production and blacksmithing within the Site as well as at least two 19<sup>th</sup> century residential structures. Evidence for some of this activity is likely to have been destroyed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the establishment of RAF Hardwick, whilst the rest remained in agricultural use. As such, the Site is considered to have a low to moderate potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) post-medieval and modern evidence.

### **Hedgerows**

- 5.48 The five criteria relating to the identification of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows are outlined in Section 2.4 above.
- 5.49 Of these five criteria, paragraph 5 (a) can be applied to two sections of hedgerow within Site 3.

*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*

- 5.50 The enclosure, tithe and subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps show sections of field boundaries, presumably formed by hedgerows, in the Site that survive today. Figure 18 shows the extant sections of hedgerows that fulfil criterion 5 (a) of the Hedgerow 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.

## **ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 5.51 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 (2025) and paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) 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.
- 5.52 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 203, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 5.53 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

#### ***Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains***

- 5.54 Site 3 has been assessed as having a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to post-medieval 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 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.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **The Scheme**

- 5.55 Site 3 of the Scheme is allocated for solar PV arrays. Landscaping is proposed along the field boundaries to include new grassland areas. Access to Site 3 during all construction and decommissioning works will be via Spring Lane to the east. The existing access from Lundy Green to the north will only be used during operation and/or for farm access to the northern field which is being retained as agricultural land. The Order Limits include Highway Works for the latter access point. Access/egress otherwise will be internal to the Site itself.

### **Previous Impacts**

- 5.56 The access roads for the WWII airfield will have impacted any archaeological remains. A structure was identified on the historic maps and confirmed by the geophysics and aerial photograph survey. Various small-scale industries, such as clay extraction, brick production and blacksmithing are likely to have taken place as well as occupation. Agricultural activity may have had a low-level impact across the Site, although the presence of cropmarks visible in aerial photographs and geophysical anomalies relating to archaeological features demonstrate that deeper buried archaeological features survive.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 5.57 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. An assessment of the Scheme's impact on designated heritage assets is provided in the Environmental Statement Volume III Appendix 10.1.

### **Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains**

- 5.58 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.
- 5.59 The Project Substations, National Grid Substation, and the BESS will likely result in total destruction of archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 5.60 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.
- 5.61 Cabling within the Solar PV Site and across the Cable Route Corridor, will have a greater impact than piling, yet will still be relatively low.. Unlike piles, however, this impact will not be evenly spread and has potential to cause more localised impact.
- 5.62 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.
- 5.63 An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been produced to accompany the submission of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme (Appendix 10.6), which details 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.

### **Hedgerows**

- 5.64 Limited hedgerow removal is proposed during the construction phase of the Scheme (no more than 10m). The significance of the hedgerows is vested in the historic value in relation

to the understanding and survival of the pre-1845 field pattern. The removal proposed is sufficiently small enough that the boundary denoted by hedgerows and their contribution to understanding the pre-1845 field pattern will remain legible despite a small section being lost. As such, it is not considered that there will be any impact to understanding their significance.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.65 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the Study Area, show Site 3 has a low to moderate potential for archaeological evidence dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods to be present. There is no evidence at present to suggest that Site 3, or have the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

## Plates



Plate 9: View of the Site from the northern edge, facing south-west



Plate 10: View of the Site from the south-east corner, facing north-west



Plate 11: View of the Site from the southern edge, facing north



Plate 12: View of the Site from Spring Lane in the south-east corner, facing north-west



Plate 13: Copy of the plan of RAF Hardwick, 1950

## 6 SITE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

### SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 6.1 The Site for this assessment comprises Sub-Sites 4A and 4B that include approximately 101ha of arable land within Stratton St Michael. Sub-Site 4A includes six fields and the northern part lies at a height of approximately 30m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), which rises to c.35m aOD to the south and west (centred at NGR TM 2014 9465). There are six fields in Sub-Site 4B with the northern part lying at c.30m aOD rising to c.35m aOD in the centre and raising to c.40m aOD at the southern end (centred at NGR TM 2061 9420).
- 6.2 The Site is bisected by the Pye Roman Road (Ipswich Road) dividing Sub-Site 4A and Sub-Site 4B. The northern side is bounded by the B1527, fields and Norwich Road lie to the east, and fields containing solar panels and woodland lie to the west. The south-eastern section is bounded by Church Lane that runs through the centre of Stratton St Michael, whilst the south-western section is bounded by fields and Brand's Lane. The newly constructed Long Stratton Bypass is situated to the south and a new roundabout is situated to the south-west.
- 6.3 The solid geology within Site 4 comprises chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk, Culver Chalk and Portsdown Chalk. The majority of both Sub-Sites are overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation, although the northern tip of Sub-Site 4A includes sand and gravel of the Lowestoft Formation. The northern part of Sub-Site 4B is also sand and gravel, but of the Leet Hill Sand and Gravel Member (BGS 2024).

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Introduction

- 6.4 This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the Site 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 Site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the national policy.

#### Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.5 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. Designated heritage assets within the wider surroundings are assessed separately.

#### Non-designated Heritage Assets

#### *Recorded Archaeology and potential*

- 6.6 Fourteen heritage assets have been identified within the Site predominantly comprising finds from fieldwalking and metal detecting. These include multiperiod finds in Sub-Site 4A (MNF25691, MNF16110), prehistoric flints in Sub-Site 4A (MNF16112), Roman pottery in Sub-Site 4B (MNF10163), medieval and post-medieval pottery in Sub-Site 4B (MNF15042), multiperiod finds in Sub-Site 4B (MNF14110), prehistoric flint and medieval and post-medieval pottery in Sub-Site 4B (MNF14860) and multiperiod finds in Sub-Site 4B (MNF16109, MNF17182). In addition to this, medieval earthworks extend slightly into the southern edge of Sub-Site 4A (MNF14107) and cropmarks of a ring ditch and possible Roman field system have been identified in Sub-Site 4B (MNF40593). Trial trenches excavated along the northern edge of Sub-Site 4B revealed no archaeologically significant material (MNF77485), whilst trial trenches in the north-eastern edge of Sub-Site 4A exposed poorly-dated pits and ditches with finds of flints and post-medieval brick and tile, largely from unstratified contexts (MNF77481).
- 6.7 The HER contains 194 records within the Study Area, consisting of 166 'monument' records and 28 'event' records. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figures 19-20.
- 6.8 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the Study Area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Site	Within Study Area
Prehistoric	6	25
Roman	7	33
Saxon	1	18
Medieval	8	66
Post-medieval	8	96
Modern	0	51
Unknown	0	7

## Previous investigations

### *Geophysical Survey*

- 6.9 A geophysical survey was conducted of Sub-Sites 4A and 4B (Magnitude Surveys 2024). A structure was identified in Sub-Site 4A that was also identified by the aerial and historic mapping and a linear feature in the same area that tallies with the LiDAR that may be a trackway. Areas of disturbance were detected along the northern edges of both Sub-Sites, which relate to excavations that were undertaken in 2018. Some of the disturbance in Sub-Site 4B may relate to the gravel pit that was annotated on the Ordnance Survey maps. A circular feature has been identified in Sub-Site 4B that correlates with the HER data of a

possible ring ditch. Potential roadside settlements of uncertain date are identifiable in Sub-Site 4B as well as linear features.

### *Aerial Investigation Mapping*

- 6.10 A building has been identified in Sub-Site 4A (Headland Archaeology 2024), which is listed on the tithe map apportionment as 'In Mill Stone Close' and 'In Gt Friday Res' (Plots 26 and 27), respectively. These are under the ownership of Francis Bloy and Richard Gwyn, Churchwarden and occupied by Richard Gwyn. The tithe map also annotates this area as 'Town'. This structure is also present on the geophysics. Within the same field, a linear feature has been identified running in a roughly north-west/south-east direction of uncertain date and origin. This has also been detected by the geophysics and the LiDAR. Neither of these features tally with any HER records. However, it runs in alignment with field boundaries on the opposite side of the Pye Roman Road to the south-east and could have potentially been a track leading to the deserted medieval settlement within Stratton St Michael.
- 6.11 In Sub-Site 4B, two features have been identified, one of which relates to quarrying activity along the northern edge. This is also noted on the tithe and Ordnance Survey mapping suggesting it has its origins from at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is also annotated as a 'Gravel Pit' on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. A second circular feature in the same field is of unknown origin or date. A depression is visible on the LiDAR and an area of disturbance has been detected on the geophysics in the same area, although nothing is marked on the historic mapping or the HER records.
- 6.12 In Sub-Site 4B, a ring ditch has been identified that is also visible on the geophysics and faintly on the LiDAR. It is also listed on the HER (MNF40593) in conjunction with a possible Roman field system, although this latter element has not been detected within this study.

### *HER Data*

- 6.13 Within the Site, trial trenching has been undertaken in the north-east corner of Sub-Site 4A and along the northern edge of Sub-Site 4B. Ditches and pits were uncovered in trenches in Sub-Site 4A, although they were largely undatable. However, one pit contained three pieces of struck flint providing a prehistoric date for this feature (ENF145568, ENF145974, MNF77481). As part of the wider excavations just to the north of the Site, a possible prehistoric pot boiler spread was identified, reiterating the potential prehistoric nature of these features (MNF77484, Broadland Archaeology 2019). Fieldwalking within the northern part of Sub-Site 4A in the vicinity of the trial trenches recorded flint flakes as well as Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery (MNF16110). A late Saxon openwork mount and a medieval eagle head, possibly from a handle, were found during metal detecting in the northern part of Sub-Site 4A (MNF25691). Just to the south of this, further flint flakes were found during fieldwalking (MNF16112). No significant archaeology was uncovered in the

- northern part of Sub-Site 4B (MNF77485), although just to the south of the trial trenches, a fragment of Roman pottery was found in a gravel pit in 1948 (MNF10163).
- 6.14 Fieldwalking has been undertaken in multiple fields within the Sub-Site 4B, most of which comprise medieval and post-medieval pottery, likely due to manuring activity, demonstrating the agricultural use of these fields from at least the medieval period (MNF14110, MNF14861, MNF14860, MNF16109, MNF17182, MNF15042). Flint flakes (MNF14860, MNF17182) and Roman pottery (MNF14110, MNF17182) have also been recorded, whilst post-medieval tiles and nails are potentially indicative of a structure (MNF14110).
- 6.15 In the field to the immediate north of Sub-Site 4B, metal detecting recorded an early Saxon wrist clasp and a fragment of an early Saxon brooch (MNF25467, ENF121925, NAU 2008). To the east of this, c.250m to the north-east of Sub-Site 4B, fieldwalking and metal detecting recovered Roman building material, coins and brooches suggestive of a Roman settlement. This is complemented by aerial photography data displaying former field boundaries relating to the settlement. Part of the site has now been quarried away, however (MNF10178, ENF122436, NAU 2009).
- 6.16 A geophysical survey was undertaken in fields adjacent to the northern part of Sub-Site 4A that revealed evidence of enclosures that align with the Roman road (ENF134917, ASWYAS 2014). Cropmarks to the immediate north-west of the survey area have revealed at least three potential ring ditches and fieldwalking has recovered an Iron Age terret, Roman coins, Saxon brooches and pottery, medieval pottery and coins and post-medieval coins indicating continued use of this land over the centuries (MNF16838).
- 6.17 A community project was undertaken close to Tasburgh Hillfort Scheduled Monument in which 15 trenches were excavated, c.900m to the north of Sub-Site 4A. One trench at Preston Primary School, c.800m to the north, revealed evidence of a narrow gully containing two sherds of prehistoric pottery within a charcoal-flecked fill of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date (ENF142205, Norvic Archaeology 2017). At the Chestnut Road test pit, a concentration of late prehistoric flint potentially included Iron Age flint knapping activity (ENF142191, Norvic Archaeology 2017), c.600m north of Sub-Site 4A.
- 6.18 Approximately 1km to the south of the southern part of Sub-Site 4A at Swan Lane in Long Stratton, archaeological interventions have uncovered features and finds of interest. The site is located next to a former sand and gravel quarry, where, in 1773, a possible Roman hearth was identified along with urns and coins. Archaeological observations in the 1970s revealed pits and ditches of Roman to post-medieval date. The site at Swan Lane was first evaluated in 2013 revealing a prehistoric pit, an undated large, possible quarry pit, a flint surface and a post-medieval field drain (ENF132088, NPS Archaeology 2013). Subsequent evaluation in 2015 uncovered three pits of probable early Neolithic date, two ditches and a pit of possible Roman date and a post-medieval mineral extraction pit (ENF138822, NPS 2015).

- 6.19 A series of archaeological investigations have been undertaken as part of the A140 bypass scheme to the west and south of the south-western part of Sub-Site 4B. These have included fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching resulting in the recovery of significant archaeology. This is detailed in the relevant period descriptions below.

### **Prehistoric (c. 9500 BC – AD 43)**

- 6.20 Six prehistoric assets have been recorded within the Site comprising predominantly flint flakes found during fieldwalking. These were found in the northern part of Sub-Site 4A (MNF16110, MNF16112) and the south-eastern part of Sub-Site 4B (MNF14860, MNF17182). Further flints were found within a pit during excavations in the northern part of Sub-Site 4A (ENF145568, ENF145974, MNF77481). In the eastern part of Sub-Site 4B, cropmarks of a ring ditch have been identified (MNF40593) and this feature has also been detected by the geophysical survey undertaken for this project (Magnitude Surveys 2024). Linear features have also been indicated by the aerial photography data that have been interpreted as a possible Roman field system (Headland Archaeology 2024).
- 6.21 In the surrounding 1km Study Area, prehistoric activity is clustered to the north and the south of the Site. The earliest evidence is of some possible Palaeolithic flints found c.900m to the north-west of Sub-Site 4A, although it is uncertain whether these are natural or archaeological examples (MNF10049).
- 6.22 Mesolithic microliths have been recorded c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 4A (MNF19006) and to the south of these, around 600m to the north of Sub-Site 4A, Mesolithic/early Neolithic flints have also been found (MNF69938).
- 6.23 The Neolithic is better represented with excavations at Swan Lane, c.1km to the south of the south-western part of Sub-Site 4A revealing three pits of probable early Neolithic date (ENF138822, MNF7937, NPS Archaeology 2015) as well as pits and early Neolithic pottery, c.700m to the north-west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF69140, ENF132524, NPS Archaeology 2013). At Preston Primary School, c.800m to the north of Sub-Site 4A, a narrow gully containing two sherds of prehistoric pottery within a charcoal-flecked fill of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date was excavated (ENF142205, Norvic Archaeology 2017). A Neolithic axehead or adze was recorded c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 4B (MNF19379), not far from a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead (MNF62518), c.800m to the north of Sub-Site 4A. A Neolithic scraper was found c.400m to the south of the south-eastern end of Sub-Site 4B (MNF14115). Neolithic/Bronze Age flints were also recorded c.900m to the south-west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF71948) and c.250m to the east of Sub-Site 4B (MNF69208).
- 6.24 In the Bronze Age, possible ring ditches have been identified by cropmarks c.500m to the north-west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF26838) and c.400m to the south of Sub-Site 4A (MNF73468). Further potential funerary activity is recorded c.800m to the north of Sub-Site 4A, where an early Bronze Age beaker was discovered (MNF1135). Evidence for settlement activity is indicated by the presence of pot boilers c.400m to the north of Sub-Site 4A (MNF10109) and

a possible pot boiler spread found during excavations c.100m to the north of Sub-Site 4B (MNF77484). Burnt flints, also suggestive of cooking, have been recovered c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 4B (MNF67721, MNF68460) and c.600m to the south of Sub-Site 4B (MNF67720). Other prehistoric flints have been recorded in this general area with flakes c.250m to the south of Sub-Site 4B (MNF16111) and flints c.900m to the south of Sub-Site 4B (MNF18273).

- 6.25 The hillfort at Tasburgh is considered to have Iron Age origins, although interpretations are speculative and the remains may be interpreted as a Saxon *burh* (MNF2258), c.900m to the north-west of Sub-Site 4A. Not far from the hillfort in Tasburgh, test pitting at Chestnut Road uncovered a concentration of late prehistoric flint, which potentially included Iron Age flint knapping activity (ENF142191, Norvic Archaeology 2017), c.600m north of Sub-Site 4A. Iron Age finds in the surrounding area include coins c.1km to the north-east of Sub-Site 4B (MNF66247), an Iron Age terret c.500m to the north-west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF16838) and a late Iron Age/Roman brooch c.800m to the west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF66814).
- 6.26 The water courses and generally flat topography make this a relatively conducive area for habitation during the prehistoric periods and there is certainly evidence from every period to indicate that the landscape was exploited with settlement from the Neolithic period onwards. Bronze Age evidence is particularly compelling with a potential ring ditch within the Site identified by both cropmark and geophysical data sets with further ring ditches in the wider area. As such, it is considered that there is a high potential for Bronze Age activity within the north-eastern part of Sub-Site 4B, although a low to moderate potential for prehistoric evidence within the rest of the Site. The possibility of further finds of prehistoric date cannot be entirely discounted, however.

### **Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)**

- 6.27 Within the Site, cropmarks of linear features in the eastern part of Sub-Site 4B have been identified by aerial photography and interpreted as a possible Roman field system (MNF40593). Roman pottery has also been found in the northern part of Sub-Site 4A (MNF16110), northern part of Sub-Site 4B (MNF10163), the southern part of Sub-Site 4B (MNF14110, MNF17182). Roman coins have also been recorded in the south-eastern part of Sub-Site 4A close to the Roman road (MNF14107).
- 6.28 A Roman road bisects the Site in a roughly north-east/south-west direction that is now the A140 Ipswich Road (MNF79047). The Pye Road runs between Scole and the Roman town of *Venta Icenorum* at Caistor St Edmund, near Norwich.
- 6.29 In the wider Study Area, a possible Roman settlement has been identified by fieldwalking c.250m to the east of Sub-Site 4B (MNF10178). The evidence for this is finds of building materials, coins and brooches as well as cropmarks of a field system. Within the vicinity of this site are further cropmarks including a rectangular enclosure and pottery c.1km to the east of Sub-Site 4B (MNF10176) and cropmarks of enclosures to the west, c.100m to the

- north of Sub-Site 4B (MNF40591). A coin has also been found just to the south, c.100m to the east of Sub-Site 4B (MNF33205). A geophysical survey was undertaken in fields adjacent to the northern part of Sub-Site 4A that revealed evidence of enclosures that align with the Roman road (ENF134917, ASWYAS 2014).
- 6.30 Excavations c.600m to the south of Sub-Site 4B revealed two ditches containing Roman pottery (MNF73469). These form part of a series of archaeological investigations associated with the A140 bypass scheme. Further Roman evidence has been excavated to the south of the Study Area, c.1.5km south of Sub-Site 4B, that includes a preserved 'dark earth' occupation soil as well as pits and ditches suggestive of a Roman town that was previously excavated in 2003 (NAU 2003, NPS Archaeology 2020). The remains found within the Study Area are likely to be part of an agricultural hinterland to this settlement.
- 6.31 There is a suggestion of Roman funerary activity with possible urns c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 4A (MNF7937), but these were found in 1773 and the remains were later interpreted as a Roman pottery kiln. Excavations at the site in the 1970s revealed several pits of probable Roman date, although more recent excavations between 2013-2015 identified a single pit and two ditches of tentative Roman date. Possible Roman inhumations were discovered c.1km to the north-east of Sub-Site 4A (MNF9976), although these were found in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century accompanied by Roman amphorae and medieval pottery.
- 6.32 Chance finds of Roman date are scattered throughout the rest of the Study Area with brooches found c.600-800m to the west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF65986, MNF66814) and c.200-600m to the south-west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF65773, MNF65981). Pottery finds are clustered in the south-east and north-western parts of the Study Area. Those to the south-east include c.50m to the south of Sub-Site 4B (MNF69207, MNF64157, MNF33332), c.250m to the south of Sub-Site 4B (MNF14113) and c.200m to the east of Sub-Site 4B (MNF69208). In the north-west, pottery has been found at Tasburgh hillfort (MNF2258), c.900m to the north-west of Sub-Site 4A, with further fragments of pottery c.1km to the north-west (MNF20484, MNF9977). Coins have been recorded c.900m to the south-west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF71948, MNF69337), c.1km to the north-west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF9982) and c.800m to the south of Sub-Site 4B (MNF14114).
- 6.33 The close proximity of the Roman road as well as a settlement and multiple finds, some of which extend into the Site, indicate that the landscape was exploited during Roman times. The cropmarks of a Roman field system in the north-eastern part of Sub-Site 3B likely relate to the probable settlement that lies c.250m to the east and whilst there is high potential for evidence within this field, it is likely to be of an agricultural nature rather than a settlement. As such, it is considered that there is a high potential for Roman remains in Sub-Site 4B, whilst the rest of the Site has a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains.

### **Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)**

- 6.34 There is one Saxon find within the northern part of Sub-Site 4A of the Site that comprises a late Saxon openwork mount found during metal detecting (MNF25691).
- 6.35 In the wider area, Saxon occupation appears to have been concentrated in the existing settlements of Stratton St Michael, Tasburgh and Tharston. At Stratton St Michael, late Saxon pottery has been recorded south of Church Lane (MNF14108), c.50m to the south-west of Sub-Site 4B and c.200m to the south of Sub-Site 4B (MNF16111). Further late Saxon finds are clustered c.50-800m to the south of Sub-Site 4B including pottery (MNF14115, MNF14117), a disc brooch and lead trade weight (MNF64157) and a stirrup terminal and spindle whorl (MNF14114).
- 6.36 In Tasburgh, there is clear evidence for a Saxon settlement at the hillfort (MNF2258) with pottery, hearths and metal working areas identified, c.900m to the north-west of Sub-Site 4A. Saxon pottery was also found in the graveyard of St Mary's Church in Tasburgh, which also has Saxon origins (NHLE LB 1302231, MNF10104). Saxon pottery has also been found to the west of the hillfort and church (MNF18272) and to the east, c.900m to the north-west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF14867).
- 6.37 In Tharston, Saxon pottery has been found c.900m to the west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF32094). In the surrounding fields, chance finds include a middle Saxon hooked tag, c.700m to the west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF66814), an early Saxon brooch and a middle Saxon mount, c.800m to the west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF65986), Saxon brooches c.400-600m to the south-west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF65773, MNF65990) and a mid to late Saxon strap end, c.500m to the south-west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF65981).
- 6.38 Other chance finds include an early Saxon wrist clasp and brooch c.50m to the north of Sub-Site 4B (MNF25467) and a late Saxon bridle bit link and spindle whorl, c.400m to the east of Sub-Site 4B (MNF73373).
- 6.39 Stratton St Mary and St Michael is listed in the Domesday Book (1086) as having a population of 127 households putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded. The land comprised ploughlands, meadows and woodlands indicating a mixed agricultural economy. A church and a mill are also mentioned suggesting it was a place of some importance. The name 'Stratton' is derived from the Old English meaning 'farmstead or village on a Roman road' (Mills 2011).
- 6.40 Within the Site, there are eight assets dating to the medieval period. These comprise mostly medieval pottery recorded in the northern part of Sub-Site 4A (MNF16110), and in Sub-Site 4B (MNF15042, MNF14861, MNF14860, MNF16109, MNF17182). At the southern tip of Sub-Site 4A, pottery has also been recorded, along with earthworks of four medieval tofts and a coin (MNF14107). A medieval eagle head, possibly from a handle, was found in the northern part of Sub-Site 4A during metal detecting (MNF25691).
- 6.41 Evidence for medieval settlement activity is clearly demonstrated to the west and south of Sub-Site 4B in the vicinity of St Michael's Church. Excavations associated with the A140

bypass scheme in 2003 revealed a series of gullies and shallow pits dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. A known hollow way lies to the north of this and a second probable hollow way was also identified, c.50m to the west of Sub-Site 4B (MNF49693, ENF13830, NAU 2003). A geophysical survey in 2018, followed by further trial trenching in 2020 uncovered further evidence for medieval settlement activity. Along the southern edge of Church Lane in Stratton St Michael, pits, ditches and possible structural features relating to the former medieval settlement were excavated, c.100m to the south-west of Sub-Site 4B (ENF148196, MNF67734, NPS Archaeology 2020). This also extended onto the west side of the A140 with boundaries defining a series of narrow plots extending back from the road. A hearth or kiln-type feature was also excavated, along with pits and pottery dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> century (MNF73468). Further medieval settlement evidence was excavated c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 4B (MNF73478). The remains include a rectangular enclosure with several internal divisions, the form of which appears to respect the road. The pottery recovered indicates a peak date during the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries with little evidence beyond that. A possible medieval manor was also identified by geophysics and limited trial trenching and include an encircling moat or ditch as well as two pits of probable 11<sup>th</sup> century date, c.600m to the south of Sub-Site 4B (MNF73479).

- 6.42 These investigations lie within an area of known medieval activity with earthwork remains to the immediate west of St Michael's Church, c.50m to the south of Sub-Site 4B (MNF14583). A medieval building, a possible ramp-like causeway and part of a ditch or toft boundary are visible. This has been interpreted as the possible medieval manor of Sayes. These remains are associated with two other sets of earthworks, one of which slightly extends into the southern part of Sub-Site 4A of the Site and lies just to the south of this field (MNF14107). This includes the remains of four tofts. The third area lies to the immediate north of Church Lane, c.50m to the west of Sub-Site 4B and to the east of the A140 (MNF14118) and includes a medieval hollow way and at least three tofts. Medieval pottery and a piece of a medieval window tracery were found on the site. A possible medieval manor has been identified by fieldwalking and has been interpreted as the manor of Rhees or Rees, c.700m to the south of Sub-Site 4B (MNF14117). The remains of a former Church, St Peter, are located just to the east of St Michael's Church, c.50m to the south of Sub-Site 4B (MNF10180). The church was demolished in 1520.
- 6.43 Further settlement is known in Tasburgh with a potential moated site c.900m to the north-west of Sub-Site 4A in which a number of building platforms and medieval pottery were found (MNF9977). Medieval ditches and pits have also been excavated at Tasburgh hillfort as well as pottery, c.900m to the north-west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF2258).
- 6.44 Chance finds have been found throughout the Site and are prominent to the south and west of the Site, probably due to the amount of fieldwalking and metal detecting events in these areas. Some examples include harness pendants, mounts and fittings, dress accessories, buckles and seal matrices c.50-500m to the west of Sub-Site 4A (MNF66865, MNF66864,

MNF65986, MNF65773, MNF65990, MNF65981). Pottery, coins, jettons and dress accessories have been recorded c.500m to the south and south-east of Sub-Site 4B (MNF18273, MNF67720, MNF14112, MNF14138, MNF14115, MNF69243, MNF64157, MNF69208).

- 6.45 Occupation during the Saxon and medieval periods was dispersed within the settlements of Stratton St Michael, Tasburgh and Tharston with occasional moated manorial sites dotted within the landscape. Whilst medieval pottery and finds have been recorded within the Site, their presence is most likely due to manuring activity associated with agricultural practices. Archaeological investigations demonstrate that the focus of settlement lies to the south of the Site and to the west of Sub-Site 4B, although it is possible that some settlement may extend into adjacent fields. Indeed, the geophysical survey has shown the presence of linear features in the south-western part of Sub-Site 3B that may be medieval in date and, as such, it is considered that this field has a high potential for remains. The rest of the Site has a low to moderate potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) Saxon and medieval remains.

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

- 6.46 Within the Site, there are eight assets relating to the post-medieval period, the majority of which are finds of pottery. These have been recorded in the northern part of Sub-Site 4A (MNF16110) and Sub-Site 4B (MNF15042, MNF14110, MNF14861, MNF14860, MNF16109, MNF17182). The final asset comprises post-medieval brick and tile recovered from unstratified contexts in the northern part of Sub-Site 4A (MNF77481).
- 6.47 Within the surrounding 1km Study Area there are 147 archaeological assets of post-medieval or modern date recorded in the HER. The majority of these relate to buildings or unstratified finds which are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the Site's archaeological potential. They are recorded in the gazetteer at the end of this report (Annex 1).
- 6.48 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.
- 6.49 The earliest available detailed mapping is the Stratton St Michael tithe map from 1838 (Figure 21). The majority of the fields appear to have been in agricultural use, although a pit is annotated in Sub-Site 4A (Plot 24), a plantation in Sub-Site 4B (Plot 164) and in Sub-Site 4A, Great Hall Bayes (Plot 47).
- 6.50 A structure is visible on the Ordnance Survey map from 1883 (Figure 22) within the centre of Sub-Site 4A. This tallies with the identification of a structure in the aerial mapping survey. A gravel pit is also depicted at the northern edge of Field 4B.

- 6.51 The structure in Sub-Site 4A is no longer extant by the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. The only changes in the subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping comprises the removal/addition of field boundaries.
- 6.52 There are a number of features visible on the LiDAR, which are described in the Aerial Mapping section above and are shown on Figure 23.
- 6.53 The historic landscape characterisation of the Site comprises three descriptions. The majority of Sub-Site 4A and the western part of Sub-Site 4B fall within 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure with piecemeal enclosure by agreement. The south-eastern part of Sub-Site 4A and parts of Sub-Site 4B are 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture with boundary loss. The remaining Fields are 20<sup>th</sup> century enclosure (Figure 24).
- 6.54 During the post-medieval period, the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland to Stratton St Michael and dispersed farmsteads. As such, the Site is considered to have a generally low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) post-medieval and modern evidence, although a former building of 19<sup>th</sup> century date has been identified in Sub-Site 4A by the aerial mapping survey.

### **Hedgerows**

- 6.55 The five criteria relating to the identification of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows are outlined in Section 2.4 above.
- 6.56 Of these five criteria, paragraph 5 (a) can be applied to 27 sections of hedgerow within Site 4.

*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*

- 6.57 The enclosure, tithe and subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps show sections of field boundaries, presumably formed by hedgerows, in the Site that survive today. Figure 25 shows the extant sections of hedgerows that fulfil criterion 5 (a) of the Hedgerow 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.

### **ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 6.58 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 (2025) and paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) 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.

- 6.59 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 203, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 6.60 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

#### ***Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains***

- 6.61 Site 4 has been assessed as having high potential for prehistoric to medieval remains in Sub-Site 4B and a low to moderate potential for the rest of the Site to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval 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 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.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **The Scheme**

- 6.62 Site 4 is primarily allocated for solar PV arrays, with an 132kv substation within Sub-Site 4B and a primary construction compound (measuring c.2ha in area) at the northern side of Sub-Site 4A. The plantation within Sub-Site 4B and the two southern-most fields of this Sub-Site will not contain any built elements. The latter is proposed for new neutral grassland under the Scheme and will remain as open space. Further landscaping is planned along the field boundaries and borders of Site 4.

### **Previous Impacts**

- 6.63 Quarrying activity is noted in the northern edge of Sub-Site 4B, a building was potentially formerly located within Sub-Site 4A, all of which will have the potential to impact below ground features. Agricultural activity may have had a low-level impact across the Site.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 6.64 Designated Heritage Assets are assessed under a separate report (Environmental Statement Volume III Appendix 10.1)

### **Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains**

- 6.65 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.
- 6.66 The Project Substations, National Grid Substation, and the BESS will likely result in total destruction of archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 6.67 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.
- 6.68 Cabling within the Solar PV Site and across the Cable Route Corridor, will have a greater impact than piling, yet will still be relatively low.. Unlike piles, however, this impact will not be evenly spread and has potential to cause more localised impact.
- 6.69 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.
- 6.70 An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been produced to accompany the submission of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme (Appendix 10.6), which details 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.

### **Hedgerows**

- 6.71 Limited hedgerow removal is proposed during the construction phase of the Scheme (no more than 10m). The significance of the hedgerows is vested in the historic value in relation to the understanding and survival of the pre-1845 field pattern. The removal proposed is sufficiently small enough that the boundary denoted by hedgerows and their contribution to understanding the pre-1845 field pattern will remain legible despite a small section being lost. As such, it is not considered that there will be any impact to understanding their significance.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.72 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the Study Area, show that Site 4 has a high potential for prehistoric to medieval remains in Sub-Site 4B and a low to moderate potential for the rest of Site 4 to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods.

## Plates



Plate 14: View of the south-western part of Sub-Site 4A from the south-east end, facing north-west



Plate 15: View of the south-west part of Sub-Site 4A from the west end, facing south-east



Plate 16: View of the northern part of Sub-Site 4A from the eastern edge, facing west



Plate 17: View of centre of Sub-Site 4A from the eastern edge, facing west



Plate 18: View of the central part of Sub-Site 4A from the north-eastern edge, facing south-west



Plate 19: View of the south-eastern part of Sub-Site 4A from the southern edge, facing north



Plate 20: View of the northern part of Sub-Site 4B from the south-east corner, facing north-west



Plate 21: View of western part of Sub-Site 4B from the northern end of the central field, facing south-west



Plate 22: View of the central area of Sub-Site 4B, facing west



Plate 23: View of the north-eastern part of Sub-Site 4B from the south-western edge, facing north-east



Plate 24: View of the south-western part of Sub-Site 4B from the eastern edge, facing west



Plate 25: View of the southern part of Sub-Site 4B from the northern edge, facing south



Plate 26: View of central eastern part of Sub-Site 4B from the north-western edge, facing south-east



Plate 27: View of south-eastern part of Sub-Site 4B from the western edge, facing east

## 7 SITE 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

### SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 7.1 The Site for this assessment comprises five arable fields within Sub-Site 5A (centred at NGR TM 2247 9388) and two arable fields within Sub-Site 5B (centred at NGR TM 2295 9363) that include approximately 91ha of land c.400m to the south-west of Hempnall. It is situated on relatively flat land at a height of approximately 40m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), which slopes down to c.35m aOD to the north. The southern part of Sub-Site 5A rises to c.45m aOD.
- 7.2 The Site is bounded on the north by the B1527, The Street to the east, Boylandhall Lane to the west and farmland to the south.
- 7.3 The solid geology within the Site comprises sand of the Norwich Crag Formation overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation. There are some deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel of Head along the western edge of Sub-Site 5A and in the north-eastern tip of Sub-Site 5B (BGS 2024).

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Introduction

- 7.4 This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the Site 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 Site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with national policy.

#### Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.5 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. Designated heritage assets within the wider landscape are assessed separately.

#### Non-designated Heritage Assets

##### *Recorded Archaeology and potential*

- 7.6 There are five heritage assets recorded within the Site comprising a possible site of a medieval building in Sub-Site 5A (MNF14318), prehistoric flint and medieval pottery finds in Sub-Site 5A (MNF14316), late Saxon/medieval and post-medieval finds in Sub-Site 5B (MNF73099) and multi-period finds in Sub-Site 5B (MNF14864). The southern tip of Boyland deserted medieval village and Hall extends into the northern part of Sub-Site 5A (MNF10168).

- 7.7 The HER contains 151 records within the Study Area, consisting of 146 'monument' records and five 'event' records. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figures 26-27.
- 7.8 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the Study Area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Site	Within Study Area
Prehistoric	2	26
Roman	1	22
Saxon	2	28
Medieval	5	60
Post-medieval	2	111
Modern	0	63
Unknown	0	2

## Previous investigations

### *Aerial Investigation Mapping*

- 7.9 The aerial mapping has identified a spoil heap at the northern end of Sub-Site 5A that likely relates to the construction of the road to the north (Headland Archaeology 2024). This is also visible on the geophysics and the LiDAR. On the HER, this is also the location of a possible medieval building (MNF14318).
- 7.10 Two areas of ponds/pits have been interpreted in Sub-Site 5B that are also recognised on the geophysics and the LiDAR. Two areas of historic plantations have been identified in Field 5A, which tally with the historic mapping.

### *Geophysical Survey*

- 7.11 A geophysical survey was conducted of Site 5 (Magnitude Surveys 2024). Anomalies were detected in the area of the site of a possible medieval house at the northern end of Sub-Site 5A as well as circular and linear anomalies just to the south of this. A pipeline/cable route runs through the centre of the Site in a roughly north-east/south-west direction. The south-eastern part of Sub-Site 5B contains a number of circular features that were also identified by the LiDAR as well as rectilinear enclosures, which continue to the north.

### *HER Data*

- 7.12 Five events were undertaken within the 1km Study Area comprising a fieldwalking and metal detecting survey c.1km to the north-west (ENF122436), which recorded Roman building materials, coins and brooches suggestive of a settlement (MNF10178; 560m west of 5A). A

field survey c.50m-1km to the east (ENF136766) recovered multiperiod finds (MNF29410; 760m east of 5B, MNF29411; 720m east of 5B, MNF19362; 570m east of 5B, MNF19363; 400m east of 5B, MNF67378; 50m east of 5B, MNF69760; 15m east of 5B, MNF20432; 20m southeast of 5B). Trial trenching was undertaken c.100m to the north of Sub-Site 5A (ENF96076, MNF43647; 0m north of 5A), which uncovered evidence of post-medieval walls and foundations of an earlier Boyland Hall. However, the trenches revealed a substantial amount of truncation during the levelling of the Hall in c.1947 (NAU 2003). Two building surveys were undertaken c.800m to the north-east and south of the Site (ENF138434, ENF126026).

### **Prehistoric (c. 9500 BC – AD 43)**

- 7.13 Two prehistoric assets have been recorded within the Site comprising prehistoric flint flakes and a blade in the northern part of Sub-Site 5A (MNF14316) and a Neolithic flint core, a Neolithic/Bronze Age scraper and a Neolithic/Bronze Age possible arrowhead roughout in Sub-Site 5B (MNF14864). The geophysics has detected a circular and linear feature in the northern part of Sub-Site 5A.
- 7.14 The majority of prehistoric evidence is located to the east of the Site and activity is apparent from all periods. The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity is a Lower Palaeolithic axe c.800m to the east of Sub-Site 5B (MNF15909; 690m east of 5B).
- 7.15 The Mesolithic is also sparsely represented with only flint blades found c.100m to the east of Sub-Site 5B (MNF29412; 10m east of 5B).
- 7.16 Scatters of Neolithic flint finds have been recorded c.100m to the east of Sub-Site 5B (MNF29412; 10m east of 5B), c.500m to the east of Sub-Site 5B (MNF19363; 400m east of 5B), an axehead c.20m to the west of Sub-Site 5A (MNF20573; 10m west of 5A), a scraper (MNF14115; 870m west of 5A) and Neolithic/Bronze Age flakes (MNF69208; 950m west of 5A) c.1km to the west of Sub-Site 5A.
- 7.17 Evidence for funerary activity is attested in the Bronze Age with a cremation burial and pottery found c.100m to the north-west of Sub-Site 5A (MNF1120; 100m northwest of 5A) with a potential ring ditch just to the north of this, c.200m to the north-west of Sub-Site 5A (MNF10179; 190m northwest of 5A), although this has since been destroyed by quarrying. A further ring ditch was identified by aerial photography c.800m to the north of Sub-Site 5A (MNF10184; 720m north of 5A). There also appears to be occupational activity c.50m to the east of the Site in which a possible Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint working site has been discovered (MNF29412; 10m east of 5B). Beaker pottery has also been found at this location. To the east and south-east of this site, multiple finds of prehistoric flints have been recovered including burnt flints and prehistoric pottery c.1km to the east of the Site (MNF19361; 790m east of 5B, MNF19362; 570m east of 5B) and c.500m to the east (MNF15909; 680m northeast of 5B) as well as pot boilers and a possible burnt mound c.1km to the south-east (MNF24357; 780m southeast of 5B).

- 7.18 More generic prehistoric flints have been recovered to the east and south-east (MNF19364; c.500m east of 5B, MNF19365; c.600m east of 5B, MNF22241; c.620m east of 5B, MNF29411; c.720m east of 5B, MNF29410; c.760m east of 5B, MNF15473; c.10m east of 5B), several to the south of the Site (MNF16611, MNF16775; c.290m south of 5B, MNF16774; c.370m south of 5B) as well as to the north (MNF14650; c.10m north of 5A, MNF22239; 500m north of c.5B).
- 7.19 Iron Age activity is evidenced by finds of pottery c.10m (MNF29412) and c.820m to the east of the Sub-Site 5B (MNF28811) as well as late Iron Age coins c.1km to the north-west of the Sub-Site 5A (MNF66247).
- 7.20 The water courses and generally flat topography make this a relatively conducive area for habitation during the prehistoric periods. Whilst activity is noted in all the prehistoric periods, particularly to the east of the Site, the most notable evidence for settlement appears in the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age with a clear exploitation of the local flint resources as well as funerary evidence. The close proximity of these sites to the Site as well as the recovery of flints within the Site indicate that there is a high potential for prehistoric activity in the northern part of Sub-Site 5A where a circular feature and linear features have been detected by geophysics. There is considered to be a low to moderate potential for the rest of the Site.

### **Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)**

- 7.21 Roman finds including pottery, coins and a brooch fragment have been recovered in Sub-Site 5B during fieldwalking and metal detecting (MNF14864).
- 7.22 Two areas of settlement are indicated within the Study Area to the east and west of the Site. Finds of building material, coins and brooches, along with cropmarks of field boundaries are indicative of a former field system associated with this settlement c.560m to the north-west of Sub-Site 5A (MNF10178). The second site includes tile fragments, pottery and oyster shells c.790m to the east of Sub-Site 5B (MNF19361). Black soil has also been excavated at this site suggestive of occupation.
- 7.23 Other more ephemeral evidence for settlement includes finds of Roman pottery in the vicinity of cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure c.130m to the west of Sub-Site 5A (MNF10176). Roof tiles and pottery have also been found c.600m to the east of Sub-Site 5B (MNF15909).
- 7.24 Other Roman finds are scattered throughout the Study Area with coins recorded c.10m to the east of Sub-Site 5B (MNF29412), c.50m to the east of Sub-Site 5B (MNF67378), c.780m to the south-east (MNF29410, MNF24357), c.680m to the south (MNF40742), c.1km to the southwest (MNF14114, MNF14115) and c.1km to the north-west of the Sub-Site 5A (MNF66247). Pottery has also been found in several locations, such as c.170m to the north (MNF13955, MNF14650), c.400m to the north-east (MNF19225), c.400m to the east (MNF19363), and c.20m to the east of the Sub-Site 5B (MNF20432). Brooches have also been

recovered c.50m-1km to the east (MNF69760, MNF67378, MNF28811) as well as c.1km to the west (MNF14115) and c.1km to the north-west of both Sub-Sites (MNF66247).

- 7.25 Two Roman roads lie within 2km of the Site 5 to the east and west running in a roughly north/south direction (MNF7947, MNF10199).
- 7.26 The close proximity of at least two potential Roman settlements as well as a moderate corpus of finds within a relatively close distance of two Roman roads suggest that the landscape was exploited during Roman times. Some of these finds have been recovered within Sub-Site 5B, along with rectangular enclosures identified by the geophysical survey. Whilst these enclosures are of an unknown date, there is high to moderate potential for settlement activity within Sub-Site 5B. The rest of the Site is considered to have a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the Roman period.

### **Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)**

- 7.27 Metal detecting recovered a late Saxon/medieval stirrup mount (MNF73099) in Sub-Site 5B and fieldwalking and metal detecting recorded a middle Saxon brooch, a middle/late Saxon hooked tag, two late Saxon disc brooches and possible late Saxon pottery in Sub-Site 5B (MNF14864).
- 7.28 In the wider Study Area, the most significant Saxon site is a cemetery in which 365 inhumations and nine cremations were excavated c.200m to the north-west of Sub-Site 5A (MNF1120). Whilst bone preservation was poor, the rich array of grave goods included beads, rings, iron spearheads, shield bosses, knives, buckles, bucket fragments and the possible remains of a lyre. Just to the east of this cemetery, Saxon pottery was found c.170m to the north of Sub-Site 5A (MNF13955).
- 7.29 Saxon activity is dispersed throughout the Study Area, although there are distinct clusters of Saxon pottery finds c.500m-1km to the east of Sub-Site 5B within the settlement of Hempnall (MNF46731, MNF58626, MNF15909, MNF22242, MNF16113, MNF50089). A cluster of further Saxon pottery has also been found during fieldwalking c.700-900m to the north and northeast of Sub-Site 5B (MNF22234, MNF22235, MNF22236, MNF22239). A third cluster lies in fields opposite the south and south-eastern edge of Sub-Site 5B (MNF16611, MNF20432, MNF15473) as well as a late Saxon spindle whorl (MNF69760).
- 7.30 Further Saxon finds include an early Saxon Frankish brooch and late Saxon spindle whorl c.700m-1km to the south-east of Sub-Site 5B (MNF66250, MNF24357) and to the west, a late Saxon stirrup terminal (MNF14114), middle Saxon coins and late Saxon pottery (MNF14115) c.1km to the south-west of Sub-Site 5A and a late Saxon spindle whorl c.1km to the west of Sub-Site 5A (MNF73373).
- 7.31 Fritton is listed in the Domesday Book (1086) as having a population of 62.4 households putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded. The land comprised ploughlands, meadows and woodlands indicating a mixed agricultural economy. A church and a mill are

also mentioned suggesting it was a place of some importance. The name 'Fritton' is derived from either the Old English meaning 'farmstead offering protection' or from Old Scandinavian meaning 'farmstead of a man called Frithi' (Mills 2011).

- 7.32 Medieval activity is represented within the Site with a possible medieval building (MNF14318), medieval pottery (MNF14316) and the southern tip of Boyland deserted medieval village extending into the northern part of Sub-Site 5A. The village was associated with several successive Boyland Halls, the last of which was built in 1571 and was demolished in 1947. This evidence is supported by the geophysics in which rectilinear enclosures and areas of disturbance have been identified in this area. In Sub-Site 5B, fieldwalking and metal detecting have recovered medieval pottery, coins, dress accessories, horse accessories, a thimble, a copper alloy pilgrim badge and a lead seal matrix (MNF14864).
- 7.33 In the wider Study Area, occupation is noted within Hempnall, c.680m to the east of Sub-Site 5B with the discovery of medieval clay-lined storage pits and a possible quay (MNF15909). A moated site has been identified c.900m to the south of the Site (MNF3995).
- 7.34 Chance finds have been recovered mainly due to fieldwalking and metal detecting with pottery found most frequently. In and around Hempnall, these include MNF58626, MNF46731; MNF22242; MNF16113; MNF50089; MNF18378, MNF41179, MNF46728. Approximately c.800m to 1km to the north are MNF22237; MNF22236; MNF22235; MNF22234; MNF22239; MNF15041 with further pottery c.800m-1km to the east (MNF22241; MNF19361; MNF19362; MNF19363). In the fields adjacent to the southern and south-eastern edges of Sub-Site 5B include MNF14863, MNF16611; MNF14862, MNF15473; MNF20432; MNF14317. Pottery has also been recovered near the northern edge of Sub-Site 5A (MNF15472, MNF15471), as well as finds of coins and a gold ring set (MNF30038). Other finds of interest include lead pot mends, coins, and horse harness pendants c.1km to the west of the Site (MNF73373, MNF69208, MNF14115).
- 7.35 Occupation during the Saxon and medieval periods was dispersed with the settlements of Hempnall to the east and Fritton to the south as well as moated sites and halls. Parts of the Site were in use for settlement, such as the northern part of Sub-Site 5A and possibly in parts of Sub-Site 5B, although it is likely that the rest of the Site was in use as agricultural land. As such, it is considered that the northern part of Sub-Site 5A and the south and eastern parts of Sub-Site 5B have a high potential for medieval remains, whilst the rest of the Site has a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) Saxon and medieval remains.

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

- 7.36 Within the Site, metal detecting has recorded a post-medieval cloth seal in the eastern part of Sub-Site 5B (MNF73099). Fieldwalking and metal detecting in the southern part of Sub-Site 5B has resulted in finds of post-medieval pottery, clay pipe stems, coins, jetton, token, harness mounts and a crotal bell fragment (MNF14864).

- 7.37 Rural industrial activities are noted in the wider Study Area with a forge and smithy in Hempnall, c.700m to the east of Sub-Site 5B (MNF14697), a saw pit in Fritton, c.900m to the south-west of Sub-Site 5A (MNF14702), a brick kiln c.50m to the west of Sub-Site 5A (MNF15555) with a brickworks c.1km to west of Sub-Site 5A (MNF10183). A workhouse was once sited just outside Hempnall, c.400m to the east of Sub-Site 5B (MNF15977).
- 7.38 Within the surrounding 1km Study Area there are 174 archaeological assets of post-medieval or modern date recorded in the HER. The majority of these relate to buildings or unstratified finds which are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the Site's archaeological potential. They are recorded in the gazetteer at the end of this report (Annex 1).
- 7.39 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.
- 7.40 Historically, Site 5 fell over two parishes – Fritton and Morningthorpe. The western side of Sub-Site 5A lay within Morningthorpe, whilst the eastern part of Sub-Site 5A and Sub-Site 5B lay within Fritton parish.
- 7.41 The Morningthorpe tithe map from 1809 (Figure 28) shows that the fields within this parish belong to the Honourable Frederick Paul Irby, who owns and occupies Boyland Hall just to the north of the Site. These lands include plantations in the northern part of Sub-Site 5A. The rest of the land is meadows as part of the estate.
- 7.42 The Fritton tithe map from 1839 (Figure 29) shows the rest of the fields, which appear to have been predominantly in use for agricultural purposes. One of the plots in the eastern part of Sub-Site 5A (Plot 32) is annotated as 'Cottage close' and is likely to be associated with the structure that is just to the north of this parcel, next to the road.
- 7.43 There are no changes on the Ordnance Survey mapping apart from the removal of field boundaries in both Sub-Sites creating fewer, yet larger fields.
- 7.44 There are several features visible on the LiDAR, which are described in the Aerial Mapping section above and are shown on Figure 30.
- 7.45 The historic landscape characterisation of the Site is described as 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture (Figure 31).
- 7.46 During the post-medieval period, the western part of the Site (Morningthorpe parish) formed part of the estate of Boyland Hall and contained woodland and plantations. The eastern section (Fritton parish) appears to have been part of the agricultural hinterland to several dispersed settlements including Fritton, Morningthorpe and Hempnall. As such, the Site is considered to have a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) post-medieval and modern evidence.

## **Hedgerows**

7.47 The five criteria relating to the identification of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows are outlined in Section 2.4 above.

7.48 Of these five criteria, paragraph 5 (a) can be applied to nine sections of hedgerow within Site 5.

*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*

7.49 The enclosure, tithe and subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps show sections of field boundaries, presumably formed by hedgerows, in the Site that survive today. Figure 32 shows the extant sections of hedgerows that fulfil criterion 5 (a) of the Hedgerow 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.

## **ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

7.50 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 (2025) and paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) 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.

7.51 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset’s significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 203, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

7.52 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

#### ***Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains***

7.53 Site 5 has been assessed as having a moderate to high potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods in the northern part of Sub-Site 5A and the south-eastern part of Sub-Site 5B, but low potential for the rest of the Site. 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 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.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **The Scheme**

- 7.54 Under the Scheme, Sub-Site 5A will contain a 400kv substation within the central field, which will be surrounded by solar PV arrays. Sub-Site 5B will also include solar PV arrays but the two southernmost fields will remain as open land, intended as a set back of the development proposals from the heritage assets.

### **Previous Impacts**

- 7.55 A pipeline/cable route runs through the centre of the Site in a roughly north-east/south-west direction. Disturbance is noted in the northern part of Sub-Site 5A that may relate to a former structure of possible medieval date or a spoil heap. Agricultural activity through the medieval to modern periods is likely to have adversely impacted or truncated potential below-ground archaeological remains across the Site, in particular where these survive at a shallow depth. The presence of cropmarks visible in aerial photographs and geophysical anomalies relating to archaeological features demonstrate that deeper buried archaeological features survive.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 7.56 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. An assessment of the Scheme's impact on designated heritage assets is provided in the Environmental Statement Volume III Appendix 10.1.

### **Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains**

- 7.57 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.
- 7.58 The Project Substations, National Grid Substation, and the BESS will likely result in total destruction of archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 7.59 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.

- 7.60 Cabling within the Solar PV Site and across the Cable Route Corridor, will have a greater impact than piling, yet will still be relatively low.. Unlike piles, however, this impact will not be evenly spread and has potential to cause more localised impact.
- 7.61 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.
- 7.62 An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been produced to accompany the submission of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme (Appendix 10.6), which details 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.

### **Hedgerows**

- 7.63 Limited hedgerow removal is proposed during the construction phase of the Scheme (no more than 10m). The significance of the hedgerows is vested in the historic value in relation to the understanding and survival of the pre-1845 field pattern. The removal proposed is sufficiently small enough that the boundary denoted by hedgerows and their contribution to understanding the pre-1845 field pattern will remain legible despite a small section being lost. As such, it is not considered that there will be any impact to understanding their significance.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.64 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the Study Area, show that Site 5 has a moderate to high potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods in the northern part of Sub-Site 5A and the south-eastern part of Sub-Site 5B, but low potential for the rest Site 5.

## Plates



Plate 28: General view of the northern part of Sub-Site 5A from the north-west corner, facing south-east



Plate 29: General view of Sub-Site 5A from the eastern edge, facing south-west



Plate 30: General view of eastern part of Sub-Site 5A from the north-western corner, facing south-east



Plate 31: General view of the south-western part of Sub-Site 5A from the western edge, facing north-east



Plate 32: General view of the north-eastern part of Sub-Site 5B from the eastern edge, facing south-west



Plate 33: General view of the eastern part of Sub-Site 5B from the footpath in the centre of the field, facing west



Plate 34: General view of the south-eastern end of Sub-Site 5B from the footpath in the centre of the field, facing south-west

## **8 SITE 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

### **SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 8.1 The Site for this assessment comprises one field that includes approximately 18ha of land c.600m to the south-east of Hempnall (centred at NGR TM 2532 9378). It is situated on relatively flat land at a height of approximately 40m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 8.2 The Site comprises one arable field on the northern edge of the village of Silver Green, set within a largely agricultural landscape dotted with dispersed housing and farmsteads. It is bounded on all sides by roads with Bungay Road to the north, Alburgh Road to the west and Silver Green to the south and east.
- 8.3 The solid geology within the Site comprises sand of the Norwich Crag Formation overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2024).

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **Introduction**

- 8.4 This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the Site 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 Site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the national policy.

#### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 8.5 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. Designated heritage assets within the wider surroundings are assessed separately.

#### **Non-designated Heritage Assets**

##### ***Recorded Archaeology and potential***

- 8.6 One heritage asset has been identified within the Site comprising metal detecting, which recovered medieval and post-medieval coins and metal objects (MNF69023).
- 8.7 The HER contains 65 records within the Study Area, consisting of 64 'monument' records and one 'event' record. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figures 33-34.
- 8.8 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the Study Area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Site	Within Study Area
Prehistoric	0	13
Roman	0	8
Saxon	1	8
Medieval	1	21
Post-medieval	1	38
Modern	0	27
Unknown	0	2

## Previous investigations

### *Aerial Investigation Mapping*

- 8.9 The aerial mapping and LiDAR have identified a possible pit in the eastern part of the Site (Headland Archaeology 2024).

### *Geophysical Survey*

- 8.10 A geophysical survey was conducted of Site 6 in which a linear feature has been detected running in a roughly east-west direction through the centre of the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2024). The eastern part of this appears to tally with field boundaries on the historic mapping, although there is no trace of it on the western side. This may suggest that the trackway is pre-tithe in date. A possible pit has been identified in the eastern part of the Site that tallies with the LiDAR and the tithe mapping that annotates this plot as 'Clay Pit Close' (Plot 599).

### *HER Data*

- 8.11 Metal detecting within the Site has recorded medieval and post-medieval coins and metal objects (MNF69023).
- 8.12 Approximately 900m to the south of the Site, an archaeological evaluation recorded several scattered pits with charcoal-rich fills. Although these features contained no datable finds, one with a particularly dense layer of charcoal at its base produced a later Iron Age radiocarbon date. Various ditches were also recorded, some of which likely relate to post-medieval field boundaries. Several others may be related to an earlier field system due to their alignments. A pond or water-filled feature contained post-medieval to modern evidence (MNF77480, ENF152457).

## Prehistoric (c. 9500 BC – AD 43)

- 8.13 No prehistoric assets have been recorded within the Site.
- 8.14 A number of flints of uncertain date have been recovered within the northern and western parts of the Study Area. This includes flint flakes c.600m to the north-west (MNF10172) and

- flints c.1km to the west (MNF22241). There is also a concentration of burnt flint scatters within the same area with three scatters c.800m-1km to the north-west (MNF21994, MNF21993, MNF19366), a scatter c.800m to the north-east (MNF10190) as well as c.800m to the west (MNF19361). The latter site has also recorded prehistoric pottery of uncertain date indicating occupation at the site.
- 8.15 Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch have been identified c.500m to the north of the Site (MNF56912). This feature has not been investigated archaeologically and may just be a pond, but it is located within an area of flint finds.
- 8.16 Bronze Age finds have also been recorded in the southern part of the Study Area and include an incomplete bronze valve from a two-piece looped palstave mould of middle Bronze Age date c.500m to the south of the Site (MNF57054). The other half of this mould was found in a field to the south of this, c.700m to the south of the Site, along with two halves of a second mould (MNF64592). It has been suggested that the recovery of two complete moulds in the vicinity of each other indicates that palstaves were potentially produced here. Other Bronze Age finds include flint c.900m to the south-west of the Site (MNF29172) and a copper alloy axehead c.500m to the north-east of the Site (MNF30189).
- 8.17 Iron Age pits were found during an evaluation c.900m to the south of the Site (MNF77480, ENF152457). Whilst no datable evidence was available, charcoal from the basal layers of one of the pits indicated a late Iron Age date. Ditches were also uncovered that may have related to a field system of the same date, although no dating evidence was recorded. Iron Age pottery has been recovered c.900m to the west of the Site (MNF28811).
- 8.18 Cropmarks of enclosures and a linear feature have been identified c.600m to the west of the Site (MNF40594). These are probably field and settlement divisions and are likely to be of late prehistoric date, although they have not been investigated archaeologically.
- 8.19 The water courses and generally flat topography make this a relatively conducive area for habitation during the prehistoric periods, although this is not particularly reflected in the HER. Evidence for early prehistoric activity is scant and demonstrates the temporary utilisation of the landscape in these periods. The later prehistoric is better represented and occupation during the Bronze Age is suggested by the palstave moulds and potential ring ditch as well as potential settlement during the Iron Age with cropmark evidence and Iron Age pottery. As such, it is considered that there is a low to moderate potential for prehistoric evidence within the Site.

### **Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)**

- 8.20 No Roman assets have been recorded within the Site.
- 8.21 A possible Roman road runs through the northern part of the Study Area in a roughly north/south direction leading to the northern edge of Bungay Road c.100m to the west of

- the Site (MNF10199). The projected line may run through the western edge of the Site, although there is no evidence of this in the geophysics or LiDAR and it may just skirt the edge.
- 8.22 A potential settlement site has been identified c.800m to the west of the Site with finds of Roman pottery, tile fragments and oyster shells indicating occupation (MNF19361).
- 8.23 Further Roman finds include pottery c.900m to the south-west (MNF22240) and c.100m to the north-east (MNF28812), coins c.100m to the east (MNF66553) and c.700m to the south-east (MNF60840) as well as a brooch c.800m to the west of the Site (MNF28811). Brooches and a ring were found c.700m to the south-east (MNF60840) and a possible ring c.600m to the north-west of the Site (MNF29683).
- 8.24 The close proximity of a Roman road as well as a possible settlement site and multiple finds suggest the landscape was exploited during Roman times. None of these appear to encroach into the Site, however, and it is considered that the Site has a low potential for archaeological remains.

### **Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)**

- 8.25 A middle Saxon pin and a late Saxon/medieval spindle whorl were found within the Site during metal detecting (MNF72683).
- 8.26 Saxon settlement is apparent in nearby Hempnall c.800m to the north-west of the Site in which lies the Church of St Margaret (NHLE 1050328, MNF10185) as well as finds of Saxon pottery (MNF22242, MNF16113). Saxon pottery has also been found c.800m to the west of the Site (MNF19361) as well as c.100m to the east of the Site (MNF28813) indicating occupation.
- 8.27 Two further Saxon finds include an early/middle Saxon pendant c.1km to the south (MNF47367) and a late Saxon strap end c.600m to the south of the Site (MNF54980).
- 8.28 Hempnall is listed in the Domesday Book (1086) as having a population of 57.1 households putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded. The land comprised ploughlands, meadows and woodlands indicating a mixed agricultural economy. Two mills and two churches are also mentioned suggesting it was a place of some importance. Hempnall is derived from the Old English meaning 'nook of land of a man called Hemma' (Mills 2011). Topcroft lies c.1km to the south-east of the Site and is listed in Domesday with a population of 102 households putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded. Topcroft is thought to be a hybrid of Old Norse and Old English meaning 'Topi's small enclosed field' (Mills 2011).
- 8.29 Occupation is clear in Hempnall, c.800m to the north-west as well as dispersed moated sites c.500m to the east (MNF10209) and c.500m to the south (MNF17803).
- 8.30 Medieval finds are scattered throughout the Study Area with pottery found in and around Hempnall c.500-800m to the north-west (MNF22242, MNF16113, MNF10172) as well as c.100-900m to the west (MNF25259, MNF25258, MNF25260, MNF22241, MNF19361),

c.1km to the south-west (MNF22238) and c.100-300m to the east (MNF28813, MNF28814). Coins have been recorded c.700m-1km to the south (MNF54980, MNF60840, MNF47367) as well as c.500m to the north-east (MNF66552). Other finds include pot mends c.500m to the east (MNF66553) and c.1km to the south (MNF47367). Seal matrices, strap ends and a key have been found c.700m-1km to the south (MNF60840, MNF47367).

- 8.31 Occupation during the Saxon and medieval periods was dispersed with the settlements of Hempnall to the north-west and Topcroft to the south-east. The Site was likely in use as agricultural land as indicated by the names 'Silver Green', 'Road Green' and 'Hempnall Green' suggesting this was an area of common land. A possible trackway ran through the Site as indicated by the geophysics that may have medieval origins. As such, it is considered that the Site has a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) Saxon and medieval remains.

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

- 8.32 A post-medieval token was found during metal detecting within the Site (MNF72683).
- 8.33 The only evidence for industrial activity associated with the agricultural landscape is a long waterfilled pond that was used for soaking flax to soften it for textile manufacture, which has been identified c.600m to the east of the Site (MNF10210).
- 8.34 An UXO desk study and constraints assessment (Zetica 2024) has identified the site of an aircraft crash c.700m to the east of Site 6. The aircraft was a Mosquito BIV that crashed in November 1943. Some WWII crashes may have had live munitions on board, which could have scattered across a wide area. This would typically have included small arms ammunition for machine guns and cannon shells for aircraft within cannons.
- 8.35 Within the surrounding 1km Study Area there are 65 archaeological assets of post-medieval or modern date recorded in the HER. The majority of these relate to buildings or unstratified finds which are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the Site's archaeological potential. They are recorded in the gazetteer at the end of this report (Annex 1).
- 8.36 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.
- 8.37 The earliest detailed mapping is the Hempnall tithe map from 1842 (Figure 35), which shows the Site as 11 plots of land. There is a suggestion that extraction may have been undertaken at the eastern end of the Site with 'Clay Pit Close' (Plot 599), 'Great Pitts Meadow' (Plot 597) and 'Little Pitts Meadow' (Plot 596) annotated. There is an indication of a small pit in the area of Plot 599 on the LiDAR and geophysics, although nothing is recorded on the British Geological Survey. An allotment was sited in the south-eastern corner (Plot 595).

- 8.38 The Ordnance Survey mapping shows the removal of field boundaries from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century with none left by the 1970s.
- 8.39 There are several features visible on the LiDAR, which are described in the Aerial Mapping section above and are shown on Figure 36.
- 8.40 The historic landscape characterisation of the Site is described as 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture (Figure 37).
- 8.41 During the post-medieval and modern periods, the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland to several settlements including Hempnall and Topcroft as well as dispersed smaller settlements of Silver Green, Road Green and Hempnall Green. A linear feature identified by the geophysics may represent a former trackway, some of which tallies with historic mapping, but may have earlier origins. As such, the Site is considered to have a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) post-medieval and modern evidence.

## **ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 8.42 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 (2025) and paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) 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.
- 8.43 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 203, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 8.44 Designated Heritage Assets have been subject to a separate assessment (Environment Statement Volume III Appendix 10.1).

### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

#### ***Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains***

- 8.45 Site 6 has been assessed as having a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the prehistoric period and a low potential for the Roman to medieval 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 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.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **The Scheme**

- 8.4 Site 6 will be retained for habitat management under the Scheme resulting in neutral change. It was removed from the built parameters of the Scheme.

### **Previous Impacts**

- 8.46 It appears there may have been some extraction of clay resources within the Site that may have impacted any below ground remains. Agricultural activity through the medieval to modern periods is likely to have adversely impacted or truncated potential below-ground archaeological remains across the Site, in particular where these survive at a shallow depth. The presence of cropmarks visible in aerial photographs and geophysical anomalies relating to archaeological features demonstrate that deeper buried archaeological features survive.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 8.47 Designated Heritage Assets have been subject to a separate assessment (Environment Statement Volume III Appendix 10.1).

### **Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains**

- 8.48 This assessment has concluded that there is a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the prehistoric period and a low potential for the Roman to medieval periods to be present within the Site. As Site 6 has been removed from the built parameters of the Scheme, it is not considered that there will be any impact to the archaeological resource.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.49 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the Study Area, show that Site 6 has a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the prehistoric period and a low potential for the Roman to medieval periods to be present within the Site. Site 6 will be retained as farmland and, therefore, there will be no impacts to the archaeological resource arising from the Scheme.

## Plates



Plate 35: View of Site 6 from the south edge, facing north



Plate 36: View of Site 6 from the south edge, facing north-east



Plate 37: View of Site 6 from the south edge, facing north-west

## 9 SUB-SITES 7A TO 7C DESK ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK ASSESSMENT

### SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 9.1 The Site comprises three Sub-Sites (7A - 7C). Sub-Site 7A (centred at NGR TM 2128 9567) is an arable field, Sub-Site 7B (centred at NGR TM 2278 9486) includes two fields, one of which is arable and the second is wetland. Sub-Site 7C (centred at NGR TM 2274 9567) comprises four arable fields. In total, they include approximately 103ha of land c.100m to the east of Tasburgh and c.500m to the north-west of Hempnall. Sub-Site 7A is situated on sloping ground at a height of approximately 25m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the west rising to 35m aOD in the east. Sub-Site 7B lies at c.30m aOD, whilst Sub-Site 7C lies at a height of approximately 40m aOD.
- 9.2 The Site is surrounded by fields and interspersed with woodland. Fairstead Lane runs along the southern edge of Sub-Site 7A and divides Sub-Site B and Sub-Site C.
- 9.3 The solid geology within Sub-Site 7A comprises chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk, Culver Chalk and Portsdown Chalk Formations overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation. Sub-Sites 7B and 7C comprise sand of the Norwich Crag Formation. These are overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation in most of Sub-Site 7C, although the southern tip and Sub-Site 7B include sand and gravel of the Leet Hill Sand and Gravel Member (BGS 2025).

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Introduction

- 9.4 This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the Site 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 Site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the national policy.

#### Designated Heritage Assets

- 9.5 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. Designated heritage assets within the wider surroundings are assessed separately.

#### Non-Designated Heritage Assets

##### *Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains*

- 9.6 Four heritage assets have been identified within the Site comprising the edge of a medieval moated site in Sub-Site 7C (MNF10117), a post-medieval coin found by metal detecting in

Sub-Site 7A (MNF43667), and fieldwalking in Sub-Sites 7B and 7C recovered medieval and post-medieval pottery (MNF17052, MNF15043).

- 9.7 The HER contains 171 records within the Study Area, consisting of 150 ‘monument’ records and 21 ‘event’ records. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figures 39-40.
- 9.8 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the Study Area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Site	Within Study Area
Prehistoric	0	33
Roman	0	25
Saxon	0	18
Medieval	3	55
Post-medieval	3	88
Modern	1	45
Unknown	0	8

## Previous investigations

### *Aerial Investigation Mapping*

- 9.9 In Sub-Site 7A, a pond or pit feature has been identified (Headland Archaeology 2024). This correlates with the LiDAR in which a circular depression is noted, although it is not marked on any of the historic mapping.
- 9.10 In Sub-Site 7C, a field system or trackway has been interpreted, which tallies with the LiDAR. There does not appear to be any correlation with the geophysics. Whilst there are also no linkages with the historic mapping, the east/west boundary aligns with a field boundary to the east.

### *Geophysical Survey*

- 9.11 The pond/pit circular feature identified by the aerial mapping in Sub-Site 7A has also been detected by the geophysics.
- 9.12 A circular feature was detected in Sub-Site 7B of uncertain date, but it may have prehistoric origins.

### *HER Data*

- 9.13 Metal detecting in Sub-Site 7A recovered a post-medieval coin (MNF43667) and fieldwalking in Sub-Sites 7B and 7C recorded medieval and post-medieval pottery recorded (MNF17052, MNF15043).
- 9.14 A total of 21 archaeological events have been undertaken within the 1km Study Area comprising six test pitting sites, five watching briefs, three trial trenching events, three metal detecting/fieldwalking surveys, two building surveys, one geophysical survey and one field survey.
- 9.15 Very little archaeology has been recorded during the excavations with the most significant found at Hempnall crossroads, c.800m to the south-west of Sub-Site 7A (ENF145568, ENF145974). Undated features included a possible pit, a posthole and two ditches were uncovered containing dark fills. Similar material was also identified beneath deep, possibly colluvial deposits in two adjacent trenches, one of which exposed a more discrete patch of a potential prehistoric burnt flint pot boiler spread.
- 9.16 A community project was also undertaken close to Tasburgh Hillfort Scheduled Monument in which 15 trenches were excavated. One trench at Preston Primary School, c.800m to the west of Sub-Site 7A revealed evidence of narrow gully containing two sherds of prehistoric pottery within a charcoal-flecked fill of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date (ENF142205). At the Chestnut Road test pit, a concentration of late prehistoric flint potentially included Iron Age flint knapping activity (ENF142191), c.400m to the west of Sub-Site 7A.

### **Prehistoric (c. 9500 BC – AD 43)**

- 9.17 No prehistoric assets have been recorded within the Site.
- 9.18 The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity includes the recovery of flint artefacts dating to the Palaeolithic period including a handaxe c.900m to the south-east (MNF15909), flints c.1km to the south (MNF1120) and a middle Palaeolithic handaxe c.600m to the north of the Site (MNF21753). Further potential Palaeolithic handaxes found c.1km to the north-east of the Site are likely to have been Neolithic axeheads (MNF66015).
- 9.19 The Mesolithic period is represented by a macehead recorded c.500m to the north (MNF10097), along with flints c.1km to the south of the Site (MNF1120), c.1km to the south-east of Sub-Site 7B (MNF29412) and flints and burnt flints c.700m to the west of Sub-Site 7A (MNF69938).
- 9.20 Several flint finds dating to the Neolithic period have been recovered in the northern part of the Study Area with an axe, an unusual sickle and scraper c.500m to the north of Sub-Site 7C (MNF21802), a scraper c.500m to the north of Sub-Site 7C (MNF24251), blades c.600m to the north of Sub-Site 7C (MNF17049) and a scraper and flakes c.900m to the north of Sub-Site 7C (MNF19309). To the west of Sub-Site 7A, an axehead or adze was recorded c.200m (MNF19379) as well as a late Neolithic barbed and tanged arrowhead c.700m (MNF62518). Further Neolithic flints were found c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 7C (MNF1120). In the late

Neolithic/early Bronze Age period, a possible lithic working site or occupation site has been identified c.1km to the south-east of Sub-Site 7B (MNF29412) in which numerous flints of this date were recovered.

- 9.21 Bronze Age activity is prevalent throughout the Study Area with clear evidence for funerary activity. Beaker pottery was found c.1km to the south-east of Sub-Site 7B (MNF29412) and a Bronze Age cremation burial excavated c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 7C (MNF1120). This latter site was uncovered in the location of a cropmark of a ring ditch (MNF10179). A further ring ditch has been identified relatively close-by, c.800m to the south of Sub-Site 7A (MNF40593). An additional example of Beaker pottery has been recorded c.800m to the west of Sub-Site 7A, along with flints (MNF1135). A circular feature has been identified in Sub-Site 7B by the geophysical survey and may have prehistoric origins. Occupational activity is represented by the late Neolithic/Bronze Age lithic working/occupation site, c.1km to the south-east of Sub-Site 7B (MNF29412). Pot boilers have also been recorded suggestive of settlement c.500m to the west of Sub-Site 7A (MNF10109), which were dredged from the River Tas as well as a pot boiler spread uncovered during excavations c.800m to the south-west of Sub-Site 7A (MNF77484). Chance finds include a middle Bronze Age palstave c.900m to the east of Sub-Site 7C (MNF74462), a palstave chisel c.500m to the north of Sub-Site 7C (MNF39918), a rapier c.700m to the north of Sub-Site 7C (MNF17049), and a palstave axe c.800m to the north of Sub-Site 7C (MNF39956).
- 9.22 Further flints of uncertain date have been recorded throughout the Study Area, such as c.300m to the south of Sub-Site 7B (MNF14650), c.900m to the south-west of Sub-Site 7A (MNF77481, MNF16110, MNF16112), c.1km to the north-west of Sub-Site 7A (MNF13931), c.50m north of Sub-Site 7A (MNF17856) and c.700m to the north of Sub-Site 7C (MNF19310).
- 9.23 Settlement evidence is indicated during the Iron Age with Tasburgh hillfort c.1km to the west of Sub-Site 7A (NHLE Scheduled Monument 1003984, MNF2258). Whilst the earthworks are considered to be of Iron Age date, the remains may represent a Saxon *burh*. Despite this uncertainty, excavations have found prehistoric pits and postholes. Other Iron Age evidence includes pottery found c.1km to the south-east of Sub-Site 7B (MNF29412) and c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 7C (MNF1120) and late Iron Age coins have been recorded c.250m to the south-east of Sub-Site 7A (MNF66247).
- 9.24 The water courses and generally flat topography make this a relatively conducive area for habitation during the prehistoric periods and this is reflected in the HER with clear evidence for occupation from the late Neolithic period onwards. The areas of occupation and funerary evidence are located to the south and south-east of the Site and further west within Tasburgh, although a circular feature has been detected by the geophysical survey in Sub-Site 7B, which may be prehistoric in origin. As such, it is considered that there is a low potential for prehistoric evidence within the Site, although there is a moderate to high potential for prehistoric remains in Sub-Site 7B.

**Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)**

- 9.25 Two Roman settlements have been identified within the Study Area, one of which lies c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 7A (MNF10178) and the second is c.900m to the north of Sub-Site 7C (MNF29778). Both have revealed evidence relating to habitation, such as building materials, coins as well as personal items. To the west of the former settlement, cropmarks of field systems have been identified c.900m (MNF40593) and c.700m (MNF40591) to the south of Sub-Site 7A leading up to the Roman Road. The Pye Roman Road lies c.300m to the west of the Site (MNF7947). Within this landscape, finds of pottery (MNF10163) and a coin (MNF33205) have been recorded. The field system likely extended to the east with cropmarks of rectangular enclosures and Roman pottery c.900m to the south of Sub-Site 7C (MNF10176).
- 9.26 In the vicinity of the second settlement, Roman coins have been recorded c.700m to the north of Sub-Site 7C (MNF17049), along with a dolphin-type brooch (MNF29682) and a decorated object (MNF60353), c.1km to the north-east of Sub-Site 7C.
- 9.27 Chance finds of Roman objects have been recorded throughout the Study Area including pottery c.500m to the south of Sub-Site 7B (MNF13955, MNF14650). A cluster of finds have been recovered c.500m-1km to the south-east of Sub-Site 7B comprising pottery (MNF19225), pottery and a roof tile (MNF15909), and coins (MNF29412, MNF67378). In the vicinity of Sub-Site 7A, a finger ring (MNF32279) and coins and a brooch (MNF66247) were found c.200m to the south-east and pottery was found c.50m to the north (MNF17050). To the west of the Roman Road, pottery has been recorded c.1km to the south-west of Sub-Site 7A (MNF16110), c.500m to the west (MNF10105) and c.1km to the west (MNF2258) at Tasburgh hillfort. Coins have been recovered c.1km to the north-west of Sub-Site 7A (MNF74301). A Roman key has been found c.1km to the east of Sub-Site 7C (MNF74461).
- 9.28 The close proximity of two settlements, a Roman road as well as multiple finds suggests that the landscape was exploited during Roman times. However, the areas of settlement are concentrated at some distance from the Site to the north-east and south-west and it is considered that the Site itself has a low potential for archaeological remains dating to this period.

**Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)**

- 9.29 Saxon settlement is known at Tasburgh hillfort in which pottery, hearths and evidence for metalworking have been identified, c.1km to the west of Sub-Site 7A (NHLE Scheduled Monument 1003984, MNF2258). This lies in close proximity to St Mary's Church, which has a late Saxon round tower, and sherds of Saxon pottery have been found in the churchyard (NHLE LB 1302231, MNF10104). Another area of Saxon settlement lies c.900m to the north-east of Sub-Site 7C centred on the remains of St Mary's Church in Saxlingham Thorpe (NHLE LB 1152354, MNF10115). Just to the north of the ruins, three possible house sites have been

- identified along with Saxon pottery (MNF19309), whilst just to the south, a late Saxon strap end has been found (MNF17049).
- 9.30 A Saxon cemetery has been excavated c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 7C containing 365 inhumations and nine cremations (MNF1120). Whilst the bone preservation was poor, the grave goods included beads, finger rings, iron spearheads, shield bosses, knives, buckles, bucket fragments and the possible remains of a lyre.
- 9.31 Saxon pottery has also been recorded c.50-900m to the east of Sub-Site 7C during fieldwalking (MNF22236, MNF22235, MNF22234, MNF22239), which may be indicative of a settlement, and probably relates to Hempnall just to the south. Indeed, Saxon pottery has also been found within Hempnall c.900m to the south-east of Sub-Site 7B (MNF46731, MNF58626, MNF15909). A Saxon brooch and wrist clasp were recorded c.600m south of Sub-Site 7A (MNF25467).
- 9.32 The Site lies within the parishes of Tasburgh and Hempnall. Tasburgh is listed in the Domesday Book (1086) as having a population of 22.2 households putting it in the largest 40% of settlements recorded. The land comprised ploughlands and meadows, along with a mill. The name 'Tasburgh' is derived from the Old English meaning 'stronghold of a man called Taesa' (Mills 2011). Hempnall is listed in Domesday as having a population of 57.1 households putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded. The land comprised ploughlands, meadows and woodlands indicating a mixed agricultural economy. Two churches and two mills are also mentioned suggesting it was a place of some importance. Hempnall is derived from the Old English meaning 'nook of land of a man called Hemma' (Mills 2011).
- 9.33 Within the Site, three medieval heritage assets have been recorded including the edge of a moated site that extends into the southern part of Sub-Site 7C (MNF10117). Fieldwalking in Sub-Site 7B and 7C have recovered medieval pottery (MNF17052, MNF15043).
- 9.34 In the wider Study Area, the settlements of Tasburgh and Hempnall were established by the medieval period, along with dispersed settlements. At Tasburgh hillfort, ditches and pits of medieval date were excavated (MNF2258), which lies close to the medieval manorial site at Old Hall Farm (MNF17241), c.1km to the west of Sub-Site 7A. Within Hempnall, a potential medieval quay has been interpreted following excavations in which clay-lined storage pits were uncovered as well as pottery and a possible malting tile (MNF15909), c.1km to the south-east of Sub-Site 7B. Boyland Hall and deserted medieval village are located c.700m to the south of Sub-Site 7B (MNF10168, MNF43647). Finds of medieval pottery are scattered in the fields surrounding this area, likely due to manuring practices (MNF14316, MNF15472, MNF13955), as well as brick and tile indicating the presence of a former building (MNF14318). A moated site that was possibly the site of Thorpe Manor has been located c.900m to the north of Sub-Site 7C (MNF17737). This is in close proximity to the former Church of St Mary in Saxlingham Thorpe (MNF10115), which was in use during the medieval period. Finds of pottery and coins have been recorded close to this, c.700m to the north of

Sub-Site 7C (MNF17049). Further medieval finds have been recorded within Saxlingham Nethergate c.1km to the north-east of Sub-Site 7C with the former 13<sup>th</sup> century church font from the Church of St Mary built into a 19<sup>th</sup> century wall (MNF22186), pottery (MNF19310, MNF22193, MNF22194), a key and coin (MNF60353).

- 9.35 Occupation during the Saxon and medieval periods was concentrated within the known dispersed settlements of Tasburgh, Hempnall, Saxlingham Thorpe, Saxlingham Nethergate and Boyland, some of which remain as villages today. Whilst none of these settlements are close to the Site, a medieval moated site extends slightly into the southern part of Sub-Site 7C and there is a moderate to high potential that evidence associated with this structure lies within this area. The remaining fields were likely in use as agricultural land and it is considered that the rest of the Site has a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) Saxon and medieval remains.

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

- 9.36 Three assets of post-medieval and modern date have been recorded within the Site comprising a post-medieval coin in Sub-Site 7A (MNF43667), post-medieval pottery and clay pipe stems as well as modern glass and pottery in Sub-Site 7C (MNF17052) and post-medieval glazed pottery in Sub-Site 7B (MNF15043).
- 9.37 During WWII, seven 1000lb high explosive bombs were jettisoned on open ground near Limetree Farm within the extents of the cable connection route, c.150m to the south of Sub-Site 7A. They were recorded as unexploded bombs and were taken to RAF Hardwick for disposal (Zetica 2024).
- 9.38 Within the surrounding 1km Study Area there are 133 archaeological assets of post-medieval or modern date recorded in the HER. The majority of these relate to buildings or unstratified finds which are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the Site's archaeological potential. They are recorded in the gazetteer at the end of this report (Annex 1).
- 9.39 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.
- 9.40 The Site includes two parishes – Tasburgh and Hempnall. Sub-Site 7A and the western tip of Sub-Site 7C in the former and the rest of the Site in the latter.
- 9.41 The earliest map is Faden's from 1797 (not reproduced) that shows a farm next to Sub-Site 7C that is likely to be the 17<sup>th</sup> century Grove Farmhouse (NHLE LB 1050330, MNF48367).
- 9.42 The enclosure map for Tasburgh from 1818 (Figure 41) shows Sub-Site 7A as seven parcels of land in agricultural use. No enclosure map exists for the rest of the Site.

- 9.43 The Tasburgh tithe map from 1841 (Figure 42) shows Sub-Site 7A does not show any changes to the previous map. One of the parcels is annotated 'House Close' (Plot 338) and may indicate that a structure was once on this land.
- 9.44 The Hempnall tithe map from 1842 (Figure 43) depicts the rest of the Site. The majority of the fields were in agricultural use, although some were woodland in the north-eastern and north-western parts of Sub-Site 7C (Plots 65, 69, 71, 4) and an orchard in Sub-Site 7C (Plot 17). Clay pits are indicated in Sub-Site 7C with Plots 73 and 74 and an 'Ash Yard' is annotated in Sub-Site 7C (Plot 5).
- 9.45 The Ordnance Survey mapping does not show any significant changes apart from the removal of field boundaries.
- 9.46 There are several features visible on the LiDAR, which are described in the Aerial Mapping section above and are shown on Figure 44.
- 9.47 The historic landscape characterisation of the Site is described as 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture for the majority of the fields. Sub-Sites 7A and the western part of Sub-Site 7C are typified by boundary loss with relict element, whilst Fields the eastern part of Sub-Site 7C are boundary loss. Sub-Site 7B comprises 20<sup>th</sup> century enclosure and inland managed wetland represented by an enclosed meadow (Figure 45).
- 9.48 During the post-medieval period, the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland to Grove Farm and other dispersed farms and settlements including Tasburgh and Hempnall. The geophysics and aerial mapping also indicate an agricultural function of this land. As such, the Site is considered to have a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) post-medieval and modern evidence.

### **Hedgerows**

- 9.49 The five criteria relating to the identification of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows are outlined in Section 2.4 above.
- 9.50 Of these five criteria, paragraph 5 (a) can be applied to 13 sections of hedgerow within Sub-Sites 7B and 7C.

#### *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*

- 9.51 The enclosure, tithe and subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps show sections of field boundaries, presumably formed by hedgerows, in the Site that survive today. Figure 46 shows the extant sections of hedgerows that fulfil criterion 5 (a) of the Hedgerow 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.

## **ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 9.52 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 (2025) and paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) 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.
- 9.53 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 203, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 9.54 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. An assessment of the Scheme's impact on designated heritage assets is provided in the Environmental Statement Volume III Appendix 10.1.

### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

#### ***Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains***

- 9.55 The Site has been assessed as having a low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, although there is a moderate to high potential for prehistoric remains in Sub-Site 7B as indicated by the geophysical survey and moderate to high potential for medieval remains associated with the moated site next to Sub-Site 2C. 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 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.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **The Scheme**

- 9.56 The Scheme will include solar PV arrays within Sub-Sites 7A-7C, and there will be retained area of farmland within the latter. Proposed planting initiatives will include new woodland, trees, enhanced hedgerows and grassland.

### **Previous Impacts**

- 9.57 Agricultural activity through the medieval and post-medieval and modern periods is likely to have adversely impacted or truncated potential below-ground archaeological remains across

the Site, in particular where these survive at a shallow depth. The presence of cropmarks visible in aerial photographs and geophysical anomalies relating to archaeological features demonstrate that deeper buried archaeological features survive.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 9.58 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. An assessment of the Scheme's impact on designated heritage assets is provided in the Environmental Statement Volume III Appendix 10.1.

### **Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains**

- 9.59 This assessment has concluded that there is a low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, although there is a moderate to high potential for prehistoric remains in Sub-Site 7B as indicated by the geophysical survey and moderate to high potential for medieval remains associated with the moated site next to Sub-Site 2C.
- 9.60 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.
- 9.61 The Project Substations, National Grid Substation, and the BESS will likely result in total destruction of archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 9.62 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.
- 9.63 Cabling within the Solar PV Site and across the Cable Route Corridor, will have a greater impact than piling, yet will still be relatively low. Unlike piles, however, this impact will not be evenly spread and has potential to cause more localised impact.
- 9.64 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.
- 9.65 An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been produced to accompany the submission of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme (Appendix 10.6), which details 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.

### **Hedgerows**

- 9.66 Limited hedgerow removal is proposed during the construction phase of the Scheme (no more than 10m). The significance of the hedgerows is vested in the historic value in relation

to the understanding and survival of the pre-1845 field pattern. The removal proposed is sufficiently small enough that the boundary denoted by hedgerows and their contribution to understanding the pre-1845 field pattern will remain legible despite a small section being lost. As such, it is not considered that there will be any impact to understanding their significance.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

- 9.67 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the Study Area, show that the Site has a low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, although there is a moderate to high potential for prehistoric remains in Sub-Site 7B as indicated by the geophysical survey and moderate to high potential for medieval remains associated with the moated site next to Sub-Site 7C. There is no evidence at present to suggest that Sub-Sites 7A to 7C contain, or have the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

**Plates**



Plate 38: View of Sub-Site 7A from the south-western edge, facing north-east



Plate 39: View of the western part of Sub-Site 7C from the north-eastern edge, facing south-west



Plate 40: View of the central part of Sub-Site 7C from the north-western edge, facing south-east



Plate 41: View of the north-eastern part of Sub-Site 7C from the western edge, facing east



Plate 42: View of the south-eastern part of Sub-Site 7C from the western edge, facing east



Plate 43: View of the western part of Sub-Site 7B from the northern edge, facing south-east



Plate 44: View of the eastern part of Sub-Site 7B from the northern edge, facing south

## 10 SUB-SITES 7D TO 7H ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

### SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 10.1 The Site comprises five Sub-Sites (7D – 7H), all of which are arable fields. Sub-Site 7D (centred at NGR TM 2354 9617) includes three fields, Sub-Site 7E (centred at NGR TM 2429 9560) has four fields, Sub-Site 7F (centred at NGR TM 2432 9605) has six fields, Sub-Site 7G (centred at NGR TM 2522 9531) and Sub-Site 7H (centred at NGR TM 2580 9514) have one field each that include approximately 152ha of land c.600m to the south-west of Saxlingham Nethergate and c.250m to the south of Saxlingham Green. The majority of the Site is relatively flat at a height of approximately 40m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and rises to c.45m aOD in Sub-Sites 7G and 7H.
- 10.2 The Site is set within an agricultural landscape surrounded by fields and divided by several roads. To the north is The Green, which runs through the small settlement of Saxlingham Green and to the south is Busseys Loke. The Site is divided by Broaden Lane separating Sub-Site 7D from Sub-Sites 7E and 7F and Bussey's Loke divides Sub-Sites 7G and 7H. Several areas of woodland are also present, particularly along the northern edge as well as dispersed farms.
- 10.3 The solid geology within the Site comprises sand and gravel of the Crag Group overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2025).

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Introduction

- 10.4 This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the Site 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 Site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the national policy.

#### Designated Heritage Assets

- 10.5 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. Designated heritage assets within the wider surroundings separately are assessed.

#### Non-Designated Heritage Assets

##### *Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains*

- 10.6 Six heritage assets have been identified within the Site comprising the site of medieval/post-medieval house in Sub-Site 7D (MNF22194), a middle Bronze Age palstave (MNF74462) in Sub-Site 7E, a Roman key (MNF74461) in Sub-Site 7E, a possible medieval moated site

(MNF28810) in Sub-Sites 7E and 7F that has also recovered Roman and medieval pottery, and a WWII decoy airfield in Sub-Site 7H (MNF32723). In between Sub-Sites 7D and 7F, a medieval horse pendant (MNF70596) was found during metal detecting.

- 10.7 The HER contains 159 ‘monument’ records and no ‘event’ records within the Study Area. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figures 47-48.
- 10.8 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the Study Area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Site	Within Study Area
Prehistoric	1	26
Roman	2	19
Saxon	0	22
Medieval	3	56
Post-medieval	1	91
Modern	1	62
Unknown	0	3

## Previous investigations

### *Aerial Investigation Mapping*

- 10.9 Geological marks have been detected within Sub-Site 7E, which tally with the geophysical survey. A pond or pit feature has been identified within the north-eastern part of Sub-Site Field 7F. The geophysics and the LiDAR also show a depression in this area, although it is not noted on the historic mapping. The LiDAR shows the structure associated with ‘Mudhole’ in the south-western corner of Sub-Site 7D, although there are no signs of structures in the northern part of Sub-Site 7D or in the southern part of Sub-Site 7F (Headland Archaeology 2024).

### *Geophysical Survey*

- 10.10 A geophysical survey was conducted revealing anomalies of rectangular enclosures in the northern part of Sub-Site 7D, which is likely to be related to the house that is mentioned on the HER dating to the medieval/post-medieval period (MNF22194). An area of disturbance has been detected in Sub-Site 7E, which is likely to be of natural origin. A pipeline/cable route runs through the Site in a roughly north-east/south-west direction through Sub-Sites 7E and 7F as well as through Sub-Sites 7G and 7H (Magnitude Surveys 2024).

### *HER Data*

- 10.11 No archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the Site and only four are recorded within the Study Area.
- 10.12 Within the Study Area, excavations were undertaken c.1km to the north-west of the Site, which revealed an infilled water channel relating to the Old Hall and the clay base of an outbuilding, both of which are likely to be of late 15<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century date (MNF13174, ENF87085). A watching brief in the same area recorded no significant archaeology (ENF95610).
- 10.13 Excavations c.1km to the south of the Site identified two gravel surfaces and a number of medieval clay-lined possible storage pits. It has been suggested that the Site may have been used as a quay during the medieval period (MNF15909).
- 10.14 Two building recordings were also undertaken within the Site, although these bear little relevance to understanding the archaeological potential of the Site (ENF135791, ENF138434).

### **Prehistoric (c. 9500 BC – AD 43)**

- 10.15 One prehistoric asset has been recorded within the Site comprising a middle Bronze Age palstave recovered during metal detecting in Sub-Site 7E (MNF74462).
- 10.16 The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity in the wider Study Area includes the recovery of a lower Palaeolithic handaxe c.1km to the south of the Site (MNF15909) and potential Palaeolithic flint artefacts, c.1km to the north-west of the Site (MNF13174).
- 10.17 Potential Mesolithic flints have been identified c.900m to the north-east of the Site (MNF24537) and a potential Mesolithic perforated quartzite pebble macehead was found c.1km to the west of the Site (MNF10097).
- 10.18 Numerous flint artefacts dating to the Neolithic period have been recorded to the north of the Site including flints c.900m to the north (MNF17697), c.200m to the north-west (MNF19309) and c.900m to the north-east of the Site (MNF24537). Several flint axeheads were found in the garden of Hill House, c.400m to the north of Sub-Site 7D that were originally interpreted as Palaeolithic, but are more likely to have been Neolithic (MNF66015). A Late Neolithic rod was recovered from allotments c.500m to the north of Sub-Site 7D (MNF59056). In other parts of the Study Area, a Neolithic axehead has been recorded c.1km to the north-east of the Site (MNF68449) and a Neolithic scraper c.200m to the west of Sub-Site 7D (MNF24251).
- 10.19 Prehistoric flints have been recorded close to the north-western tip of Sub-Site 7D (MNF19310) and c.900m to the south of Sub-Site 7D (MNF22239). Two prehistoric flint scrapers were found c.600m to the north-west of the Site (MNF21486). A late prehistoric blade was found in allotments c.500m to the north of Sub-Site 7D (MNF59056).
- 10.20 Potential archaeology relating to the Bronze Age includes cropmarks that have identified a large hengiform monument and a number of ring ditches, c.800m to the north of Sub-Site

7D (MNF40647). The size of the ring ditches suggest they are early barrows, possibly part of a barrow cemetery with the henge forming the central focus. Cropmarks of three circular features have been interpreted as possible Bronze Age ring ditches and a barrow, just c.50m to the east of the possible barrow cemetery and may have formed part of it (MNF17697). Further cropmarks c.100m to the north of the barrow cemetery have recorded a ring ditch and two linear ditches and it is likely that these features also relate to the cemetery (MNF40595).

- 10.21 Artefacts of Bronze Age date have been recorded in the southern part of the Study Area as indicated by clusters of prehistoric burnt flints c.400-500m to the south of the Site (MNF19366, MNF21993, MNF21994) as well as c.200m to the south of Sub-Site 7H (MNF10190). It is thought that these were used for the preparation of food. A Bronze Age copper alloy flanged axehead was found c.800m to the south of Sub-Site 4H (MNF30189) and a Bronze Age palstave c.200m to the west of Sub-Site 7D (MNF39918). A middle Bronze Age/early Iron Age cauldron was found during metal detecting c.500m to the north of Sub-Site 7F (MNF67514).
- 10.22 Iron Age pottery has been recorded c.900m-1km to the north of Sub-Site 7D (MNF22184, MNF70815) and potential Iron Age pottery c.300m to the south of the Site (MNF25182).
- 10.23 The water courses and generally flat topography make this a relatively conducive area for habitation during the prehistoric periods and the cropmarks and numerous finds indicate that the landscape was exploited, particularly during the Bronze Age. The cropmark evidence suggests the landscape, particularly to the north, was utilised for funerary purposes during the Bronze Age with a potential barrow cemetery and henge monument, although none of these have been verified through excavation. Occupation during the Bronze Age appears to have been concentrated to the south of the Site. Whilst little evidence is indicated within the Site, the landscape appears to have been settled during the Bronze Age and it is considered that there is a low to moderate potential for Bronze Age evidence, although low potential for other prehistoric periods within the Site.

### **Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)**

- 10.24 Metal detecting in Sub-Site 7E recovered a Roman key (MNF74461) and two sherds of Roman pottery are reported to have been found along the southern edges of Sub-Sites 7E and 7F (MNF28810).
- 10.25 Settlement activity is indicated c.900m to the north of Sub-Site 7D in which fieldwalking, metal detecting and aerial photography have identified traces of Roman buildings as well as numerous finds including coins, tesserae, tiles, jewellery, dress fittings, metal working debris and pottery (MNF10099). A second Roman settlement is indicated by metal detecting and fieldwalking that recorded coins, a flue tile fragment, an armlet and pottery, c.400m to the north-west of Sub-Site 7D (MNF29778).

- 10.26 A possible Roman settlement has been identified following metal detecting c.1km to the north-east of the Site (MNF24537). The objects include pottery, roof tiles and bricks, coins, brooches, steelyard weights, along with various strap, furniture and harness fittings. The artefacts indicate a peak in activity around the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. A potential Roman road runs in a roughly north/south direction c.150m to the south of Sub-Site 7G (MNF10199) and the projected line of this would run through Sub-Site 7G and close to the eastern side of this settlement.
- 10.27 Roman finds have been identified throughout the Study Area with a cluster to the north of Sub-Site 7D close to the two settlements. This includes pottery c.900m (MNF13174), coins c.900m (MNF22184, MNF10100), a dolphin-type brooch and a mortar terminal in the shape of an ox head c.300m (MNF29682), coins and a fragment of brooch c.1km (MNF70815), a sherd of Roman grey ware c.600m (MNF21486), and a decorated metal object c.200m (MNF60353).
- 10.28 To the north-east and in the vicinity of a Roman coin (MNF31567) and potential Roman road (MNF10199), a Roman brooch was discovered just to the north of Sub-Site 7G (MNF73369). Roman pottery was found c.900m to the north-east (MNF10148) and a Roman cosmetic set c.1km to the east of the Site (MNF68449).
- 10.29 In the southern part of the Site and close to the potential Roman road, numerous finds include pottery and a coin c.400m (MNF25182), pottery c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 7H (MNF28812), a coin c.1km to south of Sub-Site 7H (MNF66553), pottery and a roof tile c.1km (MNF15909), and a possible finger ring or the drop handle from a Roman box was found c.1km to the south (MNF29683).
- 10.30 The evidence indicates that there were three Roman settlements, a possible Roman road as well as numerous finds within the vicinity of the Site suggesting that the landscape was exploited during Roman times. The focus of activity appears to lie to the north-west and north-east of the Site, although a potential Roman road runs through Sub-Site 7G and as such, it is considered that the Site has a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains.

### **Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)**

- 10.31 A number of Saxon finds have been found in the vicinity of the Site with two distinct clusters to the north and the south. Both areas have recovered pottery as well as the presence of churches indicating clear evidence for settlement. Approximately 400m to the north-west of Sub-Site 7D lies the ruins of the late Saxon Church of St Mary in Saxlingham Thorpe (NHLE LB 1152354, MNF10115), which was disused by the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the material from this church was used to make repairs to St Mary's Church in Saxlingham Nethergate. Close to the ruins, c.250m to the north-west of Sub-Site 7D, sherds of Saxon Ipswich and Thetford Ware were discovered during fieldwalking (MNF19309) indicating settlement. Further pottery has been found c.500m to the north-west of Sub-Site 7D (MNF63522). The church at

- Saxlingham Nethergate (St Mary) also originated in the late Saxon period and lies c.700m to the north-west of Sub-Site 7D (NHLE LB 1050666, MNF10124). Saxon buckles and pottery have been found close-by, c.800m to the north-west of Sub-Site 7D (MNF13174) and coins and other metalwork c.700m-1km to the north and north-east of Sub-Site 7D (MNF33202, MNF70098, MNF70481).
- 10.32 To the south of the Site, the late Saxon Church of St Margaret (NHLE LB 1050328, MNF10185) lies within the settlement of Hempnall. Pottery has been found within the settlement, c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 7E (MNF58626, MNF15909, MNF16113, MNF46731) as well as a strap end (MNF50089). To the north of Hempnall, fieldwalking has produced further Saxon pottery c.400m to the south of the Site (MNF22234, MNF22235, MNF22236, MNF22239) as well as a coin c.400m to the south of Sub-Site 7F (MNF25182).
- 10.33 Scattered Saxon period finds include a middle Saxon pin and late Saxon spindle whorl at Road Green, c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 7H (MNF72683), a late Saxon suspension unit for a censer or balance c.800m to the north of Sub-Site 7H (MNF61407) and early Saxon tweezers c.900m to the north of Sub-Site 7H (MNF24537).
- 10.34 Saxlingham (Nethergate and Thorpe) is listed in the Domesday Book (1086), but has no recorded population indicating that it was either a large town or an abandoned settlement. The name 'Saxlingham' is derived from the Old English meaning 'homestead of the family or followers of a man called Seaxel or Seaxhelm' (Mills 2011). Hempnall is listed in Domesday as having a population of 57.1 households putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded. Alongside the arable land, meadows and woodland, two mills and two churches are also mentioned suggesting it was a place of some importance. Hempnall is derived from the Old English meaning 'nook of land of a man called Hemma' (Mills 2011).
- 10.35 Within the Site, in the northern part of Sub-Site 7D, the site of a medieval/post-medieval house is recorded, which has been confirmed by geophysics although no trace of this remains today. Six sherds of medieval pottery were found here as well (MNF22194). Irregular ditches noted on maps along the southern edge of Sub-Sites 7E and 7F have been interpreted as a possible medieval moated site (MNF28810), although no trace of this has been detected by the geophysical survey or aerial mapping. Whilst large quantities of medieval pottery have also been reported from the area, any remaining traces of a moat have been destroyed by agricultural activities. In between Sub-Sites 7D and 7F, a medieval harness pendant was found (MNF70596).
- 10.36 Several dispersed moated sites have been recorded within the Study Area including one c.800m to the south-west of Sub-Site 7D (MNF10117). The moat is still visible and fragments of medieval pottery and brick have been found on the central island. The timber-framed mansion of Old Hall in Saxlingham Nethergate was built on a 13<sup>th</sup> century moated site, c. 500m to the north of Sub-Site 7D (MNF11917). The remains of a moated enclosure have been identified c.800m to the north-west of Sub-Site 7D and may have been the site of Thorpe Manor (MNF17737). Just c.50m to the east of this, medieval pottery and buckles

- have been identified (MNF17857). A possible moated site is located c.900m to the south of Sub-Site 7H in the Road Green area (MNF10209). An earthwork of a possible moated site has been recorded c.20m to the north-east of Sub-Site 7D (MNF3996).
- 10.37 Excavations c.1km to the south of the Site in Hempnall recorded evidence of a possible medieval quay with the discovery of two gravel surfaces and clay-lined storage pits. Medieval pottery and a possible malting tile were also discovered at the site (MNF15909).
- 10.38 Evidence for medieval strip fields is noted c.800m to the north-west of Sub-Site 7D (MNF10108) indicating the agricultural nature of the landscape.
- 10.39 Medieval finds are clustered to the north/north-west of the Site in and around the Saxlingham Thorpe area. Just to the immediate north-west and north of Sub-Site 7D, sherds of coarse medieval pottery were found (MNF19310, MNF22193). Medieval buckles and pottery have been found c.800m to the north of Sub-Site 7D (MNF13174), pottery c.400m to the north-west of Sub-Site 7D (MNF19309) and a medieval key and coin c.100m to the north of Sub-Site 7D (MNF60353). Buckles were recovered from c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 7F (MNF70481, MNF70815), pottery has been reported c.300m to the north of Sub-Site 7F (MNF16365, MNF22190, MNF22191, MNF22197, MNF22198), and coins c.100-500m to the north of Sub-Site 7F (MNF69387, MNF67833, MNF67514, MNF76520). A belt mount has been discovered c.900m to the north-west (MNF33230) and a lead weight c.600m to the north of Sub-Site 7D (MNF67346).
- 10.40 A cluster of medieval pottery has been found to the south of the Site, c.500m-1km to the south of Sub-Site 7E in and around Hempnall (MNF22234, MNF22235, MNF22237, MNF22239, MNF25182, MNF46731, MNF58626, MNF17052, MNF18378, MNF41179, MNF46728, MNF50089). Medieval pottery has been recovered during fieldwalking c.800m to the south of Sub-Site 7G (MNF10172), c.900m to the south of Sub-Site 7F, c.800m to the south of Sub-Site 7E near Hempnall (MNF15041) and c.1km to the south-west of Sub-Site 7D.
- 10.41 Approximately 1km to the north-east of the Site, medieval pottery, coins and a copper alloy chrismatory (container for holy oils) (MNF24537) were found, along with further coins and a jetton, c.500m north of Sub-Site 7H (MNF69023). A seal matrix was discovered c.900m to the north of Sub-Site 7G (MNF28629).
- 10.42 Approximately 1km to the south-east of the Site, medieval coins (MNF66552) and a pot mend (MNF66553) were found in the area of Road Green.
- 10.43 Occupation during the Saxon and medieval periods was dispersed with the settlements of Saxlingham Thorpe and Nethergate to the north-west and Hempnall to south. Some settlement extended into the Site with a former property in the northern part of Sub-Site 7D, along with a potential moated site in Sub-Sites 7E and 7F. Whilst much of the Site was likely in use as agricultural land, parts of it were occupied, although the extent and nature of this settlement is uncertain. It is considered that the Site has a high potential for remains in

the northern part of Sub-Site 7D and low to moderate potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) Saxon and medieval remains for the rest of the Site.

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

- 10.44 Within the Site, the site of a medieval/post-medieval house is recorded on the HER in Sub-Site 7D, although there are no visible remains of this today (MNF22194). This is confirmed through the geophysics in which rectangular enclosures have been identified (Magnitude Surveys 2024).
- 10.45 A WWII decoy airfield is recorded within Sub-Site 7H (MNF32723). This was used at nighttime and consisted of rows of electrical lighting made to look like flightpaths to divert attention from the real airfields at RAF Seething and RAF Hardwick. The 'Q-Type' decoy was designated as Q172a and was active between 18<sup>th</sup> June 1942 and 12<sup>th</sup> August 1942. Whilst bombing decoys can provide a high unexploded ordnance hazard, no records have been found to indicate whether the decoy had been successful (Zetica 2024).
- 10.46 Three aircraft crashes have also been identified by a UXO desk study and constraints assessment (Zetica 2024). These were located c.250m north of Sub-Site 7D, c.780m to the south of Sub-Site Group 7E and c.70m north of Sub-Site 7F. The first two were B-24 Liberators that crashed in April and February 1944, respectively. Some WWII crashes may have had live munitions on board, which could have scattered across a wide area. This would typically have included small arms ammunition for machine guns and cannon shells for aircraft within cannons. The third air crash occurred post-WWII in January 1948 and was a Mosquito NF36M. This crash site was probably more thoroughly cleared and less likely to have munitions on board that could remain undetected in the ground.
- 10.47 Excavations c.800m to the north of Sub-Site 7D have revealed evidence for an infilled water channel relating to the Old Hall and a clay base for an outbuilding of probable late 15<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century date (MNF13174).
- 10.48 Several post-medieval industries are noted within the Study Area that are associated with a rural landscape and are typical of the period. A flax pit used for soaking flax to soften it prior to textile manufacture was identified c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 7H (MNF10210). A brick works/kiln has been identified c.200m to the west of Sub-Site 7D (MNF11301) and a second one c.500m to the north of Sub-Site 7F (MNF10121). A large number of pottery wasters were found c.900m to the north-west of Sub-Site 7D is suggestive of a kiln in the vicinity (MNF13174). A forge and smithy are also recorded in Hempnall, c.1km to the south of the Site (MNF14697).
- 10.49 Within the surrounding 1km Study Area there are 153 archaeological assets of post-medieval or modern date recorded in the HER. The majority of these relate to buildings or unstratified finds which are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the Site's archaeological potential. They are recorded in the gazetteer at the end of this report (Annex 1).

- 10.50 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.
- 10.51 The Saxlingham parish map of 1806 (Figure 49) shows Sub-Site 7D and 7F with the remaining fields located within Hempnall parish. The northern part of Sub-Site 7D is annotated as 'House Close' indicating that there was a property in this area, although no structure is visible on the map. This likely relates to the one identified by the geophysics and recorded in the HER (MNF22194). In Sub-Site 7F, one of the enclosures is labelled 'The Grove' suggesting woodland is present in this area. An orchard is listed in the north-eastern part of Sub-Site 7D. The rest of the Site appears to be in use as arable or pasture.
- 10.52 There are few changes on the Saxlingham tithe map from 1841 (Figure 50), although more detail is provided in the apportionment. Sub-Site 7D contains four cottages with associated gardens and outbuildings in the south-west corner (Plots 129-132). Whilst no other structures are present within the north-western part of Sub-Site 7D, the northern two plots are annotated as 'Home Close' (Plot 93) and 'First House Close' (Plot 83). Rectangular enclosures have been detected by geophysics indicating the presence of former structures here. To the south of these are two plots labelled 'First Mill Three Acres' and 'Second Mill Three Acres' (Plots 91 and 92). In the north-eastern section of Sub-Site 7D, 'Second House Close' and 'Third House Close' are listed in the north-western part (Plots 84 and 85). An orchard is present in the north-east corner (Plot 72). The plots in the rest of the fields relate to agricultural purposes.
- 10.53 The Hempnall tithe map from 1842 (Figure 51) does not show any structures within the Site. The majority of the plots relate to agricultural activity, although there are a few plot names of interest. In the south-eastern part of Sub-Site 7F, there is a 'moat meadow' (Plot 149), which tallies with the HER data in which irregular ditches associated with a moat have been identified (MNF28810). A 'plantation' (Plot 148) and 'Grove Piece' (Plot 154) indicate wooded areas to the west and north-east of moat meadow. In Sub-Site 7G, there are two parcels annotated as 'Barrow Field Pasture' (Plots 167, 168) as well as 'First Barrow' (Plot 164) and 'Lower Barrow' (Plot 165) suggestive of earlier burials. However, no trace of these has been identified by the geophysical survey. Plot 161 is 'Brick Kiln Entry' and Plot 166 is 'Brick Kiln Close' indicating there may have been a brickworks here, although no evidence has been detected by the geophysical survey. 'Wood Close' and 'Grove Pightle' suggest areas of woodland in Plots 162 and 163, respectively.
- 10.54 The first edition Ordnance Survey mapping from 1881 shows a structure annotated as 'Mudhole' in the south-western corner of Sub-Site 7D, which is also visible on the LiDAR (Figure 52). This area was previously occupied by four cottages on the tithe map. A structure is also present within the northern part of the south-eastern section of Sub-Site 7F and has been identified as an area of disturbance by the geophysical survey.

- 10.55 No changes are visible on the subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping, apart from the removal of the structure in Sub-Site 7F by the time of the 1977-179 map as well as the removal of some field boundaries.
- 10.56 There are several features visible on the LiDAR, which are described in the Aerial Mapping section above and are shown on Figure 53.
- 10.57 The historic landscape characterisation of the western part of Sub-Site 7D described as 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture with boundary loss and some relict element. The eastern section of Sub-Site 7D and the western part of Sub-Site 7F have not been characterised. Sub-Sites 7E, the southern part of 7F and 7G are 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture with some boundary loss (Figure 54).
- 10.58 During the post-medieval period, the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland to several settlements including Saxlingham Nethergate and Hempnall. There does appear to be some encroachment within the Site with the former structure in the northern part and the south-west corner of Sub-Site 7D with the demolition of the four cottages and replacement of 'Mudhole' in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. As such, the Site is considered to have a moderate potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) post-medieval and modern evidence within Sub-Site 7D, although a low potential for the rest of the Site.

### **Hedgerows**

- 10.59 The five criteria relating to the identification of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows are outlined in Section 2.4 above.
- 10.60 Of these five criteria, paragraph 5 (a) can be applied to 19 sections of hedgerow within Sub-Sites 7D - 7H.

*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*

- 10.61 The tithe and subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps show sections of field boundaries, presumably formed by hedgerows, in the Site that survive today. Figure 55 shows the extant sections of hedgerows that fulfil criterion 5 (a) of the Hedgerow 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.

### **ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 10.62 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 (2025) and paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) 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.

- 10.63 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 203, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 10.64 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

#### ***Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains***

- 10.65 The Site has been assessed as having a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval 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 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.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **The Scheme**

- 10.66 The Scheme will include solar PV arrays within Sub-Sites 7D-7H with a 132kv substation situated within Sub-Site 7F. Proposed planting initiatives will include trees, enhanced hedgerows and grassland.

### **Previous Impacts**

- 10.67 A former property and associated enclosures once stood in the northern part of Sub-Site 7D, which has impacted this area as well as the former cottages and later structure at Mudhole in the south-western corner of the same field. A structure was also present in the southern part of Sub-Site 7F of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date. A decoy airfield was constructed in the 1940s in Sub-Site 7H, which may have impacted this area, although there is no evidence for this in the geophysics. A pipeline/cable route runs through the Site in a roughly north-east/south-west direction through Sub-Sites 7E and 7F and Sub-Sites 7G and 7H, which will have impacted any below ground remains. Agricultural activity from the medieval to modern periods is likely to have adversely impacted or truncated potential below-ground archaeological remains across the Site, in particular where these survive at a shallow depth. The presence of

cropmarks visible in aerial photographs and geophysical anomalies relating to archaeological features demonstrate that deeper buried archaeological features survive.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 10.68 Potential impacts upon the settings of designated heritage assets are addressed within a separate report.

### **Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains**

- 10.69 This assessment has concluded that there is a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods.
- 10.70 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.
- 10.71 The Project Substations, National Grid Substation, and the BESS will likely result in total destruction of archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 10.72 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.
- 10.73 Cabling within the Solar PV Site and across the Cable Route Corridor, will have a greater impact than piling, yet will still be relatively low.. Unlike piles, however, this impact will not be evenly spread and has potential to cause more localised impact.
- 10.74 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.
- 10.75 An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been produced to accompany the submission of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme (Appendix 10.6), which details 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.

### **Hedgerows**

- 10.76 Limited hedgerow removal is proposed during the construction phase of the Scheme (no more than 10m). The significance of the hedgerows is vested in the historic value in relation to the understanding and survival of the pre-1845 field pattern. The removal proposed is sufficiently small enough that the boundary denoted by hedgerows and their contribution to understanding the pre-1845 field pattern will remain legible despite a small section being

lost. As such, it is not considered that there will be any impact to understanding their significance.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

- 10.77 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the Study Area, show that the Site has a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods. There is no evidence at present to suggest that Sub-Sites 7D to 7H contain, or have the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

## Plates



Plate 45: View of the western part of Sub-Site 7D from the southern edge, facing north



Plate 46: View of the eastern part of Sub-Site 7D from the south-east edge, facing north



Plate 47: View of the south-eastern edge of Sub-Site 7D, facing south



Plate 48: View of the western edge of Sub-Site 7E from Broaden Lane on the west side, facing east



Plate 49: The southern part of Sub-Site 7E from the south-east edge, facing north



Plate 50: The northern part of Sub-Site 7E from the east edge, facing west



Plate 51: View of the western edge of Sub-Site 7F from the south edge, facing north-east



Plate 52: View of Sub-Site 7F from the south edge, facing east



Plate 53: View of the eastern edge of Sub-Site 7F from the south edge, facing east



Plate 54: The south-eastern part of Sub-Site 7F from the north edge, facing south

## **11 SUB-SITES 7I TO 7L ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

### **SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 11.1 The Site for this assessment comprises four Sub-Sites (7I - 7L) with one field each in Sub-Sites 7I (centred on NGR TM 2594 9568) and 7J (centred on NGR TM 2624 9534). Sub-Site 7K (centred on NGR TM 2701 9558) is divided into three fields and there are two fields in Sub-Site 7L (centred on NGR TM 2723 9547). They are all arable fields that include approximately 72ha of land c.1km to the south-west of Saxlingham Green. It is situated on relatively flat land at a height of approximately 45m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to the west of the Site (Sub-Sites 7I and 7J) and dropping to c.40m to the east of the Site (Sub-Sites 7K and 7L).
- 11.2 It is bounded on the west by The Green and by Woodton Road on the east. Dispersed farms, fields and pockets of woodland lie to the north and south.
- 11.3 The solid geology within the Site comprises sand and gravel of the Crag Group overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2025).

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **Introduction**

- 11.4 This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the Site 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 Site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the national policy.

#### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 11.5 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. Designated heritage assets within the wider surroundings are assessed separately.

#### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

##### ***Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains***

- 11.6 One heritage asset has been identified within the Site comprising metal detecting in Field 45, which recovered medieval and post-medieval coins and metal objects (MNF69023).
- 11.7 The HER contains 27 'monument' records and no 'event' records within the Study Area. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figure 56.
- 11.8 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the Study Area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Site	Within Study Area
Prehistoric	0	3
Roman	0	10
Saxon	0	5
Medieval	1	13
Post-medieval	1	10
Modern	0	3
Unknown	0	1

## Previous investigations

### *Aerial Investigation Mapping*

- 11.9 The LiDAR does not show any features of significance, apart from modern ploughing and field boundaries (Headland Archaeology 2024).

### *Geophysical Survey*

- 11.10 A geophysical survey was conducted, which does not show any features of archaeological significance (Magnitude Surveys 2024).

### *HER Data*

- 11.11 The only archaeological investigations that have been undertaken within the Site comprises a metal detecting survey in Sub-Site 7I that recorded medieval and post-medieval finds. Further metal detecting has been carried out in the Study Area, the details of which are provided in the period descriptions below.

## Prehistoric (c. 9500 BC – AD 43)

- 11.12 No prehistoric assets have been recorded within the Site.
- 11.13 The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity includes the recovery of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints during metal detecting, c.800m to the north of Sub-Site 7I (MNF24537). Further metal detecting c.400m to the north-east of Sub-Site 7I recovered a Neolithic flint axehead (MNF68449).
- 11.14 Within Little Wood, c.600m to the south of Sub-Site 7I, a concentration of burnt flints were found that had possibly been used in the preparation of food during the Bronze Age (MNF10190).
- 11.15 The water courses and generally flat topography make this a relatively conducive area for habitation during the prehistoric periods, although this is not particularly reflected in the HER. Whilst there is a suggestion of potential settlement in Little Wood during the Bronze Age, the extent and nature of this is unclear and may reflect communities passing through

the landscape. As such, it is considered that there is a low potential for prehistoric evidence within the Site.

### **Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)**

- 11.16 No Roman assets have been recorded within the Site.
- 11.17 Metal detecting throughout the Study Area has revealed evidence for Roman activity including a potential settlement, c.800m to the north of Sub-Site 7I (MNF24537). The finds include pottery, coins, roof tiles and bricks, brooches, steelyard weights, a copper alloy bracelet and various strap, furniture and harness fittings. The pottery finds and metal objects point to a peak in activity during the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 11.18 Two potential Roman roads run through the Study Area, one of which is located c.700m to the south-west of the Site (MNF10199) and the second lies along the eastern edge of the Site (MNF10160). The projected line of the former would have run along the eastern edge of the potential Roman settlement, c.800m to the north of Sub-Site 7I (MNF24537). Metal detecting close to this projected line has also recorded a Roman brooch (MNF73369) and a Roman coin (MNF31567), c.100-200m to the west of Sub-Site 7I. Close to the second Roman road, metal detecting has found coins, brooches, a ring, bracelet, a key and a knife c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 7K (MNF67521).
- 11.19 Further metal detecting has uncovered a Roman cosmetic set, c.400m to the north-east of Sub-Site 7I (MNF68449) as well as a cluster of finds c.1km to the south-east of the Site. These comprise a brooch (MNF58547), coins and a brooch (MNF55054) and coins and a steelyard weight (MNF10156).
- 11.20 The close proximity of two potential Roman roads, a potential settlement as well as multiple finds suggests that the landscape was exploited during Roman times. As such, it is considered that the Site has a moderate potential for archaeological remains.

### **Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)**

- 11.21 Metal detecting throughout the Study Area has recovered Saxon finds including late Saxon pottery that is suggestive of settlement, c.1km to the south-east of the Site (MNF61340). Other finds include early Saxon tweezers, c.800m to the north-west (MNF24537), an early Saxon brooch, c.1km to the north (MNF67521), and a middle/late Saxon strap end and a late Saxon stirrup strap mount, c.1km to the south-east of the Site (MNF10156).
- 11.22 Shotesham is listed in Domesday as having a population of 131.5 households putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded. The land comprised ploughlands, meadows and woodlands indicating a mixed agricultural economy. A church is also mentioned suggesting it was a place of some importance. The name 'Shotesham' is derived from the Old English meaning 'homestead of a man called Scot of Sceot' (Mills 2011). The village of Woodton was a larger settlement of 69.3 households at the time of Domesday putting it in the largest 20%

of settlements recorded. 'Woodton' is also derived from the Old English meaning 'farmstead in or near a wood' (Mills 2011).

- 11.23 Within the Site, a medieval jetton has been recorded in Sub-Site 7I during metal detecting (MNF69023).
- 11.24 Two medieval moated sites have been recorded in the south-eastern part of the Study Area. MNF29782 is a soilmark located c.500m to the south of Sub-Site 7L and MNF74763 possibly represents the location of the former Woodton Hall, c.1km to the south-east of the Site.
- 11.25 Metal detecting throughout the Study Area has identified a number of medieval finds with the most profuse to the south-east of the Site. This is likely due in part to more extensive metal detecting in this area as well as settlement activity identified by the two moated sites within the vicinity. The finds predominantly include pottery, coins and buckles (MNF61340, MNF58547, MNF10156, MNF55053). A 13<sup>th</sup> century papal bulla was also found c.800m to the east of the Site (MNF74300), along with coins c.1km to the north of the Site (MNF67521). Pottery has also been found c.500-800m to the north-west of the Site (MNF22200, MNF2201, MNF24537).
- 11.26 Occupation during the Saxon and medieval periods was dispersed with the settlements of Saxlingham (Nethergate and Thorpe) to the north-west, Woodton to the south-east and Hempnall to the south-west interspersed with moated sites and farmsteads. The Site was likely in use as agricultural land and, as such, it is considered that the Site has a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) Saxon and medieval remains.

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

- 11.27 Post-medieval coins, tokens and an unidentified gold object were found during metal detecting within Sub-Site 7I of the Site (MNF69023).
- 11.28 Within the surrounding 1km Study Area there are 13 archaeological assets of post-medieval or modern date recorded in the HER. The majority of these relate to buildings or unstratified finds which are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the Site's archaeological potential. They are recorded in the gazetteer at the end of this report (Annex 1).
- 11.29 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.
- 11.30 The Site falls within two parishes with the dividing line running in a roughly north-east/south-west direction separating Shotesham parish to the north and Woodton parish to the south.
- 11.31 Sub-Site 7J is visible on the parish map of Saxlingham from 1806, which is divided into four fields (Figure 57).

- 11.32 The Shotesham tithe map from 1841 (Figure 58) includes Sub-Sites 7I-7K and shows Sub-Site 7I with four fields, Sub-Site 7J as three fields, Sub-Site 7K as eight. No structures are present within any of the fields. One of the plots in Sub-Site 7I is annotated as 'smiths pightle' (Plot 279), which may suggest that blacksmithing or other smithing work was undertaken here. The rest of the field names indicate an agricultural function.
- 11.33 Sub-Site 7L lies within the Woodton tithe map from 1841 (Figure 58) and comprises five fields. No structures are present within any of the fields and the field names indicate an agricultural function.
- 11.34 The only changes on the subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping are the removal of field boundaries.
- 11.35 Features visible on LiDAR are discussed above in the Aerial Mapping section and are shown on Figure 59.
- 11.36 The historic landscape characterisation of the Site is described as 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture with boundary loss for most of the fields. The central section of Sub-Site 7K is described as coaxial enclosure dating to pre-18<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 60).
- 11.37 During the post-medieval period, the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland to several settlements including Saxlingham, Woodton and Hempnall. As such, the Site is considered to have a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) post-medieval and modern evidence.

### **Hedgerows**

- 11.38 The five criteria relating to the identification of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows are outlined in Section 2.4 above.
- 11.39 Of these five criteria, paragraph 5 (a) can be applied to 13 sections of hedgerow within Sub-Sites 7I - 7L.

*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*

- 11.40 The tithe and subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps show sections of field boundaries, presumably formed by hedgerows, in the Site that survive today. Figure 61 shows the extant sections of hedgerows that fulfil criterion 5 (a) of the Hedgerow 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.

## **ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 11.41 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 (2025) and paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) 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.
- 11.42 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 203, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 11.43 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. An assessment of the Scheme's impact on designated heritage assets is provided in the Environmental Statement Volume III Appendix 10.1.

### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

#### ***Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains***

- 11.44 The Site has been assessed as having a generally low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, although there is a moderate potential for Roman remains. 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 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.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **The Scheme**

- 11.45 The Scheme will include solar PV arrays within Sub-Sites 7I-7L. Setbacks are included in the design of the Scheme from Woodton Road and the south-eastern corner of Sub-Site 7L. Proposed planting initiatives will include trees, enhanced hedgerows and grassland.

### **Previous Impacts**

- 11.46 Agricultural activity through the medieval and post-medieval and modern periods is likely to have adversely impacted or truncated potential below-ground archaeological remains across the Site, in particular where these survive at a shallow depth. The presence of cropmarks

visible in aerial photographs and geophysical anomalies relating to archaeological features demonstrate that deeper buried archaeological features survive.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 11.47 Potential impacts upon the settings of designated heritage assets are addressed within a separate report.

### **Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains**

- 11.48 This assessment has concluded that there is a generally low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, although there is a moderate potential for Roman remains.
- 11.49 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.
- 11.50 The Project Substations, National Grid Substation, and the BESS will likely result in total destruction of archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 11.51 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.
- 11.52 Cabling within the Solar PV Site and across the Cable Route Corridor, will have a greater impact than piling, yet will still be relatively low.. Unlike piles, however, this impact will not be evenly spread and has potential to cause more localised impact.
- 11.53 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.
- 11.54 An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been produced to accompany the submission of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme (Appendix 10.6), which details 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.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

- 11.55 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the Study Area, show that the Site has a generally low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, although there is a moderate potential for Roman remains. There is no evidence at

present to suggest that Sub-Sites 7I to 7L, or have the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

## Plates



Plate 55: Sub-Site 7I from the south-eastern corner, facing north



Plate 56: Sub-Site 7J from the south-east corner, facing north-west



Plate 57: The southern part of Sub-Site 7K from the south-west corner, facing east



Plate 58: The northern part of Sub-Site 7K from the north-east corner, facing south



Plate 59: The southern part of Sub-Site 7L from the south-eastern edge, facing north-west



Plate 60: The northern part of Sub-Site 7L from the north-east corner, facing south

## 12 SITE 8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 12.1 The Site for this assessment comprises Sub-Sites 8A (centred at NGR TM 2609 9671) and 8B (centred at NGR TM 2607 9752) that includes approximately 56ha of land c.800m to the south-east of Shotesham. There are four arable fields in Sub-Site 8A and three arable fields in Sub-Site 8B. Sub-Site 8A lies at c.40m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the southern end, which drops to c.30m aOD at the northern end. Sub-Site 8B rises from c.30m aOD in the south-west rising to c.40m aOD in the north-east.
- 12.2 It is bounded to the east by Baxter's Lane, to the west by Market Lane and by fields and dispersed farms to the north and south.
- 12.3 The solid geology within the Site comprises sand and gravel of the Crag Group overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2025).

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Introduction

- 12.4 This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the Site 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 Site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the national policy.

#### Designated Heritage Assets

- 12.5 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. Designated heritage assets within the wider surroundings are assessed separately.

#### Non-Designated Heritage Assets

##### *Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains*

- 12.6 One heritage asset has been identified within the Site comprising metal detecting in Sub-Site 8B, which recovered Palaeolithic flint flakes (MNF11658).
- 12.7 The HER contains 54 'monument' records and no 'event' records within the Study Area. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figure 62.
- 12.8 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the Study Area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Site	Within Study Area
Prehistoric	1	18
Roman	0	19
Saxon	0	9
Medieval	0	25
Post-medieval	0	30
Modern	0	6
Unknown	0	1

## Previous investigations

### *Aerial Investigation Mapping*

- 12.9 A pond/pit has been interpreted in the northern part of Sub-Site 8B by Headland Archaeology (2024), which tallies with the historic mapping. Data from the British Geological Survey indicates that this area was used for quarrying. There are also two linear features that run parallel to each other within the same field in the vicinity of the pits. One of these is likely to be a field boundary as indicated by the historic mapping. The geophysics shows a pipeline running through this area and it may be associated with this.

### *Geophysical Survey*

- 12.10 A geophysical survey was conducted within the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2024), which has shown a low potential for archaeological remains. A linear feature runs through the northern part of Sub-Site 8B in a north-east/south-west direction that is likely to be a modern pipeline (Magnitude Surveys 2024). This cuts through the pond/pit feature identified by the aerial and historic mapping.

### *HER Data*

- 12.11 No archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the Site or 1km Study Area.

## Prehistoric (c. 9500 BC – AD 43)

- 12.12 One prehistoric asset has been recorded within Sub-Site 8B of the Site comprising five palaeolithic flint flakes recovered from the ploughed surface. Some showed signs of retouching and they were identified as Acheulian or Clactonian in type (MNF11658).
- 12.13 Mesolithic flints have been found c.1km to the north of the Site (MNF66394, MNF19510) and potential Mesolithic or Neolithic flints were recorded c.100m to the west of Sub-Site 8A (MNF24537).
- 12.14 Neolithic flint finds are more profuse, particularly to the north of the Site where metal detecting and fieldwalking has been undertaken. These include axeheads (MNF17177,

- MNF62154), an arrowhead (MNF31684), a scraper (MNF66394), and other flints (MNF25613, MNF20100, MNF19510). Further Neolithic flints have been recovered c.100m to the west of the Site (MNF17178, MNF17175, MNF11659, MNF24537) as well as an axehead c.500m to the south of the Site (MNF68449).
- 12.15 Bronze Age finds comprise a scraper and flake c.1km to the north of the Site (MNF66394), an axehead and palstave c.200m to the east of the Site (MNF55145) and a copper alloy axe fragment c.100m to the west of Sub-Site 8A (MNF24537).
- 12.16 Iron Age finds are also concentrated c.800m to 1km to the north of the Site including pottery (MNF66394, MNF25613), coins (MNF68454, MNF66602) and brooches (MNF20100) as well as brooches c.400m to the east (MNF68255) and c.100m to the west (MNF68697).
- 12.17 Numerous metal detecting and fieldwalking as well as chance finds have uncovered a fair amount of prehistoric artefacts, particularly to the north of the Site, including flints within the Site itself. Whilst the flints of the early prehistoric periods reflect mobile communities utilising resources as they passed through the landscape, the Bronze and Iron Age evidence may point to habitation in the wider area. Certainly, the water courses and generally flat topography make this a relatively conducive area for habitation during the prehistoric periods. As such, it is considered that there is a low to moderate potential for prehistoric evidence within the Site.

### **Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)**

- 12.18 No Roman assets have been recorded within the Site, although Roman coins have been found c.50m to the north-west of Sub-Site 8B (MNF67375).
- 12.19 A potential Roman settlement site has been identified c.100m to the west of Sub-Site 8A (MNF24537). Metal detecting recovered a range of Roman objects including pottery, roof tiles and bricks, coins, brooches as well as furniture and harness fittings. Many of the artefacts were 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century in date indicating a peak in the late Roman period.
- 12.20 A Roman road lies c.800m to the east of the Site in a roughly north/south direction leading to Caistor St Edmund (*Venta Icenorum*), which runs along the current Norwich Road. Close to the Roman road, metal detecting has revealed finds of pottery, coins, brooches, bracelets and a ring (MNF68255, MNF67521), c.700m to the east of the Site.
- 12.21 In the surrounding Study Area, Roman finds are concentrated in areas where metal detecting and fieldwalking have been undertaken with an emphasis c.500m-1km to the north of the Site. These include pottery (MNF66394, MNF20100, MNF25613), coins (MNF20100, MNF10125, MNF25613, MNF54903, MNF75255), brooches and buckles (MNF25613, MNF66605, MNF75255) and a finger ring (MNF62139).
- 12.22 Further finds include a Roman cosmetic set, c.500m to the south of the Site (MNF68449), coins (MNF31567) and a brooch (MNF73369), c.900m-1km to the south of the Site and pottery (MNF10148), c.500m to the west of the Site.

- 12.23 The close proximity of the Roman road, a potential settlement as well as multiple finds suggests that the landscape was exploited during Roman times. Whilst no evidence has been recovered within the Site, the widespread nature of the finds and proximity of the road and the settlement indicates that there is a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains.

### **Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)**

- 12.24 Saxon evidence has been recorded throughout the Study Area comprising finds from metal detecting and fieldwalking. Of interest is the late Saxon pottery found in two locations to the north of the Site c.700m (MNF66793) and c.1km (MNF66394) and is suggestive of settlement. Further finds in the northern part of the Study Area include a mid Saxon coin and stirrup mount c.700m (MNF66793), a spindle whorl c.700m (MNF66601), a brooch, furniture fittings and buckle and dress component c.800m (MNF20100) and a stirrup mount and lead weights c.500m (MNF25613). Close to the Roman road, an early Saxon brooch (MNF67521) and early Saxon bracelet fragment (MNF68255) were found c.500m to the east of the Site. In the vicinity of Sub-Site 8A, a late Saxon suspension unit for a censer or balance was recorded c.500m to the south (MNF61047) and a pair of early Saxon tweezers c.100m to the west (MNF24537).
- 12.25 Shotesham is listed in the Domesday Book (1086) as having a population of 131.5 households putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded. The land comprised ploughlands, meadows and woodlands indicating a mixed agricultural economy. A church is also mentioned suggesting it was a place of some importance. The name 'Shotesham' is derived from the Old English meaning 'homestead of a man called Scot of Sceot' (Mills 2011).
- 12.26 As in earlier periods, the majority of medieval finds have been recorded through metal detecting and fieldwalking largely in the northern part of the Study Area (c.50m-1km) where coins and pottery dominate the assemblages (MNF66394, MNF20100, MNF66602, MNF62139, MNF54903, MNF69017, MNF25613, MNF68454, MNF67374, MNF69321, MNF67375, MNF67375). Close to the Roman road, medieval coins, a stud and a seal matrix have been recorded c.600m to the east of the Site (MNF55145, MNF68255, MNF67521). Around Sub-Site 8A in the southern part of the Site, coins and a jetton were found c.300m to the south (MNF69023) and pottery identified c.600m to the south-west (MNF22200, MNF22201). To the west of the Site, the finds include a seal matrix c.500m (MNF28629) and coins and harness mount c.200m (MNF17175),
- 12.27 Occupation during the Saxon and medieval periods appears to be further north in Shotesham, although there may have been dispersed settlements and farmsteads across the landscape with the suggestion of a Saxon settlement to the north of the Site. The majority of the finds identified through metal detecting and fieldwalking were likely to be as a result of manuring practices, however. The Site was likely in use as agricultural land and, as such,

it is considered that it has a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) Saxon and medieval remains.

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

- 12.28 Within the surrounding 1km Study Area there are 36 archaeological assets of post-medieval or modern date recorded in the HER. The majority of these relate to buildings or unstratified finds which are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the Site's archaeological potential. They are recorded in the gazetteer at the end of this report (Annex 1).
- 12.29 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.
- 12.30 The earliest detailed mapping is the Shotesham tithe map from 1841 (Figure 63) comprising 24 plots of land, one of which is woodland. No structures are present within the Site and the plot names suggest agricultural use.
- 12.31 No changes are apparent on the subsequent Ordnance Survey maps, apart from the removal or addition of field boundaries. Historic mapping and aerial mapping data suggest small-scale quarrying in the northern part of Sub-Site 8B.
- 12.32 Features visible on LiDAR are discussed above in the Aerial Mapping section and are shown on Figure 64.
- 12.33 The historic landscape characterisation of the Site is described as 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century agriculture in the western part of the Site and the rest is 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture (Figure 65).
- 12.34 During the post-medieval and modern periods, the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland to Shotesham. As such, the Site is considered to have a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) post-medieval and modern evidence.

### **Hedgerows**

- 12.35 The five criteria relating to the identification of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows are outlined in Section 2.4 above.
- 12.36 Of these five criteria, paragraph 5 (a) can be applied to eight sections of hedgerow within Site 8.

*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*

- 12.37 The tithe and subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps show sections of field boundaries, presumably formed by hedgerows, in the Site that survive today. Figure 66 shows the extant sections of hedgerows that fulfil criterion 5 (a) of the Hedgerow

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.

## **ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 12.38 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 (2025) and paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) 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.
- 12.39 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 203, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 12.40 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. An assessment of the Scheme's impact on designated heritage assets is provided in the Environmental Statement Volume III Appendix 10.1.

### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

#### ***Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains***

- 12.41 The Site has been assessed as having a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to Roman periods and a low potential for medieval evidence. 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 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.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **The Scheme**

- 12.42 Site 8 will incorporate several areas of solar PV arrays with landscaping proposals including new woodland areas and Tussocky grassland. Due to the identified sensitivity of the two designated heritage assets at Uppgate Green, in the main due to the rising topography that

would elevate any proposed development above the assts, the northern section of Sub-Site 8B has been removed from the built parameters of the Scheme, which will be instead limited to the south of the footpath that bisects the Sub-Site. The hedgerow lining the footpath is substantial for the most part but will also be enhanced under the landscape proposals of the Scheme to offer further screening.

### **Previous Impacts**

- 12.43 Agricultural activity through the medieval and post-medieval and modern periods is likely to have adversely impacted or truncated potential below-ground archaeological remains across the Site, in particular where these survive at a shallow depth. The presence of cropmarks visible in aerial photographs and geophysical anomalies relating to archaeological features demonstrate that deeper buried archaeological features survive.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 12.44 Potential impacts upon designated heritage assets are addressed within a separate report.

### **Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains**

- 12.45 This assessment has concluded that there is a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to Roman periods and a low potential for medieval evidence. 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.
- 12.46 The Project Substations, National Grid Substation, and the BESS will likely result in total destruction of archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 12.47 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.
- 12.48 Cabling within the Solar PV Site and across the Cable Route Corridor, will have a greater impact than piling, yet will still be relatively low.. Unlike piles, however, this impact will not be evenly spread and has potential to cause more localised impact.
- 12.49 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.
- 12.50 An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been produced to accompany the submission of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme (Appendix 10.6), which details 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.

## **Hedgerows**

- 12.51 Limited hedgerow removal is proposed during the construction phase of the Scheme (no more than 10m). The significance of the hedgerows is vested in the historic value in relation to the understanding and survival of the pre-1845 field pattern. The removal proposed is sufficiently small enough that the boundary denoted by hedgerows and their contribution to understanding the pre-1845 field pattern will remain legible despite a small section being lost. As such, it is not considered that there will be any impact to understanding their significance.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

- 12.52 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the Study Area, show that the Site has a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to Roman periods and a low potential for medieval evidence. There is no evidence at present to suggest that Site 8 contains, or has the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

## Plates



Plate 61: The northern part of Sub-Site 8B from Brooke Road on the eastern edge, facing west



Plate 62: The eastern part of Sub-Site 8B from Baxter's Lane on the eastern edge, facing west



Plate 63: The western part of Sub-Site 8B from Market Lane on the south-western edge, facing north



Plate 64: The northern part of Sub-Site 8A from Market Lane on the western edge, facing east



Plate 65: The western part of Sub-Site 8A from Market Lane on the north-western edge, facing south-east



Plate 66: The southern part of Sub-Site 8A from Wash Lane on the south-western edge, facing north

## 13 SITE 9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 13.1 The Site for this assessment comprises six arable fields within Site 9 that include approximately 58ha of land c.800m to the south-west of Brooke (centred at NGR TM 2809 9808). It is situated on relatively flat land at a height of approximately 35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 13.2 The Site is bounded on the south by Littlebeck Lane, residential housing and fields to the north and east and fields and woodland to the west.
- 13.3 The solid geology within the Site comprises sand and gravel of the Crag Group overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2025).

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Introduction

- 13.4 This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the Site 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 Site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the national policy.

#### Designated Heritage Assets

- 13.5 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. Designated heritage assets within the wider surroundings are assessed separately.

#### Non-Designated Heritage Assets

##### *Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains*

- 13.6 One heritage asset has been identified within the Site comprising metal detecting, which recovered a medieval coin and a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment (MNF69327).
- 13.7 The HER contains 59 records within the Study Area consisting of 54 'monument' records and five 'event' records within the Study Area. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figures 67-68.
- 13.8 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the Study Area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Site	Within Study Area
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Prehistoric	0	3
Roman	0	8
Saxon	0	5
Medieval	1	13
Post-medieval	1	35
Modern	0	51
Unknown	0	1

## Previous investigations

### *Aerial Investigation Mapping*

- 13.9 Circular features of uncertain function or date have been identified in the north-western part of the Site (Headland Archaeology 2024). Curvilinear features have also been interpreted in the eastern part of the Site, again of uncertain origin or function. Neither of these have been detected in the geophysics, LiDAR or historic mapping.

### *Geophysical Survey*

- 13.10 A geophysical survey was conducted of the Site revealing rectangular enclosures of uncertain date in the north-eastern part (Magnitude Surveys 2024). These may be related to settlement activity or stock enclosures, which align with the former field boundary visible on the enclosure and tithe maps suggestive of a medieval to post-medieval date.

### *HER Data*

- 13.11 A metal detecting survey was undertaken within the Site, which recorded a medieval coin and a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment.
- 13.12 Five events undertaken within the Study Area were historic building surveys that provide little information on the archaeological development of the Site and its Study Area.

## Prehistoric (c. 9500 BC – AD 43)

- 13.13 No prehistoric assets have been recorded within the Site.
- 13.14 The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity includes the recovery of flint artefacts c.900m to the north-east of the Site (MNF10134).
- 13.15 No further evidence is apparent until the Iron Age in which metalwork has been found at two locations. A brooch was found c.1km to the south-west of the Site (MNF68255), and a coin c.1km to the north of the Site (MNF69346).
- 13.16 The water courses and generally flat topography make this a relatively conducive area for habitation during the prehistoric periods, although this is not particularly reflected in the HER. It is considered that there is a low potential for prehistoric evidence within the Site.

**Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)**

- 13.17 No Roman assets have been recorded within the Site.
- 13.18 Metal detecting in various locations has recovered a range of Roman finds in the eastern and western parts of the Study Area. These comprise coins c.500m-1km to the north of the Site (MNF58445, MNF69346), c.1km to the north-east (MNF68250), c.600m to the east of (MNF32923, MNF56184) and c.1km to the south-west (MNF67521). At this latter location, other finds include Roman brooches, a bracelet, knife and ring as well as a brooch (MNF68255). These artefacts were discovered in close proximity to a possible Roman road that runs in a roughly north/south direction (MNF10160). A further Roman road is also postulated c.500m to the north of the Site (MNF58887).
- 13.19 The geophysical survey has detected rectangular enclosures in the northern parts of Site 9 of uncertain date (Magnitude Surveys 2024). As these align with field boundaries on the historic mapping, it is likely that these are of medieval to post-medieval date, but a Roman origin cannot be discounted.
- 13.20 The close proximity of two potential Roman roads as well as multiple finds suggest the landscape was exploited during Roman times, although evidence for settlement activity is lacking. As such, it is considered that the Site has a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the Roman period.

**Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)**

- 13.21 Metal detecting within the Study Area has recovered several Saxon finds including a coin (MNF28444) and a pin (MNF28863) c.100-200m to the south of the Site. Saxon bracelets and brooches have been recorded c.1km to the south-west (MNF68255, MNF67521) as well as further Saxon coins, c.1km to the north-east (MNF31420) and a pin c.1km to the north (MNF69346).
- 13.22 Brooke is listed in the Domesday Book (1086) as having a population of 41 households putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded. The land was owned by the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds and comprised ploughlands, meadows and woodlands indicating a mixed agricultural economy. A church is also mentioned suggesting it was a place of some importance. The name 'Brook' is derived from the Old English meaning '(place at) the brook' (Mills 2011). Kirstead lies to the east of the Site and is also listed in Domesday with a population of 20 households and a church. The name also derives from Old English meaning 'site of a church' (Mills 2011).
- 13.23 Metal detecting within the Site recorded a medieval coin and a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment (MNF69327). Further finds include coins and dress accessories c.100m to the north (MNF69519), coins and a seal matrix c.1km to the south-west (MNF68255, MNF67521), coins and a key c.1km to the north (MNF69346, MNF68250), a

brooch c.1km to the north-east (MNF31420) and coins c.800m to the east of the Site (MNF56184).

- 13.24 Settlement activity is also attested to the east of the Site with remains of earthworks relating to the former settlement at Kirstead. The first comprises an enclosure, possibly a moat, and a trackway c.800m to the east of the Site (MNF29784) and the second is the remains of the medieval Little Green, a toft, c.200m to the east of the Site (MNF29781). These lie in relatively close proximity to the site of a medieval church, c.800m to the east of the Site (MNF10146). It is uncertain whether this church was dedicated to St Stephen or St Andrew, but its location close to the earthworks suggests a former settlement here.
- 13.25 The results of the geophysical survey indicate the presence of rectangular enclosures in the north-eastern part of the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2024). Whilst the dating of these features is uncertain at this stage, it is possible that these have medieval origins and functioned as settlement or stock enclosures with some alignment of field boundaries visible on the enclosure and tithe maps.
- 13.26 An early 17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house, Waterfield Cottage (MNF10154), c.100m to the north of the Site is surrounded by a medieval moat suggesting an earlier structure may have been present on the site.
- 13.27 Occupation during the Saxon and medieval periods appears to have been dispersed across the landscape with the settlements of Brooke to the north and Kirstead to the east as well as moated sites. There appears to have been medieval to post-medieval activity in the north-eastern part of the Site as indicated by the geophysical survey, which may relate to settlement activity and/or stock enclosures. There is high potential for archaeological remains of these periods to be present in this area, although the rest of the Site was likely in use as agricultural land. As such, it is considered that the rest of the Site has a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) Saxon and medieval remains.

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

- 13.28 Apart from a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel repair fragment (MNF69327), no other finds of post-medieval or modern date were found within the Site.
- 13.29 The rectangular enclosures identified by the geophysics in the north-eastern part of the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2024) may be post-medieval in date as indicated by some alignment with field boundaries on the enclosure and tithe maps.
- 13.30 Within the surrounding 1km Study Area there are 86 archaeological assets of post-medieval or modern date recorded in the HER. The majority of these relate to buildings or unstratified finds which are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the Site's archaeological potential. They are recorded in the gazetteer at the end of this report (Annex 1).

- 13.31 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.
- 13.32 The enclosure map from 1801 also shows the land as four fields (Figure 69).
- 13.33 The Brooke tithe map from c.1840 (Figure 70) shows the Site divided into 24 fields, all of which were used for agricultural purposes.
- 13.34 The only changes on the subsequent Ordnance Survey maps are the removal of field boundaries.
- 13.35 Features visible on LiDAR are discussed above in the Aerial Mapping section and are shown on Figure 71.
- 13.36 The historic landscape characterisation of the Site is described as 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture (Figure 72).
- 13.37 During the post-medieval period, the Site largely formed part of the agricultural hinterland to several settlements including Brooke and Kirstead. The rectangular enclosures detected in the north-eastern part of the Site are of possible post-medieval date and this part of the Site is considered to have high potential for archaeological remains. The rest of the Site is considered to have a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) post-medieval and modern evidence.

### **Hedgerows**

- 13.38 The five criteria relating to the identification of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows are outlined in Section 2.4 above.
- 13.39 Of these five criteria, paragraph 5 (a) can be applied to eight sections of hedgerow within Site 9.

*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*

- 13.40 The enclosure, tithe and subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps show sections of field boundaries, presumably formed by hedgerows, in the Site that survive today. Figure 73 shows the extant sections of hedgerows that fulfil criterion 5 (a) of the Hedgerow 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.

## **ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 13.41 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 (2025) and paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) 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.
- 13.42 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 203, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 13.43 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. An assessment of the Scheme's impact on designated heritage assets is provided in the Environmental Statement Volume III Appendix 10.1.

### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

#### ***Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains***

- 13.44 Whilst the Site has been assessed as having a generally low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to Roman periods, there is moderately high potential for medieval to post-medieval remains as indicated by the potential settlement and field system identified by geophysical survey in the north-eastern part of the Site. 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 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.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **The Scheme**

- 13.45 Mitigation embedded into the design of the Scheme will result in the majority of Site 9 being retained as farmland and grassland, with two fields allocated for solar PV arrays.

### **Previous Impacts**

- 13.46 Agricultural activity through the medieval and post-medieval and modern periods is likely to have adversely impacted or truncated potential below-ground archaeological remains across the Site, in particular where these survive at a shallow depth. The presence of cropmarks

visible in aerial photographs and geophysical anomalies relating to archaeological features demonstrate that deeper buried archaeological features survive.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 13.47 Potential impacts upon the settings of designated heritage assets are addressed within a separate report.

### **Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains**

- 13.48 This assessment has concluded that there is a generally low potential for archaeological evidence dating from the prehistoric to Roman periods, although there is a moderately high potential for medieval to post-medieval remains as identified by geophysical survey in the northern part of the Site. 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.
- 13.49 The Project Substations, National Grid Substation, and the BESS will likely result in total destruction of archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 13.50 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.
- 13.51 Cabling within the Solar PV Site and across the Cable Route Corridor, will have a greater impact than piling, yet will still be relatively low.. Unlike piles, however, this impact will not be evenly spread and has potential to cause more localised impact.
- 13.52 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.
- 13.53 An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been produced to accompany the submission of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme (Appendix 10.6), which details 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.

### **Hedgerows**

- 13.54 Limited hedgerow removal is proposed during the construction phase of the Scheme (no more than 10m). The significance of the hedgerows is vested in the historic value in relation to the understanding and survival of the pre-1845 field pattern. The removal proposed is sufficiently small enough that the boundary denoted by hedgerows and their contribution to understanding the pre-1845 field pattern will remain legible despite a small section being

lost. As such, it is not considered that there will be any impact to understanding their significance.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

- 13.55 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the Study Area, show that the Site has a generally low potential for archaeological evidence dating from the prehistoric to Roman periods, although there is moderately high potential for medieval to post-medieval remains as identified by geophysical survey in the northern parts of the Site. There is no evidence at present to suggest that Site 9 contains, or has the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

## Plates



Plate 67: View of the north-western part of the Site, facing south-east



Plate 68: From Mill Lane looking towards the south-western part of the Site, facing north-west



Plate 69: The south-western part of the Site from the south-west corner, facing north-east



Plate 70: The central part of the Site from the southern edge, facing north



Plate 71: The central part of the Site from the south-western edge of Littlebeck Lane, facing north



Plate 72: The eastern end of the Site from the southern edge on Littlebeck Lane, facing north



Plate 73: The far eastern end of the Site from Littlebeck Lane, facing north

## 14 SITE 10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

### SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 14.1 The Site for this assessment comprises five Sub-Sites (10A-10E) covering approximately 146ha of land, c.1km to the north-west of Hedenham. Sub-Site 10A comprises one field centred at NGR TM 3017 9479 with four fields in Sub-Site 10B (centred on NGR TM 3061 9526). There are also four fields within Sub-Site 10C centred on NGR TM 2979 9555 and one field in Sub-Site 10D (centred on NGR TM 3082 9558). Sub-Site 10E is located to the north of these with two fields centred on NGR TM 3108 9628. It is situated on gently rising land at a height of approximately 30m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in Sub-Sites 10A and 10C to the south and west gradually rising to c.40m aOD in Sub-Site 10B and 10D to the east and Sub-Site 10E in the north.
- 14.2 The Site comprises arable fields bisected by Hobb's Lane that runs in a roughly north/south direction through the centre. It is bounded on the west by Norwich Road, fields and dispersed farms to the north and fields and woodland to the east and south.
- 14.3 The solid geology within the Site comprises sand and gravel of the Crag Group overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2025).

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Introduction

- 14.4 This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the Site 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 Site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the national policy.

#### Designated Heritage Assets

- 14.5 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. Designated heritage assets within the wider surroundings are assessed separately.

#### Non-Designated Heritage Assets

##### *Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains*

- 14.6 Four heritage assets have been identified within the Site comprising metal detecting in Sub-Site 10C, which recovered a medieval harness pendant, a medieval bronze plaque, a Roman coin and sherds of late Saxon and medieval pottery (MNF33204). Parts of Sub-Sites 10B, 10D and 10E form part of the WWII airfield at Seething (MNF10466). Sub-Site 10E contained a

fragment of a Roman quernstone (MNF19382) and a medieval seal matrix was recorded in Sub-Site 10A (MNF33206).

- 14.7 The HER contains 89 records within the Study Area consisting of 83 ‘monument’ records and six ‘event’ records within the Study Area. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figures 74-75.
- 14.8 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the Study Area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Site	Within Study Area
Prehistoric	0	10
Roman	2	18
Saxon	1	14
Medieval	2	44
Post-medieval	0	44
Modern	1	25
Unknown	0	2

## Previous investigations

### *Aerial Investigation Mapping*

- 14.9 Aerial mapping has identified a circular feature in Sub-Site 10C that tallies with the geophysics and may be a prehistoric ring ditch. The outlines of the airfield as well as Berry’s Farm are also visible on the aerial mapping (Headland Archaeology 2024).

### *Geophysical Survey*

- 14.10 A geophysical survey was conducted of Site 10 (Magnitude Surveys 2024). Features of interest include a circular response in the centre of Sub-Site 10C that may be prehistoric in origin as well as a rectangular enclosure and linear features to the south of this that extend further east. The origins of these rectilinear features are uncertain. In Sub-Site 10B, there is an area of disturbance relating to the remains of Berry’s Farm that was previously sited in this area in accordance with the historic mapping and the LiDAR. Several anomalies have been identified in Sub-Sites 10B and 10E that represent part of the former RAF Seething airfield.

### *HER Data*

- 14.11 An excavation was carried out in 1970 c.800m to the north-west of Sub-Site 10E next to Seething Road (MNF5108, ENF4588), which revealed evidence of a late Saxon or early

medieval pottery kiln. Remains of a late 12<sup>th</sup> century structure and three medieval ditches were also uncovered. An earthwork ditch runs parallel to the road, which has been interpreted as a probable late Saxon to medieval common boundary.

- 14.12 A geophysical survey (ENF153139, Magnitude Surveys 2022) was undertaken on land c.500m to the south-west of Sub-Site 10A containing cropmarks of circular and rectangular features of possible prehistoric date. Linear features of probable post-medieval date were also identified (MNF31515). Trial trenching (ENF152519, MNF77473, Chris Birks Archaeology 2022) just to the south of this, c.600m to the south-west of Sub-Site 10A, revealed four poorly dated ditches. Unstratified finds include potential Iron Age and Roman pottery, medieval pottery, a post-medieval coin as well as late Saxon and post-medieval metal objects.
- 14.13 Two earthwork surveys were undertaken as part of the Norfolk Ancient Woodland Historic Environment Rapid Identification Survey. One of these was at Hedenham Wood, c.200m to the south-east of Sub-Site 10B, which contains the remains of the medieval moated enclosure of Hedenham Hall (MNF10638, ENF96845). The second was at Long Row, c.1km to the south-east of Sub-Site 10B, which is an area of woodland, but may have originated as a road in the medieval period (ENF96846, MNF43401).

### **Prehistoric (c. 9500 BC – AD 43)**

- 14.14 No prehistoric assets have been recorded within the Site, although the geophysical survey and the aerial photograph mapping survey have both detected a circular response in Sub-Site 10C that may be prehistoric in origin (Magnitude Surveys 2024, Headland Archaeology 1024).
- 14.15 The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity includes the recovery of flint artefacts during metal detecting. A Neolithic polished axehead (MNF69644) and a flint flake (MNF72110) were recorded c.1km to the north-east of Sub-Site 10E with further flints c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 10E (MNF28344) and c.500m west of Sub-Site 10E (MNF66486).
- 14.16 Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age ring ditches have been identified in three locations clustered to the south and south-west of the Study Area with two c.800m-1km to the south of Sub-Site 10A (MNF23744, MNF21077) and a third c.500m to the south-west of Sub-Site 10A (MNF31515). A Bronze Age rapier was found c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 10E (MNF10449).
- 14.17 Potential Iron Age pottery was discovered during trial trenching c.500m to the south-west of Sub-Site 10A (MNF77473), although these finds were unstratified. The excavations also revealed four ditches, which could not be definitively dated.
- 14.18 Earthworks of a complex of ditches, banks and hollow ways, along with a number of pits/ponds that may have originally formed enclosures have been identified c.1km to the

south-east of Sub-Site 10B (MNF62638). Whilst these features are of uncertain date, it has been suggested that they are of Iron Age origin as indicated by cropmarks in the vicinity.

- 14.19 The water courses and generally flat topography make this a relatively conducive area for habitation during the prehistoric periods, although this is not particularly reflected in the HER. The cropmark evidence suggests the landscape, particularly to the south and south-west, was utilised for funerary purposes during the Bronze Age with potential ring-ditches, although none of these have been verified through archaeological methods and could be later features. A curvilinear feature has been identified in Sub-Site 10C by a geophysical survey and aerial photograph mapping survey of the Site that may have prehistoric origins. As such, it is considered that there is generally a low potential for prehistoric evidence within the Site, although a moderate to high potential within Sub-Site 10C.

### **Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)**

- 14.20 Two Roman finds have been recovered within the Site with a coin found in Sub-Site 10C (MNF33204) and a fragment of quernstone in Sub-Site 10E (MNF19382). Indeed, metal detecting throughout the Study Area has recorded a number of Roman finds with a cluster c.500m-1km to the west of Sub-Site 10A comprising pottery, coins (MNF77473, MNF68192, MNF41188, MNF10156), along with a brooch (MNF65806) and a terret or rein ring (MNF55046). Approximately 500m-1km to the north of Sub-Site 10C are further finds including a spindle whorl (MNF33203), a coin (MNF10142) and pottery (MNF29314). Both these clusters of finds lie along the route of a former Roman road, which bounds the western edge of the Site (now the modern B1332 Norwich Road). This ran from Dunwich to Caistor St Edmund (*Venta Icenorum*) passing through Hedenham. The geophysical survey has identified rectilinear anomalies of uncertain origin within Fields Sub-Site 10C.
- 14.21 Further Roman finds include coins (MNF19768) and pottery (MNF10454) c.500m to the north of Sub-Site 10C, pottery and coins (MNF28344, MNF10449) c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 10E, pottery and a brooch (MNF71470, MNF69644) c.1km to the north-east of sub-Site 10E and coins (MNF69885, MNF70999) c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 10B.
- 14.22 The only potential evidence for settlement is cropmarks of linear and rectilinear features c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 10A (MNF21077). However, these lie close to a possible Bronze Age ring ditch and these features may be associated with prehistoric activity.
- 14.23 The close proximity of the Roman road as well as multiple finds may suggest the landscape was exploited during Roman times, although evidence for settlement activity is lacking. Whilst rectilinear features have been detected by geophysical survey in Sub-Site 10C, their origins are uncertain, although a possible Roman date cannot be ruled out. As such, there is moderate to high potential for archaeological remains in the southern parts of Sub-Site 10C and low potential for the rest of the Site.

### **Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)**

- 14.24 There are two main clusters of Saxon activity within the Study Area with one area to the north of the Site and a second to the south-west on the western side of the Roman road. The area to the north is associated with the dispersed settlement of Langhale, which is mentioned in Domesday as having a population of 29 households putting it in the largest 40% of settlements recorded. A church is also listed indicating that it was a place of importance and part of the lands of the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds. Within this area, a late Saxon or early medieval pottery kiln was discovered c.800m to the north-west of Sub-Site 10E (MNF5108). Excavations at the site in 1970 revealed Thetford-type pottery associated with the kiln remains. Further evidence of Saxon pottery indicating settlement is recorded within the Site in Sub-Site 10C (MNF33204), c.400m to the north-west of Sub-Site 10E (MNF10445) as well as c.500m to the north of Sub-Site 10C (MNF10454) and c.800m to the north of Sub-Site 10E (MNF69055).
- 14.25 The second area of Saxon activity is represented by casual losses or manuring activity, which have been found during metal detecting. The finds comprise a strap end (MNF55046), brooches (MNF41188), a pin (MNF41207), lead weights (MNF68191) as well as other metal objects (MNF77472) scattered c.500m-1km to the west of Sub-Site 10A. Just to the north of this cluster of finds, further metal detecting has recorded a Saxon key c.300m to the north-west of Sub-Site 10C (MNF77215).
- 14.26 A number of dispersed settlements surround the Site with origins in the late Saxon period including Hedenham to the south, Woodton to the south-west, Seething to the north-east and Kirstead Green to the north. Hedenham is listed in the Domesday Book (1086) as having a population of 34 households in 1086 putting it in the largest 40% of settlements recorded. The land had a mixed agricultural economy with ploughlands and meadows. The name 'Hedenham' derives from the Old English meaning 'homestead of a man called Hedena' (Mills 2011). The village of Woodton was a larger settlement of 69.3 households at the time of Domesday putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded. 'Woodton' is also derived from the Old English meaning 'farmstead in or near a wood' (Mills 2011). Seething lies c.2km to the north-east of the Site and was also populated at the time of Domesday with 68.3 households putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded. Its name derives from Old English meaning '(settlement of) the family of followers of a man called Sitha' (Mills 2011). Kirstead is listed in the Domesday Book as having a population 20 households, which is an estimate as it is mentioned alongside Langhale. A church is listed, but this is likely to be the same church that is associated with Langhale. Indeed, the name 'Kirstead Green' derives from the Old English meaning 'site of a church' (Mills 2011).
- 14.27 The geophysical survey has detected rectilinear anomalies that may represent medieval activity in the southern parts of Sub-Site 10C, although their origins are uncertain.
- 14.28 Medieval activity is widespread throughout the Study Area including within the Site. In Sub-Site 10C, metal detecting recorded a medieval harness pendant with a dragon motif and a

bronze plaque in the form of a chicken as well as medieval pottery (MNF33204). Further metal detecting in Sub-Site 10A revealed a medieval seal matrix (MNF33206).

- 14.29 Occupation is concentrated in three main areas within the Study Area including the dispersed medieval settlement of Langhale/Kirstead and the moated sites at Woodton and Hedenham. The first lies approximately 800m to the north of Sub-Site 10B with sites of possible churches located c.800m to the north of Sub-Site 10C (MNF10144, MNF14047). It is likely that there was just one church, although its exact location is uncertain and was probably associated with the settlement of Kirstead as suggested by place-name evidence. The associated settlement of Langhale with its pottery production site has also recovered evidence of a 12<sup>th</sup> century building and three medieval ditches c.800m to the north-west of Sub-Site 10E (MNF5108). Numerous moated sites have also been identified c.400m to the north of Sub-Site 10C (MNF10145, MNF55696) as well as three to the south-west of the Site. All three have been posited as possible locations of the former Woodton Hall, although some of these may be later landscape features as part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Hermitage Garden. One is located c.200m to the west of Sub-Site 10C (MNF10157), the second is c.1km to the west of Sub-Site 10C (MNF74763) and the third is c.1km to the south-west of Sub-Site 10C (MNF10207). The moated site of the former Hedenham Hall is situated within woodland c.500m to the south-east of Sub-Site 10B with substantial earthwork remains (MNF10638). Surrounding this area are further earthworks and cropmarks of landscape features of likely medieval origin. These include a fishpond c.800m to the south of Sub-Site 10B (MNF50210) and field boundaries c.500m to the south of Sub-Site 10B (MNF50205) and c.1km to the south of Sub-Site 10B (MNF50209, MNF50212).
- 14.30 Metal detecting throughout the Study Area have recorded a number of finds resulting from chance losses and manuring activity. Around Woodton, multiple finds of horse fittings have been recovered c.800m-1km to the west of Sub-Site 10B (MNF28445, MNF10156, MNF55046) along with buckles, thimbles and seal matrices (MNF41188, MNF68192, MNF68191, MNF41207, MNF65807). Near the former site of Hedenham Hall, finds of coins and a purse were recorded c.800m-1km to the south of Sub-Site 10B (MNF70999, MNF69885). Coins and pottery were found close to the medieval settlement at Langhale c.1km to the north of Sub-Site 10E (MNF28344, MNF10449, MNF10446) as well as several buckles and coins c.1km to the north-east of Sub-Site 10E (MNF72110, MNF69644, MNF50008).
- 14.31 Occupation during the Saxon and medieval periods was dispersed with the settlements of Langhale and Kirstead to the north, Woodton to the south-west and Hedenham to the south. Potential medieval activity has been detected by the geophysical survey in which rectilinear anomalies have been identified in the southern parts of Sub-Site 10C. Whilst their origins are uncertain, there is a moderate to high potential for archaeological remains in these fields. The rest of the Site was likely in use as agricultural land and, as such, it is considered that the Site has a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) Saxon and medieval remains.

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

- 14.32 Within Sub-Sites 10B, 10C, 10D and 10E of the Site lies the remains of the WWII airfield at Seething. The airfield was established between 1942 and 1943 and handed to the USAAF in December 1943. It was designated USAAF Station 146 and used by the 448<sup>th</sup> Bomb Group, who flew Consolidated B-24 Liberator heavy bomber aircraft. It contained a classic 'A'-shaped layout of three interconnecting runways surrounded and linked by a perimeter track, along which numerous dispersal bays were sited. There were 17 bomb and ammunition stores and two T-2 hangars as well as several dispersed administrative areas. Sub-Site 10E was used as an area set aside for butts, where the aircraft tested their guns. Sub-Site 10C appears to have been part of the bomb stores site and Sub-Site 10B formed part of the south-western edge of two of the runways (Plates 12-14). Following the end of the war, Station 146 was handed back to the RAF and in late 1945, it accommodated Nos 53 and 94 Maintenance Units. RAF Seething closed in 1946 with the majority of the airfield reverted to agricultural use. The eastern section, including part of the main runway, became Seething Airfield and is still in use today by the Waveney Flying Group. The WWII control tower is now a museum.
- 14.33 An aircraft crash site has been identified c.1.1km to the east of Sub-Site 10B following a desk study and constraints assessment (Zetica 2024). This comprised a Flying Fortress aircraft that crashed on 17<sup>th</sup> April 1945. Some WWII crashes may have had live munitions on board, which could have scattered across a wide area. This would typically have included small arms ammunition for machine guns and cannon shells for aircraft within cannons.
- 14.34 Within the surrounding 1km Study Area there are 70 archaeological assets of post-medieval or modern date recorded in the HER. The majority of these relate to buildings or unstratified finds which are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the Site's archaeological potential. They are recorded in the gazetteer at the end of this report (Annex 1).
- 14.35 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.
- 14.36 The enclosure maps provide the earliest detailed mapping as well as information on the parish boundaries. The Site is divided across three parishes (Hedenham, Seething and Woodton) with Sub-Sites 10A, the middle part of 10B, 10D and 10E within Seething parish and the eastern section of 10B within Hedenham parish.
- 14.37 Sub-Site 10E is shown on the Seething enclosure map from 1814 (Figure 76) in which the land has been divided into six plots. The western part is owned by William Crickmore Junior and the eastern part are owned by Robert Grimer. Two footpaths bisect the Site.
- 14.38 The eastern part of Sub-Site 10B and 10D also fall within the Seething enclosure map (Figure 76). The eastern part of Sub-Site 10B is annotated as 'Great Wood' indicating the presence

- of the owned by William Crickmore Junior. The north-western part of Sub-Site 10B contains three structures that form part of the Hon. George Irby's land and likely relates to buildings later known as Berry's Farm. The far north-west tip of Sub-Site 10B is labelled as 'Hall' owned by W. Suckling.
- 14.39 Sub-Site 10C, 10A and the western part of the 10B fall within the Woodton enclosure map from 1814 (Figure 77) and are under the ownership of M.W. Suckling. In the north-east corner of Sub-Site 10B, 'Potter Hall' is annotated indicating that this land was associated with a Hall (as also indicated on the Seething enclosure map).
- 14.40 The parish boundaries have not changed since the enclosure maps and the Site covers three tithe maps including Hedenham, Seething and Woodton (Figure 78). The Seething tithe map from 1838 shows Sub-Site 10E with two ponds marked. The landowners remain the same as the enclosure map. The geophysics shows linear features running through the Site that are associated with the former airfield.
- 14.41 Parts of Sub-Site 10B also fall within this map with a complex of six buildings visible, which relate to the later Berry's Farm, although the apportionment annotates this as 'House, yards and garden' (Plot 429). A stackyard (Plot 430) and a stable (Plot 431) are also listed, all of which belong to Lord Boston and occupied by John Mann. An orchard is present to the west of the property (Plot 428) and a 'cart shed piece' (Plot 432) to the north. To the north-west of the house is Plot 424 that is labelled 'Hall Piece' indicating that this plot belonged to a Hall (likely Potter Hall that was annotated on the enclosure map). The western tip of Sub-Site 10B lies in Woodton parish. The eastern part of Sub-Site 10B is also divided between Seething parish to the west and Hedenham parish to the east. The Great Wood is still annotated in Plot 435, as well as a Little Wood is Plot 440, both under the ownership of William Crickmore as part of Seething parish. Lord Boston owns the lands on the Hedenham tithe map of 1839 with pasture, ploughland and meadow annotated.
- 14.42 Sub-Sites 10C, 10A and the western part of 10B lie within the Woodton tithe map from 1841 and do not show any structures. Plot 425 in the western part of Sub-Site 10B is annotated 'Potter Hall (part of)' under the ownership of Alfred Suckling and occupied by William Franklin (Seething tithe map) and its adjoining piece, Plot 275, (Woodton tithe map) is labelled Potter Hall owned by Robert Fellowes esq. and occupied by William Franklin.
- 14.43 The first edition Ordnance Survey mapping from 1884 shows the farm complex annotated as 'Berry's Farm' within the northern part of Sub-Site 10B as four main structures, along with three further sheds/barns within the courtyard. The surrounding areas comprise farmland with few changes apart from the removal or addition of field boundaries (Figure 79).
- 14.44 There are no significant changes on the subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping other than the removal of some field boundaries until the 1973-1979 Ordnance Survey map, in which the airfield at Seething is marked.

- 14.45 Features visible on LiDAR are discussed above in the Aerial Mapping section and are shown on Figure 80.
- 14.46 The historic landscape characterisation of the Site is described as 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture, apart from the southern part of Sub-Site 10A that is 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure by piecemeal agreement (Figure 81).
- 14.47 During the post-medieval period, the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland to several settlements and parishes including Hedenham, Woodton and Seething. A former farm annotated as Berry's Farm was present within Sub-Site 10B, remains of which are visible in the geophysics and shown as a depression on the LiDAR. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Sub-Sites 10B, 10C, 10D and 10E formed part of the Seething WWII airfield, whilst the rest remained in agricultural use. As such, the Site is considered to have a moderate to high potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) post-medieval and modern evidence in Sub-Sites 10B, 10C, 10D and 10E and low potential for the rest of the Site.

### **Hedgerows**

- 14.48 The five criteria relating to the identification of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows are outlined in Section 2.4 above.
- 14.49 Of these five criteria, paragraph 5 (a) can be applied to 12 sections of hedgerow within Group 10 of the Site.

*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*

- 14.50 The enclosure, tithe and subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps show sections of field boundaries, presumably formed by hedgerows, in the Site that survive today. Figure 82 shows the extant sections of hedgerows that fulfil criterion 5 (a) of the Hedgerow 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.

### **ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 14.51 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 (2025) and paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) 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.
- 14.52 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance.

In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 203, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 14.53 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. A preliminary assessment of setting is provided in the Environmental Statement Volume III Appendix 10.1.

### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

#### ***Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains***

- 14.54 Whilst the Site has been assessed as having a generally low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, although a circular response detected by the geophysics and aerial mapping may suggest a prehistoric ring ditch in Sub-Site 10C. The remains of the RAF Seething airfield as well as a post-medieval farmstead are buried in Sub-Sites 10B, 10C, 10D and 10E. 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 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.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **The Scheme**

- 14.55 Four of the five Sub-Sites of Site 10 will contain Solar PV Arrays and there will be a primary construction compound within Sub-Site 10C under the Scheme. A portion on the eastern side of Sub-Site 10B will remain as open land and will not contain any built elements. There will also be new landscaping including a new woodland area at the western boundary of Sub-Site 10C and grassland elsewhere to either side of existing field boundaries, from which there will be setbacks.

### **Previous Impacts**

- 14.56 The construction of the airfield in Sub-Sites 10B, 10C, 10D and 10E will have impacted any below ground remains. The remains of the now demolished Berry's Farm have impacted part of Sub-Site 10B. The former woodland in the eastern part of Sub-Site 10B may have caused some impact to any below ground remains.
- 14.57 Agricultural activity from the medieval to modern periods is likely to have adversely impacted or truncated potential below-ground archaeological remains across the Site, in

particular where these survive at a shallow depth. The presence of cropmarks visible in aerial photographs and geophysical anomalies relating to archaeological features demonstrate that deeper buried archaeological features survive.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 14.58 Potential impacts upon the settings of designated heritage assets are addressed within a separate report.

### **Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains**

- 14.59 This assessment has concluded that there is a generally low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, although a circular response detected by the geophysics and aerial mapping may suggest a prehistoric ring ditch in Sub-Site 10C. The remains of the RAF Seething airfield as well as a post-medieval farmstead are buried in Sub-Sites 10B, 10C, 10D and 10E.
- 14.60 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.
- 14.61 The Project Substations, National Grid Substation, and the BESS will likely result in total destruction of archaeological remains within their footprint.
- 14.62 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.
- 14.63 Cabling within the Solar PV Site and across the Cable Route Corridor, will have a greater impact than piling, yet will still be relatively low.. Unlike piles, however, this impact will not be evenly spread and has potential to cause more localised impact.
- 14.64 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.
- 14.65 An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been produced to accompany the submission of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme (Appendix 10.6), which details 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.

### **Hedgerows**

- 14.66 Limited hedgerow removal is proposed during the construction phase of the Scheme (no more than 10m). The significance of the hedgerows is vested in the historic value in relation

to the understanding and survival of the pre-1845 field pattern. The removal proposed is sufficiently small enough that the boundary denoted by hedgerows and their contribution to understanding the pre-1845 field pattern will remain legible despite a small section being lost. As such, it is not considered that there will be any impact to understanding their significance.

## CONCLUSIONS

- 14.67 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the Study Area, show that the Site has a generally low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, although a circular response detected by the geophysics and aerial mapping may suggest a prehistoric ring ditch in Sub-Site 10C. The remains of the RAF Seething airfield as well as a post-medieval farmstead are buried in Sub-Sites 10B, 10C, 10D and 10E. There is no evidence at present to suggest that Site 10 contains, or has the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

## Plates



Plate 74: The northern part of Sub-Site 10E from the south-east corner, facing north-west



Plate 75: The southern part of Sub-Site 10E from the eastern end looking west



Plate 76: The northern part of Sub-Site 10C from Harvey's Lane, facing south-east



Plate 77: The western part of Sub-Site 10C from Norwich Road at the north-west corner, facing south-east



Plate 78: The central part of Sub-Site 10C from the north-west corner, facing south-east



Plate 79: The south-eastern part of Sub-Site 10C from the north-east corner, facing south-east



Plate 80: The western part of Sub-Site 10B from the north-east corner, facing south-west



Plate 81: The western part of Sub-Site 10B from the northern edge, facing south-west



Plate 82: The central part of Sub-Site 10B from the north-west corner, facing south



Plate 83: The eastern part of Sub-Site 10B from Seething Road on the eastern edge, facing west



Plate 84: Sub-Site 10A from the north-western corner, facing south-east

## 15 CABLE ROUTE CORRIDOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 15.1 The Site for this assessment comprises the CRC, which extends from Site 1 in the south-west to Site 10 in the north-east, and includes 14 parcels (CRC1-CRC14).
- 15.2 The Site comprises fields and is surrounded by predominantly agricultural land interspersed with farms, woodland and residential housing.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Introduction

- 15.3 This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the Site 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 Site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with national policy.

#### Designated Heritage Assets

- 15.4 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

#### Non-Designated Heritage Assets

##### *Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains*

- 15.5 The HER contains 26 records within the Study Area, consisting of 25 'monument' records and one 'event' records. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Annex 1 and their positions marked on Figures 83-85.
- 15.6 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the Study Area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Site
Prehistoric	9
Roman	12
Saxon	5
Medieval	16
Post-medieval	15

Modern	1
Unknown	3

## Previous investigations

### *Aerial Investigation mapping*

- 15.7 An aerial investigation mapping survey has been undertaken within the Site (ENF156794), which forms part of the assessment for the current project (Headland Archaeology 2024). Potential remains of archaeological interest and are summarised in the following table:

<b>CRC Number</b>	<b>Possible Feature</b>	<b>Possible Date</b>
CRC4	Ring Ditch	Prehistoric
CRC4	Deserted Medieval Village	Medieval
CRC4	Rectilinear Enclosure	Iron Age/Roman
CRC6	Shrunken Village of Lundy Green	Medieval/Post-Medieval
CRC6	Industrial activity – brick works, saw mill, extraction	Post-Medieval
CRC8	Ring Ditch	Prehistoric
CRC8	Building	Post-Medieval
CRC8	Moated Site	Medieval
CRC9	Deserted Medieval Village related to Woodton Hall	Medieval
CRC9	Building	Medieval
CRC11	Enclosure and Circular Feature	Iron Age/Roman

## UXO Mapping

- 15.8 An assessment of unexploded ordnance was also undertaken as part of this project, which has identified the following potential hazards within the CRC.

<b>CRC Number</b>	<b>Possible Feature</b>	<b>Possible Date</b>
CRC4	Bombing	Modern

CRC11	Bombing	Modern
CRC14	Airfield	Modern

### Prehistoric (c. 9500 BC – AD 43)

- 15.9 The most significant prehistoric assets are of two ring ditches that may indicate burials of potential Bronze Age date. These have been recorded by aerial photograph mapping within CRC4 to the east of Sub-Site 2C and CRC8, the latter is also recorded on the HER, but has also been interpreted as a possible pond (MNF56912; 90m west of CRC8).
- 15.10 Two features were identified by aerial photograph mapping of likely Iron Age/Roman date and include a rectilinear feature in CRC4 to the east of Sub-Site 2B and The Pye Roman Road. A rectilinear enclosure and circular feature were identified in CRC11.
- 15.11 Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery has been found in CRC6, which is likely to indicate settlement. These have been found at MNF29412 at the north-western end of CRC6 in an area that has been interpreted as a late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint working site. Further pottery has been found just to the east of this in the northern part of CRC6 at MNF19362, MNF19361 and MNF28811.
- 15.12 The remaining assets comprise fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys that have recorded prehistoric flints as well as metal work. A Bronze Age rapier blade and a late Bronze Age socket axehead was found in CRC2 (MNF66024), Bronze Age axeheads and a palstave in CRC4 to the south-west of Sub-Site 2C (MNF70668; 360m west of CRC4), a late Neolithic axehead in CRC4 to the east of Sub-Site 2C in the vicinity of the ring ditch (MNF58190), Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flakes at the northern end of CRC4 to the east of Sub-Site 4B (MNF69208) and a Neolithic axehead in the north-eastern part of CRC4 adjacent to Sub-Site 5A (MNF20573; 10m west of CRC4). A possible late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint working site has been identified in the north-western end of CRC6 (MNF29412). Further prehistoric flints, many of which were burnt indicative of their use in cooking were found just to the east of the flint working site in the northern part of CRC6 (MNF19361, MNF19362, MNF19363,, MNF19364; 100m east of CRC6, MNF19365; 210m east of CRC6, MNF22241; 200m east of CRC6) as well as in the southern part of CRC6 to the north-west and west of Sub-Site 3B (MNF21991; 80m east of CRC6, MNF25677; 30m south of CRC6, MNF29407, MNF29409; 50m southwest of CRC6) and in the centre of CRC6 (MNF29411; 0m west of CRC6, MNF29410; 10m west of CRC6). Burnt flints were also discovered in CRC8 to the south of Sub-Site 7H (MNF10190; 130m north of CRC8). Neolithic flints have been recorded in CRC10 to the west of Sub-Site 8A (MNF24537; 220m northwest of CRC10).
- 15.13 The evidence suggests that settlement began in the late Neolithic/Bronze Age period with a flint working site and finds of burnt flints and pottery, particularly in the northern area of

CRC6. Occupation may have continued in this area into the Iron Age. Funerary evidence is also indicated in the Bronze Age in CRC4 and possibly in CRC8. Iron Age activity is also evidenced in CRC4 and CRC11. As such, occupation within the Site cannot be discounted and it is considered that there is a high potential for prehistoric evidence in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8 and CRC11 and low potential in the other areas.

### **Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)**

- 15.14 The most significant evidence for Roman activity comprises a possible settlement located in CRC10 (MNF24537; 220m northwest of CRC10). Metal detecting recovered a range of objects including roof tiles and bricks as well as pottery, coins, brooches, bracelets, weights and horse fittings. The pottery indicates that activity peaked during the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that this was a roadside settlement as the course of a former Roman road has been identified to the south in CRC8. The extrapolated line would have run along its eastern edge (MNF10199; 110m west of CRC8).
- 15.15 Further evidence for a possible Roman building was found in CRC6 (MNF29408). A rectangular enclosure was identified on aerial photographs and subsequent fieldwalking in 1992 recovered pottery, glass, querns and tiles. Again, it is possible that this structure was also sited along the Roman road identified in CRC8 (MNF10199; 110m west of CRC8).
- 15.16 Two additional Roman roads have been identified including The Pye Roman Road located at the western edge of the Study Area (MNF7947) and runs through CRC4 as well as a second at the eastern edge. This runs through CRC13 in a north/south direction and is extrapolated to have run through the eastern edge of CRC8 (MNF10160).
- 15.17 The remaining evidence for Roman activity relates to finds recorded during metal detecting and fieldwalking events. These comprise a fragment of puddingstone quern in CRC2 (MNF20098; 10m south of CRC2). In CRC4: a cosmetic pestle and mortar set (MNF70668; 360m west of CRC4), two rings (MNF58190), coins (MNF14114; 10m west of CRC4), a brooch (MNF14115), pottery and coins (MNF64157), pottery (MNF14113; 300m southwest of CRC4, MNF69208), and a steelyard weight (MNF40743). In CRC6: coins (MNF29412, MNF19362, MNF29410; 10m west of CRC6), coins and brooch (MNF67378), pottery and tile fragments and oyster shells (MNF19361), pottery (MNF25677; 30m south of CRC6, MNF29409; 50m southwest of CRC6) and a brooch (MNF28811). Pottery has been recorded in CRC8 (MNF28812), as well as a brooch (MNF58547; 300m south of CRC8). In CRC9, coins and a steelyard weight (MNF10156) and a terret (MNF55046; 300m south of CRC9) were discovered and in CRC10, a coin (MNF31567; 260m southeast of CRC10) and a brooch (MNF73369) were found.
- 15.18 There is high potential for Roman remains in CRC6 and CRC10 with evidence for potential roadside settlements, which is supported by finds in these areas. The courses of three Roman roads also run through CRC4, CRC8 and CRC13 and there is high potential for activity in these areas.

**Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)**

- 15.19 Whilst no evidence for Saxon structures has been identified, finds of late Saxon pottery do hint at settlement in the area with sherds recorded in CRC4 (MNF14115), CRC6 (MNF19361) and CRC9 (MNF10156).
- 15.20 Other Saxon finds include a late Saxon/medieval spindle whorl in CRC4 (MNF14114; 10m west of CRC4), a late Saxon bridle bit-link and lead spindle whorl in CRC4 (MNF73373; 320m of CRC4), a late Saxon/Scandinavian-style disc brooch and lead trade weight (MNF64157), early Saxon brooch fragments in CRC6 (MNF66074), an unidentified lead object in CRC6 (MNF19363), a middle Saxon brooch in CRC6 (MNF19364), an early Saxon long brooch in CRC6 (MNF25677; 30m south of CRC6), a late Saxon strap end in CRC9 (MNF55046; 300m south of CRC9) and possible early Saxon tweezers in CRC10 (MNF24537; 220m northwest of CRC10).
- 15.21 An area of medieval settlement has been identified in CRC4 at the northern end of the green. It is surrounded by a large, ditched enclosure and fieldwalking has recorded concentrations of medieval and post-medieval pottery within this (MNF17179; 200m south of CRC4, MNF17180; 275m south of CRC4).
- 15.22 At the northern end of CRC4, earthworks of a series of ditched enclosures close to the site of a former church, St Peter's, and are thought to be medieval in date (MNF33332; 5m west of CRC4). Fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery have been recovered from the site.
- 15.23 Soilmarks of a possible medieval moat have been identified in CRC8 (MNF29782; 150m south of CRC8), which is supported by the aerial photograph mapping. The photographs show that it is overlain by later field boundaries and appears to be medieval in date.
- 15.24 There is circumstantial evidence to indicate that part of CRC5 falls within the extents of a medieval deer park (MNF21992; 330m south of CRC6).
- 15.25 The remaining assets within the Study Area comprise finds relating to metal detecting and fieldwalking events. A medieval papal bulla and a sword or dagger pommel were recorded in CRC2 (MNF66024). In CRC4, a harness pendant and knife handle (MNF70668 360m west of CRC4), a swivel (MNF58190), pottery, coins, and horse accessories (MNF14114; 10m west of CRC4, MNF14115, MNF64157, MNF69208), coins (MNF69243), pottery (MNF14113; 300m southwest of CRC4, MNF16610; 180m north of CRC4), coins, lead spindle whorl, lead pot mend, a buckle and pendant (MNF73373; 320m of CRC4) were found. Pottery was found in CRC7 (MNF17858; 130m west of CRC7). In CRC6: pottery, coins, buckles (MNF29412), coins and buckle (MNF67378, MNF29410; 10m west of CRC6), coins and brooch (MNF66074; 150m west of CRC6), pottery and coins (MNF19362, MNF19363, MNF28811), pottery (MNF22241; 200m east of CRC6, MNF19361, MNF25258; 70m south of CRC, MNF21990; 20m south of CRC6, MNF29409; 50m southwest of CRC6) and writing leads (MNF25677; 30m south of CRC6). In CRC8, a copper alloy buckle (MNF55053), a buckle plate and strap end

(MNF58547; 300m south of CRC8) were recorded. In CRC9, pottery, coins, horse harness pendant and dress accessories (MNF10156), furniture fitting, buckle, key and horse harness pendant (MNF55046; 300m south of CRC9), and coins (MNF15037; 120m south of CRC11) were recovered. Pottery (MNF22200; 50m northwest of CRC10, 22201) and pottery and coins (MNF24537; 220m northwest of CRC10) were found in CRC10.

- 15.26 Occupation during the Saxon and medieval periods was dispersed with small settlements around greens as well as moated sites. There appears to be high potential for settlement remains in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8, CRC9, whilst the rest of the Study Area was likely in use as agricultural land and, as such, it is considered that the Site has a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) Saxon and medieval remains.

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

- 15.27 The site of a post-medieval house is postulated in CRC10, which is supplemented by finds of post-medieval pottery (MNF22201).
- 15.28 A late 18<sup>th</sup> century brickworks has been identified at the northern end of CRC4 that consists of two kilns and a range of partly demolished buildings (MNF10183; 450m north of CRC4). This is shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition map with most of the actual brickworks just to the north of the Site, although it is possible that clay extraction took place within the Site.
- 15.29 More recent activity relates to the World War II Airfields at Seething in CRC14 (MNF10466) and Hardwick in CRC5 (MNF21992; 330m south of CRC6).
- 15.30 Within the surrounding Study Area, there are 43 archaeological assets of post-medieval or modern date recorded in the HER. The majority of these relate to buildings or unstratified finds which are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the Site's archaeological potential. They are recorded in the gazetteer at the end of this report (Annex 1).
- 15.31 During the post-medieval and modern periods, the Site largely formed the agricultural hinterland to dispersed settlements. There is some evidence for occupation and industry within CRC4, CRC5, CRC10 and CRC14 and these areas have high potential for below ground remains, although there is low potential for the rest of the Site.

### **Hedgerows**

- 15.32 The five criteria relating to the identification of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows are outlined in Section 2.4 above.
- 15.33 Of these five criteria, paragraph 5 (a) can be applied to sections of hedgerow within the CRC.

*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*

- 15.34 The enclosure and tithe maps show sections of field boundaries, presumably formed by hedgerows, in the Site that survive today. Figures 86 to 87 show the extant sections of hedgerows that fulfil criterion 5 (a) of the Hedgerow 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.

## **ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 15.35 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 (2025) and paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) 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.
- 15.36 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 203, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 15.37 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

#### ***Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains***

- 15.38 The Site has been assessed as having a high potential to contain remains from the prehistoric period in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8, CRC11, high potential for Roman remains in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8, CRC10 and CRC13, high potential for Saxon and medieval remains in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8 and CRC9 and high potential for post-medieval and modern remains in CRC4, CRC5, CRC10 and CRC14. The rest of the Site has low potential for archaeological remains. 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 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.

### **Hedgerows**

- 15.39 Although sections of the hedgerows have been assessed as 'important' under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 they are not considered to be a designated heritage asset as defined by

the NPPF, and contain no evidential value or archaeological interest, i.e. they do not hold any evidence for past human activity worthy of archaeological investigation. The significance of the 'important' hedgerows is therefore vested in their historic value in relation to the understanding and survival of the pre-1845 field pattern.

- 15.40 It is clear that when originally drafted the regulations were designed to give some protection to the survival of field patterns that had been in place prior to enclosure (i.e. parts of the open field system), however, the later ruling that any boundary known to be in existence in 1845 (the date of the last enclosure act) or earlier has resulted in a large number of boundaries falling under the regulations that were created by enclosure, not in existence before enclosure. The result is that the regulations now provide some protection to hedgerows of a certain age, rather than relating to hedgerows/boundaries that were in existence before the enclosure of the open fields of a certain township or parish. It stands to reason, therefore, that hedgerows which mark the boundary of a field that were in existence before the enclosure of the land would be of greater significance and historic interest than those which are a product of enclosure.
- 15.41 The hedgerows within the study site are clearly related to enclosure rather than a preexisting open field system and are considered to be of very limited potential to add to regional or national research objectives and as such are considered to be of no more than local significance.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **The Scheme**

- 15.42 The Cable Route Corridor (hereafter 'CRC'), which extends from and connects Site 1 in the south-west to Site 10 in the north-east. It includes 14 parcels, labelled CRC1-CRC14.

### **Previous Impacts**

- 15.43 The WWII airfields will have impacted any archaeological remains in CRC5 and CRC14. A brickworks in CRC4 is likely to have impacted any below ground archaeology in this area. Agricultural activity may have had a low-level impact across the Site, although the presence of cropmarks visible in aerial photographs relating to archaeological features demonstrate that deeper buried archaeological features survive.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 15.44 Designated Heritage Assets have been subject to a separate assessment (Environment Statement Volume III Appendix 10.1).

### **Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains**

- 15.45 This assessment has concluded that there is a high potential to contain remains from the prehistoric period in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8, CRC11, high potential for Roman remains in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8, CRC10 and CRC13, high potential for Saxon and medieval remains in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8 and CRC9 and high potential for post-medieval and modern remains in CRC4, CRC5, CRC10 and CRC14. The rest of the Site has low potential for archaeological remains.
- 15.46 Cabling within the Solar PV Site and across the Cable Route Corridor, will have a greater impact than piling, yet will still be relatively low. Unlike piles, however, this impact will not be evenly spread and has potential to cause more localised impact.
- 15.47 An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy has been produced to accompany the submission of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme (Appendix 10.6), which details 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.

### **Hedgerows**

- 15.48 Current proposals allow for the retention of the majority of identified 'important' hedgerows within the Site. There will be some loss of parts of the hedgerows where it is necessary to break through for the cable route corridor and other possible minor removals depending upon access requirements. The heritage significance of the hedgerows is vested not in the hedgerow itself but in the historic value of the boundary that they mark and the ability to understand the enclosure period field system. Whilst the breaking through of the hedgerows will result in a change to the detail of this field pattern, the overall ability to read and understand that field system will not be impacted by the levels of loss proposed.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

- 15.49 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the Study Area, show that the Site has a high potential to contain remains from the prehistoric period in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8, CRC11, high potential for Roman remains in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8, CRC10 and CRC13, high potential for Saxon and medieval remains in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8 and CRC9 and high potential for post-medieval and modern remains in CRC4, CRC5, CRC10 and CRC14. There is no evidence at present to suggest that the CRC contains, or has the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

## 16 CONCLUSIONS

16.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance of the Site and the potential for the Scheme to impact any below-ground archaeological remains. The assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) and the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPSs.

16.2 Geophysical and aerial surveys and have been conducted on all Sites, the results of which will be summarised here on a site-by-site basis. Initial trial trenching has also been undertaken, although the results of this are forthcoming and will be presented in a separate report, summarised in the ES (PCA forthcoming).

### Sites 1 and 2

16.3 The cropmark and geophysical surveys have identified potential remains of a former 19<sup>th</sup> century building in Sub-Site 1B. The HER records the possible presence of remains of a medieval church within Sub-Site 1B, although there is no evidence on the geophysics and aerial surveys or the LiDAR to support this. Additional areas have been included in Sub-Sites 1C and 1D, which have not been subjected to geophysical or aerial surveys, although no HER data fall within these boundaries. Sites 1 and 2 have a generally low potential for archaeological evidence dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods to be present, although there is a high potential for medieval and post-medieval/modern remains in Sub-Site 1B.

### Site 3

16.4 The geophysical and aerial surveys have detected the remains of access roads for RAF Hardwick as well as a post-medieval/modern building and possible blacksmithing and quarrying activities. A low to moderate potential for archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric and Roman periods, a low potential for medieval evidence and a low to moderate potential for post-medieval to modern activity is concluded.

### Site 4

16.5 The geophysical and aerial surveys identified a structure in Sub-Site 4A and a linear feature that may have been a trackway. A ring ditch has also been identified in the north-eastern part of Sub-Site 4B, along with quarrying activity. The focus of potential medieval activity is located in the south-western part of Sub-Site 4B. The Site has a high potential for prehistoric to medieval remains in Sub-Site 4B and a low to moderate potential for the rest of the Site to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods. As no solar panels will be placed within the southern part of Sub-Site 4B, this area will not be impacted, apart from any groundworks associated with cabling or other construction work.

**Site 5**

- 16.6 The geophysical and aerial surveys have identified the remains of a possible medieval house at the northern end of Sub-Site 5A. The south-eastern part of Sub-Site 5B also contained anomalies of circular and rectilinear features. There is moderate to high potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods in the northern part of Sub-Site 5A and the south-eastern part of Sub-Site 5B, but low potential for the rest of the Site. The south-eastern part of Sub-Site 5B will not contain solar panels and this area will not be impacted, apart from any groundworks associated with cabling or other construction work.

**Site 6**

- 16.7 A possible pit probably relating to localised quarrying of clay has been identified in the eastern part of the Site as detected by geophysical and aerial surveys as well as historic mapping. The geophysical survey has also identified a linear feature running through the centre of the site and may have been a trackway. The Site has a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the prehistoric period and a low potential for the Roman to medieval periods to be present within the Site. No panels will be placed within this Site and any below-ground remains will not be impacted.

**Site 7A-7C**

- 16.8 Both the geophysical and aerial surveys identified a pond or pit feature in Sub-Site 7A and the geophysics detected a circular feature in Sub-Site 7B that may have prehistoric origins. In Sub-Site 7C, a field system or trackway was identified by the aerial survey and the LiDAR. The Site has a low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, although there is a moderate to high potential for prehistoric remains in Sub-Site 7B as indicated by the geophysical survey and moderate to high potential for medieval remains associated with the moated site next to Sub-Site 7C. No solar panels will be placed in the area to the west of the moated site in Sub-Site 7C and this area will not be impacted, apart from any groundworks associated with cabling or other construction work.

**Site 7D-7H**

- 16.9 A pond or pit feature has been identified within the north-eastern part of Sub-Site 7F. The geophysics and the LiDAR also show a depression in this area, although it is not noted on the historic mapping. The LiDAR shows the structure associated with 'Mudhole' in the south-western corner of Sub-Site 7D, which tallies with disturbances on the geophysics. The Site has a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods.

**Site 7I-7L**

- 16.10 No features of archaeological significance were detected by the geophysical and aerial surveys. The Site has a generally low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, although there is a moderate potential for Roman remains due to the close proximity of two potential Roman roads, a possible settlement as well as multiple finds.

**Site 8**

- 16.11 Quarrying activity has been identified from the aerial survey and historic mapping and a modern pipeline has been detected by the geophysical survey in Sub-Site 8B. Multiple prehistoric and Roman finds in the vicinity of the Site as well as a Roman road and a potential settlement indicates that the Site has a low to moderate potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to Roman periods and a low potential for medieval evidence. The solar panels will not be placed on the western side of Sub-Site 8B, thus reducing potential impacts on any below-ground remains.

**Site 9**

- 16.12 The geophysical survey of Site 9 has detected the presence of rectangular enclosures in the north-eastern part of the site that may relate to settlement and/or stock enclosures of probable medieval to post-medieval date. The Site has a generally low potential for archaeological evidence dating from the prehistoric to Roman periods, although there is moderately high potential for medieval to post-medieval remains as identified by geophysical survey in the northern parts of the Site. The solar panels will not be placed in the western part of the Site, thus reducing potential impacts on any below-ground remains.

**Site 10**

- 16.13 The geophysics has detected a curvilinear anomaly of potential prehistoric date and rectilinear anomalies of uncertain date in Sub-Site 10C. Remains of a former farm may be present in Sub-Site 10B as well as evidence for the former World War II airfield in Sub-Sites 10B, 10C, 10D and 10E. The Site has a generally low potential to contain remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, although a circular response detected by the geophysics and aerial mapping may suggest a prehistoric ring ditch in Sub-Site 10C. The remains of the RAF Seething airfield as well as a post-medieval farmstead are buried in Sub-Sites 10B, 10C, 10D and 10E.

**Cable Route Corridor**

- 16.14 The CRC has a high potential to contain remains from the prehistoric period in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8, CRC11, high potential for Roman remains in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8, CRC10 and CRC13, high potential for Saxon and medieval remains in CRC4, CRC6, CRC8 and CRC9 and high potential for post-medieval and modern remains in CRC4, CRC5, CRC10 and CRC14. The rest of the Site has low potential for archaeological remains.
- 16.15 The construction compounds and electricity substation within Sub-Sites 1B, 2B, 4A, 4B will impact any potential below-ground remains and archaeological mitigation will be required in these areas. New planting in Sub-Sites 7C, 8B, 10A and 10C also has the potential to disturb any archaeological deposits and mitigation may be required.
- 16.16 In summary, groundworks associated with the Scheme including excavation for cable routes and associated infrastructure will have the potential to have impacts upon any

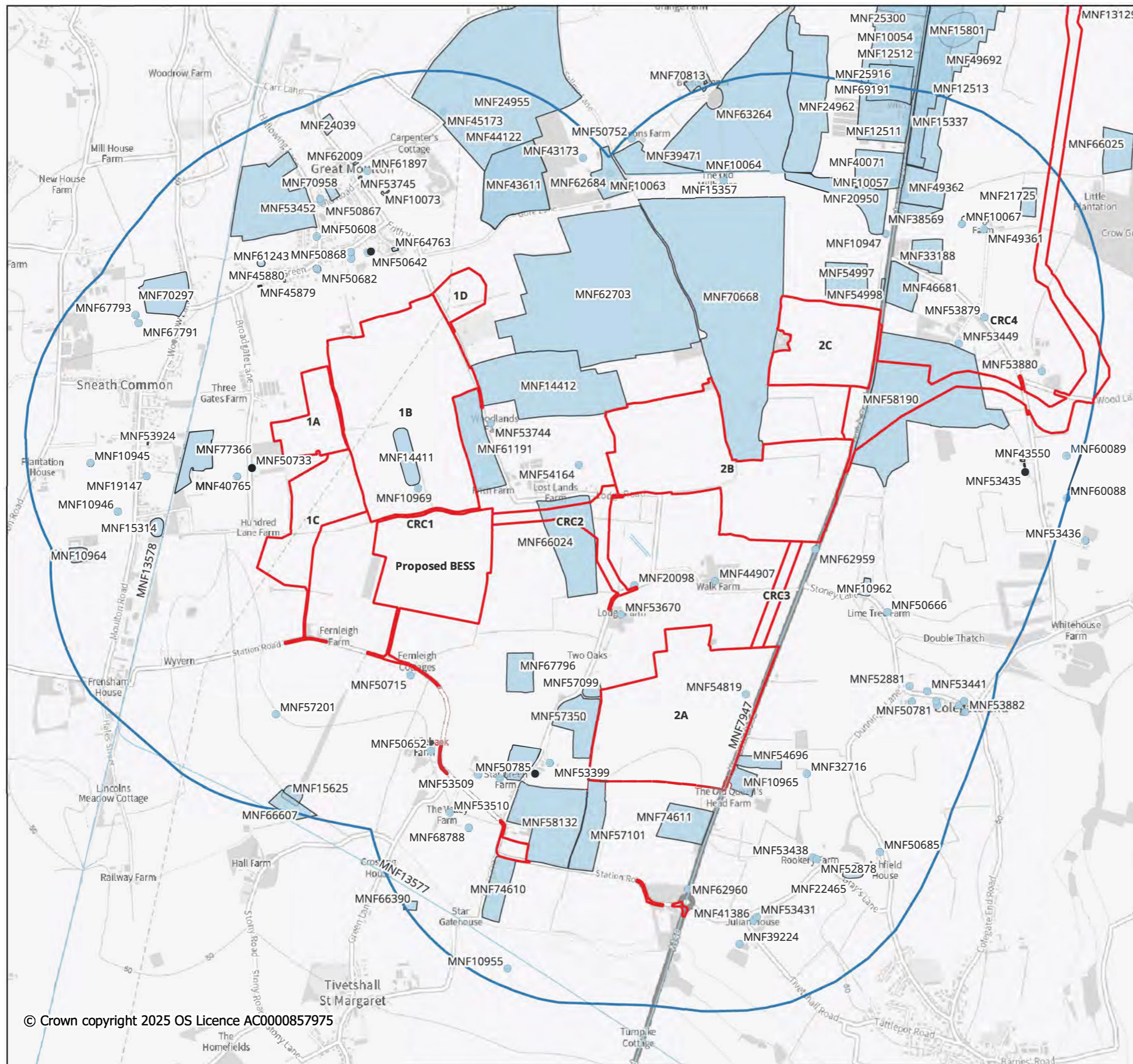
archaeological deposits which may survive within the Site. A mitigation strategy is currently being agreed with the Norfolk County Council Planning Archaeologist and will be presented in the ES, to accompany the DCO application.

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## **Figures**



**Key**

- Order Limits
- 1km Search Area (Sites 1 and 2)
- HER Monument (Point)
- HER Monument (Line)
- HER Monument (Region)

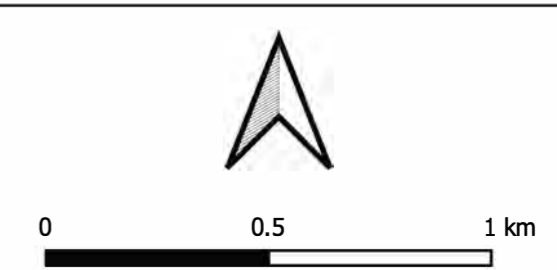
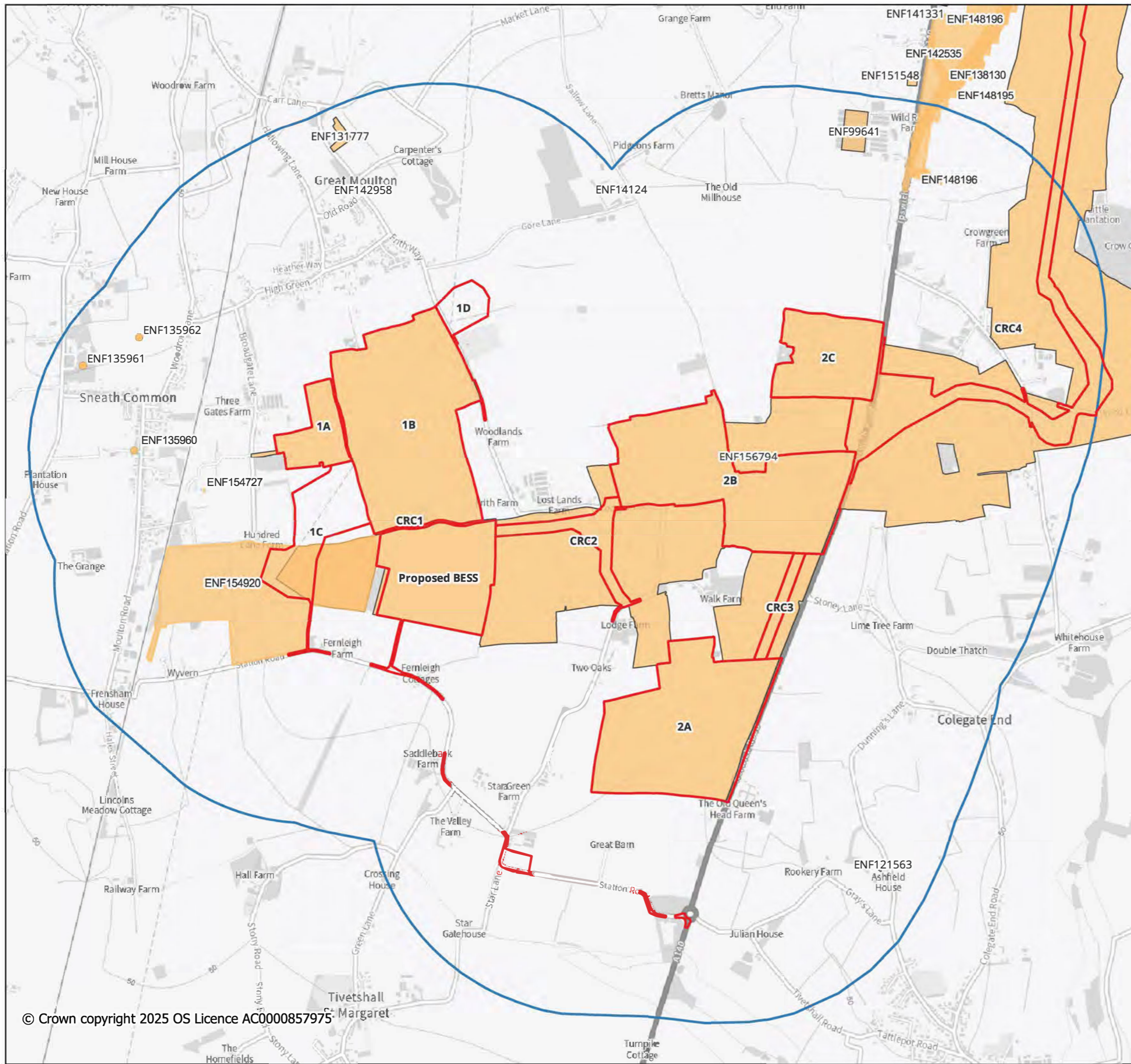
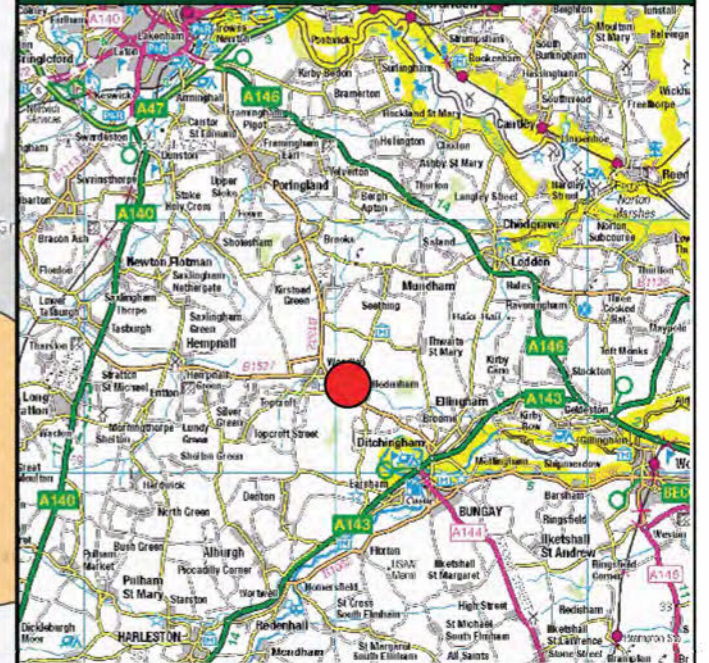


Figure 1. Sites 1, 2 and BESS Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records



- Key**
- Order Limits
  - 1km Search Area (Sites 1 and 2)
  - HER Event Points
  - HER Event Lines
  - HER Event Regions



0 0.5 1 km

A horizontal scale bar with markings at 0, 0.5, and 1 km.

Figure 2. Sites 1, 2 and BESS Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records

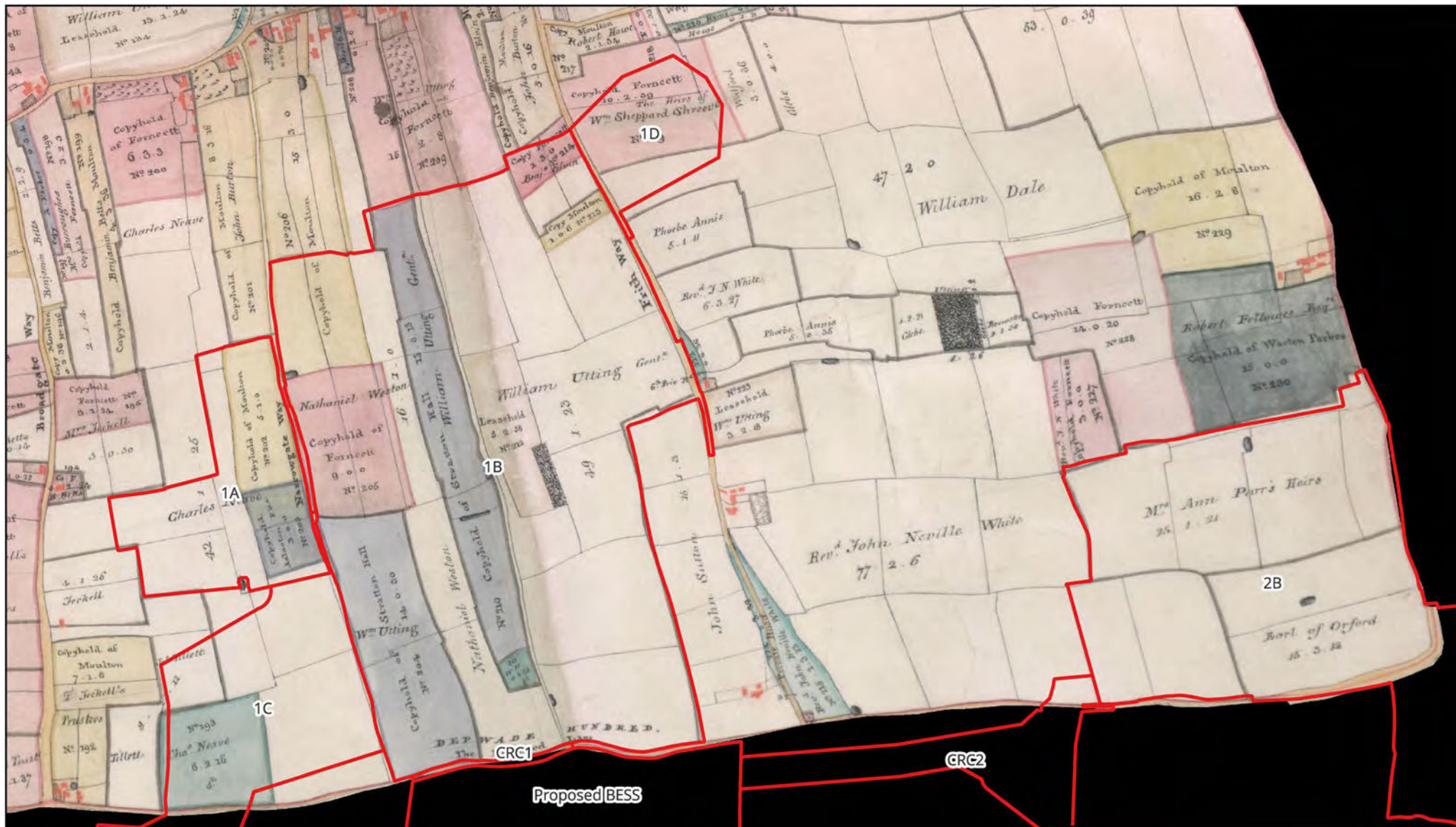


Figure 3. Extract from the Moulton St Michael Enclosure map from 1820



Key

 Order limits



Figure 4. Extract from the Tivetshall St Margaret Enclosure map n.d.

Key



 Order limits



Figure 5. Extract from the Moulton St Michael Tithe map from 1837.

Key

 Order Limits



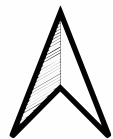
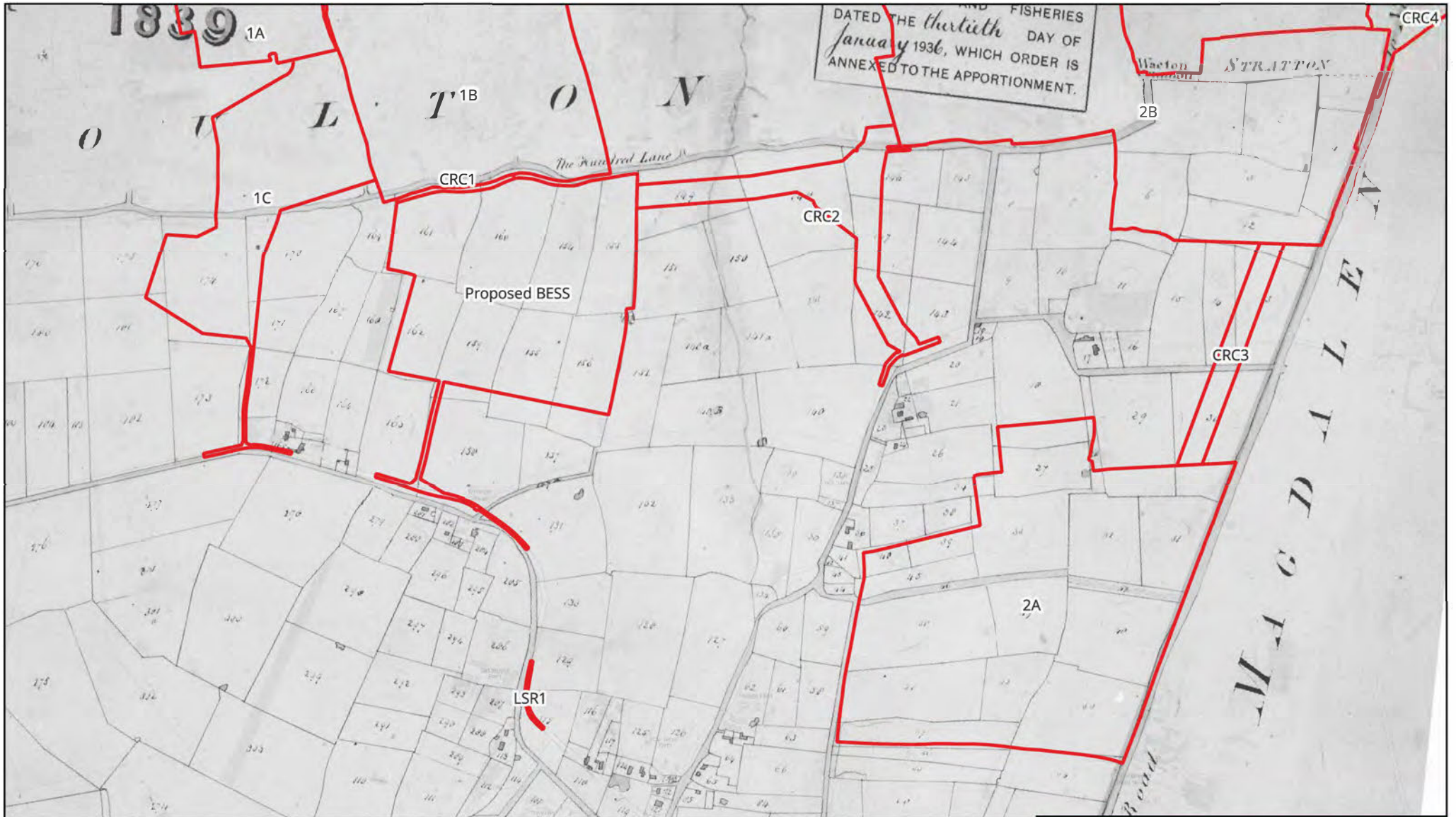


Figure 6. Extract from the Tivetshall St Margaret Tithe map from 1839.

Key


 Order Limits



Figure 7. Extract from the Stratton St Mary Tithe map from 1839.

Key

 Order Limits

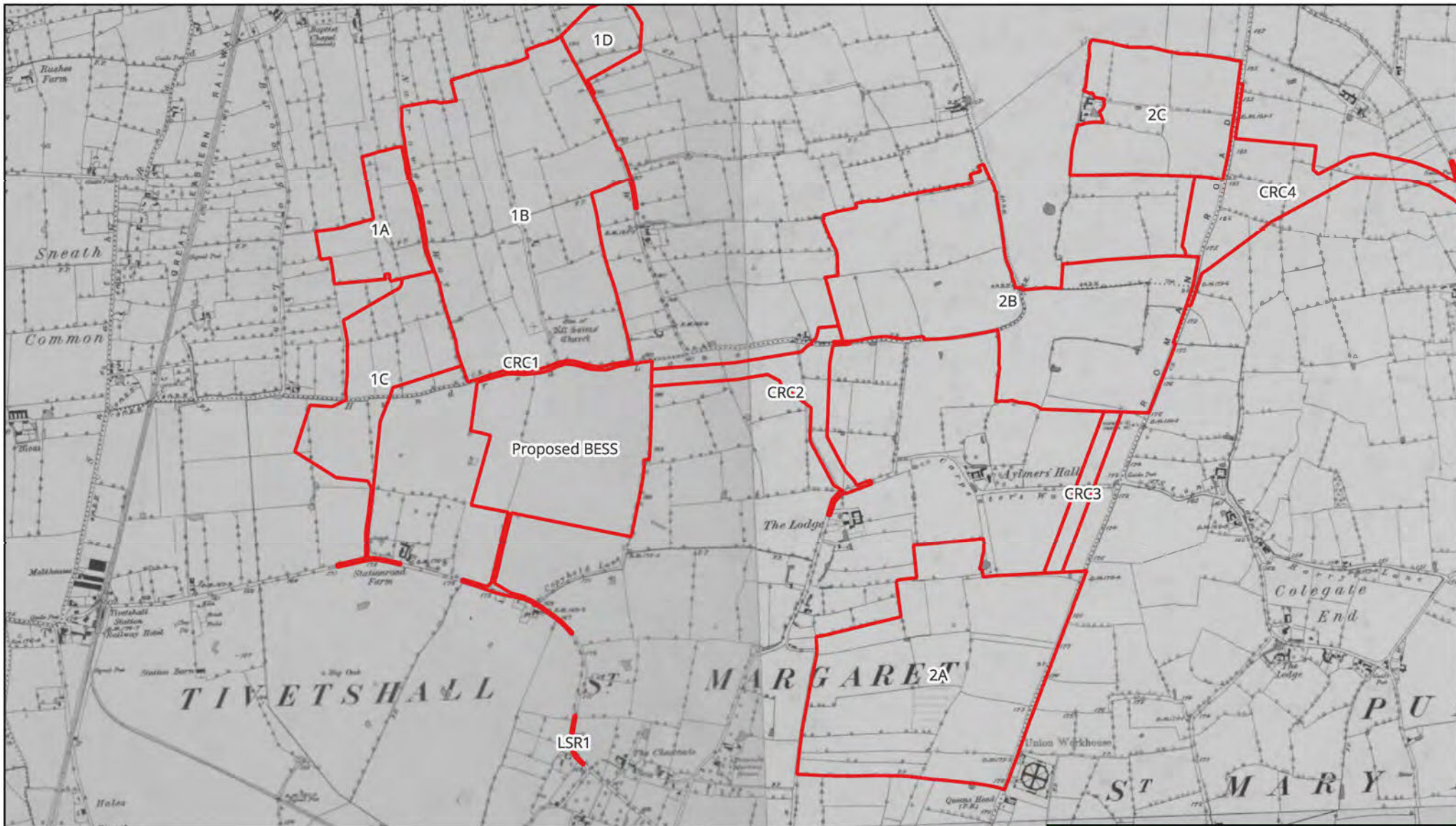

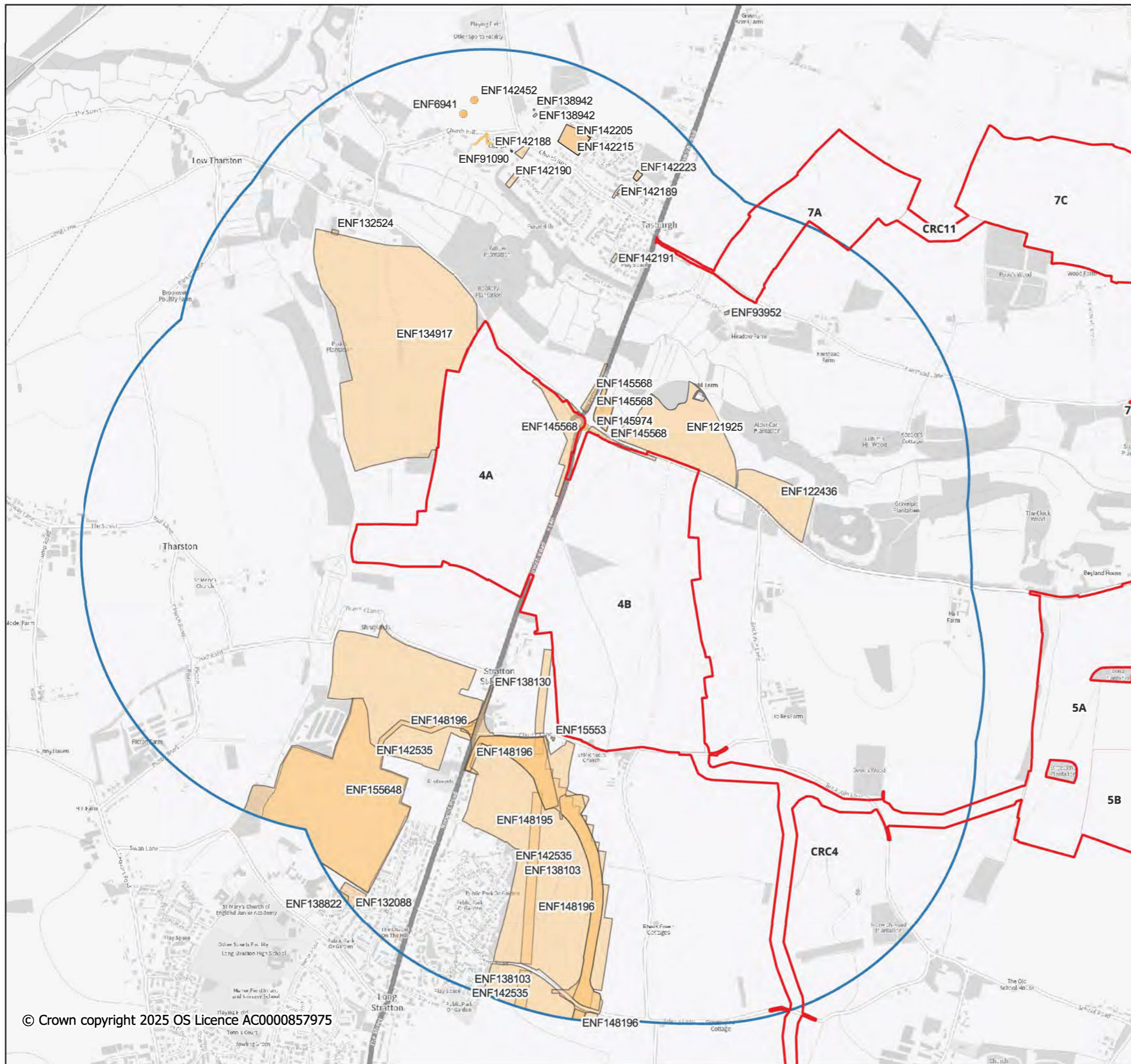


Figure 8. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map from 1883.

Key

 Order Limits



**Key**

- Order Limits
- 1km Study Area
- HER Event Points
- HER Event Lines
- HER Event Regions

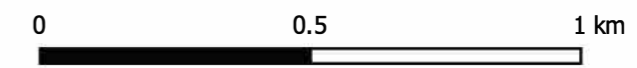


Figure 20. Site 4 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records

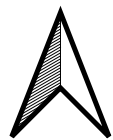
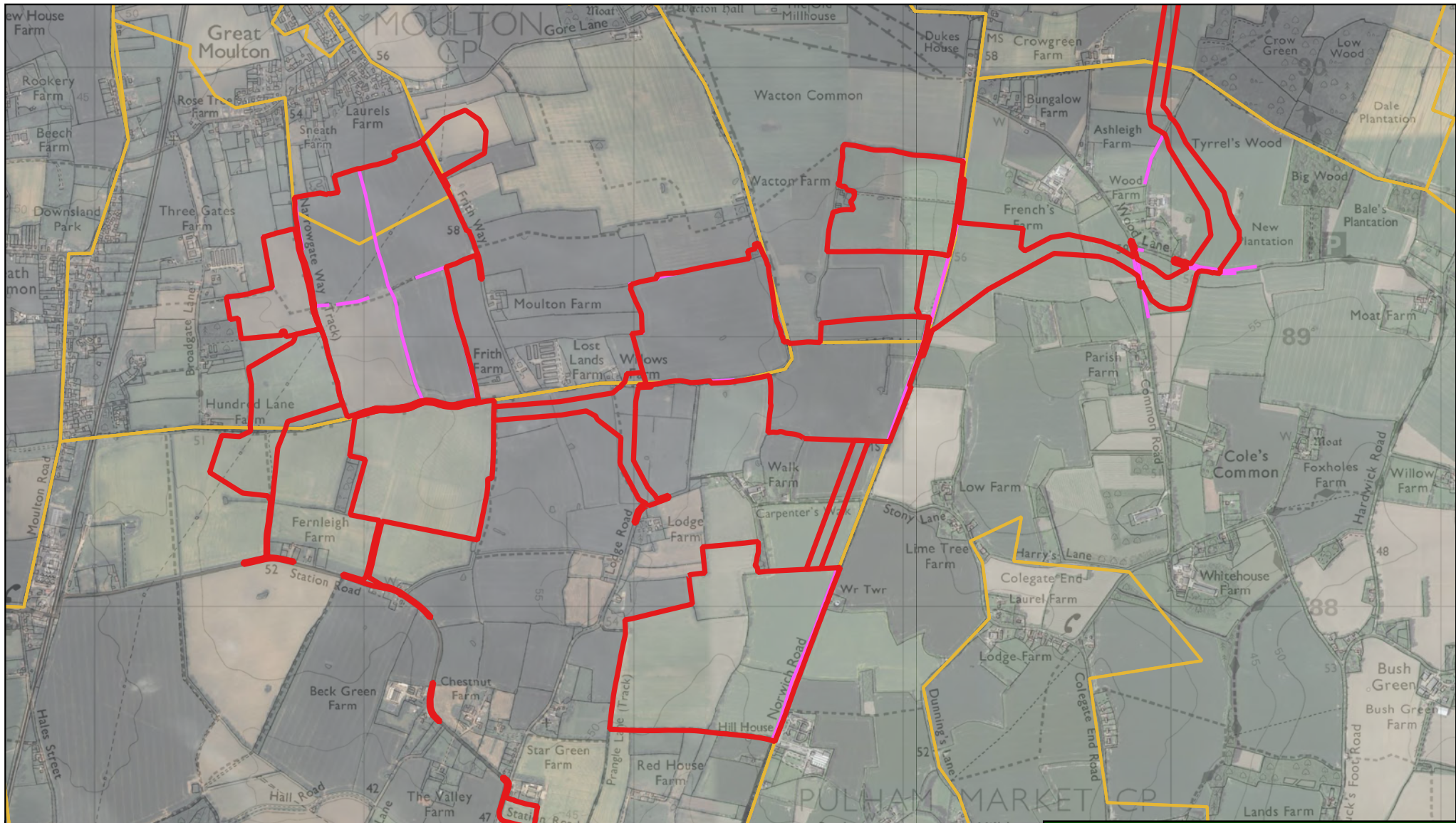


Figure 11. Sites 1, 2 and BESS Order Limit showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries

Key

- Order Limits
- Important Hedgerows
- Norfolk Parish Boundaries





Figure 14. Extract from the Hempnall Tithe map from 1842



Key

 Order Limits

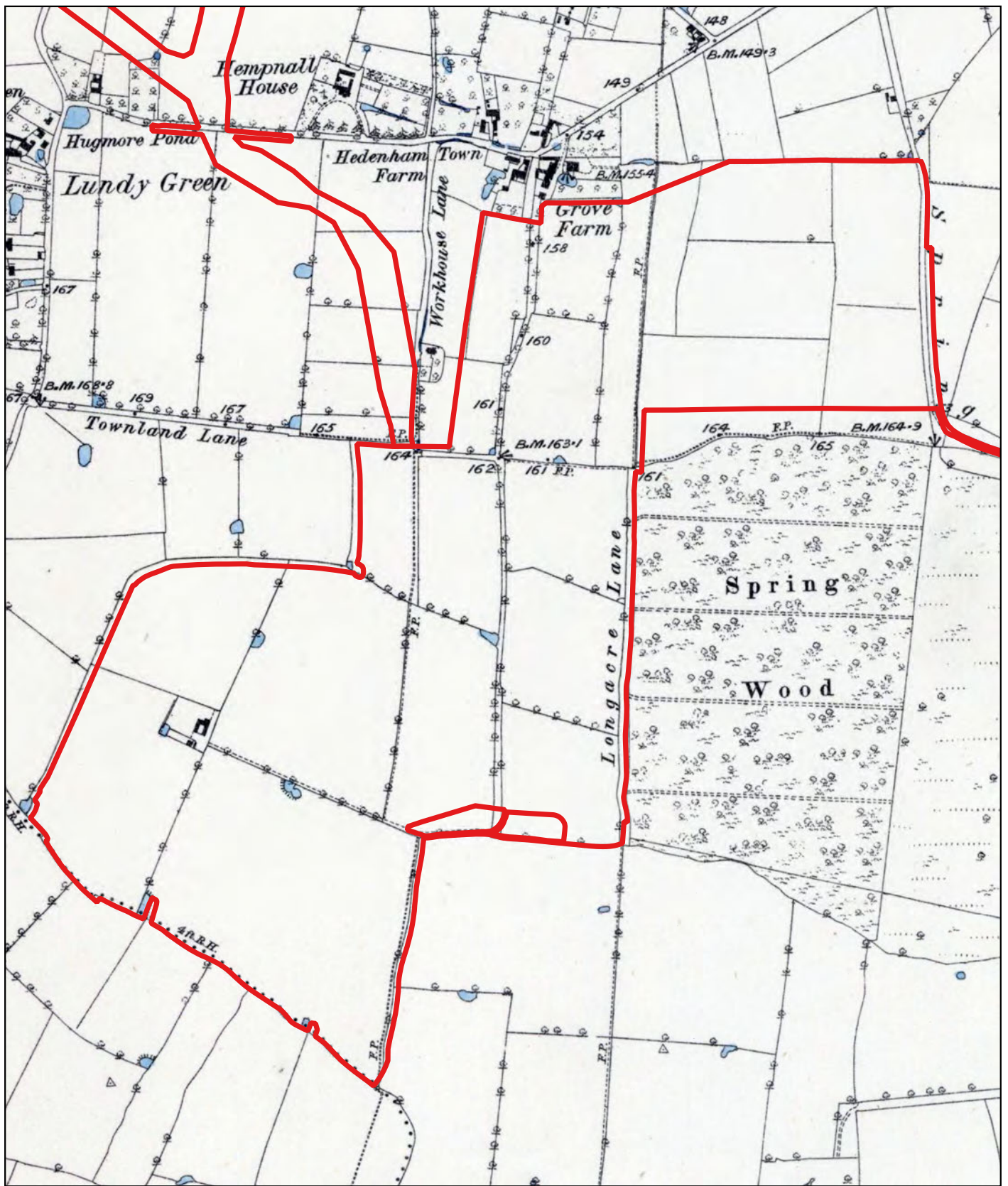


Figure 15. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map from 1883

	<p>Key</p> <p> Order Limits</p>	
---	--	--

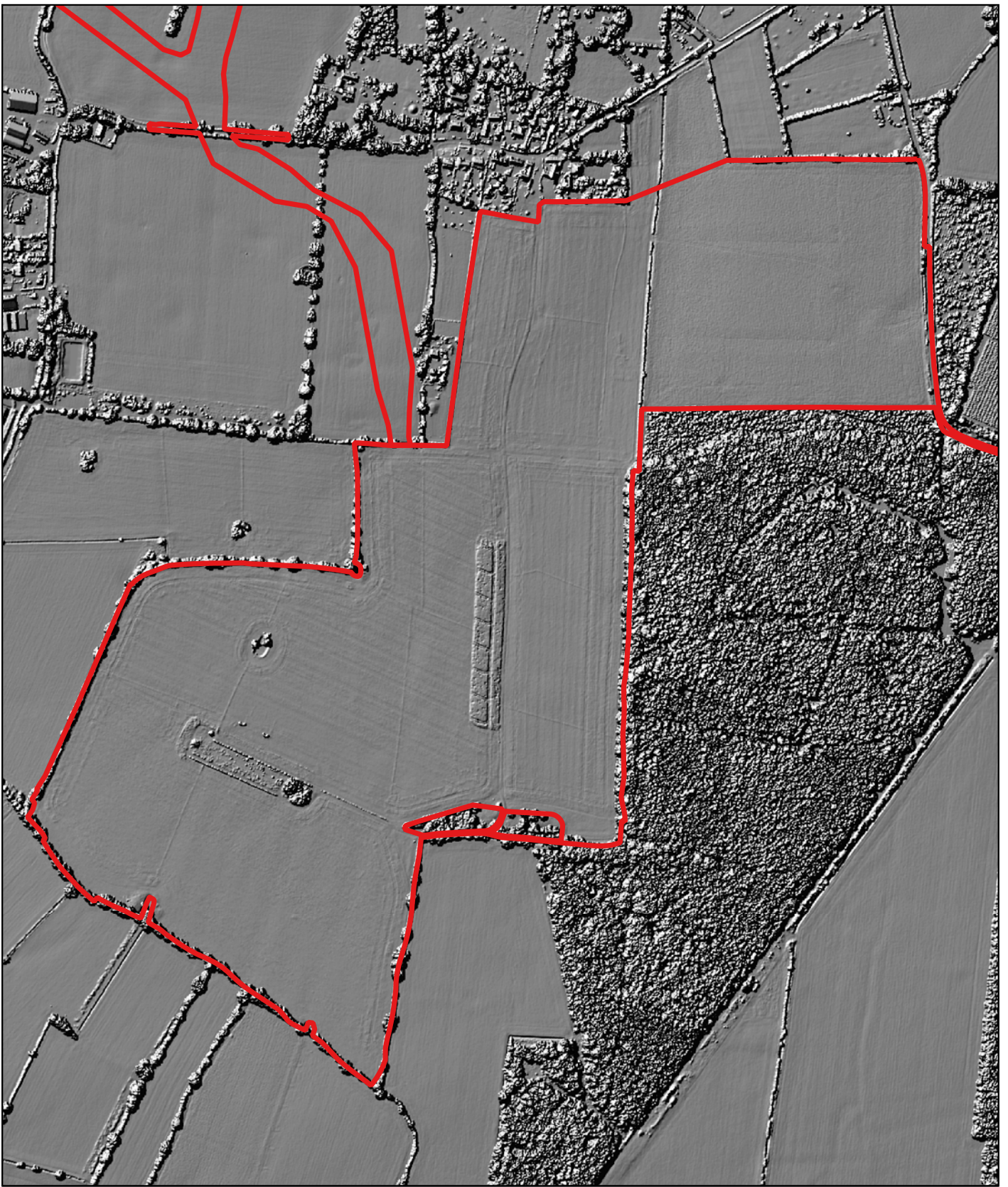
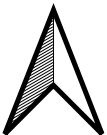


Figure 16. Site 3 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM



Key

 Order Limits



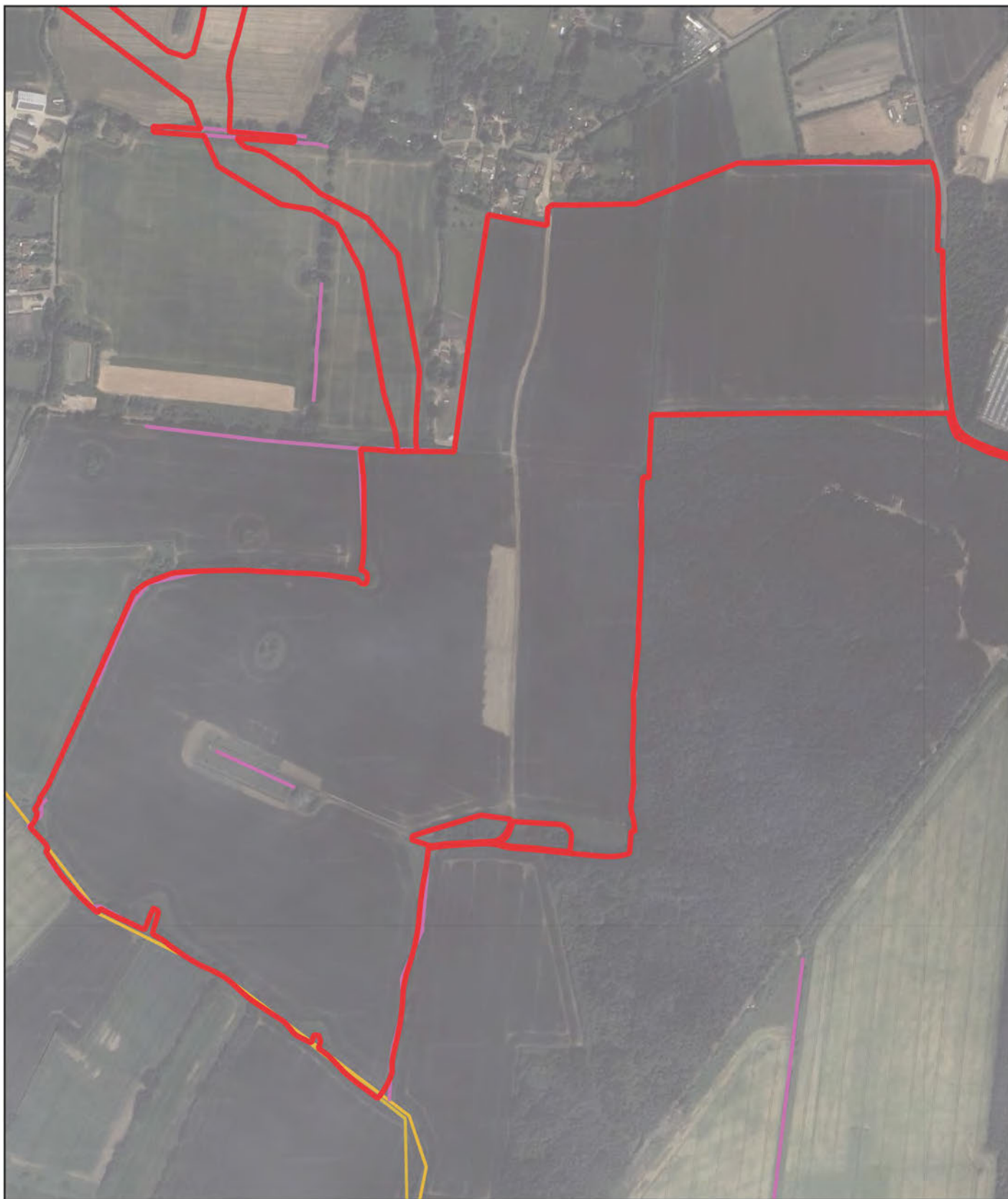





Figure 18. Site 3 Order Limits showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries



Key

-  Order Limits
-  Important Hedgerows
-  Norfolk Parish Boundaries

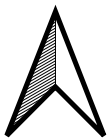
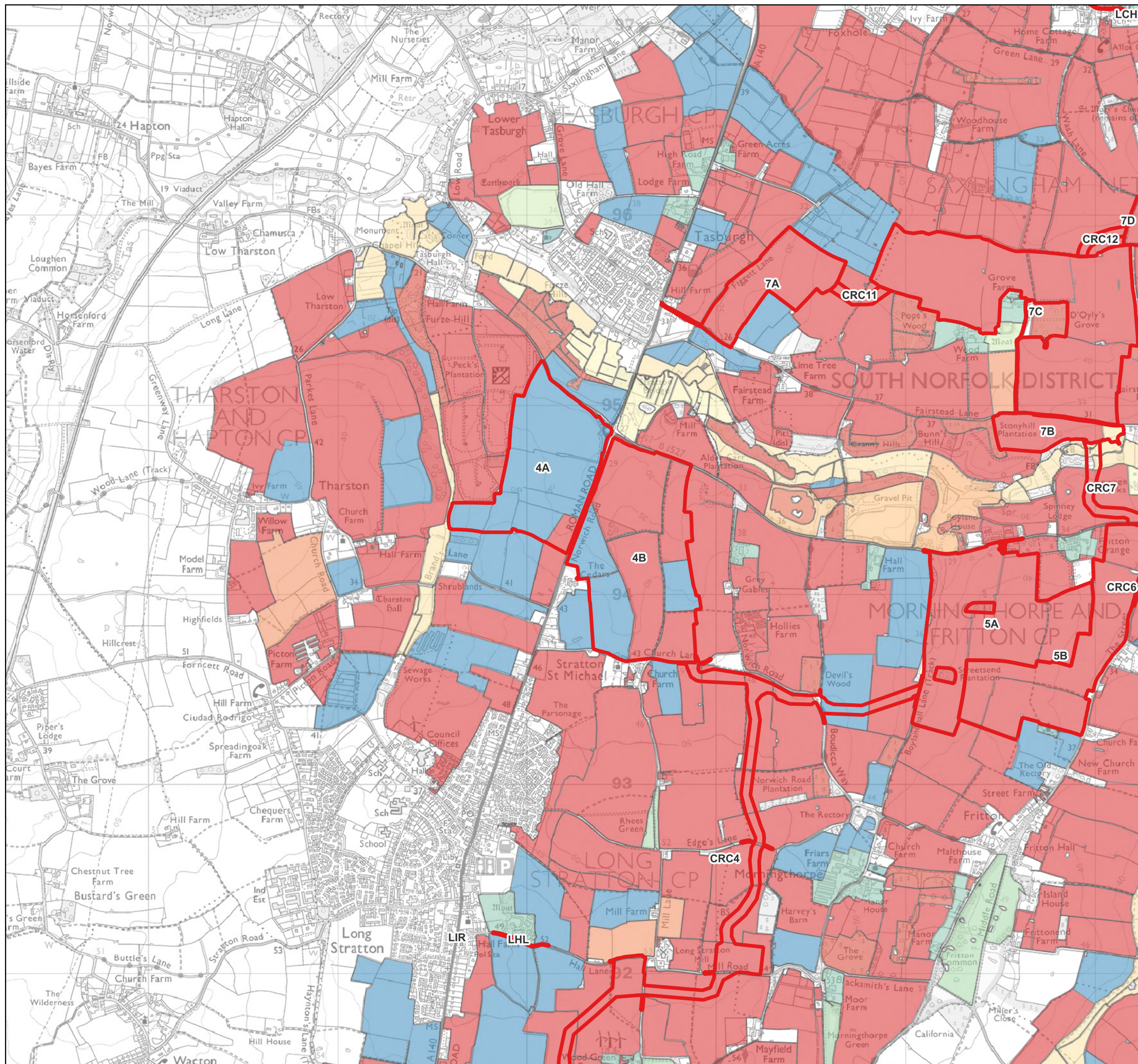


Figure 23. Site 4 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM

Key

 Order Limits

**GHC** ARCHAEOLOGY  
& HERITAGE



**Key**

- Order Limits
- HLC Descriptions**
- 20th century agriculture
- 18th-19th century enclosure
- Built up areas - historic
- Built up areas - modern
- Commons, wastes, heaths
- Communications
- Historic earthwork
- Horticulture
- Industry
- Inland - drained enclosure
- Inland - managed wetland
- Military
- Mineral
- Parks, gardens, recreation
- Pre-18th century enclosure
- Water features
- Woodland



0 0.5 1 km

Figure 24. Site 4 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation

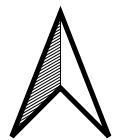
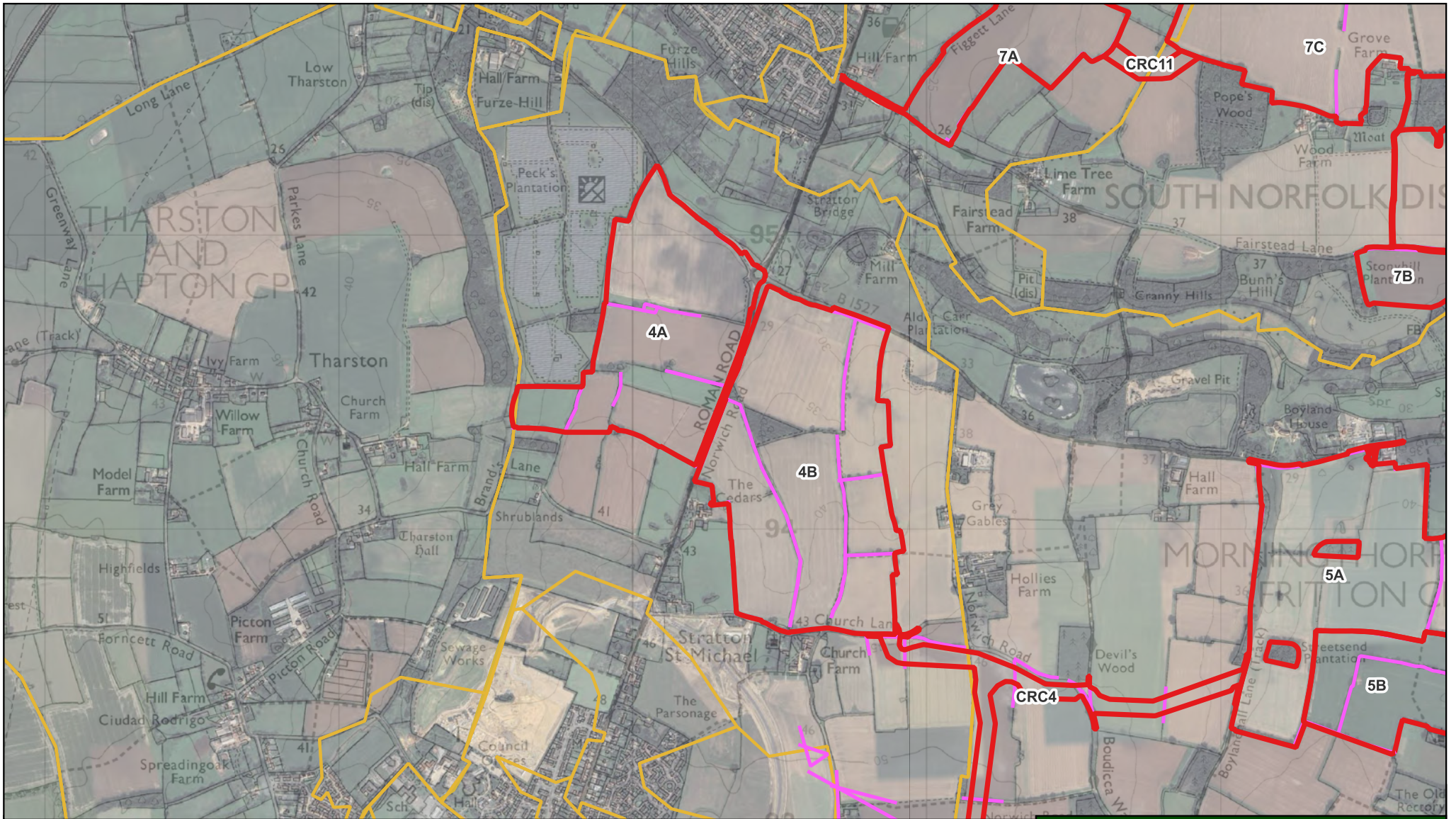


Figure 25. Site 4 Order Limits showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries

Key

- ▭ Order Limits
- ▭ Important Hedgerows
- ▭ Norfolk Parish Boundaries



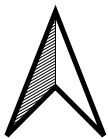
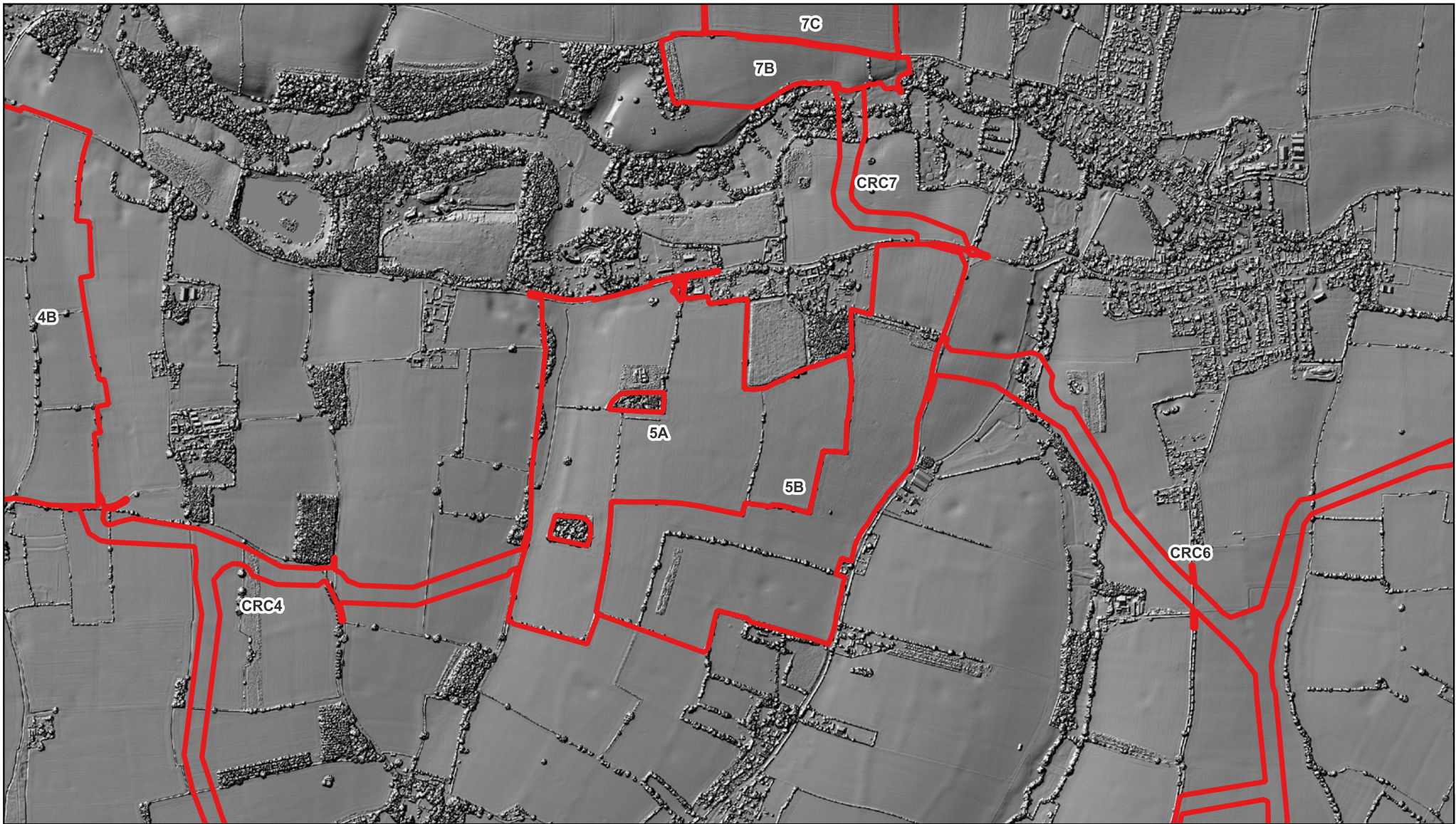
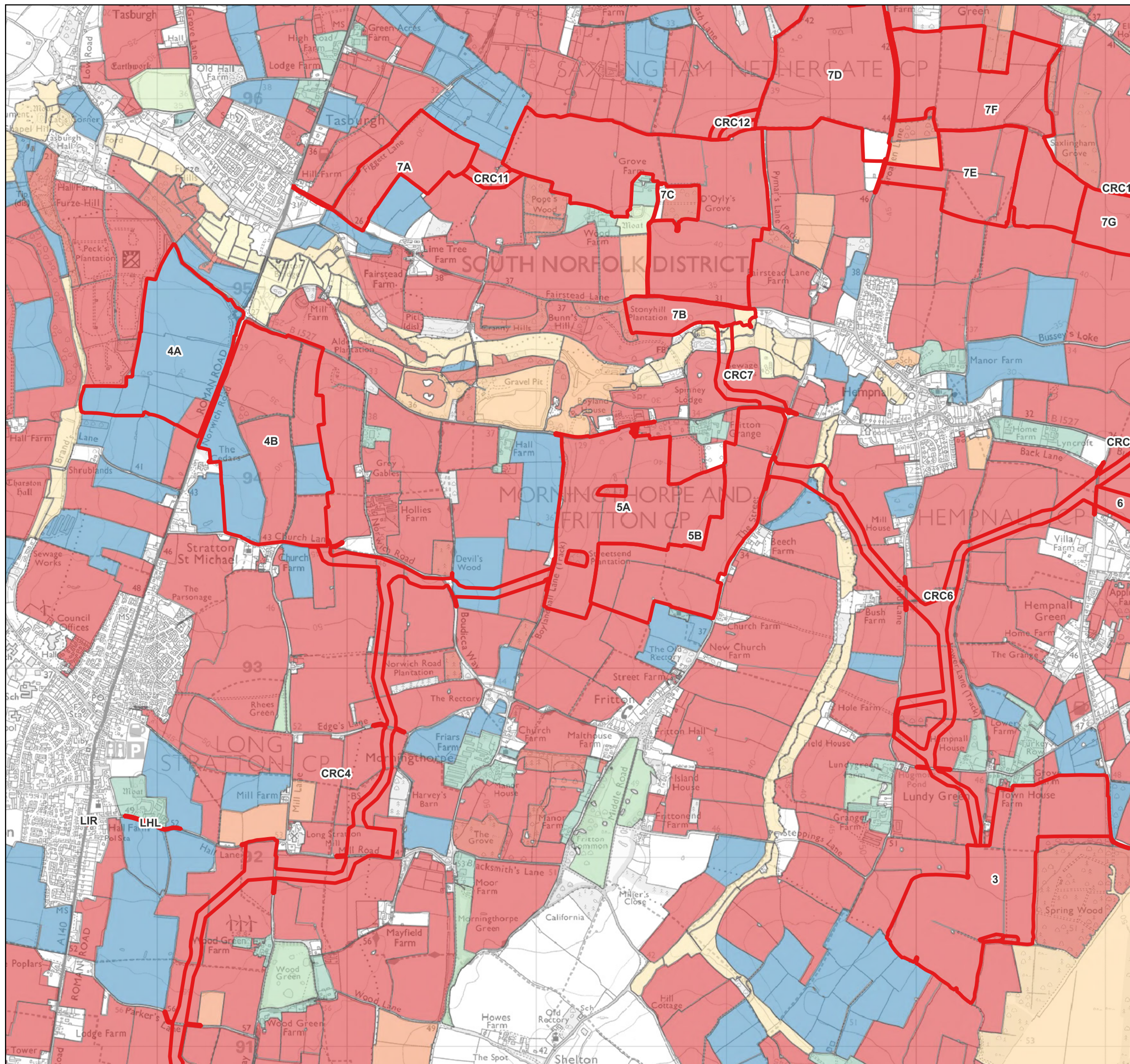


Figure 30. Site 5 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM

Key

 Order Limits





**Key**

- Order Limits

**HLC Descriptions**

- 20th century agriculture
- 18th-19th century enclosure
- Built up areas - historic
- Built up areas - modern
- Commons, wastes, heaths
- Communications
- Historic earthwork
- Horticulture
- Industry
- Inland - drained enclosure
- Inland - managed wetland
- Military
- Mineral
- Parks, gardens, recreation
- Pre-18th century enclosure
- Water features
- Woodland

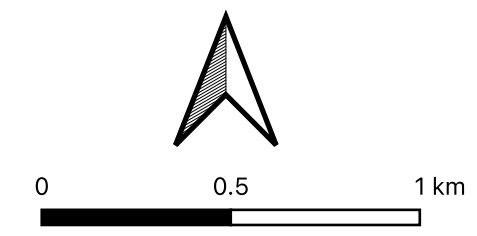
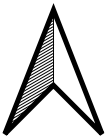


Figure 31. Site 5 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation



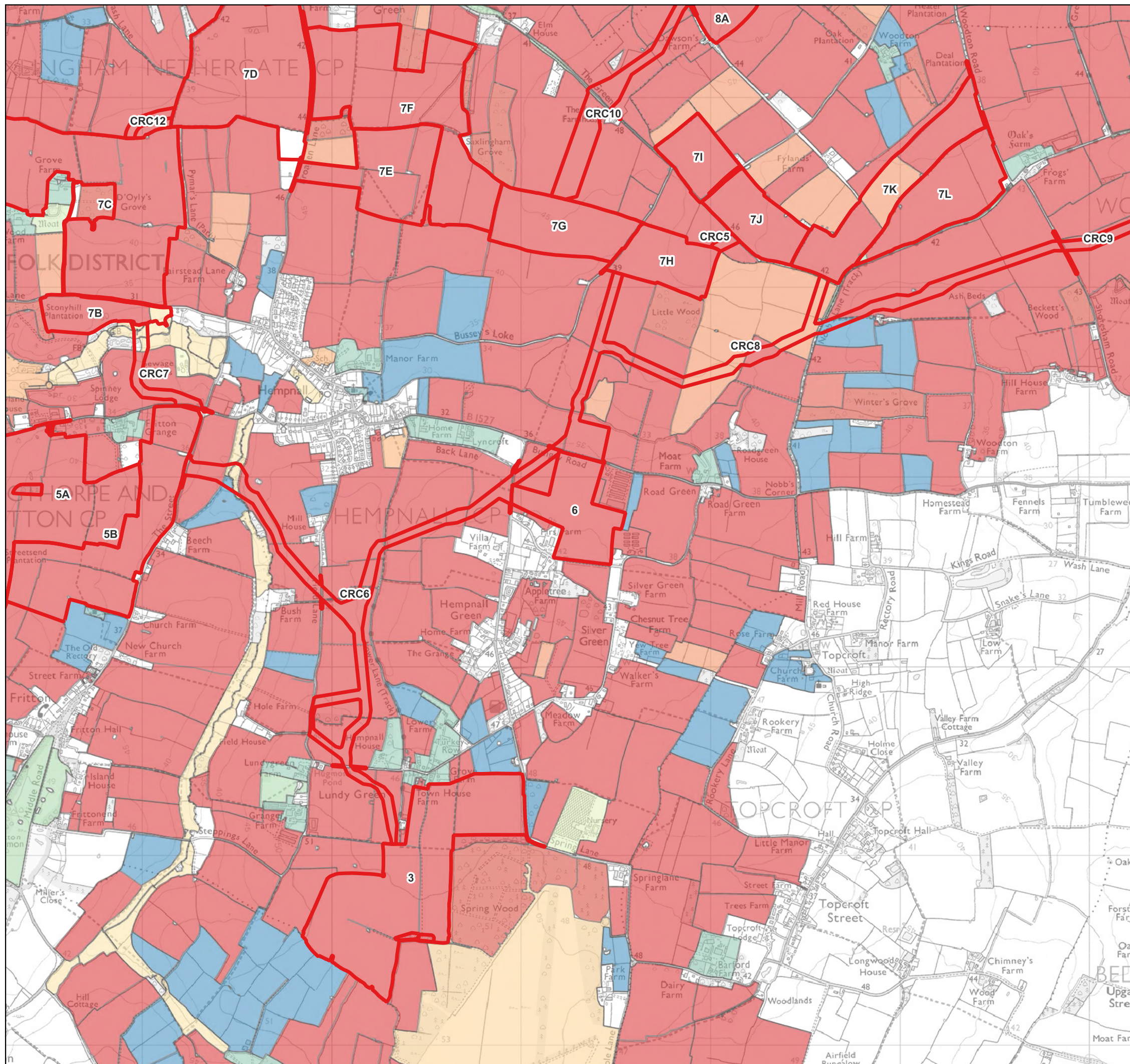
Figure 36. Site 6 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM



Key

 Order Limits





**Key**

- Order Limits

**HLC Descriptions**

- 20th century agriculture
- 18th-19th century enclosure
- Built up areas - historic
- Built up areas - modern
- Commons, wastes, heaths
- Communications
- Historic earthwork
- Horticulture
- Industry
- Inland - drained enclosure
- Inland - managed wetland
- Military
- Mineral
- Parks, gardens, recreation
- Pre-18th century enclosure
- Water features
- Woodland

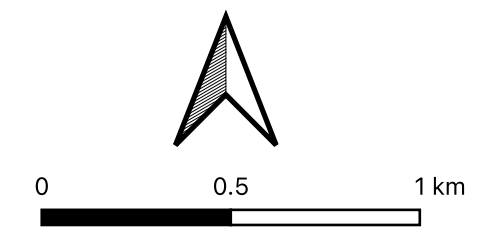


Figure 37. Site 6 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation

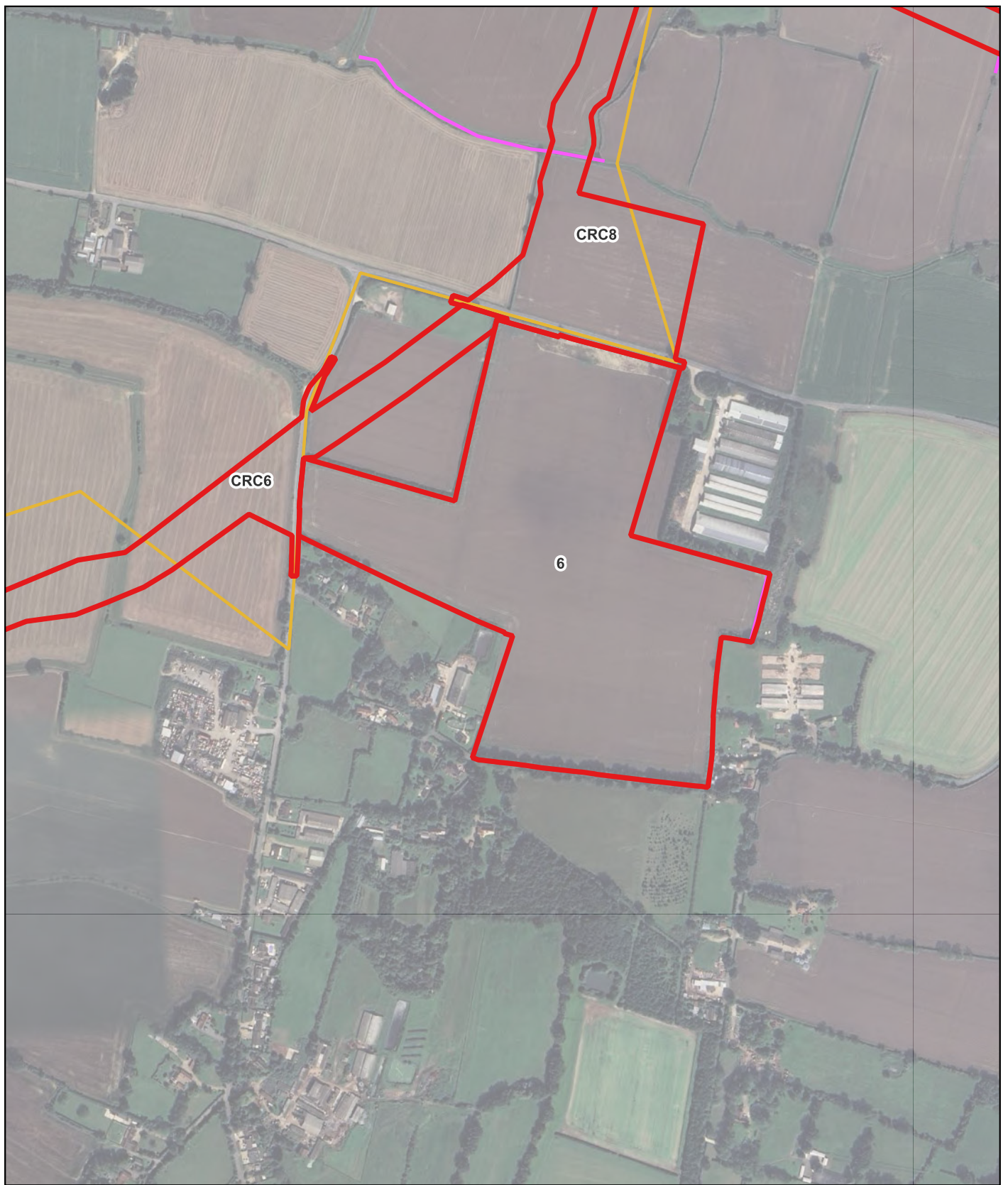


Figure 38. Site 6 Order Limits showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries



Key

- Order Limits
- Final Hedgerows
- Norfolk Parish Boundaries



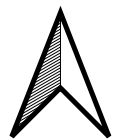
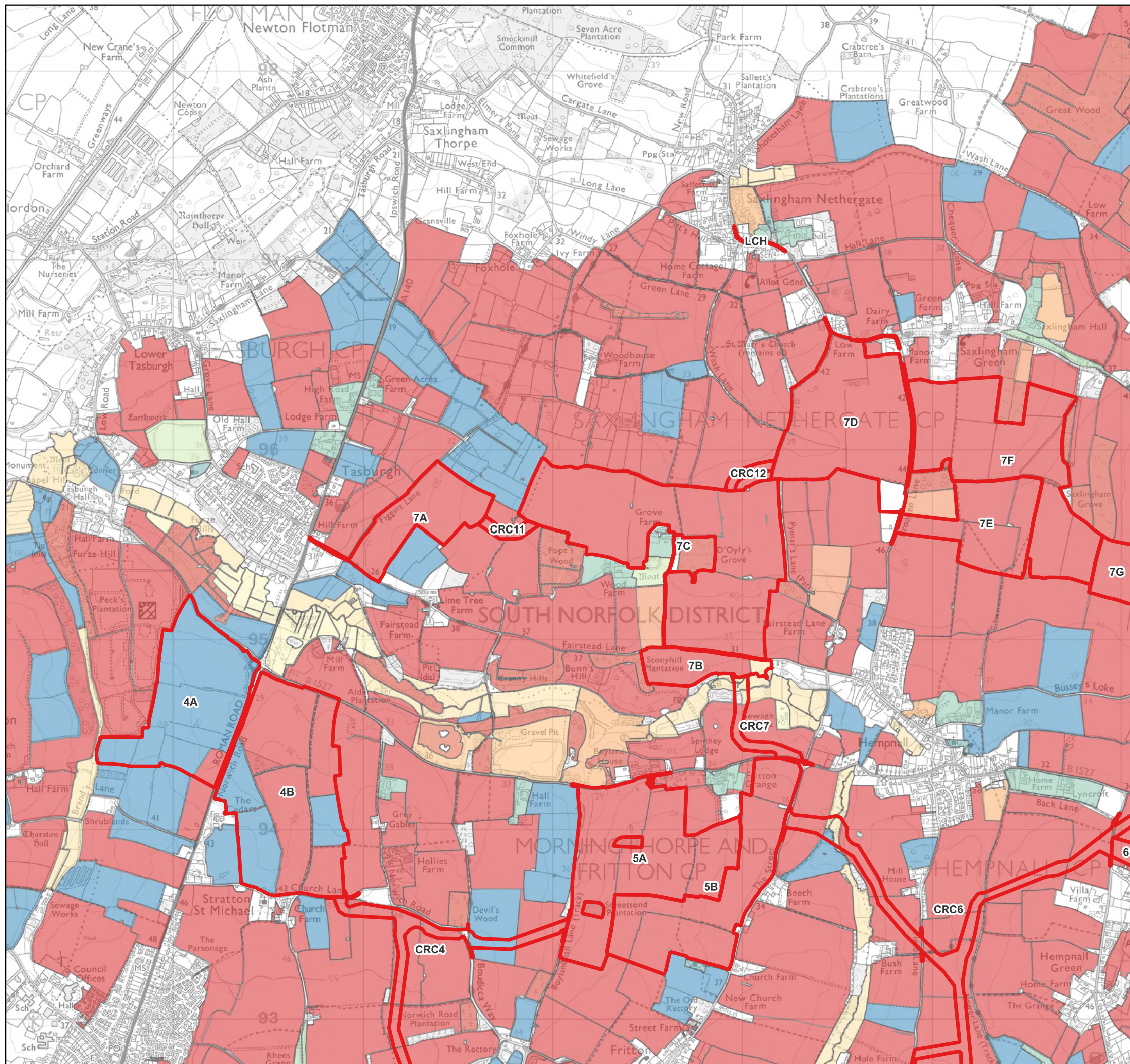


Figure 44. Sub-Sites 7A to 7C Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM

Key

 Order Limits





**Key**

- Order Limits

**HLC Descriptions**

- 20th century agriculture
- 18th-19th century enclosure
- Built up areas - historic
- Built up areas - modern
- Commons, wastes, heaths
- Communications
- Historic earthwork
- Horticulture
- Industry
- Inland - drained enclosure
- Inland - managed wetland
- Military
- Mineral
- Parks, gardens, recreation
- Pre-18th century enclosure
- Water features
- Woodland

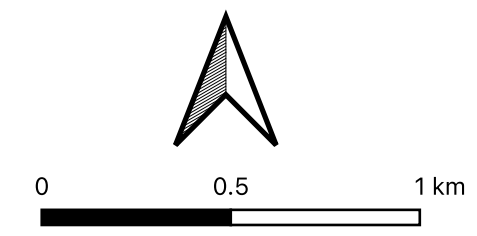


Figure 45. Sub-Sites 7A to 7C Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation

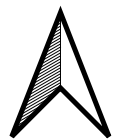
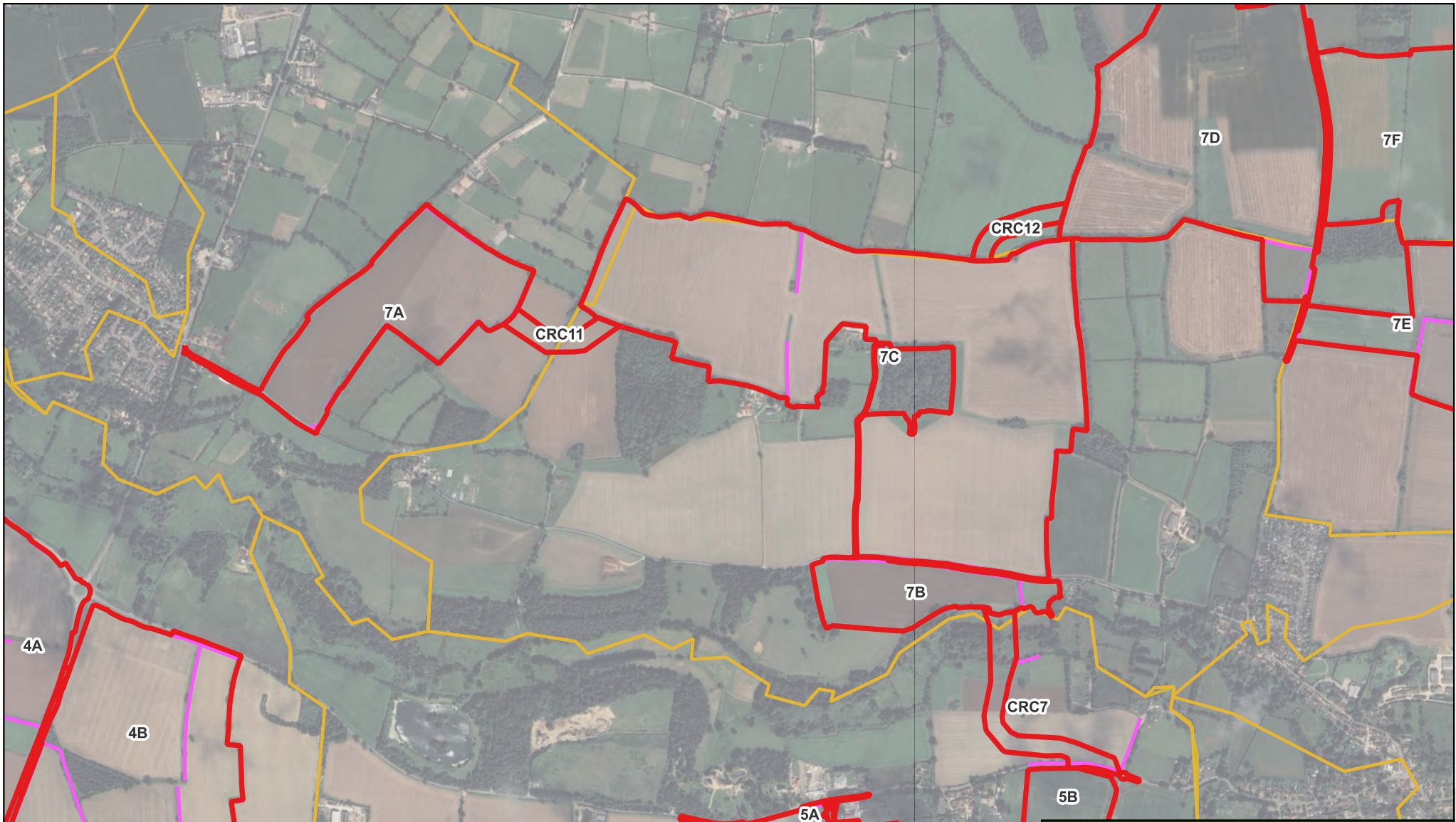


Figure 46. Sub-Sites 7A to 7C Order Limits showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries

Key

- Order Limits
- Important Hedgerows
- Norfolk Parish Boundaries



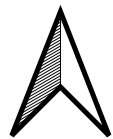
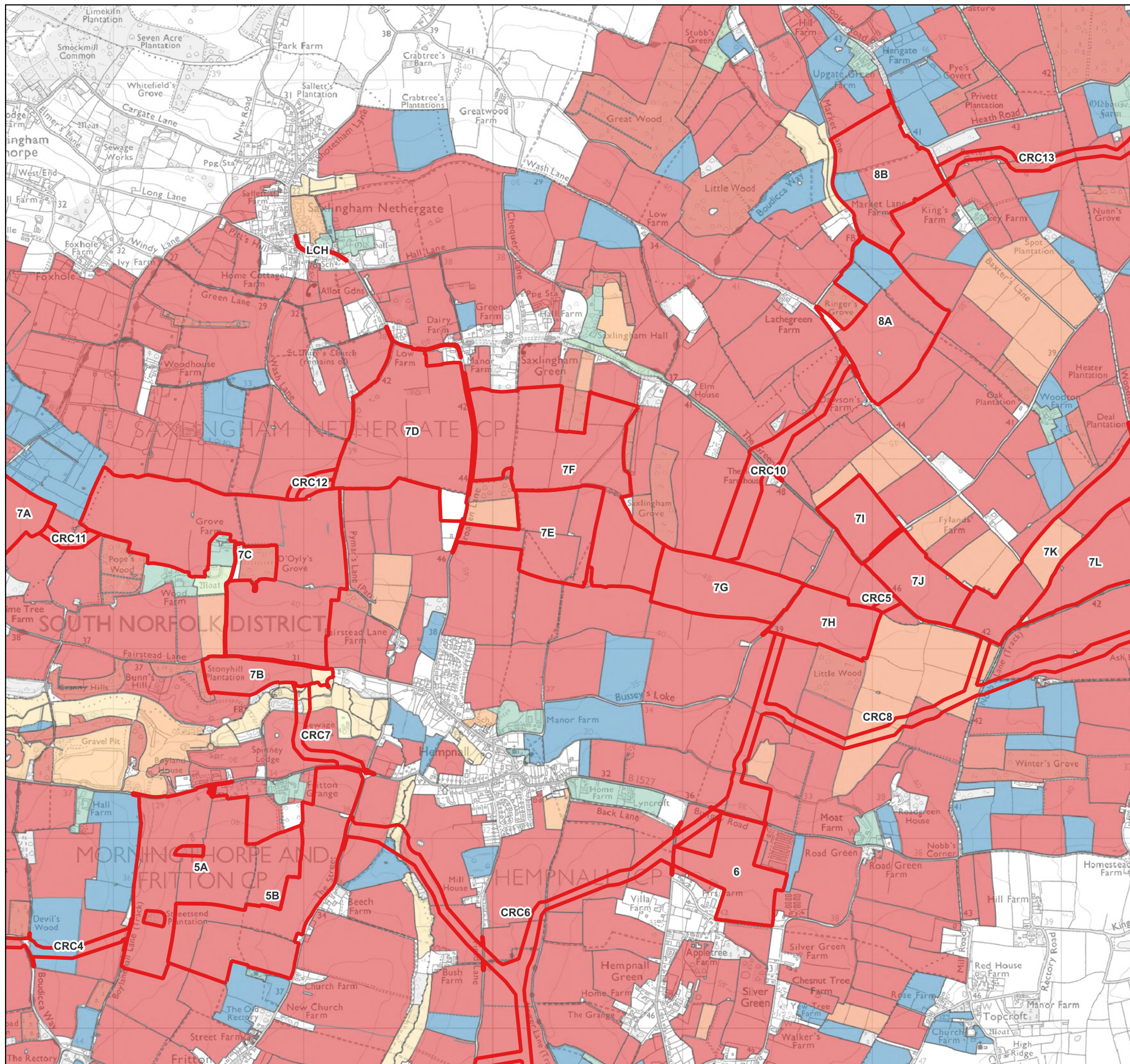


Figure 53. Sub-Sites 7D to 7H Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM

Key

 Order Limits





**Key**

- Order Limits

**HLC Descriptions**

- 20th century agriculture
- 18th-19th century enclosure
- Built up areas - historic
- Built up areas - modern
- Commons, wastes, heaths
- Communications
- Historic earthwork
- Horticulture
- Industry
- Inland - drained enclosure
- Inland - managed wetland
- Military
- Mineral
- Parks, gardens, recreation
- Pre-18th century enclosure
- Water features
- Woodland

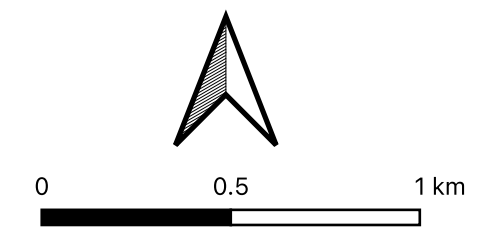


Figure 54. Sub-Sites 7D to 7H Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation

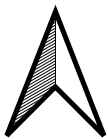
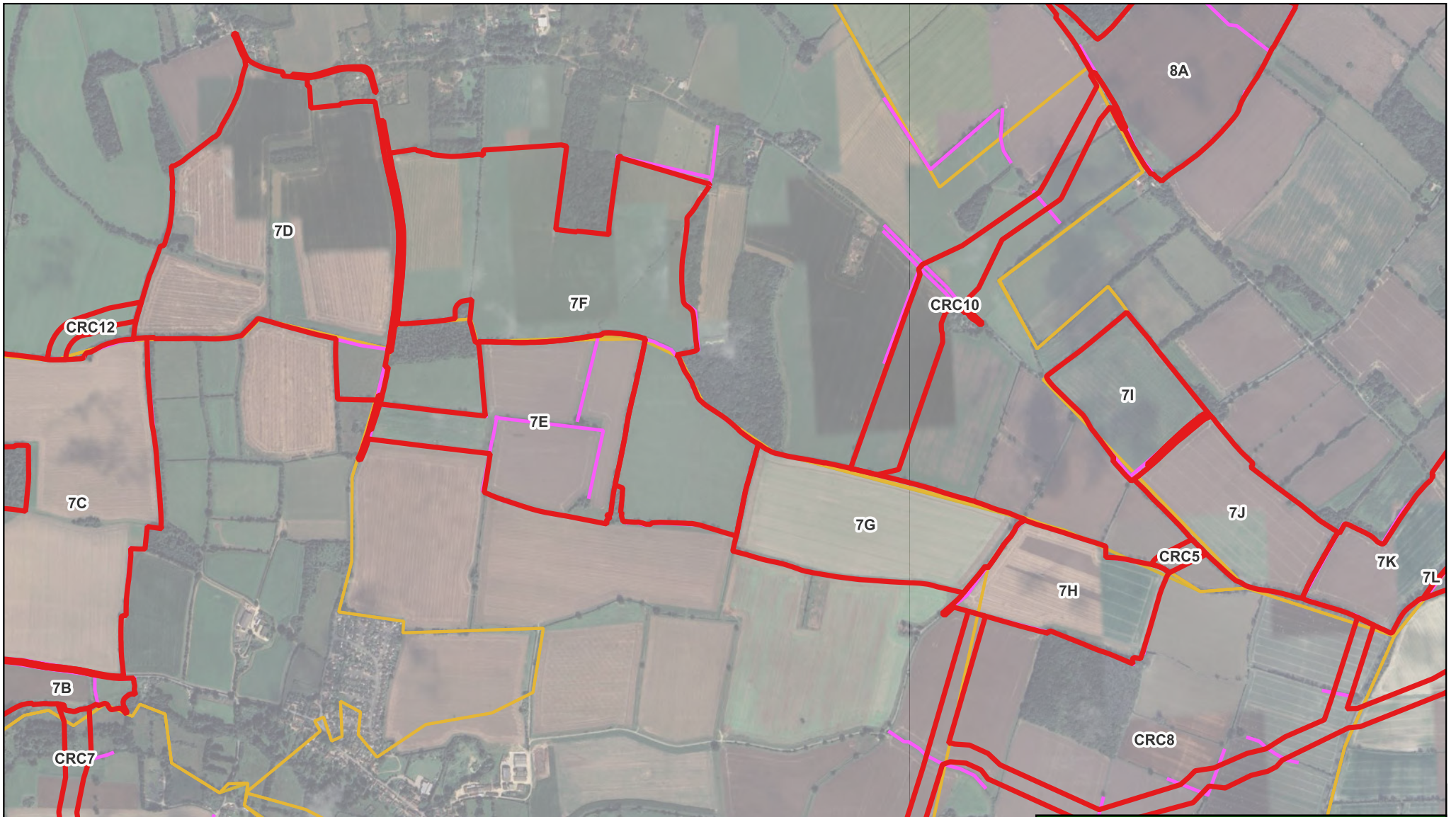


Figure 55. Sub-Sites 7D to 7H Order Limit showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries

Key

- █ Order Limits
- █ Important Hedgerows
- █ Norfolk Parish Boundaries



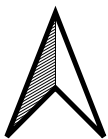
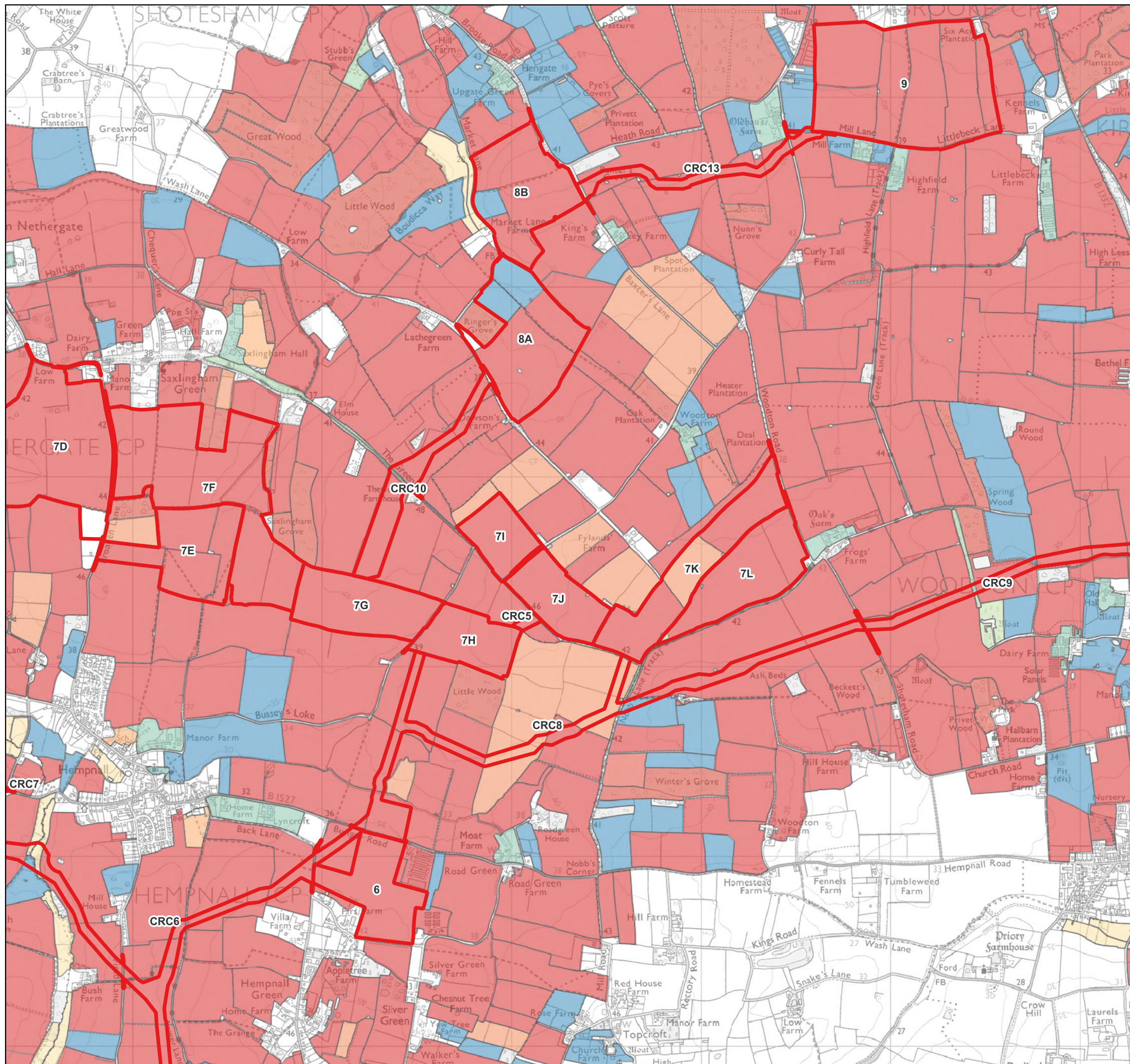


Figure 59. Sub-Sites 7I to 7L Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM

Key

 Order Limits





**Key**

Order Limits

**HLC Descriptions**

- 20th century agriculture
- 18th-19th century enclosure
- Built up areas - historic
- Built up areas - modern
- Commons, wastes, heaths
- Communications
- Historic earthwork
- Horticulture
- Industry
- Inland - drained enclosure
- Inland - managed wetland
- Military
- Mineral
- Parks, gardens, recreation
- Pre-18th century enclosure
- Water features
- Woodland

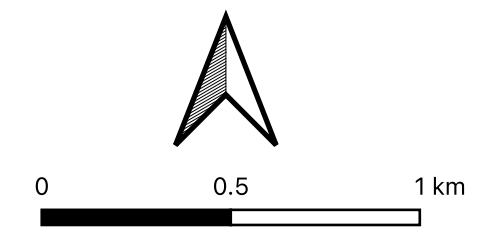


Figure 60. Sub-Sites 7I to 7L Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation

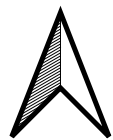
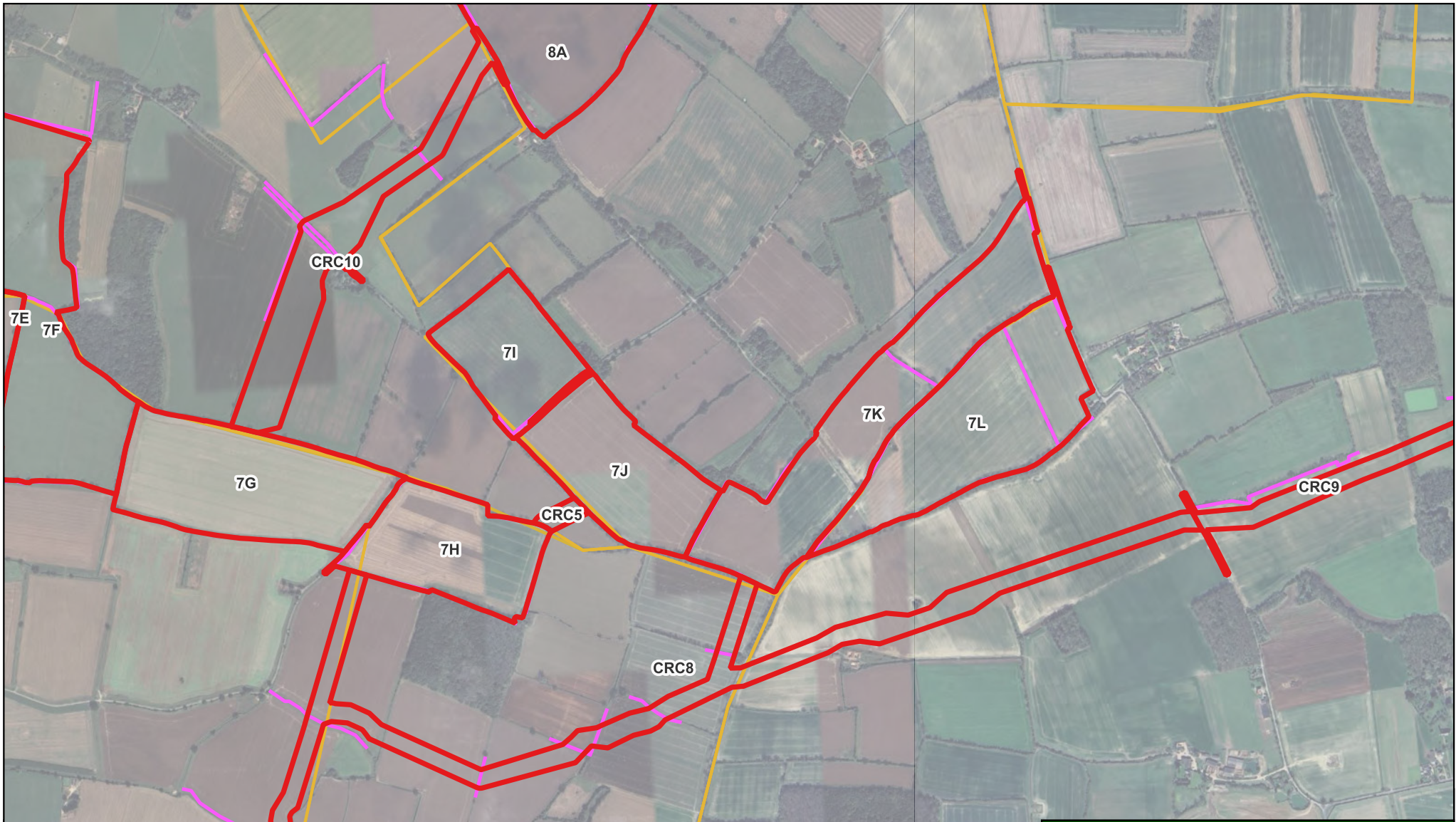


Figure 61. Sub-Sites 7I to 7L Order Limit showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries

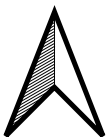
Key

- Order Limits
- Important Hedgerows
- Norfolk Parish Boundaries





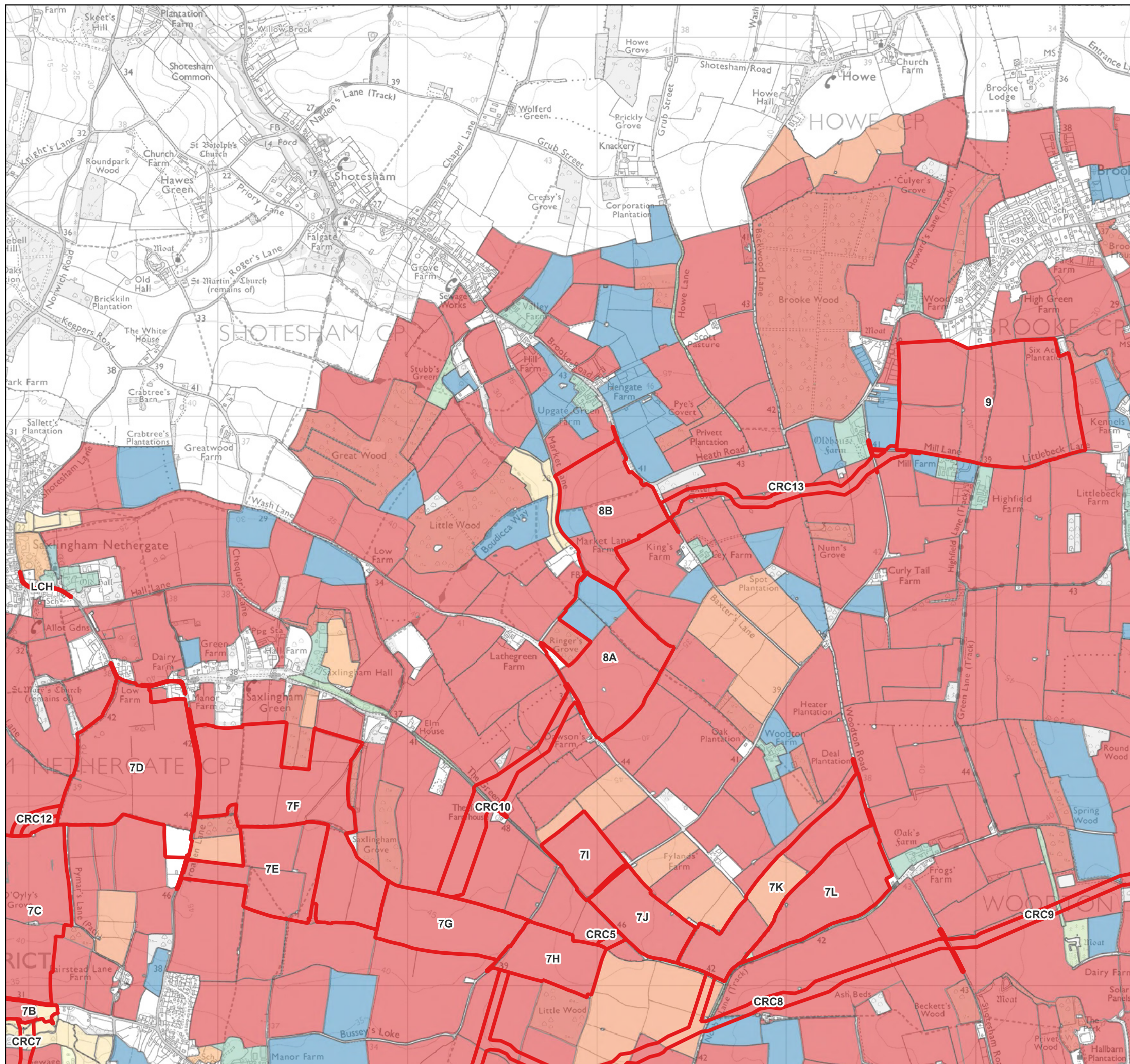
Figure 64. Site 8 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM



Key

 Order Limits





**Key**

Order Limits

**HLC Descriptions**

- 20th century agriculture
- 18th-19th century enclosure
- Built up areas - historic
- Built up areas - modern
- Commons, wastes, heaths
- Communications
- Historic earthwork
- Horticulture
- Industry
- Inland - drained enclosure
- Inland - managed wetland
- Military
- Mineral
- Parks, gardens, recreation
- Pre-18th century enclosure
- Water features
- Woodland



0 0.5 1 km

Figure 65. Site 8 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation

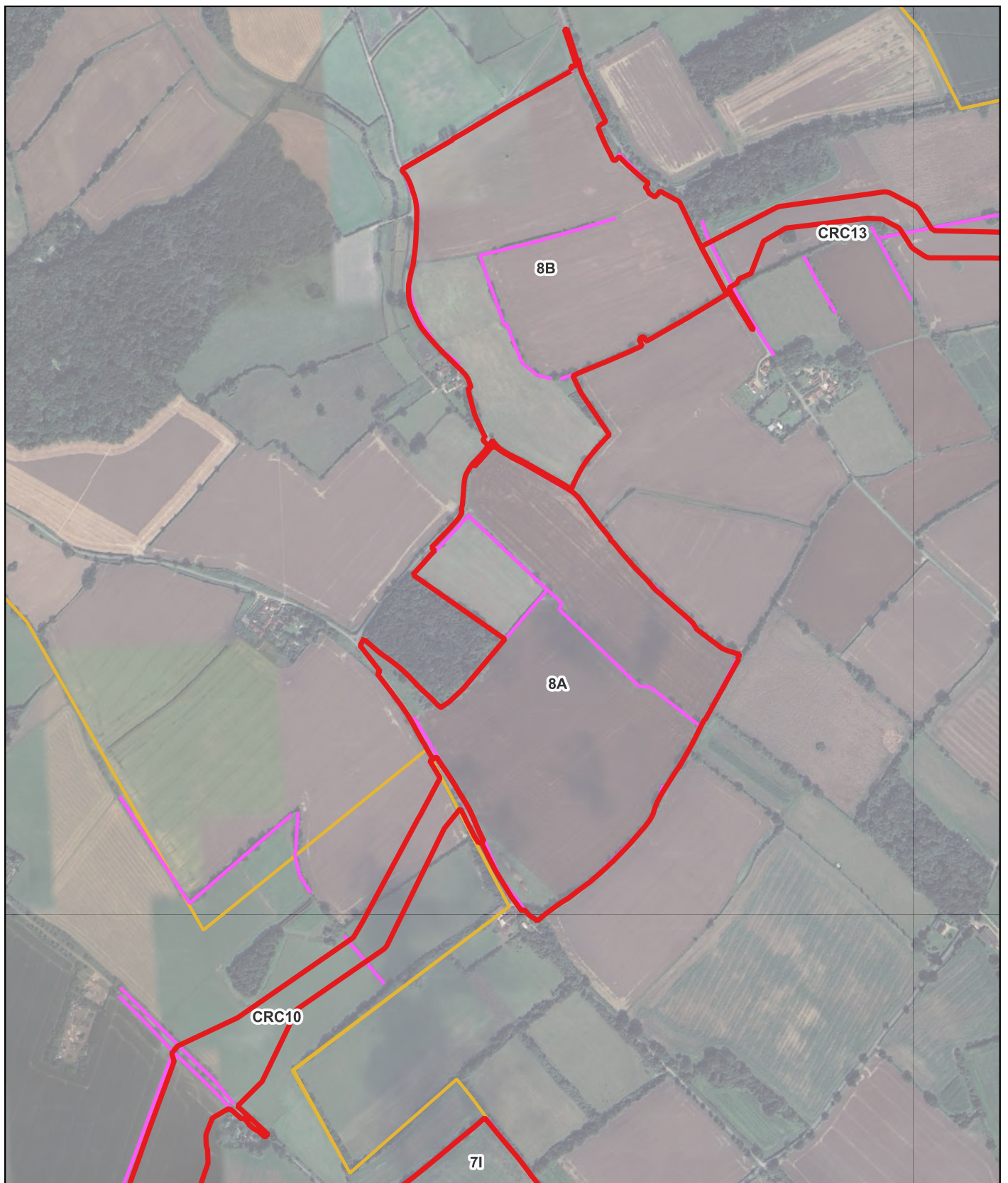


Figure 66. Site 8 Order Limit showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries



Key

- Order Limits
- Final Hedgerows
- Norfolk Parish Boundaries



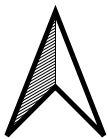
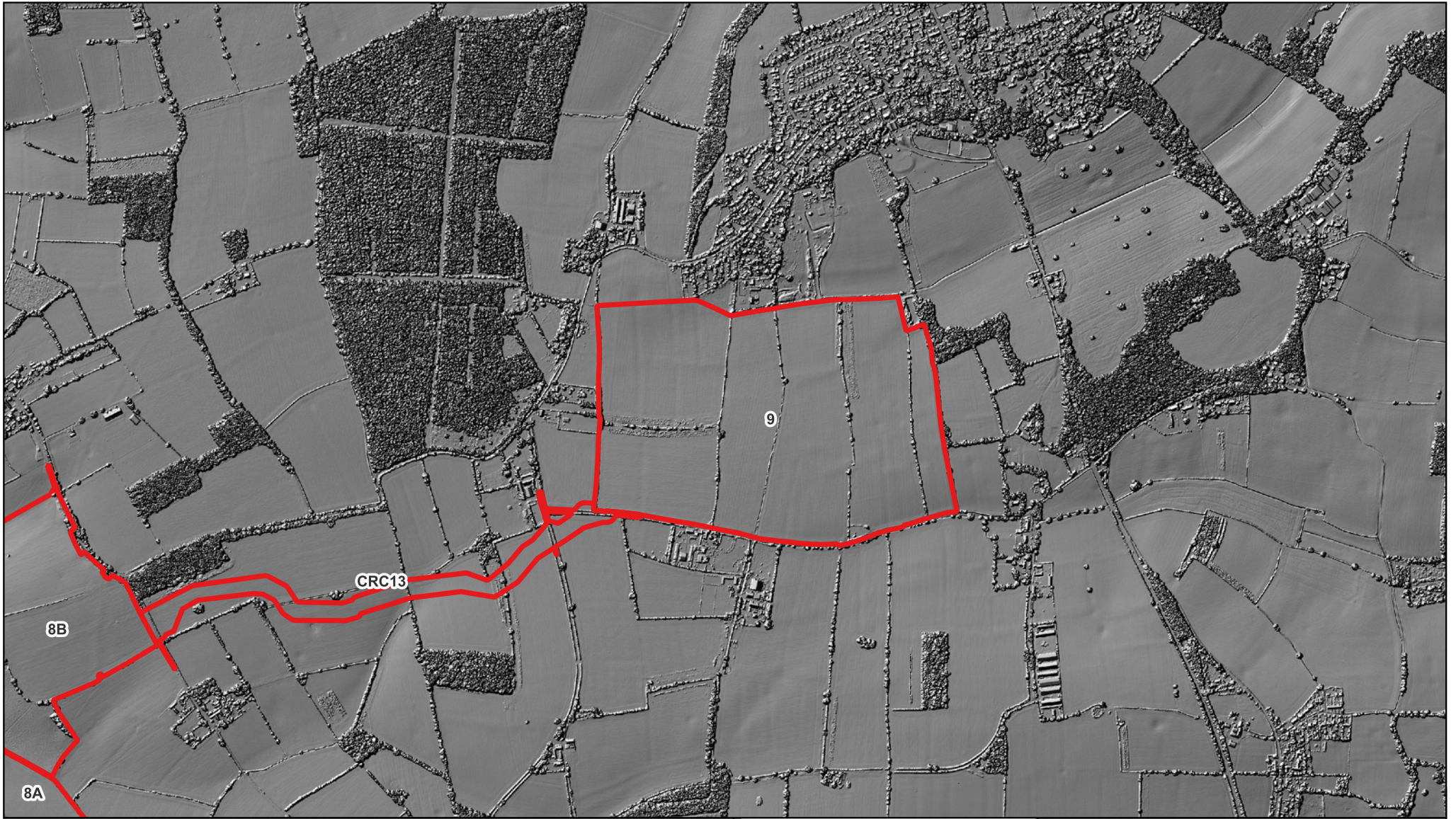
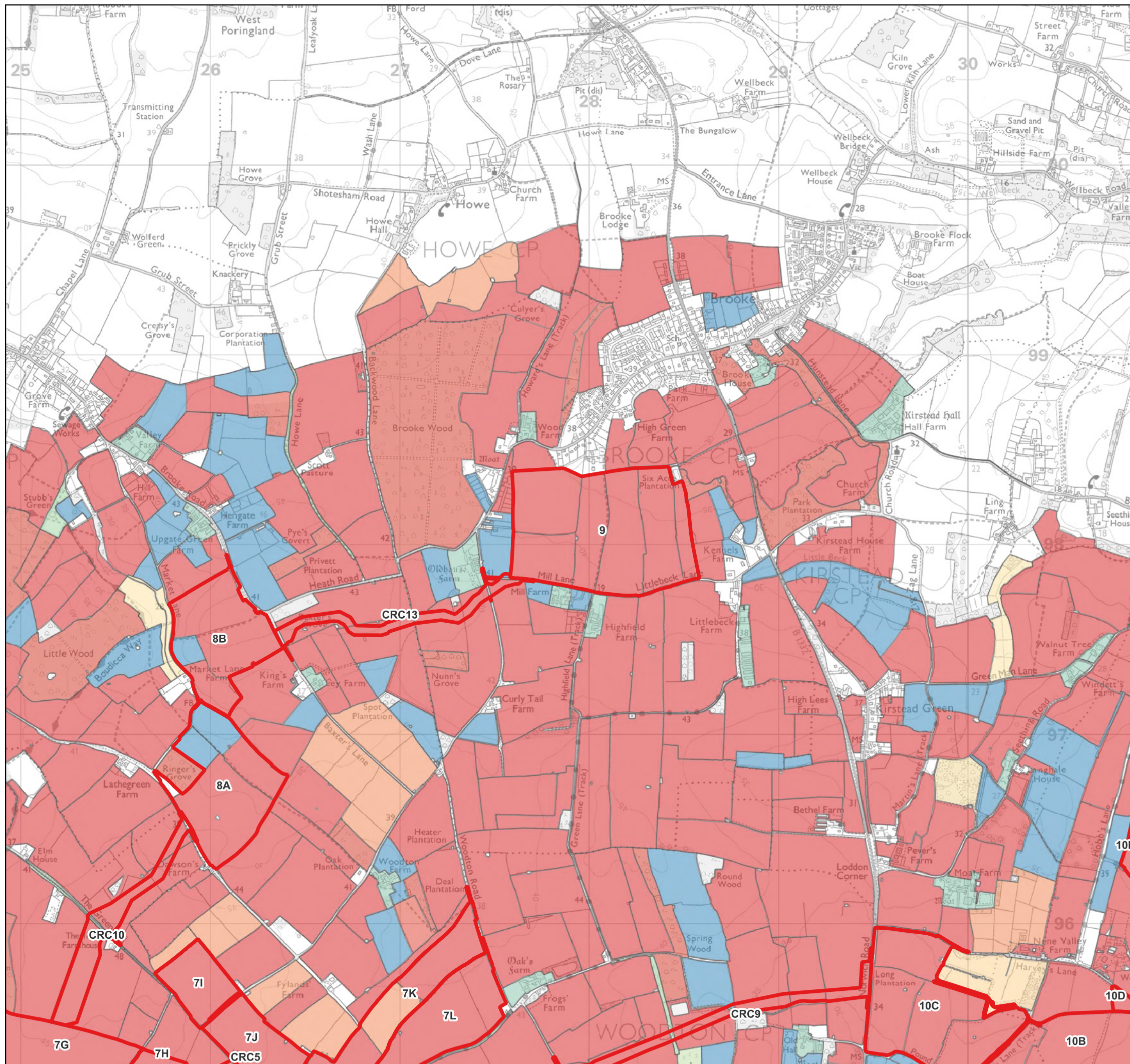


Figure 71. Site 9 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM

Key

 Order Limits





**Key**

- Order Limits
- HLC Descriptions**
- 20th century agriculture
- 18th-19th century enclosure
- Built up areas - historic
- Built up areas - modern
- Commons, wastes, heaths
- Communications
- Historic earthwork
- Horticulture
- Industry
- Inland - drained enclosure
- Inland - managed wetland
- Military
- Mineral
- Parks, gardens, recreation
- Pre-18th century enclosure
- Water features
- Woodland



0 0.5 1 km

Figure 72. Site 9 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation

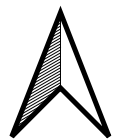
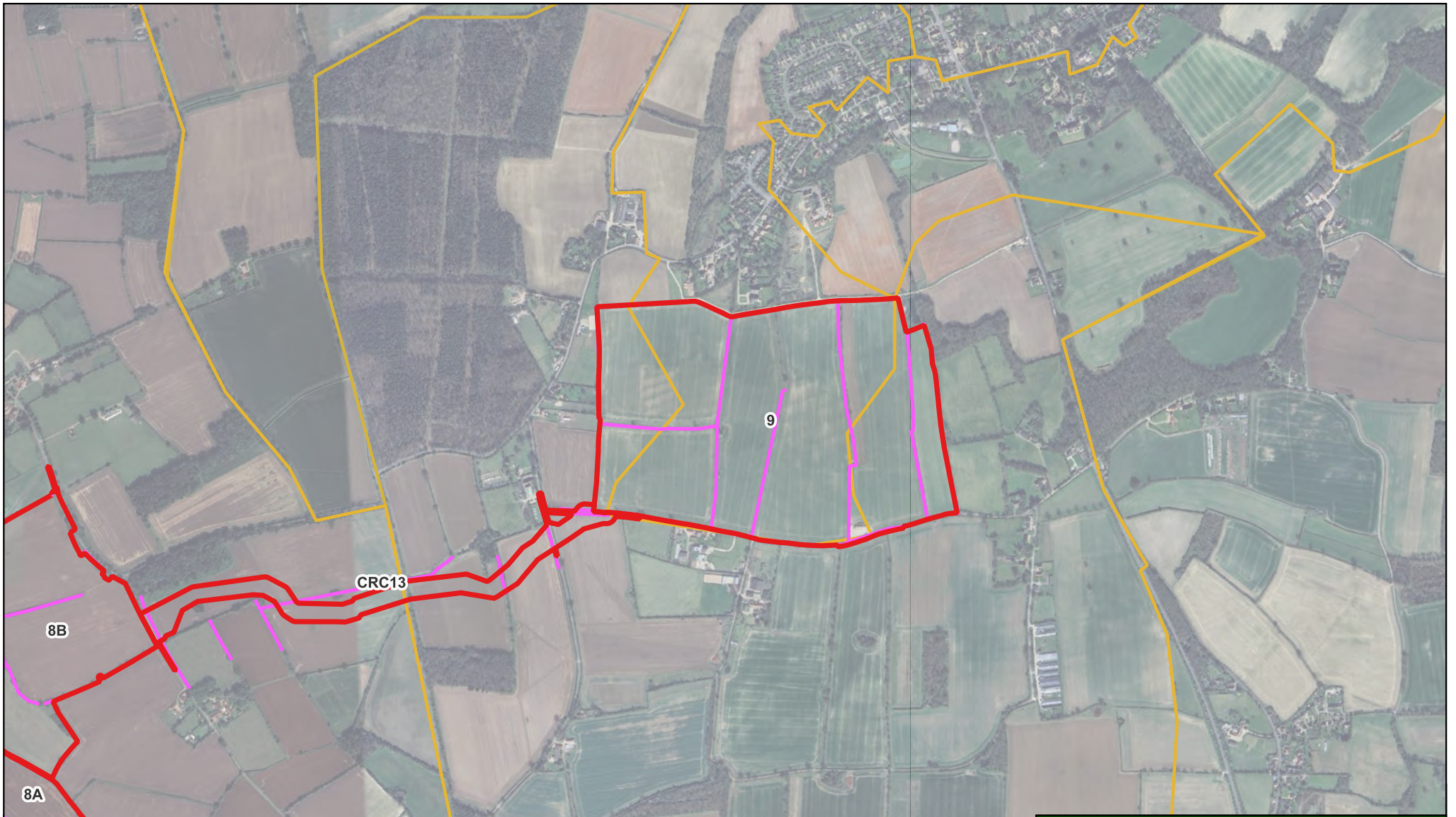





Figure 73. Site 9 Order Limit showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries

Key

-  Order Limits
-  Important Hedgerows
-  Norfolk Parish Boundaries



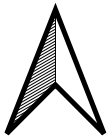
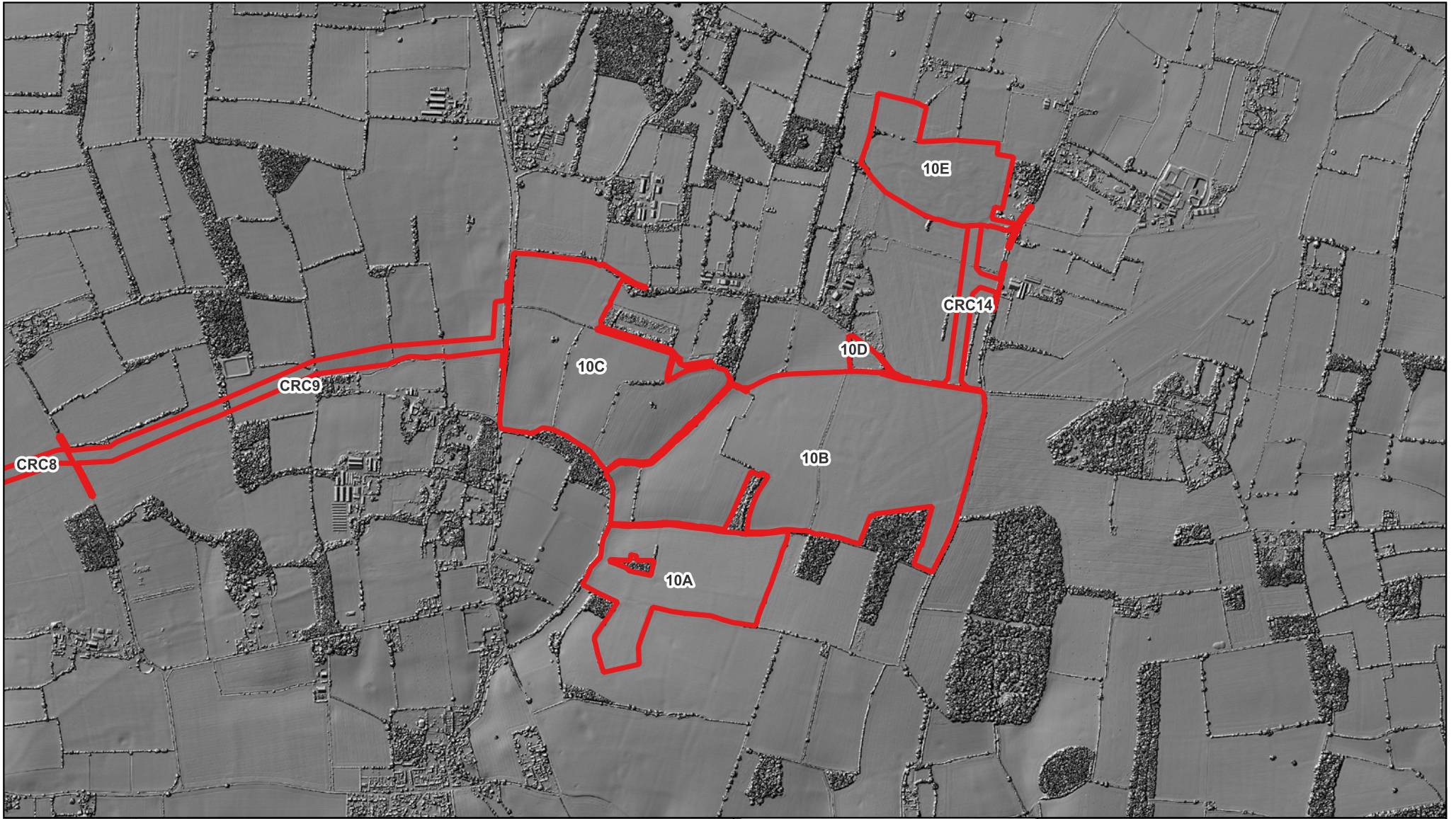
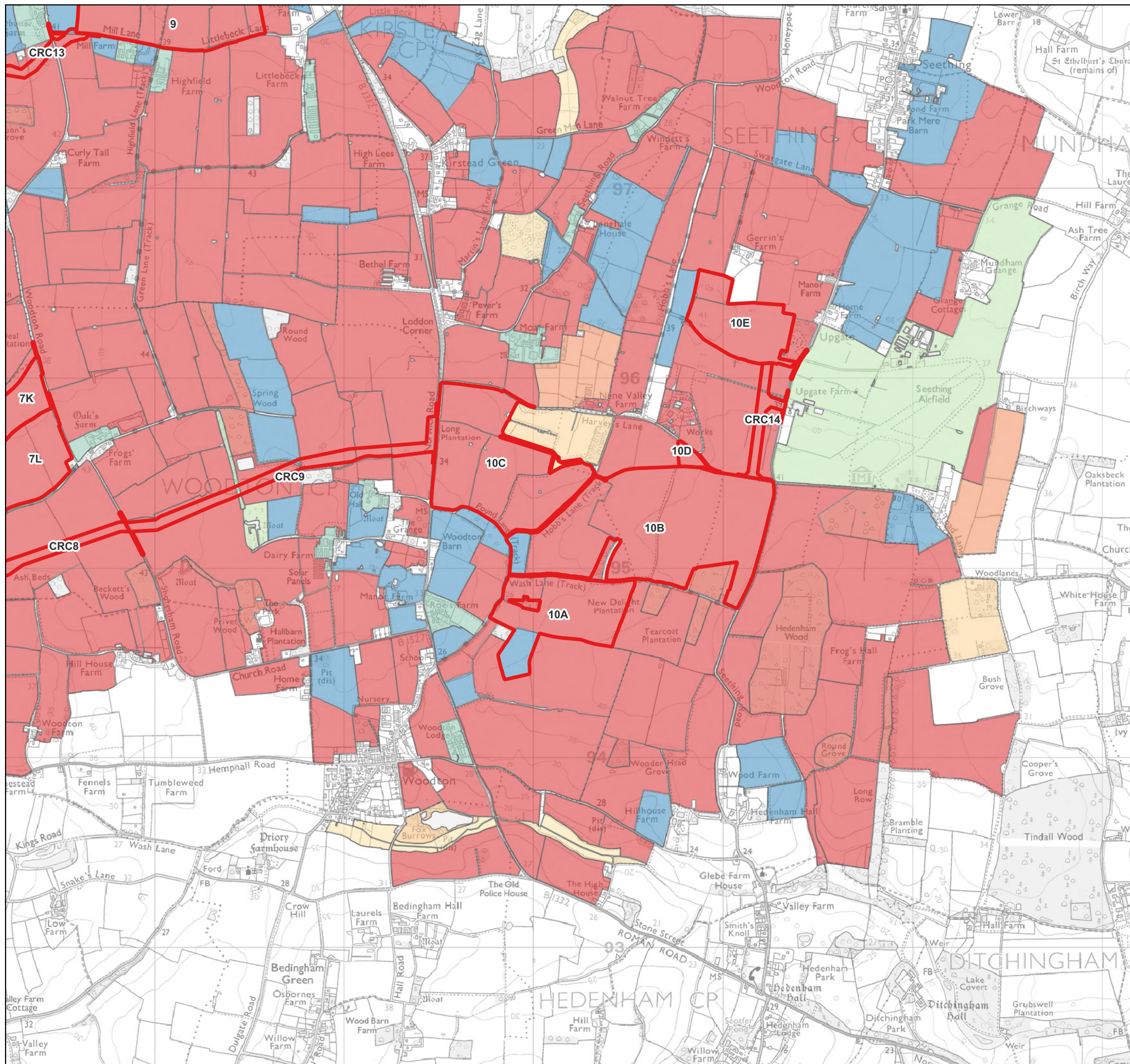


Figure 80. Site 10 Order Limits showing LiDAR 1M DSM

Key

 Order Limits





**Key**

- Order Limits
- HLC Descriptions**
- 20th century agriculture
- 18th-19th century enclosure
- Built up areas - historic
- Built up areas - modern
- Commons, wastes, heaths
- Communications
- Historic earthwork
- Horticulture
- Industry
- Inland - drained enclosure
- Inland - managed wetland
- Military
- Mineral
- Parks, gardens, recreation
- Pre-18th century enclosure
- Water features
- Woodland



0 0.5 1 km

Figure 81. Site 10 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation

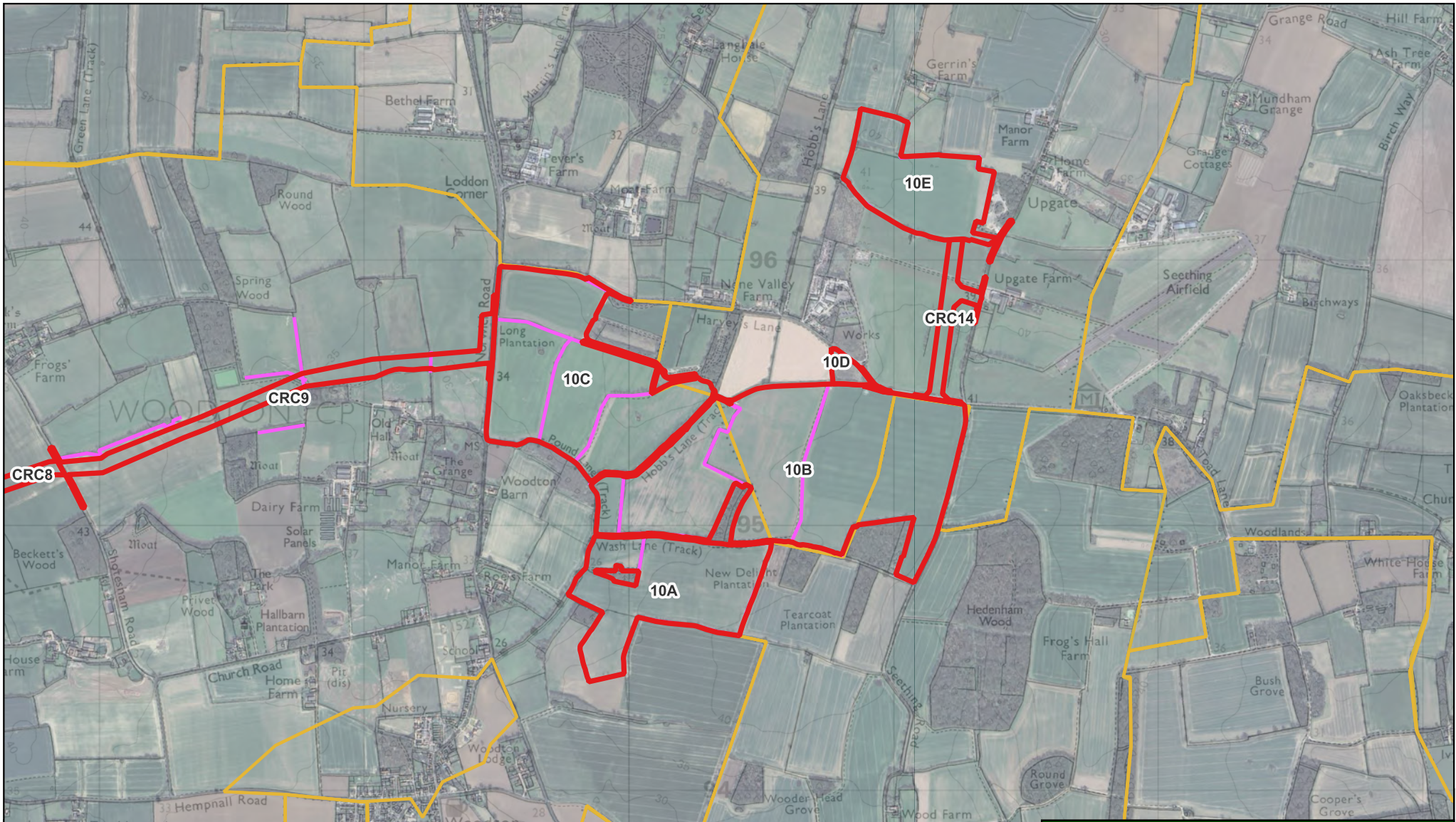


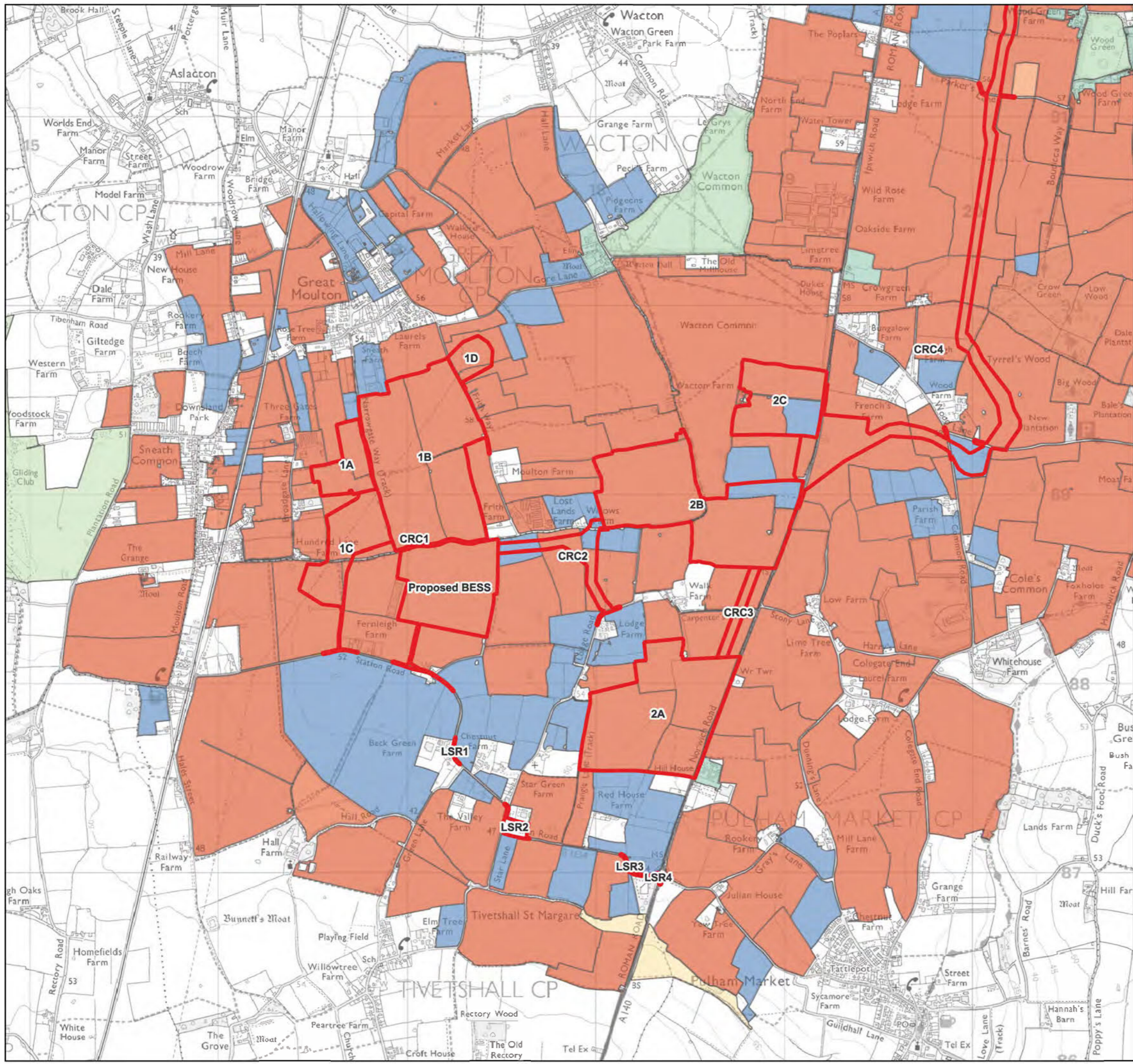
Figure 82. Site 10 Order Limit showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries

Key

- ▭ Order Limits
- ▭ Important Hedgerows
- ▭ Norfolk Parish Boundaries







**Key**

- Order Limits
- HLC Descriptions**
- 20th century agriculture
- 18th-19th century enclosure
- Built up areas - historic
- Built up areas - modern
- Commons, wastes, heaths
- Communications
- Historic earthwork
- Horticulture
- Industry
- Inland - drained enclosure
- Inland - managed wetland
- Military
- Mineral
- Parks, gardens, recreation
- Pre-18th century enclosure
- Water features
- Woodland

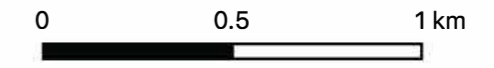


Figure 10: Sites 1, 2 and BESS showing Historic Landscape Characterisation

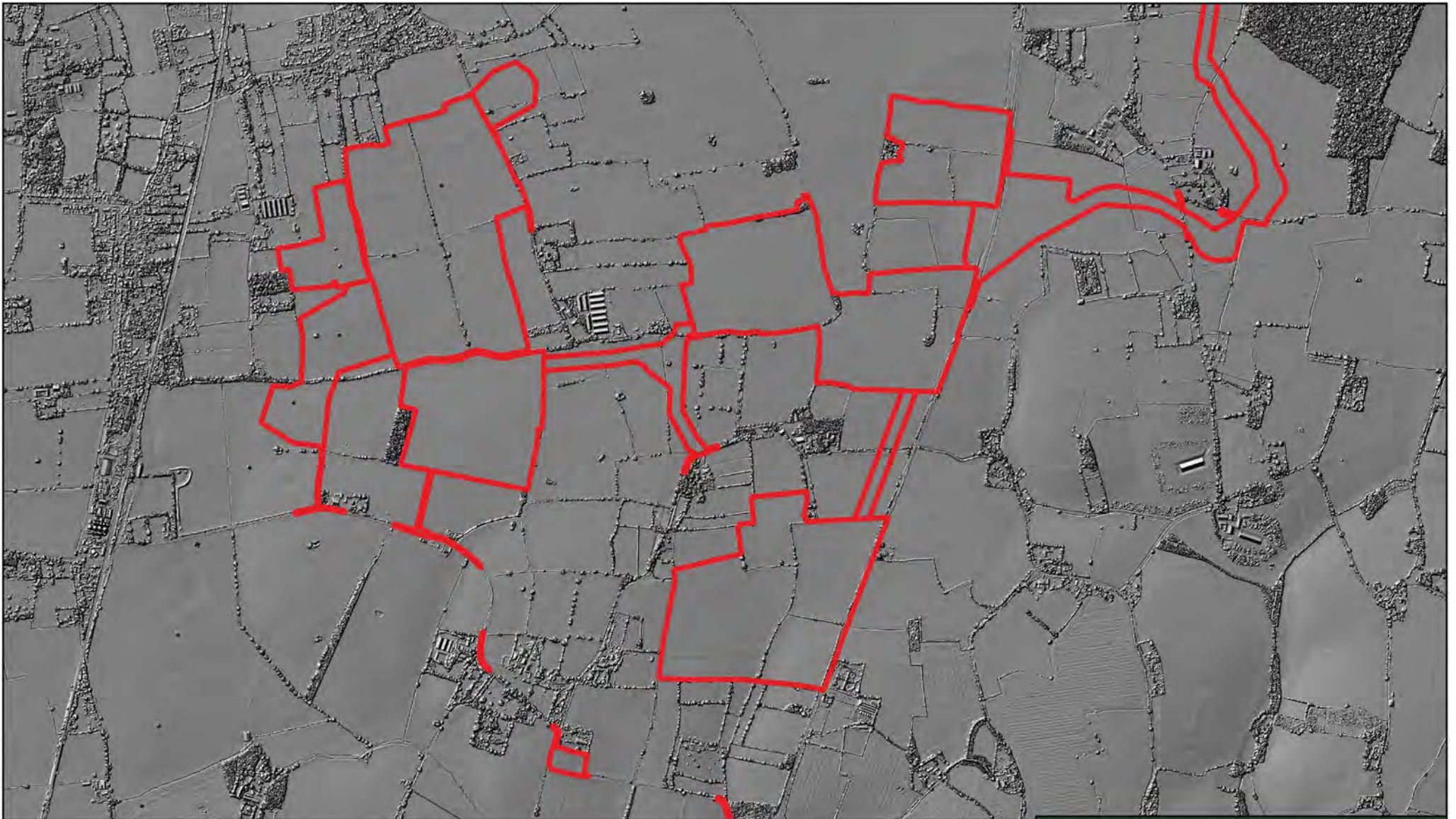
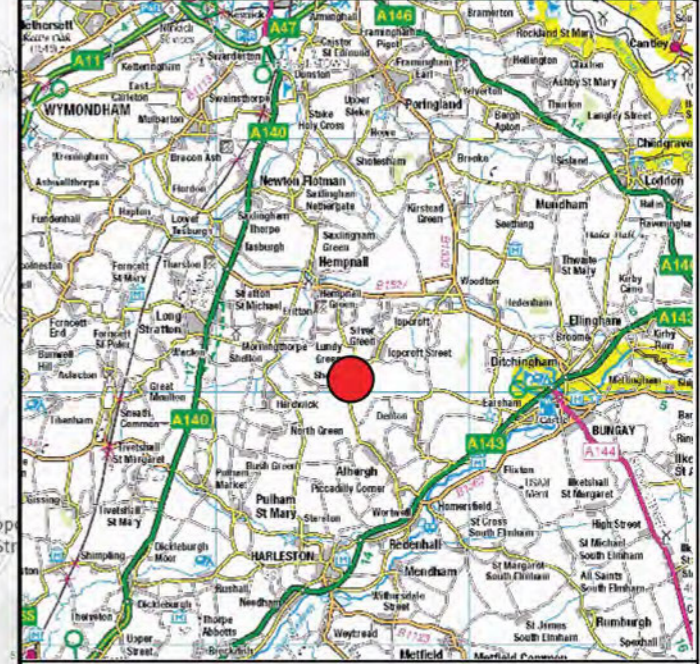
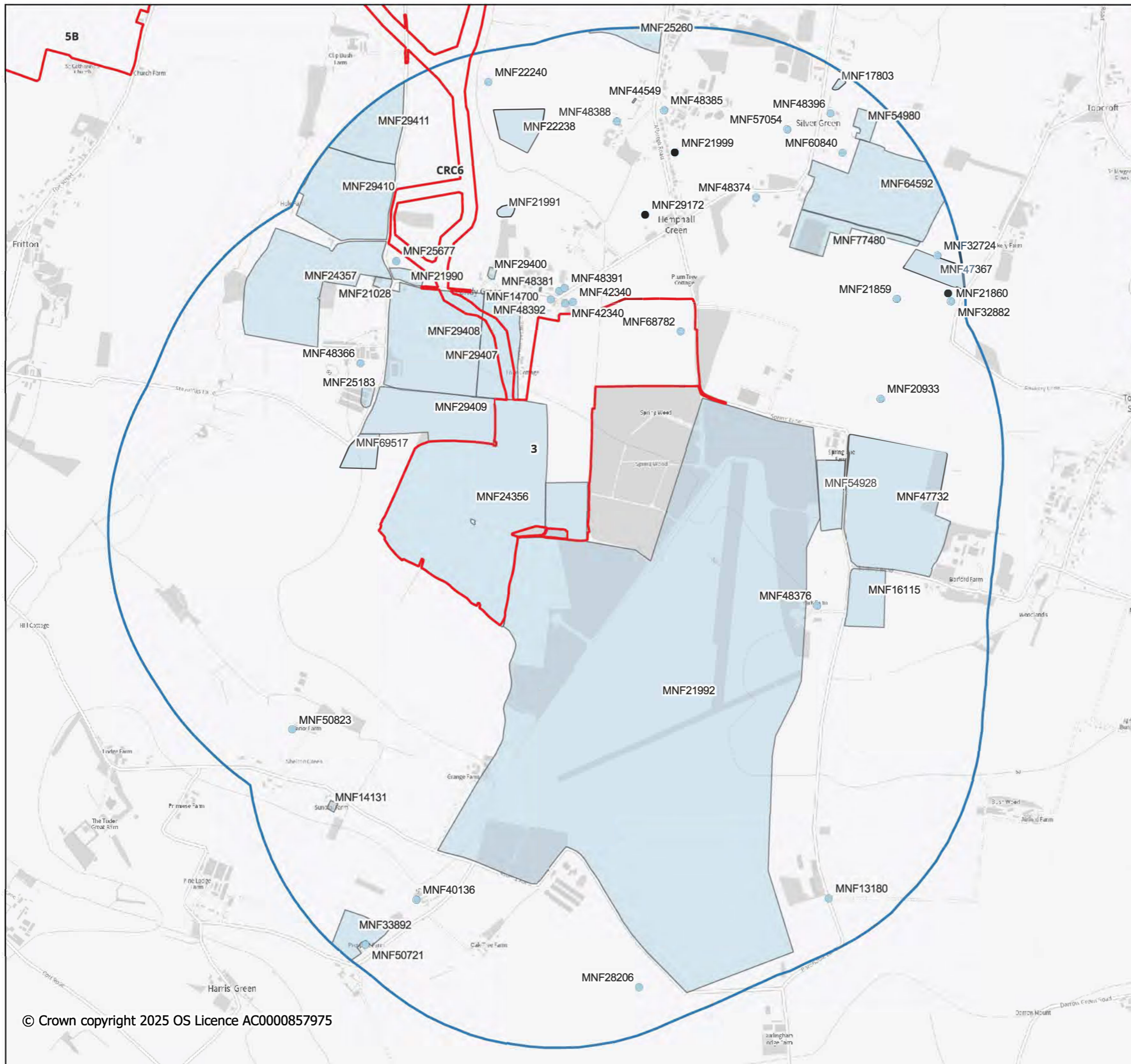


Figure 9: Sites 1, 2 and BESS showing LIDAR 1m DSM

Key

 Order Limits



- Key**
- Order limits
  - 1km Study Area
  - HER Monument Regions
  - HER Monument Points

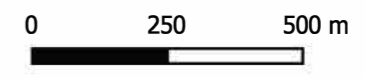
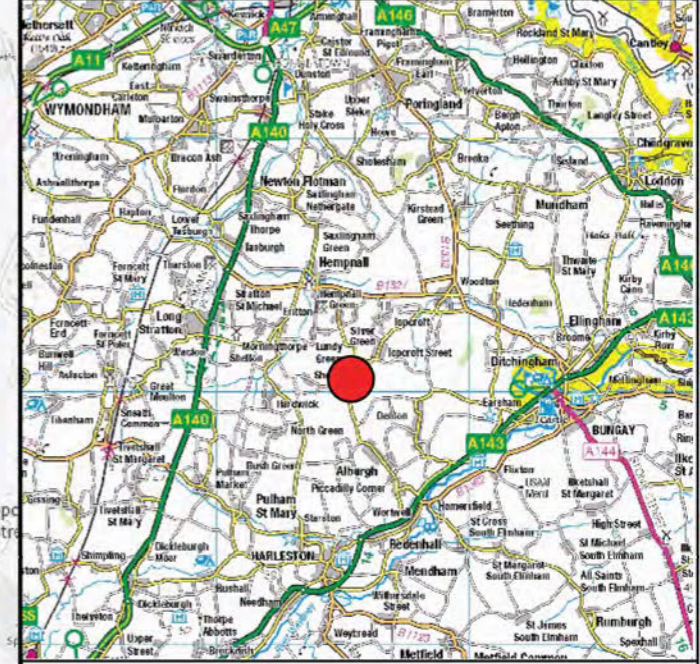
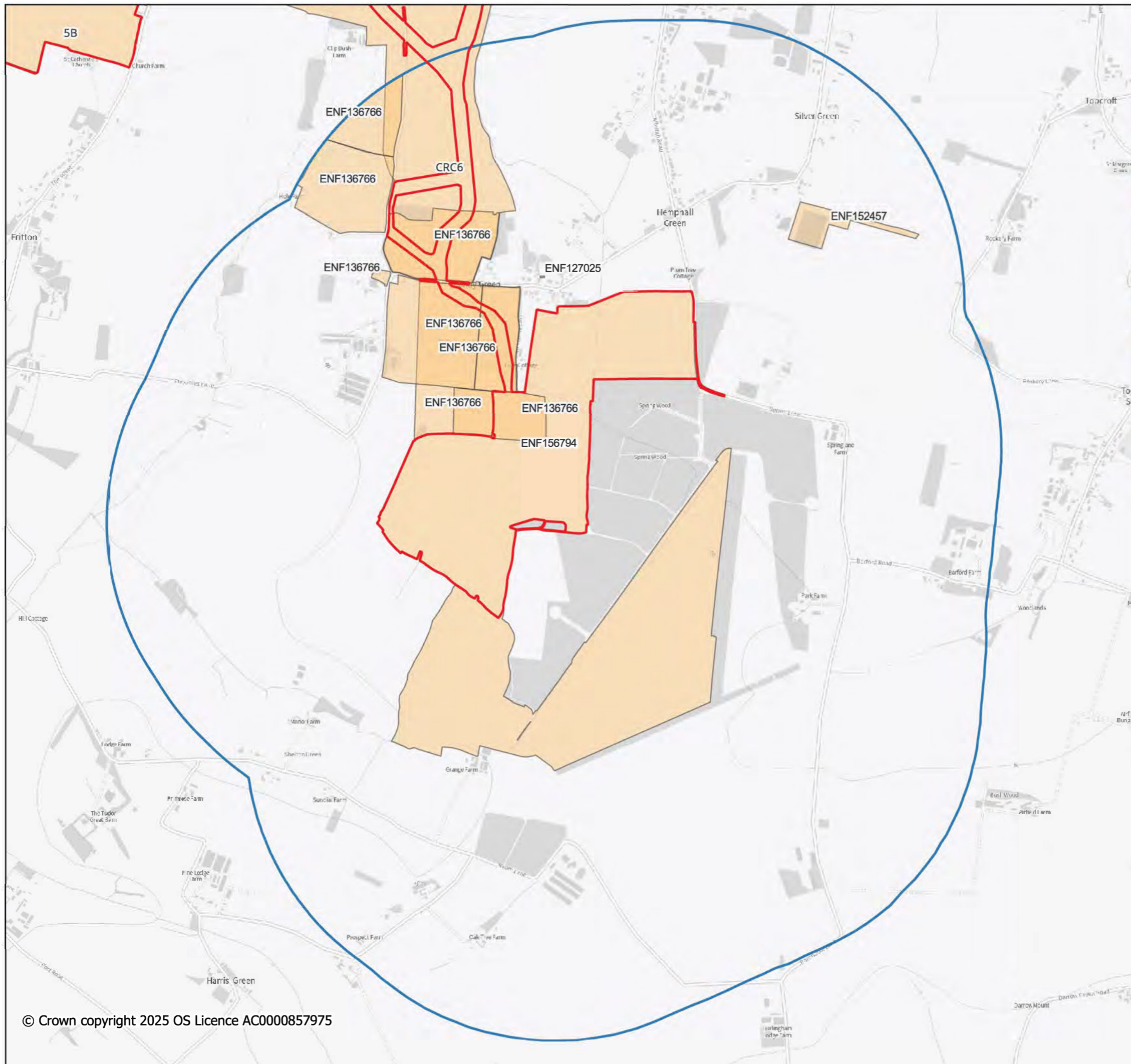


Figure 12. Site 3 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records



**Key**

- Order Limits
- 1km Study Area
- HER Event Regions

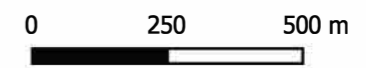
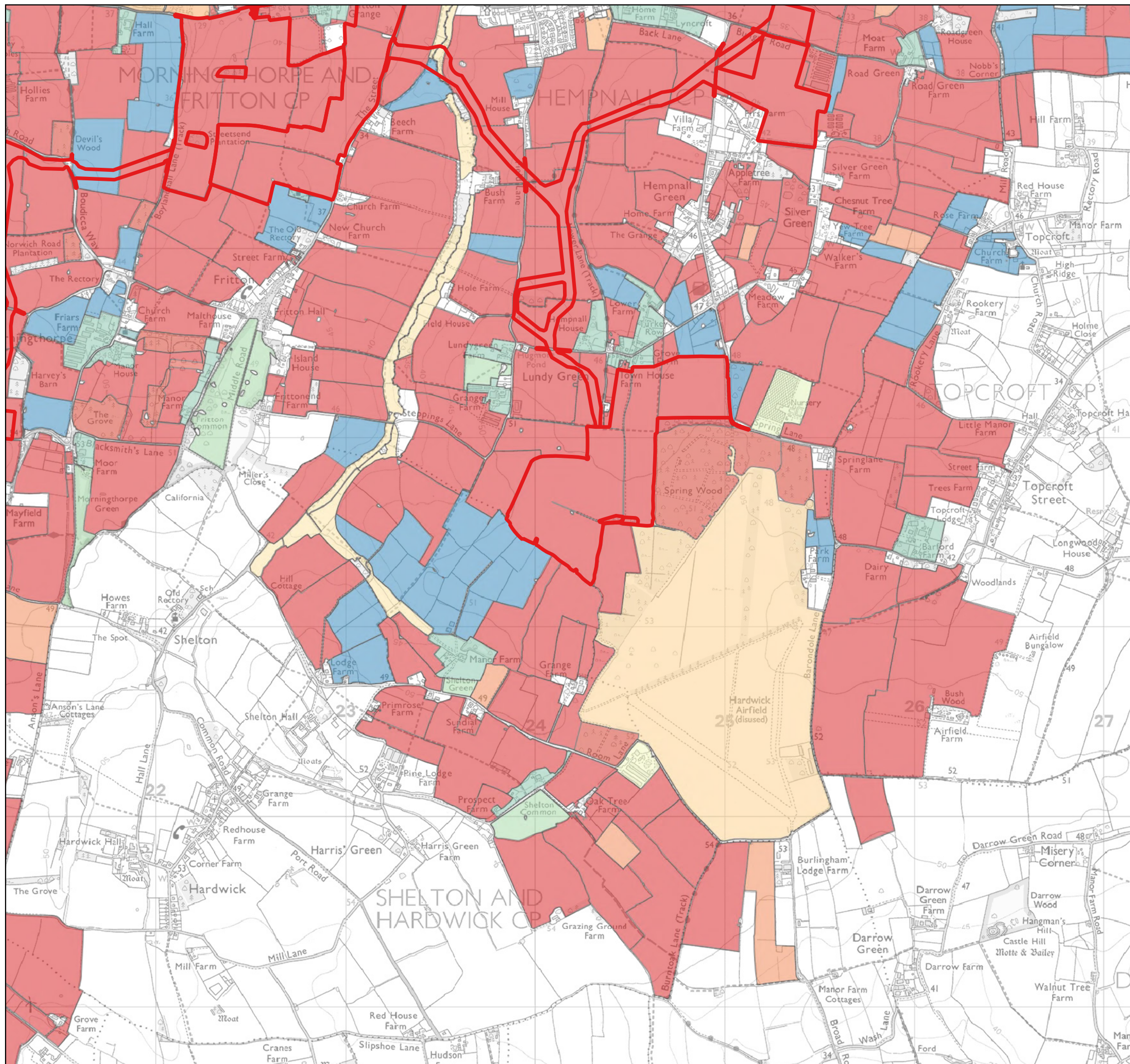


Figure 13. Site 3 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records



**Key**

- Order Limits

**HLC Descriptions**

- 20th century agriculture
- 18th-19th century enclosure
- Built up areas - historic
- Built up areas - modern
- Commons, wastes, heaths
- Communications
- Historic earthwork
- Horticulture
- Industry
- Inland - drained enclosure
- Inland - managed wetland
- Military
- Mineral
- Parks, gardens, recreation
- Pre-18th century enclosure
- Water features
- Woodland

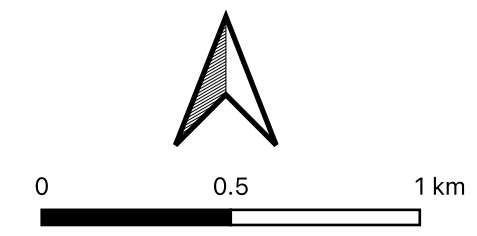
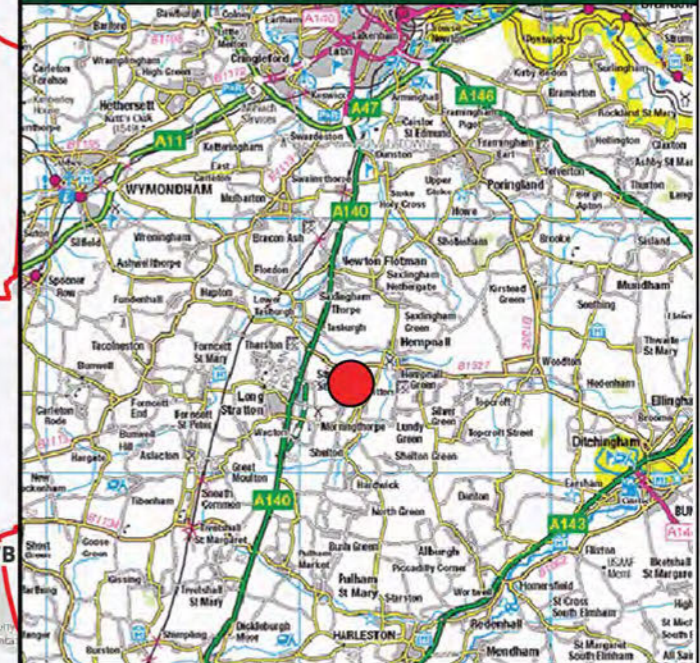
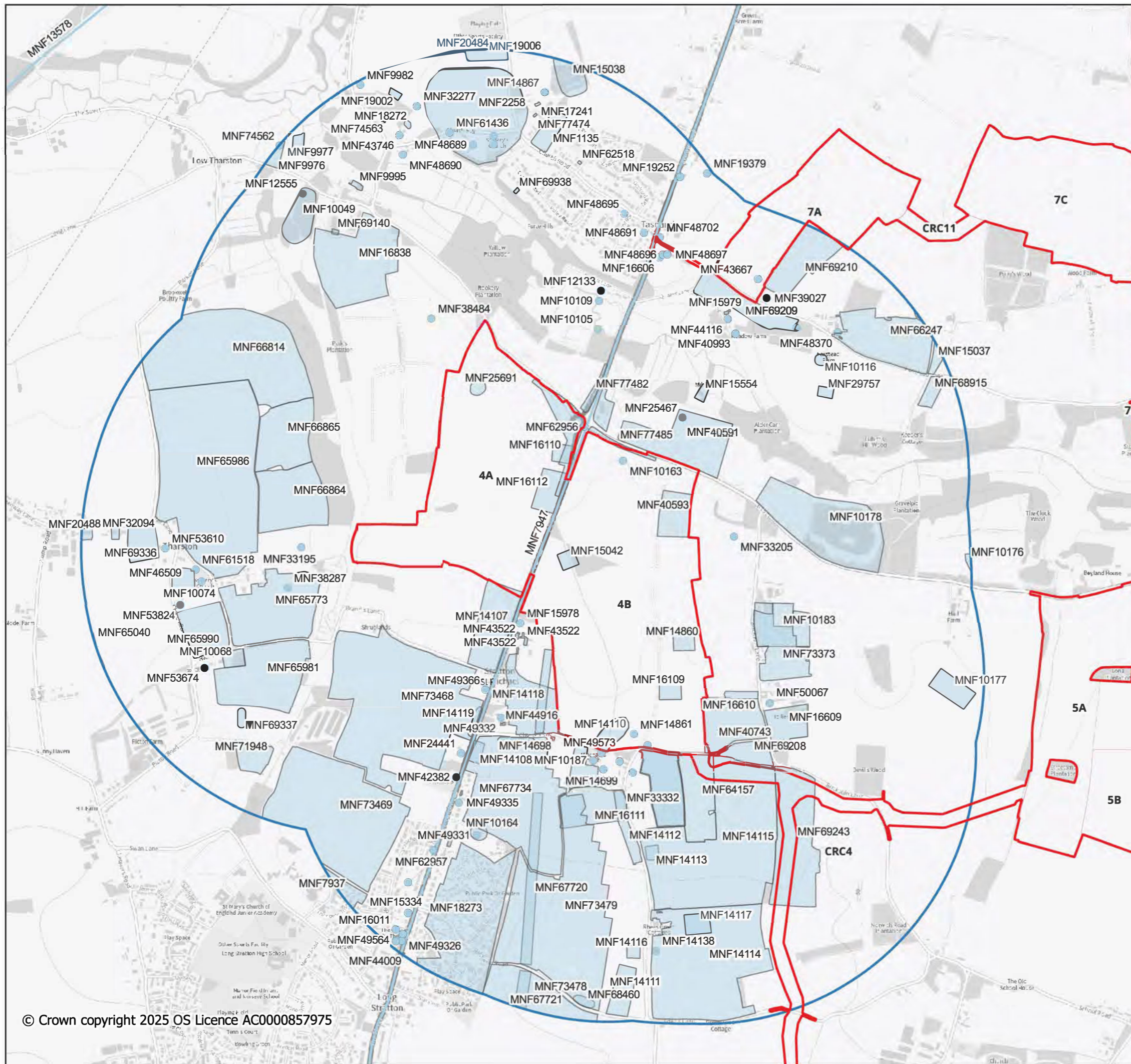


Figure 17. Site 3 Order Limits showing Historic Landscape Characterisation



- Key**
- Order Limits
  - 1km Study Area
  - HER Monument Points
  - HER Monument Lines
  - HER Monument Regions

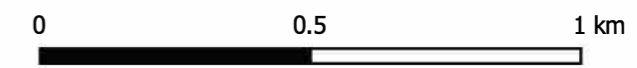
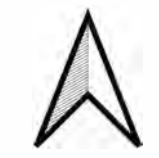


Figure 19. Site 4 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records

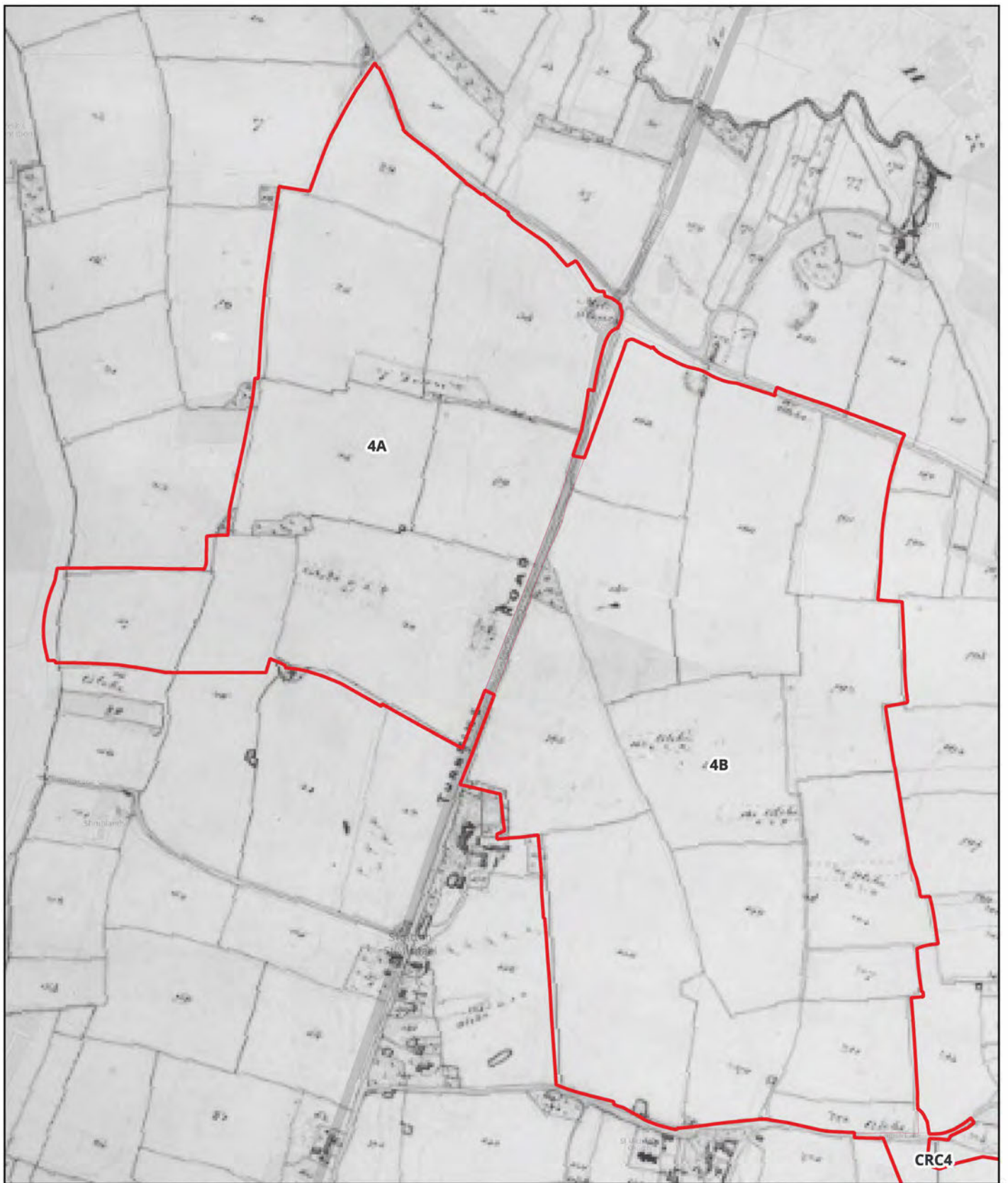


Figure 21. Extract from the Stratton St Michael Tithe map from 1838



Key

 Order Limits

**GHC** ARCHAEOLOGY  
& HERITAGE

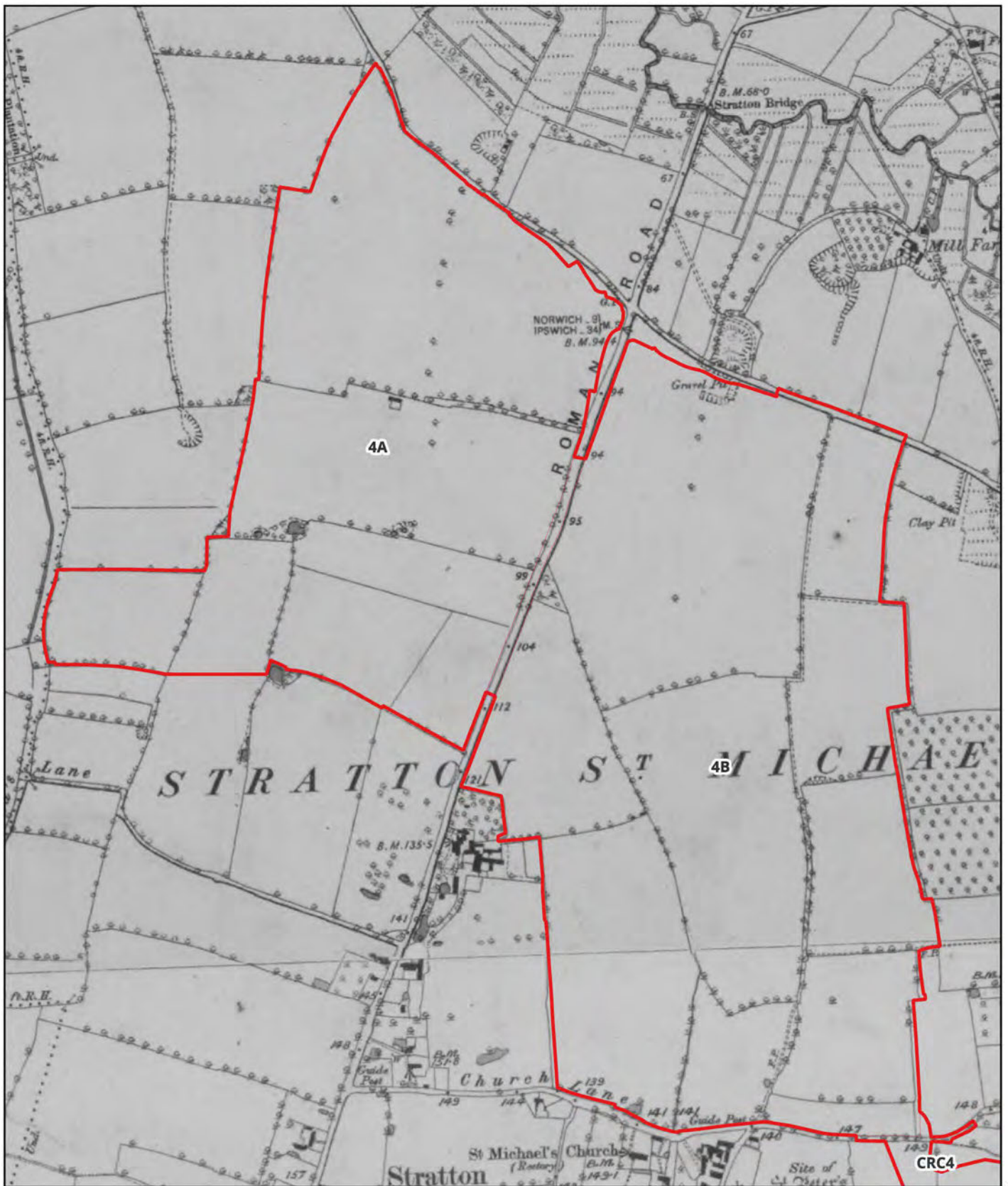
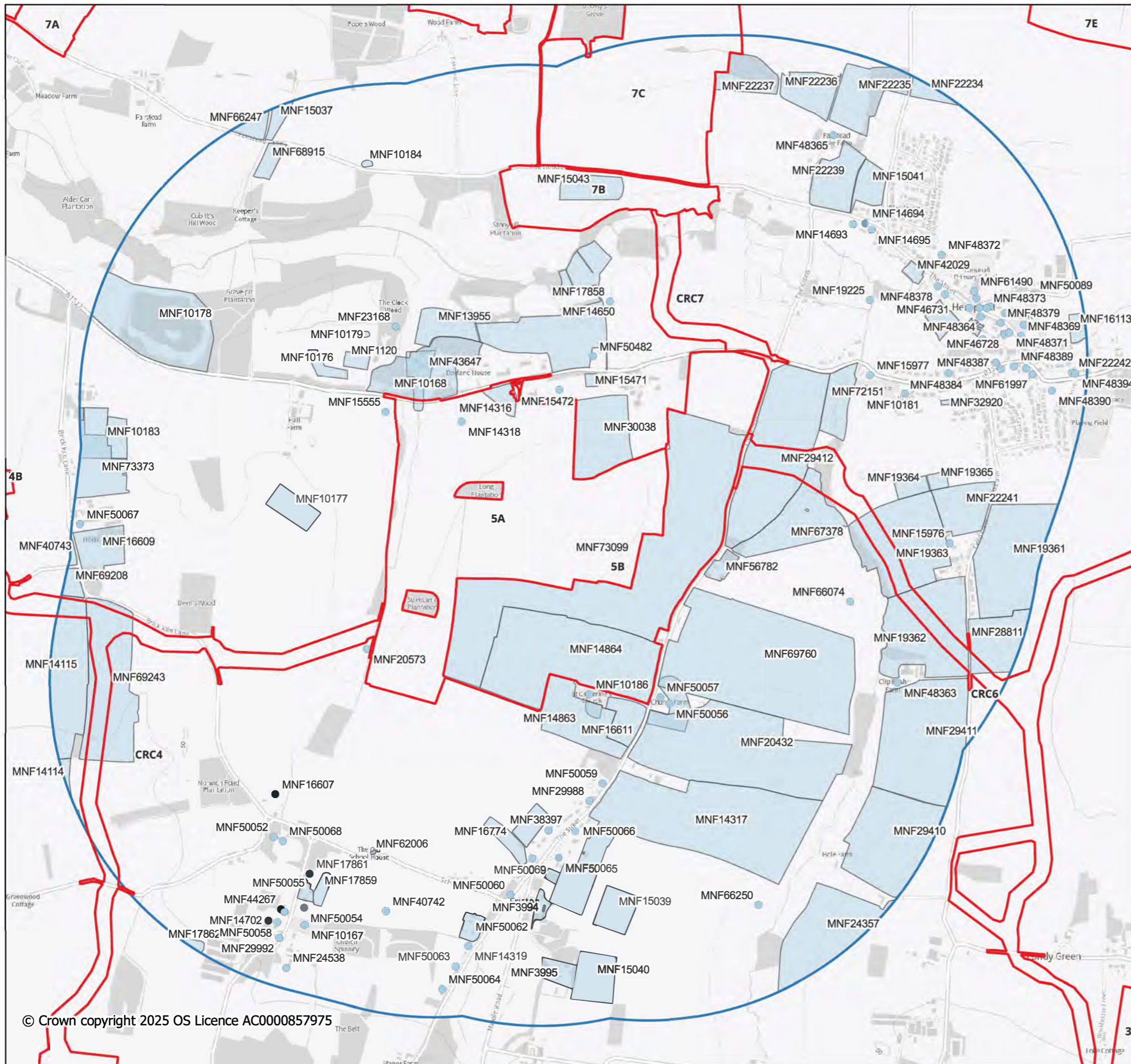


Figure 22. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map from 1883

	<p>Key</p> <p> Order Limits</p>	
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- Key**
- Order Limits
  - 1km Study Area
  - HER Monument Points
  - HER Monument Regions

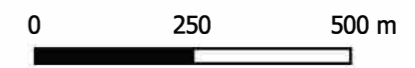
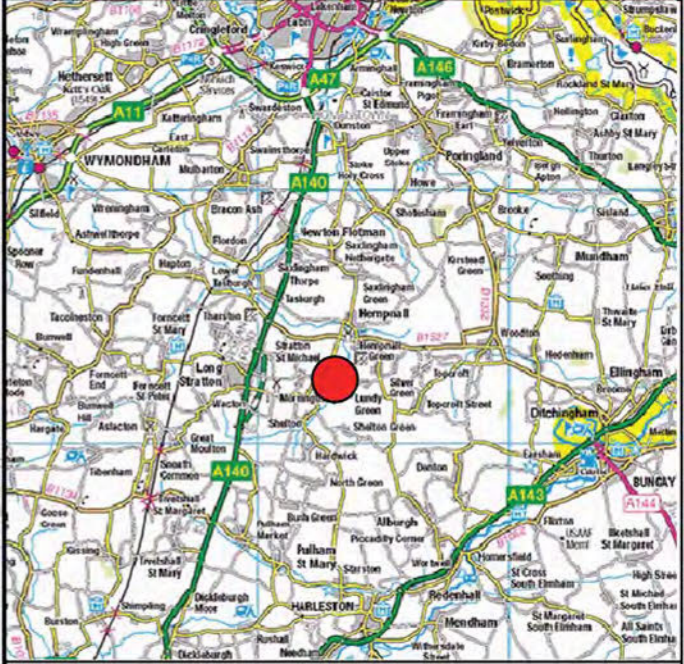
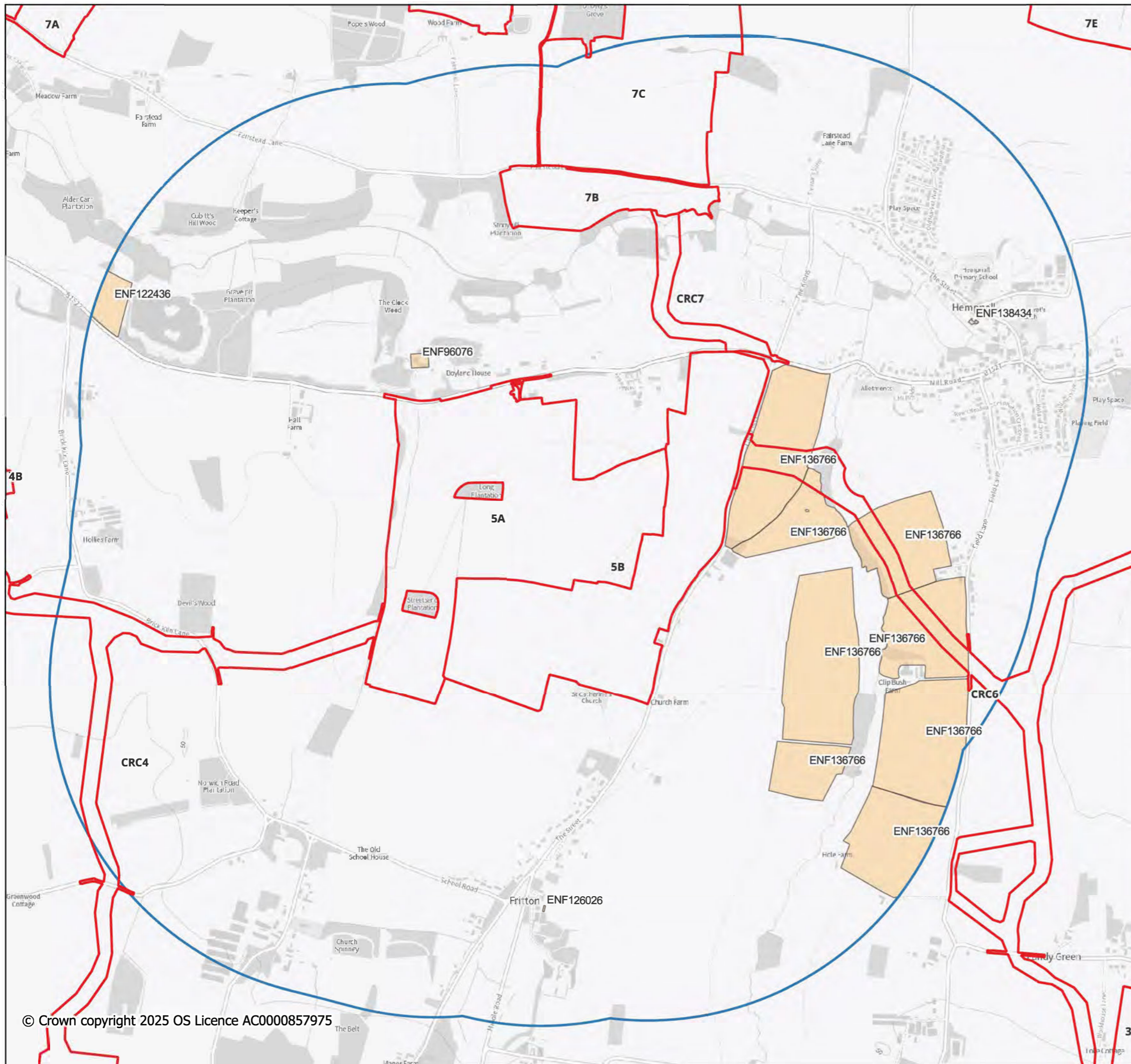


Figure 26. Site 5 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records



**Key**

- Order Limits
- 1km Study Area
- HER Event Regions

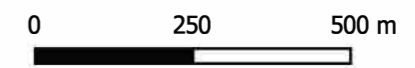


Figure 27. Site 5 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records



Figure 28. Extract from the Morningthorpe Tithe map from 1809



Key

 Order Limits

**GHC** ARCHAEOLOGY  
& HERITAGE

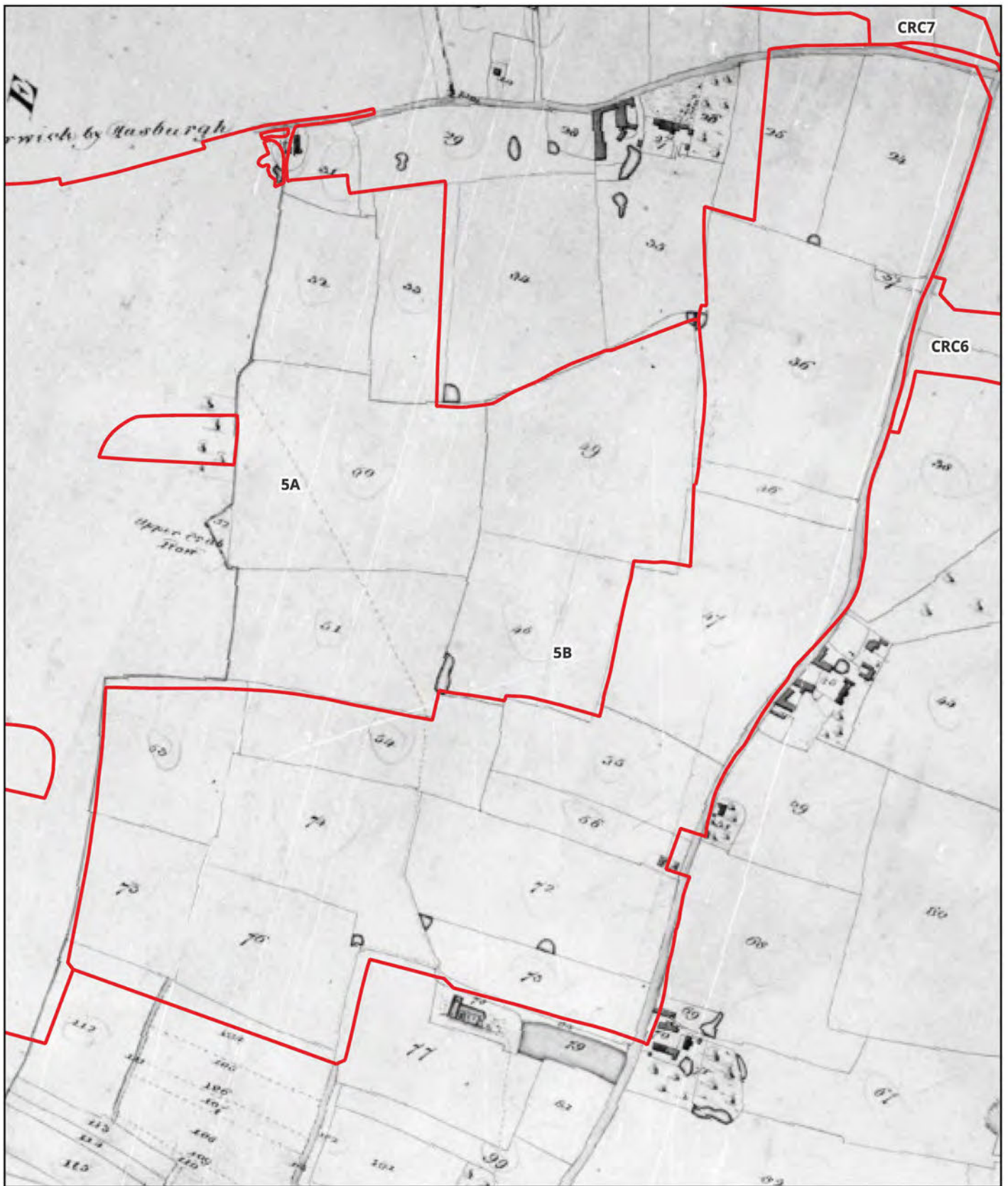


Figure 29. Extract from the Fritton Tithe map from 1839



Key

 Order Limits

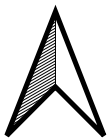
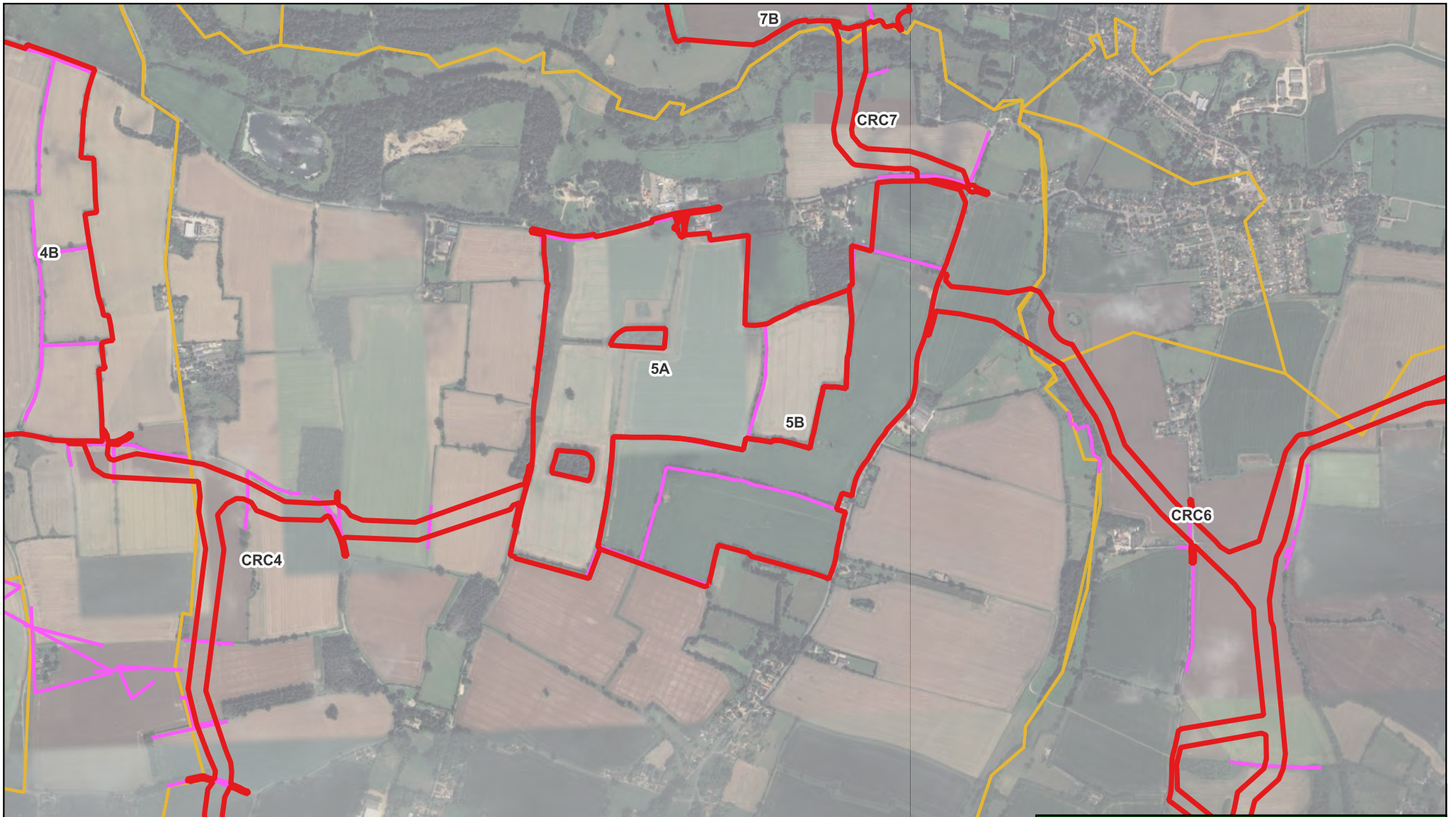
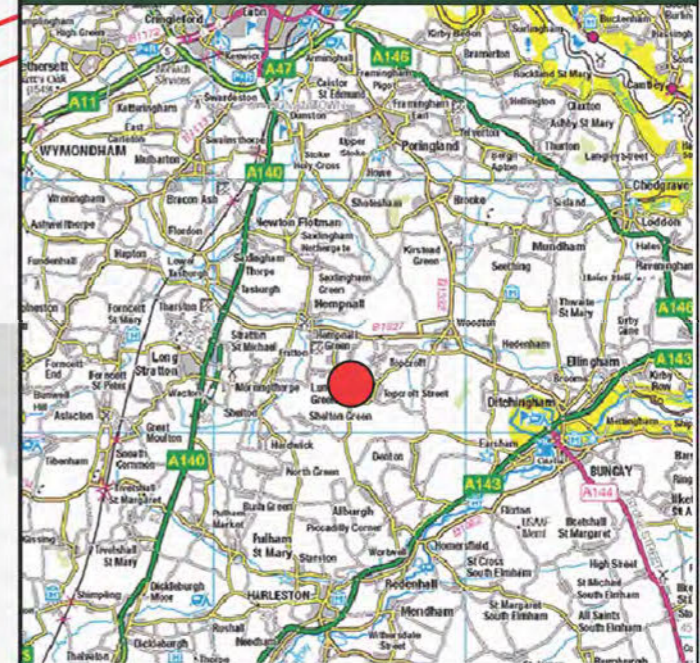
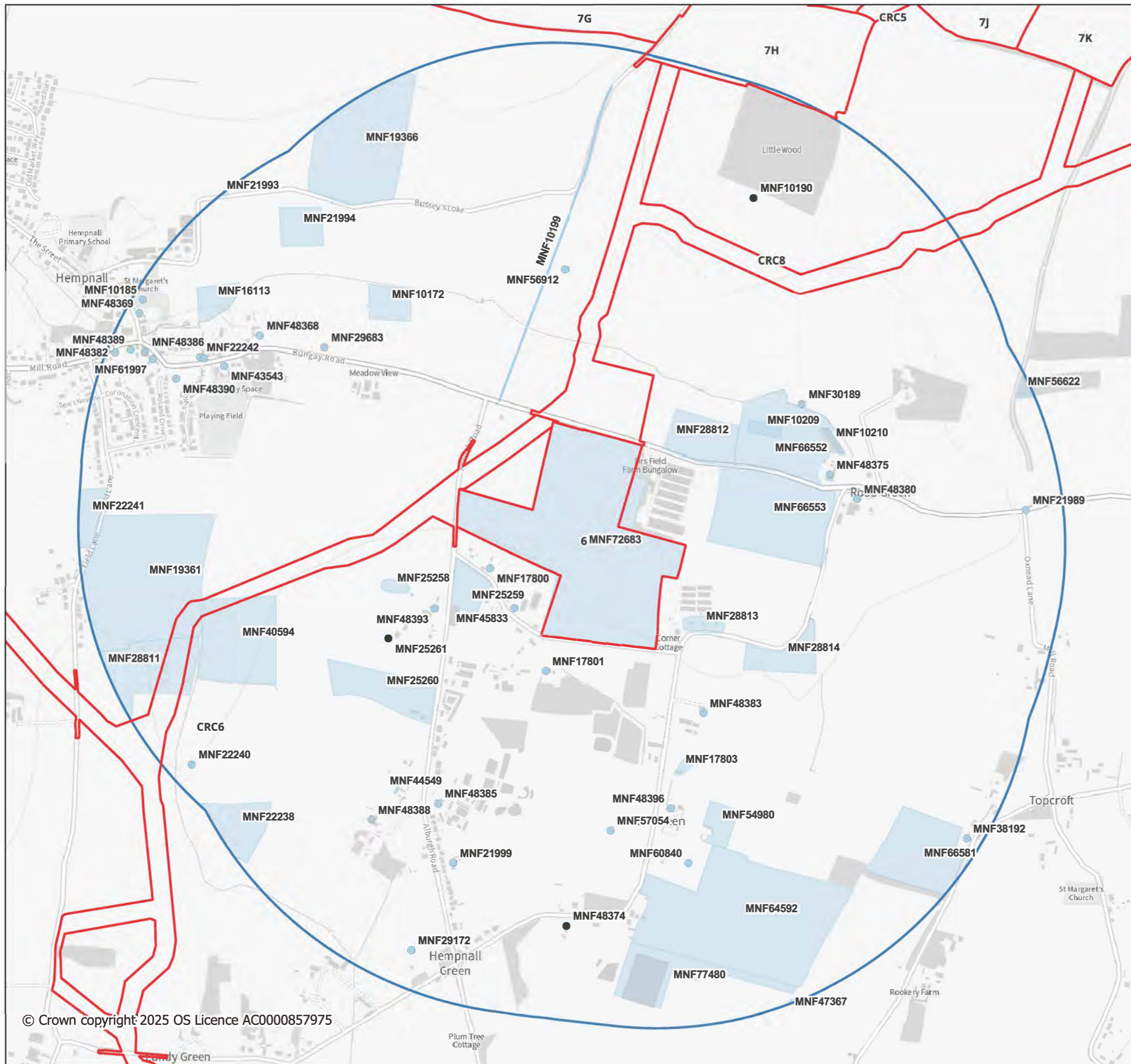


Figure 32. Site 5 Order Limits showing historic hedgerows and parish boundaries

Key

- Order Limits
- Important Hedgerows
- Norfolk Parish Boundaries

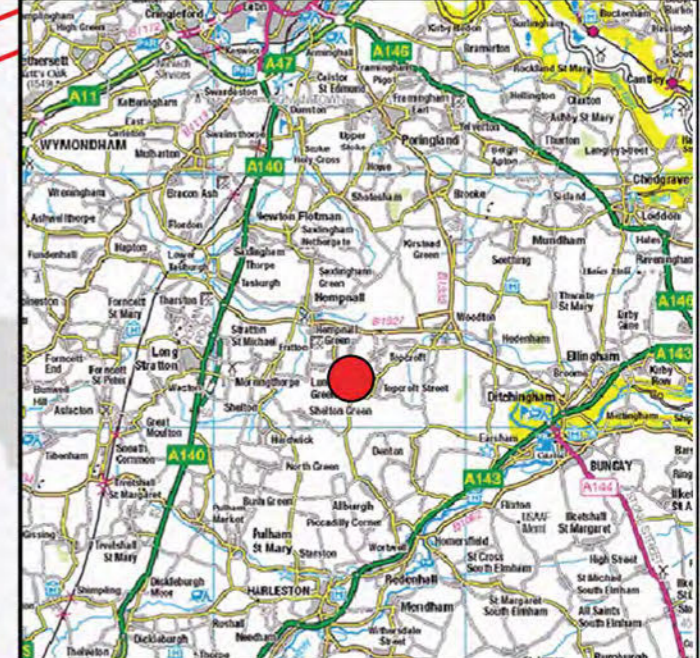
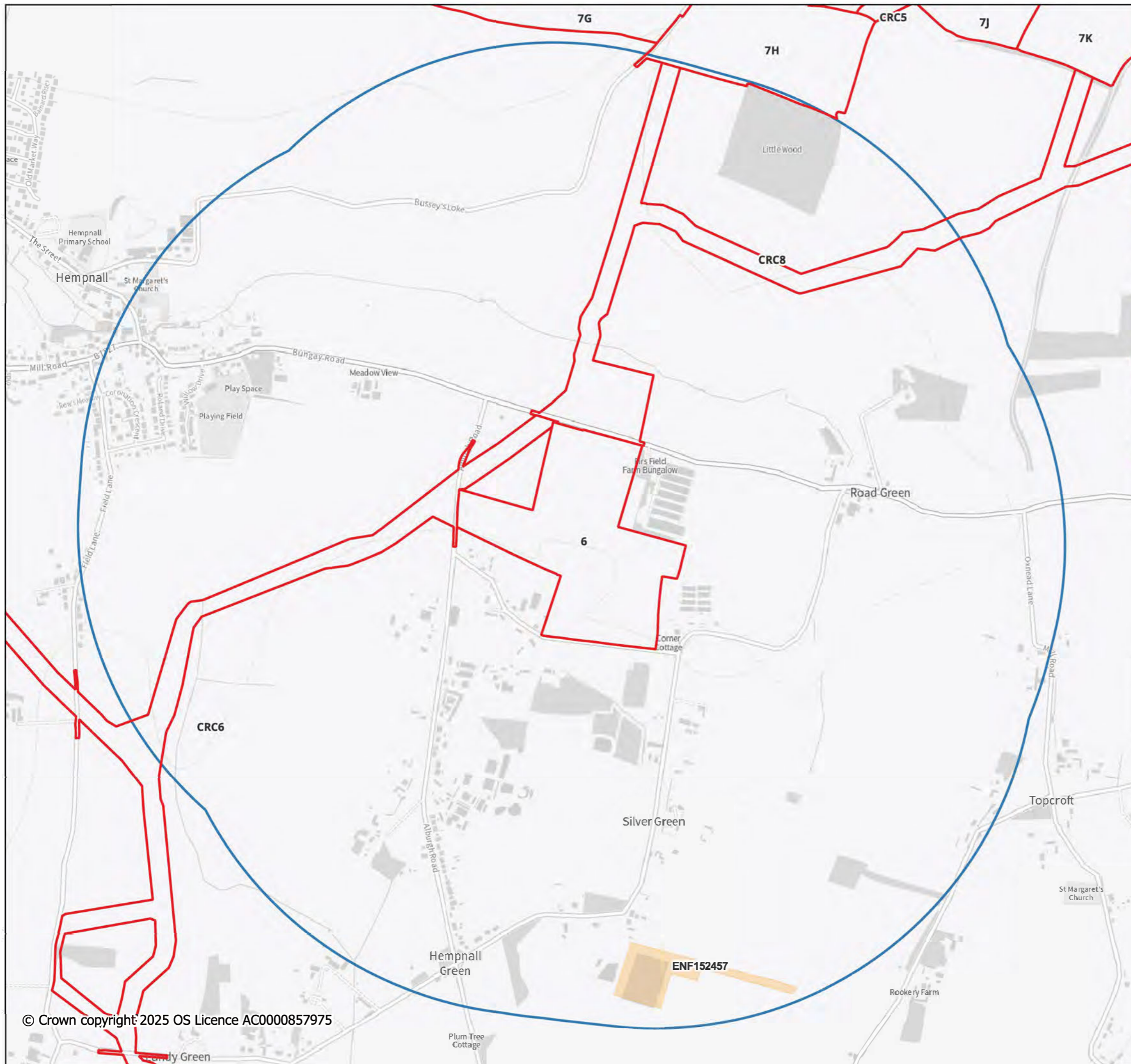




- Key**
- Order Limits
  - 1km Study Area
  - HER Monument Points
  - HER Monument Lines
  - HER Monument Regions



Figure 33. Site 6 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records



**Key**

- Order Limits
- 1km Study Area
- HER Event Regions

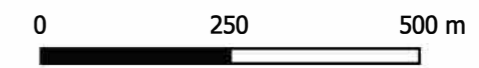


Figure 34. Site 6 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records

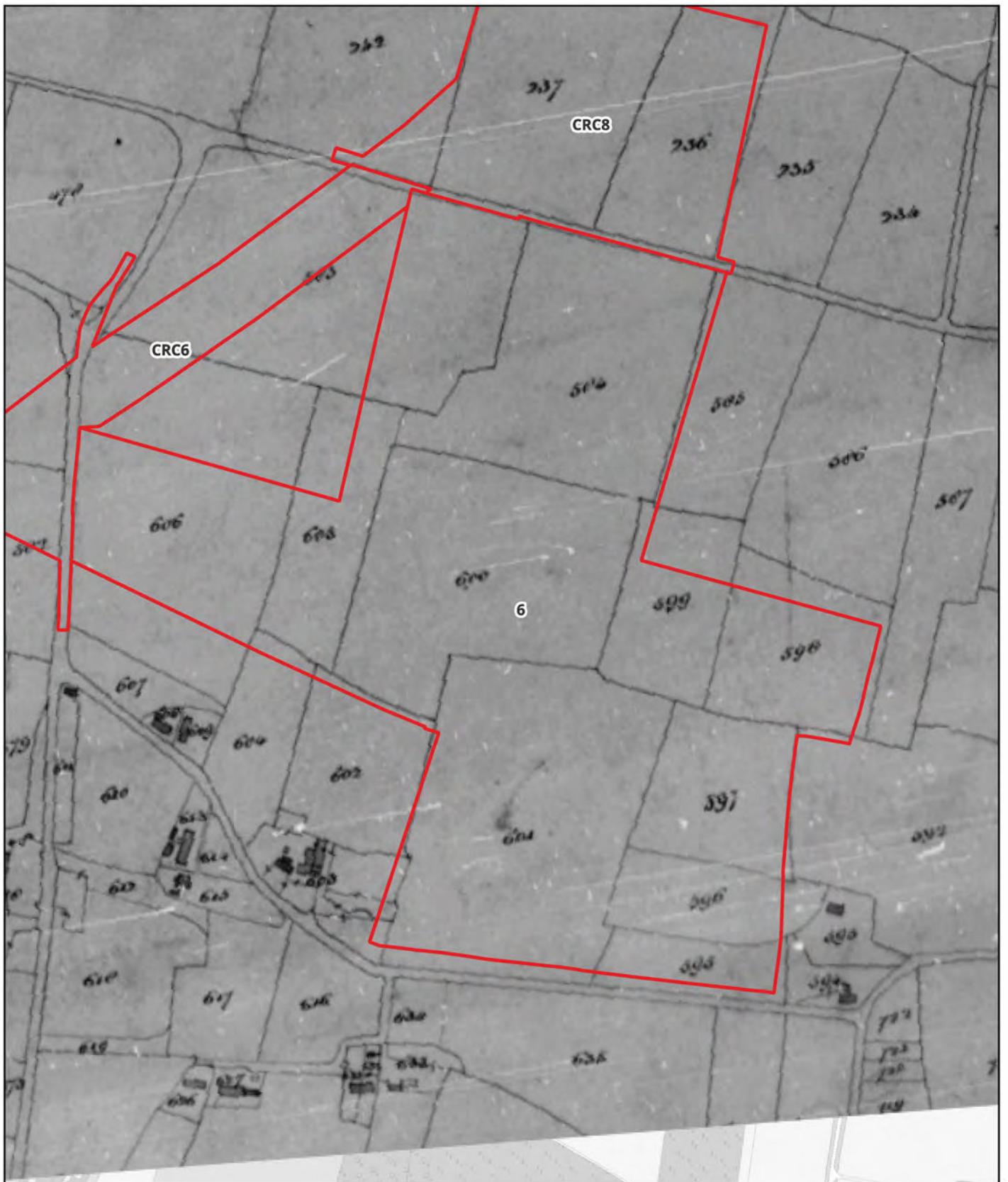


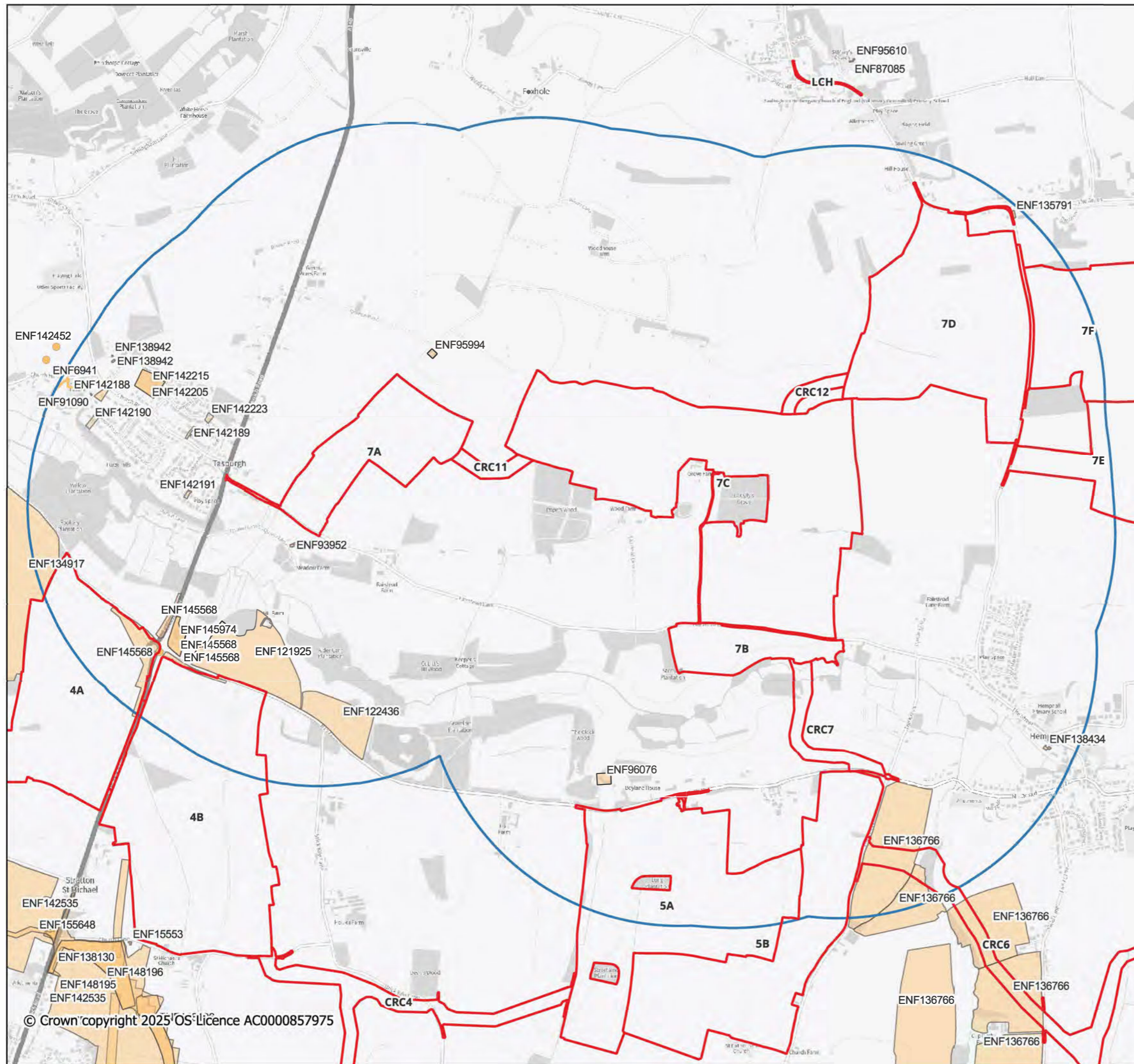
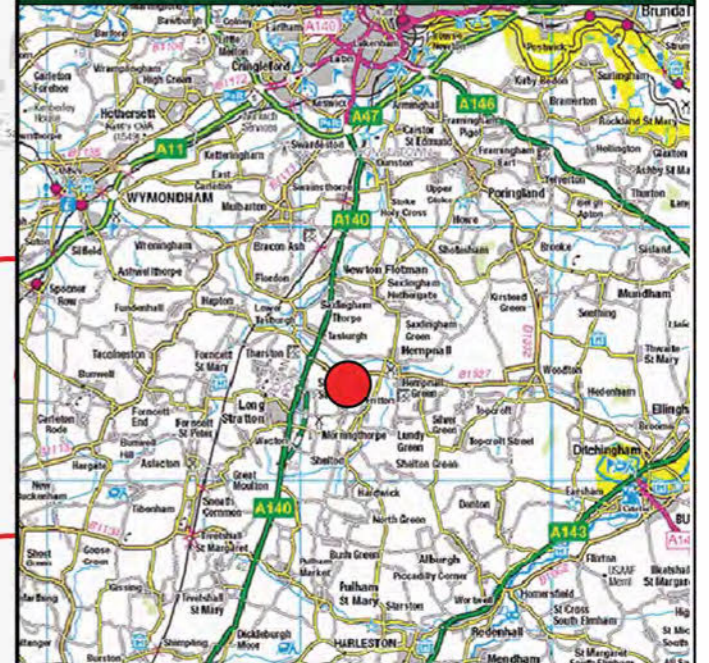
Figure 35. Extract from the Hempnall Tithe map from 1842



Key

 Order Limits





- Key**
- Order Limits
  - 1km Study Area
  - HER Event Points
  - HER Event Lines
  - HER Event Regions

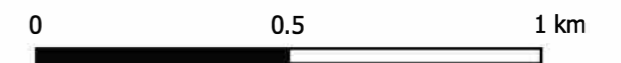


Figure 40. Sub-Sites 7A to 7C Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records

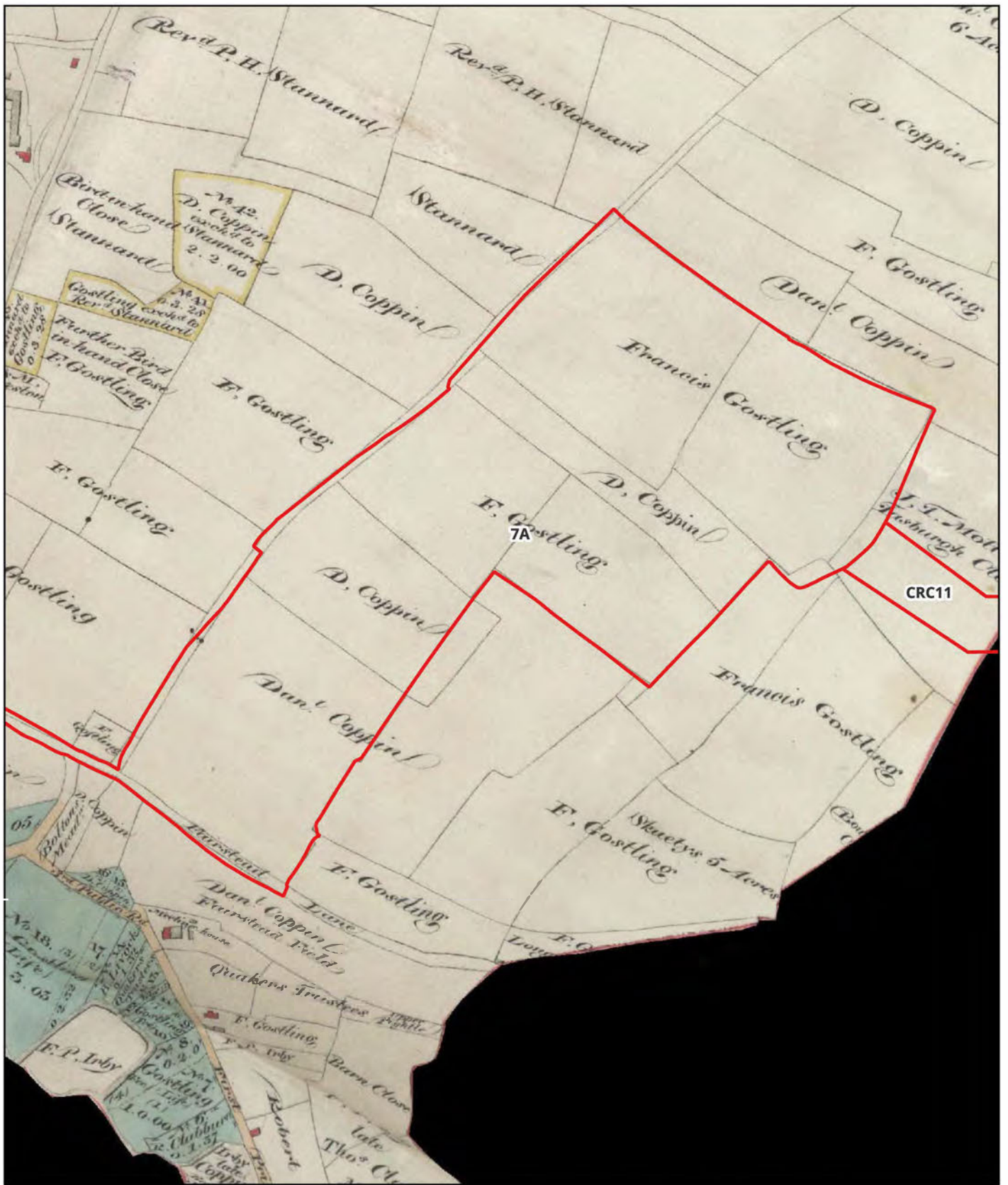


Figure 41. Extract from the Tasburgh Enclosure map from 1818  
 he Tasburgh Enclosure map from 1818

	<p>Key</p> <p> Order Limits</p>	
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Figure 42. Extract from the Tasburgh Tithe map from 1841



Key

 Order Limits



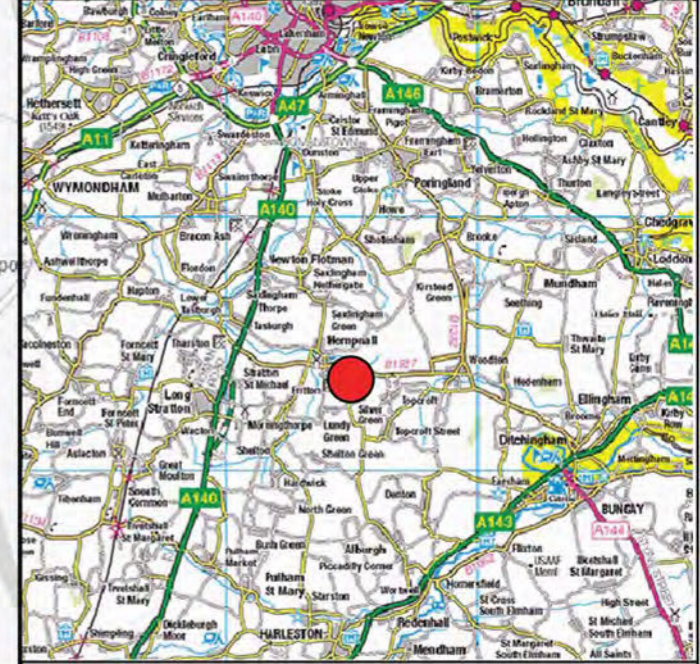
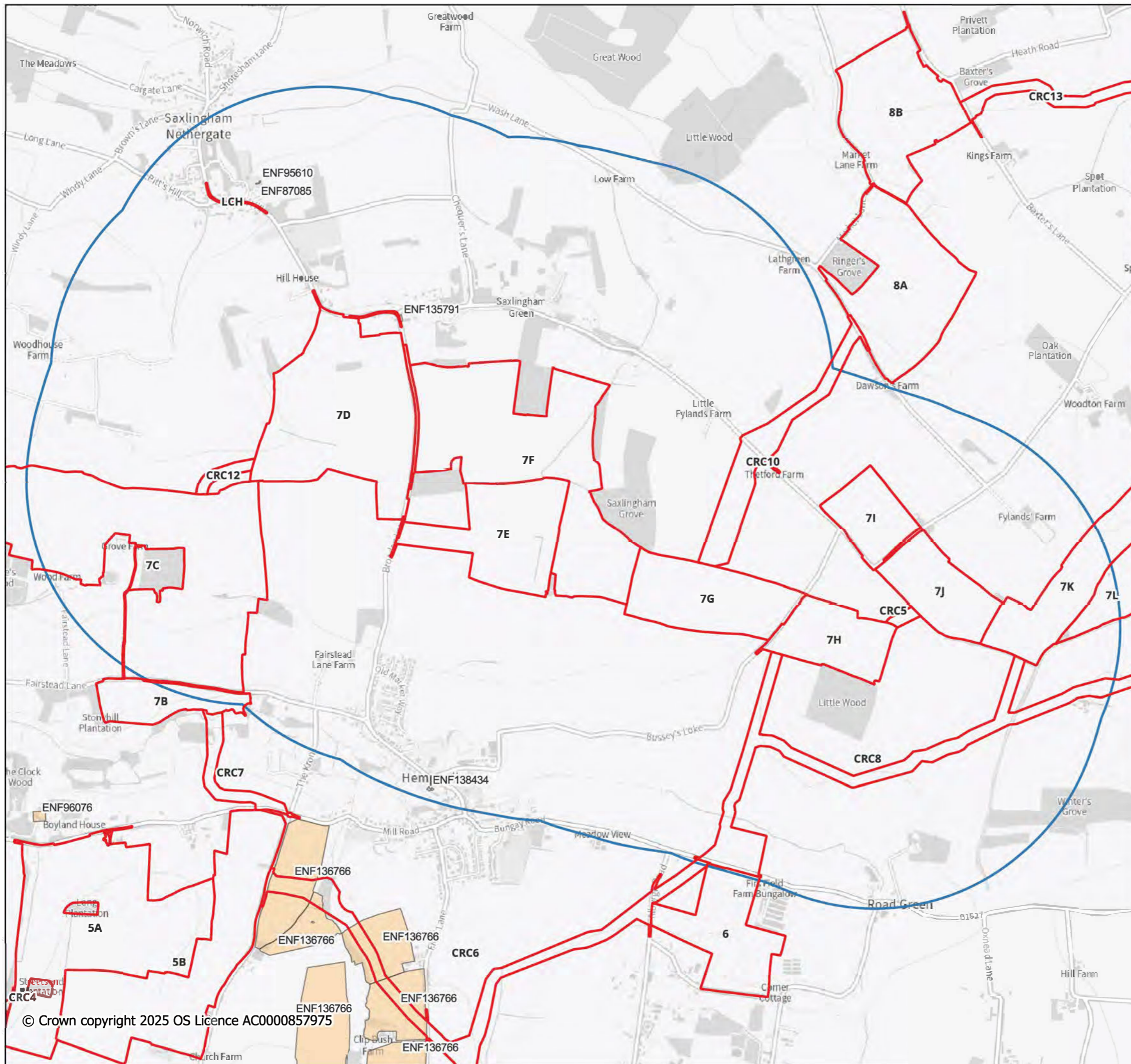
Figure 43. Extract from the Hempnall Tithe map from 1842



Key

 Order Limits





**Key**

- Order Limits
- 1km Study Area
- HER Event Regions

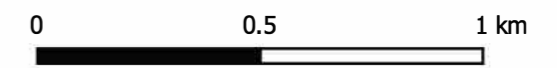


Figure 48. Sub-Sites 7D to 7H Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records

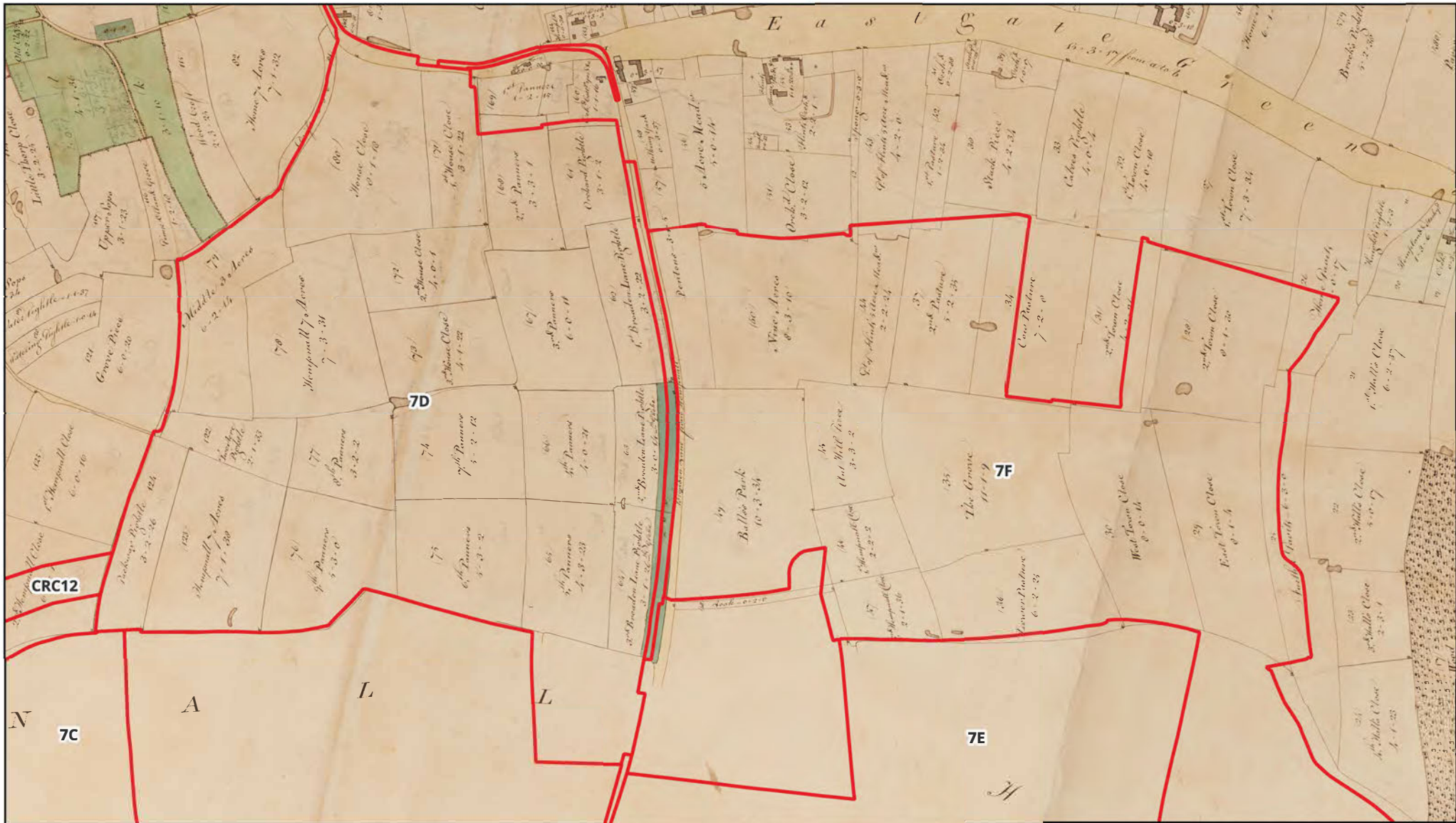


Figure 49. Extract from the Survey of the Parish of Saxlingham from 1806

Key

 Order Limits

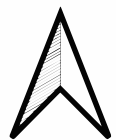


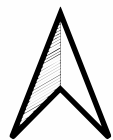
Figure 50. Extract from the Saxlingham Tithe map from 1841

Key

 Order Limits



Figure 51. Extract from the Hempnall Tithe map from 1842



Key

Order Limits



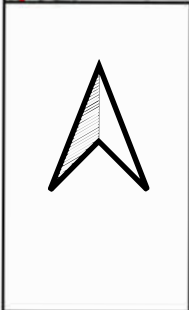
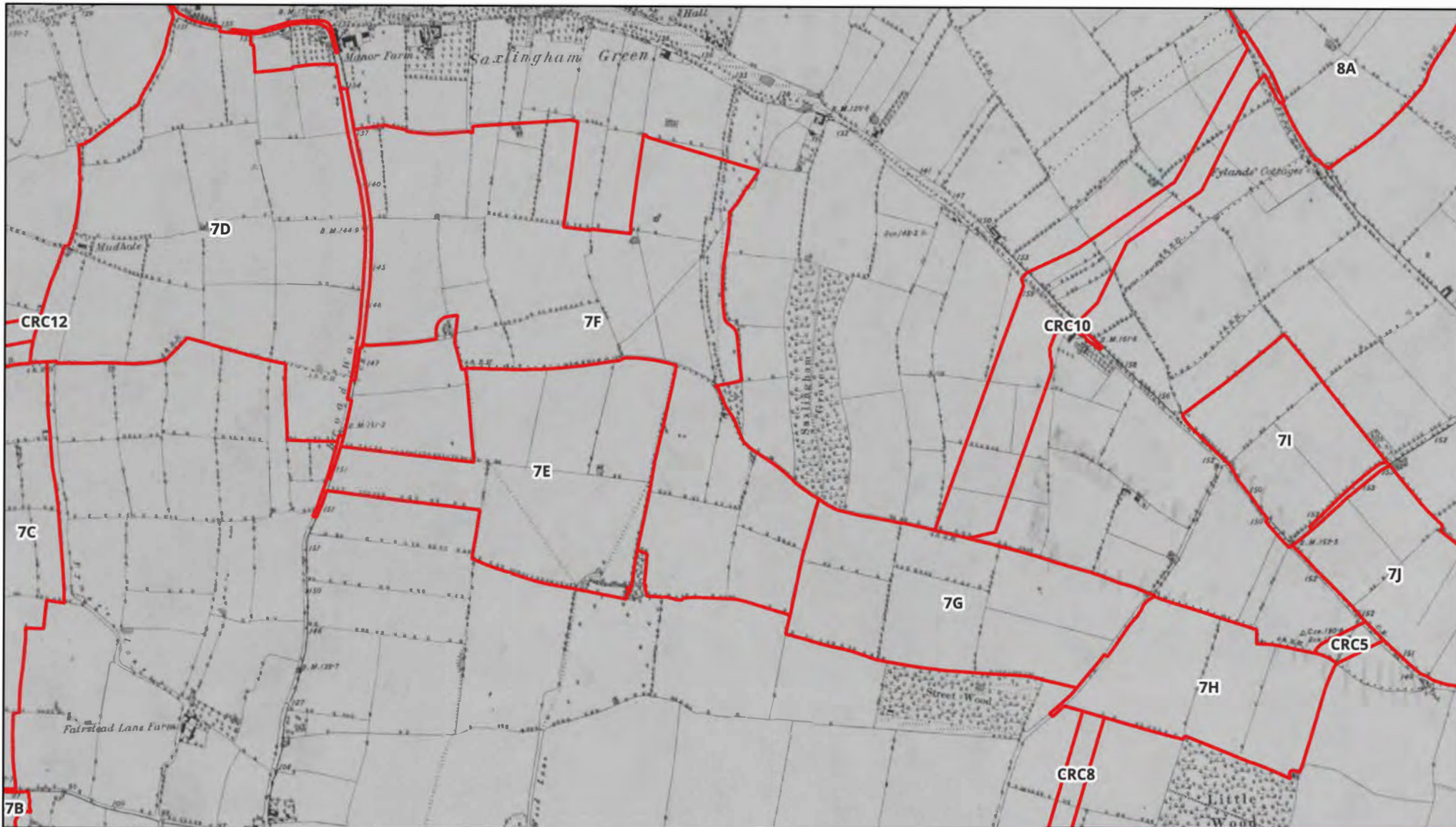

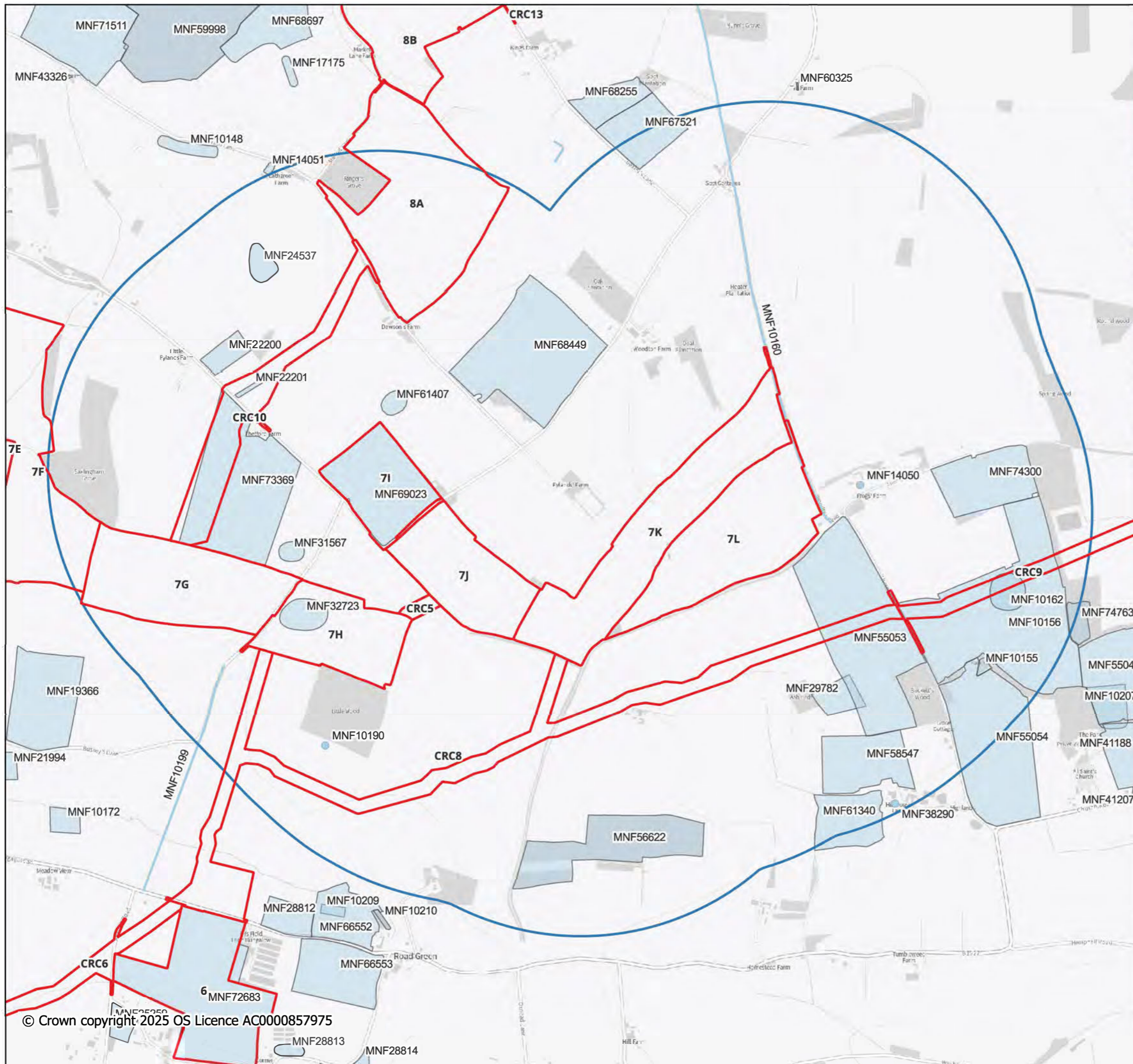
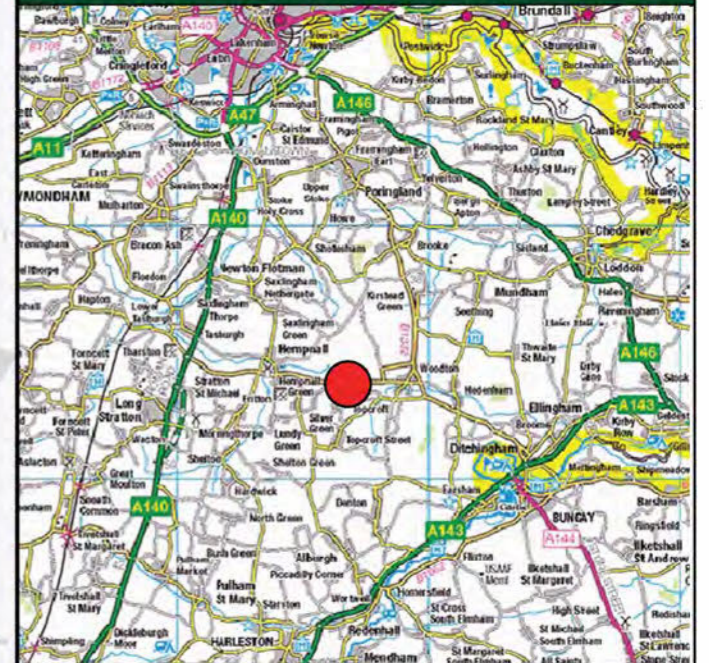


Figure 52. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map from 1883

Key  
 Order Limits





- Key**
- Order Limits
  - 1km Study Area
  - HER Monument Points
  - HER Monument Lines
  - HER Monument Regions



0 0.25 0.5 km

Figure 56. Sub-Sites 71 to 7L Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records



Figure 57. Extract from the Survey of the Parish of Saxlingham from 1806



Key

 Order Limits



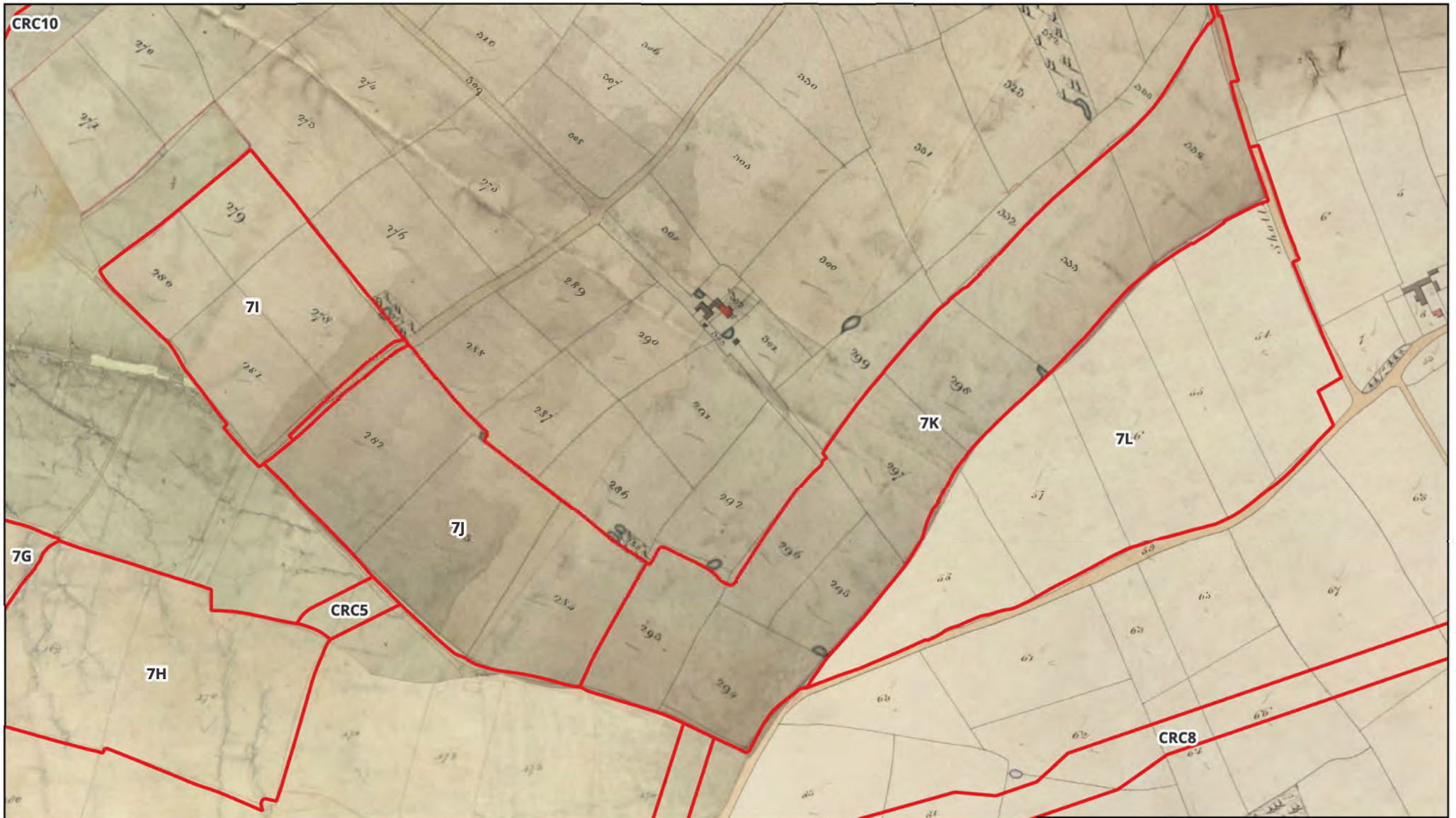


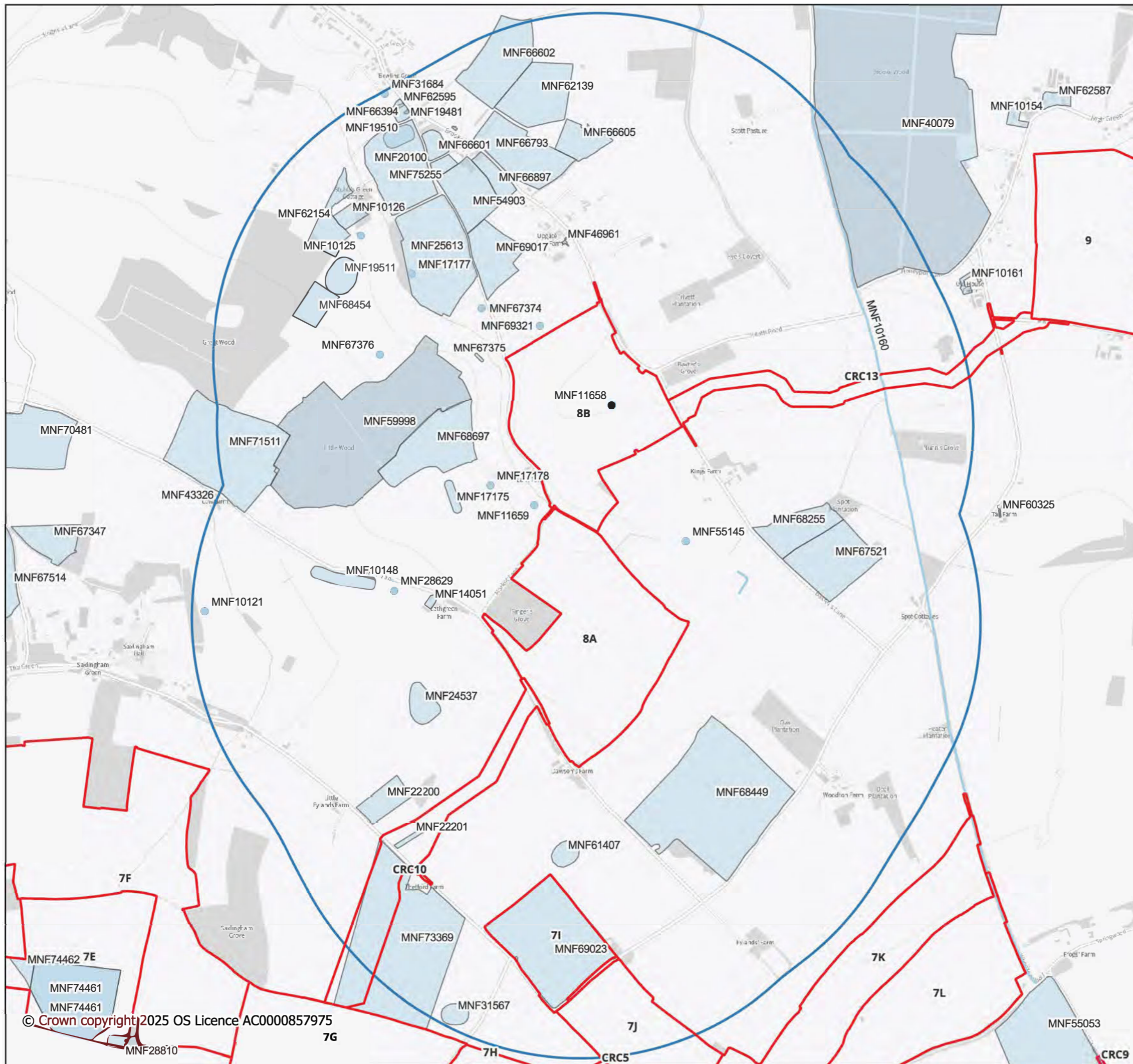
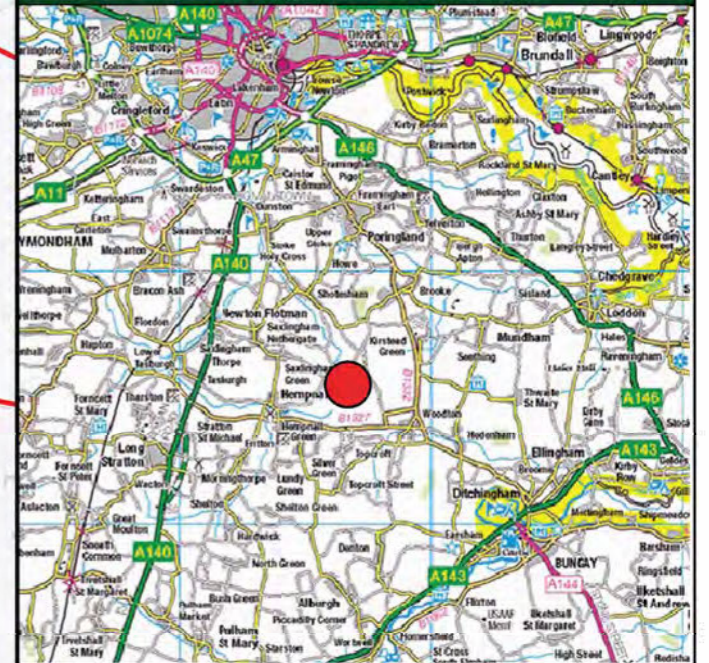
Figure 58. Extract from the Shotesham and Woodton Tithe maps from 1841



Key

 Order Limits





- Key**
- Order Limits
  - 1km Study Area
  - HER Monument Points
  - HER Monument Lines
  - HER Monument Regions



0 0.25 0.5 km

Figure 62. Site 8 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records

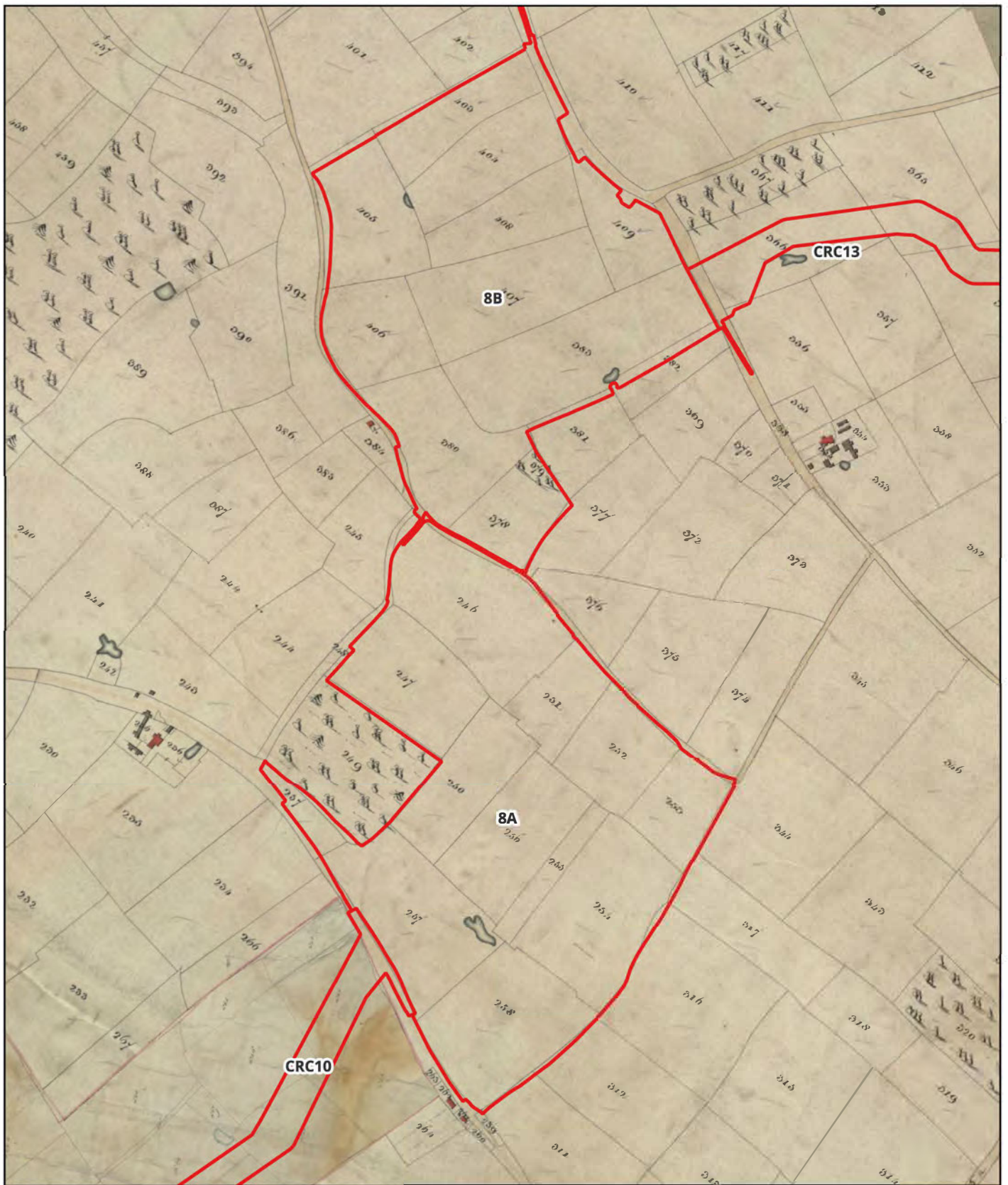


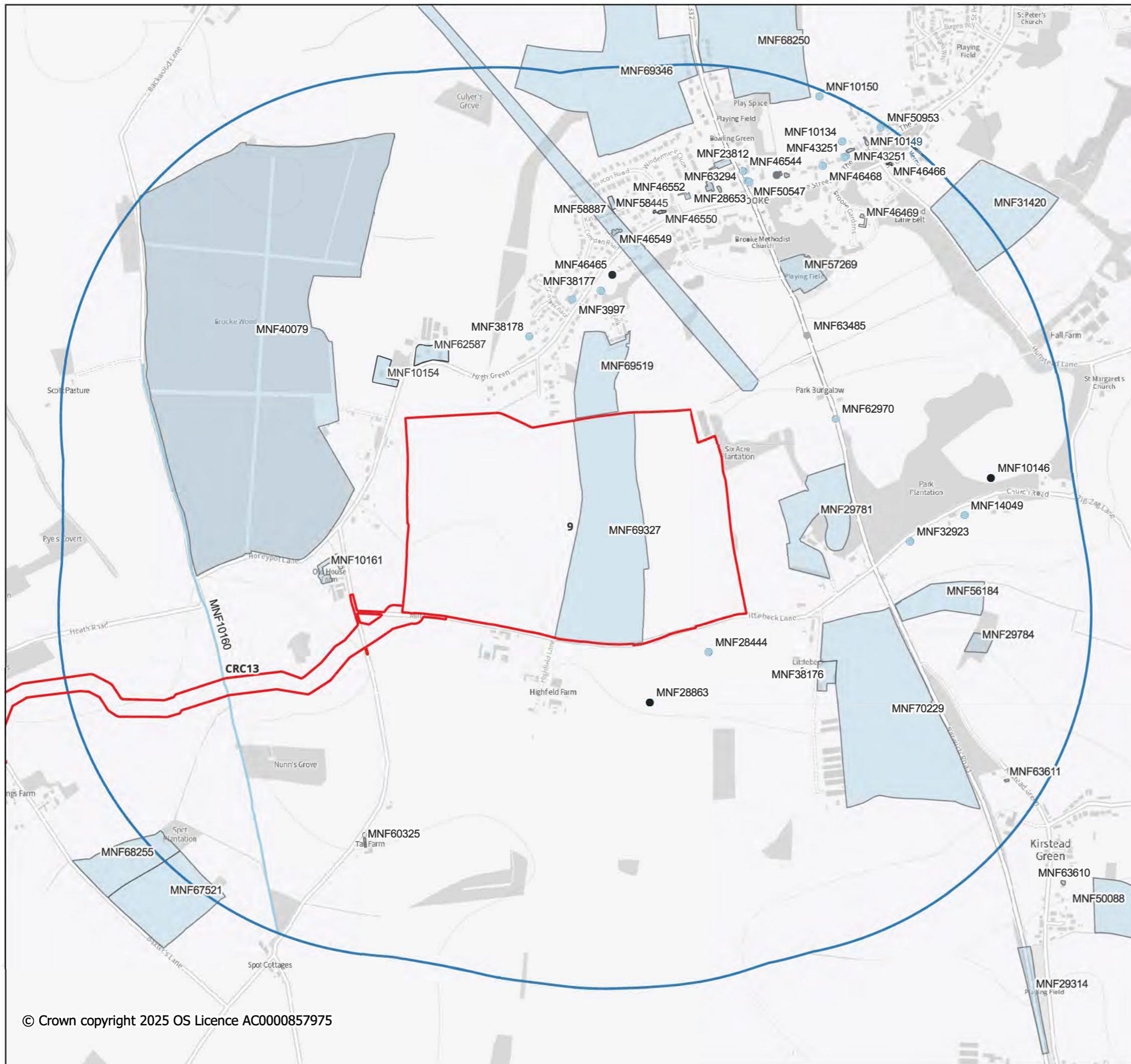
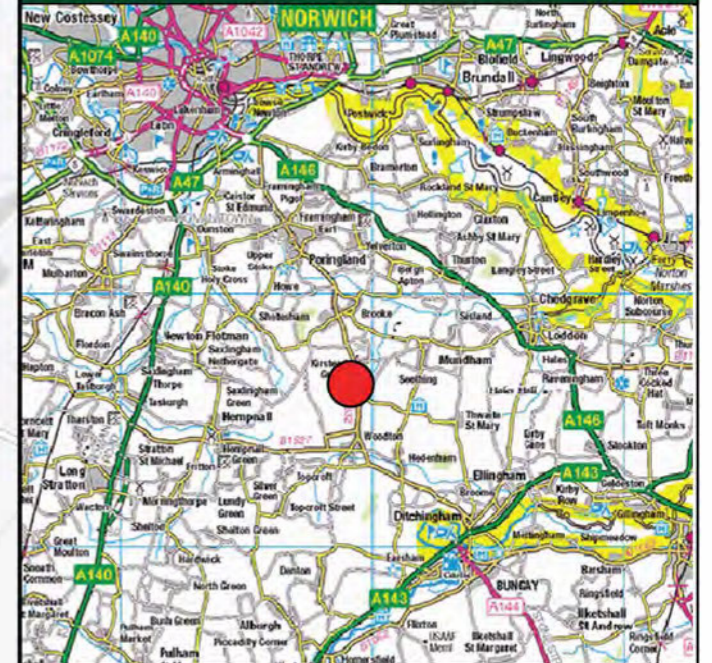
Figure 63. Extract from the Shotesham Tithe map from 1841



Key

 Order Limits

**GHC** ARCHAEOLOGY  
& HERITAGE

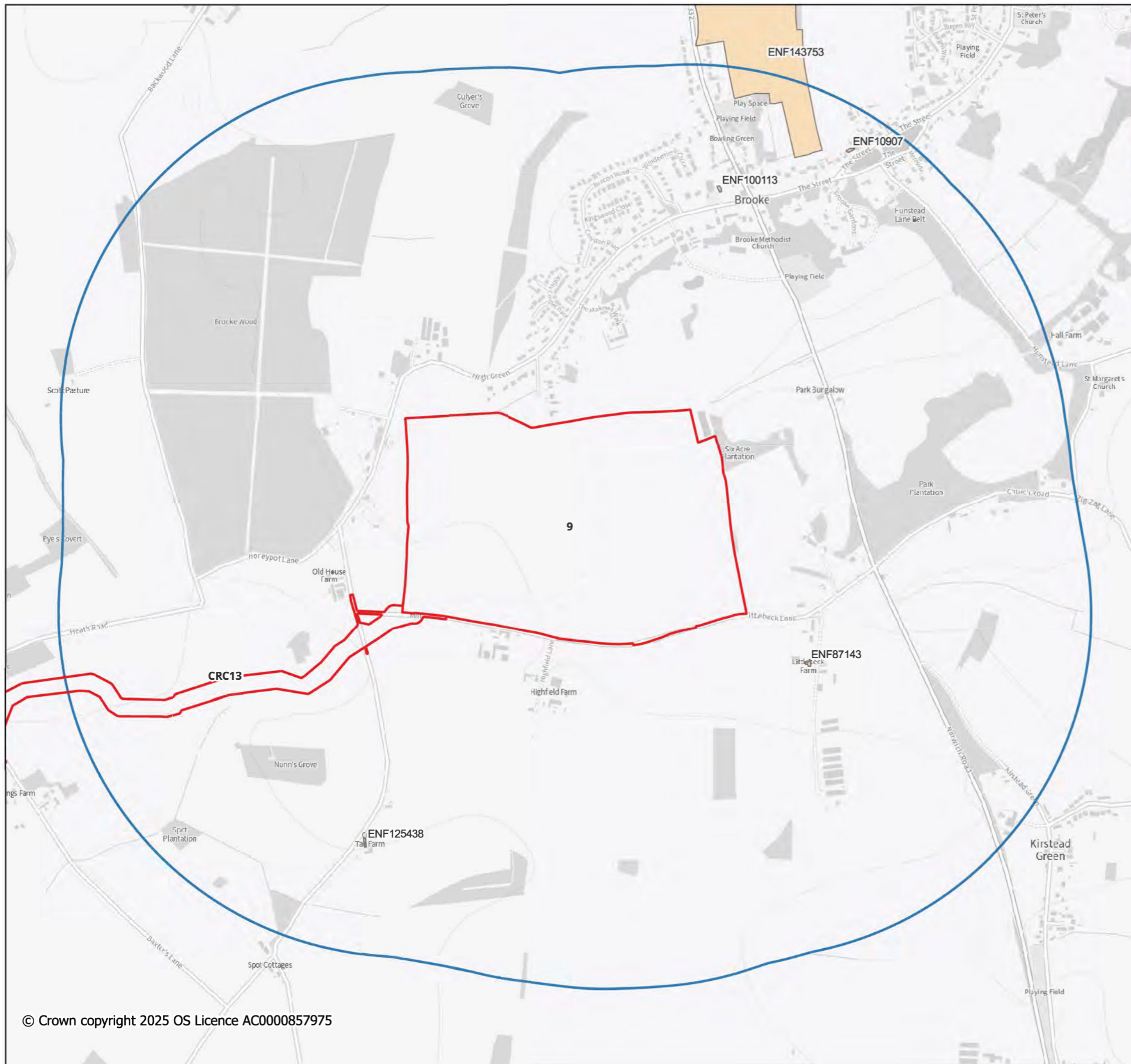
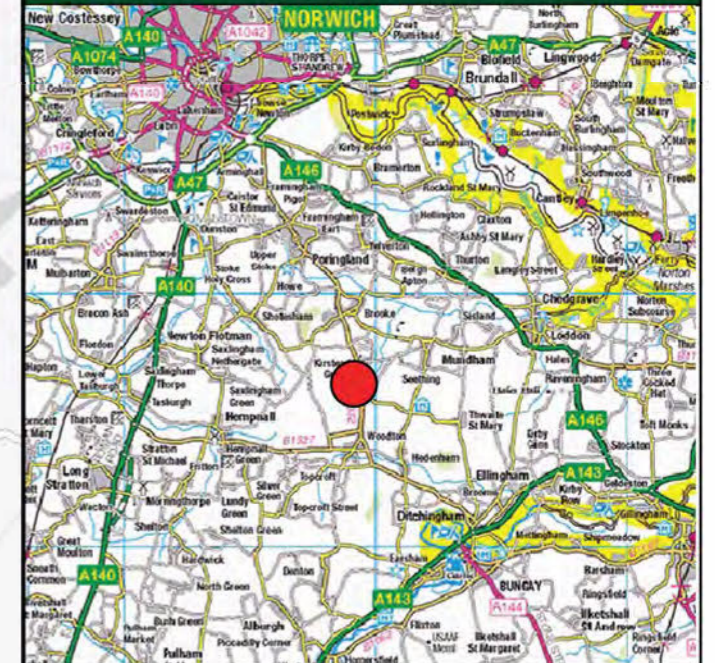


- Key**
- Order Limits
  - 1km Study Area
  - HER Monument Points
  - HER Monument Lines
  - HER Monument Regions



0 250 500 m

Figure 67. Site 9 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records



**Key**

- Order Limits
- 1km Study Area
- HER Event Regions



0 250 500 m

A horizontal scale bar with markings at 0, 250, and 500 meters, used to provide a sense of scale for the map.

Figure 68. Site 9 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records



Figure 69. Extract from the Brooke Enclosure map from 1801



Key

 Order Limits

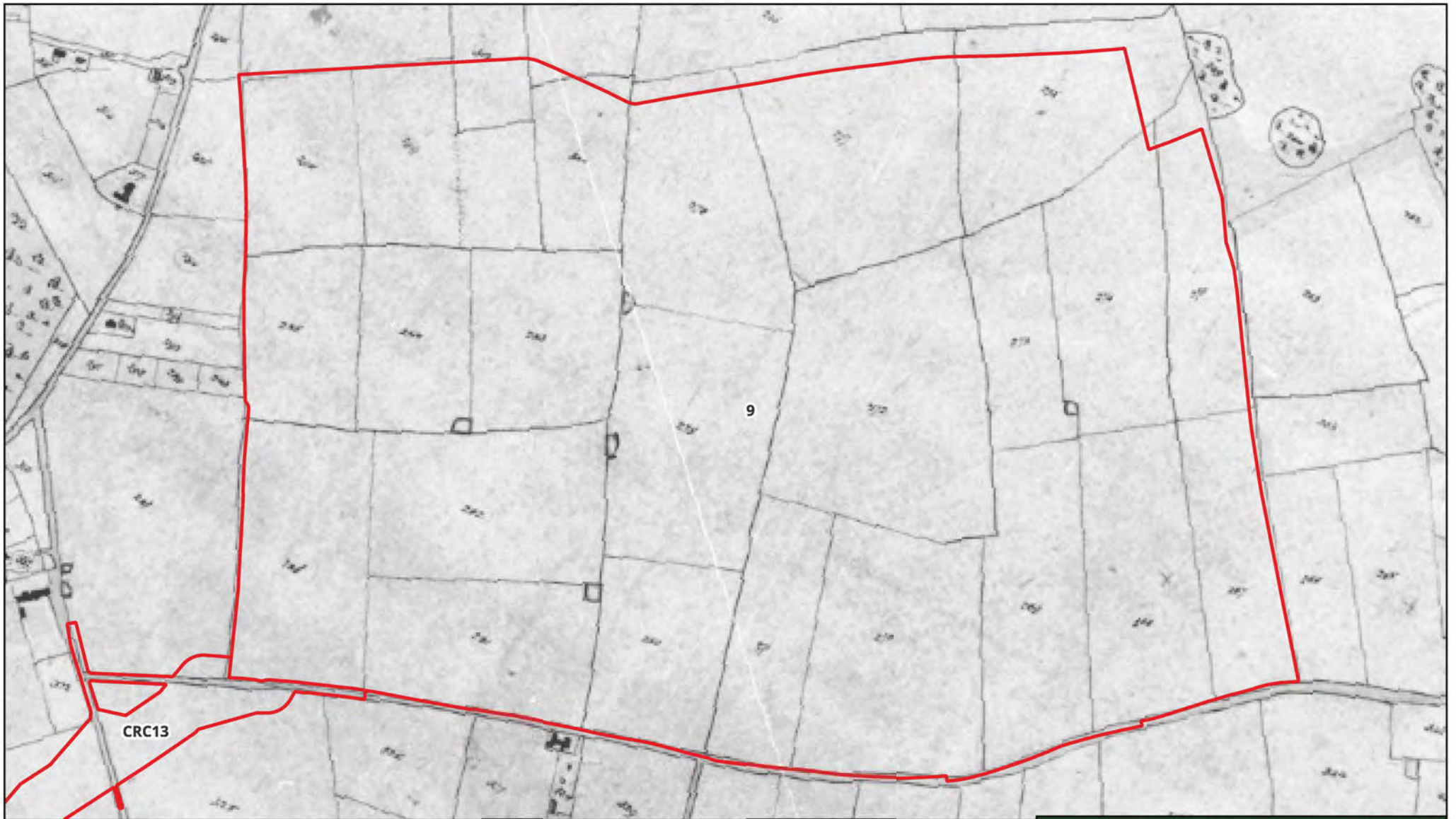
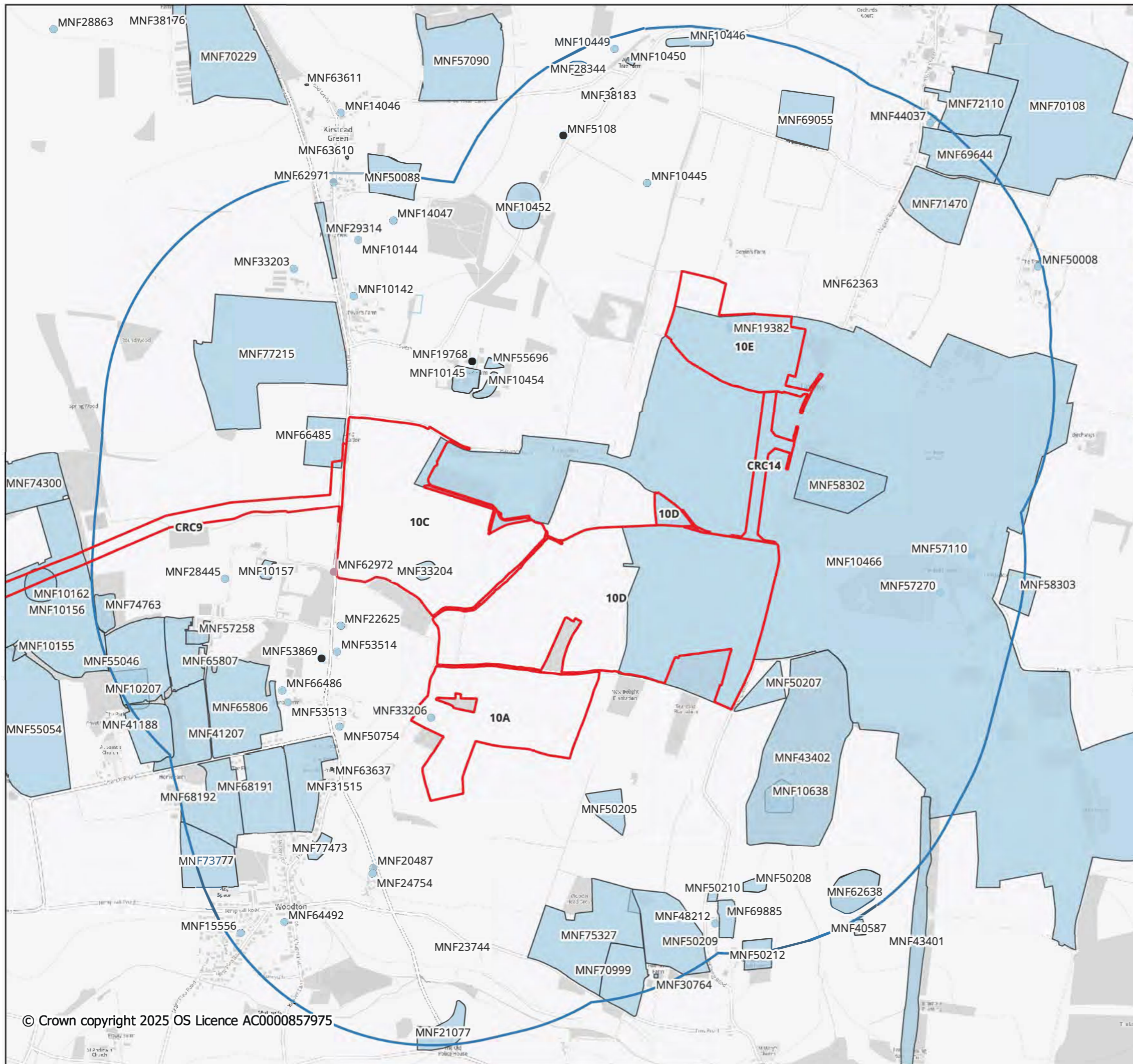
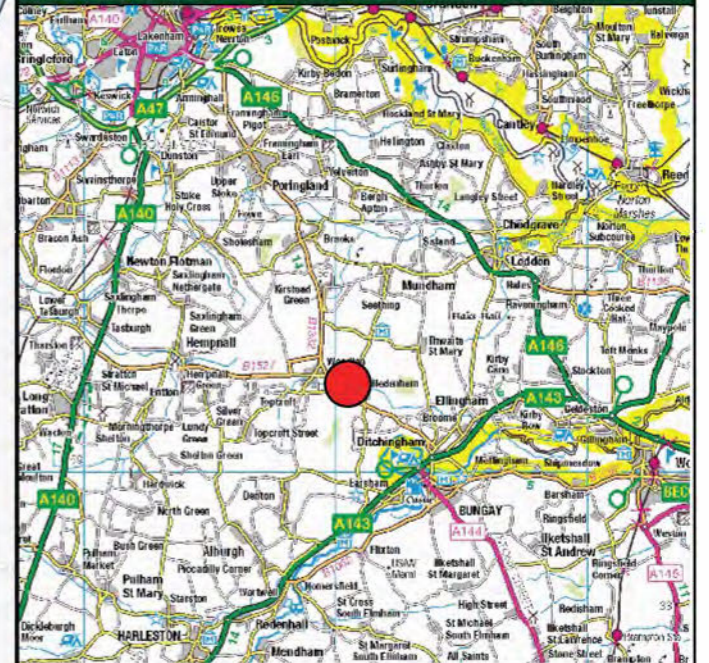


Figure 70. Extract from the Brooke Tithe map from c.1840

Key

 Order Limits



- Key**
- Order Limits
  - 1km Search Area
  - HER Monument (Point)
  - HER Monument (Line)
  - HER Monument (Region)

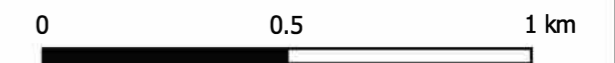
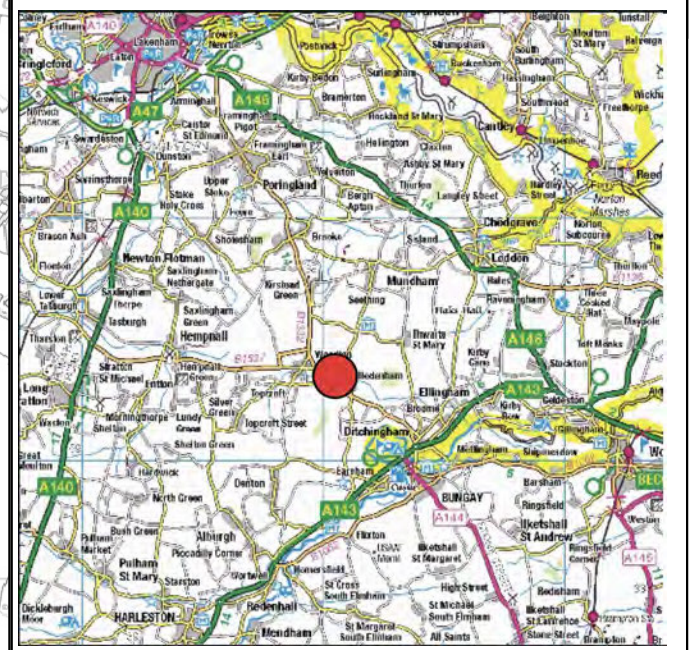
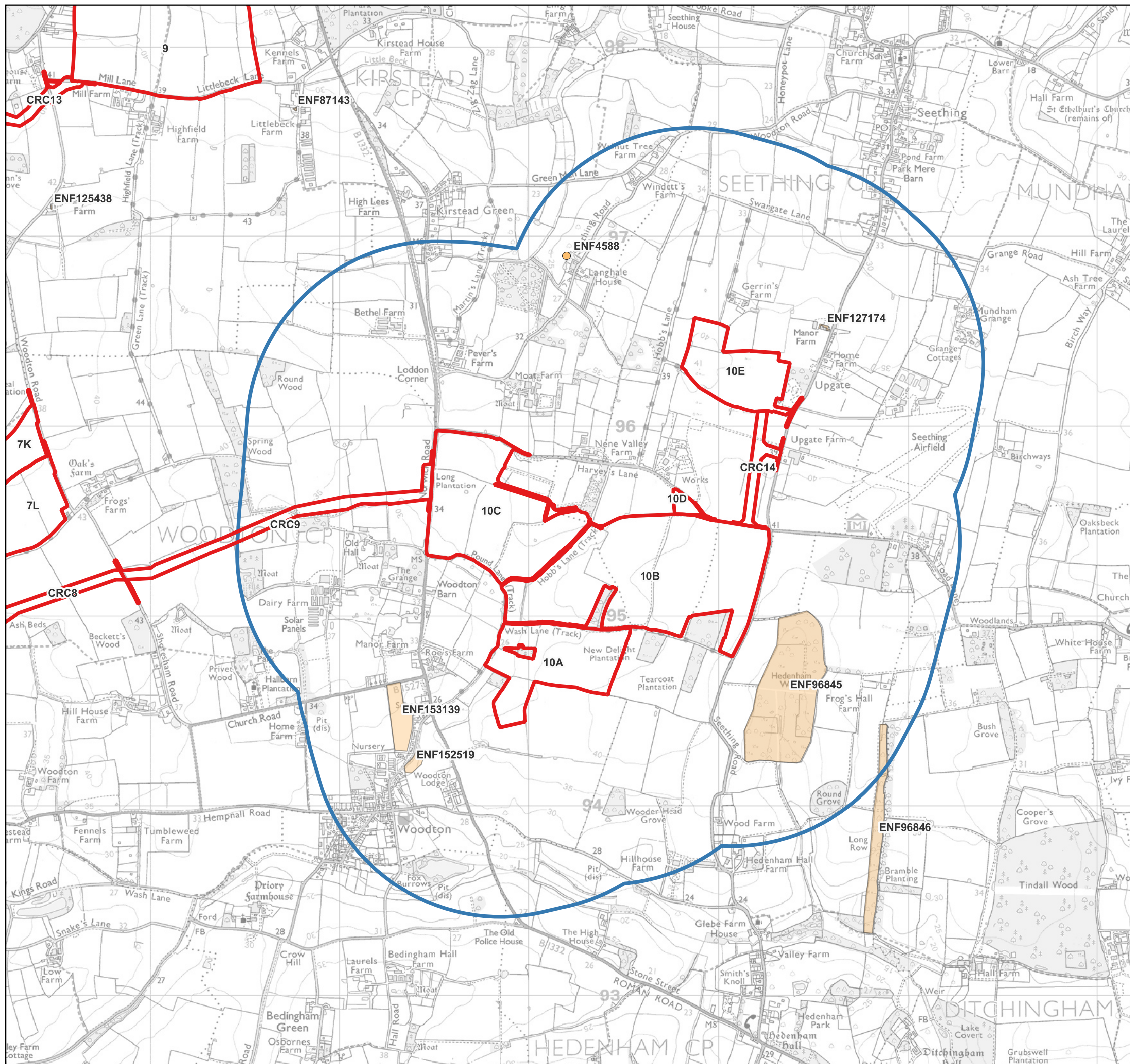


Figure 74. Site 10 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records



- Key**
- Order Limits
  - 1km Search Area
  - HER Events (Point)
  - HER Events (Polygon)

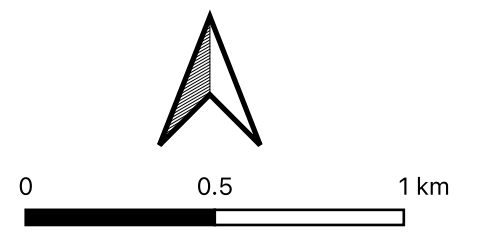


Figure 75. Site 10 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Event Records

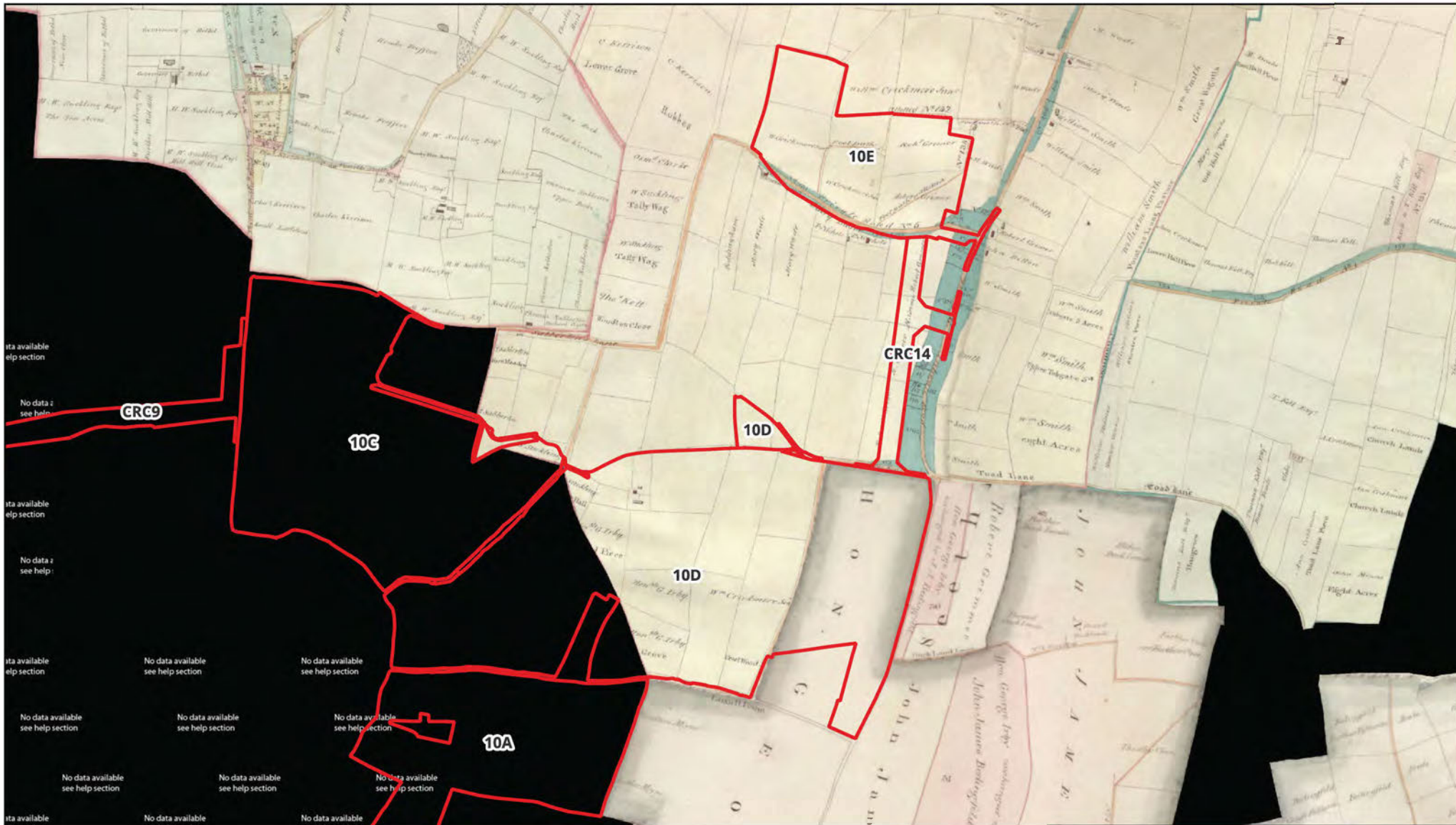


Figure 76. Extract from the Seething Enclosure map from 1814

Key

 Order Limits



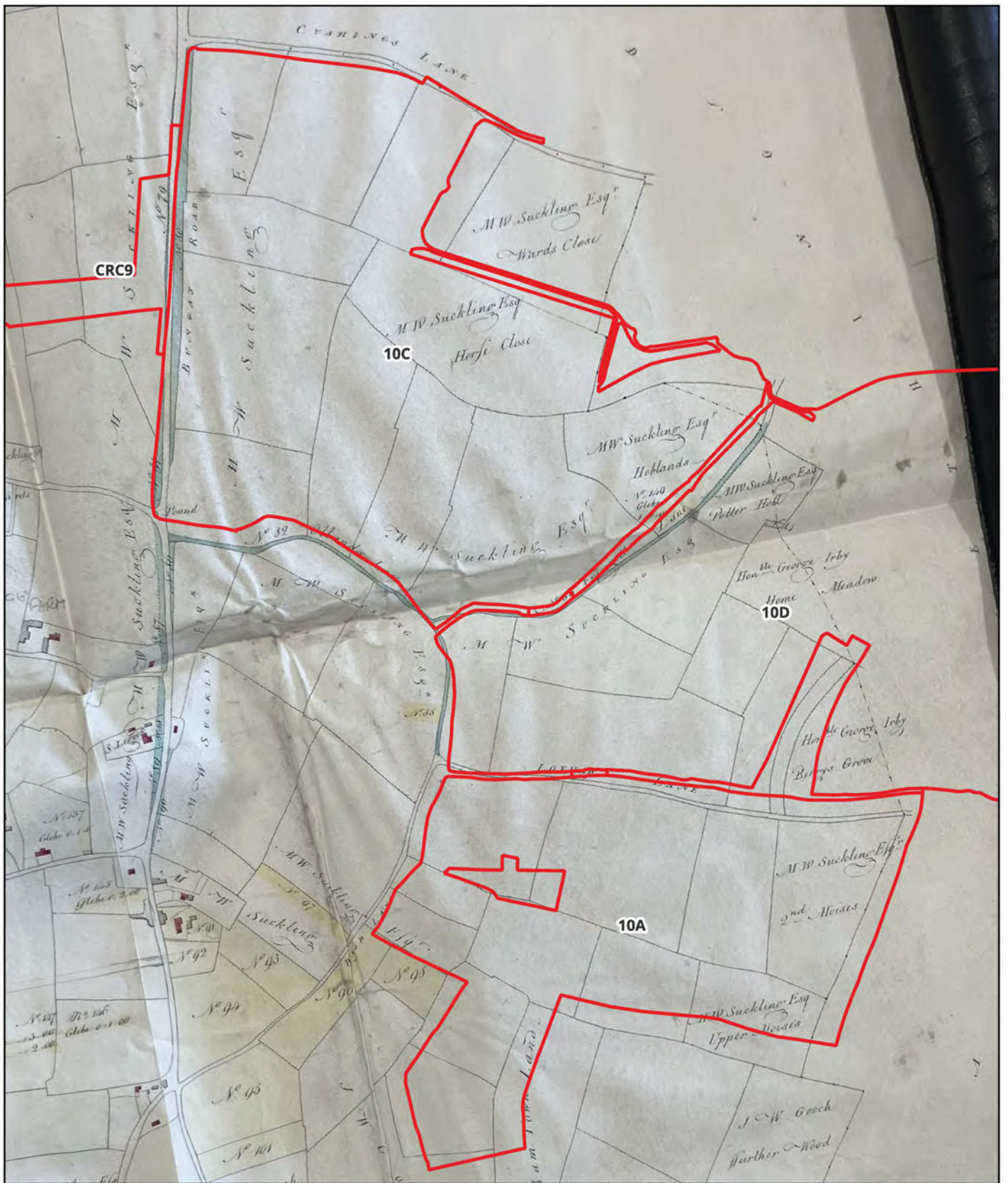


Figure 77. Extract from the Woodton Enclosure map from 1814

	<p>Key</p> <p> Order Limits</p>	
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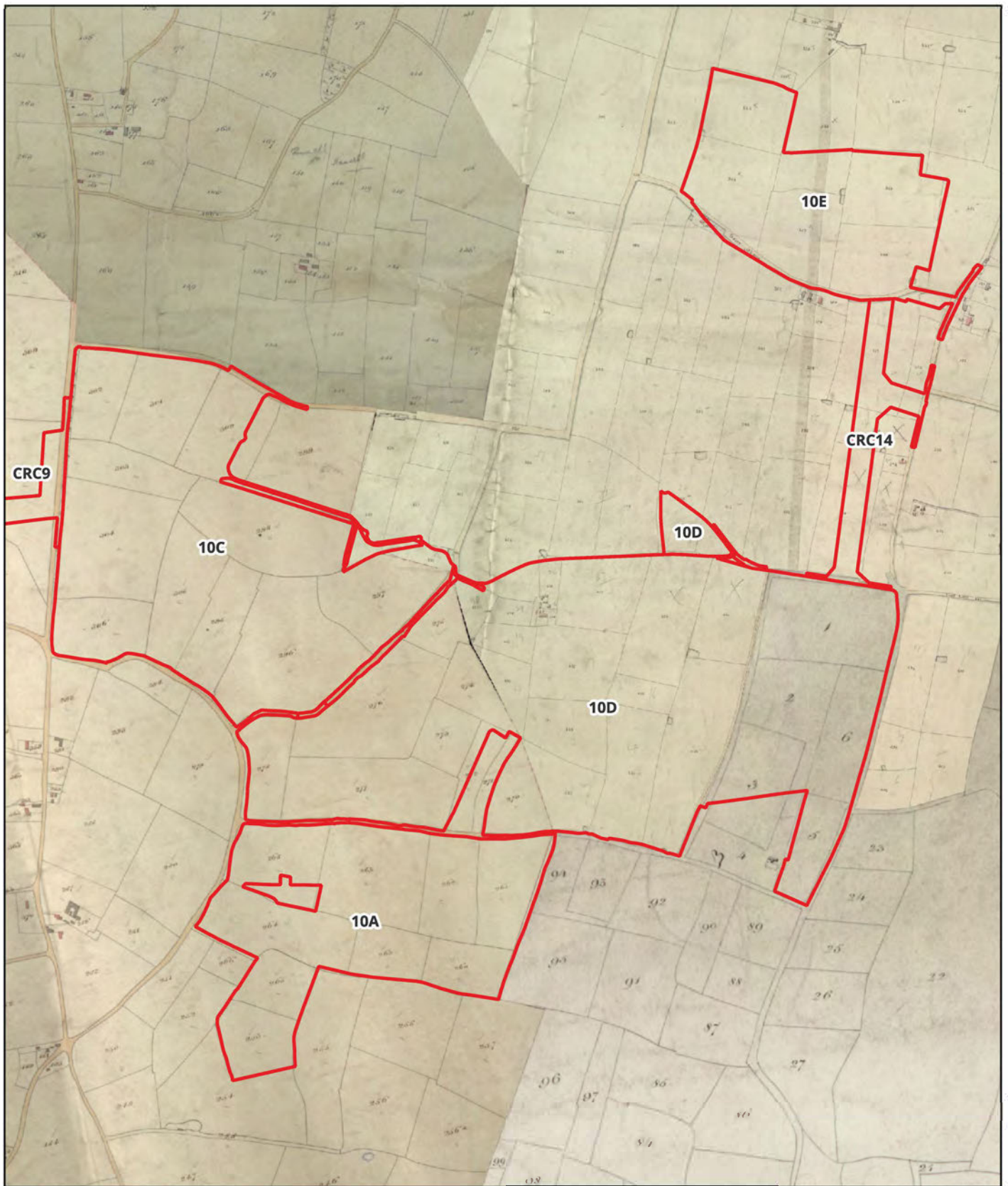


Figure 78. Extract from the Seething, Hedenham and Woodton Tithe maps from 1838, 1839 and 1841.



Key

 Order Limits

**GHC** ARCHAEOLOGY  
& HERITAGE

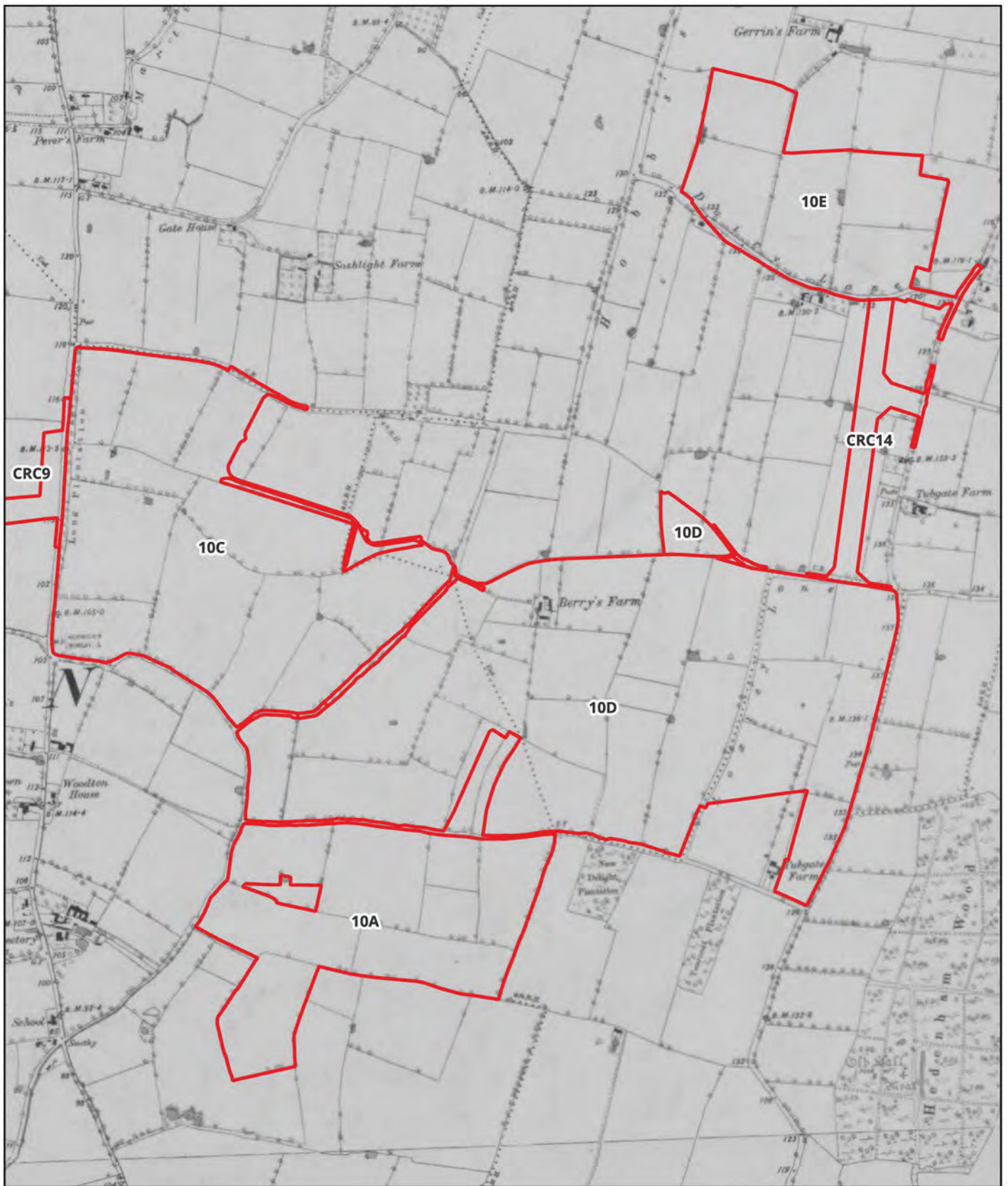
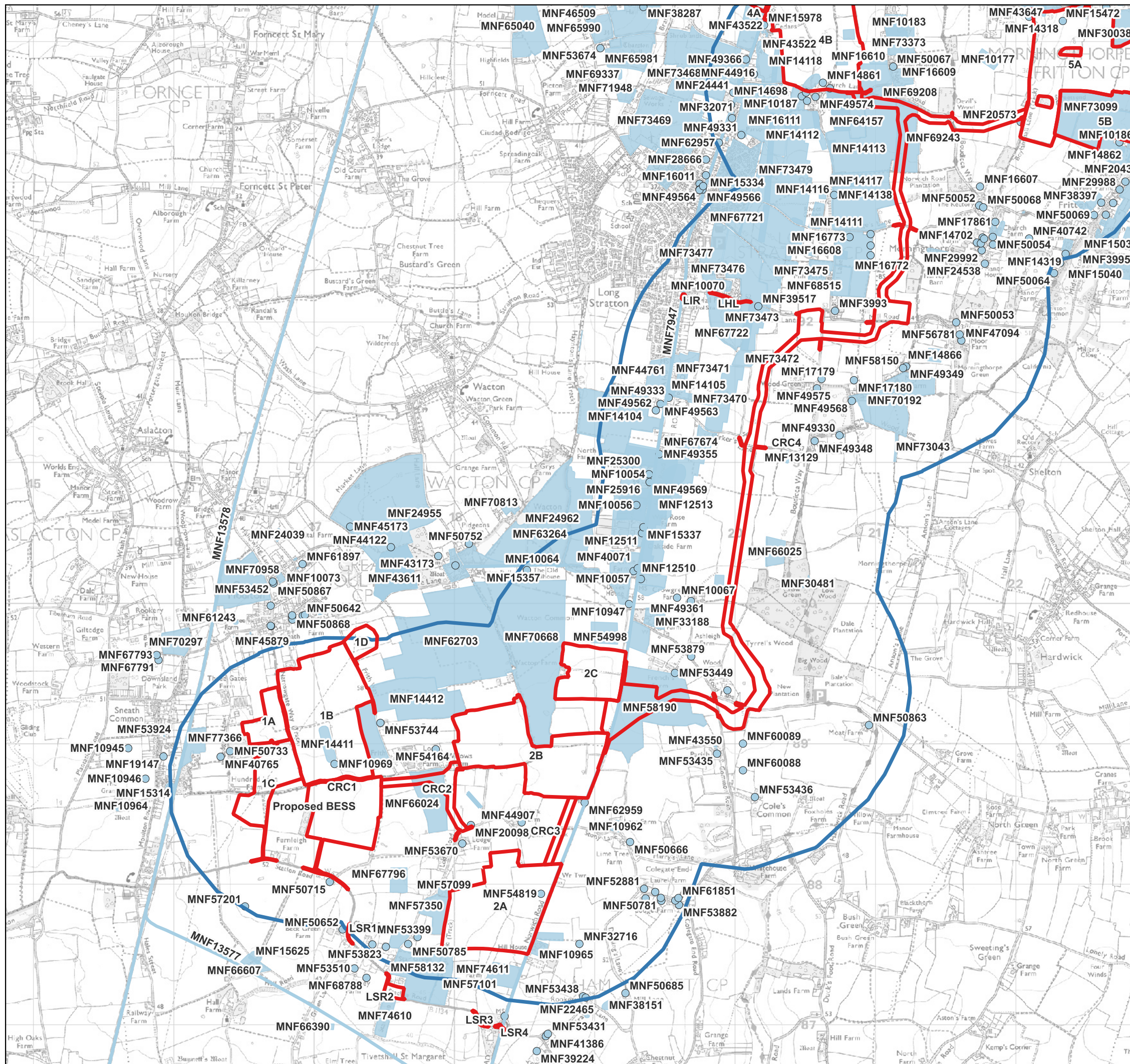


Figure 79. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map from 1884.

	<p>Key</p> <p> Order Limits</p>	
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- Key**
- Order Limits
  - 1km Search Area
  - HER Monuments (Point)
  - HER Monuments (Line)
  - HER Monuments (Polygon)

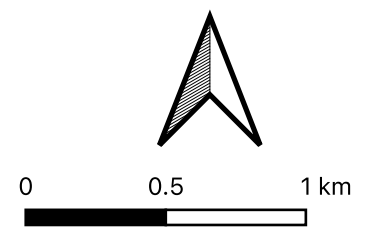
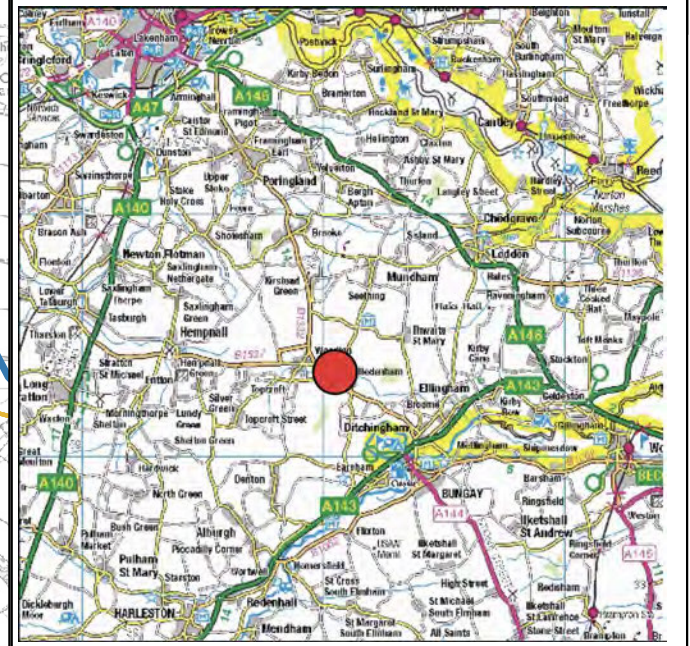
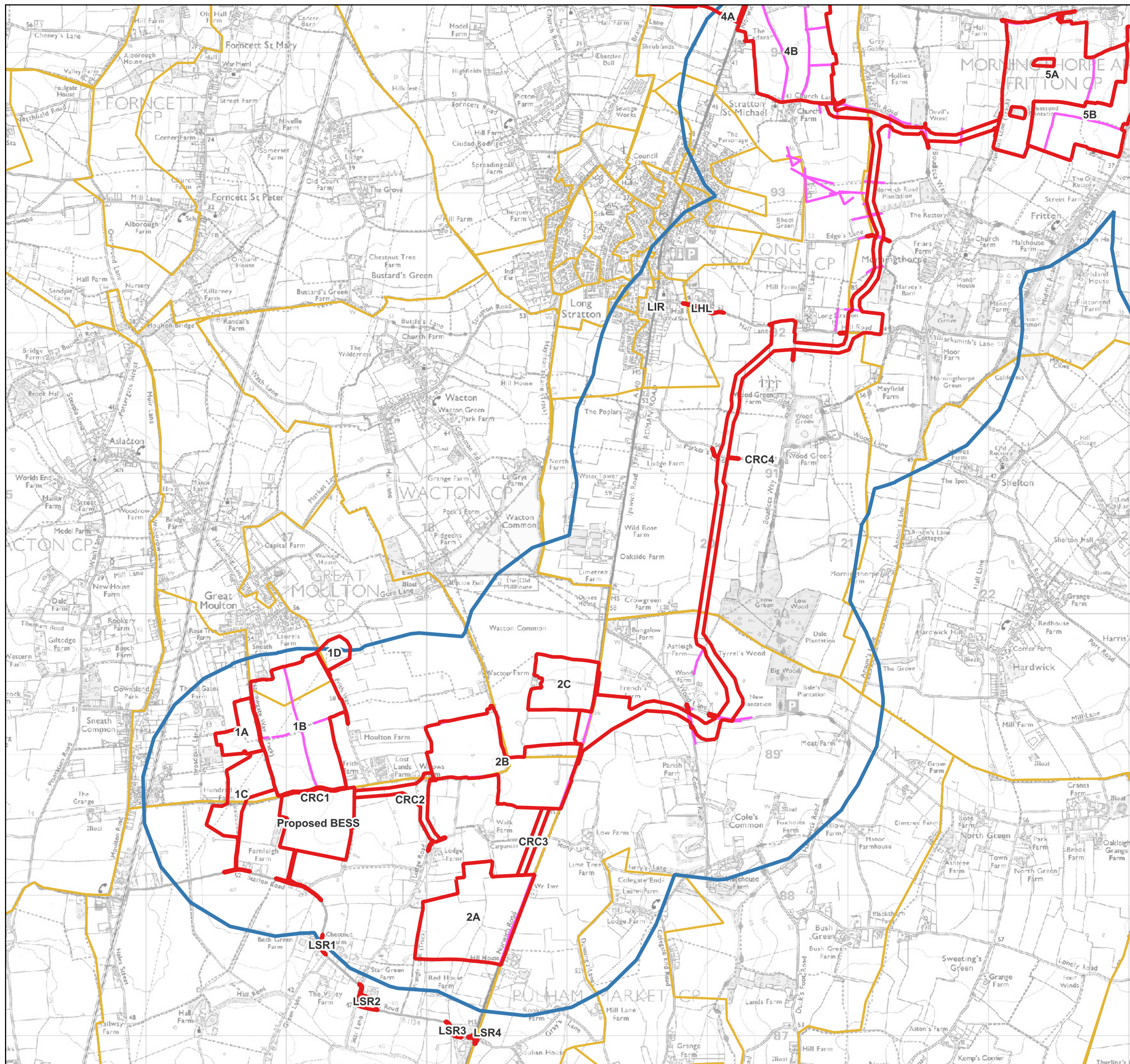


Figure 83. CRC1 to CRC4 Order Limits and Search Area showing HER Monument Records





- Key**
- Order Limits
  - 1km Search Area
  - Important Hedgerows
  - Norfolk Parish Boundaries

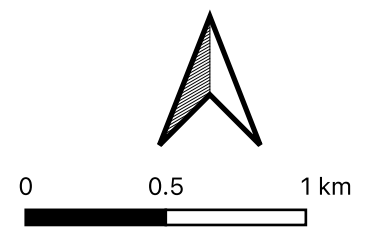
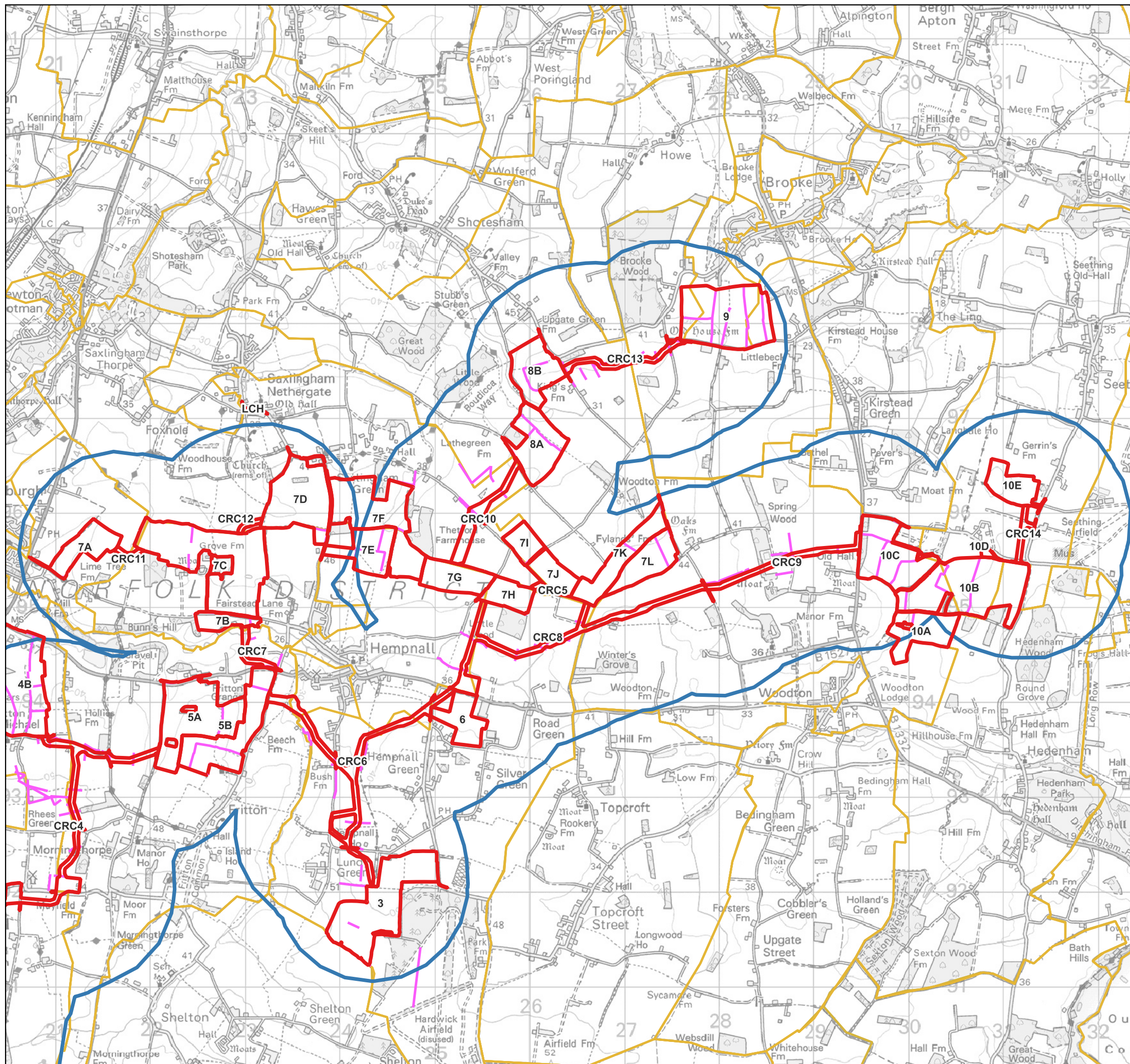


Figure 86. CRC1 to CRC 4 Order Limits showing important hedgerows and parish boundaries



- Key**
- Order Limits
  - 1km Search Area
  - Important Hedgerows
  - Norfolk Parish Boundaries



0 1 2 km

Figure 87. CRC5 to CRC 14 Order Limits showing important hedgerows and parish boundaries

## Annex A: Gazetteer of heritage assets

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on the Norfolk HER within 1km of the Site. These have been listed by Site in order of their HER references.

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
<b>SITES 1, 2 and BESS</b>					
<b>Norfolk HER 'Monument' Records:</b>					
MNF14411	Medieval and post medieval pottery	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery were found across the surface of this field with a concentration at the northern end. This included a fragment of a beard from a Grimston face jug.	TM 170 889		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF10969	Site of All Saints' Church, Little Moulton	This is recorded as the site of All Saints' Church, Little Moulton. The church was demolished in 1570. The Norman piscina from the church is in St Michael's Church (NHER 13117).	TM 1714 8885		Medieval
MNF10945	Neolithic polished flint axehead	A Neolithic polished flint axehead was found at this site during sugar beet harvesting in 1942.	TM 1567 8896		Prehistoric
MNF10946	Neolithic or Bronze Age polished flint axehead	A Neolithic or Bronze Age polished flint axehead was recovered here in 1946.	TM 1579 8874		Prehistoric
MNF19147	Neolithic axehead from the garden of 47 Station Road	A polished Neolithic flint axe was dug up by a dog in the garden of 47 Station Road.	TM 1592 8890		Prehistoric
MNF20098	Fragment of Roman puddingstone quern	In 1983 part of a Roman puddingstone quern was recovered from beside the road north of the Lodge, probably from a ditch recently deepened.	TM 1811 8841		Roman
MNF40765	Medieval finger ring	Metal detecting recovered a 13th century stirrup-shaped gold finger ring with a setting for stone.	TM 16 88		Medieval
MNF50652	Beck Green Farmhouse, Station Road	Beck Green Farmhouse is a 17th century timber-framed house with a steep black glazed pantile roof with gabled ends. This two storey building has an off centre brick chimneystack.	TM 1720 8767	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50715	Barn Cottages, Station Road	Barn Cottages is a 17th century timber-framed house that has been divided into two. This two storey building has a thatched roof with gabled ends, and an off centre internal brick chimneystack.	TM 1711 8801	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF50733	Broadgate Way, Broadgate Lane	A 17th century timber frame roughcast one storey cottage.	TM 16402 88945	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50785	Friends' Meeting House, Lodge Road	Friends' Meeting House is an early 19th century meeting house, said to have been built in 1812. It is constructed of red brick with a hipped black glazed pantile roof, and has two wide doorways with pilasters and double doors. Reported to have been converted into house in 1977.	TM 1767 8757	II	Modern
MNF53509	Chestnut Farmhouse, Station Road	Chestnut Farmhouse is a 17th century timber-framed house, with fragments of pargetting with arched panels on the upper storey. This two storey building has a later lower pitched roof with gabled ends and pantiles, and a modern lean-to on the left.	TM 1741 8756	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53510	The Valley Farmhouse, Station Road	The Valley Farmhouse is a 17th century timber-framed house with a thatched roof with gabled ends. This two storey building has a brick chimneystack near the centre of the roof, and a doorway in front of this.	TM 1729 8739	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53399	Prangle Farmhouse, Lodge Road	Prangle Farmhouse is a 17th to 18th century timber-framed house, which was fronted in brick in the 19th to 20th centuries. This two storey building has a steep pantile roof with gabled ends, a central panelled door with a modern hood, and internal brick chimneystacks at each end.	TM 1774 8762	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53670	The Lodge, Lodge Road	The Lodge is an early 19th century house, plastered and with a brick plinth and black glazed pantile roof with gabled ends. This two storey building has three bays and a central doorway with reeded architrave, cornice and flush panel door.	TM 1805 8828	II	Modern
MNF53744	Woodlands Farm, Frith Way	A 17th century timber frame plastered two storey house. There is a later 17th century addition at the north end.	TM 17474 89148	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53823	Star Green Farmhouse, Lodge Road	Star Green Farmhouse is a 17th century timber-framed house. The south end has two storeys and an attic, and the north end one storey and an attic with a lower roof. Both ends have thatched roofs with gabled ends, and there is a brick chimneystack at the junction of the two ends.	TM 1751 8755	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF54164	Iron Age silver coin	An Iron Age silver coin was found during metal detecting in 2006.	Not displayed		Prehistoric
MNF57201	Site of Big Oak/Thwaite's Oak	Site of a tree recorded as Big Oak, known locally as Thwaite's Oak.	TM 16510 87839		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF68788	Post-medieval coin	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered a post-medieval coin.	TM 17 87		Post-Medieval
MNF13578	Eastern Union Railway Norwich Extension (Norwich to Diss)	The Norwich to London via Diss railway line was considered of crucial importance to Norwich during the 19th century, when despite lines being built across the country, Norwich risked remaining unconnected to the capital. A connection via Cambridge was opened in 1845, but in 1849 a direct route through Diss and Ipswich was opened under the name Eastern Union Railway. The construction of this line involved the erection of an iron bridge across the road in Diss, as well as a multi-arched viaduct at Harford	TM 18366 93587		Modern

		Bridges. Communities along the line such as Mellis, Tivetshall, Forncett, Flordon and Swainsthorpe were all served by their own stations, and the line originally terminated at the Norwich Victoria station, a building adapted from its forerunner the New Adelphi Theatre. The constituent railway companies and their lines were amalgamated into Greater Eastern Railway in 1862. As a result, Norwich Victoria was closed in 1916 and the trains diverted into Thorpe Station. The post-war period of nationalisation also saw the closure in 1966 of a number of the small stations, including Flordon, Forncett, Tivetshall, Burston, Mellis and Finningham. In the 1980s the closure of the British Rail coal depot at Queen's Road, Norwich also saw the final closure of the now defunct Victoria Station, the site of which is now occupied by Sainsburys.			
MNF7947	The Pye Roman Road	In Norfolk this Roman road runs between Scole and the Roman town of Venta Icenorum at Caistor St Edmund. It can be seen on aerial photographs and is marked on old maps. Excavation of part of the road revealed two parallel roads - one Roman with two ditches on either side of a hard surface and the other a post medieval diversion surviving as wheel ruts. It has been suggested that the Roman road cuts across a prehistoric field system that extends between Scole and Dickleburgh, but the date of that field system is a matter of great debate. The cropmarks of the section of this road running through Dunston Park are recorded under NHER 52170 and the section to the west of Caistor Roman town is under NHER 52197.	TM 1873 9104		Roman
MNF13577	Route of Waveney Valley Railway (Tivetshall to Beccles)	The Tivetshall to Beccles line was opened by the Waveney Valley Railway from the Norwich to Diss line (NHER 13578) on 1 December 1855, at that point reaching only as far as Harleston. In 1860 it reached Bungay, and in 1863 it reached Beccles. Some stations closed early, but the final passenger service ran on 5 January 1953, with the line closing to freight on 18 April 1966. Stations existed for some time at Pulham Market, Pulham St Mary, Harleston (NHER 42029), Homersfield (station is in Norfolk), Earsham, Bungay (Suffolk), Ditchingham (with sidings), Ellingham (large sidings), Geldeston, and Beccles, (Suffolk). A siding at Earsham is known to have existed during World War Two to supply the USAAF bomb dumps. It is also thought that a siding ran to the early Pulham Piggery airship base. Early stations included Wortwell station (closed in 1878), and Redenhall and Starston (closed in 1866). Pulham Market and Ellingham stations are now a house, Geldeston a factory, Earsham is largely ruined, and Beccles bridge has been demolished.	TM 2896 8788		Modern
MNF10964	The Grange moated site	A 17th- or 18th-century building surrounded by a water-filled undated moat.	TM 1562 8855	II	Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF14412	Late Iron Age and post medieval finds	Fragments of post medieval pottery including a glazed pipkin (saucepan) handle, brick, and clay pipe were found on the surface of this field in 1977. Metal-detecting in 2018 recovered a Late Iron Age coin.	TM 17 89		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF15314	Site of Black Mill or Moulton Mill	This windmill is marked on Faden's map of 1797. It was recorded as the oldest mill in Norfolk in the 19th century. It was in use until 1904 and was burnt down in 1930.	TM 159 886		Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF15625	Roman pottery sherds	Forty-three sherds of Roman coarse ware pottery, probably dating to the 2nd to 3rd century, were recovered in this area in 1979.	TM 1658 8747		Roman
MNF53924	Wallbridge Sneath Farmhouse, Sneath Common	17th century timber framed house with steep pantile roof.	TM 15934 89058	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF57350	Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval metal objects	Metal detecting sometime before February 2008 recovered Roman, early Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval objects, including a Roman patera handle in the form of a ram's head.	TM 17 87		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF57099	Post-medieval metal objects	A buckle, lead weight and three rings, dated to the post-medieval period.	TM 17 87		Post-Medieval
MNF57101	Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds	A medieval coin, medieval/ post medieval vessel and post-medieval crotal bell were found by metal-detecting in 2008.	TM 17 87		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF58131	Post medieval coins and purse frame, undated objects	Metal detecting in 2008 recovered 2 post medieval coins, a post medieval purse frame and undated weights and rings.	TM 17 87		Post-Medieval
MNF58132	Medieval and post medieval pottery, coins and metal objects	Metal detecting in 2008 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery, coins and metal objects	TM 17 87		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF61191	Post-medieval and Roman coin	Metal-detecting in 2010 and 2011 recovered an Elizabeth I shilling and a Roman coin respectively.	TM 17 89		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF62703	Multi-period finds	Metal-detecting between 2011 and 2017 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton; a postmedieval token and a range of other metal objects including Roman brooches; a Late Saxon silver coin brooch and strap end; a medieval strap end, harness pendant and harness hook and a post-medieval dress hook and cufflink.	Not displayed		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF66024	Multi-period finds	Metal-detecting in 2013 recovered a medieval coin as well as undatable, Bronze Age and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include undated metalworking debris; a possible Middle Bronze Age rapier blade and a Late Bronze Age socketed axehead; a medieval papal bulla and a sword or dagger pommel; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments and lead balls and a post-medieval crotal bell, button and a buckle.	TM 17 88		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF66607	Late Iron Age to Roman finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered Late Iron Age to Roman coins and brooches. The coins include a small Roman hoard of two coins that are corroded together.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Roman
MNF67796	Medieval harness pendant	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered a medieval harness pendant and post-medieval coin weight.	TM 17 88		Medieval
MNF77366	Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery	In 2022 Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds were found at this location.	TM 16 88		Roman to Post-Medieval

MNF10064	Medieval causeway	In 1952 a causeway was noted across the common. It was flanked by ditches and probably aligned on the medieval predecessor of Wacton Hall, and thus of contemporary date. It was still extant when it was visited in 1979.	TM 1843 9026		Medieval
MNF10063	Wacton Hall and possible site of Little Wacton deserted medieval village	This moated site is rectangular with two inner possible fishponds. A causeway abuts the enclosure to the east at an angle. It has been suggested by the Ordnance Survey that this is the site of Little Wacton deserted medieval village. The present Hall is a two cell, two storey, early 16th century building with massive timbers. It was extended to the north in around 1600 with integral stair and carved beams, at which date the older part was rearranged and an overall very fine roof was added. Finds from the grounds include medieval pottery sherds and a late medieval/early post medieval unidentified object made from copper alloy.	TM 1801 9027	II*	Medieval
MNF10073	Possible medieval moat and deer park	A medieval moat was noted here by the Ordnance Survey. This moat may have been recut in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century to form a sheep wash or to fill water carts. A medieval deer park is also reported.	TM 1700 9018		Medieval
MNF10962	Low Farm, Colegate End	Low Farm is a very ornate 16th century house of screens-passage plan, with an original upper floor and stacks. A possible moat was mooted for this site, but following investigations this has been deemed unlikely.	TM 1914 8841	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF10965	Hill House, formerly Depwade Union Workhouse	Built in red brick in 1836, this former workhouse has three storeys and wings radiating from a central rotunda with cupola. The wings end in houses with pedimented raised central bay, and at the corners of the outer wall enclosure, there are defensible gun turrets with vertical slits, one with a chimney. To the north lies a simple brick Gothic Revival chapel, of later date, from which was taken an interesting panel depicting an angel leading a woman away from 'symbols of darkness'.	TM 1860 8754	II	Modern
MNF12513	Multi-period finds	Metal-detecting between 1987 and 2012 recovered a large number of Roman finds including coins, pottery and metal finds such as brooches and bracelets. These finds are related to a Roman settlement that straddled the Pye Roman Road, see NHER 44502. Medieval pottery sherds; medieval and post medieval coins and Iron Age, Early to Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval metal finds have also been recovered including a medieval sword scabbard chape.	Not displayed		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF20950	Roman and post medieval pottery sherds	Fieldwalking here in 1984 recovered sherds of Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery. Finds included a piece of Roman Samian Ware and parts of two post medieval beer jars.	TM 1902 9013		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF21725	Cropmarks of probable post medieval field boundaries, previously interpreted as a moat	Linear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs at this location were originally interpreted as a moat. Examination of more modern aerial photographs and historic maps seems to indicate that this is in fact part of a wider post medieval field system. A late 19th century map does show a rectangular pond at this location which may have been part of an earlier moat but this is doubtful.	TM 1988 9013		Post-Medieval
MNF22465	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds and metal objects	Fieldwalking between 1986 and 1989 recovered a number of medieval and post medieval pottery sherds and metal objects.	TM 1894 8706		Medieval to Post-Medieval

MNF24039	Possible medieval moat east of Frith Way	A possible medieval moat is shown surrounding the rectory on the Great Moulton Enclosure map of 1824.	TM 1674 9048		Medieval
MNF24955	Late Bronze Age, Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Fieldwalking in 1981 recovered medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds along with bits of modern glass and tile. Metal-detecting between 2003 and 2015 recovered an undated quern stone fragment; a medieval/post-medieval pottery sherd; Roman, medieval and postmedieval coins; post-medieval tokens and a range of other, Early Bronze Age to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Early Bronze Age copper alloy flat axehead fragment, a Late Bronze Age spearhead fragment; a Roman brooch, military harness pendant, copper alloy furniture stud and copper alloy furniture stud or nail; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories (including a post-medieval silver strap fitting or dress mount); a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment and post-medieval belt or harness mounts, a harness mount, furniture fitting and spur.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF24962	Medieval and post medieval pottery	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.	TM 1888 9062		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF25916	Multi-period finds	The number of Roman finds recovered from this site, and from others in the immediate area, suggest that there was a small town or village straddling the Pye Roman Road, see NHER 44502. The Roman finds from this site include coins, pottery, brooches and other metal finds. Metal-detecting has also recovered a Bronze Age spear and knife, Iron Age finds, Late Saxon pottery and medieval and postmedieval pottery and metal finds. An evaluation was carried out on part of the site by the NAU in 1996 but no evidence for Roman occupation was discovered. Fieldwalking from 1995-2000 recovered Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery, the majority of which was Romano-British. Metal-detecting between 2011 and 2017 recovered Roman coins.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF33188	Roman dolphin brooch and multi-period metal objects	Metal detecting in 1997 recovered a small Roman dolphin brooch and a selection of copper alloy objects believed to be dress and furniture fittings from the Roman, medieval and post medieval periods.	TM 19 89		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF38151	Cropmarks of a World War Two searchlight battery	Cropmarks on aerial photography from 1946 indicate that this area contained a searchlight battery during World War Two.	TM 1910 8713		Modern
MNF38569	Roman and medieval/post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 1998 and 2013 recovered a single Roman coin and a medieval/post-medieval button, crotal bell and lead weight.	TM 19 90		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF39471	Roman copper alloy pin head	Metal detecting here in 2000 recovered a possible Roman copper alloy pin head.	TM 18 90		Roman
MNF40071	Roman and medieval finds	Metal detecting between 2000 and 2016 recovered Roman coins, a Roman sword belt fitting and a medieval horse harness pendant.	TM 19 90		Roman to Medieval

MNF41185	Possible medieval moat and multi-period finds	The earthworks of a possible medieval moated site were visible on this site until the field was ploughed about 30 years ago. Fieldwalking and metal detecting on the site has recovered a Roman coin, Roman pottery and tile, and medieval and post medieval pottery, coins and metal finds.	TM 19 90		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF43550	Parish or Town Farm, Common Road, Coles Common	Parish or Town Farm is a timber framed house on a cross-passage plan dating to the first half of the 16th century, with a first floor queenpost hall and a south gable stack. The building was extended by a three storey parlour in 17th century, and has received later alterations. Nearby stands a timber framed barn dating to the 17th century, which reuses two huge, and possibly earlier, S-braces.	TM 19864 88967	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF43611	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2003 and 2017 recovered Roman and post-medieval coins; a medieval buckle and lead seal matrix; a medieval/post-medieval buckle and a post-medieval knife end cap and lead plate.	Not displayed		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF45879	Rose Tree Farm, High Green	This 17th-century timber framed building is faced in 20th century brick. It has a steep pantile roof and an off-centre stack. The building has two storeys and an attic. There are two widely-spaced modern casements and a modern door in front of the stack.	TM 16438 89762	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF45880	White Farmhouse, High Green	This 17th century timber framed house has been rendered and has a pantile roof. There is an offcentre chimney stack. The building has one storey and an attic. There is a very large 20th century dormer and a door in front of the chimney stack.	TM 16548 89786	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF46681	Multi-period coins, medieval mount and pilgrim souvenir	Metal detecting from 2005-2007 recovered a small number of multi-period coins and a fragment of a Roman brooch as well as two interesting medieval objects: a possible mount depicting a mythical beast, and a cast lead pilgrim souvenir head of Christ.	TM 19 89		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF49692	Site of Roman settlement, A140 bypass	Archaeological work at this site between 2003 and 2020 has identified an area of Roman roadside settlement. Trial trenching in 2003 along the proposed route of a new bypass revealed a 'dark earth' deposit that is likely to represent the demolished remains of this settlement, which would have been adjacent to the Roman road that followed the same line as the modern A140 (The Pye Road – NHER 7947). Roman pottery, building material and metal finds were recovered from the site, as well as evidence for metal working and possible workshops producing bone objects. Two metallised flint road surfaces were also uncovered, one of which may be the Roman road itself. An extensive geophysical survey of the entire site in 2017/2018 identified a dense band of potentially archaeologically-significant responses adjacent to the road that are likely to represent remains associated with the Roman settlement. These include several probable enclosure ditches and a range of other associated linear and discrete anomalies. Although the majority of these features are presumed to be of Roman date there is one enclosure and an associated cluster of discrete anomalies that appears to abut a former lane marked on 19th-century maps. These may therefore represent an area of post-Roman settlement. Additional trial trenching in 2020 confirmed the presence of Roman remains at the far southern end of the site. Several Roman pits were identified, which were overlain by a deposit regarded as similar to the 'dark earth' recorded during the earlier work. This material contained a range of Roman finds, along with sherds of Late Saxon and medieval pottery. Medieval	TM 19607 90782		Roman to Post-Medieval

		pottery was also recovered from two of the pits exposed in the slots excavated through this deposit. Trenches excavated at the northern end of the field, adjacent to Parkers Lane, revealed only a single post-medieval ditch.			
MNF53745	Fox and Hounds Public House	This single-storey timber-framed building was originally thought to date to the 17th century but a subsequent survey identified evidence that it may have been a late medieval structure substantially rebuilt in the late 16th/17th century. It was reroofed in the 18th century and faced in brick in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	TM 16887 90250	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF54696	Roman, medieval and post medieval finds	Fieldwalking and metal detecting in 2006 revealed Roman pottery, coins and tesserae, medieval and post medieval pottery and coins, a medieval ampulla and seal matrix, and a 17th century spur.	TM 18 87		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF54998	Medieval and post medieval coins	Metal detecting in 2006 recovered a medieval and a post medieval coin.	TM 19 89		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF54997	Roman coin	Metal detecting in 2006 recovered a Roman coin.	TM 19 89		Roman
MNF58190	Neolithic, Roman and medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2009 recovered a Late Neolithic stone axehead, two Roman finger rings and a medieval swivel.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF61243	Medieval buckle frame	Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered a medieval buckle frame with traces of black-lacquer coating.	TM 16 89		Medieval
MNF62009	Moulton St Michael School	The school was built in 1874 as a National School for 70 children. The building is now partially obscured by large modern extensions. The school was scheduled to close in 1952/3.	TM 1686 9031		Modern
MNF63264	Medieval and post-medieval metal objects	Metal-detecting in 2012 recovered a medieval and post-medieval buckle and a post-medieval crotal bell.	TM 18 90		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF64763	Post-medieval token	A post-medieval token was recovered during gardening.	TM 17 89		Post-Medieval
MNF66390	Post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered a post-medieval silver bodkin and a gold finger ring.	TM 17 86		Post-Medieval
MNF69191	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds recovered from redeposited spoil at Wild Rose Farm, Long Stratton	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered a large number of Roman coins and pottery sherds; a medieval pottery sherd; a Roman flue tile fragment and tegula fragment and Roman and medieval to postmedieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch and miniature axe; a medieval/postmedieval buckle and a post-medieval button and clapper bell. The finds were recovered from spoil redeposited during the construction of a Biomass Conversion Plant and scattered to the south and east of the construction site.	TM 19 90		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF70813	Post-medieval weight	Metal-detecting in 2018 recovered a post-medieval weight.	TM 18 90		Post-Medieval

MNF70297	Roman and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2018 recovered a post-medieval token, a Roman brooch and a post-medieval crotal bell.	TM 16 89		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF70668	Prehistoric, Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2018 and 2019 recovered an Early Bronze Age flat axehead fragment; an Early/Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead; a Middle Bronze Age palstave; a Roman cosmetic pestle and mortar set; a medieval harness pendant and a medieval/post-medieval knife handle.	TM 18 89		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF70673	Middle Bronze and Late Bronze Age finds	Metal-detecting in 2018 recovered a Middle Bronze Age spearhead and a Late Bronze Age Ewart Park sword.	TM 16 90		Prehistoric
MNF70958	Post-medieval coin	Metal-detecting between 2018 and 2019 recovered a post-medieval coin.	TM 16 90		Post-Medieval
MNF74610	Medieval coin	Metal-detecting at this location in 2020 recovered a medieval coin.	TM 17 87		Medieval
MNF74611	Post-medieval pendant	Metal-detecting at some time between 2020 and 2022 recovered a post-medieval pendant.	TM 18 87		Post-Medieval
MNF10057	Roman cup found near Limetree Farm	Part of a Roman pottery cup found in the 1960s.	TM 1927 9023		Roman
MNF10067	Site of possible medieval building	Foundations of a possible medieval building were ploughed up in 1962. A concentration of 12th to 14th century pottery has also been found on the site.	TM 1959 9003		Medieval
MNF10947	Roman coin	In 1954 a Roman dupondius of Trajan was found at this location.	TM 1924 8999		Roman
MNF10955	Neolithic polished flint axehead	In 1973 the cutting edge of a largely polished Neolithic flint axe was recovered from the surface of a field in this area.	TM 1755 8670		Prehistoric
MNF12510	Roman pottery	Fragments of Roman pottery found during fieldwalking.	TM 1931 9024		Roman
MNF12511	Multi-period pottery finds	Fragments of Roman and medieval to post medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.	TM 1933 9050		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF15337	Wild Rose Farmhouse, Ipswich Road	A 17th century timber framed farmhouse with a central brick chimney stack.	TM 1935 9054	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF15357	Site of post medieval postmill	According to the village sign a postmill stood here from 1675-1902. It was last used in 1900 and was sold and removed in August 1902.	TM 1851 9023		Post-Medieval
MNF32716	Site of demolished World War Two pillbox	A World War Two pillbox, probably of type 22, stood on this site, although it is now certainly demolished.	TM 1889 8757		Modern

MNF39224	Large early post medieval circular harness boss	Metal detecting in 1997 recovered a large early post medieval convex circular harness boss. Made of heavy cast copper alloy and gilded, it is decorated with a border of two concentric ridges with dots between. Inside the border is a broad band of relief plant ornament with leaves and occasional roselike flowers. In the centre is a six-petalled rose surrounded by a cabled border. On the reverse is a very sturdy circular-sectioned shank, now bent over.	TM 18 86		Post-Medieval
MNF41386	Julian House	Julian House is a timber framed, late 16th century house of two cells with an end stack and cross passage. The upper floor was once open to the roof, and the attic was inserted in the 17th century. The house was coated and extended in the 19th century.	TM 1865 8691	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF43173	Medieval coin and buckle	Metal detecting here in 2003 recovered a medieval coin and buckle plate.	TM 17 90		Medieval
MNF44122	Roman coin	Metal detecting recovered a 3rd century AD Roman coin.	TM 17 90		Roman
MNF44907	Walk Farm or Aylmer's Hall, Carpenter's Walk	Walk Farm is a 16th to 17th century timber frame house with a gabled pantile roof. This two storey long range building has a chimneystack central to the southern section, which is of three bays. The north end was extended, probably in the late 17th century.	TM 18481 88439	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF45173	Roman coins	Metal detecting recovered two Roman coins; a gold aureus which was issued in the 1st century AD and a copper alloy coin issued in the 4th century AD.	Not displayed		Roman
MNF49361	Crowgreen Farmhouse	This 17th century farmhouse has a plastered and painted brick exterior and a steeply pitched tiled and pantiled roof. The building has two storeys and attic and is four bays wide. The chimneystacks are of brick.	TM 19689 90016	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF49362	Limetree Farmhouse, Ipswich Road	An early 18th century plastered clay lump house with an 18th or 19th century wing in painted brick. The house has brick chimney stacks and a 19th century pilastered doorcase.	TM 19331 90172	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50608	Cochange and Primrose Cottage, Hallowing Lane	A late 17th century pair of timber framed rendered one storey cottages.	TM 16693 89983	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50642	Laurels Farmhouse, New Road	An early 17th century timber frame plastered two storey house. There is a 16th century cross plastered timber framed two storey wing on the west end.	TM 16922 89912	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50666	Cottage immediately east of Limetree Farmhouse	The cottage is a roughcast timber-frame house dating to the 17th century. The building is L-shaped in plan, has one storey and an attic with gable ends, and a thatched roof with gable ends. There is a central door and a thatched roof wing at rear as well as a central brick chimney stack.	TM 19254 88299	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50682	Barn east of Sneath Farmhouse, High Green	This timber framed plastered barn probably dates to the late 17th century. It has a thatched roof.	TM 16696 89837	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50685	Mill Lane Farmhouse	Mill Lane Farmhouse is a 17th century plastered house with a steeply pitched pantile roof with gabled ends. The building has a gabled cross wing on west end and two storeys	TM 19222 87222	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

		with an attic. All the windows are modern, and there is a lean-to porch in the angle. The brick chimneys have diagonally set stacks. It has recently been modernised.			
MNF50606	Tally Ho and adjoining cottage to west	Tally Ho and its adjoining cottage are of 18th to 19th century date, constructed from plastered clay lump. The building has two storeys and a low pitched pantile roof with gabled ends. Tally Ho has a modern gabled porch, and both buildings have chimney stacks.	TM 19478 87880	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50867	Barn west of Kett's Farmhouse, Frosts Lane	A plastered and weatherboarded timber framed barn that probably dates to the 17th century.	TM 16712 90141	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50868	South Cottage, High Green	This plastered timber frame cottage probably dates to the late 17th century.	TM 16845 89906	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50752	Pigeons Farmhouse, Sallow Lane	This 17th/18th century timber-framed house has a plastered exterior and pantile roof with gabled ends. It has two storeys and an attic and the façade has four widely spaced windows. The door in front of the chimneystack is a modern glazed one.	TM 18105 90424	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50778	Laburnum House, New Road	A pair of flint and buff brick two storey cottages dated to 1830. A date stone in the gable reads 'J.S. 1830'.	TM 16848 89884		Modern
MNF50781	Fortunes Well	Fortunes Well is an 18th century stuccoed house with a steeply pitched pantile roof with gable ends. The building has two storeys and three windows, of which the left hand end two casements retain late 19th century sashes with glazing bars. There is a gabled wood lattice porch and two brick chimney stacks, as well as later additions at each end with lower pitched pantile roofs.	TM 19474 87900	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53431	Barn northeast of Julian House	The barn northeast of Julian House is a 17th century timber-frame barn, plastered and weatherboarded, and the steeply pitched gable-ended roof is clad in corrugated asbestos. The north side has a gabled wind at centre with a cart entrance and loft door.	TM 18668 86931	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53435	Walnut Farmhouse	Walnut Farmhouse probably dates to the early 17th or 18th century and is stuccoed with a steeply pitched hipped tiled roof. The building has two storeys and an attic and two modern flat roofed dormers. There is a large central brick chimney stack, and an 18th to 19th century wing on the north end, with a lower gable-ended pantile roof in painted brick.	TM 19875 88928	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53438	Rookery Farmhouse	Rookery Farmhouse probably dates to the 17th century and is constructed from plastered timberframe with a thatched roof with gabled ends. The building has a long range and two storeys and an attic. There is a 19th century gabled porch and brick chimney stacks.	TM 18920 87198	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53441	Sunnyside	Sunnyside probably dates to the 17th or 18th century, and is encased in 19th or 20th century brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof with gable ends. The building has two storeys, and a porch with a gabled hood. There is a central brick chimney stack and a 19th or 20th century two-storey addition to the west end, with a lower pitched pantile roof.	TM 19433 87942	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF53449	French's Farmhouse	French's Farmhouse is an 18th century roughcast house with a low-pitched pantile roof with gabled ends. The building has three storeys and a central pilastered doorcase, with a modern simple wooden porch and glazed door. The wing to the north is probably of an earlier date, and is also roughcast with steeply pitched gable-ended roof of pantiles, one first floor casement, and a garage entrance on the ground floor.	TM 19574 89503	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53452	Kett's Close, Frost's Lane	A 17th century timber framed roughcast two storey house.	TM 16707 90155	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53453	Barn east of Laurel's Farmhouse	A long 17th century timber frame plastered barn.	TM 16936 89917	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53857	Cottage to south of South Cottage, High Green	A pair of flint and buff brick two storey cottages dated to 1830. A date stone in the end gable reads 'J.S. 1830'.	TM 16845 89914	II	Modern
MNF53879	Ashleigh Farmhouse	Ashleigh Farmhouse is an early 19th century red brick cottage with a new tile roof with gabled ends. The building has two storeys, a central simple boarded door with small a window, and the ground floor openings have lintels.	TM 19690 89620	II	Modern
MNF53880	Wood Farmhouse	Wood Farmhouse is an early 19th century stuccoed house with a pantile roof with gable ends. The building has two storeys and a central pilastered doorcase with a rectangular fanlight and a panelled door, as well as brick chimney stacks. Wood Farmhouse is much restored.	TM 19949 89380	II	Modern
MNF53881	Lodge Farm (formerly The Lodge)	Lodge Farm, formerly The Lodge, is a 17th to 18th century brick and rendered house with a steeply pitched black glazed pantile roof with gable ends. The building has two storeys and early 19th century gothic windows with four-centred heads and intersecting glazing bars, some with leaded panes. Right of centre there is a two storeyed porch with splayed corners and a glazed door with a gothic window above. There are brick chimney stacks and a central moulded doorcase with a pediment, and this site includes a wing on the south end at right angles with a pantile gable-ended steep roof, which is contemporary.	TM 19365 87897	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53882	The Swallows	The Swallows is a 17th century timber-framed and stuccoed house with a steeply pitched black glazed pantile roof with gabled ends. The building has two storeys and a central modern glazed door and porch, and there is a modern flat roofed addition at each end.	TM 19604 87851	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF52878	The stables immediately in front of Rookery Farmhouse	The stables immediately in front of Rookery Farmhouse date to the 18th century and are constructed from red brick with a pantile roof and brick coping on the gable ends. The building has two storeys, and the ground floor has two stable doors with segmental brick heads.	TM 18938 87190	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF52881	House north-west of The Lodge	The house north-west of The Lodge probably dates to the 17th century, and is rendered on the outside with a steeply pitched black glazed pantile roof with gabled ends. The building has two storeys and an attic, as well as a large 19th century stuccoed porch with pilasters and entablature. There are also brick chimney stacks and a later addition at the rear with cat slide roof.	TM 19355 87965	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF53575	Sneath Farmhouse, High Green	This rendered timber frame one storey cottage probably dates to the late 17th century. It has a thatched roof.	TM 16693 89840	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF54819	Roman harness fitting	Metal detecting in 2006 recovered a Roman terret.	TM 18 87		Roman
MNF58298	Site of Colegate End Primitive Methodist Chapel	This is the site of the Primitive Methodist Chapel at Colegate End. Built in 1839, it was sold and demolished in the 1960s.	TM 19577 87882		Modern
MNF60088	Roman and medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2010 and 2014 recovered a Roman silver denarius, a medieval Boy Bishop token and a medieval brooch.	TM 20 88		Roman to Medieval
MNF60089	Late Saxon to medieval mount	Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered a Late Saxon/medieval openwork mount.	TM 20 89		Saxon to Medieval
MNF61851	Post-medieval unidentified object	Metal-detecting in 2009 recovered a post-medieval openwork unidentified object in a reverse S-shape.	TM 19 87		Post-Medieval
MNF61897	Post-medieval jetton	Metal-detecting in 2011 recovered a post-medieval jetton.	TM 16 90		Post-Medieval
MNF62684	Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age hammer/macehead	A pebble hammer/macehead was found here in 2010. These objects are not closely datable, having been found in both Mesolithic and later prehistoric context. This example is made from either a glacial erratic or a stone imported into the region.	TM 1801 9027		Prehistoric
MNF62959	18th century milestone marking Norwich 13 miles and Ipswich 30 miles	One of 14 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to Scole Turnpike. This turnpike was created in 1768-1769 and was disturnpiked in 1874.	TM 1893 8858		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF62960	18th century milestone marking Norwich 14 miles and Ipswich 29 miles	One of 14 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to Scole Turnpike. This turnpike was created in 1768-1769 and was disturnpiked in 1874.	TM 1836 8705		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF67791	Stanton air raid shelter	A Stanton shelter within one of the accommodation areas belonging to Tibenham Airfield (NHER 23222).	TM 1589 8959		Modern
MNF67793	Stanton air raid shelter	A Stanton shelter within one of the accommodation areas belonging to Tibenham Airfield (NHER 23222).	TM 1587 8963		Modern
<b>Norfolk HER 'Event' Records:</b>					
ENF138130	[PARENT] Trial Trenching by Norfolk Archaeological Unit on proposed route of A140 Long Stratton Bypass, Long Stratton, 2003-2004		TM 1983 9221		

ENF142535	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Archaeological Solutions at Long Stratton, August 2017-March 2018		TM 1986 9221		
ENF148195	[PARENT] Field Survey by NPS Archaeology of land east of A140, Long Stratton, March-April 2020		TM 1991 9206		
ENF148196	[PARENT] Trial Trenching by NPS Archaeology at land east of A140, Long Stratton, August-November 2020		TM 1993 9202		
ENF154727	Building Survey by Border Archaeology at Sneath Cottage, Black Mill Lane, Great Moulton, 2023		TM 1617 8889		
ENF154920	Geophysical Survey by SUMO Survey at land east and north Of Fernleigh Farm, Station Road, Tivetshall St Margaret, December 2023		TM 1643 8840		
ENF135960	Building Survey by the Eighth in the East Project at Site No. 4, Tibenham Airfield, Aslacton, 2015		TM 1585 8908		
ENF135961	Building recording by the Eighth in the East Project at Site No. 1, Tibenham Airfield, Aslacton, 2015.		TM 1562 8945		
ENF135962	Building recording by the Eighth in the East Project at Site No. 2, Tibenham Airfield, Aslacton, 2015.		TM 1588 8958		
ENF14124	Watching Brief by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Hall Farm, The Common, Wacton, September 1996		TM 1804 9025		

ENF99641	Fieldwalking and Metal-detecting Survey and Trial Trenching by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Wild Rose Farm, Long Stratton, October 1996		TM 19095 90514		
ENF121563	Building Survey by Oxford Archaeology East at Mill Hall, Dunnings Lane, Pulham Market, July 2008		TM 19225 87222		
ENF131777	Trial Trenching by Heather Wallis at Capital Farm, Great Moulton, June 2013		TM 1678 9049		
ENF142958	Building Survey by A. Carter (UEA) at Fox and Hounds Public House, Great Moulton, July 1987		TM 1688 9025		
ENF156794	Aerial Investigation and Mapping by Headland Archaeology for proposed East Pye Solar Farm, South Norfolk, September 2024		TM 2388 9295		
<b>Historic Landscape Characterisation:</b>					
HNF36788 – HNF36789	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	Boundary loss with relict element.			
HNF36190, HNF36194, HNF36771 - HNF36774, HNF36900, HNF36902, HNF36898	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	Boundary loss.			
HNF36191, HNF36192	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure	Piecemeal enclosure by agreement.			

<b>SITE 3</b>					
<b>Norfolk HER 'Monument' Records:</b>					
MNF24356	Prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Fieldwalking in 1988 noted a concentration of prehistoric burnt flints, thought possibly to have been used in food preparation. Metal-detecting in 2018 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and a post-medieval jetton; as well as Roman, medieval and post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman key handle; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval thimble; and post-medieval harness mounts and a spur.	TM 2415 9163		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF68782	Neolithic and Bronze Age polished flint handaxes	In November 2015 a Neolithic and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age polished flint handaxes were recovered by chance.	TM 24 92		Prehistoric
MNF21992	Hardwick World War Two USAAF airfield and possible medieval deer park	This area was part of a World War Two airfield for the USAAF. It is also suggested that this area may have been a deer park during the medieval period, possibly dating to before the 14th century, although only there is only circumstantial evidence to support this.	TM 247 909		Modern
MNF13180	Undated boundary marker stone	On Bryant's map of Norfolk made in 1826 this spot is marked as Baron's Duel Stone. This is a stone that marks the boundary of three parishes and three hundreds. The name of the stone may be derived from the Early English 'doelan' which means boundary. This might indicate a pre Saxon date for the marker stone. This site has been confused with NHER 16115.	TM 2550 9021		Unknown
MNF20933	Medieval pottery sherds	Fieldwalking in 1984 recovered a number of 14th to 15th century pottery sherds, including a number of late medieval wares.	TM 2569 9205		Medieval
MNF21859	Roman copper alloy key and terret fragments	Metal detecting in 1985 recovered half of a Roman copper alloy key handle of trilobate type, and the lower part of a Roman copper alloy terret of protected loop type.	TM 25 92		Roman
MNF21860	13th century medieval lead seal matrix	Metal detecting in 1985 recovered a medieval circular lead seal matrix, with a rear suspension loop, dating to the 13th century.	TM 25 92		Medieval
MNF22240	Roman pottery find	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered a piece of Roman pottery	TM 2424 9323		Roman
MNF21999	Site of Hempnall Green Smock Mill	The site of an early 19th century eight-sided smock mill. The mill stopped working in 1904, and it is thought nothing remains today.	TM 2494 9296		Modern
MNF25677	Multi-period findspot	Metal-detecting in 1989 recovered an extremely rare medieval coin, a halfpenny of Henry I (1100 to 1135). Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered prehistoric worked flints. Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered post-medieval jettons, a prehistoric flint flake, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pot sherds, Early Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-	TM 23 92		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

		medieval and post-med metal objects including a fragment of Early Saxon long-brooch, medieval writing leads and a post-medieval pipe tamper.			
MNF28206	Prehistoric flint implements	Fieldwalking in 1989 recovered one flint flake showing signs of retouch, and one possible worked flint.	TM 2480 8988		Prehistoric
MNF29172	Bronze Age flint find	An Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was found in 1992.	TM 2483 9274		Prehistoric
MNF32882	Post medieval crucifix pendant	Before 1997 a post medieval crucifix pendant was recovered from this site, and is thought to be identical to the two found on site NHER 10197 and those from three other sites in the parish (NHER 32883, NHER 32884, NHER 32885).	TM 25 92		Post-Medieval
MNF32724	World War Two pill box	In 1996 a common World War Two type 22 pillbox was noted under some trees in the south side of this field.	TM 2590 9258		Modern
MNF40136	The Lodge, Shelton Common	The Lodge was a two storey timber framed building dating to the early 17th century. Unfortunately the building was almost completely destroyed by fire in 2001.	TM 2398 9021	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF42340	Grove Farm, Lundy Green	A 19th century house and barn. The house has a pyramid-shaped roof and two chimney stacks, one of which has an inglenook fireplace. The timber framed barn has a tiled roof and an attached cart shed and clay lump extension. The barn contains some reused older timbers, including two with unusual inscriptions in what may be runic letters.	TM 24547 92416		Modern
MNF48366	Grange Farmhouse, Lundy Green	An early 18th century stuccoed timber framed house with a steep slate roof.	TM 23777 92192	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48374	Meadow Farm, Silver Green	A 17th century timber framed plastered house, the end walls faced in brick.	TM 25238 92804	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48376	Park Farm	A late 16th century two storey timber framed house, fronted in late 19th century brick, with windows and a central porch of the same date. It has a 17th century rear wing and a late 19th century east wing. A possible moated site is shown on a map of 1883.	TM 25464 91296	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48381	Rose Cottage, Lundy Green	A 17th century rendered timber framed house with a thatched roof and later alterations.	TM 24511 92460	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48385	Sycamore Farmhouse, Hempnall Green	A two storey 17th century plastered timber framed house, with a painted brick faced front and a pantiled roof with gabled ends.	TM 24900 93126	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48388	The Grange, Hempnall Green	An early 18th century two storey brick house with a painted front and a pantiled roof with gabled ends. It has a central doorway with columns and a frieze.	TM 24723 93085	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48391	Three Feathers, Lundy Green	A 17th or 18th century timber framed and plastered house with a black glazed pantile roof. Adjoining the house is a long range of small 19th century stables, built of clay lump with pantiled roofs. Also adjoining is a small barn of painted flint with brick dressings and a pantiled roof.	TM 24532 92471	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF48392	Townhouse Farm, Lundy Green	A two storey 17th century timber framed house, encased in brick in the 20th century. The steeply pitched roof now has modern tiles.	TM 24480 92429	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48396	Yew Tree Farm, Silver Green	A two storey 17th century timber framed and rendered house with a steep pantiled roof and gable ends. There is a later weatherboarded wing to the rear.	TM 25513 93113	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50721	Prospect Farmhouse, Shelton Common	Prospect Farmhouse is a rendered 16th century timber framed house, with a steeply pitched roof, gabled at the southwest end and half hipped on the northeast end. This two storey building has an off centre brick chimney stack.	TM 23795 90047	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50823	Manor Farmhouse, Shelton Green	Manor Farmhouse is a plastered 17th century timber framed house, the south end of which was faced in brick in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. This two storey building has a steeply pitched black glazed pantile roof with gabled ends, and an off centre brick chimney stack.	TM 2352 9083	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF57054	Bronze Age palstave mould	Metal detecting in 2007 recovered an incomplete bronze valve from a two-piece looped palstave mould of Middle Bronze Age date. The other half of this mould was subsequently found in the adjacent field, along with the two halves of a second mould (NHER 58729). The recovery of two complete moulds at this location suggests that palstaves were potentially being produced here.	Not displayed		Prehistoric
MNF60840	Multi-period finds scatter	Metal-detecting in 2006 recovered Roman and medieval coins and a number of other metal objects including Roman brooches and silver finger ring; a possible Viking ingot and a medieval seal matrix, strap end and key.	Not displayed		Roman to Medieval
MNF14131	Sundial Farmhouse, Shelton Green	Sundial Farmhouse is a timber-framed house, the majority of which dates to around 1605, although it contains an earlier wing which may have been a medieval hall house before it was adapted into a kitchen wing. Further alterations occurred in the 18th century, when the east end was faced in brick. Interestingly, the staircase and wooden panelling is said to come from Shelton Hall (NHER 10175).	TM 2367 9055	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14700	The Chestnuts, Lundy Green	A 16th or 17th century thatched timber framed house, one storey high with dormer attics. The building has been subject to many later alterations, but probably started as a hall house, the upper floors and chimney stack being added in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. To the north of the house is a fine 16th century timber framed wattle and daub barn.	TM 2444 9246	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF16115	Possible boundary marker site	A tithe map dated to around 1840 notes that this field is called 'Barrow Duel'. No barrow has been noted on this site, and it is thought that the name may refer to a boundary marker on this site during the Late Saxon or early medieval periods.	TM 256 913		Unknown
MNF17803	Chestnut Tree Farm, Silver Green.	A well-preserved late medieval hall house with an added chimney stack and a three storey brick western extension dating to about 1700. Nearby are the faint remains of a probable medieval moat.	TM 2554 9322	II	Medieval to Modern
MNF21028	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1984 and 1992 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments. The area has also been suggested as the site of an early post medieval windmill, and a millstone was discovered here in the 1980s.	TM 2385 9248		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF22238	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2436 9305		Medieval to Post-Medieval

MNF21990	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1983, 1984 and 1992 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2394 9251		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF21991	Prehistoric burnt flints	Fieldwalking from 1983-4 noted a concentration of prehistoric burnt flints, thought possibly to have been used in food preparation.	TM 2431 9275		Prehistoric
MNF24357	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1988 noted a concentration of prehistoric burnt flints and pot boilers, thought possibly to have been used in food preparation. This cluster may represent the site of a burnt mound. Subsequent metal-detecting between 2017 and 2020 recovered a Roman coin; a post-medieval jetton and several other metal objects, including a Late Saxon/medieval lead spindle whorl, a medieval/post-medieval buckle and a post-medieval tankard lid thumb grip.	TM 23 92		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF25183	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Fieldwalking in 1988 recovered medieval pottery fragments. Metal-detecting between 1989 and 2017 recovered Roman and post-medieval coins, and Roman, medieval and medieval/post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch and prick spur, medieval buckle and seal matrix with heraldic decoration, and a medieval/post-medieval spur rowel.	TM 23 92		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF25260	Multi-period pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1989 recovered Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2474 9342		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF29400	Hempnall House, Lundy Green	A late 16th century timber framed house, later clad in brick, with a 17th century extension and an added front pile of gault brick dating to 1871. Later extensions were added to the west.	TM 2426 9252	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF29407	Prehistoric flint finds	Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered prehistoric worked and burnt flints. The burnt flints are thought possibly to have been used in food preparation.	TM 242 922		Prehistoric
MNF29408	Possible site of Roman building	Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered fragments of Roman pottery, glass, querns and tiles from the area of a rectangular enclosure visible on earlier aerial photographs. This may indicate the former presence of a Roman building. Prehistoric burnt flints and medieval pottery fragments were also found.	TM 240 922		Roman
MNF29409	Prehistoric, Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Fieldwalking at this location in 1988 and 1992 recovered prehistoric worked flints (including a Mesolithic tranchet axehead); Roman medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and post-medieval tile fragments.	TM 2402 9199		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF29410	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered prehistoric worked flints. Metal-detecting between 2016 and 2020 recovered Late Iron Age/Roman (Roman issue), Roman and medieval coins and medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval buckles.	TM 237 928		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF29411	Prehistoric flint finds	Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered prehistoric worked flints.	TM 2379 9313		Prehistoric
MNF33892	Neolithic axehead and medieval and post medieval objects	Metal detecting in 1998 recovered a flaked axehead and a number of metal objects. These date from the Roman to post medieval period, including a medieval ring and strap fittings.	TM 23 90		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

MNF44549	Home Farm, Hempnall Green	An early 17th century thatched timber framed house, two storeys high, with a modern porch and windows.	TM 24789 93160	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF47367	Early/Middle Saxon and medieval to post-medieval finds	Sporadic metal-detecting between 1998 and 2014 recovered medieval coins as well as undated, Early/Middle Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include undated casting waste; an Early/Middle Saxon pendant; a medieval pot mend, strap-ends and part of a seal matrix; a medieval/post-medieval book clasp and a post-medieval key and two mould-identical crucifix pendants.	TM 25 92		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF47732	Late Saxon stirrup fragment, medieval and post medieval objects	Metal detecting in 2005 recovered three medieval and two post medieval coins, two post medieval jettons, and a number of Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval metal objects.	TM 25 91		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF54928	Roman, medieval and post medieval objects	Roman, medieval and post medieval coins and other medieval objects were found during metal detecting in late 2006/early 2007, including a Roman cosmetic mortar and pestle found close together.	TM 25 91		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF54980	Late Saxon and medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2006 and 2013 recovered a medieval coin and a fragment of a possible Late Saxon strap end.	TM 25 93		Saxon to Medieval
MNF62249	Late 17th century barn, The Chestnuts	In February 2011 a programme of building recording was undertaken ahead of proposals to convert the barn into a domestic dwelling. The barn probably dates from the late 17th to early 18th century and with refurbishment in the 19th century when the west wall was replaced below tie-beam level with clay lump blocks.	TM 2445 9248		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF64592	Middle Bronze Age pair of two-piece looped palstave moulds	Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered a copper alloy valve from a Middle Bronze Age palstave mould, similar to one found nearby in 2007 (NHER 51636). The other halves of these two moulds were found during subsequent metal-detecting in 2012. The recovery of two complete moulds at this location suggests that palstaves were potentially being produced here.	Not displayed		Prehistoric
MNF69517	Roman and medieval coins	Metal-detecting in 2017 recovered Roman and medieval coins and a medieval gilded silver bar mount.	Not displayed		Roman to Medieval
MNF77480	Iron Age pit and other, undated and post-medieval to modern remains	Trial trenching at this location in 2022 revealed a number of scattered pits with notably charcoal-rich fills. Although these features contained no datable finds, one with a particularly dense layer of charcoal at its base produced a later Iron Age radiocarbon date. Various ditches were also recorded, several of which are likely to have been associated with former postmedieval field boundaries. The other ditches were all undated, although their alignments suggest they related to at least one earlier field system. Two large features containing post-medieval to modern finds were also recorded, one of which corresponds with a pond or water-filled pit shown on late 19th-century maps.	TM 2560 9267		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
<b>Norfolk HER 'Event' Records:</b>					

ENF152457	Trial Trenching by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Spring Farm, Spring Lane, Hempnall, August 2022		TM 2560 9267		
ENF127025	Building Survey by Archaeological Solutions at The Chestnuts, Hempnall, February 2011		TM 2445 9248		
ENF136766	Field Survey by Norfolk Archaeological Unit of route of proposed Hardwick Landfill site access road, Hempnall/Morningthorpe, 1992-1993		TM 2382 9310		
ENF156794	Aerial Investigation and Mapping by Headland Archaeology for proposed East Pye Solar Farm, South Norfolk, September 2024		TM 2388 9295		
<b>Historic Landscape Characterisation:</b>					
HNF33821, HNF33816, HNF33815	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	Boundary loss.			
HNF33860	Disused post-medieval military	Hardwick airfield operational until 1962.			
<b>SITE 4</b>					
<b>Norfolk HER 'Monument' Records:</b>					
MNF25691	Late Saxon and medieval finds	A Late Saxon openwork mount and a medieval eagle head, possibly from a handle, found during metal detecting.	TM 20 94		Saxon to Medieval
MNF77481	Undated pits and ditches	Trial trenching at this site in 2019 exposed a small number of poorly-dated pits and ditches. Finds were limited to prehistoric worked flints and post-medieval/modern brick or tile fragments, the majority of which were recovered from unstratified contexts.	TM 2035 9480		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF16110	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric flint flakes and fragments of Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.	TM 2036 9474		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

MNF16112	Prehistoric flint flakes	Prehistoric flint flakes found during fieldwalking.	TM 20317 94608		Prehistoric
MNF10163	Roman pottery	A fragment of Roman pottery found in a gravel pit in 1948.	TM 2058 9471		Roman
MNF77485	Site with no evidence for archaeologically significant remains	Trial trenches excavated at this site in 2019 revealed no archaeologically significant features or deposits.	TM 2058 9478		Unknown
MNF40593	Cropmarks of ring ditch and possible Roman field system	A ring ditch, probably dating to the Bronze Age, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. Several linear features are also visible as cropmarks and they may be related to a nearby Roman settlement, NHER 10178, and possible field system, NHER 36354.	TM 2078 9452		Prehistoric to Roman
MNF15042	Medieval and post medieval pottery	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.	TM 2038 9435		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF7947	The Pye Roman Road	In Norfolk this Roman road runs between Scole and the Roman town of Venta Icenorum at Caistor St Edmund. It can be seen on aerial photographs and is marked on old maps. Excavation of part of the road revealed two parallel roads - one Roman with two ditches on either side of a hard surface and the other a post medieval diversion surviving as wheel ruts. It has been suggested that the Roman road cuts across a prehistoric field system that extends between Scole and Dickleburgh, but the date of that field system is a matter of great debate. The cropmarks of the section of this road running through Dunston Park are recorded under NHER 52170 and the section to the west of Caistor Roman town is under NHER 52197.	TM 1873 9104		Roman
MNF14860	Prehistoric flint and medieval and post medieval pottery	A prehistoric flint flake and fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.	TM 2081 9405		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF16109	Medieval and post medieval finds	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery and post medieval clay pipes found during fieldwalking.	TM 2076 9387		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF14110	Multi-period finds	Fragments of pottery dating from the Roman to the post medieval periods and post medieval nails and tiles found during fieldwalking.	TM 2054 9371		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF14861	Medieval and post medieval pottery	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.	TM 2063 9370		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF17182	Multi-period finds from southwest corner of field east-northeast of church	Prehistoric flint flakes and fragments of pottery dating from the Roman, medieval and post medieval periods found during fieldwalking.	TM 2068 9366		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF14107	Medieval earthworks	The earthworks of four medieval tofts have been recorded at this site, and are probably associated with other medieval earthworks around the church, see NHER 14583 and	TM 20 94		Medieval

		NHER 14118. Medieval and post medieval pottery has been found on the site, and metal detecting has recovered Roman coins and metal finds and a medieval coin.			
MNF10074	St Mary's Church, Tharston	This church is the Perpendicular style and dates to the 13th to 15th century. The tower, east and west sides feature flint flushwork. The church was restored in 1864. Inside, are a number of fine 17th century monuments, a 15th century font carved with lions and flowers. In the churchyard is a mausoleum erected for General Sir Robert Harvey and his family in 1855.	TM 1903 9427	I	Medieval to Modern
MNF10104	St Mary's Church, Tasburgh	This church has a Late Saxon round tower with traces of blind arcading. Otherwise it is mostly of 15th century date, with Perpendicular windows. However, some of the modern exterior owes its appearance to Victorian restorations. Inside, there is a 15th century font with a Jacobean cover, poppy-headed benches and 17th century stained glass and memorials. Various prehistoric flints and sherds of Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery have been found in the churchyard.	TM 2011 9588	I	Saxon to Modern
MNF10105	Roman pottery sherd, River Tas	In 1948 the base of a Roman pottery jar was dredged from the River Tas.	TM 2049 9520		Roman
MNF10109	Prehistoric pot boilers, River Tas	A number of prehistoric pot boilers were dredged from the River Tas in 1947.	TM 2050 9530		Prehistoric
MNF10180	Site of St Peter's Church, Long Stratton	This is the site of the medieval parish church of St Peter's which was united with St Michael's during the reign of Henry VII. The church was demolished in 1520 and slight earthworks are now visible on the site.	TM 2062 9356		Medieval
MNF10187	St Michael's Church, Long Stratton	A medieval parish church dating mainly to the 14th century with a low west tower which has a wooden bellcote. The church contains a 15th century font, 15th century poppy-head bench ends and 17th century communion rails.	TM 2047 9361	I	Medieval to Modern
MNF12133	Mistletoe Cottage (Town House)	This property was built in about 1750 for the poor of parish and was converted to two cottages for road menders when Pulham Workhouse was erected. It became a private residence in 1929 when it was converted into a single house. It has a thatched roof and timber frame with brick repairs. The property has been subject to recent alterations including the removal of the ovens and stairs.	TM 2050 9534	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF12555	Post medieval lime kiln	A post medieval lime kiln of fine workmanship stands here. It has a large tunnel, a brick barrel vault and arched lime chutes. It is now in use as a bat roost after an abortive attempt to restore it.	TM 1940 9570	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14138	Medieval pottery	Fragments of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.	TM 2071 9291		Medieval
MNF14699	The Old Rectory or the Old Vicarage, Church Lane, Stratton St Michael	A 16th century timber-framed former rectory, with a jettied first floor, a large central chimney and a wooden mullioned window. The interior of the house has heavily beamed ceilings and a staircase with 16th century shaped balusters, a newel post and a moulded hand rail.	TM 2051 9358	II*	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF14867	Multi-period pottery sherds, rear of Old Hall Farm	In 1979 and 1984 a collection of Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from this location. Types identified included Late Saxon Thetford Ware and post medieval Staffordshire combware.	TM 2030 9607		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF15334	Thatched Cottage, Norwich Road	A 16th or 17th century of timber framed cottage now divided into two. The house has a thatched roof and a central group of four octagonal chimneys.	TM 1979 9305	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF15978	Site of post medieval windmill	A windmill is marked at this location on an Ordnance Survey map of 1836.	TM 2020 9411		Post-Medieval
MNF16011	Site of post medieval smock mill, Mill Yard	This is the site of a post medieval smock mill marked on Bryant's map of 1826 and last used in about 1900.	TM 1974 9299		Post-Medieval
MNF16606	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds, Tramps Hall	Fieldwalking here in 1980 recovered sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery. The building here is documented as early as 1340, but the present house is said to be 17th century in date.	TM 2072 9547		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF19252	Countryman Public House (former Bird in Hand)	This tall narrow building has three storeys and Dutch gables to the east and west. Two side windows on the north side are blocked by the roof of a lean-to extension. The exterior is of brick and has been rendered over in recent times. This form of this public house is very similar to others in the area, like the Anchor in Coltishall, and it is probably of 18th century date.	TM 2080 9576	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF19379	Neolithic flint axehead/adze, east of Countryman (Bird in Hand) Public House	In around 1980 a Neolithic chipped flint axehead or adze was recovered from the ploughed field surface here.	TM 2090 9578		Prehistoric
MNF24441	Walnut Tree Cottage and adjacent building, formerly Lower Cottages	An early 16th century timber framed house with 18th century alterations. The house may be the parlour end of a larger hallhouse. Medieval and post medieval pottery have been found underneath the floor of the house, as well as a medieval jetton and a post medieval spur.	TM 1999 9363	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF25467	Early Saxon finds	An Early Saxon wrist clasp and a fragment of an Early Saxon brooch found during metal detecting.	TM 20 94		Saxon
MNF28666	Medieval jetton from garden of 3 Norwich Road	A medieval French jetton found in the garden.	TM 1979 9316		Medieval
MNF32277	Medieval vessel fragment	Metal detecting here in 1996 recovered the rim from a medieval copper alloy vessel.	TM 19 96		Medieval
MNF32279	Roman finger ring	Metal detecting here in 1996 recovered a beautiful Roman finger ring decorated with a border of punched dots and a central motif of an engraved animal or bird.	TM 21 95		Roman
MNF33195	Post medieval religious figurine and multi-period objects and coins	Metal detecting here in 1996 recovered various metal objects and coins. Finds included a medieval bar mount, a post medieval religious figurine made from lead and a single medieval and post medieval coin.	TM 19 94		Medieval to Post-Medieval

MNF33205	Roman coin	A Roman coin found during metal detecting.	Not displayed		Roman
MNF38287	Medieval harness pendant	Metal detecting here in 1999 recovered a medieval horse harness pendant with traces of gilding.	TM 19 94		Medieval
MNF38484	Medieval finds	Two copper alloy objects, probably dating to the medieval period, found during metal detecting. The exact function of the objects is unknown.	TM 19 95		Medieval
MNF39027	Post medieval sword belt mount	Metal detecting here in 1998 recovered an early post medieval sword belt mount. This particular example was very worn but two iron rivets survived.	TM 21 95		Post-Medieval
MNF40993	Meadow View, Quaker Lane	This building was originally a timber-framed house, perhaps a hallhouse with service wings, and of 16th century date. In the 17th century a chimneystack was inserted and alterations made to the upper floor. However, most evidence of this history was removed by the rebuilding in brick around 1800 and alterations made in about 1890. A good brick barn and stable dating to around 1800 survive in association with the house.	TM 2100 9518	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF42382	Pepys, Norwich Road	A pair of 17th century cottages of one storey with an attic, gabled dormer windows and a central brick chimney stack. The cottages have now been converted into one house.	TM 19974 93552	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF43667	Post medieval coin	Metal detecting here before the summer of 2003 recovered a single post medieval coin.	TM 21 95		Post-Medieval
MNF43746	The Beeches, formerly Grove Cottage, Church Lane	This early 19th century house has a painted brick exterior. The low pitched hipped roof has black glazed pantiles. It has sash windows and a central pilastered doorcase with entablature.	TM 19763 95921	II	Modern
MNF44116	Boadicea's Oak	On north side of Quaker Lane, by the old chapel, there is an ancient hollow oak known locally as 'Boadicea's Oak'.	TM 20976 95242		Unknown
MNF48702	Hill Farmhouse	This 17th century timber-framed house has a plastered and brick faced exterior. The steep slated roof has gabled ends.	TM 20725 95544	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48370	Limetree Farmhouse	A 17th century rendered thatched timber framed house.	TM 21382 95194	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48689	The Rectory	This early 19th century house is built from buff-coloured brick. It has a low pitched hipped roof. The heavy central doorcase has pilasters and entablature with a pediment, inside of which is the panelled door with traceried fanlight.	TM 20034 95886	II	Modern
MNF48690	Bridge End Farmhouse	This 17th century timber-framed house has a plastered exterior and brick faced west end. The brick extension on the east end is probably of 18th century date. The steep black pantiled roof has gabled ends.	TM 19776 95850	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48691	1 Church Road	This early 19th century red brick house has a low pitched hipped pantile roof with wide eaves. The house has two storeys and three window bays. An early 19th century brick garden wall survives to the northeast and northwest.	TM 20666 95560	II	Modern

MNF48695	The Lilacs, Church Road	This 17th century timber-framed house has a plastered exterior. The steep pantiled roof has gabled ends and an off centre brick chimneystack. All the casements are two or three-light and both panelled doors are of 18th/19th century date.	TM 20595 95631	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48696	Tramp's Hall	This unusually named 17th century timber-framed house has a roughcast exterior. It has two storeys and an attic, with an attic window in the gable end. The brick chimneystack is situated off centre and is also roughcast.	TM 20736 95479	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48697	Barn east of Tramp's Hall	This 17th century timber-framed barn has a roughcast exterior. The steep roof is clad in corrugated iron, the north end is gabled and the south end is half-hipped.	TM 20753 95480	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF49326	Hillside Cottages	A terrace of three early to mid 19th century brick cottages.	TM 19774 92967	II	Modern
MNF49331	The Rectory	An early 19th century brick rectory with brick pilasters and a later two storey wing.	TM 20047 93337	II	Modern
MNF49332	Well Meadow Cottage, Norwich Road, Stratton St Michael	A 17th century plastered cottage with a central brick chimney stack.	TM 20138 93770	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF49335	Orchardleigh, Norwich Road	An early 19th century red brick house with sash windows and a pilastered doorcase.	TM 19981 93456	II	Modern
MNF49564	Tuckaway Cottage and adjoining cottage to north, The Street	A pair of early 18th century red brick cottages with a central brick chimney stack.	TM 19750 92950	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF49566	Chestnut View, The Street	An early 18th century brick house with an 18th or early 19th century rear wing that is partially built of clay lump.	TM 19771 92948	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF49572	Melrose, The Street	An early 19th century red brick cottage with coped gable ends.	TM 19749 92946	II	Modern
MNF49573	Barn north of Old Rectory, Church Lane, Stratton St Michael	A 17th century timber framed and plastered barn that was partially rebuilt in brick in the mid 19th century.	TM 20510 93639	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF49574	Church Farmhouse, Church Lane, Stratton St Michael	A 16th century timber framed house with later alterations. The house has three leaded windows and one wooden mullioned window as well as an early 19th century doorcase.	TM 20577 93609	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF49346	Wesleyan Chapel	An early 19th century red brick chapel with a pedimented brick front and a central round-headed doorway. The chapel has a datestone bearing the date 1830.	TM 19776 92972	II	Modern
MNF49366	The Red House	A 17th century timber framed cottage that was entirely refaced in brick in the 19th century.	TM 20080 93875	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50067	The Hollies, Brick Kiln Lane (formerly of Tasburgh Road), Morningthorpe	An early 19th century two storey red brick house with a central pilastered doorway. A bay window was added to the north end in the late 19th century.	TM 21130 93825	II	Modern

MNF53674	El Boden House, Brand's Lane	This 16th century timber-frame house has a plastered exterior. The later lower pitched pantile roof has gabled ends and a large offcentre brick chimneystack. Most of the windows are modern but the brick porch is of 19th century date. The timberframed northeast wing is of 17th century date and the brick south wing dates to the early/mid 19th century.	TM 19043 93956	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53610	Church Farm Cottage and Church Farmhouse, Church Road or Vicarage Hill	This late 17th century timber-frame building range has been divided into two and rendered. The properties have thatched roofs with gabled ends and modern casements and glazed doors.	TM 18898 94395	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53824	The Old Rectory, Church Road or Vicarage Hill	This house dates to the early/mid 19th century and is built from red brick house. The low-pitched hipped slate roof has overhanging eaves. The central porch has square piers, a segmental arch and cornice, and a fielded panel door.	TM 18954 94187	II	Modern
MNF61518	Church Room, formerly Tharston School	Severely plain single-room school built in 1875 and little altered. Closed July 1951, purchased by Tharston PCC in 1953 and renamed the Church Room.	TM 1901 9431		Modern
MNF61436	The Old School, Church Road	Two-roomed school built in 1844 and 1880. In a simple gothic/tudor style with stone detailing. This school closed in 1980 when Henry Preston First School opened.	TM 1994 9593		Modern
MNF62956	Former site of 18th century milestone marking Norwich 9 miles and Ipswich 34 miles	Former site of one of 14 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to Scole Turnpike. This turnpike was created in 1768-1769 and was disturnpiked in 1874. The stone was recorded as lost around 2006. A test pit excavated at this location in 2019 revealed no evidence of the milestone.	TM 2044 9484		Post-Medieval
MNF62957	Former site of 18th century milestone marking Norwich 10 miles and Ipswich 33 miles	Former site of one of 14 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to Scole Turnpike. This turnpike was created in 1768-1769 and was disturnpiked in 1874. The stone was recorded as lost around 2000.	TM 1988 9328		Post-Medieval
MNF72778	World War One memorial with World War Two addition, Tasburgh	World War One memorial with World War Two addition, constructed from granite in the form of a freestanding, rough-hewn, monolith. This memorial was erected to commemorate twelve members of the local community who died in World War One, and latterly a single serviceman who died in World War Two. The memorial was Listed Grade II in June 2018.	TM 2011 9591	II	Modern
MNF74562	19th-century monument on Chapel Hill	This stone monument was erected in 1897 to commemorate the discovery of approximately 100 human skeletons at this location in the same year. It consists of a square section surmounted by an urn, on a brick plinth. The human remains themselves are recorded under NHER 9976 (along with other archaeological evidence recorded at this site) and may have been associated with a medieval chapel.	TM 1932 9588	II	Modern
MNF9982	Roman coin	In 1958 a Roman coin of Constantius I was found at this location.	TM 1961 9610		Roman
MNF10049	Possible Palaeolithic worked flints, Furze Hill pit	A number of potentially worked flints were recovered from a gravel pit on Furze Hill in the early 20th century. These were claimed as Palaeolithic "sub-crag" implements, although it is likely that most were natural.	TM 193 956		Prehistoric

MNF10068	Tharston Hall	This Hall dates to the 1590s and later. It is in the Jacobean style and built from brick with blue brick diapering. The building's façade has six bays of mullioned and transomed windows. Inside, there is some fine 18th century panelling in one of the ground floor rooms.	TM 1915 9399	II*	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF10116	Site of St Andrew's Chapel at Fairstead	The site of the medieval chapel of St Andrew. Nothing remains today, although medieval pottery fragments have been found. A chicken house now stands on the site.	TM 2132 9509		Medieval
MNF10164	Medieval pottery from The Old Rectory	Fragments of medieval pottery found in 1960.	TM 2005 9334		Medieval
MNF10176	Undated enclosure and Roman pottery finds	Aerial photographs show the cropmarks of an undated rectangular enclosure. A possible ditch was noted in 1978 at the west end of this feature, containing fragments of Roman pottery.	TM 2191 9432		Unknown to Roman
MNF10177	Undated cropmark	1973 aerial photographs show the cropmark of an unspecified feature.	TM 218 938		Unknown
MNF10178	Roman occupation site and field systems	Finds of Roman coins, brooches, building material and other objects indicate the former presence of a Roman settlement. Aerial photography in 1996 showed the cropmarks of old field boundaries that probably related to the settlement. Part of the site has now been quarried away.	TM 21 94		Roman
MNF10183	Post medieval brickworks	A late 18th century disused brickworks, consisting of two kilns and a range of partly demolished buildings constructed of the bricks that the works produced.	TM 211 941		Post-Medieval
MNF1135	Bronze Age beaker, prehistoric flints and multi-period pottery sherds	In 1974 workmen digging a pipe trench here found part of an Early Bronze Age beaker. Subsequently, in 1983, a number of medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the same site, along with prehistoric flints and fragments of post medieval clay pipes.	TM 2031 9593		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF14116	Medieval enclosure and pottery	A rectangular enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The enclosure may date to the medieval period and fragments of pottery dating from the medieval period found during fieldwalking.	TM 2062 9290		Medieval
MNF14117	Possible site of medieval manor of Rees or Rhees	Fragments of pottery dating from the Late Saxon to the post medieval periods found during fieldwalking. This site has been interpreted as the possible site of Rees or Rhees Manor.	TM 2086 9301		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF14118	Medieval earthworks north of Church Lane	The earthworks of a medieval hollow way and at least three medieval tofts, which are probably associated with other medieval settlement earthworks in the immediate area, see NHER 14583 and NHER 14107. Roman and medieval pottery and a piece of medieval window tracery have been found on the site.	TM 2025 9385		Roman to Medieval
MNF14119	Medieval pottery	Fragments of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.	TM 2004 9375		Medieval

MNF14128	Site of post medieval barn	A late 18th century or early 19th century timber-framed barn on a brick plinth. Some of the timbers bore carpenter's marks. The barn was destroyed by a gale in 1978.	TM 1994 9330		Post-Medieval
MNF14583	Earthworks of medieval manor, possibly the site of Sayes manor	A medieval building platform and a possible ramp-like causeway and part of a medieval ditch or toft boundary are visible as earthworks. The earthworks have been interpreted as the possible site of the medieval manor of Sayes. The site is associated with two other areas of medieval settlement earthworks, NHER 14107 and NHER 14118.	TM 2044 9359		Medieval
MNF15037	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 217 952		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF15038	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds	In 1979 a collection of medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the field surface here.	TM 2039 9614		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF14698	The Thatched Cottage, Church Lane	A timber framed and thatched house which may date back to the 16th century. The house may originally have been a hall house with upper floors and a stack inserted in the 17th century. The house has an original window and a 17th century winding stair. In 1996 the NAU carried out a watching brief as the house was being underpinned, but no evidence of foundations or earlier structures was found.	TM 2033 9369	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF15979	Former Quaker Meeting House	The Quakers purchased this building in 1707 but it now operates as a private dwelling. The exterior is of 17th century date, but the stone doorway dates to 1903 and other later additions have been made. Inside, there is very fine panelling and plaster ceilings along with stone and marble fireplaces said to come from Kedleston Hall, Derbyshire and Framlingham Grange. A number of gravestones exist in the grounds of the property, a rare occurrence in an era when there were prohibitions about gravestones outside churchyards.	TM 2097 9526	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF16111	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric flint flakes, a Neolithic stone axehead, Late Saxon pottery, a Late Saxon strap-end, a medieval chrismatory with a wooden stopper, medieval seal matrices, a medieval coin, medieval and post medieval pottery, a post medieval jetton and other finds found during metal detecting and fieldwalking.	TM 20 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF15554	Post medieval windmill and watermill at Mill Farm	A windmill and watermill are marked here on several historic maps dating back to 1675. The timber framed mill house dates back to the 17th century.	TM 2088 9496	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF16609	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1980 recovered prehistoric flint flakes, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments and undated oyster shells and metal working debris.	TM 2119 9373		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF16610	Post medieval pottery	Fragments of post medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.	TM 2102 9385		Post-Medieval
MNF16838	Cropmarks of ring ditches and multi-period finds	At least three ring ditches, probably dating to the Bronze Age, as well as a number of linear ditches, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Fieldwalking and metal detecting have recovered prehistoric flints, an Iron Age terret, Roman coins, Early Saxon brooches, an Early Saxon girdle hanger, a Late Saxon brooch and pottery, medieval coins, pottery and metal finds, and post medieval coins and metal finds.	TM 19 95		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

MNF17241	Old Hall Farm, Tasburgh	The timber-framed house here possible sits on a medieval manorial site. The house takes the form of an open hall medieval building with a cross wing to the north. A second block was added in 17th century and there have been numerous alterations since this time.	TM 2027 9603	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF18272	Multi-period pottery sherds, northeast of Grove Cottage	Fieldwalking here in 1982 recovered sherds of Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery.	TM 1979 9595		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF18273	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric flints, a Roman coin, a Roman silver finger ring, medieval coins and pottery, a horse harness pendant, a seal matrix and other medieval and post medieval metal finds found during fieldwalking and metal detecting.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF19002	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds	Fieldwalking here in 1983-84 recovered various sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery.	TM 1974 9607		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF19006	Prehistoric and medieval to post-medieval finds	Fieldwalking in 1983 and 1984 recovered prehistoric worked flints including a Mesolithic microlith; medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery sherds and post-medieval clay pipes fragments. Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered a medieval coin as well as a medieval/post-medieval lead weight and copper alloy vessel fragment and a post-medieval sword belt fitting.	TM 20 96		Prehistoric to Modern
MNF20484	Prehistoric flints and multi-period pottery sherds	Fieldwalking here in 1984 recovered several prehistoric worked flints, stems from post-medieval clay pipes and sherds of Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery.	TM 1990 9628		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF20488	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds	Fieldwalking here in 1984 and 1988 recovered various sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery.	TM 1857 9440		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF2258	Tasburgh Hillfort	The hillfort here has a single rampart about 3m high, and an internal area of about 20 acres. It is presumed to be of Iron Age date but the presence of Late Saxon fortifications may indicate this was once a burgh. The site has been extensively investigated since the 19th century, and this work has recovered large numbers of Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery sherds and metal items. Surveys have also identified numerous features and earthworks which comprise, amongst others, medieval ditches and pits, Saxon hearths and metalworking areas and prehistoric pits and post holes.	TM 20 95		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF29757	Cropmarks of undated enclosure	Aerial photographs taken in 1990 show the cropmarks of part of a possible enclosure at this location. No date was assigned to this feature.	TM 2133 9497		Unknown
MNF14108	Multi-period pottery finds	Fragments of pottery dating from the Late Saxon to the post medieval periods found during fieldwalking.	TM 2004 9364		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF14109	Medieval and post medieval pottery	Fragments of pottery dating from the medieval to the post medieval periods found during fieldwalking.	TM 2019 9368		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF14111	Medieval and post medieval pottery	Fragments of pottery dating from the medieval to the post medieval periods found during fieldwalking.	TM 205 927		Medieval to Post-Medieval

MNF14112	Medieval and post medieval pottery	Fragments of pottery dating from the medieval and post medieval periods found during fieldwalking.	TM 2060 9336		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF14113	Multi-period finds	Fragments of pottery dating from the Roman to the post medieval periods, fragments of millstones and building material of unknown date found during fieldwalking.	TM 2069 9327		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF14114	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking at this location in 1978 and subsequent metal-detecting between 2001 and 2019 recovered medieval to postmedieval pottery sherds; a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe fragment; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; postmedieval jettons and a number of other, undated and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include an undated copper alloy ring; a Late Saxon stirrup terminal; a Late Saxon/medieval lead spindle whorl; medieval to postmedieval dress accessories; a medieval harness mount, harness pendant and probable miscast lead cross; a medieval/postmedieval candlestick and cooking vessel leg and a post-medieval candlestick.	TM 20 92		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF14115	Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval finds	Fieldwalking in 1978 and metal-detecting between 2015 and 2021 recovered a Neolithic flint scraper; Late Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; a post-medieval malting kiln floor tile; Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins and a number of other, Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Roman brooch; a Roman to post-medieval lead weight; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval harness pendant, rumbler bell and lead pot mends; a medieval/post-medieval knife tang, copper alloy vessel fragments, copper alloy ring, lead button or studded mount, lead weight and lead spindle whorls and post-medieval casket keys, a crotal bell, mount, spur fragment, clapper bell, lead trade weight and lead cloth seal.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF32071	Cottage and barn adjacent to Orchardleigh	A 16th century timber framed house with later alterations. The building was stripped of its 20th century brick skin in 1999 revealing the timber frame and an original mullioned window. The house was originally built on a cross-passage plan which was later altered to a lobby-entrance plan, probably in the 17th century. The nearby brick barn dates to about 1830.	TM 1999 9349	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF32094	Appletrees, The Street	This site was known in the medieval period as 'Coxlands, Westgate'. A timber-framed building stood here until it was demolished in 1970. Investigations in the area have recovered sherds of Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery.	TM 1871 9445		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF33332	Earthworks of medieval to post medieval enclosures	The earthworks of a series of ditched enclosures survive in a field close to the site of St Peter's Church, NHER 10180. The enclosures probably date to the medieval period, and one boundary was still in use in the 19th century. Fragments of Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery have been found on the site.	TM 2073 9350		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF40743	Multi-period finds	A Roman steelyard weight, a medieval horse harness pendant and a post medieval buckle found during metal detecting.	TM 21 93		Roman to Post-Medieval

MNF40591	Cropmarks of possible Roman enclosures	A series of enclosures are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The enclosures are probably part of a field system, and may be associated with a nearby Roman settlement, see NHER 10178.	TM 2078 9478		Roman
MNF43522	The Cedars, Norwich Road	A large house with a 17th century timber framed wing to the rear of a large 18th century brick wing. The surrounding outbuildings include the remains of 17th century or earlier timber framed barns, and a 19th century timber-framed and clay lump stables.	TM 20215 94046	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF44009	Park Lodge, Oak Cottage, Court Cottage, Ling Cottage, The Street	A row of 17th or early 18th century cottages with later alterations.	TM 19774 92888	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF44916	1-2 Church Lane	A 17th or 18th century timber framed house with later alterations. The house is built on a cross-passage plan and is now divided into two properties.	TM 20144 93748	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF46509	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Fieldwalking and metal-detecting between 1990 and 2017 recovered medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds, a medieval coin and post-medieval tokens, and medieval metal objects. The metal finds include copper alloy vessel fragments and a lead pot mend.	TM 18 94		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF49693	Medieval features, A140 bypass	This site was the subject of an archaeological evaluation carried out by the NAU in 2003 in advance of the construction of a new bypass. Trial trenches to the south of a medieval hollow way revealed a series of small gullies and shallow pits dating from the 11th to 14th centuries. A second probable hollow way was identified to the north of the site. Previously recorded under NHER 39671.	TM 20296 93868		Medieval
MNF62518	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead	A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was recovered as a stray find in a garden in 2011.	TM 20 95		Prehistoric
MNF64157	Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2012 and 2019 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and a range of other undated and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include an undated copper alloy unidentified object; a Late Saxon Scandinavian-style disc brooch and lead trade weight; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval lead seal matrix and lead alloy possible crude seal matrix; a medieval/post-medieval lead alloy pencil and copper alloy vessel fragments; post-medieval keys, mounts or strap fittings, a saddle pommel, attachment terminal from spur, probable sword-belt fitting, crotal or animal bell, coin weight, copper alloy goldsmith's troy weight and lead cloth seal.	TM 20 93		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF65040	Roman, medieval and post-medieval metal objects	Metal-detecting in 2013 recovered a number of metal objects including a Roman protected loop terret; a medieval casket key, harness mount and censer and post-medieval harness mounts.	TM 18 94		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF65773	Roman, Early Saxon and Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2013 and 2016 recovered Roman, Early Saxon and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch; an Early Saxon brooch; Late Saxon strap-ends and a brooch; Late Saxon/medieval stirrup-strap mounts, a stirrup terminal and harness pendant; medieval to post-medieval buckles and harness mounts; a medieval/post-medieval button, thimble, hooked tag, and lace tag or aglet and a post-medieval harness mount and crotal bell.	Not displayed		Roman to Post-Medieval

MNF65981	Roman and Middle/Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2013 and 2016 recovered Roman brooches; a Middle/Late Saxon strap-end; medieval to postmedieval dress accessories; a medieval thimble, harness mount and book clasp fragment and post-medieval harness mounts and a sword belt hanger fragment.	TM 19 93		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF65986	Roman to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting by Elden Tours between 2013 and 2017 recovered various metal objects, including a Roman brooch; an Early Saxon brooch; a Middle Saxon mount; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval seal matrices, a harness pendant, harness mount and mount; a medieval/post-medieval spur rowel, metalworker's hammer and scale-tang knife endcap and a post-medieval crotal bell and rowel spur.	TM 19 94		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF65990	Early Saxon, medieval and medieval/post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2013 and 2016 recovered an Early Saxon brooch, medieval buckle and medieval/post-medieval button.	TM 19 94		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF66247	Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 and 2019 recovered Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, a medieval/postmedieval jetton and a number of other, Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Roman brooch; a medieval harness pendant; a medieval/post-medieval buckle and copper alloy unidentified object and postmedieval buckles, a crotal bell and harness mount.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF67720	Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval finds	In 2003 a field survey of on the proposed route of the Long Stratton bypass recovered prehistoric worked and burnt flints; medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and post-medieval brick, tile and glass fragments.	TM 2025 9317		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF67721	Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval finds	In 2003 a field survey of on the proposed route of the Long Stratton bypass recovered prehistoric worked and burnt flints; medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; a post-medieval coin; post-medieval brick and tile fragments and undatable metalworking debris.	TM 2020 9270		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF67734	Medieval settlement and other, Roman, medieval to post-medieval and undated remains	Although a trial trench evaluation in 2004 revealed only a single post-medieval ditch at this location, subsequent fieldwork between 2017 and 2020 identified remains associated with an area of medieval settlement adjacent to Church Lane - where a scatter of medieval to post-medieval pottery had been recovered during fieldwalking in 1978 (NHER 14109). These remains were first identified by a geophysical survey undertaken in 2017/2018, which recorded a dense complex of probable enclosures and other associated linear and discrete anomalies at the northern edge of the field. Anomalies likely to represent enclosures were also detected in the south-western corner of the field (which appear to continue beneath the housing that now lies along this section of the Norwich Road). Boundaries associated with a medieval to early post-medieval field system were also identified, elements of which had clearly survived into the 19th-century and beyond. Further trial trenching in 2020 confirmed the presence of extensive medieval remains adjacent to Church Lane, with numerous ditches and pits recorded - the majority of which corresponded with geophysical anomalies. The pottery recovered suggests these remains were primarily associated with a phase of high medieval activity, which appears to have peaked during the 13th and 14th centuries. The sparse remains recorded across the remainder of the site included a group of potentially	TM 2018 9344		Roman to Post-Medieval

		Roman pits, a large probable extraction pit of uncertain date and a number of post-medieval field boundary ditches. The possible enclosures identified by the geophysical survey in the south-west corner of the field were not investigated.			
MNF66814	Undated, Late Iron Age to Roman and Middle Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered undated, Late Iron Age to Roman and Middle Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an undated copper alloy casting jet and copper alloy ring; a Late Iron Age/Roman brooch; a Roman brooch and a furniture fitting; a Middle Saxon to medieval hooked tag; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval hooked harness fitting and lead pot mend; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments and post-medieval harness mounts, steelyard weights and a crotal bell.	TM 19 95		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF66864	Medieval harness fitting and harness pendant	Metal-detecting in 2014 by Elden Tours recovered a medieval harness fitting and harness pendant.	TM 19 94		Medieval
MNF66865	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 by Elden Tours recovered a medieval buckle, harness pendant and a pedestal-based ewer spout and a post-medieval crotal bell and harness mount.	TM 19 94		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF68460	Burnt flint scatter	A rapid walkover survey undertaken in 2003 identified a scatter of burnt flints at this location.	TM 2044 9272		Prehistoric
MNF68915	Post-medieval pottery sherds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered a number of post-medieval pottery sherds at this location.	TM 2173 9497		Post-Medieval
MNF69140	Potentially prehistoric and modern pits	An excavation at this site in 2013 revealed a small number of pits, several of which were possibly prehistoric in date. One of these pits was much more substantial than the others and contained what appeared to be the remains of a burnt post. The other potentially early features were much shallower, with sterile, unremarkable fills. Finds recovered included several sherds of Early Neolithic pottery sherds and crude worked flints of probable Bronze Age or later date. Two of the excavated pits had markedly different fills and were probably modern.	TM 1952 9556		Prehistoric to Modern
MNF69207	Roman, Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2016 and 2022 recovered a Roman pottery sherd; a post-medieval coin and a number of other metal objects, including a Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman stirrup mount; a medieval brooch; a medieval/post-medieval buckle and book clasp; post-medieval crotal bells, a buckle, probable harness or strap mount and lead cloth seal.	TM 20 93		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF69208	Neolithic/Bronze Age and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2016 and 2021 recovered Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flakes; Roman and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; medieval and post-medieval coins; a medieval/post-medieval jetton; a post-medieval token and a number of other medieval to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include medieval harness mounts and a lead pot mend; medieval/post-medieval buckles and post-medieval crotal bells, a sword-belt toggle clasp, horse-harness mount or strap fitting, sword or dagger quillon, clothes hook finial, copper alloy unidentified object and lead nozzle from powder flask.	TM 21 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

MNF69209	Medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2016 and 2017 recovered post-medieval coins; medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval jettons and a number of other metal objects, including medieval strap ends and post-medieval crotal bells and dress hook.	TM 21 95		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF69210	Medieval/post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered a medieval/post-medieval spindle whorl and vessel fragment.	TM 21 95		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF69243	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered a medieval coin and a post-medieval buckle.	TM 21 93		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF69336	Early Bronze Age Medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2017 recovered a small Early Bronze Age copper alloy flat axehead, a medieval buckle frame and a postmedieval lead weight.	TM 18 94		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF69337	Roman and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2017 recovered a Roman coin and a post-medieval buckle fragment.	TM 19 93		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF69938	Mesolithic to Early Neolithic struck flints	Two struck flints likely of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date and fire-cracked burnt flint were recovered from molehills in 2017.	TM 2019 9571		Prehistoric
MNF71948	Neolithic/Bronze, Roman and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2020 and 2022 recovered a Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flake and Roman and post-medieval coins.	TM 19 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF73478	Medieval settlement, possible moated enclosure and post-medieval and undated field boundaries	Archaeological work at this site between 2017 and 2020 identified evidence for an area of medieval settlement adjacent to Edge's Lane. The presence of significant remains at this location was demonstrated by an initial geophysical survey undertaken in 2017/2018, which identified a dense cluster of potentially archaeologically-significant linear and discrete anomalies at the northern end of the site. The majority of these anomalies lay within a rectangular enclosure, including a number that may represent the remains of buildings. What appears to be a sub-rectangular enclosure with several internal divisions was identified a little way to the west - the form of which also appears to respect the position of the adjacent road. This may have been some form of moated enclosure, although it is on the small size for such an interpretation. Ditches associated with late post-medieval field boundaries were also identified in these fields, along with linear anomalies likely to represent related boundaries that had been lost by the 19th-century. The position of the main boundaries suggests that at least some elements of the later post-medieval field system may have had much earlier origins. Limited trial trenching in 2020 confirmed that the main group of geophysical anomalies were associated with corresponding ditches and pits, the majority of which were of likely medieval date. The pottery recovered suggests that activity at this particular location probably peaked during the 13th and 14th centuries, with little evidence that the site was occupied after this date. A small number of trenches excavated elsewhere in the field revealed little in the way of significant remains (including those positioned to target other geophysical anomalies).	TM 2026 9265		Medieval to Post-Medieval

MNF73479	Possible site of medieval manor and multi-period remains	A geophysical survey of this site undertaken in 2017/2018 identified a cluster of anomalies likely to represent remains associated with the site of an abandoned medieval manor. These features lie within what appears to have been an encircling moat or ditch, part of which is preserved in the line of a modern field boundary ditch. The identification of this as the site of a dwelling associated with a medieval manor is supported by the Stratton St Michael tithe apportionment, which records the field containing these anomalies as 'Manor Yards'. The majority of the anomalies identified elsewhere in this field correspond with field boundaries depicted on 19th-century maps, although a small number of linear responses are likely to represent elements of an earlier field system. Limited trial trenching in 2020 identified some evidence for early phases of activity, including two ditches containing Roman pottery and two pits of probable 11th-century date – all of which lay at the northern end of the field. The small number of ditches, pits and possible post-holes identified elsewhere were mostly undated, the main exceptions being the previously identified ditches associated with post-medieval field boundaries.	TM 2033 9308		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF73373	Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting at this location in 2020 recovered medieval coins and a number of other metal objects, including a Late Saxon bridle-bit link; a Late Saxon to post-medieval lead spindle whorl; a medieval possible prick spur and lead pot mend; medieval/post-medieval spur rowels, a buckle, book clasp, silver pendant (probably a pilgrim souvenir) and copper alloy vessel fragment and post-medieval crotal bells, a hooked sword-belt fitting, rowel spur and unidentified openwork decorative object.	TM 21 94		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF73468	Potentially prehistoric ring-ditch and area of probable medieval settlement and associated field system	A geophysical survey of these three fields undertaken between late 2017 and early 2018 identified a range of potentially archaeologically-significant anomalies. Of particular interest was a curvilinear anomaly that potentially represents a ring-ditch or circular enclosure of prehistoric date. A complex of enclosures identified adjacent to the Norwich road is likely to represent an area of former settlement and coincides with a scatter of medieval pottery recovered during fieldwalking in 1978 (NHER 14119). Boundaries defining a series of narrow plots or fields extending back from the road were also detected. These were also probably medieval in date and it is clear that a number of the extant modern boundaries were once part of this earlier field system. A number of possible pits were also identified and a distinctive anomaly at the western end of the middle field may represent the remains of a hearth or kin-type feature. Limited trial trenching in 2020 confirmed that at least one of the roadside enclosures was almost certainly medieval, with pottery of this date recovered from several associated ditches. A number of medieval pits were also recorded within this enclosure. The pottery assemblage was almost exclusively of medieval date and suggested that the site had been occupied since at least the 12th century. Late medieval and post-medieval material was notably absent.	TM 1978 9379		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF73469	Undated possible curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures	A geophysical survey of this field undertaken between late 2017 and early 2018 identified linear anomalies that may represent the remains a small curvilinear enclosure	TM 1949 9339		Unknown to Post-Medieval

		and two rectilinear enclosures. A series of former field boundaries were also identified, several of which had still been in existence until relatively recently.			
MNF74563	Tasburgh Grange	This building possibly dates to the early 17th century and has an older core of clay lump set on varying timber and masonry plinths. It only became known as Tasburgh Grange in the early 20th century.	TM 1970 9597		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF77474	Site where limited groundworks revealed no archaeologically-significant remains	A watching brief maintained during the construction of a new outbuilding at this location in 2015 recorded no archaeologically significant features or deposits. There was evidence the site had seen considerable recent disturbance, with a mix of gravel and modern rubble lying directly on the natural clay.	TM 20 95		Unknown
MNF77482	Undated pits, ditches and other remains	Trial trenching at this site in 2019 revealed a distinct cluster of pits and possible linear features, the majority of which contained similar, very dark fills. Unfortunately the date of these remains is unclear as no finds were recovered. One large, shallow feature with a flat base and parallel sides was tentatively interpreted as potentially the remains of a structure. The only features identified elsewhere were a pair of parallel ditches, which were also undated.	TM 2048 9498		Unknown
MNF77484	Possible prehistoric 'pot boiler' spread, other, undated features and organic deposits	Trial trenching at this site in 2019 revealed a small number of undated features including a possible pit, a post-hole and two ditches. The two discrete features both contained dark fills and lay on the margins of large hollow, the lower fill of which consisted of dark organic material. Similar material was also exposed beneath deep possibly colluvial deposits in two adjacent trenches, one of which also exposed a more discrete patch of what was potentially a prehistoric burnt flint 'pot boiler' spread (an accumulation of material that had been used to heat or boil water).	TM 2051 9490		Prehistoric
MNF7937	Possible Roman cremations or kiln and other, prehistoric and Roman remains	In 1773 a number of potentially Roman 'urns' were reportedly exposed during the excavation of a gravel pit at location. These were initially interpreted as cremation vessels and a large nearby feature containing ashes and burnt earth was described as a 'sepulchral heath'. Later publications have however suggested that these may actually have been the remains of a Roman pottery kiln. Several pits of probable Roman date were recorded during the construction of South Norfolk House between 1976 and 1977. Little else was seen, although it appears that only periodic observation of the groundworks had been possible. A more systematic programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken between 2013 and 2015, prior to the redevelopment of the area to the south-east of the 18th-century gravel pit. Although a number of archaeologically significant features were exposed, Roman finds were scarce and only a single pit and two ditches could be tentatively associated with this phase of activity. The other features investigated included several potentially prehistoric pits, all of which produced worked flints of Early Neolithic type. Overall it would appear that there is little evidence to suggest that significant Roman remains survived beyond the gravel pit in which the initial discoveries were made. It is therefore extremely difficult to assess the likely nature and significance of what was found, particular given the limited nature of the surviving record.	TM 1950 9309		Prehistoric to Roman

MNF9976	Undated earthworks and Roman/medieval inhumations, Chapel Meadow Hill	Investigation of this site in the late 19th century and the early 20th century recovered a variety of objects including human remains, pottery and metalwork of medieval or Roman date, along with Roman amphorae and medieval pottery sherds. It seems likely that a medieval chapel existed here. A survey in 1997 recorded various earthwork features and the site is now preserved under good pasture.	TM 1928 9585		Roman to Medieval
MNF9977	Medieval moated enclosure and building remains	This moated site is marked by the Ordnance Survey as the site of St Michael's Chapel. However, the chapel was probably on the adjacent hill making this a domestic site. In 1988, flint building materials were found here and in 1997 a number of building platforms and drainage ditches were noted. Sherds of Roman, Late Saxon and medieval pottery have also been recovered from this area.	TM 1939 9589		Roman to Medieval
MNF9995	Tasburgh Hall	This grand house is in a Neo-Jacobean style with stepped gables. It mostly dates to 1885 and was built for the Fricklin family. Inside, there is some fine panelling. Faden's map of 1797 shows that the present Hall stands on the site of an older hall.	TM 1960 9573		Modern
<b>Norfolk HER 'Event' Records:</b>					
ENF6941	Excavation by S. Smith at Tasburgh Hillfort, Tasburgh, 1980.		TM 200 960		
ENF142452	Geophysical Survey by the Imagined Land Project at Tasburgh Hillfort, Tasburgh, February-April 2017		TM 2004 9605		
ENF134393	Watching Brief by NPS Archaeology in the churchyard of St Mary's Church and the grounds of The Old Rectory, Tasburgh, May 2014		TM 2008 9592		
ENF15553	Watching Brief by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Thatched Cottage, Stratton St. Michael, October 1996		TM 2033 9369		
ENF91090	Watching Brief by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Owls Wood, Church Road, Tasburgh, Norfolk		TM 2017 9586		
ENF93952	Watching Brief by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Friends House, Quaker Lane, Tasburgh, June 2002		TM 2097 9526		

ENF121925	Systematic Fieldwalking and Metal-detecting Survey by NAU Archaeology of land at Mill Farm, Tasburgh, October 2008		TM 20792 94815		
ENF122436	Systematic Fieldwalking and Metal-detecting Survey by NAU Archaeology of land at Mill Farm, Tasburgh, February 2009		TM 21153 94553		
ENF132088	Trial Trenching by NPS Archaeology at Cygnet House, Swan Lane, Long Stratton, July 2013 (Phase 1)		TM 1957 9308		
ENF132524	Strip Map and Sample Excavation by NAU Archaeology at Hall Farm, Bungay Road, Tasburgh, October 2013		TM 1952 9556		
ENF134917	Geophysical Survey by Archaeological Services WYAS at Tasburgh/Long Stratton, July 2014		TM 1974 9512		
ENF138103	[PARENT] Field Survey by Norfolk Archaeological Unit on proposed route of A140 Long Stratton Bypass, Long Stratton, February 2004		TM 2017 9265		
ENF138130	[PARENT] Trial Trenching by Norfolk Archaeological Unit on proposed route of A140 Long Stratton Bypass, Long Stratton, 2003-2004		TM 1983 9221		
ENF138822	Trial Trenching by NPS Archaeology at Cygnet House, Swan Lane, Long Stratton, September 2015 (Phase 2)		TM 1953 9305		
ENF138942	Watching Brief by Heather Wallis at Old Hall Farm, Church Road, Tasburgh, October 2015		TM 2026 9600		
ENF142188	Test Pitting by the Imagined Land Project at 59 Church Road, Tasburgh, 2017		TM 2021 9586		

ENF142189	Test Pitting by the Imagined Land Project at 18 Church Road, Tasburgh, 2017		TM 2057 9571		
ENF142190	Test Pitting by the Imagined Land Project at 13 Curson Road, Tasburgh, 2017		TM 2018 9575		
ENF142191	Test Pitting by the Imagined Land Project at 28 Chestnut Road, Tasburgh, 2017		TM 2056 9547		
ENF142205	Test Pitting by the Imagined Land Project at Preston Primary School, Tasburgh, May 2017		TM 2041 9590		
ENF142215	Metal-detecting by the Imagined Land Project at Preston Primary School, Tasburgh, May 2017		TM 2041 9590		
ENF142223	Test Pitting by the Imagined Land Project at 22 Orchard Way, Tasburgh, 2017		TM 2064 9577		
ENF142535	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Archaeological Solutions at Long Stratton, August 2017-March 2018		TM 1986 9221		
ENF145568	[PARENT] Trial Trenching by Broadland Archaeology at Hempnall Crossroads (junction of A140 and B1527), Ipswich Road, Long Stratton, Jan-Feb 2018		TM 2048 9483		
ENF145974	Trial Trenching by Broadland Archaeology at land north-east of Hempnall Crossroads, Long Stratton, January-February 2019 (Trenches 17, 19 and 25-28)		TM 2051 9490		
ENF148195	[PARENT] Field Survey by NPS Archaeology of land east of A140, Long Stratton, March-April 2020		TM 1991 9206		

ENF148196	[PARENT] Trial Trenching by NPS Archaeology at land east of A140, Long Stratton, August-November 2020		TM 1993 9202		
ENF155648	Trial Trenching by Pre-Construct Archaeology at land west of A140, Long Stratton/Tharston, March 2024		TM 1959 9348		
<b>Historic Landscape Characterisation:</b>					
HNF36166, HNF36156	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	20 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure			
HNF36157, HNF36158, HNF36159, HNF36139	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	Boundary loss			
HNF36136, HNF36155, HNF36161	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure	Piecemeal enclosure by agreement.			
<b>SITE 5</b>					
<b>Norfolk HER 'Monument' Records:</b>					
MNF14316	Prehistoric flint and medieval pottery finds	Prehistoric flint flakes and a blade, together with fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery were found on the surface of a field in 1978.	TM 2246 9421		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF14318	Possible site of medieval building	The discovery in 1978 of medieval brick and tile fragments may indicate the former presence of a building.	TM 2234 9414		Medieval
MNF10168	Boyland Deserted Medieval Village and Hall	The site of Boyland medieval village and successive Boyland Halls, the last of which was built in 1571 and remodelled in the Gothic Revival style in 1804. After the death of the last owner in 1930, the hall stood empty until it was demolished in 1947. A 16th century brick culvert still carries a stream under the site. Planning permission was granted in 2003 for a large new house to be built.	TM 2221 9427		Medieval
MNF73099	Late Saxon/medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2019 recovered a Late Saxon/medieval stirrup mount, and a post-medieval cloth seal.	TM 22 93		Saxon to Post-Medieval

MNF14864	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking at this location in 1979 and subsequent metal-detecting between 2017 and 2022 recovered several prehistoric worked flints, including a Neolithic flake core, a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age scraper and a Neolithic/Bronze Age possible arrowhead roughout; Roman, ?Late Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post medieval pottery sherds; postmedieval clay pipe stems; undated copper alloy casting waste; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton; a post-medieval token and a range of other, Late Bronze Age to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Late Bronze Age socketed axehead fragment; a Roman brooch fragment; a Middle Saxon brooch; a Middle/Late Saxon hooked tag; two similar Late Saxon disc brooches (found in close proximity and perhaps worn as a pair) and an unidentified cast copper alloy object; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval harness mounts, horse-harness pendant, pendant (possibly not from harness), thimble, end cap from whittle-tang knife, binding strip from furniture, copper alloy pilgrim badge and lead seal matrix; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments and a sword scabbard chape and post-medieval harness mounts and a crotal bell fragment.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF10167	St John the Baptist's Church, Morningthorpe	Situated on the edge of a farmyard, this neat church consists of a round west tower, nave, chancel and south porch. Although subject to a comprehensive Victorian restoration, the tower has Saxo-Norman origins and the rest of the church is 14th to 16th century (though the south porch is a Victorian rebuild). The interior of the church is mainly Victorian too, but a 15 <sup>th</sup> century octagonal font survives, with a piscina and tomb in the chancel from the same period.	TM 2184 9255	I	Saxon to Modern
MNF10181	Hempnall Windmill	A tarred brick tower mill, built in 1814. Only the tower shell remains, and this was derelict until the 1970s when it was renovated to become part of a day care centre.	TM 2374 9423	II	Modern
MNF10185	St Margaret's Church, Hempnall	Although St Margaret's Church today is essentially the work of restorers, particularly those in 1857, it has very early origins, the nave and the remains of the chancel being Saxon or Saxo-Norman. The north aisle and the tower were built in about 1300 and the south aisle and porch in the 14th century. The 15th century saw the aisles and chancel extended. However, several reported fires in the church led to its extensive restoration in 1857, when the ruined chancel was largely demolished. Less extensive work was carried out at intervals throughout the 20th century.	TM 2412 9445	I	Saxon to Modern
MNF10186	St Catherine's Church, Fritton	The round west tower is 12th century with a 15th century octagonal belfry and a later embattled parapet. The nave north door is also 12th century. The south porch is 15th century. The windows in the nave are perpendicular in style, but are 19th century replacements. As the church was not rebuilt in the late medieval period, it has retained its 15th century wall paintings of St Christopher, St George and a small figure of a young-looking bishop. There are also impressive 15th century panel paintings on the screen under the modern rood.	TM 2274 9328	I	Medieval to Modern
MNF14693	Krons Manor, formerly White House/Fairstead House	A large and elaborate plastered timber framed house, dating to about 1610. It has a separate kitchen wing of about the same date. There have been many later alterations and additions, but the house retains some original (and unusual) features.	TM 2357 9477	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF14694	Barn at Krons Manor	A good example of a 16th century and later timber framed barn, now converted to residential use.	TM 2361 9477		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14695	Thatched Cottage	A 17th century thatched timber framed house, heavily restored in 1939, though most of the original braces and beams survive. The house has a wooden spiral staircase clad in brick, and a domed oven next to two large but now reduced fireplaces. The single storey 19th century extension reuses much older wooden beams.	TM 2363 9475	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14696	Lime Tree Cottage	A 17th or 18th century thatched brick-faced timber framed cottage. The building has an unusually large arcaded chimney stack that may indicate earlier origins.	TM 2387 9455	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14319	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery were found in 1978 on the site of a demolished undated house.	TM 2235 9249		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF14697	Forge Cottage and smithy	A house and smithy, first appearing in documentary records in 1642. The long house, probably 17th century in origin, is timber framed and plastered, with two small original mullioned windows on the upper floor, but otherwise much restored in 'Tudor' style in the 19th century. The group of smithy buildings and a chimney behind the house are of red brick with yellow brick trimmings.	TM 2394 9450	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14702	Site of post medieval saw pit at Manor Farm	The site of a saw pit marked on old maps. It is not known if anything survives of it.	TM 2172 9257		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF15909	Medieval and post-medieval features and multi-period finds from Ruslene, Connaught Park	Grounds of former vicarage house, demolished in 1744. A number of small-scale excavations were undertaken here between 1980 and 1984. This work identified two gravel surfaces and a number of medieval clay-lined possible storage pits. It has been suggested that the site may have been a quay during the medieval period. These excavations also recovered a range of finds, including a Lower Palaeolithic flint handaxe; burnt flints; Roman, Late Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; a Roman roof tile; a possible medieval malting tile and various other post-medieval and undatable objects. Additional Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered at the site in 2005.	TM 2398 9441		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF15472	Medieval pottery finds	Fragments of medieval pottery were found on the surface of a ploughed field in 1979.	TM 2265 9425		Medieval
MNF15976	Site of Field Lane Mill	The site of a 19th century tower mill, marked on a map of 1838. The mill was last used in 1896, and was dismantled in about 1930 after being struck by lightning. No trace of it remains today.	TM 238 937		Modern
MNF15977	Site of post medieval workhouse	The site of an 18th century workhouse, marked on a map of 1836. There is some uncertainty as to whether the building was completely demolished, or if the two storey rendered building to the west of the site is a remaining part.	TM 2363 9429		Post-Medieval
MNF15555	Site of post medieval brick kiln	The site of a brick kiln, marked on a late 18th century map.	TM 2209 9418		Post-Medieval

MNF16607	Post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1980 recovered fragments of post medieval pottery and clay pipe stems, together with a fragment of glazed brick, possibly part of a kiln.	TM 2175 9296		Post-Medieval
MNF17858	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1981 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2280 9453		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF17861	Post medieval pottery finds	Fragments of post medieval pottery were found in a garden in 1981.	TM 2185 9271		Post-Medieval
MNF17917	Old Vicarage	A timber framed wattle and daub house, built in a double pile. A two storeyed crenellated Gothic frontage with a central arch was added in the early 19th century, when the interior of the original house was altered.	TM 2406 9449	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF18378	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1982 recovered a fragment of medieval pottery and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2397 9453		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF19225	Roman pottery find	A fragment of Roman pottery was found in river dredgings in 1981.	TM 2363 9453		Roman
MNF20573	Neolithic flint find	Part of a Neolithic polished flint axehead was found in 1983.	TM 2203 9342		Prehistoric
MNF22242	Multi-period pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1986 recovered Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments, together with an early post medieval moulded brick.	TM 2427 9430		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF23168	Post-medieval ice house	A well-preserved probably mid 19th century brick chambered ice house that served Boyland Hall.	TM 2213 9445		Modern
MNF24538	Manor House, Church Street	An imposing house with a complex building history. Most of what can be seen today is late 19th century, but the property's core is 17th century and retains some original features including the staircase. The sitting room is panelled with very fine Gothic Revival woodwork brought from Costessey Hall.	TM 2178 9242	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF29988	Street Farm	An early 17th century timber framed barn, much altered, the brick and flint walls being 19th century and an eastern extension 20th century. Understood to have been converted to residential use.	TM 2274 9294		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF29992	Friars Farm Barn	A probably 17th century timber framed barn with wattle and daub infill. The roof is a later 18th century replacement.	TM 2176 9251		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF38397	Old Rectory Cottage, Fritton Common	A 17th century two storey timber framed and plastered cottage with a thatched roof. It has a large chimney stack and a later one storey brick extension on the north end.	TM 2261 9285	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF40742	Roman metal find	Metal detecting in 2001 recovered a Roman coin.	TM 22 92		Roman

MNF41179	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1984 recovered a piece of medieval pottery and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2398 9450		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF41197	Manor Farm, The Street, Hempnall	Although much altered, this house originated as a 17th century timber framed dwelling, which was then heightened and had a chimney stack inserted. A rear wing was added later, and the whole building much altered and clad in brick in about 1800. The main façade may be an even later addition.	TM 2401 9451	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF44267	Post medieval metal find	A post medieval jetton was found by chance in 1971.	TM 21767 92606		Post-Medieval
MNF46728	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 2004 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 24058 94427		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF48363	Bush Farmhouse	A 17th or 18th century thatched timber framed house with modern alterations.	TM 2371 9332	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48364	Connaught House	An 18th century two storey painted brick house with a black pantiled roof. It has a large 20th century single storey shop projecting to the right.	TM 23983 94482	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48365	Fairstead Lane Farmhouse	A 17th century timber framed farmhouse, brick faced and painted.	TM 23517 95055	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48369	Kirkstone, The Long House and Post Office	A long 17th century timber framed plastered range with a steep black glazed tile roof and gable ends.	TM 24111 94420	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48371	Lord Nelson public house	An early 19th century painted brick house, two storeys high with three window bays and a slate roof. The north end has a later 19th century adjoining brick addition.	TM 24073 94430	II	Modern
MNF48372	Manor Cottages	A range of four red brick cottages with the date 1771 made out in blue brick on the west end gable.	TM 23859 94676	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48373	Manor Farm Cottage	A late 18th century two storey red brick cottage with a pantiled roof and gable ends.	TM 24002 94508	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48378	Pevensy House, The Street	A 17th or 18th century painted brick house with later alterations. It has a steep black glazed pantile roof and gable ends.	TM 23848 94577	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48379	Priory Cottage and Smithy Cottage	A 17th century two storey timber framed house, encased in brick in the 20th century. It has a steep modern tiled roof with gable ends and a single storey west wing.	TM 24047 94462	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48382	Rose Villa, Mill Road	A two storey mid 19th century red brick cottage with a pantiled roof and gable ends.	TM 24048 94316	II	Modern
MNF48384	Sunny View, Mill Road, Hempnall	An 18th century or earlier two storey cottage with a 19th century brick front and a modern tiled roof.	TM 23880 94301	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF48386	Thackery House	A 17th century plastered timber framed house. It has a pantiled roof with gabled ends.	TM 24126 94318	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48387	The Chequers, Mill Road, Hempnall	A two storey 17th century timber framed and plastered house with a black glazed pantile roof. The south end of the house has a late 19th century brick facing. The house has a central arched porch and wing on its northwest corner.	TM 24030 94335	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48389	The Poplars, Mill Road, Hempnall	A 17th century timber framed and plastered cottage. One storey high with dormer attics, it has a large chimney stack at its north end and a later one to its south. There is a gabled rear wing and an early 19th century wing on the north end.	TM 24089 94323	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48390	The Willows, Bungay Road	A 17th or 18th century two storey timber framed and brick house, with an east wing that gives the building an L-shaped plan. A large quantity of pottery was recovered during repair work on the inside of the house in 2009.	TM 2420 9424	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48394	The Willows, or Willow House	A two storey 17th century timber framed and plastered house, the ground floor and west end of which have been faced with brick. A single storey wing was added to the east end in the 19th century, and there is a modern wing on the northeast corner.	TM 24283 94300	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50482	Spinney Lodge, Hempnall Road	Small post medieval house of brick, shown on map of 1840 and said locally to date from 1820 and to have been either the gamekeeper's or gardener's house for the Boyland Hall estate.	TM 22756 94356		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50052	Barn adjoining west of The Rectory	A 17th to 18th century plastered timber framed barn with a steeply pitched roof clad in corrugated asbestos. It has later lean-tos on the north side and stables in its west end.	TM 21744 92834	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50054	Church Cottage, Church Street	A Late C16 plastered timber-framed cottage with a thatched roof and hipped at north end and a modern lean to on the south end. The building is small, of two cells plus a former smoke bay at its south end. Through passage at low end of tiny hall. Mortises for a former partition dividing off the service end to the north. Evidence of a former queen post roof of which one truss survives beside smoke bay. Several mullion windows of which one exposed to reveal diamond mullions.	TM 21841 92611	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50056	Church Farmhouse, The Street, Fritton	A 17th century plastered timber framed house with a steeply pitched pantile roof. There is a modern extension to the rear.	TM 22997 93256	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50057	Barn north west of Church Farmhouse, The Street, Fritton	A 17th/18th century timber framed barn, weatherboarded and clad in corrugated asbestos, with which it is also roofed. It has wagon doors and a row of owl holes on the south side.	TM 22969 93276	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50058	Friars Farmhouse, Church Street	A large early 17th century timber framed house with a black glazed pantile roof. It has a gabled cross wing at each end. The north wing has octagonal chimney flues on a large stack. The windows, some of which are leaded, are mainly 18th/19th century, the central porch and canted bay on the ground floor of the north wing are both 19th century.	TM 21755 92565	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50059	Fritton Rectory	A 17th century plastered timber framed house with an 18th/19th century addition.	TM 22786 93004	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF50060	20th century telephone box, Fritton Common	A type K6 square cast iron telephone box with a domed roof, built to a 1935 design by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.	TM 22493 92651	II	Modern
MNF50061	Little Friars, Church Street	A late 18th century two storey red brick house with a pantiled hipped roof. It has modern flat roofed wings at the rear and at the north end.	TM 21779 92598	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50063	House south of Malthouse Farmhouse, Fritton Common	A small 17th/18th century plastered timber framed house. It is one storey high with attics and has a late 19th century extension on the north end.	TM 22320 92425	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50064	Range of cottages south of Malthouse Farmhouse, Fritton Common	A range of 18th century two storey plastered timber framed cottages, with a long range of five windows and four dormer windows.	TM 22278 92353	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50065	Sunnyside	A 17th/18th century plastered timber framed range, its south end wall faced in 20th century brick. It is one storey high with attics and has a thatched roof. Later additions include a brick extension and a gabled cross wing to the north, both 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	TM 22646 92768	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50066	The Cottage and Wayside Cottages	A 17th/18th century thatched timber framed house, now a row of cottages. A late 19th century cottage adjoins the north end.	TM 22699 92853	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50067	The Hollies, Brick Kiln Lane (formerly of Tasburgh Road), Morningthorpe	An early 19th century two storey red brick house with a central pilastered doorway. A bay window was added to the north end in the late 19th century.	TM 21130 93825	II	Modern
MNF50068	The Rectory	A 17th/18th century two storey plastered house with a black pantiled roof with gabled ends. It has an off centre two storey porch and at the rear, an early 19th century stuccoed wing.	TM 21772 92821	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50069	Three Nags Public House, Fritton Common	A 17th/18th century thatched timber framed house, fronted in brick in the late 19th century, with a small brick lean-to on the north end.	TM 22562 92766	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50089	Late Saxon, Medieval and post medieval pottery	Medieval pottery sherds were found during churchyard extension in December 2005. Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered in 2009.	TM 24150 94549		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF61490	Hempnall Community School	A flint and brick two-room school surviving very much as on the 1847 drawings with some 1898 extensions.	TM 2396 9456		Modern
MNF61997	Hempnall bakery	Small family bakery, now demolished and a house built on the site.	TM 2414 9429		Modern
MNF66074	Early Saxon and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2013 and 2018 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins; as well as Early Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include Early Saxon brooch fragments, a medieval annular brooch; and medieval/post-medieval dress hooks.	TM 23 93		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF66250	Early Saxon Frankish brooch	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered an Early Saxon Frankish radiate brooch.	Not displayed		Saxon

MNF10176	Undated enclosure and Roman pottery finds	Aerial photographs show the cropmarks of an undated rectangular enclosure. A possible ditch was noted in 1978 at the west end of this feature, containing fragments of Roman pottery.	TM 2191 9432		Roman
MNF10177	Undated cropmark	1973 aerial photographs show the cropmark of an unspecified feature.	TM 218 938		Unknown
MNF10178	Roman occupation site and field systems	Finds of Roman coins, brooches, building material and other objects indicate the former presence of a Roman settlement. Aerial photography in 1996 showed the cropmarks of old field boundaries that probably related to the settlement. Part of the site has now been quarried away.	TM 21 94		Roman
MNF10179	Bronze Age ring ditch	1973 aerial photographs show the cropmark of a ring ditch to the north of the Early Saxon cemetery (NHER 1120). The feature was destroyed by quarrying soon afterwards.	TM 2203 9442		Prehistoric
MNF10183	Post medieval brickworks	A late 18th century disused brickworks, consisting of two kilns and a range of partly demolished buildings constructed of the bricks that the works produced.	TM 211 941		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF10184	Possibly Bronze Age ring ditch	Aerial photography shows the cropmark of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch.	TM 2204 9496		Prehistoric
MNF1120	Morningthorpe Early Saxon cemetery and multi-period finds	An excavation following the chance discovery of two Early Saxon pots in a gravel pit in 1974 revealed an important Early Saxon cemetery with about 365 inhumations and nine cremations. Bone preservation was poor due to the acidity of the soil, but the many grave goods recovered included beads, finger rings, iron spearheads, shield bosses, knives, buckles, bucket fragments and the possible remains of a lyre. Although this work recovered evidence for intermittent prehistoric activity on the site, a Bronze Age cremation burial was the only feature of this date to be identified. Unstratified and residual prehistoric finds included Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints and sherds of Early Neolithic and Early Iron Age pottery.	TM 2200 9434		Prehistoric to Saxon
MNF13955	Multi-period pottery finds	Fragments of Roman, Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery were found on the surface of a field in 1978.	TM 2229 9444		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF14114	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking at this location in 1978 and subsequent metal-detecting between 2001 and 2019 recovered medieval to postmedieval pottery sherds; a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe fragment; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; postmedieval jettons and a number of other, undated and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include an undated copper alloy ring; a Late Saxon stirrup terminal; a Late Saxon/medieval lead spindle whorl; medieval to postmedieval dress accessories; a medieval harness mount, harness pendant and probable miscast lead cross; a medieval/postmedieval candlestick and cooking vessel leg and a post-medieval candlestick.	TM 20 92		Roman to Post-Medieval

MNF14115	Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval finds	Fieldwalking in 1978 and metal-detecting between 2015 and 2021 recovered a Neolithic flint scraper; Late Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; a post-medieval malting kiln floor tile; Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins and a number of other, Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Roman brooch; a Roman to post-medieval lead weight; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval harness pendant, rumbler bell and lead pot mends; a medieval/post-medieval knife tang, copper alloy vessel fragments, copper alloy ring, lead button or studded mount, lead weight and lead spindle whorls and post-medieval casket keys, a crotal bell, mount, spur fragment, clapper bell, lead trade weight and lead cloth seal.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF14317	Medieval to post-medieval finds	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery were found on the bed of a dried out pond at this location in 1978. Metal detecting between 2017 and 2020 recovered medieval coins; a post-medieval token and a number of other metal objects, including a medieval ring, buckle and knife end-cap and a medieval/post-medieval decorated wheel pommel from a sword and scabbard chape.	TM 23 92		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF14650	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered a prehistoric flint flake, together with Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2259 9451		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF14862	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery were found on the surface in 1979.	TM 2275 9323		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF14863	Medieval to post-medieval finds	Medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered at this location in 1979. Subsequent metal-detecting in 2017 and 2021 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins and jettons; medieval strap ends, a buckle and horse-harness pendant; a medieval/post-medieval lead weight and post-medieval buttons, a buckle, crotal bell, bell fragment and spur.	TM 2272 9321		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF14865	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery were found on the surface in 1979.	TM 2262 9271		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF15037	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 217 952		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF15039	Medieval pottery find	A fragment of medieval pottery was found in 1979.	TM 228 926		Medieval
MNF15040	Medieval pottery finds	Fragments of medieval pottery were found on the surface in 1979.	TM 2275 9239		Medieval
MNF15041	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments and two pieces of post medieval tile.	TM 2362 9489		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF15043	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered medieval pottery fragments and a piece of post medieval glazed pottery.	TM 2275 9489		Medieval to Post-Medieval

MNF15471	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery were found on the surface of a ploughed field in 1979.	TM 2275 9428		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF15473	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric flint flakes, Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments, together with post medieval clay pipe stems and a fragment of undated daub, were found on the supposed site of a manor house in 1979.	TM 2299 9325		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF16113	Multi-period pottery finds and undated wall	Fieldwalking in 1980 recovered Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments. A large quantity of undated but probably post medieval bricks forming a rectangle, noted in 1996, are thought to be the remains of a garden wall.	TM 2431 9444		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF16609	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1980 recovered prehistoric flint flakes, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments and undated oyster shells and metal working debris.	TM 2119 9373		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF16611	Prehistoric and Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Fieldwalking in 1980 recovered prehistoric flint flakes, Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments and a possible kiln brick fragment. Metal-detecting in 2017 and 2018 recovered a medieval lead seal matrix and a post-medieval clapper bell fragment.	TM 2286 9319		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF16774	Multi-period finds	Part of a prehistoric flint blade, together with large quantities of medieval and post medieval pottery fragments were found on the surface in 1979.	TM 224 928		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF16775	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric flint flakes, together with medieval and post medieval pottery fragments were found on the surface in 1979.	TM 2256 9287		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF17859	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1981 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2189 9266		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF17862	Medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1981 recovered fragments of medieval pottery.	TM 2144 9249		Medieval
MNF19361	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking between 1981 and 1983 recovered a large quantity of prehistoric burnt flints, fragments of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery, together with Roman tile fragments and oyster shells. Also noted were several areas of black soil. The indications are that the site saw human occupation, or at least activity, over a long period.	TM 241 937		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF19362	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking and metal detecting between 1981 and 1992 recovered prehistoric flints and burnt flints, prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments, Roman coins and a medieval coin.	TM 23 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF19363	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking between 1981 and 1983 recovered prehistoric flints together with Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments. Metal detecting between 1993 and 2020 recovered an Early Neolithic retouched flint flake; a medieval coin and a number of other metal objects, including a ?Late Saxon/medieval unidentified lead object; a medieval strap end, buckle, vessel rim and part of a book clasp and a post-medieval harness mount and lead weight.	TM 23 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

MNF19364	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking between 1981 and 1983 recovered prehistoric worked flints and post medieval pottery fragments. Metal detecting in 1989 found a Middle Saxon brooch.	TM 23 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF19365	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking between 1981 and 1983 recovered prehistoric worked flints and fragments of post medieval pottery.	TM 2384 9396		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF20432	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered Roman, Saxon and post medieval pottery fragments, together with fragments of undated whetstone and glass. Metal-detecting in 2017 recovered a medieval coin.	TM 232 931		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF22234	Saxon and medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered one Late Saxon and one medieval pottery fragment.	TM 2393 9519		Saxon to Medieval
MNF22235	Multi-period pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered a piece of Late Saxon pottery, large quantities of medieval pottery fragments, some post medieval fragments and clay pipe stems.	TM 236 951		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF22236	Multi-period pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered a piece of Late Saxon pottery, medieval pottery fragments and large quantities of post medieval pottery fragments. Also found was a post medieval coin.	TM 2344 9517		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF22237	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2324 9525		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF22239	Multi-period pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered prehistoric worked flints, together with Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2353 9492		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF22241	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered prehistoric worked flints, together with medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2392 9387		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF24357	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1988 noted a concentration of prehistoric burnt flints and pot boilers, thought possibly to have been used in food preparation. This cluster may represent the site of a burnt mound. Subsequent metal-detecting between 2017 and 2020 recovered a Roman coin; a post-medieval jetton and several other metal objects, including a Late Saxon/medieval lead spindle whorl, a medieval/post-medieval buckle and a post-medieval tankard lid thumb grip.	TM 23 92		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF28811	Iron Age pottery finds, Roman, medieval and post-medieval metal finds	Iron Age pottery fragments are reported to have been found before 1989. Metal detecting in 2008 recovered a Roman brooch, medieval and post-medieval objects.	TM 24 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF29410	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered prehistoric worked flints. Metal-detecting between 2016 and 2020 recovered Late Iron Age/Roman (Roman issue), Roman and medieval coins and medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval buckles.	TM 237 928		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF29411	Prehistoric flint finds	Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered prehistoric worked flints.	TM 2379 9313		Prehistoric

MNF29412	Possible Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint working site and multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1992 and metal-detecting between 2014 and 2019 recovered prehistoric worked flints, including a large number of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flakes, scrapers and blades and Mesolithic blades and a core; Beaker, Iron Age and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman and medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include medieval buckles, medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments and a mount and a post-medieval coin weight and belt fastener. The large number of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flints present suggests that this may have been a lithic working or occupation site.	TM 233 940		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF30038	Medieval metal finds	Metal detecting in 1993 recovered four medieval coins and a gold finger ring set with a sapphire.	Not displayed		Medieval
MNF32920	Undated enclosure	Aerial photography in 1946 showed the cropmarks of an undated rectangular enclosure, now in the back gardens of a number of modern houses.	TM 2387 9421		Unknown
MNF3994	Fritton Hall	A small timber framed manor house dating to before the middle of the 16th century, with a grand west gable and a large south wing added in about 1600, giving the building an L-shaped plan. A late 19th century porch sits in the angle. To the north and south of the house are 17th to 18th century barns.	TM 2259 9260	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF3995	Island House, Fritton	This house stands within an early medieval moated site. The south end may be the remnant of a 15th century jettied house with a screens passage, the upper floor having been removed, the south end later altered to form a kitchen, and the north end replaced by a large hall and parlour block in about 1580, at which time the original house was converted to a service range. The new hall was later subdivided; there is a date on the door of 1684, but its relevance is not known. In the 19th century the building was reduced in height at the south end, given a new roof, and probably subdivided into cottages, before being renovated and extended in the 20th century. To the northeast is an 18th century barn, now converted to residential use.	TM 2265 9240		Medieval to Modern
MNF40743	Multi-period finds	A Roman steelyard weight, a medieval horse harness pendant and a post medieval buckle found during metal detecting.	TM 21 93		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF42029	The Hollies, The Street	A timber framed house, now much altered, but originally dating to the 17th century or earlier. The house seems to have been inserted into an earlier street frontage. Its height was raised in about 1700, although it probably retains its original chimney stack. In the 19th century the building was clad in brick, extended and given larger grounds. Buildings in the grounds include a 19th century bowling pavilion and a row of sheds.	TM 23769 94621	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF43647	Site of Boyland Hall	The site of Boyland Hall, demolished in about 1947. A trial trench evaluation in 2003 revealed post medieval walls and foundations.	TM 22223 94316		Post-Medieval
MNF46731	Multi-period pottery finds	Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments were collected on the surface in 2003.	TM 23861 94470		Saxon to Post-Medieval

MNF50055	Church Farmhouse, Church Street	A 17th century two storey plastered timber framed house with a pantiled roof. It has a 19th to 20th century porch and a one storey wing to the northwest, giving it an L shaped plan.	TM 21844 92667	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50062	Malthouse Farmhouse, Fritton Common	A 17th century two storey plastered timber framed house with a single storey brick lean to on the north end.	TM 22373 92551	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50503	Nelson Hall	Dance hall belonging to adjacent public house, dated 1893. Red brick with pilastered walls.	TM 24055 94427	II	Modern
MNF56782	Beeches Farm	Brick barn, mid 18th century, extended in 19th century as crosswing. Stable, 18th century, brick with decorative features, contains intact stabling for ten horses, granary converted to loft. Second stable, now joined to first, with loose boxes. 19th century riding horse stables. C-shaped cattle yard complex, 19th century, kingpost roofs.	TM 23163 93695		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF58626	Late Saxon, medieval and medieval/post medieval pottery	Late Saxon, medieval and medieval/post medieval pottery was recovered from a garden in 2009.	TM 2397 9443		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF60230	Oakwood, Fritton	In November 2010 a programme of historic building recording was undertaken at Oakwood Stables. The building is constructed from clay lump with a pantile roof and is located within the curtilage of a converted listed barn.	TM 2260 9260		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF62006	Former Fritton and Morningthorpe School	The school was built in 1841 and closed in July 1967. The building is now known as The Old School House and has been converted into a private dwelling.	TM 2206 9278		Modern
MNF66247	Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 and 2019 recovered Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, a medieval/postmedieval jetton and a number of other, Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Roman brooch; a medieval harness pendant; a medieval/post-medieval buckle and copper alloy unidentified object and postmedieval buckles, a crotal bell and harness mount.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF67378	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Systematic fieldwalking between 1992 and 1993 recovered no archaeological finds but metal-detecting in 2015 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and metal objects and a post-medieval jetton. The metal finds include a Roman brooch; a medieval buckle and strap fitting and a post-medieval harness mount and pipe tamper.	TM 23 93		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF67901	Barns at Connaught House	Late 18th and 19th century outbuildings at Connaught House comprising barns and stable. A brief record of the buildings was made in 2014 ahead of planned conversion to residential use.	TM 2396 9446		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF68915	Post-medieval pottery sherds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered a number of post-medieval pottery sherds at this location.	TM 2173 9497		Post-Medieval
MNF69208	Neolithic/Bronze Age and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2016 and 2021 recovered Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flakes; Roman and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; medieval and post-medieval coins; a medieval/post-medieval jetton; a post-medieval token and a number of other medieval to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include medieval harness mounts and a lead pot mend; medieval/post-medieval buckles and post-medieval crotal	TM 21 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

		bells, a sword-belt toggle clasp, horse-harness mount or strap fitting, sword or dagger quillon, clothes hook finial, copper alloy unidentified object and lead nozzle from powder flask.			
MNF69243	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered a medieval coin and a post-medieval buckle.	TM 21 93		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF69760	Medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval coins	Metal-detecting between 2017 and 2018 recovered Roman and post-medieval coins, post-medieval tokens; and Roman, and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch and finger ring; Late Saxon to postmedieval and medieval/post-medieval spindle whorls; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval/post-medieval thimbles and a cloth seal; and a post-medieval unidentified object , thimble, and cuff link.	Not displayed		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF72151	Early Saxon Great Square-Headed brooch	Metal-detecting in 2017 recovered an Early Saxon Great Square-Headed brooch.	TM 23 94		Saxon
MNF73373	Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting at this location in 2020 recovered medieval coins and a number of other metal objects, including a Late Saxon bridle-bit link; a Late Saxon to post-medieval lead spindle whorl; a medieval possible prick spur and lead pot mend; medieval/post-medieval spur rowels, a buckle, book clasp, silver pendant (probably a pilgrim souvenir) and copper alloy vessel fragment and post-medieval crotal bells, a hooked sword-belt fitting, rowel spur and unidentified openwork decorative object.	TM 21 94		Saxon to Post-Medieval
<b>Norfolk HER 'Event' Records:</b>					
ENF122436	Systematic Fieldwalking and Metal-detecting Survey by NAU Archaeology of land at Mill Farm, Tasburgh, February 2009		TM 21153 94553		
ENF136766	[PARENT] Field Survey by Norfolk Archaeological Unit of route of proposed Hardwick Landfill site access road, Hempnall/Morningthorpe, 1992-1993		TM 2382 9310		
ENF138434	Building Survey (Historic Building Recording) by P. Wilding at Connaught House, Hempnall, June 2014		TM 2396 9446		
ENF96076	Trial Trenching by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Boyland		TM 2220 9434		

	Hall, Hempnall Road, Morningthorpe, October 2003				
ENF126026	Building Survey (Historic Building Recording) by C. Winward at Oakwood Stables, Oakwood, The Common, Fritton, November 2010		TM 2260 9260		
<b>Historic Landscape Characterisation:</b>					
TEF-te	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	20 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure			
TEF-bl	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	Boundary loss			
<b>SITE 6</b>					
<b>Norfolk HER 'Monument' Records:</b>					
MNF72683	Middle Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2017 and 2018 recovered a Middle Saxon pin, a Late Saxon/medieval spindle whorl and a post-medieval token.	TM 25 93		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF10185	St Margaret's Church, Hempnall	Although St Margaret's Church today is essentially the work of restorers, particularly those in 1857, it has very early origins, the nave and the remains of the chancel being Saxon or Saxo-Norman. The north aisle and the tower were built in about 1300 and the south aisle and porch in the 14th century. The 15th century saw the aisles and chancel extended. However, several reported fires in the church led to its extensive restoration in 1857, when the ruined chancel was largely demolished. Less extensive work was carried out at intervals throughout the 20th century. Today, the interior of the church is light and airy, with the altar brought forward into the nave. The 15th century font survives, its octagonal bowl decorated with lions and angels with shields.	TM 2412 9445	I	Saxon to Modern
MNF10190	Prehistoric burnt flints	A concentration of prehistoric burnt flints, thought possibly to have been used in food preparation, was noted in 1957 and 1985.	TM 2573 9472		Prehistoric
MNF17800	Poacher's Cottage, Silver Green	A small early 17th century thatched timber framed cottage with plastered walls and brick gables. The off-centre chimney stack has two octagonal brick shafts. The windows are modern, as is the lean-to porch.	TM 2503 9374	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF17801	Wodehouse Farm, formerly The Haven, Furze Lane, Silver Green	An early 16th century timber framed house, originally a hall house, floored in the 17th century. The building was faced in brick in the 19th century and extended twice in the	TM 2518 9347	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

		20th century. Inside are original beams and joists, together with an original fireplace on the ground floor. Fragments of medieval stonework in the garden probably came from the chancel of St Margaret's Church which was demolished in 1857.			
MNF21989	Post medieval wayside burial	The burial place of one Richard Nobbs, who hanged himself in 1785 after the discovery of his son's skeleton, buried in a ditch and apparently murdered by him. As was the usual custom with those who 'self murdered', he was buried at the side of the highway.	TM 2645 9390		Post-Medieval
MNF22240	Roman pottery find	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered a piece of Roman pottery.	TM 2424 9323		Roman
MNF22242	Multi-period pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1986 recovered Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments, together with an early post medieval moulded brick.	TM 2427 9430		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF21999	Site of Hempnall Green Smock Mill	The site of an early 19th century eight-sided smock mill. The mill stopped working in 1904, and it is thought nothing remains today.	TM 2494 9296		Modern
MNF25261	Post medieval metal find	Fieldwalking in 1989 recovered a post medieval buckle.	TM 2476 9356		Post-Medieval
MNF29172	Bronze Age flint find	An Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was found in 1992.	TM 2483 9274		Prehistoric
MNF29683	Roman metal find	Metal detecting in 1992 recovered a Roman finger ring or the drop handle from a Roman box.	TM 24 94		Roman
MNF30189	Bronze Age metal find	A Bronze Age copper alloy flanged axehead was found before 1993. No further details are known.	TM 2586 9418		Prehistoric
MNF38192	Thatched Cottage, Rookery Lane	This 16th century house has been much altered, and now has a 19th century brick façade over the original timber-frame. The roof height has been raised at the right hand end, and during restoration work in 1980 on the right hand bay revealed jowled posts, arched braces to the tie beams, and queen posts.	TM 2629 9303	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF43543	Old Village Hall	A former early 20th century village hall, now used as a garage workshop. Designed in the Arts and Crafts style, it has a barrel roof and a tall tapering chimney.	TM 24335 94280		Modern
MNF45833	The Firs, Silver Green	A timber framed building that probably started life as a medieval hall house. The parlour end was rebuilt in about 1600, with a remarkable ornate fireplace. Later alterations include the insertion of an upper floor and chimney stack, together with raising the roof level. The house was extended in the 1970s.	TM 25101 93642	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48368	Tye Cottage	A 17th century timber framed house, clad in brick in the 18th century, with a hipped pantiled roof.	TM 24430 94360	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48369	Kirkstone, The Long House and Post Office	A long 17th century timber framed plastered range with a steep black glazed tile roof and gable ends.	TM 24111 94420	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF48374	Meadow Farm, Silver Green	A 17th century timber framed plastered house, the end walls faced in brick.	TM 25238 92804	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48375	Moat Farm, Road Green	A 17th or 18th century two storey timber framed house, much altered, its front faced with painted brick. It has a later pantiled roof with gable ends, a 19th century rear wing and a modern conservatory on its south end.	TM 25934 93994	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48380	Road Green Farmhouse	A 17th or 18th century two storey timber framed house, encased in brick in the 19th century and now painted. It has a brick lean-to on the south end.	TM 26005 93930	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48382	Rose Villa, Mill Road	A two storey mid 19th century red brick cottage with a pantiled roof and gable ends.	TM 24048 94316	II	Modern
MNF48383	Silver Green Farmhouse	A 17th century two storey timber framed house with a roughcast exterior and a brick faced south wall.	TM 25600 93366	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48385	Sycamore Farmhouse, Hempnall Green	A two storey 17th century plastered timber framed house, with a painted brick faced front and a pantiled roof with gabled ends.	TM 24900 93126	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48386	Thackery House	A 17th century plastered timber framed house. It has a pantiled roof with gabled ends.	TM 24126 94318	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48388	The Grange, Hempnall Green	An early 18th century two storey brick house with a painted front and a pantiled roof with gabled ends. It has a central doorway with columns and a frieze.	TM 24723 93085	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48389	The Poplars, Mill Road, Hempnall	A 17th century timber framed and plastered cottage. One storey high with dormer attics, it has a large chimney stack at its north end and a later one to its south. There is a gabled rear wing and an early 19th century wing on the north end.	TM 24089 94323	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48390	The Willows, Bungay Road	A 17th or 18th century two storey timber framed and brick house, with an east wing that gives the building an L-shaped plan. A large quantity of pottery was recovered during repair work on the inside of the house in 2009.	TM 2420 9424	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48393	Villa Farm	A two storey early 18th century house, faced in stucco or smoothed lime plaster. The gable ended roof has black glazed pantiles. There is a long single storey wing at the rear.	TM 24891 93640	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48394	The Willows, or Willow House	A two storey 17th century timber framed and plastered house, the ground floor and west end of which have been faced with brick. A single storey wing was added to the east end in the 19th century, and there is a modern wing on the northeast corner.	TM 24283 94300	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48396	Yew Tree Farm, Silver Green	A two storey 17th century timber framed and rendered house with a steep pantiled roof and gable ends. There is a later weatherboarded wing to the rear.	TM 25513 93113	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF56912	Cropmark of possible ring ditch	Circular cropmark, possible ring ditch, although probably a pond.	TM 25234 94535		Unknown
MNF57054	Bronze Age palstave mould	Metal detecting in 2007 recovered an incomplete bronze valve from a two-piece looped palstave mould of Middle Bronze Age date. The other half of this mould was	Not displayed		Prehistoric

		subsequently found in the adjacent field, along with the two halves of a second mould (NHER 58729). The recovery of two complete moulds at this location suggests that palstaves were potentially being produced here.			
MNF60840	Multi-period finds scatter	Metal-detecting in 2006 recovered Roman and medieval coins and a number of other metal objects including Roman brooches and silver finger ring; a possible Viking ingot and a medieval seal matrix, strap end and key.	Not displayed		Roman to Medieval
MNF61997	Hempnall bakery	Small family bakery, now demolished and a house built on the site.	TM 2414 9429		Modern
MNF10199	Probable Roman road	The course of a probable Roman road, marked on old maps.	TM 2521 9460		Roman
MNF10172	The Walls alleged Roman cemetery and multi-period finds	The alleged site of a Roman cemetery, referred to by 19th century sources, who state that cremation urns containing burnt human bone were found. The site is now a cultivated field, and fieldwalking has recovered prehistoric flint flakes and medieval to post medieval pottery fragments, but no Roman material.	TM 2477 9444		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF10209	Medieval moated site	Reportedly a medieval moated site, but further investigation has yet to take place.	TM 2576 9411		Medieval
MNF10210	Post medieval flax pit, Moat Farm	A long waterfilled pond, originally used for soaking flax in order to soften it prior to textile manufacture.	TM 2594 9408		Post-Medieval
MNF16113	Multi-period pottery finds and undated wall	Fieldwalking in 1980 recovered Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments. A large quantity of undated but probably post medieval bricks forming a rectangle, noted in 1996, are thought to be the remains of a garden wall.	TM 2431 9444		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF17803	Chestnut Tree Farm, Silver Green.	A well-preserved late medieval hall house with an added chimney stack and a three storey brick western extension dating to about 1700. Nearby are the faint remains of a probable medieval moat.	TM 2554 9322	II	Medieval to Modern
MNF19361	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking between 1981 and 1983 recovered a large quantity of prehistoric burnt flints, fragments of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery, together with Roman tile fragments and oyster shells. Also noted were several areas of black soil. The indications are that the site saw human occupation, or at least activity, over a long period.	TM 241 937		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF19366	Prehistoric burnt flints	Fieldwalking in 1982 noted a scatter of prehistoric burnt flints, thought possibly to have been used in food preparation.	TM 2469 9489		Prehistoric
MNF22238	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2436 9305		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF22241	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered prehistoric worked flints, together with medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2392 9387		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

MNF21993	Prehistoric burnt flints	A concentration of prehistoric burnt flints was noted prior to 1984.	TM 2430 9475		Prehistoric
MNF21994	Prehistoric burnt flints	A concentration of prehistoric burnt flints was noted prior to 1984.	TM 245 946		Prehistoric
MNF25258	Medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1989 recovered medieval pottery fragments.	TM 247 937		Medieval
MNF25259	Medieval and post medieval finds	Fieldwalking in 1989 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments, together with a medieval or early post medieval gilt bronze spur fragment.	TM 2498 9369		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF25260	Multi-period pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1989 recovered Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2474 9342		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF28811	Iron Age pottery finds, Roman, medieval and post-medieval metal finds	Iron Age pottery fragments are reported to have been found before 1989. Metal detecting in 2008 recovered a Roman brooch, medieval and post-medieval objects.	TM 24 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF28812	Roman pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1988 recovered Roman pottery fragments.	TM 255 940		Roman
MNF28813	Saxon and medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1988 recovered Late Saxon and medieval pottery fragments.	TM 256 935		Saxon to Medieval
MNF28814	Medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1988 recovered medieval pottery fragments.	TM 258 935		Medieval
MNF40594	Undated enclosures and linear features	A 1996 aerial photograph shows the cropmarks of a number of enclosures and linear feature. These are probably field and settlement divisions and may be prehistoric or Roman in date.	TM 2436 9355		Unknown
MNF44549	Home Farm, Hempnall Green	An early 17th century thatched timber framed house, two storeys high, with a modern porch and windows.	TM 24789 93160	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF47367	Early/Middle Saxon and medieval to post-medieval finds	Sporadic metal-detecting between 1998 and 2014 recovered medieval coins as well as undated, Early/Middle Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include undated casting waste; an Early/Middle Saxon pendant; a medieval pot mend, strap-ends and part of a seal matrix; a medieval/post-medieval book clasp and a post-medieval key and two mould-identical crucifix pendants.	TM 25 92		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF54980	Late Saxon and medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2006 and 2013 recovered a medieval coin and a fragment of a possible Late Saxon strap end.	TM 25 93		Saxon to Medieval
MNF56622	Winter's Grove, medieval woodland	A small but complete ancient coppice-with-standards woodland surrounded by a large medieval woodbank and ditch. Winter's Grove is one of four woodland areas included in the Shotesham-Woodton Hornbeam Woods Site of Special Scientific Interest.	TM 26779 94331		Medieval to Modern

MNF64592	Middle Bronze Age pair of two-piece looped palstave moulds	Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered a copper alloy valve from a Middle Bronze Age palstave mould, similar to one found nearby in 2007 (NHER 51636). The other halves of these two moulds were found during subsequent metal-detecting in 2012. The recovery of two complete moulds at this location suggests that palstaves were potentially being produced here.	Not displayed		Prehistoric
MNF66552	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 and 2015 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins and a hooked tag.	TM 25 94		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF66553	Roman and medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered a Roman coin and a medieval pot mend.	TM 25 93		Roman to Medieval
MNF66581	Medieval/post-medieval thimble	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered a medieval/post-medieval thimble.	TM 26 93		Post-Medieval
MNF77480	Iron Age pit and other, undated and post-medieval to modern remains	Trial trenching at this location in 2022 revealed a number of scattered pits with notably charcoal-rich fills. Although these features contained no datable finds, one with a particularly dense layer of charcoal at its base produced a later Iron Age radiocarbon date. Various ditches were also recorded, several of which are likely to have been associated with former postmedieval field boundaries. The other ditches were all undated, although their alignments suggest they related to at least one earlier field system. Two large features containing post-medieval to modern finds were also recorded, one of which corresponds with a pond or water-filled pit shown on late 19th-century maps.	TM 2560 9267		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
<b>Norfolk HER 'Event' Records:</b>					
ENF152457	Trial Trenching by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Spring Farm, Spring Lane, Hempnall, August 2022	Evaluation of site of proposed new rainwater harvesting reservoir. A total of thirty-four trenches were opened using a 14-tonne 360-degree tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and working under close archaeological supervision.	TM 2560 9267		
<b>Historic Landscape Characterisation:</b>					
HNF33857	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	20 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure			
<b>SUB-SITES 7A-7C</b>					
<b>Norfolk HER 'Monument' Records:</b>					

MNF43667	Post medieval coin	Metal detecting here before the summer of 2003 recovered a single post medieval coin.	TM 21 95		Post-Medieval
MNF10117	Medieval moated site	The site of a medieval moated building. The moat is still visible, though tree covered. Fragments of medieval pottery and brick have been found on the central island.	TM 2252 9540		Medieval
MNF17052	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1980 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments, post medieval clay pipe stems and pieces of modern glass and pottery.	TM 2318 9537		Medieval to Modern
MNF15043	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered medieval pottery fragments and a piece of post medieval glazed pottery.	TM 2275 9489		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF10097	Mesolithic or later quartzite pebble macehead	In 1964 a perforated quartzite pebble macehead was found at this location. These objects are not closely datable, having been found in both Mesolithic and later prehistoric contexts.	TM 2227 9635		Prehistoric
MNF10104	St Mary's Church, Tasburgh	This church has a Late Saxon round tower with traces of blind arcading. Otherwise it is mostly of 15th century date, with Perpendicular windows. However, some of the modern exterior owes its appearance to Victorian restorations. Inside, there is a 15th century font with a Jacobean cover, poppy-headed benches and 17th century stained glass and memorials. Various prehistoric flints and sherds of Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery have been found in the churchyard.	TM 2011 9588	I	Saxon to Modern
MNF10105	Roman pottery sherd, River Tas	In 1948 the base of a Roman pottery jar was dredged from the River Tas.	TM 2049 9520		Roman
MNF10109	Prehistoric pot boilers, River Tas	A number of prehistoric pot boilers were dredged from the River Tas in 1947.	TM 2050 9530		Prehistoric
MNF10115	Ruins of St Mary's Church, Saxlingham Thorpe	The church that once stood here probably originated in the Late Saxon period as shown by the design of the nave and the two Saxo-Norman phases visible in the chancel. Other features like the tower and buttresses date to around 1500. Repairs to the building stopped in 1684 and by 1687 the building was ruinous with materials being used to repair St Mary's Church in Saxlingham Nethergate (NHER 10124). The church probably fell out of use as villagers migrated away from Saxlingham Thorpe to other more hospitable locations in the valley.	TM 2307 9660	II*	Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF10163	Roman pottery	A fragment of Roman pottery found in a gravel pit in 1948.	TM 2058 9471		Roman
MNF10181	Hempnall Windmill	A tarred brick tower mill, built in 1814. Only the tower shell remains, and this was derelict until the 1970s when it was renovated to become part of a day care centre.	TM 2374 9423		Modern
MNF12133	Mistletoe Cottage (Town House)	This property was built in about 1750 for the poor of parish and was converted to two cottages for road menders when Pulham Workhouse was erected. It became a private residence in 1929 when it was converted into a single house. It has a thatched roof and	TM 2050 9534	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

		timber frame with brick repairs. The property has been subject to recent alterations including the removal of the ovens and stairs.			
MNF14693	Krons Manor, formerly White House/Fairstead House	A large and elaborate plastered timber framed house, dating to about 1610. It has a separate kitchen wing of about the same date. There have been many later alterations and additions, but the house retains some original (and unusual) features.	TM 2357 9477	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14694	Barn at Krons Manor	A good example of a 16th century and later timber framed barn, now converted to residential use.	TM 2361 9477		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14695	Thatched Cottage	A 17th century thatched timber framed house, heavily restored in 1939, though most of the original braces and beams survive. The house has a wooden spiral staircase clad in brick, and a domed oven next to two large but now reduced fireplaces. The single storey 19th century extension reuses much older wooden beams.	TM 2363 9475	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14696	Lime Tree Cottage	A 17th or 18th century thatched brick-faced timber framed cottage. The building has an unusually large arcaded chimney stack that may indicate earlier origins.	TM 2387 9455	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14318	Possible site of medieval building	The discovery in 1978 of medieval brick and tile fragments may indicate the former presence of a building.	TM 2234 9414		Medieval
MNF14697	Forge Cottage and smithy	A house and smithy, first appearing in documentary records in 1642. The long house, probably 17th century in origin, is timber framed and plastered, with two small original mullioned windows on the upper floor, but otherwise much restored in 'Tudor' style in the 19th century. The group of smithy buildings and a chimney behind the house are of red brick with yellow brick trimmings.	TM 2394 9450	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14867	Multi-period pottery sherds, rear of Old Hall Farm	In 1979 and 1984 a collection of Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from this location. Types identified included Late Saxon Thetford Ware and post medieval Staffordshire combware.	TM 2030 9607		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF15909	Medieval and post-medieval features and multi-period finds from Ruslene, Connaught Park	Grounds of former vicarage house, demolished in 1744. A number of small-scale excavations were undertaken here between 1980 and 1984. This work identified two gravel surfaces and a number of medieval clay-lined possible storage pits. It has been suggested that the site may have been a quay during the medieval period. These excavations also recovered a range of finds, including a Lower Palaeolithic flint handaxe; burnt flints; Roman, Late Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; a Roman roof tile; a possible medieval malting tile and various other post-medieval and undatable objects. Additional Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered at the site in 2005.	TM 2398 9441		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF15472	Medieval pottery finds	Fragments of medieval pottery were found on the surface of a ploughed field in 1979.	TM 2265 9425		Medieval
MNF15977	Site of post medieval workhouse	The site of an 18th century workhouse, marked on a map of 1836. There is some uncertainty as to whether the building was completely demolished, or if the two storey rendered building to the west of the site is a remaining part.	TM 2363 9429		Post-Medieval

MNF15555	Site of post medieval brick kiln	The site of a brick kiln, marked on a late 18th century map.	TM 2209 9418		Post-Medieval
MNF16528	Hill Cottages, Broaden Lane	This house was converted into three cottages but has now reverted back to being a single building. It dates to the late 16 <sup>th</sup> century and takes the form of a timber frame faced in brick with a thatched roof. All the windows are 20th century imitations of older styles. North of the off-centre chimney stack the upper floor was formerly open to the roof. The roof now visible is an 18th century replacement.	TM 2346 9669	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF16606	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds, Tramps Hall	Fieldwalking here in 1980 recovered sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery. The building here is documented as early as 1340, but the present house is said to be 17th century in date.	TM 2072 9547		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF17051	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1980 and 1992 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2228 9527		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF17858	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1981 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2280 9453		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF17917	Old Vicarage	A timber framed wattle and daub house, built in a double pile. A two storeyed crenellated Gothic frontage with a central arch was added in the early 19th century, when the interior of the original house was altered.	TM 2406 9449	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF18378	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1982 recovered a fragment of medieval pottery and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2397 9453		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF19225	Roman pottery find	A fragment of Roman pottery was found in river dredgings in 1981.	TM 2363 9453		Roman
MNF19252	Countryman Public House (former Bird in Hand)	This tall narrow building has three storeys and Dutch gables to the east and west. Two side windows on the north side are blocked by the roof of a lean-to extension. The exterior is of brick and has been rendered over in recent times. This form of this public house is very similar to others in the area, like the Anchor in Coltishall, and it is probably of 18th century date.	TM 2080 9576	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF19379	Neolithic flint axehead/adze, east of Countryman (Bird in Hand) Public House	In around 1980 a Neolithic chipped flint axehead or adze was recovered from the ploughed field surface here.	TM 2090 9578		Prehistoric
MNF21753	Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxe, west of Woodhouse Farm	In 1985 a Palaeolithic flint handaxe was ploughed up in the paddock here. It is an elegantly flaked example of a Middle Palaeolithic flat-butted cordate bout coupé handaxe.	TM 2213 9642		Prehistoric
MNF22186	Medieval church font, at Dairy Farm	The 13th century font from Thorpe church ruins (NHER 10115) has been built into a 19th century garden wall here.	TM 2382 9661		Medieval
MNF22194	Site of medieval/post medieval house	A house was shown at this location on an 1840 map of the parish, although no trace of it remains today. Six coarse medieval pottery sherds have been found here.	TM 2359 9656		Medieval to Post-Medieval

MNF22195	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds, from Woodhouse Farm	Sometime before 1985 a single medieval pottery sherd and several post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the garden of this property.	TM 2217 9645		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF23168	Post-medieval ice house	A well-preserved probably mid 19th century brick chambered ice house that served Boyland Hall.	TM 2213 9445		Modern
MNF24251	Neolithic flint scraper, northwest of Mudhole	Fieldwalking here in 1987 recovered a single Neolithic scraper made from brown stained flint.	TM 2311 9625		Prehistoric
MNF25467	Early Saxon finds	An Early Saxon wrist clasp and a fragment of an Early Saxon brooch found during metal detecting.	TM 20 94		Saxon
MNF29778	Roman object scatter and probable settlement	Metal detecting and fieldwalking at this location during 1993-94 recovered a variety of Roman artefacts. Finds included numerous coins, a flue tile fragment, an incomplete armlet and shell gritted ware pottery sherds. This is likely to represent an area of Romano-British settlement.	TM 23 96		Roman
MNF32279	Roman finger ring	Metal detecting here in 1996 recovered a beautiful Roman finger ring decorated with a border of punched dots and a central motif of an engraved animal or bird.	TM 21 95		Roman
MNF33205	Roman coin	A Roman coin found during metal detecting.	Not displayed		Roman
MNF39027	Post medieval sword belt mount	Metal detecting here in 1998 recovered an early post medieval sword belt mount. This particular example was very worn but two iron rivets survived.	TM 21 95		Post-Medieval
MNF39918	Bronze Age palstave	Metal detecting here in 2000 recovered two parts of a Middle Bronze Age palstave chisel from ploughsoil.	TM 23 96		Prehistoric
MNF39956	Bronze Age palstave	Metal detecting at this location in 2000 retrieved a Middle Bronze Age palstave axe.	TM 22 96		Prehistoric
MNF40993	Meadow View, Quaker Lane	This building was originally a timber-framed house, perhaps a hallhouse with service wings, and of 16th century date. In the 17th century a chimneystack was inserted and alterations made to the upper floor. However, most evidence of this history was removed by the rebuilding in brick around 1800 and alterations made in about 1890. A good brick barn and stable dating to around 1800 survive in association with the house.	TM 2100 9518	II	Medieval to Modern
MNF41179	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1984 recovered a piece of medieval pottery and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2398 9450		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF41197	Manor Farm, The Street, Hempnall	Although much altered, this house originated as a 17th century timber framed dwelling, which was then heightened and had a chimney stack inserted. A rear wing was added later, and the whole building much altered and clad in brick in about 1800. The main façade may be an even later addition.	TM 2401 9451	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF44116	Boadicea's Oak	On north side of Quaker Lane, by the old chapel, there is an ancient hollow oak known locally as 'Boadicea's Oak'.	TM 20976 95242		Unknown
MNF45868	Tasburgh House, Norwich Road	This 18th century red brick house has a steep black glazed pantile roof with parapet gables. A string course exists between floors and the central doorcase with a cornice.	TM 20839 96006	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF45870	Tasburgh Barn, Norwich Road	18th century red brick barn. Steep black pantile roof with tumbled parapet gables. Central wagon doors on north. 19th century stables as pentise to south.	TM 20830 96054	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF46728	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 2004 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 24058 94427		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF48702	Hill Farmhouse	This 17th century timber-framed house has a plastered and brick faced exterior. The steep slated roof has gabled ends.	TM 20725 95544	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48364	Connaught House	An 18th century two storey painted brick house with a black pantiled roof. It has a large 20th century single storey shop projecting to the right.	TM 23983 94482	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48365	Fairstead Lane Farmhouse	A 17th century timber framed farmhouse, brick faced and painted.	TM 23517 95055	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48367	Grove Farmhouse, Fairstead Lane	A 17th century plastered timber framed house with a brick faced south wall. The windows and doors are modern replacements.	TM 22570 95546	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48370	Limetree Farmhouse	A 17th century rendered thatched timber framed house.	TM 21382 95194	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48372	Manor Cottages	A range of four red brick cottages with the date 1771 made out in blue brick on the west end gable.	TM 23859 94676	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48373	Manor Farm Cottage	A late 18th century two storey red brick cottage with a pantiled roof and gable ends.	TM 24002 94508	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48378	Pevensey House, The Street	A 17th or 18th century painted brick house with later alterations. It has a steep black glazed pantile roof and gable ends.	TM 23848 94577	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48379	Priory Cottage and Smithy Cottage	A 17th century two storey timber framed house, encased in brick in the 20th century. It has a steep modern tiled roof with gable ends and a single storey west wing.	TM 24047 94462	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48384	Sunny View, Mill Road, Hempnall	An 18th century or earlier two storey cottage with a 19th century brick front and a modern tiled roof.	TM 23880 94301	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48395	Wood Farmhouse	A two storey 17th century brick house with later alterations. The roof of the house has black glazed pantiles and parapeted gable ends.	TM 22294 95403	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF48691	1 Church Road	This early 19th century red brick house has a low pitched hipped pantile roof with wide eaves. The house has two storeys and three window bays. An early 19th century brick garden wall survives to the northeast and northwest.	TM 20666 95560	II	Modern
MNF48695	The Lilacs, Church Road	This 17th century timber-framed house has a plastered exterior. The steep pantiled roof has gabled ends and an off centre brick chimneystack. All the casements are two or three-light and both panelled doors are of 18th/19th century date.	TM 20595 95631	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48696	Tramp's Hall	This unusually named 17th century timber-framed house has a roughcast exterior. It has two storeys and an attic, with an attic window in the gable end. The brick chimneystack is situated off centre and is also roughcast.	TM 20736 95479	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48697	Barn east of Tramp's Hall	This 17th century timber-framed barn has a roughcast exterior. The steep roof is clad in corrugated iron, the north end is gabled and the south end is half-hipped.	TM 20753 95480	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50482	Spinney Lodge, Hempnall Road	Small post medieval house of brick, shown on map of 1840 and said locally to date from 1820 and to have been either the gamekeeper's or gardener's house for the Boyland Hall estate.	TM 22756 94356		Modern
MNF53728	Manor Cottage, Broaden Lane	This former farmhouse was converted into two cottages, but now exists as a single cottage. It dates to the 17th century and but has later features including 18th and 19th century windows and a modern gabled porch.	TM 2380 9656	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF60353	Roman and medieval metal objects	Metal detecting revealed a Roman decorated object, a medieval key and a medieval coin.	TM 23 96		Roman to Medieval
MNF61490	Hempnall Community School	A flint and brick two-room school surviving very much as on the 1847 drawings with some 1898 extensions.	TM 2396 9456		Modern
MNF62956	Former site of 18th century milestone marking Norwich 9 miles and Ipswich 34 miles	Former site of one of 14 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to Scole Turnpike. This turnpike was created in 1768-1769 and was disturnpiked in 1874. The stone was recorded as lost around 2006. A test pit excavated at this location in 2019 revealed no evidence of the milestone.	TM 2044 9484		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF66619	18th century milestone marking Norwich 8 miles and Ipswich 35 miles	One of 14 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to Scole Turnpike. This turnpike was created in 1768-1769 and was disturnpiked in 1874.	TM 2099 9636		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF70596	Medieval harness pendant	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered a medieval harness pendant.	TM 23 96		Medieval
MNF72778	World War One memorial with World War Two addition, Tasburgh	World War One memorial with World War Two addition, constructed from granite in the form of a freestanding, rough-hewn, monolith. This memorial was erected to commemorate twelve members of the local community who died in World War One, and latterly a single serviceman who died in World War Two. The memorial was Listed Grade II in June 2018.	TM 2011 9591	II	Modern
MNF7947	The Pye Roman Road	In Norfolk this Roman road runs between Scole and the Roman town of Venta Icenorum at Caistor St Edmund. It can be seen on aerial photographs and is marked on old maps. Excavation of part of the road revealed two parallel roads - one Roman with two ditches	TM 1873 9104		Roman

		on either side of a hard surface and the other a post medieval diversion surviving as wheel ruts. It has been suggested that the Roman road cuts across a prehistoric field system that extends between Scole and Dickleburgh, but the date of that field system is a matter of great debate. The cropmarks of the section of this road running through Dunston Park are recorded under NHER 52170 and the section to the west of Caistor Roman town is under NHER 52197.			
MNF10116	Site of St Andrew's Chapel at Fairstead	The site of the medieval chapel of St Andrew. Nothing remains today, although medieval pottery fragments have been found. A chicken house now stands on the site.	TM 2132 9509		Medieval
MNF10168	Boyland deserted medieval village and Hall	The site of Boyland medieval village and successive Boyland Halls, the last of which was built in 1571 and remodelled in the Gothic Revival style in 1804. After the death of the last owner in 1930, the hall stood empty until it was demolished in 1947. A 16th century brick culvert still carries a stream under the site. Planning permission was granted in 2003 for a large new house to be built.	TM 2221 9427		Medieval to Modern
MNF10176	Undated enclosure and Roman pottery finds	Aerial photographs show the cropmarks of an undated rectangular enclosure. A possible ditch was noted in 1978 at the west end of this feature, containing fragments of Roman pottery.	TM 2191 9432		Unknown to Roman
MNF10178	Roman occupation site and field systems	Finds of Roman coins, brooches, building material and other objects indicate the former presence of a Roman settlement. Aerial photography in 1996 showed the cropmarks of old field boundaries that probably related to the settlement. Part of the site has now been quarried away.	TM 21 94		Roman
MNF10179	Bronze Age ring ditch	1973 aerial photographs show the cropmark of a ring ditch to the north of the Early Saxon cemetery (NHER 1120). The feature was destroyed by quarrying soon afterwards.	TM 2203 9442		Prehistoric
MNF10184	Possibly Bronze Age ring ditch	Aerial photography shows the cropmark of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch.	TM 2204 9496		Prehistoric
MNF1120	Morningthorpe Early Saxon cemetery and multi-period finds	An excavation following the chance discovery of two Early Saxon pots in a gravel pit in 1974 revealed an important Early Saxon cemetery with about 365 inhumations and nine cremations. Bone preservation was poor due to the acidity of the soil, but the many grave goods recovered included beads, finger rings, iron spearheads, shield bosses, knives, buckles, bucket fragments and the possible remains of a lyre. Although this work recovered evidence for intermittent prehistoric activity on the site, a Bronze Age cremation burial was the only feature of this date to be identified. Unstratified and residual prehistoric finds included Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints and sherds of Early Neolithic and Early Iron Age pottery.	TM 2200 9434		Prehistoric to Saxon
MNF11301	Site of post medieval brickworks/brick kiln	This is the supposed site of a post medieval brickworks. According to an informant the Suffolk type kiln lay to the north of this area and was filled in around 1959, with the rest of the area housing drying sheds. Conflicting mapping evidence make this assertion hard	TM 2306 9644		Post-Medieval

		to prove and no traces of activity are visible at the site which has now been levelled and planted with trees.			
MNF1135	Bronze Age beaker, prehistoric flints and multi-period pottery sherds	In 1974 workmen digging a pipe trench here found part of an Early Bronze Age beaker. Subsequently, in 1983, a number of medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the same site, along with prehistoric flints and fragments of post medieval clay pipes.	TM 2031 9593		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF14650	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered a prehistoric flint flake, together with Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2259 9451		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF14316	Prehistoric flint and medieval pottery finds	Prehistoric flint flakes and a blade, together with fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery were found on the surface of a field in 1978.	TM 2246 9421		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF15037	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 217 952		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF15038	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds	In 1979 a collection of medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the field surface here.	TM 2039 9614		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF15041	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments and two pieces of post medieval tile.	TM 2362 9489		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF15471	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery were found on the surface of a ploughed field in 1979.	TM 2275 9428		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF15979	Former Quaker Meeting House	The Quakers purchased this building in 1707 but it now operates as a private dwelling. The exterior is of 17th century date, but the stone doorway dates to 1903 and other later additions have been made. Inside, there is very fine panelling and plaster ceilings along with stone and marble fireplaces said to come from Kedleston Hall, Derbyshire and Framlingham Grange. A number of gravestones exist in the grounds of the property, a rare occurrence in an era when there were prohibitions about gravestones outside churchyards.	TM 2097 9526	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF16110	Multi-period finds	Prehistoric flint flakes and fragments of Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.	TM 2036 9474		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF16112	Prehistoric flint flakes	Prehistoric flint flakes found during fieldwalking.	TM 20317 94608		Prehistoric
MNF15554	Post medieval windmill and watermill at Mill Farm	A windmill and watermill are marked here on several historic maps dating back to 1675. The timber framed mill house dates back to the 17th century.	TM 2088 9496		Post-Medieval
MNF16527	Hill House, Broaden Lane	This large H-shaped brick building dates to the early 17th century. However, all exterior details are 19th century, except or the central group of four octagonal chimneys, and circular windows in the west facing gables. Further investigation has shown that the	TM 2339 9673	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

		south crosswing contains a medieval timber framed wall unrelated to the remainder of the present house. It has been claimed that Neolithic handaxes have been found within the grounds of this property, but this has not been substantiated.			
MNF17241	Old Hall Farm, Tasburgh	The timber-framed house here possible sits on a medieval manorial site. The house takes the form of an open hall medieval building with a cross wing to the north. A second block was added in 17th century and there have been numerous alterations since this time.	TM 2027 9603	II	Medieval to Modern
MNF17049	Site of Thorpe Rectory and multi-period finds	Fieldwalking and metal-detecting during the period 1980 to 1996 recovered a variety of objects. These included medieval leadglazed earthenware, two Neolithic flint blades, medieval Flemish floor tiles and a Late Saxon strap end. This site is documented as the location of Thorpe Rectory which was ruined in 1614. Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, Middle-Late Bronze Age, medieval, medieval/post-medieval, post-medieval and undatable metal objects including a Middle-Late Bronze Age rapier and a lead alloy post-medieval whistle.	TM 23 96		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF17050	Roman and post medieval pottery sherds	Fieldwalking here in 1980 recovered numerous Roman pottery sherds and three 18th/19th century pottery sherds.	TM 2145 9593		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF13931	Prehistoric flint implements and post medieval pottery sherds	In 1978 and 1980 a large number of prehistoric flint implements were found here. Tool types identified included flakes, blades and scrapers. Several sherds of post medieval pottery were also retrieved from the same site.	TM 2042 9637		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF17737	Possible site of Thorpe Manor	The remains of a moated enclosure have been identified here. This moat may indicate that this was the site of Thorpe Manor, a fact supported by documentary evidence. Finds of prehistoric flint tools and post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware have been made outside the moat.	TM 2266 9670		Medieval
MNF17856	Prehistoric flint flakes, post medieval pottery and pipe stems	Fieldwalking here in 1981 recovered prehistoric flint flakes and 18th century stoneware pottery and clay pipe stems.	TM 2150 9597		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF17857	Medieval and post-medieval finds	In 1981 a number of medieval pottery sherds were found at the eastern edge of this field. Metal-detecting in around 2005 recovered a small number of items, including a post-medieval jetton, medieval and post-medieval buckles and a postmedieval mount.	TM 2292 9660		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF19309	Prehistoric flints and multi-period pottery sherds, north/northeast of Thorpe church ruins	Fieldwalking here in 1983 and 1987 recovered various artefacts including a Neolithic flint scraper and struck flint flakes, sherds of Saxon Ipswich and Thetford Ware pottery and fragments of medieval coarse ware pottery. It has been suggested that the finds scatters here are indicative of three house sites.	TM 2312 9667		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF19310	Prehistoric flints and medieval pottery sherds	Fieldwalking here in 1983 recovered a number of prehistoric struck flints as well as sherds of coarse medieval pottery.	TM 2339 9664		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF21802	Neolithic flint tools, from west of Woodhouse Farm	In 1985 a collection of Neolithic flint tools was recovered from the surface of a ploughed field here. Finds comprised part of a polished axe, a sickle of quite rare form and a scraper.	TM 220 963		Prehistoric

MNF22193	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds	Sometime before 1985 a number of medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the landscaped garden here as well as from the adjacent field. Fragments of medieval coarse ware were identified.	TM 2356 9661		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF22234	Saxon and medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered one Late Saxon and one medieval pottery fragment.	TM 2393 9519		Saxon to Medieval
MNF22235	Multi-period pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered a piece of Late Saxon pottery, large quantities of medieval pottery fragments, some post medieval fragments and clay pipe stems.	TM 236 951		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF22236	Multi-period pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered a piece of Late Saxon pottery, medieval pottery fragments and large quantities of post medieval pottery fragments. Also found was a post medieval coin.	TM 2344 9517		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF22237	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2324 9525		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF22239	Multi-period pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered prehistoric worked flints, together with Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2353 9492		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF2258	Tasburgh Hillfort	The hillfort here has a single rampart about 3m high, and an internal area of about 20 acres. It is presumed to be of Iron Age date but the presence of Late Saxon fortifications may indicate this was once a burgh. The site has been extensively investigated since the 19th century, and this work has recovered large numbers of Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery sherds and metal items. Surveys have also identified numerous features and earthworks which comprise, amongst others, medieval ditches and pits, Saxon hearths and metalworking areas and prehistoric pits and post holes.	TM 20 95	SM	Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF13955	Multi-period pottery finds	Fragments of Roman, Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery were found on the surface of a field in 1978.	TM 2229 9444		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF25691	Late Saxon and medieval finds	A Late Saxon openwork mount and a medieval eagle head, possibly from a handle, found during metal detecting.	TM 20 94		Saxon to Medieval
MNF29757	Cropmarks of undated enclosure	Aerial photographs taken in 1990 show the cropmarks of part of a possible enclosure at this location. No date was assigned to this feature.	TM 2133 9497		Unknown
MNF29412	Possible Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint working site and multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1992 and metal-detecting between 2014 and 2019 recovered prehistoric worked flints, including a large number of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flakes, scrapers and blades and Mesolithic blades and a core; Beaker, Iron Age and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman and medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include medieval buckles, medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments and a mount and a post-medieval coin weight and belt fastener. The large number of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flints present suggests that this may have been a lithic working or occupation site.	TM 233 940		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

MNF29682	Roman and post medieval object scatter	Metal detecting here in 1993 and later topsoil stripping in 1997 recorded a number of metal items. These included a Roman mortar terminal in shape of an ox head, a Roman dolphin type brooch and late post medieval and modern coins and metalwork.	TM 23 96		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF30038	Medieval metal finds	Metal detecting in 1993 recovered four medieval coins and a gold finger ring set with a sapphire.	Not displayed		Medieval
MNF32920	Undated enclosure	Aerial photography in 1946 showed the cropmarks of an undated rectangular enclosure, now in the back gardens of a number of modern houses.	TM 2387 9421		Unknown
MNF39459	Medieval/post medieval candlestick holder	Metal detecting here before April 1999 recovered the base of a late medieval/early post medieval candlestick holder.	TM 20 96		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF3996	Manor Farm, The Green	The farmhouse here is T-shaped in plan, with the earliest parts dating to the 16th century. The crosswing and main section were added onto this timber frame in the 18th century. It appears that the brick bond work here is a mixture of English and Flemish styles. A timber-framed and weatherboarded barn stands to the east of the farmhouse and this also dates to the 17th century.	TM 2385 9655	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF40591	Cropmarks of possible Roman enclosures	A series of enclosures are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The enclosures are probably part of a field system, and may be associated with a nearby Roman settlement, see NHER 10178.	TM 2078 9478		Roman
MNF40593	Cropmarks of ring ditch and possible Roman field system	A ring ditch, probably dating to the Bronze Age, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. Several linear features are also visible as cropmarks and they may be related to a nearby Roman settlement, NHER 10178, and possible field system, NHER 36354.	TM 2078 9452		Prehistoric to Roman
MNF42029	The Hollies, The Street	A timber framed house, now much altered, but originally dating to the 17th century or earlier. The house seems to have been inserted into an earlier street frontage. Its height was raised in about 1700, although it probably retains its original chimney stack. In the 19th century the building was clad in brick, extended and given larger grounds. Buildings in the grounds include a 19th century bowling pavilion and a row of sheds.	TM 23769 94621	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF43569	Site with no archaeological finds or features, Piggott's Farm	A watching brief in 2003 recorded no archaeological finds or features in this location.	TM 21528 96024		Unknown
MNF43647	Site of Boyland Hall	The site of Boyland Hall, demolished in about 1947. A trial trench evaluation in 2003 revealed post medieval walls and foundations.	TM 22223 94316		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF46729	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Medieval and post medieval pottery fragments were found on the surface in 2003.	TM 22225 95346		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF46731	Multi-period pottery finds	Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments were collected on the surface in 2003.	TM 23861 94470		Saxon to Post-Medieval

MNF50503	Nelson Hall	Dance hall belonging to adjacent public house, dated 1893. Red brick with pilastered walls.	TM 24055 94427		Modern
MNF58626	Late Saxon, medieval and medieval/post medieval pottery	Late Saxon, medieval and medieval/post medieval pottery was recovered from a garden in 2009.	TM 2397 9443		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF62518	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead	A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was recovered as a stray find in a garden in 2011.	TM 20 95		Prehistoric
MNF66015	Possible Palaeolithic flint handaxes or Neolithic axeheads, garden of Hill House	Several flint objects were reportedly found in the garden of Hill House during the excavation of a drainage trench in the 1970s. These were apparently identified as 'handaxes' before being thrown away. It has however been suggested that these were more likely to have been Neolithic flaked axeheads. The presence of five such objects in such close proximity may indicate that some form of hoard had been disturbed.	TM 2334 9675		Prehistoric
MNF66247	Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 and 2019 recovered Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, a medieval/postmedieval jetton and a number of other, Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Roman brooch; a medieval harness pendant; a medieval/post-medieval buckle and copper alloy unidentified object and postmedieval buckles, a crotal bell and harness mount.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF67378	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Systematic fieldwalking between 1992 and 1993 recovered no archaeological finds but metal-detecting in 2015 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and metal objects and a post-medieval jetton. The metal finds include a Roman brooch; a medieval buckle and strap fitting and a post-medieval harness mount and pipe tamper.	TM 23 93		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF67901	Barns at Connaught House	Late 18th and 19th century outbuildings at Connaught House comprising barns and stable. A brief record of the buildings was made in 2014 ahead of planned conversion to residential use.	TM 2396 9446		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF68915	Post-medieval pottery sherds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered a number of post-medieval pottery sherds at this location.	TM 2173 9497		Post-Medieval
MNF69209	Medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2016 and 2017 recovered post-medieval coins; medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval jettons and a number of other metal objects, including medieval strap ends and post-medieval crotal bells and dress hook.	TM 21 95		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF69210	Medieval/post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered a medieval/post-medieval spindle whorl and vessel fragment.	TM 21 95		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF69938	Mesolithic to Early Neolithic struck flints	Two struck flints likely of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date and fire-cracked burnt flint were recovered from molehills in 2017.	TM 2019 9571		Prehistoric
MNF72151	Early Saxon Great Square-Headed brooch	Metal-detecting in 2017 recovered an Early Saxon Great Square-Headed brooch.	TM 23 94		Saxon

MNF73099	Late Saxon/medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2019 recovered a Late Saxon/medieval stirrup mount, and a post-medieval cloth seal.	TM 22 93		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF74301	Roman coin	Metal-detecting at this location in 2021 recovered a Roman coin.	TM 20 96		Roman
MNF74461	Roman key	Metal-detecting at this location in 2020 recovered a Roman key.	TM 24 95		Roman
MNF74462	Middle Bronze Age palstave	Metal-detecting at this location in 2022 recovered a Middle Bronze Age palstave.	TM 23 95		Prehistoric
MNF77474	Site where limited groundworks revealed no archaeologically-significant remains	A watching brief maintained during the construction of a new outbuilding at this location in 2015 recorded no archaeologically significant features or deposits. There was evidence the site had seen considerable recent disturbance, with a mix of gravel and modern rubble lying directly on the natural clay.	TM 20 95		Unknown
MNF77481	Undated pits and ditches	Trial trenching at this site in 2019 exposed a small number of poorly-dated pits and ditches. Finds were limited to prehistoric worked flints and post-medieval/modern brick or tile fragments, the majority of which were recovered from unstratified contexts.	TM 2035 9480		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF77482	Undated pits, ditches and other remains	Trial trenching at this site in 2019 revealed a distinct cluster of pits and possible linear features, the majority of which contained similar, very dark fills. Unfortunately the date of these remains is unclear as no finds were recovered. One large, shallow feature with a flat base and parallel sides was tentatively interpreted as potentially the remains of a structure. The only features identified elsewhere were a pair of parallel ditches, which were also undated.	TM 2048 9498		Unknown
MNF77484	Possible prehistoric 'pot boiler' spread, other, undated features and organic deposits	Trial trenching at this site in 2019 revealed a small number of undated features including a possible pit, a post-hole and two ditches. The two discrete features both contained dark fills and lay on the margins of large hollow, the lower fill of which consisted of dark organic material. Similar material was also exposed beneath deep possibly colluvial deposits in two adjacent trenches, one of which also exposed a more discrete patch of what was potentially a prehistoric burnt flint 'pot boiler' spread (an accumulation of material that had been used to heat or boil water).	TM 2051 9490		Prehistoric
MNF77485	Site with no evidence for archaeologically-significant remains	Trial trenches excavated at this site in 2019 revealed no archaeologically-significant features or deposits.	TM 2058 9478		Unknown
<b>Norfolk HER 'Event' Records:</b>					
ENF95994	Watching Brief by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Piggott's Farm, Tasburgh, September 2003		TM 2152 9602		

ENF142223	Test Pitting by the Imagined Land Project at 22 Orchard Way, Tasburgh, 2017		TM 2064 9577		
ENF142189	Test Pitting by the Imagined Land Project at 18 Church Road, Tasburgh, 2017		TM 2057 9571		
ENF142191	Test Pitting by the Imagined Land Project at 28 Chestnut Road, Tasburgh, 2017		TM 2056 9547		
ENF142205	Test Pitting by the Imagined Land Project at Preston Primary School, Tasburgh, May 2017		TM 2041 9590		
ENF142215	Metal-detecting by the Imagined Land Project at Preston Primary School, Tasburgh, May 2017		TM 2041 9590		
ENF142190	Test Pitting by the Imagined Land Project at 13 Curson Road, Tasburgh, 2017		TM 2018 9575		
ENF142188	Test Pitting by the Imagined Land Project at 59 Church Road, Tasburgh, 2017		TM 2021 9586		
ENF91090	Watching Brief by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Owls Wood, Church Road, Tasburgh, Norfolk		TM 2017 9586		
ENF138942	Watching Brief by Heather Wallis at Old Hall Farm, Church Road, Tasburgh, October 2015		TM 2026 9600		
ENF134393	Watching Brief by NPS Archaeology in the churchyard of St Mary's Church and the grounds of The Old Rectory, Tasburgh, May 2014		TM 2008 9592		
ENF93952	Watching Brief by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Friends House, Quaker Lane, Tasburgh, June 2002		TM 2097 9526		

ENF145568	[PARENT] Trial Trenching by Broadland Archaeology at Hempnall Crossroads (junction of A140 and B1527), Ipswich Road, Long Stratton, Jan-Feb 2018		TM 2048 9483		
ENF145974	Trial Trenching by Broadland Archaeology at land northeast of Hempnall Crossroads, Long Stratton, January-February 2019 (Trenches 17, 19 and 25-28)		TM 2051 9490		
ENF121925	Systematic Fieldwalking and Metal-detecting Survey by NAU Archaeology of land at Mill Farm, Tasburgh, October 2008		TM 20792 94815		
ENF122436	Systematic Fieldwalking and Metal-detecting Survey by NAU Archaeology of land at Mill Farm, Tasburgh, February 2009		TM 21153 94553		
ENF96076	Trial Trenching by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Boyland Hall, Hempnall Road, Morningthorpe, October 2003		TM 2220 9434		
ENF136766	[PARENT] Field Survey by Norfolk Archaeological Unit of route of proposed Hardwick Landfill site access road, Hempnall/Morningthorpe, 1992-1993		TM 2382 9310		
ENF138434	Building Survey (Historic Building Recording) by P. Wilding at Connaught House, Hempnall, June 2014		TM 2396 9446		
ENF134917	Geophysical Survey by Archaeological Services WYAS at Tasburgh/Long Stratton, July 2014		TM 1974 9512		
ENF135791	Building Survey (Historic Building Recording) at Manor Farmhouse, Saxlingham		TM 2382 9657		

	Nethergate by I Morris, June 2013				
<b>Historic Landscape Characterisation:</b>					
HNF33794	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	20 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure.			
HNF33764, HNF33760, HNF33761, HNF33766	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	Boundary loss.			
HNF33510, HNF33775	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	Boundary loss with relict element.			
HNF33887	Inland managed wetland	Enclosed meadow.			
<b>SUB-SITES 7D-7H</b>					
<b>Norfolk HER 'Monument' Records:</b>					
MNF74462	Middle Bronze Age palstave	Metal-detecting at this location in 2022 recovered a Middle Bronze Age palstave.	TM 23 95		Prehistoric
MNF74461	Roman key	Metal-detecting at this location in 2020 recovered a Roman key.	TM 24 95		Roman
MNF28810	Possible medieval moated site	An irregular rectangular ditch marked on maps is thought to have been a medieval moated site. Roman and large quantities of medieval pottery fragments are reported to have been found. Today, however, any remaining traces of a moat have been destroyed by agriculture.	TM 2447 9534		Medieval
MNF22194	Site of medieval/post medieval house	A house was shown at this location on an 1840 map of the parish, although no trace of it remains today. Six coarse medieval pottery sherds have been found here.	TM 2359 9656		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF32723	World War Two decoy airfield	A night time decoy for Hardwick airfield. Called a 'Q' type, this decoy consisted of rows of electrical lighting made to look like airfield flightpaths, and was designed to divert attention away from the real airfield.	TM 256 952		Modern
MNF70596	Medieval harness pendant	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered a medieval harness pendant.	TM 23 96		Medieval

MNF10099	Shotesham Romano-British settlement	This site has been extensively investigated from 1967 to 1996 using fieldwalking, metal detecting and aerial photography. Traces of Roman buildings and a water pipe have been found on the surface here and some of these features are also visible as cropmarks. A huge range of finds have been recovered from this area. Numerous Roman finds have been recovered such as coins, tesserae, tiles, jewellery, dress fittings, metal working debris and pottery sherds. This suggests that a settlement was located here in the Romano-British period. Quantities of post medieval finds in the area could indicate the presence of a road or buildings in this later period.	TM 23 97		Roman
MNF10108	Medieval field system	In 1949 a medieval strip field system was observed at this location.	TM 228 969		Medieval
MNF10117	Medieval moated site	The site of a medieval moated building. The moat is still visible, though tree covered. Fragments of medieval pottery and brick have been found on the central island.	TM 2252 9540		Medieval
MNF10148	Roman pottery sherds	Roman pottery sherds have been recorded at this location.	TM 252 969		Roman
MNF10172	The Walls alleged Roman cemetery and multi-period finds	The alleged site of a Roman cemetery, referred to by 19th century sources, who state that cremation urns containing burnt human bone were found. The site is now a cultivated field, and fieldwalking has recovered prehistoric flint flakes and medieval to post medieval pottery fragments, but no Roman material.	TM 2477 9444		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF10209	Medieval moated site	Reportedly a medieval moated site, but further investigation has yet to take place.	TM 2576 9411		Medieval
MNF10210	Post medieval flax pit, Moat Farm	A long waterfilled pond, originally used for soaking flax in order to soften it prior to textile manufacture.	TM 2594 9408		Post-Medieval
MNF11301	Site of post medieval brickworks/brick kiln	This is the supposed site of a post medieval brickworks. According to an informant the Suffolk type kiln lay to the north of this area and was filled in around 1959, with the rest of the area housing drying sheds. Conflicting mapping evidence make this assertion hard to prove and no traces of activity are visible at the site which has now been levelled and planted with trees.	TM 2306 9644		Post-Medieval
MNF11917	Old Hall, Church Hill, Saxlingham Nethergate	This timber framed mansion is built on a 13th century moated site, and is one of the older mansion houses of England. It dates from the mid 17th century, with an 18th century panelled room, and important alterations and additions during 1900-1924. It was used as a hospital in World War I. Remains of early 20th century gardens and an 18th century stable have been recorded in the grounds of the house.	TM 2324 9714	II*	Medieval to Modern
MNF13174	Medieval/post-medieval building and features, Church Hill	Archaeological evaluations and excavations here in 2000 recorded an infilled water channel related to Old Hall and the clay base of an outbuilding. All these features are probably of late 15th to early 17th century date. A gold ring was reportedly found here in 1827 and subsequent investigations during the period 1983-2002 have found a variety of artefacts including two potentially Palaeolithic worked flints, Saxon and medieval	TM 23 97		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

		buckles and multi period pottery sherds. The large number of postmedieval pottery wasters suggests a kiln may once have been situated here. Fieldwalking in 2011 recovered Romano-British, Late Saxon/medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery.			
MNF15041	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments and two pieces of post medieval tile.	TM 2362 9489		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF15043	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered medieval pottery fragments and a piece of post medieval glazed pottery.	TM 2275 9489		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF16113	Multi-period pottery finds and undated wall	Fieldwalking in 1980 recovered Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments. A large quantity of undated but probably post medieval bricks forming a rectangle, noted in 1996, are thought to be the remains of a garden wall.	TM 2431 9444		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF16527	Hill House, Broaden Lane	This large H-shaped brick building dates to the early 17th century. However, all exterior details are 19th century, except for the central group of four octagonal chimneys, and circular windows in the west facing gables. Further investigation has shown that the south crosswing contains a medieval timber framed wall unrelated to the remainder of the present house. It has been claimed that Neolithic handaxes have been found within the grounds of this property, but this has not been substantiated.	TM 2339 9673	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF16365	Green Farm, Saxlingham Green	The fragments of a 16th century hall house survive here. The building shows 17th century extensions and alterations. This earlier structure was revealed when the building was subject to restoration. Pieces of medieval and post medieval pottery have been reportedly found in the garden of this property.	TM 2398 9668	II	Medieval to Modern
MNF17049	Site of Thorpe Rectory and multi-period finds	This house was converted into three cottages but has now reverted back to being a single building. It dates to the late 16 <sup>th</sup> century and takes the form of a timber frame faced in brick with a thatched roof. All the windows are 20th century imitations of older styles. North of the off-centre chimney stack the upper floor was formerly open to the roof. The roof now visible is an 18th century replacement.	TM 23 96	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF17697	Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age ring ditches and barrow	Aerial photography in 1977 recorded cropmarks identified as two ring ditches and a possible circular barrow. The nature of these features may suggest they are of Bronze Age date. Additionally, a number of surface finds have been retrieved from the site of these cropmarks including multi period pottery sherds and Neolithic flint pieces.	TM 238 973		Prehistoric
MNF17737	Possible site of Thorpe Manor	The remains of a moated enclosure have been identified here. This moat may indicate that this was the site of Thorpe Manor, a fact supported by documentary evidence. Finds of prehistoric flint tools and post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware have been made outside the moat.	TM 2266 9670		Medieval
MNF17857	Medieval and post-medieval finds	In 1981 a number of medieval pottery sherds were found at the eastern edge of this field. Metal-detecting in around 2005 recovered a small number of items, including a post-medieval jetton, medieval and post-medieval buckles and a postmedieval mount.	TM 2292 9660		Medieval to Post-Medieval

MNF19479	Church Hill Cottages	These rendered timber-framed cottages date to the 15th or 16th century. Originally there was a single cell house with gableend jetty, a very fine moulded queen post roof and a smoke bay. This was doubled in length by an extension with a clasped purlin roof.	TM 2306 9707	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF19309	Prehistoric flints and multi period pottery sherds, north/northeast of Thorpe church ruins	Fieldwalking here in 1983 and 1987 recovered various artefacts including a Neolithic flint scraper and struck flint flakes, sherds of Saxon Ipswich and Thetford Ware pottery and fragments of medieval coarse ware pottery. It has been suggested that the finds scatters here are indicative of three house sites.	TM 2312 9667		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF19310	Prehistoric flints and medieval pottery sherds	Fieldwalking here in 1983 recovered a number of prehistoric struck flints as well as sherds of coarse medieval pottery.	TM 2339 9664		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF19366	Prehistoric burnt flints	Fieldwalking in 1982 noted a scatter of prehistoric burnt flints, thought possibly to have been used in food preparation.	TM 2469 9489		Prehistoric
MNF21312	Old Carriers Arms, The Street	This former public house dates to the early 17th century and later. It is built from a rendered timber frame with a thatched roof. The timber frame is of a high quality with fine clasped purlin roof with windbracing. Internally, there are several original planked doors with a particularly fine example upstairs.	TM 2292 9719	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF22184	Prehistoric or Iron Age pottery sherds and a Roman coin	Fieldwalking before 1985 recovered prehistoric or Iron Age pottery sherds. Metal-detecting in 2017 recovered a Roman coin.	TM 23 97		Prehistoric to Roman
MNF22193	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds	Sometime before 1985 a number of medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the landscaped garden here as well as from the adjacent field. Fragments of medieval coarse ware were identified.	TM 2356 9661		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF22200	Site of post medieval house and multi period pottery sherds	This location was described as plot of land with a former cottage which was rebuilt in the 1970s. No house appears on the relevant mapping for the area, but a few sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery were recovered sometime before 1985.	TM 2536 9617		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF22201	Site of post medieval house and multi period pottery sherds	Sometime before 1985 this location was noted as the possible site of a post medieval house. A single medieval pottery sherd as well as several post medieval sherds were recovered from the small cultivated plot here.	TM 2546 9605		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF22234	Saxon and medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered one Late Saxon and one medieval pottery fragment.	TM 2393 9519		Saxon to Medieval
MNF22235	Multi-period pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered a piece of Late Saxon pottery, large quantities of medieval pottery fragments, some post medieval fragments and clay pipe stems.	TM 236 951		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF22236	Multi-period pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered a piece of Late Saxon pottery, medieval pottery fragments and large quantities of post medieval pottery fragments. Also found was a post medieval coin.	TM 2344 9517		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF22237	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2324 9525		Medieval to Post-Medieval

MNF22239	Multi-period pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered prehistoric worked flints, together with Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2353 9492		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF21993	Prehistoric burnt flints	A concentration of prehistoric burnt flints was noted prior to 1984.	TM 2430 9475		Prehistoric
MNF21994	Prehistoric burnt flints	A concentration of prehistoric burnt flints was noted prior to 1984.	TM 245 946		Prehistoric
MNF14051	Lathgreen Farm	This L-shaped building was probably originally timber framed. It dates to the late 16th century and has one wing as a separate kitchen. The walls replaced with brick in the 17th century. In the late 18th century it underwent grand refurbishment as a gentry residence, and a large ornate brick barn was built. Further alterations were made in the 19th century.	TM 2552 9685		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF24537	Possible Roman settlement and multi-period finds	Metal detecting here during 1987-91 recovered a range of Roman objects, including pottery sherds, roof tiles and bricks, coins, brooches, steelyard weights, a copper alloy bracelet and various strap, furniture and harness fittings. The size and diversity of this assemblage strongly suggests that some form of Roman settlement foci was present at this location. A notable number of the pottery sherds and metal objects are of 3rd- to 4th-century date, suggesting that activity may have peaked during the Late Roman period. Other finds recovered included ?Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints; medieval and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; medieval and post-medieval coins and a number of other metal objects. The metal finds included a Bronze Age copper alloy axe fragment; possible Early Saxon tweezers; a medieval copper alloy chrismatory (a small vessel initially identified as Roman) and belt mount; a post-medieval hooked tag, buckle spoon and copper alloy ring and undatable (but potentially Roman) iron and copper alloy metal working debris.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF25182	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking and metal detecting in 1989 recovered a fragment of possibly Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery, tile and brick fragments and a few pieces of medieval pottery. Also found were a Roman coin and a Saxon coin.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF28812	Roman pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1988 recovered Roman pottery fragments.	TM 255 940		Roman
MNF29682	Roman and post medieval object scatter	Metal detecting here in 1993 and later topsoil stripping in 1997 recorded a number of metal items. These included a Roman mortar terminal in shape of an ox head, a Roman dolphin type brooch and late post medieval and modern coins and metalwork.	TM 23 96		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF31567	Roman coin	In 1995 a Roman coin of Antoninus Pius was recorded at a metal detecting rally.	TM 25 95		Roman
MNF33202	Late Saxon silver coin	Metal detecting at this location during 1993 recovered a single Late Saxon silver coin.	Not displayed		Saxon

MNF3996	Manor Farm, The Green	An earthwork of a possible medieval moat or fishpond is visible on aerial photographs (S1-S3). This earthwork is located at TM 3100 9403, immediately to the north of Wood Farm at Hedenham. The ditches are up to 5m wide and define the south, west and east sides of a possible sub-rectangular enclosure. It has a slightly parallelogram shaped plan and measures at least 44m by 21m internally. No ditch earthwork is visible to form the northern side of the enclosure and it is possible that there was never one present. These earthworks could relate to a small moat or C-shaped fishpond of medieval date. No corresponding feature is marked on the 1839 Hedenham tithe map (S4) or later maps. The site is located immediately to the north of Wood Farm (NHER 43100), a 17th century house, which could have had a medieval precursor. The area of the site was a grass paddock in 1988 and the feature was still visible as a cropmark at that time.	TM 2385 9655		Unknown to Medieval
MNF40647	Cropmarks of a prehistoric hengiform monument and ring ditches, possible barrow cemetery	Aerial photography in 1996 recorded cropmarks that have been identified as a large hengiform monument and a number of ring ditches. The size of the ring ditches suggest they are early barrows, maybe part of a barrow cemetery, with the henge forming the central focus. Other anomalous mounds have been noted here.	TM 2343 9735		Prehistoric
MNF40595	Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age ring ditch and linear ditches	Aerial photography in 1996 recorded the cropmarks of a ring ditch and two linear ditches. It seems likely that the ring ditch relates to the linear barrow cemetery to the south (NHER 22184 and 17697).	TM 2354 9755		Prehistoric
MNF42029	The Hollies, The Street	A timber framed house, now much altered, but originally dating to the 17th century or earlier. The house seems to have been inserted into an earlier street frontage. Its height was raised in about 1700, although it probably retains its original chimney stack. In the 19th century the building was clad in brick, extended and given larger grounds. Buildings in the grounds include a 19th century bowling pavilion and a row of sheds.	TM 23769 94621	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF43281	Site with no archaeological finds or features, Church Hill	Investigations here in 2004 found nothing of archaeological significance.	TM 23194 97186		Unknown
MNF43326	Low Farm or Shotesham Barn, Wash Lane	This timber framed barn of three steads dates to the 15th/16th century. It has the remains of an unusual queenpost roof but otherwise survives intact. The porch is of later date and a number of other additions have been added recently.	TM 24788 97191	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF46731	Multi-period pottery finds	Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments were collected on the surface in 2003.	TM 23861 94470		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF50503	Nelson Hall	Dance hall belonging to adjacent public house, dated 1893. Red brick with pilastered walls.	TM 24055 94427		Modern
MNF56622	Winter's Grove, medieval woodland	A small but complete ancient coppice-with-standards woodland surrounded by a large medieval woodbank and ditch. Winter's Grove is one of four woodland areas included in the Shotesham-Woodton Hornbeam Woods Site of Special Scientific Interest.	TM 26779 94331		Medieval
MNF58626	Late Saxon, medieval and medieval/post medieval pottery	Late Saxon, medieval and medieval/post medieval pottery was recovered from a garden in 2009.	TM 2397 9443		Saxon to Post-Medieval

MNF59056	Late Neolithic rod and a Late Prehistoric blade	A Late Neolithic rod and a Late Prehistoric blade were recovered from allotments in 2009.	TM 2321 9702		Prehistoric
MNF59998	Shotesham Little Wood	An area of ancient woodland which was previously connected to Shotesham Great Wood.	TM 2532 9746		Medieval
MNF61407	Late Saxon suspension unit for censer or balance	Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered a Late Saxon suspension unit for a censer or balance.	TM 25 95		Saxon
MNF66015	Possible Palaeolithic flint handaxes or Neolithic axeheads, garden of Hill House	Several flint objects were reportedly found in the garden of Hill House during the excavation of a drainage trench in the 1970s. These were apparently identified as 'handaxes' before being thrown away. It has however been suggested that these were more likely to have been Neolithic flaked axeheads. The presence of five such objects in such close proximity may indicate that some form of hoard had been disturbed.	TM 2334 9675		Prehistoric
MNF66552	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 and 2015 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins and a hooked tag.	TM 25 94		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF66553	Roman and medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered a Roman coin and a medieval pot mend.	TM 25 93		Roman to Medieval
MNF67347	Post-medieval coins	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered post-medieval coins.	TM 24 97		Post-Medieval
MNF67514	Middle Bronze Age/Early Iron Age cauldron and medieval coins	Metal-detecting between 2014 and 2021 recovered an incomplete Middle Bronze Age/Early Iron Age cauldron and medieval coins.	TM 23 96		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF67901	Barns at Connaught House	Late 18th and 19th century outbuildings at Connaught House comprising barns and stable. A brief record of the buildings was made in 2014 ahead of planned conversion to residential use.	TM 2396 9446		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF68449	Neolithic axehead, and Roman cosmetic set	Metal-detecting before August 2014 and in 2017 recovered a Neolithic axehead and a Roman cosmetic set.	TM 26 96		Prehistoric to Roman
MNF69023	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins, a medieval jetton and post-medieval tokens; and a postmedieval/20th century unidentified gold object.	TM 25 95		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF70098	Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2017 recovered a Middle Saxon Merovingian tremissis, a Late Saxon stirrup terminal and a post-medieval buckle.	TM 23 97		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF70481	Middle Saxon to medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2018 recovered Roman and post-medieval coins; a Middle/Late Saxon strap-end and a medieval buckle.	TM 24 97		Saxon to Medieval
MNF70815	Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2016 and 2017 recovered an Iron Age pottery sherd and Roman coins as well as a Roman brooch fragment; a medieval buckle and a post-medieval cloth seal.	TM 23 97		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

MNF71511	Post-medieval coin	Metal-detecting in 2019 recovered a post-medieval coin.	TM 24 97		Post-Medieval
MNF72683	Middle Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2017 and 2018 recovered a Middle Saxon pin, a Late Saxon/medieval spindle whorl and a post-medieval token.	TM 25 93		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF73369	Roman brooch	Metal-detecting in 2019 recovered a Roman brooch.	TM 25 95		Roman
MNF76521	Post-medieval lead cloth seal	Metal-detecting at this location in 2021 recovered a post-medieval lead cloth seal.	TM 24 96		Post-Medieval
MNF76522	Post-medieval lead cloth seal	Metal-detecting at this location in 2021 recovered a post-medieval lead cloth seal.	TM 23 96		Post-Medieval
MNF10199	Probable Roman road	The course of a probable Roman road, marked on old maps.	TM 2521 9460		Roman
MNF10097	Mesolithic or later quartzite pebble macehead	In 1964 a perforated quartzite pebble macehead was found at this location. These objects are not closely datable, having been found in both Mesolithic and later prehistoric contexts.	TM 2227 9635		Prehistoric
MNF10100	Roman copper alloy coin	In 1955 a copper alloy Roman coin of Constantine I was found in the garden of the cottage here.	TM 229 970		Roman
MNF10115	Ruins of St Mary's Church, Saxlingham Thorpe	The church that once stood here probably originated in the Late Saxon period as shown by the design of the nave and the two Saxo-Norman phases visible in the chancel. Other features like the tower and buttresses date to around 1500. Repairs to the building stopped in 1684 and by 1687 the building was ruinous with materials being used to repair St Mary's Church in Saxlingham Nethergate (NHER 10124). The church probably fell out of use as villagers migrated away from Saxlingham Thorpe to other more hospitable locations in the valley.	TM 2307 9660		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF10121	Site of a post medieval brick kiln	This location was marked on a 1905 Ordnance Survey map as the site of a brick kiln. The area is now a flat stubble field with no trace of the kiln, although it is possible that it was located in the wood to the west rather than here.	TM 2475 9681		Post-Medieval
MNF10124	St Mary's Church, Saxlingham Nethergate	This church is set in a beautiful position, nestled between the Old Rectory and Old Hall. It traces its earliest origins to the Late Saxon period but much of the architecture, including the grand tower with brick and flint battlements, date to the 14th and 15 <sup>th</sup> centuries. The exterior was heavily restored in 1867 and the clock and sundial have been repaired more recently. Inside there is a fine collection of stained glass windows, with those in the south chancel being the earliest examples to be found in any Norfolk church. Visitors should also take note of the impressive 18th century memorial to John Baron and the chunky stone font decorated with roses and rather smug looking lions!	TM 2313 9720	II*	Saxon to Modern

MNF10185	St Margaret's Church, Hempnall	Although St Margaret's Church today is essentially the work of restorers, particularly those in 1857, it has very early origins, the nave and the remains of the chancel being Saxon or Saxo-Norman. The north aisle and the tower were built in about 1300 and the south aisle and porch in the 14th century. The 15th century saw the aisles and chancel extended. However, several reported fires in the church led to its extensive restoration in 1857, when the ruined chancel was largely demolished. Less extensive work was carried out at intervals throughout the 20th century. Today, the interior of the church is light and airy, with the altar brought forward into the nave. The 15th century font survives, its octagonal bowl decorated with lions and angels with shields.	TM 2412 9445	I	Saxon to Modern
MNF10190	Prehistoric burnt flints	A concentration of prehistoric burnt flints, thought possibly to have been used in food preparation, was noted in 1957 and 1985.	TM 2573 9472		Prehistoric
MNF14693	Krons Manor, formerly White House/Fairstead House	A large and elaborate plastered timber framed house, dating to about 1610. It has a separate kitchen wing of about the same date. There have been many later alterations and additions, but the house retains some original (and unusual) features.	TM 2357 9477	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14694	Barn at Krons Manor	A good example of a 16th century and later timber framed barn, now converted to residential use.	TM 2361 9477		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14695	Thatched Cottage	A 17th century thatched timber framed house, heavily restored in 1939, though most of the original braces and beams survive. The house has a wooden spiral staircase clad in brick, and a domed oven next to two large but now reduced fireplaces. The single storey 19th century extension reuses much older wooden beams.	TM 2363 9475	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14696	Lime Tree Cottage	A 17th or 18th century thatched brick-faced timber framed cottage. The building has an unusually large arcaded chimney stack that may indicate earlier origins.	TM 2387 9455	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14697	Forge Cottage and smithy	A house and smithy, first appearing in documentary records in 1642. The long house, probably 17th century in origin, is timber framed and plastered, with two small original mullioned windows on the upper floor, but otherwise much restored in 'Tudor' style in the 19th century. The group of smithy buildings and a chimney behind the house are of red brick with yellow brick trimmings.	TM 2394 9450	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF15909	Medieval and post-medieval features and multi-period finds from Ruslene, Connaught Park	Grounds of former vicarage house, demolished in 1744. A number of small-scale excavations were undertaken here between 1980 and 1984. This work identified two gravel surfaces and a number of medieval clay-lined possible storage pits. It has been suggested that the site may have been a quay during the medieval period. These excavations also recovered a range of finds, including a Lower Palaeolithic flint handaxe; burnt flints; Roman, Late Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; a Roman roof tile; a possible medieval malting tile and various other post-medieval and undatable objects. Additional Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered at the site in 2005.	TM 2398 9441		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF16528	Hill Cottages, Broaden Lane	This house was converted into three cottages but has now reverted back to being a single building. It dates to the late 16 <sup>th</sup> century and takes the form of a timber frame faced in	TM 2346 9669	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

		brick with a thatched roof. All the windows are 20th century imitations of older styles. North of the off-centre chimney stack the upper floor was formerly open to the roof. The roof now visible is an 18th century replacement.			
MNF16529	Old Rectory, Church Hill	This magnificent Georgian building was designed by Sir John Soane in 1784. It has a five bay form, with three central bays and one in each of the flanking wings. The impressive entrance way features a Doric porch and the roof has a beautiful pierced-rose cornice. Three large stone statues of a lion, unicorn and coat of arms were housed in the garden of this property. These came from the Royal Hotel, Lowestoft, demolished in 1974 and are said to date to around 1830.	TM 2310 9716	II*	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF16530	Orchard Cottage, Saxlingham Green	This 17th century brick cottage with pigeon holes is attached to an unusual 16th century timber framed building, which was once possibly a barn. The pattern of timbering seen here is common in the Midlands but not so in Norfolk. This perhaps suggests that the individual who owned this house originated from this area and did not wish to conform to local styles.	TM 2392 9668	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF16531	Adelaide House and The Cottage	Adelaide House dates to around 1700, with a timber frame construction and brick-shaped east gable. The interior was remodelled in 1790 and other alterations were made at a later date. The Cottage is also timber framed and dates to the 17 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier.	TM 2301 9707	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF17736	Queen Margaret Cottage, formerly Huntscroft/Dade's/Porch Cottage	This timber framed building is possibly of a unique type. It appears to be a 15th century remodelling of an older building on the longhouse-derivative pattern. It was subdivided in the 19th century and heavily altered in the 1980s. Medieval pottery sherds and a harness fitting have been found in the gardens of this property.	TM 2389 9666	II	Medieval to Modern
MNF17052	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1980 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments, post medieval clay pipe stems and pieces of modern glass and pottery.	TM 2318 9537		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF17917	Old Vicarage	A timber framed wattle and daub house, built in a double pile. A two storeyed crenellated Gothic frontage with a central arch was added in the early 19th century, when the interior of the original house was altered.	TM 2406 9449	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF18378	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1982 recovered a fragment of medieval pottery and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2397 9453		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF19480	Hall Farmhouse, Saxlingham Green	This timber-framed farmhouse was built in a number of stages. The two bays to the south of the off centre chimney stack are from the 16th century, the bay to the north of the chimney stack is 17th century and the bay to the south of the chimney is late 17th/18th century in date. All of the original windows have been replaced but much of the roof structure remains in the manner it was in when erected.	TM 245 968		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF19721	Beechview, The Street	This building was formerly a Post Office. It dates to the late 16th century with later additions and alterations. The rendered timber frame features two queenpost trusses with highly cambered ties and arched braces, and these were the main reason for its listing.	TM 2295 9710	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF21486	Prehistoric flints and multiple period pottery sherds	In 1985 a number of artefacts were retrieved from spoil produced by the digging of foundations here. These finds consisted of two prehistoric flint scrapers, a sherd of Roman greyware pottery and a sherd of a late medieval ware.	TM 2313 9707		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF21311	25 The Street	This cottage opposite the War Memorial dates to around 1600 and used to be a school. It takes the form of a two bay, timberframed cottage with a brick gable wall. The most noteworthy feature of this building is the fine clasped purlin roof.	TM 2296 9710	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF21313	Yew Cottage, The Street	This former farmhouse date to the 17th century and later. It takes the form of five timber-framed bays faced with bricks. Interesting features include a winding stair on the entrance side and a blocked diamond mullioned window in the stair bay.	TM 2292 9723	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF21314	Saxlingham House, The Street	This early 16th century house is a timber-framed construction topped with a thatched roof. It was formerly the Bowling Green Public House but is now a residential property. It stands two storeys high and features off centre and gable end chimney stacks. The interior has undergone recent alterations but features an original inglenook fireplace and an arched door of possible medieval date.	TM 2290 9736	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF22185	Medieval church door at Holly Cottage, The Green	The cottage built here sometime after 1840 contains the original door to Saxlingham Thorpe church. Two medieval pottery sherds were also found in the adjacent garden.	TM 2467 9654	II	Modern
MNF22186	Medieval church font, at Dairy Farm	The 13th century font from Thorpe church ruins (NHER 10115) has been built into a 19th century garden wall here.	TM 2382 9661		Medieval
MNF22190	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds, from the Cricketers Inn	Sometime prior to 1985 a number of medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were retrieved from the gardens of the public house here. One of the sherds was identified as medieval greyware pottery.	TM 2413 9668		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF22191	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds	Sometime before 1985 a collection of medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the garden of the pair of cottages here. Pieces of medieval coarse ware were amongst the types identified.	TM 2435 9667		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF22197	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds	Sometime prior to 1985 a collection of pottery sherds was retrieved from here. The majority of the fragments were of a post medieval date although a single sherd of medieval coarse ware was identified.	TM 2429 9669		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF22198	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds	Sometime before 1985 single sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery were recovered from this location. The post medieval sherd was identified as Staffordshire Ware.	TM 2437 9657		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF22199	Site of post medieval windmill	According to a map of 1840 this was the location of a windmill. It was supposedly demolished in 1888, with the materials being used to build the Mill Cottages, of which the original mill house is No.3.	TM 2277 9717		Post-Medieval
MNF22086	Corner Cottage, Pitts Hill	This timber-framed house is a rare example of a 16th century barn conversion. The cart entrance has been infilled with studwork incorporating a window. A returned gable-end with stack was added to north end during the 17th century. The inserted floor is of reused 15th/16th century beams. It has three cells and two storeys with the stair in the centre bay. The south gable-end with stack is a later addition. It has a good clasped purlin roof with wind bracing and occasional queen struts.	TM 2295 9709	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF24251	Neolithic flint scraper, northwest of Mudhole	Fieldwalking here in 1987 recovered a single Neolithic scraper made from brown stained flint.	TM 2311 9625		Prehistoric
MNF28629	Medieval seal matrix	Metal detecting here in 1991 recovered a medieval copper alloy seal matrix. The seal matrix was circular and had an Agnus Dei motif accompanied by a legend. This seal matrix had very crisp details and was a fine example of its type.	TM 25 96		Medieval
MNF29778	Roman object scatter and probable settlement	Metal detecting and fieldwalking at this location during 1993-94 recovered a variety of Roman artefacts. Finds included numerous coins, a flue tile fragment, an incomplete armlet and shell gritted ware pottery sherds. This is likely to represent an area of Romano-British settlement.	TM 23 96		Roman
MNF29683	Roman metal find	Metal detecting in 1992 recovered a Roman finger ring or the drop handle from a Roman box.	TM 24 94		Roman
MNF30189	Bronze Age metal find	A Bronze Age copper alloy flanged axehead was found before 1993. No further details are known.	TM 2586 9418		Prehistoric
MNF33230	Medieval belt mount	Metal detecting here in 1997 retrieved a square-shaped medieval bronze belt mount decorated with lombardic letters.	TM 22 97		Medieval
MNF31247	Hall Farm House, The Green	This timber-framed hall house dates mainly to the 16th century, as an inserted chimney stack and the rebuilt parlour are of 17th century date. The original roof would have been thatched but it is now pantiled. A single storey extension to the north was added in 1985, incorporating part of an earlier outshut.	TM 2429 9672	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF39918	Bronze Age palstave	Metal detecting here in 2000 recovered two parts of a Middle Bronze Age palstave chisel from ploughsoil.	TM 23 96		Prehistoric
MNF41179	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1984 recovered a piece of medieval pottery and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2398 9450		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF41197	Manor Farm, The Street, Hempnall	Although much altered, this house originated as a 17th century timber framed dwelling, which was then heightened and had a chimney stack inserted. A rear wing was added later, and the whole building much altered and clad in brick in about 1800. The main façade may be an even later addition.	TM 2401 9451	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF46728	Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 2004 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 24058 94427		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF48364	Connaught House	An 18th century two storey painted brick house with a black pantiled roof. It has a large 20th century single storey shop projecting to the right.	TM 23983 94482	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48365	Fairstead Lane Farmhouse	A 17th century timber framed farmhouse, brick faced and painted.	TM 23517 95055	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF48367	Grove Farmhouse, Fairstead Lane	A 17th century plastered timber framed house with a brick faced south wall. The windows and doors are modern replacements.	TM 22570 95546	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48368	Tye Cottage	A 17th century timber framed house, clad in brick in the 18th century, with a hipped pantiled roof.	TM 24430 94360	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48369	Kirkstone, The Long House and Post Office	A long 17th century timber framed plastered range with a steep black glazed tile roof and gable ends.	TM 24111 94420	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48371	Lord Nelson public house	An early 19th century painted brick house, two storeys high with three window bays and a slate roof. The north end has a later 19th century adjoining brick addition.	TM 24073 94430	II	Modern
MNF48372	Manor Cottages	A range of four red brick cottages with the date 1771 made out in blue brick on the west end gable.	TM 23859 94676	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48373	Manor Farm Cottage	A late 18th century two storey red brick cottage with a pantiled roof and gable ends.	TM 24002 94508	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48375	Moat Farm, Road Green	A 17th or 18th century two storey timber framed house, much altered, its front faced with painted brick. It has a later pantiled roof with gable ends, a 19th century rear wing and a modern conservatory on its south end.	TM 25934 93994	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48378	Pevensey House, The Street	A 17th or 18th century painted brick house with later alterations. It has a steep black glazed pantile roof and gable ends.	TM 23848 94577	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48379	Priory Cottage and Smithy Cottage	A 17th century two storey timber framed house, encased in brick in the 20th century. It has a steep modern tiled roof with gable ends and a single storey west wing.	TM 24047 94462	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48395	Wood Farmhouse	A two storey 17th century brick house with later alterations. The roof of the house has black glazed pantiles and parapeted gable ends.	TM 22294 95403	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50741	20th century telephone box, Wash Lane	This telephone kiosk is of the K6 Type designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. They were made by various contractors using cast iron. The booth is square-shaped with a domed roof.	TM 2298 9710	II	Modern
MNF50742	The Old School, Church Hill	This former school probably dates to the 18th century. It is built from a rendered timber frame with thatched roofing. The west gable-end features particularly fine windows with coloured leaded diamond glazing. A later low extension has been added to the rear with a crenellated parapet.	TM 2302 9710	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50743	Tudor Cottage, Church Hill	This cottage dates to the early 18th century with later additions. It is made from colour-washed brick with thatched and pantiled roofs. It has ground floor windows beneath skewback arches and rectangular hood moulds. Of interest is the offcentre chimney stack with decorative 19th century brick shafts.	TM 2301 9712	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50744	The Lilacs, Church Hill	This former school dates to the mid 19th century. It is built from colour-washed brick with slate roofing, and only stands a single storey high. The shallow roof features crow-	TM 2315 9706	II	Modern

		stepped gables and a central axial chimney stack to complement the other sited on the rear pitch of the north gable-end.			
MNF50771	The Old Bakery, The Street	This dwelling is probably of 18th century date with later refurbishment. The timber frame is faced with colour-washed brick to the street façade. The street facade has three 18th century windows and a planked front door with cover strips. However, the rear wing has modern fenestration.	TM 2295 9712	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50089	Late Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval pottery	Metal-detecting in 2006 and 2013 recovered a medieval coin and a fragment of a possible Late Saxon strap end.	TM 24150 94549		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF50905	Nethergate Cottage, The Street	This cottage dates to the first half of the 19th century. It is a colour-washed brick structure with a pantiled roof standing two storeys high. The central porch has a shallow gable and later lean-to hood. The roof has a single central axial chimney stack.	TM 2289 9734	II	Modern
MNF53492	Saxlingham Hall, The Green	This former mansion is now nursing home. It dates to the 18th century, although there are extensive Victorian additions to the rear of the house. It is constructed of brick with black pantiled roofing featuring a central axial chimney stack with three octagonal shafts.	TM 2454 9665	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53493	Cannon Cottage and adjoining cottage, The Green	This pair of cottages date to the early 19th century with earlier cores. They are probably constructed from a timber frame faced with brick. They feature 20th century porches and massive external gable-end chimney stacks.	TM 2436 9668	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53494	Sallett's Farmhouse, The Street	This farmhouse dates to the 19th century with an earlier core. Its construction is probably a timber frame faced with partly colour-washed brick. The doorway is opposite an off-centre axial chimney stack and there is also one gable-end chimney stack.	TM 2290 9739	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53695	Boundary wall to the Rectory, The Street	This former walled garden dates to around 1800. It is surrounded by a tall brick wall with pilasters and brick-on-edge coping.	TM 2297 9718	II	Modern
MNF53728	Manor Cottage, Broaden Lane	This former farmhouse was converted into two cottages, but now exists as a single cottage. It dates to the 17th century and but has later features including 18th and 19th century windows and a modern gabled porch.	TM 2380 9656	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53856	Belcoombe Lodge, The Street	This former lodge dates to around 1800. It is built from colour-washed brick with a pantiled roof. It has a symmetrical façade and central porch with a shallow gable which was a later addition. The roof has two chimney stacks at the rear.	TM 2290 9732	II	Modern
MNF56912	Cropmark of possible ring ditch	Circular cropmark, possible ring ditch, although probably a pond.	TM 25234 94535		Unknown
MNF60353	Roman and medieval metal objects	Metal detecting revealed a Roman decorated object, a medieval key and a medieval coin.	TM 23 96		Roman to Medieval
MNF61490	Hempnall Community School	A flint and brick two-room school surviving very much as on the 1847 drawings with some 1898 extensions.	TM 2396 9456		Modern
MNF61509	Saxlingham Nethergate Voluntary Controlled School	This small two-three-room school was completely rebuilt in 1902 in a plain Board School style when it replaced the old school (NHER 45706).	TM 2318 9705		Modern

MNF63522	Late Saxon pottery sherd	A stray find of one sherd of Late Saxon pottery was made in April 2011.	TM 232 969		Saxon
MNF67346	Medieval/post-medieval weight	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered a medieval/post-medieval lead weight.	TM 24 97		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF67833	Medieval coin	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered a medieval coin.	TM 24 96		Medieval
MNF69387	Medieval coin	Metal-detecting before June 2016 recovered a medieval coin.	TM 24 96		Medieval
MNF73750	World War One memorial, Saxlingham Nethergate	World War One memorial constructed from red brick and stone, in the form of a pyramidal roofed structure, with a central market cross to the top, over a plinth. This memorial was erected in June 1921 to commemorate ninety-seven local men who served in World War One, sixteen of which died. The memorial was Listed Grade II in November 2017.	TM 2298 9710	II	Modern
MNF76520	Medieval coin	Metal-detecting at this location in 2021 recovered a medieval coin.	TM 24 96		Medieval
<b>Norfolk HER 'Event' Records:</b>					
ENF135791	Building Survey (Historic Building Recording) at Manor Farmhouse, Saxlingham Nethergate by I Morris, June 2013	Building Recording.	TM 2382 9657		
ENF87085	Trial Trench by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Church Hill, Saxlingham Nethergate, March 2000	Trial Trenching indicated the presence of a leet or channel probably connected to the moated site or later pond.	TM 2318 9718		
ENF95610	Watching Brief by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Church Hill, Saxlingham Nethergate, February 2004	A watching brief was undertaken on a small outbuilding at Church Hill, Saxlingham Nethergate. It was proposed to convert the small brick built structure into a church room. The excavation of footings, a pit for a septic tank and service trenches were observed.	TM 2319 9718		
ENF138434	Building Survey (Historic Building Recording) by P. Wilding at Connaught House, Hempnall, June 2014	Building Recording.	TM 2396 9446		
<b>Historic Landscape Characterisation:</b>					

HNF33852	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	20 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure.			
HNF33780, HNF33787, HNF33839, HNF33840	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	Boundary loss.			
HNF33736, HNF33841	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	Boundary loss – with relict element.			
<b>SUB-SITES 7I-7L</b>					
<b>Norfolk HER 'Monument' Records:</b>					
MNF69023	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins, a medieval jetton and post-medieval tokens; and a postmedieval/20th century unidentified gold object.	TM 25 95		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF10162	Money Grove	The name of this site may suggest that coins were found here at some point in the past.	TM 282 952		Unknown
MNF61407	Late Saxon suspension unit for censer or balance	Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered a Late Saxon suspension unit for a censer or balance.	TM 25 95		Saxon
MNF29782	Soilmarks of possible medieval moat	Aerial photographs taken in 1989 show the soilmarks of a possible moat at this location. This moat is probably of medieval date and the photographs show that it is overlain by later field boundaries.	TM 2762 9491		Medieval
MNF55053	Medieval buckle	Metal detecting in this area during 2007 recovered a fine medieval buckle frame made from copper alloy.	TM 27 95		Medieval
MNF61340	Late Saxon and medieval artefacts	Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered probably Late Saxon and medieval pottery, a medieval coin and buckle.	TM 27 94		Saxon to Medieval
MNF67521	Roman, Early Saxon and medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered Roman and medieval coins as well as Roman and Early Saxon metal objects. The metal finds include Roman brooches, a finger ring, bracelet terminal, tumbler lock slide key and knife or other implement handle and an Early Saxon brooch.	TM 26 96		Roman to Medieval
MNF74300	Medieval papal bulla	Metal-detecting at this location in 2021 recovered a medieval lead papal bulla of Pope Gregory IX (AD 1227-1241).	TM 28 95		Medieval
MNF74763	Possible site of Woodton Hall (pre 1694) or the Hermitage Garden	This is the site of a possible medieval moat, which is still water filled and possessing steep sides. The north end is now a large pond, but the remaining features do seem to be part of a complex of rectangular enclosures which could be a moat and outer yards. It is	TM 2851 9517		Medieval

		possible that this is the site of the Old Woodton Hall or Hermitage Garden (see also NHER 10157 and 10207). Previously recorded under NHER 10156 (which now only documents unstratified finds recovered from the field immediately to the west).			
MNF10155	Possible site of the Hermitage Garden	Aerial photographs taken in 1989 show a moat and several linear features at this location. The area is known as Hermitage Plantation, and as such it could be the location of the 17th century Hermitage Garden known to exist in the area (the other possible site is NHER 10207).	TM 2816 9501		Post-Medieval
MNF10156	Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2007 and 2017 recovered ?Late Saxon, medieval and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton and a range of other, Roman to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Roman steelyard weight; a Middle/Late Saxon strap end; a Late Saxon stirrup-strap mount; medieval dress accessories, a furniture fitting, key and horse harness pendant and a medieval/post-medieval spur fragment. A possible medieval moated site immediately to the east of this field (possibly the site of the Old Woodton Hall or Hermitage Garden) is now recorded separately, as NHER 66019.	TM 2818 9527		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF22200	Site of post medieval house and multi period pottery sherds	This location was described as plot of land with a former cottage which was rebuilt in the 1970s. No house appears on the relevant mapping for the area, but a few sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery were recovered sometime before 1985.	TM 2536 9617		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF22201	Site of post medieval house and multi period pottery sherds	Sometime before 1985 this location was noted as the possible site of a post medieval house. A single medieval pottery sherd as well as several post medieval sherds were recovered from the small cultivated plot here.	TM 2546 9605		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF24537	Possible Roman settlement and multi-period finds	Metal detecting here during 1987-91 recovered a range of Roman objects, including pottery sherds, roof tiles and bricks, coins, brooches, steelyard weights, a copper alloy bracelet and various strap, furniture and harness fittings. The size and diversity of this assemblage strongly suggests that some form of Roman settlement foci was present at this location. A notable number of the pottery sherds and metal objects are of 3rd- to 4th-century date, suggesting that activity may have peaked during the Late Roman period. Other finds recovered included ?Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints; medieval and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; medieval and post-medieval coins and a number of other metal objects. The metal finds included a Bronze Age copper alloy axe fragment; possible Early Saxon tweezers; a medieval copper alloy chrismatory (a small vessel initially identified as Roman) and belt mount; a post-medieval hooked tag, buckle spoon and copper alloy ring and undatable (but potentially Roman) iron and copper alloy metal working debris.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF55054	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2007 and 2015 recovered a medieval pottery sherd; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a medieval and post-medieval jetton and undatable, Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an undatable copper alloy ring; a Roman brooch; medieval buckles, a strap-end, horse harness fitting and mount, padlock and harness pendant; a medieval/post-medieval leg	TM 28 94		Roman to Post-Medieval

		and foot of a copper alloy vessel and post-medieval harness mounts, an enamelled buckle, tap spigot and the terminal of a scale tang knife.			
MNF58547	Roman, medieval and post-medieval find scatter	Metal-detecting in 2009 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins, a Roman brooch and medieval and post-medieval objects. Metal-detecting in September 2010 recovered, medieval incomplete buckle plate, incomplete tinned strap-end, composite folding clasp and a post-medieval incomplete tinned crotal bell.	TM 27 94		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF32723	World War Two decoy airfield	A night time decoy for Hardwick airfield. Called a 'Q' type, this decoy consisted of rows of electrical lighting made to look like airfield flightpaths, and was designed to divert attention away from the real airfield.	TM 256 952		Modern
MNF14051	Lathgreen Farm	This L-shaped building was probably originally timber framed. It dates to the late 16th century and has one wing as a separate kitchen. The walls replaced with brick in the 17th century. In the late 18th century it underwent grand refurbishment as a gentry residence, and a large ornate brick barn was built. Further alterations were made in the 19th century.	TM 2552 9685		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF56622	Winter's Grove, medieval woodland	A small but complete ancient coppice-with-standards woodland surrounded by a large medieval woodbank and ditch. Winter's Grove is one of four woodland areas included in the Shotesham-Woodton Hornbeam Woods Site of Special Scientific Interest.	TM 26779 94331		Medieval
MNF31567	Roman coin	In 1995 a Roman coin of Antoninus Pius was recorded at a metal detecting rally.	TM 25 95		Roman
MNF68449	Neolithic axehead, and Roman cosmetic set	Metal-detecting before August 2014 and in 2017 recovered a Neolithic axehead and a Roman cosmetic set.	TM 26 96		Prehistoric to Roman
MNF73369	Roman brooch	Metal-detecting in 2019 recovered a Roman brooch.	TM 25 95		Roman
MNF10190	Prehistoric burnt flints	A concentration of prehistoric burnt flints, thought possibly to have been used in food preparation, was noted in 1957 and 1985.	TM 2573 9472		Prehistoric
MNF14050	Oaks Farm (formerly Nobb's Farm and Shorten's Farm)	This L-shaped house has a timber frame that was partially replaced in brick during the 18th and 20th centuries. One wing has a fine brick gable wall, apparently of 16th century date. The main block has three-cells and two storeys with a lobby entrance plan. This very ornate early 17th century house is notable because it exists in such an isolated location.	TM 2770 9568	II*	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF38290	Hill House Farm	This 16th-17th century timber frame and brick building has a glazed pantile roof. It has a possible hall and cross passage plan with flanking wings. The left-hand gabled bay is set forward and jettied. The off centre chimneystack has two octagonal shafts, and a similar chimneystack exists on the right-hand stepped gable. The main section of the building has a massive roll moulded beam and the left-hand wing has roll moulding and foliage decoration.	TM 2783 9450	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF10160	Possible Roman road	This is the course of a possible Roman road, visible in a pattern of straight roads, hedges, field and parish boundaries.	TM 2721 9704		Roman
MNF10199	Probable Roman road	The course of a probable Roman road, marked on old maps.	TM 2521 9460		Roman
<b>Historic Landscape Characterisation:</b>					
HNF34517	Pre-18 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure	Coaxial enclosure			
HNF34510, HNF34564, HNF34565, HNF34560, HNF34566	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	Boundary loss			
<b>SITE 8</b>					
<b>Norfolk HER 'Monument' Records:</b>					
MNF11658	Palaeolithic flint flakes	In 1976 five Palaeolithic flint flakes were recovered from the ploughed surface here. Some showed signs of retouching and they were identified as of "Acheulean or Clactonian" type.	TM 2614 9752		Prehistoric
MNF10121	Site of a post medieval brick kiln	This location was marked on a 1905 Ordnance Survey map as the site of a brick kiln. The area is now a flat stubble field with no trace of the kiln, although it is possible that it was located in the wood to the west rather than here.	TM 2475 9681		Post-Medieval
MNF10125	Roman coin	In 1973 a Roman sestertius of Septimus Severus was found in the garden of this property.	TM 2528 9810		Roman
MNF11659	Prehistoric flint implements	In 1976 a scatter of prehistoric flint implements were recovered from the ploughed surface here. A number of flint scrapers and cores were identified.	TM 2588 9718		Prehistoric
MNF17177	Neolithic flint axehead	Fieldwalking in this area during 1981 recovered a broken flint axehead. The axehead showed signs of polishing and was dated to the Neolithic period.	TM 2546 9797		Prehistoric
MNF17178	Neolithic flint axehead	Fieldwalking here in 1981 recovered a broken part-polished flint axe. This axe was believed to be of Neolithic date.	TM 2573 9725		Prehistoric
MNF28629	Medieval seal matrix	Metal detecting here in 1991 recovered a medieval copper alloy seal matrix. The seal matrix was circular and had an Agnus Dei motif accompanied by a legend. This seal matrix had very crisp details and was a fine example of its type.	TM 25 96		Medieval

MNF31684	Neolithic flint arrowhead	Fieldwalking in this area during 1995 recovered a Neolithic flint arrowhead.	TM 2536 9859		Prehistoric
MNF55145	Bronze Age and medieval finds.	Metal detecting in this area during 2007 recovered a Middle Bronze Age palstave, a Late Bronze Age socketed axehead, and a decorative medieval stud.	TM 26 97		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF67374	Medieval to post-medieval coins	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered medieval to post-medieval coins.	TM 25 97		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF67376	Post-medieval coin	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered a post-medieval coin.	TM 25 97		Post-Medieval
MNF69321	Medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2017 recovered a medieval coin.	TM 25 97		Medieval
MNF10126	Multi-period finds, Stubb's Green	In 1971 and 1987 a variety of objects were retrieved from the site of the old cottage that once stood here. Finds included a post medieval witch bottle, post medieval inkwells and bootblackening bottles along with a Roman ferrule and part of a post medieval bronze latch.	TM 25 98		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF10148	Roman pottery sherds	Roman pottery sherds have been recorded at this location.	TM 252 969		Roman
MNF17175	Neolithic, medieval and post-medieval finds	Fieldwalking here during 1981 recovered a Neolithic flint borer, while metal-detecting in 2015 and 2016 recovered medieval coins and a post-medieval harness mount.	TM 25 97		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF19481	Malthouse Farm	This lobby entrance house dates to about 1600 and has a timber frame partly replaced in brick. A later 17th century brick returned gable end with chimneystack has been added. Most of the fenestration is 18th-19th century but the porch is modern. The original winding staircase on the entrance side of the chimneystack survives. The associated stable block dates to around 1800 and the original three bays are defined by pilasters.	TM 2544 9853	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF19510	Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints	In 1983 a number of prehistoric flint implements were recovered from the ploughed field surface here. Tool types identified included a flaked punch of flint, flint cores, scrapers, an awl and a small patinated blade and several unpatinated coarse flakes. These items dated to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.	TM 254 984		Prehistoric
MNF19511	Neolithic flint axehead	In 1983 a Neolithic flint axehead was recovered from the ploughed field surface here. The axe had a broken and re-flaked cutting edge.	TM 252 979		Prehistoric
MNF20100	Multi-period finds	Metal-detecting between 1983 and 2022 recovered Late Prehistoric worked flints; Roman, Early/Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; a Roman quern stone; Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons; post-medieval tokens and a range of other, undated and Late Iron Age to post-medieval metal objects. These metal	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

		finds include an undated copper alloy ring, casting waste and weights; a Late Iron Age brooch; Late Iron Age/Roman brooches; Roman brooches, steelyard weights, furniture fittings, finger rings, a bracelet fragment, ferrule, pin, stylus, surgical instrument, military harness mount, ?figurine plinth or pedestal and copper alloy metalworking debris; a Roman/Early Saxon military buckle; Roman to post-medieval lead weights; a Middle Saxon brooch; a Middle/Late Saxon silvered Anglo-Scandinavian mount from an unidentified object; Late Saxon furniture fitting, a buckle and dress component; a Late Saxon to post-medieval spindle whorl; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval pot mends, a spur fragment, unidentified object, pendent mount, pendent purse frame and finger ring; medieval/post-medieval book fittings, copper alloy finger rings, a rumbler bell, scale-tang knife end-cap, copper alloy vessel fragments and lead weight and post-medieval crotal bells, harness mounts, spur fragments, a clapper bell, rotary key, book clasp, harness fitting, thimble, lead weight and lead powder-charge cap.			
MNF21309	Hill View and Henstead Cottage	This pair of cottages were probably formerly combined as a farmhouse. They date to the 17th century and later and have rendered timber frames and thatched roofs. They have two surviving six-light chamfered mullioned windows and an offcentre axial chimneystack as well as a gable chimneystack.	TM 2560 9847	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF22200	Site of post medieval house and multi period pottery sherds	This location was described as plot of land with a former cottage which was rebuilt in the 1970s. No house appears on the relevant mapping for the area, but a few sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery were recovered sometime before 1985.	TM 2536 9617		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF22201	Site of post medieval house and multi period pottery sherds	Sometime before 1985 this location was noted as the possible site of a post medieval house. A single medieval pottery sherd as well as several post medieval sherds were recovered from the small cultivated plot here.	TM 2546 9605		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF14051	Lathgreen Farm	This L-shaped building was probably originally timber framed. It dates to the late 16th century and has one wing as a separate kitchen. The walls replaced with brick in the 17th century. In the late 18th century it underwent grand refurbishment as a gentry residence, and a large ornate brick barn was built. Further alterations were made in the 19th century.	TM 2552 9685		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF24537	Possible Roman settlement and multi-period finds	Metal detecting here during 1987-91 recovered a range of Roman objects, including pottery sherds, roof tiles and bricks, coins, brooches, steelyard weights, a copper alloy bracelet and various strap, furniture and harness fittings. The size and diversity of this assemblage strongly suggests that some form of Roman settlement foci was present at this location. A notable number of the pottery sherds and metal objects are of 3rd- to 4th-century date, suggesting that activity may have peaked during the Late Roman period. Other finds recovered included ?Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints; medieval and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; medieval and post-medieval coins and a number of other metal objects. The metal finds included a Bronze Age copper alloy axe fragment; possible Early Saxon tweezers; a medieval copper alloy chrismatory (a small vessel initially identified as Roman) and belt mount; a post-medieval hooked tag, buckle	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

		spoon and copper alloy ring and undatable (but potentially Roman) iron and copper alloy metal working debris.			
MNF25613	Multi-period finds	Metal-detecting between 1989 and 2023 recovered Neolithic worked flints; Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman and medieval to post-medieval coins; post-medieval jettons and tokens; undated copper alloy casting waste and a range of other, Iron Age to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Late Iron Age/Roman harness loop or miniature terret; Roman brooches, terrets, a finger ring, pin, lead steelyard weight and copper alloy vessel fragments; a Middle Saxon enamelled disc; a Late Saxon stirrup-strap mount and bridle side-link from horse harness; Late Saxon to post-medieval lead weights; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval dagger fragments, a bell, knife handle, horse-harness pendant (with a coat of arms relating to the Clare family) and lead pot mends; medieval/post-medieval candlestick fragments, a pin, purse frame, copper alloy vessel fragments, copper alloy vessel repairs, copper alloy rings and a silver socketed knife terminal and post-medieval clapper bell fragments, book clasps, crotal bells, coin weights, harness mounts, a book clasp, key, furniture handle back-plate, lead musket ball, lead powder flask cap and lead cloth seals.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF31567	Roman coin	In 1995 a Roman coin of Antoninus Pius was recorded at a metal detecting rally.	TM 25 95		Roman
MNF40079	Brooke Wood	An area of ancient woodland, with a wide wood bank, probably dating to the medieval or the post medieval period. The wood is the same size and shape as when it was depicted on Faden's map of 1797.	TM 2719 9857		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF43326	Low Farm or Shotesham Barn, Wash Lane	This timber framed barn of three steads dates to the 15th/16th century. It has the remains of an unusual queenpost roof but otherwise survives intact. The porch is of later date and a number of other additions have been added recently.	TM 24788 97191	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF46961	Uppgate Green Farm, Brooke Road	This 18th century house is made from brick with a pantile roof. It has two storeys and three bays with a pedimented offcentre porch. It has tumbled gables with external chimneystacks. Attached to the north is a former bothy, also of 18th century date and of similar construction. The former gable chimneystack serves a cambered fireplace inside.	TM 25987 98089	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF54903	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal detecting at this location between 2006 and 2022 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, Roman strap fittings and medieval harness mounts.	TM 25 98		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF59998	Shotesham Little Wood	An area of ancient woodland which was previously connected to Shotesham Great Wood.	TM 2532 9746		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF61407	Late Saxon suspension unit for censer or balance	Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered a Late Saxon suspension unit for a censer or balance.	TM 25 95		Saxon

MNF62154	Neolithic part-polished flint axehead	A Neolithic part-polished flint axehead was recovered as a stray find in 2011.	TM 25 98		Prehistoric
MNF62139	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2011 and 2015 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins and Roman and medieval to postmedieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman finger ring; medieval buckles, a lead weight and copper alloy ring; a medieval/post-medieval button and a post-medieval white-metal-coated buckle and harness mount.	TM 25 98		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF62595	Maltyard cottage, Brooke Road	The cottage is part of the 19th century grade II listed barn which is associated with the stable block to Malthouse Farm (NHER19481).	TM 25423 98554	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF66394	Mesolithic to Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Gardening and metal-detecting between 2010 and 2017 recovered prehistoric worked flint, including a Mesolithic/Neolithic flint blade, Early Neolithic scraper and Neolithic/Bronze Age scraper and flake; Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds and a post-medieval jetton and strip of lead.	TM 25 98		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF66793	Middle Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 and 2015 recovered a Late Saxon pottery sherd; a Middle Saxon Carolingian denier of Louis the Pious and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Saxon stirrup mount; a Late Saxon/medieval prick spur, stirrup-strap mount and unusual buckle; a medieval lead pot mend and strap fitting; medieval/postmedieval lead weights, a buckle and a copper alloy vessel fragment and post-medieval clapper and crotal bell fragments, an unusual ball-headed pin, harness mount, buckle and a hooked suspension mount from a sword belt.	Not displayed		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF66601	Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 and 2015 recovered a post-medieval coin as well as a Late Saxon to post-medieval spindle whorl, a medieval lead pot mend, a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment and post-medieval buckles.	TM 25 98		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF66602	Medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 and 2017 recovered a medieval pottery sherd; Late Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval coins; postmedieval jettons and Roman, medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman button-and-loop fastener; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval pot mend and harness or strap stud; medieval/postmedieval copper alloy vessel fragments and a 'paper-clip' rivet and a post-medieval book clasp, harness mount, toy cannon and crotal bells.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF66605	Roman and medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered a Roman brooch and a medieval pot mend.	TM 26 98		Roman to Medieval
MNF66897	Post-medieval crotal bell	Metal-detecting in 2014/2015 recovered a post-medieval crotal bell.	TM 25 98		Post-Medieval
MNF67375	Roman and medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2015 and 2017 recovered Roman and medieval coins as well as a medieval key.	TM 25 97		Roman to Medieval
MNF67521	Roman, Early Saxon and medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered Roman and medieval coins as well as Roman and Early Saxon metal objects. The metal finds include Roman brooches, a finger ring,	TM 26 96		Roman to Medieval

		bracelet terminal, tumbler lock slide key and knife or other implement handle and an Early Saxon brooch.			
MNF68255	Iron Age to Early Saxon and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2015 and 2016 recovered Roman and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman coins and Iron Age to Early Saxon and medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an Iron Age brooch; a Roman brooch; a Roman/Early Saxon bracelet fragment and a medieval seal matrix.	TM 26 97		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF68449	Neolithic axehead, and Roman cosmetic set	Metal-detecting before August 2014 and in 2017 recovered a Neolithic axehead and a Roman cosmetic set.	TM 26 96		Prehistoric to Roman
MNF68454	Late Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2015 and 2016 recovered Late Iron Age (Roman issue), medieval and post-medieval coins and a postmedieval rotary key.	TM 25 97		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF69017	Medieval and medieval/post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2017 recovered medieval and medieval/post-medieval coins.	TM 25 98		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF69023	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins, a medieval jetton and post-medieval tokens; and a postmedieval/20th century unidentified gold object.	TM 25 95		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF68697	Middle Iron Age brooch	Metal-detecting at this location in 2016 recovered a Middle Iron Age brooch.	TM 25 97		Prehistoric
MNF71511	Post-medieval coin	Metal-detecting in 2019 recovered a post-medieval coin.	TM 24 97		Post-Medieval
MNF73369	Roman brooch	Metal-detecting in 2019 recovered a Roman brooch.	TM 25 95		Roman
MNF75255	Roman finds	Metal-detecting at this location between 2020 and 2022 recovered Roman coins and a potentially Roman buckle.	TM 25 98		Roman
MNF10160	Roman Road	This is the course of a possible Roman road, visible in a pattern of straight roads, hedges, field and parish boundaries.	TM 2721 9704		Roman
MNF10151	Linear Feature	Aerial photographs taken in 1972 show the cropmark of right-angled corner in this area. No date or function was assigned to this feature.	TM 2659 9691		Unknown
<b>Historic Landscape Characterisation:</b>					
HNF33431, HNF33430, HNF34535	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure	Piecemeal enclosure by agreement.			
HNF34557, HNF34567,	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	Boundary loss.			

HNF34552, HNF34553					
<b>SITE 9</b>					
<b>Norfolk HER 'Monument' Records:</b>					
MNF10134	Prehistoric flints and Roman pottery	Prehistoric flint flakes, and Roman and medieval pottery have been found at this site.	TM 2886 9919		Prehistoric to Roman
MNF10146	Site of St Stephen's church, Kirstead or St Andrew's church, Kirstead St Andrew	This site is shown on an Ordnance Survey map of 1883 as the site of St Stephen's Church. However, the site has also been identified as St Andrew's Church.	TM 2929 9821		Medieval
MNF10150	Undated road	The former course of an undated road was seen at this site during ploughing.	TM 2879 9932		Unknown
MNF14049	Kirstead House Farmhouse	A 17th century timber framed house, with an early 19th century addition. The house has elaborate plaster ceilings and a 17 <sup>th</sup> century bench built into the kitchen wall. The nearby timber framed barn dates to about 1700.	TM 2921 9810	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF28444	Late Saxon coin	A Late Saxon silver coin, minted in Westphalia, found by metal detecting.	Not displayed		Saxon
MNF28863	Late Saxon pin	A Late Saxon pin, made of copper alloy, probably a Viking import, found by metal detecting.	TM 28 97		Saxon
MNF32923	Roman coin	Metal detecting in 1997 recovered a Roman coin.	TM 29 98		Roman
MNF38177	The Warren, 45 High Green	An early 17th century timber framed house, with 18th century alterations. The house has a large 17th century brick chimney stack.	TM 2816 9875	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF38178	66 High Green	17th century timber-framed cottage largely destroyed by fire in 2014. The masonry gable-end and rear wall untouched by fire.	TM 2795 9862	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF3997	High Green Baptist Chapel	A Nonconformist chapel built in Tudor style in the early 19th century.	TM 2807 9873		Modern
MNF43251	19 and 21 The Street	An 18th century timber framed, with a 19th century brick extension. The Brooke Society have suggested that this is a house mentioned in an inventory of 1599, and the present house may be on the site of an earlier building.	TM 28871 99145	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF46544	The King's Head	A public house, mentioned in documents of the late 17th century. It is a brick building, with extensions and alterations of various dates.	TM 28574 99103	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF46547	The Coach House, formerly Brooke Lodge	A mid 18th century coach house, built of brick, which belonged to Brooke Lodge, see NHER 14045.	TM 28672 99092		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF46465	Tane Cottage, High Green	A post medieval timber framed house, with later alterations.	TM 28195 98804		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF46468	13 The Street	A post medieval brick house of uncertain date, but its position on the edge of a common may indicate an earlier date. The house has been used as a bakery, shop and doctor's surgery.	TM 28806 99120		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50547	20th century telephone box south southeast of Kings Head public house	A type K6 telephone box which was designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. The telephone box is made of cast iron and has a domed roof.	TM 2858 9907	II	Modern
MNF50755	House to rear of Post Office	An 18th century brick house with a 19th century range to the rear.	TM 2859 9907	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50953	45 The Street	A 17th century timber framed house that was extended in the 18th century and refaced in brick in about 1800. The timber framed is visible inside the house and there are also original arched brick fireplaces.	TM 2897 9923	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53515	Post Office	A 17th century timber framed house with later alterations.	TM 2859 9907	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF62970	Milestone marking Norwich 7 miles and Bungay 7 miles	One of 7 surviving milestones along the Norwich to Bungay road.	TM 2884 9838		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF63485	Post-medieval defaced milestone, Brooke	A post-medieval milestone positioned along the Norwich to Bungay road.	TM 2876 9862		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF10160	Possible Roman road	This is the course of a possible Roman road, visible in a pattern of straight roads, hedges, field and parish boundaries.	TM 2721 9704		Roman
MNF10149	Laurel Farm	A 16th century timber framed house, with later alterations. Fragments of 13th century pottery, and earlier wall footings have been found underneath the house, suggesting the presence of an earlier building. The barn is also timber framed, and may date to the 17th century, with 19th century alterations.	TM 2893 9919	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF10154	Waterfield Cottage	An early 17th century timber framed house, surrounded by a medieval moat, and perhaps on the site of an earlier house.	TM 2753 9852	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF10161	Oldhouse Farm	A 16th or 17th century timber framed house, with octagonal brick chimneys, which is surrounded on three sides by a medieval moat. The barn is also timber framed, and dates from the 17th century.	TM 2737 9795	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF23812	White House Farm	A timber framed house, probably dating to the 16th or 17th centuries, with an adjacent brick barn dating to about 1800.	TM 2850 9912		Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF28653	2 to 4 High Green; School Cottage	A timber framed medieval hall house, probably dating to the 15th or 16th century, with upper floors inserted in the late 16th or 17th century. The house has a crownpost roof, and a brick oven, and has been subdivided into two cottages.	TM 2850 9905	II	Medieval to Modern
MNF28654	23, 25 and 27 The Street	Two 17th century timber framed houses, now subdivided into cottages, which were extended in the 19th century.	TM 2888 9916	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF29781	Medieval green and post-medieval garden features	A complex series of subrectangular earthworks are the remains of the medieval Little Green, a medieval toft, and an area of 19th century woodland landscaping, which was part of the garden layout of Brooke Hall, see NHER 10152, and post medieval field boundaries.	TM 2878 9808		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF29784	Medieval earthworks south of Kirstead House Farm	A medieval earthwork enclosure, possibly a moat, and a trackway are visible on the ground and on aerial photographs. Fragments of Roman and medieval pottery have been found on the site.	TM 2925 9773		Medieval
MNF31420	Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting and fieldwalking between 1995 and 2017 recovered medieval pottery sherds; Late Saxon and medieval coins and a number of other, Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Roman bell and possible vessel handle; a Late Saxon/medieval stirrup-strap mount; a medieval annular brooch and strap end and a medieval/post-medieval purse fragment and knife end cap.	TM 29 98		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF38176	Littlebeck Farm	A 17th century timber framed and brick house, with an early 19th century extension. The house has a large central chimney stack, built of brick in the 17th century.	TM 2881 9764	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF40079	Brooke Wood	An area of ancient woodland, with a wide wood bank, probably dating to the medieval or the post medieval period. The wood is the same size and shape as when it was depicted on Faden's map of 1797.	TM 2719 9857		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF46549	High Green House and The Homelands	High Green House is a timber framed house, dating mainly to the 18th century, but with elements of a 17th century house. High Green House and Homelands were used as a girls' boarding school from 1836.	TM 28209 98926	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF46550	Shrublands, 12 High Green	A 19th century brick house, which may be on the site of an earlier building. A large conservatory was added to the house in 1836.	TM 28333 98986		Modern
MNF46552	The Croft, 10 High Green	A late 18th or early 19th century brick house, with high quality 19th century internal fittings.	TM 28405 99032	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF46466	Mereside, 15 The Street	A post medieval timber framed house, with later alterations.	TM 29000 99124		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF46469	1 and 5 The Coach House	The former stables of Brook Hall, see NHER 10152. The stables were built of brick in the late 18th century, and were extended and altered in the early 20th century.	TM 28923 98959		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF46470	Dial House	A brick house built in the 17th century, with alterations carried out in the early 20th century. The brick outbuildings include a stable.	TM 28695 99093		Post-Medieval to Modern

MNF56184	Multi-period findspot	Metal detecting in 2007-2008 recovered Roman, medieval and post medieval metal objects, one Roman and one medieval coin.	TM 29 97		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF57269	Post-Medieval find in Brooke	Post-Medieval lead toy horse.	TM 28 98		Post-Medieval
MNF58445	Roman coins and medieval lead weights	Metal detecting in 2009 recovered Roman coins and medieval lead weights.	TM 28 99		Roman to Medieval
MNF58887	Cropmarks of former Roman road	The cropmarks of a former stretch of Roman road are visible on aerial photographs running intermittently from Upper Stoke, across the former Poringland Heath and joining with the Roman road to Ditchingham, Stone Street, at Brooke to the Southeast.	TG 2688 0038		Roman
MNF60325	Barn adjacent to Curly Tail Farm	In July 2010 a programme of building recording was undertaken at Curly Tail Farm ahead of conversion into a dwelling. The original farm is marked as The Barn on the 1882 Ordnance survey map.	TM 2747 9715		Modern
MNF62587	Wood Farm House	The farm complex is shown on the 6 inch 1st edition Ordnance survey map (1879-1886).	TM 2766 9857		Modern
MNF63611	Clock House, Former Kirstead Board School.	This Board school was founded in 1873 and held in Clock House up until a new public elementary school was built in 1901. The cottage was originally built in 1796.	TM 2934 9733		Modern
MNF63294	Brooke Voluntary Controlled Church of England School	Former National School originally comprising a single room school with infant room. The school was extended in the 1890s and later.	TM 2847 9906		Modern
MNF67521	Roman, Early Saxon and medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered Roman and medieval coins as well as Roman and Early Saxon metal objects. The metal finds include Roman brooches, a finger ring, bracelet terminal, tumbler lock slide key and knife or other implement handle and an Early Saxon brooch.	TM 26 96		Roman to Medieval
MNF68250	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2015 and 2019 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and a medieval jetton; as well as a medieval/post-medieval unidentified silver sheet object, and a seal matrix.	Not displayed		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF68255	Iron Age to Early Saxon and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2015 and 2016 recovered Roman and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman coins and Iron Age to Early Saxon and medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an Iron Age brooch; a Roman brooch; a Roman/Early Saxon bracelet fragment and a medieval seal matrix.	TM 26 97		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF69327	Medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2017 recovered a medieval coin and a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel repair fragment.	TM 28 98		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF69519	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2017 recovered medieval coins and medieval and post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; and post-medieval harness pendants.	TM 28 98		Medieval to Post-Medieval

MNF69346	Late Iron Age, Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered Roman and medieval coins and a Late Iron Age coin of Roman issue; a Middle Saxon pin head; medieval rotary key; medieval/post-medieval dress hook; and a post-medieval sword belt pendant plate.	TM 28 99		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF70229	Post-medieval buckle	Metal-detecting between 2017 and 2018 recovered a post-medieval buckle.	TM 29 97		Post-Medieval
<b>Norfolk HER 'Event' Records:</b>					
ENF143753	Building Survey by Brooke Society at 23, 25 and 27 The Street, Brooke, 1988-1991		TM 2888 9916		
ENF100113	Building Survey by Brooke Society at 2 and 4 High Green, Brooke, 1989		TM 28506 99052		
ENF10907	Building Survey by Brooke Society at 23, 25 and 27 The Street, Brooke, 1988-1991		TM 2888 9916		
ENF87143	Building Survey by Brooke Society at Littlebeck Farmhouse, Brooke, pre 1997		TM 2876 9767		
ENF125438	Building recording by K. Garnham at Curly Tail Farm, Brooke, 2010.		TM 2747 9715		
<b>Historic Landscape Characterisation:</b>					
HNF34456	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	20 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure			
HNF34457, HNF34449, HNF34461, HNF34462, HNF34463	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	Boundary loss			
<b>SITE 10</b>					
<b>Norfolk HER 'Monument' Records:</b>					

MNF10445	Saxon Thetford Ware sherds	In 1970 a group of Thetford Ware sherds were found in the ploughed field here.	TM 3073 9693		Saxon
MNF10449	Site of post medieval building and multi-period finds	The flint foundations of an early post medieval building were recorded in 1966. Metal detecting and fieldwalking have recovered a Bronze Age rapier, Roman coins and pottery, a Roman terret and medieval and post medieval coins and metal finds.	TM 30 97		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF10142	Roman coin	A Roman coin found in a garden in 1961.	TM 2953 9647		Roman
MNF10144	Site of St Christopher's Church, Langhale	Medieval pottery, human remains and building foundations have been recorded here since the 1930s. This may be the site of St Christopher's, the medieval parish church of Langhale. The church was united with St Margaret's in Kirstead in 1421 and was in ruins by the early 17th century.	TM 2954 9670		Medieval
MNF15556	Site of post medieval windmill	According to Faden's map of 1797 two windmills stood at this location. Further research shows that only one mill existed here (See NHER 18026 for the other) and that it was a post mill that was last used in 1922. The roundhouse of the mill remained on site as a residential property until its demolition in 1971.	TM 2907 9386		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF19382	Roman quern stone, north of Dairy Lane	Around 1982 a fragment of a Roman puddingstone quern was found in the area immediately around the airfield.	TM 3106 9634		Roman
MNF19768	Roman coins	Two Roman coins found during metal detecting.	TM 30 96		Roman
MNF20487	Medieval pottery sherd	In 1984 the base of a 13th-14th century pottery jug was dug up here.	TM 2961 9413		Medieval
MNF22625	Beulah Barn	This threshing barn dates to around 1600. It has a weatherboarded timber frame and stands on a brick plinth. It has four steads and a gabled wing to the east which creates an L-shaped plan. A wagon entrance with large double doors is situated off centre in the west wall. The east wing has catlides to the north and south. The northernmost bay has evidence of having been floored and partitioned off. The inside of the barn is covered with a stone slab and brick floor.	TM 2947 9512	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF14047	Building material of unknown date and possible church, Kirstead	Flint building material of unknown date has been ploughed up at this site, which is at the edge of an old pit. It has been suggested that this could be the site of a medieval church, rather than NHER 10144.	TM 2969 9678		Medieval
MNF24754	Woodton Lodge	This 17th and 18th century house is built from a timber frame and has a pantile roof. The north façade has five bays, two storeys and sash windows. There are two parallel rear ranges of three bays, each of two storeys. The roof has an off-centre axial chimneystack.	TM 29609 94112	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF28445	Medieval harness stud	Metal detecting in this area during 1991 recovered a medieval gilt-bronze harness stud. This stud was decorated with a crossshaped motif and punched annulets in between the arms of a cross.	TM 29 95		Medieval

MNF33203	Roman spindle whorl from Bethel Farm	A Roman spindle whorl found in 1992.	TM 2928 9658		Roman
MNF33206	Medieval seal matrix	Metal detecting here in 1997 recovered a medieval seal matrix. The motif was a shield with two saltires accompanied by an inscription, although the meaning of this inscription was not determined.	TM 29 94		Medieval
MNF44036	The Walnuts, The Street	This late 18th/early 19th century cottage is made from clay lump. It has a pebbledashed exterior and has a thatched roof. It is laid out in a two cell plan with two bays and two storeys. The windows date to the 19th century windows and the chimneystack is centrally located.	TM 31903 97197	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF44037	Breydon Cottage, The Street	This 17th/18th century building probably has a timber frame. The roof is covered with thatch and the building has a three-cell lobby entrance plan. The windows date to the 19th century and the chimneystack is situated offcentre.	TM 31890 97179	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF48212	Wood Farmhouse	A 17th century and later red brick farmhouse with a steeply pitched pantile roof. Its north wall is partly rendered over a timber frame. All the windows are 20th century replacements.	TM 31009 93907	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50008	Mundham Grange	A 17th and 18th century timber-framed and brick farmhouse surrounded by a moat. The house has 19th century windows and porch.	TM 32329 96593	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF50754	Old Rectory, Norwich Road	This house dates to the 17th century and 19th century. It has a colour-washed exterior and is built from a brick and timber frame. The hipped roofs are covered with slate and tile. It comprises a 19th century three-cell range with a 17th century twocell range to the rear. The house has a central doorcase with fluted pilasters and a plain cornice. Set inside is a six-panel door with an overlight. A 20th century glazed conservatory has been added to the left of the door. The chimneystack is positioned axially. Inside there are chamfered transverse beams and joists in the 17th century range along with a brick fireplace.	TM 2947 9471	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF5108	Late Saxon pottery kiln and medieval settlement, Langhale	This site was excavated in 1970 revealing a Late Saxon or early medieval pottery kiln producing Thetford-type ware. The excavation also discovered the remains of a structure built by the end of the 12th century, and three medieval ditches. An earthwork ditch runs parallel to the road, and has been interpreted as a probable Late Saxon to medieval common boundary. An unusual medieval lead ampulla has been found by a metal detectorist. Langhale is mentioned in the Domesday Book, and this is one of several sites that represent a dispersed pattern of settlement in the Late Saxon and medieval periods.	TM 30 97		Saxon to Medieval
MNF53513	Manor Farmhouse, Norwich Road	This 18th century house is built from brick with a pantile roof. It has a rectangular plan and an outshut has been added to the rear. The main façade has five bays and two storeys. The six-panel door is set within a timber porch. The parapet gable has brick kneelers and the property features an off-centre axial chimneystack and a right-hand gable end chimneystack.	TM 2926 9481	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF53514	Beulah House, Norwich Road	This house dates to the early 19th century. It is built from brick with a slate roof and is set out as two parallel three-cell ranges. The sash windows all have glazing bars. The	TM 2946 9501	II	Post-Medieval to Modern

		central six-panel door with a fanlight has decorative glazing bars and panelled reveals. The house has parapet gables and gable end chimneystacks.			
MNF53869	The Tumbledown Dick, Norwich Road	This house dates to the 18th/19th century. It is built from brick with a tile roof. The façade comprises of five irregular bays and all the windows are of the sash variety. The property has a 19th century lean-to porch with a six-panel door. There is an offcentre axial chimneystack along with another inserted chimneystack in the east slope of the roof.	TM 2940 9498	II	Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF57270	Medieval silver coin	Medieval silver coin.	TM 31 95		Medieval
MNF57110	Seething Observatory	Radar dish from WW2, originally from somewhere on the south coast, moved to Norfolk in 1994.	TM 32058 95411		Modern
MNF62971	Late 20th century milestone marking Norwich 8 miles and Bungay 6 miles	One of 7 surviving milestones along the Norwich to Bungay road.	TM 2945 9693		Modern
MNF62972	Milestone marking Norwich 9 miles and Bungay 5 miles	One of 7 surviving milestones along the Norwich to Bungay road.	TM 2945 9534		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF64492	Woodton Primitive Methodist chapel	Primitive Methodist Chapel dated 1836, this is a brick building and is long and rectangular in plan and in the later 19th century was much altered and realigned.	TM 2924 9391		Modern
MNF66486	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flake	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered a Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flake.	TM 29 94		Prehistoric
MNF10446	Medieval pottery sherds	A scatter of medieval pottery was found in 1968. It is also worth noting that this is one of only two known sites in Norfolk where the medieval herb Danewort grows.	TM 3090 9751		Medieval
MNF10450	Walnut Tree Farmhouse	A 16th century timber framed house with a 17th century cross-wing. In 1966 a piece of medieval stonework was discovered after being reused as a doorstep. The stone was inscribed 'for the poor and infirm'.	TM 3066 9743	II	Post-Medieval
MNF10452	Medieval to post medieval earthworks near Langhale House	Several linear earthworks in parkland near Langhale House were once thought to relate to the deserted medieval village of Langhale. However the earthworks are probably field boundaries and hollow ways relating to the pre-parkland landscape.	TM 302 968		Medieval to Modern
MNF10454	Late Saxon to medieval settlement, Langhale	Fragments of Roman, Late Saxon and medieval pottery have been found on this site, which was part of the dispersed settlement of Langhale.	TM 300 961		Roman to Medieval
MNF10466	World War Two airfield at Seething	A World War Two airfield occupied this site, some elements of which still survive today. The World War Two site is visible as earthworks, structures and buildings on aerial photographs taken from 1944 onwards. It was used by the USAAF 448th Bomb Group, flying B24 Liberators, from 1943 to 1945. It had a classic 'A'-shaped layout of three interconnected runways, surrounded and linked by a perimeter track, along which	TM 3144 9511		Modern

		numerous dispersal bays were sited. Hangars and a control tower, as well as numerous smaller buildings, huts and shelters, are evident within the airfield itself, while more dispersed clusters of huts and other buildings would have served as domestic and technical buildings; they include a bomb store to the west and clusters of accommodation huts and an associated sewage works to the southeast. The site is still in use as an airfield today, although of the original runways and perimeter track only a small section remains. The World War Two control tower also survives and is used as a museum.			
MNF10145	Medieval moat, Moat Farm	The remains of a medieval moat, the west arm is still waterfilled and the other arms have been filled in. Both flint and timber revetting has been found on the sides of the moat. A fragment of 12th century pottery has been found on the island.	TM 2999 9613		Medieval
MNF10156	Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2007 and 2017 recovered ?Late Saxon, medieval and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton and a range of other, Roman to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Roman steelyard weight; a Middle/Late Saxon strap end; a Late Saxon stirrup-strap mount; medieval dress accessories, a furniture fitting, key and horse harness pendant and a medieval/post-medieval spur fragment.	TM 2818 9527		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF10157	Possible site of Woodton Hall (pre 1694)	A medieval moat exists at this location. As such it is one possible site for the pre 1694 Woodton Hall (along with NHER 10156 and 10207). The present building here dates to around 1800.	TM 2917 9535		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF10207	Possible site of Woodton Hall (pre 1694) or the Hermitage Garden	Aerial photographs taken in 1972 and 1996 show the cropmarks of a moated site at this location. As such, this could well be the site of the medieval Woodton Hall, the predecessor to the one located at site NHER 10200. Alternatively it may be the site of the Hermitage Garden, as this 17th century landscape feature was known to exist in this area (although other potential sites for this are NHER 10155 and 10156).	TM 286 948		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF10638	Site of medieval Hedenham Hall	The site of Hedenham Hall, a medieval moated great house.	TM 3127 9442		Medieval
MNF21077	Undated linear features and possible Bronze Age ring ditch	Aerial photographs have recorded the cropmarks of linear and rectilinear features and a ring ditch.	TM 298 934		Prehistoric to Roman
MNF23744	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch	1975 aerial photographs show the cropmarks of a possibly Bronze Age ring ditch.	TM 2997 9381		Prehistoric
MNF28344	Multi-period finds	A late medieval spur terminal and a 15th or 16th century coin weight from the Netherlands was found during metal-detecting in 1991. Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered a late prehistoric worked flint, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, Roman pottery, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval metal objects including an unusual post-medieval knife end-stop in the form of a highly stylised animal head.	TM 30 97		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF29314	Medieval copper alloy vessels and post medieval coin	Metal detecting here during 1992 recovered a fragment of Roman pottery, fragments of medieval copper alloy vessels and a penny of Elizabeth I.	TM 29 96		Roman to Post-Medieval

MNF30764	Hill House	A two storey 18th century red brick farmhouse with a black glazed tile roof. L shaped in plan, the house has a main façade to the south, which has three window bays and a central doorway with a canopy on iron columns. The base of the western chimney stack has a coat of arms on a panel. The colourwashed rear wing also has three window bays and a stepped gable, with an entrance door at its northeast corner. The west gable of this wing has a second coat of arms, and two tie irons in the shape of the figure 9.	TM 3076 9369	II	Post-Medieval
MNF31515	Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age ring ditch, prehistoric enclosure and post medieval field boundaries	Aerial photographs taken in 1973 and 1996 show the cropmarks of a ring ditch and a rectangular enclosure at this location. The ring ditch was felt to be of Bronze Age date and its relationship with the enclosure would suggest that this rectangular feature was also prehistoric in date. In addition, cropmarks of several linear features were also noted, and these possibly relate to post medieval field boundaries.	TM 2935 9447		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF33204	Medieval harness pendant and plaque, multi-period finds	Metal detecting in this area during 1997 recovered a variety of objects including a medieval harness pendant with a dragon motif, a medieval bronze plaque in the form of a chicken, a Roman coin and sherds of Late Saxon and medieval pottery.	TM 29 95		Roman to Medieval
MNF38183	Windetts Farm Cottages	Nos. 1 to 2 are an early 17th century house that was converted into a threshing barn in the 18th century. Nos. 3 to 4 are also an early 17th century timber framed house that was partially rebuilt in brick in the 19th century. Both the original buildings have been divided into two houses.	TM 3057 9729	II	Post-Medieval
MNF40587	Undated rectangular enclosure cropmark	Cropmarks of a possible rectangular enclosure of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs. Ditch cropmarks parallel to two sides of the enclosure suggest that it may in fact have been double ditched.	TM 3159 9389		Unknown
MNF41188	Multi-period finds	Metal-detecting between 2001-02 and 2013 recovered Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman coins and Early Saxon and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an Early Saxon supporting-arm brooch; a Late Saxon openwork brooch; medieval and post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval lead pendant, thimble, ampulla and a number of seal matrices and a post-medieval furniture fitting and weight.	TM 28 94		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF41207	Middle Saxon and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2001 and 2014 recovered a medieval pottery sherd; a post-medieval coin and jetton and Middle Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Middle Saxon pin; a medieval buckle and thimble; a medieval/post-medieval purse frame fragment and part of a cauldron and a post-medieval buckle, harness mount and a flat pastry jigger.	TM 28 94		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF43401	Long Row	An unusually-shaped wood, with banks and ditches that probably originated as a road during the medieval period.	TM 3183 9387		Medieval to Modern
MNF43402	Hedenham Wood	A wood with medieval boundaries and banks. Within the wood are the substantial remains of the medieval moated enclosure of Hedenham Hall (NHER 10638).	TM 313 946		Medieval to Modern
MNF50205	Possible field boundary cropmarks	Cropmarks of undated linear ditches, possibly field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs. Three ditches are present as broad cropmarks on different alignments,	TM 30561 94362		Medieval

		none of which correspond to the surviving post medieval field pattern. It is possible that these ditch cropmarks relate to field boundaries of medieval or earlier date.			
MNF50207	Possible medieval field boundary ditch cropmarks	Cropmarks of linear ditches, possibly field boundaries of medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs. These ditches lie in an area that formed part of Hedenham Wood on an estate map dating to 1617.	TM 31194 94878		Medieval
MNF50208	Cropmark of a field boundary or incomplete enclosure	A cropmark of a curvilinear ditch, possibly forming part of an enclosure of unknown date, is visible on aerial photographs. The possible enclosure measures at least 80m by 46m and joins or is cut by a modern field boundary on its northern side.	TM 31175 94067		Unknown
MNF50209	Earthworks of medieval to post medieval field boundaries and drainage ditches	Earthworks of boundary ditches and banks of probable medieval to post medieval date are visible on aerial photographs. These are probably field boundaries and may relate to Hillhouse Farm which lies directly to the south. Drainage ditches and a pond are also present among the earthworks. The site had been ploughed and the earthworks levelled by 1967.	TM 30819 93872		Medieval to Modern
MNF50210	Earthworks of a possible medieval moat or fishpond	An earthwork of a possible medieval moat or fishpond is visible on aerial photographs. It has a C-shaped plan that measures 53m by 31m externally. The site is located immediately to the north of Wood Farm (NHER 43100), a 17th century house, which could have had a medieval precursor.	TM 30998 94027		Medieval to Modern
MNF50212	Earthworks of medieval to post medieval boundary ditches and banks	Earthworks of banks and ditches of probable medieval to post medieval date are visible on aerial photographs. These are located immediately to the east of Hedenham Hall Farm and include probable field or property boundaries and a possible trackway. It is likely that these relate to an earlier farm or manor adjacent to this site.	TM 31182 93782		Medieval to Modern
MNF50088	Medieval seal matrix and coins, post medieval token and bell	Metal detecting in 2006 recovered a medieval seal matrix with a fleur-de-lis, medieval silver coins and a post medieval token and crotal bell.	TM 29 96		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF55046	Roman, medieval and post medieval finds.	Metal detecting in this area during 2007-2008 recovered a Romano-British terret, a Late Saxon strap end, a medieval furniture fitting, buckle, key and horse harness pendant, a post medieval coin weight and a post medieval furniture mount.	TM 28 94		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF55696	Site of moat-like ditch and probable drainage features of medieval to post medieval date	An L-shaped, rather moat-like ditch and part of a slightly sinuous ditch or drain are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The features are potentially of medieval origin, perhaps representing a secondary element to the surviving moated site 30m to the southwest (NHER 10145). At the same time, they could instead merely be drainage features of relatively late date. More recent aerial photographs demonstrate that the site has since been levelled.	TM 3010 9619		Medieval to Modern
MNF57258	Dairy farm buildings	Two small brick buildings of two storeys with hayloft on the upper floor.	TM 28894 95097		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF58302	Roman and medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2009 and 2015 recovered a Roman pottery sherd, a medieval silver coin and a medieval padlock.	TM 31 95		Roman to Medieval

MNF58303	Medieval silver coin	Metal detecting in 2009 recovered a medieval silver coin.	TM 32 95		Medieval
MNF62363	Manor Farm	The farm is visible on the 6 inch ordnance survey 1st edition map (1879-1886).	TM 3156 9652		Post-Medieval to Modern
MNF62638	Round Grove	A complex of ditches, banks and hollow ways with a number of pits/ponds possibly originating from what was interconnected enclosures overlain later by trackways possibly providing access to ponds.	TM 3158 9403		Prehistoric
MNF63637	Woodton Primary School	Woodton Boad School was built in 1876 and enlarged in 1895. There was also an attached teacher's house. Both buildings are still in use as a school.	TM 2945 9453		Modern
MNF65806	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2013 and 2018 recovered a Roman pottery sherd; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval token and undated, Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include undated casting waste; a Roman brooch; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval lead pot mends; medieval/postmedieval copper alloy vessel fragments and a copper alloy ring; and a post-medieval toy cannon and copper alloy knife.	TM 29 94		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF65807	Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2013 and 2014 recovered medieval coins; a post-medieval token and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Saxon to post-medieval spindle whorl, a medieval buckle and medieval/post-medieval lead weights.	TM 28 95		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF66485	Medieval coins	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered medieval coins.	TM 29 95		Medieval
MNF68191	Undatable, Middle/Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting before 2015 and in 2016 recovered a post-medieval coin; a medieval jetton and undatable, Middle/Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include undatable lead weights; a Middle/Late Saxon Carolingian mount; a medieval lead seal matrix; a medieval/post-medieval buckle, purse bar and copper alloy cauldron legs and a post-medieval mount.	TM 29 94		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF68192	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2015 and 2018 recovered medieval and post-medieval pottery sherd; a Roman coin; medieval buckles and medieval/post-medieval buckles, a copper alloy ring and a thimble.	TM 28 94		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF69055	Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2016 and 2020 recovered Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds and several metal objects, including a Late Saxon stirrup-strap mount; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy ring and lead weight and a post-medieval buckle and button.	TM 31 97		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF69885	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2017 recovered medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; as well as medieval and post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; and a medieval purse fragment.	TM 31 93		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF69644	Neolithic, and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2017 and 2021 recovered a Neolithic polished flint axehead; a Roman brooch; a Late Saxon bridle cheekpiece; medieval buckles, a harness pendant and strap fitting; a medieval/post-medieval buckle and strainer fragment and a post-medieval dress hook and mount.	TM 32 97		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

MNF70999	Roman, medieval, and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2019 recovered Roman and medieval coins and post-medieval jettons.	TM 30 93		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF71470	Roman pottery sherd	Metal-detecting in 2019 recovered a Roman pottery sherd.	TM 31 96		Roman
MNF72110	Neolithic/Bronze Age and Late Saxon/medieval finds	Metal-detecting at this location in 2020 recovered a Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flake and a Late Saxon/medieval silver buckle.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF73777	Medieval coin	Metal-detecting in 2019 recovered a medieval coin.	TM 28 94		Medieval
MNF74763	Possible site of Woodton Hall (pre 1694) or the Hermitage Garden	This is the site of a possible medieval moat, which is still water filled and possessing steep sides. The north end is now a large pond, but the remaining features do seem to be part of a complex of rectangular enclosures which could be a moat and outer yards. It is possible that this is the site of the Old Woodton Hall or Hermitage Garden (see also NHER 10157 and 10207). Previously recorded under NHER 10156 (which now only documents unstratified finds recovered from the field immediately to the west).	TM 2851 9517		Medieval
MNF75327	Post-medieval mount	Metal-detecting at this location in 2019 recovered a post-medieval mount.	TM 30 93		Post-Medieval
MNF77473	Undated ditches and multi-period finds	Trial trenching at this site in 2022 revealed little in the way of archaeologically-significant remains, with only four poorly-dated ditches recorded. A range of unstratified finds were though recovered, including potentially Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds, a small assemblage of medieval pottery, a post-medieval coin and a number of other, Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects.	TM 2939 9422		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF77215	Late Saxon key	Metal-detecting at this location in 2021 recovered a Late Saxon key.	TM 29 96		Saxon
<b>Norfolk HER 'Event' Records:</b>					
ENF4588	Excavation by K. Wade (SAU) at Kirstead, 1970.		TM 302 969		
ENF153139	Geophysical Survey by Magnitude Surveys of land south of Church Road, Woodton, December 2022		TM 2931 9446		
ENF152519	Trial Trenching by Chris Birks Archaeological Services at land south-east of The Street, Woodton, August 2022		TM 2939 9422		

ENF96845	Walkover Survey (Earthwork Rapid Identification Survey) by B. Cushion at Hedenham Wood, Hedenham, pre June 2004		TM 31356 94625		
ENF96846	Walkover Survey (Earthwork Rapid Identification Survey) by B. Cushion at Long Row, Hedenham, pre June 2004		TM 31830 93874		
ENF127174	Historic building recording for Manor Farm, Seething, 2011.		TM 3156 9652		
<b>Historic Landscape Characterisation:</b>					
HNF35502	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure	Piecemeal enclosure by agreement.			
HNF35563, HNF35562, HNF37548, HNF37547	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	20 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure.			
HNF35477, HNF35478, HNF35479, HNF35555, HNF35554, HNF27559	20 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture	Boundary loss.			
<b>CRC</b>					
<b>Norfolk HER 'Monument' Records:</b>					
MNF66024	Multi-period finds	Metal-detecting in 2013 recovered a medieval coin as well as undatable, Bronze Age and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include undated metalworking debris; a possible Middle Bronze Age rapier blade and a Late Bronze Age socketed axehead; a medieval papal bulla and a sword or dagger pommel; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments and lead balls and a post-medieval crotal bell, button and a buckle.	TM 17 88		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF39746	Cropmarks of two undated linear features	Ordnance Survey aerial photography from 1973 recorded two positive cropmarks of undated parallel linear features.	TM 1814 8860		Unknown

MNF20098	Fragment of Roman puddingstone quern	In 1983 part of a Roman puddingstone quern was recovered from beside the road north of the Lodge, probably from a ditch recently deepened.	TM 1811 8841		Roman
MNF62959	18 <sup>th</sup> century milestone marking Norwich 13 miles and Ipswich 30 miles	One of 14 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to Scole Turnpike. This turnpike was created in 1768-1769 and was disturnpiked in 1874.	TM 1893 8858		Post-Medieval
MNF7947	The Pye Roman Road	In Norfolk this Roman road runs between Scole and the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> at Caistor St Edmund. It can be seen on aerial photographs and is marked on old maps. Excavation of part of the road revealed two parallel roads - one Roman with two ditches on either side of a hard surface and the other a post medieval diversion surviving as wheel ruts. It has been suggested that the Roman road cuts across a prehistoric field system that extends between Scole and Dickleburgh, but the date of that field system is a matter of great debate. The cropmarks of the section of this road running through Dunston Park are recorded under NHER 52170 and the section to the west of Caistor Roman town is under NHER 52197.	TM 1873 9104		Roman
MNF70668	Prehistoric, Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2018 and 2019 recovered an Early Bronze Age flat axehead fragment; an Early/Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead; a Middle Bronze Age palstave; a Roman cosmetic pestle and mortar set; a medieval harness pendant and a medieval/post-medieval knife handle.	TM 18 89		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF58190	Neolithic, Roman and Medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2009 recovered a Late Neolithic stone axehead, two Roman finger rings and a medieval swivel.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Medieval
MNF21725	Cropmarks of probable post-medieval field boundaries, previously interpreted as a moat	Linear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs at this location were originally interpreted as a moat. Examination of more modern aerial photographs and historic maps seems to indicate that this is in fact part of a wider post medieval field system. A late 19th century map does show a rectangular pond at this location which may have been part of an earlier moat but this is doubtful.	TM 1988 9013		Post-Medieval
MNF17179	Area of medieval settlement, Wood Gren	This site is at the northern end of the green, and is surrounded by a large ditched enclosure. Fieldwalking has recovered two concentrations of medieval and post medieval pottery from within the enclosure, suggesting that this was an area of medieval settlement.	TM 2062 9159		Medieval
MNF17180	Medieval and post medieval pottery found northeast of Wood Green	Fragments of medieval and post medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.	TM 2085 9159		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF14114	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking at this location in 1978 and subsequent metal-detecting between 2001 and 2019 recovered medieval to postmedieval pottery sherds; a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe fragment; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; postmedieval jettons and a number of other, undated and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include an undated copper alloy ring; a Late Saxon stirrup terminal; a Late Saxon/medieval lead spindle whorl; medieval to postmedieval dress accessories; a medieval harness mount, harness pendant and probable miscast lead cross; a	TM 20 92		Roman to Post-Medieval

		medieval/postmedieval candlestick and cooking vessel leg and a post-medieval candlestick.			
MNF69243	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting in 2016 recovered a medieval coin and a post-medieval buckle.	TM 21 93		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF14115	Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval finds	Fieldwalking in 1978 and metal-detecting between 2015 and 2021 recovered a Neolithic flint scraper; Late Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; a post-medieval malting kiln floor tile; Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins and a number of other, Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Roman brooch; a Roman to post-medieval lead weight; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval harness pendant, rumbler bell and lead pot mends; a medieval/post-medieval knife tang, copper alloy vessel fragments, copper alloy ring, lead button or studded mount, lead weight and lead spindle whorls and post-medieval casket keys, a crotal bell, mount, spur fragment, clapper bell, lead trade weight and lead cloth seal.	Not displayed		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF64157	Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2012 and 2019 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and a range of other undated and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include an undated copper alloy unidentified object; a Late Saxon Scandinavian-style disc brooch and lead trade weight; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval lead seal matrix and lead alloy possible crude seal matrix; a medieval/post-medieval lead alloy pencil and copper alloy vessel fragments; post-medieval keys, mounts or strap fittings, a saddle pommel, attachment terminal from spur, probable sword-belt fitting, crotal or animal bell, coin weight, copper alloy goldsmith's troy weight and lead cloth seal.	TM 20 93		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF33332	Earthworks of medieval to post-medieval enclosures	The earthworks of a series of ditched enclosures survive in a field close to the site of St Peter's Church, NHER 10180. The enclosures probably date to the medieval period, and one boundary was still in use in the 19th century. Fragments of Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery have been found on the site.	TM 2073 9350		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF14113	Multi-period finds	Fragments of pottery dating from the Roman to the post medieval periods, fragments of millstones and building material of unknown date found during fieldwalking.	TM 2069 9327		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF69208	Neolithic/Bronze Age and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2016 and 2021 recovered Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flakes; Roman and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; medieval and post-medieval coins; a medieval/post-medieval jetton; a post-medieval token and a number of other medieval to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include medieval harness mounts and a lead pot mend; medieval/post-medieval buckles and post-medieval crotal bells, a sword-belt toggle clasp, horse-harness mount or strap fitting, sword or dagger quillon, clothes hook finial, copper alloy unidentified object and lead nozzle from powder flask.	TM 21 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

MNF40743	Multi-period finds	A Roman steelyard weight, a medieval horse harness pendant and a post medieval buckle found during metal detecting.	TM 21 93		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF16610	Post-medieval pottery	Fragments of post medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.	TM 2102 9385		Post-Medieval
MNF73373	Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting at this location in 2020 recovered medieval coins and a number of other metal objects, including a Late Saxon bridle-bit link; a Late Saxon to post-medieval lead spindle whorl; a medieval possible prick spur and lead pot mend; medieval/post-medieval spur rowels, a buckle, book clasp, silver pendant (probably a pilgrim souvenir) and copper alloy vessel fragment and post-medieval crotal bells, a hooked sword-belt fitting, rowel spur and unidentified openwork decorative object.	TM 21 94		Saxon to Post-Medieval
MNF10183	Post-medieval brickworks	A late 18th century disused brickworks, consisting of two kilns and a range of partly demolished buildings constructed of the bricks that the works produced.	TM 211 941		Post-Medieval
MNF10177	Undated cropmark	1973 aerial photographs show the cropmark of an unspecified feature.	TM 218 938		Unknown
MNF16607	Post-medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1980 recovered fragments of post medieval pottery and clay pipe stems, together with a fragment of glazed brick, possibly part of a kiln.	TM 2175 9296		Post-Medieval
MNF20573	Neolithic flint find	Part of a Neolithic polished flint axehead was found in 1983.	TM 2203 9342		Prehistoric
MNF17858	Medieval and post-medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1981 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2280 9453		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF29412	Possible Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint working site and multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1992 and metal-detecting between 2014 and 2019 recovered prehistoric worked flints, including a large number of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flakes, scrapers and blades and Mesolithic blades and a core; Beaker, Iron Age and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman and medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include medieval buckles, medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments and a mount and a post-medieval coin weight and belt fastener. The large number of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flints present suggests that this may have been a lithic working or occupation site.	TM 233 940		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF67378	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Systematic fieldwalking between 1992 and 1993 recovered no archaeological finds but metal-detecting in 2015 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and metal objects and a post-medieval jetton. The metal finds include a Roman brooch; a medieval buckle and strap fitting and a post-medieval harness mount and pipe tamper.	TM 23 93		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF66074	Early Saxon and medieval to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2013 and 2018 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins; as well as Early Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include Early Saxon brooch fragments, a medieval annular brooch; and medieval/post-medieval dress hooks.	TM 23 93		Saxon to Post-Medieval

MNF19362	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking and metal detecting between 1981 and 1992 recovered prehistoric flints and burnt flints, prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments, Roman coins and a medieval coin.	TM 23 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF19363	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking between 1981 and 1983 recovered prehistoric flints together with Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments. Metal detecting between 1993 and 2020 recovered an Early Neolithic retouched flint flake; a medieval coin and a number of other metal objects, including a ?Late Saxon/medieval unidentified lead object; a medieval strap end, buckle, vessel rim and part of a book clasp and a post-medieval harness mount and lead weight.	TM 23 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF19364	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking between 1981 and 1983 recovered prehistoric worked flints and post medieval pottery fragments. Metal detecting in 1989 found a Middle Saxon brooch.	TM 23 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF19365	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking between 1981 and 1983 recovered prehistoric worked flints and fragments of post medieval pottery.	TM 2384 9396		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF22241	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1985 recovered prehistoric worked flints, together with medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2392 9387		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF19361	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking between 1981 and 1983 recovered a large quantity of prehistoric burnt flints, fragments of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery, together with Roman tile fragments and oyster shells. Also noted were several areas of black soil. The indications are that the site saw human occupation, or at least activity, over a long period.	TM 241 937		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF28811	Iron Age pottery finds, Roman, medieval and post-medieval metal finds	Iron Age pottery fragments are reported to have been found before 1989. Metal detecting in 2008 recovered a Roman brooch, medieval and post-medieval objects.	TM 24 93		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF40594	Undated enclosures and linear features	A 1996 aerial photograph shows the cropmarks of a number of enclosures and linear feature. These are probably field and settlement divisions and may be prehistoric or Roman in date.	TM 2436 9355		Unknown
MNF25258	Medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1989 recovered medieval pottery fragments.	TM 247 937		Medieval
MNF10199	Probable Roman Road	The course of a probable Roman road, marked on old maps.	TM 2521 9460		Roman
MNF56912	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch	Circular cropmark, possible ring ditch, although probably a pond.	TM 25234 94535		Prehistoric
MNF28812	Roman pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1988 recovered Roman pottery fragments.	TM 255 940		Roman

MNF10190	Prehistoric burnt flints	A concentration of prehistoric burnt flints, thought possibly to have been used in food preparation, was noted in 1957 and 1985.	TM 2573 9472		Prehistoric
MNF32723	World War Two decoy airfield	A night time decoy for Hardwick airfield. Called a 'Q' type, this decoy consisted of rows of electrical lighting made to look like airfield flightpaths, and was designed to divert attention away from the real airfield.	TM 256 952		Modern
MNF31567	Roman coin	In 1995 a Roman coin of Antoninus Pius was recorded at a metal detecting rally.	TM 25 95		Roman
MNF73369	Roman brooch	Metal-detecting in 2019 recovered a Roman brooch.	TM 25 95		Roman
MNF22201	Site of post-medieval house and multi-period pottery sherds	Sometime before 1985 this location was noted as the possible site of a post medieval house. A single medieval pottery sherd as well as several post medieval sherds were recovered from the small cultivated plot here.	TM 2546 9605		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF22200	Site of post medieval house and multi period pottery sherds	This location was described as plot of land with a former cottage which was rebuilt in the 1970s. No house appears on the relevant mapping for the area, but a few sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery were recovered sometime before 1985.	TM 2536 9617		Medieval to post-Medieval
MNF24537	Possible Roman settlement and multi-period finds	Metal detecting here during 1987-91 recovered a range of Roman objects, including pottery sherds, roof tiles and bricks, coins, brooches, steelyard weights, a copper alloy bracelet and various strap, furniture and harness fittings. The size and diversity of this assemblage strongly suggests that some form of Roman settlement foci was present at this location. A notable number of the pottery sherds and metal objects are of 3rd- to 4th-century date, suggesting that activity may have peaked during the Late Roman period. Other finds recovered included ?Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints; medieval and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; medieval and post-medieval coins and a number of other metal objects. The metal finds included a Bronze Age copper alloy axe fragment; possible Early Saxon tweezers; a medieval copper alloy chrysmatory (a small vessel initially identified as Roman) and belt mount; a post-medieval hooked tag, buckle spoon and copper alloy ring and undatable (but potentially Roman) iron and copper alloy metal working debris.	Not displayed		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF10160	Possible Roman Road	This is the course of a possible Roman road, visible in a pattern of straight roads, hedges, field and parish boundaries.	TM 2721 9704		Roman
MNF29782	Soilmarks of possible medieval moat	Aerial photographs taken in 1989 show the soilmarks of a possible moat at this location. This moat is probably of medieval date and the photographs show that it is overlain by later field boundaries	TM 2762 9491		Medieval
MNF55053	Medieval buckle	Metal detecting in this area during 2007 recovered a fine medieval buckle frame made from copper alloy.	TM 27 95		Medieval
MNF58547	Roman, medieval and post-medieval find scatter	Metal-detecting in 2009 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins, a Roman brooch and medieval and post-medieval objects. Metal-detecting in September 2010 recovered,	TM 27 94		Roman to Post-Medieval

		medieval incomplete buckle plate, incomplete tinned strap-end, composite folding clasp and a post-medieval incomplete tinned crotal bell.			
MNF10156	Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Metal-detecting between 2007 and 2017 recovered ?Late Saxon, medieval and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton and a range of other, Roman to post-medieval metal objects. These metal finds include a Roman steelyard weight; a Middle/Late Saxon strap end; a Late Saxon stirrup-strap mount; medieval dress accessories, a furniture fitting, key and horse harness pendant and a medieval/post-medieval spur fragment. A possible medieval moated site immediately to the east of this field (possibly the site of the Old Woodton Hall or Hermitage Garden) is now recorded separately, as NHER 66019.	TM 2818 9527		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF10162	Money Grove	The name of this site may suggest that coins were found here at some point in the past.	TM 282 952		Unknown
MNF55046	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Metal detecting in this area during 2007-2008 recovered a Romano-British terret, a Late Saxon strap end, a medieval furniture fitting, buckle, key and horse harness pendant, a post medieval coin weight and a post medieval furniture mount.	TM 28 94		Roman to Post-Medieval
MNF66485	Medieval coins	Metal-detecting in 2014 recovered medieval coins.	TM 29 95		Medieval
MNF10466	World War Two airfield at Seething	A World War Two airfield occupied this site, some elements of which still survive today. The World War Two site is visible as earthworks, structures and buildings on aerial photographs taken from 1944 onwards. It was used by the USAAF 448th Bomb Group, flying B24 Liberators, from 1943 to 1945. It had a classic 'A'-shaped layout of three interconnected runways, surrounded and linked by a perimeter track, along which numerous dispersal bays were sited. Hangars and a control tower, as well as numerous smaller buildings, huts and shelters, are evident within the airfield itself, while more dispersed clusters of huts and other buildings would have served as domestic and technical buildings; they include a bomb store to the west and clusters of accommodation huts and an associated sewage works to the southeast. The site is still in use as an airfield today, although of the original runways and perimeter track only a small section remains. The World War Two control tower also survives and is used as a museum.	TM 3144 9511		Modern
MNF15037	Medieval and post-medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 217 952		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF21991	Prehistoric burnt flints	Fieldwalking from 1983-4 noted a concentration of prehistoric burnt flints, thought possibly to have been used in food preparation.	TM 2431 9275		Prehistoric
MNF29410	Multi-period finds	Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered prehistoric worked flints. Metal-detecting between 2016 and 2020 recovered Late Iron Age/Roman (Roman issue), Roman and medieval coins and medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval buckles.	TM 237 928		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

MNF29411	Prehistoric flint finds	Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered prehistoric worked flints.	TM 2379 9313		Prehistoric
MNF25677	Multi-period findspot	Metal-detecting in 1989 recovered an extremely rare medieval coin, a halfpenny of Henry I (1100 to 1135). Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered prehistoric worked flints. Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered post-medieval jettons, a prehistoric flint flake, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pot sherds, Early Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-med metal objects including a fragment of Early Saxon long-brooch, medieval writing leads and a post-medieval pipe tamper.	TM 23 92		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF21990	Medieval and post-medieval pottery finds	Fieldwalking in 1983, 1984 and 1992 recovered medieval and post medieval pottery fragments.	TM 2394 9251		Medieval to Post-Medieval
MNF29407	Prehistoric flint finds	Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered prehistoric worked and burnt flints. The burnt flints are thought possibly to have been used in food preparation.	TM 242 922		Prehistoric
MNF29408	Possible site of Roman building	Fieldwalking in 1992 recovered fragments of Roman pottery, glass, querns and tiles from the area of a rectangular enclosure visible on earlier aerial photographs. This may indicate the former presence of a Roman building. Prehistoric burnt flints and medieval pottery fragments were also found.	TM 240 922		Roman
MNF29409	Prehistoric, Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Fieldwalking at this location in 1988 and 1992 recovered prehistoric worked flints (including a Mesolithic tranchet axehead); Roman medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and post-medieval tile fragments.	TM 2402 9199		Prehistoric to Post-Medieval
MNF21992	Harwick World War Two USAAF airfield and possible medieval deer park	This area was part of a World War Two airfield for the USAAF. It is also suggested that this area may have been a deer park during the medieval period, possibly dating to before the 14th century, although only there is only circumstantial evidence to support this.	TM 247 909		Medieval to Modern
<b>Norfolk HER 'Event' Records:</b>					
ENF154920	Geophysical Survey by SUMO Survey at land east and north Of Fernleigh Farm, Station Road, Tivetshall St Margaret, December 2023	Geophysical Survey.	TM 1643 8840		
ENF156794	Aerial Investigation and Mapping by Headland Archaeology for proposed East Pye Solar Farm, South Norfolk, September 2024	Aerial Mapping Investigation.	TM 2388 9295		

ENF136766	Field Survey by Norfolk Archaeological Unit of route of proposed Hardwick Landfill site access road, Hempnall/Morningthorpe, 1992-1993	Fieldwalking.	TM 2382 9310		
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