



**East Pye Solar
Environmental Statement
Volume 3: Appendix 10.4 – Aerial Investigation
Mapping Survey**

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EAST PYE SOLAR FARM, NORFOLK
Aerial Investigation and Mapping Project
for Island Green Power UK Ltd

23/10/2024

EAST PYE SOLAR FARM, NORFOLK

Aerial Investigation and Mapping Project

for Island Green Power UK Ltd

October 2024

Ver 1.0

PROJECT INFORMATION:

HA JOB NO.	P24-230
NGR	624373 294557
PARISH	Brooke, Great Moulton, Hempnall, Kirkstead, Long Stratton, Morningthorpe and Fritton, Pulham Market, Saxlingham Nethergate, Shelton and Hardwick, Shotesham, Tasburgh, Tivetshall, Wacton, Woodton
COUNCIL	South Norfolk District Council and Norfolk County Council

PROJECT TEAM:

PROJECT MANAGER	[REDACTED]
AUTHOR	[REDACTED]
SITE VISIT	N/A
GRAPHICS	[REDACTED]
APPROVED BY	[REDACTED]
VERSION COMMENTS	Issued



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by GHC Heritage on behalf of their client ('the Client'), Island Green Power UK Ltd, and presents the results of an aerial investigation and mapping (AIM) project to support a forthcoming planning application to construct a solar farm between the parishes of Brooke and Long Stratton in the county of Norfolk (centre point: NGR 624373 294557).

This report identifies, describes and assesses the importance of cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks and standing structures identified on modern and historic aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery within the red line boundary of the proposed development, referred to as the Proposed Development Area (PDA).

In total, 56 new potential heritage assets have been identified and eight existing HER records have been augmented as a result of this AIM project.

The following archaeological, modern and geological features have been mapped:

- *One possible Neolithic – Bronze Age settlement site, four probable or possible Neolithic – Bronze Age ring ditches and one possible Neolithic – Bronze Age extraction pit, all of Medium (Regional) importance;*
- *Five possible Iron Age or Romano-British dwellings or farmsteads and associated features of Medium (Regional) importance;*
- *Three Deserted or Shrunken Medieval or Post-Medieval Villages of Medium (Regional) importance;*
- *Five probable medieval or post-medieval sites of small-scale industry, four sites of mapped or possible medieval or post-medieval buildings, four medieval or post-medieval field systems and enclosures, one mapped post-medieval plantation and one possible medieval or post-medieval plantation, 178 mapped post-medieval field boundaries or ponds and 21 probable or possible unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pits or ponds and two probable unmapped medieval or post-medieval field boundaries of Low (Local) importance;*
- *Two WW2 military airfields of Medium (Regional) importance;*
- *Six modern buildings and agricultural or other features of negligible or Low (Local) importance;*
- *One probable geological feature; and*
- *Six features of unknown origin and unknown importance.*

EAST PYE SOLAR FARM, NORFOLK

AERIAL INVESTIGATION AND MAPPING PROJECT

1. Introduction

1.1. Planning Background

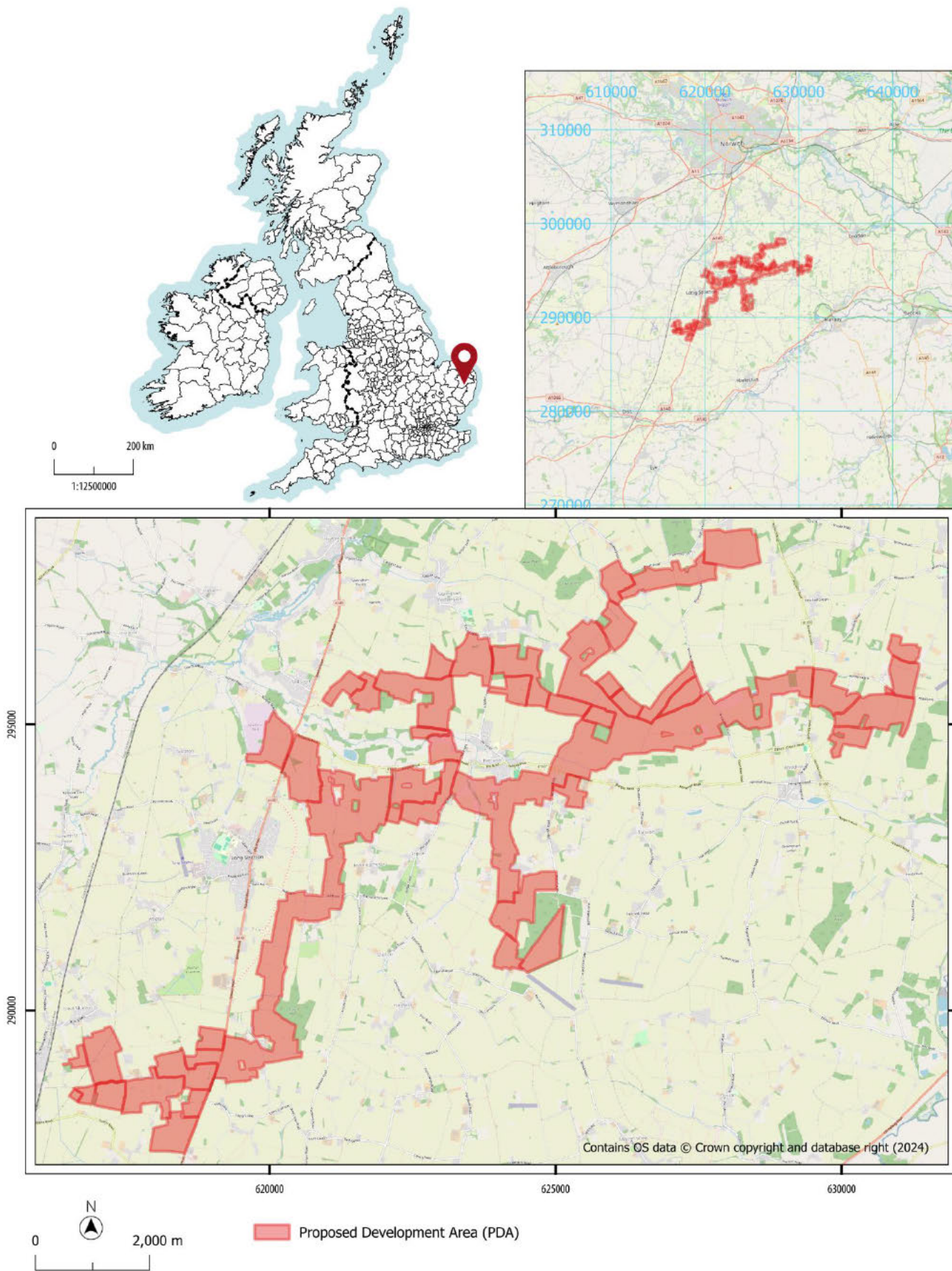
- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by GHC Heritage on behalf of their client ('the Client'), Island Green Power UK Ltd, and presents the results of an aerial investigation and mapping (AIM) project to support a forthcoming planning application to construct a solar farm between the parishes of Brooke and Long Stratton in the county of Norfolk (centre point: NGR 624373 294557) (Illus 1).
- 1.1.2. This report identifies, describes and assesses the importance of cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks and standing structures identified on modern and historic aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery within the red line boundary of the proposed development, referred to as the Proposed Development Area (PDA). The aim of the project is to inform any possible future decisions regarding archaeological mitigation requirements for the forthcoming planning application which this report will support and to create a record of the identified features for inclusion in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 1.1.3. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Part 2).

1.2. Consultation

- 1.2.1. Norfolk Historic Environment Service issued the requirement for the AIM project to the Client's Heritage Consultant for the proposed development, GHC Heritage¹:
- A site-specific Aerial Investigation Mapping survey carried out by a recognised specialist. The AIM survey will need to examine all existing physical and digital aerial images including Norfolk Air Photo Library collections (which can be accessed via our HER team), the Historic England Archive collection in Swindon and Environment Agency LiDAR data. Digital sources including Google Earth, Bing and Apple Maps (See section 5.1.2 of the Standards for Development-Led Archaeology in Norfolk. The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) is still closed for physical searches, some images are available online.*
- 1.2.2. Aerial investigation and mapping of Areas 70 - 72, 80, 82 and 196 of the PDA has already been undertaken as part of Historic England-funded AIM/NMP projects completed to date in the county². It was confirmed with the Norfolk Historic Environment Service that only those areas not already surveyed were therefore required to be investigated and mapped for this AIM project (email received 8th August 2024).
- 1.2.3. Due to circumstances outside of Headland Archaeology's control, a distinct methodology was employed for aerial photographic rectification with the agreement of the Archaeological Advisor for Norfolk County Council. This is detailed further in the relevant section below.

¹ Date of receipt unknown

² Massey and Albone 2007



Illus 1. Site Location and Proposed Development Area (PDA)

1.3. Site description

- 1.3.1. The PDA lies within the county of Norfolk and runs roughly south-west to north-east between the settlements of Great Moulton, Long Stratton and Tasburgh to the west and Seething and Brooke to the east. Its route crosses 14 parishes: Brooke, Great Moulton, Hempnall, Kirkstead, Long Stratton, Morningthorpe and Fritton, Pulham Market, Saxlingham Nethergate, Shelton and Hardwick, Shotesham, Tasburgh, Tivetshall, Wacton and Woodton. The approximate centre point of the PDA is NGR 624373 294557; its eastern extent lies at approximately NGR 631370 296315 and its western extent lies at approximately NGR 616400 289045 (Illus. 1).
- 1.3.2. The PDA is immediately surrounded by the settlements which give their names to the parishes the PDA crosses. Numerous other hamlets, villages and small towns interspersed with large areas of agricultural land and woodland surround the PDA on all sides. The PDA lies approximately 12 km to the south of the centre of Norwich.
- 1.3.3. The PDA has a total length of c. 16.8 km south-west to north-east, being c. 6.1 km wide at its widest point, and has a total area of approximately 32,164 ha. Most of the PDA lies at an elevation of between c. 34m AOD and c. 46m AOD; however, the ground elevation increases to around c. 56m AOD in the south-western part of the PDA (Areas 1, 2, 52 – 57, 83 – 143 and 248 - 252) It consists of 246 parcels of land, all in agricultural use and bounded by hedgerows or tree lines; no buildings are currently present within any of the land parcels of the PDA (Illus. 2 – 9).
- 1.3.4. These parcels of land which make up the PDA are referred throughout this report as 'Areas', following the convention applied in the geophysical survey of Areas 1 – 82 undertaken in April 2024³. The numbering of additional Areas assessed in this report have continued from number 83.
- 1.3.5. Six Areas – 85, 129, 134, 177, 178 and 217 – are void due to inaccuracies in numbering the Areas.

1.4. Geology and geomorphology

- 1.4.1. Two bedrock deposits are present within the PDA⁴. To the east, the settlements of Brooke, Saxlingham Newgate, Hempnall, Fritton, Shelton and Hardwick form the approximate northern and western boundaries of a large area of Norwich Crag Formation which continues out of the PDA to the east. A small, isolated area of Norwich Crag Formation is also recorded to the immediate south of or encroaching into Areas 1, 2 and 83. Norwich Crag Formation was laid down between 5.33 million years ago (mya) and 0.78 mya. It is described by the BGS as 'a widespread sheet of well sorted, fine- to medium-grained micaceous, glauconitic, locally shelly sands (Chillesford Sand Member in southeast Suffolk), with localized beds of laminated silty clays (Chillesford Clay and Easton Bavents Clay members) and rounded flint gravels (Westleton Beds). The formation is marine, with the clay members being estuarine and the Westleton Beds representing beach-face gravels.⁵'
- 1.4.2. To west of these settlements the underlying bedrock geology of the PDA is White Chalk Subgroup. This was laid down 100.5 and 66 mya. It is described by the BGS as 'Chalk with flints. With discrete marl seams, nodular chalk, sponge-rich and flint seams throughout. Typology of flints and incidence of marl seams is important for correlation.⁶'
- 1.4.3. Previous AIM projects carried out in Norfolk have suggested that Neolithic and Bronze Age sites tend to be concentrated on areas of Norwich Crag Formation, and that this preference for lighter and sandier bedrock types appears to have continued into the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. There is little evidence for a preference for settlement on certain geological bedrock types from the medieval period onwards⁷.
- 1.4.4. The prevailing superficial geological deposits recorded within the PDA by the BGS is Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton. This deposit was laid down between 0.48 and 0.423 mya during a cold (glacial) interval. It is described by the BGS as 'an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays. The till is characterised by its chalk and flint content. The carbonate content of the till matrix is about 30%, and tills within the underlying Happisburgh Formation have less than 20%.⁸'

³ Magnitude Surveys 2024

⁴ <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html> accessed 23.08.2024

⁵ <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=NCG> accessed 23.08.2024

⁶ <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=WHCK> accessed 23.08.2024

⁷ Albone and Massey 2008, 28, 32, 38, 45, 54 and 56

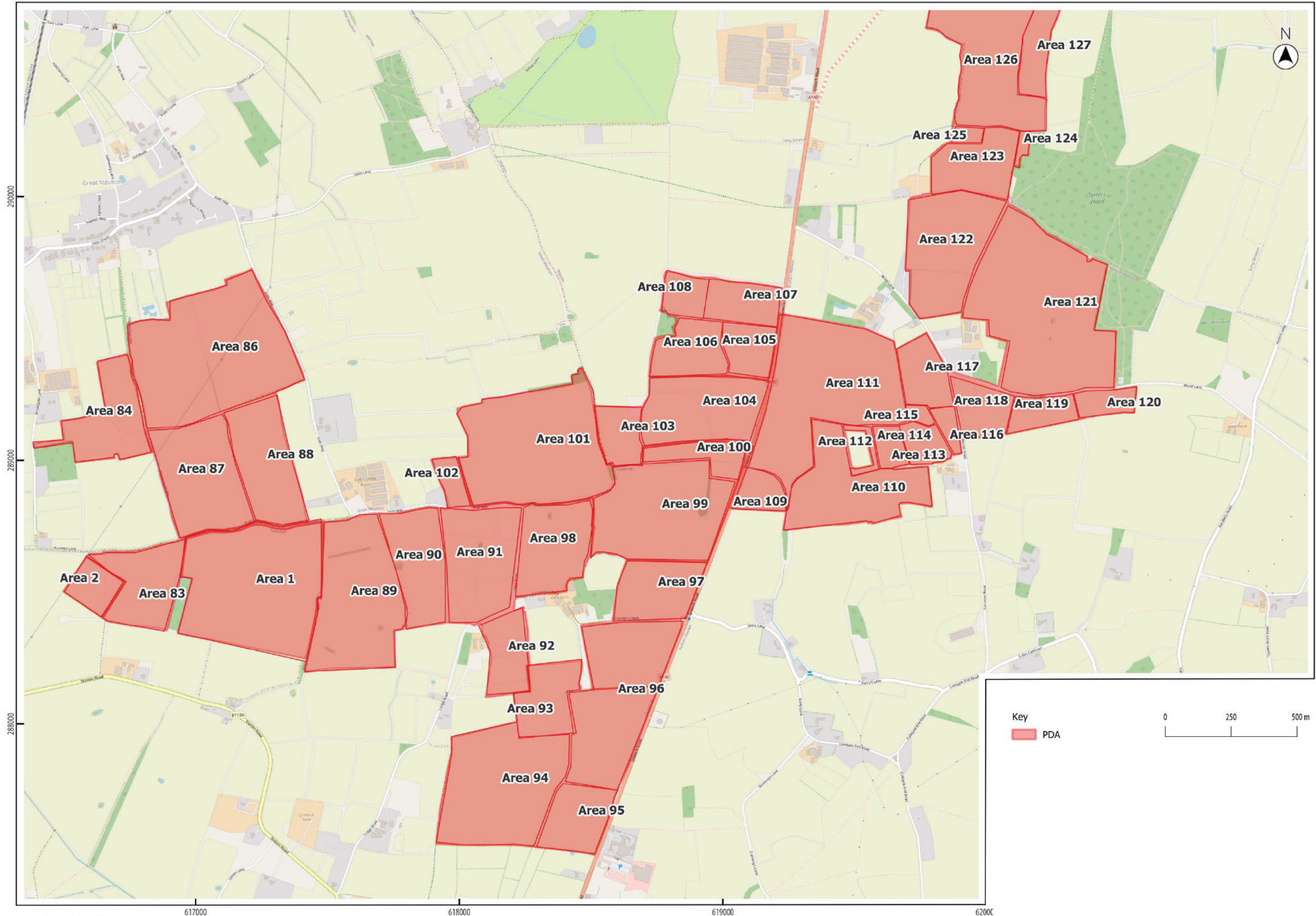
⁸ <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=LOFT> accessed 23.08.2024

1.4.5. The BGS records small areas of distinct superficial geological deposits within and immediately surrounding the PDA. These are:

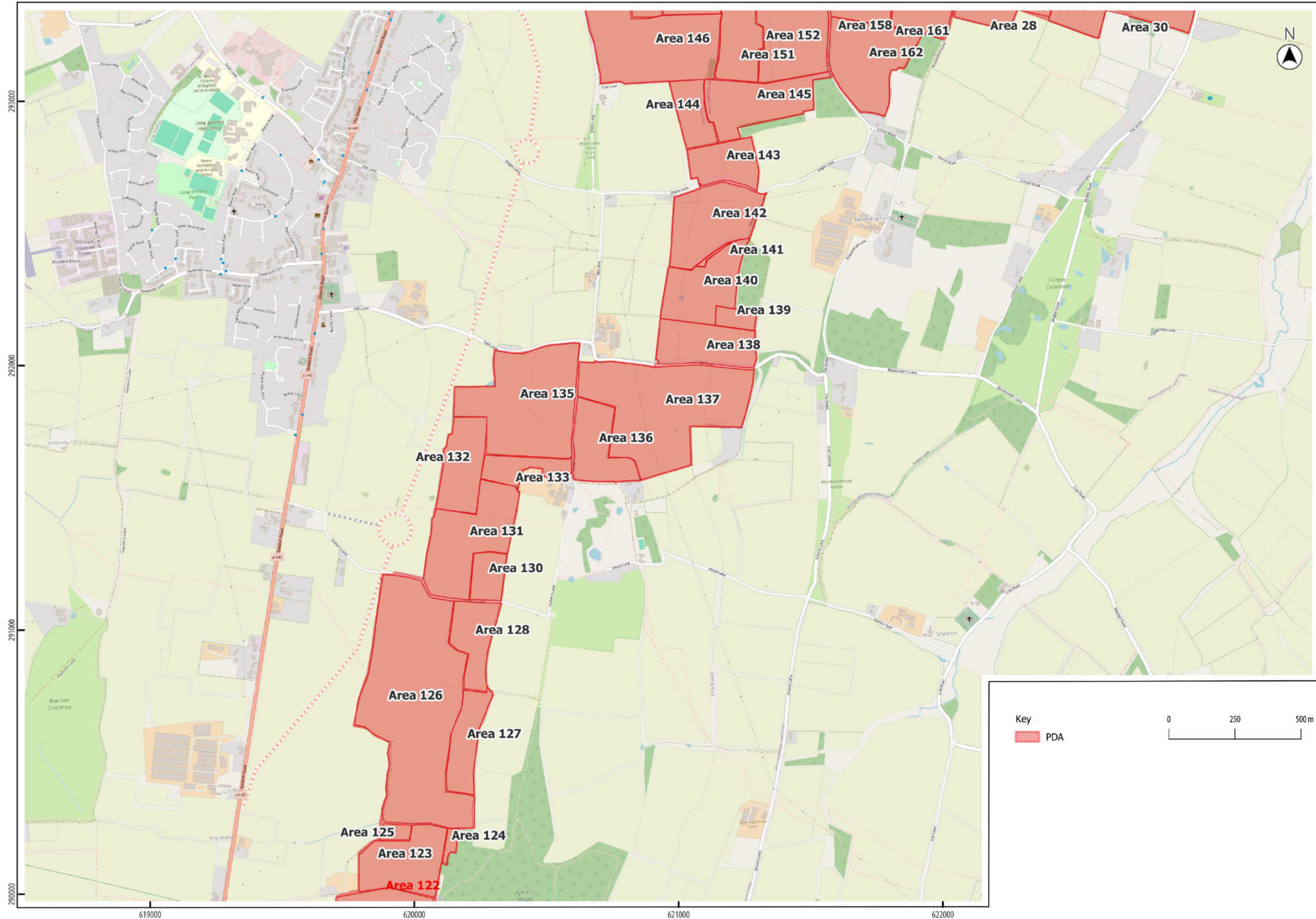
- In and around Woodton - Aldeby Sand and Gravel Member. This deposit was laid down between 0.48 and 0.423 mya during a cold (glacial) interval. It is described by the BGS as 'composed predominantly of sand and gravel that also contains lenses of reworked chalky till, discrete beds of clay and silt, reconstituted chalk and masses of sand transported and apparently derived from the Happisburgh Formation. The gravel fraction is composed predominantly of clasts of angular flint with some quartz and quartzite. In places beds of well-rounded flint and quartz gravel are present. The Member is thought to have formed during wastage of the Lowestoft ice from the adjacent higher ground.⁹.
- Between, in and around Tasburgh and Hempnall and Lundy Green and Shelton – Alluvium, Head, Leet Hill Sand and Gravel Member and Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation and Lowestoft Formation (Undifferentiated)¹⁰. The latter is contemporary with Aldeby Sand and Gravel Member, whilst the former three were laid down between 2.58 and present. Leet Hill Sand and Gravel Member derives from glaciofluvial outwash deposits, Alluvium derives from unconsolidated detrital material deposited by a river, stream or other body of running water and Head derives from hillwash or soil creep.

⁹ <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=ASAG> accessed 23.08.2024

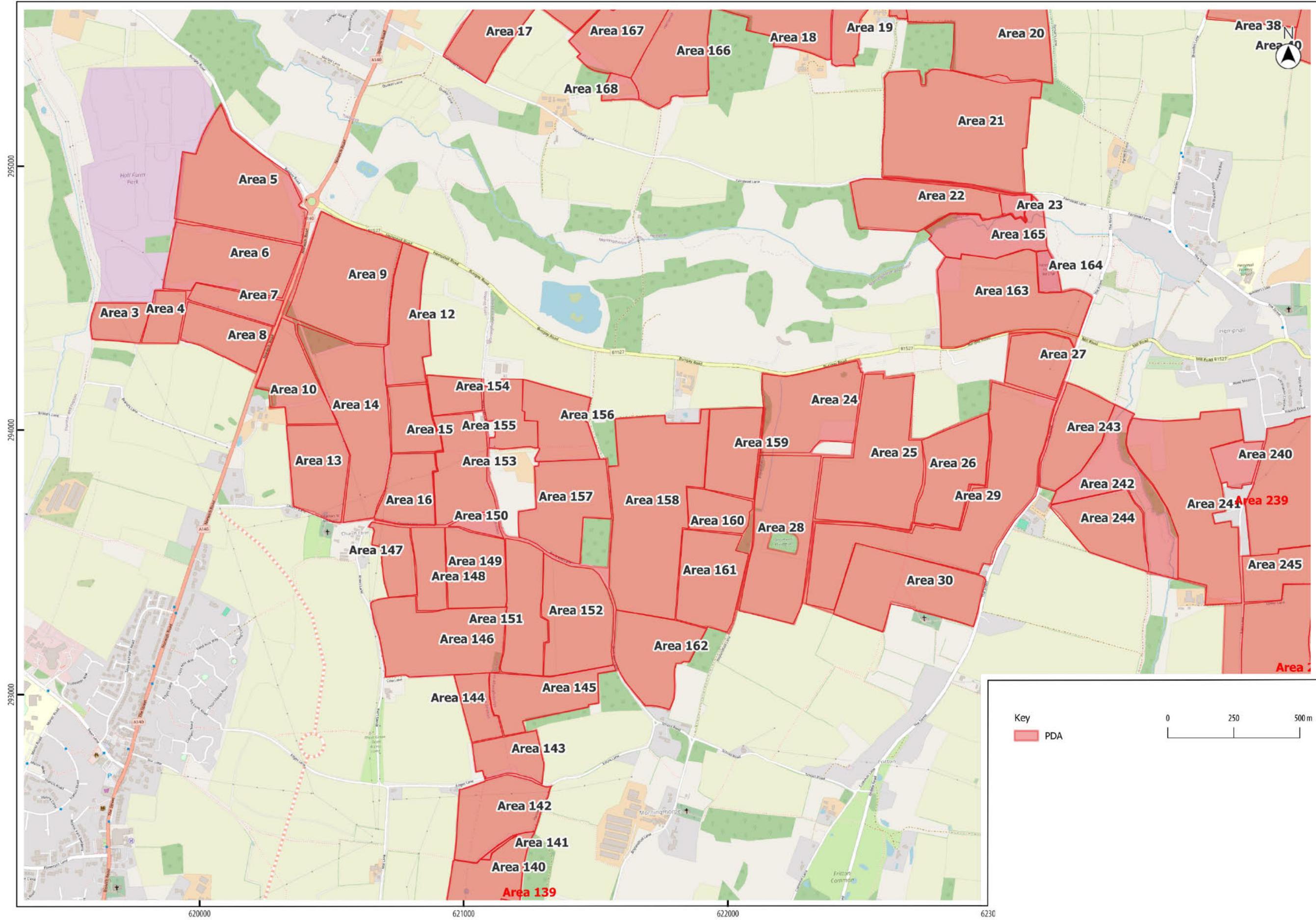
¹⁰ <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=ALV>, <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=HEAD>, <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=LEHI>, and <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=HPLO> accessed 23.08.2024



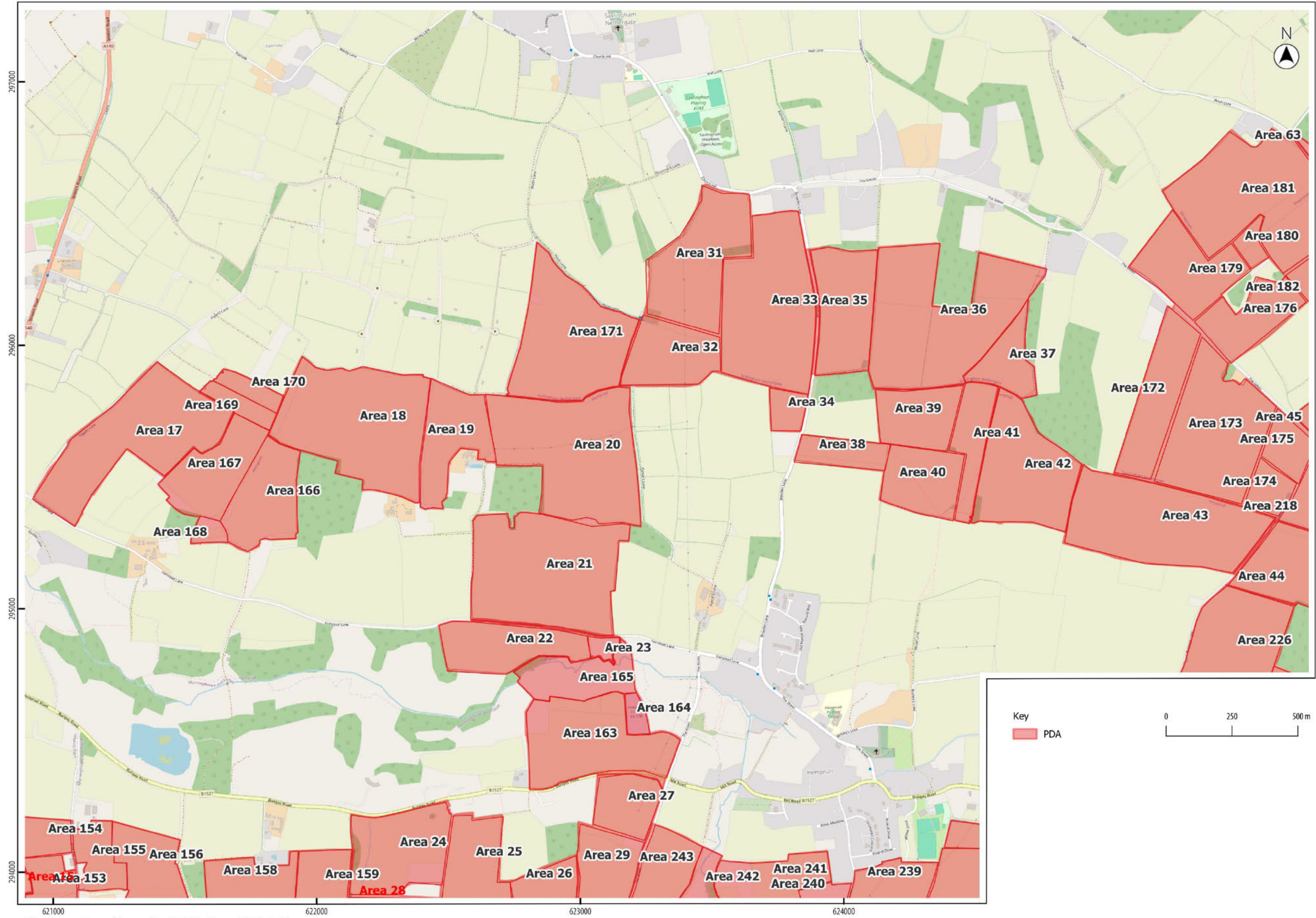
Illus 2. Location of Areas 1, 2 and 83-127



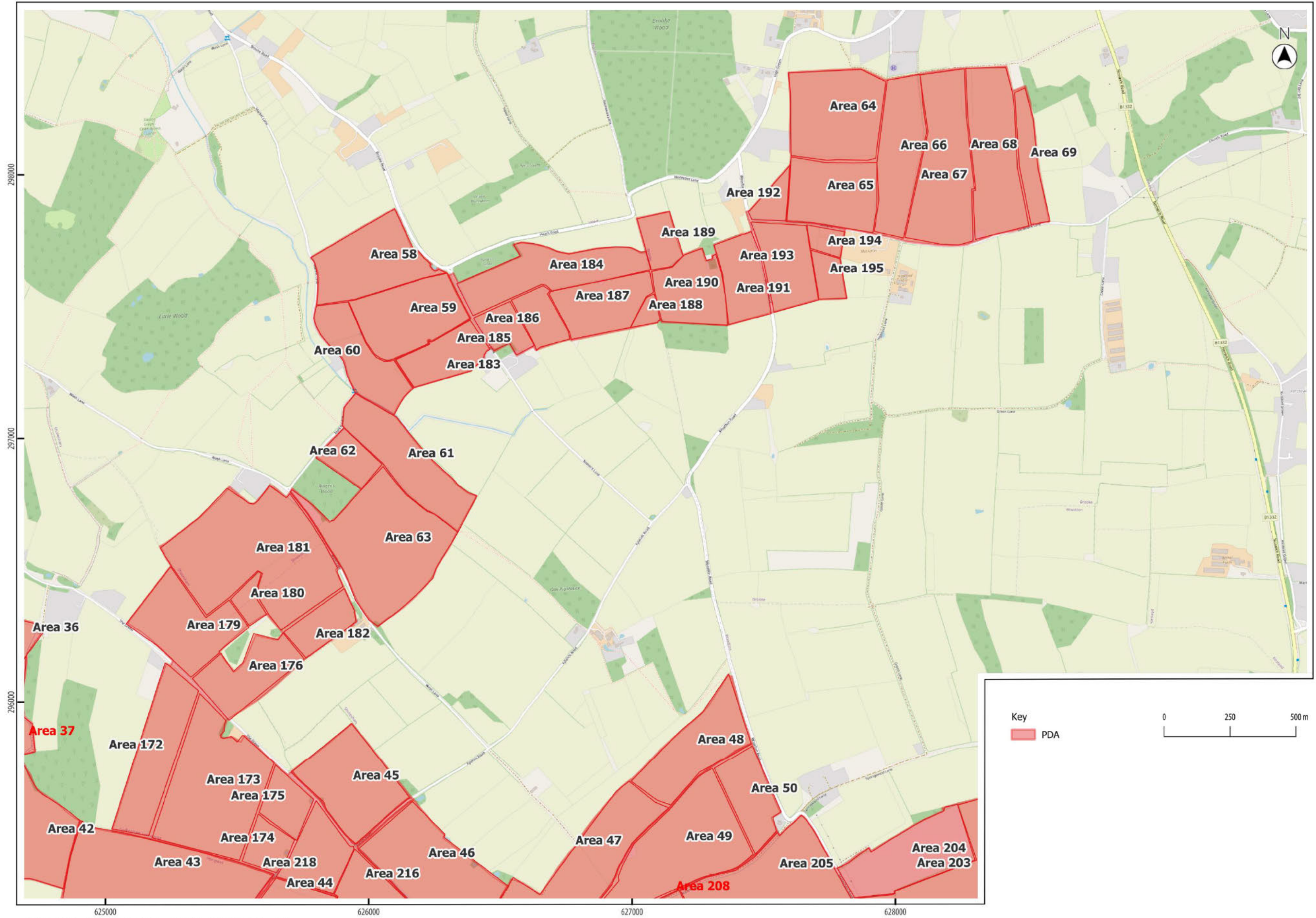
Illus 3. Location of Areas 123 - 145



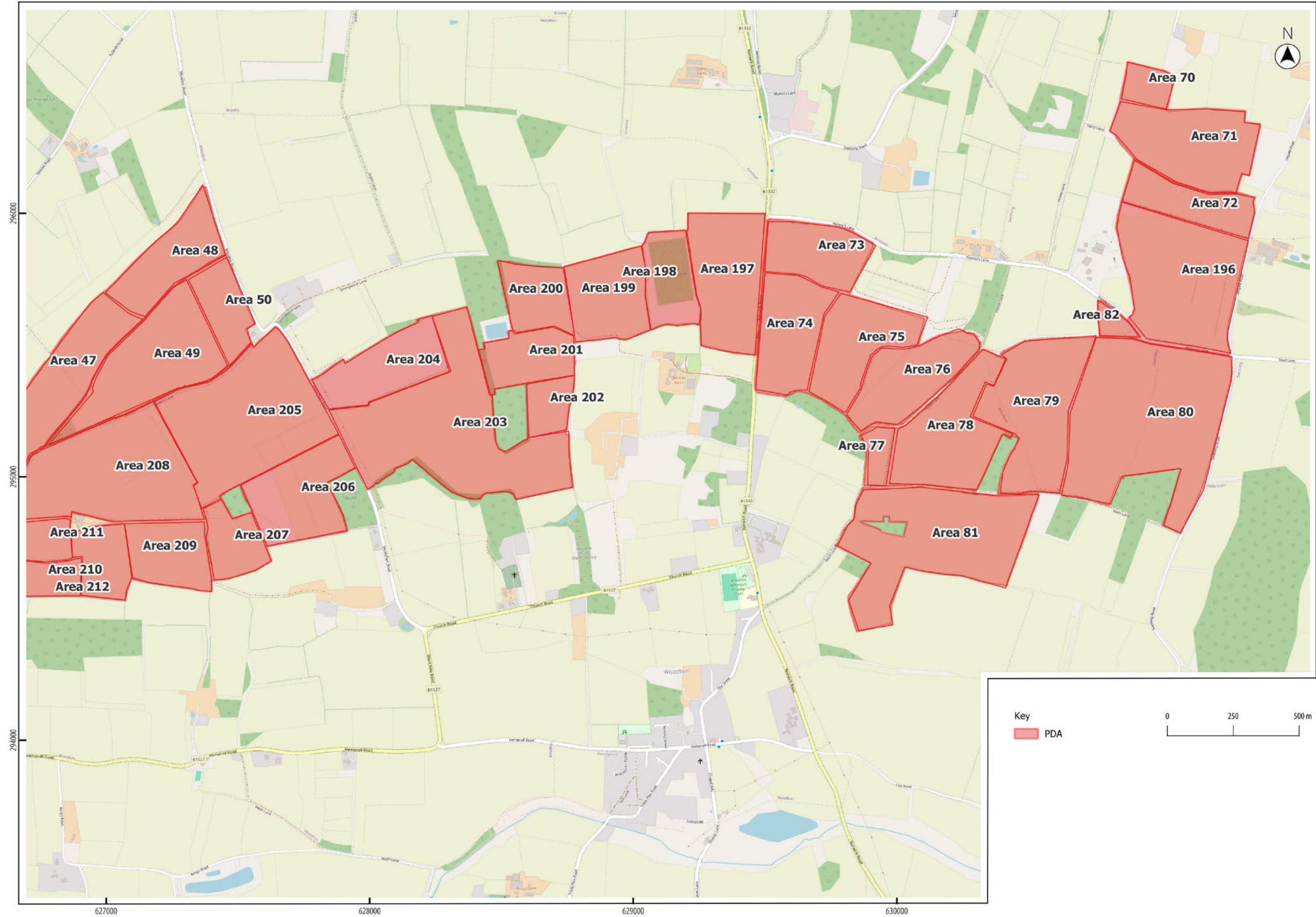
Illus 4. Location of Areas 3 – 16, 21 – 30, 146 – 162 and 240 - 245



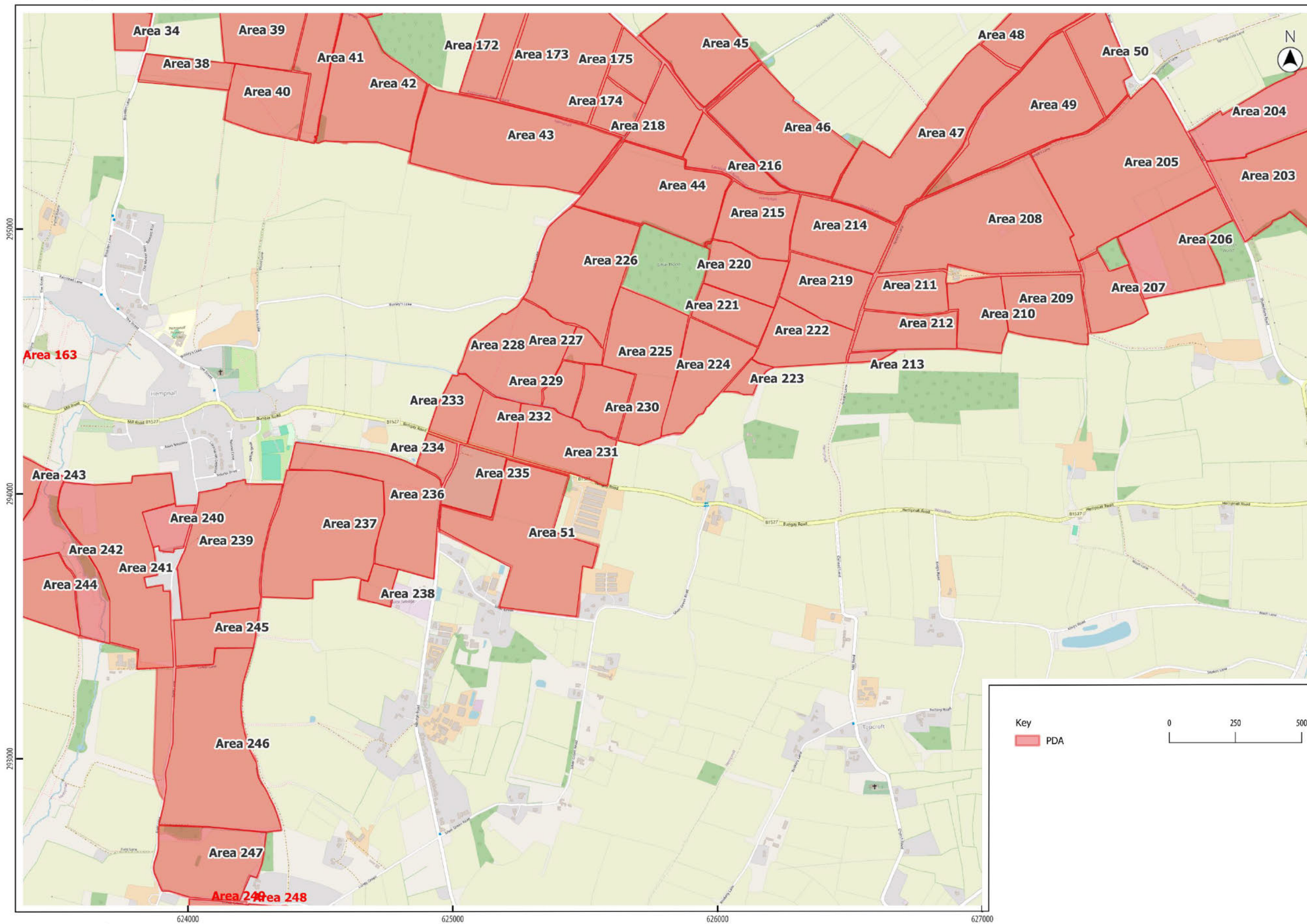
Illus 5. Location of Areas 17 – 24, 31- 43 and 163 - 170



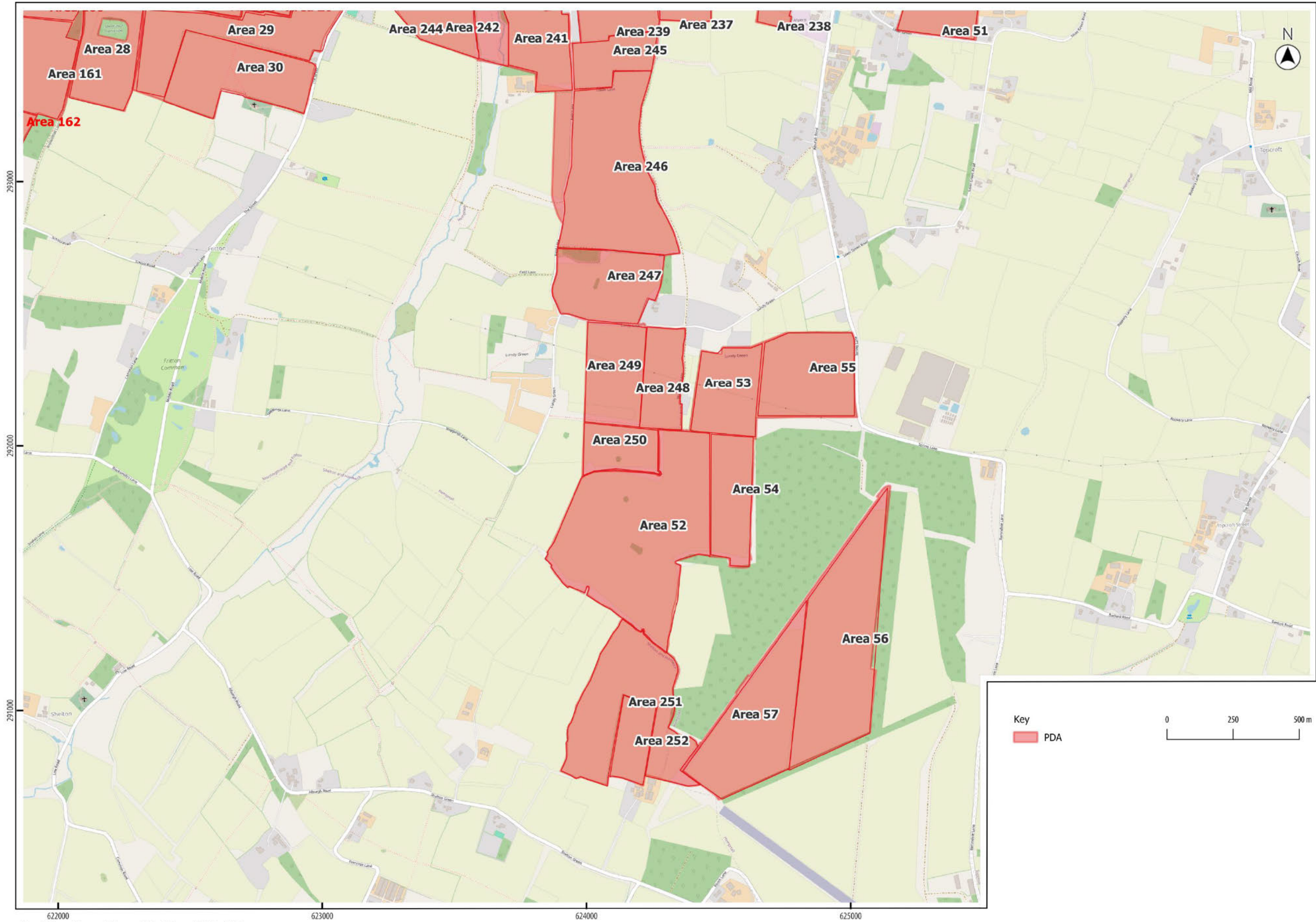
Illus 6. Location of Areas 45 – 50, 58 – 69 and 172 - 195



Illus 7. Location of Areas 47 – 50, 70 – 83, and 196 - 211



Illus 8. Location of Areas 39 – 51, 172 – 175 and 205 - 247



Illus 9. Location of Areas 52 – 57 and 246 – 252

2. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1. Statutory protection

- 2.1.1. This report was commissioned as part of the planning process and is designed to help inform determination of a planning application with respect to the historic environment. Such work is undertaken within a framework of legislation, planning policy and guidance. Those relevant to the project are noted below.

2.2. Statutory protection

- 2.2.1. There is no statutory protection which is relevant to the aims or outcomes of this project.

2.3. National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.3.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2023¹¹) confirms that the historic environment, including archaeological remains, constitutes a material consideration in planning decisions, requiring applicants to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, including any contribution made by their setting.

- 2.3.2. Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of NPPF:

(195) “[Planning should conserve heritage assets] in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations.”

(200) “In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

(211) Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

(footnote 73) [Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.]

2.4. Local Planning Policy

- 2.4.1. The Greater Norwich Local Plan¹² was adopted in March 2024 and lays out the local planning authority’s approach to the historic environment in Policy 3: Environmental Protection and Enhancement. Further guidance is provided in the South Norfolk Local Plan: Development Management Policies Document (adopted October 2015)¹³ under Policy DM 4.10 Heritage Assets.

- 2.4.2. The specifics of these policies as given in the documents are not of particular relevance to this project.

¹¹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec000f1f8c46/NPPF_December_2023.pdf

¹² <https://www.qnlp.org.uk/sites/qnlp/files/2024-03/Strategy%20-%20draft%20final%202.pdf>

¹³ <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/downloads/file/245/development-management-policies-document>

2.5. Guidance

- 2.5.1. This AIM project has been carried out and reported on with reference to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014, revised 2017 and 2020¹⁴) and *Code of Conduct* (2014, revised 2020¹⁵), in addition to the following guidance documents issued by Historic England:
- Aerial Investigation & Mapping (formerly National Mapping Programme) Standards Technical Review (2019)¹⁶
 - Using Airborne Lidar in Archaeological Survey: The Light Fantastic (2018)¹⁷
- 2.5.2. Historic England's webpages on aerial investigation¹⁸ have also been referred to.

2.6. Professional standards and acknowledgements

- 2.6.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.6.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.6.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).
- 2.6.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence AC0000811465.
- 2.6.5. LiDAR data is reproduced under the Open Government Licence.

¹⁴ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

¹⁵ <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2022.pdf>

¹⁶

[https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/7714/HistoricEnglandAerialInvestigationandMapping\(formerlyNationalMappingProgramme\)StandardsTechnicalReview](https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/7714/HistoricEnglandAerialInvestigationandMapping(formerlyNationalMappingProgramme)StandardsTechnicalReview)

¹⁷ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/using-airborne-lidar-in-archaeological-survey/heaq179-using-airborne-lidar-in-archaeological-survey/>

¹⁸ <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/airborne-remote-sensing/aerial-investigation/> and <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/airborne-remote-sensing/aerial-photographs/> accessed 23.08.2024

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1. The aim of this Aerial Investigation and Mapping (AIM) project is to inform determination of a planning application for a solar farm in relation to its likely impact on the historic environment. The assessment aims to enhance understanding of the past land use of the PDA and identify all cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks and standing structures visible on all readily available aerial sources of the PDA which could be affected by the proposed development.
- 3.1.2. The purpose of this Aerial Investigation and Mapping (AIM) project is to improve the understanding of the historic environment resource within the PDA so as to inform any future assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the PDA, their significance, and the likelihood of further evaluation, mitigation or management requirements as appropriate.
- 3.1.3. Historic England states that *'The standard products from air photo projects should be a digital archaeological map with archaeological descriptions and a report. Descriptions of sites should include interpretation of date, function and at least a basic record of the condition such as cropmark, earthwork, or levelled earthwork...A report should discuss the character, diversity, association and distribution of archaeological sites, visible on aerial photographs, within a project area...The report should also explicitly explain the methods used and sources consulted and any limitations in the data. Assessment and mapping also identifies why and where there may be gaps in the aerial photograph evidence.'*¹⁹.
- 3.1.4. The ClfA's Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2017²⁰) further states that the importance of a heritage asset should be judged in terms of 'the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest [of the asset]' at a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.
- 3.1.5. The objectives are therefore to:
- Collate all available modern and historic aerial photographic and LiDAR data relevant to the PDA, identifying any gaps in evidence;
 - Describe the nature, extent and importance of identified cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks and standing structures potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties; and
 - Provide an assessment of the importance of the identified features.

¹⁹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/airborne-remote-sensing/aerial-investigation/> and <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/airborne-remote-sensing/aerial-photographs/> accessed 23.08.2024
²⁰ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

4. Methodology

- 4.1.1. The methodology employed follows that given in the Historic England and Norfolk County Council guidance. However, due to circumstances outside of Headland Archaeology's control, a distinct methodology was employed for aerial photographic rectification with the agreement of the Archaeological Advisor for Norfolk County Council. This is detailed further in the relevant section below.

4.2. Baseline Data

Study Area

- 4.2.1. The Study Area for this assessment comprises the planning application red line boundary of the proposed development, referred to in this report as the Proposed Development Area or 'PDA'.
- 4.2.2. Cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks and standing structures falling outside of the PDA were not mapped even if visible, except where they encroached into the PDA.

Data sources

- 4.2.3. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the Historic England guidance²¹. The following sources of information were referred to:
- Aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archive, Swindon;
 - Aerial photographs held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service;
 - Digitised aerial photographs available to view on the CUCAP website²²;
 - Satellite imagery available from Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps;
 - Environment Agency Lidar data²³;
 - Archaeological records and aerial photographs held by the Norfolk HER [received 31st August 2024, NHER ref. 24_08_31]
 - Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey²⁴;
 - Results of a geophysical survey of Areas 1 – 82 of the PDA carried out in 2024²⁵;
 - Historic mapping available to view on the National Library of Scotland and Norfolk Historic Maps websites; and
 - Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

References are given for only those aerial photographs reproduced in the report.

Lidar

- 4.2.4. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 500,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed terrain models to be generated in which it is possible to identify shallow or otherwise imperceptible topographic features.
- 4.2.5. A Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been produced by removing objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM) which is available at 1m resolution for the PDA. Composite data breaks down by spatial resolution i.e. 2m, 1m, 50cm and 25cm and is made up from a combination of the full EA dataset which has been merged

²¹

[https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/7714/HistoricEnglandAerialInvestigationandMapping\(formerlyNationalMappingProgramme\)StandardsTechnicalReview](https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/7714/HistoricEnglandAerialInvestigationandMapping(formerlyNationalMappingProgramme)StandardsTechnicalReview)

²² <https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/> accessed 10.09.2024

²³ <https://environment.data.gov.uk/>

²⁴ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

²⁵ Magnitude Surveys 2024

and re-sampled to give the best possible coverage. This means that a 1m resolution tile may contain decimated 50cm data as well as native captured 1m data. It is not possible using only the composite to know which part of a given tile was surveyed at which resolution.

- 4.2.6. Analysis was undertaken by a professional archaeologist using QGIS imaging and geo-referencing/mapping software.

Historic maps

- 4.2.7. The inclosure, tithe and historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping sequence corresponding with the PDA was consulted to confirm whether any identified cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks or standing structures could relate to buildings, ponds, field boundaries, extraction pits/quarries, plantations or any other features recorded on mapping. Earlier county-wide maps produced by Faden (1797) and Bryant (1826) were also consulted.

Limitations of baseline data

- 4.2.8. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
- The interpretation of archaeological sites identified solely from aerial imagery or LIDAR without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence, such as findspots, may be revised in the light of further investigation;
 - The exact form of archaeological sites as shown on aerial imagery or LIDAR may be revised in the light of further investigation; HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
 - Tithe mapping was not available for Areas 100 and 104 – 108;
 - Inclosure mapping was available for Areas 17, 84, 86 – 88, 101, 102, 167, 169 and 170 only.

4.3. Recording of cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks and standing structures

Scope

- 4.3.1. All plough-levelled and upstanding features of known, probable and possible archaeological origin and of Neolithic to modern date were recorded. Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds which are adequately depicted by readily accessible historical maps were usually ignored.
- 4.3.2. As is the standard for AIM projects, mapping of features was undertaken at a scale of 1:2,500. Any detail not clearly visible at this scale, such as internal features of enclosures, was not mapped.

Plough-Levelled Features

- 4.3.3. All cropmarks and soilmarks representing likely or possible archaeological remains not shown on historic mapping were recorded.

Earthworks

- 4.3.4. All visible earthwork sites were mapped whether or not they were still extant on the latest aerial photographs or lidar data.

Buildings and Structures

- 4.3.5. Standing buildings shown on the consulted sources which are no longer extant were recorded where no other adequate record existed.

Industrial Archaeology and Areas of Extraction

- 4.3.6. Cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks and standing structures relating to known, probable or possible industrial activity, such as brickmaking and resource extraction, were mapped.

Twentieth-Century Military Archaeology

- 4.3.7. Only World War Two (WW2) sites were identified within the PDA. These were recorded at the level of detail visible at 1:2,500 scale.

Coastal and Inter-Tidal Archaeology

- 4.3.8. The project area did not include any coastal or inter-tidal areas.

Post-Medieval Field Boundaries and Ponds

- 4.3.9. Identified linear and circular or subcircular features which could be securely associated with field boundaries and ponds shown on historic mapping were not mapped. The exception to this was when known field boundaries overlay features of earlier date; in this case, the field boundaries were drawn and labelled so as to clearly differentiate between them and the cropmarks, soilmarks or earthworks which were related to the earlier feature(s).
- 4.3.10. All linear and small circular and subcircular features which could not be identified on historic mapping but which are believed most likely to relate to pre-19th century field boundaries or ponds were mapped, as this interpretation has not yet been proven.

Ridge and Furrow and Water Meadows

- 4.3.11. No remains of ridge and furrow or water meadows were identified during this project.

Drainage Features

- 4.3.12. Drainage features were not recorded as part of the project unless it was believed that they could be mistaken for archaeological features, such as field boundaries or military remains.

Parks and Gardens

- 4.3.13. Although no earthworks and levelled landscape features associated with known historic parks and gardens were present within the PDA, features which relate to or could relate to areas of plantation were recorded.

Transport

- 4.3.14. No industrial transport features which are not also identifiable on historic mapping were present within the PDA. However, where cropmarks of possible unmapped trackways were visible, these were recorded.

Geological and Geomorphological Features

- 4.3.15. Geological features were not mapped unless there was a possibility that they could instead be archaeological in origin.

Digital Transcription

Rectification of images

- 4.3.16. Guidance issued by Historic England and Norfolk County Council²⁶ states that, due to pixel image and height distortions often present in aerial photographs, and particularly oblique photographs²⁷, historic aerial photographs must be rectified in order to produce accurate mapping of features. This should be done using

²⁶ Historic England 2019; Norfolk County Council 2018

²⁷ cf. Wilson 2000, 225 - 232

digital OS mapping or existing georectified images (such as Google Earth Pro) as a control source and a DTM (such as LiDAR) to account for height distortions. Ideally six or seven control points should be used, and it will be only the part of the photograph within those control points which is accurately rectified. The recommended software for doing this is Aerial or AirPhoto.

- 4.3.17. It was confirmed during this project that neither software was suitable for use. The first, Aerial, is not publicly available. AirPhoto is now obsolete as it does not run on systems post-dating Windows 7. An alternative method for rectifying the necessary photographs using the Georeferencer tool of QGIS was therefore agreed with the Historic Environment Senior Officer (Specialist Advice) (email dated 14th October 2024).
- 4.3.18. The Georeferencer tool is described on the online QGIS manual thus:
[Georeferencer is] a tool for generating world files for layers. It allows you to reference rasters or vectors to geographic or projected coordinate systems by creating a new GeoTiff or by adding a world file to the existing image. The basic approach to georeferencing a layer is to locate points on it for which you can accurately determine coordinates... The usual procedure for georeferencing an image involves selecting multiple points on the raster, specifying their coordinates, and choosing a relevant transformation type. Based on the input parameters and data, the Georeferencer will compute the world file parameters. The more coordinates you provide, the better the result will be²⁸.
- 4.3.19. There are a variety of transformation types available when using Georeferencer. The Projective transformation type is suitable for rectification:
The Projective algorithm generalizes Polynomial 1 in a different way, allowing transformations representing a central projection between 2 non-parallel planes, the image and the map canvas. Straight lines stay straight, but parallelism is not preserved and scale across the image varies consistently with the change in perspective. This transformation type is most useful for georeferencing angled photographs (rather than flat scans) of good quality maps, or oblique aerial images. A minimum of 4 GCPs is required²⁹.
- 4.3.20. Aerial photographs rectified with the Projective transformation algorithm of the QGIS Georeferencer tool were compared against the data from both georectified Google Earth Pro images and LiDAR DTM data at 1m resolution to ensure their accuracy.
- 4.3.21. Due to the rural nature of the PDA, standing buildings which could be used as control points were rare. Therefore, control points were by necessity placed at the edges of roads or over field boundaries and vegetation. It is acknowledged that this method of locating control points is by no means ideal; vegetation heights and widths change with the seasons and according to human interference, and shadows can distort the ability of the viewer to accurately decipher the exact location of a road boundary or the extent of hedgerows and tree canopies. To minimise inaccuracy as much as possible, control points were always placed at the assumed centre point of any field boundary or vegetation and at the assumed edge of any road.

Mapping of features

- 4.3.22. All images showing each identified feature were viewed and the clearest and/or most detailed image selected as that from which features was mapped. All features were drawn as closed polygon shapefiles. These shapefiles have been coloured green to follow the precedent set by existing AIM projects produced by Norfolk County Council.
- 4.3.23. A hand-held stereoscope was used when viewing aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archive, but no features presenting as cropmarks were noted which were not also shown, more clearly, on LiDAR imagery. The elevation data contained within the LiDAR imagery was therefore utilised to confirm the form of earthworks where these survived.

Interpretation of features

- 4.3.24. The mapped AIM data was compared with the results of the geophysical survey of the PDA, the Norfolk HER, historic mapping and field names, as available and relevant, to aid in their interpretation.
- 4.3.25. Identified cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks and standing structures identified within the Proposed Development Area are shown in Illus 88 - 93, with detailed descriptions compiled in a gazetteer reproduced in Appendix 1.

²⁸ https://docs.qgis.org/3.34/en/docs/user_manual/working_with_raster/georeferencer.html accessed 15.09.2024

²⁹ Ibid.

- 4.3.26. No cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks or standing structures associated with designated heritage assets have been identified, and therefore designated heritage assets within or surrounding the PDA are not discussed in this report.
- 4.3.27. Non-designated heritage assets are referenced by HER Preferred Reference. Any newly discovered potential assets are assigned a number prefixed HA for Headland Archaeology. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

Database Records

- 4.3.28. An attribute table for the mapped features has been produced which contains the following data:
- Headland Archaeology ID no. (HA 1, HA 2, etc)
 - Location (eight-figure NGR recording the approximate centre point of each feature)
 - Monument type, qualified with 'probable', 'possible' or 'potential' as appropriate.
 - Summary description of features (as appropriate)
 - Period
 - Form (cropmark, soilmark, earthwork or structure).
 - Primary Source(s) (aerial photograph or LiDAR dataset)
 - Associated HER records
 - Additional information (as appropriate)
 - Compiler details (initials and date)
- 4.3.29. The attribute table is fully compliant with the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH) thesaurus terms and follows the HE/MIDAS Heritage (the UK Historic Environment Data Standard) and Association of Local Government Archaeological Officer (ALGAO) guidelines (available online at <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/ifp/>).
- 4.3.30. None of the georectified aerial photographs have been retained, as per the usual AIM procedure.

4.4. *Assessment of Importance*

- 4.4.1. Although not usually a component of AIM projects, the likely importance of the features identified is assessed in order to inform any possible future decisions regarding archaeological investigation or mitigation requirements for the forthcoming planning application which this report will support.
- 4.4.2. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (

- 4.4.3. Table 1). Historic England guidance also refers to an asset's 'level of significance' (GPA2³⁰, paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance.
- 4.4.4. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the PDA that are considered to be of negligible importance, to justify no further works.
- 4.4.5. The importance of heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development is identified in the results section of this report and summarised in the gazetteer in Appendix 1.

³⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

Table 1. Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives
High (National)	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives. Also Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade II Listed Buildings which have particular characteristics that merit a high level of importance.
Medium (National or Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets that contribute to Regional research objectives
Low (Local)	Locally listed heritage assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated heritage assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or heritage assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (e.g. through excavation)
Unknown / Uncertain	Heritage assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

5. Results

5.1. Overview

- 5.1.1. The full list of identified cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks and standing structures is presented in the gazetteer located in Appendix 1, and the location of each is shown in the relevant illustrations below and on Illus. 88 – 93 in Appendix 2.
- 5.1.2. In total, 56 new potential heritage assets have been identified and eight existing HER records have been augmented as a result of this AIM project.
- 5.1.3. The following archaeological, modern and geological features have been mapped:
- One possible Neolithic – Bronze Age settlement site;
 - Four probable or possible Neolithic – Bronze Age ring ditches;
 - One possible Neolithic – Bronze Age extraction pit;
 - Five possible Iron Age or Romano-British dwellings or farmsteads and associated features;
 - Three Deserted or Shrunken Medieval or Post-Medieval Villages;
 - Five probable medieval or post-medieval sites of small-scale industry;
 - Four sites of mapped or possible medieval or post-medieval buildings;
 - Four medieval or post-medieval field systems and enclosures;
 - One mapped post-medieval plantation and one possible medieval or post-medieval plantation;
 - One hundred and seventy-eight mapped post-medieval field boundaries or ponds;
 - Twenty-one probable or possible unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pits or ponds and two probable unmapped medieval or post-medieval field boundaries;
 - Two WW2 military airfields;
 - Six modern buildings and agricultural or other features;
 - One probable geological feature;
 - Six features of unknown origin.
- 5.1.4. No cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks or standing structures were identified within Areas 1 – 4, 10, 11, 15, 50, 77, 78, 91, 92, 95, 102 – 105, 112 – 115, 139, 141, 149, 150, 156, 161, 164, 174, 175, 185, 186, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 207, 213, 214, 218, 219, 223, 227, 229 and 242.
- 5.1.5. No cropmarks, soilmarks or earthworks relating to ridge and furrow agriculture were identified; this is in keeping with the regional picture, as this asset type is not common within Norfolk³¹.

5.2. Neolithic – Bronze Age features

Settlement sites

- 5.2.1. Cropmarks of two probable small rectilinear enclosures containing possible internal features and one larger curvilinear enclosure intersecting with a north-east to south-west linear of c. 131m length and c. 3m width, HA 18, is visible in Area 55 on Google Earth Pro images only (Illus. 10 and 11). The southernmost of the two rectilinear enclosures has internal c. 41.5m x 22.5 m and is bounded by ditches of c. 2.0-3m width. It has an amorphous internal feature (which may in fact be several conglomerated features) measuring c. 22m x 16m. The northernmost of the two rectilinear features is sub oval in shape, with its northern half presenting as one large dark area measuring c. 80m x 23.5m. Its southern half, which measures c. 81.5m x 12.5m, appears to be subdivided into three distinct areas bordered by ditches measuring around 2.5m in width. The internal

³¹ Massey and Albone 2007, 21 and Albone and Massey 2008, 61

dimensions of the circular enclosure are approximately 51.5m x 50.5m and it has bordering ditches of c. 2.5m – 3m width. HA 18 covers a total area of c.156m x 113m and no possible entrances or internal features were identified. The feature is interpreted as a series of enclosures, a trackway and associated features. The cropmarks of HA 18 may correspond to a rectilinear enclosure and associated linears recorded during the geophysical survey of the PDA as probable archaeology³².

5.2.2. The HER records that Neolithic and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age polished flint handaxes have been found within the Area (HER MNF68782). Recent synthesis of known archaeology in Norfolk has demonstrated that Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement types are more varied than previously thought and can include rectilinear features as well as well roundhouses and pit alignments; they can also be enclosed as well as unenclosed³³. Therefore, despite the form of HA 18 being traditionally dated to the Iron Age or Romano-British era, the recovery of Neolithic and Bronze Age finds from the field suggests that HA 18 could be Neolithic or Bronze in date³⁴.



Illus 10. Unannotated Google Earth Pro aerial photograph taken in September 2006 showing feature HA 18 in its south-eastern corner

³² Magnitude Surveys 2024

³³ Albone and Massey 2008, 27; Cooper 2024; Brudenell 2024

³⁴ Albone and Massey 2008, 36 and 37



Illus 11. Feature HA 18 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 1:2500 OS mapping

Circular features

Ring ditches

- 5.2.3. Areas 52, 74, 111, and 228 contain probable or possible ring ditches (HA 5, HA22, HA27 and HA50a respectively). HA 5, HA 22 and HA 27 were present as cropmarks or soilmarks only, with any associated earthworks likely levelled during ploughing. HA 50a and HA 55 are visible on LiDAR imagery and the elevation data demonstrates that earthworks associated with these features are present.
- 5.2.4. Two oblique aerial photographs of Area 12 taken on 2nd July 1996 and held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service only (ref. TM2094/5 and 6) show a clear circular ring ditch, HA 5 (Illus. 12 and 13). HA 5 is slightly subcircular and has an internal north-south diameter of c. 27m and an internal east-west diameter of c. 25m. Its ditches are c. 2.5m to 3m in width. This feature aligns with a ring ditch identified by geophysical survey of the PDA and is likely to partially reflect HER entry MNF40593 (cropmarks of ring ditch and possible Romano-British field system), in whose footprint HA 5 lies.
- 5.2.5. A second circular feature measuring c.33m x 38m, HA 22, is present in Area 74 (Illus. 14 and 15). This is visible on aerial photographs held by the Historic England Archive and Norfolk Air Photo Service as well as Google Earth Pro (best seen on ref. TM2995/86, taken on 24th April 1965 and held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service). This feature was identified during the geophysical survey of the PDA as an undetermined feature of weak

response. On the aerial photographs, this feature is visible as a light-coloured circle within a darker coloured field. However, the geophysical survey records the feature as a clear ring ditch, suggesting that the cropmark visible on aerial photographs represents the internal area of the ring ditch and not the ditch itself. There is no current HER entry relating to this feature.

- 5.2.6. Faint cropmarks of a possible irregular subcircular ring ditch, HA 27, are visible on Google Earth Pro images only in the south-eastern corner of Area 111 (Illus. 16 and 17). It is possible that this feature extends into Area 117, although this could not be determined from available aerial photographs. The feature has an internal north-south diameter of c.50.5m and an internal east – west diameter of c. 38m, with ditches of c. 7m – 14m width. The Norfolk HER records Neolithic, Romano-British and medieval finds within this Area (HER MNF58190), which may be associated with this feature. The Long Stratton tithe apportionment records the tithe plot in which HA 27 lies, Tithe Plot 107, as New Broke. The element 'Broke' is most likely to derive from Old English *brōc* 'stream' (although no stream is recorded as being in vicinity of Area 111 on the tithe or historic OS maps) or *brocc* 'badger'. However, it is possible, given the existence of HA 27, that it derives from Old English *brocen-bæc*, in the sense of 'broken or divided mound'³⁵. There is no current HER entry relating to this feature.
- 5.2.7. A circular feature in the approximate centre of Area 228, HA 50a, can be identified on all consulted sources, most clearly on LiDAR imagery (Illus. 18 and 19). The feature is slightly subcircular and has an internal north-south diameter of c. 27m and an internal east-west diameter of c. 25m. Its ditches are c. 2.5m to 3m in width. It presents as a dark-coloured area on a lighter coloured field in aerial photographs and as larger very slight upstanding earthworks surrounding a slight depression on LiDAR imagery. Although the feature does not appear as a ring ditch on the consulted sources, the centre point of HER entry MNF56912, the cropmark of a possible ring ditch, is located within the footprint of HA 50a as mapped from aerial photographs. Therefore, HA 50a most likely reflects that the internal area of the ring ditch and not the ditch itself.
- 5.2.8. A synthesis of known barrow sites in Norfolk dating 1986 posited that ring ditches are often representative of flattened barrow sites. This synthesis and more recent fieldwork confirm that many ring ditches date to the Early Bronze Age. Known Bronze Age barrows within Norfolk have diameters of between 5m and over 65m, with most being between 10m – 40m³⁶. However, the East of England Archaeological Research Framework highlights that ring ditches containing burials of Neolithic date and of similar proportions to known Early Bronze Age barrows are increasingly recorded, and that Neolithic mortuary practice was more varied than merely oval or long barrows³⁷.
- 5.2.9. Single ring ditches HA 5 and HA 22 and HA 27 and circular feature HA 50a have diameters than fall within the recorded ranges of Neolithic – Early Bronze Age barrows in Norfolk and therefore are most likely to reflect this asset type; it may be more likely that HA 27 is of Neolithic date given its nearby HER entry.

³⁵ Cavill 2018, 44, 48 - 49 and 476

³⁶ Lawson 1986, 3; Massey and Albone 2007, 14; Albone and Massey 2008, 33 and 34; Cooper 2024; cf. Powell and Tremlett 2023, 20 - 31

³⁷ Last, J., Outram, Z and Bye-Jensen, P. 2024



Illus 12. Feature HA 5 as shown on oblique aerial photographs held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. TM2094/5 and 6 dated 2nd July 1996)



Illus 13. Feature HA 5 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 1:2500 OS mapping



Illus 14. Feature HA 22 as shown on aerial photographs held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (TM2995/86, taken 24th April 1965)



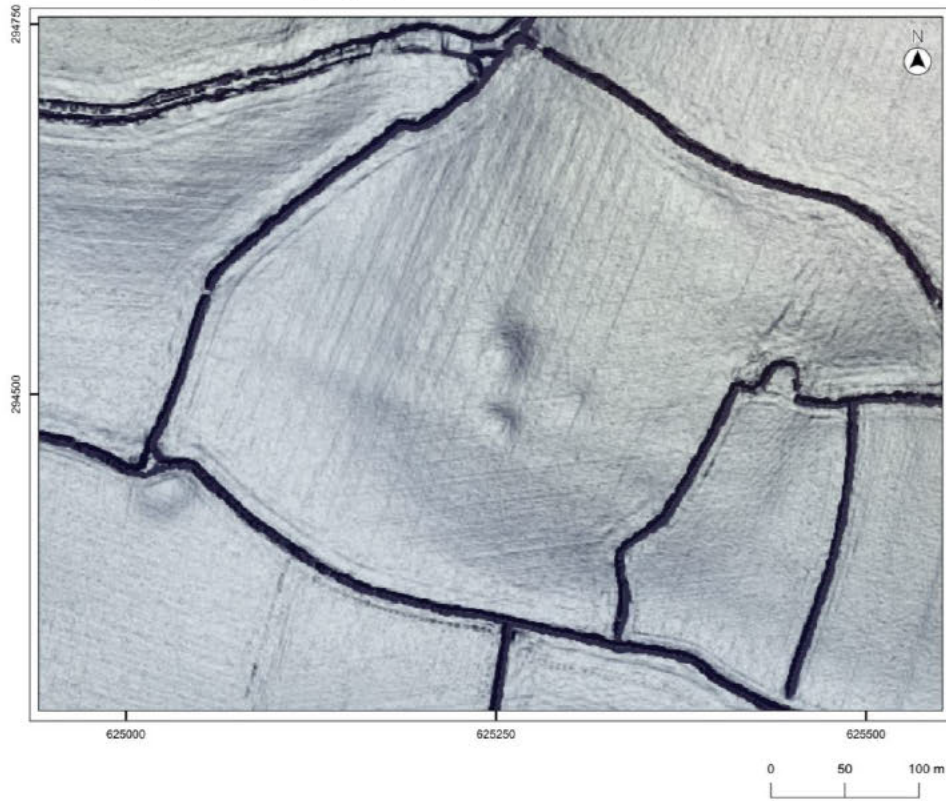
Illus 15. Feature HA 22 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto georectified Google Earth Pro aerial imagery



Illus 16. Unannotated Google Earth Pro aerial photograph taken in May 2011 showing HA 27 in its approximate centre



Illus 17. Feature HA 27 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto georectified Google Earth Pro aerial imagery



Illus 18. Unannotated LiDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution with hillshade and colour ramp showing HA 50a and HA 51



Illus 19. Feature HA 50a and HA 51 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery

Extraction sites

- 5.2.10. A large circular depression of a maximum depth of c. 1.6m measuring c.72m x 65m, HA 55, is visible on all sources in the north-east corner of Area 243 (Illus. 20 and 21). The depth of this feature as recorded on LiDAR imagery, approximately 1.6m, strongly suggests that it reflects a past extraction pit. Although it may be medieval or post-medieval in date, the HER records the site of a possible Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint working site and multi-period finds within the field (HER MNF29412). It is therefore posited that HA 55 is an extraction site relating to the possible prehistoric flint working site.



Illus 20. Unannotated LiDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution with hillshade and colour ramp showing features HA 53 - 56



Illus 21. Features HA 53 – 56 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery

5.3. Iron Age and Romano-British

Settlement sites

- 5.3.1. The following identified possible settlement sites were seen as cropmarks or soilmarks on aerial photographs only, with no associated earthworks recorded, suggesting that these have been levelled through ploughing.
- 5.3.2. The possible settlement sites below are characterised by circular or rectilinear enclosures and associated features possible representing trackways and pits. Although these have been assigned a likely Iron Age or Romano-British date³⁸, it is highlighted that other recent AIM projects within or close to the fenland of Norfolk have stressed that 'fragmentary rectilinear enclosures, fields and trackways of the sort proven to be Neolithic [or Bronze Age] ... would more usually be interpreted as being of Iron Age to Romano-British date on aerial

³⁸ Cf. Albone and Massey 2008, 45

photographic evidence alone.³⁹. It is therefore quite possible that the cropmarks and soilmarks discussed below pre-date the Iron Age.

- 5.3.3. Cropmarks or soilmarks of a rectilinear enclosure and three small oval features, HA 15, were identified on aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archive and Norfolk Air Photo Service in Areas 52 and 54 (ref. OS/73359/190 dated 3rd July 1973; Illus. 22 and 23). The enclosure covers an area of c. 138m x 78m, with an internal area of c.123m x c.71m and ditches of between c.6m and c.10m in width. A possible entrance of c.25m width is present in the north-west corner of the enclosure, although this break in enclosure ditch may instead be related to truncation from the modern road which runs north to south through the enclosure. No internal features were identified. The oval features range in size from c.9m - 12m x 10m - 12m. Although no anomalies were identified on the geophysical survey of the Areas, the HER records that prehistoric - post-medieval artefacts have been recovered from these fields (HER MNF24356). Due to the rectilinear form of HA 15⁴⁰, the feature is interpreted as a possible truncated Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and associated ovoid pits.
- 5.3.4. Aerial photographs held by the Historic England Archive and the Norfolk Air Photo Service show cropmarks or soilmarks of feature HA 25a in Area 109 (ref. TM1988/73-118/34 dated 13th May 1973; Illus. 24 - 26). HA25a consists of two open-sided ring ditches of c.40m – 48m internal width with ditches of between c4m and 6.5m in width, three short interconnected rectilinear features of between c. 40m and 69m in length and c.4m – 4.5m in width, and three small circular features of no greater than 20m diameter. HA 25a is overlain by later, mapped post-medieval field boundaries, HA 25b. HA 25a covers a total area of c.218m x 159m and is not recorded on the HER. No possible entrances or internal features were identified. The form of the features is suggestive of enclosures and associated features such as pits⁴¹. HA 25a is located c. 70m to the east of The Pye Romano-British road (HER MNF7947) and c.56m to the south of findspots of Romano-British artefacts (HER MNF58190). HA 25a is thought most likely to be late Iron Age or Romano-British in date.
- 5.3.5. In Area 123, oblique aerial photographs held by the Historic England Archive and the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. TM1990/ATE/6 dated 21st July 1983; Illus. 27 - 29) show circular cropmarks and associated pit-like features (HA 28a) which are overlain by post-medieval field boundaries or ponds shown on historic mapping (HA 28b). HA 28a consists of one large cropmark, presenting as darker coloured areas in a lighter coloured field on aerial photographs, formed of two intersecting circular features measuring approximately 98.5m x 43.5m and a second subcircular ring ditch cropmark with an internal diameter of approximately 44m x 20m and ditches of c. 4m – 5m width. The northernmost circular feature of the two interconnection circular features may have internal subdivisions. The latter ring ditch appears to contain two amorphous internal features measuring c. 14m x c. 12m and c. 12m x c. 12m and is flanked to its east by two small interconnected pits measuring c. 15.5m x c.11.5m and two short linear features measuring c. 8m and c. 29m by c. 4m. A final amorphous feature which may be related to HA 28a extends towards the east and measures c. 50m x c. 28.5m. No possible entrances or internal features were identified. The form of HA 28a is suggestive of possible Iron Age enclosures and associated features such as pits⁴². HA 28a is not recorded on the HER.
- 5.3.6. Cropmarks of a north-west to south-east orientated rectilinear enclosure with an internal of diameter of c. 107m x 82m and ditches between approximately 3m and 4m in width, HA 33, was identified in Area 158 from aerial photographs held by Norfolk Air Photo Service only (ref. TM2293/73-359/212 dated 9th July 1973; Illus. 30 and 31). No possible entrances or internal features were identified. The orientation of HA 33 is at odds with the surrounding post-medieval field system and its morphology is similar to Iron Age and Romano-British sites elsewhere in Norfolk⁴³. It is therefore believed most likely to be Iron Age or Romano-British in date. HA 33 is likely mirrored by HER entry MNF10177, an undated cropmark, although the mapped footprint of MNF10177 extends c.48m further to the east than HA 33.
- 5.3.7. Aerial photograph TM2295/93-358/76, dated 6th July 1993 and held by the Norfolk Aerial Photo Service, shows the soilmarks of a possible ring ditch set within a roughly square enclosure, HA 40, in Area 167 (Illus. 32 and 33). The internal dimensions of the enclosure are c. 145m x c. 125 and its ditches are between c. 6m and c.13m wide. Its orientation is consistent with the surrounding post-medieval field boundaries. Although the location of its western and eastern sides of the enclosure are in line with mapped post-medieval field boundaries, its northern and south sides are not, and therefore the post-medieval field boundaries may have been positioned so as to respect HA 40. The circular ring ditch feature set within the enclosure has an internal diameter of c. 46.5m and ditches of between c.14m and c. 22m width. A short linear feature measuring c. 25m by c. 7m

³⁹ Albone and Massey 2008, 27

⁴⁰ cf. Evans 2024; Powell and Tremlett 2023, 32 – 34 and 37 - 40

⁴¹ Evans 2024

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Powell and Tremlett 2023, 40 – 41, compare especially with Figure 22

stretches south-west from its south-west corner and may reflect an entranceway. The circular ring ditch has an irregularly triangular internal feature measuring c. 36.5m x c. 29m. Due to the morphology of HA 40's enclosure and its correspondence with post-medieval field boundaries⁴⁴, it is thought that HA 40 may be Iron Age or Romano-British in date. HA 40 is not recorded by the HER.

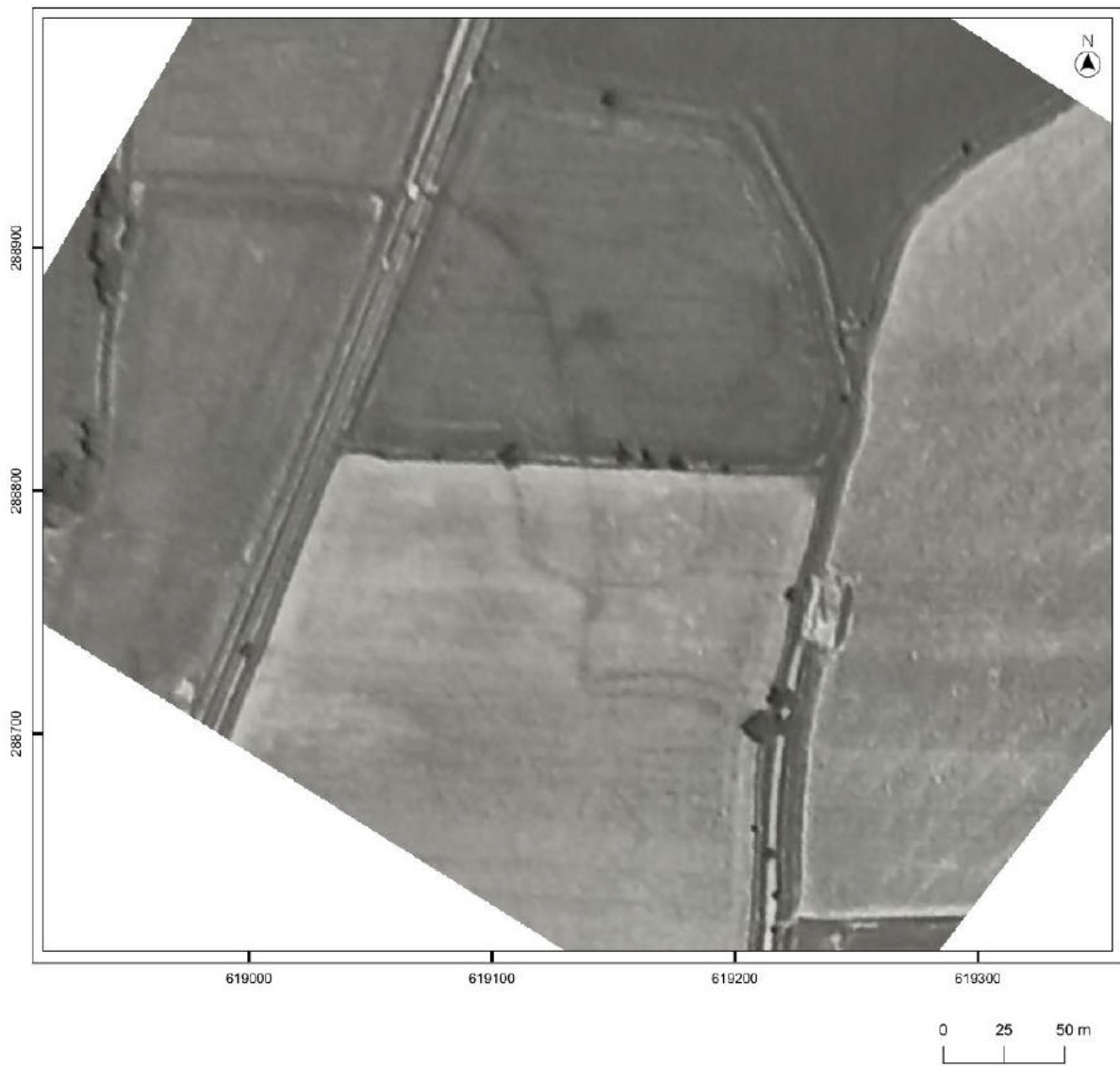


Illus 22. Feature HA 15 as shown on aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archive and by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. OS/73359/190)

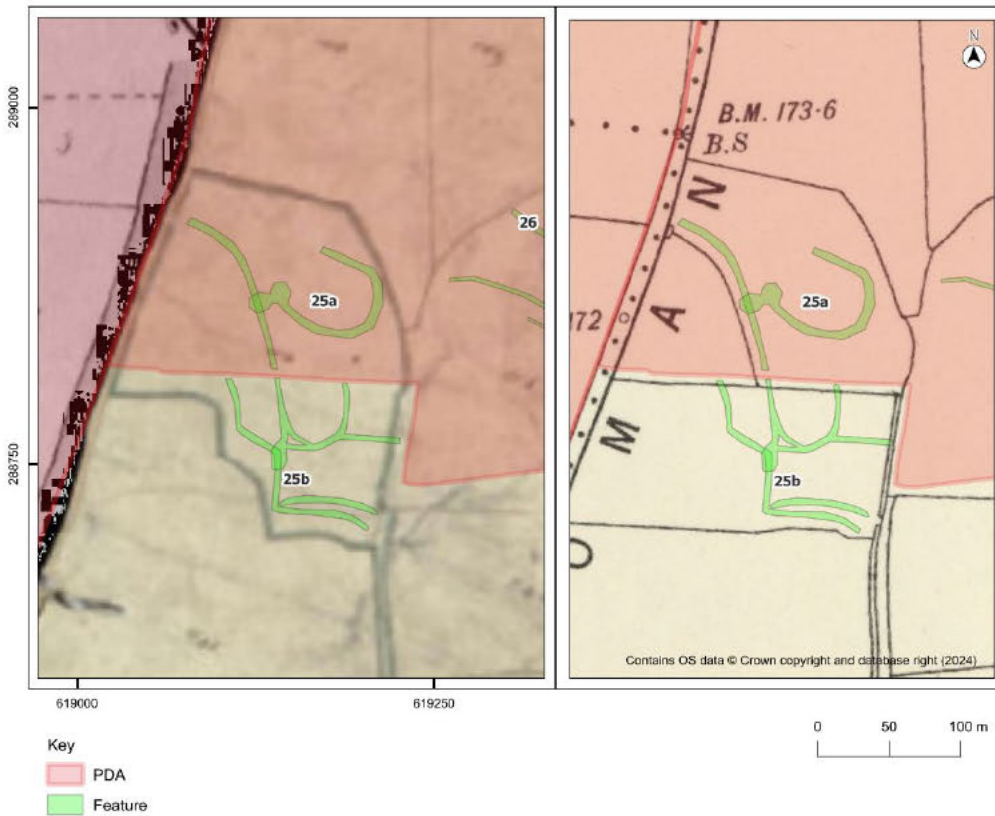
⁴⁴ There is evidence throughout Norfolk that medieval and post-medieval field systems can have their antecedents in the Iron Age (when agricultural field systems had been firmly established in England) or even Bronze Age (when agricultural field systems began to be created) (Albone and Massey 2008, 32 and 40).



Illus 23. Feature HA 15 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 1:2500 OS mapping



Illus 24. Features HA 25a and 25b as shown on aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archive and by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. TM1988/73-118/84)



Illus 25. Features HA 25a and 25b as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto tithes (left of frame) and 2nd edition OS (right of frame) mapping



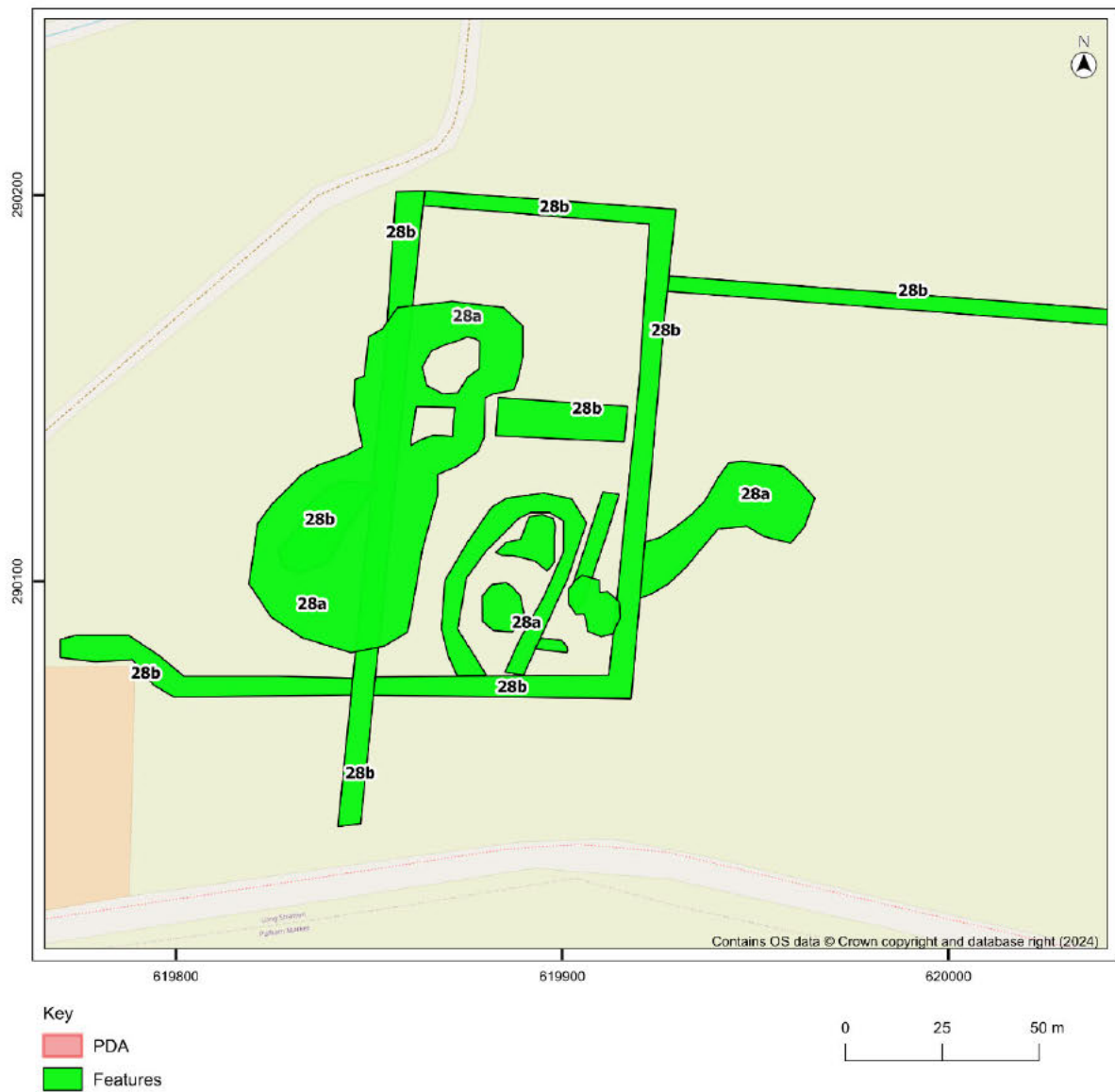
Illus 26. Features HA 25a and 25b as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 1:2500 OS mapping



Illus 27. Features HA 28a and 28b as shown on aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archive and by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. TM1990/ATE/6)



Illus 28. Features HA 28a and 28b overlain onto 2nd edition 1:10560 OS mapping



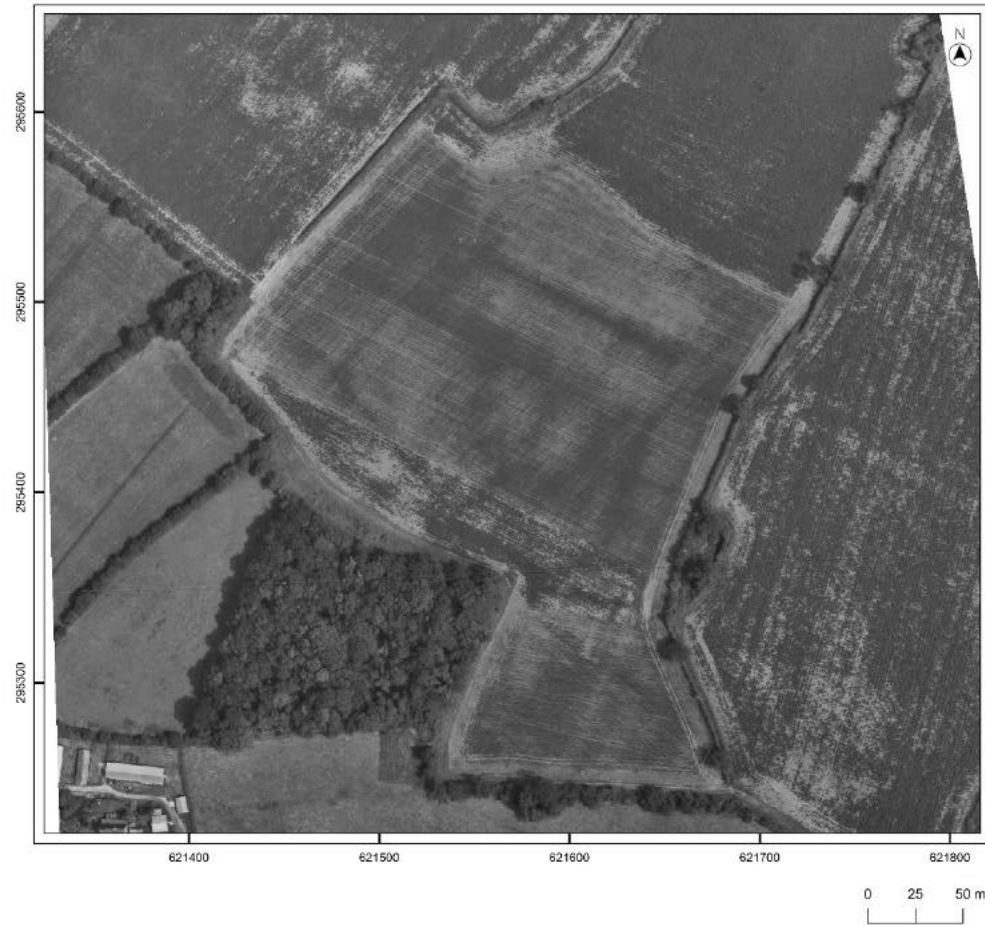
Illus 29. Features HA 28a and 28b as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 1:2500 OS mapping



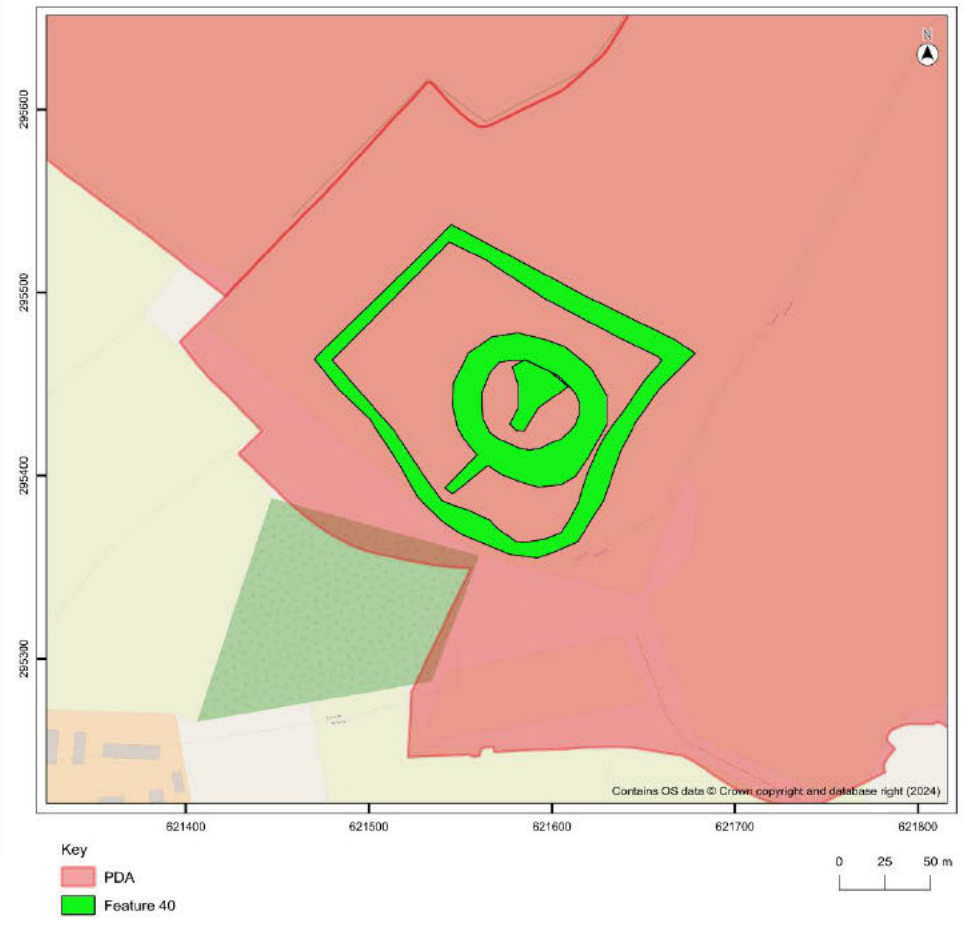
Illus 30. Feature HA 33 as shown on aerial photographs held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. TM2293/73-359/212)



Illus 31. Feature HA 33 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery (other features unlabelled apart for clarity)



Illus 32. Feature HA 40 as shown on aerial photographs held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. TM2295/93-358/76)



Illus 33. Feature HA 40 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 1:2500 OS mapping

5.4. *Medieval and Post-Medieval*

Deserted or Shrunken Medieval and/or Post-Medieval Villages

- 5.4.1. One Deserted Medieval Village (HA 46) has been identified as cropmarks only with no earthworks surviving and the cropmarks and slight earthworks of two Shrunken Medieval – Post-Medieval Villages (HA 30a and 58) have been identified.
- 5.4.2. Deserted Medieval Village HA 46 is located within Area 203 and can be seen as cropmarks and soilmarks on all aerial photographic sources, although it does not appear on LiDAR imagery (Illus. 34 - 36). It consists of a series of small rectilinear enclosures, circular features and curvilinear features covering an area of approximately c.430 x 280m. Late Saxon to post-medieval finds have been made through this area and are recorded on the HER (HER MNF10156) and HA 46 is located c.185m to the north of post-medieval Woodton Hall (HER MNF10200) and to the immediate west of possible site of medieval Woodton Hall (HER MNF74763). Moreover, the tithe apportionment for Woodton records that Tithe Plot 326, in which the south-eastern half of HA 46 lies, was known as The Gibbett, referring to a place where an executed body was displayed, and Tithe Plot 325, in the south-easternmost corner of Area 206 and c.50m from HA 46, was known as Pound Close. These field names as well as the surrounding HER entries strongly suggest that HA 46 reflects the medieval village associated with the medieval Woodton Hall.
- 5.4.3. A series of rectilinear enclosures and circular features measuring with a total of area of c.260m x 182m, HA 30a, are visible within Area 147 on LiDAR imagery and Google Earth Pro aerial photographs only (Illus. 37 - 39). LiDAR data demonstrates that surviving earthworks are slightly raised above the surrounding ground level and that HA 30a extends outside of the PDA to the east and possibly also to the south. It is likely that HA 30b, a mapped post-medieval field boundary, represents a late survival of an element of HA 46 as it runs in parallel with a linear element of HA 30a. First and second edition OS mapping record the site of St. Peter's Church in Area 147, and the HER records the site of earthworks of medieval to post medieval enclosures throughout the Area (HER MNF33332). HA 46 is therefore interpreted as a Deserted or Shrunken Medieval - Post-Medieval Village, possibly an earlier iteration of Stratton St. Michael, centred around the site of St. Peter's Church.
- 5.4.4. LiDAR imagery and Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps aerial photographs demonstrate that archaeological remains relating to now-deserted parts of Lundy Green, presenting as cropmarks and earthworks consisting of slight depressions, are likely to survive in situ in Area 247 (HA 58) (Illus. 40 - 42). HA 58 consists of four circular and amorphous features with a total area of c.215m x 200m, three of which align with at least three now-lost buildings and gardens on the Hemptnall tithe map; the final element of HA 46 may reflect a pond associated with these buildings. Moreover, the HER records the recovery of medieval and post-medieval pottery within this field (HER MNF21990). HA 58 is therefore interpreted as the Shrunken Medieval - Post-Medieval Village of Lundy Green.

Moated sites

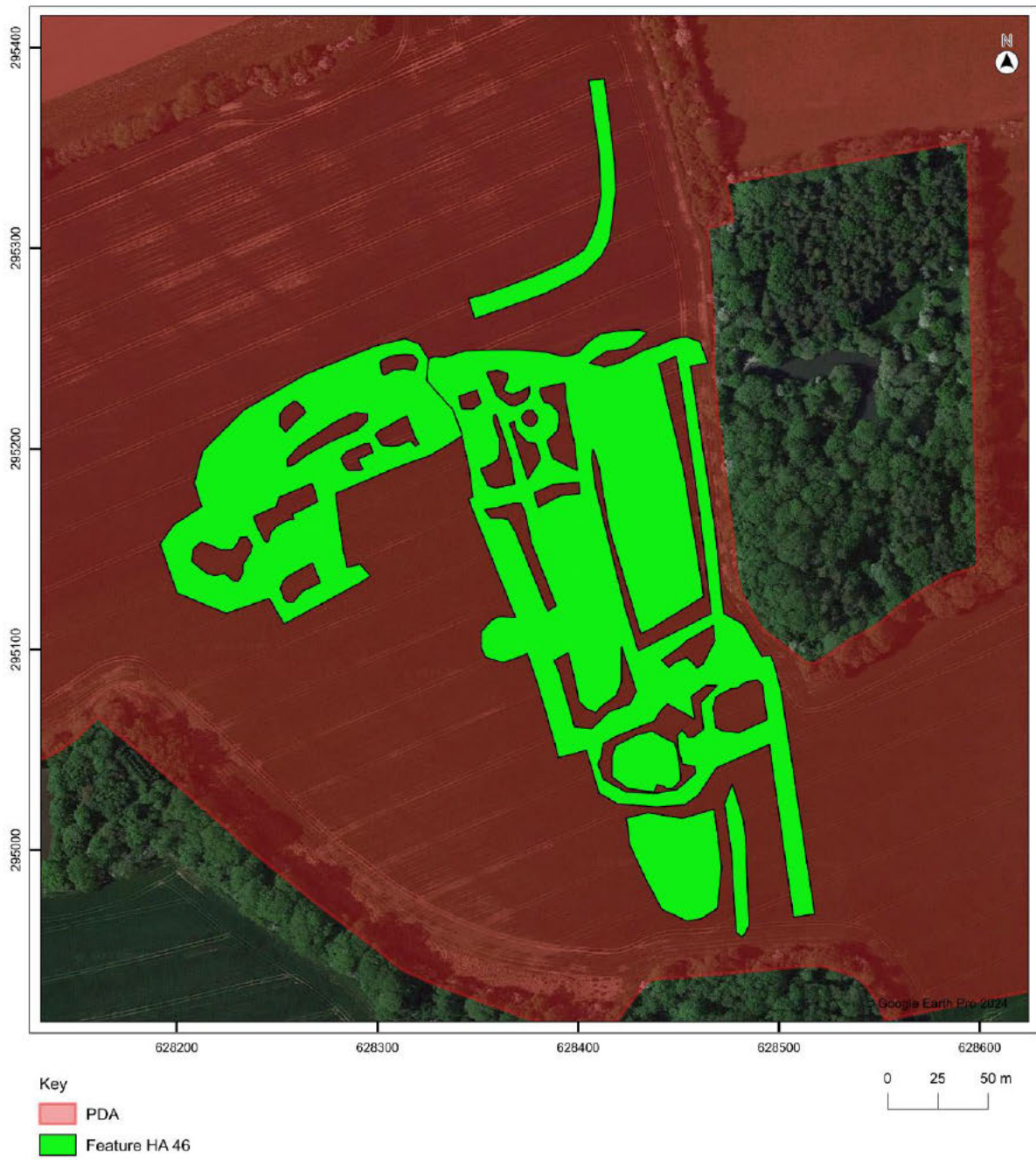
- 5.4.5. A partial double-ditched enclosure, HA 62, is shown on oblique aerial photographs held by the Historic England Archive in Area 206 (ref. TM2794/4/15, dated 21st February 1989; Illus. 43 - 44). The feature consists of the southern side and the south-western corner of a double-ditched square or rectangular enclosure of c. 100m length with ditches measuring c. 3m – 3.5m wide and at least one possible internal circular feature measuring c. 15m x c. 13m. Aerial photograph TM2794/3 strongly suggests that the western side of the enclosure underlies the historic and modern plantation marked on 1st and 2nd edition OS maps as 'Ash Bed'. Later post-medieval field boundaries mirror the curve of the enclosure at its south-western corner. The northern and eastern sides of the enclosure are not visible on aerial photographs and it is possible that they have been disturbed or overlain by post-medieval field boundaries or destroyed through ploughing. HA 62 accords with HER entry MNF29782, soilmarks of a possible medieval moat.



Illus 34. Feature HA 46 as shown on aerial photographs held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. OS/72035/4)



Illus 35. Feature HA 46 as shown on aerial photographs held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. OS/73359/259)



Illus 36. Feature HA 46 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery



Illus 37. Unannotated LiDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution with hillshade and colour ramp showing HA 30a



Illus 38. Feature HA 30a as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 2nd edition 1:10560 OS mapping



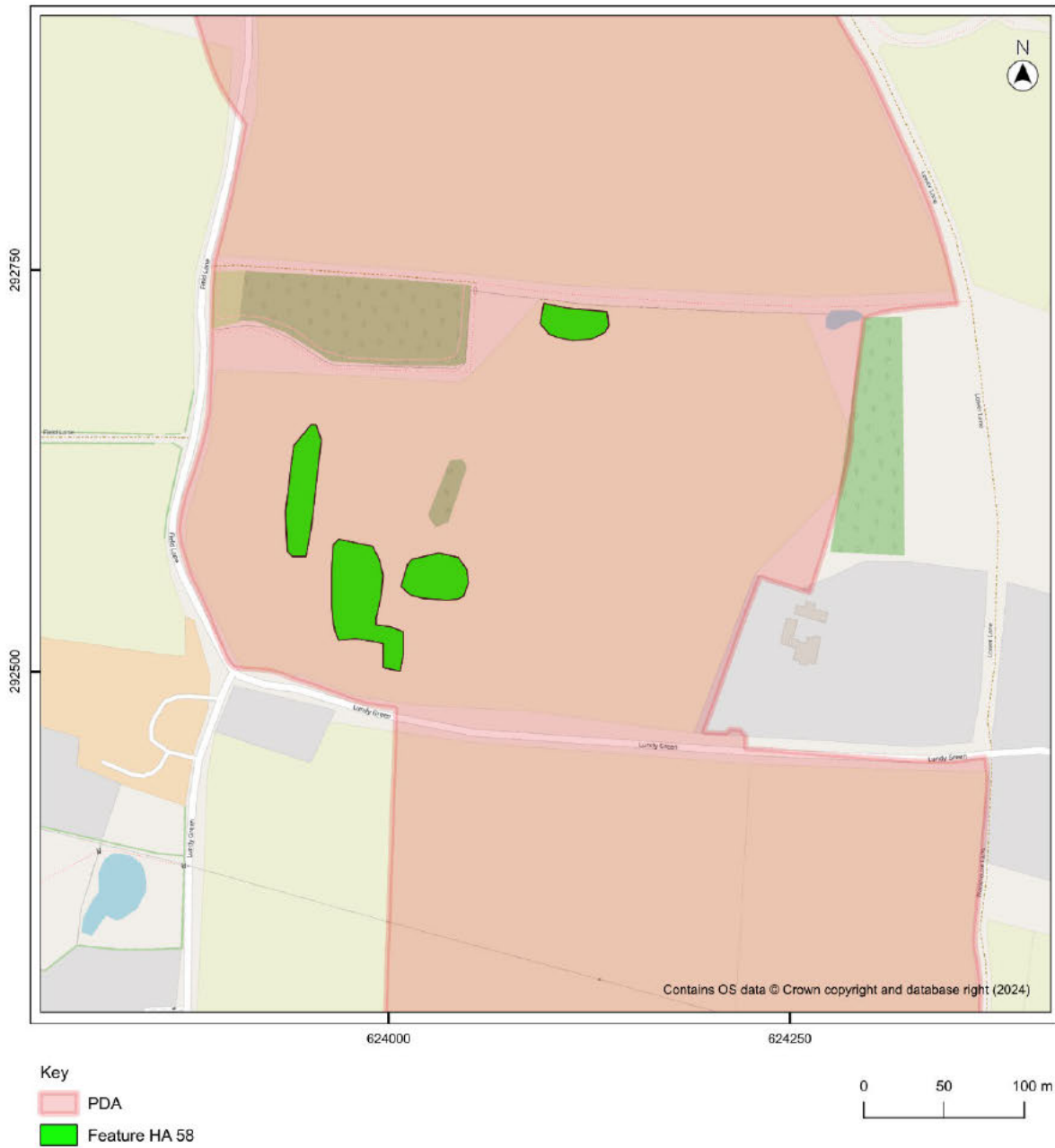
Illus 39. Feature HA 30a as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery



Illus 40. Unannotated LiDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution with hillshade and colour ramp showing HA 58



Illus 41. Feature HA 58 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto the Hempnall tithe map



Illus 42. Feature HA 58 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 1:2500 OS mapping



Illus 43. Feature HA 62 as shown on aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archives (ref. TM2794/4/15)



Illus 44. Feature HA 62 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery

Sites of medieval or post-medieval buildings

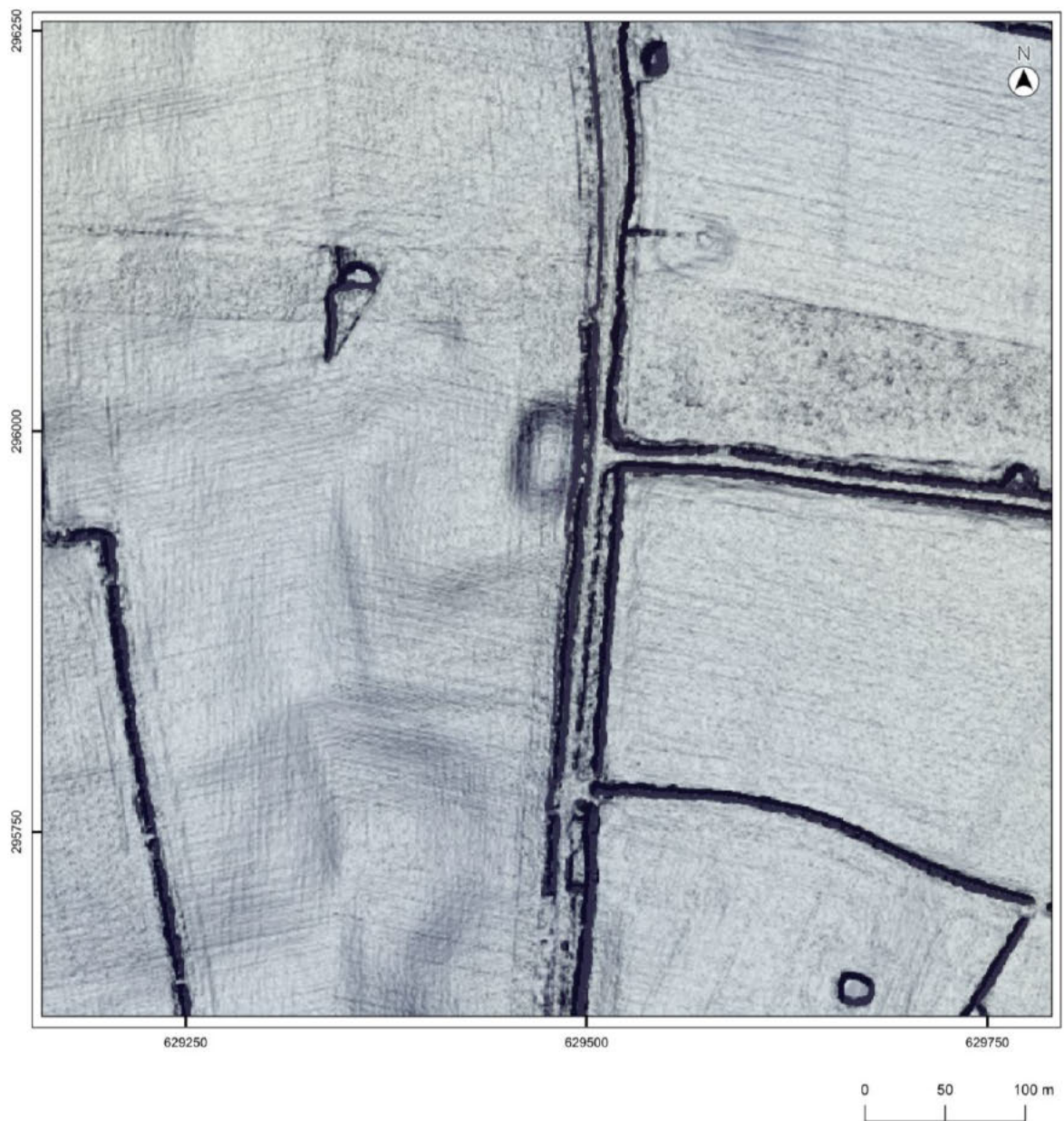
- 5.4.6. Cropmarks and/or earthworks pertaining to one unmapped and three mapped medieval or post-medieval buildings have been identified.
- 5.4.7. The earthworks and cropmarks of an ovoid feature, HA 43, is visible on all sources apart from Bing Maps in the north-east corner of Area 197 (Illus. 45 and 46). HA 43 measures c.83m x 50m in area and LiDAR imagery shows that surviving earthworks take the form of a depression of 1m depth. HA 43 lies hard up to the west of Norwich Road (B1332), which is not recorded as the line of a Romano-British or turnpike road on the HER. Within Area 197, medieval coins have been found (HER MNF66485) and the tithe apportionment for Woodton records the Tithe Plot 309, in which HA 43 lies, as Pale Close. 'Pale' field names often relate to medieval deer park boundaries⁴⁵. This field name, in combination with the HER entry and the location of HA 43 at the side of a road, may indicate that HA 43 pertains to the site of a medieval building which may have been related to a nearby deer park (for example, a keeper's lodge).
- 5.4.8. Within Area 79, cropmarks and earthworks record at least six elements of the central complex of Berry Farm and immediately associated field boundaries as shown on historic mapping, HA 23 (Illus. 47 - 49). According to LIDAR elevation data, the surviving earthworks take the form of a cutting in the naturally rising ground elevation to the eastern side of the feature. The total area of cropmarks and earthworks related to the farm buildings measures c.63m x 53m. The remains of Berry Farm were identified as agricultural anomalies by the geophysical survey of the PDA. HA 23 is not currently recorded on the HER.
- 5.4.9. A small rectangular dark-coloured cropmark within a lighter-coloured field corresponding to small building and enclosure on historic mapping, HA 24, is visible on aerial photographs held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service and Google Earth Pro in Area 88 (Illus. 50 - 52). The total area of the cropmark is c.95m x 88m. HA 24 is not currently recorded on the HER.
- 5.4.10. Earthworks and cropmarks corresponding with site of building shown on 1st - 2nd edition OS maps, HA 48, are present in Area 225 (ref. TM2295/93-358/58 dated 6th July 1993; Illus. 53 - 55). The cropmarks, identifiable on Historic England Archive aerial photographs only, measures approximately 55m x 35m. The feature is not currently recorded on the HER.

Small-scale industry

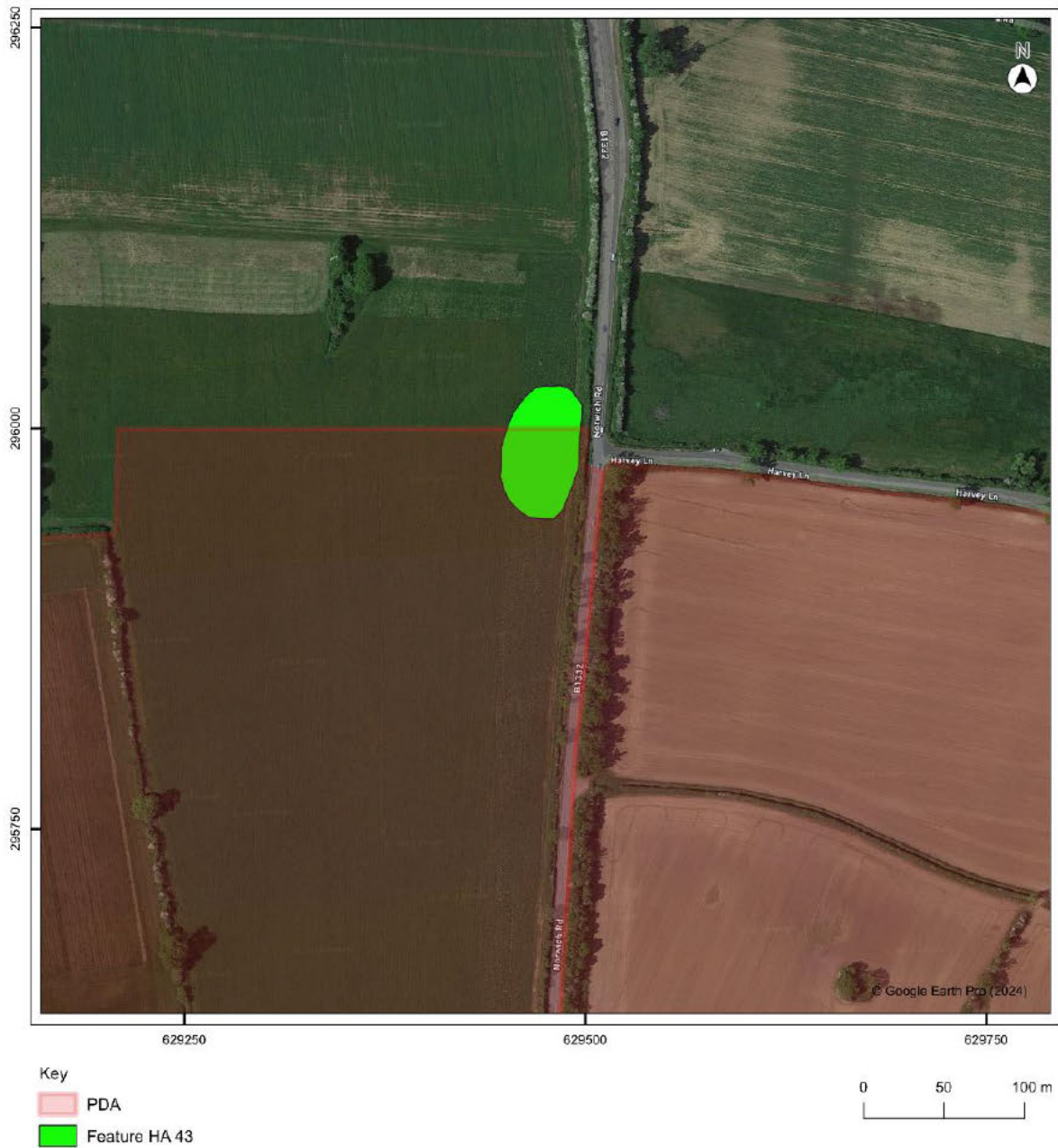
- 5.4.11. The site of a mapped post-medieval quarry pit in Area 9, HA 4, is visible on all consulted sources and was also identified during the geophysical survey of the PDA (Illus. 82 and 83). HA 4 is located at the northern edge of the Area and has a footprint of approximately 185m x 40m. LiDAR data demonstrates that HA 4's earthworks take the form of a depression in the western side of the feature and a mound on the eastern side of the feature, likely representing the latest iteration of the extraction pit and its associated soil heap. HA 4 is not recorded on the HER.
- 5.4.12. The earthworks and cropmarks of a large subcircular feature in the north-west corner of Area 240, HA 53, can be seen on all consulted sources (Illus. 20 and 21). HA 53 has a total footprint of c. 84m x 45m and LiDAR data records surviving earthworks of around 2.5m depth. The tithe apportionment for Hempnall names Tithe Plot 376, in which HA 53 lies, as Gravel Pit Close, and the HER records the recovery of multi-period finds from that Area (HER MNF22241). HA 53 therefore almost certainly represents a medieval or post-medieval gravel pit, albeit one not drawn on historic mapping. HA 53 is not recorded on the HER.
- 5.4.13. The earthworks and cropmarks of a smaller subcircular feature, HA 54a, are visible in the south of Area 241 on all consulted sources (Illus. 20 and 21). The footprint of HA 54a measures c. 62m x 43m and LiDAR data records its surviving earthworks as a depression of around 0.5m depth. The tithe apportionment for Hempnall records Tithe Plot 388, in which HA 54a lies, as Saw Pit Close, whilst Tithe Plot 390, c. 95m to the south of HA 54a, is named as Clay Pit Close. In addition, the HER records the recovery of multi-period finds from that Area (HER MNF19363). HA 54a is therefore thought most likely to relate to remains of a medieval or post-medieval saw pit but may also relate to the nearby named clay pit. HA 53 is not recorded on the HER.
- 5.4.14. Within Area 244, two circular features and on irregular linear feature, HA 56, can be seen on all consulted sources (Illus. 20 and 21). The circular features measure c. 60m x 48m and c. 42m x 36m respectively whilst the irregular linear feature measures c. 155m x 78m. LiDAR data records HA56's surviving earthworks as slight depressions, with the westernmost circular feature being the deepest. The tithe apportionment for Fritton

⁴⁵ Cavill 2018, 316

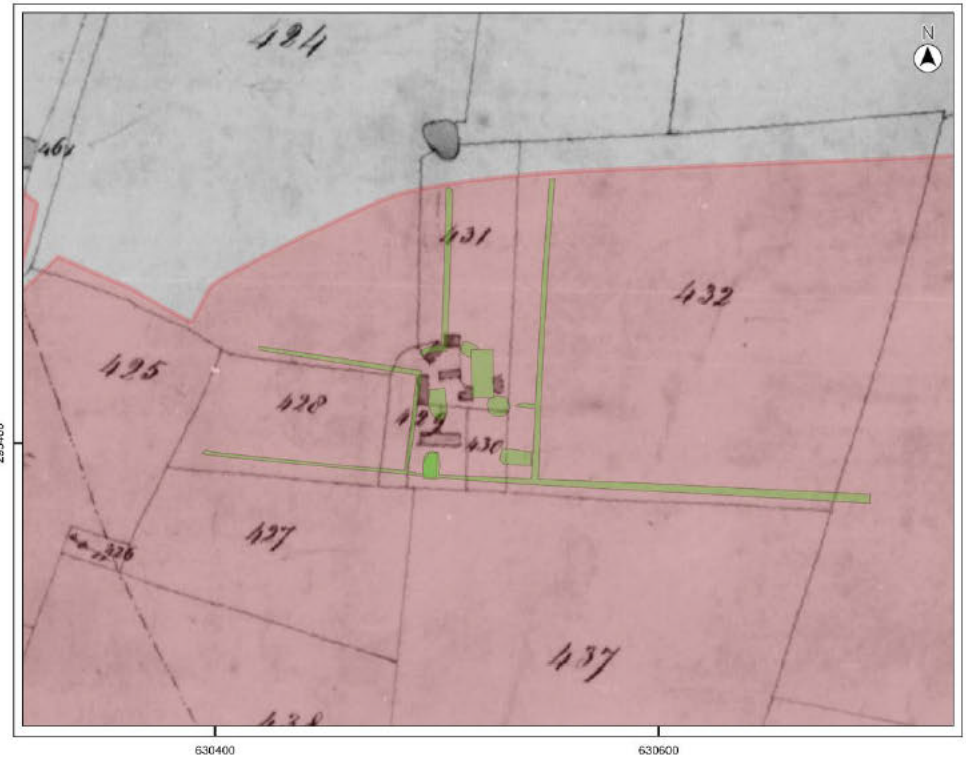
records Tithe Plot 44, in which the westernmost circular feature of HA 56 lies, as Brick Kiln Close, whilst Tithe Plot 61, in which the irregular linear element of HA 56 lies, is named as Clay Pit Close. It is therefore thought most likely that HA 56 relates to the site of an unmapped medieval or post-medieval brick works. HA 56 is not currently recorded on the HER.



Illus 45. Unannotated LiDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution with hillshade and colour ramp showing HA 43



Illus 46. Feature HA 43 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery



Key

- PDA
- Feature 23

Illus 47. Feature HA 23 as shown on Google Earth Pro imagery dating to September 2006

Illus 48. Feature HA 23 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto the 1841 Woodton tithe map



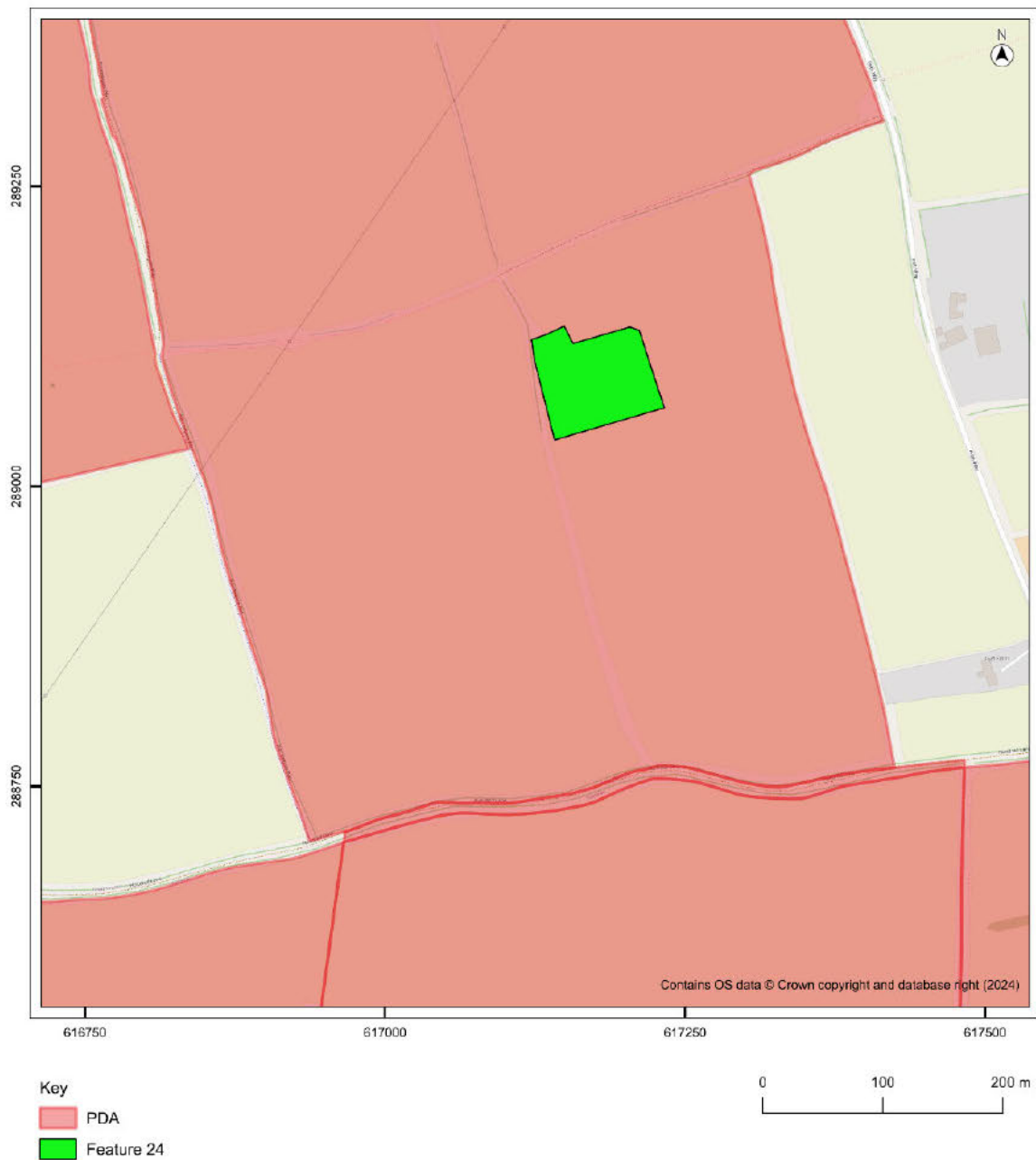
Illus 49. Feature HA 23 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 1:2500 OS mapping



Illus 50. Feature HA 24 as shown on aerial photographs held by Google Earth Pro dated December 1999



Illus 51. Feature HA 24 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 2nd edition 1:10560 OS mapping



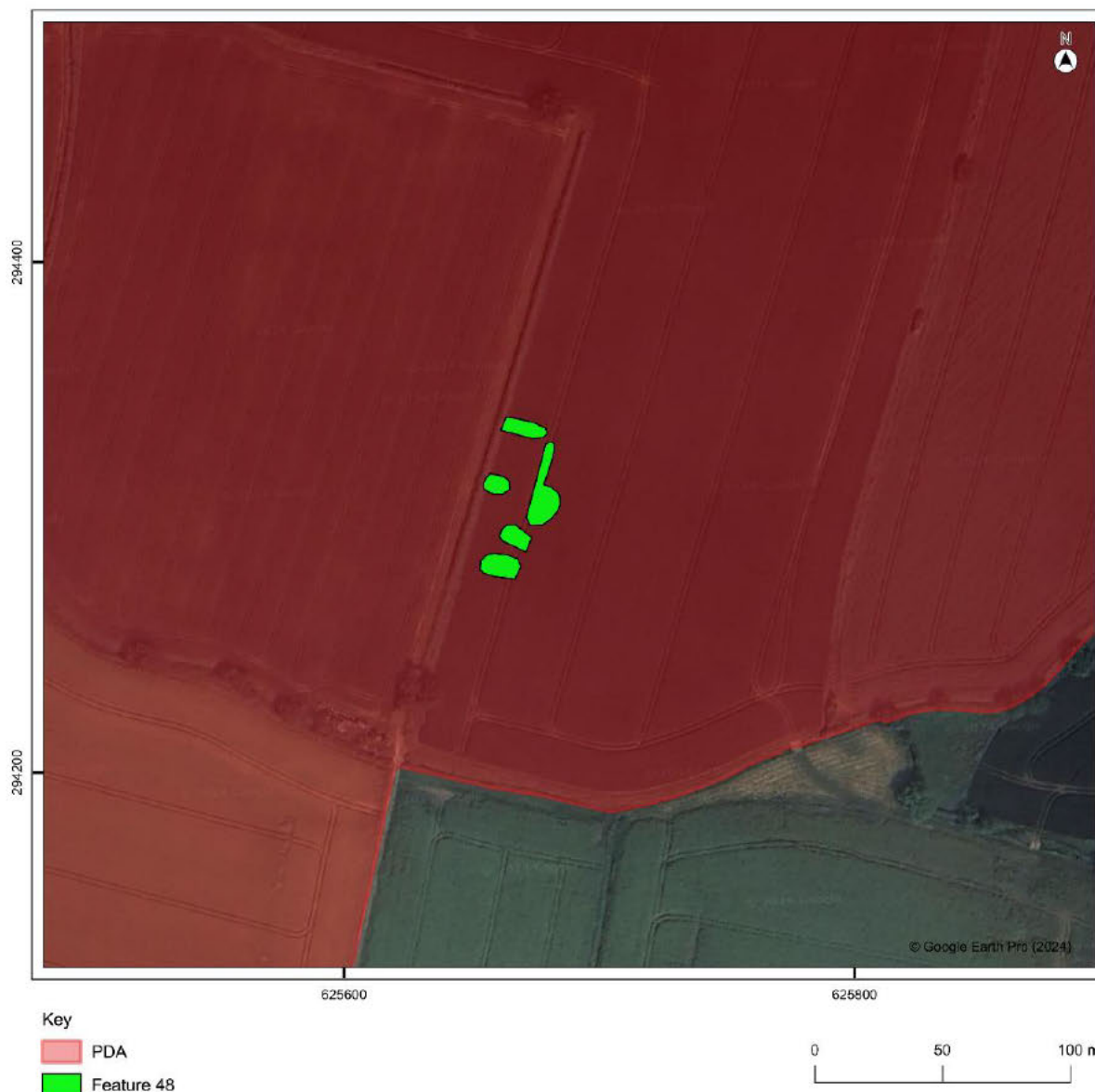
Illus 52. Feature HA 24 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 1:2500 OS mapping



Illus 53. Feature HA 48 as shown on aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archives and Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. TM2295/93-358/58)



Illus 54. Feature HA 48 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 2nd edition 1:10560 OS mapping



Illus 55. Feature HA 48 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery

Field systems and enclosures

- 5.4.15. Intersecting north – south and east – west linear features, HA 7, are shown in Area 18 on aerial photograph RAF/58/5942/32 only, dated 3rd October 1963, which is held in the Historic England Archive (Illus. 56 and 57). The north – south linear has a length of around 46m whilst the east – west linear has a length of around 120m, and both are between 2.5m and 4m in width. HA 7 respects the surrounding post-medieval field system. No corresponding anomalies were identified on geophysical survey of the PDA and this feature is not recorded on the HER. HA 7 may be the remains of abandoned unmapped medieval or post-medieval field boundaries but may equally represent a now-abandoned post-medieval or modern trackway connecting Wood Farmhouse with Grove Farmhouse.
- 5.4.16. In Area 138, cropmarks of a square enclosure which presents as very darkly coloured boundary ditches and a dark coloured centre within a lighter coloured field, HA 29, appears on all consulted sources except LiDAR (Illus. 58 - 60). It was not identified on the geophysical survey of the PDA. HA 29 has an internal width of c. 51.5m x c. 5-m, ditches of c. 2m width. The boundary ditches of HA 29 correspond with an enclosure shown historic mapping. It is believed that the dark internal area of HA 29 could reflect the site of an unmapped medieval or post-medieval building, although this is by no means certain. HA 29 is not currently recorded on the HER.
- 5.4.17. The cropmarks of two interconnected rectilinear enclosures in south of field respecting mapped post-medieval field boundaries, HA 44, are shown on all aerial photographic sources in Area 199 (Illus. 64 and 65).

The ditches of these enclosures are c. 2m in width, with the western enclosure having an internal width of c. 44.5m and the eastern enclosure having an internal width of c. 97m. HA 44 is not shown on historic mapping or recorded on the HER. HA 44 is thought most likely to relate to unmapped medieval – post-medieval agricultural enclosures.

- 5.4.18. Two east – west linear features not corresponding to field boundaries shown on historic mapping, HA45, are visible on aerial photograph RAF/106G/UK/930/3084, dated 16th October 1945, in Area 201 (Illus. 64 and 65). On this photograph, they appear to take the form of earthworks rather than cropmarks or soilmarks. The linears have widths of c. 3m – 3.5m and the northern linear is c. 108m in length whilst the southern linear is c. 140m in length. LiDAR imagery does not record any surviving earthworks relating to HA 45, and it is probable that these were destroyed during the construction of the pond which now lies within the northern half of Area 201. HA 45 is not currently recorded on the HER.

Post-medieval plantations, field boundaries and ponds corresponding to historic mapping

- 5.4.19. Google Earth Pro aerial photographs show the cropmarks of a truncated oval feature and rectilinear feature, HA 10, in Area 28 (Illus. 61 - 63). The feature was not identified on any other consulted source. The ditches defining the different elements of this feature measure c. 2m in width. The total internal area of the truncated oval is c.41m x 30m whilst the total internal area of the rectilinear feature is c.216m x 45m. HA 10 was also identified on the geophysical survey of the PDA but is not currently recorded on the HER. HA 10 corresponds with the borders of two areas of vegetation as shown on 1st - 2nd edition OS mapping and named as 'Long Plantation'. HA 10 therefore clearly relates to this mapped plantation.
- 5.4.20. Linear and circular or subcircular cropmarks and soilmarks corresponding to mapped post-medieval field boundaries and ponds are present in 178 Areas of the PDA. Their locations are summarised in the gazetteer presented in the appendix.



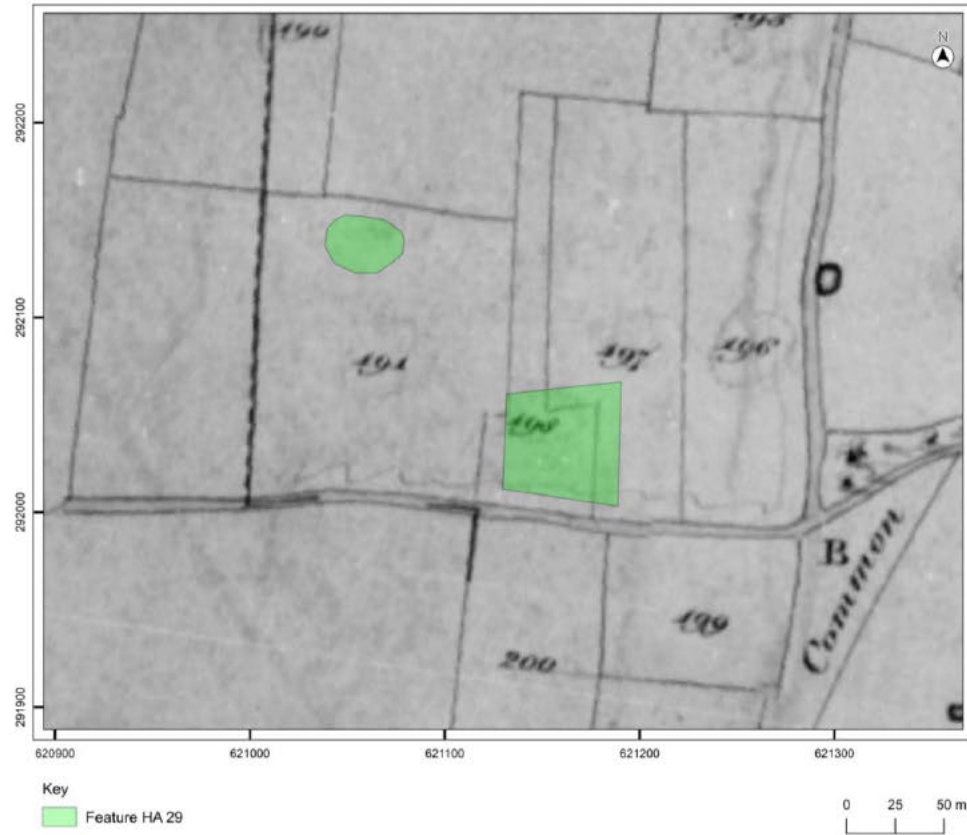
Illus 56. Feature HA 7 as shown on aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archives (ref. RAF/58/5942/32)



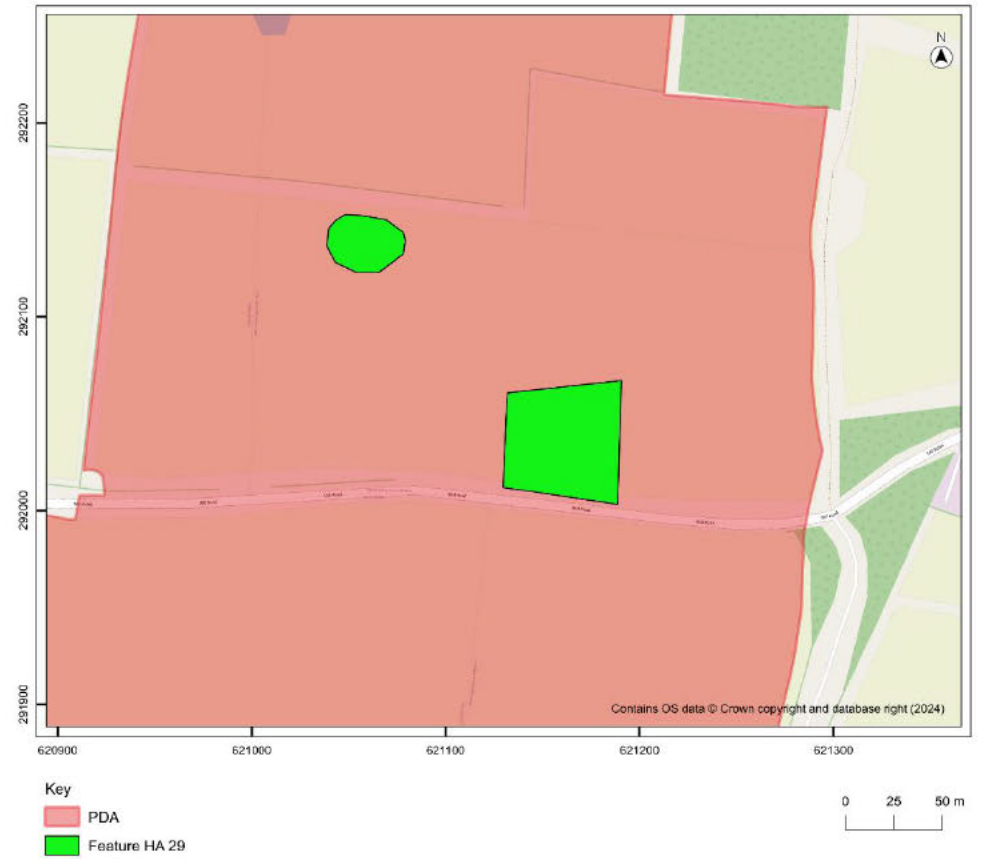
Illus 57. Feature HA 7 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery



Illus 58. Feature HA 29 as shown on aerial photographs held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. BKS/1672)



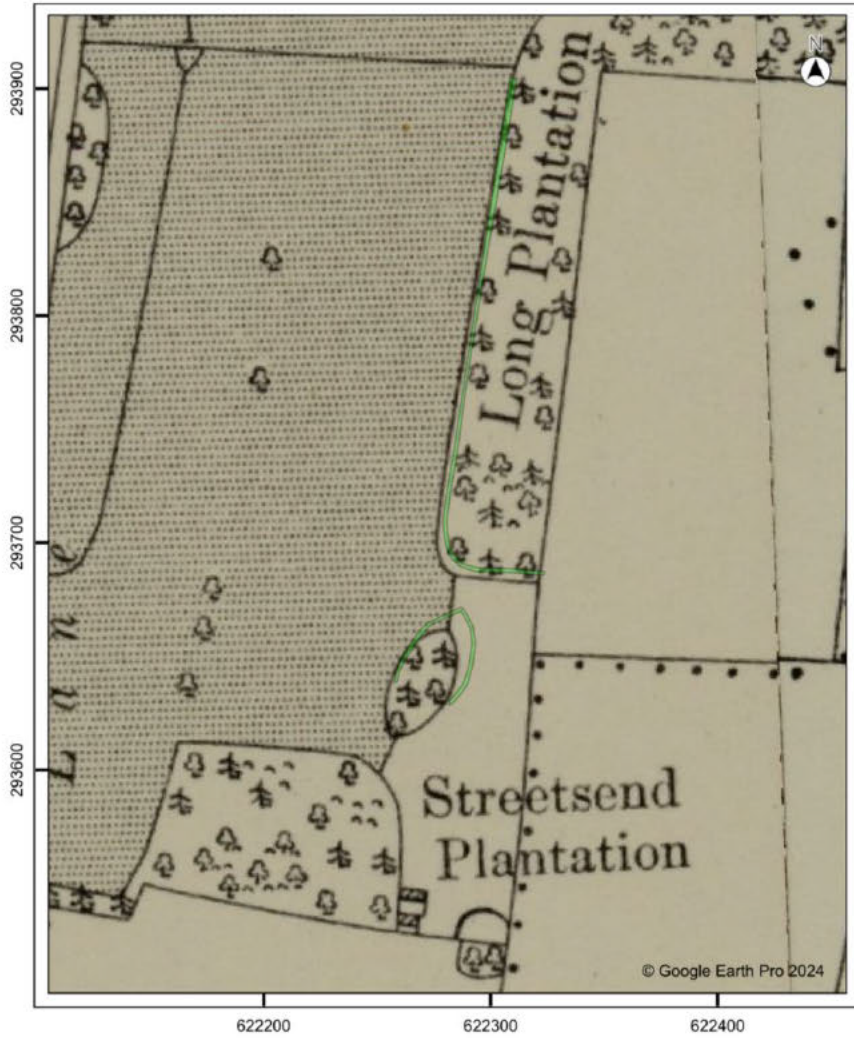
Illus 59. Feature HA 29 overlain onto the tithe map for Morningthorpe



Illus 60. Feature HA 29 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 1:2500 OS mapping



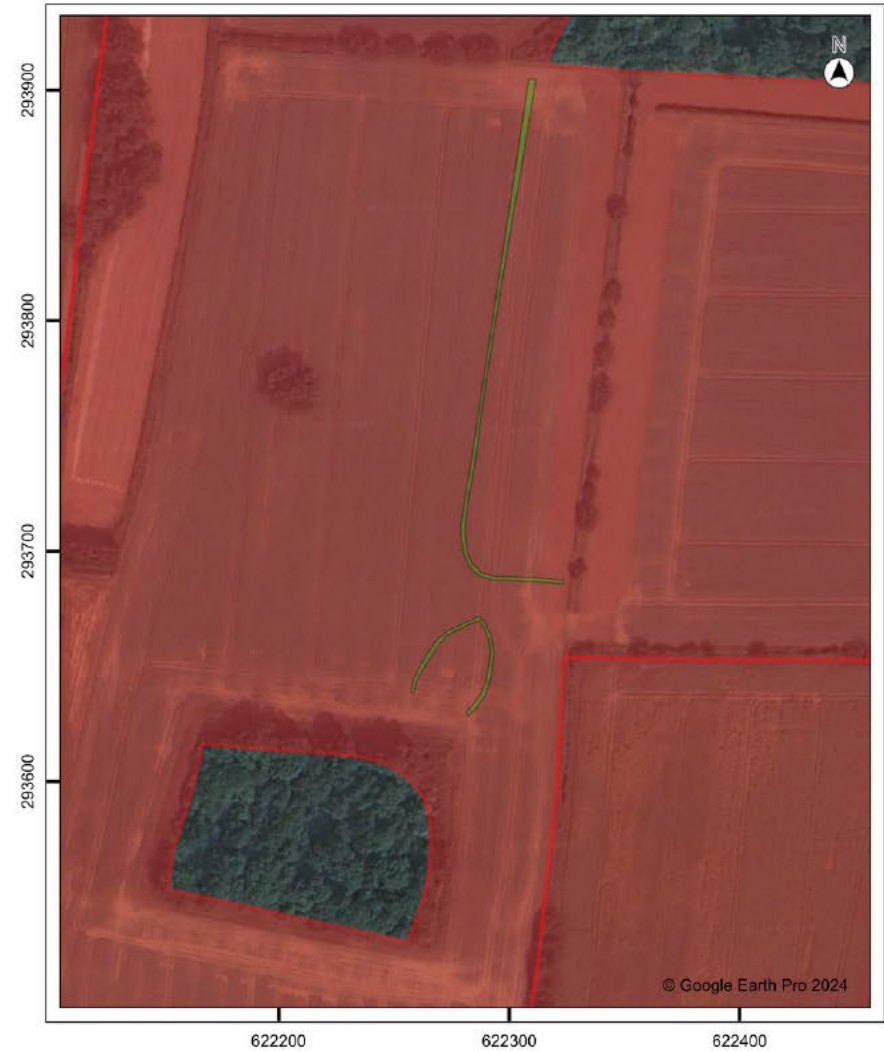
Illus 61. Feature HA 10 as shown on aerial photographs held by Google Earth Pro, dated May 2011



Key
Feature HA 10

0 25 50 m

Illus 62. Feature HA 10 overlain onto 2nd edition 1:10560 OS mapping



Key
PDA
Feature HA 10

0 25 50 m

Illus 63. Feature HA 10 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery



Illus 64. Features HA 44 and HA 45 as shown on aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archive and by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. RAF/106G/UK/930/3084)



Illus 65. Features HA 44 and HA 45 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto georectified Google Earth Pro imagery

Probable or possible medieval or post-medieval plantations, field boundaries, ponds and extraction pits

- 5.4.21. LiDAR imagery of Area 155 shows earthworks of amorphous anomalies, HA 32, in Area 155 (Illus. 66 - 68). LiDAR data records the earthworks as a series of slight mounds and depressions. HA 32 covers a total area of c.133m x 100m and lies within an area of planting and to immediate south of a brick works as shown on 1st - 2nd OS mapping. Due to HA 32's location, it is believed most likely to relate to the post-medieval planting but may be related to the post-medieval brickworks.



Illus 66. Unannotated LiDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution with hillshade and colour ramp showing HA 32



Illus 67. Feature HA 32 as shown onto 2nd edition 1:10560 OS mapping



Illus 68. Feature HA 32 as shown on Google Earth Pro imagery

- 5.4.22. Circular cropmarks and/or soilmarks thought most likely to related to unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pits or ponds, on the basis of their location near field edges and/or their size, were identified within Areas 17 (HA6), 27 (HA9), 30 (HA11), 36 (HA 12), 58 (HA 19), 138 (HA 29), 158 (HA 34), 159 (HA 35), 160 (HA 36), 162 (HA 37), 163 (HA 38), 173 (HA 41), 187 (HA 42), 209 (HA 47), 225 (HA 49), 228 (HA 50b), 237 (HA 52), 241 (HA 54b), 246 (HA 57), 248 (HA 59) and 249 (HA 60).

5.5. Modern military infrastructure

- 5.5.1. Aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archive and by the Norfolk Air Photo Service provide clear images of HER MNF21992 - Hardwick WW2 USAAF airfield (HA 17; Illus. 69 - 71). HA 17 extends into Areas 53, 56, 57 and 251 of the PDA and has a total footprint of c.1.9km x 1.1km. HA 17 consists of runways, dispersal pads, barracks, access tracks and associated infrastructure such as storerooms and other standing structures. Earthworks relating to HA 17 are present on LiDAR imagery in the woodland between Areas 53, 56, 57 and 251 of the PDA.
- 5.5.2. The existing AIM project data for Norfolk maps most of HER MNF10466, the World War Two airfield at Seething (HA 21), including those parts which extend into Areas 79 – 82 of the PDA. This AIM project has mapped the remaining westerly area of HA 21 (Illus. 72 and 72). Whilst much of this newly mapped area lies outside of the PDA, the westernmost barracks and their access roads extend into Area 73. These were also identified as a

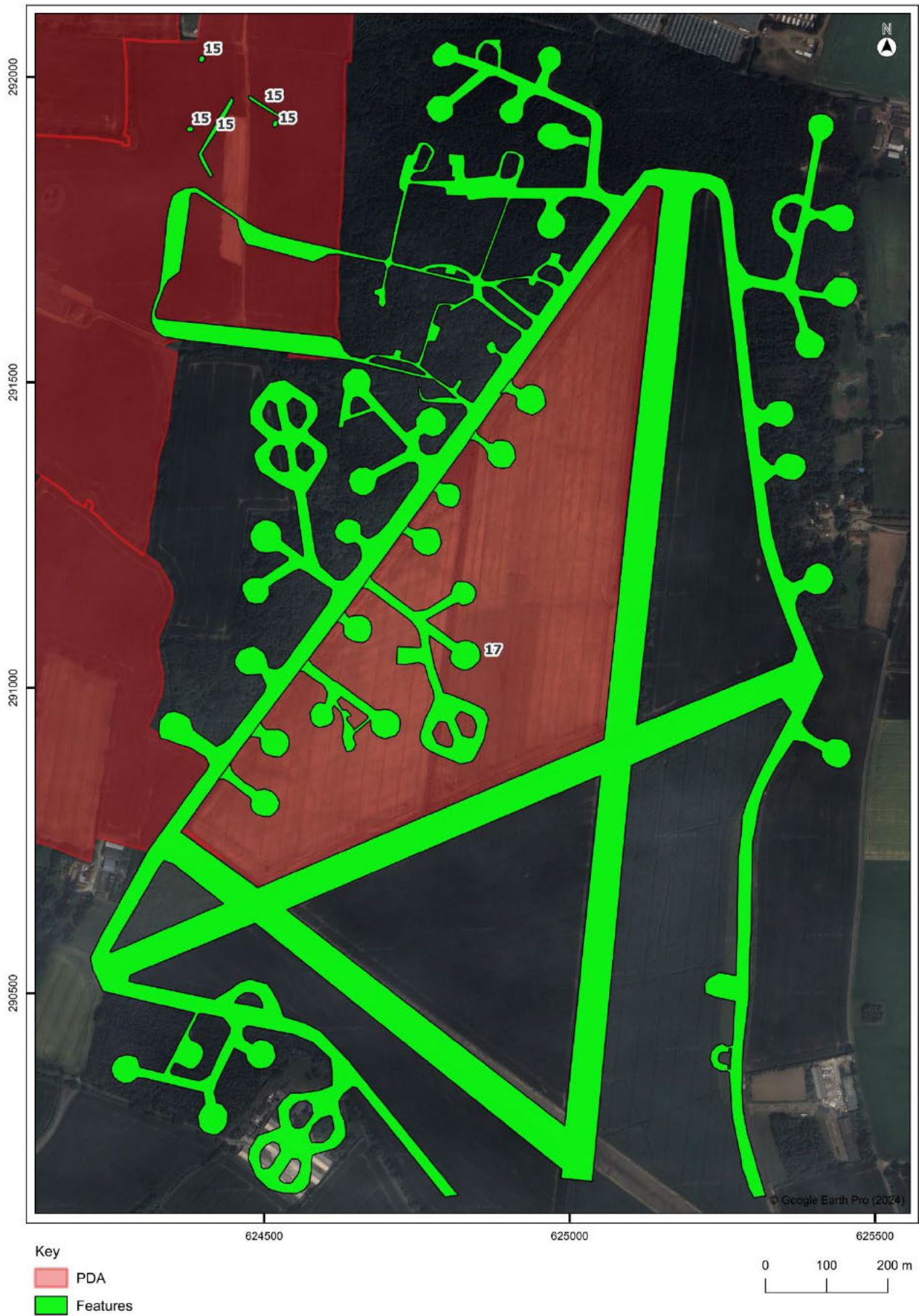
ferrous spread during the geophysical survey of the PDA. The barracks consist of four buildings measuring approximately 10m x 7m extending into the south-eastern corner and eastern side of Area 73.



Illus 69. Feature HA 17 as shown on aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archive and by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. RAF/106G/UK/1429/3340)



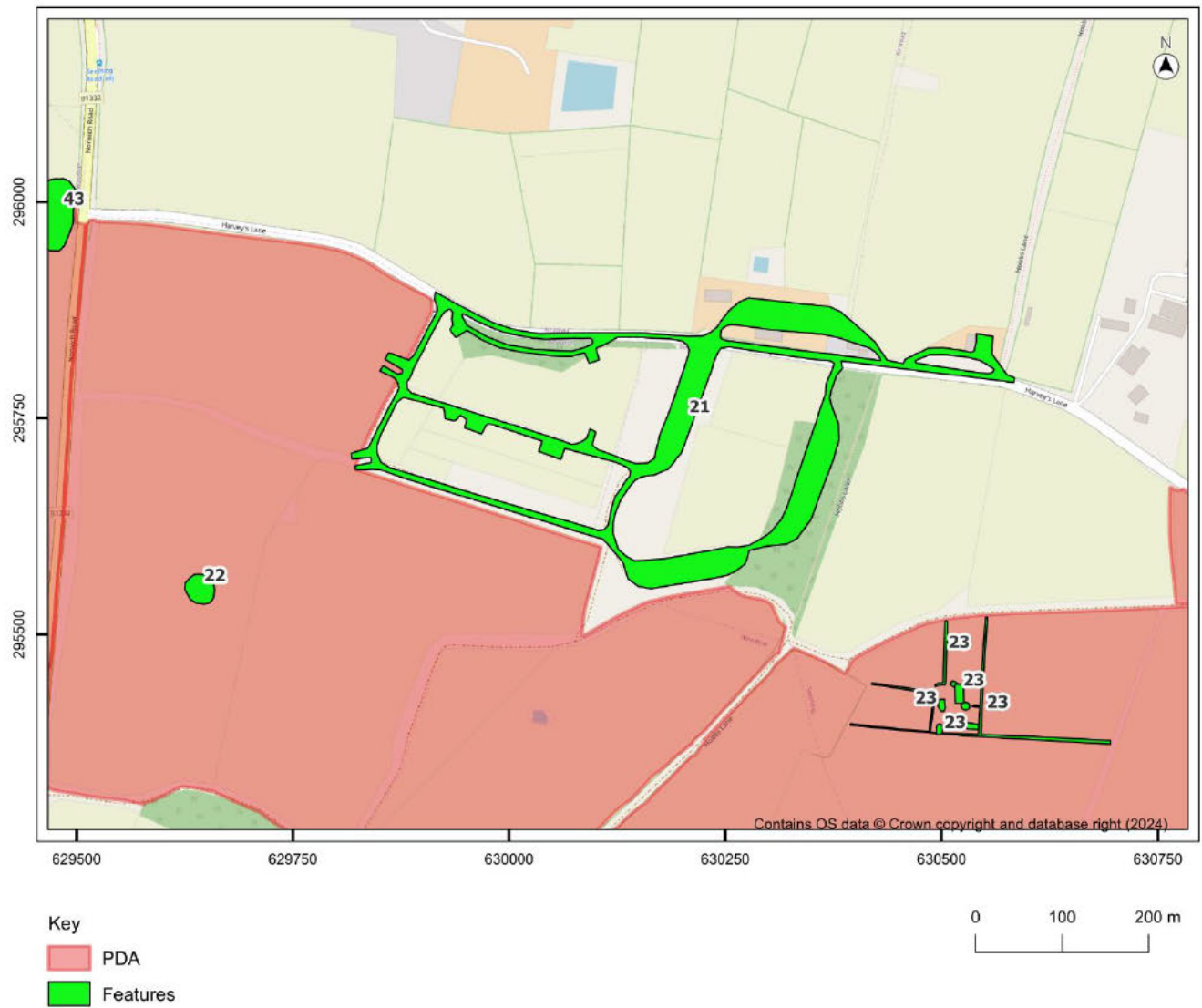
Illus 70. Unannotated LiDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution with hillshade and colour ramp showing HA 17



Illus 71. Feature HA 17 and surrounding features as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery



Illus 72. Feature HA 21 as shown on aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archive and by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. RAF/106G/UK/1636/3101)



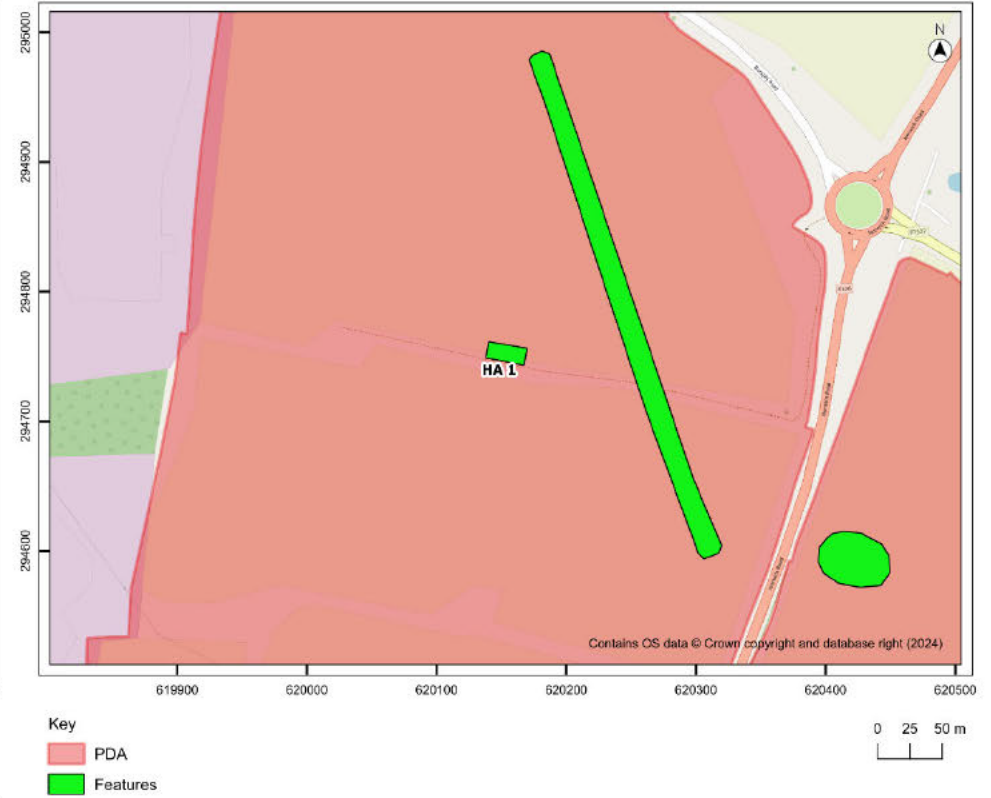
Illus 73. Feature HA 21 and surrounding features as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 1:2500 OS mapping

5.6. *Modern buildings and agricultural or other features*

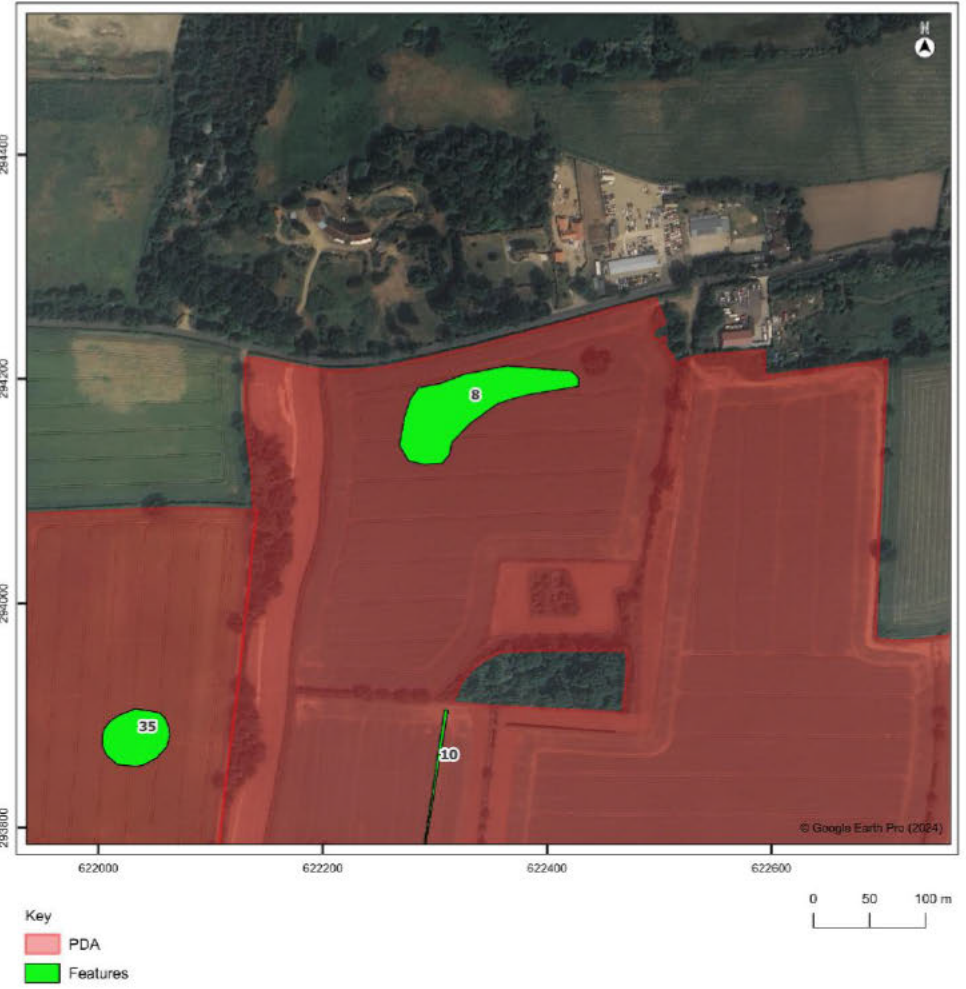
- 5.6.1. In Area 5, two small rectangular buildings, HA 1, are shown on aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archive (Illus. 74 and 75). Each building measures c.10m x 7.5m. The buildings likely had an agricultural use and are now demolished. No trace of them was identified during the geophysical survey of the PDA. HA 1 is not currently recorded on the HER.
- 5.6.2. A distinct amorphous anomaly aligned roughly east – west, HA 8, is present at the northern edge of Area 24 (Illus. 76 and 77). The feature is visible on all sources except the Historic England Archives. Its earthworks present as slight mounds and depressions. HA 8 was recorded during the geophysical survey as a ferrous anomaly and does not appear on historic mapping or the HER. HA 8 is believed most likely to be related to the construction of the B1527, which lies to its immediate north (for example, a spoil heap).
- 5.6.3. Linear land drains are shown as cropmarks on Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps imagery in Areas 83, 215, 220 and 221. Soilmarks and LiDAR imagery of other linear features within Area 110, HA 26, are thought most likely to be agricultural in function and recent in date (Illus. 88). As such modern features, these are not discussed further here.
- 5.6.4. LiDAR imagery records the slightly raised earthworks of a rectangular anomaly, HA 31, in the north-west corner of Area 148 (Illus. 37 - 39). The internal length of HA 31 is c.72m, its internal width is c. 45m, and its boundaries are c. 3m in width. HA 31 was not identified on any other consulted sources. Although the HER records the findspots of Romano-British and Late Saxon to post-medieval finds within this Area (HER MNF64157), the shape of HA 31 and its location immediately adjacent to a modern road mean that it is most likely related to modern agriculture.
- 5.6.5. In Area 165, LiDAR imagery records a series of earthworks, HA 39 (Illus. 78 and 79), corresponding to series of water management features shown on aerial photographs held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref TM2393/93-358/31 dated 6th July 1993). The earthworks are of the form of three curvilinear or ring-ditch features, two rectilinear features and a circular feature and have a total area of c. 167m x 48m. HA 39 is not shown on historic mapping and appear to have been infilled, as it is not shown on modern mapping or aerial photographs held by Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps. HA 39 is not recorded on the HER.



Illus 74. Feature HA 1 as shown on aerial photographs held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. RAF/106G/UK/1429/ 4250)



Illus 75. Feature HA 1 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 1:2500 OS mapping (other features unlabelled apart for clarity)

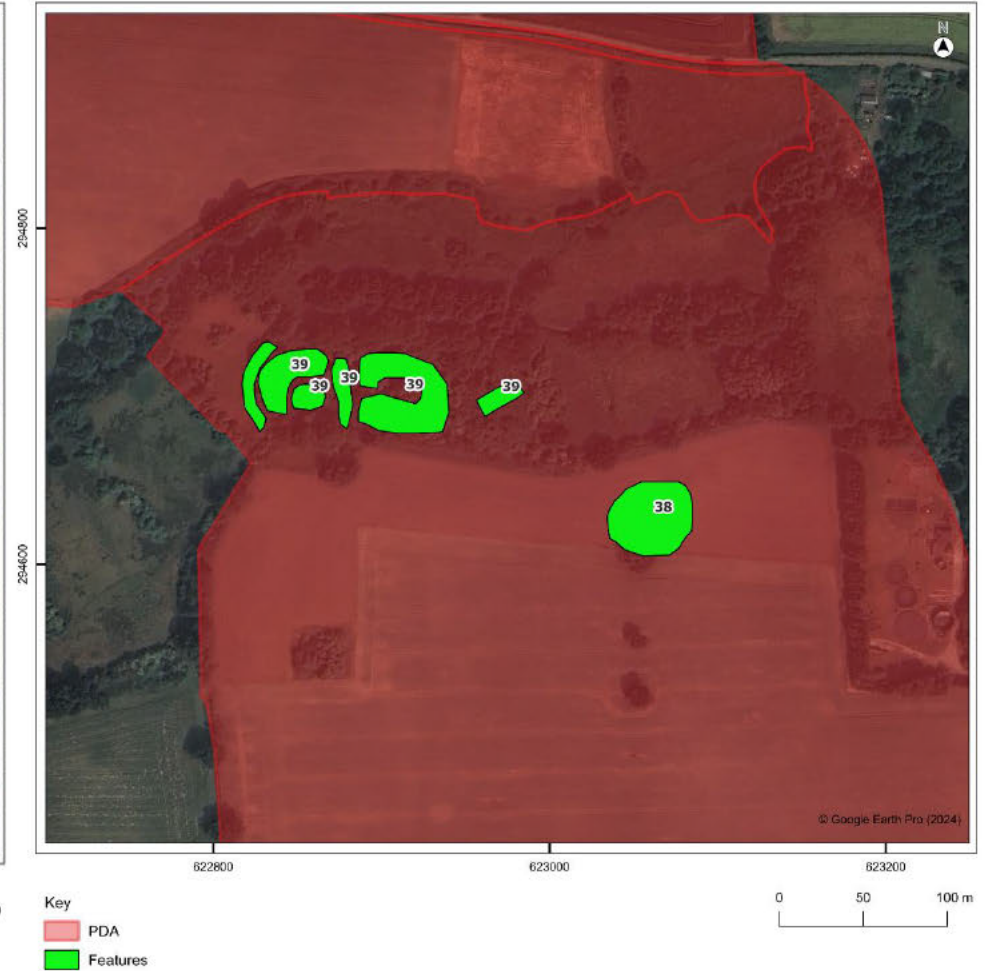


Illus 76. Unannotated LiDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution with hillshade and colour ramp showing HA 8

Illus 77. Feature HA 8 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery



Illus 78. Unannotated LiDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution with hillshade and colour ramp showing HA 39



Illus 79. Feature HA 39 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery

5.7. Geological features

- 5.7.1. A very large circular feature measuring c.195m x 175m, HA 13, was identified on all consulted sources in Areas 39, 40 and 41 (Illus. 80 and 81). This presents as a depression of around 2m depth. HA 13 was identified on the geophysical survey as an undetermined spread of most likely geological origin. The morphology of HA13's earthworks may instead indicate that it represents the remains of an extraction pit.
- 5.7.2. The tithe apportionment field names of Areas 39 and 41 are unusual and have the potential to assist in the interpretation of HA 13. Area 39, corresponding to Tithe plot 113, is named as Lower Wees in the tithe apportionment, whilst Area 41, corresponding to Tithe Plot 114, is named as Upper Wees. The etymology of the field name element 'wees' could not be ascertained from available sources and is uncommon or dialectic such that it does not appear in national field name dictionaries⁴⁶. It is thought unlikely to derive from Old English *wēll* (well), *wēt* (wet) or *wīc* (dairy farm), even given the influence of local dialect, as these field names tend to retain 'l', 't' or 'ck' (cf. Mills and Cavill). It is possible that 'wees' derives from 'Whewes', 'a name of unknown significance but widely distributed throughout the south of England'⁴⁷. There is, however, an outside possibility that the field name is Old English *wēoh*, 'site of a heathen temple', which in place names often evolves into 'wee'⁴⁸.



Illus 80. Unannotated LiDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution with hillshade and colour ramp showing HA 13

⁴⁶ Although it may appear in regional English Place Name Society publication, not available for consultation during this project

⁴⁷ Cavill 2018, 457

⁴⁸ Mills 2011, 487



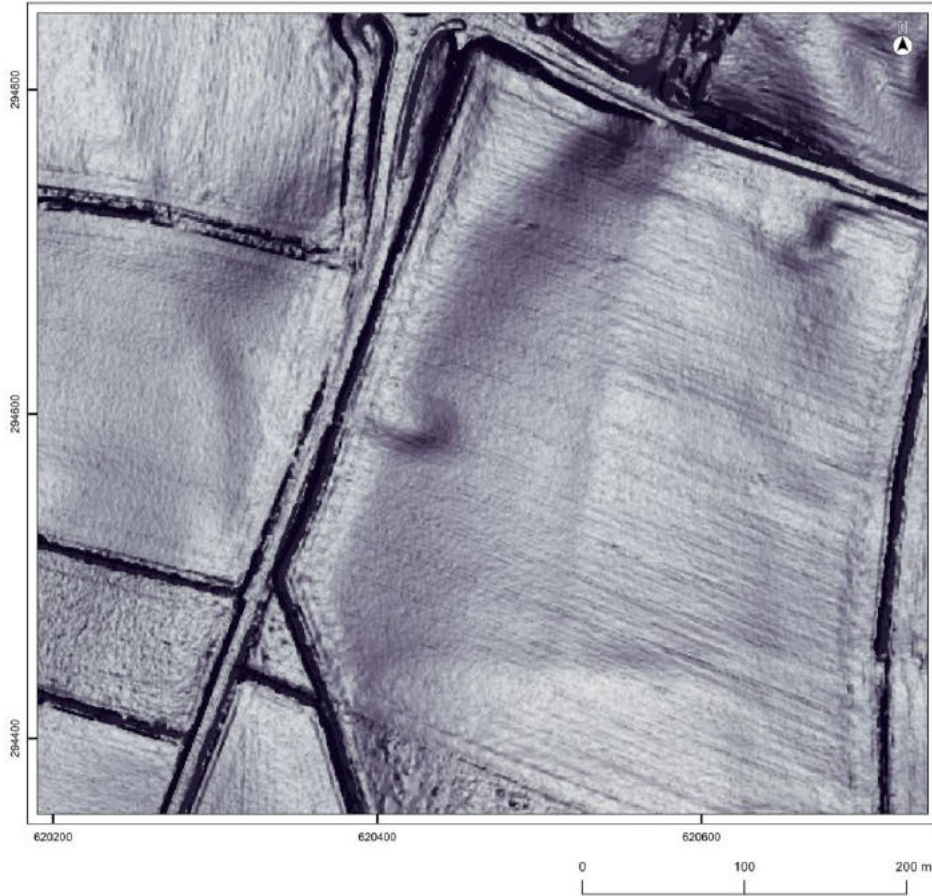
Illus 81. Feature HA 13 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto 1:2500 OS mapping

5.8. Features of unknown origin or date

- 5.8.1. Within Area 5, a north-west to south-east orientated linear measuring c.410m x 16m and corresponding to a weak anomaly of possible archaeological origin recorded on geophysical survey data, HA 2, has been identified as slightly raised earthworks on LiDAR imagery and cropmarks on aerial photographs held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (Illus. 82 and 83). HA 2 clearly represents an element of the enclosure mapped by the geophysical survey but its date is not known. HA 2 is not recorded on the HER.
- 5.8.2. The earthworks of a slight depression and cropmarks of an ovoid feature measuring c.55m c 40m, HA 3, is visible at the western wide of Area 9 on aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archive and on LiDAR imagery (Illus. 82 and 83). Like HA 43, the site of a possible medieval building discussed above, HA 3 lies hard up against a road, the A140. This road is recorded in the HER as the Pye Romano-British road (HER MNF7947). Unlike HA 43, no findspots are recorded within the Area; HA 3 also has a smaller footprint than HA 43. Therefore, although HA 3 may represent the site of an unmapped historic building of Romano-British or later date, it is equally possible that it is related to an unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pit or pond, modern agriculture or local geology.

- 5.8.3. Google Earth Pro aerial photographs depict the cropmarks of an interconnected oval feature, linear and curvilinear, HA 14, in Area 48 (Illus. 84 and 85); HA 14 was not identified on any other sources consulted. The cropmarks present as a dark-coloured linears within a lighter coloured field. The oval feature has an internal area of c. 51m x c.30m and is defined by ditches of between c. 3.5m x c. 9.5m width. The rectilinear feature has an internal length of c. 140m and width of c. 33m and is defined by ditches of around 4m width. These two features are connected by linear of c. 4m width and c. 58m length. HA 14 was not identified during the geophysical survey of the PDA and is not recorded on the HER. It also does not appear as field boundaries or ponds shown on tithe or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps, although the rectilinear feature does appear to respect the line of Woodton Road to its immediate east. The origin and function of HA 14 is therefore unknown, However, the shape, form and dimensions of its elements, especially the oval feature, are highly reminiscent of HA 10, the cropmarks of the post-medieval 'Long Plantation'. It is therefore thought most likely that 14 relates to the boundary of an unmapped medieval - post-medieval plantation.
- 5.8.4. The cropmarks of two intersecting curvilinear features in Area 68 and a possible truncated rectilinear in Area 69, HA 20, are present on aerial photographs held only by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. TM2798/72-034/130 dated 22nd March 1973; Illus. 86 and 87). The curvilinears in Area 68 measure c. 188m x 7m and c. 88m x 4m. The possible rectilinear in Area 69 has an internal area of c.130m x 65m and its ditches are c. 4.5m wide. The curvilinears within Area 68 may relate to an area of enclosures, linears and curvilinears identified on geophysical data and described as probable archaeology. The possible rectilinear in Area 69 was not recorded during the geophysical survey of the PDA. As the HER records that medieval to post-medieval finds have been recovered from adjacent Area 67 (HER MNF69327), HA 20 may medieval or post-medieval in date. However, an earlier date cannot be ruled out.
- 5.8.5. An oval anomaly measuring c. 44m x 30m, HA 51, is visible as earthworks and cropmarks in the north-west corner of Area 233 on LiDAR imagery and aerial photographs held by Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps (see Illus. 18 and 19). LiDAR data records its surviving earthworks as a slight depression of less than 0.4m depth. HA 51 appears to respect modern field boundaries and is not recorded on the HER. The date of this feature is unknown, but its shape and location could suggest that it relates to a prehistoric burial site or the remains of an unmapped medieval or post-medieval building. Equally, it may reflect modern agricultural practice (such as the site of a temporary building or spoil heap), which may be most likely given that it appears only on 21st century aerial photographs. A further possibility is that it is geological in nature.
- 5.8.6. The cropmarks of numerous small circular and subcircular features, HA 61, are visible on aerial photographs held only by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. TM2798/72-034/130 dated 22nd March 1973) in the south-west and north-western areas of Area 64 (Illus 86 and 87). HA 61 covers a total area of c.305m x 245m. The features form a zig zagging pattern in the south-western area which gradually becomes less clear as the features extend into the north-eastern area. Although an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out, such as prehistoric pit alignments or modern military infrastructure, it is thought most likely that HA 61 represents either an unmapped plantation or geological features⁴⁹.

⁴⁹ cf. Wilson 2000, Figures 95 and 107; Massey and Albone 2007, 13; Albone and Massey 2008, 26



Illus 82. Unannotated LiDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution with hillshade and colour ramp showing HA 1, 3 and 4



Illus 83. Feature HA 8 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto Google Earth Pro imagery



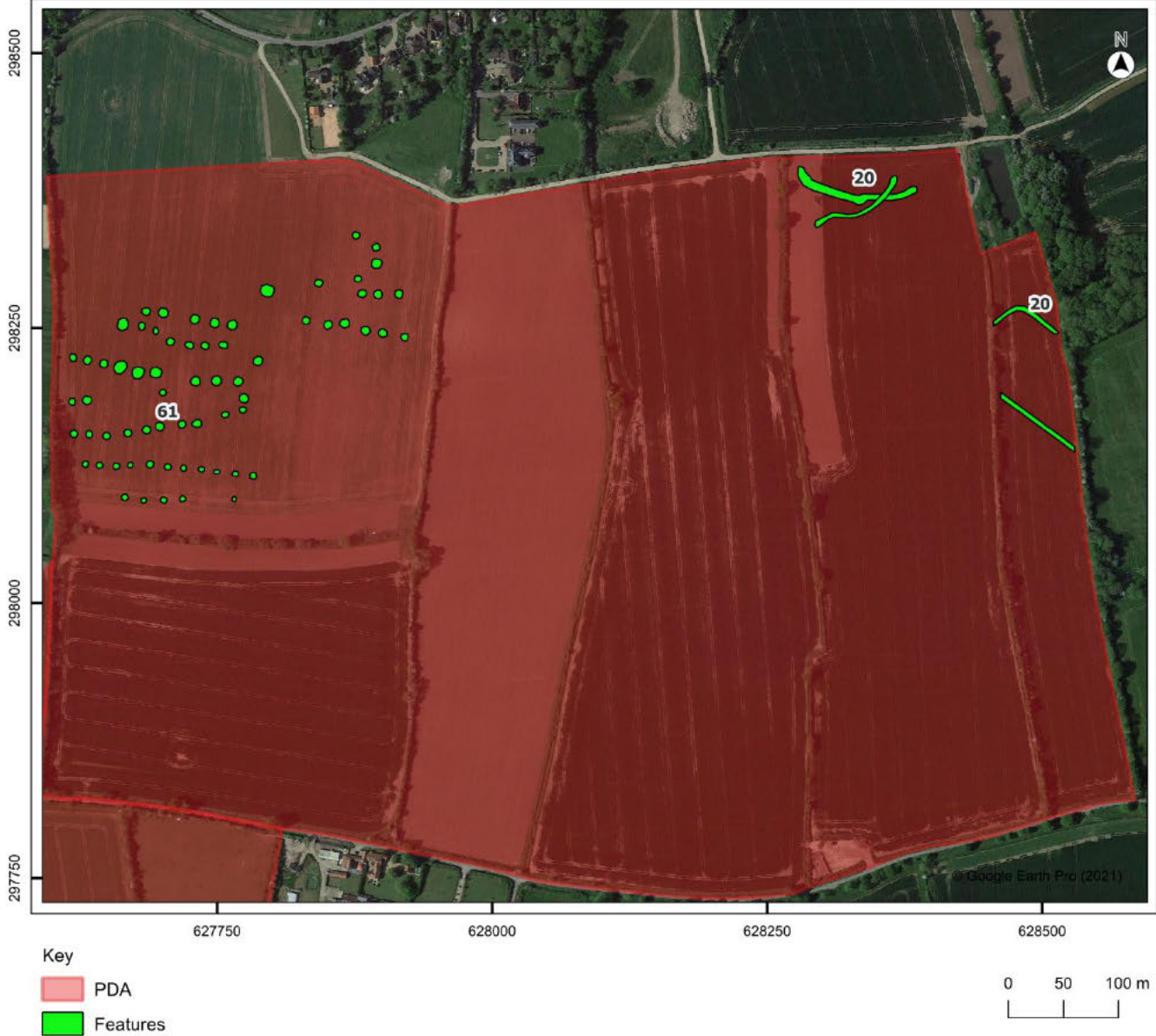
Illus 84. Feature HA 14 as shown on aerial photographs held by Google Earth Pro, dated July 2016



Illus 85. Feature HA 14 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto georectified Google Earth Pro imagery



Illus 86. Features HA 20 and HA 61 as shown on aerial photographs held by the Norfolk Air Photo Service (ref. TM2798/72-034/130)



Illus 87. Features HA 20 and HA 61 as mapped by this AIM project overlain onto georectified Google Earth Pro imagery

6. Assessment of Importance

- 6.1.1. Although not usually a component of AIM projects, the likely importance of the features identified is assessed in order to inform any possible future decisions regarding archaeological investigation or mitigation requirements for the forthcoming planning application which this report will support.
- 6.1.2. It is highlighted here that, as the nature, date and function of the identified features have not been verified through archaeological investigation, it is possible that their true importance is distinct to that which is assessed below. Their importance may ultimately be greater as well as lesser to that ascribed.
- 6.1.3. The following identified features are specified as research agenda items in the East of England Research Framework. They are therefore of at least Medium (Regional) importance (see Table 2):
- Features relating to probable or possible Neolithic – Bronze Age ring settlements, ditches, and possible extraction pits⁵⁰ (HA 5, 18, 22, 27, 50a and 55)
 - Features relating to possible Iron Age or Romano-British settlements and enclosures (HA 15, 25a, 28a, 33 and 40)
 - Features relating to Deserted or Shrunken Medieval or Post-Medieval Villages (HA 30a, 46, and 58)
 - Features relating to possible medieval moats (HA 62)
 - Remains of unmapped or unmapped known or possible medieval or post-medieval buildings (HA23, 24, 43 and 48)
 - Features relating to WW2 military infrastructure (HA 17 and 21)
- 6.1.4. The following identified features are not specified as research agenda items in the East of England Research Framework as they are asset types that are already well understood. However, these features fossilise elements of the local and regional historic landscape and may contain archaeological or environmental evidence which broadens an understanding of the period to which they pertain. They are therefore deemed to be of Low (Local) importance:
- All sites relating to probable or possible post-medieval small-scale industry (HA 4, 53, 54a and 56)
 - All sites of mapped or unmapped medieval or post-medieval plantations, field boundaries, ponds and extraction pits.
- 6.1.5. All identified features of modern date not pertaining to military infrastructure are therefore deemed to be of Negligible importance as they are not specified as research agenda items in the East of England Research Framework and do not provide information about the local or regional historic landscape.
- 6.1.6. Identified features HA 2, HA 3, HA 13, HA 14, HA 20, HA 51 and HA 61 are of unknown date and/or could be of geological rather than archaeological origin, and are therefore of unknown importance:

⁵⁰ East of England Research Framework agenda items Neo 12, Neo 17, E-MBA 15, LBA-MIA 09, LIA-Rom 13; Med (Rural) 13; Med (Rural) 14; P-Med 05; P-Med 06; P-Med 15

7. Conclusions

- 7.1.1. This Aerial Investigation and Mapping project has identified, described and assessed the importance of cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks and standing structures identified on modern and historic aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery within the PDA. The aim of the project is to inform any possible future decisions regarding archaeological investigation or mitigation requirements for the forthcoming planning application which this report will support and to create a record of the identified features for inclusion in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 7.1.2. In total, 56 new potential heritage assets have been identified and eight existing HER records have been augmented as a result of this AIM project.
- 7.1.3. The following archaeological, modern and geological features have been mapped:
- One possible Neolithic – Bronze Age settlement site, four probable or possible Neolithic – Bronze Age ring ditches and one possible Neolithic – Bronze Age extraction pit of Medium (Regional) importance;
 - Five possible Iron Age or Romano-British dwellings or farmsteads and associated features of Medium (Regional) importance;
 - Three Deserted or Shrunken Medieval or Post-Medieval Villages of Medium (Regional) importance;
 - Five probable medieval or post-medieval sites of small-scale industry, four sites of mapped or possible medieval or post-medieval buildings, four medieval or post-medieval field systems and enclosures, one mapped post-medieval plantation and one possible medieval or post-medieval plantation, 178 mapped post-medieval field boundaries or ponds and 21 probable or possible unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pits or ponds and two probable unmapped medieval or post-medieval field boundaries of Low (Local) importance;
 - Two WW2 military airfields of Medium (Regional) importance;
 - Six modern buildings and agricultural or other features of negligible or Low (Local) importance;
 - One probable geological feature;
 - Six features of unknown origin and unknown importance.
- 7.1.4. No cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks or standing structures were identified within Areas 1 – 4, 10, 11, 15, 50, 77, 78, 91, 92, 95, 102 – 105, 112 – 115, 139, 141, 149, 150, 156, 161, 164, 174, 175, 185, 186, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 207, 213, 214, 218, 219, 223, 227, 229 and 242. No cropmarks, soilmarks or earthworks relating to ridge and furrow agriculture were identified.

8. GLOSSARY

Definitions

Term	Definition
Designated Heritage Asset	Assets registered on the National Heritage List for England. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)
Heritage Asset NPPF (Annex 2)	<p>"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."</p> <p>Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.</p> <p>Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated heritage assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement.</p> <p>Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.</p>
Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally listed buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment

Terms

Term	Definition
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE
Cropmark	Area of lighter or darker coloured crops reflecting below-ground archaeological remains arising from differences in crop growth
Earthwork	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Enclosure	A single or collection of boundaries surrounding a parcel of land. e.g.: hedgerows, walls, ditches, earth banks, fences etc.

Term	Definition
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Inclosure	A process of consolidating and adding fixed boundaries to agricultural fields by act of parliament, local government or, in some cases, by formal civil contract. The spelling of "inclosure" changed by time and location and thus, acts of "Inclosure" or "Enclosure" are interchangeable in the historical record. In this report, Inclosure is used for consistency.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
National Mapping Programme (NMP)	A project funded by Historic England and local councils involving assessment and interpretation of aerial photographs and other remote sensing data, such as LiDAR.
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 CE
Romano-British	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 CE and 1066 CE
Soilmark	Areas of lighter or darker coloured soil reflecting below-ground archaeological remains caused by the disturbance of such remains by ploughing

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AP	Aerial Photograph
BGS	British Geological Survey
c.	Circa
CIFA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
HA	Headland Archaeology
HER	Historic Environment Record
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
RO	Registered Organisation (with CIFA)

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Historic maps

1797. A Topographical Map of the County Norfolk. Faden, W.
1826. The County of Norfolk. Bryant, A.
1838. Long Stratton St. Michael tithe map
- 1838 Pulham Market tithe map
1838. Seething tithe map
1839. Fritton tithe map

- 1839. Morningthorpe tithe map
- 1839. Stratton St. Mary tithe map
- 1839. Tivetshall St. Margarets tithe map
- 1840. Brooke and Saxlingham Nethergate tithe map
- 1840. Wacton tithe map
- 1841. Woodton tithe map
- 1842. Hempnall tithe map
- 1845. Moulton tithe map
- 1883. 1st edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet XCVI.SE
- 1884. 1st edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet XCVII.NE
- 1884. 1st edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet XCVII.NW
- 1884. 1st edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet XCVII.SW
- 1885. 1st edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet LXXXVIII.NW
- 1885. 1st edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet LXXXVII.SW
- 1887. 1st edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet LXXXVII.NE
- 1887. 1st edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet LXXXVII.SE
- 1906. 2nd edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet XCVII.NE
- 1906. 2nd edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet XCVII.NW
- 1906. 2nd edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet XCVI.SE
- 1906. 2nd edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet XCVII.SW
- 1907. 2nd edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet LXXXVII.NE
- 1907. 2nd edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet LXXXVII.SE
- 1907. 2nd edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet LXXXVII.SW
- 1908. 2nd edition 1:10560 OS map, Norfolk Sheet LXXXVIII.NW

Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs referenced in text only.

Sortie Number	Frame Number	Date
RAF/106G/UK/930	3084	16th October 1945
RAF/106G/UK/1429	3340	16 th April 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1429	4250	16 th April 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1636	3101	9 th July 1946
RAF/58/5942	32	3rd October 1963
OS/72035	4	22 nd March 1972
OS/73359	190	3 rd July 1973
OS/73359	259	3 rd July 1973
TM2794/4	15	21 st February 1989

Grid	Film	Frame	Date
TM2995	-	86	24th April 1965
TM2798	72-034	130	22 nd March 1973
TM1988	73-118	34	13 th May 1973
TM2293	73-359	212	9 th July 1973
TM1990	ATE	6	21st July 1983
-	BKS	1672	6 th August 1988
TM2094	HYK	5	2 nd July 1996
TM2094	HYK	6	2 nd July 1996
TM2393	93-358	31	6 th July 1993
TM2295	93-358	58	6 th July 1993
TM2295	93-358	76	6 th July 1993

Appendix 1: Identified cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks and standing structures

Area	Headland Archaeology ID No.	Feature description	Easting	Northing	Source	Dimensions	Associated geophysical survey data	Associated HER data	Field name (if relevant)	Interpretation	Period	Importance
Area 1												
Area 2												
Area 3												
Area 4												
Area 5	HA 1	Two small rectangular buildings	620245	294786	Historic England Archives (RAF/106G/UK/1429/4250)	Each measures c.10m x 7.5m	No	No	N/A	Site of modern agricultural buildings	Modern	Negligible
	HA 2	Diagonal line which matches geophysical survey	620154	294752	LIDAR and Norfolk Air Photo Service	c.410m x 16m	Yes	No	N/A	Element of possible prehistoric - medieval enclosure identified on geophysical survey	Unknown	Unknown
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Norfolk Air Photo Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 6		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Norfolk Air Photo Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 7		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 8		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 9	HA 3	Ovoid slight depression at western border of field	620422	294593	Historic England Archives and LiDAR	C.55m c 40m	No	No	N/A	Unknown: possibilities include the site of building, and unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pit or pond, a geological feature or modern agriculture	Unknown	Unknown
Area 9	HA 4	Quarry pit at northern border of field aligning with pit shown on tithe and 1st - 2nd edition OS maps	620608	294735	All consulted	c.185m x 40m	Yes	No	N/A	Post-medieval quarry pit	Post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Norfolk Air Photo Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 10												
Area 11												
Area 12	HA 5	Circular ring ditch	620767	294558	Norfolk Air Photo Service	c.30m x 28m	Yes	MNF40593 - cropmarks of ring ditch and possible Roman field system	N/A	Ring ditch	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 13												
Area 14		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and Norfolk Air Photo Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 15												
Area 16		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 17	HA 6	Depression in SE corner at eastern edge of field which is also marked on 1st-2nd edition OS mapping	621138	295455	LiDAR	C.69m x 42m	No	No	N/A	Possible unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pit or pond	Medieval - post-medieval	Low

		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps				LiDAR, Bing Maps and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low	
Area 18	HA 7	Intersecting N-S and E-W linears	622343	295534		Historic England Archive (RAF/58/5942/2)	N - S linear = c.46m length, E-W linear = c.120m length, widths of c.2.5m - 4m	No	No	N/A	Possible remains of prehistoric - medieval field system or post-medieval to modern tracks connecting Wood Farmhouse with Grove Farmhouse	Medieval - modern	Low	
		Field boundaries and sites of ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps				Norfolk Air Photo Service, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 19		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps				All consulted except LiDAR		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 20		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps				LiDAR, Bing Maps and Google Earth Pro		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 21		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps				All consulted except Bing Maps		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 22		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps				Historic England Archives, LiDAR and Google Earth Pro		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 23		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps				Historic England Archives		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 24	HA 8	Amorphous anomaly aligned roughly E-W located at the northern edge of the field	622329	294176		All consulted except Historic England Archives	c.185m x 45m	Recorded as ferrous anomaly	No	N/A	Believed most likely to be related to construction of the B1527, e.g. a spoil heap	Modern	Negligible	
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps				Historic England Archives		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 25		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps				Historic England Archives		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 26		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps				Historic England Archives		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 27	HA 9	Small semi-circular depression at the southern edge of the field immediately to the north of a small area of vegetation shown at the northern edge of Area 29 on 1st - 2nd edition OS mapping	623216	294147		LiDAR	c.63m x 25m	No	No	N/A	Possible unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pit or pond or continuation of area of vegetation to south (now removed)	Medieval - post-medieval	Low	
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps				Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 28	HA 10	Truncated oval feature and curvilinear corresponding to the borders of two areas of vegetation within 'Long Plantation' as shown on 1st - 2nd edition OS mapping	622279	293653		Google Earth Pro	Truncated oval = c.41m x 30m, curvilinear = c.216m x 45m	Yes	No	N/A	Post-medieval plantation	Post-medieval	Low	
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps				Historic England Archives		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 29		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps				Historic England Archives, Bing Maps and Google Earth Pro		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 30	HA 11	Circular feature in approximate centre of field not corresponding to the sites of post-medieval ponds as shown on tithe mapping or the results of the geophysics	622753	293421		LiDAR	c.60m x 55m	No	No	N/A	Possible unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pit or pond	Medieval - post-medieval	Low	

		Field boundaries and sites of ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 31		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 32		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 33		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Norfolk Air Photo ServiceP and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 34		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 35		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Norfolk Air Photo Service and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 36	HA 12	Small circular feature in north-eastern area of field that does not align with ponds shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps	624605	296265	Historic England Archives and LiDAR	c.19m x 18m	No	No	N/A	Possible unmapped medieval or post-medieval pond or related to modern agriculture	Medieval - modern	Low
		Field boundaries and sites of ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 37		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 38		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 39	HA 13	Very large circular feature of up to c. 2m depth	624390	295628	Historic England Archives, Norfolk Air Photo Service, Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	c.195m x 175m	Recorded as undetermined spread	No	Tithe Plot 113: Lower Wees	Could be geological but an archaeological origin such as an extraction pit or temple site cannot be ruled out given the earthwork morphology and field name	Unknown	Unknown
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Norfolk Air Photo Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 40	HA 13	Very large circular feature	624390	295628	Historic England Archives, Norfolk Air Photo Service, Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	c.195m x 175m	Recorded as undetermined spread	No	N/A	Could be geological but an archaeological origin such as an extraction pit or temple site cannot be ruled out given the earthwork morphology and field name	Unknown	Unknown
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Norfolk Air Photo Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 41	HA 13	Very large circular feature	624390	295628	Historic England Archives, Norfolk Air Photo Service, Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	c.195m x 175m	Recorded as undetermined spread	No	Tithe Plot 114: Upper Wees	Could be geological but an archaeological origin such as an extraction pit or temple site cannot be ruled out given the earthwork morphology and field name	Unknown	Unknown
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Norfolk Air Photo Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 42		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Bing Maps and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 43		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Bing Maps and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low

Area 44		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Bing Maps and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low	
Area 45		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low	
Area 46		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low	
Area 47		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low	
Area 48	HA 14	Interconnected oval feature, linear and rectilinear which do not align with field boundaries or ponds shown on tithe or 1st-2nd edition OS maps	627356	295872	Google Earth Pro	Total area of c. 161m x 145m	No	No	N/A	Unknown, however, the shape and form of the features, and in terms of the oval feature, the dimensions, mirror that of the cropmarks of 'Long Plantation' (10). It is therefore thought most likely that 14 relates to an unmapped medieval - post-medieval plantation.	Unknown but thought most likely to be medieval - post-medieval	Unknown	
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Bing Maps and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low	
Area 49		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Bing Maps and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low	
Area 50													
Area 51		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Bing Maps and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low	
Area 52	HA 15	Truncated enclosure and three likely associated probable ovoid pits. Possible entrance of c.25m width is present in the north-west corner of the enclosure	624398	292029	Historic England Archive (OS/73359/190)	Enclosure = c.138m x 78m; pits = c. 9m - 12m x 10m - 12m	No		MNF24356 - prehistoric - post-medieval finds	N/A	Probable prehistoric - Roman enclosure and associated features	Iron Age or Roman	Medium
	HA 16	Anomalies corresponding to building shown on tithe and 1st - 2nd edition OS maps	624066	291674	LiDAR, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	c.58m x 40m	N/A		N/A	N/A	Remains of post-medieval building	Post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 53	HA 17	Military airfield	624857	291045	Historic England Archive and Norfolk Air Photo Service	c.1.9km x 1.4km	No		MNF21992 - Hardwick WW2 USAAF airfield		Military airfield	Modern	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 54	HA 15	Truncated enclosure and three likely associated probable ovoid pits. Possible entrance of c.25m width is present in the north-west corner of the enclosure	624398	292029	Historic England Archive	Enclosure = c.140m x 75m; pits = c. 9m - 12m x 10m - 12m	No	No	N/A		Probable prehistoric - Roman enclosure and associated features	Iron Age or Roman	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 55	HA 18	Series of probable small rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures connected by a NE-SW linear	624946	292232	Google Earth Pro	c.156m x 113m		Recorded as probable archaeology	MNF68782 - Neolithic and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age polished flint handaxes	N/A	Probable prehistoric enclosure, trackway and associated features	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low

Area 56	HA 17	Military airfield	624857	291045	Historic England Archive and Norfolk Air Photo Service	c.1.9km x 1.1km	No	MNF21992 - Hardwick WW2 USAAF airfield		Military airfield	Modern	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			LiDAR, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 57	HA 17	Military airfield	624857	291045	Historic England Archive and Norfolk Air Photo Service	c.1.9km x 1.1km	No	MNF21992 - Hardwick WW2 USAAF airfield		Military airfield	Modern	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			LiDAR, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 58	HA 19	Circular feature not shown on tithe or 1st-2nd edition OS mapping	625879	297656	Historic England Archives and LiDAR	c. 30m x 27m	No	No	N/A	Possible unmapped medieval or post-medieval pond	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives , Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 59		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 60		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			LiDAR and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 61		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 62		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 63		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 64	HA 61	Numerous small circular and subcircular features in the south-west and north-western areas of the field in no clear pattern	627698	298161	Norfolk Air Photo Service (TM2798/72-034/130)	Total area = c. 305m x 245m	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown, but could have a combination of origins as well as a sole origin, for example: the remains of an unmapped plantation, geological features, 'fairy rings' and agricultural features	Unknown	Unknown
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 65		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 66		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 67		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 68	HA 20	Two possible curvilinear intersecting cropmarks	628326	298375	Norfolk Air Photo Service (TM2798/72-034/130)	Area of c. 108m c 54m	Partially	MNF69327 - Medieval to post-medieval finds in Area 67	N/A	Curvilinear features of unknown date	Unknown	Unknown
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 69	HA 20	Possible truncated rectilinear cropmark	628496	298165	Norfolk Air Photo Service (TM2798/72-034/130)	Area of c. 140m c 65m	No	No	N/A	Enclosure of unknown date	Unknown	Unknown
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 70	AIM ALREADY COMPLETED											
Area 71	AIM ALREADY COMPLETED											

AIM ALREADY COMPLETED													
Area 72													
Area 73	HA 21	Westernmost side of Seething airfield barracks	630204	295747	Historic England Archive and Norfolk Air Photo Service	Area of c. 720m c 360m	Recorded as ferrous spread	MNF10466 - World War Two airfield at Seething	N/A		Military airfield	Modern	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 74	HA 22	Circular feature	629643	295552	Historic England Archives, Norfolk Air Photo Service and Google Earth Pro	c. 33m x 38m	Recorded as a weak undetermined anomaly	No	N/A		Possible ring ditch (of a similar size to that in Area 12)	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Medium
		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 75		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro, Bing Maps and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 76		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 77													
Area 78													
Area 79	HA 23	Cropmarks and earthworks corresponding to at least six elements of the central complex of Bery Farm as shown on historic mapping and immediately associated field boundaries	630501	295418	All sources consulted	Area of cropmarks related to farm buildings c. 63m x 53m	Interpreted as an agricultural feature	No	N/A		Post-medieval building (Berry Farm) and associated features	Post-medieval	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 80													
Area 81		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro, Bing Maps and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 82													
Area 83		Parallel linears in dogleg formation not shown on mapping			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Land drains	Modern	Negligible
Area 84		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 85													
Area 86		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 88	HA 24	Associated small rectangular light coloured cropmark and large rectangular dark coloured cropmark corresponding to small building and enclosure on historic mapping	617175	289089	Norfolk Air Photo Service and Google Earth Pro	Area c. 95m x 88m	N/A	No	N/A		Post-medieval building and associated features	Post-medieval	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Norfolk Air Photo Service and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 89		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low

Area 90		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 91												
Area 92												
Area 93		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 94		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 95												
Area 96		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 97		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 98		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 99		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 100		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 101		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Norfolk Air Photo Service and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 102												
Area 103												
Area 104												
Area 105												
Area 106		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 107		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 108		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 109	HA 25a	Intersecting semicircular linears (x 2), curvilinear and rectilinear feature with 3 x associated possible pits	619173	288864	Historic England Archives and Norfolk Air Photo Service	c. 218m x 159m	N/A	Close to HER MNF7947 (The Pye Roman road) and HER MNF58190 (Neolithic, Roman and medieval finds)	N/A	Prehistoric - Roman enclosures	Iron Age or Roman	Medium
	HA 25b	Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps - recorded here as they intersect with 25a	619144	288745	Historic England Archives, Norfolk Air Photo Service and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 110	HA 26	Series of very narrow linears and curvilinears defining no particular pattern	619465	288874	Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	c. 670m x 520m	N/A	No	N/A	Modern agriculture	Modern	Negligible
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Norfolk Air Photo Service and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low

		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Norfolk Air Photo Service and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 111	HA 27	Circular feature	619655	289222	Google Earth Pro	c. 82m x 57m	N/A	MNF58190 - Neolithic, Roman and medieval finds	Tithe Plot 107 = New Broke, possibly deriving from OE brocen-bæc, in the sense of 'broken or divided mound', although derivations from Old English bróc 'stream' or bracc 'badger' may be more likely	Possible ring ditch	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps		N/A					Low
Area 112												
Area 113												
Area 114												
Area 115												
Area 116		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 117		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 118		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Bing Maps and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 119		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 120		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 121		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 122		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 123	HA 28a	Circular cropmarks and associated pit-like features not corresponding to field boundaries or ponds shown on historic mapping	619884	290093	Historic England Archives and Norfolk Air Photo Service	Area totals c. 142m x 96m	N/A	No	Not recorded	Possible Iron Age or Roman single or multiple dwellings and associated features	Iron Age or Roman	Medium
	HA 28b	Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps	619838	290114	All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 124		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Norfolk Air Photo Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 125		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Norfolk Air Photo Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 126		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 127		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low

Area 128		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 129	VOID											
Area 130		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 131		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 132		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 133		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 134	VOID											
Area 135		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All consulted except LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 136		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 137		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All consulted except LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 138	HA 29	Circular feature and square enclosure with clearly darker boundaries and dark coloured in the centre corresponding to field boundaries shown on historic mapping	621161	292036	Circular feature = LiDAR, enclosure = all consulted except LiDAR	Enclosure = c. 59m x 58m, circular feature = c. 40m x 32m	N/A	No	N/A	Site of unmapped post-medieval pond and site of possible unmapped medieval - post-medieval building set within a square enclosure	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All consulted except LiDAR		N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 139												
Area 140		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 141												
Area 142		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Bing Maps and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 143		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 144		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 145		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 146		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 147	HA 30a	Series of rectilinear enclosures and small circular features within field in which the site of St. Peter's Church is shown on 1st - 2nd edition OS maps	620749	293616	LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	Total of area of c. 260m x 182m	N/A	MNF33332 - Earthworks of medieval to post medieval enclosures	N/A	Deserted or shrunken medieval and/or post-medieval village centred around the site of St. Peter's Church	Medieval - post-medieval	Medium
	HA 30b	Field boundary aligning with that shown on tithe map	620744	293558	Historic England Archives, LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	c. 115m x 8m	N/A		N/A	Post-medieval field boundary	Post-medieval	Low

Area 148	HA 31	Rectangular anomaly in NW corner of field	620839	293607	LiDAR	c. 72m x 45m	N/A	MNF64157 - Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	N/A	Most likely related to modern agriculture	Modern	Negligible
Area 149												
Area 150												
Area 151		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 152		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro, Bing Maps and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 153		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 154		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 155	HA 32	Amorphouse anomalies within area of planting shown on 1st - 2nd OS mapping and to immediate south of brickmarks identified on historic mapping	621171	294118	LiDAR	c. 133m x 100m	N/A	MNF10183 - Post medieval brickworks	N/A	Most likely to be related to the post-medieval planting shown on historic mapping but could be related to the post-medieval brickworks to the immediate north	Post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 156												Low
Area 157		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 158	HA 33	Rectilinear enclosure	621840	293877	Norfolk Air Photo Service	c. 114m x 90m	N/A	MNF10177 - Undated cropmark	N/A	Rectilinear enclosure	Iron Age or Roman	Medium
	HA 34	Two small circular or semicircular features not corresponding to ponds shown on historic mapping	621793	293691	Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	C. 21m x 10m and c. 20m x 17m	N/A		N/A	Probable unmapped medieval or post-medieval ponds	Post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 159	HA 35	Large circular feature in southern half of field	622033	293880	LiDAR, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	c. 60m x 51m	N/A	No	N/A	Possible unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pits or ponds	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 160	HA 36	Linear and circular feature not corresponding to boundaries or ponds shown on historic mapping	621977	293683	LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	c. 121m x 31m	N/A	N/A	N/A	Probable unmapped medieval or post-medieval field boundary and pond	Post-medieval	Low
Area 161												
Area 162	HA 37	Two circular features	621647	293139	LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	c. 55m x 35m and 60m x 55m	N/A	No	N/A	Possible unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pits or ponds	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 163	HA 38	Depression	623061	294627	LiDAR	c. 54m x 45m	N/A	No	N/A	Possible unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pits or ponds	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 164												

Area 165	HA 39	Series of earthworks shown on LiDAR corresponding to series of water features shown on aerial photographs but not historic mapping	622845	294712	LiDAR and Norfolk Air Photo Service	c. 170m x 48.50m	N/A	No	N/A	Possible water management features	Modern	Negligible
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Norfolk Air Photo Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 166		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 167	HA 40	Possible rectilinear enclosure containing a circular feature	621582	295444	Norfolk Air Photo Service (TM2295/93-358/76)	Total area c. 168m x 146m	N/A	No	N/A	Prehistoric enclosure and associated circular feature	Iron Age or Roman	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 168		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 169		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 170		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 171		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 172		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 173	HA 41	Unmapped circular feature	625458	295621	Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps		N/A	MNF73369 - Roman brooch	Tithe plot 8 (NW corner of field) named Barn Close - circular feature may be related to this	Unless the field name 'Barn Close' has moved substantially, feature is thought most likely to be an unmapped pond	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 174												
Area 175												
Area 176		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 177	VOID											
Area 178	VOID											
Area 179		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 180		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 181		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 182		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 183		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low

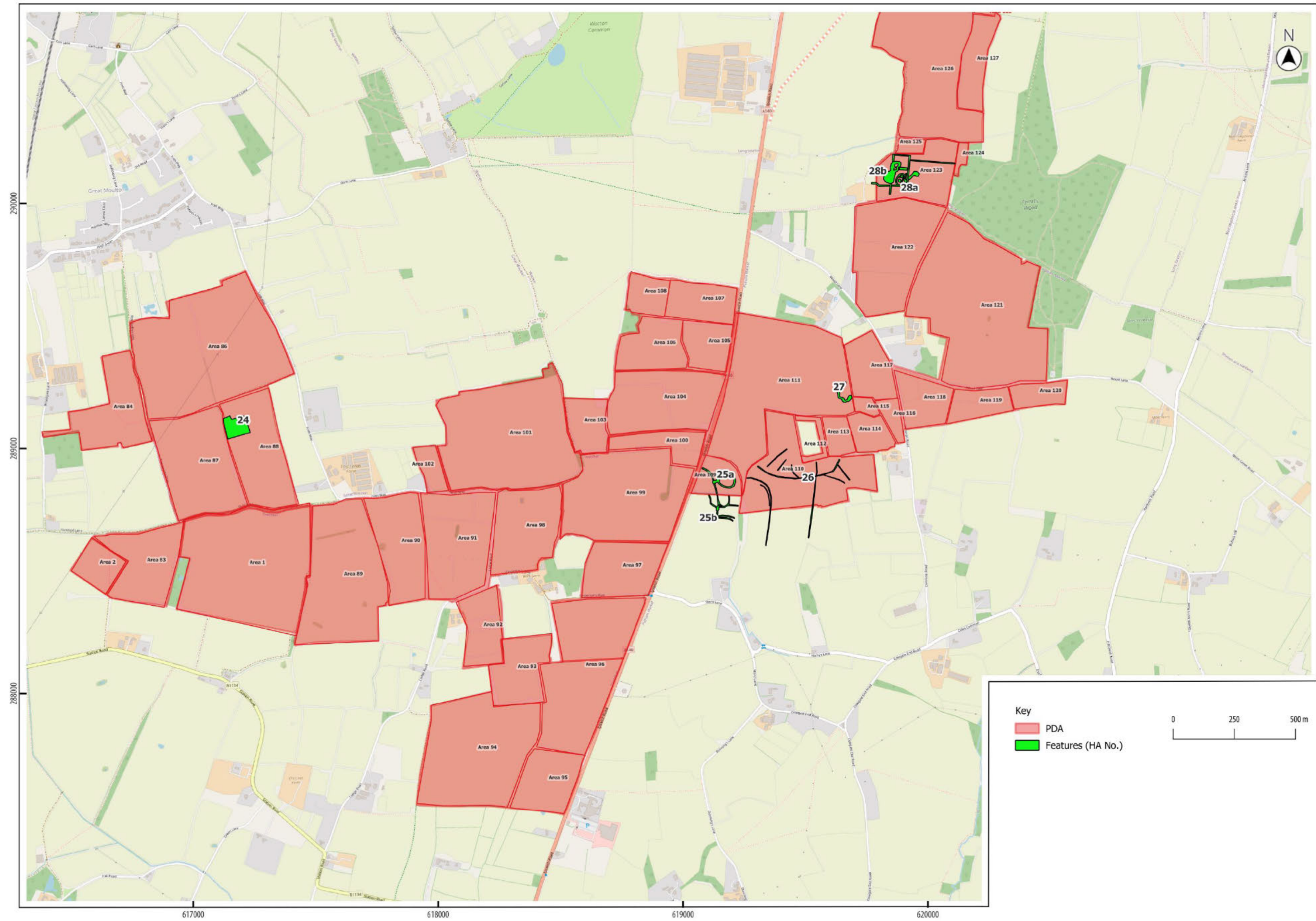
Area 184		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 185												
Area 186												
Area 187	HA 42	Circular feature on SW corner of field	626780	297426	LiDAR	c. 38m x 34m	N/A	N/A	N/A	Possible unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pit or pond	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 188		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 189		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 190		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 191		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 192												
Area 193		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 194												
Area 195		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 196												
Area 197	HA 43	Ovoid feature in NE corner of field next to road	629473	295986	All except Bing Maps	c. 83m x 50m	N/A	MNF66485 - Medieval coins	Tithe plot 309: Pale Close	Possible site of medieval building. Field name 'Pale Close' suggests there was a deer park in the vicinity - was the building related to this?	Medieval	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 198												
Area 199	HA 44	Two interconnected rectilinear enclosures in south of field respecting post-medieval field boundaries but not shown on historic mapping	628852	295576	All except LiDAR	Total area of c. 145m x 70m	N/A	No	N/A	Probable medieval or post-medieval field boundaries	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All except LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 200												
Area 201	HA 45	Linear and curvilinear feature respecting post-medieval field boundaries but not shown on historic mapping	628491	295546	Norfolk Air Photo Service	c. 115m - 145m x 5m	N/A	N/A	N/A	Probable medieval or post-medieval field boundaries	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All except LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 202												

Area 203	HA 46	Series of small enclosures, circular features and curvilinear features to the north of post-medieval Woodton Hall and immediate west of possible site of medieval Woodton Hall	628419	295144	All consulted except LiDAR	c. 430 x 280m	N/A	MNF10156 - Late Saxon to post-medieval finds; MNF74763 - Possible site of Woodton Hall (pre 1694) or the Hermitage Garden	Tithe Plot 326 = The Gibbett; Tithe Plot 325 = Pound Close	Deserted medieval village	Medieval	Medium
Area 204		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			LiDAR, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 205		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 206	HA 62	Curvilinear incorporating two ditches mirrored by historic mapping; at least one possible associated circular feature present	627603	294847	Historic England Archives	Total area of c. 103m x c. 66m	N/A	MNF29782 - Soilmarks of possible medieval moat	N/A	Possible medieval moat	Medieval	Medium
Area 207												
Area 208		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and LiDAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 209	HA 47	Two interconnected circular features not shown on historic mapping	627124	294653	All sources consulted	c. 50m x 28m	N/A	N/A	N/A	Probable unmapped post-medieval or modern ponds	Post-medieval - modern	Low
		Field boundary aligning with that shown on tithe map			All sources consulted					N/A		
Area 210		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 211		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 212		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 213												
Area 214												
Area 215		N-S linears not shown on mapping			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Land drains	Modern	Negligible
Area 216		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 217		VOID										
Area 218												
Area 219												
Area 220		N-S linears not shown on mapping			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Land drains	Modern	Negligible
Area 221		N-S linears not shown on mapping			Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Land drains	Modern	Negligible
Area 222		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Norfolk Air Photo Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 223												
Area 224		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Norfolk Air Photo Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 225	HA 48	Anomaly corresponding with site of building shown on 1st - 2nd edition OS maps	625661	294281	Historic England Archives and LiDAR	c. 55m x 35m	N/A	N/A	N/A	Site of post-medieval building	Post-medieval	Medium
	HA 49	Circular feature in approximate centre of field not corresponding to the sites of post-medieval ponds as shown on historic mapping	625728	294524	LiDAR	c. 35m x 34m	N/A	N/A	N/A	Possible unmapped medieval or post-medieval extraction pit or pond	Post-medieval	Low

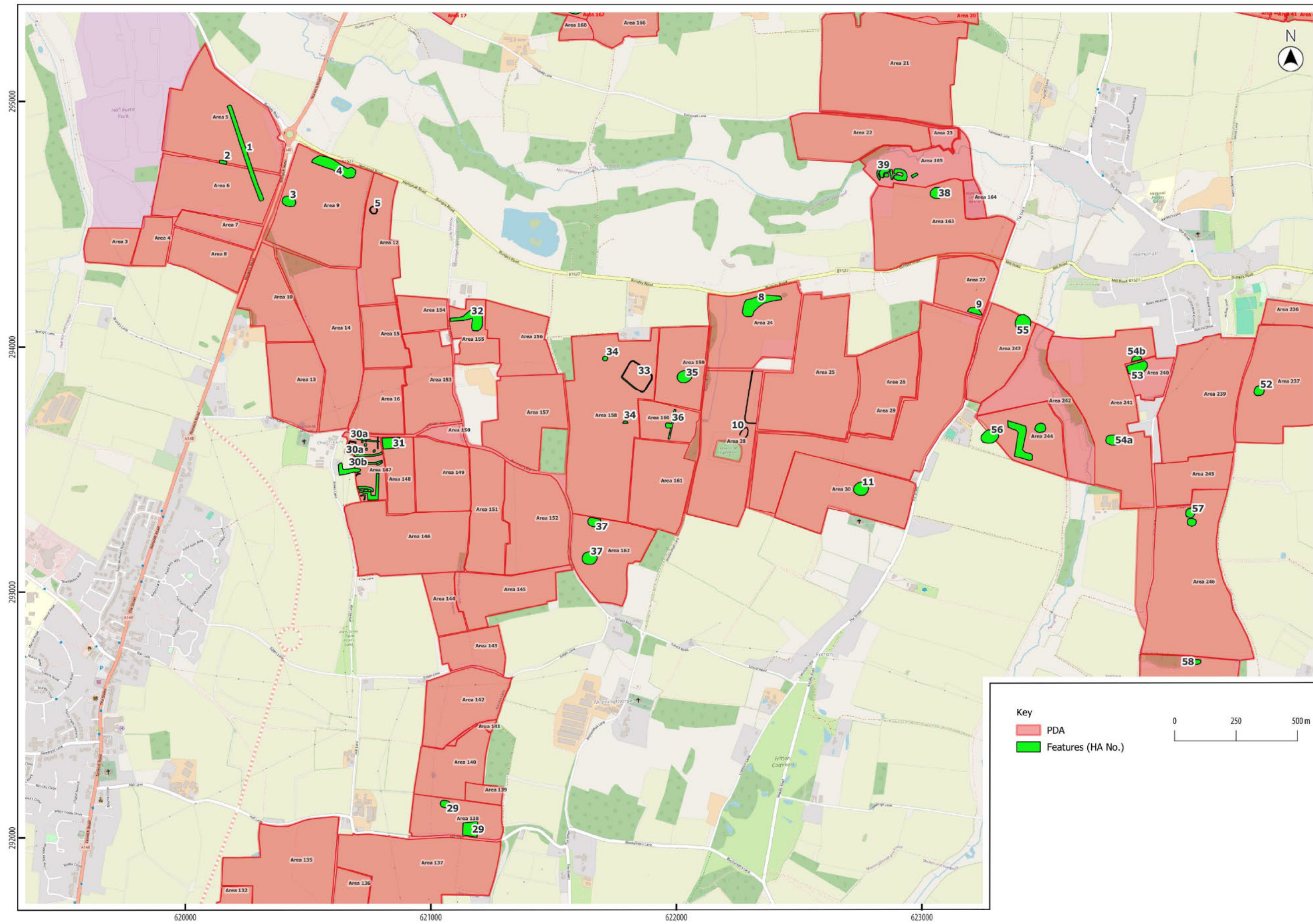
		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 226		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 227												
Area 228	HA 50a	Northernmost of two circular features in centre of field which corresponds with HER entry for a possible ring ditch	625256	294535	All sources consulted	c. 58m x 52m	N/A	MNF56912 - cropmark of possible ring ditch	N/A	Nothern feature = possible ring ditch corresponding to HER entry;	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Medium
	HA 50b	Southernmost of two circular features in centre of field not shown on historic mapping	625255	294479	All sources consulted	c. 57m x 32m	N/A	No	N/A	Probable unmapped medieval - post-medieval pond or extraction pit	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			All sources consulted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 229												
Area 230		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 231		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 232		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 233	HA 51	Ovoid anomaly at NW corner seemingly respecting post-medieval field boundaries	625027	294433	LiDAR, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	c. 44m x 30m	N/A	No	N/A	Unknown - possibilities include prehistoric burial (due to shape), the remains of an unmapped medieval - post-medieval building (due to shape and location) or modern agriculture	Unknown	Unknown
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 234		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 235		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 236		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 237	HA 52	Two small circular features which appear to span across post-medieval field boundaries shown on historic mapping	624374	293821	LiDAR	c. 40m x 38m and 28m x 25m	N/A	No	N/A	Probable unmapped medieval - post-medieval ponds	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries and ponds aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries and ponds	Post-medieval	Low
Area 238		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 239		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 240	HA 53	Large subcircular feature in NW corner of field	623878	293915	All sources consulted	c. 84m x 45m	N/A	MNF22241 - Multi period finds	Tithe Plot 376 = Gravel Pit Close	Medieval - post-medieval gravel pit	Medieval - post-medieval	Low

Area 241	HA 54a	One subcircular feature in south which does not respects post-medieval field boundaries	623781	293619	All sources consulted	c. 62m x 43m	N/A	MNF19363 - Multi period finds	Tithe Plot 388 = Saw Pit Close; Tithe Plot 390 = Clay Pit Close	Probable medieval - post-medieval saw or clay pit	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
	HA 54b	One semi-circular feature in north which respects post-medieval field boundaries	623874	293953	All sources consulted	c. 44m x 19m	N/A			Probable unmapped medieval - post-medieval pond		
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 242												
Area 243	HA 55	Large depression in NE corner	623412	294099	All sources consulted	c. 72m x 65m	N/A	MNF29412 - Possible Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint working site and multi-period finds	N/A	Likely extraction site possibly relating to HER entry, although may be of any date	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Historic England Archives and Norfolk Air Photo Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 244	HA 56	Several circular or amorphous features	623277	293634	Historic England Archives, LiDAR and Norfolk Air Photo Service	Total area = c. 255m x 157m	N/A	No	Tithe Plot 44 = Brick Kiln Close; Tithe Plot 61 = Clay Pit Close	Site of medieval - post-medieval brick works	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Norfolk Air Photo Service, Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 245		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 246	HA 57	Two circular features near northern edge of the field not corresponding with ponds shown on historic mapping	624094	293323	LiDAR and Google Earth Pro	c. 38m x 37m and 35m x 32m	N/A	No	N/A	Probable unmapped medieval - post-medieval ponds	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 247	HA 58	Several circular or amorphous features; field shown as containing at least 3 now lost buildings on tithe map	624115	292717	LiDAR, Bing Maps and Google Earth Pro	Total area = c. 215m x 200m	N/A	MNF21990 - Medieval and post medieval pottery finds	N/A	Shrunken medieval - post-medieval village of Lundy Green: remains of post-medieval houses, gardens and associated features as shown on historic mapping	Medieval - post-medieval	Medium
Area 248	HA 59	Two circular features not shown on historic mapping	624272	292179	Google Earth Pro	c. 25m x 21.5m and c. 24m x 29m	N/A	N/A	N/A	Possible unmapped medieval - post-medieval ponds	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 249	HA 60	Circular feature not shown on historic mapping	624033	292231	Google Earth Pro	c. 35m x 33m	N/A	N/A	N/A	Possible unmapped medieval - post-medieval ponds	Medieval - post-medieval	Low
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 250		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 251	HA 17	Military airfield	624857	291045	Historic England Archive and Norfolk Air Photo Service	c.1.9km x 1.1km	No	MNF21992 - Hardwick WW2 USAAF airfield		Military airfield	Modern	Medium
		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low
Area 252		Field boundaries aligning with those shown on tithe and/or 1st - 2nd edition OS maps			Google Earth Pro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Post-medieval field boundaries	Post-medieval	Low

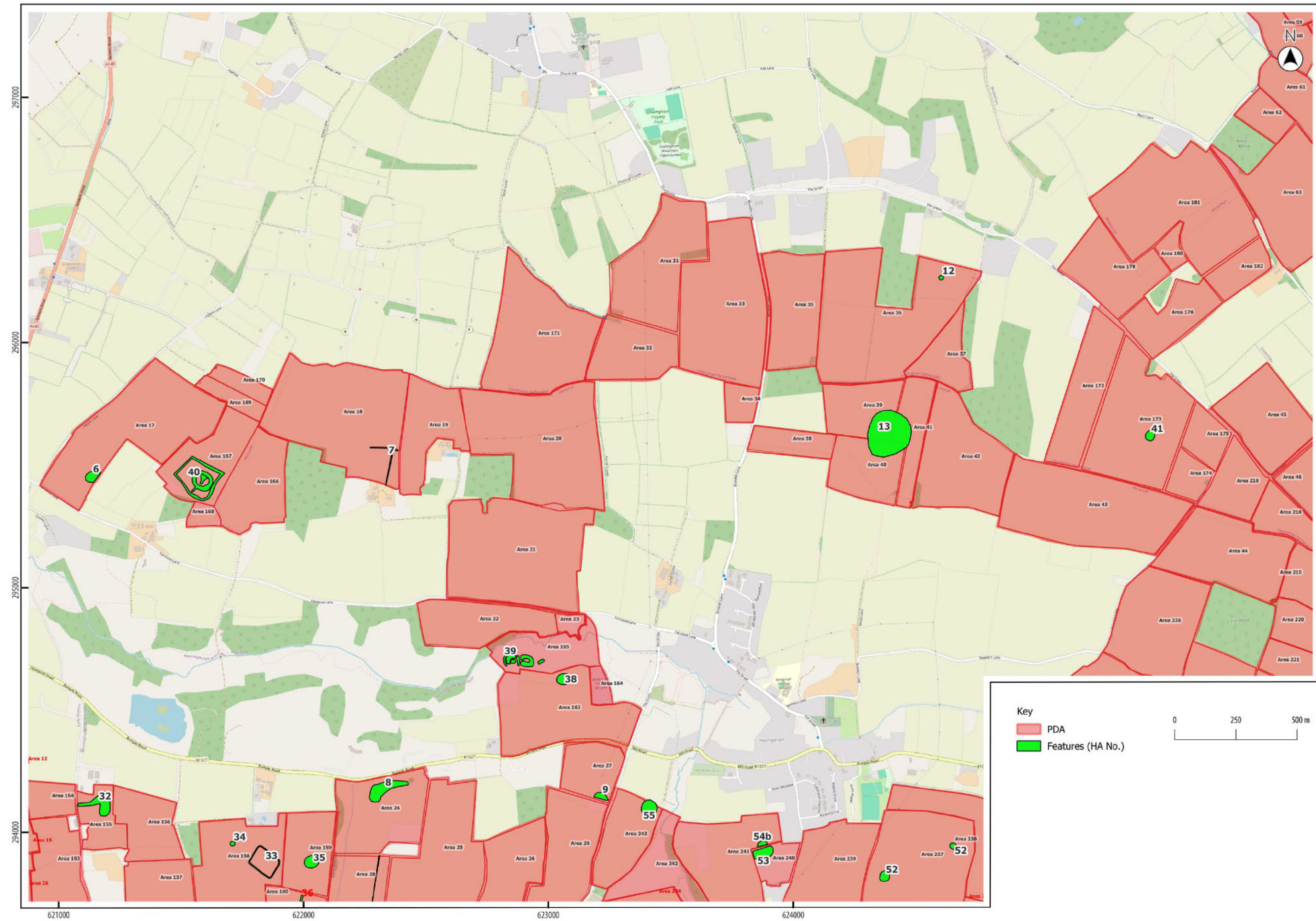
Appendix 2: Location of identified cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks and standing structures



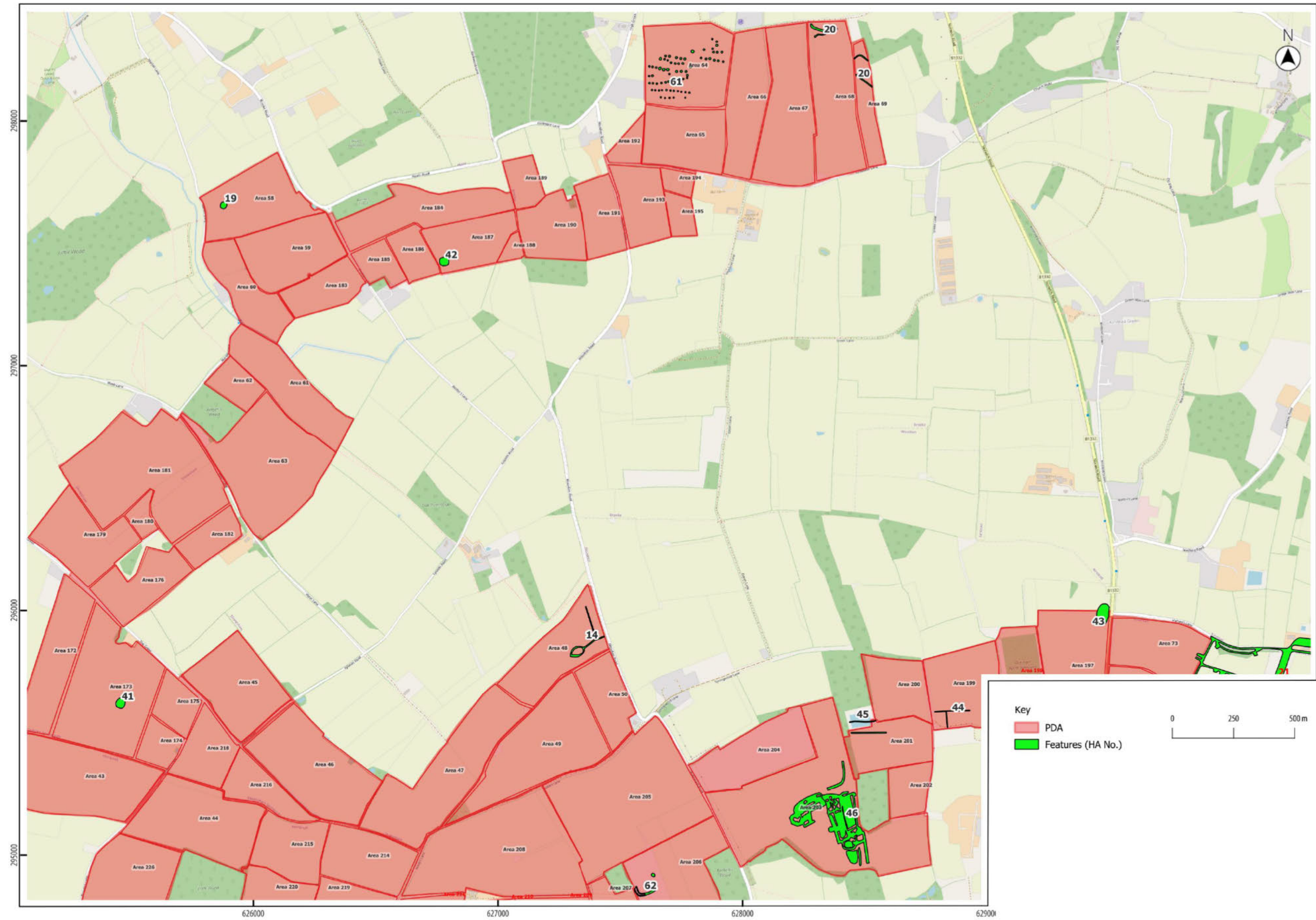
Illus 88. Location of features 24 - 28



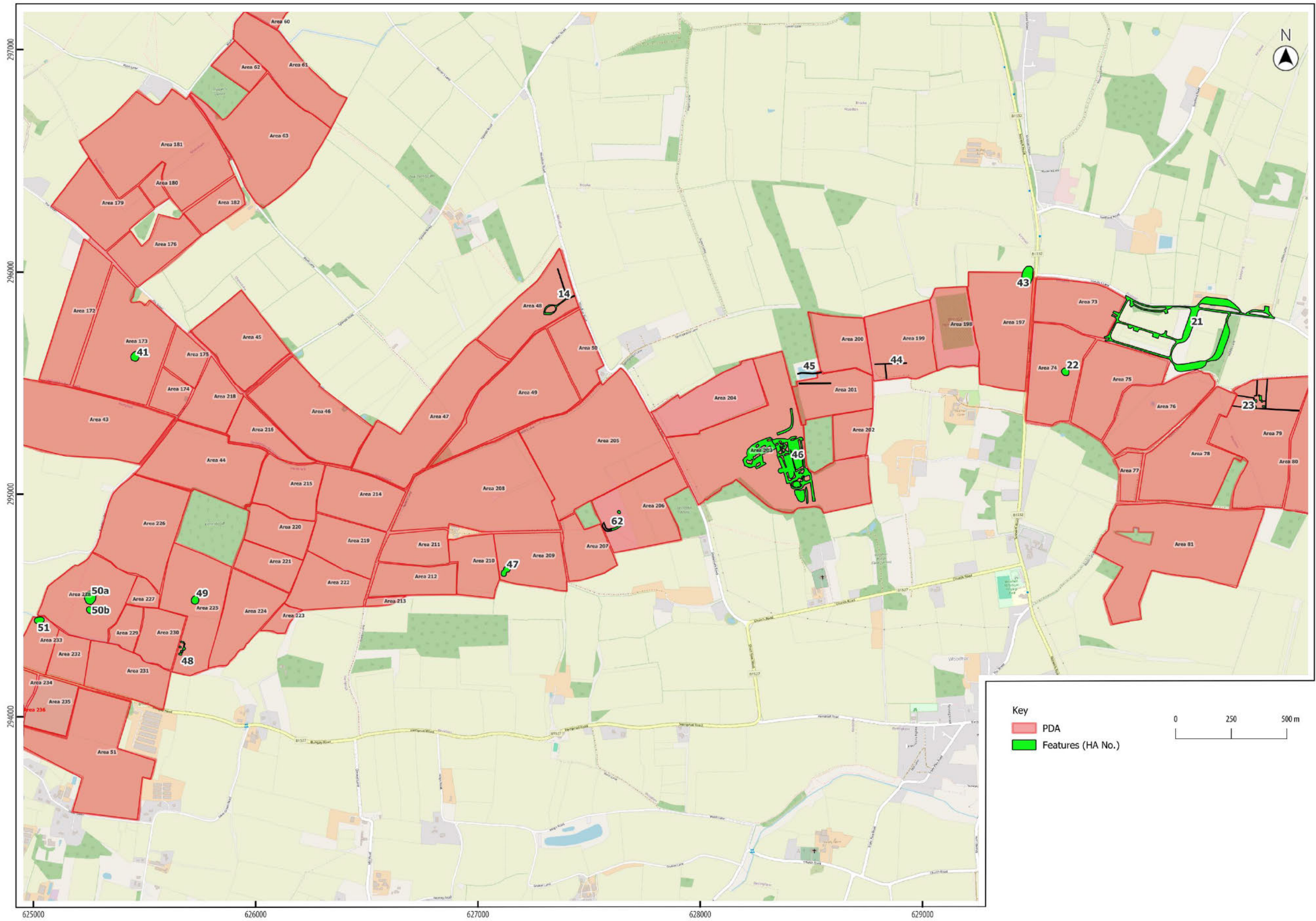
Illus 89. Location of features 1 – 5, 9-11, 29 – 39 and 52 - 58



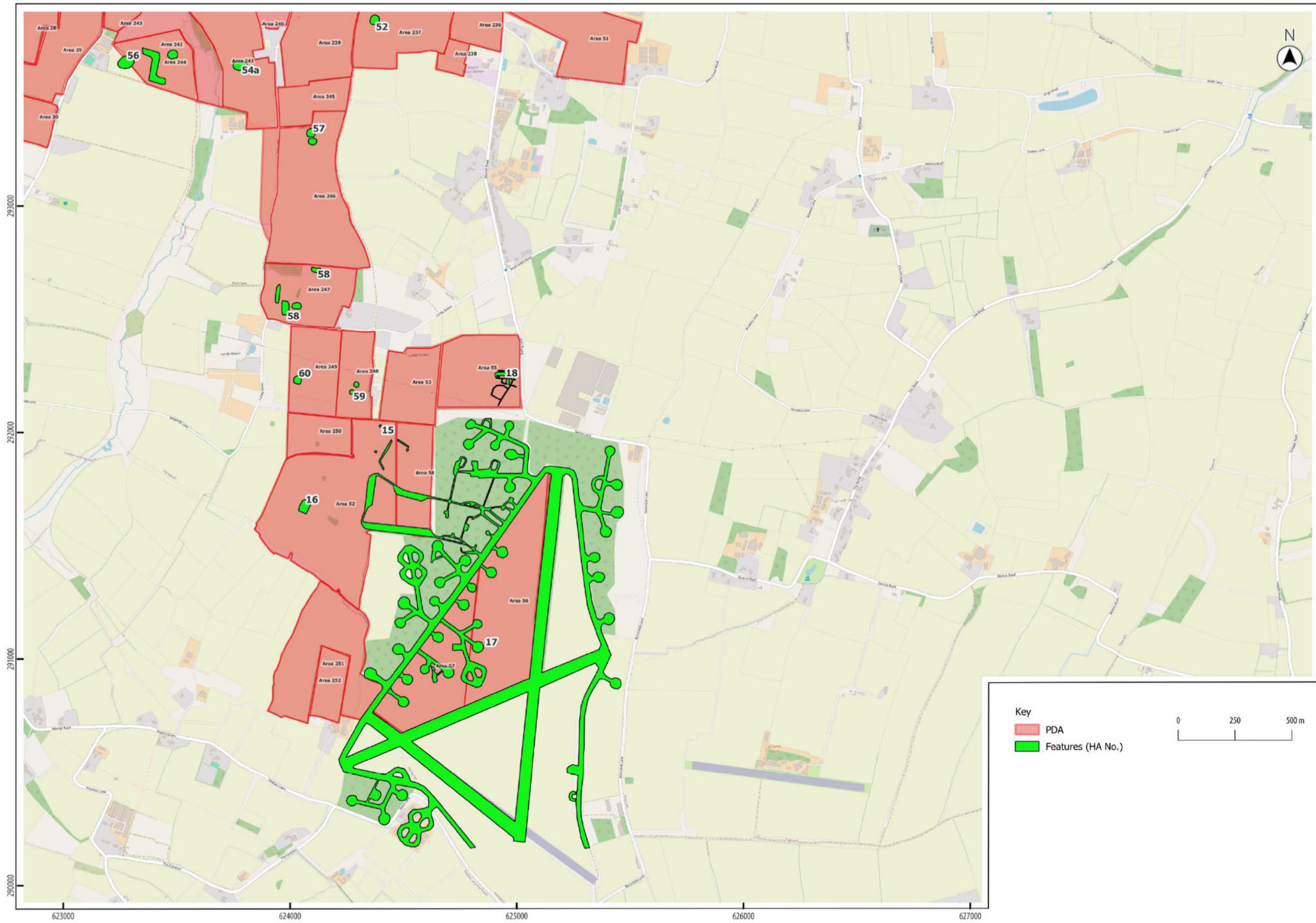
Illus 90. Location of features 6 - 9, 12, 13, 32 - 35, 38 - 41 and 52 - 58



Illus 91. Location of features 14, 19, 20, 41, 43 – 45, 46, 61 and 62



Illus 92. Location of features 21 – 23, 41, 43 – 51 and 62



Illus 93. Location of features 15 – 18 and 52 – 60



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