

Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm



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Environmental Statement:
Volume 6, Annex 5.3 – Site Gazetteer

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Hornsea 3
Offshore Wind Farm



Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental Statement

Volume 6

Annex 5.3 – Site Gazetteer

Liability

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Ørsted

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Designated Assets	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Listed Buildings	A building designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990.
Scheduled Monuments	A monument scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979.

Acronyms

Acronyms	Description
AD	Anno Domini
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
NGR	National Grid Reference
HER	Historic Environment Record
NAU	Norfolk Archaeological Unit
NHER	Norfolk Historic Environment Record
RAF	Royal Air Force
USAAF	United States Army Air Force

Units

Unit	Description
km	Kilometre (distance)
m	Metre (distance)

1. Site Gazetteer

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1.1 This annex provides the site gazetteer for designated and undesignated assets and Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) information within the Hornsea Three historic environment study area (as defined in volume 3, chapter 5: Historic Environment). The information has been obtained to inform the Hornsea Three onshore historic environment baseline.
- 1.1.1.2 A gazetteer of designated assets in the vicinity of the onshore HVDC converter station/HVAC substation and HVAC booster station are provided in annex 5.4: Screening Assessment – Onshore HVDC converter station/HVAC substation and annex 5.5: Screening Assessment – Onshore HVAC Booster Station.
- 1.1.1.3 Figures showing the location of the assets listed in Table 1.1 to Table 1.4 can be found in annex 5.1: Desk Based Assessment.

Table 1.1: Scheduled Monuments Gazetteer.

List Entry Number	Name	Grade
1002888	Two round barrows near Norwich Lodge, Ketteringham Hall	SM
1003623	Round barrow south east of the Lodges	SM
1003977	Two tumuli in Big Wood	SM
1003990	Tumulus in the Warren	SM
1013093	Baconsthorpe Castle moated site with fortified house, gatehouse, courtyards and formal gardens	SM
1013096	Weybourne priory	SM
1013567	Oval barrow in Bodham Wood, 600 m east-south-east of Warren Farm	SM
1013584	Bowl barrow on the north side of Muckleburgh Hill	SM
1013585	Bowl barrow on Kelling Heath, south of Holgate Hill	SM
1021463	<i>Venta Icenorum</i> : Roman town and associated prehistoric and medieval remains	SM

Table 1.2: Listed Buildings Gazetteer.

List Entry Number	Name	Grade
1049802	Ruins of Augustinian Priory	I
1049845	Remains of Baconsthorpe Castle	I
1050778	Church of St Mary and St Walstan	I
1171129	Church of St Peter	I
1305337	Church of St Peter and St Paul	I
1305921	Church of St Peter	I
1306145	Church of Saints Peter and Paul	I
1372689	Church of All Saints, including boundary wall to churchyard	I
1373804	Church of St Andrew	I
1049203	Remains of Former Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul	II*
1049204	Church of St Peter and St Paul	II*
1049211	Church of All Saints	II*
1049825	Pavilions and connecting loggia at Kelling Hall	II*
1049826	Thornfield Residential Home for the Elderly	II*
1050433	Church of St Remigius	II*
1050515	Gowthorpe Manor House	II*
1050541	Church of St Mary and All Saints	II*
1050556	Church of St Mary	II*
1050731	Church of All Saints	II*
1050732	Remains of Church of St Mary	II*

List Entry Number	Name	Grade
1050779	Church Farmhouse	II*
1051548	Church of St Margaret	II*
1076855	Manor House	II*
1076861	Great Witchingham Hall	II*
1076888	Church of St John the Baptist	II*
1151936	The Old Hall	II*
1151974	Kelling Hall	II*
1152481	Church of All Saints	II*
1169726	Church of St Peter	II*
1170353	Salle Park	II*
1172267	Church of St Mary Magdalen	II*
1172366	Church of All Saints	II*
1305357	Cropton Hall	II*
1306618	Church of St Mary	II*
1342776	Church of St Michael and All Angels	II*
1342799	Moor Hall	II*
1342803	Church of St Faith	II*
1366141	Barn c.40 m west of Gowthorpe Manor House Q.V. 6/108	II*
1366150	Mangreen Hall	II*
1372661	Church of St Andrew	II*
1373115	Church of St Remigius	II*
1373136	Church of All Saints	II*
1373476	Church of St Mary	II*
1031568	Ringland School and Attached Schoolmasters House	II
1049201	Watermill and Attached Mill House	II
1049205	Church Farm House	II
1049208	The Mount	II
1049209	3 and 4, Holt Road	II
1049210	Barn at Langer Farm	II
1049212	Barn at Green Farm 50 m north west of Green Farm House	II
1049213	Brownwood	II
1049305	Barn 40 Yards north-east of Heath Farm House	II
1049803	Barn at Abbey Farm circa 70 m north of Abbey Farmhouse	II
1049827	Coach House and attached wall and pier c.20 m north of Thornfield Residential Home for the Elderly	II
1049828	1 and 2, The Cottage, Home Place	II
1049846	Remains of Baconsthorpe Hall c.80 m south of Baconsthorpe Castle	II
1049851	Manor House Farmhouse	II
1050434	Barn 40 m north west of Dairy Farmhouse	II

List Entry Number	Name	Grade
1050435	Stable Block to Dunston Manor	II
1050436	2 Houses 230 m north east of Church of St Remigius	II
1050441	Memorial to Joseph Dunton 9 m south east Chancel of Church of St Peter	II
1050442	Glebe Farmhouse	II
1050446	Primrose Cottage	II
1050514	The Croft at TG 2003 0251	II
1050516	Gazebo c.10 m south of Gowthorpe Manor House Q.V. 6/108	II
1050517	Cowshed c.10 m north-west of Barn at Gowthorpe Manor House	II
1050518	Mangreen Lodge c.50 m east of Mangreen Hall	II
1050519	Wattle Cottage at TG 2130 0308 c.230 m west-north-west of Mangreen Hall	II
1050538	Whitehouse Farmhouse	II
1050539	Grey Cottage	II
1050540	The Steward's House	II
1050542	The Manor House	II
1050543	Lodge to Intwood Hall circa 100 m north of Church of All Saints	II
1050544	Church of All Saints	II
1050547	Garden walls at Keswick Old Hall	II
1050554	Monument at TG 1735 0342	II
1050557	The Old Rectory and attached garden wall	II
1050570	Walnut Tree Cottage	II
1050575	Kitchen Garden Walls and attached octagonal building c.60 m north-east of Thickthorn Hall Q.V. 2/42	II
1050653	Dairy Farm Barn	II
1050700	The Old Hall	II
1050701	The Old Forge	II
1050702	Paddock Farmhouse	II
1050703	Old Rectory Barn and Rectory Cottage	II
1050750	The Square	II
1050753	Stocks Hill Cottage and Smugglers Cottage	II
1050770	Easton Hall (Norfolk College of Agriculture)	II
1050780	Church Cottage	II
1050781	Flint Cottage	II
1050782	Childs Terrace	II
1050785	Blacksmith's Cottage	II
1051405	The Grange	II
1051406	Grange Lodge, South	II
1051407	Corpusty Lodge, East	II
1051410	Pair of Cottages c.170 m south-west of Church of S. Peter and S. Paul	II
1051411	The Earle Arms	II

List Entry Number	Name	Grade
1051412	Harold's Grove Cottages	II
1051414	Malt House Farmhouse	II
1051416	Wood House	II
1051512	Church Farm House	II
1051513	Former Spread Eagle Public House	II
1051535	Church Farm House	II
1051542	Church Farm House	II
1051549	Morton Hall	II
1076817	South Lodge and Walls	II
1076848	Ye Olde Monastery	II
1076849	Gate and Garden Wall, Moor Lodge	II
1076854	Cherry Tree Farm	II
1076856	Stinton Hall Farmhouse	II
1076857	Moor Hall Barn 47 m to east of Moor Hall	II
1076862	Lodge Approximately 150 m north east of Great Witchingham Hall	II
1076889	Church Farm House	II
1076890	Barn at Church Farm	II
1076892	The Grove	II
1076893	Breck Barn	II
1076894	Boundary Wall, north and east sides of Churchyard	II
1076895	Entrance Gates and Piers to The Old Rectory	II
1076896	Barn at Booton Hall	II
1151997	Steps and Garden Walls at Kelling Hall	II
1152042	Loggia walls piers and steps south west of sunken garden at Thornfield Residential Home for the Elderly, formerly Home Place	II
1152090	Coach House, Stables and attached walls and piers c.20 m north west of Thornfield Residential Home for the Elderly	II
1152509	Abbey Farmhouse	II
1152661	Merrisons Farm House 150 m north west of Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul	II
1152703	Langer Farm House	II
1152709	Old Hall Farmhouse	II
1152711	Barn Circa 50 m north west of Old Parsonage House	II
1152715	Green Farm House	II
1152720	Hempstead Hall	II
1169041	The Old Rectory	II
1169055	Booton Hall	II
1169331	North Farmhouse	II
1169362	Little Witchingham Hall and Garden Wall	II
1169537	Thickthorn Hall	II
1169566	Building at Church Farm c.180 m north east of Church of St Remigius Q.V. 5/45	II

List Entry Number	Name	Grade
1169653	Dunston Manor	II
1169742	Dun Cow Inn	II
1169887	Keswick Old Hall	II
1170006	Moor Lodge	II
1170016	Manor Farm House	II
1170036	Moor Farm Barn	II
1170166	Norwich Lodge	II
1170259	Old Cavell Vicarage	II
1170301	King's Head Public House and adjoining house	II
1170339	Gatehouse Farm Barn. 30 m north west of Farm House	II
1170357	Garden walls and gate piers immediately south-west of Gowthorpe Manor House Q.V. 6/108	II
1170380	Moor Hall Outbuildings and Wall. 10 m north of Moor Hall	II
1170399	North Lodge and walls	II
1170403	Barn at Hall Farm with attached cattle shelters	II
1170428	Milestone No 4 at TG 2011 0251	II
1170523	Ashtree Farm Barn	II
1170764	Barn at Church Farm	II
1170875	Bellevue	II
1170882	North Lodges to Weston House, connected by railings, piers and gates	II
1170905	Water cistern at south east corner of St Margaret's Churchyard	II
1170917	Garden walls to west of Morton Hall	II
1172001	Widows Row	II
1172023	Pair of cottages 150 m south-west of Church of St Peter and St Paul	II
1172271	Premises of Norfolk Pryde Ltd. Formerly Barn to Old Hall Farm	II
1172291	The Old Rectory	II
1172399	Barn approximately 20 m to the east of Old Rectory	II
1249264	Moor House, including conservatory adjoining south west	II
1250597	Swannington Manor	II
1251003	K6 telephone kiosk by park gates	II
1271511	War memorial in the Churchyard of All Saints Church	II
1304637	Hole Farm House	II
1304649	1 and 2, Holt Road	II
1304780	Weybourne Mill	II
1304905	Beck House	II
1304939	Kitchen garden walls at Thornfield Residential Home for the Elderly	II
1304968	Pergola circa 20 m east of Kelling Hall	II
1305144	Pine Farmhouse	II
1305159	Lodge Farmhouse Barn	II

List Entry Number	Name	Grade
1305179	World's End Public House	II
1305288	Palm Farmhouse	II
1305326	The Dower House	II
1306042	Ashtree Farm House	II
1306115	The Garden House	II
1306331	Keswick Hall	II
1306353	Gazebo Circa 60 m east of Intwood Hall	II
1306366	The White House	II
1306410	The End House	II
1306438	Dormer Cottage	II
1306525	Milestone No 5 at TG 1646 0517	II
1306560	Cantley House	II
1306591	The Shooting Lodge at east Carleton Manor	II
1306708	Barn at Town Farm	II
1342774	Bell Farm House	II
1342775	Barn at The Grove	II
1342777	Churchyard Store at north-east corner of St Michaels Churchyard	II
1342778	Town Farm House	II
1342793	The Thatched Cottage	II
1342794	Moor Farm House	II
1342798	Gatehouse, Farm House	II
1342817	Kitchen garden wall with gazebos 150 m north east of Great Witchingham Hall	II
1372718	Grange Lodge, North	II
1372719	Corpusty Lodge, West	II
1372720	Heydon House	II
1372721	Pair of Cottages 130 m south-west of Church of St Peter and St Paul	II
1372722	Range immediately south of Earle Arms, including Church Farmhouse and Heydon Post Office	II
1372934	Swannington Manor Farmhouse	II
1373015	Hill Farmhouse	II
1373018	Chapel View	II
1373021	Bridge Foot and Bridgefoot Cottage	II
1373035	Church Lodge	II
1373058	Paddock Farm Barn approximately 50 m to the north of Farmhouse	II
1373059	The Lodge	II
1373063	The Old Rectory	II
1373114	Water pump at TG 1590 0491 c.200 m south-west of Church of St Remigius	II
1373135	Barn at Elm Farm	II
1373137	Garden walls, gazebo and urn to north and north west of Intwood Hall	II

List Entry Number	Name	Grade
1373150	Ruins of Church of St Peter c.20 m east of Church of St Mary Q.V. 5/20	II
1373165	The Dog Public House	II
1373204	Bottom End Farmhouse	II
1373205	Dairy Farmhouse	II
1373206	Dunston Hall	II
1373477	Bridge circa 5 m to north east of Kelling Hall	II
1373478	Loggia, walls, piers and steps to north east of sunken garden at Thornfields Residential Home for the Elderly, formerly Home Place	II
1373479	Barn c.12 m to west of Beck House	II
1373486	Barn at Hall Farm Circa 35 m west of Baconsthorpe Hall	II
1373489	The White House	II
1373490	Barn at Pine Farm	II
1373504	Old Farm Cottage	II
1373733	Heath Farm House	II
1373734	Water Mill and Mill House	II
1373802	Little London Farm House	II
1373805	Old Parsonage House	II
1373806	The Red House	II
1378628	Swardeston Farmhouse	II
1379698	Stables at Crabgate Farm	II
1390576	The Lodge	II
1390577	Garden walls, including Owl House at Home Farm, Morton Hall Estate	II
1391582	Sanatorium Chapel	II
1392463	Nos 1 and 2 Old Monastery Cottages	II
1396224	Jubilee Memorial	II
1414998	Abattoir at The Old Butcher's Shop	II
1423849	Salle Memorial Hall	II
1433008	Kelling War Memorial	II
1440669	Swardeston War Memorial	II
1442051	Bawburgh War Memorial	II

Table 1.3: Registered Parks and Gardens Gazetteer.

List Entry Number	Name	Grade
1000187	Heydon Hall	II*
1000320	Intwood Hall	II*
1001428	Voewood	II*
1001016	Salle Park	II

Table 1.4: HER Site Gazetteer.

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
1860	St Edmund's Church, Caistor St Edmund	Building	This mainly 13th to 15th century church stands within the ramparts of the Roman town, <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). The building contains much reused Roman material and there are some traces of a Late Saxon church including a blocked south window in the nave. There was a spring of cold water at the southeast corner of the chancel.	TG 2322 0337 (point)
2796	Fen Causeway Roman road	Monument	The Fen Causeway is the name given to the Roman road which runs from a junction with Ermine Street and King Street near Peterborough across the Cambridgeshire and Norfolk fens. It was first recorded by Dugdale in 1772. In places, the road is known to run along the crest of a roddon of a natural watercourse and is therefore quite sinuous, while straighter alignments may follow an artificial canal. In Norfolk, the Fen Causeway runs between Upwell and Denver, but in places there is more than one possible route. East of Denver, the road then probably divides into two, with one route heading due east to the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> at Caistor St Edmund (NHER 9786) and the other heading northeast towards the Roman town at Brampton (NHER 1006 and 1124). The upland continuation of the Fen Causeway between Denver and Brampton is included under NHER 2796. In a number of places, the road is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, whilst in several places it survives as a landscape feature. Sections of the road have been excavated on a number of occasions, revealing a cambered metalled surface and side ditches. At Denver, it is dated to the 1st century AD, and there is evidence of extensive settlement and salt production beside it (NHER 4240). Excavations at Downham West in 1993 examined a complex sequence of deposits, including the roddon of a natural watercourse into which a canal had been dug, probably in the early 2nd century AD. The first road surface was found to predate the canal, while a second road surface probably ran beside the canal.	Centred TF 92399 11251 (84507 m by 26568 m)
3063	Attlebridge World War Two Airfield	Monument	A World War Two airfield used by the RAF and the USAAF during the 1940s. Most of the runways and perimeter tracks survive, and a variety of buildings and structures are recorded under individual numbers, see NHER 40729 to 40763. This was called Attlebridge airfield, although no part of it falls within that parish. It was probably named, as was the custom of the time, after the nearest railway station. Some of the runways are currently occupied by battery chicken sheds.	Centred TG 101 145 (2982 m by 2286 m)
3107	Bronze Age metal find	Findspot	A Bronze Age copper alloy spearhead was found on the surface of a sugar beet field in 1952.	TG 0966 2943 (point)
3114	Mesolithic flint tranchet axehead	Findspot	A Mesolithic flint tranchet axehead was found on the surface of a ploughed field here in 1973.	Centred TG 094 293 (56 m by 63 m)
3117	Undated limestone mortar	Findspot	The base of a limestone mortar was ploughed up in a field in 1967.	TG 0975 2652 (point)
3122	Bronze Age stone axe-hammer	Findspot	A Bronze Age stone axe-hammer was found in a field in 1974.	Centred TG 092 280 (345 m by 681 m)
3124	Woodhouse Farm	Building	A 17th century and later two storey partly colour washed red brick house with a pantile roof and later additions and alterations. It lies within the remains of a medieval to post-medieval moat, the western arm of which has been widened in recent years.	Centred TG 0934 2814 (160 m by 98 m)
3146	Undated wooded area	Monument	There was a wood here in 1724. This information presumably comes from documentary evidence.	Centred TG 098 248 (251 m by 165 m)
3149	Salle Moor Hall	Building	A grand late 17th century knapped flint and brick mansion with 18th and 19th century alterations, possibly with an older core and certainly on the site of earlier houses. It is set within the remains of a medieval moat.	Centred TG 0991 2461 (102 m by 94 m)
3322	Fuel Farm or Workhouse Farm	Building	An early 19th century building, used as a workhouse after 1828. A workhouse was established in the parish in the late 18th century, and the buildings were sold in 1828, and a new workhouse established on this site.	Centred TG 1070 3363 (44 m by 23 m)
3323	Medieval pottery	Findspot	Fragments of medieval pottery, dating to the 12th or 13th centuries, found in 1961.	Centred TG 1024 3341 (87 m by 67 m)
4005	Keswick Mill	Monument	This weatherboarded watermill was rebuilt in the 19th century in two stages. The 19th century building has now been converted into a house. There are the remains of an 18th century brick dovecote. A mill has stood on this site since the 13th century.	Centred TG 2118 0515 (57 m by 137 m)
5109	Undated earthwork boundary bank	Monument	An earthwork bank about 90cm high was noted in 1975. It runs along the west side of Long Belt and the south side of Hundred Acre Wood. The bank is thought to show the original boundary of the woods, as marked on a map of 1820.	TG 1100 4086 (point)
5244	Bawburgh to Bishop Bridge Roman road	Monument	It has been suggested that there was a Roman road between Bawburgh and Bishop Bridge in the centre of Norwich. For part of its route it is thought to have followed the modern Dereham Road, whilst in Bowthorpe and Bawburgh it has been linked to cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. A series of sections have been excavated across the line of the proposed road, a number of which have revealed undated chalk or gravel surfaces.	Centred TG 2000 0927 (9,434 m by 1,060 m)
5413	Rummer Inn	Building	Rummer Inn is a brick building dating to the 17th or early 18th century, with two very fine shaped gables. There is a two storey 20th century extension to the east. The building was once a public house, although it has since been converted to private residences.	TG 2340 0236 (point)
5791	Prehistoric and medieval finds	Findspot	A spread of medieval and post-medieval pottery and a Neolithic flint scraper and several prehistoric worked flint flakes were found.	Centred TG 102 373 (64 m by 45 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
6074	Site of medieval manor Loose Hall	Monument	Excavation of a rectangular stream-fed moated manor site revealed the walls of a three roomed building. Two of the rooms had glazed tile floors. Some of the tiles are decorated with relief designs some of which are heraldic. The site is thought to be that of Loose Hall recorded in old documents. Beneath the manor earlier pits and a possible prehistoric linear feature were recorded.	Centred TG 1032 3698 (57 m by 66 m)
6223	Neolithic worked flint and possible axehead from Four Cross Ways	Findspot	A Neolithic grey flint tool and a possible flaked flint axehead chipped tool were found in around 1910, 'Near Four Cross Ways, Kelling'.	TG 0940 4290 (point)
6225	Neolithic axehead from Kelling Green	Findspot	A Neolithic polished axehead was found around 1940 at Kelling Green. The axe is chipped and polished on the edge.	TG 0914 4236 (point)
6237	Roman coin from Muckleburgh Hill	Findspot	A Roman <i>sestertius</i> of Faustina II was found in 1956 on the northwest side of Muckleburgh Hill	TG 0969 4319 (point)
6246	Kelling Heath Mesolithic flint-working site	Monument	This well-known Mesolithic flint-working site was excavated between 1924 and 1926. Large numbers of Mesolithic worked flints and waste from flint-working were recovered from in situ deposits. Some of the flints are now thought to date to the Upper Palaeolithic. The site is now part of a caravan park.	Centred TG 107 416 (369 m by 339 m)
6248	Round barrow on Kelling Heath	Monument	A Bronze Age round barrow earthwork on Kelling Heath is visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 1031 4176 (28 m by 28 m)
6251	Possible iron working pits	Monument	Undated pits are recorded here. They may have been dug for iron working. No sign of them can be seen, however, on aerial photographs.	TG 1024 4296 (point)
6257	Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints, Sandy Hill	Findspot	Several prehistoric worked flints were found on this part of Sandy Hill between 1950 and 1967, including a Mesolithic flint axehead, a blade, other Mesolithic flints of unspecified type and a Neolithic leaf arrowhead.	TG 1178 4161 (point)
6259	Mesolithic flint adze/axe and/or Neolithic polished flint axehead	Findspot	A large Neolithic polished flint axehead was reportedly found on the edge of this field in 1965. It is also has been recorded that a Mesolithic flint adze/axehead was recovered at this location by the same finder. Although this is probably not the same object it is possible that the provenance given for one or the other was incorrect.	TG 1150 4112 (point)
6260	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint find	Findspot	A Neolithic or Bronze Age chipped flint axehead was found southwest of the Coastguard Station in 1951.	TG 1155 4339 (point)
6261	Bronze Age round barrow in Hundred Acre Wood	Monument	The earthworks of a round barrow on Hundred Acre Woods are visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1946. The barrow is about 16 m in diameter and is now in good condition after trees and bushes were cleared away. It stands within Kelling Heath Holiday Park.	Centred TG 1151 4146 (26 m by 22 m)
6263	Bronze Age cremation, burnt flints and pottery finds	Monument	Late Bronze pottery fragments and burnt flints in a dark patch of soil were revealed by ploughing in 1963. Another patch of earth nearby contained cremated human bones.	TG 1181 4301 (point)
6268	Iron Age gold coin	Findspot	An uninscribed Iron Age gold coin was found on the beach in about 1966.	Not displayed
6270	Iron Age coins	Findspot	Iron Age gold coins were found. The number and type of coins found are unclear.	Not displayed
6271	Iron Age or Roman sheet metal fragments	Findspot	Two fragments of Iron Age or Roman copper alloy sheet metal were found in the cliff face in 1950.	TG 1178 4365 (point)
6272	Iron Age sheet metal fragments	Findspot	Two fragments of Iron Age copper alloy sheet metal were found on the beach in 1960.	Centred TG 120 436 (74 m by 73 m)
6273	Roman kiln and pottery finds	Monument	Excavations in 1857 revealed the remains of a Roman pottery kiln about 1.2 m below the surface. In the centre of the structure was a circular 'table', probably a central pedestal supporting a floor or kiln bars on which the pottery was placed to be fired, the fire fed by a lateral furnace hole. About fifty Roman pottery vessels were recovered, three of them decorated with a foliated pattern beneath the rim, the others with fingernail ornamentation.	TG 1263 4257 (point)
6275	Roman coin	Findspot	A Roman coin was found in 1956.	TG 1141 4308 (point)
6276	Roman coin	Findspot	A Roman coin of Nero was found on the beach in 1968.	Centred TG 124 436 (90 m by 88 m)
6277	Roman pottery finds, Beach Lane	Findspot	Fragments of Roman pottery, possibly from a small pit, were recovered during drainage works in 1967.	TG 1089 4321 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
6278	All Saints' Church and ruins of Weybourne Priory of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints	Building	The present church grew out of a 13th century Priory of Augustinian Canons, which itself took over the site and building of an earlier church. The impressive ruins of the early Norman tower remain to the north of the present chancel and much of the outline of the Priory can still be seen. The canons added a south aisle for parish use and the present north aisle stands on the foundations of the old nave. A handsome tower with nice sound holes and flushwork was added in the 15th century, as was the porch, which has good flint and brick chequerwork and had an upper chamber used as a chapel. The nave hammerbeam roof is of similar date. Inside is a Jacobean pulpit re-mounted on a plinth of 1888 and some early 16th century re-used poppyhead benches, one with a female head as an armrest, another with a bird. Ruins of the cloister and vaulted dark entry are in the neighbouring garden to the north.	Centred TG 1113 4309 (176 m by 160 m)
6279	Undated hearth and pottery finds	Monument	An undated hearth and pottery fragments were noted in 1925. A piece of burnt flint and a fragment of possibly medieval pottery from the site were examined in 1948.	TG 1146 4304 (point)
6280	Undated possible iron extraction pits	Monument	A large dispersed group of earthwork pits, interpreted as iron procurement pits dating from the Late Saxon to medieval period. Smelting may have also been carried out in the area, as quantities of iron slag have been found over the years.	Centred TG 1147 4162 (516 m by 250 m)
6281	Undated possible iron extraction pits	Monument	A large dispersed group of earthwork pits, interpreted as iron extraction pits dating from the Late Saxon to medieval period.	Centred TG 1210 4167 (317 m by 84 m)
6282	Undated possible iron extraction pits	Monument	A large dispersed group of earthwork pits, interpreted as iron procurement pits dating from the Late Saxon to medieval period. Smelting may have also been carried out in the area, as quantities of iron slag have been found over the years.	Centred TG 122 414 (189 m by 155 m)
6283	Undated quarry, Weybourne Pit	Monument	When 'Weybourne Pit' west of Middle Belt was excavated in 1956, iron conglomerate was found at the bottom. A number of broken flint and crude hammer stones were also noted and would have been used for breaking up the iron ore for extraction.	TG 1207 4153 (point)
6284	Undated iron working site	Monument	An iron working site was noted west of Weybourne Station in 1965. It is one of a number recorded in the area.	TG 1114 4174 (point)
6300	Neolithic barrow	Monument	Oval barrow of possible Neolithic date, visible as slight earthwork on RAF aerial photographs from 1946. A rare example of a Neolithic burial mound, or long barrow. It is oval in shape, measures 29 m by 22 m and is 1.6 m in height. Long barrows may also have been used for ceremonial purposes.	Centred TG 1089 4049 (45 m by 46 m)
6304	Medieval moated site south of Rosedale Farm	Monument	A medieval moated site with associated moated enclosures and fishpond is visible on 1946 and 1969 aerial photographs. The site consists of two moated enclosures on a platform on the hill slope overlooking Weybourne village. The larger of the two moats can be seen as an earthwork, to the northeast of which lie the remains of the second, smaller moat and channels connecting the two. The field in which the features are located is known as Hall Yards, and the modern Holt Road to the east used to be known as Hall Road, evidence that there was once a medieval manor house on the site. Two Roman coins and the base of a Roman pottery vessel were found in the area in 1979.	Centred TG 1097 4250 (363 m by 498 m)
6308	Undated road	Monument	A road is marked on the first Edition of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1824 to 1836.	Centred TG 1309 4093 (981 m by 614 m)
6539	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	A flaked Neolithic axehead was found on farm land at this site.	Centred TG 099 311 (49 m by 41 m)
6545	Palaeolithic flint handaxe and other prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	At some time prior to 1975 a Palaeolithic flint handaxe was found at this spot. It was reported that a Neolithic polished axehead and a number of other worked flints had also been found "in this area".	TG 0979 3115 (point)
6549	Site of fulling mill	Monument	A post-medieval fulling mill, shown on Faden's map of 1797.	TG 0999 3113 (point)
6553	Neolithic axehead from west of Silbrigg Cottage	Findspot	A large Neolithic polished flint axehead was found west of Silbrigg Cottage.	TG 1084 3889 (point)
6555	Possible undated brick kiln in south end of Brickhills field	Monument	Brick debris and bits of 'slag' has been recovered from the south end of a field known as 'Brickhills'. This may be the site of an undated brick kiln.	TG 1052 3796 (point)
6561	Remains of Baconsthorpe Castle and Baconsthorpe Hall	Monument	15th century flint-faced fortified manor house and tower surrounded by a moat (Baconsthorpe Castle) built by the Heydon family. An outer gatehouse (Baconsthorpe Hall) outside the moat was added in 1560 when the older buildings were converted into a factory producing woollen yarn. There are undated earthworks of formal gardens. The buildings were partially demolished in 1654 to provide building material for nearby Felbrigg Hall and are now in ruins, although the outer gatehouse was lived in until 1920. Excavations of the moat in the 1950s recovered large amounts of post-medieval pottery. Further excavation in 1972 also recovered medieval metal finds and a Venetian glass pouring vessel in the shape of a fantastic bird that is now in Norwich Castle Museum and Art Gallery.	Centred TG 1214 3811 (262 m by 243 m)
6564	Rectilinear enclosure cropmarks	Monument	An undated subdivided rectilinear enclosure has been identified from cropmarks on aerial photographs of this site.	Centred TG 1238 3804 (84 m by 81 m)
6566	Rectangular enclosure cropmark	Monument	A rectangular enclosure cropmark has been identified from aerial photographs. This may be a pond, with some linear drainage or field boundaries.	Centred TG 1240 3772 (51 m by 81 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
6573	All Saints' Church, Bodham	Building	An interesting church, dating mainly from the 14th century, with some 15th century windows. The building consists of a west tower, nave, chancel and south porch. Building materials are flint, brick and stone, with an unusual amount of conglomerate material. The exact dating of individual parts of the church is made difficult by rebuilding work in the 17th century, and by several restorations in the 19th and 20th centuries. Inside, there is a medieval font, several memorials, and nave benches that originally came from Beckham Workhouse chapel.	TG 1256 3893 (point)
6574	All Saints' Church, Hempstead	Building	This Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman church with a west tower was mostly demolished and rebuilt around 1300. The Saxon tower, one Norman doorway and one 13th century doorway from the old church were rebuilt into the new 14th century structure. The chancel was rebuilt in 1475 and the south porch was added in the 16th century. The nave windows were replaced in the 17th century and west half of the tower was rebuilt in brick in 1744. The thatched apse was added in 1925.	TG 1046 3703 (point)
6645	Neolithic spear	Findspot	A Neolithic flint spearhead, found in 1870.	TG 1041 3493 (point)
6646	Palaeolithic flint handaxe	Findspot	In 1974 subsoiling dragged up a Palaeolithic flint handaxe at this location.	TG 1139 3466 (point)
6648	Neolithic chipped axehead from east of Old Wood	Findspot	In 1957 a Neolithic chipped flint axehead was recovered from east of Old Wood.	TG 1243 3421 (point)
6649	Neolithic flint hand tool from Heath Farm	Findspot	In the summer of 1972 a Neolithic stained flint implement was recovered. This small triangular hand tool may have been made from a broken axe/adze.	TG 1132 3449 (point)
6650	Neolithic chipped axe from Heath Farm	Findspot	In the summer of 1972 a Neolithic chipped flint axe was recovered.	TG 1144 3496 (point)
6651	Neolithic chipped flint axe butt from Heath Farm	Findspot	In 1974 the butt half of a Neolithic chipped flint axe was recovered. The grey flint had been polished and the butt was pointed.	TG 1114 3467 (point)
6652	Bronze Age burial mound	Monument	This small Bronze Age burial mound is located on the Edgefield to Plumstead Road and appears to be very similar in form and date to the mounds on Salthouse Heath.	TG 1171 3449 (point)
6664	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	In 1970 a Mesolithic flint tranche axehead was found in this field. Subsequent metal detecting in 1997 and 1999 recovered Roman and medieval coins and several other metal objects, including Roman tweezers; a Late Saxon stirrup/box mount; a medieval brooch and a medieval/post-medieval buckle.	Centred TG 10 32 (461 m by 395 m)
6665	Neolithic or Bronze Age axehead	Findspot	A polished axehead made of flint, dating to the Neolithic or the Bronze Age periods.	TG 1054 3057 (point)
6666	Neolithic axeheads	Findspot	Two Neolithic part-polished flint axeheads.	TG 1028 3078 (point)
6667	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	A Neolithic polished axehead made of flint.	TG 1025 3079 (point)
6668	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	A Neolithic flaked axehead made of flint.	TG 1029 3081 (point)
6669	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	A Neolithic polished axehead made of jade.	TG 1167 3020 (point)
6671	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	A Neolithic polished axehead was found at this site in 1967, as well as medieval and post-medieval pottery. More recent metal detecting has recovered Roman and medieval coins, and a medieval buckle.	Centred TG 10 32 (388 m by 455 m)
6673	Roman figurine	Findspot	Part of a Roman figurine, which may be in the shape of a bird.	TG 1102 3098 (point)
6674	Roman pottery	Findspot	Fragments of Roman pottery.	TG 1110 3124 (point)
6675	Roman pottery	Findspot	Fragments of Roman pottery.	TG 1095 3197 (point)
6676	Roman and medieval pottery	Findspot	Fragments of Roman and medieval pottery.	TG 1054 3109 (point)
6677	Medieval pottery	Findspot	Fragments of medieval pottery.	TG 1042 3104 (point)
6678	Medieval pottery	Findspot	Fragments of medieval pottery.	TG 1109 3081 (point)
6679	Medieval pottery	Findspot	Fragments of medieval pottery.	TG 1103 3102 (point)
6680	Medieval pottery	Findspot	Fragments of medieval pottery.	TG 1029 3120 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
6681	Site of Saxthorpe Castle	Monument	This is the site of Saxthorpe Castle, a medieval moated manor house visible on aerial photographs. Excavation has revealed flint walls, and building material dating from the medieval to the post-medieval periods, as well as coins, pottery and other metalwork.	Centred TG 10 31 (85 m by 80 m)
6682	St Andrew's Church, Saxthorpe, Corpusty	Building	A Late Saxon church, which was extended and altered in the 14th and 15th centuries. The church contains a painted screen from the 15th century, and a 14th century font.	Centred TG 1160 3043 (101 m by 93 m)
6684	Flint eolith	Findspot	A piece of natural flint, which was thought to be a flint arrowhead, found in 1958.	TG 107 291 (point)
6686	Medieval coin	Findspot	A medieval coin, dating from the reign of Edward III.	TG 1136 3206 (point)
6687	Medieval rings	Findspot	Two medieval rings made of iron.	TG 1034 3109 (point)
6688	Site of two post-medieval postmills	Monument	Two post-medieval postmills were located here from at least as early as 1839. They fell out of use in 1916 and had vanished from the site by the time it was visited in 1978.	TG 1236 3451 (point)
6696	Corpusty Mill	Building	A late 17th century watermill and house, with 19th century alterations. Although the waterwheel was removed in 1935, the mill continued to be used until 1965.	TG 1144 3030 (point)
7327	Stinton deserted medieval settlement	Monument	The site of the medieval settlement of Stinton, mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The remains of a medieval moated site are still visible, though the house that now stands within the moat dates to about 1860.	Centred TG 1178 2554 (94 m by 96 m)
7328	Neolithic flints	Findspot	A Neolithic flaked axehead and implement made of flint.	TG 1170 2949 (point)
7329	Neolithic axeheads	Findspot	Two Neolithic flaked axeheads made of flint.	TG 1174 2946 (point)
7330	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	A Neolithic polished axehead made of flint.	TG 1056 2956 (point)
7331	Metal working debris	Findspot	Iron slag of unknown date, found near a site known locally as 'Cinder Hills'.	Centred TG 108 289 (63 m by 79 m)
7351	Undated building foundations	Monument	The foundations of a building were reported to have been ploughed up in 1947.	Centred TG 102 288 (128 m by 115 m)
7358	Heydon Hall	Building	The central part of this fine country house was built in 1582 for Sir Henry Dynne, one of the auditors of the Exchequer of Elizabeth I. It was then bought in 1650 by Erasmus Earle, an eminent lawyer who was Oliver Cromwell's personal sergeant at law. It eventually passed to the Bulwer family through marriage to one of Earle's descendants, and has been in the family since. The central block is of pinkish brick and is three storeys high with a south façade of five window bays with mullioned windows, the largest on the ground floor. Its central doorway has a four centred arch with heraldic panels over it. The roof line is dominated by finials, two rows of fine polygonal chimneys and a wooden cupola. The original hall was added to on its east and west sides in the 18th and 19th centuries, including the addition of false towers, but these were demolished in the 1970s during a restoration programme that broadly returned the house to its original proportions. The ground floor of the east extension, built in 1797 and altered in the 19th century, remains. Inside is a large 17th century fireplace and some 18th century examples. The hall is set in its own parkland, which is dotted with various ancillary buildings, including a service wing, keepers' cottages, clock tower, cart sheds, barn and stables.	Centred TG 1168 2771 (184 m by 229 m)
7359	Cropton Hall	Building	A 17th and early 18th century red brick farmhouse with a steeply pitched pantile roof. The house is two storeys high with attics and is built in a cruciform plan, with shaped north and south gables, the north one having a date of 1702. The date 1730 appears on a later northwest addition. The main west façade has five upper window bays and three lower ones, with a doorway under a segmental pediment supported by brick columns. A good 17th century staircase was noted inside the house, but this was destroyed in a fire in 1985, and the interior is now mostly modern. In the grounds of the house are some 18th century farmhouses and a well-preserved World War Two air raid shelter.	Centred TG 1081 2838 (76 m by 76 m)
7360	Cromwell's Oak	Monument	An ancient oak tree in which Oliver Cromwell is said to have taken refuge when being chased by a bull. He was visiting his friend and lawyer Erasmus Earle at Heydon Hall (NHER 7358) at the time.	TG 1172 2758 (point)
7362	Medieval cross	Monument	A medieval stone cross, mounted on an 18th century plinth and with a recently replaced cross piece. The cross is believed to have been moved from its original setting in Wood Dalling.	TG 1139 2799 (point)
7363	Post-medieval tower	Monument	A probably 19th century octagonal flint and brick tower, about 9 m tall with a Gothic style doorway. The internal staircase has now gone, but the wooden upper floor survives. The tower was probably a recreational lookout, but is today below the level of the surrounding trees.	TG 1185 2686 (point)
7365	Manor House or Manor Farm	Building	A late 16th century timber framed house with a brick west gable, aggrandised and extended in the early 17th century, including the addition of a magnificent Jacobean staircase. It was further altered and extended in the 19th century. Most of the interior dates to about 1910. Now the offices of the Salle Park Estate, the house stands on the site of a medieval moat, the only trace of which is a pond to the west.	Centred TG 1167 2520 (154 m by 118 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
7366	Salle deserted village and dovecote	Monument	The site of a post-medieval brick dovecote in Salle Park, which can be seen as a circular earthwork platform. Aerial photography and ground inspection have located the marks of enclosures, trackways and ditches in the area, suggesting the layout of a deserted medieval settlement.	Centred TG 1185 2498 (454 m by 276 m)
7367	St Peter's Church, Corpusty	Building	A medieval parish church, largely of 15th century date, but with some suggestion of earlier Norman work. The church was last used in 1965, and after a period of dereliction has been repaired by the Norfolk Churches Trust (2011)	TG 114 294 (point)
7369	St Peter and St Paul's Church, Heydon	Building	Set in the corner of Heydon Park, this church consists of a tall west tower of knapped flint, an aisled nave with a clerestory, chancel, north mortuary chapel (to the Bulwer family) and north and south porches. The church originally dates to the 14th century, but was remodelled in the 15th century, including the insertion of large Perpendicular windows in the nave and chancel. Inside, among many items of interest, is an impressive 13th century font, plain in style and cup shaped, very fine late 14th century wall paintings and a huge black tomb chest for Erasmus Earle, a celebrated lawyer who bought Heydon manor in 1650.	TG 1139 2740 (point)
7427	Possible Roman building remains	Monument	Traces of a building, possibly Roman, were reported in the 1930s. Nothing is to be seen today.	Centred TG 1275 2313 (47 m by 53 m)
7429	Roman pottery finds	Findspot	A quantity of Roman pottery was revealed by a bomb crater in 1942.	TG 1300 2308 (point)
7437	Booton Hall, The Street	Building	An L-shaped building of brick, with a pantile roof. The hall was built in the early 17th century, (although it may enclose a 16th century building) and it was extended in the late 17th century. An attic storey was added to the existing two storeys in the late 18th century. In the grounds of the hall are earthwork remains of a formal 18th century garden.	Centred TG 1161 2263 (195 m by 153 m)
7456	Undated linear feature	Monument	RAF aerial photographs of 1946 show the cropmarks of an undated linear feature.	Centred TG 1156 2128 (1,455 m by 573 m)
7457	Post-medieval icehouse	Monument	A good example of a brick icehouse, recently restored.	TG 11363 24461 (point)
7458	Salle Park House	Building	Built in 1761 by Edward Hase after his wife Vertue Repps had inherited the manor, this is a big three storey Palladian brick house with a seven window bay façade, the central three bays projecting under a pediment with an elaborate coat of arms. The house was altered in 1862, including the addition of a now demolished west service wing. The single storey east and west wings, the east containing an orangery, were added in 1910 by Sir Woolmer White, and most of the interior is of the same date, though the chimneypieces in the saloon, drawing room and dining room are original.	Centred TG 1163 2455 (124 m by 64 m)
7466	SS Peter and Paul's church, Salle	Building	Standing alone and dominated by its tall west tower topped by decorated battlements, this is one of the most magnificent 15th century churches in the county, entirely of that period except for two windows which are probably 19th century. It contains contemporary painted woodwork items, a carved font and many other features.	TG 1103 2488 (point)
7472	SS Michael and All Angels' Church, Booton	Building	A 19th century church, which is an entire rebuild of an earlier medieval church (which it partly encloses). A 13th century figurine of St John was found in the churchyard. The rebuilding took place between 1876 and 1900. It was planned and overseen by the incumbent rector, Reverend Elwin, a descendant of Pocahontas, who had no qualifications in architecture but great enthusiasm. Edwin Lutyens described the church as 'very naughty but built in the right spirit'. The current church is in an eccentric French Gothic style, with slender twin west towers, nave chancel, north porch and south chapel. The nave is very large, with huge wooden angel figures holding up the roof. In the north porch stands a medieval headless statue, which was discovered when the old church was demolished.	TG 1229 2238 (point)
7475	St Faith's Church, little Witchingham	Building	This north wall of this church is Saxo-Norman. The aisle, chancel and tower date to around 1300. There are some beautiful and important mid 14th century wall paintings including some depicting St George and the dragon and 'The Three Living and the Three Dead'. The tower was altered in the 15th century. The church is redundant and was restored from dereliction in the late 20th century and is now cared for by the Churches Conservation Trust.	TG 1154 2023 (point)
7704	Prehistoric worked flints, Alderford Common	Findspot	A number of prehistoric finds were recovered from Alderford Common during the early 20th century. These included what were claimed as "sub-crag" Palaeolithic flint implements (probably natural-fractured 'eoliths'), two Neolithic flint axeheads and a number of undated prehistoric worked flints.	Centred TG 1289 1831 (555 m by 461 m)
7705	Round or oval barrow on Alderford Common, Swannington	Monument	This is the site of a prominent Neolithic or Bronze Age round or oval barrow, situated on Alderford Common, with an ancient trench through it, presumably from an antiquarian excavation. There are a number of pits in the surrounding area from which the earth for the mound may have been drawn. A Neolithic polished axehead, and some Bronze Age and Roman pottery sherds have been recovered from this area. This mound is also visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 1274 1828 (28 m by 27 m)
7712	Possible Roman copper alloy torc	Findspot	In 1968 a copper alloy object, identified as a possible Roman torc, was recovered from this area.	TG 1342 1835 (point)
7716	Neolithic flint find	Findspot	A small Neolithic chipped flint axehead with a polished cutting edge was found on the surface in 1971.	TG 1059 1625 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
7718	Bronze Age round barrow with possible Neolithic precursor, the Warren	Monument	The earthworks of a Bronze Age round barrow are located on The Warren at Lenwade. It is possible that this barrow is constructed on top of a much lower oval mound that may represent the remains of a Neolithic barrow. A number of other barrows were also previously located on The Warren (NHER 7729-7730, 50622), forming a small cemetery (NHER 50646), however the majority of these have since been destroyed by aggregate extraction. This remaining barrow, which is a Scheduled Monument, is now located on an island of unquarried land that is surrounded by gravel pits. The monument consists of a tree and bracken-covered bowl barrow somewhat damaged by rabbit burrows.	Centred TG 1137 1798 (43 m by 42 m)
7723	Site of Weston House	Monument	The site of Weston House, a three-storey house of 1781 in the Adams style. It was demolished in 1926 after the interiors had been sold off, and the rubble used in the construction of the new Lenwade Bridge. The stables remain, converted to a house, but the outline of the demolished building is visible on aerial photographs. The park (NHER 33733), which contains a gardener's cottage, canal and walled garden, is now largely the Dinosaur Adventure Park.	Centred TG 1095 1711 (164 m by 137 m)
7724	Palaeolithic flint handaxes	Findspot	During the 1950s two broken Palaeolithic flint handaxes were recovered from a quarry screening machine at this location. They were subsequently lost.	Centred TG 114 181 (154 m by 150 m) (Approximate)
7725	St Margaret's Church, Morton on the Hill	Building	A Late Saxon, medieval and later parish church. Much of the nave is Late Saxon, as are the ruins of the round tower. The chancel was added in the late 13th century, with a porch and chapel constructed in the 15th century. The tower survived to its full height until 1959 when it collapsed, damaging the nave and the porch. The church remained unused and unrepaired until the 1980s when the nave, chancel, porch and chapel were restored. Although the church is adjacent to Morton Hall (NHER 7726), Blomefield suggested that it was the parish church of Helmingham (see NHER 7737), a vill mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086.	TG 1262 1587 (point)
7726	Morton Hall	Building	A post-medieval great house. The original house was built in 1590, with a substantial block added in 1834 and a small extension constructed during the late 19th century. The 16th century section was demolished in 1950s following army occupation during World War Two. There is now a swimming pool on its site, although its late 16th century garden walls survive. Both the 19th century sections survive. The main block stands on a hill top and is visible for miles around.	Centred TG 1266 1592 (33 m by 77 m)
7727	Site of a medieval hermitage between Morton Bridge and Attle Bridge	Monument	The site of a medieval hermitage. During the 1960s a medieval stone carving was discovered, which may be a dedicatory plaque from the parapet of the bridge (NHER 7738). In 1974 a dowser claimed to have found a wall from a building. Local legend suggests that during the Civil War two silver bells were sunk in the river close by and were never recovered. The head from a medieval processional cross found in 1813 may also have come from this site.	TG 1286 1678 (point)
7729	Site of a possible Bronze Age barrow	Monument	The former site of an earthwork, possibly a Bronze Age round barrow, on The Warren at Lenwade. The mound is visible in aerial photographs taken in the 1940s and was recorded on the ground during the 1950s. However, by 1969 this barrow had been destroyed, presumably due to aggregate extraction, and a concrete works has since been built on the site. A number of other barrows were also previously located on The Warren (NHER 7729, NHER 7730 and NHER 50622), forming a small cemetery (NHER 50646). Only NHER 7718 and NHER 7730 survive as earthworks.	Centred TG 1154 1798 (33 m by 40 m)
7730	Possible Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	The site of an earthwork penannular bank and ditch have been identified on the ground on The Warren, Lenwade. This feature plus additional earthworks, including a small circular embankment and a number of fragmentary bank segments, are also visible on aerial photographs. The large penannular bank has been interpreted as the remains of either a Bronze Age round barrow or an undated roundhouse. The presence of a number of other earthwork barrows on The Warren, see NHER 50646, would indicate the barrow interpretation is a possibility.	Centred TG 1157 1800 (82 m by 64 m)
7731	Bronze Age round barrow south east of Park Lodges	Monument	The earthworks of a Bronze Age round barrow survive within woodland in the Morton Plantation. The barrow represents the only surviving earthwork component of a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery (NHER 50662) that occupied the lower slopes of the valley side overlooking the River Wensum to the east. The barrow survives to a height of 1.2 m and has trees and shrubs growing on it.	TG 1198 1728 (point)
7732	Neolithic flint find	Findspot	The tip of a Neolithic flint sickle blade was found before 1934.	TG 1348 1762 (point)
7736	Possible course of old road	Monument	A straight field boundary, just possibly the course of an old road, though late 18th and early 19th century maps are inconclusive.	Centred TG 1146 1532 (1,510 m by 542 m)
7737	Medieval hollow ways and possible site of Helmingham or Morton deserted village	Monument	Massive medieval hollow ways survive to the west of Morton Hall (NHER 7726). These are up to 9 m deep and probably indicate the site of a deserted settlement. It has been suggested that this possible settlement could be Helmingham, a vill mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and in documents from 1329, 1368 and 1428. It is also plausible that the settlement may have been called Morton, with Helmingham located elsewhere in the parish. St Margaret's Church is located very close by (NHER 7725).	Centred TG 125 158 (180 m by 221 m)
7738	The Attle Bridge	Monument	The bridge over the river was rebuilt in 1668 and again in 1913, probably using some of the original stonework.	Centred TG 1290 1678 (10 m by 8 m)
7740	Great Witchingham Hall	Building	A late 16th or early 17th century country house, substantially remodelled in the 19th century. The house has pedimented windows, stepped gables and a number of pinnacles dividing the bays of the main façade. Inside the house has a good example of an early 17th century fireplace, decorated with female figures and wood panelling said to come from Kirstead Hall. The house is now used as offices.	Centred TG 1119 1860 (63 m by 39 m)
7741	Possible site of St Mary's Church, Morton on the Hill	Monument	It has been suggested the medieval church of St Mary, Morton on the Hill stood at this site. Low earthworks and features have been identified and these may indicate the church's location. A dowser claims to have discovered a north to south aligned building here.	TG 1264 1666 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
7743	Post-medieval lime kiln	Monument	This is the site of a post-medieval lime kiln, the remains of which still survive. Today the kiln forms an important bat roost and hibernation site.	TG 1290 1828 (point)
7744	Road of unknown date	Monument	A road marked on Faden's map of 1797.	Centred TG 1214 1926 (395 m by 609 m)
7745	St John the Baptist's Church, Alderford	Building	A church of Norman origins, present appearance mainly 14th century, with a mixture of later window styles and dates. The carved octagonal font has traces of original medieval paint.	TG 1237 1878 (point)
7746	Post-medieval icehouse, Great Witchingham Hall	Monument	A 19th century brick icehouse in the grounds of Great Witchingham Hall.	TG 1134 1876 (point)
7748	St Andrew's Church, Attlebridge	Building	A parish church of Late Saxon or Norman origins, with a 13th century nave and chancel and later additions of a west tower, south porch and north aisle. The building is of flint with some brick and limestone dressings. The roof is pantiled. The tower, which is slim and unbuttressed, has battlements and contains bells of 1572, 1713 and 1714 from the church at Morton on the Hill. The windows are consistent with the period, although there has been some 19th century restoration and replacement. Inside are an important series of memorial brasses.	TG 1294 1686 (point)
7749	All Saints' Church, Weston Longville	Building	A large, very pretty and well-maintained flint, brick and stone church, consisting of a small 13th century west tower, a 14th century aisled nave with a clerestory, a 14th century chancel and a 15th century south porch. The church is best known for its association with Parson James Woodforde, who was Rector here from 1776 until the time of his death in 1803, and whose famous diaries of village life are still read today. His memorial can be seen in the chancel. However, the church also has a great number of interesting features that survive from centuries before Woodforde was alive. Over the porch is an empty niche, above which is a shield of the Company of French Merchant Adventurers, a company incorporated by Edward IV. The 14th century south door has long hinges and retains its original closing ring. Inside the tall 14th century arcades give a nice sense of space. The tower arch has a modern screen, glazed at the top to light the ringing chamber (the bells were restored in 1976 and are excellent). To the right of this is a portrait of Woodforde himself, painted by his nephew in 1806 from a sketch taken in 1785. The plain octagonal font is probably 13th century and is supported on four Purbeck marble columns. Built into the step to the west of the font is a probably Late Saxon crucifixion carving, the church's oldest feature. On the north aisle is a large and particularly good 14th century painted Jesse tree (a family tree of Christ). The chancel arch is flanked by two other 14th century paintings, one of St John the Baptist and one of St John the Divine. The beautifully preserved 15th century rood screen has a dado with (much restored) painted panels of the twelve disciples under interlacing arches of tracery. Other features of interest include a rood stair, good 17th to 19th century floor tombs, a brass to Elizabeth Rokewood under a mat in front of the lectern, an Edwardian pulpit, a Royal Arms of George III, a box pew, an organ of 1906, some old stained glass in the south aisle windows and a fine piscina and a sedilia depicting two green men in the chancel. The building was restored in the 1800s.	TG 1134 1586 (point)
7750	Uncertain site of undated ring ditch on Morton Common	Monument	A ring ditch has previously been recorded at this location. However, this is not certain and the entry may refer to another site.	TG 1301 1587 (point)
7803	Probable Bronze Age barrow, east of Blackbreck Plantation	Monument	In 1950 a probable barrow was identified at this location. A sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery was found here and was felt to be indicative of the barrow's age. Subsequent agriculture reduced the height of the mound so that it was barely visible when visited in 2003. No convincing sign of this barrow could be seen on historic aerial photographs.	TG 1249 1346 (point)
7808	Possible Neolithic 'lance head'	Findspot	A possible Neolithic chipped flint lance head was found on the surface of a field in 1970.	TG 137 100 (point)
7809	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	A Neolithic polished axehead was found on the surface of a field after deep ploughing.	TG 129 110 (point)
7811	Neolithic chisel	Findspot	A Neolithic chipped flint chisel.	TG 1378 1205 (point)
7812	Neolithic to Bronze Age flints	Findspot	A Neolithic chipped flint chisel was found here. Later thirty-two flint flakes, a core, a scraper and three flint 'notches' all dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age were found.	TG 1373 1219 (point)
7814	4th century AD Roman coin hoard	Findspot	A hoard around 4000 Roman copper alloy coins in a large pot were found here in 1851. The hoard was probably deposited around AD 340. Reports suggest a hoard of Iron Age coins was also found here but this is probably confused with the Weston hoard (NHER 7720).	Not displayed
7819	The Cross	Monument	A large oval mass of flints in cement at the green is known as The Cross. This is probably the site of a medieval cross that was removed or demolished.	TG 1335 1124 (point)
7820	St Peter's Church, Ringland	Building	This church is located on a hill to the west end of the village. The tower dates to the 13th century but the chancel and the majority of the architecture is 14th century in date. The front porch has carefully carved angels but it is the interior which is of greater finery. The bracing and arches could be considered the perfect example of a small scale roof. The addition of flowery bosses at timber intersections of the roof make it a thing of beauty. Other noteworthy features include the numerous stained glass windows with full scale figures, the 14th century font with lion imagery and the fine 18th century memorials in the sanctuary and chancel.	TG 1337 1406 (point)
7827	St Peter's Church, Easton	Building	The oldest parts of the church are Late Norman, dating to the 12th century. In the 13th century the church was extended in Early English style and the windows were all replaced in the 15th century in Perpendicular style. The tower fell in 1778 and was replaced by a bellcote which was demolished in 1977. The church was completely restored in 1883 by the architect Phipson, explaining the new look of the building.	TG 1300 1097 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
7947	The Pye Roman Road	Monument	In Norfolk, this Roman road runs between Scole and the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> at Caistor St Edmund. It can be seen on aerial photographs and is marked on old maps. Excavation of part of the road revealed two parallel roads - one Roman with two ditches on either side of a hard surface and the other a post-medieval diversion surviving as wheel ruts. It has been suggested that the Roman road cuts across a prehistoric field system that extends between Scole and Dickleburgh, but the date of that field system is a matter of great debate. The cropmarks of the section of this road running through Dunston Park are recorded under NHER 52170 and the section to the west of Caistor Roman town is under NHER 52197.	Centred TM 1873 9105 (8,088 m by 24,977 m)
9237	Neolithic to Beaker period flint working site	Monument	Ploughing on this site revealed a possible Neolithic flint pit. Subsequently flint working debris and worked flints including axes, scrapers, knives arrowheads, flakes cores and other debitage have been found.	Centred TG 1472 0954 (54 m by 56 m)
9240	Prehistoric quern	Findspot	A much worn lower stone of a prehistoric saddle quern was found. The quern may have been made of sandstone.	Centred TG 134 096 (71 m by 46 m)
9242	Roman ditch and finds	Monument	Ploughing revealed pieces of Roman pot. Subsequent excavation in 1949 recorded a shallow silted-up ditch. This contained 3rd to 4th century Roman pot, hazel remains, a coin of Constantius II minted around 345 to 350, bones and charcoal.	TG 131 087 (point)
9244	Roman pot northwest of Old Hall	Findspot	Pieces of Roman amphora were found in 1953.	TG 1281 0956 (point)
9246	Old Hall	Building	This complex and interesting building was built in 1608 as a lobby entrance house. It was altered in 1679 when a cross wing, chimney stacks, brick facing and a magnificent staircase were added. A single storey flint kitchen may have been built at the same time. The wooden panelling inside dates to the 18th century.	Centred TG 1327 0919 (80 m by 80 m)
9248	Undated pestle from northwest of Old Hall	Findspot	An undated stone pestle was found in 1953.	TG 1289 0949 (point)
9257	Neolithic flint mining and axe-production site, multi-period finds and post-medieval lime kiln	Monument	Fieldwalking undertaken at this site in the early 20th century recovered extensive evidence for Neolithic flint mining and axe-production. Large quantities of Neolithic worked flint were recovered, including a notable number of unfinished axeheads. A range of other finds have been recovered in these fields including two Palaeolithic handaxes, several Mesolithic objects, a Roman pin and Roman and Middle Saxon pottery sherds. A post-medieval lime kiln has also been recorded on the site.	Centred TG 14 08 (539 m by 489 m)
9265	Bronze Age socketed axehead	Findspot	In 1966 a Bronze Age socketed axehead was found during the hoeing of sugar beet.	TG 1422 0810 (point)
9270	Site of Roman buildings, a Roman inhumation and multi-period finds	Monument	Extensive fieldwalking and metal detecting between 1969 and 2016 recovered prehistoric worked flint, including cores, flakes and scrapers and a Neolithic hammerstone, scraper and knife; prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; a large amount of Roman brick, floor tile, flue tile, roof tile, other building material and tesserae; post-medieval brick fragments; fragments of animal bone and oyster shell; Roman quern stone fragments; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval to post-medieval jettons and tokens and undated, Roman, Early Saxon and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include undated metalworking debris; Roman brooches, cauldron fragments, knives, steelyard weights, furniture fittings, part of a colander, a figurine, key, linch pin, mount, strap fitting, pin, spindle whorl, bracelet fragment and a votive model of a leaf; an Early Saxon brooch; a Late Saxon finger ring; a Late Saxon to post-medieval spindle whorl; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval cauldron fragments, a papal bulla, key, plaque, pot mend, casket mount or binding strip and the end-cap from a whittle-tang knife; a medieval/post-medieval inkwell, writing lead, spoon fragment, whittle-tang knife shoulder bolster and lead weights; a medieval/post-medieval lead inkwell and purse bar and post-medieval crotal bells, furniture fittings, a finger ring, harness mount, Jew's harp, spoon, silver cufflink, spur fragment and purse frames. Building rubble, Roman brick and tile fragments and a mortared flint wall footing were observed during the cutting of drainage ditches and the excavation of an area with a large metal detecting signal also recovered a small Roman lead coffin containing the remains of an infant. This and the very large collection of Roman coins, other metalwork and building materials recovered from suggests the site of a Roman villa. Faint cropmarks visible on aerial photographs, including what appears to be part of an enclosure, are also likely to relate to the Roman site.	Not displayed
9272	Site of St Mary Magdalen's Chapel and possible site of Algarsthorpe medieval deserted settlement	Monument	St Mary Magdalen's Chapel served the parish of Algarsthorpe until 1476, when the parish was united with Great Melton (served by All Saints' Church, NHER 9269). However, the chapel retained a chaplain until the Dissolution. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map indicates that the chapel was located at Chapel Farm and this is reinforced by reports of burials encountered sometime before 1931 and sometime before 1969. However, there do not appear to be any physical remains visible on the ground surface. The location of the medieval village of Algarsthorpe remains much more uncertain. Suggestions have included that it was located in the vicinity of St Mary Magdalen's Chapel at Chapel Farm (this site), that it was located about 650 m to the east, at Algarsthorpe Farm which retains the parish name, or at Church Farm. No evidence has yet been recovered either on the ground or within aerial photographs investigated to date.	Centred TG 1340 0866 (80 m by 80 m)
9273	Site of possible archaeological features	Monument	A patch of bare soil around 21 m across where crops will not grow. This may be because of archaeological features underground. A survey of aerial photographs of the area undertaken by the National Mapping Programme failed to identify any archaeological features.	Centred TG 128 096 (92 m by 114 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
9275	Undated road	Monument	An undated raised road ditched on both sides was recorded. The ditch section was cleaned in 1971 to reveal a hard-packed sand and gravel layer that may have been the surface of the road.	Centred TG 131 098 (357 m by 48 m)
9285	Palaeolithic flint handaxe and potentially prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Several potentially prehistoric worked flints were recovered from a gravel pit at this site prior to 1942. A Palaeolithic flint handaxe was discovered here in 1944.	Centred TG 1514 0955 (33 m by 51 m)
9296	SS Mary and Walstan's Church, Bawburgh	Building	A round-towered pre-conquest church with a chapel dedicated to the Norfolk saint Walstan. Only one ruined wall of this chapel now survives. The rest of the church is in Perpendicular and Decorated style, and was repaired in the 14th and 17th centuries.	TG 1527 0863 (point)
9297	Church Farm House	Building	Medieval or post-medieval house with a medieval rear wall, or large amounts of reused medieval stone in the rear wall. It has 17th century style windows.	TG 1531 0867 (point)
9298	St Walstan's Well	Monument	This is the site of the holy well of Walstan. Legend has it that his body rested here before its final journey to Bawburgh church. The well was a centre of pilgrimage and its waters are reputedly a curative for scrofula - a disease affecting the skin of the neck. The medieval well has been replaced with a modern brick construction.	TG 1531 0872 (point)
9346	Neolithic polished axehead	Findspot	In 1970 a Neolithic polished stone axehead was found.	TG 1574 0758 (point)
9347	Neolithic hammerstone	Findspot	A Neolithic hammerstone was found in 1963.	Centred TG 165 073 (99 m by 96 m)
9349	Neolithic flint scraper and undated whetstone	Findspot	A Neolithic flint scraper and part of an undated whetstone have been discovered.	TG 1678 0659 (point)
9351	Roman finds	Findspot	Roman coins, Roman pottery and a Roman box mount or furniture fitting found during digging and metal detecting.	Centred TG 16 05 (56 m by 52 m)
9352	Medieval moat, Thickthorn Hall	Monument	A medieval moat in the grounds of Thickthorn Hall. The moat became part of an ornamental lake created in the early 19th century. Medieval documents record that this was the site of the manor house of Alan de Thickthorn in the mid-13th century.	Centred TG 174 050 (192 m by 140 m)
9382	Multi-period finds	Findspot	An Iron Age or Roman terret and a Late Saxon brooch designed as an imitation Roman coin have been found during metal detecting. Medieval pottery and burnt flints have also been found on the site.	Centred TG 16 05 (60 m by 43 m)
9383	Site of chapel and hermitage	Monument	This is reported to be the site of a chapel and hermitage on Ordnance Survey maps, but there is no archaeological evidence for this.	TG 1565 0872 (point)
9390	Neolithic hammerstone	Findspot	In 1963 a Neolithic hammerstone was found.	TG 1623 0633 (point)
9396	Undated enclosure or field system and multi-period finds	Monument	An undated enclosure or field system is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in 1973. Prehistoric flint artefacts, an Iron Age coin, a Roman coin, medieval pottery sherds and a post-medieval seal have also been found on the site.	Not displayed
9409	Undated bank	Monument	There is an undated low bank at this site. It may have been part of a hollow way that led to a moated house (NHER 9410) to the east.	Centred TG 1927 0494 (711 m by 180 m)
9410	Medieval moated site	Monument	This medieval moat has wide water-filled arms. It may have been abandoned during the 17th or 18th centuries when the Hall (NHER 11610) to the north was increased in size. The central island is quite marshy; the water table may have been altered in the post-medieval period to allow the island to be used as a garden.	Centred TG 1979 0506 (107 m by 100 m)
9411	Two medieval moats	Monument	The remains of two medieval moats and a connecting ditch survive as earthworks and appear on 19th and 20th century maps. Three sides of the western moat remain and are water filled. An L-shaped pond is all that survives of the eastern moat.	Centred TG 1527 0669 (131 m by 120 m)
9416	Post-medieval brick windmill	Monument	The ruins of a post-medieval brick windmill. It is marked on an Ordnance Survey map of 1836. It was last used in the early 20th century.	TG 1579 0685 (point)
9417	Thickthorn Hall	Building	An early 19th century mansion, with an early 19th century walled kitchen garden and a late 18th century octagonal barn. The principal façade of the Hall is to the south, and has Tuscan pilasters and a recessed doorway with Tuscan columns.	Centred TG 1754 0527 (152 m by 117 m)
9419	19th century watermill	Monument	This 19th century mill is reported as working between 1858 and 1899 when it produced paper for 'The Times' newspaper. An earlier mill on the same site is marked on Faden's map of 1797.	TG 1542 0878 (point)
9421	All Saints' Church, Little Melton	Building	A medieval and later parish church, with a west tower, nave, chancel, aisles and porch. Most of the building dates to about 1300 and was restored during the 19th century. The rood screen is 15th century and there are 17th to 18th century memorials and a medieval font. In 2002 the digging of a pipe trench revealed a flint and mortar wall foundation and small fragments of late 14th to 15th century Flemish glazed floor tiles.	Centred TG 1535 0691 (63 m by 57 m)
9447	Mesolithic/Neolithic flint core	Findspot	At an unspecified date, a Mesolithic/Neolithic flint core (which had been reused as a hammerstone) was recovered at this location.	Centred TG 219 056 (57 m by 77 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
9462	Neolithic axehead, Hethersett Station	Findspot	A Neolithic flaked flint axehead found in 1967.	TG 1710 0394 (point)
9463	Bronze Age round barrow, Big Wood	Monument	A Bronze Age round barrow that survives as an earthwork. The barrow was formerly within a plantation known as Big Wood that was felled in the 1920s. It is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs from 1945.	TG 1813 0498 (point)
9464	Bronze Age round barrow, Big Wood	Monument	A Bronze Age round barrow that survives as an earthwork. The barrow was formerly within a plantation known as Big Wood that was felled in the 1920s. It is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs from 1945.	Centred TG 1833 0492 (27 m by 26 m)
9469	Deserted medieval village of Cantley	Monument	This is the site of the deserted medieval village of Cantley, mentioned in the Domesday Book. Prehistoric flint flakes, and medieval and post-medieval pottery and building materials have been found. Cropmarks of a possible double ditched enclosure are visible on aerial photographs to the north east (NHER 54614).	Centred TG 1815 0466 (234 m by 103 m)
9470	St Remigius' Church, Hethersett	Building	A medieval parish church dating mainly to the 14th century and restored in 1874. The original chancel was demolished in the mid-16th century and was rebuilt in the 19th century. A medieval Venetian coin was found in the churchyard in 1963.	Centred TG 1608 0490 (92 m by 122 m)
9472	Undated wall and medieval and post-medieval finds	Monument	Fieldwalking recovered pieces of medieval and post-medieval pot and iron and copper alloy metal working debris. An undated flint wall was also recorded.	TG 1999 0424 (point)
9473	Intwood Hall	Building	Intwood Hall stands on the site of a medieval manor. Elizabeth I was entertained at this earlier house. The present building was built around 1835 enclosing earlier work of around 1800. There is a 16th century garden wall and summerhouses and evidence of a post-medieval cockpit. The house was owned by the Unthank family from the 19th century until the 1990s.	Centred TG 1937 0424 (150 m by 79 m)
9474	St Mary's Church, Swardeston	Building	St Mary's began life in the early medieval period, and signs of this can be seen in the north and south windows of the nave. However, the general style of the building is from the 14th century, and there is one typical large Perpendicular window on the south side. Today the nave and chancel are in one, and there is a porch of the 15th century. Inside there is a pretty 17th century font cover and an oak south door and dado of the 15th century. Some stained glass of the 14th century survives, as well as an interesting east window of 1917 commemorating Edith Cavel who was born in this parish and whose father was vicar of this church for forty-six years. For finds from the churchyard, please refer to HER number 55473.	TG 1990 0239 (point)
9477	Palaeolithic flint side scraper	Findspot	A Palaeolithic flint side scraper was found in a gravel pit at Ketteringham in 1926. Although the site of this pit was not record, it was most likely the large gravel quarry that was open at this location during the 1920s.	Centred TG 175 031 (139 m by 96 m)
9481	Two possible Bronze Age round barrows near Norwich Lodge, Ketteringham Hall	Monument	Two possible Bronze Age round barrows. One of the barrows was excavated in the mid-19th century and a fragment of Roman pottery was discovered. Both barrows are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs from 1956.	Centred TG 17 03 (58 m by 59 m)
9482	Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	A Bronze Age round barrow excavated in 1846, The excavation recovered fragments of medieval pottery and other finds. This may be the same barrow as that recorded under NHER 9481.	TG 1780 0311 (point)
9490	Roman finds	Findspot	A Roman coin and a decorative copper alloy strip also dating from the Roman period, found in a garden.	TG 1999 0076 (point)
9492	Well of unknown date	Monument	A probable well of unknown date was discovered when a large pit was dug in 1970.	TG 1886 0184 (point)
9495	Site of All Saints' Church, Cantelose/Cantley	Monument	This is the site of the medieval parish church of Cantley. The living of Cantley was united with Hethersett in the late 14th century, and the church served as a chapel until the Reformation.	TG 1814 0455 (point)
9496	Prehistoric pot boilers	Monument	A mound of prehistoric pot boilers found in 1949.	TG 1618 0448 (point)
9500	Site of unknown date	Monument	Several black patches of unknown date and origin were noted at the top of a steep slope in 1969. The available aerial photographs were examined and these are thought to be geological features.	Centred TG 1750 0422 (47 m by 100 m)
9502	St Peter's Church, East Carleton	Building	The ruins of St Peter's Church, which was abandoned by the mid-16th century. St Peter's is in the same churchyard as St Mary's Church, NHER 9517, and the two churches were united in 1441.	Centred TG 1802 0205 (36 m by 36 m)
9503	The Old Hall	Building	A 16th or early 17th century house that stands partially over a medieval moated site. The house is timber framed and rendered although some parts of the house have brick façades. There are two projecting wings to the rear of the main façade, as well as a projecting stair turret. The house has original mullion and transom windows, an original winding stair with two balusters and some of the timber frame is visible on the interior.	Centred TG 1955 0107 (154 m by 79 m)
9510	Post-medieval hydraulic ram	Monument	A post-medieval hydraulic ram in a horizontal brick chamber.	TG 1996 0436 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
9511	Post-medieval hydraulic ram	Monument	A post-medieval hydraulic ram in brick chamber 1.2 m high with a slate roof.	TG 1996 0433 (point)
9513	Post-medieval saw pit	Monument	This post-medieval saw pit may once have stood within a flint building. There are no remains of the flint building.	TG 1927 0429 (point)
9514	All Saints' Church, Intwood	Building	This round-towered church probably dates to the 12th century although it could be Late Saxon. The tower was raised and the chancel was rebuilt around 1400. The church may have been converted into a sheep shelter in the 16th century. It was certainly left to fall into disrepair and was restored in 1601 and again in 1852 when an exceptionally fine ensemble of woodwork was installed. Parts of two earlier floors were identified underneath the church during an archaeological watching brief. In 2010 a watching brief revealed a sequence of undated graveyard soils truncated by the construction cut for a rectangular brick structure which formed the foundation of a boiler room.	Centred TG 1968 0418 (21 m by 15 m)
9517	St Mary's Church, East Carleton	Building	A medieval parish church dating mainly from the 13th and 14th centuries. The church was restored, and the tower rebuilt, in 1895. St Mary's shares a churchyard with St Peter's, NHER 9502, which is now ruined.	TG 1798 0206 (point)
9518	Site of post-medieval pumping station	Monument	This is the site of a post-medieval pumping station, marked on an Ordnance Survey map. The pumping station was demolished in the late 1960s.	TG 1838 0202 (point)
9519	Site of post-medieval windmill	Monument	This is the site of a post-medieval windmill marked on Bryant's map of 1826 and last used in 1908.	TG 1989 0193 (point)
9520	St Mary Magdalen's Church, Mulbarton	Building	A medieval parish church with a 14th century west tower with chequered flushwork, with a late 19th century north aisle and other 19th century alterations. The church has an octagonal stone font and a 17th century wall monument to Sir Edwin Rich who died in 1675.	TG 1942 0114 (point)
9525	Mulbarton Hall	Building	An 18th century colour washed brick house with a slightly advanced pedimented central bay and a pedimented door. The house has two symmetrical 19th century side pavilions with pyramidal roofs. There is a range of 19th century outbuildings close to the house including stoke rooms.	TG 1950 0063 (point)
9526	Carleton Lodge	Building	A 19th century cottage, with a timber framed porch and a Gothic oriel window.	Centred TG 1869 0190 (42 m by 51 m)
9560	Many Palaeolithic flint handaxes and other worked flints, Mill Gravel Pit	Findspot	A large number of Palaeolithic worked flints were recovered from this former quarry pit when it was being worked between 1956 and 1970. This assemblage included over 190 handaxes, at least 100 flakes and a small number of potentially Middle Palaeolithic possible Levallois objects. A number of animal bones were also recovered. These objects were recovered by a number of individuals and were subsequently dispersed amongst numerous private collections. A proportion of the assemblage was however acquired by the Norwich Castle Museum and the museum also examined and drew many of the finds in private hands. The handaxe assemblage is similar to that recovered at nearby Whittingham (NHER 9663), with pointed forms predominating and an unusual high proportion of cleaver-type implements. Unfortunately, few details were recorded regarding the context of these finds and it appears that few were recovered in situ, with most probably recovered from the quarry's reject heaps. The flints from this site in the Norfolk Castle Museum's also include two flint blades of possible Upper Palaeolithic date.	Centred TG 2127 0510 (98 m by 64 m)
9561	Medieval jug from River Yare	Findspot	A 13th to 14th century pottery jug was found in the River Yare by Keswick Mill.	TG 2115 0511 (point)
9582	Possible Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age henge monument	Monument	A possible henge or henge-like monument of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Alternatively, the site could instead be that of a large and elaborate round barrow, almost certainly of similar date. The site is visible as a substantial double concentric ring ditch with traces of internal (and possibly external) banks. Like other suspected henge sites in Norfolk, it occupies a relatively low-lying position close to a river confluence (that of the Yare and the Tas). Its proximity to and apparent association with a large D-shaped enclosure to its southwest (NHER 9583) is an unusual feature, both within the county and nationally. An association with Arminghall Henge (NHER 6100), 900 m to the northeast, and with prehistoric funerary monuments in the surrounding area, is also likely.	Centred TG 2327 0536 (48 m by 54 m)
9583	Site of D-shaped enclosure of probable Neolithic to Bronze Age date	Monument	A large D-shaped enclosure, of uncertain date and function, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. Its morphology is as yet unparalleled, as is its close proximity to and apparent association with a probable henge or henge-like monument (NHER 9582). This is of probable Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, and a similar date for the enclosure seems likely given the apparent relationship between them. If this supposition is correct, some sort of ceremonial and/or funerary function (for example as a mortuary enclosure) seems probable. The matter is confused, however, by the proliferation of ditches both overlying and surrounding the site (NHER 53475), some of which may be contemporary with the enclosure, while others (or all) could post-date it.	Centred TG 2322 0534 (64 m by 55 m)
9584	Multi-period features	Monument	Excavations here in 1949 uncovered a medieval house dated to around 1500. Aerial photographs have cropmarks of linear features. Later excavation on the same site identified Neolithic and Early Saxon pits, and medieval and post-medieval ditches. Fieldwalking and metal detecting in advance of the Norwich southern bypass recovered Late Saxon fragments of pottery and Roman and medieval metal finds.	Centred TG 23 05 (270 m by 336 m)
9593	Postulated site of sub-rectangular cropmark	Monument	A sub-rectangular cropmark of unspecified date and function was identified on an aerial photograph taken in April 1946. Subsequent field investigation and an intensive survey of the aerial photographs failed to confirm the existence or archaeological origin of the feature. The site has since been built over.	TG 2271 0540 (point)
9594	Prehistoric flint tools from Harford Bridge Pit, Lakenham	Findspot	In 1941 a number of prehistoric flint tools were found at this location. Types identified included a handaxe and scrapers.	TG 2204 0565 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
9595	Trackway and piles of unknown date	Monument	The line of a trackway has been noted in gardens and fields in this area. Additionally, pine piles were found at the river end in 1967. No date has been assigned to these features, but it is possible that the postulated trackway was in fact a post-medieval field boundary depicted on historic maps which was in the process of being removed by the 1940s.	Centred TG 2071 0564 (242 m by 14 m)
9597	Alleged site of rectangular cropmark of unknown date	Monument	It has been suggested that a rectangular cropmark, presumably an enclosure of some sort, is visible on an aerial photograph taken in April 1946. An NMP survey of this area failed to find any evidence to support this claim.	Centred TG 2128 0518 (50 m by 42 m)
9598	Site of probable post-medieval post mill	Monument	A ring ditch and ploughed out mound is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It probably marks the site of Keswick post mill, recorded in documents since at least the mid-18th century, although an earlier origin, perhaps as a Bronze Age round barrow, cannot be entirely ruled out. The site has since been destroyed by mineral extraction.	Centred TG 2128 0510 (26 m by 32 m)
9701	Palaeolithic handaxe	Findspot	A Palaeolithic flint handaxe was found on a footpath here in 1950. This was not in situ and may have come from either the Keswick Mill Pit (NHER 9560) or the pit at Whittingham (NHER 9663), both of which produced many Palaeolithic implements.	Centred TG 219 049 (42 m by 36 m)
9703	Palaeolithic flint scraper, opposite Hall Gate	Findspot	A Palaeolithic flint scraper was found during a small excavation undertaken here in around 1956. No information is available on the nature of this work.	TG 2069 0424 (point)
9705	Neolithic axehead from Low Farm	Findspot	A Neolithic flaked flint axehead was found. The axehead may have been made from a flint saddle quern.	TG 2010 0415 (point)
9707	All Saints' Church, Keswick	Building	The present church stands close to the site of an earlier church that was demolished in 1597. Only the round tower and ruined parts of the chancel and nave still survive. The round tower was reused in the present church which was built, perhaps originally as a mortuary chapel, between 1893 and 1898 by Herbert Green. A Neolithic flaked flint axehead has been found in the churchyard.	Centred TG 2139 0471 (42 m by 37 m)
9708	Possible Neolithic flint working site	Monument	Between 1941 and 2014 Neolithic worked flints, including flint axeheads, were recovered as stray finds, during metal detecting and through fieldwalking in advance of the Norwich Southern Bypass. This site may be a Neolithic flint working site. Medieval pottery sherds were also recovered during the fieldwalking in 1986.	Centred TG 201 048 (397 m by 284 m)
9710	Probable Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	A Bronze Age pottery urn placed upside down over a cremation was found in 1929. This may have been buried in a Bronze Age round barrow but no trace of the round barrow can now be seen. A Roman brooch has also been found here.	TG 2127 0425 (point)
9713	Two Roman pots from Keswick Hall Training College	Findspot	Two complete Roman greyware pottery jars were found when Keswick Hall Training College was extended.	TG 2061 0405 (point)
9714	Roman cremation and inhumation from Mangreen Hall Gravel Pit	Monument	When Mangreen Hall Gravel Pit was extended in 1937 a human skull and a Roman greyware pottery jar filled with burnt human bones were found. Later metal detecting recovered Roman finds including coins, a spoon and an enamelled bird-shaped brooch. Part of a Bronze Age sword and medieval objects were also found.	TG 21 04 (point)
9716	Gowthorpe Manor, Swardeston	Building	It is known that the Styward family held the manor here and constructed a timber-framed house around 1520 running north to south. Later in the 16th century, possibly in 1574 when the porches were built, it was enclosed in brick and altered. In the early 17th century, before Thomas Berney bought the house around 1630, a T-shaped east range was built and connected by a two store section. The main ground floor rooms were converted in the 18th century into a single space, but the 16th century main block roof survives as does the 17th century east wing roof. In the garden stands a 17th century gazebo and a good 17th century barn of around 1650.	Centred TG 2081 0236 (119 m by 106 m)
9717	Site of St James' Chapel, Gowthorpe, Swardeston	Monument	The site of St James' chapel, which was endowed in 1286 and still in use in 1509, was thought serve the former medieval village of Gowthorpe. A relatively broad ditched rectangular enclosure is visible on aerial photographs and it has been suggested that the chapel was located within this enclosure.	Centred TG 2105 0215 (52 m by 43 m)
9719	Possible Roman building	Monument	Aerial photography from 1996 noted the presence of a cropmark of a linear feature visible on this site. It was rectangular in shape, and corresponded to a previously identified mound in this area. This feature was initially identified as a possible Roman road, but with the discovery in 1968 of daub and pottery sherds it is possible that this is the site of a Roman period building.	Centred TG 224 012 (184 m by 82 m)
9720	Roman pottery sherds	Findspot	In 1965 two sherds of Roman greyware pottery were recovered from this area.	TG 2201 0093 (point)
9721	Possible dovecote site, Late Saxon disc brooch, medieval pottery sherds	Findspot	In 1965 a Late Saxon copper alloy animal disc brooch and some medieval pottery sherds were found here or at site NHER 9722. It is also said that round cropmarks, possibly indicating the site of one or more dovecotes, have been seen on this site.	TG 22 00 (point)
9722	Possible site of Late Saxon disc brooch and medieval pottery sherds	Findspot	In 1965 a Late Saxon copper alloy animal disc brooch and a number of medieval pottery sherds were recovered from this site or NHER 9721.	TG 22 00 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
9723	St Peter's Church, Swainsthorpe	Building	St Peter's church has a tall round tower, which is thought to date to the Late Saxon period, and it is possible that this is the church mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. Like many round towers, this one has a later top, in this case a 14th century octagonal piece in the Decorated style, matching the west window. The majority of the building is in the Decorated style, although the chancel and nave windows are in the Perpendicular style. The nave is thought to date to the Late Saxon or early medieval period, containing either Roman or early medieval great bricks, and the majority of the church dates to the 14th century with 15th century alterations.	TG 2186 0097 (point)
9724	Medieval churchyard of St Mary Swainsthorpe, Prehistoric, Roman to post-medieval objects	Monument	This is the site of a medieval churchyard, known to have been largely destroyed in the Reformation. Metal detecting on this site has recovered a number of objects from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. These include Neolithic flints, a Roman brooch, coins and cosmetic spoon, as well as a number of Early, Middle and Late Saxon objects. It is possible that there was a Middle to Late Saxon settlement within or near the vicinity of this site. An Arabic dirham coin and a silver seal matrix of Harvey, the rector of Great Swainsthorpe, were also recovered.	Not displayed
9725	Site of St Mary's Church, Swainsthorpe	Monument	This is the site of St Mary's Church, a medieval structure that was known as 'Swainsthorpe old church' by 1503, and was destroyed in the Reformation. The churchyard (NHER 9724) is located nearby.	TG 2255 0045 (point)
9728	Neolithic axehead and scraper	Findspot	In 1932 a half-polished Neolithic axehead and Neolithic long scraper were recovered from this area. Fieldwalking in 2008 recovered a range of Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval finds.	Centred TG 2344 0093 (189 m by 235 m)
9734	Roman pottery sherds, medieval silver brooch	Findspot	In 1972 a medieval silver brooch or buckle was recovered from this area, and in 1992 three Roman pottery sherds were also found.	TG 2265 0301 (point)
9738	Roman coin	Findspot	In 1949 a Roman coin, probably dating to the 4th century, was recovered from this area.	TG 2252 0255 (point)
9739	Multi-period finds on site of medieval settlement (NHER 51984)	Monument	A small number of prehistoric flints and Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from this area in 1980. Aerial photographs of this area record the probable presence of a deserted medieval settlement, which is now recorded under NHER 51984.	Centred TG 2345 0066 (187 m by 243 m)
9741	Site of part of 18th century Turnpike road	Monument	The southern part of this road, together with road NHER 9742, were built as a turnpike in 1768, diverting the Norwich Road from the Pye Roman Road. The northern part of this road dates to around 1840, when it is thought that NHER 9742 was abandoned during the construction of the new railway. A northeast part is also thought to have been in existence at some point during the post-medieval period. Part of the road survives. The cropmarks of a section of this post-medieval Turnpike Road have been recorded under NHER 52171.	Centred TG 2231 0233 (318 m by 1250 m)
9742	Site of part of 18th century Turnpike road	Monument	This road was constructed as part of a Turnpike in 1768 (along with NHER 9741), which diverted the Norwich Road away from its previous course along the Pye Roman Road. In 1840 the railway was constructed and this road closed. Some parts of it still survive.	Centred TG 2215 0240 (143 m by 1232 m)
9743	Roman to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1982 and 2014 recovered medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval brick or tile fragments; Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval tokens; post-medieval jettons and Roman, Early Medieval and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman seal box and brooches; an Early Medieval Coptic bowl; a medieval buckle, stud and vessel foot and a post-medieval candle snuffer. Observation of a water pipe trench recovered fragments of medieval pottery. The cropmarks of enclosures, fields and ring ditches previously recorded under this number are now under NHER 52181-9 and 52192.	Not displayed
9744	'Money Close' place name	Place	This area is referred to as 'Money Close' on an 18th century parish survey.	Centred TG 2219 0259 (38 m by 78 m)
9745	Probable medieval moat in Dunston Park	Monument	The earthworks of this probable medieval moat are visible on aerial photographs within Dunston Park.	Centred TG 2259 0238 (86 m by 48 m)
9746	Undated mound	Monument	An undated shallow oval mound can be seen on aerial photographs and as an earthwork on the ground. The earthworks of a medieval to post-medieval date track or boundary are also visible on aerial photographs at this site.	Centred TG 211 042 (194 m by 40 m)
9747	Possible archaeological site	Monument	Cropmarks of a possible undated archaeological site can be seen on an aerial photograph. These are now part of NHER 35095.	Centred TG 212 040 (120 m by 148 m)
9748	Possible undated rectangular and circular enclosures	Monument	Cropmarks of a possible undated rectangular enclosure and several undated circular enclosures can be seen on an aerial photograph.	Centred TG 213 033 (162 m by 204 m)
9749	Possible undated archaeological site	Monument	Cropmarks of a possible undated archaeological site can be seen on an aerial photograph.	Centred TG 216 028 (239 m by 229 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
9750	Site of Humbleyard Hundred moot, Swardeston	Monument	Historic maps record this location as 'Site of Humble Yard', which is assumed to refer to the site of the court or moot for the Humbleyard Hundred. The cropmarks of possible banks and ditches potentially relating to this meeting place or moot may be visible on aerial photographs. The Swainsthorpe and Swardeston Tithe maps indicate the former presence of a ditched enclosure at this location. The parish boundaries follow the edge of this enclosure, indicating that it represented a relatively early and potentially significant feature in the landscape.	Centred TG 2119 0212 (176 m by 87 m)
9751	Undated and unidentified cropmark	Monument	Aerial photography from 1946 recorded at least one undated and unidentified cropmark on this site.	Centred TG 2174 0228 (30 m by 38 m)
9752	Cropmark of ring ditch	Monument	The earthworks of a circular enclosure or ring ditch of probable medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Swardeston Hill (formerly Hall) Green.	Centred TG 2088 0190 (48 m by 48 m)
9753	Roman settlement, enclosures and fields, Harford Park and Ride site	Monument	A large area of Roman settlement, enclosures and fields was recorded through excavation and is visible on aerial photographs within the Harford Park and Ride development area (NHER 39268). The excavations revealed evidence for enclosures, fields and an aisled building, not visible on the aerial photographs, and dating suggested an early to mid second century AD date. This site also includes cropmarks seemingly of the same phase recorded to the west of the excavated area. These cropmarks were formerly recorded under NHER 29102, 35095.	Centred TG 2160 0390 (743 m by 455 m)
9754	Post-medieval ditch	Monument	The site of an excavated post-medieval ditch and possible medieval ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs is located adjacent to Dunston Manor.	Centred TG 2243 0261 (140 m by 291 m)
9755	Roman, medieval and post-medieval objects	Monument	Aerial photography from 1946 recorded the possible presence of an unidentified and undated cropmark, although these are of uncertain origin. In 1982/1983 some unidentified Roman, medieval and post-medieval material was recovered from an area surrounding the cropmark.	Centred TG 226 024 (133 m by 38 m)
9756	Cropmark of possible Bronze Age ring ditch, Roman temple or medieval pound	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible Romano-Celtic temple alongside the Roman Pye Road (NHER 7947 and 52170) are visible on aerial photographs. This feature has previously been interpreted as a medieval pound and a Bronze Age ring ditch.	Centred TG 2232 0130 (36 m by 25 m)
9757	Site of possible ring ditch of uncertain date and origin	Monument	In 1973 the possible cropmark of a dark circle was visible on Dunston Common, although this feature has not subsequently been identified on aerial photographs.	TG 2268 0253 (point)
9759	Part of Roman settlement at <i>Venta Icenorum</i> , plus multi-period finds	Monument	This is the site of a large settlement associated with the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). Cropmarks of the town can be seen on aerial photographs within this field (NHER 52194, 52198 and 52027). Metal detecting between 1979 and 2013 has recovered a wide range of metal objects dating from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period, including a large assortment of Roman artefacts and an important collection of Middle Saxon coins. A fieldwalking survey recovered scatters of Roman pottery, tile and animal bone.	Not displayed
9760	Keswick Hall	Building	Keswick Hall was built in 1817 by William Wilkins for the Gurney family and extended in 1839. This gault brick Regency style building was used as the Norwich Training College after World War Two and many new buildings were added to the teacher training centre in the 1950s. It was sold in the 1980s and has been converted into flats. The Hall appears to have been requisitioned during World War Two, see NHER 52020 for details.	Centred TG 2086 0418 (141 m by 104 m)
9761	Keswick Old Hall	Building	The earliest part of this house is the early 17th century porch tower and some adjoining walls. This original house was extended around 1800 by Soane. There is a later 18th century block to the north and some outbuildings. A formerly separate 18th century house was joined to the main block in 1800 but was totally demolished in the 1960s. There are extensive 18th century cellars, including a venison larder and a possible icehouse.	Centred TG 2084 0467 (35 m by 53 m)
9762	Possible Roman road	Monument	This stretch of embanked road is possibly Roman in date.	Centred TG 2130 0436 (1,677 m by 913 m)
9764	Dunston Hall	Building	Dunston Hall is a Neo-Elizabethan symmetrical hall of brick, constructed in three or four storeys. It was begun in 1859 by J.C.Buckler and finished by Boardman in 1878. For some time it lay derelict, but has been thoroughly restored and is now a hotel and golf course. At least two post-medieval halls were present on this site before the current building.	Centred TG 2265 0214 (168 m by 139 m)
9767	Mangreen Hall, Swardeston	Building	Mangreen Hall dates to around 1700, and was probably built for Henry Davy. It is thought to sit on a medieval moated site, though the only surviving part of the moat was converted to a swimming pool. One section from the 17th century is thought to remain, and this has a wooden cross window and ovolo mould beams. The block of 1700 has elaborate interiors and a fireplace with Dutch tiles, and there are rear wings which were built in 1910 for the Churchman family.	Centred TG 2157 0304 (132 m by 97 m)
9768	St Remigius' Church, Dunston	Building	St Remigius' church is a small building with a chancel and north doorway, from which the church is entered, in the Early English style. The west tower is in the Decorated style, although it was almost completely rebuilt in 1898. The nave, in the Decorated style, was also restored, when the east window was given an attractive inner screen of tracery in alabaster. Inside, there is a delightful 15th century rood screen, as well as fragments of early stained glass dating to around 1300, reset in 1873.	TG 2285 0223 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
9770	Former Henstead Union Workhouse and Vale Hospital, Swainsthorpe	Building	Henstead Union Workhouse was built in 1836 to house a maximum of 250 inmates, although numbers were usually between 60 and 70. The building was constructed on a double cruciform plan of around a million bricks which were made in Swainsthorpe brickyard and carried across the fields direct to the site. It was designed by John Brown, the Norfolk county surveyor. In 1948 it became part of the NHS as Vale Hospital, providing care for the elderly mentally ill. The hospital was closed in 1984 and the buildings converted for residential use.	Centred TG 2120 0122 (108 m by 81 m)
9772	Dun Cow Inn, Swainsthorpe	Building	The Dun Cow was originally a late 17th century house of brick, with a shaped gable to the south bearing two oval blank windows. This has been badly damaged by having the front shoulders of the gable sliced off when the roof was altered, around 1800.	TG 2208 0073 (point)
9773	Stoke Holy Cross Watermill	Building	A mill has been present on this site on the River Tas since the medieval period. The current mill was built in 1747, and rebuilt in 1853 following a serious fire. The mill is constructed of weatherboard with a pantile roof and sits on a brick base. The mill has been used as a paper mill and flour mill, but saw its most intense period of use as a mustard mill from 1814 to 1862 under the Colman family, and in 1845 a steam engine was installed to supplement water power. The mill was one of the largest in the county, and remained in use until 1952 when the waterwheels and gearing were removed. In 1963 the machinery was sold off, and since then the mill has been in use as a restaurant. The nearby Miller's House dates to 1776, and is of whitewashed brick with a roof of black glazed pantiles.	Centred TG 2326 0191 (101 m by 114 m)
9774	Hydraulic ram serving Dunston Hall stables	Monument	This hydraulic ram is an octagonal brick tower around 3 m high, with a brick dome. It is thought that the ram pumped water to the stables of Dunston Hall.	TG 2321 0185 (point)
9775	'Sub-crag' flints	Findspot	The field between Chapel Hill and the River Yare is one of the locations in which so-called "sub-crag" implements were recovered during the early 20th century. Although these objects were claimed as deliberately worked implements at the time, they are most likely naturally-fractured flints.	Centred TG 226 048 (161 m by 126 m)
9779	Possible Neolithic flint mine	Monument	A ploughed flint pit near the river may have been a Neolithic flint mine. See NHER 9780 for tools found here.	TG 2252 0474 (point)
9780	Neolithic flint-working/mining site	Findspot	A large number of Neolithic worked flints were recovered at this site during the early 20th century. The nature of the tools and debitage present indicates that this may have been a flint mining site. The remains of a possible Neolithic flint mine were identified nearby (NHER 9779).	Centred TG 227 048 (79 m by 72 m)
9783	Neolithic scraper	Findspot	A Neolithic retouched circular scraper was found near Chapel Hill.	TG 2288 0422 (point)
9786	<i>Venta Icenorum</i> (Caistor St Edmund) Roman town	Monument	The Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> ('market place of the Icenii') was created as the capital of the Icenii tribe probably around AD 60 and was occupied throughout the Roman period. It acted as the administrative capital of northern East Anglia. The ramparts, ditch and flint defensive walls are still standing and aerial photographs in the late 1920s have revealed cropmarks of much of the planned town including areas to the north and south outside the walls. Excavations throughout the early 1930s uncovered the forum, the baths, two temples and several domestic buildings. A kiln predating the defensive walls has also been investigated. Fieldwalking and metal detecting here have recovered Roman finds dating from the 1st to the 4th century AD, and there are also significant prehistoric, Middle Saxon and medieval finds from here. There are also cropmarks of the roads leading into the town and a possible amphitheatre to the south. The town is a Scheduled Monument and is owned and managed by the Norfolk Archaeological Trust. It is open to the public. Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the surface in the 1970s and up to the present day.	Centred TG 2306 0348 (505 m by 422 m)
9787	Site of Roman temple within walled precinct with ancillary building of unknown function, possibly a priest's residence	Monument	This is the site of a Romano-British temple that was originally identified from cropmarks on aerial photographs. Excavations here found the temple and temenos walls and dated the building to the 4th century AD. Systematic metal detecting has recovered a wide range of Roman and Iron Age metal finds and identified an Iron Age phase of activity on the site. Coins were deposited at the temple from around AD 60 to the 4th century. Two areas of occupation were identified separate from the temple. The cropmarks of probable Saxon grubenhauser previously recorded under this number are now under NHER 52256 and the boundaries of Roman and/or medieval to post-medieval date to the north of the site are now under 52254. Metal detecting between 2003 and 2014 recovered further Roman coins, pottery and metalwork as well as Late Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval tokens; Early Saxon brooches; a Metal detecting hanging bowl escutcheon; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval harness fittings; a medieval/post-medieval lead standing weight and copper alloy vessel fragment and post-medieval tokens, crotal bells, a key and a lead weight.	Not displayed
9788	Early Saxon cemetery and Roman kilns	Monument	Excavations here in the 19th century uncovered an Early Saxon cremation cemetery and a Roman pottery producing centre. Possible evidence of Roman glass manufacture was also uncovered. Aerial photographs show a cropmark of a rectangular enclosure at this site, which is now recorded under NHER 52329.	Centred TG 22 03 (230 m by 130 m)
9789	Roman coins and steelyard weight	Findspot	A watching brief here before the construction of a reservoir found no archaeological features or finds. Subsequent metal detecting has recovered several Roman coins and a Roman lead steelyard weight. Cropmarks of several possible Bronze Age ring ditches can be seen on aerial photographs of this area and are now recorded under NHERs 51961-51966.	Centred TG 23 04 (211 m by 579 m)
9791	Roman kiln and inhumation and Early Saxon cemetery, Caistor St Edmund	Monument	An Early Saxon cemetery was found here in the 16th century. It was excavated between 1932 and 1935 when over 500 cremations and 57 inhumations were uncovered. More recent metal detecting on the field has uncovered Iron Age and Roman finds including coins, brooches and pottery and a Roman inhumation still wearing four copper alloy bracelets. The Roman finds are indicative of possible settlement at this site, and there is also evidence for Iron Age activity. The cropmarks formerly under this number are now under NHER 52202, 52229-30.	Not displayed

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
9793	Iron Age coin	Findspot	A silver Iron Age coin of the Iceni tribe was found on a cart track in the marsh.	Not displayed
9794	Multi-period site at Harford Farm	Monument	Cropmarks of several possible Bronze Age ring ditches, rectangular enclosures and linear features at this site overlooking the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) and are now recorded under separate numbers, see NHER 52324 for details. The area was destroyed by the construction of the southern Norwich bypass but excavations in advance of this identified that the site was a prehistoric barrow cemetery, an area of Middle Iron Age occupation, Late Iron Age enclosures and a Saxon inhumation cemetery dated to the 7th and 8th century AD. Two groups of Saxon graves were identified, one where coffins were used and the other where bodies were placed directly into the ground, sometimes on mats of organic material. Some of the Saxon graves contained objects, some of very high quality, including boxes, pendants, pin suites and chatelaines.	Centred TG 2249 0430 (243 m by 320 m)
9795	Markshall deserted village and church, Caistor St Edmund	Monument	This is the site of Markshall church and deserted village. The final remnants of the church were destroyed when the railway line was put through them in 1847. A stone coffin, human skeletons from the graveyard and foundations of the church were found during the construction. The site now lies within the ground of a 18th century house. Iron Age pottery has been recovered here.	Centred TG 228 047 (128 m by 129 m)
9798	Roman pottery and roof tile	Monument	Ploughing and metal detecting recovered Roman pottery and Roman roof tile at this spot. This suggests this may be the location of a Roman building.	TG 22 03 (point)
9799	Roman coin	Findspot	A Roman coin was found here during ploughing.	TG 2269 0373 (point)
9800	Roman pottery	Findspot	Roman pottery was recovered in an area of black soil during ploughing at this spot.	TG 2255 0365 (point)
9802	Post-medieval gravel pit	Monument	In an 18th century gravel pit Roman pottery and burnt animal bone and medieval fragments of pottery were recovered.	Centred TG 2402 0369 (100 m by 47 m)
9803	Roman pottery and tile	Findspot	A thin scatter of Roman pottery and tile fragments were found at this spot.	TG 2398 0381 (point)
9804	Roman pottery and slag	Findspot	Roman pottery and waste from metalworking were found at this site.	TG 2403 0381 (point)
9805	Roman pottery	Findspot	Roman pottery was found at this site in 1957.	TG 2399 0360 (point)
9807	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Metal detecting at this site has recovered a wide range of metal objects dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. Highlights include Iron Age coins, a Roman bracelet, an Early Saxon brooch, a Middle or Late Saxon stylus and a medieval box fitting.	Not displayed
9808	Roman pottery	Findspot	Roman pottery has been found at this spot.	TG 2349 0397 (point)
9811	Roman pottery	Findspot	Roman pottery, mostly dating to the 2nd century AD, was dredged from the River Tas near <i>Venta Icenorum</i> Roman town (NHER 9786).	TG 2335 0405 (point)
9813	Part of Roman settlement at <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	Metal detecting on this site has recovered a large number of Roman items including over 100 coins, two iron knives, a silver finger ring, brooches and the statuette of a cockerel. Aerial photographs show the cropmarks of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) extending to the north to also cover this area and are recorded under NHER 52273. The Middle Saxon finds, including a Merovingian tremissis and a Middle Saxon pin, suggest a continuity of occupation. The Late Saxon brooch and medieval finds may be chance losses. Two human burials have also been found here.	Centred TG 23 03 (463 m by 164 m)
9816	Roman road and copper alloy furnace	Monument	A Roman road and a bronzeworking furnace were excavated here in the 1930s. The road joins another that leads to the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). The line of the Roman road revealed during the above mentioned excavations is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs from 1928. The plan of the excavation trenches is also clearly visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s. This road continues to the northeast to join up with the road segments recorded from aerial photographs under NHER 52257.	Centred TG 2343 0369 (28 m by 28 m)
9817	Caistor Hall	Building	The hall mainly dates to the time of George III. The façade block was added in 1824 and other additions were made in 1881. The west front is constructed of grey brick with three bays and two storeys. There is a shallow curved porch on pairs of Roman Doric pillars. The outbuildings have mostly been demolished but some remain including one with a cast iron colonnade. The stone coffin from NHER 9795 is said to be incorporated into a rockery in the garden. A hoard of twenty-one Roman coins was discovered here in the 1895. Cropmarks of formal gardens can be seen from aerial photographs.	Centred TG 2355 0379 (54 m by 41 m)
9818	Roman building	Monument	Excavations here in 1846 uncovered a 3rd century Roman building. Finds included wall plaster, brick tesserae and human and animal bone. A Roman road (NHER 9816) was found next to the building.	Centred TG 2354 0365 (29 m by 16 m)
9819	Multi-period finds	Monument	Dredging the River Tas near to <i>Venta Icenorum</i> Roman town (NHER 9786) and fieldwalking and metal detecting on the adjacent field has recovered a wide range of Roman objects including a complete 3rd century cremation jar, a copper alloy head of Mercury with a winged cap and a lead curse tablet. The tablet curses someone who has stolen a long list of items from Brumasius including a pair of leggings. A Mesolithic flint flake and a Middle Saxon penny of Offa minted between AD 784 and 787 were also recovered.	Not displayed

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
9820	Roman pottery and possible Roman road	Findspot	A complete Roman pottery vessel and fragments of other Roman pottery were found at this spot between 1840 and 1850. This may be the site of a Roman road.	Centred TG 223 039 (103 m by 103 m)
9821	Roman pottery	Findspot	Two fragments of Roman pottery were found here during sewerage works.	TG 2287 0301 (point)
9822	Roman ford or bridge	Monument	A large number of stones and flint have been found here suggesting this was the site of a Roman ford or bridge. Roman finds include fragments of pottery and a coin.	TG 2278 0352 (point)
9823	Roman finds	Findspot	2nd century Roman pottery and animal bones were found here during the excavation of foundations for a new house.	TG 2330 0373 (point)
9825	Roman finds	Findspot	Fragments of late 1st to 2nd century greyware, samian, red and colour coated Roman pottery, glass fragments and the handle of a copper alloy Roman key were found in earth dredged from the River Tas.	TG 2270 0308 (point)
9832	Medieval and 19th century horseshoes	Findspot	One medieval and one 19th century horseshoe were dredged from the River Tas.	TG 2301 0387 (point)
9834	Possible undated site	Monument	Cropmarks of a possible undated site can be seen on aerial photographs of this area.	Centred TG 2384 0422 (15 m by 15 m)
9835	Roman finds	Findspot	Roman or medieval quern, fragments of Roman pottery, a Roman copper alloy toilet instrument and a Roman copper alloy ring key was found here during metal detecting and on ploughed surface.	TG 22 03 (point)
9836	Multi-period finds to the south of <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	Many Roman finds have been made in the area, on the ploughed surface and with metal detectors, including a gold earring in the shape of a pomegranate and part of an auxiliary diploma. This diploma listed the soldiers that were given Roman citizenship. The diploma was issued between AD 91 and 105 and there are only three other examples in Britain that were made before 105. The presence of a probable Roman amphitheatre and various other Roman buildings, roads and ditches located outside the walls of nearby <i>Venta Icenorum</i> Roman town (NHER 9786) in this area have been revealed by aerial photographs and geophysics. The cropmarks are now under separate numbers. The extramural settlement (NHER 52211), the amphitheatre (NHER 52206), the temple (NHER 52209) and the ring ditch (NHER 52207). Other sites recorded within this area are under NHER 52208, 52210, 52212-4.	Centred TG 23 03 (398 m by 272 m)
9844	Roman building	Monument	A scatter of Roman tesserae and tiles found here suggests this was the site of a Roman building. Roman coins, brooches and a post-medieval figure of a cupid may also have been found here.	TG 23 03 (point)
9845	Possible Roman building	Monument	Roman tiles, flint and a 2nd century AD Roman coin were found here. This may suggest that there was a Roman building here. A possible parchmark has been recorded in this area under NHER 52211.	TG 2309 0290 (point)
9846	Medieval pottery and tile	Findspot	Medieval fragments of pottery and tile were found here in 1952.	TG 2247 0370 (point)
9847	Possible undated site	Monument	Cropmarks of a possible undated site can be seen on aerial photographs of this area.	Centred TG 2243 0380 (267 m by 89 m)
9848	Possible undated site	Monument	Cropmarks of a possible undated site can be seen on aerial photographs of this area.	Centred TG 2379 0348 (29 m by 11 m)
9849	Cropmarks of a possible Roman building	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible Roman building are visible on aerial photographs on aerial photographs and are located within the area of a scatter of Roman tesserae and tiles found at this location suggests this was the site of a Roman building (NHER 9844).	Centred TG 236 029 (127 m by 106 m)
9850	Possible earthworks of unknown date and site of previously recorded cropmarks of possible non-archaeological origin	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible undated site have previously been recorded at this location, although the archaeological nature of these is uncertain. Low earthwork banks have also been identified.	Centred TG 2310 0259 (46 m by 45 m)
9852	Multi-period finds	Monument	Metal detecting here has recovered three Roman coins, a gold Viking period finger ring and a post-medieval coin. Cropmarks previously recorded at this site are now under NHER 52325 or have been dismissed as non-archaeological.	Centred TG 22 04 (108 m by 80 m)
9853	Caistor Old Hall	Building	Caistor Old Hall stands on a medieval manorial site that was possibly moated. Local legend states that a Roman mosaic has been found here. The present building was built in 1612 and was altered with a grand and elaborate wooden staircase in 1647. Extensions were added around 1800 and in 1920. The 17th century dovecot has been converted into a house and the 19th century stables converted to farm buildings. A watching brief carried out here when the dovecot was converted found Roman fragments of pottery and roof tile and post-medieval fragments of pottery. Metal detecting near the hall has found a Roman ligula and a Middle Saxon pin.	Centred TG 2326 0381 (215 m by 123 m)
9854	Post-medieval hydraulic ram	Monument	A post-medieval hydraulic ram is marked on maps of this area.	TG 2360 0433 (point)
9858	Undated whetstone	Findspot	Part of a whetstone is recorded at this spot.	TG 2354 0368 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
9859	Possible Roman building	Monument	A cropmark of a building, assumed to be Roman in date, has been recorded as being visible on aerial photographs on the lawn of Caistor Old Hall. Two Roman coins have been recovered here. Some of the cropmarks previously recorded under this number may now be under NHER 52271.	Centred TG 2350 0378 (42 m by 48 m)
9861	Markshall Farm	Building	This post-medieval barn is dated to 1716. The adjacent farmhouse probably also dates to the same period. Some of the windows from Markshall church (NHER 9795) are reused in the farmhouse. An early map marks two summerhouses at this spot.	Centred TG 2341 0423 (84 m by 75 m)
9863	Possible Roman road	Monument	The line of a Roman road marked on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey map continues along a track towards Markshall. This may be a Roman road.	Centred TG 2272 0376 (245 m by 350 m)
10106	Kenningham deserted medieval village	Monument	This is the site of the medieval village of Kenningham, which was deserted and abandoned over the course of the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The parish was united with Mulbarton in 1452, when there were only a handful of houses left in the village. The earthworks of probable medieval house platforms and other features are visible on the ground and on aerial photographs. Fragments of a medieval stone mortar have been found on the site.	Centred TM 205 998 (466 m by 595 m)
10107	Possible Bronze Age barrow or circular enclosure, Barrows Land	Monument	It has been suggested that this field formerly contained at least one round barrow, however the archaeological evidence for this is limited. Consultation of the aerial photographs have revealed an undated ditch and the probable location of an infilled pit.	Centred TG 213 000 (273 m by 279 m)
10547	Swannington Manor, The Street	Building	Swannington Manor has been formerly known as Swannington Court, and before that The Lawns. It is a two storey brick house of six bays, thought to date to around 1700 with some 16th century brick fragment from an earlier building. It passed to the Bartells around 1810 and was restored by Edmund Bartell before 1855. In the upper windows there is much stained glass, some foreign, some dating to the 15th century and said to be from Heydon church. Inside the house there are a number of pieces of carved woodwork dating to the 16th to 18th century, including a Renaissance carving.	TG 1312 1931 (point)
11210	Silver penny of Edward the Confessor, AD 1050 to 1053	Findspot	In 1960 a silver penny of Edward the Confessor, minted between AD 1050 and 1053, was recovered from this area.	Not displayed
11216	14th century copper alloy tool	Findspot	In 1961 a 14th century copper alloy tool, possibly for shaping sweetmeats or pills, was recovered from this area during construction work.	Centred TG 224 055 (69 m by 60 m)
11335	Weybourne Camp	Monument	The site of the World War Two and post war Weybourne Anti-Aircraft Training Camp located alongside the cliffs at Weybourne to the north west of the village. The camp originally started out as a temporary summer camp for the Anti-Aircraft Division of the Territorial Army in 1935. At first the majority of the camp consisted of wooden and tented structures, although in 1937 it was decided to make the camp permanent and more fixed structures and defences were erected. The camp closed in 1959. During World War Two the camp was surrounded by a perimeter anti-tank ditch and defended by a system of gun emplacements and barbed wire. The interior of the camp consisted of groups of Nissen huts and barracks and other military buildings. The cliff top to the north was covered by a line of heavy anti-aircraft guns and batteries, slit trenches and pillboxes.	Centred TG 1017 4359 (1928 m by 899 m)
11394	Undated linear features	Monument	Cropmarks of linear features can be seen on an aerial photograph.	Centred TG 114 203 (203 m by 123 m)
11527	Medieval to post-medieval hollow way	Monument	A hollow way is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs and on the ground. The hollow way may be a former approach to Thickthorn Hall, NHER 9417.	Centred TG 1749 0481 (43 m by 180 m)
11529	Manor House	Building	A 16th or 17th century brick manor house with later alterations. The house has a two storied porch, with brick finials.	Centred TG 1147 2987 (62 m by 54 m)
11614	Whitehouse Farm	Building	A 17th century brick farmhouse with later alterations. The house has now been divided into two dwellings.	TG 1613 0532 (point)
11624	Post-medieval brick cottages	Building	A pair of post-medieval brick cottages. They have dormers and a pantiled roof. The north gable is stepped.	TG 1650 0714 (point)
11625	Manor House	Building	An early 17th century house with later features. The main block has stepped gables with polygonal turrets at each end. The rear wing has a 19th century brick façade, but has earlier origins. There is wattle and daub walling inside, along with an ornate reconstructed fireplace. The garden wall is 17th century, there is a 19th century privy and there are reports of a demolished dovecot.	TG 1659 0707 (point)
11627	17th century cottage with reused stone	Building	This 17th century timber framed cottage was reclad in brick and flint in the 19th century. Included in the building are part of a stone column and two half capitals with peg holes. Local tradition says they come from the vanished hermitage chapel (NHER 9383) but this is unclear.	TG 1563 0876 (point)
11628	Bridgefoot Cottage	Building	17th century brick and flint building most of which has been reclad.	TG 1562 0876 (point)
11629	17th century Smugglers and Stocks Hill Cottage	Building	17th century timber framed with projecting upper storey. 18th and 19th century brick chimney and gables.	TG 1560 0861 (point)
11630	Childs Terrace	Building	This terrace of houses has a 15th century gable wall but the rest is 17th century. Prior to restoration in 1976 the roofs were heavily warped.	Centred TG 1553 0860 (29 m by 39 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
11631	Church Cottage	Building	This is an early 18th century chequered brick small labourer's cottage with one room up and one room down. There are later extensions to the house. The building may have an earlier core.	TG 1534 0860 (point)
11691	Undated rectangular enclosures and multi-period finds	Monument	Cropmarks of an undated rectangular enclosure can be seen on aerial photographs. Fieldwalking and metal detecting in advance of the Norwich Southern Bypass recovered prehistoric burnt and worked flints, part of a Middle Bronze Age palstave, a fragment of a Roman enamelled brooch, medieval roof tile and medieval and post-medieval metal finds. Pieces of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery were also recorded.	Centred TG 21 03 (529 m by 282 m)
11702	Ring ditch of unknown date	Monument	A ring ditch of unknown date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photograph. The origin of the feature is unknown, and it is possible that it is not an archaeological feature.	Centred TG 1938 0087 (33 m by 42 m)
11716	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible Bronze Age round barrow have been identified on aerial photographs, within arable land opposite Coverhill Plantation and Dunston Park. However, there is some uncertainty over the archaeological origin of these cropmarks and it is possible that the site relates to either an infilled pit or an underlying geological feature.	Centred TG 2211 0163 (43 m by 44 m)
11757	Rectangular enclosures, Prehistoric pits, and Bronze Age to post-medieval finds	Monument	Metal detecting here has recovered Roman and post-medieval metal finds including a melted, possibly Roman, brooch and a Roman scabbard. A watching brief carried out here before the development of the Norwich southern bypass discovered prehistoric pits containing Bronze Age and Iron Age fragments of pottery and fired clay and an Iron Age coin and Roman terret. Cropmarks of possible rectangular enclosures can be seen on aerial photographs of this area, which are recorded separately. The parish boundary that runs through this area is on the line of an undated old road.	Not displayed
11793	Neolithic polished flint axe from Heath Farm	Findspot	Sometime during 1976 the cutting edge of a Neolithic polished flint axe was found on Heath Farm.	TG 1122 3444 (point)
11794	Neolithic polished flint axehead from Heath Farm	Findspot	Sometime during 1976 the butt end of Neolithic polished flint axehead was recovered.	TG 1110 3450 (point)
11805	Lodge House	Building	A late 18th or early 19th century lodge on the edge of Thickthorn Hall park.	TG 1802 0556 (point)
11820	Cropmark of building of unknown date	Monument	A building of unknown date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The building has internal divisions, but its date and function are unknown. It is quite possible, however, that this feature is a remnant of agricultural activity in the area, as it coincides with the agricultural tramlines in the field.	Centred TG 1797 0540 (84 m by 140 m)
11923	Possible barrow on Deadman's Hill	Monument	The place name suggests there was a barrow on this hill. No trace of any barrow could be found when the wood was surveyed.	TG 129 431 (point)
12044	Flint Cottage	Building	A 17th century brick and flint cottage with moulded beams. A Neolithic polished axehead was found in the garden.	TG 155 086 (point)
12070	Mesolithic worked flints	Findspot	A Mesolithic flint core and scraper were found here in 1976.	TG 1068 4183 (point)
12080	Low Farm	Building	This early 17th century timber framed farmhouse has two storeys. The timber frame is very complete and the high level of detailing suggests the building was quite high status. It was altered in the 18th and 19th centuries and had become derelict by the mid-20th century. It has now been restored.	TG 2021 0497 (point)
12185	Undated or possibly Bronze Age ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a ring ditch, which probably represents the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs. A curving section of ditch to the north of the ring ditch may represent a contemporary feature or annex to the monument.	Centred TG 230 013 (32 m by 37 m)
12191	Roman pottery	Findspot	One piece of Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of a field at this site.	Centred TG 1492 0899 (327 m by 434 m)
12307	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Metal detecting at this site has recovered a range of metal objects including a large lump of slag, Roman metalwork and brooches and a medieval lead seal matrix. The matrix reads (S' VO* SCI : EDMUNDI : CAMERAM (I serve the chamber of St Edmund).	Centred TG 23 03 (148 m by 104 m)
12351	Possible plague pit at Cattlemen's Inn, Harford Tollgate	Monument	When Cattlemen's Inn near Harford Tollgate was demolished around 1800, 'hundreds' of human bones were found. These may have come from a plague pit.	TG 2194 0483 (point)
12375	Old Monastery Cottages and The Old Monastery, Reepham Moor	Building	A two storey brick house of about 1700. Where its name comes from is not known, but may have something to do with the raised crosses in the brickwork on the upper floor. Modernised in the 1970s, it is now divided into two dwellings.	Centred TG 1073 2322 (15 m by 23 m)
12376	The Grove Farmhouse	Building	A late 16th century farmhouse with 18th century additions, this building is of brick construction, partly pebbledashed, with a pantiled roof. The south façade has two projecting wings with a recessed bay in between, and is two storeys high with part attics. Inside the house is a moulded 16th century door frame in the dining room.	Centred TG 12 21 (122 m by 77 m)
12377	Site of Booton Old Hall	Monument	The site of Booton Old Hall, which was set out in a quadrangular shape with corner turrets. After the 18th century it was used as a barn until it burned down in 1848.	Centred TG 126 226 (81 m by 98 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
12392	Site of medieval chapel and post-medieval workhouse	Monument	This is the site of the medieval chapel of St Dunstan, founded in the early 14th century. A workhouse was built on the site in the post-medieval period.	TG 1168 3021 (point)
12451	Post-medieval icehouse	Monument	This 19th century icehouse is associated with the house known as Harford Hills. It takes the form of a brick dome and short entrance passage. It is now overgrown and full of rubbish but despite this survives in a good condition. The holes that are visible around its base are believed to be drain holes.	TG 2192 0559 (point)
12486	Site of Mockbeggar Hall	Monument	This is the site of a large hall which became known as Mockbeggar Hall after it was divided into labourers' cottages. The hall was demolished before the late 19th century. A concentration of 16th century bricks, tiles and pottery has been found at the site.	Centred TG 162 049 (73 m by 75 m)
12573	Roman coins	Findspot	Three Roman coins were found at this spot by metal detecting.	TG 23 03 (point)
12574	Early Saxon spearhead	Findspot	An Early Saxon socketed iron spearhead was found at this spot during beet hoeing in 1977.	TG 2274 0296 (point)
12575	Probable Roman settlement, Caistor St Edmund	Monument	Roman pottery fragments were recovered here when the field was first ploughed in 1977 and in 1992 further Roman pottery, tile and animal bone fragments were recorded. Since then metal detecting at the site has recovered a wide range of Roman, medieval and post-medieval metal objects. Over 50 Roman coins have been recovered and many brooches, pins and a finger ring. The number of Roman finds found here indicate this was probably an area of Roman settlement. An interesting Late Iron Age brooch and a terret indicate this occupation may have started in the Late Iron Age period. The medieval and post-medieval finds may have been casual losses. March 2009. Norfolk NMP. Mapping as part of NMP project revealed the traces of a possible enclosure and boundary ditches of probable Roman date (NHER 52267) within the area of these finds. S.Horlock (NMP), 24 March 2009.	Not displayed
12581	Possible Roman road	Monument	A thick layer of flint was observed in the side of a dyke at this spot. It is reported to extend under the lawn and may be a destroyed Roman road. It lines up with the Roman road reported in NHER 9816.	TG 2367 0380 (point)
12583	Post-medieval brickworks/kilns	Monument	The brick remains of two lime kilns have been recorded here, one of which is in a decent state of preservation. A number of corrugated iron sheds used for whiting stand to the north of these kilns, and to the east are the possible remains of a brick kiln and brickworks. The presence of a mill and vats, dating to the 18th/19th centuries, have been noted. All of these structures are visible on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map.	Centred TG 2195 0569 (219 m by 286 m)
12600	West Lodge	Building	This Jacobean T-shaped house was once used as a lodge for Costessey Park. The chequered brick building has stepped north, south and west gables with a modern extensions beyond the west gable. To the west is a range of chequered brick barns.	TG 1346 1126 (point)
12602	Pit Farm Buildings	Building	The L-shaped range of barns here date to the 17th and 18th century and feature chequered brickwork and a mix of thatched and pantiled roofing. Behind the barn complex is a free standing 18th century building, and the nearby Georgian farmhouse survives in fair condition.	Centred TG 1393 1399 (50 m by 67 m)
12603	Building at Pond Farm, village centre	Building	This small flint and brick farm building stands close to 19th century sheds and the traces of a demolished house. A blocked window in the apex of the gable bears the date 1672 or 1671 but this is presumably a reset stone as the majority of the building is 18th/19th century in date. 24 September 1987. Site visit by E. Rose (NAU).	TG 1385 1395 (point)
12604	46 The Street	Building	This nice brick cottage is a mix of 17th and 19th century architecture and features a thatched roof, chequered brickwork and mullioned windows. It survives in fine condition.	TG 1386 1395 (point)
12605	Old School	Building	This building is best described as a 'Tudor' extravaganza of red brick and dates to around 1873. The sanctus bell from the local church was once mounted on the roof here before being returned. This old school is similar in design to others in East Anglia including Moreton Hall, but has found more recent use as a joinery workshop although further conversion proposals are under consideration.	TG 1365 1398 (point)
12606	34 The Street	Building	A small 19th century cottage which incorporates earlier 16th century chequered brickwork stands here. A large walled area to the east relates to the site of the Hall. During the construction of a modern house inside this walled area foundations of garden sheds were found to the northeast. It is believed that the Hall stood outside this walled garden.	Centred TG 1349 1404 (69 m by 54 m)
12607	Church Farm	Building	Church Farm retains a 19th century farmhouse with an earlier 17th century rear wing constructed with chequered brickwork.	TG 1343 1408 (point)
12609	Site of an undated rampart and ditch	Monument	An earthen rampart and ditch were reported to exist in this location. This feature was hard to see on a site visit in 1977 and had disappeared through erosion by the time the site was revisited in 1997.	Centred TG 1374 1255 (68 m by 54 m)
12622	Neolithic flints	Findspot	Neolithic flint flakes, scrapers and other flint implements found in the 1970s.	TG 1652 0496 (point)
12629	Prehistoric worked flint flakes	Findspot	Two prehistoric worked flint flakes were found here when this field was ploughed for the first time in 1975.	TG 2281 0302 (point)
12721	18th century Bawburgh Bridge	Monument	A three arched brick and stone 18th century river bridge.	Centred TG 1560 0871 (11 m by 24 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
12727	Stinton Hall Farmhouse	Building	A 17th century and later a three storey farmhouse, the top storey being in gables that rise up from the façade, the central gable projecting as a porch tower. The west extension dates to 1888. It was reported in 2003 that a number of original fireplaces had been uncovered.	TG 1158 2555 (point)
12728	Old School	Building	An early 19th century former school built between 1840 and 1842, now a private house.	TG 1131 2722 (point)
12729	Post-medieval blacksmith's forge	Building	A 19th century single storeyed brick forge, still in use.	TG 113 273 (point)
12730	Old Bakehouse	Building	An old bakehouse, now converted, the east gable wall of which is 16th or 17th century in date. The rest of the building is 19th century, although imitating the earlier style.	TG 1138 2726 (point)
12731	Medieval or post-medieval window fragment	Findspot	A piece of stone window tracery, said to come from the church, was found in a garden opposite the Old Bakehouse in 1977.	TG 1140 2728 (point)
12732	Site of post-medieval brick kiln	Monument	The site of a brick kiln, now covered by a modern house.	Centred TG 114 263 (89 m by 64 m)
12755	Palaeolithic flint handaxe	Findspot	In 1977 a Palaeolithic flint handaxe was found in the cliff face at this location.	Centred TG 119 437 (39 m by 41 m)
12807	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch	Monument	An undated ring ditch with a circular mark at the centre is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The ring ditch is probably a Bronze Age round barrow and the central mark could be an inhumation.	Centred TG 1215 1270 (24 m by 24 m)
12808	Prehistoric flint flake	Monument	A prehistoric flint flake was found during fieldwalking carried out ahead of the construction of the Norwich Southern bypass. The ring ditch previously recorded under this number is now under NHER 53679.	Centred TG 1212 1094 (561 m by 402 m)
12809	Possible Bronze Age ring ditches	Monument	The cropmarks, soilmarks and slight earthworks of a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery, containing at least four barrows, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Grange Lane, Honingham. Another ring ditch (NHER 12808) located approximately 700 m to the northeast is likely to represent an outlier to the cemetery.	Centred TG 1158 1061 (549 m by 422 m)
12819	Site of ring ditch of possible Bronze Age date	Monument	A ring ditch visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs may represent the site of a Bronze Age round barrow. The site occupies a low-lying position on marshland in the Yare Valley, but ring ditches, barrows and other monuments of prehistoric date are known from similar positions elsewhere (for example, the barrow cemetery at Weston Longville and Morton on the Hill in the Wensum Valley, NHER 50646), and the area is notable for its other remains of prehistoric funerary monuments, the Eaton barrow cemetery NHER 9549 lying only 650 m to the north. A possible second ring ditch (NHER 52500) is evident 160 m to the northeast, although the archaeological significance of this feature is far from certain. It should also be noted that both ring ditches are only visible on aerial photographs from 1976, and therefore their identification as archaeological features is not corroborated by photographs from other years.	Centred TG 2105 0534 (24 m by 23 m)
12837	The Dog	Building	The main block of this pub is a 18th to 19th century building, but the north wing has a stepped gable and may date to the 17th century. The rear extension was built in 1854. There is a 19th century outbuilding in flint and brick with stepped gables.	Centred TG 1352 1095 (19 m by 47 m)
12840	Post-medieval ice house	Monument	An 18th or 19th century brick ice house, once under an earth mound, but now with the brickwork exposed.	TG 1155 2792 (point)
12883	Edgefield Little Wood	Monument	A medieval wood, with medieval wood boundary banks and ditches. In the early 17th century these earthworks were referred to as already 'ancient'.	Centred TG 107 341 (831 m by 660 m)
12957	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Neolithic flint tools and Roman pottery were recovered from a trench for a gas pipe. Metal detecting on the same site found Roman, medieval and post-medieval metal finds.	Centred TG 16 08 (148 m by 229 m)
13033	Undated field boundaries and road	Monument	Aerial photographs show the cropmarks of the old Holt road and field boundaries that existed before Heydon Park was laid out.	Centred TG 119 281 (1,005 m by 693 m)
13118	Crabgate Farm Stables	Building	A mid 17th to early 18th century single storey timber framed stable with brick infill, partially rebuilt in the 19th century. Inside are many original beams and features. Stables of this period which retain contemporary fixtures are rare, and this example, despite alteration, is a significant survival.	TG 0982 2748 (point)
13119	Palm Farmhouse, Front Road	Building	An early to mid-17th century two storey timber framed house with brick gables. It had separate chimney stacks for a north kitchen and a south drawing room, with an unheated space between them. The building was given a new façade and porch in the 19th century and has been altered several times since then. All the windows are 20th century.	TG 0938 2806 (point)
13163	Possible prehistoric settlement, plateau of Ringland Hills	Monument	The bottom of a gravel pit located here showed a prehistoric floor surface. On top of this surface was a scatter of flint tools including flakes, scrapers, cones and planes as well as a Neolithic axe made from Lincolnshire flint and a sherd of pottery of a similar date. Southwest of the pit a collection of circular hollows were identified and although they showed no clear occupation evidence they did contain more flint pieces as well as charcoal. It certainly seems like some sort of prehistoric activity was centred here, perhaps occupation or lithic production.	Centred TG 137 124 (119 m by 131 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
13213	Multi-period finds	Findspot	In 1978 several Neolithic flint artefacts were found as stray finds, while metal detecting in 2008 and 2016 recovered prehistoric flint flakes; Roman pottery sherds and roof tile fragments; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval jettons and Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman hair pin, finger ring, pair of tweezers and possible upholstery nails; a Late Saxon to post-medieval lead weight; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval ampulla, brooch, mount or binding strip from casket and a brooch or clasp manufactured from a large size English jetton; medieval/post-medieval lead weights, a book clasp and copper alloy vessel fragments and a post-medieval box or casket hinge plate, silver cufflink and a toy cannon.	Centred TG 14 05 (503 m by 579 m)
13214	Neolithic flints	Findspot	Neolithic flint implements found in 1977.	Centred TG 1688 0555 (32 m by 109 m)
13216	Neolithic flints	Findspot	A scatter of Neolithic flint implements found in 1977.	Centred TG 165 051 (93 m by 85 m)
13220	Neolithic worked flints	Findspot	A concentration of Neolithic worked flints were recorded on the ploughed surface in 1977. The exact types of flints and the nature of their discovery are unclear.	TG 2156 0514 (point)
13222	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Metal detecting and fieldwalking on this site has recovered a range of objects including Roman pottery and tile fragments, a piece of a Roman millstone, an Early or Middle Saxon mount, a Late Saxon strap end, and a post-medieval coin, brooch and figurine.	Centred TG 22 03 (184 m by 89 m)
13245	Swainsthorpe Hall	Building	Swainsthorpe Hall was originally built in 1570, and although it was partially burnt down and rebuilt, the southeast corner is thought to be original. The main part of the house to the east is 17th century, though the south façade has been reconstructed at least twice, and the presence façade dates to around 1800. Inside is a fireplace dated to 1654, with arms of the Merchant Adventurers, and is thought to be a unique example of an all-plaster fireplace, reaching as high as the ceiling.	Centred TG 229 007 (83 m by 85 m)
13246	The Rookery	Building	The Rookery is a large timber-framed house, the west crosswing of which may be older than the remainder, which appears to be 17th century in origin. The west wing was added in the late 17th century, and there are 18th century and late alterations to the whole house. The associated timber-framed barn dated to the 17th century.	Centred TG 2177 0024 (100 m by 92 m)
13412	Prehistoric flints and post-medieval medallion	Findspot	A prehistoric flint scatter including cores, flakes, scrapers and a hammerstone and post-medieval medallion commemorating the death of Charles II were found at a plant nursery.	Centred TG 164 077 (119 m by 61 m)
13413	Neolithic flints	Findspot	A scatter of Neolithic flints including cores and scrapers found in 1977.	Centred TG 1599 0639 (266 m by 219 m)
13414	Neolithic flints and Roman brooch	Findspot	Neolithic flint implements found in 1977 and a Roman brooch found by metal detecting in 1987.	Centred TG 16 06 (61 m by 288 m)
13415	Neolithic worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic flint cores, scrapers, flakes and blades have been found on the surface of the field.	Centred TG 1341 1236 (226 m by 155 m)
13416	Post-medieval tannery	Monument	This is the site of a post-medieval tannery, with the remains of tanning pits, and medieval pottery has been found. The site is marked as a mill on Faden's map of 1797.	Centred TG 0976 3150 (189 m by 97 m)
13419	Mesolithic and Neolithic flints and Roman to post-medieval pottery	Findspot	In 1977 a number of Neolithic flint flakes were found in this area. A systematic fieldwalking survey undertaken in 1993 recovered undatable prehistoric, Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints; Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and a lava quern fragment.	Centred TG 2277 0213 (129 m by 313 m)
13571	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)	Monument	This line opened in 1844 as the Norwich and Yarmouth Railway, but from 1845 was the Norwich and Brandon Railway before the combined line became the Norfolk Railway, later the Eastern Counties, and then part of the Great Eastern. It is still in use today and runs from Yarmouth Vauxhall through Norwich Thorpe, Wymondham, Attleborough, and Snetterton before ending in Brandon. A disastrous and early accident on this line took place by the river bridge at Whitlingham station. The railway line is important because it had Cook and Wheatstone telegraph from its opening and was thus the first block system in Britain. Additionally, the Trowse swing bridge was one of the first in the world and was reconstructed in 1905 before being rebuilt in 1987 as the first overhead-electric swing bridge.	
13578	Eastern Union Railway Norwich Extension (Norwich to Diss)	Monument	The Norwich to London via Diss railway line was considered of crucial importance to Norwich during the 19th century, when despite lines being built across the country, Norwich risked remaining unconnected to the capital. A connection via Cambridge was opened in 1845, but in 1849 a direct route through Diss and Ipswich was opened under the name Eastern Union Railway. The construction of this line involved the erection of an iron bridge across the road in Diss, as well as a multi-arched viaduct at Harford Bridges. Communities along the line such as Mellis, Tivetshall, Fornsett, Flordon and Swainsthorpe were all served by their own stations, and the line originally terminated at the Norwich Victoria station, a building adapted from its forerunner the New Adelphi Theatre. The constituent railway companies and their lines were amalgamated into Greater Eastern Railway in 1862. As a result, Norwich Victoria was closed in 1916 and the trains diverted into Thorpe Station. The post-war period of nationalisation also saw the closure in 1966 of a number of the small stations, including Flordon, Fornsett, Tivetshall, Burston, Mellis and Finningham. In the 1980s the closure of the British Rail coal depot at Queen's Road, Norwich also saw the final closure of the now defunct Victoria Station, the site of which is now occupied by Sainsburys.	Centred TM 18366 93587 (11,743 m by 28,790 m)
13581	Route of Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway (Great Yarmouth to Sutton Bridge)	Monument	The Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway link between Great Yarmouth and Sutton Bridge was opened in sections. The section between King's Lynn and Sutton Bridge had stations at South Lynn, Clenchwarton and Terrington and Walpole, and was opened by the Lynn & Sutton Bridge Railway in 1864. The section between King's Lynn and Great Yarmouth had twenty-two intermediate stations and opened under the Yarmouth & North Norfolk Railway from 1877 to 1881, the Lynn & Fakenham Railway between 1879 and 1882, and by the Eastern & Midlands in 1883. The whole system was closed on 2 March 1959, although some sections survive as paths. A number of stations, signal boxes, goods sheds and concrete mileposts remain.	Centred TG 01604 19784 (102,637 m by 27,551 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
13584	Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway (Norwich to Cromer via Holt), North Norfolk Railway	Monument	This is the route of a 19th century railway from Norwich to Cromer via Holt. The section from Norwich to Melton Constable opened in 1882, with the extension to Holt opened in 1884 and the continuation to Cromer opened in 1887. All but the Cromer to Sheringham section (which is now part of the Bittern Line) closed to trains in 1964. The stretch between Sheringham and Weybourne reopened as the North Norfolk Railway in the 1970s, with the Weybourne to Holt section added during the 1980s. The Norwich to Reepham section is now part of the Marriott's Way, a footpath and cycle track. 19th century stations, signal boxes, bridges and embankments survive in a number of locations. In 2009 the station at Whitwell (Reepham) reopened.	Not displayed
13587	Route of East Norfolk Railway, Aylsham Branch, including Bure Valley Railway	Monument	This line linked Wroxham to County School, through Aylsham. It opened from Wroxham to Buxton in 1878, to Aylsham in 1879, Reepham 1881, and Broom Green in 1882. It was closed in 1952, with concrete trains running along part of the line until the 1970s. The route passed from Wroxham (where it had a junction with NHER 13586) to Coltishall, then Buxton with Lamas, Aylsham, Cawston, Reepham, Foulsham and Broom Green (junction with NHER 13588). The track was later extended to continue along the Fakenham line to County School. A number of stations and railway buildings are thought to survive at Buxton with Lamas, Cawston, Coltishall, and Foulsham, as well as a bridge over the Bure. Part of the line from Wroxham to Aylsham has now been relaid as a narrow gauge railway (Bure Valley Railway), and beyond Aylsham the line serves as an extension to the Marriott's Way footpath.	Centred TG 14271 22756 (32,103 m by 7,553 m)
13625	World War One airfield	Monument	This is the site of Saxthorpe airfield, which was used during World War One as a landing strip.	Centred TG 118 317 (434 m by 399 m)
13707	Site of post-medieval kiln	Monument	The site of a post-medieval kiln, marked on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map. When visited in 1978, nothing remained.	TG 1208 2254 (point)
13760	Old School	Building	A 19th century Gothic style schoolhouse, of red brick with a bellcote, finials and ornamental ridge tiles. The building has now been converted to residential use, and has a large added dormer window.	TG 1301 1683 (point)
13761	Morton Lodge	Building	A Gothic or Tudor style red brick lodge that was built around 1860. It has tall ornate chimneys, a pinnacled turret and a slate roof.	TG 1275 1674 (point)
13762	Street Farm	Building	A post-medieval farm. The farmhouse was built during the 17th century and features stepped gables and chequered brickwork. To the northwest is an outbuilding that also has chequered brickwork and stepped gables. Both were altered during the 19th century.	TG 1238 1700 (point)
13763	North Lodges to Weston House (Weston Gate)	Building	Two identical early 19th century lodges that are linked by railings, piers and gates. They are built of yellow brick with limestone and stucco dressings, rounded windows, pedimented gables and a slate roof.	Centred TG 1194 1736 (30 m by 24 m)
13764	Post-medieval water cistern in churchyard of St Margaret's Church	Building	A water cistern that may date to the 17th or 18th century. Water was pumped to the cistern from the River Wensum and then on to Home Farm (NHER 35946) and a folly tower (NHER 45329). At present only the upper brick section is visible, with the rest of the brick chamber concealed beneath a mound of earth.	TG 1263 1586 (point)
13766	Church Farm	Building	A large 17th century brick house which is dated 1666 on one of the ornate gables, although a large portion of the house dates from the late 18th century. The nearby barn is probably also 17th century, and both the barn and the house have carpenter's numbers carved into the timber beams.	Centred TG 1247 1875 (42 m by 57 m)
13767	Manor Farm	Building	This long timber-framed barn dates to the 17th century but has later brickwork. The majority of the fabric is weatherboarding and the roof is thatched. It now lies derelict, surrounded by disused buildings, and was proposed for demolition in 1979.	Centred TG 1351 1393 (16 m by 24 m)
13770	The Square	Building	This former 16th and 17th century timber framed farmhouse has been subdivided into different houses. The building has an L-shaped plan. The east wing dates to the 16th century. It was originally an open hall. The first floor was inserted in the 18th century. The south wing was built in the 17th century.	TG 1304 0916 (point)
13847	Neolithic flint artefacts	Findspot	In 1978 a number of Neolithic flint artefacts were discovered at this location. They included a hammerstone and a scraper.	TG 1316 0812 (point)
13954	Site of post-medieval windmill	Monument	A post-medieval windmill is recorded as standing here according to 18th/19th century maps. Apparently it was last used in 1857 and demolished in 1859.	TG 1316 1402 (point)
13972	Neolithic worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic worked flints including flakes, blades, a core and a scraper were found on a ploughed and drilled field.	TG 1418 0912 (point)
13973	Neolithic worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic worked flints comprising flakes, a core and a scraper were found.	TG 144 093 (point)
13974	Neolithic flint scraper	Findspot	In 1978 a Neolithic flint scraper was recovered from this location.	TG 1352 0778 (point)
13975	Neolithic flint flakes and hammerstone	Findspot	In 1978 Neolithic flint flakes and a Neolithic flint hammerstone were found at this location.	TG 1357 0838 (point)
13976	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints including flakes, blades and a core were found.	Centred TG 128 084 (118 m by 121 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
13977	Neolithic flint artefacts and possible Neolithic burnt mound	Findspot	In 1978 Neolithic flint flakes, cores and borers and Neolithic burnt flints were found at this location. The burnt flints may indicate the location of a burnt mound.	Centred TG 1351 0799 (88 m by 104 m)
13982	Neolithic flint flakes	Findspot	Seven Neolithic flint flakes were found on the surface of the field. This is probably part of NHER 13415.	TG 1337 1224 (point)
13983	Neolithic worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic flint flakes, scrapers and a piece of a core were found on the surface of the field.	TG 1310 1231 (point)
13984	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	Five prehistoric flint flakes were found on the surface of the field.	TG 1320 1231 (point)
13985	Neolithic worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic flint blades, flakes and cores were found on the surface of the field.	TG 1293 1244 (point)
13988	Roman coin	Findspot	In 1978 a worn Roman coin dating to the third century was recovered. However, the location of this find is disputed, and it could originate from Lakenham rather than Eaton.	TG 21 05 (point)
13989	Neolithic worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic flint flakes, cores, hammerstones, blades and scrapers were found.	Centred TG 2151 0518 (114 m by 90 m)
13991	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1978 and 1986, in advance of the Norwich Southern Bypass, recovered prehistoric worked flints; Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery; Roman coins; a Roman pin and an Early Saxon small-long brooch. Metal detecting between 1986 and 2013 also recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins as well as a Middle Saxon disc brooch, part of a medieval seal matrix and a medieval/post-medieval spoon fragment.	Centred TG 21 04 (375 m by 519 m)
13992	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A Palaeolithic flint handaxe and a Neolithic flint blade were found here during fieldwalking in 1978. Later metal detecting recovered a Roman 1st century AD dolphin type brooch and eight Roman coins.	TG 21 04 (point)
13993	Neolithic worked flints and post-medieval buckles	Findspot	Two Neolithic flint flakes and a flint borer were found in 1978. Metal detecting recovered two 16th century buckles.	TG 21 04 (point)
14026	Neolithic flint pick, from 'Rectory Field'	Findspot	A Neolithic flint pick was recovered from this location at an unspecified date.	Centred TG 134 141 (60 m by 78 m)
14097	Prehistoric flint flakes and post-medieval pottery	Findspot	In 1977 two prehistoric flint flakes and fragments of post-medieval pottery were found.	Centred TG 1689 0679 (116 m by 278 m)
14129	Barn at Church Farm	Building	This 17th century timber-framed barn has arched braces supporting tie beams. There is a 19th century clay lump extension.	Centred TG 2169 0105 (50 m by 40 m)
14201	Post-medieval Italian carving	Findspot	A 19th century Italian carving in the Romanesque style was noted east of Hethersett Hall in 1978.	TG 1588 0456 (point)
14202	Hollow way of medieval road	Monument	A hollow way marking the course of the former Norwich Road. Earthwork ditches are visible on aerial photographs, and a track is marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map.	Centred TG 1611 0497 (237 m by 164 m)
14203	The Manor House and Manor House Cottage, Canns Lane	Building	A late 16th and early 17th century manor house, built in two phases. The earlier, 16th century phase, is of a single bay with an attic storey, an original wooden window and a polygonal buttress. The later 17th century phase has early 17th century windows. The manor house has now been divided into two dwellings.	Centred TG 1545 0489 (15 m by 22 m)
14209	Cantley House	Building	The house has a timber framed crosswing dating to about 1600, with much of the timber frame now replaced in brick. The main block of the house dates from the 17th century, and the interior of the house contains elaborately carved timbers with ovolo mouldings and other decorative details.	TG 1805 0439 (point)
14211	North House and The Farmhouse	Building	This T-shaped two storey painted brick house was built in two stages. The rear wing (known as North House) is thought to date to the 18th century. The main block (The Farmhouse) was built in 1829. The red brick barns date to 1828. This was the estate farm for Cringleford Hall.	Centred TG 1926 0497 (65 m by 66 m)
14212	Paddock Farm	Building	An early 17th century brick farmhouse with 18th century alterations. The farmhouse is surrounded by a complex of barns and other farm buildings including two 17th century brick barns, one of which is an aisled barn, and an 18th century brick barn. In the grounds of the farmhouse are various examples of imported Roman statuary, including part of a Roman marble sarcophagus, a column base and an inscription that could be part of a funeral stele.	TG 1930 0159 (point)
14213	Old Rectory Barn and Rectory Cottage	Building	An early 18th century brick barn and stables with an attached 19th century coachman's cottage. The barn has shaped gables and is dated 1731 with clamp irons.	TG 1966 0067 (point)
14240	Cropmarks of possible medieval enclosures and hollow ways	Monument	The earthworks, cropmarks and soilmarks of medieval and post-medieval trackways, enclosures and boundaries are visible on aerial photographs within the former parkland around Stoke Hall (NHER 9766). A probable Roman road (NHER 53347) may form the earliest component of this site, later becoming a medieval to post-medieval trackway through the park. Many of these features would appear to form part of an agricultural landscape that pre-dates the mid-nineteenth century establishment of parkland around the hall. Although the possibility of an Elizabethan precursor to the hall raises some interpretational issues with regards to the date and function of the features.	Centred TG 2421 0064 (1292 m by 1241 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
14241	Cropmarks of post-medieval park and woodland boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of former post-medieval park and woodland boundaries are visible on aerial photographs, but were not mapped. An excavation here in 1993 revealed only late post-medieval finds.	Centred TG 226 016 (528 m by 444 m)
14270	Possible post-medieval building, prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval finds	Monument	Fieldwalking recovered prehistoric flints flakes and cores, some slag, a fragment of blue glass, an unidentified iron object and 18th and 19th century pottery, brick and tile fragments. This may be the site of a post-medieval building.	Centred TG 130 097 (119 m by 147 m)
14273	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking and metal detecting in advance of the Norwich Southern Bypass recovered a scatter of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age worked flints, an undated metal figurine and undated glass fragments. Pieces of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery were also found.	Centred TG 19 04 (437 m by 192 m)
14274	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking and metal detecting on the line of Norwich Southern Bypass recovered prehistoric worked flints, Roman coins, an Early Saxon brooch, a Late Saxon paffrath (ladle) handle, a medieval seal and medieval coins. Medieval and post-medieval fragments of pottery were also found.	Centred TG 19 04 (208 m by 224 m)
14275	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking and metal detecting on the line of the Norwich Southern Bypass recovered prehistoric worked flints, two 14th century strap ends and a post-medieval pipe clay figurine of an infant in a shell surround. Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments were also recorded. Metal detecting in 2012 recovered Roman coins and a post-medieval token, a Roman steelyard weight and a post-medieval lead cloth seal.	Centred TG 19 04 (343 m by 649 m)
14276	Prehistoric worked flints and post-medieval pottery	Findspot	Fieldwalking on the line of the Norwich Southern Bypass recovered two prehistoric flint tools and five pieces of 17th century pottery.	Centred TG 2002 0408 (45 m by 31 m)
14277	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking on the line of the Norwich Southern Bypass recovered a prehistoric flint tool, a prehistoric burnt flint and pieces of medieval and post-medieval pottery. A post-medieval pipe or piece of pottery was also recorded.	TG 2030 0398 (point)
14278	Prehistoric worked flints and post-medieval pot	Findspot	Fieldwalking on the line of the Norwich southern bypass recovered prehistoric flakes, Neolithic scrapers, a Neolithic blade core, a Neolithic polished flint axehead and pieces of post-medieval pottery.	Centred TG 2054 0380 (125 m by 126 m)
14279	Concentration of prehistoric burnt flints	Monument	Fieldwalking on the line of the Norwich southern bypass recovered a concentration of prehistoric burnt flints, four prehistoric flint tools, undated metal working waste and ore and pieces of post-medieval pottery and glass.	Centred TG 2076 0368 (153 m by 119 m)
14284	Roman pottery	Findspot	A fragment of early Roman pottery was found on the surface of the field.	TG 1460 1027 (point)
14308	Palaeolithic flint handaxe and Neolithic and undatable prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking here in 1978 and 1984 recovered a Palaeolithic flint handaxe, a Neolithic flint borer and a number of undatable prehistoric flint flakes and blades.	Centred TG 1317 1255 (92 m by 83 m)
14309	Prehistoric flint blade	Findspot	A prehistoric flint blade was retrieved from the ground surface here in 1978.	TG 1281 1356 (point)
14400	Cropmarks of probably recent agricultural origin	Monument	Rectilinear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs are probably of recent agricultural origin. They have previously been interpreted as relating to World War Two anti-landing trenches.	Centred TG 141 085 (378 m by 198 m)
14404	Medieval moat	Monument	The earthworks and cropmarks of a medieval moat and associated boundaries and drains are visible on aerial photographs of the valley floor of the River Wensum.	Centred TG 1318 1597 (270 m by 375 m)
14531	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	In 1978 a concentration of prehistoric flint flakes were collected from the ground surface at this location. The number of objects may suggest that flint working was carried out on this site.	TG 1399 0745 (point)
14532	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint tools	Findspot	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint tools including cores, scrapers, flakes and a possible pick were found on the surface of this field.	Centred TG 1419 0781 (141 m by 152 m)
14533	Neolithic flints	Findspot	Neolithic flints, including a pick and a hammerstone, found in 1978.	Centred TG 1496 0640 (74 m by 80 m)
14534	Neolithic and Bronze Age flint artefacts	Findspot	In 1978 a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age flint artefacts were found at this site. They included flakes and cores.	TG 140 091 (point)
14536	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	A prehistoric retouched flint flake was found under a hedge in 1977.	TG 2026 0504 (point)
14611	Dunston Manor	Building	Dunston Manor dates to the around 1710 and is of chequered brick. This two storey building has large windows with wooden crosses and a stable range to the north, and a contemporary cottage with shaped gable to the west.	Centred TG 2253 0257 (22 m by 35 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
14612	Dairy or Common Farm Barns	Building	The main barn dates to around 1740 and is a very grand building. The adjacent barn is of similar date and is part brick and part timber-framed, and was reduced in the 19th century. The third building is of clay lump with wattle and daub and dates to the 19th century.	Centred TG 2253 0249 (14 m by 35 m)
14613	The End House	Building	The End House is a timber-framed house of three cells and two storeys on cross-passage plan. It has a clay or timber chimneystack in a framed bay, and appears to date to the late 16th century. The east gable chimneystack was added in the 18th century, and it was converted to a farm building in the 19th century before being converted back to a house in the 20th century.	TG 2254 0244 (point)
14665	Dog Inn, Norwich Road	Building	The Dog Inn is a public house built around 1690, of red brick with a roof of black glazed pantiles. This two storey building is T-shaped.	TG 2007 0247 (point)
14708	Multi period pottery and metal finds	Monument	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered prehistoric pot boilers, a medieval pottery fragment, and post-medieval pottery debris from muckspreading. Metal detecting in 1999 recovered a Roman coin, two medieval buckles and two medieval jettons.	Centred TG 13 22 (239 m by 198 m)
14868	Undated human skull	Findspot	Half of an undated human skull was found protruding from soil in a wood by a metal detectorist in 1979.	TG 2049 0459 (point)
15026	Neolithic worked flints	Findspot	Three concentrations of Neolithic worked flints and two pieces of Roman pottery have been recovered from the surface of this field. The flints included blades, scrapers, cores, picks and an axe.	Centred TG 1408 1213 (395 m by 144 m)
15029	Medieval coin find	Findspot	A coin of Henry VII was found in a garden in 1979.	TG 1025 2316 (point)
15030	Roman pottery finds	Findspot	Four pieces of Roman pottery were found on the surface at an unknown date.	TG 1107 4314 (point)
15031	Roman coin	Findspot	A Roman coin of Claudius was found on the surface of a ploughed field in 1979.	TG 1280 4272 (point)
15081	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	In 1979 a single prehistoric flint flake was recovered from the grounds of the golf course.	TG 2084 0538 (point)
15108	Weybourne Mill	Building	A mid-19th century five storey tower windmill, last used in 1916. It was converted to a house in about 1920 and restored in 1968/9 when the cap and sails were replaced. The attached granary was raised and converted to residential use in about 1920. It was originally two window bays wide but had a third bay added during the conversion. The mill was again fully restored in 1997-8.	TG 1156 4312 (point)
15109	Old Watermill House and Mill	Building	A probably 19th century water mill, the earliest mention of which is made in 1836. It was originally driven by a water wheel, which was replaced or re-hung, probably in 1855. This arrangement was updated by a turbine that was in use until the mill closed in 1929 and was still in place in 1984. The attached mill house has been converted to private use and it may be that the mill itself has by now gone the same way.	TG 1098 4341 (point)
15184	Prehistoric flint tools and medieval pottery sherd	Findspot	Fieldwalking here in 1979 and 1983 recovered several prehistoric flint pieces, with the finest example taking the form of a polished axe. A solitary medieval pottery sherd was also recorded.	TG 1338 1383 (point)
15238	Site of post-medieval workhouse	Monument	A workhouse was marked here on Faden's map of 1797. Nothing now remains.	Centred TG 1306 2181 (72 m by 89 m)
15240	Site of windmill	Monument	This is the site of a windmill shown on Faden's map of 1797, which was in use until the late 19th century.	Centred TG 111 302 (67 m by 86 m)
15395	Site of post-medieval tower mill	Monument	This windmill is shown on Faden's map of Norfolk made in 1797. The tower mill was insured in 1779 but it is unclear when it was built. It worked in conjunction with water mill (NHER 9276). It was dismantled in 1829.	Centred TG 140 093 (108 m by 99 m)
15460	Neolithic flint find	Findspot	A Neolithic flint flake with slight retouch was found in a field in 1979.	Centred TG 108 164 (447 m by 302 m)
15463	Roman to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1980 and 2015 recovered a Roman and a medieval/post-medieval pottery sherd; a Roman blue glass intaglio of a running deer; Roman and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval tokens and undatable and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include undatable casting waste; Roman brooches, a bell, disc, strap fitting, strap-end, copper alloy vessel fragment and a copper alloy ingot; a Roman/Early Saxon strap-end; an Early/Middle Saxon buckle; a Late Saxon brooch; Late Saxon to post-medieval spindle whorl; medieval buckles, strap-ends and a spur fragment; medieval/post-medieval weights, a Jew's harp and a coin weight and post-medieval buckles, a Dutch coin weight and a finger ring.	Centred TG 23 03 (96 m by 43 m)
15551	Site of post-medieval brick kiln	Monument	This is the site of a post-medieval brick kiln, marked on Faden's map of 1797.	Centred TG 194 033 (77 m by 95 m)
15552	Site of post-medieval smock mill	Monument	This is the site of a post-medieval smock mill shown on Faden's map of 1797. The mill was last used in 1908 and was struck by lightning in 1910.	Centred TG 192 012 (61 m by 63 m)
15604	Roman pottery find and site of post-medieval kiln	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered the base of a Roman pottery vessel. A kiln is marked in the area on a map of 1826.	TG 1250 4082 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
15605	Roman coin and pottery finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered a Roman coin and pieces of pottery.	TG 1250 4244 (point)
15606	Roman pottery find	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered a piece of Roman samian ware pottery.	TG 1146 4077 (point)
15764	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch and multi-period finds	Monument	Cropmarks of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch can be seen on aerial photographs. A second ring on the photographs may be formed by mushrooms. Metal detecting and fieldwalking recovered prehistoric worked flints, a Roman brooch, a Roman weight, and part of a Roman handle. The flints included Neolithic cores and flakes that may indicate this was a flint working site.	Centred TG 14 09 (352 m by 353 m)
15769	Site of undated trapezoidal enclosure	Monument	A trapezoidal enclosure of unknown date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It lies in an area of known prehistoric activity; a substantial double concentric ring ditch (NHER 9582) and an associated D-shaped enclosure (NHER 9583) lie only 100 m to its northeast. However, later activity, including evidence of possible settlement in the Iron Age to Roman and late Saxon to post-medieval periods is also recorded in the area, not least in the multi-phase boundary ditches which overlie and surround the site (NHER 53475). At least one of these ditches is conjoined to the enclosure, while others share its orientation and alignment. This orientation is also shared by boundaries of probable late Saxon to post-medieval date recorded approximately 150 m to the south (NHER 52326), and thus while an earlier date cannot be ruled out, a post-Roman date for the enclosure is perhaps more likely. Its function, however, remains uncertain.	Centred TG 2315 0521 (60 m by 72 m)
15791	Roman coin	Findspot	A Roman coin of Vespasian minted in Rome in AD 71 was found by metal detecting at this spot.	TG 22 03 (point)
15803	Post-medieval witch bottles	Findspot	Two post-medieval stoneware jars containing pins and rodent bones were found under a hearth and doorstep in 1964. They were intended to ward off evil spirits.	TG 1137 2744 (point)
15819	World War Two trenches, Foxhill	Monument	World War Two trenches are visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1946.	Centred TG 1164 4282 (78 m by 53 m)
15898	Neolithic axehead and Roman pottery	Findspot	A small Neolithic flint axe or pick, three fragments of Roman pottery and a Spanish Roman amphora handle were found on the surface of this field.	Centred TG 1262 1069 (143 m by 141 m)
15925	Site of post-medieval windmills on Mill Hill	Monument	The site of a pair of windmills, marked on an early 19th century map.	TG 1027 2323 (point)
15998	Prehistoric worked flints and Roman pot	Findspot	Prehistoric worked flints including blades, a core, scraper and hammerstone, and pieces of Roman pottery were found on the surface of this field.	TG 2179 0495 (point)
16062	Two possible Bronze Age ring ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of two ring ditches, probably representing the remains of Bronze Age round barrows or mortuary enclosures, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of the Harford Park and Ride site.	Centred TG 2177 0417 (138 m by 78 m)
16103	Neolithic flint pick-point	Findspot	In 1979 a Neolithic flint pick-point was recovered from this site.	TG 234 022 (point)
16220	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	A scatter of prehistoric flint flakes, including one notched piece, were found on the surface of this field.	Centred TG 1611 0787 (122 m by 57 m)
16221	Prehistoric flint tools and Roman pottery	Findspot	Fieldwalking on this site has recovered large numbers of flint tools including flakes, blades, scrapers and cores and one fragment of Roman pottery.	Centred TG 1630 0786 (122 m by 49 m)
16222	Bronze Age knife	Findspot	A Bronze Age plano-convex flint knife was found on the surface of this field.	TG 2038 0398 (point)
16226	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	A concentration of prehistoric flint flakes was found on the surface of this field. A pipe clay model of a bird and two pieces of undated pottery may also have been found here.	TG 2023 0380 (point)
16227	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	A concentration of prehistoric flint flakes was found on the surface of this field. A pipe clay model of a bird and two pieces of undated pottery may also have been found here.	TG 2023 0396 (point)
16228	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	A concentration of prehistoric flint flakes was found on the surface of this field. A pipe clay model of a bird and two pieces of undated pottery may also have been found here.	TG 2039 0414 (point)
16229	Multi-period objects, coins and pottery sherds	Findspot	Investigations of this site during the period 1978-92 recovered a wide variety of objects. Finds included prehistoric flints, three Bronze Age copper alloy socketed axeheads, a Roman coin, a Middle Saxon coin and a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe and spur. Sherds of Beaker, Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery were also retrieved.	Not displayed
16230	Multi-period objects, coins and pottery sherds	Findspot	Investigations in this area during 1978-92 recovered a wide variety of objects. Finds included prehistoric flints, a Roman patera and a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe. Sherds of prehistoric, Iron Age and post-medieval pottery were also retrieved. Metal detecting in 2010 recovered medieval and post-medieval metal objects.	Centred TG 19 05 (258 m by 407 m)
16301	Multi-period coins	Findspot	Iron Age, Roman and medieval coins, found by metal detecting.	Not displayed
16307	Neolithic to Bronze Age adze and 16th century buckle	Findspot	A Neolithic to Bronze Age flint adze was found on the surface of this ploughed field. Metal detecting recovered a circular 16th century copper alloy buckle.	Centred TG 20 04 (50 m by 50 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
16308	Undated pit, Neolithic to Bronze Age scraper, flakes and Roman coin	Monument	A Neolithic to Bronze Age pointed scraper was found on the surface of this field. Fieldwalking and metal detecting in advance of the Norwich southern bypass found two Bronze Age flint flakes, a Roman coin and an undated pit with burnt material.	Centred TG 1330 1104 (371 m by 205 m)
16309	Prehistoric field system and pits	Monument	Prehistoric flint flakes were found here on the surface of the field. Fieldwalking in advance of the Norwich southern bypass found more worked flints. A watching brief recovered evidence of prehistoric pits filled with burnt material. An evaluation in advance of the development of a new Village Hall found a prehistoric field system separated by ditches containing burnt material.	Centred TG 1439 1092 (745 m by 260 m)
16389	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flints and Early Saxon and medieval pottery sherds	Findspot	Fieldwalking here between 1980 and 1983 recovered a sizable assemblage of Early Neolithic (or possibly Mesolithic) worked flints, including blades, cores, scrapers and a number of other implements. Potentially Early Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were also found.	Centred TG 1194 1176 (100 m by 160 m)
16390	Probable Early Neolithic flint-working site and multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking at this site recovered a large number of worked flints, the majority of which were described as being "very early Neolithic with strong Mesolithic traits". These flints were present in two distinct concentrations (one originally recorded as NHER 16391) and included flake and blade cores, many flakes and blades, scrapers and various retouched flake and blade implements. Although the flint assemblage lacked any particularly diagnostic pieces, several sherds of probable Early Neolithic bowl were also recovered, suggesting that at least a significant proportion of the flint was of this date. A small number of later finds were also recovered, including a sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, a Roman brooch and a possible medieval thimble.	Centred TG 1216 1211 (177 m by 225 m)
16430	Prehistoric pot boilers	Findspot	Prehistoric pot boilers found in 1980.	TG 1580 0636 (point)
16442	Prehistoric flint scraper	Findspot	In 1980 a prehistoric flint scraper was discovered.	TG 1551 0707 (point)
16443	Two undated ditches	Monument	In 1980 two undated ditches were seen in the side of a pipe trench.	TG 1550 0692 (point)
16454	Prehistoric flint scraper	Findspot	When this site was stripped of topsoil before a pipeline was dug across it a retouched flint scraper was recovered.	TG 1573 0786 (point)
16685	Site of lime kilns and tramway	Monument	This is the site of lime kilns that were in use during the 1930s and 1940s. A tramway was associated with the lime kilns, and a tipping wagon survives as a drinking trough.	Centred TG 182 049 (229 m by 88 m)
16692	Possible site of a post-medieval lime kiln	Monument	The remains of a post-medieval lime kiln were reported here in 1960. However, a search for it in 1976 was unsuccessful. An 1836 map does show a 'Limekiln Wood' nearby, and perhaps this explains the erroneous identification of a kiln site here.	Centred TG 138 142 (101 m by 101 m)
16697	Site of post-medieval lime kiln	Monument	This is the site of a lime kiln, which is known to have been active between 1836 to around 1880. The site is now built over.	TG 2354 0142 (point)
16754	Medieval pottery from Hethersett Middle School	Findspot	A fragment of medieval pottery found in the playground in 1980.	TG 1566 0497 (point)
16755	Neolithic flint find	Findspot	In 1980, a reworked broken polished flint axe was found on the surface of a ploughed field.	TG 1208 2283 (point)
16756	Roman coin	Findspot	Copper alloy Roman coin of Postumus found on surface of a field.	TG 1256 3820 (point)
16978	Pillbox	Monument	A pillbox, from World War Two.	TG 1146 3048 (point)
17035	Prehistoric flake and Roman pottery	Findspot	In 1980 a fieldwalker found a prehistoric flint flake and a piece of Roman pottery.	Centred TG 1591 0745 (147 m by 73 m)
17036	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking and metal detecting have led to the discovery of multi-period finds. The artefacts include prehistoric flint objects, part of a Bronze Age socketed axehead, Roman and medieval pottery, undated metal working debris and a post-medieval lead weight.	Centred TG 16 07 (200 m by 187 m)
17037	Roman pottery	Findspot	A fragment of Roman pottery rim was found on the surface of this field. It may be confused with NHER 15026.	TG 1402 1188 (point)
17038	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A fieldwalker has found prehistoric flint flakes and medieval and post-medieval pottery.	TG 1212 1073 (point)
17039	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	Part of a Neolithic polished flint axehead was found on the surface of a chalk pit.	TG 215 048 (point)
17056	Undated linear and rectilinear features and ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of an enclosure, associated ditches and a trackway of possible Roman or medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Primrose Farm, Swainsthorpe. This enclosure is cut by the mid-nineteenth century Norwich to Diss Railway line (NHER 13578) and would also appear to pre-date the boundaries and enclosures depicted on the Swainsthorpe Tithe map, undated, but also mid-nineteenth, suggesting that these are likely to be pre-post-medieval in date.	Centred TG 217 007 (120 m by 121 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
17138	Easton Lodge	Building	This Georgian flint and brick building with Victorian wings formerly had a classical pediment. The wings were added after 1776. Older sources suggest this was built around an earlier building but no traces can be seen of this earlier structure.	TG 1410 1170 (point)
17156	Post-medieval building (site of)	Monument	A large building, made of flint and mortar, was excavated in 1981 by members of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit. Late 19th and 20th century pottery was found around the building, but its exact date and purpose is unknown.	TG 1017 3143 (point)
17163	Multi-period finds, undated mounds and suggested World War Two firing range	Monument	Two undated mounds are recorded and objects of prehistoric to World War Two date have been collected. The artefacts include prehistoric and Neolithic worked flints, prehistoric, Early Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery and World War Two ammunition fragments. The ammunition suggests that the site was used as a firing range during World War Two, although no evidence of this was visible on wartime aerial photography. Assessment of the aerial photographs also revealed no traces of the previously recorded mounds.	Centred TG 1211 1183 (103 m by 146 m)
17217	Roman and Late Saxon buildings, multi-period finds	Monument	In 1977 aerial photography recorded the cropmark of a ring ditch and a rectilinear feature. In 1981 metal detecting recovered a 14th century seal and an Edward I penny. An excavation in 1989 revealed that the ring ditch was a Roman structure dated to the 1st or 2nd century AD, and that there were also three Late Saxon rectangular buildings here from a rural domestic settlement. Other finds include a Mesolithic flint scatter and various later prehistoric flints. In 1995, a Mesolithic axe was discovered during excavations for an electricity cable.	Centred TG 12 16 (177 m by 162 m)
17347	Trackway or road and field system of medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of a trackway and/or road and field system of medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs. The main component of this site is a road or trackway running diagonally through the centre of the site. This would appear to relate to road or trackway depicted on Faden's map of 1797. The former continuation of Heath Lane to the south is visible on aerial photographs and is also depicted on the 1797 map. The field boundaries and more minor trackways that run either parallel or perpendicular to this route clearly pre-date the current field and plantation pattern and are likely to represent remnants of a field pattern of medieval date, although late Saxon date is feasible for some components.	Centred TG 105 194 (1709 m by 883 m)
17472	Great Melton Late Bronze Age hoard	Findspot	Metal detecting in the parish during the early 1980s found a hoard of Late Bronze Age objects. The artefacts include at least fourteen socketed axeheads, a winged axehead, sword fragments, a razor, a spear head and metal working debris. The majority of the finds were found in a line as if they had been disturbed from a single location by ploughing. Prehistoric flint flakes and undated metal working debris have also been found.	Not displayed
17508	Prehistoric quern/polisher and Neolithic flakes and scrapers	Findspot	In 1979 part of a prehistoric quern/polisher, Neolithic flakes and Neolithic scrapers were recovered from this site.	TG 1355 0826 (point)
17552	Prehistoric quern from north of Cobbs Grove Plantation	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered half a prehistoric saddle quern.	TG 1368 0946 (point)
17553	Medieval and post-medieval pot from west of Marlingford School	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered pieces of medieval and post-medieval pot.	TG 1277 0891 (point)
17554	Possible prehistoric saddle quern	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered a possible prehistoric saddle quern.	TG 1404 1184 (point)
17648	Roman to post-medieval metal objects	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1981 and 1984 recovered a number of objects from the Roman to post-medieval periods. These include an enamelled Roman headstud brooch dating to around 100-200 AD, a Late Saxon copper alloy belt fitting decorated with ring and dots, a medieval seal matrix and a copper alloy bandolier hook, dating to the early 17th century or later.	TG 19 02 (point)
17649	Roman coin finds, Old Woman's Field	Findspot	Roman coins were found in the 19th century.	TG 1087 4371 (point)
17650	Possible Roman settlement	Monument	Metal detecting and fieldwalking at this spot have recovered over 40 Roman coins, Roman and Iron Age fragments of pottery and several Roman brooches. This assemblage of finds suggests that this may have been an area of settlement. A post-medieval brooch and signet ring are probably casual losses.	Centred TG 22 03 (87 m by 103 m)
17657	Cropmarks of probable Bronze Age round barrow or Iron Age mortuary enclosure	Monument	The cropmarks of a ring ditch, possibly the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Morton village. This ring ditch may have formed part of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery located along the valley floor (NHER 50649). The presence of a barrow cemetery in this general area was noted in the 1830s (see NHER 7728). Alternatively, the ring ditch may represent the remains of an Iron Age mortuary enclosure. The square-ditched enclosure, possibly the remains of an Iron Age to Roman funerary monument, previously recorded under this number is now under NHER 50650.	Centred TG 1244 1709 (17 m by 16 m)
17662	Wattle Cottages, Mangreen	Building	Wattle Cottage began life in the late 16th century as a timber-framed one and a half storey house with an off-centre axial stack. In the 18th or 19th century a bay to the east was added, and in the 19th century further bays both east and west were added. The former section is a timber-framed cell of light scantling and tension braces, and the latter parts are of brick.	Centred TG 2132 0310 (22 m by 10 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
17663	Mangreen Hall Farm barn	Building	This impressive complex includes a very large barn of red brick divided in two by an original wall. The roofs have struts from the base of king posts, and there are some reused 17th century S-braces. The barn dates to around 1800, with extensions of 1860-1870. It is possible that horse power was used here.	Centred TG 2150 0293 (33 m by 96 m)
17735	Non-archaeological feature	Monument	A ring ditch has previously been identified at this location. However, the cropmarks are likely to relate to underlying geological features.	Centred TG 2050 0274 (22 m by 21 m)
17747	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A large multi-period finds scatter, found by metal detecting. The scatter included some undated prehistoric flint flakes and a scraper, a Roman brooch in the shape of a dolphin, Roman coins and pottery, a medieval ring and other medieval metalwork, coins and pottery, and post-medieval metalwork and coins.	Centred TG 12 18 (378 m by 489 m)
17781	Undated ditch and multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking and metal detecting on this site between 1945 and 2013 recovered a range of prehistoric worked flints, including pieces of Upper Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age, Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date; Iron Age, Roman and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman coins; undatable slag fragments and a Late Saxon key. An archaeological evaluation during the development of the village hall uncovered an undated ditch but no other archaeological features.	Centred TG 15 08 (311 m by 203 m)
17818	World War One slit trenches	Monument	Cropmarks of probable World War One slit and practice trenches are visible on aerial photographs along the coast at Weybourne.	Centred TG 1150 4357 (273 m by 137 m)
17819	World War Two pillbox	Monument	A rare type 2/20 World War Two pillbox and an associated structure are visible on aerial photographs. The pillbox still exists on the ground and was recorded during the Coastal Survey conducted by the NAU in 2004.	Centred TG 1163 4348 (52 m by 12 m)
17820	World War Two pillbox and slit trenches	Monument	A World War Two pillbox and associated slit trenches are visible on aerial photographs. The pillbox is a polygonal brick built type 24 and still exists on the ground. It was recorded during the Coastal Survey conducted by the NAU in 2004.	Centred TG 1128 4353 (51 m by 23 m)
17831	Neolithic or Bronze Age flint borer	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area during 1981 recovered a Neolithic or Bronze Age flint borer.	TG 1346 0826 (point)
17833	Prehistoric worked flints from south of Foxburrow Plantation	Findspot	Prehistoric worked flints including cores, flakes, a large scraper and two retouched pieces were found.	Centred TG 199 036 (70 m by 52 m)
17834	Prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Thirteen prehistoric flint flakes and one prehistoric flint core were found.	Centred TG 199 035 (56 m by 78 m)
17835	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints from northwest of Foxburrow Plantation	Findspot	Eleven Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes and one Neolithic to Bronze Age flint blade were found.	Centred TG 198 038 (77 m by 88 m)
17836	Probable Neolithic flint working site	Monument	A large number of Neolithic worked flints including an axehead, two axehead roughouts, flakes, a scraper and a knife made from a retouched flake were found by fieldwalking and metal detecting. This is probably a Neolithic flint working site. Medieval pottery and metal finds were also recovered.	Centred TG 19 03 (108 m by 74 m)
17850	Roman coin of Antonine emperor	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1981 recovered a Roman <i>sestertius</i> coin of an Antonine emperor.	TG 22 01 (point)
17851	Multi-period finds	Monument	Metal detecting at this site has recovered a range of metal finds from the Roman, Early Saxon, and medieval periods. These include Roman coins, brooches and pottery, an Early Saxon brooch and three medieval silver pennies. A group of Roman silver denarii dating to the late 2nd and early 3rd century AD are unlikely to be a hoard.	Not displayed
17870	Medieval and post-medieval pottery south of churchyard boundary	Findspot	One piece of medieval and one piece of post-medieval pottery were found on rough ground south of the churchyard boundary.	TG 1046 3700 (point)
17871	Medieval pottery from field east of Loose Hall	Findspot	Medieval pottery was found in the field east of Loose Hall (NHER 6074).	Centred TG 1040 3698 (62 m by 61 m)
17872	Medieval pottery	Findspot	Pieces of medieval pottery were found in 1975.	TG 1024 3739 (point)
17873	Prehistoric and medieval finds from southeast of green farm	Findspot	One prehistoric flint core and one piece of medieval pottery were found southeast of Green Farm.	TG 1032 3729 (point)
17929	Prehistoric flints and Bronze Age pottery sherds	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area during 1979-84 recovered a variety of prehistoric objects. Finds included part of a Neolithic polished axehead, over forty flint flakes, a possible prehistoric hammerstone and sherds of pottery that may have dated to the Bronze Age.	Centred TG 135 083 (61 m by 90 m)
17931	Prehistoric flint artefacts	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area during 1979-81 recovered a variety of prehistoric flint artefacts. Finds included flakes, cores, blades, scrapers and hammerstones. Some of these tools were felt to be Neolithic in date.	Centred TG 138 088 (78 m by 72 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
17932	Prehistoric flints	Findspot	Prehistoric flints, including flakes and a scraper, found during fieldwalking.	TG 148 063 (point)
17934	Prehistoric flint artefacts	Findspot	A fieldwalker has found prehistoric flint artefacts, including scrapers and cores. Some are retouched and may be Neolithic.	Centred TG 1661 0659 (131 m by 163 m)
17935	Prehistoric thumbnail scraper and possible prehistoric core	Findspot	In 1982 a fieldwalker found a prehistoric thumbnail scraper and a possible prehistoric core.	TG 1680 0642 (point)
17936	Palaeolithic handaxe roughout	Findspot	Fieldwalking between 1978 and 1980 recovered a large worked flint that was probably a Palaeolithic handaxe roughout.	Centred TG 167 061 (100 m by 99 m)
17937	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A fieldwalker has found prehistoric flint flakes and scrapers, part of a Neolithic polished flint axehead, possible Middle Saxon pottery, medieval buckles and medieval pottery.	Centred TG 1165 1179 (96 m by 105 m)
17938	Medieval coin	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered a possible Henry IV penny minted at York.	TG 1304 1082 (point)
17942	Roman finds scatter and prehistoric burnt mound	Monument	A Roman finds scatter at this site includes possible Iron Age and 3rd century Roman pottery, one Roman coin and some Roman tile. Burnt flints have been found all over the site and the soil is very dark in colour suggesting this might be the site of a prehistoric burnt mound.	Centred TG 1282 3790 (108 m by 141 m)
17992	Palaeolithic flint flake and Roman and medieval pottery sherds	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area during 1982 recovered a Palaeolithic flint flake and Roman and medieval pottery sherds.	Centred TG 1434 0600 (75 m by 74 m)
18032	1 and 2 Post Office Lane, Saxthorpe	Building	A 16th century timber framed hall house, which was extended in the 17th century. Part of the building was demolished in 1992, and has been rebuilt.	TG 1149 3032 (point)
18054	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area during 1979 retrieved a number of prehistoric flint flakes, including examples with evidence of retouching.	Centred TG 1307 1351 (69 m by 82 m)
18055	Prehistoric flint implements and sherd of post-medieval pottery	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered a collection of prehistoric flint flakes and a scraper. A solitary sherd of post-medieval stoneware was also found.	Centred TG 1344 1342 (55 m by 55 m)
18056	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	Fieldwalking at this location in 1979 recovered three prehistoric flint flakes.	Centred TG 1382 1270 (57 m by 78 m)
18057	Prehistoric flint implements	Findspot	Fieldwalking here in 1979 retrieved a small collection of prehistoric flints. Flakes, a core and a scraper were recorded.	Centred TG 1369 1357 (57 m by 56 m)
18108	World War Two pillbox	Monument	A polygonal World War Two pillbox at Weybourne station, visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1946.	TG 1184 4198 (point)
18109	World War Two spigot mortar base	Monument	The concrete base of an anti-tank mortar emplacement, with a steel pin in the top for mounting the weapon itself. Built in about 1940, it was part of the anti-invasion defences of the time.	TG 1164 4184 (point)
18116	Neolithic fabricator	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered a Neolithic flint fabricator.	TG 2142 0413 (point)
18117	13th century belt chape	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1981 recovered a 13th century bronze belt chape with a front plate depicting a lion and a human figure.	TG 21 04 (point)
18167	Roman pottery	Findspot	Roman pottery including samian was found by fieldwalking.	TG 2278 0363 (point)
18186	Cropmarks of linear ditches perhaps relating to parish boundary, and possible enclosures of unknown date	Monument	Cropmarks of linear ditches perhaps relating to the parish boundary, together with several possible fragmentary enclosures of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs on land that is now Hethersett Racecourse, Hethersett.	Centred TG 176 047 (542 m by 298 m)
18191	Iron Age enclosure or Roman signal station	Monument	Aerial photography in 1980 revealed cropmarks of a large rectangular enclosure, cut to its west by a ring ditch. The large mark has been interpreted as a Roman signal station, or alternatively a defended Iron age enclosure.	Centred TG 114 396 (269 m by 242 m)
18241	Site of ring ditch	Monument	This is the site of a ring ditch, probably dating from the Bronze Age, which is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 1045 3131 (36 m by 32 m)
18263	Possible Palaeolithic flint handaxe fragment and Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area during 1980 recovered a possible Palaeolithic handaxe fragment and a number of Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints.	Centred TG 1436 0733 (106 m by 105 m)
18265	Neolithic flint artefacts	Findspot	A fieldwalker has found Neolithic flint artefacts. They include at least one polished axehead and possibly a second.	TG 1255 1256 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
18372	Medieval brick and tile fragments	Findspot	In 1982 a number of flint, brick and tile fragments, similar to those found on the church site (NHER 9725) and thought to date to the medieval period, were recovered from a small mound next to a kink in the ditch here.	TG 2272 0063 (point)
18380	World War Two pillbox	Monument	A common type 22 hexagonal pillbox of about 1940.	TG 1213 2142 (point)
18558	Cropmark of ring ditch	Monument	A ring ditch, probably dating to the Bronze Age, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	TG 180 036 (point)
18831	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered three flint flakes northeast of Hill Farm.	TG 1339 1188 (point)
18882	Moor Farm	Building	A partly 16th century brick and timber house, part of which has an earlier timber frame clad in brick in about 1800. There are numerous later alterations and additions. A partition wall on the upper floor has floral wall paintings.	TG 1167 2339 (point)
19015	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A Middle Saxon brooch, and medieval and post-medieval metalwork, including a medieval seal showing a hare seated on a hound and blowing a trumpet, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 12 18 (163 m by 172 m)
19257	Hill Farm House	Building	This L-plan 17th century house has a façade with three bays, two storeys and attics. The entrance was originally in the centre of the façade. The north facade was rebuilt in the 19th century.	TG 1322 1162 (point)
19258	Bellevue, Ringland Lane	Building	This 16th century flint and brick plinth open hall house with a thatched roof has a two-storeyed service end and a 17th century inserted floor. The gable stack also dates to the 17th century. The original entrance and service doors survive. The hall house is on the Buildings at Risk register and was to be sold by auction on the 19th June 2010.	TG 1336 1160 (point)
19370	Neolithic flint find	Findspot	In 1980, a chipped and polished flint axe was ploughed up.	TG 1299 2173 (point)
19438	World War Two defensive structures	Monument	The remains of a quite rare type 20 pillbox, constructed between 1940 and 1941. Two groups of World War Two coastal defences were mapped near this location during the NMP from wartime photography under NHER 38625-6, which included several pillboxes, a searchlight emplacement and a possible underground structure. See record NHER 38625-6 for full details.	TG 1105 4369 (point)
19440	World War Two pillboxes	Monument	Two World War Two pillboxes, a type 24 and type 26, located on the coast on Weybourne. During the war, they were at the centre of a complex system of trenches and barbed wire (NHER 38577). These pillboxes also acted as cover for the large anti-tank ditch to the east (NHER 32505).	Centred TG 1266 4350 (31 m by 27 m)
19441	World War Two pillbox	Monument	The remains of a concrete and brick type 22 pillbox on the beach, occasionally exposed by the tide.	TG 1221 4365 (point)
19466	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Six Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes and one scraper were recovered from the surface of this field during fieldwalking.	TG 1603 0778 (point)
19467	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking on this site recovered one small bifacially worked piece of flint, one core and one flake. They all date from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age.	Centred TG 154 081 (111 m by 86 m)
19477	Kenningham Hall	Building	A 17th century brick and timber framed farmhouse with later alterations. The oldest part of the house is the timber framed rear wing which dates from the 17th century, which contains original plaster moulding above one of the chimney stacks on the ground floor. This part of the house may be the remains of a house of pre 17th century date. The main brick block of the house dates from about 1840 and has a good example of an apsidal hall staircase.	TG 2057 0005 (point)
19478	The Malt House	Building	A 16th or 17th century timber framed house with a tall 19th century addition to one side. The house is built on a lobby entrance plan and has been refaced in brick.	TG 1899 0078 (point)
19523	Roman pot	Findspot	A few pieces of coarse Roman greyware pottery were found.	TG 2040 0457 (point)
19550	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	A Neolithic chipped buff flint axe was found near Moor Hall.	TG 0943 3103 (point)
19556	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	A Neolithic axehead, made of flint.	TG 1050 3065 (point)
19642	Medieval coin	Findspot	A medieval penny from the reign of Henry II found by metal detecting.	TG 12 18 (point)
19643	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A Roman brooch and coin, medieval metalwork including a medieval monastic seal with a design showing the Virgin and Child, as well as a kneeling monk and a church. Other finds include post-medieval pottery, metalwork and coins, all found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 12 18 (106 m by 79 m)
19734	Neolithic and/or Bronze Age flint artefacts	Findspot	In 1980 Neolithic and/or Bronze Age flint artefacts were found at this location. They included flakes, a blade and a core.	Centred TG 136 086 (71 m by 70 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
19735	Neolithic and/or Bronze Age flint artefacts	Findspot	In 1980 Neolithic and/or Bronze Age flint artefacts were found at this location. They included flakes, cores and scrapers.	Centred TG 135 085 (53 m by 52 m)
19736	Mesolithic tranchet adze and Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1979 recovered a number of Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints including a chopping tool, cores, scrapers and blades. One of the objects from this site was subsequently identified as a Mesolithic tranchet adze.	Centred TG 130 082 (122 m by 45 m)
19737	Neolithic and/or Bronze Age flint artefacts	Findspot	In 1979 Neolithic and/or Bronze Age flint artefacts were discovered at this location. They include flakes, a core, blades and scrapers.	Centred TG 1327 0851 (56 m by 45 m)
19738	Neolithic and/or Bronze Age flint objects	Findspot	In 1979 Neolithic and/or Bronze Age flint objects were discovered at this location. They included flakes, scrapers and a core.	Centred TG 132 084 (43 m by 80 m)
19741	Neolithic/Bronze Age flakes, scrapers and core	Findspot	In 1978 flint flakes, scrapers and a core were found at this location. They were all Neolithic or Bronze Age in date.	Centred TG 133 077 (94 m by 70 m)
19745	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints including flakes, a core, a scraper and a possible notch were found.	Centred TG 128 086 (57 m by 78 m)
19755	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered forty-one flint flakes, three scrapers and four blades from the surface of this drilled field. All the flints dated to the Neolithic to Bronze Age period.	Centred TG 125 104 (71 m by 82 m)
19770	Prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes, scrapers and one blade and other prehistoric worked flints were found here during fieldwalking.	Centred TG 1613 0749 (81 m by 51 m)
19771	Multi-period finds	Monument	Metal detecting and fieldwalking between 1980 and 2015 recovered Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Neolithic/Bronze Age and undatable prehistoric worked flints; Iron Age, Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds; Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include Roman metalworking debris, a brooch, bell and hair pin; an Early Saxon brooch; an Early/Middle Saxon Coptic bowl foot ring; a Middle/Late Saxon pin; a particularly fine Late Saxon stirrup; a Late Saxon to post-medieval spindle whorl; medieval buckles, harness fittings, a mount and harness pendant; a medieval/post-medieval lead weight and a post-medieval shoe buckle and clapper bell.	Not displayed
19820	Easton Hall, Norfolk College of Agriculture, Principal's House	Building	This 18th century brick house has important early 20th century refurbishing. Built around a U-shaped plan it has two storeys and a cellar and seven bays. There are early 20th century bay windows, door and casements. There is a brick vaulted room in the cellar and a staircase with twisted balusters.	Centred TG 1383 1001 (89 m by 68 m)
19969	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered Neolithic to Bronze Age flakes, cores, blades and two Neolithic axe rough-out fragments.	Centred TG 135 099 (111 m by 108 m)
19977	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flakes	Findspot	In 1980 eleven Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flakes were discovered at this location.	Centred TG 138 075 (72 m by 71 m)
19985	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes, scrapers and a notched piece.	Centred TG 1465 0991 (55 m by 51 m)
19988	Great Melton Roman coin hoard II and multi-period finds	Monument	A Roman coin hoard, prehistoric flint artefacts, part of a Bronze Age palstave, a fragment of a Bronze Age socketed axe and an Iron Age coin are among the finds collected during metal detecting and fieldwalking. The hoard included over two hundred coins and was buried in the late 2nd century AD. See NHER 53600 for details of linear cropmarks identified at this site.	Not displayed
19989	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes, blades scrapers and cores.	Centred TG 147 098 (49 m by 66 m)
19990	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes, cores, a scraper, a fabricator and a 'chunk'.	Centred TG 149 097 (85 m by 124 m)
19993	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking has recovered Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints including flakes and one scraper on this site.	Centred TG 148 087 (88 m by 120 m)
19994	Neolithic or Bronze Age flint flakes	Findspot	In 1978 four Neolithic or Bronze Age flint flakes were found at this location.	TG 1385 0820 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
19999	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints including eighty flakes were found. Cores, choppers and scrapers were also recovered. The area has been significantly disturbed and this may have affected any buried archaeological deposits.	Centred TG 1413 0973 (73 m by 65 m)
20000	Neolithic or Bronze Age flint hammerstone	Findspot	In 1978 a small flint hammerstone of Neolithic or Bronze Age date was found at this site.	TG 1429 0660 (point)
20002	Mesolithic and Neolithic flint axeheads, Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints and post-medieval gunflint	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1978 and 1987 recovered a range of worked flints, including a Mesolithic tranchet axehead, a small Neolithic axehead, various Neolithic/Bronze Age pieces and a post-medieval gunflint.	Centred TG 144 063 (355 m by 213 m)
20003	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes, blades, a notched piece, a core and scrapers.	Centred TG 1485 0977 (67 m by 44 m)
20005	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking has recovered seven worked flint flakes and one flint point dated to between the Neolithic and Bronze Age.	Centred TG 153 077 (155 m by 83 m)
20007	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking on this site has recovered twelve worked flint flakes, one small worked flint blade and one crude worked flint scraper. These all date to between the Neolithic and Bronze Age.	Centred TG 1585 0773 (54 m by 58 m)
20008	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint artefacts, fragments of two Late Bronze Age socketed axeheads, a Middle or Late Saxon pin, medieval pottery and a medieval harness pendant have been collected.	Centred TG 11 10 (190 m by 192 m)
20009	Neolithic and Bronze Age flint artefacts	Findspot	A fieldwalker has found Neolithic and Bronze Age flint artefacts. They include a part of a polished axehead, flakes, scrapers and blades.	Centred TG 120 107 (54 m by 61 m)
20010	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint artefacts and medieval pottery	Findspot	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint artefacts and medieval pottery were found in June 1980. The flint objects include flakes and a scraper.	Centred TG 122 104 (61 m by 54 m)
20011	Neolithic to Bronze Age flakes and blades	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered Neolithic to Bronze Age flakes and blades.	Centred TG 1238 1045 (34 m by 35 m)
20013	Prehistoric lithic implements	Findspot	In 1978 a large quantity of prehistoric flint implements were recovered from the surface of a drilled field here. Types identified included scrapers, flakes and blades.	Centred TG 1270 1347 (45 m by 46 m)
20014	Prehistoric flint scatter and unusual Saxon strap end	Findspot	In 1978 a number of large flint flakes, mainly unretouched, were found here along with fragments of Roman coarse ware pottery. Later metal detecting in 1999 recovered a Saxon strap end with unusual decoration at the same site.	Centred TG 13 12 (217 m by 132 m)
20015	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered a Neolithic to Bronze Age flake and scraper.	Centred TG 133 100 (73 m by 51 m)
20020	Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	In 1980 a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints, including blade cores, blades, flakes and scrapers, were recovered from the surface of this area.	Centred TG 229 003 (55 m by 77 m)
20021	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Initially Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints were found on the site and subsequent fieldwalking in advance of the Norwich southern bypass recovered a Roman coin along with medieval pottery and metal objects. Metal detecting between 1986 and 2012 recovered a post-medieval coin and jetton as well as Roman, medieval and post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman disc mount, medieval buckles, rivets, a harness pendant and a possible knife blade guard or candle snuffer and post-medieval buckles, a purse frame, sword belt attachment and casket lock front.	Centred TG 20 04 (224 m by 365 m)
20022	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	Findspot	Many Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints including flakes, scrapers, a blade and cores were found.	Centred TG 2288 0024 (43 m by 41 m)
20023	Neolithic to Bronze Age blade and flake	Findspot	A Neolithic to Bronze Age flint blade and flake were found.	TG 202 043 (point)
20423	Multi-period metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1984 recovered two Roman coins. A metal detecting rally in 2006 revealed more Roman coins, a medieval coin and medieval and post-medieval metal objects, including a post-medieval casket key.	Centred TG 12 18 (78 m by 79 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
20424	Roman brooch fragments and coins	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1984 and 1988 recovered two brooch fragments from the first century AD and two Roman coins.	Centred TG 13 16 (41 m by 37 m) (Approximate)
20449	Site of post-medieval folly, Ladyship's Pit, Ketteringham Park	Monument	A 19th century folly built of brick, clay lump and flint and incorporating fragments of reused medieval tracery and stonework. The folly was demolished in 1981 and the stonework was retained to be reassembled. The folly stood in the bottom of a pit called Ladyship's Pit within Ketteringham Park.	TG 1714 0297 (point)
20452	Unidentified object	Findspot	A lead object, shaped like the foot of a Roman brooch, was found at this spot by metal detecting. Its date and function are uncertain.	TG 22 03 (point)
20453	Middle Saxon coin and medieval stud	Findspot	A Middle Saxon base silver sceatta inscribed OVXMN and a possible medieval copper alloy stud decorated with a tree motif were found by metal detecting at this spot.	Not displayed
20454	Roman brooch	Findspot	A hinged Dolphin type Roman brooch was found here by metal detecting.	TG 22 03 (point)
20455	Roman latch lifter	Findspot	A Roman iron latch lifter was found by metal detecting earth dredged from the River Tas.	TG 22 03 (point)
20456	Iron Age coin	Findspot	An Iron Age Icenian silver coin depicting a face and a horse was found by metal detecting earth dredged from the River Tas.	Not displayed
20463	Roman disc brooch	Findspot	A Roman copper alloy and enamelled disc brooch was found here by metal detecting. The brooch has an outer ring of blue and green enamel, an inner ring of red enamel and the central ring was empty.	TG 23 03 (point)
20464	Roman disc brooch	Findspot	A Roman disc brooch with concentric knobbed ridges was found by metal detecting at this spot.	TG 23 03 (point)
20471	Roman and medieval finds	Findspot	Two Roman coins and a medieval vessel or mortar found during metal detecting.	TG 14 05 (point)
20489	Neolithic flint hammerstone	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area during 1984 recovered a Neolithic flint hammerstone.	TG 1443 0834 (point)
20490	Prehistoric flint artefacts	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area during 1984 recovered various prehistoric flint artefacts.	Centred TG 141 083 (138 m by 152 m)
20533	Neolithic quartzite stone axehead	Findspot	In 1982 a Neolithic quartzite stone axe roughout was recovered from this area. This is part of the large scatter NHER 31820.	TG 2245 0269 (point)
20585	Hillside Cottage, The Street, Corpusty	Building	A 17th century brick house, which may contain elements of an earlier house. The house was extended in the early 19th century.	TG 1104 3019 (point)
20602	Excavation to locate Roman temenos wall	Findspot	A trench was dug to try and locate the temenos wall, but it found no archaeological finds or features.	TG 2399 0385 (point)
20657	Prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking on this site has recovered prehistoric worked flints.	Centred TG 1442 0801 (82 m by 84 m)
20658	Prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking on this site has recovered prehistoric worked flints.	Centred TG 1482 0850 (75 m by 77 m)
20659	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Fieldwalking and metal detecting have recovered prehistoric worked flints and medieval and post-medieval metal finds including two silver post-medieval coins and an unusual medieval furniture fitting inscribed]ES CASSON /]EAR NOR in Norman French. The word CASSON translates as case or box suggesting the fitting may have come from a wooden box or casket.	Centred TG 14 08 (459 m by 375 m)
20660	Medieval strap fitting	Findspot	Metal detecting in this area during 1984 recovered a medieval belt stiffener.	TG 14 07 (point)
20661	Middle/Late Saxon strap fitting	Findspot	Metal detecting in this area during 1984 recovered a 9th century strap fitting with silver inlay.	TG 14 07 (point)
20662	Prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered prehistoric worked flints.	TG 1232 0904 (point)
20664	Prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered prehistoric worked flints.	Centred TG 1248 0868 (48 m by 36 m)
20665	Prehistoric and medieval finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered prehistoric worked flints, two prehistoric flint gritted pieces of pottery and two medieval rim pieces of pottery at this site.	Centred TG 1630 0764 (72 m by 53 m)
20667	Prehistoric worked flint	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered pieces of prehistoric worked flint from this site.	Centred TG 1612 0770 (70 m by 65 m)
20668	Prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered prehistoric worked flints from this site.	Centred TG 1617 0755 (68 m by 55 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
20711	Site of aisled barn at Hall Farm, Low Road	Monument	The timber frame of this aisled barn may be medieval. The flint and brick walls date to the 18th century. There was a large 19th century standard barn attached. Both have now been mostly demolished.	Centred TG 2096 0463 (45 m by 25 m)
20862	Roman coins	Findspot	Metal detecting in the loose soil where an electricity pylon had been removed recovered two 4th century Roman coins.	TG 20 03 (point)
20898	Roman pendant	Findspot	A possible military Roman copper alloy pendant was found at this spot by metal detecting.	TG 23 04 (point)
20901	Roman temenos wall	Monument	After ploughing in this field, a scatter of flint was uncovered in 1984. Excavation of this scatter in 1985 uncovered a ridge of flints and tile fragments that was probably the foundation of a wall related to the nearby Roman temple (NHER 9787).	Centred TG 2401 0383 (39 m by 21 m)
20910	Post-medieval weight	Findspot	A post-medieval lead weight found by metal detecting.	TG 17 03 (point)
20912	Roman and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Roman coins, a lead Roman lion's head, a Roman copper alloy pin and a post-medieval coin were found here by metal detecting.	Centred TG 23 03 (34 m by 28 m)
20986	The Woodlands, Morton Lane	Building	A much restored 17th century and later thatched flint and brick house, one storey high with dormer attics and L-shaped in plan. At its southwest corner is a staircase window with a stone surround of probably re-used medieval material. The gabled wing to the west is 18th century.	Centred TG 1074 1691 (15 m by 15 m)
21011	Undatable prehistoric or Upper Palaeolithic flint flake, north of Stoneyhole Plantation	Findspot	Fieldwalking here in 1984 recovered a single large flint flake with some evidence of retouching. It dates to the prehistoric era but a more specific date is difficult to assign. Apparently, the Norwich Castle Museum regarded it as Upper Palaeolithic.	TG 1331 1252 (point)
21012	Upper Palaeolithic flint flake and Neolithic flint cores	Findspot	Fieldwalking at this location in 1984 a small flint flake of possible Upper Palaeolithic date and two Neolithic flint cores.	TG 1310 1258 (point)
21013	Upper Palaeolithic flint blade	Findspot	Fieldwalking here in 1984 recovered a large Upper Palaeolithic flint blade.	TG 1295 1297 (point)
21014	Neolithic axehead and borer	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered a Neolithic polished flint axehead and a Neolithic flint borer.	TG 1406 1199 (point)
21115	Cropmarks of possible square enclosures	Monument	The cropmarks of two possible square barrows, situated alongside the Roman road, have previously been recorded at this location, however it is likely that these features in fact sit on top of the post-medieval 1768 Turnpike Road that runs through the site.	Centred TG 2228 0132 (16 m by 24 m)
21155	Neolithic flints	Findspot	A Neolithic polished flint axehead, and a flint flake.	TG 1118 3031 (point)
21230	Old Rectory	Building	This 17th century house was extended around 1800. The original house is made of flint with brick dressings. The extension is brick. Both are now painted. Inside is a reused 17th century fireplace lintel.	TG 1296 0866 (point)
21246	Neolithic spear	Findspot	A Neolithic flint spear was found on the ground surface.	TG 1164 1887 (point)
21353	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking and metal detecting have revealed multi-period finds. They include Roman coin, pieces of Roman and medieval pottery and a post-medieval German jetton.	Centred TG 16 07 (83 m by 76 m)
21355	Roman button and loop fastener, medieval pilgrim badge or box mount	Findspot	Before 1985 a Roman button and loop fastener decorated with red enamel 1st to 2nd century AD, and a medieval pilgrim badge or box mount was recovered from this area.	Centred TG 23 01 (184 m by 224 m)
21436	Possible Roman building	Monument	A small concentration of flue tiles and tegulae (roof tiles) were found on the ploughed surface of the field on a slightly raised area. This may be the site of a Roman building.	Centred TG 2278 0312 (20 m by 30 m)
21560	Thatched Cottage, The Moor	Building	A late 17th century rendered brick cottage with a reed thatch roof, two storeys high with a four-window bay front.	TG 1068 2322 (point)
21568	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Prehistoric flints, a fragment of a Roman glass vessel, a post-medieval vessel, a weight and a jetton, and metal working debris of unknown date found during fieldwalking.	Centred TG 1457 0571 (127 m by 103 m)
21573	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A fieldwalker has found prehistoric worked flints, a piece of medieval pottery and a post-medieval bell.	Centred TG 1605 0723 (73 m by 95 m)
21574	Prehistoric flint artefact and a medieval plaque	Findspot	In 1985 a fieldwalker found a prehistoric flint artefact and a medieval lead decorative plaque.	Centred TG 1634 0704 (102 m by 73 m)
21634	Bronze Age axehead and prehistoric flint artefacts	Findspot	Metal detecting in this area during 1985 recovered a miscast Bronze Age axehead and several prehistoric flint artefacts.	TG 13 08 (point)
21636	Prehistoric flints	Findspot	Prehistoric flint implements found during fieldwalking in 1985.	TG 1571 0597 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
21637	Neolithic axehead from garden of 10 Bailey Close	Findspot	A Neolithic polished flint axehead found in 1985.	TG 1556 0476 (point)
21667	River Farm	Building	River Farm consists of an early 18th century house built around an older core which probably dates to the 17th century. In 1985 a flint tank was discovered on the site, which served an unknown industrial purpose.	TG 1078 1888 (point)
21695	Post-medieval windmill	Monument	The remains of a 19th century corn windmill. This was a tower mill, and old pictures show it to have had four sails. It was actually moved to this location from another site in 1840. The mill was demolished in 1900, leaving only the base of the tower wall. After demolition, some of its timbers were reused for the canopy of the well at the Brewery House in Reepham.	TG 1095 2260 (point)
21719	Cropmarks of a probable Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	The cropmarks of a ring ditch, potentially the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Morton village. The undated linear features, previously recorded under this number, are now under NHER 50648 as former field boundaries of probable post-medieval date. One of these boundaries clearly goes around the ring ditch, indicating that it survived as an earthwork during the post-medieval period. This also raises the slight possibility that the ring ditch is actually the remains of a post-medieval feature or structure, however the presence of other ring ditches in close proximity, possibly forming a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery (NHER 50649), would suggest that the ring ditch is the remains of a barrow.	Centred TG 1265 1697 (23 m by 22 m)
21848	Undated cropmarks and possible Bronze Age ring ditch	Monument	Aerial photography in 1981 and 1986 recorded the cropmarks of linear features, enclosures and a possible ring ditch.	Centred TG 130 248 (818 m by 520 m)
21862	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1985 and 2001 has recovered a large quantity of Early Saxon metal objects as well as Prehistoric flints, Iron Age pottery, Roman brooches and pottery, and medieval and post-medieval metal objects. The large number of Early Saxon objects has led to the suggestion that this may be the location of an Early Saxon inhumation cemetery, but trial trenching here in 2012 (see NHER 58840) did not reveal any archaeological features of this period.	Not displayed
21866	Swannington Manor Farm	Building	Swannington Manor Farmhouse is a farmhouse, built within the shell of a crosswing of a larger and older country house, which is thought to have dated to around 1600. This two storey, red brick and pantile building has two external chimney stacks dating to around 1600 and a 19th century octagonal shaft.	TG 1314 1919 (point)
21885	Spray Cottage, The Street	Building	A small two storey flint and brick house with a date of 1606 outlined in brick on the façade, but much altered since.	TG 109 429 (point)
21886	Re-used medieval stone, Fareham cottage, The Street	Findspot	A much weathered lump of re-used medieval limestone forming the corner of a garden wall. It probably came from the ruins of the priory (NHER 6278).	TG 1099 4303 (point)
21897	Apple Cottage and Sunnyside, Henstead Road	Building	The oldest part of Apple Cottage is partially timber framed, and probably dates to the 16th century. This section of the house was part of a large timber framed house, and had upper floors inserted in the 17th century. The main block of Apple Cottage dates from the 1950s. The majority of the timber framed building was demolished in about 1800, and some timbers seem to have been reused in Sunnyside, which dates mainly to the late 18th and early 19th centuries.	TG 1538 0518 (point)
21898	Myrtle Cottage, 1 Wiffen's Loke	Building	A 16th and 17th century timber framed house that may originally have been a medieval open hall house. The house stands on the edge of Lynch Green. A late 17th century witch bottle was found in the house. Detailed documentary research has traced the inhabitants of the house back to the early 17th century, and revealed that the house was used as a Quaker meeting house in the 18th century. A Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake, and medieval pottery and fragments of lava quern have been found in the garden.	TG 1503 0536 (point)
21947	Medieval scabbard chape and mount	Findspot	Metal detecting in this area during 1985 recovered part of a medieval dagger scabbard chape and a fragment of a medieval copper alloy mount.	TG 14 08 (point)
21952	Neolithic worked flint flakes	Findspot	In 1985 and 1991 five Neolithic worked flint flakes were recovered from this area.	Centred TG 2277 0238 (25 m by 26 m)
22076	Bronze Age sickle	Findspot	Part of a copper alloy Bronze Age sickle was found at this site by metal detecting.	TG 23 03 (point)
22077	Roman key	Findspot	Part of a Roman key ring was found here by metal detecting.	TG 23 03 (point)
22078	Roman coin	Findspot	A Roman copper alloy coin of the House of Constantine minted between AD 324 and 328 was found here by metal detecting.	TG 23 03 (point)
22089	Roman brooch	Findspot	A Roman copper alloy plate brooch, with a rectangular panel inscribed in abbreviated Latin 'love me'. The exact nature and location of this discovery are unclear.	TG 1402 0813 (point)
22149	Site of possible medieval moat, Moat Farm, Norton Corner.	Monument	An L-shaped pond, possibly part of a medieval moat, is marked on an Ordnance survey map. It was filled in in 1958 and no trace can be seen today. Observations during construction works in 1999 noted only recent features.	Centred TG 0978 2834 (25 m by 35 m)
22221	Roman and 18th century finds	Findspot	Five Roman coins, a Roman trumpet brooch and an 18th century copper alloy handle in the shape of a cupid were found here by metal detecting.	Centred TG 23 03 (16 m by 21 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
22222	Probable medieval cauldron repair	Findspot	A copper alloy sheet with rivets attached was found here by metal detecting. It is probably part of a repair for a medieval copper alloy cauldron.	TG 23 03 (point)
22599	Prehistoric flint scraper	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area during 1986 recovered a prehistoric flint scraper.	TG 1343 0818 (point)
22600	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking and metal detecting between 1986 and 1989 recovered Palaeolithic and Neolithic worked flints (including a polished axehead fragment) and a medieval annular brooch. It appears that a Middle Saxon pottery sherd was also recovered at this site.	Centred TG 15 06 (161 m by 75 m)
22601	Prehistoric flint core	Findspot	In 1986 a fieldwalker found a prehistoric flint core.	TG 1537 0697 (point)
22602	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A fieldwalker has found a Neolithic flint scraper, a Neolithic flint flake and Late Saxon and medieval pottery.	Centred TG 1531 0673 (83 m by 66 m)
22606	Roman coin	Findspot	A Roman coin minted between AD 268 and 270 was found here by metal detecting.	TG 23 02 (point)
22652	Multi-period pits and finds	Monument	Several pits were excavated by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit in 1986. Some of the pits contained prehistoric and Beaker pottery, and prehistoric pot boilers, and may be related to the Bronze Age cremations found nearby, NHER 22811. Other pits contained Roman, Early Saxon or Middle Saxon and medieval pottery, and Roman coins have been found by metal detecting on the site.	Centred TG 17 02 (311 m by 226 m)
22727	Green Farm House and barn	Building	Green Farm House is a 17th century flint and brick house with a pantiled roof. It forms a long single range of five bays. The 5th bay was an addition to the original house. The porches date to the 19th century. The nearby 18th century flint and brick barn has a heart pattern in brick in the gables and over the ventilation slits.	Centred TG 1028 3736 (85 m by 97 m)
22729	Site of a post-medieval signal station at Telegraph Hill	Monument	The site of a late 18th to early 19th century station on the London to Great Yarmouth telegraph.	Centred TG 117 134 (115 m by 145 m)
22738	Roman finds	Findspot	A Roman chatelaine brooch decorated with blue enamel and a possible Roman military harness fitting in the shape of a scallop shell were found here by metal detecting.	TG 23 03 (point)
22744	Prehistoric flint artefacts	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area during 1986 recovered various prehistoric flint artefacts including a Neolithic core.	Centred TG 1348 0815 (37 m by 53 m)
22746	Multi-period finds	Findspot	In 1986 a fieldwalker found prehistoric flint artefacts and pieces of medieval and post-medieval pottery.	Centred TG 1548 0665 (118 m by 82 m)
22747	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A fieldwalker has found prehistoric flint flakes, a Neolithic hammerstone and pieces of Late Saxon and medieval pottery.	Centred TG 1551 0673 (127 m by 41 m)
22748	Neolithic flint scraper	Findspot	In 1986 a fieldwalker found a Neolithic flint scraper.	TG 1560 0725 (point)
22749	Prehistoric flint artefact and medieval bronze key	Findspot	In 1986 a fieldwalker found a prehistoric worked flint and a medieval bronze key.	Centred TG 1556 0715 (78 m by 62 m)
22750	Multi-period finds	Findspot	In 1986 a fieldwalker found a prehistoric worked flint and pieces of medieval and post-medieval pottery.	Centred TG 1546 0699 (38 m by 33 m)
22755	Roman brooch and post-medieval seal	Findspot	A Roman brooch and a post-medieval cloth seal found by metal detecting.	TG 17 04 (point)
22756	Prehistoric flints and pottery of unknown date	Findspot	Prehistoric worked flints and pottery of unknown date collected during fieldwalking.	Centred TG 1689 0415 (51 m by 33 m)
22757	Prehistoric and post-medieval finds from Hethersett Racecourse	Findspot	Prehistoric worked flints, part of a post-medieval vessel and a post-medieval musket ball mould found during fieldwalking.	TG 1763 0460 (point)
22758	Multi-period finds from Cantley Stream Culvert	Findspot	A prehistoric flint flake retouched as a scraper, a Neolithic flint flake, a prehistoric pot boiler, Roman pottery and a post-medieval weight found in 1986.	TG 1791 0485 (point)
22811	Late Bronze Age cremations	Monument	Several Late Bronze Age urns containing cremated human remains were found during an excavation by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit in 1986. Fragments of prehistoric pottery and a Roman coin have also been found on the site.	Centred TG 17 02 (57 m by 50 m)
22812	Neolithic blade found on route of A11	Findspot	A small Neolithic flint blade found in 1986.	TG 1805 0505 (point)
22813	Prehistoric and Neolithic flakes found on route of A11	Findspot	Prehistoric and Neolithic flint flakes found in 1986.	Centred TG 1795 0488 (20 m by 19 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
22814	Mesolithic flint blade and Neolithic flint flakes, route of A11	Findspot	A Mesolithic flint blade and several Neolithic flint flakes were found in 1986.	Centred TG 1788 0481 (25 m by 25 m)
22815	Neolithic core and flakes from route of A11	Findspot	A Neolithic flint core and flint flakes found in 1986.	Centred TG 1737 0442 (46 m by 34 m)
22816	Neolithic flakes from line of A11	Findspot	Neolithic flint flakes found during fieldwalking before the construction of the A11.	Centred TG 1723 0435 (46 m by 31 m)
22828	Neolithic flint artefacts	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area during 1986 recovered various Neolithic flint artefacts including a blade, flakes and scrapers.	Centred TG 1830 0532 (28 m by 41 m)
22871	Mesolithic and Mesolithic/Neolithic worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area during 1986 recovered Mesolithic flint blades, a Mesolithic flint borer and other Mesolithic/Neolithic flint implements.	Centred TG 1834 0347 (60 m by 56 m)
22872	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area during 1986 recovered several prehistoric flint flakes.	Centred TG 1821 0344 (82 m by 54 m)
22881	Sheringham Park	Monument	The park that surrounds Sheringham Hall (NHER 6297) was Humphry Repton's last commission before his death in 1818. Repton produced a Red Book, containing his recommendations for the layout of the park, in 1812, and work on the park was almost complete by 1817. The entrance drive was carefully planned so that visitors to the park would not see the dramatic view of the house against the backdrop of the sea until the last moment. The temple, which stands on a high point in the park overlooking the house, was built in 1975 to one of Repton's designs that was never carried out. The impressive rhododendron collection was started in the 1850s in the woods at the edge of the park. Repton himself considered Sheringham to be his favourite commission, and the park is now regarded by many as his finest work. The park is now in the care of the National Trust, and is open to the public.	Centred TG 134 418 (1341 m by 2317 m)
22883	Probable Neolithic mortuary enclosure	Monument	The cropmarks of an enclosure of probable Neolithic date are visible on oblique aerial photographs from 1986. This site is thought to be a mortuary enclosure.	Centred TG 123 411 (76 m by 28 m)
22887	Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints and medieval pottery sherds	Findspot	In 1986 a number of prehistoric worked flints were found at this location, including a Mesolithic microlith and serrated blade and a Neolithic core, punch/pick, flakes and hammerstone. A fragment of medieval pottery was also recovered.	Centred TG 1301 1771 (78 m by 87 m)
22916	Roman disc brooch	Findspot	In 1986 a fantastic example of a 2nd century Roman disc brooch was recovered from here. It was decorated with orange and red enamel as well as blue, turquoise and white millefiori.	TG 1404 1236 (point)
22917	Neolithic flaked axehead	Findspot	In 1986 a chipped flint Neolithic axehead in a buff/grey colour flint was recovered from a garden in this area.	TG 228 024 (point)
22942	Quietways, Lower Bodham	Building	A flint house with brick quoins and window surrounds. It is two storeys high with an attic above. The building appears to be of 17th or 18th century date, but may have an older core. A recently discovered tunnel under the outhouse was in fact a 19th century soakaway.	TG 1190 3895 (point)
23129	Kelling Heath/Kelling Warren World War Two temporary airfield	Monument	A World War Two temporary airfield created alongside the railway on Kelling Heath as part of a one day pre-D-Day Dakota exercise by the United States Army Air Force. This is clearly visible as a cleared strip of vegetation on the RAF wartime aerial photographs. This was then criss-crossed with lines of upcast and ditches possibly to make the airfield unusable to the enemy.	Centred TG 1018 4136 (772 m by 537 m)
23280	Post-medieval dovecote	Monument	This octagonal brick and timber building has a massive central post. It was formerly a post-medieval dovecote but has now been converted into a house.	TG 1924 0366 (point)
23398	Medieval pottery find	Findspot	The base of a 15th century jug was found in 1986.	TG 1092 2778 (point)
23403	Medieval jug, from bank of Yare opposite Eaton Vale Scout Camp	Findspot	In 1986 half of a medieval unglazed jug was found in mud on the bank of the Yare during a rafting trip down the river.	TG 2052 0539 (point)
23425	Prehistoric, Neolithic, Roman and medieval material	Findspot	In 1981 prehistoric, Neolithic, Roman and medieval material was found. There are no further details.	TG 1182 1203 (point)
23426	Prehistoric flint artefacts	Findspot	In 1983 prehistoric flint artefacts were found.	Centred TG 1274 1207 (162 m by 71 m)
23427	Neolithic flint artefacts and medieval pottery	Findspot	In 1984 Neolithic flint artefacts and a piece of medieval pottery were found.	Centred TG 1260 1196 (365 m by 165 m)
23428	Neolithic flint artefacts	Findspot	In 1984 Neolithic flint artefacts were collected.	TG 1250 1215 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
23429	Multi-period worked flints and pottery sherds	Findspot	Fieldwalking here in 1984 recovered Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints and Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.	Centred TG 121 117 (468 m by 447 m)
23490	ROC and Orlit post	Monument	Cold war era Royal Observer Corps monitoring post with Orlit A building nearby.	TG 115 292 (point)
23724	Late Roman strap end	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1987 recovered a Late Roman 'amphora-shaped' strap end.	TG 21 00 (point)
23761	Multi-period pottery	Findspot	In 1987, surface finds over an eight-acre spread included thirty six Roman, three medieval and twelve post-medieval pottery fragments,	Centred TG 12 22 (133 m by 65 m)
23772	Neolithic and medieval finds, field opposite Norwich Belt	Findspot	Neolithic flint flakes, a scraper and a core were found in a field in 1987 along with fragments of medieval pottery.	Centred TG 1126 1659 (45 m by 44 m)
23773	Prehistoric flint artefacts near Breck Clump	Findspot	In May 1987, a prehistoric flint flake and two prehistoric flint scrapers were discovered.	TG 1217 1254 (point)
23775	Palaeolithic flint flake	Findspot	A Palaeolithic flint flake was found here in 1987	TG 2177 0510 (point)
23776	Prehistoric and Roman finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1987 recovered a number of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints. Four Roman coins, a Roman furniture fitting and two pieces of Roman pot were found during subsequent metal detecting in 2004.	Centred TG 21 05 (165 m by 146 m)
23778	Late Saxon Ringerike style cast mount	Findspot	In 1987 a Late Saxon Ringerike style cast mount, in the form of an animal head, was recovered from this area.	TG 23 02 (point)
23815	Medieval pottery	Findspot	Fragments of medieval pottery.	TG 1259 1871 (point)
23829	Mesolithic flint blade and Neolithic flint flakes	Findspot	A potentially Mesolithic flint blade and Neolithic flint flakes were found here during fieldwalking in 1987.	Centred TG 1760 0359 (143 m by 112 m)
23855	Prehistoric flint artefacts and medieval pottery sherds	Findspot	In 1983 prehistoric flint artefacts and medieval pottery sherds were collected at this site.	Centred TG 1354 0881 (60 m by 61 m)
23857	Prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Three areas of prehistoric worked flints are recorded on an old record map.	Centred TG 143 098 (403 m by 289 m)
23858	Roman and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Roman coins and pottery and post-medieval metalwork found in 1984.	TG 1479 0553 (point)
23859	Palaeolithic and Neolithic worked flints and Late Saxon pottery	Findspot	A single sherd of Late Saxon pottery was found here in 1983. Subsequent fieldwalking in 1987 recovered flint flake of probable Palaeolithic date and a Neolithic plano-convex flint knife.	Centred TG 1245 0914 (39 m by 39 m)
24021	Neolithic flints and medieval pottery sherds, near to Primrose Grove	Findspot	Fieldwalking here in 1987 retrieved thirteen flint flakes and two scrapers dating to the Neolithic as well as three sherds of unglazed medieval pottery.	Centred TG 1339 1452 (165 m by 142 m)
24022	Neolithic flint tools, from northeast of Church Hill Farm	Findspot	Fieldwalking in this area in 1987 recovered a selection of Neolithic flint tools including scrapers, flakes and a possible saw.	Centred TG 1318 1425 (43 m by 39 m)
24023	Neolithic flints and post-medieval pottery sherds, from northeast of parish church	Findspot	Fieldwalking at this location in 1987 recovered five Neolithic flint flakes and two sherds of post-medieval pottery.	Centred TG 1351 1413 (98 m by 94 m)
24024	Neolithic flint flakes, from north bank of River Yare	Findspot	Fieldwalking here in 1987 recovered three Neolithic flint flakes.	TG 2146 0548 (point)
24025	Neolithic flint flakes, from footpath in angle of dyke	Findspot	Fieldwalking here in 1987 retrieved three Neolithic flint flakes.	TG 207 051 (point)
24043	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Roman coins, pottery and a steelyard weight, medieval pottery, a buckle and a weight, and a post-medieval token found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 15 05 (172 m by 114 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
24091	Pine Farm House, Lower Bodham	Building	A 17th century house, of coursed flint with the front being rendered. It has a pantiled roof that was originally thatched, a central door and a chimney stack at either end. The stack on the left is said to have had a smoking chamber. There is a single story extension to the right.	Centred TG 1175 3950 (38 m by 46 m)
24156	Medieval and post-medieval pot from garden of White Cottage, Barford Road	Findspot	A piece of 15th century Raeren pottery jug and a piece of Nottingham stoneware pot were found.	TG 1306 0916 (point)
24194	Site of post-medieval brick kiln northeast of Old Hall	Monument	The remains of a post-medieval brick kiln were ploughed up in 1960. This may have been used to make the bricks for the late 17th century Old Hall (NHER 9246).	Centred TG 134 093 (107 m by 105 m)
24264	World War Two pillbox	Monument	A World War Two type 22 pillbox located within an area of defences and slit trenches along the coast at Weybourne Camp (NHER 11335). This pillbox has since been destroyed by coastal erosion and fragmentary remains are periodically visible on the beach.	Centred TG 101 438 (6 m by 5 m)
24265	World War Two pillbox	Monument	A type 20 polygonal brick and concrete pillbox on the edge of a low cliff overlooking the beach. It dates to about 1940 and was part of the anti-invasion defences of the time.	TG 1031 4380 (point)
24266	World War Two spigot mortar emplacement on north side of track in caravan park	Monument	The concrete base of an anti-tank mortar emplacement dating to about 1940. It was part of a network of anti-invasion defences of the time.	TG 1129 4143 (point)
24330	Neolithic axehead from second field east of Mill	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered part of a Neolithic polished flint axehead.	TG 2150 0501 (point)
24332	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1987 and 2004 recovered a Late Saxon Ringerike style copper alloy brooch in the form of a bird with tendril on its beak, as well as an Iron Age coin, a possible Roman ring, a Middle or Late Saxon strap end and a medieval casket fitting.	Not displayed
24333	Possible undated building	Monument	An Early Saxon wrist clasp and a 13th century mirror case were found here or nearby by metal detecting. A cropmark of a possible undated building was also noted, but no conclusive trace of this was found as part of the NMP project.	Centred TG 23 02 (116 m by 85 m)
24418	Medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1988 recovered a medieval silver gilt knife pommel, inscribed GRACIA PLENA.	Centred TG 13 16 (124 m by 82 m) (Approximate)
24450	Neolithic tool, Roman coin of the emperor Hadrian	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1988 recovered a Neolithic roughout of a bifacial flint tool, and a Roman <i>sestertius</i> coin of the emperor Hadrian, minted between AD 117 and 138.	TG 2331 0286 (point)
24505	World War Two crash site	Monument	This is the crash site of a World War Two Stirling III aircraft, which crashed in September 1944, killing eight crew members. Parts of the aircraft have been found on the site.	TG 1007 3222 (point)
24512	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1988 and 2015 recovered a medieval belt mount and a post-medieval jetton and token.	Centred TG 21 04 (390 m by 392 m)
24513	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting and fieldwalking recovered two prehistoric flint flakes, a Roman dolphin type brooch, a 9th century disc brooch depicting a backward-turning animal and a post-medieval copper alloy Jew's Harp.	TG 21 04 (point)
24747	Former Castle Inn	Building	An 18th century brick house, which used to be the Castle Inn. The building has been extensively modernised.	TG 1155 3037 (point)
24749	Post-medieval icehouse at Old Hall	Monument	Parts of a post-medieval icehouse were revealed by gardening. These include the brick base of a dome, dug out of the steep hillside. The icehouse probably dates to the remodelling of the hall in 1800 by Soane. It was demolished sometime in the 20th century.	TG 2077 0457 (point)
24791	Medieval penny	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1988 recovered a medieval penny.	TG 12 40 (point)
24794	Roman, medieval and post-medieval objects	Findspot	In 1988 a number of objects from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval period were recovered, including pottery sherds from the 12th, 13th and 15th centuries pottery.	Centred TG 21 03 (106 m by 138 m)
24795	Multi-period finds	Findspot	An Iron Age lynch pin, a Roman coin, a medieval or post-medieval copper alloy vessel rim and a post-medieval Portuguese coin weight were found here by metal detecting.	Centred TG 21 03 (336 m by 495 m)
24796	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	A Neolithic flaked flint axehead was found at this spot. It was possibly dredged from the River Tas.	TG 2283 0375 (point)
24830	Prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking on the line of the Norwich southern bypass recovered prehistoric worked flints.	Centred TG 1923 0458 (138 m by 78 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
24842	Primrose Cottage, Briar Lane	Building	This house dates to the mid-17th century, and was extended in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. The original house had a three-room main range with a lobby entrance in front, and may have dated from an earlier period. There is a single storey one-room plan extension at the south end, dating to the 18th century, and a single storey 20th century extension. The original roof has three tiers of staggered butt purlins and a later ridgeboard, and the chimneystack is in a separate bay and appears to replace a timber-framed stack.	Centred TG 220 006 (47 m by 54 m)
24925	Early Saxon gilt copper alloy plaque	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1988 recovered an Early Saxon gilt copper alloy circular plaque, with a central boss consisting of two confronted birds with interlace bodies.	TG 22 03 (point)
25083	The Old Hart, formerly Hart Inn, Eagle Inn/Spread Eagle	Building	A 17th century rendered and partly colour washed former pub, probably timber framed, now a private dwelling, one storey high with attics. On the north side is a later lean-to. Inside, many original features survive, including an inglenook fireplace. Parson Woodeforde, rector of the parish from 1776 to 1803 mentions 'The Hart Inn' several times in his famous diaries.	TG 1129 1590 (point)
25100	Prehistoric flakes, potboilers and Neolithic knife	Findspot	A Neolithic partly polished flint knife, five prehistoric flakes and two pot boilers were found in a garden in 1987.	TG 1056 2343 (point)
25131	Multi-period finds scatter and Saxon inscription	Findspot	Metal detecting on this site has recovered an assortment of Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval metal finds including a very unusual Saxon lead inscribed plate which may be a funerary inscription. The layout of the text, between one or two crosses, may be unique amongst Anglo-Saxon inscriptions.	Centred TG 15 08 (333 m by 293 m)
25137	Roman metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1989 recovered a Roman cosmetic palette.	TG 13 16 (point)
25247	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1989 recovered a Mesolithic flint tranchet axehead, a pierced Roman coin, a Roman brooch, an unusual Middle-Late Saxon brooch, Late Saxon strap ends and an undatable probable pendant.	Centred TG 12 16 (142 m by 190 m)
25305	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking on this site recovered several Mesolithic/Neolithic flint blades and Roman and post-medieval pottery sherds. Metal detecting in 2003 recovered a Roman coin; a post-medieval token and several other post-medieval metal objects.	Centred TG 1506 0811 (176 m by 183 m)
25410	Post-medieval hooked tag	Findspot	Metal detecting at this site recovered an early post-medieval hooked tag.	TG 15 08 (point)
25411	Roman coin	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered a Roman coin of Magnentius inscribed <i>Gloria Romanorum</i> from this site. It was minted at Trier between AD 350 and 353.	TG 15 08 (point)
25412	Post-medieval buckle	Findspot	Metal detecting on this site recovered an early post-medieval copper alloy double-looped buckle.	Centred TG 15 08 (258 m by 178 m)
25413	Post-medieval buckle	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered an early post-medieval copper alloy buckle at this site.	TG 15 08 (point)
25461	Post-medieval fishpond	Monument	An unusual brick lined fishpond, with a brick domed roof, built in the late 18th century for the storage of fish for the nearby manor house (NHER 10547).	TG 1259 1886 (point)
25475	Late Saxon brooch and medieval jetton	Findspot	In 1989 a metal detectorist found a 10th century disc brooch and a 15th century French jetton. Cropmarks have been identified at this site and they are recorded as NHER 45360.	Centred TG 12 16 (135 m by 180 m)
25509	Roman figurine and post-medieval coin	Findspot	A Roman figurine in the shape of a ram and a post-medieval gold coin found by metal detecting in 1989.	TG 16 05 (point)
25511	Medieval pottery found northeast of Cantley Farm	Findspot	Two fragments of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking in 1989.	TG 1829 0457 (point)
25512	Roman coin	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered a 2nd century AD Roman coin.	TG 19 03 (point)
25513	Neolithic flints	Findspot	Neolithic flint scrapers and flakes found during fieldwalking.	Centred TG 1761 0334 (246 m by 33 m)
25597	Middle Saxon brooch and medieval buckle	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered an unusual Middle Saxon ansate brooch with engraved chevron decoration and a medieval copper alloy buckle at this site.	TG 15 08 (point)
25598	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered a 14th century copper alloy strap end, a medieval hasp and a post-medieval copper alloy chape.	Centred TG 19 04 (52 m by 71 m)
25599	Medieval belt fitting	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered a medieval copper alloy belt fitting.	TG 19 03 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
25600	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking and metal detecting recovered finds dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period. These include Neolithic worked flints, a 12th to 13th century swivel from a dog leash, a piece of medieval pottery, a medieval buckle plate engraved with the initials MR and a heart and a post-medieval mourning ring. The ring was inscribed 'Jacob Boak Esqr Died 3 Feby 1812 Aged 71' on the back. Medieval and post-medieval coins and tokens were also found.	Centred TG 19 04 (57 m by 84 m)
25601	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking and metal detecting recovered finds dating from the Neolithic to post-medieval period. These include Neolithic flint flakes and blades, a medieval cauldron leg, medieval and post-medieval buckles and post-medieval thimbles. Medieval and post-medieval coins and jettons were also found.	Centred TG 19 04 (69 m by 130 m)
25701	Late medieval vessel foot	Findspot	During the 1980s a foot from a late medieval copper alloy vessel was discovered. It was found by a metal detectorist working prior to the construction of the A47 Norwich Southern Bypass.	Centred TG 12 11 (301 m by 452 m)
25702	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking in advance of the Norwich Southern bypass recovered prehistoric worked and burnt flints and Roman, medieval and post-medieval fragments of pottery.	Centred TG 131 112 (412 m by 208 m)
25703	Possible Bronze Age pits and post-medieval ditches	Monument	Fieldwalking in advance of the Norwich southern bypass recovered four flint flakes from this field. A watching brief recorded several pits, one containing fragments of Bronze Age pottery. Post-medieval ditches were also recorded and a prehistoric flint scraper was found.	Centred TG 138 110 (228 m by 49 m)
25706	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking on the line of the Norwich southern bypass recovered prehistoric worked flints, one piece of medieval pottery and a medieval iron knife. Later metal detecting and fieldwalking between 2004 and 2013 found a large scatter of prehistoric worked flint, including Neolithic to Bronze Age flakes, blades, scrapers and cores and a Neolithic laurel leaf arrowhead; Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons; post-medieval tokens and Roman, Early Saxon and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman bell, furniture fitting, stylus and dolphin brooch; an Early Saxon wrist clasp and belt stiffener; a Late Saxon disc brooch; a medieval lead seal matrix, key, thimble, harness mount and dress accessories including an unusual buckle plate; fragments of a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel, a paperclip rivet and several rings and post-medieval dress accessories, coin weights, trade weights, an apothecaries' weight, book clasp, crotal bell, harness mounts and numerous lead cloth seals.	Centred TG 20 04 (283 m by 520 m)
25707	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking on the line of the Norwich southern bypass recovered prehistoric worked flints and pieces of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pot. Subsequent metal detecting between 2011 and 2014 recovered further Roman pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and post-medieval coin weights and a rotary key.	Centred TG 20 04 (223 m by 472 m)
25708	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A Mesolithic/Neolithic flaked flint axehead was found here in around 1985. Subsequent fieldwalking on the line of the Norwich southern bypass recovered prehistoric worked flints, a Bronze Age copper alloy cake, pieces of Roman and medieval pottery and medieval metal objects. Sporadic metal detecting between 1987 and 2012 has recovered Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval tokens and jettons and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include Roman brooches, a razor handle, cosmetic mortar and a stud-shaped probable furniture mount; an Early Saxon small-long brooch; a Late Saxon 'Borre' style disc brooch; a medieval brooch, a book fitting, buckles and a shield-shaped and enamelled horse harness pendant and post-medieval dress accessories, harness mounts, strap fittings and a lead weight.	Not displayed
25807	Medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1989 recovered a medieval silver finger ring.	TG 12 39 (point)
25808	Medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1989 recovered a medieval lead object, possibly a bird feeder.	TG 12 39 (point)
25809	Neolithic flint find	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1989 recovered a small Neolithic chipped flint axe.	TG 1257 3980 (point)
25810	Medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1989 recovered a medieval lead handle from a vessel.	TG 12 39 (point)
25826	Early Saxon and medieval metalwork	Findspot	An Early Saxon gilt and copper alloy mount, and a medieval copper alloy mount, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 11 29 (59 m by 31 m)
25935	Medieval and post-medieval metalwork	Findspot	A medieval coin, and a 16th century strap fitting, found by metal detecting.	TG 11 30 (point)
25973	Undated carved stone block	Findspot	In or before 1990 a large square stone block with a face in relief carved on one side was recovered from a field in this area.	TG 235 028 (point)
25985	Medieval stamp	Findspot	A medieval copper alloy stamp was found here by metal detecting. It was probably used for stamping decorative motifs onto leather used for leather book bindings.	TG 23 03 (point)
27980	Undated earthwork banks	Monument	A group of parallel banks or ridges of unknown definite date are visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs taken in 1969.	Centred TG 13093 40869 (191 m by 91 m)
27981	Site of possible World War One or Two pillbox	Monument	Possible circular pillbox visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1946.	Centred TG 12036 40230 (11 m by 11 m)
27982	Possible medieval/post-medieval trackway or field boundary	Monument	A linear feature, possibly a medieval trackway or field boundary, is visible on RAF aerial photographs taken in 1946 and 1963.	Centred TG 12287 40467 (185 m by 394 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
27983	Undated linear features	Monument	A group of undated linear cropmarks and possible enclosures is visible on 1989 aerial photographs.	Centred TG 11119 40103 (215 m by 221 m)
27987	Undated trackway	Monument	The cropmark of a possible trackway of unknown date is visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1955.	Centred TG 11869 41172 (96 m by 272 m)
27992	Post-medieval to modern earthwork mounds or butts	Monument	A group of earthwork mounds or possible butts of probable post-medieval to modern date is visible on aerial photographs from 1968-9.	Centred TG 12833 41454 (248 m by 693 m)
27993	Undated linear features	Monument	Cropmarks of linear features of unknown date are visible on oblique aerial photographs from 1989.	Centred TG 12218 41054 (367 m by 527 m)
28149	Neolithic axehead and medieval strap fitting	Findspot	A Neolithic flaked flint axehead and a medieval sword belt fitting found by metal detecting and fieldwalking in 1989.	TG 16 05 (point)
28150	Roman and medieval finds	Findspot	A Roman coin, part of a medieval vessel and a possible medieval furniture fitting found by metal detecting in 1989.	Centred TG 15 05 (80 m by 50 m)
28160	Medieval buckle	Findspot	A 13th century buckle found during metal detecting.	TG 17 03 (point)
28161	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A Roman coin, a Late Saxon strap end, a medieval mirror case, and a post-medieval buckle and a pair of tweezers or tongs found during metal detecting.	Centred TG 17 03 (146 m by 222 m)
28162	Iron Age terret, Roman brooch and medieval metal objects	Findspot	A miniature Iron Age terret found was found here in 1989. Metal detecting in 2013 recovered a Roman brooch and several medieval metal objects including buckles, a harness pendant and a strap end.	Centred TG 16 03 (102 m by 120 m)
28173	Iron Age terret, Roman coins, metal objects and pottery sherds	Findspot	Metal detecting in the bed of the River Tas recovered an Iron Age terret, over 300 Roman coins, fragments of two Roman bracelets, Roman brooches, Roman pottery and Roman nails.	Centred TG 22 03 (39 m by 119 m)
28200	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting at this site has recovered a range of metal objects dating from the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. These include a gold quarter stater Iron Age coin, Roman coins including one of Antonius Pius pierced for suspension, Roman brooches, an Early Saxon brooch, Early Saxon wrist clasps, an Early Saxon pendant with a design of a human face, a medieval Scottish coin and a post-medieval lead cloth seal with a two headed eagle design.	Not displayed
28201	Medieval pottery and coin	Findspot	A fragment of medieval pottery and a medieval coin found during fieldwalking and metal detecting.	TG 17 03 (point)
28306	Roman coin hoard	Monument	Metal detecting recovered a hoard of 174 silver denarii.	Not displayed
28307	Medieval coin	Findspot	A medieval coin of Edward V dated to 1483 was found during blackberry picking at this site.	TG 1493 0842 (point)
28308	Iron Age pottery	Findspot	Fragments of Iron Age pottery, found by fieldwalking.	Centred TG 1735 0241 (67 m by 89 m)
28416	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Roman coins and buckles, part of an Early Saxon brooch, a Middle Saxon strap end, a Late Saxon ring and medieval and post-medieval metal finds including brooches, buckles and a harness pendant found during metal detecting.	Centred TG 16 02 (235 m by 152 m)
28417	Roman cart mount and pottery	Findspot	A Roman eagle cart mount, made of copper alloy, and Roman pottery found during metal detecting in 1989.	TG 16 05 (point)
28418	Neolithic worked flints	Monument	Fieldwalking recovered Neolithic flakes and a core. These may indicate that flints were worked here in the Neolithic.	Centred TG 1404 0957 (80 m by 74 m)
28419	Neolithic worked flints and medieval pot	Monument	Fieldwalking recovered Neolithic worked flints and a piece of 13th century pot. The flints included flakes and a core.	Centred TG 1432 0936 (101 m by 68 m)
28420	Neolithic flint implements and medieval pottery sherds	Findspot	Fieldwalking here in 1986 recorded a Neolithic flint rough-out for a small axe and several flint cores and flakes. Two sherds of medieval pottery and one sherd of prehistoric pottery were also noted.	Centred TG 139 124 (114 m by 102 m)
28424	Prehistoric flint scraper	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1990 recovered a prehistoric brown flint scraper.	TG 1008 2381 (point)
28425	Medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1990 recovered a medieval bronze handle.	TG 12 39 (point)
28426	Medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1990 recovered a medieval bronze end cap for a knife handle.	TG 12 39 (point)
28431	Undatable prehistoric and Mesolithic worked flints	Findspot	In 1990 a possible Mesolithic flint microlith and a number of Mesolithic and undatable prehistoric flint flakes were recovered from a garden in this area.	TG 2354 0205 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
28456	Possible Roman building and multi-period finds	Monument	Metal detecting and fieldwalking have recovered a wide range of objects dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. These include a Bronze Age sickle, Roman coins and brooches, and a medieval leather stamp. The discovery of tessera, Roman building material and pottery suggests there may have been a Roman building on the site. The cropmarks previously recorded under this number are now under NHER 52223—8.	Centred TG 23 03 (542 m by 314 m)
28499	Multi-period pottery	Findspot	Pottery dating from the Roman to the post-medieval periods, and a medieval casket mount, have been found by fieldwalking and metal detecting.	Centred TG 09 31 (63 m by 84 m)
28515	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	A Neolithic flint axehead.	TG 1255 1882 (point)
28552	Possible medieval toft	Monument	The earthworks of a series of platforms and ditched enclosures relating to former medieval tofts are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Church Farm, Honingham. These have previously been interpreted as a moated site, although on the current aerial photograph evidence this seems unlikely. Finds of a Saxon and medieval date have been found within the vicinity of this site (NHER 16389, 17163, 23429 & 25701), indicating a level of activity in the area during this period and adding weight to the interpretation that these earthworks relate to medieval tofts and associated boundaries.	Centred TG 1197 1132 (330 m by 300 m)
28555	World War Two aircraft crash site	Monument	Information supplied by Norfolk and Suffolk Aviation Museum indicates that a Lockheed Hudson aircraft crashed in this area in 1942, fortunately without loss of life. In 1975, a scatter of aircraft fragments were found at this location, but nothing was visible during later construction work on the Norwich Southern Bypass. Aerial photographs of the site taken shortly after the crash also show little evidence of it at this spot, although a linear mark some distance to the north could be a related feature.	Centred TG 2354 0508 (79 m by 99 m)
28665	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered finds dating from the Roman to the post-medieval period. These include a Roman Colchester derivative type brooch, an imported 10th century Viking disc brooch, a medieval gilt harness pendant in the form of a lion, a 16th century decorated hooked tag and a post-medieval child's thimble. Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and tokens were also found.	Centred TG 21 04 (489 m by 362 m)
28679	Late Bronze Age spearhead	Findspot	Part of a Late Bronze Age spearhead found during metal detecting.	TG 19 01 (point)
28685	Medieval strap fitting	Findspot	A medieval strap fitting in the shape of a leaf found by metal detecting.	TG 12 19 (point)
28707	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Two Roman coins, a medieval buckle plate and a post-medieval coin found during metal detecting.	Centred TG 17 03 (588 m by 642 m)
28709	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting and fieldwalking between 1991 and 2013 recovered a range of prehistoric worked flints, including a Mesolithic/Neolithic axe roughout, Neolithic blades, a Neolithic core and Neolithic/Bronze Age flakes, borers and scrapers; Roman and Late Saxon/medieval pottery sherds and Roman, medieval and post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch, a medieval strap-end and a post-medieval book fitting.	Centred TG 15 08 (307 m by 365 m)
28714	Early Bronze Age axehead	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered a large Early Bronze Age copper alloy flat axehead with punched decoration on the flat edges.	TG 21 04 (point)
28716	16th century finger ring	Findspot	A 16th century gilded silver finger ring set with a garnet was found here by metal detecting.	TG 21 03 (point)
28717	Roman coin	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered a Roman 1st century AD <i>denarius</i> .	TG 21 03 (point)
28718	Prehistoric flints, multi-period metal objects and pottery sherds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1991 and 2003 recovered a number of prehistoric to post-medieval objects, including an Early Bronze Age flat axehead and a 15th century silver oval seal matrix.	Not displayed
28719	Prehistoric pot boilers and medieval to post-medieval metal objects	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1991 and subsequently between 2011 and 2012 noted the presence of a number of pot boilers in this area and recovered medieval and post-medieval coins and tokens; post-medieval jettons and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include medieval and post-medieval dress accessories, finger-rings and weights.	Centred TG 20 03 (560 m by 227 m)
28750	Medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting here in 1992 recovered a medieval penny dating from the reign of Edward I.	TG 19 01 (point)
28751	Medieval buckle	Findspot	Part of a medieval buckle found during metal detecting.	TG 19 01 (point)
28771	Venetian medieval coin	Findspot	An early 15th century Venetian soldino coin was found here by metal detecting.	TG 23 04 (point)
28851	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A Bronze Age socketed axehead, Roman pottery, a Roman coin, a Middle Saxon brooch and medieval and post-medieval metal finds including French jettons and a post-medieval figurine of a lady raising her skirts found during metal detecting. In 2009, a fieldwalking survey was undertaken by the Caistor Roman Project that recovered late prehistoric flints, medieval and post-medieval metal sherds. Metal detecting in 2010 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins, a Late Saxon strap distributor, medieval/post-medieval buckle and post-medieval button.	Centred TG 19 01 (235 m by 299 m)
28869	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered finds dating from the Late Saxon to the post-medieval period. These include a Late Saxon terminal with 'Ringerike' style decoration, an unfinished medieval belt end and a 14th century shield-shaped plate mount. Post-medieval coins and a Dutch coin weight were also recorded. Metal detecting in 2011 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins, post-medieval jettons and post-medieval metal objects including a scallop-shell-shaped stirrup fragment.	Centred TG 21 03 (86 m by 64 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
28929	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting and fieldwalking between 1992 and 2014 recovered late prehistoric worked flints; Roman, Early Saxon and Late Saxon to post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval jettons; Roman, Late Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and undated metal objects. The metal finds include Roman brooches, furniture fittings, a steelyard weight, key handle, fragment of drop handle and a piece of edging or binding from a shield or vessel; a Late Saxon brooch and stirrup strap mount; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval lead pot mend and harness mounts and pendants; medieval to medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments; a post-medieval seal matrix, crotal bell, finger-ring and lead spigot and undatable metalworking debris and casting waste.	Centred TG 19 01 (490 m by 264 m)
29003	Undated features and multi-period finds	Monument	A watching brief at this site before the construction of the Yelverton to East Carleton gas pipeline recovered prehistoric worked flints, Roman, medieval and post-medieval fragments of pottery, Roman coins, a medieval seal with a cockerel design, medieval tile and medieval glass.	Centred TG 2319 0288 (235 m by 9 m) (Centred on)
29004	Possible Roman road and multi-period finds	Monument	A watching brief at this site before the construction of the Yelverton to East Carleton gas pipeline recovered Roman and post-medieval fragments of pottery, Roman and medieval brick and tile, worked prehistoric flints, a Roman disc brooch and prehistoric burnt flints. A natural outcrop of gravel excavated here might have borne a Roman road.	Centred TG 2287 0288 (160 m by 8 m) (Centred on)
29030	Roman, medieval and post-medieval objects	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1992 during the Yelverton to East Carleton pipeline recovered a post-medieval seal, a 16th century medieval cauldron foot, two Roman coins, as well as a Roman pottery sherd and some Roman brick and tile fragments.	Centred TG 2254 0302 (144 m by 101 m) (Centred on)
29040	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	During a watching brief in advance of the Norwich southern bypass one flint flake was recovered from this field.	TG 1276 1100 (point)
29041	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	A watching brief on the line of the Norwich southern bypass found one prehistoric flint flake at this site.	TG 1280 1100 (point)
29042	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	A watching brief on the line of the Norwich southern bypass found one prehistoric flint flake at this site.	TG 1290 1101 (point)
29043	Roman and medieval metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting during a watching brief on the line of the Norwich southern bypass found Roman and medieval coins and part of a medieval copper alloy vessel.	Centred TG 13 11 (103 m by 55 m)
29044	Medieval sword or belt fitting	Findspot	Metal detecting during a watching brief in advance of the Norwich southern bypass recovered a medieval sword or belt fitting at this site.	TG 13 11 (point)
29045	Medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting during a watching brief in advance of the Norwich southern bypass recovered a medieval coin at this site.	TG 1348 1100 (point)
29046	Possible prehistoric hearth	Monument	A watching brief in advance of the Norwich southern bypass recorded a burnt area with charcoal. This is a possible prehistoric hearth.	TG 1366 1103 (point)
29060	Bronze Age and Roman finds	Findspot	Metal detecting during a watching brief at this site before the construction of the southern Norwich bypass recovered part of a Bronze Age rapier, a Roman brooch, Roman coins, a Roman pin and a possible Roman stylus.	Centred TG 21 03 (205 m by 135 m)
29061	Prehistoric hearth	Monument	During a watching brief at this site before the construction of the southern Norwich bypass a possible prehistoric hearth was recorded. An area of burnt bone and dark material was found along with prehistoric worked flints.	TG 2266 0445 (point)
29062	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	Field observation during a watching brief at this site before the construction of the southern Norwich bypass recovered prehistoric flint flakes.	TG 2275 0449 (point)
29063	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	Field observation during a watching brief at this site before the construction of the Norwich southern bypass recovered two prehistoric flint flakes.	TG 2283 0456 (point)
29064	Medieval coin	Findspot	Field observation during a watching brief at this site before the construction of the Norwich southern bypass recovered a medieval long cross penny of Henry III minted between 1257 and 1272.	TG 2292 0463 (point)
29087	Pitt Farm post-medieval farmstead	Building	Post-medieval farmhouse dated to 16th to 17th century. There are reports of a panelled room inside the farmhouse which was imported from another building. Legends associate the farmhouse with Anne Boleyn. There are also several large brick and flint barns to the south of the farmhouse that are probably of a slightly later date.	Centred TG 1166 3714 (87 m by 103 m)
29090	Roman coin	Findspot	A Roman coin found during metal detecting.	TG 19 00 (point)
29091	Prehistoric, Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1992 recovered a medieval buckle, a medieval cauldron foot and a post-medieval Nuremburg jetton. A fieldwalking survey undertaken by the Caistor Research Project in 2009 recovered Mesolithic and prehistoric worked flints; Roman, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stems.	Centred TG 19 01 (250 m by 276 m)
29092	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Roman coins, an Early Saxon brooch and strap fitting, a Late Saxon buckle and medieval and post-medieval coins, pottery and metal finds found during metal detecting.	Centred TG 19 02 (249 m by 248 m)
29098	Multi-period metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting from 1992 to 2004 recovered a range of objects, including an Iron Age brooch, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, a Middle Saxon pin head, a Late Saxon bridle side-link, medieval buckles and belt fittings and post-medieval tokens and a strap fitting from a sword belt.	Centred TG 11 43 (164 m by 218 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
29099	Roman pottery sherds, tegula and brick fragments	Findspot	In 1992 a small number of Roman pottery sherds and tegula and brick fragments were recovered from spoil backfilled into a pipe trench.	TG 2267 0297 (point)
29102	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Cropmarks of an undated rectangular enclosure and linear features including a possible trackway can be seen on an aerial photograph and are now recorded under NHER 9753. Metal detecting has recovered finds dating from the Roman to the post-medieval period. These include an Early Saxon copper alloy rod decorated with animal heads, part of a Late Saxon decorative object in 'Ringerike' style and a medieval casket key. Roman coins were also found.	Centred TG 21 03 (58 m by 33 m)
29168	Multi-period metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting from 1992 to 2004 recovered a range of objects, including a Late Bronze Age copper alloy awl. An Iron Age harness mount, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, Roman brooches, a pin and a finger ring, a middle Saxon pin, medieval buckles, brooches and a gilded enamelled horse harness pendant and a post-medieval buckle and hooked tag.	Centred TG 12 42 (101 m by 93 m)
29204	Late Saxon mount	Findspot	Metal detecting at this site recovered a Late Saxon mount made of copper alloy. The mount is decorated with a symmetrical design of two animals with elongated necks that meet in the centre of the mount.	TG 15 08 (point)
29232	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting from 1992 to 1998 recovered a range of objects, including a Roman coin and brooch, medieval coins, a seal matrix, a key, a brooch and a jetton, and a post-medieval jetton. Further detecting in 2009 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins	Centred TG 11 25 (390 m by 341 m)
29254	Pot mend of unknown date and Roman coin	Findspot	A lead pot mend of unknown date and a Roman coin found during metal detecting.	Centred TG 19 01 (280 m by 284 m)
29255	Medieval cauldron handle	Findspot	The handle of a medieval cauldron found during metal detecting. A fieldwalking survey undertaken by the Caistor Roman Project recovered prehistoric flints; Romano-British, Late Saxon, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.	Centred TG 19 01 (281 m by 340 m)
29291	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting from 1993 to 2003 recovered a range of objects, including a Neolithic flint core, a piece of Roman pottery, a Saxon sleeve clasp and buckle, medieval coins, jettons, pottery fragments, a brooch and a finger ring, and post-medieval pottery fragments, coins and part of a padlock.	Centred TG 11 24 (370 m by 414 m) (Centred on)
29293	10th century Winchester style strap end	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1992 recovered a 10th century openwork strap end with openwork 'Winchester' style decoration.	TG 20 03 (point)
29294	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered a medieval shield-shaped harness pendant, a 16th century bronze spout tap and a post-medieval copper alloy lock-plate with openwork decoration.	Centred TG 21 03 (58 m by 32 m)
29342	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A prehistoric retouched flake, Roman coins, a Roman brooch and key handle, a lovely example of a Viking sword pommel decorated with copper alloy wire and animal interlace, a Late Saxon or medieval buckle and medieval and post-medieval coins, pottery and metal finds found during metal detecting.	Centred TG 19 01 (98 m by 211 m)
29343	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1992 and 2011 recovered Roman and medieval coins as well as a post-medieval token; Roman and medieval pottery and Roman, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval metal objects. These objects included a Roman brooch; a medieval mount, folding strap-clasp and pot mend; a crudely cast medieval/post-medieval ring; a post-medieval buckle frame and undated silver casting-waste.	Centred TG 19 01 (265 m by 405 m)
29344	Site of an Early Saxon inhumation cemetery and multi-period finds	Monument	Metal detectorists have recovered multi-period finds from the site of two ring ditches and a large circular enclosure (see NHER 45361) between 1992 and 2010. The large number and range of Early Saxon objects indicates that there is an inhumation cemetery here. These artefacts include numerous fragments of brooches, wrist clasps and a heavy cast ring. Other objects from the site include an Early Bronze Age dirk or dagger, an Iron Age terret, a Roman brooch, a Roman knife or razor handle, Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval metal objects, pottery and coins.	Not displayed
29358	Late Saxon and medieval finds	Findspot	A Late Saxon box mount and a medieval coin found during metal detecting.	TG 19 01 (point)
29394	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Metal detecting and fieldwalking on this site has recovered finds from the Neolithic to the post-medieval periods. Highlights include a Neolithic flaked flint axehead, a silvered Roman dolphin type brooch, an Early Saxon brooch, a fragment of a medieval lamp or balance and a Charles I rose farthing token.	Centred TG 16 07 (348 m by 297 m)
29396	Roman and medieval finds scatter	Findspot	Metal detecting on this site has recovered Roman and medieval metal finds including a Roman cosmetic pestle, a Norse bell of the 10th century, and a medieval lead seal matrix inscribed +SIGILLVM: PETRI: CAPELLANI: ('the seal of Peter Chaplain') with a stylised fleur-de-lis decoration.	TG 15 08 (point)
29423	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting from 1993 to 2000 recovered a Roman silver finger ring, a fine Middle Saxon brooch, a Late Saxon penny of Aetheldred II, a fragment of Late Saxon pottery, a medieval gold finger ring and pottery fragments and a post-medieval token.	Not displayed
29479	Undated enclosure	Monument	In 1988 and 1993, aerial photography revealed the cropmarks of a small undated square enclosure and an infilled ditch.	Centred TG 1251 2171 (32 m by 23 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
29484	Possible medieval moated enclosure and toft boundaries	Monument	The earthworks of a near-rectangular raised enclosure are visible on this site, with a possible entrance situated at the northeast. Possible toft boundaries are also visible within very irregular undulations in a field to the east. These features are thought to date to the medieval period.	Centred TG 131 189 (266 m by 182 m)
29485	Two medieval pottery sherds	Findspot	In 1993 two medieval pottery sherds were recovered from this area, adjacent to a medieval moated site.	TG 1318 1905 (point)
29486	Medieval fish pond	Monument	A rectangular depression 40 m by 38 m marks the site of a probable fish pond. A building platform to the south overlooks the pond. The site is probably medieval,	Centred TG 1286 2156 (274 m by 161 m)
29578	Group of undated banks and possible causeway	Monument	A group of two, possibly three, banked enclosures are visible on the east side of and adjacent to a stream, and one may well be a causeway.	Centred TG 1965 0296 (86 m by 108 m)
29734	Prehistoric flint pot boilers, scraper and post-medieval pottery sherd	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1993 recovered thirty-two flint pot boilers, one flint scraper and a post-medieval pottery sherd.	Centred TG 2284 0181 (157 m by 115 m)
29735	Prehistoric pot boilers and pottery sherds, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds	Monument	Fieldwalking in 1993 during golf course construction recovered a total of 172 pot boilers, two prehistoric pottery sherds, one post-medieval and one medieval sherd.	Centred TG 2267 0197 (223 m by 149 m)
29736	Prehistoric struck and burnt flints, post-medieval pottery sherd	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1993 recovered two struck prehistoric flints, some burnt flint and one post-medieval glazed pot sherd.	Centred TG 2292 0200 (291 m by 371 m)
29806	Roman brooch	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1993 recovered a Roman enamelled copper alloy brooch in the form of a sitting cockerel.	TG 12 43 (point)
29808	Roman brooches, post-medieval pottery and slag	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1993 recovered three Roman brooches. Fieldwalking as part of the Coastal Survey carried out by the NAU in 2004 recovered a single fragment of post-medieval pottery and two pieces of slag.	Centred TG 12 43 (250 m by 449 m)
29809	Medieval ring brooch or buckle	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1993 recovered a 14th century ring brooch or buckle.	TG 11 42 (point)
29962	Multi-period metal objects and pottery sherds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1993 and 2010 has recovered a range of finds dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. They include a Neolithic flint blade, a Late Saxon strap end and Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery.	Centred TG 12 16 (365 m by 292 m)
29994	Roman settlement around walled town	Monument	A fieldwalking and metal detecting survey around the walled area of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> Roman town (NHER 9786) found evidence for extensive Roman settlement and occupation in this area. The recovery of Iron Age artefacts from around the walls is evidence for pre-Roman occupation of the site. The Roman town was originally much larger than that enclosed within the walls. Evidence from the survey suggests it may have extended to the south, north and west. To the northeast large numbers of finds support the interpretation of this as the centre of the pre-walled town on a raised area in the field. Pottery concentrations can also be seen at the possible temple site (NHER 9836) to the south of the walled town and the high levels of finds from the west indicate this may have been used as a rubbish dumping area. Occupation south of the wall seems to cease after the construction of the walls. Conversely coin deposition seems to increase west of the walls at this point, perhaps related to trade along the River Tas.	Centred TG 22 03 (640 m by 1135 m) (Centred on)
30022	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1993 and 2008 and sporadic metal detecting between 1993 and 2012 recovered a late prehistoric flint flake; Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery; Iron Age, Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton and token and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Saxon trefoil brooch; a medieval buckle, strap mount and harness pendant; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments and a post-medieval buckle, buttons and furniture escutcheon plate fragment.	Not displayed
30046	Roman pottery finds	Findspot	A lump of soil containing fragments of a Roman flagon and other pieces of Roman pottery was found on the edge of a ploughed field in 1993.	Centred TG 1185 4174 (159 m by 51 m)
30117	Medieval metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1993 (and before) recovered two medieval coins.	TG 12 39 (point)
30134	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting and fieldwalking between 1993 and 2009 recovered a wide range of objects, including Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and pottery fragments, Saxon pottery fragments, a medieval brooch pin, harness mount and buckle and post-medieval tokens.	Centred TG 11 25 (247 m by 325 m)
30250	Roman and medieval metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1993 and 1994 recovered five Roman coins, a medieval gilded copper alloy buckle plate, a miniature cauldron and a horse harness pendant with a star motif.	TG 11 43 (point)
30288	Cropmarks of Roman road	Monument	The cropmarks of a Roman road running southeast from Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) towards Stoke Holy Cross are visible on aerial photographs. A section of the line of this road is preserved with the modern route of Chandler Road. This road would appear to link with another stretch of Roman road to the southeast (NHER 52298), which runs intermittently from Upper Stoke, across the former Poringland Heath and joining with the Roman road to Ditchingham, Stone Street, at Brooke to the southeast. See record NHER 52298 for details.	Centred TG 2425 0282 (1493 m by 720 m) (Centred on)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
30313	Cropmarks of probable Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	The cropmarks of a ring ditch, probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Morton village. This ring ditch may have formed part of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery located along the valley floor (NHER 50649). The presence of a barrow cemetery in this general area was noted in the 1830s (see NHER 7728).	Centred TG 1229 1731 (19 m by 18 m)
30314	Cropmark enclosures of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of a group of enclosures and field boundaries of unknown definite date, are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Morton Warren and Slade Plantation, Morton on the Hill. An Iron Age to Roman date could be suggested for these cropmarks based on their morphology, although a medieval to post-medieval date is also a possibility based on available map evidence.	Centred TG 1215 1745 (166 m by 177 m)
30316	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch	Monument	Cropmarks of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch are visible on aerial photographs from 1989.	Centred TG 111 400 (30 m by 31 m)
30417	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	A prehistoric flint flake was found by a footpath in 1993.	TG 1134 4182 (point)
30429	Multi-period finds, Thirty Acres	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1994 and 2014 recovered prehistoric worked flint, including a Neolithic/Bronze Age flaked axehead; Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; a medieval roof tile fragment; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons and tokens and Bronze Age and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Bronze Age awl; Roman, Early Saxon and Middle Saxon brooches; Late Saxon brooches, strap fittings, a horseshoe, furniture fitting and part of a mould; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval brooch, book fitting, harness mount, key and a swivel from a leash and a post-medieval stud.	Centred TG 11 25 (514 m by 291 m)
30440	Heydon Park	Monument	A historic park, first laid out from about 1764. Early 18th century trees planted in crowsfoot patterns were felled in 1794 by William Earle Bulwer in order to meet the cost of raising a regiment. There have been several subsequent phases of development, including a trebling in size of the park's area in the early 19th century. The current park and walled gardens are 19th century, with a lake of 1890, and restoration work to these has been carried out since 1972, although the gales in 1987 caused much damage.	Centred TG 119 272 (2505 m by 1713 m)
30447	Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1993 and fieldwalking in 1995 recovered two prehistoric worked flints, medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments, medieval strap fittings and post-medieval buckles and a thimble.	TG 10 25 (point)
30451	Multi-period finds, Field 8	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1993 and 1995 recovered a Late Bronze Age copper alloy awl, Roman and medieval coins and a medieval strap end buckle.	Centred TG 12 42 (224 m by 359 m)
30462	Post-medieval saggarr fragments	Findspot	In 1993 two sherds of a post-medieval saggarr were found in a molehill here by a dog walker.	TG 2163 0570 (point)
30465	Intwood Park	Monument	This historic parkland contains a formal garden that was recorded on a painting of 1680. The 16th century walled gardens survive. The surrounding 18th century park is small. It was extended in the 19th century. These extensions are no longer part of the park and have been returned to agricultural land. Possible park features are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and have been recorded as NHER 54624.	Centred TG 19423 03975 (790 m by 684 m)
30476	Roman coin of Lucius Verus	Findspot	In 1994 a Roman <i>sestertius</i> coin of the co-emperor Lucius Verus was recovered from this area.	Centred TG 21 03 (52 m by 48 m)
30485	Salle Park	Monument	A mid-18th century landscape park and 20th century topiary garden surrounding Salle House. In 2004 students from UEA conducted an earthwork survey of the fenced northern area of the park which found evidence for a raised carriage-drive, building platform, possible parish boundary, pre-emparkment field boundaries, dewponds, small riverine channels, large extraction pits and a number of tree throws.	Centred TG 11622 24828 (1020 m by 1091 m)
30505	Great Melton Park	Monument	This post-medieval landscape park and gardens is associated with Melton Hall (NHER 9277). The park was probably established during the 18th century, with roads closed as part of the work. During the 17th and 18th centuries there were large gardens adjacent to the Hall. A formal garden layout was established in 19th century; they were informalized at a later date.	Centred TG 136 064 (821 m by 911 m)
30525	Taverham Park	Monument	The park here was created soon after 1784 and incorporated existing woodland and freestanding trees. Some exotics were planted here in 1840, before formal gardens were laid out in 1860. Most of the land is now under the plough or used as playing fields. However, a small portion of the park still survives including the late 19th century kitchen garden. The site of World War Two military camp and training area is visible on aerial photographs within the grounds of this park in the 1940s, see NHER 54461 for details. See NHER 54462 for earthworks of probable medieval to post-medieval trackways and boundaries, some of which may be associated with Drakes Green, and would appear to pre-date the establishment of the Park.	Centred TG 1490 1332 (2259 m by 1906 m)
30557	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch	Monument	A possible Bronze Age ring ditch has previously been recorded at this site from aerial photographs, however the archaeological origin of the cropmarks is considered doubtful. No corresponding features were identified when this area was excavated in 2006.	Centred TG 1424 1106 (21 m by 19 m)
30575	Prehistoric scrapers	Findspot	Two prehistoric flint scrapers, found in 1994.	TG 1839 0320 (point)
30576	Neolithic flint axehead and knife	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 1994 recovered a fragment of an Early Neolithic polished flint axehead and a flint flake re-used as a knife.	TG 1105 2324 (point)
30606	Medieval pottery finds	Findspot	Fragments of medieval pottery were found in 1994.	TG 1138 2557 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
30708	World War Two pillbox	Monument	A large World War Two pillbox is visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1946. The pillbox is still there today and is a unique adaptation of a rectangular type 20V design. It dates to about 1940 and was part of a network of anti-invasion defences of the time. The roof is now gone.	Centred TG 1196 4134 (28 m by 28 m)
30773	The Grange	Building	Originally 17th, but now mainly 18th or 19th century, this is a two-storey red brick house, built in a double pile. The south facing façade is of two builds, the western range having slightly higher eaves, and there is a line of patterned brick at the change of builds. The central entrance bay is embellished with a plastered door surround and a semicircular arch. The house also has a two-storey central projection with a Dutch gable, and a 19th century range to the north. Inside, there is an 18th century staircase.	TG 1140 2717 (point)
30774	Dower House	Building	A 17th century house remodelled and extended in the mid-19th century. The building is of red brick, two storeys high, with the east gable having patterned brickwork. The roof is of corrugated clay tiles, and there are stepped gables to the east and west. The central doorway has a four-centred plastered arch and a columned doorcase. The 19th century pile to the south also has stepped gables.	TG 1134 2730 (point)
30895	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	Two thirds of a Neolithic flaked flint axehead were found.	TG 2033 0506 (point)
30969	Multi-period finds, Humphreys Close, Humphreys Corner Field	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1994 and 2013 recovered Late Iron Age/Roman, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins as well as Late Saxon to medieval/post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Saxon/medieval stirrup strap mount and a stirrup; medieval dress accessories a harness pendant, a lead spindle whorl and an unfinished lead cross on a rough disc, possibly the sort of object buried with plague victims and a medieval/post-medieval button and a copper alloy vessel fragment.	Centred TG 09 26 (552 m by 897 m)
30970	Medieval jetton	Findspot	A medieval jetton was found in 1994.	TG 1226 2409 (point)
30971	Medieval and post-medieval metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1994 recovered medieval coins and a post-medieval token, buckle and harness stud.	Centred TG 11 25 (216 m by 137 m)
30972	Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1994 and 2015 recovered Late Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons; post-medieval tokens and Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman belt fitting and brooch; a Late Saxon stirrup mount; a Late Saxon/medieval buckle; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories, weights and copper alloy vessel fragments; a medieval finger ring, hooked drape ring, balance arm, furniture fitting, key and seal matrix; a medieval/post-medieval hooked book clasp fragment and copper alloy vessel leg and a post-medieval harness fitting, coin weight and sword belt mount.	Not displayed
30973	Neolithic or Bronze Age flint find, Rush Meadow	Findspot	A Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint knife was found in 1994.	Centred TG 1136 2568 (652 m by 192 m)
30974	Multi-period metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1994 and 2004 recovered a wide range of objects, including part of a Bronze Age copper alloy spearhead, a Late Saxon box mount and medieval coins, strap ends, buckles, an ampulla, brooches and a seal matrix. Also found were post-medieval coins, buckles, jettons and a sword fitting.	Centred TG 10 25 (484 m by 580 m)
30975	Medieval and post-medieval metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1994 recovered a medieval coin, strap end and buckle plate. Also found was a post-medieval book clasp.	Centred TG 10 24 (133 m by 69 m)
30976	Roman metal find, Park Side	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1994 recovered a Roman coin.	Centred TG 11 24 (92 m by 77 m)
30977	Roman coin, medieval to post-medieval objects	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1994 recovered a Roman coin, a medieval strap end buckle, a post-medieval token and a medieval or post-medieval jetton.	Centred TG 12 24 (84 m by 132 m)
30995	Roman and Early Saxon finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1994 and 2015 recovered a Roman brooch and an Early Saxon hanging bowl fragment decorated with red enamel.	TG 13 21 (point)
31041	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1994 and 2009 recovered a range of predominantly medieval objects, including coins, jettons, buckles, brooches and strap ends. Also found was an unidentified Roman object and post-medieval items.	Centred TG 12 24 (413 m by 526 m)
31045	Norton Corner Cottage	Building	A late 17th century two cell cottage, raised and extended in around 1800, then later extended again. A 17th to 18th century buckle was found in a chimney in 1982.	TG 0947 2831 (point)
31088	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1994 recovered a miniature Iron Age copper alloy head and Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins. Also found were a medieval horse harness pendant, a lead pilgrim bottle, a seal matrix, buckles and strap end plates and post-medieval tokens, jettons, a book clasp and a coin weight.	Centred TG 12 42 (663 m by 1056 m)
31100	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Metal detecting at this site has recovered metal finds from the Middle Saxon to the post-medieval period. Highlights include a Middle-Late Saxon brooch with a backwards looking animal depicted on it, a medieval papal bulla used to seal documents from the Pope and a post-medieval fragment of toy cannon. A Neolithic worked flint flake has also been recovered from the surface of the field.	Centred TG 15 08 (327 m by 232 m)
31176	Multi-period metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1995 and 1999 recovered a Roman coin and a decorated metal boss. Also found were part of a medieval padlock and a post-medieval harness stud.	Centred TG 12 23 (371 m by 378 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
31178	Multi-period finds, Brake Pasture	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1995 and 2003 recovered a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons; post-medieval tokens and Middle-Late Bronze Age to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include fragments of a Middle-Late Bronze Age copper alloy cauldron; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval ferrule, purse bar, key, copper ally seal matrix and copper alloy weight; a medieval/post-medieval knife handle, candlestick, thimble and pair of dividers and post-medieval dress accessories, coin weights, book clasps, thimble, harness mount, bell and lead cloth seals.	Centred TG 12 25 (270 m by 552 m)
31273	Medieval coin	Findspot	A medieval coin, dating from the reign of Edward III, found by metal detecting.	TG 17 02 (point)
31323	Post-medieval pumping station and hydraulic ram, Springhead Plantation	Monument	A spring-fed pool flowing under the adjacent railway. At the south end is a wooden pumping station housing an oil-driven pump. To the north is the site of a hydraulic ram, marked on a map of 1928, of which only the stone footings remain. The pumping station and ram served the Weybourne Court Hotel, which was demolished in 1939 as its foundations were subsiding into the sand bed.	Centred TG 1160 4181 (54 m by 61 m)
31346	Bronze Age metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1994 recovered the cutting edge of a Late Bronze Age copper alloy axehead.	Centred TG 10 25 (603 m by 783 m)
31357	Medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1994 recovered a medieval coin.	TG 11 26 (point)
31359	Post-medieval copper alloy seal matrix	Findspot	Metal detecting at this site in 1994-95 recovered a post-medieval two-armed seal matrix with a perforation which would allow its suspension from a chain. A merchant's mark and legend are visible on this example.	TG 13 14 (point)
31360	Multi-period prehistoric worked flints	Findspot	Fieldwalking between 1994 and 1995 recovered a range of worked flints, including a Mesolithic/Early Bronze Age blade core; a Neolithic axe/adze and adze fragment; a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age end scraper and an undatable prehistoric end scraper and flakes. In 1994/5 two Neolithic flint axes were found, together with a selection of other flints dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age.	Centred TG 1271 3972 (52 m by 46 m)
31367	Medieval seal matrix and post-medieval token	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered a 14th century seal matrix and a post-medieval token made in Norwich. The seal matrix depicts a curled up lion and is inscribed with the motto 'AMY AMETLEVMMENT' (friend loves loyally).	TG 20 04 (point)
31443	Bronze Age ring ditches	Monument	Two possible Bronze Age ring ditches have been identified at this site from aerial photographs, along with two linear ditches which may represent possible field boundaries. It is possible that these were both destroyed during the development of the Norwich Southern Bypass, at which time prehistoric features, pottery and flints were recovered from the area (NHER 29055).	Centred TG 1638 0792 (322 m by 210 m)
31499	Post-medieval coins	Findspot	Metal detecting at this location in 1995 recovered two post-medieval coins, one of which was identified as a halfgroat of Henry VIII.	TG 13 13 (point)
31550	Cropmarks of a group of sub-rectangular pits, possible Saxon sunken floored buildings or grubenhauser	Monument	The cropmarks of possible Saxon sunken-floored buildings, possible grubenhauser, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of the Waterworks, Markshall.	Centred TG 2388 0446 (66 m by 45 m)
31551	Cropmarks of a series of field boundaries of probable medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of field boundaries of probable medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Stoke Holy Cross. These boundaries appear to pre-date those depicted on the 1844 Stoke Holy Cross Tithe map.	Centred TG 2345 0269 (243 m by 83 m) (Centred on)
31555	Possible Early Saxon buildings or Neolithic flint mines at Foxburrow Plantation	Monument	Cropmarks of possible Early Saxon sunken featured buildings and some linear ditches can be seen on aerial photographs. The proximity of a nearby Neolithic flint working site (NHER 17836) suggests these could also be interpreted as Neolithic flint mine shafts.	Centred TG 1992 0381 (254 m by 424 m)
31557	Undated enclosure and Bronze Age ring ditch	Monument	Aerial photography in 1990 revealed cropmarks of a square enclosure containing a double concentric ring ditch.	Centred TG 1196 2273 (396 m by 271 m)
31652	Multi-period finds and Middle Saxon runic inscription from River Yare	Findspot	Metal detecting in and close to the river recovered a variety of multi period objects. Finds included a Roman Hod Hill type brooch, a Saxon rectangular mount with rosette decoration, a post-medieval finger ring and an unusual Middle Saxon disc inscribed with Anglo-Saxon runes.	Centred TG 20 05 (552 m by 214 m) (Centred on)
31653	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting at this site has recovered a Roman Colchester derivative brooch, a Henry III cut farthing, fourteen Roman coins, a 6th century AD jewelled disc brooch and a probable broken Neolithic or Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead.	TG 22 04 (point)
31789	Potentially prehistoric pits	Monument	Excavations carried out before the construction of three reservoirs recorded two pits of possible prehistoric date.	Centred TG 189 042 (521 m by 205 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
31802	Post-medieval knife	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered a 16th century end-cap or knife with a scallop shell on each side of a central projection. A fieldwalking and metal detecting survey was undertaken by the Caistor Research Project between 2008 and 2009 recovered prehistoric flints; Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery and a piece of post-medieval malting flue.	Centred TG 2230 0008 (1023 m by 1308 m)
31803	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking and metal detecting between 2000 and 2015 recovered prehistoric worked flint flints, including Neolithic to Bronze Age scrapers; Iron Age, Roman, Early/Middle Saxon, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval jettons and tokens and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include Roman brooches, a cosmetic mortar, hair pin, tweezers, harness fittings and a finger ring set with a glass intaglio; Early Saxon buckles, a sword pommel and a fitting from a bucket; an Early/Middle Saxon weight and a remarkable Hispano-Visigothic late 6th-early 8th-century buckle plate; a Middle Saxon buckle and pin; Late Saxon to post-medieval spindle whorl; a medieval seal matrix, buckle and strap-end; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments and a post-medieval furniture fitting, finger ring and coin weight from Antwerp.	Not displayed
31820	Iron Age and Roman features and possible Roman building at Dunston Hall golf course	Monument	Excavation in 1996 recorded a possible Roman trackway leading towards a known Roman road. In addition, a pit and postholes, possibly forming palisades and/or building, were noted in conjunction with much Roman pottery. A number of Roman tiles and tesserae were also recovered. Further work in September to December 1996 revealed Iron Age and Roman pits, postholes, ditches and features, as well as Neolithic and Mesolithic flints.	Centred TG 2241 0260 (179 m by 318 m)
31821	Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and possible Early Saxon features	Monument	Excavation in 1996 in advance of construction of a golf course revealed ditches and pits with Bronze Age pottery sherds and worked flint. A pit with a Roman pot and a pair of double ditches, perhaps indicating a Roman trackway, were also noted. Metal detecting on this site also recovered Roman and medieval coins and metalwork. Further work in September to December 1996 discovered Bronze Age and Iron Age pots, Iron Age or Early Saxon ditches, a Middle Saxon strap end and a number of post-medieval finds. The turnpike road NHER 9741 was also noted crossing this site.	Centred TG 2223 0194 (145 m by 382 m)
31856	Undated post hole, Iron Age pits and quarries at Dunston Hall Golf Course	Monument	Trenching in 1996 in advance of construction of a golf course revealed an undated post hole, as well as pits and quarries containing Iron Age sherds and flints. Further excavation recorded another Iron Age pit with pottery sherds.	Centred TG 2228 0230 (99 m by 219 m)
31858	Bronze Age and Iron Age features, Iron Age buildings	Monument	Trenching in 1996 in advance of the construction of a golf course recorded Bronze Age or Iron Age ditches with Bronze Age sherds. A number of postholes were also recorded, perhaps representing a building, with Iron Age pottery sherds. Human bone was also recovered, and further work in September to December of 1996 recorded the remains of Iron Age timber buildings.	Centred TG 2234 0208 (119 m by 209 m)
31859	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	A Bronze Age spearhead, a Roman coin, medieval brooches, buckles and other metalwork, post-medieval metalwork, including a ring with the inscription 'of virtue made', and medieval and post-medieval coins and tokens, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 10 31 (325 m by 311 m)
31860	Multi-period metal and flint finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1996 and 2007 recovered a range of objects, including prehistoric flints, an Iron Age brooch, Roman coins and brooches, medieval coins and a seal. Also found were a post-medieval jetton and coin.	Centred TG 12 23 (955 m by 422 m)
31861	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered finds dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. These included a prehistoric worked flint, part of an Iron Age terret decorated with enamel, medieval buckles and a harness, a medieval strap end and a post-medieval thimble and weights. Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins tokens and jettons were also found.	Centred TG 11 33 (524 m by 557 m)
31877	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1996 and 2010 recovered prehistoric flints, Roman coins, pottery and metalwork, including brooches, Saxon metalwork including an Early Saxon pendant, and medieval and post-medieval coins, buckles and other metalwork.	Not displayed
31980	Harford Hills, Marston Lane	Building	This cottage dates to the mid to late 19th century, built in a rustic Victorian Gothic style. The exterior is rendered and the thatched roof features central brick chimneys. The entrance front has a columned porch with a slate roof whilst the garden front has trefoil windows and a Gothic door flanked by canted bays.	Centred TG 2195 0554 (29 m by 32 m)
32027	Multi-period metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1995 and 1996 recovered a Late Saxon coin, the base of a medieval dagger chape and a post-medieval token.	Not displayed
32047	Undated ring ditch and trackway, Lemon Hill	Monument	1990 aerial photography shows the cropmarks of a double concentric ring ditch and trackway on Lemon Hill, thought to be a natural raised area.	Centred TG 1105 4194 (71 m by 54 m)
32048	Possible Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	1990 aerial photography shows the cropmarks of a ring ditch, likely to be the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow.	Centred TG 1110 4233 (20 m by 20 m)
32108	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1996 and 2014 recovered Neolithic flint flakes; Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons; post-medieval tokens and Bronze Age, Roman and Middle Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an Early Bronze Age flanged axehead; a Roman statuette of a helmeted figure, a buckle and brooches; a Middle Saxon strap-end; a Middle/Late Saxon triangular hooked tag; a Late Saxon disc brooch, stirrup strap mount, lozenge-shaped brooch, ingot and weight; medieval harness mounts, a thimble, disc-on-tongue brooch or buckle and a coin weight; medieval/post-medieval buttons and lead weights and post-medieval dress accessories, a finger ring, thimble, steelyard weight and a toy cannon.	Not displayed

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
32148	World War Two earthen ramp	Monument	The site of World War Two training activity associated with landing craft and involving earthen and concrete ramps and platforms alongside the River Wensum at Ringland. The site consists of two ramps. One of these has been previously recorded on the ground and would appear to be a surfaced curving ramp or bank, leading towards the river bank. To the west of this another larger ramp-like structure or area of hard standing. The front ramp section would appear to concrete, although the rear platform may have been an earthen construction, although it is feasible that it is also concrete that has been partially covered or camouflaged to give it a less clean appearance. Both of these ramps are likely to have been utilised during the landing craft exercises.	Centred TG 1407 1373 (74 m by 57 m)
32150	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking and metal detecting between 1994 and 1997 recovered Mesolithic, Early Neolithic, Neolithic and undatable prehistoric worked flints; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton and a token and Early Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an Early Saxon pendant; medieval dress accessories and pilgrim badge and a medieval/post-medieval dagger chape, knife end cap and thimble.	Centred TG 10 32 (711 m by 753 m)
32202	Undated lava quern	Findspot	A segment of an undated lava quern was found in the wall between two cottages. The wall was built around 1830.	TG 1078 3674 (point)
32229	Bronze Age ring ditch	Monument	Aerial photography in 1990 revealed the cropmark of a ring ditch.	Centred TG 1174 3930 (25 m by 25 m)
32234	Undated square enclosure and ring ditch, probably marking the site of an old pit	Monument	A square enclosure with a ring ditch inside is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It is likely that this is the remains of an infilled pit, although it has previously been suggested that they are the remains of a Roman barrow and a Bronze Age barrow respectively.	Centred TG 1181 1603 (56 m by 41 m)
32247	Probable bomb crater and undated enclosures	Monument	1992 aerial photography shows the cropmark of a bomb crater (originally recorded as a ring ditch) surrounded by marks of enclosures, some of which are part of the existing field system and others part of an underlying older pattern.	Centred TG 113 257 (168 m by 179 m)
32271	Medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1996 recovered the top of a sheet metal medieval bell.	TG 13 16 (point)
32272	Medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1996 recovered a medieval gilded copper alloy hooked mount.	TG 13 17 (point)
32483	World War Two pillbox	Monument	A World War Two Type 22 pillbox survives as an extant structure, in a position overlooking the road, and is also visible on aerial photographs. It has been suggested that it was built in 1940. Aerial photographs taken in 1946 indicate that it may have had an anti-aircraft gun mounted on its roof.	TG 1415 0793 (point)
32488	World War Two anti-tank cubes and gun emplacements	Monument	The site of World War Two road block and gun emplacements or pillboxes are visible on the ground and on aerial photographs at a road bridge across the River Wensum at Ringland. The site originally consisted of two lines of anti-tank cubes and the two gun emplacements, one to either side of the road block. The remains of barriers across the road were also visible on the aerial photographs. The two gun emplacements or pillboxes, one located alongside the river and another alongside the road to the east, had been partially removed by June 1945. A visit in 2005 found the area overgrown and noted that the anti-tank cube line terminated at the west end with a possible concrete, near-buried, gun emplacement which overlooks the bend in the river.	Centred TG 1413 1367 (241 m by 91 m)
32489	World War Two Home Guard shelter	Monument	A World War Two Home Guard Shelter and an additional military building were located at this site and were associated with the road block on the bridge to the east (NHER 32488). The Home Guard Shelter still survives.	Centred TG 1397 1375 (47 m by 78 m)
32492	World War Two Home Guard shelter	Monument	A World War Two brick Home Guard shelter, dating to about 1940. It stands in trees near the village hall.	TG 1130 2716 (point)
32500	Site of World War Two heavy machine gun emplacement	Monument	The site of a World War Two type 2 heavy machine gun emplacement within the Anti-Aircraft Training Camp at Weybourne (NHER 11335). The site is visible on aerial photographs in 1940 and in 1941, where a section of slit trench has been constructed to the immediate south, recorded under NHER 11335.	Centred TG 1022 4380 (6 m by 8 m)
32501	World War Two pillbox	Monument	A quite rare World War Two type 20 A/X pillbox is located within the Weybourne Anti-Aircraft Training Camp (NHER 11335) and is visible on aerial photographs. In 1946 a conjoined rectangular structure is attached to the east of the pillbox.	Centred TG 1022 4370 (18 m by 18 m) (Centred on)
32502	World War One pillbox	Monument	A rare World War One circular pillbox is located within a hedgeline to the immediate north of one of the main southern tracks within Weybourne Camp (NHER 11335).	Centred TG 1027 4331 (7 m by 7 m)
32505	World War Two anti-tank ditch	Monument	Earthworks of large World War Two anti-tank ditch protecting a gap in the cliffs at Weybourne. A series of pillboxes, barbed wire defences and trenches (NHER 19440 and 38577) surrounded this tank trap.	Centred TG 1283 4358 (184 m by 32 m)
32506	World War Two pillbox	Monument	A World War Two type 22 pillbox built in 1940. Only the roof is now showing above the shingle.	TG 1280 4368 (point)
32507	World War Two spigot mortar emplacement	Monument	Remains of spigot mortar gun emplacement built in 1940.	TG 1285 4364 (point)
32512	World War Two trench on Kelling Heath	Monument	A stretch of World War Two slit or practice trench is visible on the edge of Kelling Heath on aerial photographs. This defensive ditch still survives as an earthwork on the heath. This would have formed part the World War Two training area on the heath.	Centred TG 1039 4193 (111 m by 25 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
32513	World War Two pillbox	Monument	The overgrown ruins of a World War Two type 26v pillbox (blown up after the war) situated in a field boundary to the south of an area of coastal defences at Weybourne (NHER 38577 to 9, 32505). A second pillbox is located in the same field boundary to the immediate north (NHER 32514). This structure is now in quite a ruinous state, although it can be viewed on aerial photographs taken prior it being blown up.	Centred TG 1238 4322 (16 m by 16 m)
32514	World War Two pillbox	Monument	The ruins of a World War Two type 24 pillbox (blown up after the war) situated in a field boundary to the south of an area of coastal defences at Weybourne (NHER 38577-9, 32505). A second pillbox is located in the same field boundary to the immediate south (NHER 32513). This structure is now in quite a ruinous state, although it can be viewed on aerial photographs taken prior it being blown up.	Centred TG 1240 4329 (17 m by 17 m)
32515	World War Two spigot mortar base	Monument	A small rough concrete anti-tank mortar base, lying on its side on the beach. Built in about 1940, it was part of a network of anti-invasion defences of the time.	TG 1250 4365 (point)
32517	World War Two pillbox	Monument	An overgrown type 26v concrete pillbox with brick shuttering. It stands on the east side of the lane and was built in 1940 as part of the anti-invasion defences of the time.	TG 1160 4321 (point)
32518	Site of World War Two pillbox	Monument	The site of a World War Two pillbox situated within the hedgeline. Also visible on aerial photographs is a line of World War Two huts and a slit trench, possibly dating to World War One.	Centred TG 1134 4326 (92 m by 57 m)
32528	World War Two pillbox	Monument	A World War Two pillbox on the edge of woodland and in close proximity to the military camp at Weybourne (NHER 11335) is visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1952.	Centred TG 1038 4282 (9 m by 9 m)
32530	World War Two Home Guard shelter	Monument	A World War Two Home Guard shelter survives as an extant structure at Keswick Mill. It has been visited on the ground, is depicted by modern Ordnance Survey maps, and is visible on aerial photographs dating from the 1940s onwards. It is one of a number of World War Two defences visible in this area (NHER 52498, 52499), presumably sited to protect the river crossing at Keswick Mill approximately 65 m to the northwest.	Centred TG 2121 0509 (5 m by 6 m)
32584	Roman defensive ditches	Findspot	A watching brief on excavation of a service trench to the south of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> Roman town (NHER 9786) recorded details of the triple defensive ditch outside the town previously noted on aerial photographs. Four ditches were encountered in excavation, the fourth intermediate ditch had not been picked up on the aerial photographs. The upper fills of these ditches were investigated and the Roman pottery found within them suggests they were infilled in the 2nd century AD. Finds in the churchyard include three Roman coins. The cropmarks of this section of the triple-ditch system is now recorded under NHER 52202, see also NHER 52201 for overall discussion of site.	Centred TG 2324 0325 (94 m by 553 m) (Centred on)
32737	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Prehistoric flints, Roman coins, brooches, a ring and a cosmetic palette, part of an Early Saxon brooch, medieval and post-medieval buckles, mounts and other metalwork, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 11 32 (442 m by 472 m)
32758	Multi-period finds scatter, Breck Farm	Findspot	A watching brief during development of the water service in the Holt area identified a dense scatter of recovered prehistoric burnt flints. There were no archaeological features. It is interpreted that the small number of medieval objects and lack of features found suggests there is no medieval activity in this area.	Centred TG 1237 3792 (163 m by 1061 m) (Centred on)
32858	Prehistoric finds	Findspot	During an archaeological evaluation at the former football field one piece of worked flint and one fragment of prehistoric pottery was found. No archaeological features were found.	Centred TG 1398 1092 (115 m by 125 m)
32872	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Prehistoric flints, Roman coins, brooches and metalwork, an Early Saxon coptic bowl and other Saxon metalwork, medieval buckles, coins and a pilgrim badge, and post-medieval coins and metalwork, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 10 31 (548 m by 566 m)
32926	Rectangular enclosure and multi-period finds scatter	Monument	A rectangular enclosure of unknown date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. Roman coins, brooches and pottery, an Early Saxon ring, and medieval and post-medieval coins and other metalwork, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 10 29 (198 m by 136 m)
32947	Probable medieval building	Monument	Fieldwalking and survey have found evidence for a medieval building on this site. Complete medieval bricks have been recovered during fieldwalking and the farmer reports the plough often getting caught on hard objects. An outline of a building is visible as parchmarks during hot weather. Fieldwalking has also recovered medieval roof tiles, medieval Flemish floor tiles, post-medieval clay pipe fragments and post-medieval glass fragments.	Centred TG 119 381 (306 m by 353 m)
32948	Undated arched brick culvert	Monument	An undated arched brick culvert was found in this field when a tractor fell down a sinkhole. The culvert was discovered when the tractor was removed.	Centred TG 126 381 (109 m by 119 m)
32962	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting and fieldwalking between 1997 and 2005 recovered Mesolithic/Early Neolithic; Neolithic and undatable prehistoric worked flints; a post-medieval token and jetton and Early Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an Early Saxon buckle; an Early-Middle Saxon buckle and medieval to post-medieval dress accessories.	Centred TG 10 31 (90 m by 68 m)
32991	Medieval and post-medieval metalwork	Monument	Medieval and post-medieval coins, harness fittings, strap fittings and tokens, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 11 31 (444 m by 423 m)
33001	Roman pottery	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered a rim sherd of a large grey ware Roman jar at this site.	TG 1154 3802 (point)
33042	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Roman coins, medieval coins and buckles, post-medieval coins, strap fittings and other metalwork, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 09 31 (95 m by 64 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
33050	Prehistoric burnt flints	Findspot	A spread of prehistoric burnt flints was noted at this spot.	TG 131 097 (point)
33082	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A Roman coin, a medieval strap end or knife sheath chape, part of a medieval cauldron, medieval coins and lead weights of unknown date found during metal detecting in 1996. A fieldwalking survey undertaken by Caistor Roman project recovered 2 prehistoric flint flakes and medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.	Centred TG 19 01 (195 m by 302 m)
33083	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic tranchet axehead, Roman coin and Early Saxon belt mount	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1996 recovered a Roman coin and an Early Saxon belt mount. A Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint tranchet axehead was found here in 2001.	Centred TG 18 01 (162 m by 204 m)
33084	Medieval coin and thimbles	Findspot	In 1996 a metal detectorist discovered a coin of Edward I and five thimbles.	TG 11 16 (point)
33100	Medieval copper alloy vessel	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered two fragments of copper alloy medieval vessel at this site.	TG 11 37 (point)
33103	Neolithic polished axehead	Findspot	A Neolithic polished flint axehead was found in a field in 1997.	Centred TG 111 435 (104 m by 102 m)
33258	Ringland Hills	Monument	A deep conical pit exists here at the foot of a slope. Reportedly filled with flint nodules it has previously been interpreted as the location for a prehistoric flint mine as there is another mine (NHER 7798). However consultation of aerial photographs from the 1940s would suggest that it is in fact a shell crater associated with a World War Two tank training area (NHER 53659) located on Ringland Hills.	TG 1382 1257 (point)
33259	Old Laundry House	Building	This characterful brick and flint house dates to the 17th century but has 19th century additions in Jacobean styling, like other properties in the village. Other features include stepped gabbling and an end chimney stack.	TG 1338 1415 (point)
33260	Iron Age and Roman pottery finds, The Mill, Sheringham Road	Findspot	An evaluation excavation and watching brief in advance of development in 1997 recovered fragments of Iron Age and Roman pottery. Some Roman brick and tile were also found.	Centred TG 1156 4317 (47 m by 66 m)
33261	Prehistoric flint artefacts and post-medieval coin, water pipeline at Blackbreck Plantation	Findspot	In 1997 prehistoric flint artefacts and a coin of George III were found during a watching brief on a water pipeline at Blackbreck Plantation.	Centred TG 1184 1384 (533 m by 471 m)
33310	World War Two pillbox	Monument	A World War Two pillbox is visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1946. It is still visible on the ground, though very overgrown, and is a quite rare type 2/20 design. Built in about 1940, it was part of a network of anti-invasion defences of the time.	Centred TG 1160 4293 (12 m by 7 m)
33384	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1997 and 1999 recovered Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, Neolithic and undatable prehistoric worked flints; medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons; post-medieval tokens and Iron Age to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a large Iron Age terret; a Roman amphora-shaped strap end and suspension mount; an Early Saxon buckle; Early-Middle Saxon tweezers; a very large Middle-Late Saxon hooked tag; a Late Saxon strap end; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval padlock and harness fitting; a medieval/post-medieval padlock and a post-medieval lead cloth seal.	Centred TG 12 33 (501 m by 845 m)
33385	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Part of a Late Saxon harness, medieval and post-medieval coins and other metalwork, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 11 30 (380 m by 267 m)
33386	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins, medieval buckles and part of a post-medieval harness, found by metal detecting.	Not displayed
33414	Post-medieval finger ring	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1997 recovered an unusual post-medieval finger ring with an quatrefoil engraved on the bezel.	Centred TG 15 08 (132 m by 92 m)
33415	Post-medieval coin weight	Findspot	Metal detecting on this site has recovered a square copper alloy coin weight, probably for a royal noble. The weight come from Belgium or Holland and dates to the 16th or 17th century.	TG 15 08 (point)
33441	Saxon and medieval metalwork	Findspot	A Late Saxon hooked tag and a medieval suspension loop, found by metal detecting.	TG 10 30 (point)
33442	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	A barbed and tanged arrowhead, dating to the Late Neolithic or the early Bronze Age, Roman coins, brooches and other metalwork, including a pair of tweezers which date to the Roman or the Early Saxon period, and medieval and post-medieval coins, tokens and other metalwork.	Centred TG 11 31 (253 m by 455 m)
33443	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Prehistoric flints, Roman brooches, pottery and other metalwork, a Saxon buckle, and medieval buckles, coins and other metalwork, and post-medieval metalwork, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 11 32 (451 m by 590 m)
33446	Early Saxon finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1998 recovered an Early Saxon gusset plate and part of an Early Saxon square-headed cruciform brooch.	TG 09 41 (point)
33447	Medieval pilgrim badge	Findspot	A medieval pilgrim badge found in 1997 is in the form of a female figure holding a feather and a branch.	TG 1618 0514 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
33580	Medieval and post-medieval metalwork	Findspot	Medieval and post-medieval metalwork, including a purse frame and strap fittings, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 11 32 (321 m by 297 m)
33581	Medieval and post-medieval metalwork	Findspot	Medieval and post-medieval metalwork, including buckles and seals, and a post-medieval jetton, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 11 32 (372 m by 489 m)
33582	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	A Neolithic flint implement, a Roman coin, brooch and pottery, a medieval jetton and a medieval or post-medieval cauldron, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 10 29 (394 m by 285 m)
33640	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Undated prehistoric flint flakes and scrapers, an Iron Age brooch, Roman brooches and coins, Saxon metalwork and medieval and post-medieval coins and metalwork found by metal detecting. Metal detecting in about 2001 recovered a 4th-5th century Roman crossbow brooch.	Not displayed
33643	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Prehistoric flint implements, Roman coins, medieval and post-medieval coins, medieval buckles, strap fittings and other metalwork, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 11 31 (496 m by 524 m)
33644	Post-medieval metalwork	Findspot	Post-medieval harness fittings, seals and tokens, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 11 31 (316 m by 607 m)
33652	Neolithic flint finds	Findspot	A Neolithic flint axe roughout and scraper were washed out of a roadside bank by heavy rain in 1998.	TG 0913 2836 (point)
33732	Thickthorn Park	Monument	An early 19th century landscape park surrounding Thickthorn Hall. The park includes a medieval moat that was turned into an ornamental lake, a late 19th century kitchen garden, early 19th century lodges and concrete greenhouses from the 1930s.	Centred TG 1752 0521 (1,282 m by 719 m)
33733	Weston Park	Monument	A post-medieval landscape park associated with Weston Hall (NHER 7723). The park was probably established in the late 18th century, possibly in 1778 when a number of roads were closed. The park was extended several times during the 19th century. Some of the woodland within the park is ancient woodland, with other sections dating to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. A walled kitchen garden survives, as do a number of lodges (NHER 13763). A large part of the park is now the Dinosaur Adventure Park.	Centred TG 1112 1744 (2,032 m by 1,719 m)
33764	Medieval and post-medieval metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1998 and 2006-7 recovered various medieval and post-medieval metal objects, and a silver medieval coin. Metal detecting in 2010 recovered a post-medieval upholstery stud.	Centred TG 11 22 (666 m by 438 m)
33765	Multi-period metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1998 recovered a Saxon copper alloy mount and two medieval silver brooches.	Centred TG 12 22 (78 m by 114 m)
33766	Post-medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1998 recovered a post-medieval stamped bronze weight.	TG 12 21 (point)
33776	Prehistoric flint and post-medieval harness	Findspot	A prehistoric flint implement, which may date to the Bronze Age and part of a post-medieval harness, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 10 31 (202 m by 261 m)
33891	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Roman coins, a medieval buckle, medieval and post-medieval coins and other metalwork found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 12 18 (156 m by 139 m)
34060	Shooting Lodge, formerly Manor Farm	Building	A 17th century brick farmhouse with shaped gables and decorative brickwork and an open pediment above the central doorway.	Centred TG 1841 0231 (24 m by 27 m)
34062	North Farmhouse	Building	A 16th and 17th century timber framed house, which may have originally been a hall house. A wing was added in the 19th century, made of brick and clay lump.	Centred TG 1891 0324 (74 m by 127 m)
34063	Walnut Tree Cottage	Building	A 16th century timber framed house, with 17th century alterations. The house was originally a hall house, with upper floors inserted at a later date.	TG 1809 0199 (point)
34065	Post-medieval water pump	Building	A cast iron water pump dated 1835. The pump is one of six erected for the Norwich and Thetford Turnpike Trust, and was moved from its original position in 1985.	TG 1590 0490 (point)
34066	Outbuilding at Church Farm	Building	A 17th century brick outbuilding with crowstepped gables, and a pedimented window and door. The building was formerly used as a dwelling, and has dove holes in one of the gables.	Centred TG 1629 0507 (140 m by 119 m)
34067	Honeysuckle Cottage	Building	This 16th century timber framed brick, flint and render building was a parsonage until 1845. The two storey building has a central chimney. The timber frame is completely exposed on the first floor.	TG 2068 0472 (point)
34071	Old Rectory, Swardeston	Building	This building has a 16th century range of two storeys and attics, and an 18th century projection to the left. This links to the later 19th century wing, and there is a 19th century bell turret. The staircase window is fitted with 16th century glass from the Norwich School.	Centred TG 1986 0239 (8 m by 44 m)
34072	The Croft, The Common	Building	This is a single storey 16th century timber-framed house with a roof of pantiles and an attic. It is probably a late medieval hall house with an inserted 17th century floor, which has large joists and lambstongue stops.	TG 2003 0251 (point)
34073	Garden House, The Common	Building	This one storey building began life as a late medieval 16th century hall house on a lobby entrance plan. It is timber-framed with some brick, and has an attic and pantile roof.	TG 2006 0260 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
34084	Probable World War Two searchlight battery	Monument	The site of a World War Two searchlight battery is visible on aerial photographs at Honingham. The site consists of a trefoil arrangement of searchlight emplacements and associated defensive structures and accommodation buildings.	Centred TG 1185 1178 (422 m by 564 m)
34149	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Early Neolithic worked flints; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; Romano-British, Middle Saxon and post-medieval pottery; Roman tesserae including one created from a ceramic tile and a variety of metalwork including an Early Saxon strap end, a Late Saxon stirrup mount, a medieval lead figurine and book clasp and post-medieval strap fitting and dividers were found by metal detecting between 1998 and 2012.	Centred TG 12 18 (410 m by 389 m)
34181	Site of World War Two Searchlight Battery	Monument	A World War Two Searchlight Battery with associated structures and defences is visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1946.	Centred TG 1144 4229 (170 m by 250 m)
34198	Bottom End Farm Barns	Building	In 2006 a survey was undertaken on barns at Bottom End including a barn dating from the 16th to 17th century.	Centred TG 2267 0281 (57 m by 27 m)
34199	Old House	Building	Old House is an 18th century timber-framed building with brick infill. It has a thatched roof and sits on a brick and flint plinth. The south front was originally symmetrical, and is one storey high with a central brick two storey gabled bay with a Y-tracery window on the first floor.	Centred TG 2344 0108 (31 m by 36 m)
34201	Dormer Cottage	Building	Dormer Cottage was once a pair of cottages, though it has been consolidated into one house. It is timber-framed with a brick plinth, and an infill of wattle and daub and flint, and is thought to date to the 18th century. This one storey building has an off-centre chimneystack and a fireplace with a bread oven.	TG 22573 02648 (point)
34266	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered finds dating from the Roman to the post-medieval period. These include a medieval horse harness pendant, medieval buckles, a post-medieval buckle and Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, tokens and jettons.	TG 09 42 (point)
34304	Bronze Age palstave	Findspot	Around 1982 metal detecting here recovered a possible Bronze Age axe or palstave.	TG 21 05 (point)
34326	Multi-period metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1998 and 2006 recovered a wide range of objects, including Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins. Also found were a Roman buckle and brooch, a Middle Saxon brooch and very fine strap end with an animal-head terminal, medieval brooches and a quite rare buckle plate, and post-medieval cloth seals, tokens, jettons and buckles.	Centred TG 13 17 (617 m by 526 m)
34371	Saxon brooch and medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1999 recovered part of an Early Saxon cruciform brooch which although corroded showed some sort of 'human face' decoration. A coin identified as a medieval sterling imitation was also recorded.	TG 13 13 (point)
34417	Multi-period metalwork	Findspot	A Middle Saxon strap fitting, part of a medieval or post-medieval vessel, and a post-medieval coin dating from the reign of Phillip and Mary, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 17 02 (71 m by 71 m)
34418	Late Saxon and medieval finds	Findspot	A fragment of a Late Saxon bridle cheekpiece and a medieval mount found by metal detecting in 1993.	Centred TG 17 04 (94 m by 68 m)
34459	Middle to Late Saxon metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1998 recovered a Middle to Late Saxon disc brooch with a worn cross pattern in relief on the front.	TG 11 16 (point)
34460	Medieval metal find	Findspot	A medieval copper alloy signet ring, crudely engraved with the letter 'e', was found by chance in 1999.	TG 1317 1683 (point)
34496	Mesolithic chipped flint axe/chisel	Findspot	Sometime before December 1994 a Mesolithic flint chisel or small axehead was found at this location.	TG 1122 3452 (point)
34525	Roman coin	Findspot	One Roman coin was found on the surface of the field at this site. It was minted under the emperor Trajan between 98 and 117 AD.	TG 14 07 (point)
34536	multi- period finds scatter	Findspot	An undated prehistoric flint scraper, Roman pottery and brooches, medieval and post-medieval pottery and metalwork, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 12 19 (101 m by 146 m)
34620	Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and pottery sherds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1999 and 2000 recovered a small number of Roman and medieval coins, a post-medieval seal, and a small number of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.	Centred TG 22 00 (161 m by 116 m)
34631	Bronze Age spear fragment	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1998 recovered part of a Bronze age copper alloy spearhead.	TG 13 17 (point)
34632	Bronze Age and medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1998 recovered a Bronze Age flint scraper and a medieval buckle.	TG 13 16 (point)
34692	Bronze Age burnt mound and undated ditches, Beach Lane Pumping Station	Monument	An evaluation and excavation in advance of development in 1999 revealed an ancient watercourse, a Bronze Age mound of burnt flints and undated but pre-medieval ditches.	Centred TG 1095 4325 (41 m by 48 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
34702	Iron Age settlement, medieval corn-drying oven and field boundaries	Monument	Archaeological work during pipe-laying works in 1999 recorded a number of Iron Age features that may represent the edge of a much larger settlement. The truncated remains of a medieval corn-drying oven and field boundaries were also identified.	Centred TG 11647 43122 (406 m by 240 m)
34842	Post-medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1999 recovered a highly decorated circular post-medieval harness mount.	TG 11 22 (point)
34844	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1999, 2012 and 2015 recovered a Roman bead; a medieval hilt plate for a knife and rectangular strap slide for a belt and a post-medieval crotal bell.	TG 10 22 (point)
34868	Early Saxon brooch and other metalwork	Findspot	An Early Saxon brooch, and a medieval or post-medieval key, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 12 30 (408 m by 376 m)
34870	Roman coins and multi-period finds	Findspot	Roman coins and a late medieval buckle were found by metal detecting in 1999. Metal detecting in 2009 recovered Roman coins, Iron Age/Romano-British. Romano-British. Early Saxon and medieval metal objects, including an Iron Age/Romano-British brooch, an Early Saxon wrist clasp and a medieval, apparently Byzantine, lead seal or bulla.	Centred TG 10 30 (428 m by 426 m)
34871	Post-medieval ewer and token	Findspot	A late medieval or post-medieval ewer, and a post-medieval token, found by metal detecting.	TG 11 29 (point)
34872	Late Saxon buckle and post-medieval token	Findspot	A Late Saxon buckle and a post-medieval token, found by metal detecting.	TG 11 29 (point)
34885	Medieval buckle plate	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered a large medieval square buckle plate.	TG 13 11 (point)
34886	Probable Early Saxon burial	Monument	Metal detecting recovered an Early Saxon cruciform brooch, probably from a grave, and a post-medieval fitting.	TG 13 12 (point)
34990	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1997 and 2009 recovered a range of objects, including a prehistoric worked flint, a Neolithic polished flint axehead, medieval coins, pottery fragments, buckles, a brooch and a papal bull. Also found were post-medieval coins, pottery fragments and a jetton. Metal detecting in 2009 recovered two medieval coins furniture mount.	Centred TG 10 25 (552 m by 700 m)
34991	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1997 and 2014 recovered prehistoric worked flint, including two Neolithic polished flint axeheads; Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; a Roman roof tile fragment; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons; post-medieval tokens and Roman, Early Saxon and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch and stud; and Early Saxon brooch; a Late Saxon stirrup strap mount and horse bridle side-link; a Late Saxon/medieval harness fitting; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories and weights; a medieval horse harness pendant, part of a crucifix, a key, cauldron fragment, scabbard chape and a box fitting; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy rings, copper alloy vessel fragments, a coin weight and the end-cap from a scale tang knife, in the form of a horse's hoof and post-medieval lead window comes and a furniture fitting.	Centred TG 11 25 (358 m by 314 m)
34992	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 1997 and 2004 recovered a range of objects, including part of a Bronze Age copper alloy palstave, a piece of Roman pottery, medieval coins, a brooch and pottery fragments and a post-medieval seal matrix, button and token.	Centred TG 10 25 (351 m by 369 m)
35022	Roman coins, medieval buckle, undated lead weight	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1999 recovered a medieval buckle dating to the 14th to 15th centuries, two Roman coins and an undated lead weight.	Centred TG 21 03 (254 m by 264 m)
35042	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A geophysical and fieldwalking survey between 2002 and 2003 detected linear anomalies that may correspond with former field boundaries and recovered finds dating from the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval period. Sporadic metal detecting between 1997 and 2013 recovered a medieval and Late Saxon pottery sherds; medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval tokens and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch; a Late Saxon stirrup; a Late Saxon to post-medieval lead spindle whorl; medieval buckles, lead seal matrices, a casket mount and lead pot mend; medieval/post-medieval purse bars, copper alloy vessel fragments, lead weights, a bell and lead bird feeder/water trough and a post-medieval buckle, harness mount, crotal bell and lead weight.	Centred TG 09 26 (664 m by 464 m)
35057	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	An Early Bronze Age flat axehead, a Roman furniture fitting, medieval and post-medieval brooches, coins, buckles, seals and tokens, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 10 29 (464 m by 460 m)
35058	Roman pottery and coin find	Findspot	A piece of Roman pottery was found on the surface in 1999, and metal detecting in 2000 recovered a Roman coin.	TG 10 28 (point)
35095	Site of test pits in advance of gravel quarrying and multi-period finds	Monument	The site of the excavation of test holes in advance of gravel quarrying. Cropmarks of trackways and rectilinear enclosures visible on aerial photographs at this site were previously recorded under this number, but are now within NHER 9753.	Centred TG 21 03 (553 m by 565 m)
35137	Medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1999 recovered a medieval seal matrix depicting a hawk on top of another bird.	TG 11 25 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
35202	Medieval roof tile and post-medieval brick	Findspot	Fieldwalking recovered one fragment of medieval roof tile, a possible Flemish post-medieval flooring brick and a post-medieval brick at this site.	Centred TG 1196 3756 (87 m by 157 m)
35203	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Metal detecting and fieldwalking have recovered one medieval long cross coin minted between 1250 and 1275 and post-medieval pottery, brick and floor and roof tile.	Centred TG 12 38 (89 m by 150 m)
35204	Possible undated building	Findspot	Fieldwalking on this site has recovered many large pieces of stone and post-medieval brick, pantile and tile. On an 1807 estate map the area is referred to as 'Wash Pit Close' and it is possible there were previously a building here.	Centred TG 1277 3827 (248 m by 322 m)
35205	Mesolithic/Neolithic flaked flint axe/adze	Findspot	Fieldwalking here in 2000 recovered a Neolithic (or possibly Mesolithic) flaked flint axe/adze.	Centred TG 1236 3828 (264 m by 352 m)
35206	Multi-period find	Monument	Fieldwalking recovered a fragment of a Roman imbrex roof tile and a piece of post-medieval pottery from this site. In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal-detector survey recovered finds from the prehistoric to post-medieval period along the route of a proposed power cable. Excavation between May and June 2009 revealed a possible late prehistoric burnt mound and a Roman farmstead,	Not displayed
35209	Medieval or post-medieval Flemish floor tiles	Findspot	Fieldwalking on this site has recovered two medieval or post-medieval Flemish floor tiles and one fragment of medieval or post-medieval roof tile.	Centred TG 1231 3799 (215 m by 217 m)
35210	Medieval and post-medieval pottery	Findspot	Fieldwalking has recovered two fragments of post-medieval glazed red earthen ware and one 16th century frilled base stoneware fragment at this site.	Centred TG 1296 3835 (249 m by 290 m)
35241	Late Saxon unidentified object	Findspot	A Late Saxon unidentified object in the shape of a dragon, found by metal detecting.	TG 10 31 (point)
35269	Late Bronze Age hoard and multi-period finds	Findspot	A Late Bronze Age hoard of copper alloy socketed axeheads and cakes was found by a metal detectorist in 2000. Fragments of pottery dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period, and Roman and medieval coins have also been found on the site.	Not displayed
35319	Medieval and post-medieval metal finds, Walk Gates	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2000 and 2004 recovered a medieval harness pendant and coin and a post-medieval buckle.	Centred TG 10 24 (353 m by 583 m)
35374	Tillian House, formerly Furze Lane Farm	Building	Previously known as Furze Lane Farm, this is a building dating from about 1700. It may have replaced an earlier house, and was probably built by a reasonably well off farmer who wanted an up to date look for his dwelling without changing the ground plan of two rooms, the hall/kitchen and drawing room. The house is two storeys high with an attic, and has a pantiled roof. The front of it faces north, and has four window bays. The entrance is set off centre and leads directly into the hall/kitchen. There is a single storey extension to the west. There seems to have been an extensive restoration period in the late 18th century, with the east end being rebuilt to give an extra fireplace, and extended to provide more rooms.	TG 1063 2231 (point)
35405	Lime Tree House, formerly Swardeston Farm/Co-Op Farm	Building	This farmhouse dates to around 1730, and has a 19th century service wing. It is constructed of Flemish bond brickwork, and is two storeys high with a three bay front. The interior of the main house has complete 18th century panelling in the south room, as well as a dado rail, moulded beams, modillion cornice, and doors.	Centred TG 1991 0279 (24 m by 37 m)
35531	Undated linear feature	Monument	1972 aerial photography shows the cropmark of an undated linear feature.	Centred TG 1022 2753 (354 m by 77 m) (Centred on)
35551	Possible World War One to Two military earthworks on Kelling Heath	Monument	A group of possible World War One to Two military earthworks which form part of a training area on Kelling Heath, which is visible on aerial photographs from 1946. The site consists of a circular earthwork target marker, a trapezoidal embankment and a gun emplacement. These features appear to relate to some sort of firing practice and training activities.	Centred TG 1074 4115 (263 m by 233 m)
35701	Site of post-medieval brick kiln in Keswick Hall Park	Monument	The 1847 Keswick Tithe map indicates a 'Brick Ground' at this location. A disused brick kiln is marked here on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch map made in 1883. Ditches relating to the edge of this site, as depicted on the Tithe map, are visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 2029 0387 (164 m by 83 m)
35764	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2000 and 2011 recovered Early Mesolithic, Mesolithic and undatable Late Prehistoric worked flints; Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal objects include a Roman brooch and cosmetic mortar; a Roman unidentified copper alloy object; a medieval brooch, silver strap end, book clasp, key and horse-harness pendant; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment and post-medieval buckles.	Centred TG 12 19 (638 m by 410 m)
35765	Prehistoric flints, Late Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval metalwork.	Findspot	Metal detecting in this area has recovered prehistoric flints; a Late Saxon strap end; medieval buckles and a coin; medieval/post-medieval buttons and a vessel lug and a post-medieval coin and a weight.	Centred TG 12 19 (345 m by 367 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
35766	Medieval and post-medieval pot	Findspot	One piece of medieval and one piece of post-medieval pottery was found.	TG 1150 2024 (point)
35785	13th to 16th century copper alloy vessel	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered two fragments from a 13th to 16th century copper alloy cooking vessel.	TG 13 11 (point)
35820	Roman coin, medieval buckle and enamelled horse harness pendant	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2000 and 2001 recovered an interesting enamelled medieval horse harness pendant, as well as a Roman coin and a medieval buckle.	Centred TG 13 18 (469 m by 269 m)
35859	Medieval and post-medieval coins	Findspot	Medieval and post-medieval coins, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 10 33 (247 m by 277 m)
35933	Medieval and post-medieval boundaries and drains	Monument	The earthworks and cropmarks of a series of medieval to post-medieval boundaries and drains on the valley floor at Morton on the Hill. The broader ditched components of this site have previously been interpreted as representing part of a moated enclosure, although this is no longer considered to be the case.	Centred TG 1248 1659 (584 m by 637 m)
35934	Undated enclosures	Monument	1993 aerial photography shows a complex series of cropmarks, mainly relating to old field systems.	Centred TG 1090 2570 (247 m by 212 m)
35946	19th century walled garden, possible owl house and cistern at Home Farm	Building	A 19th century walled garden, a possible owl house and a cistern. The walled garden was associated with Morton Hall (NHER 7726) and contained a fountain, a row of cottages and outbuildings. Two sides of the wall and the outbuildings survive, although the cottages were demolished during the 20th century when farm buildings were constructed. At the southwest corner of the wall is a 2 m tall circular brick structure with two square openings. It is believed to be an owl house; if so, it is only one known in Norfolk and one of a few recorded in the whole country. A massive flint and brick cistern in the east of the garden worked in conjunction with a cistern (NHER 13764) to the north. A small domed brick structure to the west may be part of the same water system.	Centred TG 1247 1576 (113 m by 97 m)
35959	Prehistoric worked flints from Kelling Heath	Findspot	Prehistoric worked flints including scrapers, a possible borer and flakes were found in 1999 and 2000.	Centred TG 10 41 (136 m by 116 m)
35994	42 Norwich Road	Negative evidence	An archaeological evaluation here in advance of redevelopment found no surviving prehistoric features.	Centred TG 1377 1094 (34 m by 85 m)
36056	Post-medieval coin find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2001 recovered a Charles I farthing dating from 1636-1644.	TG 13 17 (point)
36098	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age dagger or discoidal knife	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age dagger or discoidal knife fragment.	TG 13 11 (point)
36113	Site with no archaeological finds or features, Chancel Acre	Negative evidence	An evaluation on this site in 2001 revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.	Centred TG 1994 0236 (27 m by 32 m)
36118	Medieval retting or tanning pit and other features	Monument	The site of a medieval retting pond or tanning pit was discovered during an excavation by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit in 2001. Other medieval and post-medieval pits and ditches were also found, as well as medieval coins and medieval and post-medieval pottery.	Centred TG 1163 2998 (110 m by 127 m) (Centred on)
36138	Cropmarks of undated ring ditch and linear features	Monument	An undated ring ditch and two undated linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs that were taken in the 1940's and in 1994. Geophysical survey carried out in 2013 detected weak linear anomalies in the area of the linear cropmarks but did not locate any variation in the area of the possible ring ditch. However, magnetic responses in this area may have been masked by the presence of a pylon in the immediate vicinity.	Centred TG 1903 0511 (500 m by 395 m)
36177	Neolithic flaked flint axehead	Findspot	In 2000 part of a Neolithic flaked flint axehead was found at this location.	TG 1450 0590 (point)
36178	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Two Neolithic flint scrapers, Roman pottery, part of a Roman copper alloy vessel, an early post-medieval sword belt mount, and metal working debris of unknown date found during metal detecting in 2000.	TG 14 06 (point)
36277	Medieval and post-medieval metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2000 recovered a medieval coin, a post-medieval coin and an unusual medieval Flemish jetton.	TG 11 27 (point)
36304	Site of windmill	Monument	This is the site of a windmill marked on Bryant's map of 1826.	Centred TG 108 296 (82 m by 89 m)
36332	Roman brooch	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered a Roman trumpet brooch at this spot.	TG 24 03 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
36400	Site of curvilinear enclosure of possible Bronze Age or Iron Age date	Monument	An almost sub-triangular, curvilinear enclosure of probable later prehistoric date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. Although not particularly large in terms of area, it is defined by a substantial ditch. Prehistoric activity in the area is attested by the cropmarks of a possible long barrow 100 m to the south (NHER 13357), and Neolithic and Bronze Age flints recovered from areas surrounding the site (NHER 19745, for example). A Bronze Age or Iron Age date for the enclosure seems plausible; a complex of more insubstantial enclosures overlapping and surrounding the site (NHER 53521) appears to be a later phase of activity, perhaps of Iron Age to Roman date. As internal features are confined to a single pit, the function of the enclosure is uncertain, but its use for settlement or as a stock enclosure are both plausible.	Centred TG 1271 0856 (200 m by 141 m)
36414	Multi-period features at Longdell Hills gravel quarry	Monument	Archaeological evaluations in advance of gravel extraction and cropmark visible on aerial photographs at the Longdells site has recorded evidence for multi-period use of the landscape. The earliest evidence is Early Neolithic deposition in a tree throw hollow. Bronze Age and Early Iron Age structures have been recorded, and there is possible evidence for Iron Age ritual deposition of pottery. Probable prehistoric cremation burials without urns were excavated. Roman gullies and many medieval charcoal pits were also found.	Centred TG 14 11 (933 m by 227 m)
36425	Complex undated cropmarks	Monument	Complex cropmarks can be seen on an aerial photograph. They probably represent multi-period activity. A possible park boundary, an undated square enclosure and an undated field system can be seen. These may be associated with Baconsthorpe Castle (NHER 6561).	Centred TG 1121 3832 (736 m by 1071 m)
36439	Enclosure and linear feature	Monument	Linear feature and enclosures, of unknown date, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 1178 3059 (343 m by 327 m)
36440	Site of ring ditch and linear features	Monument	This is the site of a possible ring ditch, and several linear features of unknown date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Some of the linear features may be the remains of a rectilinear enclosure.	Centred TG 1185 3021 (187 m by 286 m)
36574	Prehistoric flint flake from 3 Burnt House Lane	Findspot	A prehistoric flint flake was found during building works.	TG 1600 0665 (point)
36592	Saxon strap distributor	Findspot	Metal detecting on this site recovered a Middle to Late Saxon strap distributor with four animal head terminals. The distributor was inlaid with silver and niello, and each silver panel is decorated with another fantastical animal.	TG 15 08 (point)
36631	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting on this site recovered a medieval buckle and coin and a post-medieval seal matrix.	Centred TG 09 31 (125 m by 113 m)
36632	Roman ring and medieval coins	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2001 recovered a possible Roman ring, medieval coins and a number of late post-medieval or modern copper alloy objects.	Centred TG 11 30 (151 m by 114 m)
36649	Prehistoric flint tool	Findspot	Fieldwalking has recovered one prehistoric flint scraper or borer from this site.	Centred TG 1190 3616 (125 m by 193 m)
36671	Prehistoric flint artefacts	Findspot	Prehistoric flint artefacts, including two Neolithic knives, have been discovered.	Centred TG 1177 1102 (225 m by 293 m)
36741	Possible prehistoric ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks and earthworks of a round barrow of probable Bronze Age date are visible on aerial photographs to the Easton Lodge Farm. The ring ditch is located on a knoll or ledge projecting out slightly from the lower slopes of a valley overlooking a stream channel to the south.	Centred TG 1390 1173 (51 m by 46 m)
36742	Possible undated buildings, north of Church Farm	Monument	The cropmarks of a rectangular pit or possibly the remains of a sunken-floored building may be visible on aerial photographs to the north of Ringland village.	Centred TG 1354 1417 (22 m by 27 m)
36780	Possibly Bronze Age ring ditch and undated linear features	Monument	1993 aerial photography shows the cropmarks of a ring ditch and linear features.	Centred TG 0909 2897 (160 m by 157 m)
36781	Undated enclosures and linear features	Monument	1993 aerial photography shows the cropmarks of enclosures and linear features, some double-ditched.	Centred TG 0938 2863 (280 m by 310 m)
36827	King's Head public house	Building	This 17th century colour washed brick house at rights angles to the street has had an early 19th century house added on the street side. The 17th century houses has its original door frame. Inside is an original double fireplace and stair and wooden roof.	TG 1555 0882 (point)
36966	Late Saxon pottery	Findspot	A fragment of Late Saxon Thetford ware pottery.	TG 1172 3017 (point)
36985	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	Metal detecting here in 2001 retrieved a single medieval coin, identified as a penny of Edward I.	TG 13 14 (point)
37001	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting and fieldwalking between 2001 and 2015 recovered Early Neolithic worked flints; Roman and post-medieval coins; a medieval jetton; post-medieval tokens and Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman terret and hairpin; a medieval buckle, strap-end and copper alloy vessel fragment and post-medieval buckles, a rotary key, cloth seal, toy cannon, crotal bell and an eye-plate or female element from a sword belt clasp.	Centred TG 24 04 (478 m by 237 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
37008	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2001 and 2015 recovered a Neolithic/Bronze Age retouched flake; Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman roof tile fragments; Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval jettons and tokens and undated, Iron Age to Middle Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an undatable steelyard weight; Roman enamelled brooches, hairpins, harness fittings, a key, part of a mirror, a buckle frame and a patera or skillet handle; a Roman/Early Saxon strap-end; an Early Saxon brooch, buckle and part of a bucket; a Middle Saxon pin; medieval and post-medieval dress accessories, thimbles, furniture fittings and harness mounts and pendants; a medieval pot mend and mirror case; medieval/post-medieval weights, a thimble and copper alloy vessel fragments and post-medieval harness mounts, an apothecary weight, cloth seal, rowel spur and part of a carding or weaving comb.	Centred TG 23 04 (237 m by 427 m)
37009	Probable Roman settlement and multi-period finds	Monument	Metal detecting and fieldwalking between 2000 and 2013 recovered prehistoric worked flints, including a Mesolithic/Neolithic retouched flint flake; Iron Age, Roman, Early Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman and medieval coins; a post-medieval token and Roman, Early Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include Roman brooches, a harness fitting, knife handle and part of a bracelet; an Early Saxon hanging bowl escutcheon and cruciform brooch fragment; medieval dress accessories, a furniture fitting and key; a medieval/post-medieval furniture or chafing dish loop handle and a post-medieval sword belt mount and a hinged book clasp of unusual design. The concentration of Roman pottery probably indicates Roman settlement in the vicinity.	Centred TG 23 03 (186 m by 140 m)
37010	Roman coins	Findspot	Six Roman coins were recovered here by metal detecting.	Centred TG 23 03 (259 m by 213 m)
37011	Roman and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Ten Roman coins, a post-medieval coin weight of James I and a post-medieval spoon were found here by metal detecting.	Centred TG 23 04 (451 m by 268 m)
37080	Iron Age coin hoard	Findspot	A storm in 1954 exposed two soil-filled features, in which was found a hoard of 206 Iron Age coins.	Not displayed
37084	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting and fieldwalking in 2002 recovered prehistoric worked flints, including a possibly Neolithic scraper, a piece of Roman pottery and a medieval coin, key and seal matrix. Also found was a post-medieval cloth seal from Holland.	Centred TG 10 24 (484 m by 500 m)
37121	Medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2002 recovered a medieval coin.	TG 11 27 (point)
37179	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint scraper, a fragment of an Iron Age or Roman brooch, a Roman coin, Early Saxon brooches and medieval and post-medieval coins and metal finds found during metal detecting. A fieldwalking survey undertaken by the Caistor Roman Project in 2009 recovered two prehistoric worked flint flakes and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds.	Centred TG 18 01 (297 m by 555 m)
37187	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A prehistoric flint flake, Roman pottery, a Roman military belt or harness hinged fitting, an early post-medieval button and other finds of unknown date found during metal detecting.	Centred TG 18 01 (134 m by 148 m)
37218	Medieval coin	Findspot	A medieval coin, found by metal detecting.	TG 18 02 (point)
37228	Medieval or post-medieval pottery	Findspot	A fragment of late medieval or early post-medieval pottery with a blob of lead on the inner face found during metal detecting.	TG 19 02 (point)
37256	Possible site of medieval settlement and multi-period finds	Monument	Metal detecting at this site between 2002 and 2010 recovered Mesolithic, Neolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and undatable prehistoric worked flints; medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval tokens and jetton and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman bracelet; a Roman casket handle; medieval dress accessories, spur, harness fittings, harness pendant, rumbler bell and purse bar; a medieval/post-medieval candlestick and chafing dish and post-medieval dress accessories, pocket sundial/ring dial, harness fitting, rowel spur, furniture handle and lead weight. The quantity and diversity of the medieval finds suggests that this may have been the site of a medieval settlement.	Centred TG 10 30 (455 m by 478 m)
37268	Bronze Age and medieval or post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2002 recovered an Early Bronze Age flint knife and a medieval or post-medieval scabbard chape.	Centred TG 12 23 (480 m by 353 m)
37277	Multi-period metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2001 and 2002 recovered three Roman, thirteen medieval and thirty eight post-medieval coins. Also found were a Roman copper alloy patera handle and unidentified metal fragments of Late Bronze Age to post-medieval dates.	Centred TG 13 16 (520 m by 513 m)
37278	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting during Discovery Tours holidays recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins. Objects dating from the Roman to post-medieval period were also recorded. These include a complete Roman cosmetic spoon, part of a Middle or Late Saxon disc brooch, a medieval lead spindle whorl, two medieval seal matrices and an undated lead plumb-bob. Metal detecting in 2011 recovered a medieval coin and a post-medieval buckle.	Centred TG 11 20 (552 m by 644 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
37279	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2001 and 2015 recovered prehistoric worked flint, including a Mesolithic flint core, late prehistoric flint flakes, an Early Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead and a Late Neolithic arrowhead; Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton and token and Late Bronze Age, Roman and Middle/Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include part of a Late Bronze Age axehead; a Roman brooch, cosmetic mortar, finger ring, figurine, key and enamelled patera handle; Middle/Late Saxon openwork disc brooch and stylus; Late Saxon strap-ends and a stirrup strap mount; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval harness fittings, a brooch, signet ring, key, seal matrix, trivet fragment and tripod ewer leg; a medieval/post-medieval spur, knife fragment and part of a purse and a post-medieval bell, book fitting, casting waste, powder measure, thimble and a toy.	Not displayed
37280	Multi-period objects	Findspot	Metal detecting during a Discovery Tours holiday recovered a wide number of coins and objects dating from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period. These include an excellent example of an Iron Age toggle, two Late Saxon disc brooches, a Late Saxon stirrup mount, a medieval openwork bell, a medieval openwork mount, a medieval to post-medieval lead stylus or pencil and a post-medieval gilded clothing fastener.	Centred TG 11 19 (484 m by 660 m)
37281	Bronze Age sword or rapier and spearhead	Findspot	Metal detecting during Discovery Tours holidays recovered part of a Bronze Age sword or rapier and the tip of a Bronze Age copper alloy spearhead. In addition, medieval and post-medieval coins were recovered, along with part of a late medieval or early post-medieval knife bolster, a post-medieval belt mount and a cast lead alloy weight.	Centred TG 11 19 (341 m by 303 m)
37282	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting during a Discovery Tours holiday recovered Roman and post-medieval coins and Late Saxon to post-medieval objects. These include a Late Saxon teardrop-shaped mount depicting an animal head.	Centred TG 11 20 (204 m by 250 m)
37286	Multi-period finds	Findspot	An Early Bronze Age axehead, a Roman coin, medieval and post-medieval coins, pottery and other metalwork found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 11 19 (911 m by 532 m)
37289	Prehistoric flint and undated object	Findspot	A prehistoric flint implement and an unidentified lead object of unknown date were found during metal detecting in 2002. Metal detecting in 2010 recovered a medieval coin, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval jettons and post-medieval metal objects. Metal detecting in October 2010 recovered a Romano British coin, post-medieval coin weight, spur and furniture fitting.	Centred TG 19 02 (302 m by 182 m)
37290	Post-medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2002 recovered a counterfeit post-medieval coin.	TG 11 28 (point)
37298	Church Farm	Building	A post-medieval farm. The brick and flint farmhouse dates to the 17th to 18th centuries and the associated farm buildings date from the 18th century onwards. One of the barns includes 16th or 17th century work.	Centred TG 11759 11330 (89 m by 86 m)
37398	Elizabeth I coin	Findspot	An angel coin of Elizabeth I was found in the garden of Rose Cottage during gardening. It was minted between 1561 and 1582.	TG 12151 37136 (point)
37422	Roman brooch	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2002 recovered a Roman copper alloy headstud brooch.	Centred TG 13 16 (124 m by 116 m)
37434	Roman and post-medieval coins	Findspot	Three Roman coins and one post-medieval coin were found here by metal detecting.	Centred TG 23 02 (150 m by 105 m)
37461	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Metal detecting on this field has recovered a wide range of multi-period metal finds including a rare Middle or Late Saxon lead weight incorporating a Northumbrian penny. Other highlights include a gold ornamental ring of the mid to late 17th century, a post-medieval hooked tag decorated with the head of Christ and a fragment of a medieval pilgrim's badge. A Mesolithic blade was also recovered from the surface of this field in August 2012.	Not displayed
37462	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting has recovered two post-medieval coins of Elizabeth I and a medieval harness mount at this site.	Centred TG 15 07 (325 m by 440 m)
37467	Neolithic flaked axehead or axehead roughout	Findspot	A Neolithic flaked flint axehead or a flint axehead roughout has been found.	TG 1207 1700 (point)
37491	Walk Gate Cottages, formerly North and South Lodge	Building	Two 19th century flint and brick lodges at the entrance to Moor Hall, each formed of two cottages.	Centred TG 10473 24381 (28 m by 42 m)
37493	Roman, Late Saxon and medieval finds	Findspot	Sporadic Metal detecting between 2002 and 2014 recovered a Roman coin, a medieval jetton and a Late Saxon brooch.	Centred TG 22 04 (486 m by 339 m)
37494	Roman coin	Findspot	A Roman coin was recovered by metal detecting at this site.	TG 23 03 (point)
37495	Roman brooch, post-medieval objects	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2002 to 2003 recovered a Roman brooch and a small number of post-medieval objects.	Centred TG 23 02 (118 m by 150 m)
37509	Abattoir at the Old Butchers Shop	Building	An 18th century building, most likely a barn that was extended during the 19th century when it was converted into an abattoir. The abattoir interior survives intact with features including machinery, a pig oven and a stable.	TG 12683 16885 (point)
37528	Medieval coins	Findspot	Medieval coins, found by metal detecting.	TG 11 30 (point)

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37561	Multi-period metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1995 recovered a range of objects, including Roman coins, a Saxon brooch, medieval coins, jettons and a button. Also found were post-medieval coins.	Centred TG 13 23 (617 m by 841 m)
37645	Roman drying building, farmstead, quarries, ditches and pits, Myrtle Road	Monument	A geophysical assessment and evaluation carried out in 2003 and an excavation in 2005 revealed a variety of Roman and Early Saxon features and a large assemblage of finds. The early Roman phase is represented by a farmyard with possible stock enclosures and a pond enclosed by a large boundary ditch. Finds from this period include a large cache of Samian pottery, almost certainly deliberately deposited as a votive or funerary offering. Later Roman features centre around a large, well-preserved building used for drying, and a well. These features almost certainly indicate arable farming alongside the nearby Roman settlement, NHER 9270.	Centred TG 14938 05488 (252 m by 217 m)
37649	Small enclosed Roman inhumation cemetery; prehistoric, post-medieval and undated features and multi-period finds	Monument	In 2003 fieldwalking in advance of proposed mineral extraction at Mangreen Hall Farm recovered scatters of prehistoric burnt and struck flint, Late Bronze Age core fragments and tools and some evidence of earlier activity on the site. Three concentrations of post-medieval tile were identified and post-medieval pottery was also found. Subsequent trial trenching on the site identified undated ditches, gullies and pits, some of which may have been prehistoric. Metal detecting of the backfill of these features and the topsoil found mostly medieval and post-medieval metal objects. A number of potentially Iron Age pits and further undated features were identified during a watching brief undertaken in 2008. In 2009 an excavation on the site of a proposed reservoir identified a small circular enclosure ditch, within which were six Roman graves, containing the remains of seven individuals. A pit of possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date and two post-medieval ditches were also excavated.	Centred TG 2194 0325 (465 m by 573 m)
37650	Late Bronze Age flint scatters, post-medieval building material	Monument	Archaeological field survey in 2003 recovered significant prehistoric flint tool and flake scatters, most probably Late Bronze Age. Prehistoric burnt flint and post-medieval tile and pottery were also found. Evaluation in 2011 recovered ditches and pits dating to the Late Bronze Age-Iron Age and the post-medieval period.	Centred TG 2193 0288 (469 m by 303 m)
37651	Late Bronze Age flint concentrations, post-medieval finds	Monument	Fieldwalking in 2003 located significant prehistoric flint tool and flake scatters, most probably Late Bronze Age, as well as prehistoric burnt flint and post-medieval tile and pottery. Evaluation of the area in 2011 recorded Bronze Age and post-medieval activity, but also a significant amount of Roman activity to the south of the area, which has been recorded separately as NHER 57922.	Centred TG 21501 02525 (386 m by 448 m)
37666	Bronze Age flanged axehead fragment	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2002 recovered a possible Early Bronze Age or Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead fragment.	TG 23 01 (point)
37696	Medieval buckle	Findspot	A fragment of a medieval buckle found by metal detecting in 2002.	Centred TG 15 05 (36 m by 38 m)
37703	Roman metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting prior to 1992 recovered two Roman coins.	TG 12 21 (point)
37913	Burnt flint scatter and multi-period finds, Bacton to King's Lynn Transco Pipeline	Monument	A scatter of burnt flint was found in association with a patch of dark soil during field reconnaissance survey on the route of a gas pipeline in 2002. Worked flints and Roman, medieval and post-medieval building material were also recovered, and a geophysical survey located possible post-medieval former field boundaries.	Centred TG 0992 2696 (230 m by 153 m)
38059	Medieval or post-medieval purse from garden of 4 Grove Road	Findspot	A late medieval or early post-medieval purse bar found by metal detecting before 2003.	Centred TG 15 05 (43 m by 49 m)
38065	Three Roman brooches and medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2003 recovered three Roman brooches and a medieval coin.	Centred TG 21 01 (344 m by 397 m)
38157	Prehistoric flints	Findspot	A prehistoric flint flake and a scraper, probably dating to the Neolithic period.	Centred TG 1129 3311 (151 m by 156 m)
38261	Undated ditch	Monument	The linear cropmark of a ditch of unknown date is visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs taken in 1994.	Centred TG 13058 42745 (92 m by 209 m)
38266	Medieval to post-medieval field boundaries	Monument	A group of linear features, most likely medieval to post-medieval field boundaries, is visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs from 1994.	Centred TG 12297 42260 (464 m by 332 m)
38267	Undated enclosure or field boundary	Monument	A possible rectilinear enclosure or field boundary of unknown definite date is visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs from 1994.	Centred TG 12498 42470 (104 m by 57 m)
38268	Medieval to post-medieval field boundaries	Monument	A group of linear features, most likely medieval to post-medieval field boundaries, is visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs from 1994.	Centred TG 12733 42562 (275 m by 552 m)
38269	Medieval to post-medieval road	Monument	The cropmarks of a curvilinear trackway or road, probably medieval to post-medieval in date, are visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs from 1994.	Centred TG 12706 43131 (206 m by 396 m)
38270	Undated possible enclosures or fields	Monument	A group of cropmarks of unknown date, possibly an enclosure or fields, is visible on aerial photographs from 1981 and 1988.	Centred TG 12473 43007 (302 m by 438 m)
38271	Undated linear feature	Monument	The cropmark of a linear feature of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs from 1994.	Centred TG 12229 42969 (147 m by 84 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
38272	Undated linear features	Monument	The cropmarks of linear features of unknown definite date are visible on aerial photographs from 1994.	Centred TG 12148 42820 (258 m by 96 m)
38274	Site of World War Two trenches and possible pillbox	Monument	World War Two trenches and a possible pillbox are visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1946.	Centred TG 11870 42696 (116 m by 81 m)
38275	Post-medieval field boundaries	Monument	Post-medieval field boundaries are visible as soilmarks on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs from 1969.	Centred TG 11516 42565 (312 m by 163 m)
38324	Undated enclosure and linear features	Monument	A group of linear cropmarks and a rectilinear enclosure of unknown date are visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1941.	Centred TG 11982 43576 (140 m by 92 m)
38341	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch are visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1946 and Ordnance Survey aerial photographs from 1981 and 1994.	TG 1167 4322 (point)
50647	Possible Roman enclosure and field system	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible Roman enclosure and field system are visible on aerial photographs from 1981 and 1994.	Centred TG 11745 43115 (324 m by 216 m)
38345	Multi period earthwork pits	Monument	A group of earthwork pits, possibly relating to Late Saxon to Medieval iron working or later World War Two activity, is visible within Weybourne Wood on RAF aerial photographs from 1946 and 1955.	Centred TG 12596 42158 (273 m by 223 m)
38346	World War Two pits and trenches	Monument	A group of World War Two pits and slit trenches is visible on the edge of Weybourne Wood on RAF aerial photographs from 1946 and 1955.	Centred TG 12587 42351 (161 m by 150 m)
38347	Post-medieval bank	Monument	An earthwork bank of possible post-medieval date is visible within Weybourne Wood on RAF aerial photographs from 1946.	Centred TG 12596 42127 (38 m by 69 m)
38348	World War Two slit trenches	Monument	Two World War Two slit trenches are visible on the edge of Weybourne Wood on RAF aerial photographs from 1955.	Centred TG 12155 42090 (51 m by 31 m)
38366	Site of possible World War Two gun emplacements	Monument	Earthworks of possible World War Two date gun emplacements, on the perimeter of Weybourne Camp (NHER 11335) are visible on RAF aerial photographs.	Centred TG 10281 43135 (44 m by 14 m)
38367	Site of World War Two defences	Monument	An area of World War Two barbed wire defences and military structures, possibly pillboxes, is located around the base of Muckleburgh Hill. These surround the southwestern edge of Weybourne Anti-Aircraft Training Camp (NHER 11335) and are visible on aerial photographs. These form part of the outer defences of the camp and are probably also related to the area of World War Two training activities on Muckleburgh Hill to the immediate south. These barbed wire sections form enclosures which surround various and defensive positions and gun emplacements (see NHER 38349, 38350 and 38366).	Centred TG 1010 4320 (555 m by 358 m)
38368	World War Two gun emplacement	Monument	The earthworks of a probable World War Two gun emplacement and defensive bank are visible on RAF aerial photographs of Muckleburgh Hill, on the perimeter of Weybourne Camp.	Centred TG 10385 43126 (66 m by 72 m)
38369	Site of World War Two slit trenches and pits on Muckleburgh Hill	Monument	Earthworks of World War Two date slit trenches and pits visible on Muckleburgh Hill on RAF aerial photographs.	Centred TG 10332 42940 (126 m by 63 m)
38378	World War Two weapons pits and slit trenches	Monument	A large area of World War Two weapons pits and slit trenches, created as part of training activities on Kelling Heath, are visible on aerial photographs from 1946. The majority of these features consist of small sections of trench, large enough for one to three men to take cover in.	Centred TG 1013 4166 (553 m by 383 m)
38382	Site of World War Two defences	Monument	A large area of World War Two barbed wire defences and enclosures on the northern half of Kelling Heath military training area, which is visible on aerial photographs from 1946.	Centred TG 1020 4212 (758 m by 1117 m)
38396	Site of World War Two trenches and weapons pits on Kelling Heath	Monument	World War Two practice trenches and weapons pits are visible on RAF aerial photographs of Kelling Heath.	Centred TG 10396 42029 (119 m by 137 m)
38397	Site of World Two spigot mortar emplacement on Kelling Heath	Monument	A World War Two spigot mortar emplacement visible on Kelling Heath on RAF aerial photographs.	Centred TG 10302 41983 (7 m by 7 m)
38406	Site of probable World War One practice trench on Kelling Heath	Monument	A probable World War One practice trench on Kelling Heath visible on RAF aerial photographs.	Centred TG 10883 40945 (38 m by 39 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
38408	Site of possible World War Two pillbox and spigot mortar emplacements on Kelling Heath	Monument	A possible World War Two pillbox and two spigot mortar emplacements on Kelling Heath are visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 10368 41713 (56 m by 60 m)
38409	Site of World War Two spigot mortar emplacement on Kelling Heath	Monument	A World War Two spigot mortar emplacement on Kelling Heath visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 10339 41872 (4 m by 4 m)
38410	Site of World War Two gun emplacement on Kelling Heath	Monument	A World War Two gun emplacement on Kelling Heath visible on RAF aerial photographs. This gun emplacement is likely to have been constructed as part of training activities on the heath.	Centred TG 10387 41842 (14 m by 14 m)
38411	Site of World War Two spigot mortar emplacement and slit trenches on Kelling Heath	Monument	World War Two spigot mortar emplacement and slit trenches on Kelling Heath visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1946.	Centred TG 10450 41787 (37 m by 33 m)
38412	Possible World War Two gun emplacement and weapons pits on Kelling Heath	Monument	A possible World War Two gun emplacement and weapons pits on edge of Kelling Heath are visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 10547 41791 (53 m by 44 m)
38418	Site of probable complex of World War One practice trenches	Monument	A large network of probable World War One practice trenches on Kelling Heath are visible on RAF aerial photographs.	Centred TG 10434 41354 (736 m by 727 m)
38419	Site of network of possible World War One to Two trenches on Kelling Heath	Monument	A network of possible World War One to Two slit trenches on edge of Kelling Heath visible on RAF aerial photographs.	Centred TG 10726 41707 (64 m by 65 m)
38420	Site of possible World War One trenches and World War Two weapons pits on Kelling Heath	Monument	Possible World War One trenches and World War Two weapons pits on Kelling Heath visible on RAF aerial photographs.	Centred TG 10768 41374 (301 m by 311 m)
38421	Site of World War Two gun emplacements on Kelling Heath	Monument	Earthworks of World War Two gun emplacements on Kelling Heath are visible on RAF aerial photographs.	Centred TG 10751 40884 (63 m by 30 m)
38422	Site of possible World War One practice trenches on Kelling Heath	Monument	Earthworks of possible World War One practice trenches on Kelling Heath are visible on RAF aerial photographs.	Centred TG 11040 41332 (69 m by 69 m)
38423	Site of World War Two barbed wire and practice trenches on Kelling Heath	Monument	World War Two line of barbed wire and practice trenches on Kelling Heath visible on RAF aerial photographs.	Centred TG 10766 41476 (517 m by 304 m)
38424	Site of World War Two pits on Kelling Heath	Monument	A large area of dispersed World War Two pits and training activity on Kelling Heath visible on RAF aerial photographs.	Centred TG 10251 41284 (1643 m by 1308 m)
38425	Site of World War Two obstructions and enclosures on Kelling Heath	Monument	A series of World War Two barbed wire obstructions and enclosures on Kelling Heath are visible on aerial photographs. These form part of military training area on the heath.	Centred TG 10836 41673 (361 m by 206 m)
38561	Site of World War Two coastal defences and possible World War One trench	Monument	An area of World War Two coastal defences at Weybourne to the immediate east of Weybourne Camp (NHER 11335) is visible on 1940 and 1941 aerial photographs. The site consists of a barbed wire enclosure, a possible pillbox and gun emplacement, plus several sections of slit trench.	Centred TG 1140 4364 (93 m by 83 m)
38565	Site of World War Two barbed wire obstruction	Monument	A barbed wire obstruction constructed along the coast at Weybourne, is visible on aerial photographs. These defences are associated with Weybourne Camp (NHER 11335) which lies to the immediate east.	Centred TG 1165 4356 (850 m by 189 m)
38566	Site of World War Two slit trenches	Monument	Two World War Two zigzag slit trenches are visible on aerial photographs along the coast at Weybourne, associated with the military training camp (NHER 11335)	Centred TG 1158 4352 (29 m by 67 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
38568	Site of possible World War Two military structures	Monument	A group of square and rectangular possibly World War Two military structures on top of Water Hill, Weybourne, are visible on aerial photographs. The purpose of these structures is not known, although it is possible that they are partly dug into the hill.	Centred TG 1157 4354 (15 m by 25 m)
38569	Site of World War Two defensive structures	Monument	A group of World War Two defensive structures set into the cliff at Weybourne, near to the Anti-Aircraft Training Camp (NHER 11335), is visible on aerial photographs. The exact function of these structures is not known although it seems likely that they are gun emplacements or a similar coastal defence site.	Centred TG 1176 4365 (24 m by 19 m)
38570	Site of World War One to Two slit trenches and gun emplacement	Monument	A group of World War One to Two date slit trenches and a possible gun emplacement situated on the cliff edge at Weybourne, which are visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 1199 4364 (227 m by 30 m)
38577	Site of World War Two defensive structures	Monument	A large World War Two complex of defensive structures, including pillboxes, barbed wire obstructions, scaffolding and slit trenches, is visible along the coast at Weybourne on aerial photographs. The site incorporates and is associated with elements of other NHER sites, including the anti-tank ditch (NHER 32505) and two pillboxes (NHER 19440).	Centred TG 1268 4344 (777 m by 375 m)
38578	World War Two rifle range	Monument	The earthworks of a World War Two rifle range and associated structures and trenches are visible on aerial photographs. The site forms part of a complex area of coastal defences and military training sites along the coast at Weybourne, to the west is NHER 38579 and to the east NHER 38577, 32505 and 19440. These sites are all associated with the Anti-Aircraft Training Camp at Weybourne to the west (NHER 11335).	Centred TG 1251 4347 (204 m by 325 m)
38579	Site of World War Two coastal defences	Monument	An area of World War Two coastal defences protecting a gap in the cliffs at Weybourne, is visible on aerial photographs. The site consisted of beach scaffolding, a pillbox, slit trenches and barbed wire and a minefield. None of these defences remain. The site formed part of a complex area of coastal defences and military training site along the coast at Weybourne, to the east are further military training site and coastal defences, NHER 38577-8, 32505 and 19440. These sites are all associated with the Anti-Aircraft Training Camp at Weybourne to the west (NHER 11335).	Centred TG 1237 4357 (199 m by 141 m)
38610	Site of World War Two military structures	Monument	A probable World War Two military structure is visible on aerial photographs in 1941 near the coast at Weybourne. The structure is located to the immediate north of two pillboxes (NHER 32513-4). These structures are situated to the south of an area of coastal defences at Weybourne (NHER 38577-9, 32505) and training associated with Weybourne Camp to the west (NHER 11335).	Centred TG 1240 4332 (19 m by 18 m)
38611	Site of World War Two military structures	Monument	A group of World War Two military structures are visible on aerial photographs near the coast at Weybourne. The structure is located within a fenced off area and the exact function of the building is not known. These structures are situated to the south of an area of coastal defences at Weybourne (NHER 38577-9, 32505) and training associated with Weybourne Camp to the west (NHER 11335).	Centred TG 1266 4335 (61 m by 71 m)
38612	Possible World War Two pillbox and earthwork pit	Monument	A possible World War Two pillbox and earthwork pit, possibly also military in origin, are visible on aerial photographs within woodland to the immediate north of North Norfolk Railway line at Dead Man's Hill plantation, Upper Sheringham. It is possible that these features were related to the defence of the railway line and coastal approach. These structures are situated to the south of an area of coastal defences at Weybourne (NHER 38577 to 38579 and 32505) and training associated with Weybourne Camp to the west (NHER 11335).	Centred TG 1301 4313 (45 m by 67 m)
38614	Site of World War Two coastal defences and military training sites	Monument	An area of World War Two coastal defences and military training sites are visible along the coast at Upper Sheringham on aerial photographs. The site consists of a bank and possible gun emplacement and a stretch of barbed wire and a ditch or trench. The site also gets used for possible target training purposes towards the end of the war. These features incorporate the remains of a World War One firing butt (NHER 38617). These structures form part of an area of coastal defences at Weybourne (NHER 38577 to 38579, 32505 and 38615) and training sites associated with Weybourne Camp to the west (NHER 11335).	Centred TG 1326 4351 (753 m by 133 m)
38623	Site of World War Two slit trenches	Monument	The traces of possible World War Two slit trenches are visible on aerial photographs along the cliff top at Weybourne. These are located to the immediate east of the main Weybourne Anti-Aircraft Training Camp (NHER 11335). These trenches run from the defensive anti-tank ditch to a group of coastal defences, including a searchlight battery (NHER 38625).	Centred TG 1120 4359 (329 m by 176 m)
38625	World War Two coastal defences	Monument	A group of World War Two coastal defences, including searchlight and gun emplacements, is located along the cliff top at Weybourne and visible on aerial photographs. These are located to the immediate east of the main Weybourne Anti-Aircraft Training Camp (NHER 11335). Some of these structures were previously recorded individually under the numbers NHER 19437-9, 32516 and 32504.	Centred TG 1119 4369 (92 m by 64 m)
38626	Site of World War Two coastal defences	Monument	A group of World War Two coastal defences, including pillboxes and probable gun emplacements surrounded by an enclosure of beach scaffolding, are located along the cliff top at Weybourne and visible on aerial photographs. These are located to the immediate east of the main Weybourne Anti-Aircraft Training Camp (NHER 11335). The fragmentary remains of some of these structures may have been previously recorded individually under the numbers NHER 19437-9, 32516 and 32503-4.	Centred TG 1109 4371 (92 m by 62 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
38634	Possible site of post-medieval coastal defences	Monument	The site refers to possible earthworks and documentary references to the Armada defences and fortifications at Weybourne Hope. A document of State in 1588 refers to enlarging the Sconce at Weybourne Hope, showing that one already existed, plus the Holt Parish register refers to Weybourne being fortified with sconces in 1588. The Hatfield House papers show a map with a large fort on this site, and defences running all along the edge of the marshes to Black Joy Fort somewhere in the region of Cley Eye or Blakeney Eye. A separate entrenchment is shown at Old Hythe (NHER 6255). However it is possible that these maps and references refer to defences planned and not necessarily built to the same specifications. A series of quite dilapidated channels or trenches and banks are visible on aerial photographs and it is possible that these are the remains of these sconces.	Centred TG 1030 4383 (1011 m by 209 m)
38635	World War Two bomb craters	Monument	Earthworks of three World War Two probable bomb craters visible on aerial photographs to the immediate east of Weybourne Anti-Aircraft Training Camp (NHER 11335).	Centred TG 1103 4327 (28 m by 40 m)
38637	Undated earthwork pits, mounds and banks	Monument	A group of earthwork pits, mounds and banks visible on aerial photographs within grassland on the edge of Weybourne Wood and the Keepers Cottage. The exact date of these features is not known, although it is possible that they may relate to the iron working procurement sites known in the area that are thought to date from the late Saxon to medieval periods (NHER 6280-2, 6387). It is however possible that at least some of these features are post-medieval or World War Two in date.	Centred TG 1199 4183 (156 m by 118 m)
38638	Undated hollow	Monument	An oblong earthwork embanked hollow within Weybourne Wood and to the north of the Keepers Cottage. The exact date and purpose of these earthworks is not known, although it is possible that the site is post-medieval.	Centred TG 1208 4181 (43 m by 54 m)
38639	Site of World War Two barbed wire enclosures	Monument	A system of World War Two barbed wire enclosures and earthwork emplacements and pits is visible on aerial photographs within Weybourne Wood. These military features would have formed part of the training activities taking place in the woods and Kelling Heath associated with Weybourne Camp to the north (NHER 11335).	Centred TG 1199 4142 (444 m by 340 m)
38640	Late Saxon to medieval earthwork pits	Monument	A large dispersed group of earthwork pits, interpreted as iron procurement pits dating to Late Saxon-medieval period visible on aerial photographs within Weybourne Wood. These earthworks are likely to form part of previously recorded groups of such earthworks within the vicinity under NHER 6281 and 2.	Centred TG 1236 4147 (356 m by 291 m)
38641	Undated quarrying earthworks	Monument	A group of possible earthworks, consisting of pits and mounds, interpreted as relating to quarrying, of an unknown but possibly post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs within Weybourne Wood.	Centred TG 1241 4127 (108 m by 82 m)
38642	Site of World War Two weapons pits	Monument	A group of possible World War Two weapons pits is visible on aerial photographs within Weybourne Wood.	Centred TG 1246 4144 (192 m by 205 m)
38643	Post-medieval to modern ditches and tracks	Monument	The earthworks of a set of linear ditches or tracks are visible on aerial photographs, running through Hundred Acre Wood in Weybourne. The date of these features is unknown, although they are likely to date from the post-medieval to modern era. A military origin of World War One or Two is possible due to the heavy use of Weybourne Wood and nearby Kelling Heath by troops for training purposes.	Centred TG 1108 4149 (115 m by 53 m)
38644	World War Two defensive structures	Monument	A dispersed group of World War Two training and defensive features, such as slit trenches, weapons pits and barbed wire enclosures, are visible within Hundred Acre Wood, Weybourne on aerial photographs. These military earthworks and structures form part of the World War Two training areas associated with Weybourne Camp (NHER 11335) and the extensive military training site on the adjacent Kelling Heath.	Centred TG 1132 4149 (612 m by 657 m)
38645	Site of World War Two weapons pits	Monument	This site refers to two groups of World War Two weapons pits, which are visible on aerial photographs on a former area of heath, now Bodham Wood, High Kelling. These military earthworks would have formed part of the World War Two training areas associated with Weybourne Camp (NHER 11335) and the extensive military training site on the Kelling Heath to the north.	Centred TG 1088 4031 (572 m by 289 m)
38646	Probable post-medieval ridge and furrow	Monument	Earthworks of possible ridge and furrow or a similar agricultural practice are visible on aerial photographs on a former area of heath, now Bodham Wood, High Kelling. A post-medieval date seems most likely for these features.	Centred TG 1095 4037 (159 m by 159 m)
38647	Undated earthworks	Monument	A series of parallel linear earthworks of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs on a former area of heath, now Bodham Wood, High Kelling. The earthworks consist of closely set banks and ditches, which may be a series of tracks through the former heath or possibly of agricultural origin. It is also possible that they are caused by some underlying geological bands. Several groups of similar earthworks were identified on Salthouse Heath to the west (NHER 27956-7 and 27959).	Centred TG 10750 40397 (459 m by 329 m)
39268	Harford Park and Ride site; complex multi-phase prehistoric and Roman site	Monument	Evaluation and excavation in advance of the construction of the Harford Park and Ride site revealed the presence of pits, ditches and post holes of prehistoric and Roman date and a Neolithic buried soil. Further excavation enabled the understanding of the sequence of activity on the site. Early Neolithic pits, post holes, gullies and a building were recorded. These were replaced by a Late Neolithic palisaded enclosure, pit groups and two clusters of post holes. A Late Bronze Age burial was recovered accompanied by two copper alloy axeheads, an iron awl and five pieces of gold leaf. Iron Age activity included linear ditches, pits and a single ring ditch. Roman field systems and a possible barn were also excavated.	Centred TG 21690 03940 (416 m by 413 m)
39272	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2003 and subsequently between 2010 and 2012 recovered a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade; medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval token and medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a medieval belt mount; a medieval/post-medieval lead weight and incomplete copper alloy vessel legs and feet and a post-medieval buckle, toy cannon and crotal bell.	Centred TG 11 22 (242 m by 186 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
39304	Roman, Middle Saxon and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2003 and 2015 recovered Roman coins as well as Middle Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a pair of Middle Saxon tweezers; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel leg and a post-medieval cloth seal and toy cannon.	Centred TG 22 03 (420 m by 384 m)
39312	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Prehistoric flints, medieval coins, buckles and other metalwork, and post-medieval gunflints, buckles and other metalwork, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 11 32 (428 m by 549 m)
39342	Bath Plantation	Monument	The site of a bathing house, marked on late 18th and early 19th century maps.	TG 11561 24236 (point)
39345	Roman coin finds	Findspot	Five Roman coins were found before 2003.	Centred TG 10323 43413 (1241 m by 1091 m)
39438	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Prehistoric flints, a Beaker period plano convex knife, medieval pottery, buckles and strap fittings, and post-medieval pottery, buckles and token, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 10 30 (298 m by 272 m)
39544	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Bronze Age casting waste, part of a Bronze Age axe and Roman coins were found by metal detecting. Two Late Saxon disc brooches have also been found, one is an important example of a Late Saxon brooch bearing the image of a backward-turning beast. Medieval and post-medieval coins and metal finds have also been found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 10 20 (540 m by 278 m)
39623	Medieval seal matrix	Findspot	A medieval seal matrix found by metal detecting.	TG 12 18 (point)
39627	Post-medieval powder flask	Findspot	An early post-medieval powder flask, made of lead, found by metal detecting.	TG 17 02 (point)
39720	Medieval and post-medieval metal finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2003 recovered a medieval rivet and strap loop and two early post-medieval hooked tags.	Centred TG 11 15 (121 m by 152 m)
39785	Neolithic flint tools, Roman bowl and coin, medieval and post-medieval objects	Findspot	Metal detecting and excavation on this site recovered a number of worked flints, including a Neolithic polished axe fragment and a leaf arrowhead. A Roman copper alloy bowl, situated upside down next to a backfilled trench, as well as coins from the Roman and medieval period, a Late Saxon sherd and a number of medieval and post-medieval metal objects were also recovered.	TG 2175 0311 (point)
39823	Bronze Age/Iron Age features and multi-period finds, Cringleford Park and Ride	Monument	In 2004 two scatters of prehistoric flint artefacts were found during fieldwalking, along with burnt flints, a piece of possible Roman pottery and medieval and post-medieval pottery and metalwork. Bronze Age and Iron Age features and prehistoric finds were discovered during the subsequent evaluation excavation.	Centred TG 18137 05389 (214 m by 339 m)
39846	Brickworks	Monument	The site of a brickworks. It was recorded in 1846 at the southwest end of the site and provided bricks for Newland Villas in Station Road in the 1870s. In 1881 the railway bisected the site and the kiln was re-established at the northeast corner. The site closed in about 1950 and the house Hargham House stands directly on its site.	Centred TG 10409 23447 (350 m by 248 m)
39878	Medieval pot	Findspot	A piece of medieval pot was found on heathland just inside the parish.	TG 10405 42315 (point)
39926	Medieval coin	Findspot	A medieval coin found during metal detecting in 2003. A fieldwalking survey undertaken by the Caistor Roman Project recovered prehistoric worked flints and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds.	Centred TG 19 01 (298 m by 197 m)
39950	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	A prehistoric flint flake, medieval coins, jettons and metalwork, and post-medieval coins, weights and metalwork.	Centred TG 10 34 (247 m by 233 m)
40020	Beech Cottage, 33 Queens Road	Building	A 16th century house with later alterations. The original timber frame was replaced with brick in the 17th century, when an upper floor was also inserted.	TG 15448 04916 (point)
40122	Grey Cottage, Green Lane	Building	A 16th century and later timber framed house. It was built as hall house and it has subsequently had an upper floor inserted and various extensions added. It is rendered and colour washed, although the timber frame is exposed inside. The upper floor has a 16th century roof below a 19th century roof and 17th century dormers.	TG 16559 07331 (point)
40216	Honingham water tower	Building	A water tower that was built in 1980 to a unique design. It has a central shaft surrounded by three linked shafts.	Centred TG 11655 13612 (16 m by 15 m)
40248	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2004 and 2014 recovered a Neolithic flint axehead roughout; Roman pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval jettons and tokens and Roman, Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include Roman brooches, a harness fitting, ring and a fragment of snake bracelet; part of a possible Late Saxon harness fitting; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy rings and a hooked book clasp and a post-medieval key, finger ring, furniture fitting and a part of a copper alloy spoon.	Centred TG 21 05 (472 m by 437 m)
40266	Neolithic axe and axe/adze roughout	Findspot	A Late Neolithic polished flint axe was found at this spot before 2003. A Neolithic axe or adze rough-out was found here before June 2010.	TG 09 31 (point)
40318	World War Two tank trap	Monument	A World War Two tank trap set in a deep railway cutting. It consists of concrete blocks with sockets for upright iron bars.	TG 10781 41773 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
40350	World War Two spigot mortar base	Monument	A concrete anti-tank mortar base. Built in about 1940, it formed part of the anti-invasion network of defences of the time.	TG 12082 41301 (point)
40351	World War Two pillbox	Monument	A local variant of a square type 26 World War Two pillbox with brick shuttering and three loopholes. This pillbox is part of an extensive system of fortification around Weybourne.	TG 09453 42920 (point)
40391	Ashtree Farm	Building	Until the early 1990s it was thought that the farmhouse was a post-medieval house. However, detailed inspection in 1992 demonstrated that very little predates renovation work in 1952. The ceiling beams may be 17th century and reused from another building. The associated barn is built of red brick and is 18th century.	Centred TG 12865 17094 (48 m by 31 m)
40406	Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age flint working site	Findspot	Fifty-eight Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age worked flints, part of a medieval or post-medieval vessel leg, a post-medieval furniture fitting and a post-medieval coin were found here by metal detecting. The number of worked flint tools and flakes recovered suggests this was a flint working site.	Centred TG 21 03 (207 m by 67 m)
40407	Prehistoric flint, Roman, Early Saxon, medieval and post-medieval objects	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2003 to 2006 noted a number of prehistoric, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flake tools present on this site, as well as a possible burnt mound. A number of Roman to post-medieval objects were also recovered, including an Early Saxon brooch.	Centred TG 21 03 (328 m by 377 m)
40408	Prehistoric and Neolithic flint tools	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2003 and 2004 recovered a number of Neolithic and unspecified prehistoric flint tools and flakes from this area.	TG 21 03 (point)
40410	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2003 and 2006 recovered undatable prehistoric, Mesolithic/Early Neolithic; Early Neolithic; Neolithic; Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Early Bronze Age worked flints; medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval token and a range of other metal objects. The metal finds include medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval lead spindle whorl; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment and lead weight and a post-medieval spur fragment, crotal bell, lead cloth seals.	Centred TG 21 03 (215 m by 322 m)
40429	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2004 recovered a Roman coin and an elaborate post-medieval harness mount. Fieldwalking in 2008 recovered Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and undatable prehistoric worked flints; a medieval/post-medieval brick and post-medieval pottery sherds and clay tobacco pipe stem fragments.	Centred TG 21 01 (230 m by 277 m)
40435	Saxon metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2004 recovered a Late Saxon strap end.	TG 11 24 (point)
40437	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered finds dating from the Roman to the post-medieval period. These include a Roman cosmetic mortar, a medieval lyre-shaped buckle or strap end, a medieval or post-medieval handle in the form of an animal head and a post-medieval thimble with an inscription. Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins and one post-medieval token were also found.	Not displayed
40440	Bell Farm House	Building	An early 19th century brick house, formerly a public house, with battlements and crowstepped gables.	TG 12665 18618 (point)
40477	Roman and post-medieval coins and token, silver post-medieval dress hook	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2004, 2006 and 2011 recovered Roman coins, post-medieval coins and a jetton, and a silver post-medieval dress hook. Fieldwalking in 2008 recovered Prehistoric worked flints and medieval and post-medieval sherds.	Centred TG 22 01 (271 m by 292 m)
40492	Possible Bronze Age barrow, Weybourne Wood	Monument	A possible Bronze Age barrow has been noted in Weybourne Wood, sitting on top of a small promontory with a fine view to the sea.	TG 12205 42070 (point)
40532	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Metal detecting on this site has recovered a wide range of finds from the Early Neolithic to the post-medieval period. Highlights include several Neolithic flint flakes, a Bronze Age socketed axe, a Roman brooch, a Late Saxon fragment of a harness cheek piece similar to Danish examples, a post-medieval apothecary weight, and Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins.	Centred TG 14 08 (549 m by 473 m)
40544	Prehistoric worked and burnt flints	Findspot	Unsystematic fieldwalking at this site in 2004 recovered a number of prehistoric burnt flints and a Neolithic polished flint axehead. A Mesolithic flint blade and an undatable prehistoric flint flake were found here in 2010.	Centred TG 09078 30921 (616 m by 432 m)
40546	Neolithic flint find	Findspot	The blade end of a large Neolithic polished flint axehead was found in 2004.	TG 11795 41758 (point)
40552	Late Saxon to medieval worked stone	Findspot	A piece of Late Saxon to medieval worked stone was found in the graveyard of St Edmund's church during the excavation of a grave.	TG 23243 03399 (point)
40685	Stables at Old Rectory, Swardeston	Building	This stable retains two walls of 16th century brick, but the majority dates to around 1800. Inside there is an intact tack room, stalls and loose boxes, and the old gig house is now being used as garage.	Centred TG 19872 02372 (12 m by 21 m)
40754	World War Two air raid shelter at Attlebridge Airfield	Monument	A surviving World War Two air raid shelter at Attlebridge airfield (NHER 3063).	TG 11271 13704 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
40755	World War Two air raid shelter at Attlebridge airfield	Monument	A surviving World War Two air raid shelter at Attlebridge airfield (NHER 3063).	TG 11306 13725 (point)
40756	World War Two air raid shelter at Attlebridge airfield	Monument	A surviving World War Two air raid shelter at Attlebridge airfield (NHER 3063).	TG 11329 13727 (point)
40757	World War Two fuel store at Attlebridge airfield	Monument	A surviving World War Two fuel store compound at Attlebridge airfield (NHER 3063).	TG 11290 13713 (point)
40758	World War Two building at Attlebridge airfield	Monument	The remains of a World War Two building at Attlebridge airfield (NHER 3063).	TG 11308 13717 (point)
40830	Medieval burials	Monument	Medieval human burials were recovered during a watching brief for the construction of a soakaway in St Edmund's churchyard. One fragment each of Roman and post-medieval pottery was also recovered.	Centred TG 23211 03396 (4 m by 3 m)
40865	Medieval and post-medieval coins and tokens from Keswick Hall	Findspot	Three medieval coins, one post-medieval coin and two post-medieval jettons were found in the 1930s by a gardener at Keswick Hall.	Centred TG 20926 04116 (655 m by 669 m)
40875	Hill House, ex Hill Cottages, Station Road	Building	A house reported as having the remains of a timber frame and a medieval crownpost roof (cut off).	Centred TG 10643 23202 (10 m by 14 m)
40881	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 2004 recovered a number of prehistoric worked flints and medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds. Subsequent metal detecting between 2005 and 2013 recovered Roman pottery; Roman and medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton; a post-medieval token and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch and strap fitting; a Late Roman/Early Saxon harness pendant; a Middle/Late Saxon possible spatula or medieval implement; a medieval harness pendant; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment and weight and a post-medieval drop handle.	Centred TG 23 04 (500 m by 271 m)
40883	Neolithic scrapers, multi-period pottery sherds and metalwork.	Findspot	Fieldwalking at this site recovered Roman pottery fragments, two Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age thumbnail scrapers and a post-medieval pottery fragment. Metal detecting recovered Roman objects, including coins and a brooch, an Early Saxon buckle, a Middle Saxon coin and a post-medieval coin and token.	Centred TG 22 03 (372 m by 311 m)
40893	Neolithic roughout and axehead	Findspot	A Neolithic flint axe roughout and a finished polished flint axe were found.	Centred TG 14129 09340 (289 m by 274 m)
40994	Neolithic axehead	Findspot	A Neolithic polished flint axehead was found when the air shelter near the Bell Public House was excavated around 1939 to 1940.	Centred TG 13156 09212 (60 m by 77 m)
41015	Multi-period features and finds	Monument	Fieldwalking as part of the Norfolk Rapid Coastal Survey recovered prehistoric worked and burnt flints and medieval to post-medieval pottery fragments. A possible World War One earthwork bank (NHER 38617), World War Two features and undated earthwork banks were recorded.	Centred TG 13184 43404 (4,425 m by 564 m)
41022	Old Thatch Cottage	Building	This thatched cottage is said to date to about 1600, and has a fine fireplace and bread oven internally. It is now entirely concealed beneath modern brick and plaster.	Centred TG 11454 16282 (13 m by 7 m)
41049	Breck Barn	Building	A red brick barn with a steep pantiled roof. It is dated 1741 on its west gable in darker brick. The barn is thought to have been converted to residential use.	TG 12525 22336 (point)
41050	Old Rectory	Building	This former rectory, now a private house, was built for the Rev. Whitwell Elwin, who rebuilt the parish church (NHER 7472). However, this time he employed an architect. The house was built in about 1860, and is in the Jacobean style, of red brick with limestone dressings. It is two storeys high with attics above and has a steeply pitched tiled roof. There is a single storey service wing to the west. Some of the ground floor windows in the main house have interesting stained glass roundels.	TG 12216 22344 (point)
41051	Former Town Farm, now The Farmhouse	Building	A late 18th century farmhouse of red brick, rendered and whitewashed on its south side. It is two storeys high with a pantiled roof, and the façade has three window bays with a central entrance. The farmhouse has a nearby barn, which is also late 18th century and of red brick with a pantiled roof.	Centred TG 11097 22683 (52 m by 46 m)
41086	Roman, medieval and post-medieval objects	Findspot	Metal detecting in this area during 2004 recovered a Roman coin, a coin of William and Mary, a medieval or post-medieval bell and pieces of post-medieval pottery and metalwork.	Centred TG 17 06 (628 m by 667 m)
41087	Medieval and post-medieval metalwork	Findspot	A medieval or post-medieval staple, and a post-medieval button and strap fitting, found by metal detecting.	Centred TG 10 30 (50 m by 74 m)
41103	Dunston Dairy Farm	Building	This red brick house has three bays in two storeys, as well as a dormer attic. Some of the original 18th century windows are thought to survive on the first floor. It is thought to date to around 1760, though the brick work suggests a slightly later date of 1775-1780.	Centred TG 22544 02455 (9 m by 16 m)

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41118	Medieval buckle	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2004 recovered an interesting medieval copper alloy buckle in the form of a bird.	Centred TG 12 42 (130 m by 175 m)
41119	World War Two spigot mortar emplacement	Findspot	In 2005 a World War Two spigot mortar emplacement was noted at this location. The pedestal base was still present on the site in 2013.	TG 10643 41771 (point)
41132	Probable prehistoric burnt mound	Monument	Heavy concentrations of burnt flint were noted in 2003 and 2004. They are probably the remains of a prehistoric burnt mound.	TG 12795 41806 (point) (GPS derived)
41183	Site of Lodge, Great Witchingham Hall	Monument	This is the site of a lodge, near Great Witchingham Hall (NHER 7740). The lodge was constructed in the early 19th century and had pedimented windows and octagonal chimneys. It was demolished around 1985.	Centred TG 11572 18757 (12 m by 11 m)
41196	Prehistoric worked flint flakes	Findspot	Two prehistoric worked flint flakes were found in 2003-2004. These probably date to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age.	TG 09380 42950
41205	Little Witchingham Hall	Building	This country house was built in 1819 by William Howard. It is built of gault brick with a hipped slate roof. A 19th century brick garden wall joins the house.	Centred TG 12196 20475 (22 m by 18 m)
41209	Manor House	Building	An 18th century house of coursed flint with rendered dressing, and a pantiled roof. The house is two storeys high with an attic above, and has three window bays. It has a 20th century flat roofed square porch in the centre.	Centred TG 12051 39086 (16 m by 18 m)
41214	Booton Manor	Building	Designed and built in about 1900 by the Rev. W. Elwin to replace Booton Hall. The building is of red brick with a pantiled roof, two storeys high with a windowed attic. The façade has seven window bays. The building is vaguely Jacobean in style, but is more important as an excellent example of the eclectic style of Elwin, the rector of the parish from 1850 to 1900, who was architecturally self taught. He also built the parish church (NHER 7472).	TG 11774 22537 (point)
41219	Medieval millstone	Findspot	A fragment of a medieval millstone was found.	TG 11897 29825 (point)
41220	Cottage adjacent Bloomfield House, The Street	Building	A flint and brick cottage, dating to the late 17th century or 18th century. A fragment of medieval stonework, carved with crosses, is set within the gable wall of the cottage. The stonework was probably originally in a church.	Centred TG 11232 30289 (11 m by 13 m)
41221	Post-medieval boots and shoes	Findspot	Several boots and shoes were found under the floorboards of the attic in this house. They have been dated to the period 1880 to 1918. It has been argued that they are apotropaic deposits (i.e. to ward off evil spirits), but it is equally possible that they were just discarded.	Centred TG 11476 40504 (10 m by 6 m)
41247	Site with no archaeological finds or features	Negative evidence	A watching brief on this site in 2004 found nothing of archaeological interest.	Centred TG 12656 38966 (24 m by 20 m)
41249	The Old Rectory	Building	A wing of a 17th century timber framed house is attached to a large early 18th century brick block, which makes up the main part of the house. The 18th century south façade is of 5 bays with a central doorway and sash windows.	Centred TG 19644 00707 (27 m by 15 m)
41250	Barn east of Old Rectory	Building	An 18th century brick barn with a central arched cart door, pilasters and honeycomb ventilators. The barn has now been converted into a house.	Centred TG 19683 00695 (8 m by 22 m)
41260	Guton Hall	Building	The present Hall was built in the early 20th century, after a much older Hall was destroyed by fire.	Centred TG 13280 20858 (22 m by 37 m)
41266	Medieval and post-medieval finds and features, Abbey Farm barn	Monument	A watching brief and evaluation during works in this 17th century barn in 2005 revealed its original rammed chalk floor surface, underneath which two medieval ditches, one containing medieval tile fragments, were found. These features probably reflect activity within the precinct of the medieval abbey (NHER 6278). For the barn itself, see NHER 47631.	TG 11154 43130 (point)
41283	Undated gully, Swardeston Farm	Monument	An evaluation at this site in 2005 recorded the presence of an undated gully. No other finds or features of archaeological interest were noted.	Centred TG 19875 02731 (47 m by 96 m)
41299	World War Two air raid shelter, Attlebridge airfield Site 1	Monument	A survey of the airfield in 2005 recorded a semi-sunken concrete air raid shelter.	TG 10527 15578 (point)
41300	World War Two generator house, Attlebridge airfield Site 1	Monument	A survey of the airfield in 2005 recorded a brick generator house.	TG 11004 15153 (point)
41302	World War Two generator house, Attlebridge airfield Site 1	Building	A survey of the airfield in 2005 recorded a brick generator house.	TG 10791 14374 (point)
41342	World War Two structure at 'Attlebridge Airfield'	Monument	A World War Two concrete structure survives at Attlebridge airfield (NHER 3063). Its function is unknown, although it may have been a searchlight or gun position. A similar structure is located close by (NHER 41343).	TG 11078 13747 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
41347	Roman and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Roman and post-medieval pottery fragments, animal bone, Roman tile, part of a Roman whetstone and a post-medieval horseshoe were found in dredged earth from the River Tas at this spot.	Centred TG 22854 03663 (184 m by 248 m)
41387	8 and 10 The Street	Building	A post-medieval house, now subdivided into two. 8 The Street dates to around 1700, whereas 10 The Street dates to around 1800. The house is built of brick, although inside 10 The Street there are wallplates which may suggest it may originally have been timber framed. In January 2006 the building was gutted by fire.	Centred TG 12677 16836 (22 m by 18 m)
41540	Prehistoric flint flake and medieval to post-medieval roof tile	Findspot	A prehistoric flint flake and a medieval to post-medieval roof tile were recovered during a coastal survey in 2004.	TG 10272 43819 (point)
41541	Roman decorative strip or bracelet	Findspot	A Roman copper alloy decorative strip or bracelet was found loose on an eroded cliff ledge in 2004.	TG 10258 43817 (point)
41542	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	Two prehistoric flint flakes were found in the cliff face in 2004.	Centred TG 10259 43814 (3 m by 2 m)
41544	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	A prehistoric retouched flint flake was found in the cliff face in 2004.	TG 12029 43628 (point)
41545	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	A prehistoric flint flake was found at the base of the cliff in 2004.	TG 11383 43663 (point)
41546	Prehistoric flint flakes	Findspot	A prehistoric flint flake and retouched flake were found eroding out of the cliff in 2004.	Centred TG 11794 43633 (0 m by 2 m)
41573	Fragment of World War Two building	Findspot	A fragment of reinforced concrete observed on the beach in 2004 is probably part of a World War Two building.	Centred TG 12281 43658 (1 m by 2 m)
41574	Remains of World War Two pillbox and other structure	Monument	Fragments of concrete and small sections of brick wall noted on the beach in 2004 are probably the remains of a World War Two pillbox. Further pieces of concrete observed in the same area are likely to be from some other kind of World War Two structure.	Centred TG 12713 43634 (160 m by 16 m)
41670	The White House, Norwich Road	Building	A mid-18th century house of stucco and painted brick with a slate roof.	Centred TG 10432 22996 (22 m by 15 m)
41671	Echo Lodge, Ollands Road	Building	A 19th century one and a half storey red brick building with a black pantile roof and a 20th century west extension. It was formerly the lodge to the now demolished Ollands House.	Centred TG 10184 23072 (12 m by 11 m)
41672	Moor Lodge, Reepham Moor	Building	An 18th century two storey red brick and rendered brick house with a pantile roof. The façade has three window bays and a central door behind a cast iron Gothic porch. There is a single storey kitchen wing and conservatory. Inside are good cast iron fireplaces. In 1809, the house was recorded as belonging to a blacksmith.	Centred TG 10906 23226 (52 m by 49 m)
41674	Manor Farm House, Reepham Moor	Building	A two storey red brick house of 1752 with a rear extension and a pantile roof.	Centred TG 11008 23308 (21 m by 17 m)
41675	Moor Farm Barn, Moor End	Building	An early 18th century red brick barn with a pantile roof.	TG 11658 23410 (point)
41712	Medieval metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2005 recovered part of a medieval key.	Centred TG 11 25 (389 m by 343 m)
41735	Possible Early Saxon inhumation	Monument	In 2005 a human burial of a male aged 35 to 50 years was found in the garden of a house in this area. A single bone recovered on its own was a human humerus, and it is thought that this site may contain more than one burial. An associated Early Saxon pottery sherd suggests that at least one of these burials may date to the Early Saxon period.	TG 23 01 (point)
41806	Prehistoric flint piercer	Findspot	A prehistoric flint piercer was found buried in the cliff face in 2004.	TG 10249 43805 (point)
41807	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	A prehistoric flint flake was found buried in the cliff face in 2004.	TG 10240 43823 (point)
41808	Undated ditches	Monument	Two V-shaped possible ditches were observed in the cliff face in 2004.	Centred TG 11300 43666 (75 m by 8 m)
41809	Undated ditch	Monument	A V-shaped possible ditch was observed in the cliff face in 2004.	TG 11457 43657 (point)
41810	Undated ditches	Monument	Two possible ditches were observed in the cliff face in 2004.	Centred TG 11824 43635 (4 m by 5 m)
41821	Post-medieval drainage ditches and rubbish pit, The Old Rectory	Monument	A watching brief recorded two probable post-medieval drainage ditches, post-medieval brick and tile fragments and a medieval pottery sherd.	Centred TG 23722 04044 (16 m by 8 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
41828	Medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2003 recovered a medieval penny.	Centred TG 10 26 (327 m by 512 m)
41829	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2005 and 2006 recovered Roman coins and brooches, medieval coins, a post-medieval coin, brooch and belt mount, together with Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments and some pieces of Roman tile.	Centred TG 11 28 (1002 m by 692 m)
41831	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A Roman brooch, a medieval spindle whorl and post-medieval coins and jettons, found by metal detecting in 2005. A post-medieval coin 'love token' was recovered as a stray find in 2011.	Centred TG 09 30 (129 m by 131 m)
41839	Markshall Bridge	Monument	This red brick bridge has two low arches and two low cutwaters. There is a stone plaque attached to it that reads: THIS BRIDGE WAS REBUILT BY HARRIET DASHWOOD THE OWNER 1880. It is likely that this rebuilding completely replaced any earlier bridge.	Centred TG 23454 04165 (9 m by 10 m)
41848	The Lodge, Norwich Road	Building	This building is the former gate lodge to Stoke Hall. If contemporary with the Hall, it was built around 1850, and is thought to be by Salvin. The Lodge is in Tudor Revival style, with double and unequal gables containing oriel windows.	TG 23548 01141 (point)
41849	Gatehouse Farm	Building	An early 19th century two storey red brick house, L-shaped in plan with a central door and a pantile roof. To the south is an early 20th century red brick barn with central cart doors and a pantile roof.	Centred TG 10616 25140 (49 m by 55 m)
41850	Cherry Tree Farm	Building	An 18th century two storey red brick house with a pantile roof and a later extension to the east.	TG 12161 25434 (point)
41925	Medieval and Post-medieval coins	Findspot	Metal detecting in this area during 2005 recovered one medieval and nine post-medieval coins.	Centred TG 23 04 (220 m by 317 m)
41976	Salle Late Bronze Age hoard - Hoard 1	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2005 recovered a Late Bronze Age hoard, consisting of seven copper alloy socketed axeheads and fragments of two further axes. Also found were Bronze Age flint scrapers and a flint core	Not displayed
41992	Bronze Age and medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2005 and 2006 recovered part of a Late Bronze Age flint knife and a medieval coin and bell.	TG 10 26 (point)
42594	Salle Late Bronze Age hoard - Hoard 2	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2005 and 2006 recovered a Late Bronze Age hoard, consisting of a copper alloy socketed axehead, three fragments of axes, a ring and a casting jet.	Not displayed
42597	Prehistoric burnt mound	Monument	A spread of prehistoric burnt flints was noted in 2005.	TG 10390 26180 (point)
42655	Site of a post-medieval watermill	Monument	The discovery of a Derby Peak runner stone beside the river bank suggests that Caistor St Edmund had a watermill.	TG 22940 03880 (point)
42683	Methodist Chapel	Building	A late 18th century flint and brick Methodist Chapel.	Centred TG 13514 10852 (20 m by 9 m)
42693	Medieval and post-medieval objects	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2005 recovered a fragment of medieval to post-medieval pottery, a post-medieval coin and a post-medieval furniture fitting.	Centred TG 10 32 (62 m by 84 m)
42704	Medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2005 recovered a medieval coin.	TG 11 26 (point)
42705	Multi-period findspot	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2005 and 2008 recovered a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint core; Roman and Late Saxon pottery sherds; Roman and post-medieval coins and Roman to post-medieval and undatable metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman sword chape, furniture studs and harness fitting; a Late Saxon hasp; a medieval hooked harness fitting and an undatable fragment of copper alloy casting waste.	Centred TG 10 26 (418 m by 450 m)
42706	Roman metal find	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2005 and 2008 recovered a Roman coin, and Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds.	Centred TG 10 26 (304 m by 198 m)
42822	Thickthorn Lodge	Building	A late 19th century red brick lodge with a thatched roof. The lodge stands at the entrance to the landscape park surrounding Thickthorn Hall, NHER 9417.	Centred TG 17608 05469 (12 m by 9 m)
42833	Palaeolithic flint handaxe and Neolithic flaked flint axehead	Findspot	In 2005 a Palaeolithic flint handaxe and a Neolithic flaked flint axehead were found in this field, while metal detecting in 2015 recovered a post-medieval cloth seal.	Centred TG 11 39 (405 m by 473 m)
42834	Neolithic flint finds	Findspot	Two Neolithic flint axes were found by chance in 2005. In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal-detector survey recovered finds from the post-medieval to modern period.	Centred TG 11889 40474 (305 m by 463 m)
42838	Roman coin	Findspot	Metal detecting recovered a Roman coin.	TG 23 03 (point)
42851	Post-medieval walled garden, Great Witchingham Hall	Monument	The walled gardens of Great Witchingham Hall (NHER 7740) were at some distance from the Hall, at the end of an avenue shown on an Ordnance Survey map of 1883. The gardens are shown on the Tithe Map of 1842, and contained garden buildings in a similar style to a nearby lodge (NHER 41183), built in the early 19th century.	Centred TG 11638 18794 (98 m by 84 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
43063	Brownwood	Building	This flint house with brick dressings has a single range and four bays. The porch gable has a brick pattern work of zigzags and lozenges. The left hand gable is made of coursed flint and brick mosaic with a brick pattern work of hearts and lozenges and the date '1674'.	TG 10371 36517 (point)
43064	Hole Farm	Building	This 18th century brick and flint house has a pantile roof. The house is built in an L-shape with two storeys, an attic and cellar. A historic building survey in 2009 identified a late 18th/early 19th century large crop storage barn with a small lean-to cattle shed projecting from the eastern wall, a number of cattle shelters or cart-sheds to the west and an 18th century threshing barn.	TG 11405 35807 (point)
43210	19th century milestone marking Norwich 4 miles and Thetford 25 miles	Monument	A 19th century milestone erected for the Norwich and Thetford Turnpike Trust. The road was turnpiked in 1767.	TG 1800 0556 (point)
43211	19th century milestone marking Norwich 5 miles Thetford 24 miles	Monument	A 19th century milestone erected for the Norwich and Thetford Turnpike Trust. The road was turnpiked in 1767.	TG 1646 0517 (point)
43216	The Smithy	Building	An early 18th century cottage, with a lobby entrance plan. The cottage is now a shop.	TG 15649 04796 (point)
43217	The Thatched Cottage	Building	A 16th century timber framed and thatched house, formerly an open hall house. Upper floors and a stack were inserted in the 17th century.	TG 15141 05376 (point)
43254	Clock tower, Heydon Hall	Building	An early to mid-19th century red brick clock tower with a black glazed pantile roof. The building is T-shaped in plan with a central tower of painted wood and a lead-covered bell cupola on columns, topped with a weather vane.	TG 11700 27720 (point)
43255	Estate Office, Heydon Hall	Building	An early 19th century two storey red brick former estate office, now roofless and derelict.	TG 11691 27729 (point)
43256	Grange Lodge North, Heydon Hall	Building	A mid-19th century one storey red brick lodge to Heydon Park, with later lean-tos and a roof concealed behind a parapet. The central doorway is set in a moulded plaster arch and has a terracotta shield above it.	TG 11485 27111 (point)
43257	Grange Lodge South, Heydon Hall	Building	A mid-19th century one storey red brick lodge to Heydon Park, with later lean-tos and a roof concealed behind a parapet. The central doorway is set in a moulded plaster arch and has a terracotta shield above it.	TG 11472 27089 (point)
43258	Service range north east of Heydon Hall	Building	An early 19th century two storey red brick former service wing (staff quarters), with a black glazed pantile roof.	TG 11671 27714 (point)
43259	Stables and cottage range south west of Heydon Hall	Building	A range of red brick stables and an attached two storey cottage, dating from the late 17th century and later, and having steeply pitched pantile roofs.	TG 11738 27618 (point)
43260	Range along north side of courtyard, Heydon Hall	Building	A range of 19th century red brick cart lodges and stores with pantiled roofs, set out in an E shaped plan.	TG 11741 27651 (point)
43261	Barn on east side of courtyard, Heydon Hall	Building	An 18th and 19th century red brick barn with a clay and pantile roof and square honeycomb brick vents in pairs between the entrances.	TG 11774 27646 (point)
43262	Corpusty Lodge East, Heydon Hall	Building	A mid-19th century red brick lodge to Heydon Park, with decorated plaster dressings and a corrugated clay tile roof.	TG 10844 27874 (point)
43263	Corpusty Lodge West, Heydon Hall	Building	A mid-19th century red brick lodge to Heydon Park, with decorated plaster dressings and a corrugated clay tile roof.	TG 10833 27868 (point)
43266	Harolds Grove Cottages	Building	A pair of early 19th century red brick cottages with a steeply pitched pantile roof. They are E-shaped in plan, having crosswings and a central porch.	TG 10712 27193 (point)
43267	Heydon House	Building	A T-shaped former vicarage, dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, with a date of 1861 on the southwest gable. The building is of brick, partly plastered and painted, but the west gable is of knapped flint.	TG 11506 27357 (point)
43268	Pair of cottages 130 m south west of church	Building	A pair of early 19th century two storey red brick estate cottages, with a symmetrical façade and a lean to at the rear.	TG 11328 27290 (point)
43269	Pair of cottages 150 m south west of church	Building	A pair of early 19th century two storey red brick estate cottages with a symmetrical façade and a lean to at the rear.	TG 11321 27269 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
43270	Pair of cottages 170 m south west of church	Building	A pair of early 19th century two storey red brick estate cottages with a symmetrical façade and a lean to at the rear.	TG 11314 27248 (point)
43271	The Earle Arms	Building	An 18th century and later pub, two storeys high with a whitewashed front. There is a later extension on its west side.	TG 11334 27379 (point)
43272	Range immediately south of Earle Arms including Church Farmhouse and Heydon Post Office	Building	A range of early 19th century two storey red brick shops and estate cottages with a pantiled roof.	TG 11321 27336 (point)
43273	Widows' Row	Building	A range of five early to mid-19th century estate cottages. They are one and a half storeys high and have pantiled roofs.	TG 11408 27352 (point)
44016	Undated earthworks in Baconsthorpe Wood	Monument	An area of parallel ridges and depressions noted in 2006 may possibly relate to drainage for tree planting.	Centred TG 12104 38464 (150 m by 91 m)
44017	Undated banks and ditches in Baconsthorpe Wood	Monument	The Wood Rapid Identification Survey recorded undated banks and ditches which probably represent former subdivisions of the wood.	Centred TG 12379 38456 (99 m by 46 m)
44018	Undated bank in Baconsthorpe Wood	Monument	The Woodland Rapid Identification Survey recorded an undated bank that probably represented a former subdivision of the wood.	Centred TG 12554 38494 (9 m by 57 m)
44019	Undated boundary bank in Baconsthorpe Wood	Monument	The Woodland Rapid Identification Survey recorded an undated boundary bank. This is probably a former woodland boundary.	Centred TG 12248 38402 (88 m by 16 m)
44020	World War Two military camp in Baconsthorpe Wood	Monument	The Woodland Rapid Identification Survey recorded a World War Two military camp. Surviving features includes parts of a sewage works, the bases of buildings, a bunker, concrete roads and hard standings. This site may have been associated with the radar station at West Beckham (NHER 25012), and was in use until the late 1950s.	Centred TG 12700 38576 (285 m by 198 m)
44113	Site of World War Two building, Attlebridge airfield	Monument	The concrete foundation slab for a general purpose hut was noted in 2006.	TG 11268 15147 (point)
44114	World War Two building, Attlebridge airfield	Monument	A building, originally used as a fusing point building, was noted in 2006. It now seems to be used for farm storage.	TG 10972 14956 (point)
44115	World War Two buildings, Attlebridge airfield	Monument	A block of three parallel brick-built buildings with flat roofs, slightly separated from each other and with blast walls between them, was noted in 2006. The buildings were originally used as incendiary stores.	TG 10977 14845 (point)
44116	World War Two buildings, Attlebridge airfield	Monument	Four World War Two buildings, including two barrack huts, one latrine and one other, were noted in 2006. They are now used for rough storage by nearby Green Farm.	TG 11204 14636 (point)
44183	Honingham Park	Monument	A landscape park associated with Honingham Hall (NHER 7821) is visible on Faden's map of 1797. It also appears on later maps.	Centred TG 10998 12525 (2,686 m by 2,686 m)
44271	Lodge Cottage, Intwood Hall	Building	This flint cottage was built around 1844 as the lodge for Intwood Hall. It has a hipped thatched roof. The windows are Gothic in style. The cottage has been extended.	TG 19715 04272 (point)
44272	The White House	Building	This brick house was built around 1850. Although it has a gault brick façade the rear and side walls are built of red brick. The central single storey rendered porch dates to the 19th century.	TG 18914 03931 (point)
44276	Obelisk, Fiveways	Building	A white marble obelisk erected in 1897 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.	TG 1735 0342 (point)
44277	Norwich Lodge	Building	A Gothic style lodge built in about 1840 at the entrance to Ketteringham Park. The lodge has traceried Gothic windows and an octagonal stone finial.	TG 1736 0342 (point)
44331	Barn at Elm Farm, School Lane	Building	A brick barn that is dated 1768. It has a pantile roof and a west gable with an owl hole, dove holes and blocked ventilation slits. Lean-tos have been added.	TG 16272 06650 (point)
44332	The Steward's House	Building	A red brick house, dated 1749. It has two storeys, three bays and a pantile roof.	TG 1501 0671 (point)
44333	Ketteringham Park	Monument	A landscape park was in existence around Ketteringham Hall by the late 18th century, and is shown in detail on 19th century maps. The park is surrounded by belts of trees and contains a number of 19th century plantations and a lake in front of the house.	Centred TG 16658 02625 (1,615 m by 1,610 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
44436	Church Farmhouse, Station Road	Building	A late 18th century two storey colour washed brick farmhouse, L-shaped in plan with gable ends and a pantiled roof.	TG 12951 16757 (point)
44449	Neolithic flint artefacts	Findspot	Neolithic flint artefacts have been recovered. They include a polished axehead, a scraper and a blade.	Centred TG 11864 16857 (382 m by 382 m)
44454	Late Saxon brooch and medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2006 recovered a Late Saxon disc brooch, and a Venetian coin that was minted in the early 15th century.	Centred TG 11 16 (131 m by 153 m)
44467	Barn at Hall Farm	Building	This 16th century barn is now used as a cattle shed and a milking parlour. The barn is made of stone dressed flint.	TG 12047 38052 (point)
44470	The White House, The Street	Building	This 18th century house is aligned at right angles to the street. The rendered structure has three bays and two storeys.	TG 12190 37158 (point)
44629	Site of post-medieval windmill, Millstream House	Monument	The site of a windmill, first recorded as working in 1723, and marked on 19th century maps.	Centred TG 11025 43360 (5 m by 5 m)
44665	Dairy Farm barn	Building	An early to mid-19th century barn built of cob, which is an extremely rare building material in East Anglia.	TG 1910 0101 (point)
44666	Barn to Old Hall Farm	Building	A 17th century barn and dwelling that was extended to the west in the 17th century. The building has a curved gable and an ovolo-moulded mullion window.	TG 19497 01045 (point)
44667	Lodge Farmhouse barn	Building	An 18th century brick threshing barn with plain pilasters and ventilation openings with segmental arches.	TG 20219 00825 (point)
44668	The Lodge	Building	An 18th and 19th century house with a symmetrical main façade with a central porch flanked by Ionic columns. The west façade has a 6 bay cast iron veranda with arches supported on reeded columns. The house has a staircase with a double apsidal plan, a plaster groin vaulted hall and decorative plasterwork.	TG 20182 00814 (point)
44669	The Old Forge	Building	An early 19th century former smithy of brick with stone dressings. Two forewings with pedimented gables form a courtyard with the main wing.	TG 19752 02006 (point)
44670	World's End public house	Building	A 17th century timber framed house with a tall late 18th century side addition and 20th century alterations.	TG 19302 01310 (point)
44780	Post-medieval pottery at Mulbarton First School	Findspot	In 1983 staff and children from Mulbarton First School excavated in two areas of the school's playing fields. They discovered post-medieval pottery, bricks and tiles. The objects may have been rubbish from nearby cottages and Mulbarton Hall (NHER 9525).	Centred TG 19486 00557 (40 m by 92 m)
44797	Blacksmith's Cottage, Harts Lane	Building	This 17th century brick flint and re-used stone house was refurbished in the 19th and 20th centuries and 20th century refurbishment. The house was converted into three cottages in the 18th century and back into a single house in the late 20th century. The façade is mainly 18th century with 17th century brick, flint and ashlar lower courses.	TG 15553 08781 (point)
44798	Chapel View, Church Street	Building	This 17th century brick and flint house with a pantiled roof has been converted into a garage.	TG 15517 08587 (point)
45359	Post-medieval folly	Building	A derelict post-medieval folly located beside a drive to Morton Hall (NHER 7726). It is a round tower-like structure which includes reused medieval stonework. Water was pumped from a cistern (NHER 13764) in the nearby churchyard to artificial water falls in the folly.	TG 12490 15798 (point) (Approximate)
45360	Undated ring ditch, probably of geological origin	Monument	A ring ditch has been recorded at this location from aerial photographs, however it is now thought to be geological in origin. Finds from the site are recorded under NHER 25475.	Centred TG 12 16 (135 m by 180 m)
45361	Cropmarks of ring ditches, probably representing Bronze Age round barrows	Monument	The cropmarks of a group of four ring ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Morton Plantation. The ring ditches are likely to represent the remains of Bronze Age round barrows, forming part of a small barrow cemetery (NHER 50662), although it has been suggested in the past that the largest circular feature may be the remains of an enclosure, rather than a barrow. A multi-period finds scatter from the site is recorded under NHER 29344.	Centred TG 11 17 (129 m by 138 m)
45397	Neolithic worked flints	Findspot	Two Early Neolithic worked flints and a medieval sherd were found by fieldwalking in 2005.	Centred TG 17660 05448 (168 m by 131 m)
45410	Mesolithic worked flints	Findspot	Three Mesolithic flint blades and two blade fragments were found here in 2006.	Centred TG 16793 06328 (4 m by 10 m)
45412	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A possible prehistoric flint scraper and flake and a medieval sherd were found before June 2006.	Centred TG 15460 05484 (95 m by 94 m)
45582	Glebe Farmhouse, Church Road	Building	Glebe Farmhouse is an early 17th century timber-framed building, of plastered wattle and daub. This two storey building has 18th century three-light casement windows, a gabled roof, and a large ridge chimneystack to the right.	TG 21532 01185 (point)
45726	Old Cavell Vicarage, Swardeston	Building	This vicarage was built in 1865 for the Revd. Frederick Cavell, the father of Edith Cavell. It is constructed of brick with stone quoins and some stone dressings, and has a slate roof with bands of hexagonal slates. This two storey building is an unaltered example of a mid-19th century parsonage.	TG 1996 0242 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
45840	Two houses 230 m northeast of Church of St Remigius, Dunston Lane	Building	This pair of houses date to the mid-18th century, and are timber-framed with brick gables, whitewashed facades and a pantiled roof. These two storey buildings have a central ridge stack and a continuous outshut to the rear.	TG 22990 02394 (point)
45842	Cowshed around 10 m northwest of barn at Gowthorpe Manor House	Building	This cowshed dates to the 18th century, and is constructed of flint with some brick, and has a pantile roof and gable parapets. The gable to the south was formerly rendered, and has a fire insurance shield.	TG 20768 02372 (point)
45844	Queen Anne Cottage, Caistor Lane	Building	This red two storey house was built in 1729, for a member of the Cogman family. The single range was extended in the 20th century.	TG 23684 03842 (point)
45947	The Old Rectory, Rectory Road	Building	A late 18th to early 19th century two storey red brick former rectory, now a private house. The symmetrical façade has a central doorway with an architrave and Doric pilasters. A small one storey wing projects to the north. The building that stood on this site previously was occupied by the famous diarist, Parson James Woodforde, from 1774 to 1803.	TG 1059 1551 (point)
45948	Church Farm House, The Street	Building	A late 18th century two storey red brick farmhouse, a remodelling of an earlier house, with later additions and alterations.	TG 1129 1583 (point)
46041	Moor House, including conservatory adjoining southwest	Building	An impressive brick and stone country house of 1888 in Victorian Jacobean style, built for Samuel Bircham, with a wooden framed conservatory attached to the southwest side of the service wing. The interior is largely unaltered and has good features, including moulded plaster ceilings, wood panelling and fireplaces.	TG 1056 2308 (point)
46050	K6 telephone box by Park gates	Building	A square glazed cast iron telephone box with a domed roof, built to a 1935 design by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.	TG 1134 2741 (point)
47379	Abbey Farmhouse, The Street	Building	A 17th century two storey coursed flint farmhouse, partly built over the ruins of the Augustinian priory, with 19th century additions and other alterations.	TG 11153 43049 (point)
47506	Old Farm Cottage, Station Road	Building	A 17th century and later house of flint with brick dressings and a pantile roof.	TG 1124 4285 (point)
47631	Barn at Abbey Farm north of Abbey Farmhouse	Building	A five stead flint barn of 1671 with a pantile roof. The west gable contains some re-used medieval stone, the barn having been built on the foundations of the monastic range of a former Augustinian Priory (NHER 6278).	TG 1115 4313 (point)
47897	Little London Farm House	Building	An 18th century brick house with later alterations.	TG 1096 3024 (point)
48451	The Old Rectory, Norwich Road	Building	This late 18th century red brick two storey former parsonage has an early 19th century addition. Inside are two interesting staircases.	TG 23702 04032 (point)
48496	18th Century milestone marking Norwich 4 miles and New Buckenham 11 miles	Monument	This milestone dates to the late 18th century and is of limestone. It is wedgeshaped with a rounded cap and is inscribed on several sides with SWARDESTON, NORWICH/4/MILES and NEW BUCKENHAM/11/MILES. This road became a turnpike in 1772 and was returned to its former status in 1870.	TG 2011 0251 (point)
48763	Barn around 40 m west of Gowthorpe Manor House	Building	This barn now houses grain silos, but it was built in the early 17th century. It is constructed of brick with a pantile roof, and has five steads and crowstepped gables. The plinth is in Flemish bond with a rounded cap, and the walls are in English and Flemish bond. The roof dates to the 18th century.	TG 20785 02345 (point)
48817	Mangreen Lodge around 50 m east of Mangreen Hall	Building	This building was a former stables to Mangreen Hall, and has since been converted into two dwellings. It was built around 1700 of brick in Flemish bond, and has shaped gables and roof pantiles.	TG 21616 03024 (point)
48922	Prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval objects	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2006 recovered a range of objects, including prehistoric worked flints and Roman coins, pottery fragments, a bracelet and a brooch. Also found were medieval pottery fragments, a coin and a buckle and post-medieval coins, a button and a cloth seal.	Centred TG 10 23 (245 m by 253 m)
48925	Undated earthwork bank	Monument	Earthwork bank which divides the section of the heath administered by Kelling parish from that administered by Salthouse parish, although both sections lie within the modern Kelling civil parish. Noted by R Harris (NCC) who believed it to be ancient; local people stated it was of recent date but the section cut off by the railway indicates that it dates to before the late 19th century	TG 09914 42128 (line)
48963	Possible round barrow	Monument	The earthworks of a circular mound, possibly relating to the remains of a small round barrow dating to the Bronze Age, Roman or Saxon periods. The earthworks and cropmarks of possibly comparable monuments have been identified within the vicinity on aerial photographs (NHER 51992-4).	Centred TG 21963 00392 (13 m by 13 m) (GPS derived)
49021	Roman roadway and other features at Caistor Hall Hotel	Monument	An archaeological evaluation which was undertaken in 2006 revealed a Roman roadway as well as pits and ditches. Finds include Roman coins, pottery and glass sherds. Evidence of a sunken featured building was also recorded. Further evaluation work, in the form of window sampling, undertaken in 2007 recorded a soil horizon of possible Romano-British date, as well as evidence for post-medieval landscaping.	Centred TG 23585 03763 (92 m by 72 m)
49053	Medieval buckles and coin	Findspot	A medieval buckle was found during metal detecting in 2005. Further metal detecting in 2007 recovered a medieval coin and buckle.	Centred TG 12 20 (731 m by 781 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
49079	Multi-period findspot	Findspot	Metal detecting by Discovery Tours in 2006 recovered a Roman brooch and a fragment of a pin, Roman and medieval coins, as well as medieval and post-medieval metal objects.	Centred TG 10 19 (257 m by 395 m)
49084	Late Neolithic core, Roman, medieval and post-medieval objects	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2006 recovered a Late Neolithic flint core and Roman, medieval, and post-medieval metal objects.	Centred TG 10 23 (229 m by 292 m)
49085	Medieval and post-medieval finds.	Findspot	A medieval horse harness pendant was found during metal detecting in 2005. Further metal detecting in 2009 recovered medieval, post-medieval and modern metal objects including medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval buckles and a hinge from a casket; a post-medieval jetton; post-medieval feet from a copper alloy vessel and a handle of pistol grip form and medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval buttons.	Centred TG 10 19 (314 m by 508 m)
49086	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Roman and post-medieval coins, a medieval papal bulla and post-medieval metal objects were found during metal detecting in 2005. Further metal detecting in 2009 and 2011 recovered a Roman bow brooch; Early Saxon cruciform brooches; Late Saxon strap-ends; a medieval horse harness pendant; a medieval vessel foot, button and thimble and a post-medieval jetton and belt mount.	Centred TG 10 20 (398 m by 381 m)
49089	Medieval or post-medieval purse bar	Findspot	A 15th or 16th century fragment of purse bar was found during metal detecting in 2005. For finds from 2006 see NHER 49096.	Centred TG 10 20 (459 m by 361 m)
49090	Medieval and post-medieval objects	Findspot	Metal detecting has recovered medieval finds including a silver coin and a harness mount and post-medieval objects including a fragment of a rowel spur.	Centred TG 11 19 (564 m by 873 m)
49096	Multi-period findspot	Findspot	Metal detecting by Discovery Tours in 2006 recovered a Roman coin, an Early Saxon girdle hanger, a late Saxon stirrup strap mount, a medieval seal matrix and horse harness pendant as well as other medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval finds, medieval and post-medieval coins. See NHER 49089 for finds from 2005.	Centred TG 10 21 (504 m by 650 m)
49099	Multi-period findspot.	Findspot	A prehistoric flint scraper, one Roman, one post-medieval and three medieval coins, as well as medieval and post-medieval objects, including a medieval seal matrix, were recovered during Metal detecting by Discovery Tours in 2006. Metal detecting in 2008 recovered Iron Age/Romano British brooch, Roman coin and Romano British ferrule.	Centred TG 11 18 (372 m by 313 m)
49100	Medieval seal matrix	Findspot	Metal detecting by Discovery Tours in 2006 recovered medieval and post-medieval objects, including a medieval seal matrix, medieval and post-medieval coins.	Centred TG 11 19 (406 m by 495 m)
49157	Site of early 19th century house (Riverside)	Monument	Small house gable-on to road to north but at a slight angle, on top of cliff above river. Brick, two storeys, pantile roof. Internal stack at south gable. West and north walls blank, east wall with windows and door. Date probably around 1820.	TG 13598 09166 (point)
49709	Post-medieval pumping station, Melton Grange Estate	Building	Report of "massive walls found at depth of seven feet" on Melton Grange building site. Builders stated the findspot was a former pond. The concrete for the walls seemed to have been poured in situ and may therefore be unlikely to have a military origin. Possibly this was some sort of pumphouse.	Centred TG 15965 06880 (109 m by 102 m)
49710	Algarsthorpe Farm	Building	Early 18th century brick barn; braced tiebeams, cart porches to two threshing floors; later horse box infill and subdivision. Contemporary stable for ten horses and cart lodge. Late 19th century stables and sheds. Good example of an 18th century farmstead part redeveloped in typical Evans-Lombe Estate fashion in 19th century with emphasis on heavy horses.	Centred TG 14148 08715 (66 m by 53 m)
49711	Chapel Farm	Building	Brick stables and cart lodges 1850-1870, and house to north.	Centred TG 13422 08672 (57 m by 85 m)
49713	Church Farm	Building	Mid-18th century brick barn with piers below tiebeams. Mid-19th century shelter sheds and cart lodge, stable and loose boxes.	Centred TG 15150 06781 (55 m by 71 m)
49715	Valley Farm	Building	Mid-19th century brick barn with wooden dove loft and winch, unusual with door in end stead. Stable and turnip house. Shelter sheds. Stable and riding horse stable. Cart lodge. House dated 1829, but all other buildings appear to date to 1850s.	TG 15075 07476 (point)
49716	High House Farm	Building	Brick barn dating to before 1817, mid-19th century stable/cowhouse. Cart horse stable and riding horse stable of same date. The cartlodge is unusually large, being eleven bays. These and other buildings make up the main farm, all of 1850-60 except the barn.	Centred TG 13864 07339 (97 m by 90 m)
49726	Scotts Terrace	Building	Long thatched building with Gothic eyebrow dormers to road and pargetted wall above ground floor windows.	TG 19525 01766 (point)
49727	Gravel pits on Mulbarton Common	Monument	Earthworks on common land examined and identified as old gravel pits, possibly for mending of parish roads.	Centred TG 19104 00789 (81 m by 74 m)
49728	Cottages near Mulbarton Church	Building	House with two levels of thatched roof. Each section has central stack. South gable appears to be either weatherboarded or perhaps brick. West wall has casement ground floor windows, and a door to the lower northern section; each section has small eyebrow dormer. Demolished 1939, site now front garden of new house but was on edge of green by churchyard gateway.	Centred TG 19381 01171 (15 m by 20 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
49880	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2006 revealed Roman, medieval and post-medieval metal objects including an incomplete Roman dolphin brooch and a medieval harness pendant.	Centred TG 12 19 (180 m by 213 m)
49971	Undated, medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Sporadic metal detecting between 2006 and 2015 recovered two unusual undated flint flakes, a medieval coin and a post-medieval token.	Centred TG 18 03 (392 m by 275 m)
49976	Post-medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2006 recovered a post-medieval coin.	TG 18 03 (point)
50006	Neolithic and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2006 and 2015 has recovered Late Prehistoric flint implements as well as undated and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an undated lead weight; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval brooch, lead pot mend and harness stud; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments and a finger ring and post-medieval apothecaries' weights and cloth seals.	Centred TG 18 02 (544 m by 286 m)
50016	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A Roman coin, a medieval buckle and a post-medieval belt mount were found by metal detecting survey in 2006.	Centred TG 10 30 (181 m by 113 m)
50047	19th century horse gin and pump, grounds of Moor House	Monument	Remains of a late 19th century iron horse gin and two throw pump were found in the grounds of Moor House. 19th century maps show extensive farm buildings in this area.	TG 10510 23020 (point)
50065	The Old School	Building	Former village school built in 1877 and enlarged in 1887, with a small catering room and wooden classroom erected in the 1950s. The school closed in 1982 and has now been converted into a house.	TG 23393 02293 (point)
50066	Former barn, now a house called The Tythe Barn	Building	A brick barn in the centre of the village, sunk down beneath road level, gutted by fire in 1995 and rebuilt as a house.	TG 23481 01377 (point)
50098	Prehistoric scraper and medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2006 recovered a prehistoric flint scraper and a medieval coin from this area.	Centred TG 21 03 (257 m by 211 m)
50099	Mesolithic flint blade core and medieval to post-medieval metal objects	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2006 and 2011 recovered a Mesolithic flint blade core; medieval coins; a medieval/post-medieval lead weight and a fragment of a post-medieval monumental brass.	Centred TG 20 03 (636 m by 298 m)
50103	Mesolithic flint blade core, Roman coins and medieval to post-medieval objects	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2006 recovered a Mesolithic flint blade core; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, and medieval and post-medieval metal objects, including lead weights and an 18th-century gold mourning ring.	Centred TG 21 02 (171 m by 399 m)
50149	Medieval seal matrix	Findspot	A medieval seal matrix was found in a garden in March 2006. The letters of the garbled inscription had been cut by a skilled craftsman who had seen lettering and appreciated its forms but who was not literate.	TG 13 13 (point)
50150	Early Bronze Age flint arrowhead	Findspot	A barbed and tanged Beaker period flint arrowhead was found in the 1930s.	TG 13 13 (point)
50164	Medieval harness pendant	Findspot	A medieval harness pendant was found during metal detecting survey in 2007.	Centred TG 13 15 (153 m by 182 m)
50178	Medieval coin	Findspot	A medieval coin was found during metal detecting survey in 2006/early 2007.	TG 12 22 (point)
50179	Medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in this area during 2006-07 recovered two medieval jettons, a buckle and a strap end.	Centred TG 11 26 (675 m by 556 m)
50181	Late Bronze Age finds	Findspot	Fragments of Late Bronze Age sword and socketed axe, and a large lump of molten copper alloy, were found during metal detecting survey in 2006/early 2007.	Centred TG 12 39 (147 m by 62 m)
50182	Iron Age to Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2007 and 2015 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval jettons and tokens and Iron Age to Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an Iron Age brooch; a Late Iron Age/Roman brooch; a Roman brooch and finger ring; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval brooch, book fitting and thimble; a medieval/post-medieval rumbler bell and a skimmer handle socket and a post-medieval hooked spur leather attachment, lead trade weight, cloth seal, harness mount, key, furniture mount and a furniture fitting.	Not displayed
50194	Medieval and post-medieval coins and buttons	Findspot	Medieval and post-medieval coins and buttons were found during metal detecting in 2006/early 2007.	Centred TG 12 22 (437 m by 171 m)
50195	Medieval coin	Findspot	A medieval coin was found during metal detecting in 2006/early 2007.	Centred TG 11 22 (853 m by 724 m)
50237	Roman vessel and medieval seal matrix	Findspot	Parts of a Roman vessel and a medieval seal matrix were found in 2007 by metal detecting survey.	Centred TG 12 34 (270 m by 201 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
50239	Post-medieval weight	Findspot	A post-medieval weight was found in early 2007 in a garden.	Centred TG 11 29 (113 m by 32 m)
50241	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Multi-period finds were recovered during metal detecting survey in 2007. Objects included medieval and post-medieval coin, a Saxon strap end and medieval seal matrices.	Centred TG 12 26 (138 m by 266 m)
50246	Late Bronze Age and Roman finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in this area during 2007-2008 recovered a Late Bronze Age socketed axe fragment and a Roman brooch, figurine and cosmetic mortar.	Centred TG 10 26 (221 m by 585 m)
50247	Iron Age, Roman and Early Saxon finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in this area during 2007 recovered Iron Age, Roman and Early Saxon finds. These included Iron Age horse harness furniture and a late 4th/early 5th century military buckle.	Centred TG 10 26 (202 m by 333 m)
50383	Thatched Cottage or The Cottage, Weston Green	Building	Small cottage which appears to be a timber framed building.	TG 10816 14372 (point)
50385	Brickyard and kiln in Weston Longville	Monument	Brickyard with a kiln and a large clay pit that is now a pond.	Centred TG 11451 15748 (128 m by 115 m)
50388	The Cottage/East Cottage	Building	Small house with carved fireplaces and a hiding place for contraband. Small 18th/19th century barrel vaulted chamber discovered in 1985.	TG 10885 42984 (point)
50416	Town Houses and Linnets, Norton Corner	Building	Terrace of three cottages, not predating the 18th century.	TG 09270 28540 (point)
50458	Negative evidence at 5 Grove Avenue	Negative evidence	Reported discovery of a cremation, found to be coke and small pieces of concrete with some 20th century items.	TG 15270 05410 (point)
50485	Early Prehistoric and undatable worked flints, undatable post holes and modern boundary ditch	Monument	An archaeological excavation at this site in 2008 revealed a number of undatable post holes and a modern field boundary ditch. A number of residual prehistoric worked flints were recovered, included an Upper Palaeolithic to Early Neolithic burin and Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blades, blade-like flakes and a core tablet.	Centred TG 16190 07531 (316 m by 204 m)
50486	Undated pit and linear ditch, Marlingford	Monument	Excavations during work on a pipeline in 2007 identified an undatable pit and linear ditch.	Centred TG 1444 0840 (190 m by 141 m)
50528	Post-medieval lead object	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2007 recovered a post-medieval unidentified lead object.	TG 12 33 (point)
50539	Iron Age coin	Findspot	An Iron Age coin was found during a metal detecting survey in 2007.	Not displayed
50570	Foundry Cottage (Church Cottage)	Findspot	Human leg uncovered in 2007 beneath a cottage dated to 1853. Apparently part of an in situ burial in a shallow grave outside of the graveyard, suggesting a suicide burial.	TG 11670 30428 (point)
50578	Atlas Works, Lenwade	Building	Concrete works for construction North Sea oil rigs.	Centred TG 11493 17851 (1231 m by 655 m)
50606	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, potentially representing the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs within arable in the vicinity of Gravelpit Plantation, Morton on the Hill.	Centred TG 12432 14746 (30 m by 30 m)
50607	Cropmarks of an enclosure of possible Iron Age to Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of a small square enclosure of unknown, but possibly Iron Age to Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Field Farm, Weston Longville.	Centred TG 12053 15150 (49 m by 35 m)
50608	Cropmarks of probable post-medieval date field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of field boundaries and trackways of probable post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the immediate east of Field Farm, Weston Longville.	Centred TG 12142 14931 (422 m by 583 m)
50609	Cropmarks of probable post-medieval date field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of undated linear ditches, many of which are probably the remains of former field boundaries of post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Pump Farm, Weston Longville.	Centred TG 11707 14536 (250 m by 203 m)
50610	Cropmarks of possible Iron Age to Roman date enclosures	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of possible enclosures and associated field boundaries of unknown, but possible Iron Age to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Gravelpit Plantation.	Centred TG 11948 14271 (479 m by 366 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
50611	A possible World War Two military structure	Monument	A possible World War Two military structure may be visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of Breck Barn Cottage, Weston Longville. This site is located on the periphery of Attlebridge Airfield (NHER 3063) and may have been associated with an outlier defence system or communications structure. The site is also located to the north of a World War One to Two military training area located on the former heath, now BlackBreck Plantation (NHER 50618) and may have been associated with this activity. However the military origin of this structure is not certain and it is possible that it is agricultural in origin.	Centred TG 12115 14445 (18 m by 17 m)
50612	The earthworks of a possible Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	The earthworks of a low circular mound, possibly a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Telegraph Hill, Honingham. Past investigation of this site revealed only irregular shaped gravel knolls, although it is not clear whether these natural features were in a comparable location to the possible round barrow.	Centred TG 11478 13040 (179 m by 206 m)
50613	A possible World War Two military structure	Monument	A possible World War Two military structure may be visible on aerial photographs to the north of Breck Road, Weston Longville. This site is located on the periphery of the Attlebridge Airfield (NHER 3063) and may have been associated with an outlier defence or communications structure. The site is also located to the northwest of a World War One to Two military training area located on the former heath, now BlackBreck Plantation (NHER 50618) and may have been associated with this activity.	Centred TG 11168 14000 (19 m by 18 m)
50614	Cropmarks of probable former field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of undated linear ditches, probably the remains of former field boundaries of possible medieval to post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Breck Barn Cottage, Weston Longville.	Centred TG 11989 14151 (207 m by 270 m)
50615	Cropmarks of possible Iron Age to Roman date enclosures	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of possible enclosures and associated field boundaries of unknown, but possible Iron Age to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of BlackBreck Plantation. The area of this site was also covered by a World War One to Two date military area (NHER 50618) and it is possible that some of these apparent ditches indicated by the cropmarks may in fact be the remains of World War Two trenches.	Centred TG 11445 13793 (416 m by 290 m)
50616	Cropmarks of a linear boundary or trackway of possible medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of a linear boundary or trackway of unknown, but possible medieval to post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Weston Green.	Centred TG 11547 14165 (47 m by 242 m)
50617	Cropmarks of undated linear ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of undated linear ditches, probably the remains of former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Telegraph Hill.	Centred TG 11452 13495 (81 m by 197 m)
50618	World War One to Two date military training site	Monument	An area of World War One to Two date military training features and earthworks are visible on aerial photographs within BlackBreck Plantation. The site consists of dispersed groups of gun emplacements, weapons pits, bomb craters and slit trenches. At least one of these slit trenches would appear to be World War One in date.	Centred TG 11959 13479 (1458 m by 1569 m)
50619	The cropmarks of undated linear ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of undated linear ditches, probably the remains of former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Breck Road, Weston Longville.	Centred TG 11107 13835 (94 m by 77 m)
50620	Cropmarks of probable medieval to post-medieval date field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of field boundaries of probable post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the immediate east of Weston Green. Although a medieval origin for some elements is a significant possibility given the curvilinear nature of a number of the boundaries.	Centred TG 11080 14229 (477 m by 297 m)
50621	The cropmarks of a ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a ring ditch, probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Morton village. This ring ditch may have formed part of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery located along the valley floor (NHER 50649). The presence of a barrow cemetery in this general area was noted in the 1830s (see NHER 7728).	Centred TG 12454 17283 (20 m by 18 m)
50622	Pair of possible Bronze Age round barrows	Monument	The earthworks of two possible Bronze Age round barrows are visible on aerial photographs of The Warren at Lenwade. A number of other barrows were also previously located on The Warren (NHER 7718, 7729-7730), forming a small cemetery (NHER 50646). The majority of these barrows, including the two possible examples here, have since been destroyed by aggregate extraction.	Centred TG 11227 18128 (101 m by 76 m)
50646	Bronze Age round barrow cemetery	Monument	A group of round barrows are visible on aerial photographs of the Warren, Lenwade, indicating the presence of a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery (NHER 7718, 7729-30, 50622). A Neolithic oval barrow may underlie one of these barrows (NHER 7718). The cemetery is positioned to the immediate south of the River Wensum, possibly on the edge of the river terrace and base of the valley side. Only one of these barrows still exists as an earthwork (NHER 7718), a penannular bank (NHER 7730) also still surviving could also indicate another former barrow site.	Centred TG 11398 18060 (456 m by 226 m)
50647	The cropmarks of a ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, which may represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Morton village. This ring ditch may have formed part of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery located along the valley floor (NHER 50649). The presence of a barrow cemetery in this general area was noted in the 1830s (see NHER 7728).	Centred TG 12620 16963 (14 m by 14 m)
50648	Cropmarks of post-medieval field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of post-medieval field and property boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the immediate northeast of Morton village. One of these boundaries appears to divert around a ring ditch, thought to represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow (NHER 21719). These cropmarks were previously recorded under NHER 21719.	Centred TG 12420 17240 (633 m by 725 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
50649	Bronze Age round barrow cemetery	Monument	A group of five ring ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Morton village, indicating the presence of a former Bronze Age round barrow cemetery (NHER 17657, 21719, 30313, 50621, 50647). The cemetery is positioned to the immediate south of the River Wensum, along the valley floor and possibly on the edge of the river terrace. The presence of a barrow cemetery in this general area was noted in the 1830s (see NHER 7728) and it is likely that some components of this group (NHER 50649), along with NHER 50646 to the north and NHER 50662 to the west, correspond with the earthworks recorded in the 1830s.	Centred TG 12491 17137 (417 m by 382 m)
50650	Cropmarks of a small square-ditched enclosure	Monument	The cropmarks of a small square-ditched enclosure of unknown definite date, potentially the remains of an Iron Age to Roman date funerary monument, are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Morton village. This enclosure is located immediately adjacent to a ring ditch, interpreted as a Bronze Age round barrow (NHER 17657). Another possible square ditched enclosure is located approximately 430 m to the west (NHER 50651), although this may represent a fragment of a system of boundaries and not a comparable enclosure.	Centred TG 12450 17084 (16 m by 16 m)
50651	Cropmarks of a small square-ditched enclosure	Monument	The cropmarks of a small square-ditched enclosure of unknown definite date, but potentially of Iron Age to Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Morton Plantation. It is possible that the small enclosure represent the fragments of a system of boundary ditches, the remainder of which are not discernible on the aerial photographs. However it is also possible that cropmarks represent a discrete enclosed site.	Centred TG 12032 17210 (22 m by 28 m)
50652	Cropmarks of an undated rectangular enclosure	Monument	The cropmarks of an undated rectangular enclosure are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Morton Plantation. A Saxon date has tentatively been suggested, although an Iron Age to Roman date is also a possibility. This feature is located to the immediate west of a large ring ditch, thought to be the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow (NHER 45361).	Centred TG 11898 17131 (15 m by 9 m)
50653	Cropmarks of a ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, which may represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Morton Plantation. This site may form part of a small barrow cemetery, see NHER 50662 for details. However the archaeological origin of these cropmarks is not certain and it is possible that they are geological in origin.	Centred TG 11855 17074 (17 m by 16 m)
50654	Cropmarks of multi-period fragmentary linear ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of multi-period fragmentary linear ditches, the majority of which are likely to be the remains of former field boundaries, some of which may be Iron Age to Roman in date, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Morton Plantation.	Centred TG 11888 16959 (473 m by 415 m)
50655	The cropmarks of a ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch and oval enclosure, both of which may potentially represent the remains of former barrows, are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Scotchwood Hills, Morton on the Hill. Another possible ring ditch is located approximately 125 m to the west (NHER 50656).	Centred TG 12372 16628 (47 m by 45 m)
50656	The cropmarks of a possible causewayed ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible causewayed ring ditch, potentially the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, or alternatively a medieval to post-medieval post mill, are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Scotchwood Hills, Morton on the Hill. Another possible ring ditch is located approximately 125 m to the east (NHER 50655).	Centred TG 12229 16686 (22 m by 21 m)
50657	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, which may represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Ashtree Farm, Attlebridge. The archaeological origin of these cropmarks is not certain and it is possible that they are geological in origin.	Centred TG 13090 17134 (28 m by 29 m)
50658	Cropmarks of a ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a ring ditch, which may represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Bush Meadow Plantation, Attlebridge.	Centred TG 12659 17810 (22 m by 20 m)
50659	Cropmarks of a possible curvilinear enclosure	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible curvilinear enclosure, potentially of late prehistoric date, may be visible on aerial photographs to the immediate south of the Norwich Road at Lenwade, Weston Longville. There is some uncertainty about the origin of the cropmarks and it is possible that they are the product of underlying geological features.	Centred TG 11562 17623 (159 m by 122 m)
50660	Cropmarks of undated enclosures and field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of an area of fragmentary enclosures and field boundaries of unknown and probably multi-period date may be visible on aerial photographs to the immediate south of the Norwich Road at Lenwade, Weston Longville. It is possible that many of these cropmarks relate to agricultural boundaries and enclosures of possible Iron Age to Roman date. A more coherent group of similarly aligned enclosures, possibly representing a farmstead or agricultural enclosures, are located approximately 425 m to the east (NHER 30314). It is possible that the two groups of cropmarks of broadly contemporary. The date of this eastern site is not certain; an Iron Age to Roman date has been suggested, although a medieval to post-medieval date is also a possibility based on available map evidence, see record for details.	Centred TG 11441 17585 (644 m by 594 m)
50661	Cropmarks of fragmentary field boundaries of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of an area of fragmentary field boundaries of unknown, but possibly Roman or medieval to post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Mileplain Plantation, Attlebridge.	Centred TG 13942 16563 (452 m by 410 m)
50662	Bronze Age round barrow cemetery	Monument	The site of a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery consisting of one earthwork round barrow (NHER 7731) and five ring ditches (NHER 45361, 50653) is visible on aerial photographs within, and to the south of, Morton Plantation. The cemetery is positioned on the lower slopes of the river valley overlooking the River Wensum to the north. The presence of a barrow cemetery in this general area was noted in the 1830s (see NHER 7728) and it is likely that some components of this group, in particular NHER 7731, along with two other barrow cemeteries, NHER 50646 to the north and NHER 40649 to the east, correspond with the earthworks recorded in the 1830s.	Centred TG 11931 17178 (180 m by 234 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
50663	Cropmarks of undated ditches and field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of a group of undated fragmentary linear ditches, probably the remains of former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Morton village. It is possible that many of these cropmarks relate to agricultural boundaries and enclosures of possible Iron Age to Roman date, although this is not certain. Finds of Iron Age and Roman date have been recovered from the general vicinity of these cropmarks (NHER 29344, 29962, 25247), although no artefacts have been found in direct association with the actual cropmark site. The cropmarks appear to pre-date the medieval to post-medieval date boundaries and fields, see NHER 50648 for details, although it remains a possibility remains that some of these linears relate to relatively recent drainage schemes, as evidence of such features was evident on the aerial photographs and omitted from the mapping.	Centred TG 12536 17052 (127 m by 148 m)
50664	Cropmarks of field boundaries of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of a small area of fragmentary linear ditches, probably represent the remains of former field boundaries and trackways of unknown, but possibly Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Attlebridge village.	Centred TG 13545 16738 (403 m by 246 m)
50665	Site of World War Two searchlight battery	Monument	The remains of a World War Two searchlight battery are visible on aerial photographs alongside the Felthorpe Road, to west of Mileplain Plantation, Attlebridge.	Centred TG 13831 16901 (339 m by 366 m)
50666	Multi-period field boundary cropmarks	Monument	The cropmarks of a dispersed group of fragmentary and undated field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Bush Meadow Plantation, Attlebridge. The cropmarks grouped together under this number are likely to be multi-period and represent a palimpsest of several unrelated phases of fields and boundaries. Roman finds in the general vicinity of the site may indicate that some of the ditches are Roman in date.	Centred TG 12726 17966 (685 m by 490 m)
50667	Cropmark field boundaries of unknown, but possibly Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of a small group of fragmentary linear ditches, probably represent the remains of former field boundaries and trackways of unknown, but possibly Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Ivy Cottages, Attlebridge.	Centred TG 13304 16301 (307 m by 193 m)
50671	Cropmark field boundaries of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary linear ditches of unknown and multi-period date, probably representing the remains of former field boundaries and trackways, are visible on aerial photographs to the north and south of Morton Lane at Hardingham Hills.	Centred TG 11577 16438 (291 m by 517 m)
50672	Medieval to post-medieval date boundary	Monument	The cropmarks of former field boundary of probable medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Weston Longville village.	Centred TG 11607 16219 (179 m by 47 m)
50673	Cropmark field boundaries of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary linear ditches of unknown and multi-period date, probably representing the remains of former field boundaries and trackways, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Morton Hall and the Rookery.	Centred TG 12023 15958 (643 m by 552 m)
50674	Cropmark field boundaries of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of a dispersed group of fragmentary linear ditches of unknown date, probably representing the remains of former field boundaries and trackways, are visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of Weston Longville village. An Iron Age to Roman date has been suggested although this is not certain.	Centred TG 10536 16378 (1124 m by 957 m)
50676	The earthworks of two possible medieval building platforms	Monument	The earthworks of two oblong mounds, possibly representing medieval building platforms, are visible on aerial photographs on the valley floor to the south of Morton village. This site is thought to be the former location of St Marys Church (NHER 7741). Low earthworks and features have previously been identified and these may indicate the church's location, see NHER 7741 for details.	Centred TG 12608 16654 (126 m by 52 m)
50677	Medieval enclosures and field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of medieval fields and enclosures are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Attlebridge village. Some of these boundaries have been excavated in 1989, see NHER 17217 for details. These excavated field boundaries formed part of NHER 17217, which is a parent record for the overall multi-period site that has been excavated and includes metal detecting finds. In addition to these medieval components the investigation revealed a Roman circular structure and late Saxon buildings.	Centred TG 13150 16897 (477 m by 495 m)
50678	Roman circular structure	Monument	A Roman circular structure has been excavated at this location. This feature is visible as a ring ditch on the aerial photographs. This structure forms part of NHER 17217, which is a parent record for the overall multi-period site that has been excavated and includes metal detecting finds.	Centred TG 13051 16937 (15 m by 15 m)
50679	Late Saxon structures	Monument	A group of four late Saxon rectangular timber structures have been excavated at this location. One of these structures is visible as a rectangular cropmark on the aerial photographs. This structure forms part of NHER 17217, which is a parent record for the overall multi-period site that has been excavated and includes metal detecting finds.	Centred TG 13064 16932 (12 m by 10 m)
50680	Medieval to post-medieval date boundary	Monument	The soilmarks and cropmarks of a former boundary of possible medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Hill farm, Weston Longville.	Centred TG 10848 16440 (52 m by 245 m)
50681	The earthworks of medieval to post-medieval embankments, channels and ponds	Monument	The earthworks of medieval to post-medieval embankments, channels and ponds are visible on aerial photographs to the south of the Dairy Farm and Morton Lane.	Centred TG 10633 16912 (202 m by 144 m)
50693	The earthworks of a probable post-medieval boundary bank	Monument	The earthworks of a probable post-medieval boundary bank or park feature are visible on aerial photographs within Weston Park NHER 33733. It is likely that this feature relates to either an element of earlier park layout or perhaps a pre-park boundary preserved within the park.	Centred TG 11166 17087 (31 m by 42 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
51037	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	The Coastal Survey conducted by the NAU in 2004 recovered several artefacts from this field. These included worked flint which may relate to prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the ring ditch (NHER 38341), and post-medieval pottery.	Centred TG 11812 43290 (418 m by 193 m)
51038	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Fieldwalking as part of the Coastal Survey undertaken by the NAU in 2004 recovered several artefacts from this field including worked flint and post-medieval pottery.	Centred TG 11972 43474 (668 m by 316 m)
51039	Post-medieval pottery and undated slag	Findspot	Fieldwalking as part of the Coastal Survey undertaken by the NAU in 2004 recovered post-medieval pottery and undated slag from this field.	Centred TG 12270 43091 (276 m by 451 m)
51040	Prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	A single prehistoric flint flake was recovered during fieldwalking undertaken as part of the Coastal Survey in 2004.	Centred TG 12361 43455 (208 m by 284 m)
51041	Multi-period finds scatter	Findspot	Fieldwalking as part of the Coastal Survey recovered a single flint flake, one piece of burnt flint and two pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material in this location.	Centred TG 12484 43254 (194 m by 119 m)
51042	Worked flint and slag	Findspot	Fieldwalking as part of the Coastal Survey recovered four worked flints, six pieces of burnt flint and three pieces of slag.	Centred TG 13010 43347 (530 m by 447 m)
51070	Moor Hall Barn	Building	17th century two storey red brick barn belonging to Salle Moor Hall.	Centred TG 0997 2454 (38 m by 37 m)
51098	Medieval/post-medieval pottery, post-medieval and undated finds	Findspot	A medieval/post-medieval pottery sherd, a post-medieval lead cloth seal and undatable casting waste were recovered from this site during metal detecting in 2007.	Centred TG 17 05 (95 m by 89 m)
51115	Medieval/post-medieval gold signet ring	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2007 recovered a Roman mount, medieval and post-medieval coins and metal finds including a medieval/post-medieval gold signet ring.	Not displayed
51122	Late Saxon/Medieval staff or sceptre terminal	Findspot	During 2007 a casual find was made of a remarkable mid-11th century openwork staff or sceptre terminal.	TG 12 13 (point)
51157	Site with no archaeological finds or features, Weybourne beach	Negative evidence	No archaeological finds or features were encountered during monitoring of groundworks for the extension of a land drain at Weybourne in 2008.	Centred TG 11030 43692 (8 m by 22 m)
51177	Prehistoric worked flints and medieval buckle	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2007 recovered a medieval buckle. Mesolithic, Early Neolithic and undatable prehistoric worked flints were found here in 2010.	Centred TG 22 04 (429 m by 481 m)
51220	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Medieval and post-medieval metal objects recovered during metal detecting in 2007.	Centred TG 17 04 (143 m by 189 m)
51238	Roman and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Casual finds from farmland between the 1960s and 2014 included a large collection of Roman coins and pottery sherds as well as post-medieval coins, jettons and a token.	Centred TG 22 03 (648 m by 1,382 m)
51283	Roman, Middle/Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds.	Findspot	In 2006 a papal bulla of Pope Martin IV was recovered. Further metal detecting in 2007-2009 recovered Roman coins, a Middle/Late Saxon hooked tag, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval metal objects and one post-medieval coin.	Centred TG 12 18 (362 m by 430 m)
51339	Tractor Shed to Old Hall Farm	Building	This red brick barn is an example of early 20th century agricultural architecture. Previously used as a tractor shed, in 2008 it was converted to a holiday residence.	TG 19709 01275 (point)
51383	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2008 recovered a medieval harness pendant, two lead seal matrices and a post-medieval buckle, medieval and post-medieval coins. Metal detecting in 2011 recovered a medieval gilded copper alloy mount.	Centred TG 12 18 (235 m by 307 m)
51384	Middle/Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds.	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2008 and again in 2011 recovered Roman and medieval coins; Romano-British, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and Middle/Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. These metal objects include a Middle/Late Saxon hooked tag, a medieval strap fitting and strap-end and a post-medieval buckle, dress hook and vessel fragment.	Centred TG 12 19 (342 m by 187 m)
51429	Multi-period finds	Findspot	In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered numerous finds from the prehistoric to post-medieval period in fields along the route of a proposed power cable. An excavation and watching brief between 2008 and 2009 revealed ditches aligned east to west covered by a possible medieval subsoil.	Centred TG 10639 42748 (39 m by 266 m)
51430	Multi-period finds	Findspot	In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered numerous finds from the Saxon to post-medieval period in fields along the route of a proposed power cable. An excavation between 2008 and 2009 revealed three possible furrows, two ditches, one stake-hole and a layer of subsoil of medieval date. Medieval finds were recovered from the subsoil including a seal matrix.	Centred TG 10751 42492 (280 m by 346 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
51431	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered numerous finds from the medieval to post-medieval period in a field along the route of a proposed power cable.	Centred TG 10974 42286 (89 m by 79 m)
51432	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered numerous finds from the medieval to post-medieval period including a single prehistoric flint flake in a field along the route of a proposed power cable.	Centred TG 11271 42068 (536 m by 428 m)
51433	Late medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered finds from the late-medieval to post-medieval period in a field along the route of a proposed power cable.	Centred TG 11809 41204 (300 m by 289 m)
51434	Post-medieval and modern finds	Findspot	In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered finds from the post-medieval to modern period in a field along the route of a proposed power cable.	Centred TG 11985 40927 (101 m by 310 m)
51435	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered finds from the medieval to post-medieval and modern period in a field along the route of a proposed power cable.	Centred TG 12062 39873 (149 m by 258 m)
51436	Multi-period finds	Findspot	In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered finds from the prehistoric to post-medieval period in a field along the route of a proposed power cable.	Centred TG 12223 39627 (223 m by 234 m)
51437	Post-medieval and modern finds	Findspot	In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered finds from the post-medieval to modern period in a field along the route of a proposed power cable.	Centred TG 12355 39405 (29 m by 251 m)
51438	Post-medieval and modern finds	Findspot	In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered finds from the post-medieval to modern period in a field along the route of a proposed power cable.	Centred TG 12383 39088 (67 m by 407 m)
51439	Multi-period find and Early Neolithic pit	Monument	In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered finds from the prehistoric to modern period in a field along the route of a proposed power cable. Excavation in 2008 revealed a pit containing burnt flint and Early Neolithic pottery.	Centred TG 12 38 (266 m by 445 m)
51440	Multi-period finds	Findspot	In March and April 2008 a fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered finds from the medieval to post-medieval period in a field along the route of a proposed power cable. During excavation in 2008 a Roman coin and a large quantity of burnt flint and ceramic building material was observed.	Centred TG 12 37 (88 m by 147 m)
51507	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2008 recovered a Romano-British furniture fitting. A fieldwalking survey between 2002 and 2003 recovered flint flakes and burnt flint; possible Roman ceramic building material; Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery; medieval brick, post-medieval ceramic building material and pieces of post-medieval bottle glass.	Centred TG 10 27 (517 m by 854 m)
51530	Post-medieval and modern quarry	Monument	A substantial post-medieval and modern quarry, measuring about 75 m long by up to 19 m wide and up to 4 m deep.	Centred TG 13940 12548 (80 m by 45 m)
51531	Quarry pit or bomb crater	Monument	A circular pit, about 4 m in diameter. It could be a quarry pit or a bomb crater. The description of this feature is consistent with the shell craters associated with a World War Two tank training area (NHER 53659) located on Ringland Hills.	TG 13842 12533 (point) (GPS derived)
51569	Prehistoric, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting by Discovery Tours in 2006 recovered a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint flake, a Late Saxon hooked tag and stirrup strap mount as well as several medieval and post-medieval coins and metal objects, including a shield-shaped horse harness pendant.	Centred TG 11 19 (223 m by 400 m)
51571	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2006 and 2011 recovered Mesolithic and undatable Late Prehistoric worked flints; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and medieval/post-medieval jettons and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch; medieval dress accessories; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment and post-medieval dress accessories, crotal bell and knife handle.	Centred TG 12 19 (595 m by 651 m)
51573	Prehistoric flint, medieval and post-medieval finds.	Findspot	Metal detecting by Discovery Tours in 2006 and 2007 recovered a partially worked prehistoric flint, medieval and post-medieval metal objects, including a seal matrix and a harness pendant, and two medieval coins. Metal detecting in 2008 recovered Neolithic flint, roman, medieval and post-medieval metal objects. Metal detecting in 1997-9 recovered a post-medieval silver dress fitting.	Centred TG 12 19 (711 m by 458 m)
51577	Possible pits or flint mines, linear features, and curvilinear feature	Monument	Geophysical survey in 2008 recorded several anomalies of possible archaeological origin. These included several pit-like features, which have been interpreted as possible flint mines, two linear features, and a possible small curvilinear enclosure.	Centred TG 1368 1213 (276 m by 251 m)
51578	Multi-phase cropmarks and geophysical anomalies	Monument	Geophysical and aerial photographic surveys of this site have revealed ditches of possible later prehistoric to Roman date and at least 24 pit-like features interpreted as possible flint mines. A possible ring ditch recorded during the geophysics was not identified on the aerial photographs, but see NHER 53657 for details of possible ring ditches within the area of this site.	Centred TG 1419 1199 (365 m by 428 m)
51584	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting by Discovery Tours in 2006 recovered three Roman brooches and three Roman coins, medieval and post-medieval metal finds and coins.	Centred TG 11 18 (484 m by 644 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
51585	Bronze Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting by Discovery Tours in 2006 recovered a fragment of Bronze Age axe, several medieval and post-medieval metal objects, including a particularly fine medieval strap end, a Roman coin and five post-medieval coins.	Centred TG 12 18 (510 m by 745 m)
51654	Roman and post- medieval pits and ditches, Queen Anne Cottage	Monument	A watching brief on land to the rear of Queen Anne Cottage, Caistor Lane, identified a Roman ditch and pit, and post-medieval ditches, a pit, a well and a wall.	Centred TG 23704 03852 (92 m by 43 m)
51675	A site of no archaeological finds or features, Street Farm Fishing Lakes, Bodham	Negative evidence	No finds or features were recorded during a Watching Brief in August 2008.	Centred TG 12611 39171 (297 m by 88 m)
51691	A site with no archaeological finds or features	Negative evidence	No archaeological finds or features were revealed during a watching brief in 2008.	Centred TG 22098 02534 (67 m by 166 m)
51714	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2008 recovered a Roman finger ring, a vessel, an unusual Medieval strap fitting and a post-medieval coin weight.	Centred TG 13 16 (272 m by 213 m)
51724	20th century features associated with the military camp	Findspot	An excavation in 2008 revealed ditches, pits and a shallow bank or road probably associated with the military camp. A layer of subsoil covering most of the area could suggest the presence of medieval open field agriculture. A large quantity of medieval finds were recovered during a watching brief in 2009.	Centred TG 1062 4331 (33 m by 852 m)
51725	Negative evidence	Negative evidence	Excavation between 2008 and 2010 revealed no archaeological finds or features.	Centred TG 11570 41636 (98 m by 391 m)
51726	Negative evidence	Negative evidence	An evaluation 2008 revealed no archaeological finds or features.	Centred TG 12429 38723 (81 m by 320 m)
51776	Prehistoric worked flints and post-medieval pottery sherds	Findspot	Prehistoric and post-medieval finds recovered from fieldwalking in 2008 as part of the Caistor Research Project.	Centred TG 19223 02199 (145 m by 184 m)
51815	Undated ditches and post-medieval coins	Findspot	Excavation between 2008 and 2010 revealed three undated ditches and two post-medieval coins.	TG 11996 40031 (point)
51860	Post-medieval token	Findspot	Post-Medieval token recovered from an allotment.	Centred TG 21976 05390 (216 m by 266 m)
51961	Cropmarks of a late Neolithic and/or Bronze Age barrow with a penannular ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a late Neolithic and/or Bronze Age barrow with a penannular ditch is visible on aerial photographs to the west of the River Tas. This barrow, formerly recorded under NHER 9789, forms part of a cemetery (NHER 51965), situated in a slight crest that overlooks the river and is located approximately 650 m to the south of the hengiform monument and possible mortuary and/or ceremonial enclosure at Markshall (NHER 9582-3) and these form part of a wider group of ceremonial and funerary monuments focused on the confluence of the Rivers Tas and Yare.	Centred TG 2343 0470 (48 m by 48 m)
51962	Cropmarks and soilmarks of a Bronze Age barrow with an outer bank	Monument	The cropmarks and soilmarks of a Bronze Age barrow with an outer bank are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the River Tas. This barrow, formerly recorded under NHER 9789, forms part of a cemetery (NHER 51965) that overlooks the river and is located approximately 650 m to the south of the hengiform monument and possible mortuary and/or ceremonial enclosure at Markshall (NHER 9582-3) and these form part of a wider group of ceremonial and funerary monuments focused on the confluence of the Rivers Tas and Yare.	Centred TG 2343 0461 (45 m by 45 m)
51963	Soilmarks of a Bronze Age barrow west of the River Tas	Monument	The soilmarks of a Bronze Age barrow are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the River Tas. This barrow, formerly recorded under NHER 9789, forms part of a cemetery (NHER 51965) that overlooks the river and is located approximately 650 m to the south of the hengiform monument and possible mortuary and/or ceremonial enclosure at Markshall (NHER 9582-3) and these form part of a wider group of ceremonial and funerary monuments focused on the confluence of the Rivers Tas and Yare.	Centred TG 2342 0457 (23 m by 23 m)
51964	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, potentially representing the remains of a Bronze Age barrow are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the River Tas. This ring ditch may have formed part of a cemetery (NHER 51965) that overlooks the river and is located approximately 650 m to the south of the hengiform monument and possible mortuary and/or ceremonial enclosure at Markshall (NHER 9582-3) and these form part of a wider group of ceremonial and funerary monuments focused on the confluence of the Rivers Tas and Yare.	Centred TG 2346 0445 (32 m by 33 m)
51965	Soilmarks and/or cropmarks of a possible ring ditch	Monument	The soilmarks and/or cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, potentially representing the remains of a Bronze Age barrow are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the River Tas. This ring ditch may have formed part of a cemetery (NHER 51966) that overlooks the river and is located approximately 650 m to the south of the hengiform monument and possible mortuary and/or ceremonial enclosure at Markshall (NHER 9582-3) and these form part of a wider group of ceremonial and funerary monuments focused on the confluence of the Rivers Tas and Yare.	Centred TG 2343 0476 (21 m by 22 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
51966	Bronze Age barrow cemetery west of the River Tas	Monument	The site of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery is visible on aerial photographs to the west of the River Tas. This barrow group consists of at least three, possibly five, individual barrows. This cemetery would appear to be sited to overlook the river to the east and is located approximately 650 m to the south of the hengiform monument and possible mortuary and/or ceremonial enclosure at Markshall (NHER 9582-3) and these form part of a wider group of ceremonial and funerary monuments focused on the confluence of the Rivers Tas and Yare, most significantly including the henge at Arminghall is located 1.5 km to the northeast.	Centred TG 2344 0460 (79 m by 349 m)
51984	Cropmarks of enclosures, buildings and trackways of a probable late Saxon to medieval date settlement	Monument	The cropmarks of enclosures, buildings and trackways of a probable medieval settlement are visible on aerial photographs to the southwest of Holy Cross Church. These cropmarks were previously recorded under NHER 9739, which is now solely the number for the surface finds assemblages recovered from the site. These finds include Late Saxon and medieval ceramic material. The cropmarks of a group of sub-rectangular pits, possibly representing the remains of sunken-featured buildings or grubenhauser, have tentatively indented within the southern area of the medieval settlement cropmarks and these may indicate the presence of an Early to Middle Saxon settlement, see NHER 52006 for details.	Centred TG 2341 0067 (266 m by 287 m)
51989	Cropmarks of a group of fragmentary undated ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of a group of fragmentary undated ditches, probably representing the remains of field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the southeast of Malthouse Farm, Swainsthorpe.	Centred TG 2232 0012 (503 m by 388 m)
51990	Cropmarks of a group of fragmentary field boundaries of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of a group undated ditches, probably representing the remains of field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of former site of St Marys Church, Swainsthorpe.	Centred TG 2243 0055 (74 m by 86 m)
51991	Vegetation marks of possible medieval to post-medieval land divisions and drainage ditches	Monument	The vegetation marks of possible medieval to post-medieval land divisions and drainage ditches are visible on aerial photographs of the valley floor to the southwest of Swainsthorpe Hall (NHER 13245). The remains of a possible medieval date structure has been recorded on the north eastern edge of this site and may be related to these features, see NHER 18372 for details.	Centred TG 2260 0062 (235 m by 210 m)
51992	Vegetation mark of a small ring ditch, possible barrow of Bronze Age, Roman or Saxon date, or a post-medieval stack stand	Monument	The possible vegetation mark of an incomplete ring ditch, possibly relating to the remains of a small round barrow dating to the Bronze Age, Roman or Saxon periods, may be visible on aerial photographs. This feature may relate to one of the circular parchmarks within the pasture previously identified at this location, see NHER 9721 for details. These were interpreted as representing the remains of dovecotes, although the evidence for this limited. The surviving earthworks of possibly comparable monuments have been identified within the vicinity on aerial photographs (NHER 48963, 51993-4). It must be noted that the archaeological origin of this vegetation mark is uncertain and was only mapped due to the presence of nearby comparable features and the previously recorded circular parchmarks at this site.	Centred TG 2251 0065 (10 m by 10 m)
51993	Earthworks of a small mound, possible barrow of Bronze Age, Roman or Saxon date, or a medieval to post-medieval building platform	Monument	The possible earthworks of a circular mound, possibly relating to the remains of a small round barrow dating to the Bronze Age, Roman or Saxon periods, are visible on aerial photographs. An alternative explanation is that this mound formed the platform for a structure of some sort, potentially medieval to post-medieval in date. The earthworks and cropmarks of possibly comparable monuments have been identified within the vicinity on aerial photographs (NHER 48963, 51992, 51994).	Centred TG 2238 0073 (12 m by 12 m)
51994	Earthworks of a small mound, possibly a barrow or building platform	Monument	The earthworks of a circular mound, possibly relating to the remains of a small round barrow dating to the Bronze Age, Roman or Saxon periods, are visible on aerial photographs. An alternative explanation is that this mound formed the platform for a structure of some sort, potentially medieval to post-medieval in date. The earthworks and cropmarks of possibly comparable monuments have been identified within the vicinity on aerial photographs (NHER 48963, 51992-3).	Centred TG 2192 0031 (13 m by 13 m)
51995	Cropmarks of ditches, potentially relating to former field boundaries of possible Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of possible fragmentary ditches of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Primrose Farm, Swainsthorpe. The archaeological origin of these cropmarks is not certain and a natural cause for the cropmarks remains a possibility.	Centred TG 2184 0048 (54 m by 80 m)
51996	Cropmarks of ditches, possibly relating to former field boundaries and/or a trackway of possible Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of undated ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the Rookery, Swainsthorpe. These cropmarks appear to pre-date the boundaries and track depicted on the Swainsthorpe Tithe map, suggesting that these are likely to be pre-medieval in date.	Centred TG 2162 0038 (69 m by 68 m)
51997	Cropmarks of a series of boundary ditches, enclosures and ponds of probable medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of boundary ditches, enclosures and ponds of probable medieval to post-medieval date to the west of Primrose Farm, Swainsthorpe, are visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 2176 0069 (322 m by 543 m)
51998	Cropmarks of a series of boundary ditches, enclosures and ponds of probable medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of boundary ditches and pits of probable medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Church Farm, Swainsthorpe. It seems likely that the cropmarks relate to a series of boundary ditches and enclosed areas of pasture or fields or potentially even relate to a former domestic site that formed part of the medieval settlement of Swainsthorpe.	Centred TG 2154 0099 (159 m by 224 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
51999	Cropmarks of ditches, possibly relating to former field boundaries of possible Iron Age to Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches of unknown date, probably relating to former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the southwest of Swainsthorpe village. Although there are no directly associated finds, an Iron Age to Roman date could be suggested for possible fragmentary field boundaries of this type. The nearest material of this date was recovered approximately 500 m to the east (NHER 9720 & 23724).	Centred TG 2148 0085 (170 m by 270 m)
52000	Cropmarks of undated ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of undated ditches, possibly relating to former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the west and east of Bloy's Grove, to either side of the Swainsthorpe and Mulbarton parish boundary.	Centred TG 2102 0060 (589 m by 176 m)
52001	Cropmarks of a series of post-medieval field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of post-medieval field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the west and east of Bloy's Grove, on the Swainsthorpe and Mulbarton parish boundary.	Centred TG 2104 0052 (531 m by 307 m)
52002	Cropmarks of undated ditches, possibly relating to former field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of undated ditches, possibly relating to former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Brick kiln Lane, on the Swainsthorpe and Mulbarton parish boundary.	Centred TG 2109 0005 (98 m by 96 m)
52020	World War Two military camp or headquarters, Keswick Old Hall	Monument	A World War Two military camp or headquarters is visible on aerial photographs at Keswick Old Hall. The site consists of a number of Nissen huts, arranged within two groups and possible air raid shelters.	Centred TG 2069 0416 (185 m by 178 m)
52021	Possible post-medieval garden features	Monument	The earthworks of a series of possible post-medieval garden features associated with Keswick Old Hall (NHER 9761) are visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 2080 0466 (36 m by 38 m)
52023	Earthworks of post-medieval boundaries	Monument	The earthworks of post-medieval boundaries are visible on aerial photographs within the grounds of Keswick Hall (NHER 9760). These earthworks are likely to relate to former layouts and divisions within the park.	Centred TG 20790 03854 (210 m by 64 m)
52024	Roman road from Caistor St Edmund to Crownthorpe	Monument	The eastern continuation of the Roman road (NHER 19725) leading from the Roman settlement and temple at Crownthorpe (NHER 8897) towards the Roman town at Caistor (NHER 9786) is visible on aerial photographs. The cropmarks of the more easterly section of this road, the section that approaches the town itself, have been recorded under NHER 52026 and NHER 52027 is the overall parent record for both segments. This route is visible as two sections of the road and runs along the line of the Keswick and Swardeston parish boundary, which presumably has its origins in the line of the Roman road and later boundaries based upon that road (potentially once it had ceased to be used as a road).	Centred TG 2026 0349 (735 m by 34 m)
52025	Cropmarks of trackway of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible trackway and associated boundaries of unknown definite date and origin, are visible on aerial photographs cutting across the line of a Roman road (NHER 52027), which now forms the Keswick and Swardeston parish boundary. The archaeological origin of this trackway-like feature is uncertain and it is feasible that some, if not all, of the marks relate to relatively recent agricultural activity.	Centred TG 2041 0349 (440 m by 154 m)
52026	Cropmarks of Roman road west of <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	The cropmarks of the Roman road running west out of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs. This section of road forms the eastern extent of the road that is intermittently visible running west from the town, see NHER 52027 for overall parent record.	Centred TG 2221 0353 (1129 m by 50 m)
52027	Roman road from Caistor Roman town to the settlement and temple at Crownthorpe	Monument	The line of a Roman road between Caistor St Edmund (the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i>) and Crownthorpe (the site of a Roman temple, NHER 8897) has been traced, principally through earthworks, soilmarks and cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (NHER 52024, 52026, 19725). To the west of Crownthorpe, the line has been postulated to continue as far as Saham Toney and Watton (NHER 8786, 18322), although physical evidence for this is scant. This Roman road would potentially have linked up with the section of Roman road to the north of Wymondham (NHER 19725), which is recorded from aerial photographs running from the Roman settlement and temple at Crownthorpe (NHER 8897) towards the Roman town at Caistor. Evidence, either aerial photographic and field survey, section of road is not known past Ketteringham village, although the route is likely to be fossilised in the eastern section of 'The Street' and the western part of the track leading east from the Fiveways junction.	Centred TG 2133 0352 (2883 m by 83 m)
52028	Cropmarks of possible Roman or medieval to post-medieval field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of field boundaries of either Roman or medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the north of the Keswick and Swardeston parish boundary, which is likely to have originated from the line of the Roman road (NHER 52027) from Crownthorpe Roman settlement and Caistor Roman town (NHER 9786).	Centred TG 2054 0361 (162 m by 174 m)
52029	Cropmarks of fragmentary ditches of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches of unknown date, some of which are likely to represent former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of the Keswick and Swardeston parish boundary near Foxburrow Plantation.	Centred TG 2015 0361 (87 m by 191 m)
52030	Cropmarks of an undated ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ditch of unknown date, which may represent a former field boundary, are visible on aerial photographs between Foxburrow Plantation and Breck Plantation, Keswick.	Centred TG 2004 0385 (56 m by 56 m)
52031	Cropmarks of fragmentary ditches of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches of unknown date, some of which are likely to represent former field boundaries and a small square enclosure, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Keswick Hall to either side of the Keswick and Swardeston parish boundary.	Centred TG 2069 0354 (95 m by 224 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52032	Cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval field boundaries and enclosures	Monument	The cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval field boundaries and enclosures are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Swardeston common. The boundaries visible on aerial photographs would appear to relate to at least two phases of enclosure and field layout, both broadly medieval to post-medieval in date. Some of the boundaries mapped are depicted on the 1847 Swardeston Tithe map, however the aerial photographs reveal further additional components that may relate to earlier phases of enclosure on the common edge.	Centred TG 2026 0307 (350 m by 371 m)
52033	Possible bomb crater	Monument	A possible bomb crater or some other kind of circular, steep-sided pit or pond, is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs. The circularity and clearly defined edges of the earthwork in 1945 suggest its interpretation as a bomb crater, but the fact that it is not really visible on earlier aerial photographs, and the absence of a surrounding 'halo' of upcast material perhaps points to an alternative, presumably pre-World War Two origin. More recent aerial photography suggests that the feature may still survive as an earthwork	Centred TG 2109 0543 (15 m by 15 m)
52034	Cropmarks of fragmentary undated and unphased ditches to the southeast of Caistor Roman town	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary undated and unphased ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the southeast of Caistor Roman town. The site consists of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries of unknown date that do not appear to form part of phased cropmarks recorded within this area, which include elements of the extramural settlement of the Roman town (NHER 52228-53000), fields of either Roman or medieval to post-medieval date (NHER 52227) and possible traces of pre-Roman settlement and burial features (NHER 52222-4). See these records for more detailed discussion of the archaeology of this area.	Centred TG 2348 0319 (560 m by 605 m)
52035	Cropmarks of undated field boundaries and possible enclosures	Monument	The cropmarks of a number of fragmentary ditches, possibly relating to former field boundaries and enclosures of unknown date, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Mangreen Lane, Swardeston. The site consists of a series of fragmentary ditches, which may represent several phase of activity, although it must be stated that a large number of possible cropmarks were omitted from the mapping due to a possible non-archaeological cause.	Centred TG 2072 0302 (457 m by 248 m)
52061	Post-medieval field boundaries	Monument	A large area of post-medieval field boundaries, land and possibly also property divisions are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Swardeston village. A number of these boundaries are marked on the 1847 Swardeston Tithe map, however the aerial photographs reveal additional details and boundaries, in particular in the fields adjacent to the village, where feasibly these cropmarks might represent additional property boundaries.	Centred TG 2060 0276 (671 m by 515 m)
52062	Medieval to post-medieval field boundaries and enclosure	Monument	The cropmarks of a series of medieval to post-medieval field boundaries and a possible enclosure are visible on aerial photographs to the south of the Gowthorpe manorial site (NHER 9716) and to the southwest of the medieval village of Gowthorpe (NHER 52069). It is possible that some of the boundaries and the possible enclosure were originally associated with this medieval settlement.	Centred TG 2057 0211 (511 m by 416 m)
52063	Possible Bronze Age barrow	Monument	A circular parchmark visible on aerial photographs could feasibly represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, although this is uncertain. The archaeological significance of this cropmark is uncertain and it is possible that the marks are derived from an underlying infilled pit or geological feature.	Centred TG 2057 0224 (20 m by 20 m)
52064	Shallow earthworks of probable medieval to post-medieval date, Swardeston Hill	Monument	A small group of shallow earthworks of probable medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs on the former Swardeston Hill (formerly Hall) Green. These are likely to be post-medieval in date and possibly relate to the post-medieval brick making and clay extraction at the site, see NHER 52066 for details. Alternatively these earthworks might represent part of the medieval settlement at Gowthorpe to the north (NHER 52069).	Centred TG 2097 0191 (72 m by 36 m)
52065	Possible pair of ring ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of two possible ring ditches of unknown date and function may be visible on aerial photographs on the former site of Gowthorpe medieval village (NHER 52069). The archaeological significance of these cropmarks is uncertain and it is possible that the marks are derived from relatively recent agricultural activity, as they appear to in part overlie the cropmarks of a medieval to post-medieval bank (NHER 9750).	Centred TG 2112 0212 (28 m by 15 m)
52066	Post-medieval brick making and extraction site	Monument	Evidence derived from historic maps, documentary records and aerial photographs indicates an area of post-medieval brick making and clay extraction on and around the edges of the former Swardeston Hill (formerly Hall) Green. The area to the north of the Green was known as Brick Kiln Close in the late 18th century.	Centred TG 2089 0201 (361 m by 420 m)
52067	Probable post-medieval boundary	Monument	The cropmarks of field boundary of probable post-medieval date is visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of Gowthorpe medieval village (NHER 52069) and Gowthorpe Manor (NHER 9716). Although given the context of the boundary it is feasible that it has medieval origins.	Centred TG 2114 0250 (108 m by 158 m)
52068	Probable late medieval to post-medieval boundaries	Monument	The soilmarks and cropmarks of a series of ditched boundaries that possibly form part of an enclosure of unknown or late medieval to post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Gowthorpe Manor (NHER 9716).	Centred TG 2092 0243 (93 m by 116 m)
52069	Probable site of medieval village of Gowthorpe	Monument	The site of the medieval village of Gowthorpe is recorded at this general location. The cropmarks of enclosures, fields and boundaries are visible on the aerial photographs and these may reveal traces of this settlement, however the aerial photograph evidence is not conclusive. Gowthorpe Manor, sometimes referred to as Swardeston Hall, is located to the immediate west. The site of St James's chapel (NHER 9717), which served the village, is located within the centre of the site. The meeting place of the Humbleyard Hundred court (NHER 9750) is also located within the extent of this site.	Centred TG 2114 0218 (494 m by 592 m)
52070	Possible undated enclosure and associated ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible sub-rectangular enclosure and associated ditches and boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs on and around the former site of Gowthorpe medieval village (NHER 52069). The archaeological significance of these cropmarks is uncertain and it is possible that the marks are derived from relatively recent agricultural activity, as they appear to in part overlie the cropmarks of a medieval to post-medieval bank (NHER 9750).	Centred TG 2103 0208 (205 m by 160 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52071	Cropmarks of undated field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of a small group of fragmentary ditched cropmarks, represent the remains of undated former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Gowthorpe Manor, Swardeston.	Centred TG 2134 0221 (127 m by 127 m)
52072	Cropmarks of undated field boundaries	Monument	The site of a small group of undated ditches, probably represent the remains of several phases of field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Swardeston village.	Centred TG 2053 0242 (156 m by 173 m)
52073	Cropmarks of field boundaries and a possible enclosure	Monument	The site of undated ditches, probably represent the remains of a rectilinear enclosure and/or field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of Hall House Farm, Swardeston.	Centred TG 2085 0262 (75 m by 68 m)
52074	Possible linear cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance	Monument	Site of possible linear cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance were tentatively identified at this location on aerial photographs, but were omitted from the mapping due to the probability that they related to underlying drainage. Their possible presence has been noted due to the proximity to other cropmarks and surface finds scatters, such as NHER 40429.	Centred TG 2123 0122 (306 m by 107 m)
52075	Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures, field boundaries and ditches of unknown, but possible Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures, field boundaries and ditches of unknown, but possible Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Glebe Farm, Swainsthorpe. Roman date material has been recovered from the general vicinity of the site.	Centred TG 2152 0136 (132 m by 236 m)
52076	Cropmarks of field boundaries and ditches of unknown, but possible Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks represent the remains of multiple phases of fragmentary ditches of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the north and northwest of Henstead Workhouse (NHER 9770), Swainsthorpe.	Centred TG 2130 0154 (562 m by 354 m)
52077	Site of a probable World War Two searchlight battery	Monument	The site of a probable World War Two searchlight battery is visible on aerial photographs to the west of Dunston Hall. The site consists of an ovoid emplacement, assumed to be for a searchlight, a pillbox and a number of other military operational structures and huts.	Centred TG 2199 0232 (264 m by 272 m)
52079	Cropmarks of fragmentary ditches of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches of unknown date, some of which are likely to represent former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Ipswich Road and Dunston Park, Stoke Holy Cross.	Centred TG 2197 0180 (314 m by 422 m)
52080	Post-medieval field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of post-medieval field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Ipswich Road and Dunston Park, Stoke Holy Cross.	Centred TG 2193 0191 (411 m by 557 m)
52082	Cropmarks of possible enclosures, a ring ditch, field boundaries and ditches of unknown, but possible Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of possible fragmentary enclosures, a ring ditch, field boundaries and ditches of unknown date, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Swainsthorpe village. There is some doubt over the archaeological origin of some of these cropmarks and therefore some uncertainty remains over the significance of this site.	Centred TG 2177 0149 (259 m by 243 m)
52084	Post-medieval trackway or road	Monument	The line of a road or track is marked on the 1824-1836 Ordnance Survey One-inch map and is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Although it is possible that this track relates to post-medieval industrial activity on the edges of Swardeston Hall Green, see NHER 52066 for discussion, there remains a possibility that the road is earlier in date and relates to the medieval settlement of Gowthorpe (NHER 52069) and the Gowthorpe manorial site (NHER 9716).	Centred TG 2082 0208 (69 m by 173 m)
52128	Soilmarks of former parish boundary	Monument	The soilmarks of a former parish boundary bank of probable medieval to post-medieval date is visible on aerial photographs running just to the south of the Keswick and Swardeston parish boundary.	Centred TG 2106 0354 (257 m by 51 m)
52130	Undated and multi-period cropmarks	Monument	The site of undated and multi-period cropmarks that is visible on aerial photographs to the west of Harford Park and Ride development excavation area (NHER 39268). More coherent groups of cropmarks within this area have been recorded separately, including enclosures and fields of probably mid Roman date (NHER 9753) and two groups of fragmentary enclosures and fields of possible late Iron Age to early Roman date or later Roman date (NHER 52131, 52133).	Centred TG 2129 0395 (590 m by 597 m)
52131	Cropmarks of possible Iron Age or Roman date field boundaries	Monument	The fragmentary cropmarks of field boundaries of possible late Iron Age or Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the Harford Park and Ride development excavation area (NHER 39268). These features may represent a phase of enclosure and fields broadly contemporary with NHER 52133 and 52145 to the east, which potentially either pre-dating or post-dating the main phase of Roman settlement encountered during the excavations (NHER 39268), the cropmarks of which have been recorded under NHER 9753.	Centred TG 2125 0396 (371 m by 421 m)
52132	Site of a possible earthworks banks and pits of uncertain date and significance	Monument	The site of a possible earthworks of low banks and a pit of uncertain date and significance are visible on aerial photographs to the immediate west of Venta Roman town. It is possible given the location of these features alongside the river that these merely relate to medieval to post-medieval features associated with drainage and embankment activities. Although the presence of Roman date finds at this location (NHER 9835) could indicate that some or all of these features could feasibly relate to components of the Roman town.	Centred TG 2278 0322 (32 m by 38 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52133	Cropmarks of possible Iron Age or Roman field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of possible enclosures and/or fields of possible late Iron Age or Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the southwest of the Harford Park and Ride development excavation area (NHER 39268). These features are likely to represent a phase of enclosure and fields broadly contemporary with NHER 52145 to the northeast, which probably either pre-dating or post-dating the main phase of Roman settlement encountered during the excavations (NHER 39268), the cropmarks of which have been recorded under NHER 9753.	Centred TG 2147 0369 (292 m by 357 m)
52134	Earthworks of medieval to post-medieval enclosures and boundaries surrounding Mangreen Hall	Monument	The earthworks of medieval to post-medieval enclosures and boundaries surrounding Mangreen Hall (NHER 9767) are visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 2144 0316 (572 m by 961 m)
52135	Cropmarks of fragmentary undated ditches, probably former field boundaries and trackways of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary undated ditches, which are likely to represent former field boundaries and trackways of unknown date, but possibly Iron Age to Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the Roman town at Caistor.	Centred TG 2193 0311 (453 m by 569 m)
52136	Cropmarks of a square enclosure and field boundaries of probable medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of a square enclosure and field boundaries of probable medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the south of the Harford Park and Ride site. The site consists of a series of former field boundaries and a square enclosure, which would appear to pre-date the 1840 Caistor St Edmund Tithe map, but are likely to be broadly medieval to post-medieval in date.	Centred TG 2185 0361 (414 m by 241 m)
52137	Cropmarks of a Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	The cropmarks of a Bronze Age round barrow are visible on aerial photographs along the line of what is now the Norwich Southern Bypass Route at Harford Park and Ride. A Bronze Age rapier was found within close proximity to this ring ditch during the watching brief for the road construction (NHER 29060).	Centred TG 2180 0383 (22 m by 22 m)
52138	Cropmarks of a ring ditch of possible Bronze Age or Iron Age date, Harford Park and Ride	Monument	The cropmarks of a ring ditch, possibly relating to either a Bronze Age or Iron Age funerary enclosure or a domestic or agricultural structure was visible on aerial photographs within the Harford Park and Ride development excavation area (NHER 39268).	Centred TG 2169 0402 (11 m by 11 m)
52139	Cropmarks of a small rectangular enclosure of unknown date, Harford Park and Ride	Monument	The cropmarks of a small rectangular enclosure of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs within the Harford Park and Ride development excavation area (NHER 39268). This cropmark has previously been interpreted as a possible Neolithic mortuary enclosure, although this is uncertain. The cropmark is located to the north of a larger enclosure (NHER 52140) which has also been interpreted as a Neolithic mortuary enclosure, see NHER 52140 for discussion of this site and questions over its dating and interpretation.	Centred TG 2170 0403 (22 m by 16 m)
52140	Rectangular enclosure of possible Neolithic or later prehistoric date, Harford Park and Ride	Monument	A rectangular enclosure recorded through excavation and visible on aerial photographs within the Harford Park and Ride development excavation area (NHER 39268). The excavations suggested that the enclosure was potentially Neolithic in date and represented a mortuary enclosure or similar funerary feature, however the aerial photographic interpretation could alternatively suggest that the enclosure represents a later settlement or stock enclosure dating to the Bronze Age, or Iron Age, and possibly associated with a series of field boundaries (NHER 52141) that surround the enclosure.	Centred TG 2168 0399 (60 m by 48 m)
52141	Iron Age field boundaries at Harford Park and Ride	Monument	An area of Iron Age fields was recorded through excavation and visible on aerial photographs within the Harford Park and Ride development excavation area (NHER 39268). A rectangular enclosure (NHER 52140) that sits within these fields, although originally interpreted as a Neolithic mortuary enclosure, it could potentially be a domestic or agricultural enclosure of Bronze Age date and could feasibly represent an early component part of this field system, although the current excavations data does not support this interpretation.	Centred TG 2164 0393 (251 m by 436 m)
52142	An Early Iron Age ring ditch, Harford Park and Ride	Monument	An Early Iron Age ring ditch, possibly relating to either a funerary enclosure or a domestic or agricultural structure was recorded through excavation and visible on aerial photographs within the Harford Park and Ride development excavation area (NHER 39268).	Centred TG 2170 0392 (15 m by 16 m)
52143	Large area of dispersed cropmarks of fragmentary enclosures and field boundaries of possible prehistoric to Roman date, Dunston Park	Monument	A large area of dispersed cropmarks indicated fragmentary enclosures, ditches and field boundaries of possible prehistoric to Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs within Dunston Park. Excavations and fieldwork within the Park have revealed ditches of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Early Saxon date and evidence of Iron Age timber structures (NHER 31821, 31858). Cropmarks potentially relating to the actual excavated features have been recorded separately, see NHER 52175-6.	Centred TG 2261 0191 (892 m by 1033 m)
52144	Post-medieval field boundaries, Harford Park and Ride	Monument	The cropmarks of post-medieval field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs within the Harford Park and Ride development excavation area (NHER 39268). Some of these boundaries are depicted on the 1840 Caistor St Edmund Tithe map and were recorded as post-medieval field boundaries during the Harford Park and Ride excavations (NHER 39268). However it must be noted that some of these boundaries have apparent relationships with boundaries of Roman date also encountered during the excavations.	Centred TG 2170 0388 (250 m by 257 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52145	Iron Age or Roman field boundaries at Harford Park and Ride	Monument	The fragmentary cropmarks of possible enclosures and/or fields of probable Late Iron Age or late Roman date are visible on aerial photographs within the Harford Park and Ride development excavation area (NHER 39268). At least one of these ditches was encountered within the excavations and was interpreted as being Roman in date. These features are likely to represent a phase of enclosure and fields either pre-dating or post-dating the main phase of Roman settlement encountered during the excavations (NHER 39268), the cropmarks of which have been recorded under NHER 9753.	Centred TG 2177 0399 (297 m by 330 m)
52146	Fragmentary enclosures and fields of unknown date	Monument	The fragmentary cropmarks of possible enclosures and fields of unknown, but possibly later prehistoric or Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs within the Harford Park and Ride development excavation area (NHER 39268). These features are likely to represent a phase of enclosure and fields either pre-dating or post-dating the main phase of the Iron Age fields encountered during the excavations (NHER 39268), the cropmarks of which are recorded under NHER 52141, and the Roman settlement excavated (NHER 39268), the cropmarks of which have been recorded under NHER 9753.	Centred TG 2169 0386 (354 m by 216 m)
52147	Undated and multi-period cropmarks	Monument	The site of undated and multi-period cropmarks that is visible on aerial photographs within the area of the Harford Park and Ride development excavation area (NHER 39268). More coherent groups of cropmarks within this area have been recorded separately, including a prehistoric enclosure (NHER 52140), Iron Age fields (NHER 52141), enclosures and fields of probably mid Roman date (NHER 9753), and two groups of fragmentary enclosures and fields of possible later prehistoric, late Iron Age to early Roman date or later Roman date (NHER 52145-6).	Centred TG 2174 0385 (529 m by 572 m)
52148	Cropmarks of fragmentary boundary ditches, field boundaries and possible trackways of possible late Iron Age to Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary undated ditches, which are likely to represent former field boundaries and trackways of unknown date, but possibly Iron Age to Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of the Harford Park and Ride site. The site consists of a series of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries, which are likely to represent more than one phase of boundaries. The similarity in alignment with the fields recorded to the north with in the Harford Park and Ride site (NHER 52145) would suggest that at least some of these boundaries are broadly contemporary with those to the north. Only a small part of NHER 52145 was recorded during the excavations and a Roman date was preferred, although a broader Iron Age to Roman date is possible – see NHER 52145 for details. Finds relating to a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age flint working site (NHER 40406) have been found to the immediate west of the cropmarks and Iron Age to Roman date finds (NHER 9743, 24795 & 39304) have been found within the wider vicinity of the site.	Centred TG 2202 0369 (399 m by 428 m)
52149	Cropmarks of a small ring ditch of uncertain date and function, could be remains of an agricultural feature	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible small ring ditch are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Harford Farm, Caistor St Edmund. The small size could indicate that it does not relate to a former Bronze Age round barrow, although this remains a possibility. Alternative interpretations include the remains of a later prehistoric roundhouse or, possibly more likely, an agricultural temporary structure, such as a stack stand of medieval to post-medieval date.	Centred TG 2169 0433 (12 m by 11 m)
52150	Cropmarks of a probable medieval to post-medieval trackway and/or boundary and associated field boundaries and/or drains	Monument	The cropmarks of a probable medieval to post-medieval trackway and/or boundary and associated field boundaries and/or drains are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the Harford Bridge. The trackway is likely to be an extension of the trackway to the southeast, which is depicted on the 1847 Keswick Tithe Map, but may have medieval origins.	Centred TG 2152 0511 (189 m by 202 m)
52151	Cropmarks of fragmentary enclosures and field boundaries of unknown date, a Roman or medieval to post-medieval date has been suggested	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary enclosures and field boundaries of unknown date, although a Roman or medieval to post-medieval date has been suggested, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of All Saints Church. The site consists of a possible enclosure, approximately 48 m across, and a series of fragmentary ditches and associated fields. For other fragmentary and undated field boundaries within this area see NHER 52152. Finds in the area include prehistoric, Roman and Saxon material (NHER 23776, 24513, 25708 & 40248). It is therefore feasible that these cropmarks relate a small Roman date farmstead and fields, although it must be noted that at least some of the boundaries to the west of the site are broadly parallel to a post-medieval field boundary depicted on the 1847 Keswick Tithe map, which could suggest that some of these boundaries are much later in date. However the remainder of the site shows no obvious relationship with the surrounding medieval to post-medieval landscape.	Centred TG 2160 0483 (358 m by 369 m)
52152	Cropmarks of fragmentary ditches, probably former field boundaries of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary undated ditches, probably former field boundaries and trackways, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of All Saints Church. Finds in the area include prehistoric, Roman and Saxon material (NHER 17039, 23776, 24513 and 40248). For other field boundaries and a possible enclosure within this area see NHER 52151.	Centred TG 2158 0483 (412 m by 317 m)
52153	Cropmarks of probable medieval to post-medieval boundaries, possible earthwork banks at site were dismissed and not mapped	Monument	The cropmarks of probable medieval to post-medieval boundaries are visible on aerial photographs surrounding All Saints Church. A series of possible earthwork banks were tentatively identified within the north western part of the site, but these were dismissed and omitted from the mapping as they could not convincingly be identified on other aerial photographs.	Centred TG 2127 0462 (484 m by 345 m)
52154	Cropmarks of fragmentary undated ditches, probably former field boundaries and trackways	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary undated ditches, probably former field boundaries and trackways, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of the Harford Park and Ride site. Finds in the area include Neolithic and Roman material (NHER 13992 & 21861). For other field boundaries and a trackway in this area see NHER 52155.	Centred TG 2161 0435 (579 m by 470 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52155	Cropmarks of a trackway and boundaries, part of undated field system, possibly an extension of Iron Age fields excavated to the south	Monument	The cropmarks of a trackway and boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the north of the Harford Park and Ride site. Some of these cropmarks were previously recorded under NHER 16062. The site consists of an intermittent trackway and fragmentary field boundaries, which follow an extremely similar alignment to a group of Iron Age fields excavated to south (NHER 52141), although it is not clear whether these form an extension of the same phase of boundaries, especially as some of the boundaries marked on the 1847 Keswick Tithe map also follow this orientation. It is therefore possible that this trackway and fields form part of a medieval to post-medieval layout that pre-dates the tithe map pattern. For other fragmentary and undated field boundaries in this area see NHER 52154.	Centred TG 2163 0440 (469 m by 587 m)
52156	Cropmarks of a semi-circular ring ditch, probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	The cropmarks of a semi-circular ditch, which possibly represent the remains of a prehistoric enclosure or barrow, are visible on aerial photographs. It is not clear whether this represents an only partially visible ring ditch or whether the monument was originally semi-circular. This monument is located 425 m to the south of another ring ditch, interpreted as a Bronze Age round barrow (NHER 12185) and it seems likely that this semi-circular ditch relates to a similar monument. Both sites are located on the valley side overlooking the River Tas to the east.	Centred TG 2305 0090 (43 m by 26 m)
52157	Site of undated ditches, probably former field boundaries of Roman or medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The vegetation marks of undated ditches, probably former field boundaries of possible Roman or medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Burnthouse Farm, Caistor St Edmund.	Centred TG 2371 0365 (39 m by 105 m)
52158	Cropmarks of former field boundaries of probable medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of former field boundaries of probable medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs. The site consists of a small area of boundaries and enclosures which would appear to relate to a phase of medieval to post-medieval field layout that pre-dates the boundaries on the 1840 Caistor St Edmund Tithe map.	Centred TG 2303 0130 (175 m by 206 m)
52159	Cropmarks of a possible branch road of the Roman Pye Road and an associated square enclosure, all possibly Roman in date	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible branch road of the Roman Pye Road (NHER 7947 and 52170) and an associated square enclosure, both of probable Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 2227 0101 (63 m by 177 m)
52160	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch and small square enclosure of unknown date and archaeological significance	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch and small square enclosure of unknown date and archaeological significance are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Dunston Park (S1). It must be stated that neither of these cropmarks are of certain archaeological origin and may in fact be derived from recent agricultural practices.	Centred TG 2207 0112 (16 m by 10 m)
52161	Cropmarks of a square enclosure of probable medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of a square enclosure of probable medieval to post-medieval date is visible on aerial photographs to the west of Dunston Park. The enclosure is conjoined to the existing field boundary to the north and is aligned the same as other boundaries, now removed, but depicted on the Swainsthorpe Tithe map. This enclosure and all of these boundaries are aligned in common with the Roman Pye Road to the immediate east (NHER 7947/52170), which remained in use as a road into the post-medieval period.	Centred TG 2206 0131 (52 m by 49 m)
52162	Cropmarks of possible fragmentary enclosures and ditches of unknown date and origin	Monument	The cropmarks of possible fragmentary enclosures and ditches of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Dunston Park. Finds of a Roman and medieval to post-medieval date have been found within the general vicinity of these cropmarks (NHER 40477) and is possible that some of the finds relate to activity associated with these cropmarks, although this is not certain. These fragmentary cropmarks are visible on the far ground of oblique aerial photographs and as such cannot be clearly discerned and it remains a possibility that they relate to underlying geology.	Centred TG 2207 0143 (97 m by 78 m)
52163	Cropmarks of possible former medieval strip fields	Monument	The cropmarks of possible former medieval ridge and furrow and/or strip fields may be visible on aerial photographs to the west of Dunston Park	Centred TG 2202 0148 (134 m by 140 m)
52164	Cropmarks of boundaries and possible road/track sections alongside Roman Pye Road running through Dunston Park	Monument	The cropmarks of boundaries and possible road and/or trackway sections alongside Roman Pye Road (NHER 7947 and 52170) to the south of Dunston Park, are visible on aerial photographs. The alignment of these features is generally consistent with the surrounding post-medieval landscape, however none of these boundaries or tracks are marked on 1840 Caistor St Edmund Tithe map. Given that this section of Roman road continued in use until the post-medieval period, it is hard to confidently attribute a Roman date to these features adjacent to the road. A possible continuation of the southern trackway may have been recorded to the east (NHER 52166).	Centred TG 2233 0123 (183 m by 218 m)
52165	Cropmarks of fragmentary boundaries and trackways of unknown but possible Iron Age to Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary boundaries and trackway of unknown, but possible Iron Age date, are visible on aerial photographs. The site consists of a possible trackway and associated boundaries. These features do not show any obvious relationship with Roman Pye road to the west (NHER 7947 and 52170) and possible associated boundaries and trackways (NHER 52164), which could indicate a pre-Roman, potentially Iron Age date.	Centred TG 2243 0124 (277 m by 389 m)
52166	Cropmarks of a trackway and former field boundaries of either Roman or medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of a trackway and former field boundaries of either Roman or medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs. The site consists of former field boundaries and a trackway which would appear to pre-date the boundaries on the 1840 Caistor St Edmund Tithe map. It is possible that this trackway represents a continuation of another track recorded to the west (NHER 52156), immediately adjacent to the Roman Pye Road (NHER 7947) and this route along with associated boundaries have been recorded as representing either Roman or medieval to post-medieval date features.	Centred TG 2278 0111 (351 m by 189 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52167	Cropmarks of fragmentary enclosures, boundaries and a trackway of possible Iron Age to Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary enclosures, boundaries and a trackway of unknown, but possible Iron Age to Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs. The site consists of dispersed and fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries. A relatively broad L-shaped ditch could represent the partially visible remains of a rectilinear enclosure. A double ditch segment to the north of this possible enclosure is likely to represent the remains of a trackway.	Centred TG 2298 0118 (280 m by 643 m)
52168	Cropmarks of former field boundaries of probable medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of former field boundaries of probable medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs. The site consists of a small area of boundaries and enclosures which would appear to relate to a phase of medieval to post-medieval field layout that pre-dates the boundaries on the 1840 Caistor St Edmund Tithe map.	Centred TG 2296 0098 (155 m by 173 m)
52169	Cropmarks of a possible Roman villa within Dunston Park, although could feasibly be an unrecorded post-medieval building	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible Roman villa are visible on aerial photographs within Dunston Park. This possible villa site is rectangular and the interior is divided into a number of rooms and corridors. Ditches and pits surrounding the villa suggest some contemporary boundaries and possible structures. This site is located approximately 400 m to the west of the Roman Pye Road (NHER 7947) and around 1.2 km to the south of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). A larger villa complex is situated approximately 1.7 km to the east (NHER 9732 and 43199). The possibility that these cropmarks relate to an unrecorded post-medieval building associated Dunston Hall must be noted, however a Roman date is currently preferred.	Centred TG 2299 0215 (65 m by 57 m)
52170	Cropmarks of a section of the Roman Pye Road running through Dunston Park	Monument	The cropmarks of a section of the Roman Pye Road (NHER 7947) running through Dunston Park are visible on aerial photographs. See NHER 7947 discussion of the overall route of this road from Scole and the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> . The route of the Roman road is defined by multiple parallel parchmarks and ditches, with some deviation or augmentation to the road in places. A possible minor branch road to the northwest is also visible in this area. The straight line of the road deviates to form a slightly curved course at the point that the eighteenth century Pike Road (NHER 9741 and 52171) heads to the northwest through the park. This route continues in use until the post-medieval period and is still marked on the 1840 Caistor St Edmund Tithe map (S7), with the road being stopped as part of park alterations in 1839 (NHER 7947).	Centred TG 2234 0148 (280 m by 935 m)
52171	The cropmarks of a section of the eighteenth century Pike Road running through Dunston Park	Monument	The cropmarks of a section of the eighteenth century Pike Road (NHER 9741) running through Dunston Park are visible on aerial photographs. See NHER 9741 discussion of the overall route of this road. This road branches out to the northeast from the line of the Roman Pye road (NHER 7947 and 52170), which continued in use until the nineteenth century, as it runs through Dunston Park. The straight line of the Roman road deviates just to the south of this point to form a slightly curved course.	Centred TG 2232 0169 (94 m by 253 m)
52172	Cropmarks of a possible pit or structure of uncertain date	Monument	The cropmarks of an oblong pit and bank or possibly even a structure may be visible on aerial photographs are visible on aerial photographs alongside a section of the Roman Pye Road (NHER 52170) within the former area of Dunston Park. The site consists of an oblong pit with a possible parched area to the immediate north. Although it must be noted that the site is located within an area of geological cropmarks which may be the cause of the parching. While it is probable that this feature merely relates to a pit, potentially dug for agricultural purposes, alternative interpretations must be considered given its proximity to the Roman Road and other possible Roman structures (NHER 9756). It is feasible that the marks also relate to a former structure and/or floor surface, although this is uncertain.	Centred TG 2226 0136 (15 m by 14 m)
52173	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, perhaps the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, potentially represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs within Dunston Park. Given the size of this feature it seems likely that it relates to a Bronze Age round barrow, however it is also possible that it relates to the post-medieval park landscape and planting.	Centred TG 2268 0153 (23 m by 22 m)
52174	Cropmarks of fragmentary enclosures and field boundaries of unknown but possible Iron Age to Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary enclosures and field boundaries of unknown, but possible Iron Age to Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs. Some of these features are broadly parallel with the Roman Pye road (NHER 7947 and 52170) and may also be of Roman date. Excavations to the north of these cropmarks revealed ditches of Iron Age, Roman and Early Saxon date (NHER 31821).	Centred TG 2230 0159 (253 m by 372 m)
52175	Cropmarks of fragmentary enclosures and field boundaries of unknown but possible Iron Age to Roman or Saxon date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary enclosures and field boundaries of unknown, but possible Iron Age to Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs. Some of these features are broadly parallel with the Roman Pye road (NHER 7947 and 52170) and may also be of Roman date. Excavations in this area revealed ditches of Iron Age, Roman and Early Saxon date (NHER 31821).	Centred TG 2224 0191 (69 m by 215 m)
52176	Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age to Iron Age ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches and probable former boundaries are visible on aerial photographs, some of which relate to Bronze Age to Iron Age features excavated in 1996 (NHER 31858) in advance of the extension of the golf course.	Centred TG 2236 0210 (96 m by 244 m)
52177	Former post-medieval roads, tracks and boundaries in Dunston Park	Monument	The cropmarks and soilmarks of probable former post-medieval park roads, tracks and boundaries are visible on aerial photographs are visible on aerial photographs within Dunston Park. The site consists of a number of soilmarks and cropmarks which would appear to relate to former route ways and boundaries within the park.	Centred TG 2277 0198 (219 m by 146 m)
52178	Earthworks and cropmarks of possible medieval to post-medieval date boundaries	Monument	The earthworks and cropmarks of possible medieval to post-medieval date boundaries are visible on aerial photographs within the northern part of Dunston Park. It is possible that these features relate to medieval boundaries associated with the nearby medieval moat to the southeast of Dunston Manor (NHER 9745), although they may alternatively relate to post-medieval park features.	Centred TG 2272 0235 (171 m by 148 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52180	Earthworks of a small rectangular enclosure of probable medieval to post-medieval date in Dunston Park, could be stock enclosure	Monument	The earthworks of a small rectangular enclosure, which could be a stock enclosure of medieval to post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs within Dunston Park.	Centred TG 2279 0207 (41 m by 38 m)
52181	Cropmarks of a polygonal enclosure/ring ditch or possible Roman temple	Monument	The cropmarks of a polygonal ring ditch or enclosure of uncertain date possible are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). This polygonal enclosure could feasibly relate to a possible Roman temple and could have been located within a temple complex and area of enclosures (NHER 52186-7). A large slightly trapezoidal enclosure to the immediate east (NHER 52186) may represent some sort of public space associated with a temple or potentially relate to a high status building or villa. An alternative interpretation is that this polygonal enclosure encircled a prehistoric barrow, as it is located to the immediate north of a linear cropmark of ring ditches (NHER 52182), which may represent round barrows.	Centred TG 2224 0324 (22 m by 22 m)
52182	Cropmarks of three ring ditches in a line, possible Bronze Age round barrows, or Iron Age roundhouses	Monument	The cropmarks of three ring ditches, potentially representing the remains of Bronze Age round barrows, or Iron Age roundhouses, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the Roman town at Caistor.	Centred TG 2225 0321 (36 m by 57 m)
52183	Cropmarks of a ring ditch, possible Bronze Age or Roman round barrow, or Iron Age roundhouse	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the Roman town at Caistor. This feature may represent the remains of Bronze Age round barrow or later prehistoric or Iron Age roundhouse, although no material of this date has been recovered from this area to date (NHER 9743). A group of similarly sized, although admittedly more regular in shape, ring ditches are located 80 m to the south (NHER 52182) and were interpreted as being probable barrows.	Centred TG 2223 0332 (16 m by 18 m)
52184	Cropmarks of a small ring ditch, possible Iron Age or Roman roundhouse or agricultural structure, such as a stack stand	Monument	The cropmarks of a small ring ditch may be visible on aerial photographs to the west of the Roman town at Caistor. This feature may represent the remains of a small Iron Age or Roman date roundhouse or a temporary and/or agricultural structure, although no pre-Roman date material has been recovered from this area to date (NHER 9743).	Centred TG 2227 0330 (7 m by 7 m)
52185	Cropmarks of two sub-rectangular pit-like features	Monument	The cropmarks of two sub-rectangular pit-like features, which represent the remains of Saxon sunken-floored buildings, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the Roman town at Caistor. Finds of Saxon date have been found within the general area of these cropmarks (NHER 9743) and the site is located approximately 400 m to the southwest of a larger area of cropmarks potentially representing Saxon sunken-floored buildings (NHER 52198) and a concentration of Saxon date material potentially indicating a significant area of post-Roman occupation of the extramural settlement at Caistor (NHER 9759).	Centred TG 2234 0323 (40 m by 31 m)
52186	Cropmarks of double ditched trapezoidal enclosure	Monument	The cropmarks of a large double ditched trapezoidal enclosure, potentially representing the remains of a Roman temple complex or similar high status site, is visible on aerial photographs to the west of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). It is feasible that the double ditches represent the former lines of a wide portico or covered walkway around the outside of the enclosure, which could have acted as a 'temenos' surrounding a Romano-Celtic temple, such as that at Gosbeck's Farm, Colchester. The site sits within an area of further enclosures and boundaries (NHER 52187), possibly indicating an extension of the extramural settlement to the west of the walled town, or it is possible that some of the boundaries relate to agricultural areas and stock enclosures. However given the close relationship to the possible temple complex or high status enclosure, a non-agricultural interpretation might be favoured.	Centred TG 2235 0327 (98 m by 96 m)
52187	Cropmarks of enclosures and boundaries to west of <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	The cropmarks of an area of enclosures associated with a large enclosure of probable Roman date, which possibly represents a temple precinct or public space (NHER 52186), to the west of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786), are visible on aerial photographs. It is possible that these features are a continuation of the extramural settlement to the west of the walled town (NHER 9759 & 52194), or it is possible that some of the boundaries relate to agricultural areas and stock enclosures. However given the close relationship to the possible temple complex or high status enclosure (NHER 52186), a non-agricultural interpretation might be favoured. A polygonal enclosure that sits within one of these enclosures (NHER 52181) has also tentatively been interpreted as a temple site, although this is uncertain.	Centred TG 2229 0319 (325 m by 380 m)
52188	Cropmarks of possible pre-Roman boundary ditches and field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of a fragmentary group of ditches boundaries of unknown, but possible Iron Age date, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). These cropmarks potentially overlie or underlie (NHER 52187), which is an area of enclosures associated with a large enclosure of probable Roman date, which possibly represents a temple precinct or public space (NHER 52186). Although it uncertain a pre-Roman date is preferred for this phase of boundaries. Any unphased or undated cropmarks within this area have been recorded under NHER 52192. The site consists of fragmentary boundaries and incomplete enclosures to either side of either a boundary ditch or trackway. It seems likely that these all relate to agricultural features.	Centred TG 2229 0321 (247 m by 300 m)
52189	Cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval boundary ditches and banks	Monument	The cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval boundary ditches and banks, including a parish boundary, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the Roman town at Caistor. These boundaries are characteristically curvilinear in shape and do not show any clear relationship with the surrounding landscape, other than following the line of the parish boundary between Caistor St Edmund and Stoke Holy Cross. It seems likely that these curvilinear boundaries are broadly medieval in date, with some continuing in use into the post-medieval period.	Centred TG 2234 0328 (622 m by 534 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52190	Cropmarks of boundaries of either Roman or medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of boundaries of either Roman or medieval to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs to the southwest of the Roman town at Caistor.	Centred TG 2251 0303 (255 m by 96 m)
52191	Cropmarks of fragmentary undated ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary undated ditches, probably representing former field boundaries and trackways are visible on aerial photographs to the southwest of the Roman town at Caistor.	Centred TG 2248 0290 (299 m by 301 m)
52192	Parent record for complex area of phased cropmarks.	Monument	The cropmarks of an area of unphased and undated cropmarks to the west of Roman town at Caistor. This site contains any fragmentary ditches within this area that could not convincingly be assigned to a particular phase or site. See records NHER 52181-9 for cropmarks potentially relating to prehistoric funerary monuments, pre-Roman fields and Roman enclosures.	Centred TG 2230 0327 (371 m by 539 m)
52193	Cropmarks of possible ring ditch or curvilinear enclosure	Monument	The cropmarks of a semi-circular ditch segment, possibly part of a large ring ditch or curvilinear enclosure of later prehistoric date, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of the Roman town at Caistor. It is not clear whether this ditch relates to only partially visible ring ditch or enclosure or whether the monument was originally semi-circular in plan. The ditch may relate to a large Bronze Age round barrow or the remains of a small enclosed domestic site, although this is not certain.	Centred TG 2245 0346 (59 m by 38 m)
52194	Roman extramural settlement to the west of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	The cropmarks of enclosures and boundary ditches representing the Roman extramural settlement to the west of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786), are visible on aerial photographs. This part of the settlement borders the River Tas and the Roman Pye Road (NHER 7947). Finds in this general area indicate the presence of a settlement here into the Saxon period (NHER 9759). Cropmarks of possible sunken-floored buildings, and post built structures, probably representing late Roman and Saxon settlement within the northern part of this site have been recorded under NHER 52198.	Centred TG 2261 0343 (298 m by 573 m)
52195	Possible cropmarks of a series of fragmentary and irregular ditches	Monument	The possible cropmarks of a series of fragmentary and irregular ditches potentially represent the remains of former field boundaries, either pre-dating or post-dating the extramural settlement (NHER 52194) of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 2262 0340 (190 m by 133 m)
52196	Earthworks and cropmarks of Roman or medieval to post-medieval linear embankment	Monument	The earthworks and cropmarks of a linear embankment or road and associated ditches of possible Roman or medieval to post-medieval date is visible on aerial photographs to the immediate west of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786).	Centred TG 2272 0341 (56 m by 30 m)
52197	Earthworks and cropmarks of Roman or medieval to post-medieval linear embankment	Monument	The earthworks and cropmarks of a section of the Roman Pye Road (NHER 7947) to the west of Caistor Roman town.	Centred TG 2268 0328 (101 m by 706 m)
52198	Cropmarks of possible sunken-featured buildings	Monument	The cropmarks of possible sunken-floored buildings, possible grubenhausers, and post-built structures, probably representing late Roman and Saxon settlement to the west of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786), are visible on aerial photographs. These probable structures are located within an area of enclosures and boundaries of probable Roman date (NHER 52194) that border the River Tas and the Roman Pye Road (NHER 7947) to the immediate west of the main walled town.	Centred TG 2264 0347 (107 m by 102 m)
52199	Earthworks and cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval boundaries	Monument	The earthworks and cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval boundaries to the west of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs. The cropmarks of a trackway and associated boundaries of probable medieval to post-medieval date are visible overlying those cropmarks relating to the Roman extramural settlement. Some of these features may have been earthworks in the 1920s. The trackway heads in the general direction of the church and may mark an earlier route to it from the east.	Centred TG 2341 0333 (202 m by 287 m)
52201	Possible kite-shaped enclosure around <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	A possible triple-ditched kite-shaped enclosure surrounding the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) has been suggested from aerial photographic evidence. Parts of this triple-ditch enclosure were previously recorded under NHER 9836. The aerial photographic evidence has long attested to the presence of a triple ditch system to the south and east of the town (NHER 52202). These features have commonly been interpreted as indicating the presence of an early Roman fort or military base, associated with the pacification of the local Iceni inhabitants around and after the time of the Boudican revolt (S6-S7). Prior to NMP the presence of the triple ditches had not been recognised to the north and west of the town. Based on the new possible plan of these features it is suggested that the ditches are in fact part of a civil town defence and not a military fort.	Centred TG 2315 0352 (819 m by 701 m)
52202	Part of kite-shaped enclosure around <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	The cropmarks of two segments of the triple ditch defences at <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs to the south and east of the town. These triple ditches were previously recorded under NHER 9836 and were interpreted as an early Roman military fort that pre-dated the establishment of the town. Newly identified sections of triple ditch to the north (NHER 52203-4) have led to a suggestion that they formed part of a polygonal or kite-shaped civil defence around the town and may post-date its establishment, see the parent record NHER 52201 for detailed discussion.	Centred TG 2338 0332 (615 m by 300 m)
52203	Part of kite-shaped enclosure around <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	The cropmarks and slight earthworks of a possible segment of the triple ditch defences at <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs to the north of the town. These triple ditches, which prior to the NMP were only recognised to the south and east of the town (NHER 52202), were interpreted as an early Roman military fort that pre-dated the establishment of the town, but it has been suggested that these are more likely to relate to town defences which may have formed a kite-shaped enclosure around the town, see the parent record NHER 52201 for detailed discussion.	Centred TG 2297 0374 (185 m by 56 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52204	Part of kite-shaped enclosure around <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible segment of the triple ditch defences at <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of the town. These triple ditches which prior to the NMP were only recognised to the south and east of the town (NHER 52202) were interpreted as an early Roman military fort that pre-dated the establishment of the town, but it has been suggested that these are more likely to relate to town defences which may have formed a kite-shaped enclosure around the town, see the parent record NHER 52201 for detailed discussion.	Centred TG 2346 0386 (44 m by 34 m)
52205	Cropmarks and earthworks of a possible Roman road or embankment	Monument	The cropmarks and earthworks of banks and ditches, potentially represent the remains of at least one possible Roman road or embankment and drainage ditches of medieval to post-medieval date to the west of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs. It is feasible that this is a branch road leading from the Roman Pye road to the southwest (NHER 7947 & 52197).	Centred TG 2282 0312 (106 m by 306 m)
52206	Site of probable Roman amphitheatre to the south of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	The site of a probable Roman amphitheatre is visible on aerial photographs and geophysical surveys to the south of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). Although the evidence is sometimes inconclusive, the aerial photographs and geophysical survey results would indicate the presence of an oval sunken arena surrounded by a seating bank and possible associated structures.	Centred TG 2289 0308 (90 m by 91 m)
52207	Cropmarks of a ring ditch, probably a Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	The cropmarks of a ring ditch probably represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786).	Centred TG 2303 0305 (23 m by 23 m)
52208	Cropmarks of possible ring ditches, possible barrow cemetery or Iron Age roundhouses	Monument	The cropmarks of possible ring ditches, possible barrow cemetery or Iron Age roundhouses (S1-S3) to the south of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). These ring ditches are generally faint in appearance and many of the examples are of uncertain archaeological origin.	Centred TG 2301 0310 (124 m by 175 m)
52209	The site of a probable Roman temple to the south of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	The site of a probable Roman temple is visible on aerial photographs and geophysical surveys to the south of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). The temple is rectangular, probably representing a Romano-Celtic temple, is possibly located within an enclosed precinct and/or enclosures, recorded under NHER 52210.	Centred TG 2310 0314 (11 m by 10 m)
52210	Cropmarks of boundaries possibly enclosing a Roman temple south of <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	The cropmarks of possible walls and/or banks and boundary ditches associated with a probable Roman temple site (NHER 52210) are visible on aerial photographs to the south of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). These boundaries appear to follow the same alignment as the temple, which would suggest that they represent the boundaries of a temple precinct or similar associated enclosed area. The walls of the temple and the precinct do not follow the dominant alignment of town and the street grid, which could indicate that it was not planned in relation to the town and may either pre-date or significantly post-date the establishment of the town grid and the triple ditch defences, which other boundaries in this area appear to follow.	Centred TG 2313 0310 (146 m by 176 m)
52211	Cropmarks of enclosures, boundaries and fields of extramural settlement to south of Caistor Roman town	Monument	The cropmarks of Roman extramural settlement and streets to the south of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs. These cropmarks were previously recorded under NHER 9836, see this record and NHER 29994 for details of finds for this area. The cropmarks grouped under this number include streets, buildings, enclosures and boundaries that are largely located to the south of the town walls and to either side of the ditch defences (NHER 52202). The majority of these streets and boundaries follow the dominant alignment set by walls and the triple ditches, however it is feasible that some of the boundary ditches towards the south of the site are post-Roman in date or features that stayed in use from the Roman period to the post-medieval period.	Centred TG 2299 0302 (542 m by 618 m)
52212	Cropmarks of a post built structure, probably a Roman aisled barn or house	Monument	The cropmarks of a post built structure or structures, probably a Roman date aisled barn or house, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). This structure sits within an area of the enclosures and fields (NHER 52211). The plan of this structure compares well with the aisled building, interpreted as a barn of early Roman date, excavated approximately 1.5 km to the northwest on the Harford Park and Ride site (NHER 39268).	Centred TG 2290 0319 (22 m by 16 m)
52213	Cropmarks of possible pits and small rectangular ditched areas	Monument	The cropmarks of possible pits and small rectangular ditched areas may be visible on aerial photographs to the south of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). Although the archaeological nature of all of these features is uncertain it could be suggested that these features relate to an area of Saxon date settlement or industrial activity.	Centred TG 2292 0317 (77 m by 66 m)
52214	Cropmarks of possible enclosures, fields and boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of possible enclosures, fields and boundaries potentially of Iron Age date, pre-dating extramural settlement and fields to the south of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 52211), are visible on aerial photographs. The site consists of fragmentary and faint cropmarks suggesting a series of rectilinear enclosures and ditches. It seems plausible that these features relate to the fields and boundaries of the Iron Age settlement anticipated to have existed at this location prior to the establishment of the Roman town (NHER 29994). However, the faint nature of the cropmarks when compared with the surrounding Roman features (NHER 52211), combined with the presence of geologically derived cropmarks in this field, could indicate that many of these fragmentary ditch-like cropmarks are of a non-archaeological origin.	Centred TG 2303 0310 (314 m by 260 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52215	Cropmarks of possible enclosures, fields and boundaries	Monument	The possible cropmarks of enclosures, fields and boundaries potentially of Iron Age date, pre-dating extramural settlement and fields to the south of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 52211), are visible on aerial photographs. The site consists of fragmentary and faint cropmarks suggesting a series of rectilinear enclosures and ditches, although there is some uncertainty over the origin of some of the cropmarks. It seems plausible that these features, if archaeological, relate to enclosures and fields associated with the Iron Age settlement anticipated to have existed to the north prior to the establishment of the Roman town (NHER 29994).	Centred TG 2310 0285 (151 m by 216 m)
52218	Cropmarks of a ring ditch and undated linear ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of a ring ditch and undated linear ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the north of the River Tas. The main component of this site is a ring ditch, which appears to overlie or is overlain by a boundary ditch or drainage ditch of possible Roman or medieval to post-medieval date, see NHER 52211 for details. While it is feasible that the ring ditch relates to a low-lying Bronze Age round barrow, it is also possible that it relates to a stackstand of post-medieval date	Centred TG 2294 0278 (70 m by 61 m)
52219	Earthworks of a semi-circular drainage ditch	Monument	The earthworks of a semi-circular drainage ditch, which is possibly associated with a post-medieval drainage structure, are visible on aerial photographs alongside a drainage channel to the east of the River Tas.	Centred TG 2312 0268 (20 m by 24 m)
52220	Cropmarks of a possible road or trackway of unknown date to the northwest of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible road or trackway of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). Although it is hard to be certain this possible road or trackway appears to overlie the extramural settlement to the west of the town (NHER 52194), potentially suggesting that it is post-Roman in date, however it does possibly form a continuation of a Roman road suggested running along this course from northwest, which broadly follows the line of the Low Road through Keswick (NHER 9762). However no convincing sign of it could be detected in the field linking the two possible road segments.	Centred TG 2264 0360 (106 m by 87 m)
52221	Cropmarks of a curvilinear ditch of possible later prehistoric date	Monument	The cropmarks of a curvilinear ditch of unknown, but possible later prehistoric date, are visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 2321 0277 (51 m by 105 m)
52222	Cropmarks of a fragmentary field system and trackways of probable later prehistoric or Iron Age date	Monument	The cropmarks of a fragmentary field system and trackways of probable later prehistoric or Iron Age date, are visible on aerial photographs to the southeast of Caistor Roman town. The site consists of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries are broadly following a NE-SW and NW-SE alignment. Although it was felt that this fragmented area of fields is most likely to pre-date the Roman phase of activity identified to the north (NHER 52228), it must be stated that Roman date finds predominate over the area of these cropmarks (NHER 37434 & 37495).	Centred TG 2333 0284 (293 m by 661 m)
52223	Cropmarks of two possible prehistoric mortuary enclosures or barrows	Monument	The cropmarks of two possible prehistoric ring ditches and/or enclosures, potentially with a funerary or domestic function, are visible on aerial photographs to the southeast of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). Both of these features appear to be overlain by boundaries forming part of NHER 52227, which are thought to be Roman or medieval to post-medieval in date. It is feasible that both of these features relate to prehistoric funerary sites. The ring ditch may well represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. Part of a Bronze Age sickle has been found within the vicinity of the site (NHER 22076). The possible polygonal enclosure may relate to a mortuary enclosure of a later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. An alternative interpretation is that they both relate to Iron Age domestic activity and/or roundhouses that pre-date the Roman town.	Centred TG 2349 0303 (61 m by 71 m)
52224	Cropmarks of at least two small ring ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of at least two small ring ditches, probably the remains of small domestic or temporary structures of later prehistoric or Iron Age date, are visible on aerial photographs to the southeast of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786).	Centred TG 2341 0311 (71 m by 129 m)
52225	Cropmarks of a semi-circular ditch, possibly the remains of a prehistoric enclosure or barrow	Monument	The possible cropmarks of a semi-circular ditch, which possibly represent the remains of a prehistoric enclosure or barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the southeast of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). It is not clear whether this represents an only partially visible ring ditch or whether the monument was originally semi-circular. A prehistoric date for this feature seems likely and other possible prehistoric enclosures or funerary sites have been recorded in close proximity, see NHER 52223 for details. Part of a Bronze Age sickle has also been found within the vicinity of the site (NHER 22076).	Centred TG 2342 0315 (32 m by 14 m)
52226	Cropmarks of a possible road or boundary bank of Roman or medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible road or boundary bank of either Roman or medieval to post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the southeast of Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). This may have formed the northern part of a road leading to the Roman town from the south, although no signs of this route were detected further south. A potentially comparable route may have existed to the southwest of the town, see NHER 52205 for details. This road or boundary may also represent part of a series of boundaries and a trackway to the immediate east (NHER 52227) and these are also interpreted as being either Roman or medieval to post-medieval in date.	Centred TG 2324 0310 (20 m by 170 m)
52227	Cropmarks of field boundaries and a trackway of Roman or medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of boundary ditches and a trackway of either Roman and/or medieval to post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the southeast of Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). Some of these boundaries appear to have a close relationship with cropmarks of seemingly Roman date, including a main Roman road leading to the southeast from the town (NHER 30288) and possible associated enclosures and boundaries (NHER 52228). If this could therefore indicate that some of these boundary ditches could be Roman in origin and relate to the extramural settlement and/or agricultural fields associated with the Roman town.	Centred TG 2341 0305 (314 m by 278 m)
52228	Cropmarks of enclosures and fields parallel to the Roman road running southwest from Caistor Roman town	Monument	The cropmarks of enclosures, boundaries and fields of probable Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to either side of a main Roman road (NHER 30288) leading to the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) from the southeast. These enclosures and fields are aligned either parallel or perpendicular to the Roman road, which runs from the Roman town towards Stoke Holy Cross to the southeast, and are likely to also be Roman in date. It is not clear whether the enclosures relate to further areas of the extramural settlement of the town, or whether they relate to agricultural enclosures or fields.	Centred TG 2353 0315 (541 m by 263 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52229	Cropmarks of Roman extramural settlement and streets outside of Caistor Roman town walls	Monument	The cropmarks of Roman extramural settlement and streets to the east of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs. These cropmarks were previously recorded under NHER 9791, see this record for details of finds for this area. The cropmarks grouped under this number include street and road sections that are largely located outside of both the town walls and triple ditch defences (NHER 52202). One of these road sections appears to link with the major Roman road that runs southeast of the town towards Stoke Holy Cross (NHER 30288). Although it is hard to be certain from aerial photographic evidence alone, at least some of these streets would appear to pre-date the triple-ditch defences (NHER 52202) and possibly also to some of the roads relating to the extramural settlement to the west of these defences (NHER 52230). The position of the triple ditch defences within the overall Caistor sequence is uncertain, with interpretations varying from an early Roman military fort to town defences post-dating the establishment of the town, see NHER 52201-2 for discussion.	Centred TG 2353 0335 (464 m by 273 m)
52230	Cropmarks of Roman settlement and streets outside of Caistor town western wall	Monument	The cropmarks of Roman extramural settlement and streets to the west of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs. These cropmarks were previously recorded under NHER 9791, see this record for details of finds for this area. The cropmarks grouped under this number include street and road sections that are largely located in-between the town walls to the west and the triple ditch defences to the east (NHER 52202). These road and streets appear to be broadly aligned either parallel or perpendicular to the triple ditches. A second series of streets and roads, which may pre-date both this site and the triple-ditch defences, have been recorded under NHER 52229. The position of the triple ditch defences within the overall Caistor sequence is uncertain, with interpretations varying from an early Roman military fort to town defences post-dating the establishment of the town, see NHER 52201-2 for discussion.	Centred TG 2333 0334 (287 m by 293 m)
52231	Cropmarks of two incomplete ring ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of two possible ring ditches, which could represent the remains of Iron Age roundhouses or Bronze Age round barrows to the west of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs. Penannular ditches of this size could be broadly consistent with the remains of later prehistoric roundhouses. Iron Age coins, brooches and pottery have been found in this general vicinity (NHER 9791), which may indicate settlement during that period in this area.	Centred TG 2333 0333 (42 m by 28 m)
52232	Cropmarks of a small group of possible pits or sunken floored buildings of Roman or Saxon date	Monument	The cropmarks of a small group of possible pits or sunken floored buildings of Roman or Saxon date, to the west of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs. The pits majority of the pits are broadly sub-rectangular in shape and therefore could feasibly represent the remains of Saxon date sunken-floored buildings or grubenhauser. An extensive Early Saxon cemetery was excavated approximately 75 m to the south of this site in the 1930s (NHER 9791), containing numerous cremation urns and inhumations. The excavations also revealed that pits, hearths and structures associated with the Roman extramural settlement continued into this area (NHER 9791). It is therefore also possible that the pits relate to Roman date activity associated with the extramural settlement.	Centred TG 2349 0337 (59 m by 60 m)
52233	Cropmarks of undated ditches, probably the remains of former field boundaries of more than one phase	Monument	The cropmarks of undated ditches, representing the remains of former field boundaries and trackways of more than one phase, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Chandler Road, Stoke Holy Cross.	Centred TG 2375 0268 (337 m by 458 m)
52234	Cropmarks of undated ditches, probably the remains of former field boundaries of more than one phase	Monument	The cropmarks of a trackway and boundary ditches of unknown, but possible medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Salamanca Farm, Stoke Holy Cross.	Centred TG 2362 0244 (101 m by 159 m)
52241	Cropmarks of field boundaries of probable Roman date	Monument	Cropmarks of field boundaries of probable Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the north of the Roman road (NHER 30288) leading to the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). Some of these boundaries follow a broadly similar alignment to probable Roman date enclosures and fields to the east (NHER 52228) and it seem likely that these are broadly contemporary.	Centred TG 2391 0321 (213 m by 222 m)
52243	Cropmarks of fragmentary undated ditches north of Chandler Road	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary undated ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Chandler Road, Caistor St Edmund and Stoke Holy Cross. The site consists of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries of unknown date. Two groups of fields of possible Roman date have been recorded separately within the area of this site (NHER 52241-2).	Centred TG 2400 0314 (403 m by 394 m)
52244	Cropmarks of the possible line of former Roman road and/or a post-medieval field boundary	Monument	The possible line of a Roman road running eastwards out of the Roman town at Caistor St Edmund (NHER 9786) is visible on aerial photographs and appears to have stayed in use as a field boundary until at least the post-medieval period. This road would appear to represent a continuation of one of the roads recorded to the west under NHER 52229.	Centred TG 2426 0340 (753 m by 56 m)
52245	Cropmarks of possible structures adjacent to Roman road	Monument	The parchmarks of possible structural remains adjacent to a probable Roman road (NHER 52244) are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Caistor Lane, Caistor St Edmund. Given the proximity of these features to the probable Roman road, a Roman date could be suggested, although the possibility that these parchmarks relate to post-medieval or even relatively recent agricultural practises must be also raised.	Centred TG 2409 0338 (211 m by 66 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52252	Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure, possibly a farmstead and/or part of field system of possible Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of a large rectangular enclosure and boundary ditches and fields of probable Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Cantley Hill, Caistor St Edmund. This enclosure is likely to represent the remains of a Roman farmstead or small settlement with associated fields and agricultural enclosures (S1-S5). The site is centred on TG 2422 0425. Some of these cropmarks were previously recorded under NHER 9815. This site consists of a large rectangular enclosure at TG 2428 0432, measuring approximately 85 m by at least 60 m, although the western part of the enclosure is not clearly visible, but is potentially indicated by the two short sections of double ditch to the west, suggesting a size of 86 m by 77 m (S4-S5). The remainder of the site is characterised by fragmentary boundary ditches following broadly the same alignment as the enclosure, some of which could feasibly relate to additional enclosures and/or fields contemporary to the main enclosure. Cropmarks relating to a Roman settlement have previously recorded at this location, formerly under NHER 9815, these were described as showing a 'chequer board road plan with houses' citing a 1946 aerial photograph (S6). However consultations of this run of aerial photographs and others suggested that the soilmarks visible in April 1946 relate to former post-medieval field boundaries and agricultural features such as former pits. Although the locations of Roman houses are referred to at this site, see NHER 9815 for details. The significant amount of Roman finds recovered from this general area (NHER 9815) are attributed to these apparent cropmarks. However it seems more likely that they finds are associated with the cropmark enclosure and associated fields identified on the later vertical aerial photographs. This enclosure is likely to represent the remains of a farmstead or small settlement with associated fields and agricultural enclosures.	Centred TG 2417 0421 (508 m by 334 m)
52254	Cropmarks of boundaries and enclosures of either Roman or medieval to post-medieval date to the northwest of the Caistor Roman temple	Monument	The cropmarks of boundaries and enclosures of either Roman or medieval to post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of the Caistor Roman temple (NHER 9787). These boundaries appear to pre-date those depicted on the 1840 Caistor St Edmund Tithe map, but could feasibly represent an earlier medieval to post-medieval phase of fields, as they follow the same dominant alignment as the existing and post-medieval field layout. However it must be noted that some of the enclosures and/or fields and boundary ditches mapped also correspond with the alignment of the north wall of the Roman temenos (NHER 9787). It is therefore feasible that some of these features could be Roman in origin or at least influenced by aspects of the Roman landscape.	Centred TG 2396 0407 (369 m by 362 m)
52257	Cropmarks of a network of roads and tracks of probable Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of a network of roads and tracks of probable Roman date linking the Roman town at Caistor St Edmund (NHER 9786) and the temple complex to the northeast (NHER 9787) are visible on aerial photographs. The road segments to the immediate south of Burnthouse Farm would appear to represent a continuation of the Roman road excavated in 1928 that runs from NE corner of the town (NHER 9816).	Centred TG 2379 0383 (247 m by 304 m)
52258	Cropmarks of enclosures and boundaries, possibly part of a farmstead	Monument	The cropmarks of enclosures and boundaries which could form part of a farmstead of unknown, but potentially Iron Age date, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Caistor Lane, Caistor St Edmund. The cropmarks indicate a highly subdivided and enclosed area of land, which potentially represent the remains of a small settlement or farmstead site. Finds of Iron Age, Roman and Saxon date have been found within the general vicinity of this site (NHER 9802, 9805, 9807 and 13558). These cropmarks show no obvious relationship with the Roman temple complex to the north (NHER 9787) and possible roads leading to it from the Roman town to the west (NHER 52257), which may indicate that an Iron Age date could be suggested for this site. See NHER 52260 for a similar site within relatively close proximity.	Centred TG 2388 0373 (115 m by 167 m)
52259	Cropmarks of boundaries and enclosures of either Roman or medieval to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of boundaries and enclosures of either Roman or medieval to post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Caistor Lane, Caistor St Edmund. The site consists of a group of fragmentary field boundaries and enclosures/fields, that clearly predate the current field layout and that depicted on the available historic maps, such as the 1840 Caistor St Edmund Tithe map. The date of these cropmarks is uncertain, as some elements fit well with both components of the Roman, for example NHER 9787 and 52244, and the medieval to post-medieval field layout.	Centred TG 2408 0364 (537 m by 339 m)
52260	Cropmarks of fragmentary field boundaries, ditches and trackways	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmented enclosures, ditches and field boundaries forming at least two phases, potentially dating to the later prehistoric to Roman periods, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Caistor Lane, Caistor St Edmund. The main component of the site is a rectangular enclosure, with a possible conjoined enclosure and/or fields to the south. The remainder of the site consists of dispersed and fragmentary ditches and field boundaries, which follow broadly the same alignment as the enclosure and are therefore probably contemporary fields and boundaries. Finds of Iron Age, Roman and Saxon date have been found within the general vicinity of this site (NHER 9802, 9805, 9807 and 13558). A later prehistoric or Iron Age to Roman date would seem most likely for an enclosure and fields of this type. See NHER 52258 for a similar site within relatively close proximity.	Centred TG 2416 0363 (412 m by 430 m)
52262	Cropmarks of several fragmentary phases of field boundaries and ditches of unknown, but potentially later prehistoric date	Monument	The cropmarks of several fragmentary phases of field boundaries and ditches of unknown, but potentially later prehistoric date, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Caistor Lane, Caistor St Edmund.	Centred TG 2421 0410 (859 m by 578 m)
52264	Cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval ditches and field boundaries	Monument	Cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval ditches and field boundaries and other undated ditches are visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 2415 0459 (632 m by 398 m)
52266	Cropmarks of possible enclosure and/or boundary ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of part of a possible enclosure and/or boundary ditches of either Roman or medieval to post-medieval date, adjacent to a segment of the Roman triple ditch defences at <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 52204) are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of the town.	Centred TG 2348 0389 (42 m by 72 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52267	Cropmarks of possible enclosure and boundary ditches	Monument	The vegetation marks of a possible enclosure and boundary ditches of probable Roman date to the northeast of Caistor Roman town (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs within the grounds of Caistor Hall. The site consists of an incomplete or partially visible rectangular or square enclosure and fragments of boundary ditches that are likely that to relate to an extension of the extramural Roman settlement in this area.	Centred TG 2354 0360 (98 m by 95 m)
52268	Cropmarks of probable Roman boundary ditches forming part of town defences	Monument	The cropmarks of possible fragments of boundary ditches of probable Roman date that may have formed part of town defences (NHER 52201) around the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786).	Centred TG 2353 0372 (19 m by 32 m)
52269	Possible post-medieval garden features	Monument	The vegetation marks of possible post-medieval garden features are visible on aerial photographs on the lawns of Caistor Hall (NHER 9817). The site consists of series of angular and rectilinear vegetation marks and parchmarks on the lawns of Caistor Hall. These would appear to follow the dominant alignment of the landscaping associated with the Hall and are therefore likely to represent post-medieval garden features, although given the amount of Roman activity and settlement known within the grounds of Caistor Hall it is feasible that they relate to earlier activity.	Centred TG 2355 0371 (40 m by 57 m)
52270	Cropmarks of a probable section of Roman road within the grounds of Caistor Hall	Monument	The cropmarks of a probable section of Roman road are visible on aerial photographs within the grounds of Caistor Hall and to the east of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786).	Centred TG 2356 0369 (18 m by 5 m)
52271	Possible vegetation marks of uncertain date and significance within the grounds of Caistor Hall	Monument	The possible vegetation marks of uncertain date and significance may be visible on aerial photographs within the grounds of Caistor Hall and to the east of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). The cropmarks of a Roman building have previously been recorded as having been visible at this location (NHER 9859).	Centred TG 2350 0378 (42 m by 49 m)
52272	Roman road leading northeast from <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	The parchmarks and vegetation marks of a section of Roman road leading northeast out of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786) are visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 2331 0368 (64 m by 75 m)
52273	Cropmarks of extramural Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	The cropmarks of Roman streets, possible structural remains and enclosures forming the northern extramural part of Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786). This site consists of fragmentary cropmarks of roads and streets some of which follow the dominant east-west alignment as the main town street grid, whilst others run diagonally to it. These roads and/or streets running at diagonal angles to the street grid perhaps refer to the diagonal road leaving the town to the northeast (NHER 52272) and the possible kite-shaped, triple-ditched town defences, see NHER 52201 for discussion.	Centred TG 2280 0367 (543 m by 193 m)
52275	Roman road to north of <i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Monument	The earthworks and soilmarks of a possible section of Roman road or an embankment of uncertain date to the north of the Roman town of <i>Venta Icenorum</i> (NHER 9786).	Centred TG 2310 0385 (91 m by 87 m)
52277	Iron Age roundhouse, Harford Farm	Monument	The cropmarks of a roundhouse of probable Iron Age date are visible on aerial photographs and is located just outside of the excavated area at Harford Farm on the route of the Southern Bypass (NHER 9794).	Centred TG 2248 0438 (25 m by 15 m)
52278	Cropmarks of enclosures and boundaries, possibly Iron Age to Roman settlement and fields	Monument	The cropmarks of enclosures and boundaries, probably representing settlement and fields of mid to later Iron Age or early Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs within and around the Harford Farm excavation area on the Southern Bypass (NHER 9794).	Centred TG 2240 0428 (688 m by 465 m)
52279	Iron Age roundhouse	Monument	Cropmarks of a ring ditch, proven by excavation to be an Iron Age roundhouse within the Harford Farm excavation area.	Centred TG 2245 0432 (18 m by 16 m)
52280	Harford Farm barrow cemetery	Monument	The presence of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery on the site of Harford Farm is well recorded from excavation and aerial photographic evidence. The cemetery consists of at least six convincing barrows, five of which have been excavated, and a further four possible examples identified from aerial photography. The barrows within the cemetery are located on a hill-top overlooking the River Yare to the north and the River Tas to the southeast. The cemetery is located approximately 950 m to the west of another major barrow group (NHER 51966), adjacent to the River Tas. Another possible barrow group is located approximately 650 m to the east (NHER 16062). All of these monuments form part of a wider ceremonial and funerary complex focused on the river valleys of the Yare and the Tas and their confluence. The most significant and early components being the hengiform monuments at Arminghall (NHER 6100) and Markshall (NHER 9582).	Centred TG 2241 0430 (368 m by 284 m)
52281	Site of a Bronze Age barrow	Monument	The site of a Bronze Age barrow, represented by a ring ditch visible on aerial photographs, that formed part of the Harford Farm barrow cemetery (NHER 52280) excavated in advance of construction of the A47 Southern Bypass, for details of the excavation see record NHER 9794. This barrow is located on the northern edge of the hill-top overlooking the River Yare to the north. During the Anglo-Saxon period this barrow becomes the focus of an inhumation cemetery (see NHER 9794 and 52291 for details).	Centred TG 2244 0442 (31 m by 32 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52282	Cropmarks of a Bronze Age barrow	Monument	The site of a Bronze Age barrow, indicated by the cropmarks of a large outer ring ditch and small inner ring ditch, is visible on aerial photographs that formed part of the Harford Farm barrow cemetery (NHER 52280) excavated in advance of construction of the A47 Southern Bypass, for details of the excavation see record NHER 9794. This barrow formed part of the main focus of the cemetery situated on the hill-top overlooking the River Tas to the southeast. Excavations of the monument revealed the presence of an outer bank, although there was no evidence of an inner mound, however some possible evidence of a free-standing timber structure within the centre was recovered. The suggestion that the monument was a henge was discussed, although its similarity to nearby disc barrow (NHER 52285) and its location within a barrow cemetery, was taken to indicate that this also had a funerary function. At least one Iron Age or early Roman square ditched enclosure and/or square barrow was constructed within the interior of this monument, see NHER 52289 for discussion.	Centred TG 2244 0426 (55 m by 56 m)
52283	Site of a Bronze Age barrow	Monument	The site of a Bronze Age barrow is visible on aerial photographs that formed part of the Harford Farm barrow cemetery (NHER 52280) excavated in advance of construction of the A47 Southern Bypass, for details of the excavation see record NHER 9794. This barrow formed part of the main focus of the cemetery situated on the hill-top overlooking the River Tas to the southeast.	Centred TG 2242 0421 (33 m by 32 m)
52284	Site of a Bronze Age barrow	Monument	The site of a Bronze Age barrow is visible on aerial photographs that formed part of the Harford Farm barrow cemetery (NHER 52280) excavated in advance of construction of the A47 Southern Bypass, for details of the excavation see record NHER 9794. This barrow formed part of the main focus of the cemetery situated on the hill-top overlooking the River Tas to the southeast. During the Anglo-Saxon period this barrow becomes the focus of an inhumation cemetery (see NHER 9794 for details).	Centred TG 2245 0422 (34 m by 36 m)
52285	Site of a disc barrow	Monument	The site of a Bronze Age barrow, indicated by the cropmarks of a large outer ring ditch and small inner ring ditch, is visible on aerial photographs that formed part of the Harford Farm barrow cemetery (NHER 52280) excavated in advance of construction of the A47 Southern Bypass, for details of the excavation see record NHER 9794. This barrow formed part of the main focus of the cemetery situated on the hill-top overlooking the River Tas to the southeast. This barrow and another two barrows (NHER 52282, 52286) form a linear arrangement within the cemetery group. It may be of relevance to note that this alignment (NW-SE) appears to have been the dominant alignment utilised in the construction of the Late Bronze Age and/or Iron Age houses and boundaries at the site, see NHER 52292 for discussion. The disc barrow is also cut across by a later trackway (NHER 52293) of possible medieval or later date, although see NHER 52293 for discussion of this dating.	Centred TG 2250 0422 (49 m by 48 m)
52286	Site of a Bronze Age barrow	Monument	The cropmarks and soilmarks of a Bronze Age barrow are visible on aerial photographs at Harford Farm. This barrow forms part of the Harford Farm barrow cemetery (NHER 52280) that was partially excavated in advance of construction of the A47 Southern Bypass, for details of the excavation see record NHER 9794. This barrow is located on south eastern edge of the cemetery and is positioned just below the summit of hill-top, overlooking the River Tas to the southeast. This barrow was located just outside of the Southern Bypass excavation area.	Centred TG 2257 0418 (36 m by 36 m)
52287	Cropmarks of three possible ring ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of three possible ring ditches, which could represent the remains of Bronze Age round barrows, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Harford Farm cropmark complex (NHER 52324). Due to a suspicion that these cropmarks are probably derived from underlying geological features, these were not mapped.	Centred TG 2227 0425 (73 m by 77 m)
52288	Cropmarks of a possible small oval barrow, potentially of Bronze Age date	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible small oval barrow, potentially of Bronze Age date may be visible on aerial photographs to the immediate west of Harford Farm excavation area in advance of the Southern Bypass (NHER 9794). An alternative interpretation for these cropmarks is that it represents the remains of an infilled agricultural pit or similar feature associated with Harford Farm itself.	Centred TG 2239 0432 (18 m by 22 m)
52289	Cropmarks of square ditched enclosures, possibly Iron Age to Roman funerary features	Monument	The cropmarks of a group of square ditched enclosures, thought to have had a funerary function and dating to the Iron Age or early Roman period, are visible on aerial photographs within the Harford Farm excavation area on the Southern Bypass (NHER 9794). The excavations recorded a total of six square-ditched enclosures thought to be of late Iron Age or early Roman date. No evidence of central burials or cremations was recovered, although a funerary function was assumed. The NMP mapping in the area surrounding the excavation has revealed possible other square-ditched enclosures, although none of the cropmarks are as convincing as those excavated.	Centred TG 2245 0431 (114 m by 123 m)
52290	Cropmarks of a small group of sub-rectangular pits	Monument	The cropmarks of a small group of sub-rectangular pits, possibly representing the remains of sunken-featured buildings or grubenhauser, that may indicate the presence of an Early to Middle Saxon settlement, are visible on aerial photographs to the southeast of the Harford Farm cropmark complex (NHER 9794 – parent record), which includes an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (NHER 52291). Another Anglo-Saxon cemetery is located to the southeast of these possible grubenhauser (NHER 9788).	Centred TG 2269 0414 (15 m by 27 m)
52291	Cropmarks of the Middle Saxon inhumation cemetery excavated at Harford Farm	Monument	The cropmarks of the Middle Saxon inhumation cemetery excavated the Harford Farm excavation area on the Southern Bypass (NHER 9794) are visible on aerial photographs.	Centred TG 2245 0440 (29 m by 17 m)
52292	Cropmarks of fields, enclosures, boundary ditches and trackways of possible Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date, Harford Farm	Monument	The cropmarks of an area of fields, enclosures, boundary ditches and trackways of unknown, but possible Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date, are visible on aerial photographs within the Harford Farm excavation area (NHER 9794) and wider cropmark complex (NHER 52324). The boundaries and enclosures are all broadly aligned NE-SW and NW-SE. Fence lines and minor boundaries following the same alignment as the cropmark boundaries were excavated within the central area of the site, as part of the Harford Farm excavations in advance of the construction of the Southern Bypass, and were associated with an area of Middle Iron Age settlement.	Centred TG 2239 0426 (872 m by 717 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52293	Cropmarks of a trackway and another major boundary and/or road of possible Roman to post-medieval date	Monument	The cropmarks of a trackway and another major boundary and/or road of possible Roman to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs within the Harford Farm site (NHER 9794), which was excavated in advance of construction of the A47 Southern Bypass (S11), for details of the excavation see record NHER 9794. The main component of this site is a relatively sinuous trackway running broadly from west to east and almost joining the Harford Park and Ride (NHER 39268) and Harford Farm (NHER 9794) complexes. Another major boundary or possible Roman road may also present to the south and this may lead towards the Roman settlement to the southwest (NHER 9786). Alternatively it may represent a medieval to post-medieval land boundary.	Centred TG 2251 0393 (1148 m by 747 m)
52294	Cropmarks of ditches and field boundaries of unknown but possible post-medieval date	Monument	The fragmentary cropmarks of ditches and former field boundaries of unknown definite date within the southern part of the Harford Farm site (NHER 9794). Possible components of this system were excavated during the Harford Farm excavations and were interpreted as a fragmentary group of gullies recorded overlying one of the Bronze Age funerary enclosures or barrows (NHER 52283), and some of these were felt to be of medieval or later date, although this relationship is not certain. It must also be noted that these fragmentary boundaries appear to run broadly perpendicular to some sections of the major trackway (NHER 52293) that runs through the centre of the Harford Farm cropmark complex, linking it with the Harford Park and Ride cropmarks to east. Although it is hard to be certain over the date of the entirety of this route, at least one section of this trackway, that which crosses over barrow NHER 52285 was interpreted as being of probable post-medieval date, which could indicate that both of these systems are relatively late in the sequence at Harford. However see NHER 52293 for discussion of other possibly dates suggested for some of these features, where it is suggested that some may in fact be Roman in origin with some aspects continuing in use until the medieval to post-medieval period.	Centred TG 2234 0412 (227 m by 257 m)
52310	Ditched boundary of possible late Saxon to post-medieval date, Harford Farm	Monument	The cropmarks of a slightly sinuous and braided boundary ditch and/or field boundary, at least part of which is of probable later Saxon to Post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs within the Harford Farm excavation area on the Southern Bypass (NHER 9794). Excavations of some sections of this ditch were dated to the post Middle Saxon period, due to it cutting across Middle Saxon graves. The ditch also cuts across two of the square ditched enclosures, see NHER 52289 for details. The excavations suggested that this boundary may relate to a field boundary related other gullies and trackways excavated in this area, now recorded under NHER 52292-3, see records for discussion of possible dating.	Centred TG 2243 0437 (40 m by 157 m)
52311	Cropmarks of ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a small possible ring ditch, possibly the remains of an Iron Age roundhouse or agricultural structure, is visible on aerial photographs to the southwest of Harford Farm cropmark complex (NHER 52324).	Centred TG 2243 0443 (10 m by 10 m)
52313	Cropmarks of ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a small ring ditch, possibly the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow or Iron Age mortuary enclosure or later prehistoric to Roman date roundhouse or agricultural structure, is visible on aerial photographs to the southwest of Harford Farm cropmark complex (NHER 52324).	Centred TG 2237 0427 (12 m by 12 m)
52314	Iron Age settlement, Harford Farm	Monument	Cropmarks of roundhouses, structures and fence lines, proven by excavation to be part of an Iron Age settlement within the Harford Farm excavation area.	Centred TG 2248 0425 (34 m by 43 m)
52315	Cropmarks of a possible square ditched enclosure	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible square ditched enclosure, which may have had a funerary function and dated to the Iron Age or Roman period, may be visible on aerial photographs to the south of the Harford Farm excavation area on the Southern Bypass (NHER 9794). This possible enclosure appears to be positioned within an earlier Bronze Age round barrow (NHER 52284). The Harford Farm excavations recorded six square-ditched funerary enclosures arranged in a linear cemetery, one of which was also within a Bronze Age barrow, see NHER 9794 and 52289 for a detailed discussion of these sites and other new possible examples recorded from aerial photographs within close vicinity of the excavated group.	Centred TG 2246 0422 (11 m by 11 m)
52316	Cropmarks of a group of square ditched enclosures	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible group of square ditched enclosures, thought to have had a funerary function and dating to the Iron Age or Roman period, are visible on aerial photographs just to the east of the Harford Farm excavation area on the Southern Bypass (NHER 9794). The Harford Farm excavations recorded six square-ditched funerary enclosures arranged in a linear cemetery, see NHER 9794 and 52289 for a detailed discussion of these sites and other new possible examples recorded from aerial photographs within close vicinity of the excavated group.	Centred TG 2257 0428 (32 m by 83 m)
52317	Cropmarks of a ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a small ring ditch, possibly the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow or Iron Age mortuary enclosure or later prehistoric to Roman date roundhouse or agricultural structure, are visible on aerial photographs to the southwest of Harford Farm cropmark complex.	Centred TG 2215 0412 (10 m by 10 m)
52318	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, potentially represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Harford Farm, Caistor St Edmund.	Centred TG 2247 0472 (19 m by 19 m)
52319	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, Chapel Hill	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, potentially represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Chapel Hill, Caistor St Edmunds. Given the context of the site within close proximity to the several other significant barrow groups (NHER 51966, 53403) and the Arminghall and Markshall henges (NHER 6100, 9582), it is likely that this also represents the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. The ring ditch is located on the slopes of Chapel Hill, which forms a promontory overlooking the confluence of the Rivers Yare and Tas and the concentration of late Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and funerary monuments.	Centred TG 2302 0493 (24 m by 22 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52320	Cropmarks of a concentric ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a concentric ring ditch, potentially represent the remains of an Iron Age to Roman date roundhouse or Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Chapel Hill, Caistor St Edmunds. Given the context of the site within close proximity to the several other significant barrow groups (NHER 51966, 53403) and the Arminghall and Markshall henges (NHER 6100, 9582), it is possible that this represents the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. However the ring ditch is also located to the immediate south of a large rectilinear enclosure, possibly a Roman or Iron Age to Roman date farmstead or small settlement (NHER 52327) and may therefore represent the remains of a roundhouse or similar structure.	Centred TG 2324 0476 (19 m by 18 m)
52321	Cropmarks of a possible incomplete oval or curvilinear enclosure	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible incomplete oval or curvilinear enclosure, potentially a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age mortuary enclosure or barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Chapel Hill, Caistor St Edmunds. The possible cropmarks of an incomplete curvilinear or oval enclosure, with an arc of large pits within the western part may be visible on aerial photographs. It is possible that this represents the remains of a Neolithic to Early Bronze Age mortuary enclosure or oval barrow. However it must be noted that the possible enclosure ditch could easily represent part of a pattern of polygonal frost cracks in this area and that are apparent on many of the aerial photographs and were omitted from the mapping.	Centred TG 2333 0478 (37 m by 40 m)
52323	Cropmarks of a possible oval ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible oval ring ditch, possibly the represent the remains of a temporary agricultural structure of uncertain date, is visible on aerial photographs to the south of main Harford Farm cropmark complex (NHER 52324).	Centred TG 2243 0401 (15 m by 14 m)
52324	Multi-period cropmarks within the area of Harford Farm	Monument	Undated and multi-period cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs around Harford Farm, the site of major excavations in advance of the construction of the Southern Bypass (NHER 9794). More coherent groups of cropmarks within this area have been recorded separately, including components of a barrow cemetery (NHER 52280), several phases of enclosures and fields of later prehistoric to Roman date (NHER 52278, 52292), Iron Age roundhouses and associated structures (NHER 52314, 52277, 52279) and a group of square-ditched funerary monuments of later Iron Age or Roman date (NHER 52289).	Centred TG 2238 0420 (897 m by 865 m)
52325	Multi-period cropmarks within the area of Markshall and to the east of Chapel Hill	Monument	The site of undated and multi-period cropmarks that are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Markshall Farm and along the line of the Southern Bypass, Caistor St Edmund. See record NHER 9584 for details of excavations within this area in 1991, which revealed evidence of Neolithic pits, a possible Saxon grave, medieval and post-medieval ditches and pits and a number of unphased pits and ditches. More coherent groups of cropmarks within the area of this site have been recorded separately, including components of a barrow cemetery (NHER 51966), a number of possible barrows or ring ditches (NHER 52319-21), a possible Roman enclosure and/or farmstead and fields (NHER 52327), and medieval to post-medieval boundaries and fields (NHER 52326), see these records for detailed descriptions of the cropmarks in this area.	Centred TG 2322 0462 (698 m by 869 m)
52326	Cropmarks of enclosures and boundaries of late Saxon to post-medieval date at Markshall	Monument	The cropmarks of possible medieval settlement and boundaries and trackways of late Saxon to post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs along the route of the Southern Bypass at Markshall, Caistor St Edmunds. Excavations within this area here revealed evidence of Neolithic pits, a possible Saxon grave, medieval and post-medieval ditches and pits and a number of unphased pits and ditches (NHER 9584). A house, thought to have been occupied around 1500 AD, was also excavated in 1949 to the northeast of the cropmarks (NHER 9584) and to the east of the 1991 excavation area.	Centred TG 2334 0476 (880 m by 694 m)
52327	Cropmarks of a possible enclosed farmstead or settlement and fields of possible Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible enclosed farmstead or small settlement with associated fields of unknown, but potentially Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs along the route of the Southern Bypass at Markshall, Caistor St Edmunds. Excavations to the immediate north of here revealed evidence of Neolithic pits, a possible Saxon grave, medieval and post-medieval ditches and pits and a number of unphased pits and ditches (NHER 9584), but interestingly produced no Roman date features (S9). However surface finds in the general area of the site are predominantly Roman in date (NHER 9584, 9789, 9852, 31653).	Centred TG 2318 0459 (431 m by 793 m)
52328	Cropmarks of a small ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a small ring ditch, possibly the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow or later prehistoric to Roman date roundhouse or agricultural structure, is visible on aerial photographs to the southwest of Markshall Farm.	Centred TG 2307 0413 (13 m by 14 m)
52329	Cropmarks of an enclosure and associated boundaries and a trackway of probable Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of an enclosure and associated boundaries and a trackway of probable Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the north of the Roman town at Caistor St Edmunds. Some of these cropmarks were previously recorded under NHER 9788; the site of an excavated Saxon cemetery and Roman kilns.	Centred TG 2286 0404 (242 m by 251 m)
52330	Cropmarks of fields of unknown but possible Iron Age to Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of possible fields of unknown, but potentially Iron Age to Roman, date are visible on aerial photographs to the southwest of Markshall Farm, Caistor St Edmunds.	Centred TG 2299 0407 (541 m by 368 m)
52493	Site of possible ridge and furrow of probable post-medieval date	Monument	A sizeable area of possible ridge and furrow, probably of post-medieval date, is visible as low earthworks and/or vegetation marks on aerial photographs. The site lies between Old Stoke Road and the River Tas, extending from Old Barn in the north to the parish boundary (beyond Twins Farm) to the south. It falls between the 5 and 10 m OD contour lines, and it is possible that the 'furrows', which are orientated towards the river, instead represent drainage or water management features of some kind (such as under drainage or even water meadows). However, on the photographs on which it is visible, it appears relatively convincing as ridge and furrow, the straightness of the furrows and ridges suggesting a post-medieval date. Certainly, the areas of ridge and furrow seem to be linked to the drainage pattern evident on the aerial photographs and depicted on historic maps, although some elements appear to be later. There is no evidence of earthworks here on more recent aerial photographs of the area.	Centred TG 2366 0543 (169 m by 793 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52494	Site of World War Two railblock on Eastern Union Railway Norwich Extension	Monument	A World War Two railblock is evident as a group of structures visible on aerial photographs along the line of the Eastern Union Railway Norwich Extension (NHER 13578). The railblock was sited strategically on the southern embankment leading to a viaduct crossing both the River Yare and the Norfolk Railway (NHER 13571). It was one of several such railblocks established during this period on the railway lines surrounding Norwich. Most elements of the site had been removed by 1946, but whether any remnants still survive is not known.	Centred TG 2278 0517 (13 m by 10 m)
52495	Site of World War Two defences at Harford Bridge	Monument	World War Two defences, comprising a road block, a pillbox and a possible spigot mortar emplacement, are visible surrounding Harford Bridge on aerial photographs. These were just a few of numerous such defences that were erected on the outskirts of Norwich during the period, generally at strategic locations (bridges, etc.) such as this. It is not known whether any element of the site still survives.	Centred TG 2204 0499 (133 m by 75 m)
52496	World War Two railblock on the Norfolk Railway	Monument	A World War Two railblock is evident as a group of structures visible on aerial photographs along the line of the Norfolk Railway (NHER 13571). The railblock was sited strategically on the west side of a rail bridge crossing the River Yare. It was one of several such railblocks established during this period on the railway lines surrounding Norwich, and several others are visible nearby on this same line (for example, NHER 52497 to the west and NHER 53255 to the east). Some remnants of the site are still visible on aerial photographs taken in 1961 but it is not known whether any element survives today.	Centred TG 2185 0525 (13 m by 14 m)
52497	World War Two railblock on the Norfolk Railway	Monument	A World War Two railblock is evident as a group of structures visible on aerial photographs along the line of the Norfolk Railway (NHER 13571). The railblock was sited strategically on the east side of a rail bridge crossing the River Yare. It was one of several such railblocks established during this period on the railway lines surrounding Norwich, and several others are visible in close proximity on this same line (for example, NHER 52496 to the east and NHER 53251 to the west). The railblock appears to have largely been removed by 1946 and it is not known whether any element of the site still survives today.	Centred TG 2123 0527 (11 m by 13 m)
52498	Site of World War Two road block at Keswick Mill	Monument	A World War Two road block is evident as structures visible on 1940s aerial photographs. The road block consisted of several rows of sockets in the road surface, into which pins or rails could be placed, flanked by concrete anti-tank cubes. It was presumably sited to control access to and/or from the river crossing at Keswick mill 30 m to the northwest, and is one of several defences and other military structures visible in this area (NHER 52499, 32530). One of these, a Home Guard Shelter (NHER 32530) may indicate that the road block was manned by the Home Guard. It is not known whether any trace of the site still survives today.	Centred TG 2118 0511 (13 m by 10 m)
52499	Site of World War Two spigot mortar emplacement	Monument	A World War Two spigot mortar emplacement is visible as an earthwork and structure on 1940s aerial photographs. It is one of a number of World War Two defences evident in this area (NHER 52498, 32530), and was presumably sited to protect the approach to and/or from the river crossing at Keswick mill approximately 150 m to the northwest. Whether any trace of the site still survives today is not known.	Centred TG 2124 0502 (8 m by 4 m)
52500	Site of possible undated ring ditch	Monument	A possible ring ditch, perhaps of Bronze Age date, is visible as a crop or vegetation mark on aerial photographs. The archaeological origin or significance of the site is far from certain, particularly as it is only visible on oblique aerial photographs from 1976. However, another, more convincing, ring ditch is visible nearby (NHER 12819), and the area is notable for its prehistoric sites, including the Eaton barrow cemetery NHER 9549, which lies only 500 m to the north. If genuine, the ring ditch seems likely to represent the site of a Bronze Age round barrow, although other interpretations cannot be ruled out.	Centred TG 2113 0550 (16 m by 18 m)
52517	Medieval candlestick	Findspot	A medieval candlestick was recovered here some years before 2008.	Centred TG 12 17 (69 m by 61 m)
52526	Prehistoric flakes and Pottery dating from Late Saxon to post-medieval period.	Findspot	Casual finds from a walled garden include two prehistoric flint flakes and some Late Saxon/medieval, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.	Centred TG 13 11 (25 m by 19 m)
52541	The Stables, Common Farm Barns, Off Stoke Lane, Drayton	Building	Timber-framed agricultural building	Centred TG 22505 02482 (12 m by 17 m)
52597	Undated gully, ditch and a prehistoric flint flake	Findspot	An evaluation in 2009 identified an undatable gully and ditch, and a prehistoric flint flake. Further excavation between March and July 2009 revealed further evidence of Iron Age, Late Neolithic to Bronze Age, Roman and medieval to post-medieval activity. A number of burnt flints and heat shattered pebbles from prehistoric pits could suggest that cooking activity may have been taking place at this site.	Centred TG 21479 03871 (113 m by 118 m)
52609	Possible medieval to post-medieval moat	Monument	An elongated pond shown on historic maps to the north of Grange Farm, Hethersett may have formed part of a medieval or post-medieval moat.	Centred TG 1547 0505 (104 m by 81 m)
52610	Site of a post-medieval brick kiln	Monument	A post-medieval brick kiln is marked on the first edition six inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map at this location. The site is now covered by modern housing.	TG 15501 04913 (point)
52708	Middle-Late Bronze Age Rapier	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2008 recovered a Middle-Late Bronze Age rapier	TG 12 33 (point)
52744	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2009 recovered medieval coins and medieval and post-medieval metal objects	Centred TG 12 39 (208 m by 103 m)
52813	Multi-period findspot	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2009 recovered late prehistoric flint flakes, a Medieval coin and medieval, post-medieval and undatable metal objects.	Centred TG 10 25 (244 m by 232 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
52860	Methodist Chapel, Heydon Road	Building	A former Methodist Chapel, to be converted into a holiday home.	TG 10051 27424 (point)
52871	Early/Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2008 and 2014 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins as well as an Early/Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead and a medieval seal matrix.	Centred TG 13 17 (315 m by 325 m)
52874	Roman finger ring	Findspot	A Roman finger ring was recovered from a stream in 2009.	TG 22 03 (point)
52933	Barn at Grove Farm, Booton	Building	Grade II listed red brick barn thought to date from the eighteenth-century, with a roof of reused timbers and reed thatch. The barn is exceptionally long, measuring 83 m (174ft). There are plans to convert the building into residential units in 2009.	TG 1258 2186 (point)
52937	Roman mortar, Roman and post-medieval coins	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2009 recovered Roman and post-medieval coins and a Roman cosmetic mortar.	Centred TG 11 39 (145 m by 170 m)
52990	Late Saxon brooch and medieval strap end	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2009 recovered a Late Saxon brooch and a medieval strap end.	Centred TG 17 01 (244 m by 80 m)
52997	Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint scraper	Findspot	A Neolithic or Early Bronze Age scraper was discovered by chance in 2009.	TG 10 24 (point)
53056	Possible Neolithic axe factory and flint finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2009 recovered an Early Neolithic flaked axehead, laurel leaf and serrated flake, a Neolithic flaked axe and adze roughout and a late Prehistoric flake. This suggests an axe factory nearby.	Centred TG 22 03 (108 m by 89 m)
53069	Neolithic miniature adze or axe	Findspot	A Neolithic miniature adze or axe was recovered from the garden of 35 Holt Road in 2009.	Centred TG 1104 4272 (19 m by 38 m)
53121	1 & 2 Old Monastery Cottages, The Moor	Building	Two late 18th or early 19th century red brick cottages, with tiled roofs.	Centred TG 1072 2322 (12 m by 14 m)
53249	Site of possible trackway of unknown date	Monument	A possible trackway of unknown date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It has a sinuous outline which could reflect a natural rather than man-made origin. It widens towards its north eastern end where it meets Church Lane; its southern extent is difficult to trace as the crop in this area is unresponsive. Its date is uncertain, and a relatively recent origin (as a track for agricultural vehicles, for example) cannot be ruled out. At the same time, it could be associated in some way with the postulated trackway recorded 85 m to its north (NHER 9595), although this may itself be a recently removed field boundary.	Centred TG 2071 0552 (34 m by 64 m)
53250	Possible World War Two military site at the Scout Association headquarters, Eaton	Monument	A possible World War Two military site, comprising several huts and other structures located within an area of uncultivated land, is visible on 1940s aerial photographs. The function of the site is unclear, and its interpretation as a military site is far from certain as the area is now occupied (at least in part) by the local Scout headquarters. It is therefore possible that the structures and huts that are visible relate to the use of the site by the Scout Association, rather than military personnel.	Centred TG 2067 0526 (110 m by 86 m)
53251	World War Two railblock on the Norfolk Railway	Monument	A World War Two railblock is evident as a group of structures visible on aerial photographs along the line of the Norfolk Railway (NHER 13571). The railblock was sited strategically on the west side of a rail bridge crossing the River Yare. It was one of several such railblocks established during this period on the railway lines surrounding Norwich, and several others are visible nearby on this same line (for example, NHER 52497 to the east and NHER 53252 to the west). It is not known whether any element of the site still survives today.	Centred TG 2057 0519 (15 m by 14 m)
53252	Site of possible World War Two railblock on the Norfolk Railway	Monument	A possible World War Two railblock is evident as a group of structures visible on aerial photographs along the line of the Norfolk Railway (NHER 13571). The railblock was perhaps sited strategically on the west side of a rail bridge crossing Low Road (which runs between Cringleford and Keswick), although this is also the site of a level crossing, and it is not clear to what extent the structures relate to this non-military feature of the railway. If the site does represent a railblock, it was one of several established during this period on the railway lines surrounding Norwich; additional examples are evident further east along the line (for example, NHER 53251). It is not known whether any element of the site still survives today.	Centred TG 2023 0512 (5 m by 15 m)
53253	Site of World War Two road block	Monument	A World War Two road block is evident as a group of structures visible on 1940s aerial photographs. The road block consisted of two rows of concrete anti-tank cubes, only the marks left by which on the road surface are visible by 1945. The road block was sited to control access along Low Road between Cringleford and Keswick, and was one of numerous such defences erected around the outskirts of Norwich during this period. It is not known whether any trace of the site still survives today.	Centred TG 2028 0502 (21 m by 20 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
53254	Site of World War Two anti-landing obstacles at Eaton	Monument	World War Two anti-landing obstacles are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs across an extensive area of land at Eaton, southwest Norwich. First visible in 1940, the trenches, pits, banks and mounds that make up the obstructions would have been excavated with the intention of preventing the landing of enemy aircraft (although their origination as a training exercise for local troops, and their role as a more general anti-invasion defence cannot be ruled out). In some areas the earthworks are arranged in a rough grid formation; in others, more isolated pits or linear obstacles predominate. The site is just one of several groups of such obstacles evident surrounding the city (see NHER 51903, for example). From at least 1942, the southwestern extent of the site was occupied by a heavy anti-aircraft battery (NHER 32529); to the northwest, the site lay adjacent to a barrage balloon site (NHER 53247). Much of the site has since been built over, and the earthworks presumably for the most part levelled and/or destroyed.	Centred TG 2088 0617 (768 m by 1012 m)
53255	Site of World War Two railblock on the Norfolk Railway	Monument	A World War Two railblock is evident as a group of structures visible on aerial photographs along the line of the Norfolk Railway (NHER 13571). The railblock was sited strategically on the east side of a rail bridge crossing the River Yare. It was one of several such railblocks established during this period on the railway lines surrounding Norwich, and several others are visible nearby on this same line (for example, NHER 52496 to the west). It is not known whether any element of the site still survives today.	Centred TG 2307 0547 (11 m by 15 m)
53318	World War Two weapon pits and/or practice trenches	Monument	The site of probable World War Two weapon pits and/or practice trenches is visible on aerial photographs within Springwell Covert. The site consists of small elongated pits or trenches, which probably relate to military training rather than defence.	Centred TG 1124 1927 (61 m by 160 m)
53373	Probable World War Two anti-landing obstacles	Monument	Probable World War Two anti-landing obstacles are visible as earthworks on 1940s aerial photographs. In common with other areas of such obstacles visible in the vicinity (principally NHER 53372 15 m to the northwest) the obstacles are predominantly formed by pits. This contrasts with the more extensive systems of pits and ditches/banks evident elsewhere around the city (for example NHER 53254 875 m to the west).	Centred TG 2221 0572 (461 m by 425 m)
53374	Site of probable World War Two defence and contemporary activity	Monument	A probable World War Two defence (a gun emplacement or similar) is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, together with evidence of contemporary activity to its south, the nature of which is uncertain. The site lay immediately to the north of a former livestock market, seemingly abandoned at this date. The possible emplacement, sited close to Hall Road, was presumably intended to guard the approach to Norwich from the south. The various signs of other activity (principally disturbed ground) may indicate the use of the area for military training or sport, and perhaps the presence of bomb craters.	Centred TG 2258 0565 (241 m by 145 m)
53469	Cropmarks of undated ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of a group of multi-phase ditches, some of which are likely to be former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs. The ditches clearly indicate more than one phase of activity, at least one of which may date to the Iron Age to Roman period. Finds in the area include Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval material (NHER 37280-2 & 49090) and some of these may relate to activity associated with the cropmarks.	Centred TG 1150 1973 (176 m by 190 m)
53471	World War Two weapon pits and/or practice trenches	Monument	The site of probable World War Two weapon pits and/or practice trenches is visible on aerial photographs on Alderford Common. The site consists of small elongated pits or trenches, which probably relate to military training rather than defence.	Centred TG 1273 1835 (96 m by 60 m)
53472	Cropmarks of ditches of possible Iron Age to Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches, which are likely to represent the remains of former field boundaries of possible Roman or Iron Age to Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs. Finds in the general vicinity include significant quantities of Roman material and to a lesser extent Iron Age material (NHER 33640 & 51584).	Centred TG 1225 1849 (375 m by 417 m)
53473	Cropmarks of a pair of ring ditches and a square enclosure	Monument	The cropmarks of a pair of possible ring ditches and a possible square enclosure may be visible on aerial photographs, possibly all relating to barrows and funerary enclosures of Bronze Age and Iron Age to Roman date. Although it must be stated that the archaeological origin of some of these cropmarks is uncertain.	Centred TG 1212 1838 (54 m by 46 m)
53474	World War Two accommodation and training at Morton Hall	Monument	The site of World War Two accommodation and training within the grounds of Morton Hall is visible on aerial photographs. The site consists of several areas of huts and military accommodation buildings, some of which are camouflaged within the edges of the woodland around the Hall, and a number of small areas of training features, such as trenches and weapons pits. This camp is located 1.5 km from Attlebridge Airfield (NHER 3063), although it is not clear whether the two sites are associated.	Centred TG 1246 1563 (1,048 m by 695 m)
53475	Site of multi-phase boundary ditches, including probable field boundaries, trackways and possibly fragments of enclosures	Monument	Boundary ditches visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs are likely to represent several phases of field boundaries, trackways and, possibly, fragments of enclosures, potentially ranging in date from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period. Unfortunately, while several phases of activity are apparent, the cropmarks are not coherent enough to allow distinct phase plans to be defined. At their northern edge the cropmarks overlie those of a substantial double concentric ring ditch (NHER 9582) and adjacent D-shaped enclosure (NHER 9583), both of probable earlier prehistoric (Neolithic to Bronze Age) date. While the majority of the ditches are likely to post-date these features, some appear to show a relationship with them (the D-shaped enclosure in particular) and may be contemporary (or even earlier than them, although this seems unlikely), or at least constructed while the earlier monuments still survived as earthworks. Some of the cropmarks appear to be conjoined with and follow the same orientation as a trapezoidal enclosure at the centre of the site (NHER 15769), and these are almost certainly contemporary or related in some way. Others share the orientation of multi-phase cropmarks recorded immediately to the south (NHER 52325), some of which are thought to represent a possible farmstead or settlement of Roman date (NHER 52327), while others are thought to be of Saxon to post-medieval date (NHER 52326). Some of the cropmarks described here have the appearance of relatively recent, post-medieval field boundaries.	Centred TG 2315 0521 (390 m by 352 m)
53476	Site of possible pit or post alignment	Monument	A possible pit or post alignment, of uncertain but probable prehistoric date, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It lies in an area of known prehistoric activity, adjacent to a probable henge or henge-like monument (NHER 9582) of likely Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, and a probably associated D-shaped enclosure (NHER 9583). The alignment could be contemporary with one or both of these features, or of slightly later date but established in relation to the earlier monuments. At the same time, there is considerable evidence of what is almost certainly later activity at the site (NHER 15769, 53475), and the archaeological origin or significance of the pit-like cropmarks is not entirely certain.	Centred TG 2321 0536 (70 m by 59 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
53478	Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age round barrows	Monument	The cropmarks of a pair of possible Bronze Age round barrows may be visible on aerial photographs to the north of the Reepham Road, Swannington. Both possible plough-levelled barrows are visible as light-coloured circular cropmarks. It is entirely feasible that these relate to former pits or similar features, but have been recorded due to their presence approximately 300 m from a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery (NHER 5006), components of which are also showing as plough levelled soil and cropmarks.	Centred TG 1373 1781 (90 m by 62 m)
53483	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, potentially represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, may be visible on aerial photographs. The ring ditch is only partially visible and only clearly apparent on one set of aerial photographs. It must be stated that this semi-circular ditch-like feature could relate to underlying geological factors. However the possibility that it was of archaeological origin could not be entirely dismissed. The positioning of the feature on the valley side of the stream is also reminiscent of the landscape setting of a Bronze Age round barrow.	Centred TG 1331 1873 (27 m by 24 m)
53521	Site of probable enclosure complex and associated linear features of possible Iron Age to Roman date	Monument	A probable enclosure complex and associated linear features of possible Iron Age to Roman period date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The archaeological features are visible amongst a profusion of geological and agricultural cropmarks, and as a consequence the plan of the site, and the distinction between archaeological and non-archaeological features, is not very clear. However, there appears to be a cluster of broadly rectilinear conjoined enclosures, and related linear divisions and trackways, in the immediate vicinity of and probably joined to a larger, more substantial curvilinear enclosure (NHER 36400). This latter is of postulated Bronze Age to Iron Age date; the enclosure complex and linear features, some of which overlap with the curvilinear enclosure, give the appearance of representing a later phase of activity, for which an Iron Age to Roman period date seems plausible. The linear boundaries and trackways extend into the wider area surrounding the enclosures, but these too for the most part seem to belong to the same phase of activity, although some which have a different orientation may be of more recent origin.	Centred TG 1276 0852 (308 m by 324 m)
53522	Site of possible enclosures of Iron Age to Roman date	Monument	The possible site of one or more enclosures, perhaps of Iron Age to Roman period date, is visible as fragmentary cropmarks on aerial photographs. Although fragmentary, the features share their orientation and character with a larger enclosure complex 155 m to their east (NHER 53521). This latter is of postulated Iron Age to Roman date and perhaps represents settlement; the possible enclosure fragments described here are likely to be contemporary, although their function remains unclear.	Centred TG 1253 0863 (67 m by 38 m)
53546	Site of undated trackway and linear boundaries	Monument	A trackway of unknown date, together with a number of undated linear ditches, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The general appearance of the trackway, and of the ditches (which are admittedly fragmentary), is of a relatively recent, probably post-medieval origin. It is highly likely that the trackway was once a continuation of, or joined to, the undated road (NHER 9275) recorded 30 m beyond its western end.	Centred TG 1341 0989 (275 m by 231 m)
53547	Site of probable World War Two checkpoint	Monument	A possible World War Two checkpoint is visible on aerial photographs as a white mark on the road surface, with what were probably two small structures on either side. The checkpoint is visible on photographs taken in 1945 and 1946 (unfortunately no earlier photography was available for consultation), and lay on a minor road leading from Bawburgh to the south to Easton Hall (NHER 19820) and Easton to the north. There is no clear evidence of a significant military presence in the immediate vicinity, and thus the purpose of the checkpoint is unclear and the validity of this interpretation of the site uncertain.	TG 1426 0981 (point)
53551	Site of undated rectilinear ditches of uncertain archaeological significance	Monument	A group of undated ditches (and one possible bank), forming a broadly rectilinear pattern, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They could represent boundary ditches of some sort, and possibly an enclosure, but their archaeological significance is uncertain and they could instead be geological in origin.	Centred TG 1448 0983 (100 m by 135 m)
53552	Site of undated ring ditch, possibly the site of a Bronze Age round barrow	Monument	A small ring ditch is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It could represent the site of a Bronze Age round barrow; other barrows are recorded in the area (for example NHER 9290 less than 1 km to the northeast), and prehistoric flints have been recovered from the vicinity (NHER 15764). However, there is something about the cropmark that does not ring true for a Bronze Age site, and the ring ditch could be of natural origin (a fungus ring, for example), or relate to a site of more recent origin.	Centred TG 1439 0961 (18 m by 18 m)
53594	World War Two bomb crater	Monument	A World War Two bomb crater is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs taken in 1946.	Centred TG 1383 0801 (13 m by 13 m)
53595	Site of rectilinear boundaries and possible enclosure of unknown date	Monument	Rectilinear ditches, one of which might represent part of an enclosure, together with a pit-like feature, all of unknown date, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Relatively isolated in terms of other cropmark sites and only visible on one set of photographs, the cropmarks are difficult to interpret; they might be of relatively recent agricultural origin, or instead relate to one or more of the findspots (ranging from prehistoric to medieval in date) recorded in the surrounding area. They might even be contemporary with the possible settlement of Roman date visible as cropmarks 450 m to the northwest (NHER 53596).	Centred TG 1418 0799 (131 m by 97 m)
53596	Site of possible Roman settlement or enclosure complex	Monument	A possible settlement and/or enclosure complex, perhaps of Roman date, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Only what appears to be the western part of the site is visible, defined on its western side (and perhaps also its northern) by a double-ditched boundary or trackway. The site is reminiscent in its rectilinear plan and double-ditched elements of known or probable settlements of Roman date, including possible villas, identified elsewhere in Norfolk. Although no material of Roman (or any other) date has been recovered from the field itself, a considerable number of Roman finds have been collected from areas to the northeast.	Centred TG 1389 0852 (163 m by 198 m)
53600	Linear cropmarks of doubtful archaeological significance	Monument	Linear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs are of doubtful archaeological significance. All are likely to represent drains, field boundaries and similar features of recent (late post-medieval to modern) origin, although a greater significance for some of the features cannot be ruled out entirely.	Centred TG 1455 0862 (396 m by 575 m)
53608	Probable post-medieval boundaries and possible ridge and furrow	Monument	Boundaries and/or trackways of probable post-medieval date, plus an area of possible ridge and furrow, are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946. Their alignment is compatible with that of the surrounding field boundaries depicted on historic maps, and they seem likely to be contemporary with High House Farm (NHER 49716), much of which is of mid-19th century date, or its precursor.	Centred TG 1373 0733 (327 m by 290 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
53625	Cropmarks of undated possible ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of possible ditches of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Breck Road, Weston Longville. The cropmarks are extremely faint and it is feasible that they are the result of agricultural activity in the field, although the possibility that they are archaeological could not be discounted.	Centred TG 1080 1406 (161 m by 296 m)
53628	Cropmark enclosures and fields of probable Roman date	Monument	The cropmarks of an area of enclosures and fields of probable Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Easton village. The site consists of a main concentration of enclosures and ditches, surrounded by more fragmentary and dispersed boundaries. The vast majority of the boundaries appear to follow a broadly follow a dominant alignment, although it is possible that the site represents domestic and agricultural enclosures and fields of more than one phase. Finds of a Prehistoric and Roman date have been found within the general vicinity (NHER 15898, 19755, 20010-1). Given the morphology of the cropmarks a Roman date for the site seems the most plausible.	Centred TG 1243 1076 (900 m by 1254 m)
53629	World War Two weapon pits	Monument	The site of probable World War Two weapon pits is visible on aerial photographs to the south of Brick kiln Clump, Honingham. The site consists of small clusters of pits on an area of rough ground, which are part of a landscape of wider military sites and training areas. The site is located within close proximity to a World War Two searchlight battery (NHER 53408) and a larger group of military training features within Blackbreck Plantation (NHER 50618).	Centred TG 1241 1209 (214 m by 249 m)
53630	World War Two practice trenches and pits and possible gun emplacements	Monument	The site of World War Two practice trenches and pits and possible gun emplacements is visible on aerial photographs at Slade Hills and Jennis' Wood, Ringland. The site consists of small clusters of practice trenches and pits on two area of rough ground, which are part of a landscape of wider military sites and training areas. The site is located within close proximity to a larger group of military training features within Blackbreck Plantation (NHER 50618), a World War Two searchlight battery (NHER 53408) and Attlebridge Airfield (NHER 3063). Within the southern part of the site are two large rectangular embanked pits, one of which may have an area of recently cleared ground or hard-standing in front. The function of these large pits is uncertain, although it is possible they may relate to gun pits or emplacements, constricted for training purposes.	Centred TG 1305 1309 (344 m by 355 m)
53631	World War Two weapon pits	Monument	The site of probable World War Two weapon pits is visible on aerial photographs to the north of New Plantation, Honingham. The site consists of small clusters of pits on an area of rough ground, which are part of a landscape of wider military sites and training areas. The site is located within close proximity to a World War Two searchlight battery (NHER 53408) and a larger group of military training features within Blackbreck Plantation (NHER 50618).	Centred TG 1137 1297 (398 m by 321 m)
53632	Cropmark of undated field boundaries and trackways	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary field boundaries and trackways of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to either side of Honingham Lane, Ringland. The site consists of fragmentary field boundaries and trackways, representing more than one phase of activity, the dates of which are unknown. Finds in the area include prehistoric lithics and a late Saxon or medieval object (NHER 18054, 20013 & 51122). However it is possible that some of the ditches may relate to post-medieval or medieval to post-medieval date field boundaries that pre-date those depicted on the 1841 Ringland Tithe map, in particular those that run broadly perpendicular to the Honingham Lane.	Centred TG 1281 1346 (937 m by 644 m)
53655	Earthworks in grounds of Hill Farm House	Monument	Earthworks of probable post-medieval, or medieval to post-medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs in grounds of Hill Farm House (NHER 19257), but were not mapped as the features were depicted on historic maps, such as the undated Easton Tithe map and the Ordnance Survey first edition map (1889 to 1891). The main earthworks consist of a substantial hollow way running from the house to the River Tud to the south. A number of sand and gravel pits are noted on the map in close proximity to the house and it is possible that this trackway was associated with the removal of these resources. Although the hollow way or track is likely to be broadly contemporary with the seventeenth century house (NHER 19257) it is feasible that it represents an earlier route of possible medieval to post-medieval date.	Centred TG 1322 1157 (248 m by 213 m)
53656	Possible World War Two weapon pits	Monument	The site of two possible World War Two weapon pits is visible on aerial photographs to the north of Easton. The site consists of two possible pits on an area of rough ground to the north of the village, although a non-military origin is also feasible.	Centred TG 1353 1115 (54 m by 86 m)
53657	Cropmarks and soilmarks of probable round barrows	Monument	The cropmarks and soilmarks of a possible pair of round barrows are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Boiling House Plantation, Easton. These barrows are located on the valley side overlooking the River Wensum to the north. Another large round barrow is located approximately 400 m to the southwest (NHER 36741). The site was the location of a geophysical survey in 2008 (NHER 51578), where a possible ring ditch was identified during the survey. No convincing sign of a ring ditch corresponding to the one possibly identified by the geophysics, which was to the north of this site, was found on the aerial photographs. Another large round barrow is located approximately 400 m to the south west (NHER 36741).	Centred TG 1415 1208 (148 m by 40 m)
53659	World War Two tank training area	Monument	The site of a probable World War Two tank training area is visible on aerial photographs at Ringland Hills. The site consists of an area of well-defined tracks running up and down the undulating landscape of the Ringland Hills. These would appear to be related to tank training exercises. A nucleated cluster of large craters, presumably from shell fire from tanks, is also apparent on the plateau. It is probable that a number of the earthworks and pits recorded in this area, such as NHER 12609, 33258, are all likely to relate to the remains of tank tracks and shell craters.	Centred TG 1371 1250 (558 m by 307 m)
53660	Cropmark of undated field boundaries and ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of undated ditches and probable former field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Ringland.	Centred TG 1366 1368 (287 m by 375 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
53661	Earthworks of a probable post-medieval woodland boundary	Monument	The earthworks of a probable post-medieval woodland boundary are visible on aerial photographs within Four acre Plantation to the south of Easton. The site consists of a probable woodland boundary ditch enclosing a rectangular piece of plantation. However no sign of these earthworks can be detected on later aerial photographs, where the area of the wood has partially been cleared, which could suggest that the apparent ditches visible in the 1940s were merely the remains of recently cleared paths through the wood and scrub. The northern section of this possible boundary may in part correspond to the division of the plantation marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map (1889 to 1891).	Centred TG 1306 1055 (126 m by 69 m)
53662	Cropmark of undated field boundaries and ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Easton. The site consists of a series of fragmentary ditches, which are likely to represent the remains of field boundaries. Although it must be noted that there were a number of linear and curvilinear geological cropmarks in the vicinity, that made the confident identification of archaeological features problematic. Although the ditches are of unknown date, it is possible that they are later prehistoric date, as finds of a Neolithic to Bronze Age date have been recovered from the vicinity of the cropmarks (NHER 7808 & 19969 & 20015).	Centred TG 1335 1021 (206 m by 262 m)
53663	Cropmark of undated field boundaries and ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of enclosures, field boundaries and pits of probable later prehistoric to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the southeast of Easton. The site consists of a number of fragmentary and incomplete rectilinear enclosures and associated boundary ditches, probably former field boundaries. Ditches of a possible prehistoric date have excavated to the north, see NHER 16309 for details, and one of these follows broadly the same alignment as the a number of the cropmarks ditches and it is therefore possible that these cropmarks are also prehistoric in date, although a Roman date would also be appropriate given the morphology of the site. A number of pit-like features were also mapped, although it is possible that these are of natural origin, these had a well-defined and discrete appearance which potentially distinguished them from other more seemingly natural pits-like cropmarks. Pits of a prehistoric and/or Bronze Age date have been excavated to the north, see NHER 16309, 25703 and 36414.	Centred TG 1419 1063 (440 m by 317 m)
53675	Cropmarks of uncertain origin	Monument	Possible cropmarks and germination marks were tentatively identified on aerial photographs within the area of this site, but the majority were not mapped due to a suspicion that they were of agricultural origin and/or related to modern drains. Only one ditch was mapped, although the extremely straight nature of this feature and the appearance of the cropmark itself, could indicate that this is also relates to relatively recent feature. However given the proximity to other more convincing cropmark sites, see NHER 53663 to the north, and the closeness to the sand and gravel quarry to the northeast of the site, it seemed worthwhile noting the possible presence of further cropmarks, especially given the continued expansion of gravel extraction in this area.	Centred TG 1436 1024 (758 m by 488 m)
53677	Cropmark of undated field boundaries and ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of undated ditches and probable former field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs within Taverham Hall Park. It is possible that these ditches formed part of a field system, the date of which is unknown. Finds within the area include Neolithic through to Saxon date material, with nearly all periods represented (NHER 18266, 19754-6 & 20012) and therefore cannot help to date the cropmarks any more closely. Possible additional cropmarks, including a number of circular ring ditch-like marks, visible within this area on were omitted from the mapping due to the likelihood that they represented geological and agricultural features.	Centred TG 1427 1304 (274 m by 266 m)
53678	Cropmark of undated field boundaries and trackways	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches, field boundaries and trackways of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to either side of Honingham Lane, Ringland. The site consists of fragmentary field boundaries and trackways, representing more than one phase of activity, and the dates of which are unknown. Finds in the area include prehistoric lithics (NHER 18265 & 23773), although it is uncertain whether this reflects the date of any of the cropmarks. A number of linear ditch-like cropmarks were omitted from the mapping due to the likelihood that they related to non-archaeological features. Cropmarks of a natural and geological origin were extremely prevalent in this area.	Centred TG 1219 1277 (546 m by 629 m)
53679	Cropmarks of at least one probable round barrow	Monument	The cropmarks of one ring ditch, possibly two, which are likely to represent the remains of Bronze Age round barrows, are visible on aerial photographs to west of Easton. The site was previously recorded under NHER 12808. The possible cropmarks of a smaller partial ring ditch may be visible on Google Earth photographs overlying or underlying the main ring ditch. A Bronze Age barrow cemetery (NHER 12809) is located approximately 750 m to the southwest. Both sites are located on the valley side overlooking a water channel to the north.	Centred TG 1235 1091 (53 m by 53 m)
53682	Cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries are visible to the west of Red Barn, Honingham. The site consists of a series of fragmentary ditches, which are likely to represent former field boundaries or unknown date. Finds of prehistoric, Saxon and medieval date have been found within the general vicinity of the cropmarks (NHER 20008, 20010).	Centred TG 1166 1040 (309 m by 294 m)
53683	Cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries are visible to the south of Church Farm, Honingham. The site consists of a series of fragmentary ditches, which are likely to represent former field boundaries of unknown date. A number of the ditches run broadly parallel and perpendicular to one another and are likely to represent fragments of a field system. Finds of Neolithic to Late Bronze Age, Middle Saxon to medieval date have been found within the general vicinity of the cropmarks (NHER 20008 & 36671) and it is feasible that some of the fields and boundaries date to these periods, although this is uncertain.	Centred TG 1171 1097 (669 m by 396 m)
53693	Site of possible pre-medieval (Iron Age to Roman) field boundaries	Monument	Possible pre-medieval, perhaps Iron Age to Roman, field boundaries and trackways are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The cropmarks are rather scrappy and incoherent, but they perhaps form a roughly co-axial pattern, distinguished by a number of double-ditched elements, similar to more complete and extensive Late Iron Age to Roman field systems identified elsewhere in Norfolk. They are overlain by the site of a substantial field and/or parish boundary of probable medieval date (NHER 53694).	Centred TG 1462 0672 (318 m by 257 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
53694	Substantial field and/or parish boundary of probable medieval date	Monument	A substantial, sinuous field and/or parish boundary, of probable medieval date, is visible as a soil- and cropmark on aerial photographs. It partly coincides with the parish boundary between Great and Little Melton. Less substantial ditched boundaries orientated parallel and perpendicular to it are probably contemporary minor field boundaries, established when the principal boundary was still in use even if some time after its initial construction. The site overlaps with a group of possibly earlier field boundaries (NHER 53693) which follow a different orientation.	Centred TG 1471 0694 (243 m by 531 m)
53695	Site of possible rectilinear field boundaries of uncertain date	Monument	A rectilinear pattern of ditches of uncertain date and origin is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. If genuine, they are likely to pre-date a field boundary depicted here on Great Melton Enclosure Map of 1826. Their archaeological significance, however, is uncertain, and they may represent land drains or similar agricultural features.	Centred TG 1399 0703 (200 m by 353 m)
53696	Cropmarks of possible square enclosure and ditches	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible small square enclosure and associated ditches of unknown date fragmentary ditches are visible on aerial photographs on Google Earth. Only the main components of cropmarks visible were added to the mapping due to time constraints and further assessment of this image on Google Earth may reveal further detail and additional potential archaeological features.	Centred TG 1179 1940 (242 m by 166 m)
53698	Undated cropmarks	Monument	Cropmarks of undated ditches and a possible ring ditch, of uncertain archaeological origin, are visible on aerial photographs on Google Earth. Due to time constraints these features were not mapped as part of the NMP project, but the images would warrant further inspection at a later date.	Centred TG 1369 1856 (290 m by 361 m)
53699	Cropmarks of uncertain origin	Monument	The soilmarks of possible buried walls of uncertain date and origin may be visible on aerial photographs to the east of Alderford Common, Swannington. The site consists of two sets of parallel light-coloured linear marks seemingly forming an elongated enclosed or walled area. The archaeological origin and significance of these possible cropmarks is extremely uncertain and it may be that they relate to relatively recent agricultural activity or small scale extraction within the field, with the apparent lighter coloured 'wall' reflecting the edge of an extraction cut for example.	Centred TG 1325 1822 (19 m by 40 m)
53700	Cropmarks of ditches and field boundaries of unknown date	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Alderford Common, Swannington. The site consists of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries of more than one phase, some of which could feasibly be Roman in date, see NHER 7712 for nearby Roman date finds.	Centred TG 1325 1804 (323 m by 614 m)
53732	Prehistoric flint flake and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2009 and 2012 recovered a late prehistoric flint flake; medieval and post-medieval coins and a number of other metal objects. The metal finds include a medieval padlock and a buckle; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy ring and a post-medieval buckle chape, spur terminal and a button.	Centred TG 09 23 (500 m by 438 m)
53743	Farm buildings at Hill Farm, Briston Road, Saxthorpe	Building	In January 2010 a historic building survey was conducted at Hill Farm. The survey revealed that the barn dates to between the late 18th century and early 19th century with late 18th century refurbishment and late 19th to early 20th century alterations. The presence of late 18th to early 19th century brickwork in neighbouring single storey buildings could suggest that these were contemporary or at least slightly postdate the barn.	Centred TG 1092 3081 (17 m by 15 m)
53757	Late prehistoric worked flint and a Late Bronze Age spearhead	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2009 and 2014 recovered late prehistoric worked flint including flint flakes, a Neolithic/Bronze Age scraper and an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead and a Late Bronze Age spearhead.	Centred TG 12 41 (235 m by 579 m)
53839	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A fieldwalking survey between 2002 and 2003 recovered a flint scraper, flint flakes, burnt flint, post-medieval pottery, post-medieval glass jar and fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material. Metal detecting located a number of metal statuette of the Roman goddess Minerva.	Centred TG 09587 26783 (387 m by 213 m)
53841	Former field system and multi-period finds	Findspot	A geophysical, metal detecting and fieldwalking survey between 2002 and 2003 recorded linear anomalies interpreted as the probable remains of a former field system. Fieldwalking recovered finds dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval period and metal detecting located a Bronze Age axe head.	Centred TG 10265 27692 (197 m by 613 m)
54051	Medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in March 2010 recovered a medieval coin and harness mount.	Centred TG 1316 2154 (20 m by 47 m)
54054	Medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting in march 2010 recovered a medieval penny.	TG 1308 2149 (point)
54108	Medieval to post-medieval metal objects	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2010 and 2013 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins and several other metal objects, including a medieval harness fitting and buckle; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy weight and a post-medieval button.	Centred TG 09 23 (338 m by 366 m)
54126	Word War II bunker in the garden of 'Nirvana', Fakenham Road	Monument	The sales particulars for this property list an underground bunker with a look-out shed above.	TG 122 172 (point)
54142	Post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in April and May 2010 recovered a post-medieval coin and pottery sherds.	Centred TG 118 324 (478 m by 505 m)
54143	Neolithic and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in April and May 2010 recovered two Neolithic worked flint including a denticulate (flake tool with more than one notch on its edge) and 16th-17th century pottery sherds.	Centred TG 11 31 (560 m by 632 m)
54353	Cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of a former road or trackway and field boundaries of probable post-medieval, or medieval to post-medieval, date are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Attlebridge. None of these features were mapped due to them being depicted on historic maps, such as the 1837 Attlebridge Tithe map.	Centred TG 1336 1758 (480 m by 484 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
54354	Cropmarks of an undated ditch	Monument	The cropmarks of an undated ditch are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Attlebridge. The ditch would appear to pre-date medieval to post-medieval boundaries in the area (NHER 54353).	Centred TG 1338 1748 (56 m by 268 m)
54355	Cropmarks of undated ditches and field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Station Road, Attlebridge. The site consists of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries potentially of more than one phase. Finds of Roman and Saxon date have been found within the general area (NHER 34326), although it is not clear whether any of the cropmarks are this date.	Centred TG 1309 1734 (334 m by 323 m)
54356	Cropmarks of undated ditches and field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Oak Grove, on the border of the Morton on the Hill and Weston Longville parishes. The site consists of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries, some of which are parallel to one another and may have formed trackways. It must be noted that these features were recorded within an area of geological cropmarks and it is feasible that some of the cropmarks mapped could also be non-archaeological in origin.	Centred TG 1211 1543 (483 m by 293 m)
54357	Cropmarks of undated ditches and field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Field Farm, Weston Longville. The site consists of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries running either parallel or perpendicular to one another. These ditches are located within the area of a group of previously recorded cropmarks (NHER 50608) which were interpreted as being of probable post-medieval date due to their relationship with features on historic maps. It is therefore likely that these additional ditches are earlier in date. The cropmarks have a shared alignment with a possible square enclosure to the north (NHER 50607). This enclosure was tentatively interpreted as being Iron Age to Roman in date, although this is uncertain.	Centred TG 1209 1484 (248 m by 315 m)
54358	Cropmarks of uncertain significance	Monument	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch may be visible on aerial photographs to the east of Church Farm, Great Witchingham. However, this feature was not mapped due to a suspicion that it relates to an underlying pit.	Centred TG 1070 1990 (56 m by 55 m)
54359	Cropmarks of probable medieval to post-medieval land divisions	Monument	The cropmarks of small rectangular ditched enclosures, which probably relate to former divisions within a series of medieval to post-medieval land allotments, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Ford Cottage, Easton. The undated Easton Tithe map shows this location as the area of a series of rectangular land allotments and fields.	Centred TG 1325 1126 (185 m by 143 m)
54360	Cropmarks of undated ditches and possible trackway	Monument	The cropmarks of ditches of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Brook House, Honingham. The date of these ditches, two of which may form part of a trackway, is uncertain, although a medieval to post-medieval date is possible.	Centred TG 1191 1162 (148 m by 159 m)
54361	Soilmarks of possible barrows or mounds of uncertain date	Monument	The soilmarks of possible round barrows or former mounds of uncertain date and significance may be visible on aerial photographs to the south of Weston Road, Easton. The nature of these soilmarks is uncertain and it is possible that the smaller southernmost soilmark, visible on may be the result of the harvesting process and relate to where material has recently been stacked. Numerous finds of prehistoric date have been found within the general vicinity of the cropmarks (NHER 13415, 13982-3, 13985) and this could add to the interpretation of the possible mounds as former Bronze Age barrows. Of potential significance is the site of a possible early Saxon burial (NHER 34886) recorded in this general vicinity and this could feasibly indicate either the Saxon re-use of a prehistoric barrow or an actual barrow of Saxon date.	Centred TG 1316 1209 (91 m by 99 m)
54362	Cropmarks of undated ditches and former field boundaries	Monument	The cropmarks of dispersed, fragmentary and undated ditches and former field boundaries are visible to the north and south of Weston Road, Easton. The site consists of a series of fragmentary ditches, which are likely to represent former field boundaries or unknown date. Numerous finds of prehistoric date have been found within the general vicinity of the cropmarks (NHER 13415, 13982-3, 13985) and it is feasible that some of the boundaries and ditches mapped are also prehistoric in date.	Centred TG 1315 1226 (687 m by 657 m)
54386	Cropmark of possible ring ditch	Monument	A possible Bronze Age ring ditch is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs on land to the west of Little Melton Road, Hethersett.	Centred TG 1503 0625 (62 m by 61 m)
54387	Cropmarks of possible enclosure, linear ditches and pits	Monument	A possible enclosure, two linear ditches and two possible pits are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on land to the south of Back Lane, Hethersett.	Centred TG 1583 0531 (297 m by 348 m)
54388	Earthworks and cropmarks of linear ditches and bank	Monument	Earthworks and cropmarks of linear ditches and a bank are visible on aerial photographs on land to the south of Norwich Road, Hethersett.	Centred TG 1644 0511 (259 m by 195 m)
54389	Possible World War Two bomb crater	Monument	A possible World War Two bomb crater is visible as an earthwork pit with surrounding 'halo' of upcast spoil on aerial photographs on land to the north of Back Lane, Hethersett.	Centred TG 1603 0558 (12 m by 12 m)
54390	Earthworks of linear ditches and possible bank	Monument	Earthworks of linear ditches and a possible bank are visible on aerial photographs on land to the east of Shop Lane, Hethersett.	Centred TG 1617 0531 (162 m by 176 m)
54391	Cropmark of linear ditch	Monument	A linear ditch is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs on land to the west of Colney Lane, Hethersett	Centred TG 1660 0558 (94 m by 159 m)
54402	Cropmark of possible ring ditch	Monument	A possible ring ditch is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs on land to the west of Thickthorn Farm, Hethersett.	Centred TG 1755 0575 (53 m by 52 m)
54403	Cropmarks of possible field boundaries	Monument	Possible field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on land to the south of Norwich Road, Hethersett.	Centred TG 1793 0516 (440 m by 295 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
54416	Undated linear ditch cropmark	Monument	An undated linear ditch is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs on land to the north east of Elm Farm, Little Melton.	Centred TG 1630 0673 (44 m by 101 m)
54417	Undated linear ditch cropmarks	Monument	Faint linear ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on land to the east of Rectory Lane, Little Melton.	Centred TG 1531 0755 (152 m by 152 m)
54418	Undated linear ditch cropmarks	Monument	Faint linear ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on land to the north of the Old Rectory, Bawburgh.	Centred TG 1511 0787 (408 m by 367 m)
54419	Post-medieval field boundary cropmarks	Monument	Probable post-medieval field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on land to the south of Green Lane, Little Melton.	Centred TG 1628 0734 (505 m by 466 m)
54420	Undated possible enclosure	Monument	An undated possible small enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on land to the south of Lower Hall Farm, Bawburgh.	Centred TG 1603 0783 (84 m by 61 m)
54421	Undated linear ditch cropmarks	Monument	Several undated fragmentary ditch cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs on land to the north of School Lane, Little Melton.	Centred TG 1688 0743 (573 m by 259 m)
54422	Possible post-medieval linear ditch earthwork	Monument	A possible post-medieval linear ditch earthwork is visible on aerial photographs on land to the south east of Manor Farm, Little Melton.	Centred TG 1667 0712 (52 m by 64 m)
54439	Two World War Two bomb craters	Monument	Earthworks of two World War Two bomb craters are visible on aerial photographs on land to the west of Church Farm, Bawburgh.	Centred TG 1508 0888 (114 m by 151 m)
54597	Possible World War Two searchlight or anti-aircraft battery	Monument	A possible World War Two searchlight or anti-aircraft battery site is visible on aerial photographs on land to the south of Whitehouse Farm, East Carleton. It appears to be a temporary structure, the probable remnants of which are only visible in 1942, any trace having been removed by 1946.	Centred TG 1745 0170 (203 m by 273 m)
54598	Undated linear earthwork ditch and possible World War Two training site	Monument	An undated linear earthwork ditch and possible World War Two training site are visible on aerial photographs on land to the south of Rectory Road, East Carleton.	Centred TG 1805 0181 (147 m by 225 m)
54602	Earthworks of linear ditches, probable post-medieval drainage features	Monument	Earthworks of linear ditches which are likely to be post-medieval drainage features are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Catbridge Lane, East Carleton.	Centred TG 1878 0178 (162 m by 205 m)
54603	Earthworks of linear bank and ditches, possible post-medieval field boundaries and park features	Monument	Earthworks of linear banks and ditches which are likely to be post-medieval drainage features are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Intwood Lane, East Carleton. At least one of the ditches appears to represent a woodland boundary, the ditch and bank orientated east-west may be related to field boundaries or parkland division related to Carleton Hall.	Centred TG 1891 0257 (516 m by 504 m)
54605	Earthworks of linear banks and ditches, possible post-medieval park features	Monument	Earthworks of linear banks and ditches, which may relate to post-medieval park features (NHER 44333), are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Ketteringham Hall.	Centred TG 1675 0233 (1144 m by 654 m)
54607	Earthworks of linear banks and ditches, possible post-medieval park features	Monument	Earthworks of linear banks and ditches, which may relate to medieval or post-medieval park features are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Ketteringham Park, Ketteringham.	Centred TG 1697 0300 (292 m by 123 m)
54609	Earthworks of an undated linear ditch, possible post-medieval garden feature	Monument	Earthworks of an undated linear ditch, which may be a possible post-medieval garden feature, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Hethersett Hall, Hethersett.	Centred TG 1595 0447 (46 m by 277 m)
54612	Earthworks of undated linear ditches and banks, probable post-medieval drainage features	Monument	Earthworks of undated linear ditches and banks, probable post-medieval drainage features, are visible on aerial photographs to the west of station Lane, Hethersett. They are similar in character to further possible drainage earthworks recorded to the north (NHER 54388).	Centred TG 1648 0490 (234 m by 241 m)
54613	Earthworks of undated linear ditch and bank, possible post-medieval drainage feature	Monument	Earthworks of an undated linear ditch and bank, a possible post-medieval drainage feature, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Norwich Road, Hethersett.	Centred TG 1718 0506 (333 m by 82 m)
54614	Cropmarks of possible double ditched enclosure	Monument	Cropmarks of a possible double ditched enclosure are visible on aerial photographs to the north of the site of Cantley deserted medieval village (NHER 9469), Ketteringham.	Centred TG 1797 0471 (73 m by 122 m)

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54615	World War Two pillbox	Monument	A probable World War Two pillbox is visible on aerial photographs to the west of Baldwin's Wood, East Carleton.	Centred TG 1784 0233 (43 m by 43 m)
54618	Cropmark of possible Bronze Age ring ditch and undated linear features	Monument	A large possible Bronze Age ring ditch and undated linear features are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Cantley Farm, Keswick and Intwood.	Centred TG 1848 0465 (89 m by 115 m)
54619	Cropmarks of undated fragmentary linear ditches, possible medieval to post-medieval field boundaries	Monument	Undated fragmentary linear ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Swardeston Common, Swardeston. It is possible that they are medieval to post-medieval in date, being aligned in a similar way to some of the medieval to post-medieval field boundaries recorded to the south east as NHER 52032.	Centred TG 1990 0336 (172 m by 209 m)
54620	Cropmarks of post-medieval drainage ditches	Monument	Several fragmentary linear ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the north and west of Swardeston Common, Swardeston. They are part of a network of post-medieval drainage ditches.	Centred TG 1965 0294 (546 m by 662 m)
54621	Cropmarks of post-medieval field boundaries	Monument	Undated fragmentary linear ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Swardeston Common, Swardeston. They are likely to represent post-medieval field boundaries, and are orientated in a similar way to field boundaries identified 600 m to the east (NHER 52061).	Centred TG 1977 0276 (206 m by 343 m)
54622	Possible World War Two slit or practice trench	Monument	A possible World War Two slit or practice trench is visible on aerial photographs on Swardeston Common, Swardeston.	Centred TG 1996 0292 (43 m by 182 m)
54623	Earthwork of undated ditch, possible post-medieval drainage feature	Monument	An earthwork of an undated ditch, a possible post-medieval drainage feature, is visible on aerial photographs to the east of Hetherset Road, Ketteringham.	Centred TG 1752 0305 (48 m by 71 m)
54624	Earthworks of undated ditches, possible post-medieval park features	Monument	Earthworks of ditches, possible park features, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Intwood Hall. The earthworks are rather ephemeral, and appear differently on each of the photographic sources, and have therefore been recorded with a note of caution.	Centred TG 1936 0403 (252 m by 294 m)
54625	Cropmark of undated ditch, possible post-medieval drainage feature	Monument	A cropmark of an undated ditch, or possible post-medieval drainage feature, is visible on aerial photographs, on land to the south of Intwood Hall. It is likely to have performed a drainage function.	Centred TG 1936 0383 (172 m by 68 m)
54626	A World War Two temporary camp site	Monument	A World War Two temporary camp site is visible on aerial photographs to the north-east of Mulbarton Common, Mulbarton. The site consists of two possible Nissen hut structures at the southern end of the field, together with at least three rows of disturbed patches around three sides of the field. These patches are likely to relate to the marks left by a temporary tented camp, and due to its proximity to Mulbarton Common, which clearly served some military purpose during World War Two (NHER 54627), the features visible here have been recorded.	Centred TG 1950 0132 (260 m by 350 m)
54627	World War Two activity on Mulbarton Common	Monument	World War Two activity is visible on aerial photographs (S1-S2) on Mulbarton Common, Mulbarton. The site consists of at least three possible areas of dispersed storage along the southern, eastern and western edges of Mulbarton common. A possible pillbox is also visible, on the southern edge, although this may simply represent a larger area of deposition or disturbance.	Centred TG 1927 0093 (549 m by 591 m)
54628	Undated linear cropmarks	Monument	Undated linear cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs on land to the north of The Rosery, Mulbarton.	Centred TG 1966 0028 (93 m by 93 m)
54629	Undated linear ditch cropmark	Monument	An undated linear ditch cropmark is visible on aerial photographs on land to the east of The Old Hall, Mulbarton.	Centred TG 1983 0100 (100 m by 326 m)
54783	Late Saxon to medieval/post-medieval finds	Findspot	Stray finds of medieval and medieval/post-medieval jettons as well as a Late Saxon/medieval finger ring were made between 2010 and 2014 whilst gardening.	Centred TG 15 08 (5 m by 2 m)
54789	Medieval/post-medieval buckle	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2010 and 2013 recovered medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval buckles.	Centred TG 23 01 (109 m by 42 m)
54877	Multi-period findspot	Findspot	Metal detecting before June 2010 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, a medieval jetton and post-medieval tokens, as well as Late Bronze Age, Roman, Late Saxon, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval metal objects including a Late Bronze Age awl, a Roman Dolphin brooch and a Late Saxon pendant. Metal detecting in October 2010 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, post-medieval jetton, token and finger ring, buckle and crotal bells.	Centred TG 21 01 (452 m by 467 m)
54878	Medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval findspot	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2010 recovered a medieval/post-medieval leg and foot of a cast cooking vessel and a post-medieval crotal bell.	TG 20 02 (point)

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54891	Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2010 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins, a medieval jetton, Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval metal objects including a Roman plate brooch, Late Saxon disc brooch and medieval strap-ends.	Centred TG 19 01 (629 m by 347 m)
55002	Sandy Hill Cottage	Building	Small estate house located in an area of woodland and scrubland on Weybourne Heath dating to the Victorian period (1837-1901) with a modern extension.	Centred TG 1212 4170 (12 m by 12 m)
55013	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2010 and 2012 recovered Roman pottery sherds; Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and undated, Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman key handle and possible vessel lid; a medieval finger ring, strap-end, weight and strap fitting; a medieval/post-medieval lead weight; a post-medieval knife end-stop, crotal bell and pipe tamper and undated lead casting waste.	Not displayed
55016	Late Bronze Age socketed axe fragment	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2010 recovered a Late Bronze Age socketed axe fragment.	Centred TG 13 20 (65 m by 70 m)
55054	Medieval artefacts	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2010-11 recovered medieval artefacts including a gilt harness-pendant and a two-piece strap-end.	Centred TG 12 22 (315 m by 442 m)
55056	Late prehistoric flint implements, possible Neolithic to Bronze Age occupation site	Findspot	In September 2009 archaeological monitoring recovered a number of lithic implements dating from the Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age.	Centred TG 1456 0974 (799 m by 502 m)
55077	Medieval coins and knife end-cap, post-medieval knife end-cap	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2010 recovered medieval coins as well as medieval and post-medieval knife end-caps. A further medieval coin was recovered during metal detecting in 2011.	Centred TG 11 31 (404 m by 371 m)
55107	Multi-period worked flint, pottery and metal objects	Findspot	Fieldwalking and metal detecting between 2008 and 2013 recovered Late Mesolithic, Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and undatable prehistoric worked flints; Roman, Early Saxon, Middle Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval building material; a dispersed medieval coin hoard and medieval/post-medieval to post-medieval and undated metal objects. The metal finds include medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments and a handle from a skillet; a post-medieval purse bar and undatable iron slag and metalworking debris.	Not displayed
55135	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2010 and 2015 recovered Roman and post-medieval coins as well as a medieval thimble and buckle and a post-medieval sword belt mount.	Centred TG 23 03 (73 m by 77 m)
55157	Kelling Primary School	Building	This Board School opened in 1878, was enlarged in 1899 and was further extended in 1906. A teacher's house in similar style is attached	TG 0934 4294 (point)
55170	Former St Mary's School	Building	This is the earliest of three schools in Reepham, and was built by the rector in 1847. It is of red brick with a Tudoresque appearance. It is now a private house, but was still in use as a school in 1903.	TG 1031 2295 (point)
55185	The Old School, The Street	Building	A modest single-build tudor-style landlord-built building of the 1850s, now converted to a house.	TG 1136 1592 (point)
55190	Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval artefacts	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2010 recovered Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval artefacts including a Late Saxon trefoil brooch fragment, a medieval oval buckle and a post-medieval sword belt mount.	Centred TG 20 02 (521 m by 500 m)
55197	Roman coin	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2010 recovered a Roman coin.	Centred TG 21 02 (325 m by 241 m)
55198	Medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval artefacts	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2010 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins and medieval/post-medieval jettons, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval metal objects including a medieval gilt strap mount, two medieval/post-medieval rings and two post-medieval harness mounts.	Centred TG 20 02 (240 m by 311 m)
55199	Medieval and post-medieval artefacts	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2010 recovered medieval coins, a post-medieval token, medieval buckles and strap-end and a post-medieval furniture fitting.	Centred TG 20 02 (286 m by 249 m)
55246	The Dental Surgery, former school, The Common	Building	This brick building with black brick diaper work was probably a one-room school when it was built in 1865, with the second room shown on the 1903 plan added in 1897. The original gable-end window has been partly in-filled and the other windows replaced within their original openings. The school closed in 1975 and the building is now a dental surgery.	TG 1952 0081 (point)
55259	The Old School House, The Common	Building	Plain two-room school erected in 1877; possible second-room extension 1890 with larger tall window inserted later.	TG 2001 0285 (point)
55285	Weston Longville Foundry	Building	Smithy worked until around 1921, locally renowned for their plough implements.	Centred TG 1126 1574 (34 m by 66 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
55309	Bottom End Farm	Building	Bottom End Farmhouse is a late 17th century timber-framed house with returned brick gable-ends incorporating chimney stacks. This two storey building has 19th and 20th century windows and an original winding stair from central lobby. The rear wall of the house has a large area of original pargetting which has survived owing to the early addition of a lean-to extension. There is a 17th or 18th century cottage attached at right angles.	Centred TG 2263 0280 (21 m by 20 m)
55318	Roman, Early Saxon, post-medieval and undated finds	Findspot	Sporadic metal detecting between 2010 and 2015 recovered a Roman coin, an unusual Early Saxon wrist clasp, a post-medieval button and an undated lead disc weight.	Centred TG 10 21 (264 m by 458 m)
55331	Medieval jetton	Findspot	Metal detecting in 1998 recovered a medieval jetton.	TG 20 04 (point)
55351	Site of Hethersett Old Foundry	Monument	Hethersett foundry, manufacturer of iron implements. Demolished in the 1970s for housing development.	Centred TG 1536 0534 (20 m by 20 m)
55402	Site of Harvey's Garage	Monument	Originally motor and agricultural engineers. Also fuel station. Now demolished and redeveloped.	Centred TG 1552 0472 (30 m by 25 m)
55449	A Roman pottery sherd	Findspot	A Roman pottery sherd was recovered as a stray find in 2011.	Centred TG 23 01 (64 m by 48 m)
55473	St Mary's churchyard, Swardeston	Findspot	Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the churchyard near the church porch in 1971. A post-medieval jetton was recovered as a stray find in 2010.	Centred TG 19 02 (68 m by 77 m)
55485	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead	Findspot	A barbed and tanged arrowhead was recovered as a surface find before March 2011.	TG 10 43 (point)
55487	Prehistoric and Early Neolithic worked flint and multi-period pottery	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 2010 recovered prehistoric and Early Neolithic worked flint, post-medieval clay pipe fragments and Romano-British, medieval, and post-medieval/late post-medieval pottery.	Centred TG 21 00 (385 m by 412 m)
55488	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 2009 and 2010 by Caistor Roman Project recovered prehistoric and Neolithic worked flint; Roman, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and post-medieval building material and clay tobacco pipe. Metal detecting in 2014 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment and post-medieval crotal bells and a clapper bell.	Centred TG 21 00 (622 m by 699 m)
55489	Prehistoric, Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 2009 recovered prehistoric worked flint and medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds, while metal detecting in 2015 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a medieval jetton; a post-medieval token and Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch; a medieval finger ring and strap loop; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel leg and hooked tag and a post-medieval buckle, hooked tag, scabbard chape and clapper bell.	Centred TG 20 00 (799 m by 514 m)
55490	Prehistoric worked flint, Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic artefacts	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 2009 recovered prehistoric worked flint, medieval brick, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery and post-medieval clay pipe fragments.	Centred TM 21 99 (575 m by 178 m)
55491	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 2010 by Caistor Roman Project recovered prehistoric worked flint; Roman and medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds; post-medieval clay tobacco pipe fragments and undated animal bone, burnt flint and ceramic building material. Late post-medieval and modern objects were also recovered.	Centred TG 21 00 (548 m by 617 m)
55513	Late prehistoric piercer, medieval and post-medieval pottery, post-medieval clay pipe	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 2010 recovered a late prehistoric piercer, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery, post-medieval clay pipe fragments.	Centred TG 20 00 (630 m by 306 m)
55514	Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 2010 recovered post-medieval pottery and clay pipe fragments.	Centred TG 20 00 (484 m by 475 m)
55560	The Old School House, Booton	Building	This former late Victorian school was built in 1896/7 as a mixed public elementary school for 88 children. The school closed in 1949/50.	Centred TG 1205 2245 (14 m by 13 m)
55566	Corpusty Primary School	Building	The school was built in 1880 with later modifications including enlargement in 1906, changes to the Boys schoolroom in 1898 and new doors to the playground in 1929. The associated teacher's house was also modified between 1933 and 1934.	Centred TG 1131 3017 (29 m by 27 m)
55618	Former Edgefield County Primary	Building	The school was built in 1897 with a separate teacher's house (NHER 55631) to the south. Since closure the school was converted into two dwellings.	Centred TG 1003 3382 (18 m by 17 m)
55627	Bernard Matthew's hatchery	Monument	Turkey hatchery of Great Witchingham estate.	Centred TG 1112 1861 (112 m by 101 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
55631	Former Teacher's House	Building	The Teacher's House associated with the Former Edgefield Primary School (NHER 55618) was built in 1897 and since the school was closed this has been converted into a private dwelling known as The School House.	Centred TG 1005 3380 (17 m by 11 m)
55659	Forge Cottage, Church Street	Building	This early 19th century cottage of knapped flint with brick dressings is marked on the Bawburgh Tithe Map of 1839.	TG 1553 0857 (point)
55701	Barn at River Farmhouse	Building	This 17th century barn is of red brick with a steeply pitched roof covered with corrugated iron.	TG 1075 1891 (point)
55751	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A fieldwalking survey undertaken in May 2009 recovered an Upper Palaeolithic flint blade; a range of Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints; medieval and post-medieval pottery and tiles and fragments of post-medieval clay pipes.	Centred TG 1717 0563 (245 m by 556 m)
55800	Early Neolithic denticulate	Findspot	An Early Neolithic denticulate, probably a knife or saw, was recovered as a stray find in 2011.	TG 12 18 (point)
55802	East Carleton Park	Monument	A post-medieval landscape park associated with the Manor House.	Centred TG 18731 02422 (888 m by 1020 m)
55995	Possible kiln site	Monument	A geophysical survey between May and June 2009 revealed two large magnetic anomalies, which could be due to incidents of burning and may indicate the remains of a highly magnetised feature such as a kiln.	Centred TG 1769 0617 (94 m by 96 m)
55997	The White House or Tas House	Building	Early 19th century Arts and Crafts style detached house.	Centred TG 23 04 (24 m by 10 m)
55999	Wood Grange	Building	The building is of mid-18th century date with the addition of two wings in 1947.	Centred TG 1160 2276 (16 m by 14 m)
56020	Hethersett Junior School former National School	Building	The school was built in 1860 and originally comprised two-rooms with attached school house. In 1939 additions were made of the rear of the building by Boardman.	Centred TG 1566 0493 (25 m by 16 m)
56090	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2011 and 2012 recovered a Late Prehistoric flint blade; medieval pottery sherds; a fragment of post-medieval window glass; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons; a medieval Boy Bishop token plus a post-medieval token and Late Iron Age to post-medieval and undatable metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Iron Age button-and-loop fastener; a Roman bracelet fragment and bead; a fragment of Early Saxon Cruciform brooch; medieval dress accessories, lead weights, a purse bar, thimble, harness mount, strap-plate and a lead papal bulla of Innocent III (1198-1216); a medieval/post-medieval 'paperclip' rivet, buckle, candlestick socket, lead weights, vessel fragments, fragments of sieve, skimmer or colander; post-medieval dress accessories, sword-belt fittings, book clasps, lead cloth seals, furniture fittings including keyhole escutcheons, a finger ring, trade weight, spoon, crotal, hooked tag and a toy and undatable lead and copper alloy casting waste and metalworking scrap.	Centred TG 10 43 (354 m by 360 m)
56161	World War Two Bomb Craters	Monument	Two bomb craters are visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. A further crater is visible to the north east (NHER 32247).	Centred TG 1112 2566 (99 m by 61 m)
56165	Undated but possibly medieval enclosures east of Salle Park	Monument	Aerial photographs show cropmarks of an irregular shaped enclosure and associated linears or external enclosures immediately north east of Salle Park. These possibly relate to a previous extent of the park or a pre-existing settlement removed by the park although this is uncertain.	Centred TG 1216 2525 (170 m by 104 m)
56166	Cropmarks of Two ring ditches north west of Salle Park	Monument	Aerial photographs show the cropmarks of two adjacent ring ditches located north west of Salle Park. These probably represent the ploughed remains of Bronze Age round barrows.	Centred TG 1128 2555 (85 m by 52 m)
56180	Middle to Late Saxon strap-end and Late Saxon Stirrup terminal.	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2011 recovered a Middle to Late Saxon strap-end and a Late Saxon stirrup terminal.	Centred TG 11 10 (502 m by 286 m)
56254	World War Two pillbox and spigot mortar base beside the River Bure near Corpusty Mill	Monument	A surviving World War Two pillbox and spigot mortar base.	TG 1147 3013 (point)
56258	Green Farm barns	Building	The L-shaped barn depicted on current mapping and on the eastern side of the complex and fronting onto Weston Green Road is shown on the Enclosure Map (1827) and Tithe Map (1841). These are therefore probably of 18th or early 19th century date.	TG 1128 1455 (point)
56287	The Old Rectory, Hall Road	Building	Victorian rectory house of brick and plain tile main block and pantile rear wing and extensions. There is a decorative portico with black and white upper gable projection above, decorative bargeboards and tall chimney stacks.	TG 1231 1880 (point)
56296	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2011 and 2015 recovered a Roman pottery sherd; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and medieval to post-medieval metal artefacts. The metal finds include a fragment of medieval composite tongue-shaped strap-end; a medieval/post-medieval lead weight and fragments of copper alloy cooking vessel and post-medieval harness mount.	Centred TG 11 22 (94 m by 77 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
56298	Roman, medieval and post-medieval metal objects	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2011 and 2013 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and several other metal objects, including a Roman brooch; a medieval casket key; a medieval/post-medieval weight and a post-medieval pocket sundial fragment.	Centred TG 21 03 (619 m by 692 m)
56302	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 4 miles and Watton 17 miles	Monument	One of 16 surviving milestones located along the former Norwich to Watton turnpike. The turnpike was created in 1770 and lasted for 100 years.	TG 1608 0775 (point)
56303	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 5 miles and Watton 16 miles	Monument	One of 16 surviving milestones located along the former Norwich to Watton turnpike. The turnpike was created in 1770 and lasted for 100 years.	TG 1449 0758 (point)
56324	Medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2011 and 2013 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins as well as medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a medieval copper alloy dog's head ewer spout, strap end and a seal matrix; part of a medieval/post-medieval copper-alloy leg of a cooking vessel and a post-medieval crotal bell, a buckle and a lead cloth seal.	Centred TG 10 23 (192 m by 209 m)
56330	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2011 and 2012 recovered late prehistoric worked flints including a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint scraper; medieval and post-medieval coins and Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman key; a Late Saxon/medieval strap-end and stirrup fragment; medieval and medieval/post-medieval weights and a post-medieval harness mount.	TG 10 24 (point)
56338	Medieval buckle and thimble	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2011 recovered a medieval buckle and thimble.	Centred TG 21 00 (45 m by 42 m)
56371	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 2 miles, New Buckenham 13 miles and London 107 miles	Monument	One of 14 surviving milestones along the Norwich to New Buckenham turnpike. This turnpike was established in 1772 and was returned to its former status in 1870.	TG 2195 0498 (point)
56372	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 3 miles, New Buckenham 12 miles and London 106 miles	Monument	One of 14 surviving milestones along the Norwich to New Buckenham turnpike. This turnpike was established in 1772 and was returned to its former status in 1870.	TG 2102 0383 (point)
56373	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 5 miles, New Buckenham 10 miles and London 104 miles	Monument	One of 14 surviving milestones along the Norwich to New Buckenham turnpike. This turnpike was established in 1772 and was returned to its former status in 1870.	TG 1931 0127 (point)
56390	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 6 miles and Dereham 10 miles	Monument	One of 22 surviving milestones located along the former Norwich, Swaffham and Mattishall turnpike. The turnpike was created in 1770 and was returned to its former status in 1872.	TG 1300 1093 (point)
56413	19th Century milestone marking Fakenham 16 miles and Norwich 8 miles	Monument	One of 12 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to Fakenham turnpike. The turnpike was created in 1823 and was returned to its former status in 1880.	TG 1256 1691 (point)
56414	Former site of 19th century milestone marking Fakenham 15 miles and Norwich 9 miles	Monument	Former site of one of 12 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to Fakenham turnpike. The turnpike was created in 1823 and was returned to its former status in 1880. The stone was recorded as lost in the 1990s.	TG 1128 1785 (point)
56456	Early 19th Century milestone marking Norwich 15 miles and Holt 6 miles	Monument	One of 14 surviving milestones along the Norwich to Holt road, which, apart from the first few miles of the road being part of the Norwich to Cromer turnpike, was not incorporated into a turnpike trust, although it was well travelled.	TG 1139 3020 (point)
56467	Former Hethersett British School	Building	An unusual example of a British School built in 1854 and later renamed The Caroline Lindley School in 1907. The school was amalgamated with Hethersett National School (NHER 56020) in 1951. The school closed in 1956 and is now used as the Church Hall.	Centred TG 1530 0524 (30 m by 20 m)
56481	The Old School	Building	The school was built in 1864 by Sir E.R. Jodrell. The school closed in 1956/7 and has since been converted into a private dwelling.	Centred TG 1098 2483 (12 m by 13 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
56506	Former site of 19th century milestone marking Holt 3 miles and Cromer 6 miles	Monument	Former site of one of 4 milestones along the Cromer to Holt road. The stone was noted as lost in the 1990s.	TG 1323 4040 (point)
56544	Former site of 18th century milestone marking Norwich 4 miles and Ipswich 39 miles	Monument	Former site of One of 14 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to Scole Turnpike. This turnpike was created in 1768-1769 and was returned to its former status in 1874. The stone was recorded as lost around 1998.	TG 2228 0258 (point)
56545	18th Century milestone marking Norwich 5 miles and Ipswich 38 miles	Monument	One of 14 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to Scole Turnpike. This turnpike was created in 1768-1769 and was returned to its former status in 1874.	TG 2216 0092 (point)
56586	Undatable prehistoric and Mesolithic worked flints	Findspot	Two undatable prehistoric flint flakes and a retouched Mesolithic flint blade were found here in 2011.	Centred TG 1560 0877 (12 m by 51 m)
56587	Worked flint	Findspot	One piercer and two flint flakes of unknown date found sometime prior to August 2011.	Centred TG 15 08 (234 m by 186 m)
56588	Incomplete Neolithic Axehead and other worked flint	Findspot	One incomplete Neolithic axehead, one axe roughout, and a possible flint flake recovered sometime before August 2011.	TG 14 07 (point)
56684	Former Bodham School	Building	A typical two-roomed Board school with attached school house and later County Council extensions. Closed 1986. Now a private home with workshop.	TG 1242 4007 (point)
57043	Site of East Carleton School	Monument	This is the site of East Carleton School. The school was built in 1886 and scheduled for closure in 1950/1.	TG 1767 0189 (point)
57044	The Old School	Building	The school was built in 1857 on land given by R. Fellowes. The school was scheduled for closure in 1953/4 and has since been converted into a private dwelling.	Centred TG 1353 1083 (11 m by 13 m)
57116	An 18th century milestone with no legible inscription	Monument	An 18th century milestone positioned along the Horsford to Reepham road.	TG 1140 2431 (point)
57233	Site of World War Two road blocks	Monument	During World War Two there was a road block at this location.	TG 1104 1529 (point)
57234	World War Two brick-lined slit trench.	Monument	Hidden in woodland beside the road and near to the site of a road block, a World War Two underground structure of uncertain function. Possibly a brick-lined slit trench for airfield defence.	TG 1102 1530 (point)
57235	Possible site of World War Two rubbish dump	Monument	Possible site of World War Two rubbish dump. It is said that in this area during World War Two there was a huge rubbish dump for the nearby USAAF Attlebridge airfield (NHER 3063).	TG 1174 1363 (point)
57243	The Old School House, Marlingford	Building	A two roomed national school build by the Greene family in 1871. The school is now a much altered private residence with modern extensions.	Centred TG 1295 0889 (20 m by 17 m)
57313	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2012 and 2014 recovered Roman and medieval coins as well as Roman, Late Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman harness mount, a Late Saxon stirrup terminal of Ringerike-style animal head form, a medieval buckle, a medieval/post-medieval coin weight and post-medieval buckles.	Centred TG 13 17 (185 m by 296 m)
57314	Medieval and medieval/post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2012 by Elden Tours recovered a medieval gilt copper alloy buckle and a medieval/post-medieval hooked tag and purse frame central suspension loop.	Centred TG 13 17 (328 m by 378 m)
57860	Site with no archaeological finds or features	Negative evidence	Monitoring of groundworks at 6 Church Close, Swainsthorpe, 50 m east of the parish Church of St Peter, revealed no evidence for past activity on the site. It would appear that the dispersed settlement pattern depicted on the tithe Map of c 1840 is a true reflection of the medieval and later Saxon period settlement pattern in the parish of Swainsthorpe.	Centred TG 2193 0093 (20 m by 14 m)
57922	Roman pits and possible field system south of Mangreen Farm, Swardeston	Monument	Archaeological evaluation in 2011 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd revealed field systems and probable settlement activity from the Late Bronze Age to the post-medieval period, some of the features consistent with finds made on the site previously (NHER 37649-51). However, the majority of features revealed during the evaluation have been dated to the Roman period, and comprise linear features and pits which contained pottery suggesting a 3rd-4th century focus for the site.	Centred TG 2124 0197 (784 m by 656 m)
57928	Medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2011 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins as well as medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a medieval/post-medieval lead weight and a post-medieval circular mount.	Centred TG 20 03 (465 m by 646 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
57968	The Old School, Swainsthorpe	Building	A small two room school built in 1874 and closed in 1977. Now converted into a house.	TG 2218 0090 (point)
58008	Roman furniture fitting	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2014 recovered a Roman furniture fitting in the form of a large elaborate stud resembling a chess pawn.	Centred TG 13 13 (740 m by 1097 m)
58072	Corpusty Primitive Methodist Chapel	Building	Primitive Methodist Chapel dated 1859. The original chapel was extended in 1911.	TG 1140 3004 (point)
58179	Mulbarton Primitive Methodist Chapel	Building	Primitive Methodist Chapel dated 1900, this chapel had a large inscription panel above the porch.	TG 1930 0127 (point)
58219	Ringland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	Building	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel dated 1832.	TG 1335 1420 (point)
58296	Former Independent Chapel	Building	Former Independent Chapel dated 1821, later used by the Wesleyan Reform congregation. In 1954 the chapel was sold and became a store. The building was reported to have been converted into a house in 1990.	TG 0975 2880 (point)
58307	Ringland Former Baptist Chapel	Monument	Former Baptist Chapel dated 1889, this was a simple red brick building which had a wide porch, this chapel has now been demolished.	TG 1382 1395 (point)
58348	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking by Caistor Roman Project in 2011 recovered late prehistoric flint flakes; medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; undatable and late post-medieval to modern ceramic building material; modern glass sherds and undated animal bone fragments, burnt flint and iron slag or clinker.	Centred TG 228 013 (172 m by 240 m)
58349	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking by Caistor Roman Project in 2011 recovered late prehistoric flint flakes; Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds; post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; undatable and medieval to modern ceramic building material; modern glass sherds and undated animal bone fragments, burnt flint and iron slag.	Centred TG 227 011 (387 m by 580 m)
58350	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking by Caistor Roman Project in 2011 recovered late prehistoric flint flakes; Roman and medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds; post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; undatable and post-medieval to modern ceramic building material; modern glass sherds and undated animal bone fragments and burnt flint.	Centred TG 223 011 (265 m by 517 m)
58351	Late prehistoric and medieval to modern finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking by Caistor Roman Project in 2011 recovered late prehistoric flint flakes; medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds; post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; undatable and late post-medieval to modern ceramic building material; modern glass sherds and undated animal bone fragments and burnt flint.	Centred TG 226 008 (344 m by 209 m)
58352	Late prehistoric and medieval to modern finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking by Caistor Roman Project in 2011 recovered late prehistoric flint flakes and a notched piece; medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds; post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; undatable and late post-medieval to modern ceramic building material; modern glass sherds and undated animal bone fragments and burnt flint.	Centred TG 225 011 (238 m by 560 m)
58353	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking by Caistor Roman Project in 2011 recovered late prehistoric and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint flakes; Roman and medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds; post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; undatable and late post-medieval to modern ceramic building material; modern glass sherds and undated animal bone fragments and burnt flint.	Centred TG 230 011 (189 m by 664 m)
58354	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Fieldwalking by Caistor Roman Project in 2011 recovered late prehistoric flint flakes and a retouched flake; Roman and medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds; post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; undatable and late post-medieval to modern ceramic building material; modern glass sherds and undated animal bone fragments, slag and burnt flint.	Centred TG 225 008 (431 m by 239 m)
58387	Late prehistoric worked flint and Iron Age pottery	Findspot	Fieldwalking in 2012 recovered Iron Age pottery sherds as well as late prehistoric worked flints, including an Early Neolithic scraper and an Early Neolithic/Late Bronze Age blade.	TG 20 04 (point)
58510	Medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting revealed a single medieval coin.	TG 11 29 (point)
58651	Post-medieval pottery sherd	Findspot	A sherd of post-medieval pottery was discovered on Weybourne beach.	TG 1017 4386 (point)
58707	Medieval cup weight	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2009 revealed a medieval cup-weight.	TG 11 42 (point)
58715	Post-medieval stud	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2012 recovered a post-medieval copper alloy stud.	TG 23 04 (point)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
58828	Upper Palaeolithic and Early Neolithic flint and post-medieval boundary ditches	Monument	Three ditches and several unstratified Prehistoric flint finds were recorded during excavation of several trial trenches. Two of the ditches correspond to field boundaries depicted on 19th century maps, and one of these may represent the northern boundary of Little Melton Common as depicted on an 18th century map, indicating possible 18th and/or 19th century dates. The lack of finds indicates that this area was not ploughed or manured in the historic period, and there is no evidence of common edge settlement here. However, finds of flint blades and flakes indicate nearby activity in the Final Upper Palaeolithic and Early Neolithic periods.	Centred TG 1565 0671 (112 m by 200 m)
58835	Site with no archaeological finds or features	Negative evidence	A geophysical survey was carried out in this area in 2011, but no archaeological finds or features were identified.	Centred TG 1492 0564 (235 m by 250 m)
58836	Post-medieval field boundary, post-medieval pond, and multi-period finds	Monument	Fieldwalking and geophysical survey have identified evidence of human activity in this area from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period. A large assemblage of worked flint including scrapers, blades, flakes, and a core has been identified as broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, and this activity has been seen to extend beyond this area to the south-east (NHER 58837). Several sherds of Late Prehistoric pottery and one fragment of Roman pottery were also recovered. Medieval and post-medieval activity is represented by small to moderate quantities of pottery, roof tile, brick, pantile, and clay pipe fragments recovered during fieldwalking. This material was likely deposited by night soiling, and an unusually high proportion of 17th to early 19th century high status wares within the post-medieval assemblage indicates that the night soil from this period may have originated from Norwich or possibly from a nearby inn. Geophysical survey did not record any anomalies likely associated with Prehistoric settlement, but did identify post-medieval features including a field boundary, a field drain, and a former pond.	Centred TG 1517 0587 (277 m by 437 m)
58837	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A fieldwalking survey in 2011 identified evidence of human activity in this area from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period. Worked flint recovered from this area includes cores, blades, and scrapers, and the assemblage has been identified as broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. The flint finds were primarily concentrated along the northern and western edges of this field and represent the outer limits of a wider concentration noted in the field to the north-west (NHER 58836). Only five sherds of Roman pottery were recovered and no Saxon objects were identified, but medieval and post-medieval activity is represented by small to moderate quantities of pottery, roof tile, brick, pantile, and clay pipe fragments. This material was likely deposited by night soiling, and an unusually high proportion of 17th to early 19th century high status wares within the post-medieval assemblage indicates that the night soil from this period may have originated from Norwich or possibly from a nearby inn. A high concentration of 19th century pottery was recovered from the south-west corner of this field, and only 19th century clay pipe fragments were recovered.	Centred TG 1527 0571 (220 m by 321 m)
58838	Post-medieval field drain or ditch and Bronze Age or later Prehistoric flint flake	Monument	Geophysical survey in 2011 recorded a possible east-west ditch in the north-western corner of the field which has been interpreted as a post-medieval to modern field drain. Excavation of nine trial trenches in 2012 recorded only a single ditch containing a modern field drain in the east of the field and a single Bronze Age or later Prehistoric flint flake.	Centred TG 1543 0575 (228 m by 294 m)
58839	Site with no archaeological finds or features	Negative evidence	A geophysical survey was undertaken here in advance of development, but no magnetic anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified.	Centred TG 1561 0552 (152 m by 243 m)
58840	Post-medieval and undated ditches and multi-period finds	Monument	This area has been subject to extensive investigation between 2011 and 2012, including geophysical survey, fieldwalking, and trial trenching. Initial geophysical survey in the southern portion of the field identified a possible ring ditch and enclosure of Prehistoric or Roman date. However, subsequent excavation of 27 trial trenches recorded only one undated ditch in this southern area and additional undated and post-medieval ditches in the northern and eastern portion of the investigated area. Finds recovered during fieldwalking include Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint flakes, blades, and scrapers, a sherd of Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery, two sherds of Roman pottery, a fragment of Early or Middle Saxon pottery and two sherds of Late Saxon pottery as well as medieval and post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material. The medieval and post-medieval finds were likely deposited during arable farming, and the presence of an unusually high proportion of 17th to early 19th century high-status wares indicates night-soiling from Norwich or a nearby inn.	Centred TG 1575 0566 (200 m by 476 m)
58841	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A fieldwalking survey in 2011 identified evidence of low levels of human activity in this area from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period. Worked flint recovered from this area includes a core, blades, and flakes, and the assemblage has been identified as broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. Activity during the Roman and Late Saxon periods is represented by only a single fragment of pottery of each date. A small quantity of medieval pottery and ceramic building material and a moderate quantity of post-medieval pottery, clay pipe stems, and pantile was also recovered. This material was likely re-deposited during arable farming activities. An unusually high proportion of 17th to early 19th century high-status wares within the assemblage likely indicates night-soiling from Norwich or a nearby inn.	Centred TG 1590 0572 (163 m by 422 m)
58842	Post-medieval field boundaries, post-medieval pond, and multi-period finds	Monument	A systematic fieldwalking survey of this area has identified a wide range of finds dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period. The worked flint assemblage has been broadly dated to the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age and includes flakes, blades, scrapers, and a core. Survey in the surrounding area has confirmed that activity during this period was centred to the south-east (NHER 58844) and continued into this field. Activity during the Roman and Late Saxon periods is represented by only a few fragments of pottery of each date. A moderate quantity of medieval and post-medieval finds including pottery, tile, brick, and clay pipe fragments was recovered. These objects were likely re-deposited during arable farming activities. An unusually high proportion of 17th to early 19th century high-status wares within the assemblage likely indicates night-soiling from Norwich or a nearby inn. Geophysical survey recorded two linear anomalies corresponding to field boundaries depicted on 19th century maps and a possible former pond.	Centred TG 1610 0579 (333 m by 332 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
58843	Multi-period finds	Findspot	A fieldwalking survey in 2011 identified evidence of human activity in this area from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period. Worked flint recovered from this area includes cores, blades, and scrapers. The assemblage has been identified as broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date but also includes one Mesolithic distal blade. Survey in the surrounding area has confirmed that activity during these periods was centred to the east (NHER 58844) and continued into this field and the field to the north (NHER 58842). Prehistoric pottery finds were limited to two sherds of Bronze Age or Iron Age date, and activity during the Roman and Early to Middle Saxon periods was represented by only a single fragment of pottery of each date. A small quantity of medieval pottery and ceramic building material and a moderate quantity of post-medieval pottery, clay pipe stems, and pantile was also recovered. This material was likely re-deposited during arable farming activities. An unusually high proportion of 17th to early 19th century high-status wares within the assemblage likely indicates night-soiling from Norwich or a nearby inn.	Centred TG 1611 0563 (297 m by 225 m)
58844	Iron Age pit, Roman ditch, undated cremation, post-medieval ditches, and multi-period finds	Monument	A program of systematic fieldwalking and trial trenching in 2011 and 2012 has recorded features and finds dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period. A dense concentration of worked flint objects broadly dated to the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age was recorded during fieldwalking, but no features of this date were identified during excavation. The earliest excavated feature is a pit containing sixty sherds of Iron Age pottery. Roman activity was identified in the south-western corner of the investigated area, where a pottery scatter was noted on the surface and a ditch containing additional pottery and animal bone was recorded during excavation. An excavation of a cremation without urns at the eastern edge of the study area could not be dated, but may be related to other Prehistoric or Roman activity. Very little evidence of Late Saxon activity was recorded, and medieval pottery and ceramic building material recovered during fieldwalking was typical of objects commonly re-deposited during agricultural activities. Several post-medieval ditches were excavated, and the finds assemblage from this period is also typical of objects re-deposited during agricultural activities, but an unusually high proportion of 17th to early 19th century high-status wares could indicate night-soiling from Norwich or possibly from a nearby inn.	Centred TG 1648 0566 (424 m by 336 m)
58845	Possible ditches and pits and Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval finds	Monument	A systematic fieldwalking survey of this area has identified a wide range of finds dating to the Prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval periods. The worked flint assemblage has been broadly dated to the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age and includes flakes, blades, and cores. A small quantity of medieval pottery and ceramic building material was recovered from the northern portion of the field, and a moderate quantity post-medieval finds including pottery, pantile, brick, and clay pipe fragments was recovered throughout. The medieval and post-medieval objects were likely re-deposited during arable farming activities, and an unusually high proportion of 17th to early 19th century high-status wares within the assemblage likely indicates night-soiling from Norwich or a nearby inn. Geophysical survey in the northern portion of this area identified several possible ditches and pits of unknown date.	Centred TG 1793 0533 (380 m by 436 m)
58846	Post-medieval field boundary and possible pit	Monument	Geophysical survey in this area has recorded two possible archaeological features. A strong positive anomaly in the north-west of the survey area has been interpreted as a possible pit containing highly magnetised material such as ceramics or other fired objects. A linear anomaly in the north of the survey area corresponds to a former field boundary depicted on the Hethersett tithe map and is likely a post-medieval field boundary.	Centred TG 1498 0583 (213 m by 247 m)
58847	Site with no archaeological finds or features	Negative evidence	A geophysical survey was carried out in this area in 2011, but no archaeological finds or features were identified.	Centred TG 1480 0578 (239 m by 325 m)
58860	Heydon Parish Room or Village Hall	Building	Hut dating from World War One, now in use as village hall.	Centred TG 1127 2723 (27 m by 14 m)
58879	Middle/Late Saxon pin	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2013 recovered a Middle/Late Saxon pin.	TG 21 00 (point)
58918	Medieval and post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting between 2013 and 2015 recovered medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds as well as post-medieval crotal bells and a book clasp.	Centred TG 23 01 (67 m by 40 m)
58937	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2013 and 2015 recovered a Roman coin; post-medieval jetton and token and Late Iron Age/Roman, Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Iron Age/Roman toggle; a Late Saxon/post-medieval spindle whorl; a medieval lead pot mend; medieval/post-medieval lead weights, a book clasp and copper alloy vessel fragments and post-medieval cloth seals, an apothecary weight, hooked tag and a book clasp.	Centred TG 19 02 (508 m by 552 m)
59667	Selbrigg Pond	Monument	Selbrigg Pond was created around 1810 as a header reserve for Hempstead Mill (NHER 11904). Elements of a duck decoy were added later.	Centred TG 1087 3905 (379 m by 285 m)
59746	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2014 recovered late prehistoric worked flint, including Neolithic/Bronze Age flakes and a scraper; medieval pottery sherds; Roman and medieval coins; a Late Bronze Age socketed hammer and a post-medieval crotal bell.	Centred TG 09 26 (428 m by 454 m)
59765	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2014 recovered a Roman and medieval coin; a post-medieval jetton and token and Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch and medieval/post-medieval weight.	Centred TG 13 20 (432 m by 383 m)
59780	Roman to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2014 recovered Roman and medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton and Roman and Middle Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch; a Middle/Late Saxon hooked tag; a Late Saxon to post-medieval spindle whorl; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval thimbles and a post-medieval harness mount.	Centred TG 15 08 (173 m by 207 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
60003	Neolithic, Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Some time prior to October 2012 a Neolithic flaked flint axehead was found at this location. Metal detecting in 2015/2016 recovered Roman and medieval coins as well as a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment and post-medieval buckles, a crotal bell and fragment from a pair of dividers.	Centred TG 15 05 (30 m by 81 m)
60029	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2011 and 2015 recovered a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade-like flake; Roman coins and Early Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an Early Saxon buckle and brooch fragment; a medieval purse bar fragment; a medieval/post-medieval buckle and thimble and post-medieval harness mounts and a toy cannon.	Centred TG 22 03 (36 m by 30 m)
60116	Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic flint blade, Weybourne Heath	Findspot	At some time prior to 1978 a flint blade of probably Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date was found at or near this location. This discovery was made when this area was part of Weybourne Heath, which also covered virtually all of land now occupied by Weybourne Wood to the east.	Centred TG 1204 4155 (107 m by 96 m)
60117	Mesolithic flint blades, Kelling Heath Holiday Park	Findspot	In 1986 a number of Mesolithic flint blades were recovered on the edge of the Kelling Heath Holiday Park (within Weybourne parish). These flints were previously recorded under NHER 6280.	Centred TG 1161 4163 (85 m by 77 m)
60118	Potentially Mesolithic flint core	Findspot	A prehistory flint core of potentially Mesolithic date was recovered in this area, most likely during the early 20th century.	Centred TG 112 417 (96 m by 86 m)
60171	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2014 recovered Roman pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a medieval pot mend; medieval/post-medieval lead weights and a cloth seal and a post-medieval crotal bell.	Centred TG 15 07 (242 m by 779 m)
60174	Neolithic/Bronze Age borer	Findspot	A Neolithic/Bronze Age flint borer was recovered during gardening in 2014.	Centred TG 10 24 (193 m by 133 m)
60308	Post-medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2014/2015 recovered a post-medieval coin.	Centred TG 12 39 (448 m by 499 m)
60330	Middle Iron Age and medieval to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2014 and 2015 recovered medieval and post-medieval coins and jettons; a post-medieval token and Middle Iron Age and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Middle Iron Age brooch; Late Saxon stirrup terminal mount; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval coin weight and armorial mount; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy rings, a staple, "paper-clip" rivet and copper alloy vessel fragments, including vessel repairs and post-medieval crotal bells, a lead weight, furniture escutcheon-plate and the eye plate from a book clasp.	Centred TG 10 42 (299 m by 686 m)
60345	Medieval buckle	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2015 recovered a medieval buckle.	TG 22 01 (point)
60388	Roman and medieval/post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2015 and 2016 recovered a Roman coin, a medieval strap-end and a medieval/post-medieval buckle and lead weights.	TG 23 04 (point)
60438	Medieval coin	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2015 recovered a medieval coin.	TG 22 00 (point)
60553	Mesolithic bladelet core	Findspot	A Mesolithic bladelet core was recovered at this location some time prior to June 2014.	TG 15 04 (point)
60622	The Barn, The Street, Saxthorpe	Building	18th century red brick former threshing barn with pantile roof. A brief survey was conducted in 2008 when there was a proposal to convert the barn to residential use.	Centred TG 1148 3035 (23 m by 24 m)
60671	Post-medieval ditches	Monument	A trial trench excavated here in 1996 revealed several parallel ditches. Although these features produced only limited dating evidence it is likely that they were post-medieval. Cartographic sources suggest that they may have been associated with 17th century landuse.	Centred TG 1925 0420 (98 m by 47 m)
60710	Undated pit, hollow, or pond	Monument	A geophysical survey was carried out in this field in 2013. A former pit, hollow, or pond was located in the northeast corner of the site, close to a small existing pond or watering hole. A large ferrous signal in the southeast corner of the survey area also appears to be associated with a former pond. Neither of these features appear on historic mapping and therefore may be quite recent in date.	Centred TG 1582 0676 (47 m by 62 m)
60711	Site with no archaeological finds or features	Negative evidence	Several trial trenches excavated on the route of the B1149 Corpusty/Saxthorpe Link Road revealed no archaeologically significant features or deposit. A subsequent Watching Brief during the construction of the road also failed to identify any archaeological remains.	Centred TG 1178 3022 (147 m by 383 m)
60712	Undated features	Monument	Several trial trenches excavated on the route of the B1149 Corpusty/Saxthorpe Link Road revealed no archaeologically significant features or deposit. Subsequent topsoil stripping exposed a possible pit or gully and a possible post-hole, although excavation of these features failed to recover any dating evidence.	Centred TG 1155 2990 (66 m by 77 m)
60738	Undated holloway or boundary ditch	Monument	A magnetometry survey in 2010 recorded a single east-west trackway or ditch extending across both fields. This feature corresponds with a linear depression or hollowway visible on the surface of the western field. An area of possible dumping of thermoremanant material such as brick, tile, burnt material, or ferrous fragments were detected immediately south of the hollowway.	Centred TG 2349 0241 (132 m by 198 m)
60854	Roman finger ring	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2015 recovered a Roman finger ring.	Centred TG 23 04 (127 m by 59 m)

HER	Name	Record Type	Summary	NGR
60880	Multi-period finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2015 and 2016 recovered Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes; medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a medieval buckle plate or strap-end; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments, lead weights, a thimble and a scale tang knife end-cap and post-medieval buckles, a pipe tamper, spoon bowl, furniture fitting and 'Vernon' medallion, celebrating the capture of Portobello on the Spanish Main by Admiral Vernon on November 22nd 1739.	Centred TG 10 36 (317 m by 185 m)
60911	Roman brooch	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2015 recovered a Roman brooch.	TG 11 40 (point)
60941	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flint	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2015 recovered a Neolithic scraper, Neolithic/Bronze Age retouched flakes and a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age scraper.	Centred TG 10 36 (50 m by 32 m)
61052	Site of The Rookery	Monument	Site of The Rookery, formerly a pair of red brick 19th century cottages that had been converted into a single dwelling. The last occupant for many years lived a self-sufficient 'off-grid' existence on the site, reflected in a number of unusual modifications to the property.	Centred TG 1503 0763 (14 m by 8 m)
61134	Church Farm Barn	Building	Early 18th-century timber-framed barn. Now converted to a residential dwelling.	
61150	Post-medieval or modern ditch	Monument	A watching brief undertaken during the installation of a new pipeline in 2007 identified a substantial ditch at this location. This ditch produced an aluminium fitting and was probably a fairly recently infilled field boundary.	Centred TG 1375 0750 (82 m by 88 m)
61208	Roman pottery sherds and tile	Findspot	A trial trench excavated at this site in 1994 exposed no archaeologically significant features. A small number of unstratified finds were recovered during the monitoring of subsequent groundworks, including Roman pottery sherds and a tegula fragment.	Centred TG 2319 0378 (17 m by 19 m)
61224	Neolithic flint flakes	Findspot	A number of Neolithic flint flakes were recovered at this site in 1972. At this time it was an active quarry.	Centred TG 2122 0489 (190 m by 213 m)
61242	Roman and medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting at this site in 2000-2001 and 2006 recovered Roman and medieval coins and one arm from a pair of Roman tweezers.	Centred TG 23 04 (288 m by 727 m)
61471	Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval finds	Findspot	Metal detecting in 2015/2016 recovered Roman and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval token and Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman copper alloy stud; a Late Saxon to post-medieval spindle whorl; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment and a post-medieval coin weight, buckle and furniture escutcheon plate.	Centred TG 15 06 (273 m by 431 m)