

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 1045

Norfolk Rapid Coastal Zone Archaeological Survey

Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

Part One: Assessment Report

NHER 40310 and NHER 41012 to NHER 41020

Prepared for

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The English inter-tidal and coastal zones contain a wide variety of archaeological and historical assets. They are extremely vulnerable to damage and loss caused by erosion, managed coastal retreat, the improvement of sea defences and development proposals (Brown *et al.* 2000; Fulford *et al.* 1997).

Since the late 1990s English Heritage has commissioned a series of Rapid Coastal Zone Archaeological Surveys (RCZASs). These include surveys in Essex, Kent and Dorset. A survey of the archaeological potential of the Norfolk and Suffolk coast, inter-tidal zone and estuaries commenced in 1999. The Suffolk RCZAS fieldwork took place between May 2002 and March 2003.

The project design for the Norfolk RCZAS was completed in early 2004. An inter-tidal survey was carried out between May and November 2004 and a survey of nine land-based areas took place in December 2004.

The principal aims of the Norfolk RCZAS were:

- To provide an overview of coastal changes from the Late Upper Palaeolithic onwards.
- To provide an assessment of the degree and nature of threat to the coastal historic assets which has regard to the forecasts of coastal change provided by relevant Shoreline Management Plans and Estuarine Strategies.
- To provide a broad assessment of the likely archaeological potential and vulnerability of all stretches of coast.
- To provide enhanced NHER records for Norfolk and the NMR in order to provide an improved curatorial response to strategic coastal planning or management initiatives at a national and regional level, or to individual development works or proposals at a local level.
- To enhance public understanding and enjoyment of coastal heritage.

The RCZAS has established the presence of archaeological remains in all stretches of the Norfolk Coast, as well as defining the quantity, condition and vulnerability of individual sites. In total 1112 contexts were issued during the inter-tidal survey. Of these, 254 (23%) were allocated new NHER numbers. One-hundred and seventy-five of the contexts (16%) had been previously recorded on the NHER.

The data collected includes:

- Two possible timber platforms.
- A timber trackway.
- Drove ways made from timbers and building rubble.
- Timber bridges and causeways.
- A brick harbour wall.
- A flint wall which may have been part of a quay.
- A flint and brick storehouse.
- Numerous timber revetments, jetties and quays.
- Lined shellfish pits.
- Two timber alignments, possibly associated with shellfish farming or fish-traps.
- Mounds, hollows and pits that could have been related to salt-working.
- Possible sand and gravel quarries, or areas used during boat building.
- Timber-hulled wrecks and hulks.
- Wrecks and hulks with metal or part metal hulls.
- Post-medieval and 20th-century sea defence banks.
- Timber structures that were probably the internal revetting of sea defence banks.
- Ridge and furrow-type features, which may have been associated with post-medieval and modern land reclamation and/or drainage.
- A revetment used to direct and alter the course of channels.
- An early post-medieval flood alleviation channel.
- Two windmill mounds.
- A raised area surrounded by a ditch and bank, possibly 'Black Joy forte'.

- Second World War military structures – including coastal batteries, pillboxes, spigot mortar emplacements, beach scaffolding, barbed wire and collections of anti-tank blocks.
- A post-war bomb disposal site.
- The remains of an aircraft (a Blenheim bomber?).
- Exposures of intercalated peat and associated exposures of silty clays.
- Ditches recorded in cliff faces.
- Field boundary banks in cliff faces.
- A deposit containing oyster shells.
- A partly filled anti-tank ditch.
- Deposits and a ditch associated with a Second World War military camp.
- Scatters of bricks, concrete and other building materials.
- Scatters of flint artefacts.
- Concentrations of burnt flint.
- A concentration of post-medieval pottery.
- Flint artefacts.
- Pottery sherds.
- Ceramic building material.
- Metal objects.
- Metalworking debris.
- Clay tobacco pipe stems.
- Pieces of stone.
- Faunal remains.
- Wood.
- Norfolk NHER and Norfolk NMP data.
- Norfolk and Suffolk Coastal Survey documentary research.
- Anecdotal and oral history.
-

This report comprises an assessment of the results of the Norfolk RCZAS. The potential for analysis of the collected data is addressed in relation to the original Project Design aims. A proposal for analysis, fieldwork, research and publication is presented. This is related to a series of project aims and objectives that address current archaeological research themes and management priorities. The revised project objectives are:

- To determine the position and significance of the stratigraphic, structural, spatial and artefactual data-sets within local, regional and national contexts.
- To define how buildings, structures and fragments of building material have been damaged and dispersed by coastal erosion processes (with specific focus on Second World War anti-invasion defence structures).
- To define the sources of brick used to construct Second World War anti-invasion defences around the Norfolk Coast.
- To involve local people in the recording of historical information, oral history and archaeological evidence.
- To fully record and date the two possible timber platforms on Titchwell beach and discover whether or not any more exist.
- To record the intercalated peat and silt deposits at Heacham and determine whether or not they are the same as those Holme-next-the-Sea and Titchwell.
- To fully record and date the timber trackway at Breydon Water.
- To fully record and date the two post-rows (?fishtraps) at Brancaster.
- To fully record and date five of the timber quays/jetties in the harbour and saltmarshes at Wells-next-the-Sea and one at Clenchwarton.
- To fully record one of the clusters of shellfish pits at Brancaster Staithe.
- To establish whether or not there was Romano-British occupation close to the findspot of the Romano-British bracelet or whether it was accidentally lost.
- To determine whether or not the earthworks at Cley-next-the-Sea are Black Joy forte, an Elizabethan fort.
- To carry out systematic fieldwalking in the locations flint scatters were identified during the land-based survey and at Hopton, close to the findspot of the axe.

- To monitor coastal erosion at the three locations on the Norfolk Coast with the greatest archaeological potential.
- To find parallels for the Romano-British bracelet found at Weybourne.

The Updated Project Design includes proposals to:

- Assess the extent and potential of coastal archaeology in Norfolk.
- Assess the effect of coastal erosion on archaeological sites.
- Analyse a selection of the collected artefacts.
- Undertake historical research.
- Produce an NAU Report on the analysis of existing data.
- Produce a report for NAU and English Heritage websites.
- Produce an update report for *Norfolk Archaeology*.
- Survey the Titchwell peat and silt exposures.
- Conduct survey work at Heacham.
- To plan and sample timber monuments (samples for radiocarbon dating and palaeoenvironmental data).
- Record shellfish pits.
- Carry out test-pitting at Weybourne.
- Evaluate ?Black Joy forte.
- Monitor the impact of coastal erosion on archaeological sites.
- Carry out research and synthesis.
- Produce an NAU report on fieldwork, programme of dating, environmental sampling and research.
- Hold a number of outreach events.
- To produce a final report (an East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper).
- To produce a publication for a general audience.
- To produce a fully integrated and indexed research archive.

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Campkins, Cambridge.

CPW, Norwich.

Hertz Car Rental, Norwich.

Link Radio, Norwich.

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SECTION A: ASSESSMENT REPORT

A.1 Introduction

This section sets out the circumstances and nature of the Norfolk Rapid Coastal Archaeological Survey conducted between May and December 2004. The data collected is discussed and assessments of the artefactual material recovered are presented by material type.

A.2 Project Background

The English inter-tidal and coastal zones contain a wide variety of archaeological and historical assets. They are extremely vulnerable to damage and loss caused by erosion, managed coastal retreat, the improvement of sea defences and development proposals (Brown *et al.* 2000; Fulford *et al.* 1999).

Since the late 1990s English Heritage has commissioned a series of Rapid Coastal Zone Archaeological Surveys (RCZASs). These include surveys in Essex, Kent and Dorset. The aims of all the projects have included collecting baseline data for specific parts of the English coast and monitoring the impact of coastal erosion on maritime archaeological sites (Trow 1999).

A survey of the archaeological potential of the Norfolk and Suffolk coast, inter-tidal zone and estuaries commenced in 1999. The initial stage of work was a desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of four pilot areas, two in Norfolk and two in Suffolk. It included examination of aerial photographs and the study of historic maps (Loader and Murphy 1999). This was followed by full documentary research by Ivan Ringwood. A comprehensive account of this was presented in a report in 2003 (Ringwood 2003).

At the same time as this desk-based work was being carried out, a systematic examination of aerial photographs was underway. Since 2001 the Norfolk and Suffolk National Mapping Programme teams have been recording archaeological sites visible on aerial photographs. They have prioritised the coastal and estuarine zones to ensure the field survey teams had as much information as possible. The study of photographs of the Suffolk coast was completed in 2004. The Norfolk project is on-going.

A project design for inter-tidal fieldwork in Suffolk was completed in February 2002 (Loader and Murphy 2002) and the Suffolk RCZAS took place between May 2002 and March 2003. It involved walking the saltmarsh and estuarine shorelines of the rivers Blyth, Alde, Ore, Butley, Deben, Orwell, the north bank of the Stour and beaches between Bawdsey and Kessingland. A total of 547 Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) were amended or created. Sites recorded and monitored included docks, jetties, red-hills, tile kilns, fish-traps, causeways, pottery scatters, post alignments, hulks/wrecks and military structures. Most of the sites were undated, but a quarter was identified on 1st, 2nd or 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps (Everett *et al.* 2003).

The Suffolk RCZAS also involved rapid land-based. Between December 2002 and February 2003 twelve fields between Southwold and Kessingland were examined. Of these, nine were fully walked with three partly. Concentrations of prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery, worked flint and burnt flint were found in Field III (Easton Bavents), whilst Field IX had concentrations of medieval pottery and burnt flint (Cedars West). Many of the other fields produced thin background scatters of pottery, worked flint and burnt flint (Everett *et al.* 2003, 33-45).

The project design for the Norfolk RCZAS was completed in early 2004. The inter-tidal survey took place between May and November 2004. The survey of nine land-based areas took place in December 2004.

A.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

(Fig. 1)

A.3.1 General background

The earliest evidence for human populations in Norfolk dates to about half a million years BP. Flint tools and debitage possibly from this date onwards, and possibly made by people of the species *Homo erectus*, have been several sites within the county (Wymer 1994a, 22).

Between 472,000 and 440,000 BP (the Anglian glaciation) Norfolk, and most of East Anglia, was covered a thick covering of glacial ice. With the retreat of the ice sheet an interglacial period began (the Hoxnian) and Norfolk's topography took on much of its present form. Small group of hunters and gathers lived in Norfolk, leaving behind the many hand-axes that have been collected throughout the county (Wymer 1994a).

By the end of the Hoxnian interglacial more modern species of humans (*Homo sapiens* and *Homo sapiens Neanderthalis*) began to occupy Norfolk. They made very distinctive flake tools and hand-axes, many of which have been found in the county and around the coastline (Wymer 1994a).

During the next glaciation (the Devensian, c. 100,000 to c. 10,000 BP) the ice sheet came as far south as the north Norfolk coast. The county was subjected to periglacial conditions and, consequently, the period up until c. 18,000 BP is poorly represented in the archaeological record. As the sea level was very low, much of the North Sea was a wide open plain and sites used by Neanderthals and/or modern humans (*Homo sapiens*) of this date may be located off-shore (Wymer 1994a).

From c. 18,000 BP the ice began to recede the climate warmed. Modern humans returned to the county and left their mark at several sites. This was most often in the form of distinctive flint artefacts that includes long blades. Such a site, *in situ* and dating to the Late Glacial and Early Mesolithic, has been recorded on the north-west coast at Titchwell. At the time the site was 60-70km from the sea, with much of the North Sea land to the north (Wymer and Robins 1994). Further east, close to the coast on the Cromer Ridge at Kelling Heath, one of the richest known Mesolithic sites has been found (Wymer 1994b).

During the Mesolithic period the sea level gradually rose and the North Sea land was permanently covered by sea water. Palynological evidence and radiocarbon dating suggests that by c 9000 bp the long blade site at Titchwell had been abandoned and marsh deposits (the Lower Peat) were forming stratigraphically above it north (Wymer and Robins 1994). The marshes probably formed in a back-barrier environment, with the sea not far to the north.

By the Neolithic, the Norfolk coast was broadly similar to that of today (Murphy forthcoming). Neolithic flint axes have been found at sites all around the county's coastline. Few coastal settlement sites have been identified (Wymer 1994c). An example was excavated at Redgate Hill, Hunstanton in 1970-1971. It included pits and evidence for domesticated and wild animals, cereal crops and wild plant foods was collected. Settlement on the site, including the construction of structures, continued into the Bronze Age (Healy *et al.* 1993; Lawson and Wymer 1994; Murphy 1994).

The Neolithic saw the inundation of the back-barrier environments at a number of locations on the north coast. At these places a series of inter-tidal/saltmarsh clays and silts developed above the Lower peat deposits (from c.5900-4850 cal BC). In 2049 BC a timber circle was constructed within the saltmarsh at Holme-next-the-Sea. A second may have been built at the same time or up to a two centuries earlier (Brennand and Taylor 2003).

During the Bronze Age a series of new back-barriers formed in front of the Neolithic/early Bronze Age inter-tidal clays and silts. The intercalated peat deposits formed in the freshwater marshes behind these have been dated to between c.3500 and c.2800 BP (SRR-2387 and SRR-2386; Funnel and Pearson 1984). At Holme-next-the-Sea five platforms, a corduroy trackway, a post group and a possible timber-lined pit were constructed within the freshwater marshes (Norfolk Environment and Archaeology Division 2003; Hamilton *et al.* forthcoming).

Early Bronze Age barrow cemeteries are known from a number of locations around the Norfolk coast. One of the best surviving is at Salthouse on the north coast. A small Late Bronze cremation cemetery has been found near Hunstanton (Lawson and Wymer 1994). Hoards of Bronze Age metalwork have been found close the coast and include an example at Old Hunstanton (Lawson nd).

During the Iron Age a fort with massive earthworks was built at Holkham, close to the coast. A second was built a few kilometres inland at Warham. Three smaller defended enclosures are known close to the coast, all in north-west Norfolk. A hoard of 180 torcs was buried at Snettisham in about 70 BC and hoards of Late Iron Age continental gold coins have been found at Snettisham and Weybourne (Green 1994).

Roman period settlements have been discovered all along the Norfolk Coast. During the Iron Age, a major incursion resulted in the deposition of silts (the Terrington Beds) well inland in the Fens (Murphy forthcoming). A fall in sea level during the first century AD meant a substantial part of this area became dry land. Lacking an owner, this area became a large Imperial Estate. A sea defence bank

was built to protect its northern boundary and numerous settlements were established. A number of saltmaking sites have been identified (Gurney 1994).

In the east of the county, where the Norfolk Broads and Breydon Water are today, was a wide estuary complex (Malster 2003). The Hundred River, the Yare and the Waveney were all large broad rivers, each with its own estuary. Between the three estuaries were two islands, Flegg in the north and Lothingland in the south. The threat of raids from the continent during the 3rd century led to the construction of two forts within the estuary complex. One was at Burgh Castle, the other at Caister-on-Sea. A third fort was built on the north coast at Brancaster. A fourth may have been built in the Cromer area (Gurney 1994).

It was probably during the late Roman or Early Saxon period that shingle spits began to form across the estuary mouths of the Hundred River, the Yare and the Waveney. The formation of spits, along with a rise in the level of the land relatively to the sea bed, directed all three rivers into Breydon Water and a single estuary (Malster 2003).

Few early Saxon sites are known close to the Norfolk coast. Cemeteries have been found close to the Roman forts at Burgh Castle and Caister-on-Sea and on the cliff top at Mundesley (Penn 1994). That at Burgh Castle continued into the Middle Saxon period, where a church and/or monastery may have been built. A Middle Saxon cemetery has also been found at Thornham (Rogerson 1994). Possible productive sites (sites producing considerable numbers of coins) have been identified at Burgh Castle, Caister-on-Sea, the Burnhams and Holme-next-the-Sea (Hutcheson pers. comm.). One or both of the latter two sites may have been associated with the complex of fish-traps recorded on Holme-next-the-Sea beach (Brennand and Taylor 2003; Norfolk Environment and Archaeology Division 2003; Hamilton *et al.* forthcoming).

During the Late Saxon period both Great Yarmouth and King's Lynn were fishing villages. After the Norman Conquest both grew considerably, partly due to the foundation of churches and markets (and possible grids of planned streets) by Bishop Herbert de Losinga (Ayers 1994). In the 13th and 14th centuries they were amongst the busiest and most important ports in England. For example, in 1203-1204 the total duty collected from foreign trade in King's Lynn was the fourth highest of any port on the south or east coasts. During the 14th century three quarters of all English worsted exports passed through Great Yarmouth. By the 15th century, both King's Lynn and Great Yarmouth were in decline. They fared better in the 16th century, but never returned to the successes of the 13th and 14th centuries (Rutledge 1994).

Many smaller medieval and post-medieval ports existed on the Norfolk Coast. They included the Glaven ports (Blakeney, Cley-next-the-Sea and Wiverton), Wells-next-the-Sea, Weybourne, Brancaster Staithe, Burnham Overy Staithe, Ringstead, Heacham, Eccles and Caister-on-Sea. The Glaven ports were perhaps the most important. This is suggested by the facts that in 1301 Blakeney sent ships to help Edward I's war efforts and between the 14th and 16th centuries it was only Norfolk harbour beyond King's Lynn and Great Yarmouth to have customs officials (Rutledge 1994). Different ports were successful at different times, but all had declined by the early 20th century.

During the medieval and post-medieval periods fishing was an important activity, with most of the ports involved at some level. The North Sea herring fishery from Great Yarmouth was of international importance. Both Great Yarmouth and King's Lynn sent vessels to fish for cod off Iceland and whaling boats to the Arctic. Shellfish were commercially farmed and fished all along the coast, with cockles, mussels, oysters, whelks, crabs and lobsters all landed. Shipbuilding took place at Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn and Wells-next-the-Sea (Lewis 1994; Rutledge 1994).

A number of medieval and post-medieval villages and churches are known to have been lost to coastal erosion. These include Ness (near Caister-on-Sea), Eccles (between Happisburgh and Bacton), Little Waxham and Shipden (north of Cromer) (Davison 1994).

During the late 17th and 18th centuries, large landowners on the north coast began to drain saltmarshes. This often involved the enclosure of the saltmarshes with substantial sea defences banks. For example, the first banks at Holkham were built in late 17th and early 18th centuries and enclosed an area of marshes north of Holkham village. The enclosed area was increased to include all of the area between Holkham dunes when a bank was built on the western edge of Wells-next-the-Sea harbour in 1859 (Barney 2000).

During the 18th century the Norfolk coast attracted people in search of leisure activities. Great Yarmouth, Cromer and Mundesley all developed as resorts where members of fashionable society could lodge and bathe. During the 19th century (New) Hunstanton, Wells-next-the-Sea and

Sheringham became resorts. The development of the resorts saw the creation of piers, promenades and distinctive seaside architecture (Warren 1994).

Until the mid 16th century the construction of defences against coastal invasion were a local responsibility. During the reign of Henry VIII they became a concern of the Crown. He ordered a survey of defences on the English Coast and found the only defences to be the town walls at King's Lynn and Great Yarmouth. Two gun batteries were subsequently built at Great Yarmouth in 1540. By 1588 and arrival the Spanish Armada, there were forts at King's Lynn and Weybourne, several cannon along the coast and Great Yarmouth town wall had been strengthened. A number of forts were designed, but it is uncertain whether any were built (Kent 1994a).

From 1588 to 1778, the only fortification built was a small brick fort at Great Yarmouth (during the Dutch wars of 1652 to 1672; Kent 1994a). This was because the main naval threat came from France and defensive attention was focused on the south coast. In 1778 France, Spain and Holland joined the war in the American colonies and the English east coast came under threat. The fort at King's Lynn was rearmed, a battery was built at Cromer and eight forts were constructed at Great Yarmouth. The defences were maintained until 1815 and by the mid 19th century all had been disarmed (Kent 1994b).

In 1914 there were no effective anti-invasion defences in Norfolk. On the outbreak of the First World War troops were concentrated at Weybourne, but defences were not provided until Great Yarmouth was bombarded by the German fleet in November 1914. From then until 1918, defensive trenches were dug, gun batteries were installed and concrete pillboxes were constructed. At the end of the war, all were abandoned (Kent 1994c).

On the outbreak of the Second World War a gun battery was constructed at Great Yarmouth. As an invasion was seen unlikely, no further defences were installed. With the fall of France in 1940 the situation changed and it was thought German troops might attempt to land in East Anglia. To stop or stall an invasion a crust of fortifications was rapidly built on the coast. On the Norfolk coast the anti-invasion defences included fourteen coastal batteries (each armed with two guns), pillboxes, trenches, anti-tank obstacles, barbed wire, scaffolding and mines. Further defences were constructed inland.

A.3.2 Known inter-tidal archaeological sites

A.3.2.1 Introduction

A list of archaeological sites located within the Norfolk inter-tidal zone and recorded on the NHER and by NNMP is given below. It has been presented as a catalogue to allow future site-by-site analysis to take place.

The catalogue is based on the results of a NHER map search conducted by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology in April 2004. Data supplied by the NNMP team is also included, but does not include sites from along the whole Norfolk coast. When the NNMP team supplied data in April 2004, they had examined aerial photographs for the area between the Lincolnshire border and Cromer; the catalogue reflects this. As it was felt the catalogue should reflect the data used by the survey team in the field, it does not include any additional data. Neither the NHER search nor the NNMP data have been updated to cover sites recorded since April 2004.

A.3.2.2 Norfolk-Lincolnshire border to River Great Ouse

- NHER 27758 (NNMP) - Small barge or landing craft, possibly used as a military bombing target (on 1944, 1946 and 1958 aerial photographs). Terrington St Clement.
- NHER 34152 (NNMP) - One or two small barges or landing crafts, probably used in military bombing practice on 1952, 1953 and 1958 photographs. One probably recorded as NHER 27758. Terrington St Clement.
- NHER 27029 (NNMP) - The Sea Bank, a sea defence bank of uncertain date. Clenchwarton and Terrington St Clement.

A.3.2.3 River Great Ouse, King's Lynn and West Lynn

- NHER 13532 – The Eau Brink Cut was made in 1821 to remove a bend in the River Great Ouse. It was extended northwards in 1853, with banks built out into the river and the Wash to reclaim land. King's Lynn and Clenchwarton.

A.3.2.4 River Great Ouse to Snettisham

Post-medieval

- NHER 26612 (NNMP) - Earthworks and cropmarks visible on 1946 aerial photographs. As the area is marked on 1902-7 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map as 'Saltings', this could be a post-medieval salt production site, although the features may be quarries for sea defence banks. Sandringham and Snettisham.
- NHER 26644 (NNMP) Sea defence bank visible on aerial photographs and on the 1902-7 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Possibly 19th century in date. Sandringham and Snettisham.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 26647 (NNMP) – Two buildings, possibly Second World War in date, on 1945 aerial photographs. Snettisham.
- NHER 26648 (NNMP) – Two buildings that can be seen on 1945 and 1953 aerial photographs. Possibly Second World War in date or could be associated with a gravel extraction site to the north (NHER 13757). Snettisham.
- NHER 27018 (NNMP) – Two barges or landing crafts visible on 1966 aerial photographs. May have been used as military targets. South Wootton.
- NHER 26639 (NNMP) - A group series of short parallel linear banks visible on the 1946 and more recent aerial photographs. Date unknown. Snettisham.
- NHER 26646 (NNMP) – Three sea defence banks visible on aerial photographs from 1946 and later. Date unknown. Snettisham.

A.3.2.5 Snettisham to Hunstanton cliffs

Neolithic

- NHER 1404 – Neolithic stone axe found on beach in 1967. Heacham (although may actually have been found at NHER 16487).
- NHER 14431 – Neolithic flint axe found on beach in 1972. Snettisham.

Post-medieval

- NHER 38284 (NNMP) – Sea defence bank visible on 1946 and 1967 aerial photographs and the Ordnance Survey 1890 1st edition map. Snettisham.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 13757 (NNMP) – Etna Stone and Shingle Co. Ltd. Gravel extraction site, including quarries, a tramway and buildings. Active between the 1920s and 1959 (Fisher 1978, 41). Snettisham.
- NHER 26615 (NNMP) – Second World War minefield and structure visible on 1946 aerial photographs. Snettisham.
- NHER 26637 (NNMP) – Second World War minefield and structure visible on 1944-1946 aerial photographs. Snettisham.
- NHER 26638 (NNMP) – Sea defence bank, possibly 20th century in date. Visible as an earthwork on 1946 and later aerial photographs, but not on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map 1902-7. Snettisham.
- NHER 26640 (NNMP) – Groynes and sea defence barriers that appear on aerial photographs between 1946 and 1967. Date uncertain, Snettisham.
- NHER 26641 (NNMP) – Sea defence banks are visible on 1946 and more recent aerial photograph. Date unknown, Snettisham.
- NHER 26642 (NNMP) – Four sea defence banks on 1946 and later aerial photographs. Date uncertain, Snettisham.
- NHER 26643 – (NNMP) – Sea defence and reclamation banks are visible on 1946 and more recent aerial photographs. The date of these is unknown, Snettisham.
- NHER 26645 (NNMP) – Jetty which appears to be in use on 1946 aerial photographs. Snettisham.

- NHER 26685 (NNMP) – Second World War beach scaffolding visible on 1944 aerial photographs. Hunstanton.
- NHER 26858 (NNMP): Possible Second World War beach scaffolding visible on 1953 aerial photographs. Heacham.

A.3.2.6 Hunstanton cliffs

- NHER 13959 – Nene Valley colour coat sherds found in cliff face in 1978. Hunstanton.
- NHER 34507 – Wreck of the Sheraton, a trawler launched in c.1910 and used as a patrol vessel during the Second World War. Wrecked in 1947. Hunstanton.

A.3.2.7 Hunstanton to Holme-next-the-Sea

Prehistoric

- NHER 1088 – Bone tool of Mesolithic or Neolithic date found in 1955. Holme-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 36582 – Flint artefacts of uncertain date recovered *in situ* from intercalated peat beds. Holme-next-the-Sea.

Bronze Age

- NHER 1099 – A perforated stone battleaxe recovered from intercalated peat beds. Holme-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 33771 – Holme I timber circle and a palstave (Brennand and Taylor 2003). Holme-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 33910 – A palstave (Primary Shield Pattern, Acton Park Phase, c. 1600-1400 BC). Holme-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 38044 – Holme II timber circle, probably the internal structure from a barrow (Brennand and Taylor 2003; Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division 2003). Holme-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 38195, 38197, 39198, 38199 and 38200 – Five structures made from rectilinear-arranged timbers, possibly platforms, have been found amongst the peat beds on Holme-next-the-Sea beach (Hamilton *et al.* forthcoming; Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division 2003).
- NHER 38205 – A collection of seven posts, possibly the lining from a pit. Holme-next-the-Sea beach (Hamilton *et al.* forthcoming; Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division 2003).
- NHER 38221 – A corduroy trackway on Holme-next-the-Sea beach (Hamilton *et al.* forthcoming; Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division 2003).

Roman

- NHER 36688 – Pieces of worked stone comparable to that used at Brancaster fort have been found in a tidal scour. Holme-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 37274 – Roman pottery sherds found on the beach. Holme-next-the-Sea.

Saxon and medieval

- NHER 1148 and 12951 – Medieval pottery found on the beach. Holme-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 36713, 38042, 38043, 38222 and 39586 – A complex of timber fish-traps (Brennand and Taylor 2003; Hamilton *et al.* forthcoming; Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division 2003). Holme-next-the-Sea.

Post-medieval

- NHER 21961 and 21962 – A wreck, possibly the 'Vicuna'. Holme-next-the-Sea.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 26650 (NNMP) – Possible Second World War scaffolding built across saltmarsh channel mouth. Visible on 1955 aerial photographs, Holme-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 26683 (NNMP) – Possible wreck or structure on beach. Date unknown, Hunstanton.
- NHER 26694 (NNMP) – Second World War scaffolding and barbed wire, some on beach and some in sand dunes. Visible on 1944 aerial photographs, Hunstanton and Holme-next-the-Sea.

- NHER 26720 (NNMP) – Second World War pillbox and gun emplacement associated with beach scaffolding (NHER 26694). Hunstanton.
- NHER 26732 (NNMP) – Structure of unknown date on beach. Hunstanton.
- NHER 33791 – Walkover survey of part of Holme Beach 1999 (Brennand and Taylor 2003).
- NHER 37702 – Walkover survey of Holme Beach, March 2003 (Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division 2003).
- NHER 38045, 38196, 38208, 38215 and 38225 – Five undated planks found amongst the peat beds on Holme-next-the-Sea beach.
- NHER 38201, 38202, 38203, 38204, 38207, 38211, 38216, 38219, 38223, 38224 and 38227 – Eleven undated posts found on Holme-next-the-Sea beach.
- NHER 38209 – An alignment of five posts. Holme-next-the-Sea beach.
- NHER 38210 – Two posts on Holme-next-the-Sea beach.
- NHER 38212 – Eight posts on Holme-next-the-Sea beach.
- NHER 38213 – Six posts on Holme-next-the-Sea beach.
- NHER 38214 – A post or a plank on Holme-next-the-Sea beach.
- NHER 38217 – Two posts on Holme-next-the-Sea beach.
- NHER 38218 – A possible trackway on Holme-next-the-Sea beach.

A.3.2.8 Holme-next-the-Sea to Brancaster

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- NHER 1304 – Scatter of Upper Palaeolithic and Neolithic flints found on the beach from 1969 onwards. Thornham.
- NHER 1353 – Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flint artefacts found on Titchwell beach 1970-1979.
- NHER 15352 – Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic flint artefacts collected from Titchwell beach since 1969.
- NHER 20895 – Palaeolithic flint found on Titchwell beach in 1984.
- NHER 22810 – Palaeolithic flint artefacts found *in situ* below the Lower Peat on Titchwell beach in 1986.

Neolithic

- NHER 1304 – Neolithic flints found on Thornham beach from 1969 onwards.
- NHER 1307 and 1361 – Two polished flint axes found on Thornham and Titchwell beaches during the 1970s.
- NHER 15352 – Neolithic flint artefacts collected from Titchwell beach since 1969.

Medieval

- NHER 15342 – Grimston-Thetford ware sherd found on beach in 1979. Thornham.
- NHER 15343 – Pottery sherd found on beach in 1979. Could be Romano-British or Late Saxon, Thornham.
- NHER 15352 – Medieval pottery sherds collected from Titchwell beach since 1979.
- NHER 15870 and 19634 – Grimston-Thetford ware sherds found on Titchwell beach during the 1980s.

Post-medieval

- NHER 1319 – ‘Coal Barn’, a flint building located at Thornham harbour and labelled on Bryant's map of 1826.
- NHER 15340 – Post-medieval pottery sherd found on Titchwell beach in 1979.
- NHER 15352 – Post-medieval jug found on Titchwell beach in 1953.
- NHER 19302 – Glazed red earthenware bowl found on Titchwell beach in 1983.
- NHER 26712 and 26901 (NNMP) – Sea defence banks and ditches, located in Thornham saltmarshes. Visible on 1905 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map and on aerial photographs (1945, 1952 and 1969).
- NHER 26783 (NNMP) – The Old Lord's Bank, a sea defence bank which appears on the Titchwell Enclosure Map of 1786.

- NHER 26790 and 26794 (NNMP) – Sea defence banks at Titchwell which are visible on Faden's map of 1797.
- NHER 37324 – Post-medieval plough furrows in peat and silt on Titchwell beach.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 15558, 18069, 18070 and 18071 – Second World War pillboxes and/or structures built into Old Lord's Bank (NHER 26782), Titchwell.
- NHER 18076 (NNMP) – The ruins of a post-Second World War military command tower, located on beach at Titchwell. Visible on 1953 aerial photographs, but not on those from 1946.
- NHER 18077 (NNMP) – Military command or observation post, visible on 1950s aerial photographs and located on northern edge of Thornham saltmarshes.
- NHER 18078 – Probable Second World War building in Thornham saltmarshes.
- NHER 26702, 26703, 26704 and 26705 (NNMP) – Structures or wrecks of unknown date on the beach at Thornham.
- NHER 26709 and 26710 (NNMP) – Military bombing markers visible on 1952 aerial photographs and sited in Thornham saltmarshes.
- NHER 26711 (NNMP) – Probable Second World War building in Thornham saltmarshes, appearing on aerial photographs.
- NHER 26713 (NNMP) – Second World War scaffolding visible on Brancaster, Thornham and Titchwell beach, 1945 aerial photographs.
- NHER 26764 (NNMP) – Second World War scaffolding at Thornham harbour, visible on 1945 aerial photographs.
- NHER 26779 (NNMP) – Series of hollows, possibly created by tank firing. Visible on 1945 aerial photographs, Titchwell beach.
- NHER 26780 (NNMP) – Banks, ditches and structures from an Armoured Fighting Vehicle practice range. Used between 1939 and 1945, Titchwell.
- NHER 26781 (NNMP) – Zigzag ditches visible on 1945 and 1971 aerial photographs. Titchwell beach.
- NHER 26782 (NNMP) – Second World War bomb craters on beach and in marshes at Titchwell.
- NHER 26784 (NNMP) – Post-Second World War bombing range marker visible on 1952 aerial photographs, Titchwell.
- NHER 26797 (NNMP) – Two undated timber alignments, Titchwell beach.
- NHER 26899 and 27181 (NNMP) – Sea defence banks and ditches, located in Thornham saltmarshes and visible on aerial photographs (1945, 1952 and 1972).
- NHER 26903 (NNMP) – Large hollow and banks of uncertain date. Apparent on aerial photographs (1945 and 1972), and located in saltmarsh at Thornham.
- NHER 33706 (NNMP) – Numerous rectangular pits in saltmarsh at Thornham. Uncertain in date, they appear on 1946 and 1972 aerial photographs.
- NHER 38226 – A revetment, landing stage or mooring bollards in Thornham Channel.

A.3.2.9 Brancaster to Burnham Overy beach, including Scolt Head Island

Neolithic

- NHER 14375 – Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead found on Brancaster beach, 1978.

Roman

- NHER 14058 – Black burnished ware sherd found in mud bank, 1978, Brancaster.
- NHER 14327 – Grey ware sherd found on sand in Burnham Overy Staithe, 1978.
- NHER 15757 – Roman courseware sherd found on Brancaster beach.
-
- Medieval
- NHER 15592 – Two Grimston ware sherds found on Scolt Head Island beach, 1979.
- NHER 26655 (NNMP) – Sub-rectangular enclosure situated in saltmarshes. Appears on 1946 aerial photographs of Scolt Head Island.

Post-medieval

- NHER 1729 (NNMP) – Gun Hill, possibly the site of a gun position during the Napoleonic Wars.
- NHER 15833 – Flint and brick wall located on Scolt Head Island beach, parallel to sand dunes.
- NHER 26655 (NNMP) – Sub-rectangular enclosure situated in saltmarshes. Appears on 1946 aerial photographs of Scolt Head Island.
- NHER 26662 and 26663 (NNMP) – Sea defence banks and ditches apparent on aerial photographs taken in 1969. May pre-date sea defence bank NHER 26666.
- NHER 26666 (NNMP) – Two sea defence banks marked on 1822 plan of Burnham Norton Marshes and visible on aerial photographs taken in 1969 and 1974.
- NHER 26670 (NNMP) – A post-medieval sea defence is visible on aerial photographs (1945, 1946) and on a maps dated 1822 and 1825 (NRO MS 21124; NRO 21125). Brancaster and Burnham Norton.
- NHER 26674 (NNMP) – Collection of breakwaters located in Burnham Overy Creek and visible on 1902 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map and aerial photographs taken in 1946 and 1974.
- NHER 26675 (NNMP) – Two fragmentary sections of post-medieval sea defence bank are visible on aerial photographs (1945 and 1946) and a map from 1825 (NRO 21125). They appear to be earlier than sea defence bank NHER 26670. Brancaster and Burnham Norton.
- NHER 26676 (NNMP) – A number of sections of earthwork banks, which appear to have once formed two continuous sea defence banks, are visible aerial photographs (1945, 1946 and 1953) and a map from 1825 (NRO 21125). They appear to be earlier than sea defence bank NHER 26670. Burnham Norton.
- NHER 26758 (NNMP) – Embanked enclosure of unknown date, located to west of Brancaster Staithe harbour and visible on 1953 aerial photographs.
- NHER 26767 (NNMP) – Rectangular pits located in eastern part of Brancaster Staithe harbour. Appear on 1906 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map and on 1945, 1967 and 1972 aerial photographs.
- NHER 26768 (NNMP) - A group of rectilinear pits are visible on aerial photographs (1946 and 1972). They are on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1906) labelled 'mussel pits'. Brancaster.
- NHER 27019 (NNMP) – Rectangular pits located in eastern part of Burnham Overy Staithe harbour. Appear on 1906 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map and on 1946 and 1974 aerial photographs.
- NHER 27020 and 27021 (NNMP) – Sea defence banks marked on 1822 map of Burnham Norton saltmarshes and apparent on aerial photographs (dated 1946 and 1969).
- NHER 27022 (NNMP) – Two ditches visible on 1822 map of Burnham Norton saltmarshes, 1905 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map and 1969 aerial photographs.
- NHER 27026 (NNMP) – Group of ditches visible on 1946 aerial photographs, possibly associated with land reclamation. Located in Burnham Overy marsh.
- NHER 36208 (NNMP) – Sea defence bank located to the east of Burnham Overy Staithe; visible on Faden's map of 1797 and aerial photographs taken in 1946.
- NHER 36648 – Frechen sherd found in 2001, in saltmarsh at Burnham Overy Staithe.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 15531 (NNMP) – Wreck located on beach at west end of Scolt Head Island (Burnham Norton parish). Visible on 1945 aerial photographs; used as a bombing target during the Second World War.
- NHER 15653, 15654, 26673, 26678 and 33309 (NNMP) – Second World War base, including two Type 20E pillboxes, a Type 24V pillbox, Nissen huts and two gun emplacements. Located on Brancaster beach at an opening in the dunes.
- NHER 18665 – Wreck visible at low tide and marked on 1957 Admiralty chart.
- NHER 20877 – Second world War spigot mortar emplacement, Burnham Overy.
- NHER 26651 (NNMP) – Undated L-shaped post structure apparent on 1946 and 1952 aerial photographs and located in Brancaster Staithe harbour.
- NHER 26653 (NNMP) – Bomb craters visible on 1946 and 1967 aerial photographs, Scolt Head Island.
- NHER 26656 (NNMP) – Two structures, possibly Second World War in date, located in the sand dunes at the eastern end of Scolt Head Island. Appear on a 1945 aerial photograph.

- NHER 26654 (NNMP) – Ditch or drainage feature visible on 1946 aerial photographs. Located in marshes to east of Brancaster Staithe.
- NHER 26655 (NNMP) – Sub-rectangular enclosure situated in saltmarshes. Appears on 1946 aerial photographs of Scolt Head Island.
- NHER 26657 and 26658 (NNMP) – Pits of unknown date. Visible on 1946 and 1953 aerial photographs and located in Brancaster Staithe and Burnham Norton marshes.
- NHER 26659 and 26660 (NNMP) – Two groups of pits, possibly associated with fishing or shellfishing. Situated in Burnham Overy Marsh, they appear on 1969 aerial photographs.
- NHER 26661 (NNMP) – Banks, mounds and pits, possibly associated with salt production. Visible on 1969 and 1974 aerial photographs, north of Burnham Overy Staithe.
- NHER 26667 (NNMP) – Structure and ditch visible on 1945/1952 aerial photographs and located in sand dunes, Scolt Head Island.
- NHER 26668 (NNMP) – Two structures and possible weapons pits of Second World War date. Appear on aerial photographs taken in 1945 and 1946, located in Burnham Norton marshes.
- NHER 26669 (NNMP) – ‘Chalk Pier’, a breakwater shown on an 1822 map of Burnham Norton marshes and partially visible on 1974 aerial photographs.
- NHER 26672 (NNMP) – Second World War scaffolding on Brancaster beach, visible on 1944 and 1945 aerial photographs. Associated with Coastal battery (NHER 31113).
- NHER 26673 (NNMP) – Possible Second World War station, comprising about fifty different structures. Located in saltmarsh north-east of Burnham Overy Staithe and visible on 1946 aerial photographs.
- NHER 26674 (NNMP) – Second World War beach scaffolding at Brancaster, seen on 1945 aerial photographs.
- NHER 26769 (NNMP) – Five Second World War anti-tank blocks, visible on 1945, 1967 and 1972 in Brancaster Staithe harbour.
- NHER 26770 (NNMP) – Three undated post alignments identified in Brancaster Staithe harbour, visible on aerial photographs.
- NHER 26713 (NNMP) – Second World War beach scaffolding visible on 1945 aerial photographs. Brancaster, Thornham and Titchwell.
- NHER 26771 (NNMP) – Bank and ditch visible on 1945 and 1971 aerial photographs. Date uncertain, located in Brancaster Marsh.
- NHER 26776 (NNMP) – Three chevron-shaped sea defence structures. Date uncertain, Brancaster beach.
- NHER 26787 (NNMP) – Eight anti-tank blocks located on sea defence bank NHER26777, to the west of Brancaster Marsh.
- NHER 27025 – Possible sea defence bank in Burnham Overy marsh, apparent on 1969 aerial photographs.
- NHER 31113 (NNMP) – Second World War (1941) Coastal battery, Brancaster beach and sand dunes, associated with scaffolding NHER 26772. Possible pillbox or searchlight battery NHER 15557 may also have been recorded as part of this NHER.

A.3.2.10 Burnham Overy beach to Wells-next-the-Sea

- NHER 1731 – 14th- to 17th-century pottery sherd collected from Holkham beach in 1954.
- NHER 26909 (NNMP) – Ten structures on Holkham beach, visible on 1969 aerial photographs.
- NHER 32113 – Wattle hurdles visible on 1952 aerial photographs of Wells beach.
- NHER 36042 – Concrete block seen on Wells beach in 2000.
- NHER 36846 (NNMP) – Second World War scaffolding visible at Holkham and Wells beaches on 1940s aerial photographs.

A.3.2.11 Wells-next-the-Sea to Stiffkey

Prehistoric

- NHER 37534 – Worked flint scatter and human jaw-bone found on Stiffkey beach in 2000/2003.

Roman

- NHER 37330 – Dales ware rim sherd found on Warham beach in 1996.

Saxon and medieval

- NHER 1807 – Scatter of medieval pot sherds found in Wells-next-the-Sea marshes north of East Fleet (Penn 2000).
- NHER 1815 – Medieval pottery sherd found on Warham beach in 1973.
- NHER 12930 – Fragment of Medieval bone gaming piece found on mud at low tide on eastern bank of main north-south channel at Wells next-the-Sea harbour (Penn 2000).
- NHER 24663 – Late Saxon copper alloy disc brooch found at Wells-next-the-Sea harbour, 1988.

Post-medieval

- NHER 28592 – 17th century clay tobacco pipe found on Bob Hall's Sands beach, Wells, 1991.
- NHER 36863 (NNMP) – Post-medieval sea defence bank running due north from the harbour at Wells-next-the-Sea. Constructed between 1839 and 1891. Visible on Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1824-36, Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1891.
- NHER 36870 (NNMP) – Sea defence earthwork, Causeway, Trackway visible on 1970 Ordnance Survey Aerial Photographs. Sea defence bank recorded on Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1824-36. Wells-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 1806 (NNMP) – Post-medieval sea defence bank and drainage system. Report of linear crop marks on Lodge Marsh, 1967, visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs 1970, Ordnance survey 1st edition 1824-36 and Faden's map of 1797 (Barringer 1989). Wells-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 26928 (NNMP) – Possible wreck visible on 1980s aerial photographs, Bob Hall's Sands beach, Wells.
- NHER 26937 (NNMP) – Possible wreck visible on 1984 aerial photographs, Bob Hall's Sands beach, Wells.
- NHER 34153 and 34154 – Wreck recorded on Stiffkey beach.
- NHER 36039 (NNMP) – Post-medieval brick and concrete building remains at east end of Watching House Bank (Penn 2000).

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 20728 – Human cranium found on mud in saltmarsh at Wells-next-the-Sea, 1984.
- NHER 21347 – Trackway in section of South Bank Creek. Wooden stakes covered by layer of chalk and rubble. Warham saltmarsh (Penn 2000).
- NHER 27898 (NNMP) – World War Two minefield; stretch of disturbed ground visible on 1945 and 1946 RAF aerial photographs. Two rows of parallel pits with a possible third from mine clearance. Training area? Between saltmarsh and agricultural land, Warham.
- NHER 36040 (NNMP) – Remnant of a low grass sea defence bank, 'Watching House Bank', Wells-next-the-Sea. (Penn 2000).
- NHER 36859 (NNMP) – Second World War Tank Trap visible on 1945 aerial photographs at Wells-next-the-Sea harbour.
- NHER 36858 (NNMP) – Second World War Tank Trap – Two lines of concrete blocks, six per line, visible on 1945 aerial photographs at Wells-next-the-Sea harbour.
- NHER 36866 – (NNMP) – Length of parallel timbers and extractive pits; eroded sea defence banks or for bridging gaps? Visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs 1970. Warham Saltmarsh.
- NHER 36867 – (NNMP) – Low mound, fragment of dune or Saltern visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs 1970. Warham saltmarsh.
- NHER 36868 – (NNMP) – Two lengths of possible sea defence bank or natural deposition visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs 1970. Warham Saltmarsh.
- NHER 36869 – (NNMP) – Pond visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs 1970. Warham saltmarsh.
- NHER 36871 – (NNMP) Network of Droveways and parallel side ditches, some visible on Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1839, Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1824-36, Ordnance Survey aerial photography 1970. Warham saltmarsh.

A.3.2.12 Stiffkey to Cley-next-the-Sea, including Blakeney Point

Prehistoric

- NHER 6177 – Clactonian flint flake found on beach at Cley-next-the-Sea in 1934.
- NHER 37534 – Prehistoric flint scatter found on seaward side of Cabbage Creek, Stiffkey, in 2004. Human lower jaw bone found in 2000.

Roman

- NHER 6126 – Grey ware jar, c. AD 180-220, found in Morston Creek c. 1960.
- NHER 6177 – Grey ware vase found on beach at Cley-next-the Sea 1982.
- NHER 17544 – Rim sherd of Romano-British jug, AD 2nd to 3rd century, found on High Water Mark on beach at the end of the path from the village. Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 30456 – 1st-century copper alloy Roman coin found by metal detectorist on Morston Greens, 1993.

Post-medieval

- NHER 18863 – Post-medieval wreck visible at low tide. Marked on Admiralty chart of 1957 c. 500m west of Blakeney Point.
- NHER 18864 – Post-medieval wreck visible at low tide. Marked on Admiralty chart 1957 c. 1km south-west of Blakeney Point.
- NHER 22877 – Post-medieval 'Carvel' built wreck buried in shingle bank on Blakeney Point. Noted in 1976 and 1986.
- NHER 22878 – Post-medieval wreck visible in the sea at low tide off Blakeney point.
- NHER 27081 (NNMP) – 'Zig-Zag' sea defence bank visible on 1953 RAF aerial photographs, 1973 Ordnance Survey aerial photographs. On the south side of Blakeney Point south-east of the 'Watch House', as protection for the building?. Blakeney.
- NHER 27082 (NNMP) – Sea defence bank visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs 1973, 1995, RAF aerial photographs 1946. Can also be seen on 1769 map of Blakeney.
- NHER 27083, 27749 and 27753 (NNMP) – The fragmentary earthworks of a post-medieval sea bank are visible on aerial photographs (1946). Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27155 (NNMP) – Remains of sea defence bank just north of Morston Village. Visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. Morston.
- NHER 27156 (NNMP) – Sea defence bank north and north-east of Morston Village, parallel to the coast. Visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. Morston.
- NHER 27192 (NNMP) – Remains of two earthwork banks in the saltmarsh, visible on 1946 aerial photographs. Blakeney/Morston.
- NHER 27193 (NNMP) – Sea defence bank visible on 1946 RAF aerial photography, Blakeney/Morston.
- NHER 27201 (NNMP) – Series of banks and channels forming one long stretch on Fresh Marshes at Blakeney. Visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs, 1995 Ordnance Survey aerial photographs. Meets NHER 27082 defending Blakeney Eye.
- NHER 27136 (NNMP) – Wreck on western side of Long Hills, Blakeney Point, with second wreck short distance to the south-west. Visible on CUCAP aerial photographs (1955 and 1968) and RAF aerial photographs 1946.
- NHER 27182 (NNMP) – Sea defence bank in saltmarsh at Cley visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27183 (NNMP) – Sea defence bank in saltmarsh at Cley visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27184 (NNMP) – Series of conjoined rectilinear pits visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. Extraction pits for sea defences or more likely associated with salt-making or the shellfish industry. Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27792 (NNMP) – Sea defence bank remains in saltmarsh east of main channel at Cley. Visible on 1946, 1952 RAF aerial photographs and Ordnance Survey aerial photographs 1973. Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27818 (NNMP) – Parallel ditched Drove way with central embanking leading into saltmarsh at Morston. Visible on 1946 and 1952 RAF aerial photographs, Ordnance Survey aerial photographs 1994-5. Morston.

- NHER 27819 (NNMP) – Parallel ditched Droveaway with central embanking leading into saltmarsh visible on 1946 and 1952 RAF aerial photographs. Morston.
- NHER 27820 (NNMP) – Sea defence bank on edge of saltmarsh north of Morston. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1952, Ordnance Survey aerial photographs 1995. Morston.
- NHER 27857 (NNMP) – Several areas of linear ditch-like features similar to Ridge-and-Furrow but seem to be for land drainage or reclamation. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1945, 1956, 1952, Ordnance Survey aerial photographs 1994-5. Blakeney.
- NHER 27871 (NNMP) – Wreck to the north of Blakeney Point and Long Hills, visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs 1973. Blakeney.
- NHER 33214 (NNMP) – Earthworks and remains of stone wall and brick floor were noted in the saltmarshes north of Cley village in 1951; they also appear on aerial photographs. It has been suggested these could be the remains of 'Black Joy Forte', a defensive work that appears on a map dated 1588 (Hooton 1996, 113-114; O'Neil 1941). Whether this fort was built is not clear. The floods of 1953 were thought to have destroyed the site.
- NHER 33692 – Post-medieval rectangular enclosure; ditched enclosed earthwork extending into saltmarsh at Morston. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1946.
- NHER 34153 – Post-medieval stranded wreck between West Sand and Warham Hole, Stiffkey.
- NHER 34154 – Post-medieval wreck or stranded hulk between West Sand and Warham Hole, Stiffkey.
- NHER 34582 – Post-medieval man-made water channel. Known as 'Cunyer Water', 'Connyger Ea', 'Symper Water' and 'Lady Richmond's Cut', it was cut in 1547. Morston saltmarsh.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 6152 – Rectangular shapes marked as 'Salt Pans' c. 300 yards north of Cley Hall on 1906 25" Ordnance Survey map 2nd edition 1902-7.
- NHER 6190 – Cropmarks, possibly of drainage features, are visible on aerial photograph taken in 1967.
- NHER 24184 - Cley Shore Battery; World War Two six-inch gun position half way between High tide and Low Water Mark on the beach at Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 23194 – World War Two pillbox in north-west corner of lake in bird sanctuary at Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27185 (NNMP) – Raised mound in saltmarsh visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs; Medieval Saltern, or could be natural?.
- NHER 27739 (NNMP) - A large trapezoidal mussel bed and associated weir, located within the Blakeney harbour channel. Both of these structures are constructed from low walls of flint cobbles. This site is visible on aerial photographs from 2000-2002.
- NHER 27740 (NNMP) - A group of linear structures are visible in the inter-tidal zone on aerial photographs from 2000. These appear to be located on sand banks, south of the Blakeney harbour channel. They could be fish-traps, weirs or mussel industry structures.
- NHER 27741 (NNMP) – A submerged L-shaped structure made from flints and shingle, located within Blakeney harbour channel. It could be a fish-trap or a mussel bed structure. Visible on aerial photographs from 2000 and 2004.
- NHER 27794 (NNMP) – World War Two military installation; at least five buildings and one Pillbox (NHER 32455) located within barbed wire compound at site of current Coastguard Lookout, Cley Eye. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1945, 1946. Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27796 (NNMP) – At least six structures and pits aligned along the coast close to NHER 27794. World War Two beach defence activity associated with NHER 27794? Visible on RAF aerial photographs (1946 and 1953). Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 32455 (NNMP) – World War Two Pillbox, type 22, on east side of channel between Blakeney and Cley Eye. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1945, 1946. Part of Cley Shore Battery NHER 24184. Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 32462 - World War Two Pillbox associated with Cley Shore Battery, Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 38486, 38487, 38488, 38489 and 38490 (NNMP) – Five groups of submerged structures are visible on aerial photographs (2002). All located within the Blakeney Harbour Channel, they could be fish-traps or structures associated with the mussel industry.

A.3.2.13 Cley-next-the-Sea to Kelling

Medieval

- NHER 36579 – 13th- to 14th-century pot sherd found on shingle beach at Low Water Mark, Salthouse 2001.

Post-medieval

- NHER 6235 – Ox skeleton exposed in 1953 floods, dating from at least the 17th century. Shingle sea bank, Salthouse.
- NHER 6236 – Post-medieval folly, Lodge and house, subsequently a military prison on site (Fiddian 2003), First edition Ordnance Survey Map 1836,
- NHER 27187 – Fragmentary earthwork of sea defence bank on saltmarsh at Salthouse. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1946, 1950.
- NHER 27083, 27749 and 27753 (NNMP) – The fragmentary earthworks of a post-medieval sea bank are visible on aerial photographs (1946). Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27805 – The fragmentary remains of a post-medieval sea defence bank are visible in aerial photographs (1940 and 1946) and on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1902-7). It does not appear on Faden's map of 1797 (Barringer 1989). Salthouse, Weybourne and Kelling.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 6236 – World War Two Pillbox on beach and number of pits exposed in cliff face at Salthouse.
- NHER 16006, 27810 and 32478 (NNMP) – A complex of World War Two military structures and defensive positions located on Gramborough Hill, along with some First World War trenches. Visible on aerial photographs (1940, 1946 and 1952).
- NHER 16007 (NNMP) – World War Two military complex; type 20 Pillbox, gun emplacement, structure, practice trenches visible on RAF aerial photographs 1940, barbed wire beach defences visible on RAF aerial photographs 1946, 1952 – later addition. Little Eye, Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 19442 (NNMP) - World War Two type 22 Pillbox half buried in shingle beach at Kelling Hard. Definitely not part of NHER 38493/HER27805 as previously suggested. Separate structures.
- NHER 27188 (NNMP) – Two circular depressions in saltmarsh; World War Two bomb craters visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs, Salthouse.
- NHER 27750 (NNMP) – Three stretches of bank, perhaps originally all one feature, are visible on aerial photographs (1952). They could be associated with World War Two military activities in the area. Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27751 (NNMP) – An earthwork bank of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946. It could be associated with military activity at Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27752 (NNMP) - A World War Two minefield defending the beach entrance at Cley-next-the-Sea is visible on aerial photographs (1946).
- NHER 27083, 27749 and 27753 (NNMP) – The fragmentary earthworks of a post-medieval sea bank are visible on aerial photographs (1946). Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27797 (NNMP) – A series of banks and ditches are visible on aerial photographs (1946). They may have acted as routes across the saltmarsh during the post-medieval period. Salthouse.
- NHER 27798 (NNMP) – A possible World War Two pillbox is visible on aerial photographs (1940 and 1946). Salthouse.
- NHER 27800 (NNMP) – A possible World War Two pillbox is visible on aerial photographs (1952). Weybourne.
- NHER 27804 (NNMP) – A group of possible World War Two military structures are on top and to the south of a sea defence bank are visible on aerial photographs (1946 and 1988). Salthouse.
- NHER 27807 (NNMP) – Aerial photographs (1946) show World War Two scaffolding obstructions along Salthouse beach, to the north of Gramborough Hill (and NHER 27810).
- NHER 27808 (NNMP) – World War Two barbed wire defences on Weybourne and Kelling beaches are visible on aerial photographs (1946).
- NHER 27809 (NNMP) - The ruins of a post-medieval building are visible on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map and aerial photographs (1940). Salthouse.

- NHER 32465 – World War Two tank trap (vertical anti-tank rail(s), exposed in 1992, buried again by 1994. Salthouse.
- NHER 32467 – World War One Pillbox 1916-18 recorded on map of 1928. Subsequently demolished.
- NHER 32480 – World War Two spigot mortar emplacement originally situated in the north-north-east corner of Little Eye, subsequently removed/demolished.
- NHER 38324 (NNMP) – A group of linear cropmarks and a rectilinear enclosure of unknown date, are visible on aerial photographs (1941).
- NHER 38493 (NNMP) – A group of World War Two defensive structures (including pillboxes and a gun emplacement) were located on top of a post-medieval sea bank (NHER 27805). Kelling.

A.3.2.14 Kelling to Sheringham

Prehistoric

- NHER 6256 – Animal remains, pot boilers, worked antler, lithic implements, amber, shale, human skeletal remains, hazelnut, found beneath peat in grey clay on foreshore exposure of riverine deposits below shingle beach, 1939, 1986-7, Weybourne, Mesolithic.
- NHER 6287 – Flint industry located at base of cliffs, several sites between Weybourne Hope and East Runton. Main site north of Oak Wood, Sheringham. 1947, Upper Sheringham.
- NHER 12755 - Palaeolithic flint hand-axe found in exposed shell deposit in cliff face at Weybourne, 1977.

Iron Age

- NHER 6264 – Hoard of twelve gold Staters found on beach near Weybourne Coastguard Station, 1940.
- NHER 6268 – Gold Stater found on shore at Weybourne, c. 1966.
- NHER 6269 – Two gold Staters found just west of Weybourne Coastguard Station, informant, 1940; one gold Stater found on beach below, Ordnance Survey records, 1990.
- NHER 6270 – Informant states gold Staters found on beach just inside parish of Upper Sheringham. One in possession of informant.
- NHER 6271 – Two fragments of copper alloy sheet found in cliff just east of Weybourne Coastguard Station, 1950.
- NHER 6272 – Two fragments of copper alloy sheet found on beach east of Weybourne Coastguard Station, 1972.
- NHER 37080 – Hoard of 206 gold Staters found on beach eroded from features in cliff face at Weybourne, 1954/5.

Roman

- NHER 6274 – Romano-British pottery and coins found to the west of houses at Weybourne Hope, 1885. Romano-British Grey Ware jar/bowl AD 1st/2nd century found 1980.
- NHER 6276 – Aureus of Nero, copper alloy coin, found on shore at Weybourne, 1968.
- NHER 29097 – Romano-British metalwork and coins found by metal detectorists at cliff fall, Upper Sheringham, 1990, 1993.
- NHER 29806 – Romano-British copper alloy brooch found by metal detectorist in 1993, Weybourne.

Medieval

- NHER 23247 – German 15th-century gold coin found by metal detectorist on beach at Weybourne, 1986.
- NHER 25908 – 13th- to 14th- century unglazed bowl rim sherd, found on beach at Weybourne Hope.
- NHER 29097 – Medieval metalwork and coins found by metal detectorists at cliff fall, Upper Sheringham, 1990, 1993.

Post-medieval

- NHER 29097 – Post-medieval coins found by metal detectorists at cliff fall, Upper Sheringham, 1990, 1993.
- NHER 6286 – Post-medieval wreck beached at Weybourne recorded on 1957 Admiralty Chart

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 6286 – Human Skeletal Remains found on beach at Weybourne, 1973.
- NHER 6301 – Depression in cliff c. 1.25m deep by 4.5m length east to west. Upper Sheringham.
- NHER 11335 (NNMP) - The site of the World War Two and post-war Weybourne Anti-Aircraft Training Camp. The camp began in 1935 as a temporary summer camp for the Anti-Aircraft Division of the Territorial Army. In 1937 it was decided to make the camp permanent and fixed structures and defences were erected. During World War Two the camp was surrounded by an anti-tank ditch and included gun emplacements, Nissen huts, barrack blocks and other military buildings. It closed in 1959.
- NHER 19437, 19438, 19439, 32516, 32504 and 38625 (NNMP) – World War Two coastal defences (including a searchlight, pillbox, bunkers and gun emplacements) on the cliff top at Weybourne are visible on aerial photographs. Many of the structures are now on the beach (NHER 19347, 19438, part of 19439 and 32504). Located immediately to the east of Weybourne Anti-Aircraft Training Camp (NHER 11335).
- NHER 19441 – World War Two Pillbox type 22, demolished, exposed on beach at the end of an eroded gully, Weybourne.
- NHER 24264 – Remains of World War Two type 22 Pillbox on shingle beach and cliff at Weybourne.
- NHER 24265 – World War Two Pillbox protruding from cliff north of Weybourne Camp.
- NHER 32460 (NNMP) – A World War Two gun battery located within Weybourne Anti-Aircraft Training Camp (NHER 11335) is visible on aerial photographs (1946). It included two 5.25-inch gun emplacements; a third was constructed during post-war use of the camp.
- NHER 32475 (NNMP) – A type 20 pillbox located within the western part of World War Two Weybourne Anti-Aircraft Training Camp (NHER 11335). Visible on aerial photographs from 1940 and 1941.
- NHER 32503 – World War Two Pillbox type 20 v, demolished, visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs, Weybourne.
- NHER 32505 – World War Two Anti-Tank ditch protecting gap in cliffs at Weybourne/Upper Sheringham, visible on RAF aerial photographs 1940. Also associated Pillboxes, barbed wire defences and trenches NHER 19440, NHER 38577.
- NHER 32506 – World War Two Pillbox type 22, roof exposed on shingle beach at Low Water Mark, Weybourne/ Upper Sheringham.
- NHER 32507 – Remains of World War Two Spigot Mortar emplacement on shingle beach, Weybourne/Upper Sheringham.
- NHER 32515 – Demolished World War Two Spigot Mortar emplacement lying on beach at Weybourne.
- NHER 32516 – World War Two type 28 Pillbox at Weybourne, possibly confused with NHER 19439 on beach?
- NHER 32519 – World War Two Spigot Mortar emplacement, Weybourne beach.
- NHER 35709 – Human Skeletal Remains found on exposed clay on beach in intertidal zone, Weybourne 2000.
- NHER 38324 (NNMP) – Group of linear cropmarks and a rectilinear enclosure visible on RAF aerial photographs 1941. Date unknown, possibly World War Two military practice trenches already backfilled by 1941? Weybourne.
- NHER 38561 (NNMP) – A World War Two barbed wire enclosure, a possible pillbox and gun emplacement and several sections of slit trench were located immediately to the east of Weybourne Anti-Aircraft Training Camp (NHER 11335).
- NHER 38564 – (NNMP) - Three possible World War One or World War Two slit trenches are visible on aerial photographs (1940). Weybourne.
- NHER 38569 (NNMP) – A group of World War Two defensive structures were set into the cliff at Weybourne. They are visible on aerial photographs (1941).
- NHER 38570 (NNMP) – A group of World War One or World War Two slit trenches and a possible gun emplacement are visible in aerial photographs (1940) on the cliff edge at Weybourne.

- NHER 38577 (NNMP) – A large World War Two complex, including pillboxes, barbed wire obstructions, scaffolding and slit trenches and associated with an anti-tank ditch (HER 32505) and two pillboxes (HER 19440). At Weybourne and visible on aerial photographs (1940, 1941 and 1946).
- NHER 38578 (NNMP) – The earthworks and structures of a World War Two rifle range are visible on aerial photographs (1940, 1941 and 1946). The site was associated with the Anti-Aircraft Training Camp at Weybourne (NHER 11335).
- NHER 38579 (NNMP) - Beach scaffolding, a pillbox, slit trenches, barbed wire and a minefield protected a gap in the cliffs at Weybourne. It is visible on aerial photographs (1940, 1941 and 1946).

A.3.2.15 Sheringham

Prehistoric

- NHER 14027 – Neolithic flint scraper found in cliff toe on beach west of Lifeboat House, Sheringham.
- NHER 6293 – Four Iron Age gold Staters found at High Water Mark at cliff base, eroded from cliff, 1965, Upper Sheringham.

Post-medieval

- NHER 13182 – Wreck of the 'Ispolen', 1897. Visible 1966 at Low Tide. Secondary location could be NHER 22439. Sheringham.
- NHER 22439 – Secondary location of the wreck of the 'Ispolen', 1897, revealed by scour in 1986. Original location NHER 13182. Sheringham.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 21297 (NNMP) - The site of a World War Two six coastal battery and underground headquarters at Skelding Hill is visible on aerial photographs. Sheringham.
- NHER 24398 – Concrete rubble on beach, not shown on 25" Ordnance Survey Map; World War Two Pillbox?
- NHER 32521 – World War Two Spigot Mortar emplacement, located at apex of garden, buried under terrace 1993. Sheringham.
- NHER 38527 (NNMP) –World War Two gun emplacements/pillboxes, several stretches of slit and practice trench and barbed wire obstructions were built along the Esplanade at Sheringham. They were removed by late 1946 and are visible on aerial photographs (1940, 1941 and 1946).
- NHER 38615 (NNMP) – A Second World War site consisting of slit trenches, pits, barbed wire defences and a possible structure or gun emplacement. Visible on aerial photographs, Sheringham.
- NHER 38622 (NNMP) - An extensive area of defences and military training sites are visible in the Golf Links at Sheringham on aerial photographs (from the 1940s). The site included several groups of slit trenches, pillboxes, gun emplacements and extensive stretches and enclosures constructed from barbed wire.

A.3.2.16 Sheringham to Cromer

Prehistoric

- NHER 6313 – Flint flake found on beach, from stone bed, Sheringham.
- NHER 6369 – Pot boiler and pot sherd found in sandpit at foot of Beeston Hill, 1963, Beeston Regis.
- NHER 6398 – Pot sherds and flint flakes found at Low Water Mark, Runton.
- NHER 6414 – Retouched flint flake found in cliff fall debris, 1975, Runton.
- NHER 6432 – Worked flint flake found at foot of cliffs, Runton 1970.

Palaeolithic

- NHER 6360 – Acheulian Handaxe, Cliff top surface find, 1947, Second, broken, in same spot but now on beach due to erosion, found 1981. Runton.

- NHER 6473 – Upper Paleolithic flint and two flakes found just east of Cromer Pier 1973.
- NHER 40158 – Lower Paleolithic Handaxe, found immediately west of Runton Gap, 2002.

Neolithic

- NHER 6369 – Neolithic worked flint flakes including scrapers found in sandpit at foot of Beeston Hill, 1963, Beeston Regis.
- NHER 6412 – Flint found on surface of cliff top, Horse Shoe scraper found on surface of sand slopes, 1975, Runton.
- NHER 16468 – Flint blade found on surface of cliff top, 1980, Runton.

Bronze Age

- NHER 6369 – Bronze Age pot sherd found in sandpit at foot of Beeston Hill, 1963, Beeston Regis.
- NHER 6370 – Grooved Ware bowl in fragments, two flint scrapers, Beaker ware sherd, two human skeletons, found in cliff face just west of Woman Hithe, Runton, 1946.
- NHER 6374 – Pot sherds found in sand dunes on old road surface west of Runton Gap, 1931-2.

Iron Age

- NHER 6370 – Pot sherds found in cliff face just west of Woman Hithe, Runton 1946.
- NHER 6374 – Pot sherds found in sand dunes on old road surface west of Runton Gap, 1931-2.
- NHER 6398 – Pot sherds found at Low Water Mark, Runton.
- NHER 23399 – Gold Stater of Atrebatas found on fresh cliff fall at cliff base, Beeston Regis, 1987.
- NHER 30894 – Two Icenii gold coins, probably from hoard, found 1993-1994, Runton.
- NHER 31386 - Gold Stater found by metal detectorist on beach in chalk outcrop, Runton, 1994.

Roman

- NHER 6336 – Eight or more Roman coins, Hadrian, Antonius Pius, found on beach, Sheringham.
- NHER 6337 – Copper alloy Roman coin of 'Constantinopolis' found on beach, 1952, Sheringham.
- NHER 6347 – Rim of Romano-British storage jar found at the east end of Beeston Hill, 1948, Beeston Regis.
- NHER 6348 – Romano-British pot sherds seen in cliff face, Beeston Regis 1964.
- NHER 6370 – Three potsherds including one plain Samian found in cliff debris just west of Woman Hithe, Runton, 1946.
- NHER 6374 – Pot sherds found in sand dunes on old road surface west of Runton Gap, 1931-2.
- NHER 6375 – Romano-British storage jar found "with flints" on cliff top c. 530 yards north-east of Holy Trinity Church, Runton, 1964.
- NHER 6378 – Sherd of Romano-British Grey Ware found to the north-east of Brickworks, 1958, Runton.
- NHER 6397 – Roman coin of 'Posthumus' found 1964, Sheringham.
- NHER 6398 – Romano-British pot sherds found at Low Water Mark, Runton.
- NHER 6369 – Romano-British pot sherds and copper alloy spoon found in sand pit at foot of Beeston Hill, 1963, Beeston Regis.
- NHER 11453 – Roman copper alloy coin; Helena (wife of Constantine the First) found on top of sand cone immediately west of Runton Gap, 1975.
- NHER 16467 – Roman copper alloy coin; Constantine the First, found on the edge of the car park by the cliff top at Runton on the surface, 1980.
- NHER 20476 – Roman copper alloy coin; Sestertius of Septimus Severus found at base of cliff on beach, Sheringham, 1984.
- NHER 22719 – Romano-British Grey Ware rim sherd found in allotment 1980-6, Runton.
- NHER 24331 – Roman copper alloy coin; Sestertius of Hadrian found by metal detectorist, 1988.
- NHER 29438 – Romano-British grey ware rim sherd found on cliff, Runton, 1991.
- NHER 31069 – Romano-British protected loop Terret found on beach at Runton, 1994.
- NHER 32282 – Romano-British coin and metalwork found by metal detectorist 1996, Sheringham.
- NHER 32283 – Roman copper alloy coin found by metal detectorist, Runton, 1996.
- NHER 33127 – Roman copper alloy coin found by metal detectorist, Runton, 1993.
- NHER 36562 – Eight Romano-British pot sherds found on beach eroded from cliff. Sheringham, 2001.

Saxon

- NHER 29345 – Mid Saxon silver runic type sceatta, found by metal detectorist, Runton, 1992.
- NHER 31688 – Late Saxon box stirrup mount found by metal detectorist at foot of cliff, Runton, 1995.

Medieval

- NHER 6369 – Medieval potsherds found in sandpit at foot of Beeston Hill, 1963, Beeston Regis.
- NHER 6370 – Pot sherd found in cliff debris just west of Woman Hithe, Runton, 1946.
- NHER 6374 – Pot sherds found on old road surface in sand dunes west of Runton Gap, 1931-2.
- NHER 22719 – Grimston ware sherds found in allotment 1980-6, Runton.
- NHER 25515 – Medieval pot sherd found on cliff top surface 1989, Runton.
- NHER 28169 – At least five medieval coins found by metal detectorist in cliff fall, 1989, Beeston Regis.
- NHER 29345 – Gold coin, Venetian Soldino, found by metal detectorist, Runton, 1992.

Post-medieval

- NHER 6369 – Post-medieval copper alloy pin and pot sherds found in sandpit at foot of Beeston Hill, 1963, Beeston Regis.
- NHER 24397 – Septic Tank on 1928 25" Ordnance Survey Map, on the south-east side of Woman Hithe, Runton, demolished by Anglian Water in 1995.
- NHER 25515 – Post-medieval pot sherd found on cliff top surface 1989, Runton
- NHER 29345 – 17th century gold ring found by metal detectorist, Runton, 1992
- NHER 30337 – 16th-century copper alloy book fitting, 17th-century silver Farthing, 17th-century copper alloy trade token found by metal detectorist in cliff fall 50 yards west of NHER 24399, Runton.
- NHER 31386 – Cast copper alloy knife handle fitting found by metal detectorist on beach, Runton 1995.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 24397 – Underground bunker on south-east side of Woman Hithe, Runton – possibly mis-identified – could be septic tank? See above.
- NHER 24399 – World War Two type 22 Pillbox half buried on beach, Runton.
- NHER 32526 – World War Two type 22 Pillbox, demolished, now in sea, Runton.
- NHER 32572 – World War Two type 22 Pillbox with Alan Williams turret on top, once stood on westernmost bastion of promenade, now demolished.
- NHER 34334 – Prehistoric Saddle quern, Ancient Egyptian? Collectors discard? Found on beach at Runton to the east of Runton Gap, 1998.
- NHER (NNMP) 38279 – Long stretch of 'zig-zag' World War Two military trenches and bank running along cliff top east of Sheringham. Also ditch, barbed wire obstruction, gun emplacement, structure. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1946, elements still visible on HSL aerial photographs 1969, Ordnance Survey aerial photographs 1994. Sheringham.
- NHER (NNMP) 38316 – Three stretches of World War Two trenches running east-west along cliff top at Runton. Stretch of barbed wire obstruction and bank just inland of these features. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1946.
- NHER (NNMP) 38317 – World War Two minefield on cliff top at Runton, north of trench NHER 38316. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1946. Runton.
- NHER (NNMP) 38335 – Series of World War Two military trenches visible on cliff top visible on RAF aerial photographs 1941. Sheringham.
- NHER (NNMP) 38337 – World War Two military installation in barbed wire compound, building, structure, trenches; Radar/Communications base? Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1941, 1946. Beeston Regis.
- NHER 38338 – World War Two Pillbox on cliff edge visible on RAF aerial photographs 1941, 1946. Cliff since fallen. Beeston Regis.
- NHER 38528 (NNMP) – During World War Two East Runton Gap was heavily defended, with several lines of scaffolding, barbed wire and anti-tank blocks in place by August 1940. The surrounding cliff tops were covered in slit trench systems, gun emplacements, pillboxes and military structures. Visible on aerial photographs (1940, 1941, 1942 and 1946).

- NHER 39576 – Sea Wall from Melbourne Slope to the Gangway; promenade, bastions, retaining wall, jetty, cliff, footpaths, 1836-8, 1845, 1894-95, 1899-1900, 20th century, Cromer.

A.3.2.17 Cromer

- NHER 6444 – Neolithic polished stone axe head found in cliff 200 yards north east of Lighthouse 1965 Cromer.
- NHER 6445 – Neolithic Polished grey flint axe head found half way down Cromer cliffs north of Happy Valley 1972.
- NHER 6452 - Four crushed pots found in cliff base at Happy Valley 150 yards north of Lighthouse, 1956 Cromer.
- NHER 32576 – World War Two type 22 Pillbox on east Promenade, now demolished, Cromer.
- NHER 38946 (NNMP) - A wreck is visible on aerial photographs (1941). It may date to the Second World War. Cromer beach.

A.3.2.18 Cromer to Bacton Green

Prehistoric

- NHER 39248 – Flint flake found on beach 15m north of cliff face, Mundesley 2003.
- NHER 6874 – Worked flint flake found on beach at Mundesley, 1970.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- NHER 6777 – Palaeolithic flint Handaxe found on beach, Sidestrand 1942.
- NHER 6800 – Lower Palaeolithic implements found on beach, Trimmingham.
- NHER 6861 – Mesolithic flint pick found on foreshore north-east of brickworks, Mundesley, 1958.

Neolithic

- NHER 6864 – Flint axehead found on foreshore, Mundesley, 1956
- NHER 6865 – Flint implement found in cliffs at Mundesley, pre-1907.
- NHER 6876 – Polished Flint Axehead found on beach, Paston 1960.
- NHER 7080 – Top of Polished Flint Axehead found at Low tide on beach, Bacton, 1951.

Iron Age

- NHER 6879 – Two sherds from carinated bowl in cliff fall, 1950 Paston.

Roman

- NHER 23762 – Copper alloy coin found by metal detectorist at foot of cliffs, Mundesley, 1987.
- NHER 30901 – Copper alloy coin found by metal detectorist on beach, Mundesley 1994.

Saxon

- NHER 21434 – Square headed copper alloy brooch found at High Water Mark by metal detectorist, Mundesley 1985.

Medieval

- NHER 6797 – Site of Saint Michael's Church, Sidestrand. Church demolished 1880, except tower. Tower fell over cliff 1916, final section of churchyard wall fell over cliff 1936.
- NHER 12543 – Rim sherd found in recent collapse at foot of cliff, Mundesley 1976.
- NHER 13733 – Silver coin, Denier, 1261-1294, on clay bed revealed by scour, Walcott Gap, Happisburgh 1977.
- NHER 15350 – Small-bore cannon or culverin located on Low Water Mark 70 paces beyond first breakwater north-west of new ramp, Mundesley.
- NHER 17121 – Gold coin either 1553 or 1549, of Edward IV, found on beach, 1981, Bacton.
- NHER 19221 – 13th-century sherd from the base of a pot. Found on beach, Mundesley 1983.
- NHER 30901 – Illegible silver penny found by metal detectorist on beach, Mundesley 1993.

Post-medieval

- NHER 7087 – Road, 'Loungate', marked on Fadens's Map 1797, since eroded away. Happisburgh.
- NHER 18664 – Wreck at Low Water Mark, Trimmingham, visible at low tide; recorded on 1957 Admiralty Chart.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 6783 – Relatively modern human skull found on cliff face, Sidestrand 1959.
- NHER 6799 (NNMP) - 19th-century maps show a beacon and telegraph station. A radar station, RAF Trimmingham, was established by 1941. It closed during the 1960s, then reopened in the late 1980s. It remains in use today.
- NHER 14142 (NNMP) - A World War Two coastal battery, with ancillary structures and bunkers. Located on cliff top at Mundesley. Visible on aerial photographs (1943, 1946, 1953 and 1984).
- NHER 15350 – Small-bore cannon or culverin located on Low Water Mark 70 paces beyond first breakwater north-west of new ramp, Mundesley.
- NHER 15383 – World War Two type 22 Pillbox with Light Anti-Aircraft machine gun mounted on top, collapsing down the cliff at Gimingham.
- NHER 18663 – World War One beached Wreck exposed by scour, marked on 1957 Admiralty Chart, Bacton.
- NHER 32620 – World War Two Tank Trap; concrete filled oil drums now piled up at base of cliffs, Mundesley.
- NHER 32635 – Five World war Two Anti-Tank Blocks half buried on Walcott Beach, Bacton.
- NHER 34155 – World War One Wreck exposed by scour, last seen 1983, Bacton.
- NHER 34218 – Watching brief on laying of pipeline from Bacton to Great Yarmouth.
- NHER 34570 – Mundesley Holiday Camp; first purpose-built Holiday Camp in Norfolk, second in Britain, 1933. Paston.
- NHER 38953 (NNMP) - World War Two structures and earthworks are visible on aerial photographs (1940, 1942 and 1952). Trimmingham.
- NHER 38978 (NNMP) - A World War Two gun emplacement and trench system on the cliff top at Sidestrand are visible on aerial photographs (1940, 1941 and 1942).

A.3.2.19 Bacton Green to Walcott

Palaeolithic

- NHER 31462 – Handaxe found on beach, Happisburgh 1995.
- NHER 31657 – Lower Palaeolithic Handaxe found on beach, Happisburgh 1995.
- NHER 36532 – Two Lower Palaeolithic Handaxes found on beach near cliff base, Happisburgh, 2001.

Prehistoric

- NHER 20919 – Part-polished Neolithic axehead found on Ostend Beach, Happisburgh, 1983.
- NHER 24004 – Seven flint flakes found along cliff edge north of Happisburgh Church, 1987, 1989, Happisburgh.

Saxon and medieval

- NHER 19144 – Silver coin, Groat, Edward 111?, found by metal detectorist at base of cliff, Happisburgh, 1983.
- NHER 23058 – Silver coin, copy of Groat, found on beach, Happisburgh 1974.
- NHER 24004 – Early Saxon wrist clasp found by metal detectorist, Happisburgh, 1989. At least twenty-five to thirty medieval pot sherds scattered along cliff edge north of Happisburgh Church, 1987, Happisburgh.

Post-medieval

- NHER 24004 – Lead cauldron leg found by metal detectorist, Happisburgh, 1989.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 15994 – World War Two type 22 Pillbox upside down on beach, fallen from cliff, Happisburgh.
- NHER 32631 – World War Two type 22 Pillbox 100m north-east of Battery half way down cliff, Happisburgh.
- NHER 32636 – World War Two Shore Battery abandoned 1940, Happisburgh.

A.3.2.20 Walcott to Cart Gap, Eccles

Palaeolithic

- NHER 8341 – Levallois flake found on beach at Lessingham, 1960.
- NHER 8342 – Ovate handaxe found on bed of flints on beach 39 yards due north of site of ruined church of St Mary's, Lessingham 1914.
- NHER 8343 – Elongated flint handaxe found 700 yards north-west of North Gap, Eccles. Lessingham, pre-1944?
- NHER 8369 – Rolled Handaxe found at High Water Mark on the Lessingham/Happisburgh Parish border, 1975.
- NHER 28062 – Rolled Flint Flake found just north of ramp down cliff face, Happisburgh 1979.
- NHER 35385 – Three Lower Paleolithic handaxes, one *in situ*, 2000, 2002. Also cut-marked bone and at least eighteen Lower Paleolithic flakes *in situ* within a waterlogged site. Happisburgh.

Prehistoric

- NHER 36826 – Two Neolithic polished axeheads found in cliff collapse, 1997,1998, Happisburgh.
- NHER 34500 – Bronze Age flanged copper alloy axehead found on beach, Happisburgh 1995.

Roman

- NHER 8346 – Roman coin found on site of St Mary's Church, Lessingham, 1912.

Medieval

- NHER 8346 – Site of St Mary's Church, exposed by scour 1947. Pot sherds, inhumations. Tower exposed 1836, fell 1895, West gable fell 1894. Pre-1890, metalwork, coins, leather bag found. Scour 1991, four phases of Church building evidenced, coffins, pot sherds, metalwork, fishbone counter. 1992 Human Skeletal Remains exposed. Lessingham.
- NHER 34749 – Gold finger ring, 14th to 15th century, found by metal detectorist on beach, Lessingham, 1998.

Post-medieval

- NHER 18662 – Wreck of the Revenue Cutter 'Hunter', 1807, formed sand bar, blown up 1903, marked on Admiralty Chart 1957. Happisburgh.
- NHER 22617 – Gold guinea of George 1, 1716, found by metal detectorist, south of Lifeboat station on beach, 1986.

20th century

- NHER 34156 – Wreck of HMS Dungeness, Admiralty Trawler bombed in 1940, now covered in sand. Happisburgh.
- NHER 38787 (NNMP) - World War Two coastal defences, including barbed wire, anti-tank cubes and a pillbox, are visible on aerial photographs (1941 and 1943). Happisburgh.

A.3.2.21 Cart Gap, Eccles to Sea Palling

Prehistoric

- NHER 17101 – Neolithic polished stone axehead found upright in exposed clay next to preserved tree, along with flint pot boilers. On Lessingham beach, 1981.

- NHER 29332 – Patch of burnt flint and charcoal exposed below sand scour between clay layers, 1992 Sea Palling.
- NHER 34508 – Bronze Age copper alloy rapier found by metal detectorist on beach in peat and clay bank on boundary between old parishes of Eccles and Sea Palling, 1994.

Medieval

- NHER 8347 – Site of Eccles deserted medieval village.

Post-medieval

- NHER 32001 – 16th-century silver oval seal matrix found by metal detectorist on beach, Sea Palling 1995.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 32642 - Two World War Two Spigot Mortar emplacements and one Pillbox in sea off Cart Gap, Sea Palling.
- NHER 17101 – Post-Iron Age pits seen in section of exposed clay on beach, Lessingham, 1981.
- NHER 25961 – Wreck seen 1990, washed in from offshore, approximate location, disappeared when next visited 1990, Lessingham.

A.3.2.22 Sea Palling to Winterton-on-Sea

Palaeolithic

- NHER 8401 – Flint handaxe found on beach near dunes, Horsey 1967.
- NHER 8402 – Flint handaxe found on beach – may have come from offshore peat (black patina), Horsey 1972.
- NHER 22618 – Ovate rolled flint handaxe found on tide line at Horsey, 1986.
- NHER 14871 – Cordate Acheulian handaxe found on beach at Horsey, 1979.

Prehistoric

- NHER 32093 – Worked flint found on relict plough soil exposed through scour, Sea Palling 1996.
- NHER 18304 – Bronze Age rapier blade found by metal detectorist on beach, Winterton 1981.

Iron Age

- NHER 32093 – Pot sherds found on relict plough soil exposed through scour, Sea Palling 1996.
- NHER 33157 – Gold Stater found on beach, Sea Palling 1996.

Roman

- NHER 8360 – Base sherd from jar found on foreshore 1958, Sea Palling.
- NHER 8361 – Pot sherds found on foreshore, 1959, Sea Palling.
- NHER 8363 – Roman pot sherd, 1960, Sea Palling.
- NHER 32093 – Pot sherds, animal remains found on relict plough soil exposed through scour, Sea Palling 1996.
- NHER 40106 – Ditches, a wooden structure, a buried topsoil, ceramic building material and pottery were recorded on Winterton beach in 2003. They may have been from a Roman salt production site.

Early and Mid Saxon

- NHER 31508 – Fragment of Square-headed Brooch found by metal detectorist, Sea Palling 1995.
- NHER 32093 – Early Saxon pot sherds found on relict plough soil exposed through scour, Sea Palling 1996.
- NHER 34397 – Ipswich ware pot sherd, mid-Saxon, found embedded in exposed boulder clay at Somerton Gap. Winterton, pre-1999.

Late Saxon and medieval

- NHER 8360 – Copper alloy leg from vessel found by metal detectorist 1995, Sea Palling.
- NHER 8363 – Late Saxon and medieval pot sherds and an undated hearth found on sea shore at Sea Palling 1960.
- NHER 11909 – Site of Little Waxham deserted medieval village, off Sea Palling.
- NHER 24406 – Two fragments of Henry 11 silver penny, one lead seal found by metal detectorist after scour on beach, Sea Palling 1988.
- NHER 30966 – 15th- to 16th-century French silver coin found by metal detectorist at back of beach, Winterton 1994.
- NHER 31049 – Lead ampulla found on beach, 1994 Sea Palling.
- NHER 32093 – Pot sherds found on relict plough soil exposed by scour, Sea Palling 1996, silver coin, metalwork found by metal detectorist c. 2000.
- NHER 35104 – Number of pot sherds found set into clay between high and low tide, granite stones, wood fragments, Sea Palling 1999.

Post-medieval

- NHER 8360 – Copper alloy buckle, copper alloy spur, silver coin of Charles I found by metal detectorist, Sea Palling 1995.
- NHER 8658 – Recorded as the wreck of the Coaster Vigo, sunk 1897, revealed by heavy beach scour 1971, last seen in 1993? However this seems unlikely; see NHER 22884, NHER 30728. Winterton.
- NHER 13272 – Building foundations and associated features exposed by tides. Seen on 1966 Ordnance Survey photographs, Sea Palling 1966.
- NHER 19009 – 16th- to 18th-century seal found on beach, Sea Palling 1982.
- NHER 19707 – Timber sluice seen 1925 at exceptionally low tide, also 1985, at outlet of old Hundred stream into sea at Winterton/Horsey. Marked on 1st Edition 1" Ordnance Survey Map 1836 as 'Floodgate'.
- NHER 30681 – French's Farmhouse, early 17th-century Grade II listed building, Sea Palling. On NHER map it is located offshore at TG 439 269; it is actually at TG 43895 25885.
- NHER 32093 – Metalwork found by metal detectorist c. 2000, Sea Palling.

20th century

- NHER 25471 – World War Two defensive structure; Four concrete blocks supporting flat roof, possibly related to NHER 18355 to the east? Winterton.
- NHER 31791 – World War Two type 22 Pillbox remains exposed by tidal scour 1996, Winterton.
- NHER 31792 – Scatter of building material exposed by tidal scour; World War Two type 22 Pillbox debris, two Spigot Mortar emplacements, concrete fragments, brick, flint, scaffold, probably from World War Two beach defences. Winterton, 1996.
- NHER 31793 – World War Two defensive structures; Searchlight House/Generator House? Function unclear at present.
- NHER 32093 – Lava quern fragments, features cut into clay below relict plough soil exposed through scour, Sea Palling 1996.
- NHER 32649 – World War Two type 22/24 Pillbox by Sea Wall at Winterton.

A.3.2.23 Winterton-on-Sea to Newport

Prehistoric

- NHER 35637 – Retouched rolled flint flake found on beach, Ormesby 2000.

Roman

- NHER 20255 – Copper alloy coin of Hadrian AD 117-138 found by metal detectorist on beach, Hemsby 1984.
- NHER 35309 – Copper alloy coin found on beach, Ormesby 2000.

Medieval

- NHER 37288 – Gold quarter noble (AD1377-1461) found on Hemsby beach in 2002.

Post-medieval

- NHER 22884 – Wreck to the north of Hemsby Hole; said to be the 'Vigo', Coal Coaster lost with all hands 1897. Also dated 1908, 1912, exposed by Spring Tides various dates. Partly broken up by Council 1986, relocated 1992. However D. Gurney of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology states the Vigo to be at NHER 30728; NHER 22884 is an unidentified mid-19th century wreck from which several bodies were recovered. Hemsby.
- NHER 30728 – Alternative site for wreck of the 'Vigo' (see NHER 22884).
- NHER 35309 – 16th-century jetton found by metal detectorist, Ormesby beach 2003.

20th century and uncertain:

- NHER 15113 – World War Two Pillbox and two concrete Anti-Tank blocks below 'Cottage-on-the-Cliff', Hemsby.
- NHER 16792 – World War Two Pillbox unbalanced on Maracas, Winterton.
- NHER 16970 – World War Two Pillbox, Tank Traps and Spigot Mortar emplacements recorded on beach at Hemsby 1992, (Wills 1985); however the mortar emplacements and tank traps are now visible under the Lifeboat Slipway as of 2001. Pillbox as previously recorded 1992.
- NHER 28938 – World War Two Pillbox at back of beach, Hemsby.

A.3.2.24 Newport to Caister-on-Sea

Iron Age and Roman

- NHER 22362 – Fragment of 1st century AD copper alloy brooch found 1986, Ormesby with Scratby.
- NHER 24556 – Gold stater found by metal detectorist in cliff fall, Ormesby with Scratby, 1988.
- NHER 33161 – Roman copper alloy coin found by metal detectorist 1996, Ormesby St. Margeret with Scratby.

Medieval

- NHER 8690 – Gold 'Rose' Noble of Edward IV found on beach 1952 Caister.
- NHER 28490 – 12th to 13th century oval lead seal matrix found by metal detectorist at foot of California Cliffs, Ormesby St. Margeret with Scratby, 1990.
- NHER 31342 – Half a Papal Bull of Pope Boniface IX, AD 1389-1404, found by metal detectorist on beach, Ormesby St. Margeret with Scratby, 1995.

Post-medieval

- NHER 15629 – Site of Caister Lighthouse, marked on Faden's Map 1797, Ormesby St. Margeret with Scratby.
- NHER 21252 – Gold rider 1599 and silver noble or half-mark 1572, James VI of Scotland, Found on beach south of California Gap by metal detectorist after scour 1985; third gold coin of James found by metal detectorist 1990, Ormesby St. Margeret with Scratby.
- NHER 29295 – Three gold coins of James VI of Scotland, two dated AD 1599, one AD 1603, scatter of mid 17th century gold coins found at foot of cliff just south of California Gap (hence the name), c. 1902, Ormesby St. Margeret with Hemsby.
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- 20th century and uncertain
- NHER 22362 – Demolished World War Two Pillbox at back of beach, Ormesby St. Margeret with Hemsby.

A.3.2.25 Caister-on-Sea to North Beach, Great Yarmouth

Palaeolithic

- NHER 11168 – Flint flake found in boulder clay of cliff face, 1934 Caister.

- NHER 30179 – Rolled handaxe found on beach 1993, Caister.

Roman

- NHER 19274 – 1st century AD copper alloy coin found on beach 1983, two 4th century AD copper alloy coins found by metal detectorist 1990.

Medieval

- NHER 8682 – Gold angel of Edward IV (AD 1471-1483), Caister 1960.
- NHER 25268 – Silver penny of Edward I found on beach by metal detectorist, 1989, Caister.

Post-medieval

- NHER 36059 – Copper alloy coin from the Low Countries found by metal detectorist on beach, 2001, Caister.
- NHER 37497 – 16th century lamp and 18th century bowl found by fisherman 400-500m out to sea, Caister 2002.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 8692 – Brick and pebble foundations, sandstone blocks and four pits exposed on beach after high tide, 1917-18. 1907 Ordnance Survey Map shows a small house here, now gone. A stone axe, a dagger, shells and a copper alloy Roman coin were also reported found in 1946. Dinah's Gap, Caister.
- NHER 31790 – World War Two Pillbox of unusual design; similar to types 20/28, exposed by scour 1996, adjacent to former site of Manor House washed away in the 1950s. Caister.

A.3.2.26 Great Yarmouth

Roman

- NHER 4305 – Pot sherds found whilst digging foundations for South Denes Power Station 1954. Hearth and pot also mentioned by informant. Great Yarmouth.

Saxon and medieval

- NHER 4305 – Saxon and medieval pot sherds found whilst digging foundations for South Denes Power Station 1954. Hearth and pot also mentioned by informant. Great Yarmouth.

Post-medieval

- NHER 10550 – Site of 'Harbour Fort' constructed 1648 by Commonwealth troops, dismantled 1834, Great Yarmouth.
- NHER 15904 – Top of large Bellamine jug found in sand at low tide by North Pier, Great Yarmouth 1979.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 4305 – Animal bone, unidentified iron object found whilst digging foundations for South Denes Power Station 1954. Hearth and pot also mentioned by informant. Great Yarmouth.
- NHER 18656 – Wreck marked on 1957 Admiralty Chart; One of three marked at these co-ordinates. Possibly the sailing vessel 'Reinette', lost 1919. Off Great Yarmouth.
- NHER 18657 – Wreck marked on 1957 Admiralty Chart. Could be NHER 18658? Great Yarmouth.
- NHER 18658 – Wreck marked on 1957 Admiralty Chart; also two metal objects protruding from sand to the south-west, which could be the wreck of a metal vessel – could be NHER 18658 moved by tide or chart error, or even NHER 18657? Off Great Yarmouth.
- NHER 18659 – Wreck marked on 1957 Admiralty Chart off Great Yarmouth seafront.
- NHER 18660 – Wreck marked on 1957 Admiralty Chart off Great Yarmouth seafront.
- NHER 18661 – Wreck marked on 1957 Admiralty Chart off Great Yarmouth seafront.
- NHER 32592 – Wreck timbers dredged up opposite Port Mark 128 20m out, 1997, Great Yarmouth.

- NHER 32653 – World War Two Gun Emplacement; two Bren Guns sited at the end of The Jetty, Great Yarmouth. No surviving evidence.
- NHER 33470 – ‘Venetian Waterways’; Public seafront gardens designed by S.P. Thompson, Borough Engineer, opened in two stages, 1926, 1928. Grade II listed site. Great Yarmouth.
- NHER 33953 – Site of World War Two Shore Battery, South Pier Head, (Kent 1988) Great Yarmouth.

A.3.2.27 Breydon Water

- NHER 35759 – Causeway; wire mesh track laid down during 1953 floods to enable DUKWs to transport sandbags from vessels in the channel to breaches in the Breydon South Wall (Smith 2000). Bradwell.

A.3.2.28 Gorleston-on-Sea to Norfolk-Suffolk border

Palaeolithic

- NHER 10583 – Flint implement found in gravel cliff just south of Gorleston Golf Links Village 1931, second found same site 1932, Hopton-on-Sea.

Bronze Age

- NHER 10758 – Fragmentary looped copper alloy Palstave found after cliff fall on shore north of League Hole (formerly Corton Parish) Hopton-on-Sea, 1952.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 13424 – 19th century North African Islamic water jar at foot of cliff, 1977; same site, later date (no details) same informant, Bellamine jug, amphora sherd, modern plaster cast of Greek Trilobite (clay lamp). This site has been interpreted as a modern collector’s dump. Hopton-on-Sea.

A.3.3 Known archaeological sites within the land-based survey areas

A.3.3.1 Introduction

A list of archaeological sites located within the land-based survey areas and recorded on the NHER and by NNMP is given below. It has been presented as a catalogue to allow future site-by-site analysis to take place.

The catalogue includes NHER sites for all nine survey areas and includes the results of NHER searches conducted in November 2004. Data supplied by the NNMP team is also included, but does not include NNMP sites for all the nine areas. When the NNMP team supplied data, they had fully recorded aerial photographs for the four areas between Hunstanton and Cromer, with photographs for the three areas between Mundesley and Cart Gap partially recorded. It was felt the catalogue should incorporate only data used by the survey team in the field and, as a result, it does not include any additional sites recorded since November 2004.

A.3.3.2 Hunstanton

Bronze Age

- NHER 1258 – Round Barrow, ‘Ringlehouse’, on ‘Le Strange’ map of 1615 (NRO OA1), Hunstanton. Associated find FNF 3615 Neolithic flint implement.
- NHER 4372 – Two pits visible in cliff face; contained Bronze Age sherds.

Iron Age and Roman

- NHER 1266 – Iron Age and Roman pot sherds and human skeletal remains found whilst digging trench by Lighthouse, 1923, Hunstanton.
- NHER 13959 – Nene Valley colour-coated beaker sherds found south-east of Lighthouse, 1978 Hunstanton.

- NHER 20904 – Republican Denarius 1st century BC found pre-1980 in car park by old Lighthouse.

Saxon and medieval

- NHER 1291 – Ruins of St. Edmund's Chapel, Norman or post-Norman, surrounded by an enclosure. Visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. Hunstanton.
- NHER 19409 – Mid-Saxon Ipswich-ware rim-sherd found on cliff top path, 1983, Hunstanton.
- NHER 26939 (NNMP) – Series of parallel banks and ditches, medieval or post-medieval, visible on Hunting Survey aerial photographs 1969 and BKS aerial photographs 1988. Hunstanton.

Post-medieval

- NHER 1290 – Two cottages, northern cottage still standing. Lighthouse constructed 1830/1840, superceding an earlier wooden one on same site.
- NHER 13883 – English Infantry Officer's sword 1790-1820, found in garden of No. 2 Coastguard Cottages, Old Hunstanton, 1950.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 1274 (NNMP) – Shell midden of unknown date. Visible in cliff face, sealed by a linear bank of unknown date, Hunstanton.
- NHER 1290 – Royal Observer Corps post constructed 1957, dismantled 1968, visible as cropmark.
- NHER 1291 – World War One Memorial Garden on site of St Edmunds Chapel.
- NHER 23514 (NNMP) – World War Two Coastal Battery including unique Royal Navy pillbox sited at the north-west corner of the Coastguard look-out tower, Hunstanton. Underground chambers linked the site to NHER 24939; All World War Two military defences both temporary and permanent along this section of the Hunstanton coastline recorded as part of wider area of World War Two activity under NHER 26938.
- NHER 24939 (NNMP) – Early World War Two Coastal Battery, closed 1943. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1944, 1953 Floodlight series. Also recorded as part of NHER 26938. Sited at north end of Cliff Parade, Hunstanton.
- NHER 26677 (NNMP) – Cropmark of linear feature of unknown date visible on 1969 Hunting Survey aerial photographs, Hunstanton.
- NHER 26698 – World War Two gun emplacement to the north-east of NHER 26938, close to the cliff edge, Hunstanton.

A.3.3.3 Blakeney Freshes

Neolithic

- NHER 37793 – Neolithic occupation site on Blakeney Eye, excavated 2002-2005 (Birks 2003).

Medieval

- NHER 6135 – Fragment of Nierdermendig Lava millstone found near site of Blakeney Friary in 1961. Wiveton.
- NHER 6158 – Site of Blakeney Carmelite Friary (also known as Sniterley Friary), founded in 1296, dissolved 1538 (Hooton 1996). Blakeney.
- NHER 17654 – Dark green glaze jug, resembling Grimston Ware. Found beside River Glaven, Cley-next-the-Sea, c. 1950.

Post-medieval

- NHER 6245 (NNMP) - The remains of a demolished stone building on Blakeney Eye. Visible on aerial photographs (1946, 1973 and 1988). Labelled 'Eye House' on a map dated 1769 (NRO BL 49/1) and marked on Faden's map (1797; Barringer 1989) and Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1838). Evaluation excavation in 2003 by NAU (Birks 2003); full excavation by Lindsey Archaeology 2004-2005.

- NHER 27082 (NNMP) – Post-medieval sea defence banks seen on aerial photographs (1946, 1973 and 1995) and maps from 1769, 1797 and 1817 (Barringer 1989; NRO BL 49/1; NRO Ref. MC 106/28/3). They enclose the western, northern and eastern edges of Blakeney Freshes, an area of reclaimed land between Blakeney and Cley-next-the-sea.
- NHER 27857 (NNMP) - Several areas of linear ditches are visible on aerial photographs (1945-6, 1952, 1973, 1994-5 and 1988). Superficially they look like ridge and furrow, but were probably dug as part of a post-medieval attempt at land drainage/reclamation.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 27201 (NNMP) – Several short sections of bank forming one longer sinuous bank are visible on aerial photographs (1946, 1988 and 1995).
- NHER 32455 – World War Two pillbox, now destroyed, Cley-next-the-Sea.

A.3.3.4 Cley, Salthouse and Kelling Marshes

Prehistoric

- NHER 6192 – Mesolithic flint burin and scraper found 1961 on surface of a field, Salthouse.
- NHER 6214 – Mesolithic flints, with Bronze Age and Iron Age pot sherds. Found at Gramborough Hill, Salthouse.
- NHER 40770 – Two very worn flint flakes found pre-2004, Salthouse.

Roman

- NHER 6214 – Site at Green Barrow or Gramborough Hill; not barrow, but possible Signal Station and Kiln, with numerous finds including metalwork, coins, pot sherds, animal bone, architectural fragments, Salthouse.
- NHER 6215 – Site north-west of Crankham Barn with large quantity of pottery, tiles, metalwork, coins, glass and animal bone found whilst trenching 1851-2. Also 1980 on the north side of Catch Water Drain a layer containing pot sherds, tegulae fragments, imbrices, tile, bone and charcoal. Salthouse.

Saxon and medieval

- NHER 6216 – Possible Saxon pot sherds found on north side of Meadow Lane 1851, Salthouse.
- NHER 6163 – Recorded as site of Cley Chapel and Hermitage, though seems more likely to be foundations for a barn. Recorded on Faden's Map of 1797 (Barringer 1989). Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 13392 – Cross marked on map of 1649; no trace left. Salthouse.
- NHER 27185 (NNMP) – A possible medieval saltern mound visible on aerial photographs from 1946. Cley-next-the-Sea.

Post-medieval

- NHER 6236 (NNMP) – Site of 'Old Lodge House', marked on Ordnance Survey 1st edition Map 1824-36. Also site of 'Randell's Folly'/Rocket House, built 1860's and washed away 1953. Salthouse.
- NHER 27083 (NNMP) - A post-medieval sea defence bank visible aerial photographs (1946, 1973 and 1995) and on Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1838). Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27138 (NNMP) - The fragmentary remains of sea defences banks and ditches are visible on aerial photographs from 1969. They are depicted on a map from 1648 (NRO HMN 5/214). Salthouse.
- NHER 27182 (NNMP) - Probable post-medieval bank on visible on 1946 aerial photographs. Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27186 (NNMP) - A post-medieval sea defence bank and enclosure, along with a possible saltern mound. Visible on aerial photographs from 1946. Salthouse.
- NHER 27187 (NNMP) - Post-medieval banks visible on aerial photographs from 1946 and 1950. Salthouse.
- NHER 27194 (NNMP) – Gully or drainage ditch, possibly associated with post-medieval sea defence banks and visible on aerial photographs from 1988. Salthouse.

- NHER 36689 – ‘Andrew’s Wall’ a possible free-standing flint and mortar quay. Shown on map from 1648 (NRO HMN 5/214), Salthouse.
- NHER 39768 – Site of Tower Mill, constructed post-1836 in Salthouse marshes; not on Ordnance Survey 1st edition map 1824-36.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 6152 – Rectangular earthworks recorded on Ordnance Survey Map 1902-7, seen 1965, c. 300 yards north of Cley Hall. Possible salt Pans. Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 6190 – Undated cropmark visible on 1967 aerial photographs in ‘Fourteen Acre Marsh’, c.1000 yards north-east of Cley Hall, Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 6236 (NNMP) – A World War One military prison and World War Two pillbox. Sited on Lodge Hill, Salthouse. Destroyed 1949.
- NHER 16006 (NNMP) – World War Two pillbox on south side of Gramborough Hill. Ruined; two overgrown trenches associated, along with buried chamber. Salthouse.
- NHER 16007 (NNMP) - World War Two pillbox/structure on south side of Little Eye in side of hill. Salthouse.
- NHER 16027 – World War Two pillbox in south bank of road c. 20m from A149. Second to the south, third to the north. Salthouse.
- NHER 23194 – World War Two Pillbox at north-west corner of lake in bird sanctuary at Cley. Part of Cley Shore Battery. Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27183 (NNMP) - World War Two pillbox/Alan Williams turret visible on aerial photographs from 1994. Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 27184 (NNMP) - Possible stretches of barbed wire obstruction and a building, probably associated with Cley coastal defence battery. Seen on aerial photographs (1945, 1946 and 1952). Cley-next-the-Sea.
- NHER 24185 (NNMP) – A World War Two Norcon emplacement visible aerial photographs (1994). Weybourne.
- NHER 27793 (NNMP) - A World War Two military camp located on Cley Eye. Visible on 1945, 1946 and 1952 aerial photographs.
- NHER 27794 (NNMP) - A World War II military area, with about five buildings and a pillbox located within a compound of barbed wire. Visible on 1945, 1946 and 1952 aerial photographs; Cley coastguard lookout and beach car park are now on the site.
- NHER 32464, 32479 and 32481 – Three groups of World War Two anti-tank blocks lying in marshes. To the north of the A149 at Salthouse.
- NHER 32465 – World War Two tank-trap; c. fifteen vertical anti-tank rails made from railway track, exposed 1992, buried by 1994. Salthouse.
- NHER 32467 – World War One Pillbox, now destroyed. Marked on map of 1927, Salthouse.
- NHER 32470 (NNMP) – Concrete fragments from ruined World War Two pillbox, possibly from NHER 38493.
- NHER 32478 – World War Two Spigot Mortar emplacement 50m north-west of pillbox NHER 16006, lying on side at north-west point of Gramborough Hill. Salthouse.
- NHER 32480 – World War Two Spigot Mortar emplacement originally on north-north-east corner of Little Eye, now gone. Salthouse.
- NHER 38493 - Several Pillboxes and associated World War Two structures sited on sea bank NHER 27805. Kelling.

A.3.3.5 Weybourne to Sheringham

Prehistoric

- NHER 6260 – Prehistoric flint axehead found 1000 feet south-west of Coastguard Station, 1951, Weybourne.
- NHER 14027 – Neolithic flint scraper found in cliff talus west of Lifeboat House, Sheringham.
- NHER 33103 – Neolithic polished flint axehead found 1997, Weybourne.
- NHER 38341 (NNMP) - Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age ring ditch are visible on aerial photographs from 1946, 1981 and 1994. Weybourne.

Roman

- NHER 6276 – Roman copper alloy coin of Nero found on shore, Weybourne, 1968.
- NHER 30250 – Four copper alloy coins found by metal detectorist 1993, fifth 1994, Weybourne.

Medieval

- NHER 30250 – Metalwork found by metal detectorist 1994-95, Weybourne.
- NHER 32203 – Harness fitting found by metal detectorist 1994, Upper Sheringham.

Post-medieval

- NHER 6255 – Site of Old Hythe, Upper Sheringham. Remains of old Lifeboat House (NHER 38623) visible in cliff section, incorporated into World War Two defences (NHER 28622) visible on RAF aerial photographs 1941. Associated finds two flint implements (Prehistoric) FNF 16376, FNF 122817, also possible Armada defences NHER 11335. Upper Sheringham.
- NHER 13584 – Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway North-South line, part preserved as North Norfolk Railway, visible on NLA aerial photographs 1993, 1997. Norwich.
- NHER 32203 – Buckle, weight, button found by metal detectorist 1994, Upper Sheringham.
- NHER 32204 – Buckle frame found by metal detectorist 1994, Upper Sheringham.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 17818 – Cropmarks of probable World War One practice trenches, plus some World War Two, visible along the coast at Weybourne. Visible as soilmarks on 1941 RAF aerial photographs, cropmarks visible on 1977 NLA aerial photographs. Weybourne.
- NHER 17819 – Rare type 2/20 World War Two Pillbox and associated structure visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1940, 1941, 1946, Weybourne.
- NHER 17820 (NNMP) – World War Two Pillbox and associated slit trenches and defensive structures visible on RAF aerial photographs 1940, 1941, Weybourne.
- NHER 18110 – Pair of rare World War Two type 20 Pillboxes and other defensive structures including 'Alan Williams Turret' to the north of the North Norfolk Railway Line and in and around Oak Wood. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1955, Upper Sheringham.
- NHER 19440 – Two World War Two Pillboxes on the coast at Weybourne. Part of trench and barbed wire defensive complex NHER 38577; covered Anti-Tank ditch NHER 32505. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1940, 1941. Weybourne.
- NHER 21297 (NNMP) – Site of World War Two emergency Six-inch Shore Battery and extensive underground Headquarters at Skelding Hill beneath Coastguard Lookout, with associated trenches and structures. Four possible bomb craters also noted. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1940, 1941, 1946. Whole area part of NHER 38622. Sheringham.
- NHER 32505 (NNMP) – Rare World War Two Anti-Tank ditch protecting gap in cliff at Weybourne, associated with defensive structures NHER 19440, NHER 38577. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1940. Upper Sheringham.
- NHER 32513 (NNMP) – World War Two type 26v Pillbox on field boundary to south of Coastal Defences at Weybourne. Shares boundary with Pillbox NHER 32514. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1946. Weybourne.
- NHER 32514 (NNMP) – Ruined World War Two type 24 Pillbox on field boundary to south of Coastal Defences at Weybourne. Shares boundary with pillbox NHER 32513. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1946. Weybourne.
- NHER 32518 (NNMP) – World War Two type 26v Pillbox sited in hedgerow at bottom of garden. Also eight associated huts/structures and part of a slit trench which itself could possibly date from World War One or early World War Two. Visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photographs 1981, RAF aerial photographs 1946. Weybourne.
- NHER 38324 (NNMP) – A group of linear cropmarks and a rectilinear enclosure of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs from 1941. Weybourne.
- NHER 38565 (NNMP) - A barbed wire obstruction constructed visible on 1946 aerial photographs. Weybourne.
- NHER 38566 (NNMP) - Two World War Two zig-zag slit trenches are visible on aerial photographs (1940). Weybourne.
- NHER 38568 (NNMP) - A group of structures, possibly World War Two and military, are visible on aerial photographs. Weybourne.

- NHER 38577(NNMP) - World War Two pillboxes, barbed wire obstructions, scaffolding and slit trenches visible on aerial photographs (1940s). Weybourne.
- NHER 38578 (NNMP) - The earthworks of a World War Two rifle range and associated structures and trenches are visible on aerial photographs (1940s). Weybourne.
- NHER 38579 (NNMP) - World War Two beach scaffolding, pillbox, slit trenches, barbed wire and a minefield. Visible on aerial photographs from 1940s; at Weybourne.
- NHER 38610 (NNMP) - A probable World War Two structure is visible on aerial photographs (1941). Weybourne.
- NHER 38611 (NNMP) - A group of World War Two military structures visible on aerial photographs (1940 and 1941) near the coast at Weybourne.
- NHER 38612 (NNMP) - A possible World War Two pillbox and pit, possibly also military in origin, are visible on aerial photographs. Upper Sheringham.
- NHER 38613 (NNMP) - A World War Two military structure is visible on aerial photographs (1940s) near the coast at Weybourne.
- NHER 38614 (NNMP) - A Second World War with a bank, a possible gun emplacement, a stretch of barbed wire and a ditch or trench was located at Upper Sheringham. Visible on aerial photographs (1940, 1941 and 1946).
- NHER 38615 (NNMP) – World War Two slit trenches, weapons pits, barbed wire defences and a possible structure. Upper Sheringham
- NHER 38617 (NNMP) – A possible World War One firing range is visible on aerial photographs (1940, 1941 and 1994). It was located within Second World War site HER 38614. Upper Sheringham.
- NHER 38622 (NNMP) - An extensive area of defences and military training sites are visible in the Golf Links at Sheringham on aerial photographs (from the 1940s). The site included several groups of slit trenches, pillboxes, gun emplacements and extensive stretches and enclosures constructed from barbed wire.
- NHER 38623 (NNMP) - The traces of possible World War Two slit trenches are visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s. They were located on the cliff top at Weybourne.
- NHER 38625 (NNMP) - A group of World War Two coastal defences, including searchlight and gun emplacements, were located along the cliff top at Weybourne. They are visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s.

A.3.3.6 Sheringham to Cromer

Prehistoric

- NHER 6384 – Scatter of flints noted, but not collected, 1981, Runton.
- NHER 6405 – Number of flints found at Runton.
- NHER 6408 – Flints found at Runton.
- NHER 6410 – Flints found at Runton.
- NHER 29553 – Worked flint found during fieldwork in advance of Cromer Sea Outfall Runton 1993.

Mesolithic

- NHER 6406 – Tranchet flint Axe reported 1975 Runton.
- NHER 12505 – Tranchet flint Axe found pre-1964, Runton.

Neolithic

- NHER 6346 – Pot sherds and flint flakes found in sand pit on cliff edge, 1975, Beeston Regis.
- NHER 6399 – Flint scraper found at Runton.
- NHER 6400 – Flint flake found at Runton 1993 during Fieldwork in advance of Cromer Sea Outfall.
- NHER 6406 – Flint flakes and two cores found at Runton 1981.
- NHER 6413 – Pot sherds found at Runton.

Bronze Age

- NHER 2778 – Vessel found in cliff face *in situ* in eroded post-hole? Woman Hithe, 1975, Runton.

- NHER 6346 – Four pot sherds found 1943, others found 1944, 1952, 1956 in sand pit on cliff edge, Beeston Regis.

Iron Age

- NHER 6346 – Pot sherds found in sand pit on cliff edge 1943, Beeston Regis.
- NHER 6404 – Gold stater found in cliff top near shooting range at Woman Hithe, Runton.

Roman

- NHER 6346 – Number of pot sherds found in sand pit on cliff edge 1923-4, 1930, 1981, Beeston Regis.
- NHER 16467 – Copper alloy coin found in 1980 on the edge of a car park by cliff top, Runton.
- NHER 29552 – Brick fragment found during fieldwork in advance of construction of Cromer Sea Outfall, Runton 1993.

Medieval

- NHER 6346 – Pot sherds reported found in sand pit on cliff edge 1975, Beeston Regis.
- NHER 6384 – Strip field system now ploughed flat, Runton.
- NHER 6385 – Strip field system noted on map 1490, destroyed 1979-1980's; now partly caravan park. Runton.
- NHER 6394 (NNMP) – Windmill mound situated in a caravan park at Beeston Regis. Only part of the site remains as earthworks, with former extent mapped from aerial photographs. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1941, noted on Ordnance Survey 25" map 1st edition 1888 and 2nd edition 1902-7.
- NHER 6400 – Copper alloy horse bell found at Runton 1993 during fieldwork in advance of Cromer Sea Outfall Runton 1993.
- NHER 6421 – Site of All Saint's Church, contained 'Deyne's Tomb', destroyed 1867. Water mill noted in churchyard in 1734. Beeston Regis.
- NHER 24448 – Gilded copper alloy object found on footpath, 1988, Sheringham.
- NHER 29551 – Late medieval/transitional pot sherd found during fieldwork in advance of Cromer Sea Outfall along with Post-medieval rubbish (not recorded) Runton 1993.
- NHER 29554 – Ditch containing pot sherds, tile fragments, bell and Post-medieval rubbish (not recorded) found during fieldwork for Cromer Sea Outfall Runton 1993.
- NHER 29555, 29556, 29557 and 29558 – Pot sherds, ceramic building material, iron slag, and architectural fragments found during fieldwork in advance of construction of Cromer Sea Outfall. 1993, Runton.
- NHER 38311 (NNMP) - A series of linear cropmark features are visible aerial photographs from 1995. It seems likely that these are boundaries for strip fields of possible medieval and/or post-medieval date. Runton.
- NHER 40476 – Silver finger ring found at Runton by metal detectorist 2004, Runton.

Post-medieval

- NHER 6339 – Six silver coins found at Sheringham in the 1940s.
- NHER 6419 (NNMP) – Site of circular lime kiln within quarry in Beeston Regis Hill. Visible on RAF aerial photographs 1946 and NNMP aerial photographs 2004.
- NHER 6422 – Site of lime kiln marked on 1926 Ordnance Survey 6" Map, but not on later maps. Runton.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 6352 – Pit containing charcoal seen in cliff face by informant. Also three small cropmark rings (c. three feet in diameter) seen on line of cliff path c. 320 yards north of All Saint's Church 1964. Seven small ring ditches and six small rectangular cropmarks, possibly Bronze Age, seen on CUCAP aerial photographs 1982. Beeston Regis.
- NHER 6400 – Stone spindle whorl found at Runton 1993 during Fieldwork in advance of Cromer Sea Outfall.
- NHER 17191 – Site of brickworks, elements of which are visible on RAF aerial photographs 1946 and Ordnance Survey maps from 1836 and 1902.

- NHER 18225 – In 1982, whilst digging drain, a ‘hole’ was encountered in the yard of White Horse Public House, Runton. Possibly an icehouse, smokehouse or a capped well.
- NHER 24397 – South-east side of Woman Hithe; two underground concrete structures resembling World War Two bunkers on Holt-Cromer Ridge. Marked on 1928 Ordnance Survey as septic tanks, but may have been converted for military use during World War Two or possibly purpose built. Destroyed 1993. Runton.
- NHER 32525 (NNMP) - A circular pillbox, probably originally constructed during World War One, but then altered and reused during World War Two. Visible on aerial photographs (1946 and 1995). Beeston Regis/Runton.
- NHER 32573 (NNMP) – World War Two Alan Williams Turret gun emplacement on cliffs to west of Cromer, visible on RAF aerial photographs 1941, 1953. On the western edge of area of World War Two activity NHER 38877, possibly also part of NHER 38883.
- NHER 36526 (NNMP) - A World War Two pillbox/gun emplacement visible on aerial photographs from 1941, 1946, 1969 and 1994. Sheringham.
- NHER 38279 (NNMP) - A long stretch of a World War Two zig-zag trench and bank can be seen on aerial photographs (1941 and 1946). Sheringham.
- NHER 38315 (NNMP) - A series of linear earthwork banks or shooting butts can be seen on 1941, 1946, 1941 and 1953 aerial photographs. They appear to be part of a military training site/firing range that was clearly in use during World War Two, but they may have been used during World War One. Runton.
- NHER 38316 (NNMP) – A number of World War II military trenches, a bank and a barbed wire obstruction are visible on 1946 aerial photographs. Runton.
- NHER 38334 (NNMP) - A World War Two military installation can be seen on aerial photographs (1946). Runton.
- NHER 38335 (NNMP) - A series of World War Two military trenches are visible on aerial photographs (1941). Sheringham.
- NHER 38336 (NMP) – A World War Two pillbox immediately north of Beeston Regis church and visible on 1941 and 1946 aerial photographs.
- NHER 38337 (NNMP) - A World War II military installation within a barbed wire compound is visible on aerial photographs from 1941 and 1946. Beeston Regis.
- NHER 38338 (NNMP) - A World War Two pillbox is visible on the cliff edge on 1941 and 1946 aerial photographs. Beeston Regis.

A.3.3.7 Overstrand to Trimmingham

Neolithic

- NHER 6801 – Butt of polished Axehead; one of five said to have come from same field, Sidestrand 1975.

Post-medieval

- NHER 6803 – Site of St. Michael’s Church. Built 1880 with materials reused from NHER 6797. Sidestrand.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 15384 – Gun Cottage; Romano-British Rhineland Lava Quern found in garden 1979, along with a 19th century tombstone from the beach. Also Hertfordshire Puddingstone and various fossils, possibly from a collector’s dump. The name ‘Gun Cottage’ refers to a Signal gun once sited here. Sidestrand.
- NHER 38881 (NNMP) - A possible World War Two pillbox visible on aerial photographs taken in 1942. It is not visible on those taken in 1940 or 1946. Sidestrand.
- NHER 38887 (NNMP) – A possible rectilinear enclosure of unknown date is visible as a cropmarks on aerial photographs (1981 and 1996). Sidestrand.
- NHER 38890 (NNMP) - A Second World War barbed wire obstruction is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1943. Sidestrand.
- NHER 38891 (NNMP) – A small World War Two coastal defence site, comprising a pillbox, gun emplacements and slit trenches. Visible on aerial photographs dating from 1940 to 1946. Trimmingham.

- NHER 38897 (NNMP) - A possible World War Two pillbox is visible as a standing structure on aerial photographs from 1942 and 1943. It probably had been demolished by 1946. Trimmingham.
- NHER 38898 (NMMP) - A possible World War Two pillbox is partially visible as a standing structure on aerial photographs from 1942. It was probably demolished by 1946. Trimmingham.
- NHER 38936 (NNMP) – A pillbox, barbed wire, a probable gun emplacement and a possible slit trench of World War Two date. Visible on aerial photographs from 1942, but absent from those taken in 1946. Trimmingham.
- NHER 38978 (NNMP) - A World War Two gun emplacement and trench system on the cliff top at Sidestrand are visible on aerial photographs (1940, 1941 and 1942).

A.3.3.8 Mundesley to Bacton

Neolithic

- NHER 16016 – Collection of flints found on field near Bacton Gas Terminal, 1977 Paston.

Bronze Age

- NHER 6877 – Late Bronze Age hoard of at least three palstaves and one axe found to the south-east of the brickworks, Paston 1945.

Roman

- NHER 6872 – Coins found whilst trenching 200 yards north-east of old Rectory
- 1965, Mundesley, 1982-3.

Early Saxon

- NHER 6872 – Cremation urns, glass and beads found whilst trenching 200 yards north-east of old Rectory, 1965, Mundesley.

Post-medieval

- NHER 6883 – Brick kiln now destroyed. Part of brick pit survives. 1967, Paston.

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 6877 – World War Two gun emplacement sited south-east of the brickworks, Mundesley.
- NHER 16016 – Cropmarks of linear features and recently removed field boundaries. Visible on NAU aerial photographs during construction of Bacton Gas Terminal 1977.
- NHER 34570 – Mundesley Holiday Camp. Opened in 1933, it was the first purpose-built camp in Norfolk and the second in Britain. Paston.

A.3.3.9 Ostend to Happisburgh

Prehistoric

- NHER 24004 – Six flint flakes found 1987, one found 1989 along cliff edge north of Happisburgh Church.

Roman

- NHER 34410 – Late Romano-British copper alloy strap-end found by metal detectorist 1999 Happisburgh.

Saxon

- NHER 24004 – Early Saxon wrist clasp found by metal detectorist along cliff edge north of Happisburgh Church 1989.

Medieval

- NHER 7091 (NNMP) – Site of St. Mary's Church, Happisburgh.

- NHER 24004 – At least thirty pot sherds found along cliff edge north of Happisburgh Church 1987.
- NHER 34410 – Silver coin found 1998, by metal detectorist, whetstone 2003 Happisburgh.

Post-medieval

- NHER 18473 – Hill House Hotel; complex of 16th- and 17th-century buildings and a well, along with a 19th-century railway site. Happisburgh.
- NHER 24004 – Lead cauldron leg found by metal detectorist on cliff edge north of Happisburgh Church 1989.
- NHER 34410 – Silver Seal matrix found by metal detectorist 1998 Happisburgh.
- NHER 38698 (NNMP) - Cropmarks of the former course of Church Lane are visible on aerial photographs (1941 and 2002). The road is shown on a map of 1834 (NRO DN/TA 417) but is not on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map (1887-1891).

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 15994 (NNMP) – Second world War type 22A pillbox, originally sited on the cliff top but now on upside down on the beach. Visible on cliff in aerial photographs dating to 1941 and 1965; on beach in 1968 photographs.
- NHER 16971 (NNMP) – A very rare heavy machine gun pillbox (type HMG/3) dating to 1940. Visible on aerial photographs (1940, 1941 and 1943).
- NHER 16972 (NNMP) – A very rare type 27/6/X pillbox (1940), designed for ground and anti-aircraft defence. A light machine gun was mounted in the circular central well. One of only two surviving in Norfolk. Visible on aerial photographs (1940, 1941 and 1943).
- NHER 18472 (NNMP) - Extant remains of Happisburgh World War Two Coastal Gun Battery, including gun emplacements, pillboxes, underground structures and spigot mortar emplacements. Visible on aerial photographs (1941, 1943, 1946, 1992 and 1996)..
- NHER 32631 (NNMP) – The remains of a demolished World War Two pillbox appear to have been dumped on the cliff face. There is no pillbox on wartime photographs in this location.
- NHER 38964 (NNMP) - Cropmarks of an enclosure ditch with possible pits inside. Visible on aerial photographs from 2002.

A.3.3.10 Happisburgh to Cart Gap

Prehistoric

- NHER 31461 – Two burnt flints, two flakes found 1995, Neolithic polished Axehead fragment found 1996, fieldwalking, Happisburgh.
- NHER 38779 (NMP) - Cropmarks of a double ring ditch, possibly a Bronze Age barrow. Visible on aerial photographs (1977).

Roman

- NHER 31461 – Pot sherds found fieldwalking 1995, 1996, Happisburgh.
- NHER 34332 – Pot sherds found whilst metal detecting 2001 Happisburgh.

Saxon

- NHER 16015 (NNMP) – Cropmarks of possible Early Saxon sunken featured buildings visible on aerial photographs (1977-1996).
- NHER 31461 – Saxon and medieval pot sherds found during fieldwalking in 1995, Medieval brooch/buckle found by metal detectorist 1996, with two lead weights (undated). Happisburgh.
- NHER 34332 – Pot sherds found whilst metal detecting 1998 Happisburgh.

Post-medieval

- NHER 7092 (NNMP) – Happisburgh Lighthouse built 1791, set between two houses, visible on NLA aerial photographs 1997, RAF aerial photographs 1940. See also adjacent World War Two defences NHER 38770, NHER 15917. Happisburgh.
- NHER 31461 – Pot sherds found fieldwalking 1995 Happisburgh.
- NHER 38872 and 38873 (NNMP) – Cropmarks of roads visible on aerial photographs (1977-1996).

20th century and uncertain

- NHER 15917 (NNMP) – Second World War type 22A pillbox. Visible on aerial photographs from 1945, 1983, 1985 and 1995.
- NHER 15918 (NNMP) – Second World War type 22A pillbox. Visible on aerial photographs from 1946 and 1996.
- NHER 15919 (NNMP) – Second World War type 22C pillbox. Visible on aerial photographs from 1946 and 1977.
- NHER 16015 (NNMP) – Undated cropmarks of field systems, ditches, trackways, and pits visible on aerial photographs (1977-1996).
- NHER 34332 – Fragment of unidentified small copper disc and a lead casting weight found by metal detectorist, 2001. Happisburgh.
- NHER 38780 (NNMP) - Cropmarks of two undated linear ditches are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1977.
- NHER 38781 (NNMP) - World War Two barbed wire and possible weapons pits are visible on aerial photographs (1943 and 1946).

A.4 Methodology of the Assessment Report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). The report has been produced by NAU staff and from assessments provided by external specialists.

Section A outlines the fieldwork undertaken and provides summaries of the different categories of data recovered. As the fieldwork was conducted in two parts - the first examined the inter-tidal zone and the second was land-based - the methodologies and results are presented in two sections. Section A.6 begins with the methodology of the inter-tidal survey and continues with descriptions of the sites found and the artefacts collected. Section A.7 outlines the methodology of the land-based survey, followed by details of the sites encountered and the finds recovered.

Section B presents a statement of potential for the collected data in terms of the original Project aims, with the results of both the inter-tidal and land-based surveys considered together. Section C presents an Updated Project Design, stating the aims and objectives of further fieldwork, research and post-fieldwork work. It also puts forward methods for the analysis of the data in relation to the project's objectives. Section D presents an outline of the staffing and resources for further work and a breakdown of tasks and modules to be completed by each staff member and specialists from analysis through to report production.

A.5 Site Description

A.5.1 Location

(Fig. 1)

The Norfolk Rapid Coastal Survey examined the entire length of the Norfolk coastline (between the Lincolnshire border TG 52818 26026) and the Suffolk border TM 53745 99259). Along this c. 160km length of coast are sandy beaches, sand dunes, saltmarshes, cliffs, a barrier island, a large shingle spit and two large estuaries (The River Great Ouse and Breydon Water). Numerous villages and the seaside resort towns of Hunstanton, Wells-next-the-Sea, Sheringham, Cromer, Great Yarmouth and Gorleston are present.

The rapid survey was conducted in two parts. The first part examined the entire Norfolk inter-tidal zone, with all beaches, saltmarshes, cliff faces and the two major estuaries examined. The second part was land-based and examined nine areas threatened by erosion. Seven were on cliff-tops and two areas of freshwater marsh.

A.5.2 Geology and environment

The Norfolk Coast can be divided into three broad geological regions. These are the west facing Wash coast, the North Norfolk Coast between Hunstanton and Weybourne and the north-east and east cliff coast.

The west facing Wash coast has Cretaceous Carstone and Sandringham Sands solid geology. These rise in the north to form the lower part of the Hunstanton cliffs and are overlaid by Holocene deposits (Bridges 1998, 6-8; Hodge *et al.* 1984, 2-12).

The geological sequence of the North Norfolk coast is relatively consistent for approximately 45km between Hunstanton and Weybourne. In this area, the underlying solid geology is Cretaceous Upper Chalk, which rises to the west and forms cliffs at Hunstanton. This is overlain by a series of Quaternary deposits of glacial and periglacial origin. In a number of places – such as at Titchwell and Holme-next-the-Sea – Holocene peat and silt deposits are visible and eroding in the inter-tidal zone (Brennand and Taylor 2003; Bridges 1998, 6-8; Wymer and Robins 1994).

The underlying geology of the north-east and east cliff coast is Lower Pleistocene Crag, overlain by glacial tills and gravels (Bridges 1998, 6-8; Hodges *et al.* 1984, 2-12. The cliff faces between Weybourne and Happisburgh reveal a comprehensive sedimentary record of Pleistocene glaciation. The sediments include the Cromer Forest Bed Series, deposits which contain vertebrate fossils dating to over a million years BP (Bridges 1998, 12-21).

It is possible to separate the three broad geological regions into twenty-seven smaller environmental zones (listed in Table 1). Each of these zones focuses on more subtle variations in coastal environments and habitats than the broad regions. As a result, they allow for more detailed examinations and understandings of land-use and landscape change and form the framework for the catalogue of inter-tidal sites given in the Assessment Report.

A.6 The inter-tidal survey

A.6.1 Introduction

The inter-tidal fieldwork was carried out between 4th May and 15th November 2004, over the course 110 days. This section describes the methods employed during the project and presents a summary of the results.

Zone (EZ)	Area	Description
1	Norfolk-Lincolnshire border to River Great Ouse	The southern mudflats of the Wash, with saltmarshes in front of sea defence banks
2	River Great Ouse, King's Lynn and West Lynn	The estuary of the River Great Ouse, with steep sided man-made river banks
3	River Great Ouse to Snettisham	The eastern mudflats of the Wash, with saltmarshes in front of sea defence banks
4	Snettisham to Hunstanton cliffs	Wide mud and sand beaches in front of sand dunes and sea defence banks/walls
5	Hunstanton cliffs	Wide sandy beach in front of chalk and carstone cliffs (Bridges 1998, 9-11)
6	Hunstanton to Holme-next-the-Sea	Wide sand beach in front of sand dunes
7	Holme-next-the-Sea to Brancaster	Wide sandy beach in front of sand dunes with saltmarshes behind
8	Brancaster to Burnham Overy beach, including Scolt Head Island	Barrier beach island in front of saltmarshes and sea defence banks (Bridges 1998, 27-34)
9	Burnham Overy beach to Wells-next-the-Sea	Wide sandy beach in front of sand dunes
10	Wells-next-the-Sea to Stiffkey	Wide sand beaches in front of very low sand dunes and saltmarshes
11	Stiffkey to Cley-next-the-Sea, including Blakeney Point	Shingle and sand dunes spit, with sand/mud flats and saltmarshes behind (Bridges 1998, 39-43)
12	Cley-next-the-Sea to Kelling	Shingle beach and man-made shingle bank
13	Kelling to Sheringham	Shingle beach in front of sand/gravel cliffs
14	Sheringham	Sand and shingle beach in front of concrete

Zone (EZ)	Area	Description
		seawalls and town
15	Sheringham to Cromer	Sand beach in front of sand/gravel cliffs
16	Cromer	Sand and shingle beach in front of concrete seawalls and town
17	Cromer to Bacton Green	Sand beach (with occasional chalk outcrops) in front of sand/gravel cliffs
18	Bacton Green to Walcott	Sand beach in front of sea wall
19	Walcott to Cart Gap, Eccles-on-Sea	Sand beach in front of sand/gravel cliffs
20	Cart Gap, Eccles to Sea Palling	Sand beach in front of dunes and sea wall
21	Sea Palling to Winterton-on-Sea	Sandy beach, recent dunes and sea wall; in one stretch man-made off-shore breakwaters
22	Winterton-on-Sea to Newport	Sandy beach in front of sand dunes
23	Newport to Caister-on-Sea	Sandy beach in front of sand/gravel cliffs
24	Caister-on-Sea to North Beach, Great Yarmouth	Sandy beach in front of sand dunes
25	Great Yarmouth	Sand beach in front of sea wall and town
26	Breydon Water	Mud-flat estuary of the Yare and Waveney
27	Gorleston-on-Sea to Norfolk-Suffolk border	Sand beach in front of sand/gravel cliffs

Table 1: The environmental zones of the Norfolk Coast

A.6.2 Inter-tidal methodology

A.6.2.1 Preparation and planning

Land ownership

The first stage in preparation for the inter-tidal survey was to determine who owned the land to be surveyed and to secure their permission to carry out work. The process began with a telephone approach to the Crown Estates. They asked for a written statement of the NAU's intentions and, once they had received this, they kindly granted permission to visit the parts of the inter-tidal zone they owned. The Crown Estates also supplied information on the people and organisations that lease their land. By contacting this group it was possible to identify all the owners, leaseholders and land managers of the Norfolk inter-tidal zone. All the people and bodies identified were contacted and all gave permission for the work to go ahead.

Overall and day planning

Once the landowners, managers and leaseholders were identified, it was possible to plan the fieldwork. The initial plan was to start in the west of Norfolk, on the Lincolnshire border, and then move sequentially eastwards, finishing at the Suffolk border. However, almost immediately it became apparent that there were two problems with this approach.

The first was the fact that English Nature, the RSPB and Norfolk Wildlife Trust raised concerns about the survey team working in saltmarshes during the bird-breeding season. They worried the team may disturb nests, parent birds and/or chicks. As a result they asked if the saltmarshes could be avoided until the season was over. The NAU agreed and a large part of the west of the county was not surveyed until after August 2005.

The second problem was related to low-tide times. To ensure the greatest amount of the inter-tidal zone was visible (and consequently the greatest amount of archaeology), survey work had to be carried out in few the hours either side of low tide. Low tide times are not fixed; for example, they are earlier on one day than the next. With the working day limited to daylight hours, the progressive nature of low tide times meant that it was not always possible to work in an area next to that visited the day before. These two problems led to changes in overall plan, with the much of the east of the county being dealt with before the west.

Day planning

The Norfolk Coast was divided into 100-105 adjacent sections, each about 2km long. Most sections followed the coast and joined their neighbours in a linear fashion. However, in some areas adjoining sections were located to the north and south, with others adjacent ones to the east and west. This was most often the case where areas of saltmarsh were located to the south of beaches and was done to ensure full coverage of all the inter-tidal zone environments.

Each of the contiguous sections was visited during one day. To select which day each area was to be visited on, tide tables were consulted. The port with most suitable tides for the working day was selected and then the sections around it were assigned to specific days.

The night before a day of fieldwork a safety sheet was compiled detailing the next day's work ahead. Each safety sheet included nearby landmarks, grid references, low tide times, working times and contact numbers and served as a reference document in case of query or emergency. An example is included in Appendix 1.

Every survey day each member of the survey was given a computer-printed Ordnance Survey map of the area to be surveyed. This was partly a safety measure, an attempt to ensure each person knew where they were. In addition to topographical details, the maps also contained information on all the previously recorded archaeological sites in the area. This allowed NHER and NNMP sites to be looked for, identified and monitored.

At all times the survey team carried equipment to ensure their safety. This included the daily safety plan, portable mini-flares, a VHF Marine radio, maps, compasses, first aid kits, washing solution, towels, water, sunscreen and hats.

A.6.2.2 Survey methodology

Four different types of inter-tidal environment – beaches, cliff faces, estuaries and saltmarshes – were examined during the inter-tidal fieldwork. The differing nature of each of these meant that different surveying methodologies had to be employed.

Beaches were surveyed using linear transects aligned parallel to the mean low and high water marks. For most beaches three parallel transects were sufficient to give thorough coverage (these were between 15m and 350m apart, dependent on the width of the beach). On the widest beaches, such as between Wells-next-the-Sea and Blakeney Point where some are 2km wide, three transects were not enough. To ensure thorough coverage, six transects were walked (none of which was more than 350m from the next).

On most of the beaches which were adjacent to cliff faces, the cliff faces were examined as part of the transect closest to the low water mark. On the occasions where a number of archaeological features or finds were observed in a cliff, it was decided not to examine the face as part of this low water-mark transect but to survey it as a fourth transect once work on the beach had been completed.

Before the survey work began it was thought that walking linear transects in the saltmarshes would not be practical. It was felt transect-walking would be dangerous, with many obstacles such as hidden hollows and creeks providing trip and injury hazards. It was also thought that saltmarsh plants would conceal the majority of the surviving archaeology, except in areas of disturbance or in creek edges.

In order to test these assumptions, transects were walked during the first day of surveying in saltmarshes. Crossing the saltmarshes proved slow, difficult and dangerous - all the assumptions were found to be valid. As a result, the saltmarshes were surveyed in a number of ways. All were viewed from footpaths and sea defence banks, both by eye and using binoculars. Where possible, the edges or the bases of saltmarsh creeks were walked and exposed bank sections examined.

The two major estuaries in Norfolk - Breydon Water and the River Great Ouse were surveyed. They were viewed from footpaths on the top of sea defence banks, both by eye and using binoculars. As the sloping banks and bases of both estuaries were very soft, it was not possible to walk on them.

Two areas were partly examined during the inter-tidal fieldwork:

- Holme-next-the-Sea beach was visited as a part of survey team training and a number of sites were recorded. It was not fully surveyed as it has been the subject of two walkover surveys (1998 and 2003; Brennand and Taylor 2003; Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division

2003). Regular monitoring of the beach (a day every two months) has taken place since July 2003.

- The mudflats of the Wash were surveyed using binoculars from the saltmarshes to the south and west. It was not safe to walk out onto the mudflats to survey them in full.

Two areas were inaccessible and were not examined during the inter-tidal fieldwork:

- The urban/port section of the Yare estuary at Great Yarmouth.
- The urban/port section of the River Great Ouse estuary at King's Lynn, along with all the River Great Ouse to the south.

A.6.2.3 Site recording

Before fieldwork began a single NHER (NHER 40310) number was given for the whole inter-tidal survey area. All artefacts, features, structures and sites that were discovered and that were thought to pre-date 1945 were assigned a context number associated with this NHER number. On some occasions it was relatively straightforward to determine the date of a potential context (with pottery sherds, for example). On others, the decision was difficult (such as with timber posts and structures). Where there was uncertainty, the artefacts, features, structures and sites were recorded.

A number of objects and features lacking archaeological significance were assigned context numbers because it was thought that they would provide useful information on coastal processes. This included the rapid recording of loose pieces of timber from modern sea defences and of modern features eroding out of cliff faces.

Each context was recorded using a purpose designed context sheet (an example is provided in Appendix 2). The data recorded on the context sheets included:

- Location – using a hand held Garmin Etrex GPS unit.
- Parish.
- Site type – based on the type listed in the *Thesaurus of Monument Types* (RCHME 1998).
- Site/feature description.
- Topographic location.
- Stratigraphic data.
- Archaeological potential.
- Condition.
- Vulnerability.
- Interpretation/discussion.
- Sketch in plan and/or section.
- Finds collected.
-

Digital photographs were taken of all contexts. 35mm colour slide and black and white print photographs were taken of the more interesting artefacts, sites and features. Members of the public often approached the survey team and some provided details on the data and use or particular features, structures and sites. This information was recorded on an ad hoc basis.

A.6.3 The results of the inter-tidal survey

A.6.3.1 Introduction

The inter-tidal survey revealed archaeological sites, features and finds of prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval and modern date. Each was assigned a context number and below are tabulated summaries and descriptions of the great majority of these contexts. These are organised by Environmental Zone, then by parish and then numerically.

Written descriptions of the majority of the contexts are provided below. The contexts are described in a relatively standard way, based up the reporting methods used by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in *Rapid Field Survey of the Suffolk Coast and Intertidal Zone: Assessment Report* (Everett *et al.* 2003). Some contexts are not described; all of these post-date 1945 and were not archaeological significant (such as modern sea defence timbers). The non-described contexts are noted in the full list of context numbers that forms Appendix 3.

After the fieldwork was completed, an ArcView database was compiled. Location data downloaded from the GPS units was organised in AutoCAD and then imported into the database. Context information was then attached to every one of the map objects.

A copy of the ArcView database and a draft copy of the Assessment Report were supplied to the NHER. NHER staff examined each context in turn and, where necessary, discussed them with members of the survey team. The NHER Records Officer then decided which contexts were covered by existing NHER numbers and which contexts should be assigned new NHERs. NHER numbers were assigned to contexts that met one or several of the criteria listed below.

- A structure, feature and or/site pre-1945 in date.
- A structure, feature and/or site of archaeological significance.
- An artefact or artefacts of post-medieval or earlier date.

The NHER numbers are included in the context descriptions and in Appendix 3.

Each of the tables below provides a summary of the contexts found in each of the Norfolk Coast Environmental Zones (EZ). All the context types (based on RCHME 1998) encountered are listed and quantified. Also provided are a series of totals for each area, including the number of NHER sites monitored and the number of new sites recorded. It is worth noting that as some sites have been classified with more than one site type, the total number of sites types will most often be more than the total number of sites listed).

The locations of all the sites are shown on Figures 3 to 47. Those described below are labelled with black text, whilst those that feature only in Appendix 3 are labelled with grey text. The figures were produced in ArcView. ArcView automatically produced the scale bars with kilometres and metres spelt in American English; unfortunately it has not been possible to change this. Figure 2 shows the whole of the Norfolk Coast and indicates the location of Figures 3 to 47. To locate a particular context on a particular figure, refer to the Figure list beneath the Environmental Zone title or to the appropriate columns in Appendix 3.

A.6.3.2 Environmental Zone 1: Norfolk-Lincolnshire border to River Great Ouse
 (Fig. 3; Table 2)

Site type	Number recorded
Bank	1
Post	6
Target	2
Wreck/Hulk	2
Total number of contexts recorded	9
Existing NHER sites monitored	2
New NHER numbers allocated	0
New contexts recorded	7

Table 2: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 1

Terrington St Clement

(Fig. 3)

- 648 – Bank aligned located in saltmarshes north of the modern sea bank (between TF 57497, 25581 and 59844, 23666; also in Clenchwarton parish and EZ2). About 6km long, up to 7m wide and 2m high at its highest point, it is a modern cradge bank built to defend workings and workers during the construction of the modern sea bank (Welbery-Smith pers. Comm).
- 649 – Timber post embedded in saltmarsh deposits. Situated 30m north of the modern sea bank at TF 59167, 24661.
- 652 – Timber post situated within the Wash mudflats, around 50m north of northern saltmarsh edge (at TF 54259, 27137).
- 653 (NHER 34152) – Cast iron/steel hulk embedded in estuarine and saltmarsh mud, measuring 17m by 10m. Shell holes indicate that the vessel was used for target practice during military training. Located at TF 54087, 27004, approximately 72m to the south of its location recorded by NNMP.
- 672 – Squared timber post found at TF 57250, 235815. Located in saltmarsh mud 50m to the north of the modern sea wall.
- 697 – Upright wooden plank embedded in saltmarsh deposits at TF 54281, 26341.
- 719 – Timber post located in saltmarsh 20m west of the modern sea bank (at TF 55841, 25201). Pre-dates existing wooden bridge.
- 722 – A hollow steel cylindrical post in the saltmarsh at TF 54260, 237106.
- 723 (NHER 27758) – A steel hulled hulk measuring 22m by 6.15m. Firmly embedded in the saltmarsh and estuarine mud at TF 53873, 26806. Situated approximately 32m to the south of the location recorded by NNMP. Shell holes indicate that it was used for target practice during military training.

A.6.3.3 Environmental Zone 2: River Great Ouse, King's Lynn and West Lynn
 (Figs 4 and 5; Table 3)

Site type	Number recorded
Bank	9
Boundary Marker	1
Building Material	5
Jetty	6
Landing Stage	2
Loose Timber	2
Mooring Bollard	3
Mound	2
Post	14
Post Alignment	8

Site type	Number recorded
Post Group	13
Quay	4
Revetment	10
Saltworks (possible)	1
Sea defence bank	9
Structure	4
Target	1
Wreck/Hulk	2
Total number of contexts recorded	45
NHER sites monitored	*1
New NHER numbers allocated	23
New contexts recorded	43

* 1 NHER site was recorded as 2 contexts.

Table 3: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 2

Terrington St Clement

(Fig. 3)

- 693 (NHER 41392) – Two mounds located in the salt-marsh to the east of a channel. The north mound was at TF 59704, 23834 and measured 4m by 4m by 1m high. The south mound was uneven, measured 10m by 10m by 2.5m tall and was at TF 59718, 23799. The mounds may have been produced during saltworking or during the dredging of saltmarsh channels.
- 720 – Circular wooden post situated within saltmarsh deposits, 50m east of the modern sea bank (at TF 59323, 24444).

Clenchwarton

(Fig. 4)

- 650 (NHER 41797) – Post alignment of uncertain purpose, probably modern in date. Composed of six upright wooden posts. Located between TF 59795, 23714 and TF 59818, 23694 within standing water in the saltmarsh.
- 651 (NHER 41393) – Post group comprising six timber posts, located on bank of the River Great Ouse at TF 59904, 23659. Possibly a jetty base.
- 694 (NHER 41394) – Linear mound/bank aligned north-east to south-west and perpendicular to bank [648]. Measuring 15m long, 8m wide and 2m high, it was located in the saltmarsh to the west of the present sea bank (between TF 59819, 23740 and TF 59801, 23730). Could be a modern cradge bank, upcast from saltmarsh channel clearing or remains from saltworking.
- 695 (NHER 41395) – Two parallel post alignments orientated north-west to south-east, with another two orientated a north-east to south-west. At least thirty posts were recorded. Located on the western bank of the River Great Ouse between TF 59856, 23788 and TF 23724, 59878. Maps from 1767 and 1793 show the settlement of North Lynn close to the location of the post alignments. They could have been a quay/revetment and jetty associated with this village (NRO BL 5/2; NRO BL 7A (31); Ringwood 2003).
- 696 – Timber post at TF 60022, 23395. Embedded in estuarine mud on the west bank of the River Great Ouse.
- 721 (NHER 41396) – Three rows of posts, one aligned roughly north-to-south with an east-to-west row located at the northern end and a second at the southern end. Embedded in the estuarine mud on the western bank of the River Great Ouse between TF 59902, 23728 and TF 59888, 23706, they were the remains of a quay, revetment and/or jetties. Maps from 1767 and 1793 show the settlement of North Lynn close by and they could have been with this village (NRO BL 5/2; NRO BL 7A (31); Ringwood 2003).

King's Lynn (west of the River Great Ouse)

(Figs 4 and 5)

- 643 – Timber post embedded in mud bank of River Great Ouse at TF 61171, 20769.

- 644 (NHER 41397) – Post-group (composed of six timber posts) embedded in mud bank of the River Great Ouse (centred on TF 60831, 21524). Possibly part of a revetment, a jetty or mooring posts.
- 645 (NHER 41398) – Approximately 800m long revetment of timber posts, with each post roughly 0.2m apart. Located between TF 60804, 21559 and TF 60401, 22375 in the mud bank of the River Great Ouse. The revetment may have been built as part of a sea defence bank associated with creation of the Eau Brink Cut (NHER 13532).
- 647 (NHER 41399) – Alignment of five timber posts, located on mud bank of River Great Ouse at TF 60475, 22355. Possibly part of a revetment or mooring posts.
- 689 (NHER 41400) – Revetment measuring at least 1.5km long, orientated north-west to south-east and consisting of at least sixty apparently randomly spaced upright wooden posts. Situated between TF 60440, 322419 and TF 61106, 20907, amongst the constituent rocks of the modern sea bank. The revetment may have been built as part of a sea defence bank associated with creation of the Eau Brink Cut (NHER 13532).
- 690 – Circular wooden post (at TF 60507, 22276) embedded in mud bank of the River Great Ouse.
- 691 – Squared timber post within the mud bank of the River Great Ouse. Located at TF 60491, 22322, 2m to the north of the modern sea defence bank.
- 692 (NHER 41401) – Section of brick wall laid on its side and incorporated into the western side of the modern sea bank (found at TF 60448, 22374). The bricks may have been 18th- or 19th-century in date and may have been used hardcore during the construction of a sea defence bank associated with creation of the Eau Brink Cut (NHER 13532).
- 713 (NHER 41402) – A row of sixteen upright wooden posts aligned north-east to south-west. Located between TF 61110, 20903 and TF 61112, 20904, they were embedded in mud bank of the River Great Ouse. Either a boundary marker or a revetment associated with [689].
- 714 (NHER 41403) – A scatter of 18th- to 20th-century bricks and timbers eroding out from the modern sea bank (between TF 60826, 21538 and TF 60829, 21532). This material was used in the construction of the modern bank, although some may have been used during the construction of a sea defence bank associated with creation of the Eau Brink Cut (NHER 13532).
- 715 – A squared timber post embedded in the mud bank of the River Great Ouse (at TF 60659, 21912).
- 716 (NHER 41404) – A scatter of bricks (dating from 16th to 19th centuries) and timbers eroding out from the modern sea bank between TF 60521, 22235 and TF 60524, 22227. Some bricks were stamped 'CENTRAL WHITTLESEA'. It is likely that this material was used in the construction of the modern bank or during the construction of a sea defence bank associated with creation of Eau Brink Cut (NHER 13532).
- 718 – North-west to south-east alignment of three upright wooden posts. Embedded in mud bank of River Great Ouse at TF 60391, 322539.

King's Lynn (east of the River Great Ouse)

(Figs 4 and 5)

- 837 – A post group of uncertain function (composed of four rectangular wooden posts), along with a scatter of concrete fragments. Situated at TF 61145, 21271 and embedded in the mud bank of River Great Ouse.
- 838 – Circular wooden post embedded in the mud bank of the River Great Ouse (at TF 60736, 22246).
- 839 – Wooden post at TF 60592, 22953. Embedded in mud on the eastern bank of the River Great Ouse.
- 840 (NHER 41405) – Two parallel north-west to south-east aligned rows of timber posts; the eastern row had two short rows aligned perpendicular to it. Situated between TF 60529, 22718 and TF 60503, 22788, it was embedded in mud bank of the River Great Ouse. Possibly a revetment, quay and/or landing stage or a structure associated with the construction of a sea defence bank associated with creation of Eau Brink Cut (NHER 13532).
- 841 (NHER 41406) – Revetment, quay or landing stage made up from at least 100 (mainly) rounded wooden posts embedded in estuarine mud on the eastern side of the river channel. Found between TF 60516, 22744 and TF 60498, 22781.
- 932 (NHER 41798) – Clinker built hulk around 12m in length and called 'Queen Alexandra'. A possible fishing boat of uncertain date. Positioned on a grassed bank on the south side of the Fisher Fleet (between TF 61621, 20786 and TF 61626, 20762).

- 933 – Wooden post at TF 61152, 21252. Found in upright in mud bank of the River Great Ouse, 5m to the west of the modern sea wall.
- 934 – Wooden upright post, *in situ* within mud bank of River Great Ouse, at the base of the modern sea wall (at TF 61020, 21553).
- 935 – Circular wooden post. Found *in situ* within mud bank of River Great Ouse at TF 60773, 22148, 2.5m west of the modern sea wall.
- 936 (NHER 41407) – Jetty composed of nine squared wooden uprights and a section of support struts and horizontal planks. Found at base of mud bank of River Great Ouse between TF 60520, 22696 and TF 60533, 22703.
- 937 – Iron post (at TF 60427, 22957) embedded in mud bank of the River Great Ouse.
- 938 (NHER 41408) – Three sections of revetment embedded in the mud bank of the River Great Ouse (located between TF 60374, 23099 and TF 60351, 32150). One section had an estimated five hundred small wooden posts, whilst the other two had eighteen and four wooden posts respectively.
- 966 (NHER 41409) – Two jetties found between TF 61566, 20816 and TF 61577, 20812. Both were formed of circular posts with broken planked cross-struts held in place with nails. They were embedded in the mud of the Fisher Fleet’s north bank.
- 967 (NHER 41410) – Three rows of circular upright wooden posts, with some patches of horizontally laid wattles. Each row was roughly aligned north-west to south-east. They were located between TF 61242, 21023 and TF 61207, 21109, within an area measuring 100m by 10m; they were embedded in the mud bank of the River Great Ouse. Probably part of the internal timber structure of a sea defence bank associated with creation of Eau Brink Cut (NHER 13532).
- 968 – Split timber upright post. Found at TF 61093, 21384 and embedded in the mud bank of the River Great Ouse.
- 969 – Two posts, probably originally square, *in situ* within the firm mud of the gently sloping eastern bank of the River Great Ouse (at TF 60994, 21620).
- 970 – Wooden post (at TF 60832, 22012) found amongst saltmarsh patches and embedded in mud bank of the River Great Ouse.
- 971 (NHER 41411) – Four moorings located in the east bank of the Great Ouse between TF 60594, 22550 and TF 60586, 22585. Each mooring was made from two uprights and attached horizontal timbers.
- 972 – Two posts embedded in the mud bank of the Great Ouse at TF 60340, 23175 and 60342, 23175.

South Wootton

(Fig. 4)

- 842 (NHER 27018) – Steel hulled hulk measuring 25m by 4m. Embedded in grass and saltmarsh deposits between TF 60673, 323662 and TF 60679, 23686, to the north of hulk [939]. Probably used for target practice during the Second World War.
- 939 (NHER 27018) – Steel/iron hulled hulk, measuring around 25m by 6m. Concrete ballast is connected to the western side of the ship. Located between TF 60685, 23620 and TF 60671, 23641 to the south of hulk [842] in an area of reclaimed saltmarsh; embedded in grass and mud deposits. Probably used for target practice during the Second World War.
- 940 (NHER 41412) – Three layers of closely laid wattle observed *in situ* in both banks of the Babingley River. Exposed for around 30m, between TF 60637, 23834 and TF 60656, 32893. Probably part of the internal timber structure of a sea/flood defence bank.

A.6.3.4 Environmental Zone 3: River Great Ouse to Snettisham

(Fig. 6; Table 4)

Site type	Number recorded
Bank	1
Building	1
Building Material	1
Decoy	1
Channel	1

Site type	Number recorded
Loose Timber	1
Military coastal defences	1
Mound	2
Pit	1
Pond	1
Post	2
Quarry (possible)	2
Saltworks (possible)	1
Sea defence bank	1
Sea wall	1
Structure	1
Wreck/Hulk	3
Total number of contexts recorded	12
NHER sites monitored	3
New NHER numbers allocated	5
New contexts recorded	9

Table 4: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 3

North Wootton

(Fig. 6)

- 941 – Circular wooden post embedded in salt marsh deposits. Located at TF 61237, 27629, 50m west of the sea wall.
- 973 (NHER 41413) – Linear and curving water filled channel located to the east of the sea wall (between TF 62128, 28193 and TF 62168, 28036). Possibly a decoy watercourse designed to attract wildfowl.

Sandringham

(Fig. 6)

- 855 (NHER 41414) – Steel and wood pontoon base for a wild-fowlers hut embedded in the saltmarsh deposits. Found at TF 64803, 30140, probably at the location it was used.
- 1004 – *In situ* upright wooden plank at TF 64730, 30125. Observed in standing water within a saltmarsh channel.
- 1068 – Two sub-rectangular pits in the saltmarsh between TF 64253, 29763 and TF 64228, 29746. Probable borrow pits for the construction of the modern sea wall.
- 1069 (NHER 41415) – An area of disturbance between TF 64819, 30662 and TF 65382, 30129 (continues into Snettisham parish). Includes mounds and water-filled hollows. Could possibly be an area of quarrying or associated with salt-making.

Snettisham

(Fig. 6)

- 856 (NHER 41416) – Steel and timber wild-fowlers hut, measuring 6.11m by 2.48m and 1.84m in height. Rested within the saltmarsh at TF 64889, 30200.
- 1005 (NHER 26644) – 10m wide sea bank aligned north-east to south-west. Situated within an area of saltmarsh between TF 65091, 30335 to TF 65032, 30369.
- 1006 (NHER 26647) – Steel and timber pontoon base for a wild-fowlers hut, measuring 5.50m by 1.76m. Situated within the saltmarsh at TF 64898, 30282.
- 1007 (NHER 26648) – A raised platform with central metal and concrete base, with an area of broken and blackened concrete and concentrations of barbed wire. Largely *in situ* remains, with some items loose close to where they were constructed or abandoned. Located on sand dune behind beach, between TF 64805, 30714 and TF 64810, 30690. Most probably Second World War military defences.

- 1070 (NHER 41417) – At least thirteen low irregular mounds located between TF 64903, 30469 and TF 64804, 30699. On a sand dune rise behind the beach and saltmarshes. Likely to be the result of quarrying to the east and north-east.

A.6.3.5 Environmental Zone 4: Snettisham to Hunstanton cliffs

- (Fig 7 to 9; Table 5)

Site type	Number recorded
Anti-tank drum	2
Bank	1
Building material	11
Beach defence	2
Findspot	3
Groyne	6
Jetty	1
Loose Timber	3
Military Coastal Defences	5
Mooring Bollard	1
Natural Feature	1
Pipeline	1
Post	2
Post Group	5
Quarry	1
Sea defence bank	1
Total number of contexts recorded	31
NHER sites monitored	*3
New NHER numbers allocated	7
New contexts recorded	25

* 1 NHER site was recorded as 4 contexts

Table 5: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 4

Snettisham

(Figs 7 and 8)

- 162 – A fragment of concrete was found loose on the beach at TF 65413, 35222.
- 225 – Two blocks of concrete, nine possible posts and one timber plank were found embedded in recently deposited beach sand and mud between TF 65224, 34955 and TF 65141, 34722. As they took on no obvious arrangement, it is probably more likely that they have been washed up and then partly buried than were seen *in situ*.
- 1008 (NHER 26645) – Jetty composed of nine pairs of upright wooden posts (each up to 1.7m tall), with one timber cross piece surviving. Aligned roughly east-to-west, located between TF 64734, 31304 and TF 64767, 31310 and embedded in mudflat mud.
- 1009 (NHER 26640) – Four former groynes, aligned north-west to south-east and buried/embedded in sand and mudflats (from TF 64764, 31886 and TF 64774, 31753). All probably belong to the same phase.
- 1010 (NHER 26640) – Two former groynes, partly buried beneath beach gravel at Snettisham Scalp (between TF 64626, 33155 and TF 64616, 33220).
- 1012 (NHER 26640) – Former groyne aligned north-west to south-east. Sited between TF 64739, 32258 and TF 64744, 32258 on beach and mudflats.
- 1013 (NHER 26640) – Five former groynes aligned east-to-west. Found on beach and mudflats between TF 64741, 33775 and TF 64829, 33967.
- 1014 – Two rectangular wooden posts (at TF 65093, 34643 and TF 65091, 34602) found embedded in mud of mudflats.
- 1071 (NHER 26642) – At least three banks were located between TF 64829, 31786 and TF 64759, 30945. Together they were up to 70m wide; the tallest was up to 8m in height. They are

probably part of sea defence works, although one (or all) may have been associated with quarrying activities to the west.

- 1072 – A scatter of concrete fragments was found loose between TF 64736, 337598 and 64574, 32954. They were most frequently at the base of the sloping shingle beach, close to where it meets the mudflats.
- 1073 (NHER 41418) – A group of five posts were found between TF 65034, 34516 and TF 65025, 34443 embedded in mudflats. They may have been part of a groyne or mooring posts.

Heacham

(Fig. 8)

- 160 – A scatter of at least one hundred concrete fragments (a few of which contained steel reinforcing rods) was recorded on the sandy beach. It was found in an area roughly measuring 200m by 5m, between TF 66331, 37802 and TF 66361, 37999.
- 178 – A scatter of concrete fragments found loose on the beach. It covered an area approximately 3m by 3m, centred on TF 66244, 38191.
- 180 – A scatter of concrete fragments and red bricks lying both loose on the sand and embedded in it between TF 66094, 36865 and TF 66094, 36884.
- 220 – A concrete fragment was recorded embedded in beach sand at TF 66542, 38978. It was probably not *in situ*.
- 221 – A Second World War scaffold clip found loose on beach at TF 66459, 38404.
- 222 – Intercalated peat and clay exposures were recorded *in situ*, visible amongst the sloping beach shingle. They were seen in an area measuring approximately 130m by 10m, about 10m in front of the modern sea wall. Visible between TF 66343, 37951 and TF 66332, 37823.
- 223 (NHER 41799) and 226 (NHER 41800) – Two upright angle irons embedded in beach sand. The northernmost [223] was at TF 66039, 36950, whilst the southernmost [226] was at TF 65751, 336843. These were probably modern mooring posts; they were recorded because they could have been associated with Second World War barbed wire defences.
- 224 (NHER 41419) and 291 (NHER 41420) – Two metal cylinders filled with concrete. The southernmost [224] was at TF 66045, 36841, with the northern one [291] at TF 66031, 37079. Embedded in beach sand, both appeared to be *in situ*. They could have been part of Second World War beach defences.

Hunstanton

(Fig. 9)

- 159 – An iron bollard was found embedded in beach sand at TF 66839, 40364. It was probably the entrance cap of a buried pipeline.
- 176 (NHER 41568) – A scatter of concrete fragments, bricks and a scaffold pole was found loose on the sandy beach (centred on TF 67017, 40788). None of the pieces were *in situ*. They probably represent building debris from Second World War military defences (from NHER 26685).
- 177 (NHER 41421) – A wooden groyne, possibly with two phases of construction, was recorded between TF 66669, 39973 and TF 66727, 39937. All of the thirty plus posts were embedded in beach sand.
- 217 – A scatter of concrete fragments, some embedded in beach sand and some loose on the surface. It was found in an area measuring about 8m by 8m centred on TF 67142, 40960.
- 218 – A scatter of concrete fragments was found between TF 66913, 40324 and TF 66856, 40213. Some pieces were embedded in beach sand, whilst some were loose.
- 219 – Between TF 66697, 39848 and TF 66707, 39891 was a scatter of concrete fragments. Some were embedded in the sand, whilst others were loose.

A.6.3.2 Environmental Zone 5: Hunstanton cliffs

(Fig. 9; Table 6)

Site type	Number recorded
Beach Defence	1
Building Material	6
Ditch	4

Site type	Number recorded
Field Boundary	4
Findspot	6
Loose Timber	3
Military Coastal Defence	5
Natural Feature	1
Pit	1
Target	1
Wreck	5
Total number of contexts recorded	28
NHER sites monitored	*3
New NHER numbers allocated	4
New contexts recorded	11

* 1 NHER site was recorded as 12 contexts; 1 other NHER site was recorded as 4 contexts

Table 6: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 5

Hunstanton

(Fig. 9)

- 16 – A scatter of four metal ‘screw-like’ objects was found between TF67533, 42153 and TF 67565, 42162. Each was partly buried in the beach sand. They could have been of military origin.
- 17 – A circular metal band (with a thickness of 0.06m and a internal diameter of 1.30m) was found embedded in beach sand 80m north of the cliff (at TF 67551, 42147). It may have been *in-situ* and could have been of military origin.
- 18 (NHER 34507) – A timber was found loose on the beach at TF 67279, 42080. It may have been from a ship, possibly the ‘Sheraton’ (the wreck [26] of which was located about 200m to the east).
- 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, and 31 (NHER 34507) – Nine timbers were found loose on the beach (between TF 67410, 42044 and TF 67399, 41947), with many wedged amongst rocks. All were probably from a ship; the wreck of the ‘Sheraton’ [26] was located close by.
- 22 – Three iron objects were found embedded in the beach sand (between TF 67409, 42038 and TF 67410, 42031), but probably not *in situ*. They may have come from the wreck of the ‘Sheraton’ [26].
- 25 – An iron ‘screw-like’ object was found embedded in the beach sand at TF 67420, 42038. It was probably not *in situ* and could have been of military origin.
- 26 (NHER 34507) – The wreck of the ‘Sheraton’. Timber framed, with a metal outer casing, it was located at TF 67438, 41960, on the beach close to the base of the cliff. Tile and cement ballast was seen towards the rear of the vessel; damage to the hull suggested that it might have been used for military target practice. It was found 66m south of the location recorded on the NHER; this suggests that it may have moved recently.
- 30 – Several lumps of corroded metal were found loose on the beach at TF 67411, 41976.
- 32 (NHER 34507) – A shaped timber was found loose on the beach sand at TF 67227, 41783. It could have come from a ship, possibly the ‘Sheraton’ [26].
- 33 (NHER 41422) – Scatter of reinforced concrete fragments embedded in the sand. They were probably not *in situ* and were possibly part of Second World War military defences. Although a GPS point was taken, it was deleted by accident - the fragments are thought to have been found close to TF 67083, 41487.
- 34 (NHER 41422) – A scatter of reinforced concrete fragments and a twisted sheet of iron was recorded embedded in beach sand, although the objects were probably not *in-situ*. They were found at TF 67121, 41275 and probably came from Second World War military defences.
- 35 – A scatter of concrete fragments and large iron objects was recorded embedded in the sand between TF 67120, 41411 and TF 67126, 41411. It is unlikely to have been *in-situ* and probably came from Second World War military defences.
- 36, 37, 38 and 39 (NHER 26939) – Four V-shaped ditches were observed in the cliff face (at TF 67447, 41901; TF 67479, 41947; TF 67474, 41940; TF 67459, 41921 respectively). They were stratigraphically below the topsoil and all cut the natural chalk. These may be a few of the parallel ditches recorded on the cliff top by NNMP and interpreted as medieval or post-medieval field

boundaries. They could be the remains of field boundaries shown on a map from 1689 and on the Hunstanton enclosure map (NRO Le Strange BH 9; NRO Le Strange H 1/1; Ringwood 2003).

- 40 (NHER 41796) – A cluster of at least seven pits or (more probably) natural features were observed in cliff face at TF 67696, 42208. They were stratigraphically below the topsoil and all cut the natural chalk.
- 46 and 1111 (NHER 41423) – Two scatters of reinforced and non-reinforced concrete fragments were found loose on the beach. They were located between TF 67256, 41350 and TF 67468, 41948 (with [46] at TF 67362, 41768) and formed a 20m wide spread at the base of the cliffs. It is unlikely that they were *in situ*, having probably fallen from the cliff top. They were the remains of a Second World War military installation.
- 1112 (NHER 41424) – A block of concrete containing two scaffold poles was found 1m north of the sea wall at TF 67248, 41350. Although embedded in the sand, it is unlikely that it was *in situ*. It would have been part of Second World War beach defences.

A.6.3.7 Environmental Zone 6: Hunstanton cliffs to Holme-next-the-Sea

(Figs 9 to 10; Table 7)

Site type	Number recorded
Beach Hut	1
Building Material	1
Findspot	4
Loose Timber	2
Military Coastal Defence	2
Natural Feature	3
Pillbox	1
Post Group	2
Spigot Mortar	1
Structure	1
Submarine Forest	2
Wreck	3
Total number of contexts recorded	15
NHER sites monitored	2
New NHER numbers allocated	6
New contextss recorded	13

Table 7: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 6

Old Hunstanton

(Fig. 9)

- 4 (NHER 41425) – Post-arrangement, comprising at least thirty upright posts in an area measuring 60m by 5m. All were embedded in beach sand close to the low water line (between TF 67558, 42797 and TF 67597, 42767). It was probably used during shellfish farming and collection, as are similar examples in Albania today (Barker pers. comm.).

Hunstanton

(Figs 9 and 10)

- 5 – Wooden plank embedded in the beach sand at TF 69099, 43846. It is possible that it came from a wreck.
- 7 (NHER 41426) – Second World War pillbox, possibly slumped from its original position. Located at the front of sand dunes at TF 68744, 43150. Probably a type 22 pillbox.
- 8 – Collection of concrete blocks (each with a circular or square hole) found loose amongst the dunes between TF 68497, 42876 and TF 68504, 42884. These were once post supports for beach huts.
- 9 (NHER 41427) – A large hinged flint tool/core was found loose on the beach at TF 68022, 42544, close to the front of the dunes.
- 10 (NHER 41428) – A flint flake found loose on the beach, 15m to the north of the dunes (at TF 67980, 42516).

Holme-next-the-Sea

(Fig. 10)

- 2 – A layer of intercalated peat was observed exposed on the beach between TF 69933, 44807 and TF 70087, 44875. It is probably a recently exposed, spatially separated, part of the larger peat bed previously recorded on Holme beach (Brennand and Taylor 2003; Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division 2003).
- 3 (NHER 41429) – Four Second World War concrete spigot mortar bases were situated in Holme sand dunes (between TF 69503, 44024 and 69573, 44111). They may have been *in situ*, or may have been moved from their original position. They lay within the area of NHER 26700, but no spigot mortars have been recorded here previously.
- 11 (NHER 21961) – A scatter of stone, iron and wood fragments was found loose in an area roughly 30m square on the beach (between TF 71176, 45550 to TF 71205, 45533). The material originally came from the wreck [13] which was observed to the south-west; it may represent a previous resting-place of the wreck. The stone is probably Scandinavian in origin and would have been used as ballast on the ship. Pieces of this stone have been collected previously from Holme Beach and it has been suggested that they were used in Bronze Age rituals; this is very unlikely.
- 12 – A layer of intercalated peat was exposed close to low-tide line between TF 71209, 45392 and TF 71247, 45539. This is probably the same as peat as context [2] and that previously recorded (Brennand and Taylor 2003; Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division 2003).
- 13 (NHER 21962) – A wreck measuring 27.60m by 5.65m. Made from wooden planks held with metal braces, it was surrounded by scatter of stone ballast (of probable Scandinavian origin and the same as that found at context [11]). It was partly buried in beach sand between TF 71085, 45392 and TF 71112, 45424; a tidal scour surrounds it.
- 14 – A fragment of adult cattle lumbar vertebrae was found loose on the beach sand at TF 71147, 45259.
- 15 (NHER 41430) – Two timber posts were found embedded in grey silty clay at TF 70702, 45325. The western post was planked and the eastern post was circular.

A.6.3.8 Environmental Zone 7: Holme-next-the-Sea to Brancaster

(Figs 10 to 12; Table 8)

Thornham (beach)

(Figs 10 and 12)

- 574 (NHER 41431) – A metal scaffold pole was seen, possibly *in situ*, embedded in beach sand at TF 73848, 45306. It was a remnant of World War Two beach defence scaffolding.
- 575 – A metal buoy was recorded embedded in beach sand at TF 73910, 45014.
- 576 – A metal container was found at TF 73209, 45101 embedded in beach sand.
- 577 – A scatter of shell, lumps of iron pan and flint nodules was found loose on the beach. It covered an area measuring approximately 35m by 30m between TF 73206, 45310 and TF 73244, 45313. The origin and purpose of the scatter was not clear. The iron pan could have been a result

of a chemical reaction between seawater and man-made objects (possibly objects association with Second World War defences).

Site type	Number recorded
Armoured vehicle	2
Bank	7
Beach Defence	15
Boundary Fence	1
Buoy	2
Building	2
Building Material	7
Earthwork	2
Feature	1
Field Drain	1
Findspot	11
Groyne	1
Jetty	1
Loose timber	1
Military Coastal Defence	9
Mooring Bollard	2
Mound	1
Natural Feature	4
Observation Post	2
Pit	1
Post	10
Post Alignment	3
Post Group	18
Revetment	3
Saltworks (possible)	2
Sea Defence	6
Oyster Bed (possible)	1
Sluice	3
Storage Pit (possible)	1
Storehouse	1
Structure	7
Submarine Forest	3
Wall	1
Total number of contexts recorded	78
NHER sites monitored	*14
New NHER numbers allocated	23
New contexts recorded	59

* 1 NHER site was recorded as 7 contexts; 1 context was given to 2 NHER sites.

Table 8: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 7

- 597 – A row of four timber posts aligned north-to-south was located between TF 75035, 45152 and TF 75027, 45001. They were embedded in beach sand. The row lay on the boundary between Titchwell and Thornham parishes and could mark this, although they did appear to be relatively modern in date. They are more likely to be post associated with activity in Titchwell RSPB reserve.
- 609 (NHER 41432) – A scaffold pole (at TF 73617, 45391) was embedded in beach sand. It was probably *in situ* and could have been part of Second World War beach defences or a mooring post.
- 629 – Two posts (found at TF 74613, 45190 and TF 74605, 45135 respectively) were found embedded in beach sand.

- 630 (NHER 41433) – A scatter of Second World War scaffolding was discovered in an area measuring 65m by 30m between TF 73713, 45056 and TF 73770, 45058. One unidentified strip of iron was also found. All the material was embedded in gravel and sand on the beach, although it was probably not *in situ*.
- 632 – A scatter of 20th-century shrapnel fragments was found loose amongst the beach gravel and sand. Spread over a 30m area centred on TF 73880, 44978, they were not *in situ*.
- 674 (NHER 41434) – Two metal scaffold poles were observed firmly embedded in the beach sand (at TF 73488, 45448 and TF 73479, 45425) and possibly *in situ*. Both may have been Second World War in date, although an attached rope indicates that they have recently been used as mooring posts.
- 675 (NHER 41435) – Five metal scaffold poles (including two poles clamped together) were found between TF 73306, 45416 and TF 73353, 45437, with scatter of black/?iron concretions. All were loose within a tidal scour in beach sand. The poles probably date to the Second World War and may have been part of beach defences or a structure.
- 676 (NHER 26705) – The remains of a scaffold structure, including a section of clamped poles, was found partly embedded in beach sand. Surrounded by a spread of black/?iron concretions, it was located between TF 73240, 45422 and TF 73258, 45411. It was probably Second World War or post-war in date.

Thornham (saltmarsh)

(Fig 10 to 12)

- 573 – A scatter of ten undated copper alloy discs was recorded, of which one was collected. They were observed loose on the surface of the saltmarsh at TF 73492, 44756.
- 1030 – Fragments of a missile/shell were found spread over an area measuring 20m by 8m centred on at TF 73511, 44678. They were embedded in saltmarsh deposits and were either Second World War or post-war in date.
- 1031 (NHER 33706) – A group of mounds, hollows, pits and disturbed areas were recorded between TF 73386, 44037 and 73804, 44065. The group was located on the southern edge of Thornham saltmarsh. They may have been associated with saltworking, although it has been previously suggested they were associated with the shell-fishing industry.
- 1032 (NHER 26903) – Several banks, earthworks and areas of disturbed ground were observed. They were situated on the southern edge of the saltmarsh between TF 73767, 43955 and 73955, 43972. It is possible that they may have been associated with saltworking, but this is a speculative possibility.
- 1033 – A sea defence or modern up-cast bank aligned roughly east-to-west was viewed from a distance. It was approximately located between TF 73489, 44132 and TF 73237, 44074 in Thornham saltmarshes.
- 1034 (NHER 1319) – A building located on the quayside (TF 72828, 44114), north of Thornham village, was recorded. It measured 12m by 7m and was built out of redbrick (largely handmade), chalk blocks and flint. It was probably used for storing shipped goods, including coal, before further transport by road.
- 1035 (NHER 26762) – A modern sea bank located between TF 72400, 44604 and 72812, 43910 on the western side of Thornham harbour. It may overlie an earlier bank.
- 1036 (NHER 26902) – Modern sea bank located on the southern edge of Thornham saltmarshes (between TF 72820, 43804 and TF 73211, 43730). It may overlie an earlier bank.
- 1037 (NHER 41436) – Three upright wooden planks located between TF 72817, 44180 and TF 72816, 44183. Embedded in estuarine mud on the west bank of Thornham channel. Once part of a jetty, these elements have been used to support a second modern jetty.
- 1038 – A circular upright wooden post was observed embedded in saltmarsh mud on the western bank of the Thornham channel (at TF 72812, 44192).
- 1039 (NHER 41437) – Forty to fifty wooden upright posts, some of which had been shaped, others of which were made from near complete tree trunks, were recorded. They were located between TF 52718, 44290 and TF 72755, 44298 on the southern edge of the saltmarsh between two channels and to the north of the modern car park. Their purpose is entirely uncertain.
- 1040 (NHER 41438) – A revetment composed of six to eight circular wooden posts was recorded situated on the western bank of Thornham channel. Centred on TF 72687, 44348, it was 7m long.
- 1041 (NHER 41439) – Two red brick and chalk walls were recorded, one aligned north-to-south and one east-to-west. They marked two sides of an area measuring 40m by 16m (which is now

used as a car park) and were probably walls of a demolished building. Located on southern edge of the saltmarsh (TF 72740, 44288 to TF 72738, 44247), they stood between two channels and directly south of a post group [1039].

- 1042 (NHER 41440) – A sluice comprising forty upright circular wooden posts was observed embedded in estuarine mud. It was situated in a saltmarsh channel between TF 72700, 44220 and TF 72736, 44220, to south of a modern sluice.
- 1043 (NHER 41441) – A circular wooden post embedded in estuarine mud (at TF 72721, 44239) was seen to the north of a modern sluice. It was probably part of a former sluice.
- 1044 – The eastern end of a sea defence bank was recorded. It measured 5m wide and 2m tall, was aligned east-to-west and was situated on the southern edge of Thornham saltmarsh (between TF 74859, 44086 and TF 74945, 44084). Its date was not apparent, although it is most likely to be post-medieval or modern.
- 1045 (NHER 26711 and 18078) – A Second World War or post-war concrete military building was observed from a distance (it was situated in an inaccessible area of Thornham saltmarsh). By taking several GPS points and making estimates of distance the building was located approximately at TF 74411, 44484. This point is 38m north of NHER 26711, a structure that is almost certainly the observed building. It seems probable that NHER 18078, an upstanding concrete structure observed about 145m to the north-west (TF 74300, 44580), is also the same structure. The siting of this structure was estimated in 1982 and, as no structure was seen at its location, it appears the estimate was slightly out (understandably so as GPS units were not available in 1982).
- 1046 (NHER 26712) – A sea defence bank, aligned north-east to south-west, was observed. It was situated between TF 74746, 44597 and TF 74996, 44688 and measured 5m to 8m wide and 1m high. Probably post-medieval in date, it appears on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1905.
- 1047 – A metal buoy was found at TF 74326, 45054. It was embedded in saltmarsh deposits and could have been used for military target practice during the Second War or post-war.
- 1048 (NHER 18077) – A two storey red brick military observation tower, surrounded by a scatter of building material and modern rubbish, was recorded. It was located between TF 74065, 45067 and 74087, 45065 and situated on the southern side of an area of dunes and the north of the saltmarshes. It probably dates from the Second World War.
- 1083 (NHER 26901) – The eastern end of a modern curvilinear sea defence bank (measuring 3m wide and 1.8m high) was observed. Located on the southern edge of Thornham saltmarshes, it was aligned east-to-west and was recorded between TF 573712, 44016 and TF 73768, 43971.
- 1084 (NHER 41442) – A revetment consisting of at least two squared timber posts and three leaning planked timbers was located between TF 72825, 44135 and TF 72828, 44130 on the western edge of Thornham channel. Its date could not be determined.
- 1085 (NHER 41443) – An undated revetment of seven wooden upright posts, roughly aligned north-to-south, was recorded. It was located on the western side of Thornham channel centred on TF 72815, 44193.
- 1086 (NHER 41444) – A sluice comprising at least fifteen circular upright timbers was found between TF 72704, 44228 and TF 72717, 44227. It was embedded in mud at base of saltmarsh channel, to the north of a modern sluice.

Titchwell

(Fig. 12)

- 565 (NHER 41445) – A north-to-south aligned row of twelve posts was observed embedded in beach sand between TF 75126, 45074 and TF 75137, 45055. They were probably once part of a groyne.
- 566 (NHER 41446) – A row of four posts was orientated north-east to south-west. It was found between TF 75119, 45018 and 75143, 45038 embedded in beach sand and was probably once part of a fence (a fence possibly associated with site [620]).
- 567 – Two steel chassis vehicles with tracks, possibly Second World War Bren Gun carriers, were recorded. They were located at TF 75478, 44949 and were partly buried by beach sand.
- 568 (NHER 41447) – Three metal scaffold poles and one concrete fragment were found loose on the beach at TF 75626, 44940. They were probably debris from World War Two beach defence scaffolding.

- 569 – Three wooden posts were found embedded in beach sand between TF 75929, 44865 and TF 75928, 44854. Two appeared to be gateposts.
- 570 – An upright timber post was found at TF 75965, 44729 embedded in beach sand.
- 571 (?NHER 37324) – An exposure of silt and intercalated peat, measuring approximately 700m east-to-west and 50m to 250m north-to-south was recorded. It was located between TF 75045, 45245 and TF 75737, 45278. The peat is that in which post-medieval plough-furrows were recorded in 2000.
- 572 (NHER 41448) – An Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic crested flint blade was found loose on the beach (at TF 75290, 45170), 10m to the south of the peat and silt exposure [571]. The black patina of the flint may indicate that it originally came from the intercalated peat exposure or from buried Lower peat deposits.
- 598 – A square wooden post embedded in beach sand was noted at TF 75088, 45142.
- 599 – A rectangular wooden post was found at TF 75108, 45138. It was embedded in beach sand.
- 600 – Two squared timber posts were recorded embedded in beach sand (centred on TF 75110, 45135).
- 601 – A circular timber was post embedded in beach sand at TF 75420, 45125.
- 602 (NHER 26713) – Two concrete blocks were found lying loose on the sandy beach at TF 75419, 45047. The most northern block contained a scaffolding pole. Both blocks were probably debris from Second World War beach defences.
- 603 – A small isolated exposure of intercalated peat was recorded. Measuring 7m by 3m, it was located between TF 75431, 44994 and TF 75438, 44994. It was probably part of the peat exposure recorded as part of context [571], but spatially separated from it by erosion or burial.
- 604 – An exposure of silty clay was recorded to the west of the Titchwell channel. Located between TF 75970, 44802 and TF 75905, 45168, it measured about 370m north-to-south and 10m to 45m east-to-west. It was the same deposit as silt to east of the channel [706] and probably the same deposit as the silt exposures to the west (part of [571]).
- 605 (NHER 41449) – A possible structure – formed by two horizontally laid timbers aligned north-west to south-east, with three timbers laid diagonally between them – was observed. Located at TF 75099, 45264, the timbers were situated close to the northern edge of peat exposure [571]. The possible structure is broadly comparable with Bronze Age timber platforms that have been recorded on Holme-next-the-Sea beach (Hamilton *et al.* forthcoming; Norfolk Archaeology and Environment 2003).
- 606 – A squared timber post was located at TF 75139, 45297, embedded in peat exposure [571].
- 607 – Two angle irons were found embedded in peat exposure [571] centred on TF 75463, 45268.
- 608 – Three oval/circular hollow scours were observed in the peat exposure [571] on (between TF 75679, 45275 and TF 75691, 45250). They may have been caused by exploding ordnance or could be the result of digging, possibly by holidaymakers or bait diggers.
- 620 (NHER 18076) – The concrete and brick ruins of a military building, possibly of an observation post. They covered an area measuring 20m by 25m centred on TF 75076, 45064. Located 30m north of the edge of the saltmarsh, they were partly embedded in beach sand. The ruins could be Second World War or post-war in date.
- 621 (NHER 41450) – A scatter of concrete fragments was found on the beach in an area measuring 25m by 25m, centred on TF 75060, 45027. They could have come from a nearby bombing range marker (NHER 26784) or from Second World War beach scaffolding (NHER 26713).
- 622 (NHER 41570) – A scatter of concrete fragments on the beach, focused on TF 75347, 45047. It is probably debris from Second World War beach scaffolding (NHER 26713).
- 623 (NHER 41570) – Two scaffold poles were embedded in beach sand at TF 75898, 45145 and TF 75906, 45145. They would have been part of Second World War beach scaffolding defences (NHER 26713).
- 624 (NHER 18071) – Two concrete blocks were found embedded in beach sand at TF 75941, 45027. This is debris from a Second World War concrete installation.
- 625 – A single wooden post was located at TF 75952, 44891, fixed in beach sand.
- 626 (NHER 41451) – A possible structure was found, composed of three parallel timbers laid horizontally on or within intercalated peat exposure [571]. Located at TF 75091, 45258 close to the northern edge of the peat bed, it was very similar to Bronze Age timber platforms recorded on Holme-next-the-Sea beach (Hamilton *et al.* forthcoming; Norfolk Archaeology and Environment 2003).

- 627 – Two metal strips were discovered embedded within beach sand at TF 75195, 45193.
- 628 – A section of vehicle track measuring 1.50m by 0.54m was found embedded within beach sand at TF 75706, 45241. It was probably part of a military vehicle.
- 635 (NHER 41570) – A scatter of twelve metal scaffold poles and one scaffold clip was found embedded in beach sand and silty clay exposure [706] between TF 76029, 45054 and TF 76399, 45136. It is probably remnants of Second World War beach defences (NHER 26713).
- 636 – A 19th- to 20th-century copper alloy button was found loose on the surface of silty clay exposure [706] at TF 76042, 45038.
- 639 (NHER 41570) – Two metal posts were discovered embedded in silty clay [706] exposure at TF 76145, 45092. Both had a lip at the top that could have held barbed wire as a part of Second World War defences (NHER 26713).
- 679 (NHER 41570) - Two Second World War metal scaffold poles were recorded embedded within beach sand between TF 76392, 45059 and 76421, 45069 (NHER 26713).
- 681 – Two circular wooden posts were found embedded in beach sand at TF 76050, 44634. One was upright, whilst the other was laid flat.
- 682 – Three posts were located on the edge of Titchwell channel between TF 76055, 44662 and TF 76042, 44701.
- 683 – A ceramic field drain was observed in the eastern bank of Titchwell channel at TF 76034, 44719.
- 706 – Deposits of *in situ* intercalated peat and silty clay were observed to the east of Titchwell channel. They were exposed in an area measuring 450m east-to-west and 20m to 150m north-to-south between TF 75942, 45103 and TF 76401, 45130. The silty clay was the same deposit as the silty clay [604] recorded to east of the channel and probably the same deposit as the silty clay [571] exposures to the west.
- 707 (NHER 26713) – Two iron stakes were found *in situ* embedded in the silty clay layer [706]. Located at TF 76026, 45092, they were probably part of Second World War defences.
- 859 – A circular wooden upright post at TF 75415, 45074 was embedded in beach sand.

Brancaster

(Fig. 12)

- 633 (NHER 41570) – Two metal scaffold poles and a metal scaffold clip were found embedded in beach sand. Located between TF 76491, 45039 and TF 76522, 45070, they would have been part of Second World War beach defences (NHER 26713).
- 634 – A timber post was embedded in beach sand at TF 76450, 45060.

A.6.3.9 Environmental Zone 8: Brancaster to Burnham Overy beach, including Scolt Head Island

(Figs 13 to 18; Table 9)

Brancaster (saltmarsh)

(Figs 13, 15 and 16)

- 734 – One upright timber post and one horizontal squared wooden post located on the southern bank of the Brancaster channel at TF 79744, 45395.
- 735 – A metal wheel with steel casing. It was found at TF 79774, 45320, embedded in the sand on the southern bank of the Brancaster channel.
- 736 – A scatter of iron fittings (one bolted plate, one small girder and one rectangular plate) was found embedded in the mud beside the Brancaster channel (at TF 79658, 45058).
- 737 (NHER 26787) – Two Second World War anti-tank blocks and fifteen steel reinforcing rods were visible embedded in the eastern face of a modern sea defence bank [810] (between TF 77073, 44483 and TF 77073, 44478). They were probably *in situ*.
- 740 – A causeway or bridge was found crossing a saltmarsh channel at TF 79436, 45128. It was composed of at least ten horizontally laid rounded logs and a chalk surface was exposed on both channel bank either side of it. As a 20th-century brick was recovered, its was probably 20th-century in date.
- 741 – A timber post was found *in situ* within saltmarsh deposits at TF 79195, 44525.

- 742 – Two squared wooden posts located within the western part of Brancaster Staithe harbour. At TF 78539, 44691 and 78573, 44706, they were embedded in saltmarsh deposits.
- 743 – A timber post with a possible metal top, was recorded *in situ* within the salt-marsh deposits. It was on the edge of Mow Creek at TF 79232, 44596.
- 744 – A timber post was recorded within a saltmarsh creek at TF 77097, 44476, close to Brancaster Beach Road.
- 745 (NHER 18220) – A Second World War type 22 pillbox was monitored at TF 77043, 44339. It is built into modern sea bank [810], to west of Brancaster Beach Road.
- 746 – A timber post was located within Brancaster channel/Mow Creek. It was embedded in estuarine mud at TF 79321, 44607.

Site type	Number recorded
Anti-Tank Block	1
Aircraft	2
Bank	15
Beach Defence	3
Breakwater	3
Bridge	3
Building	4
Building Material	10
Causeway	2
Coastal Battery	3
Ditch	2
Domestic Dwelling	1
Findspot	12
Fishing Site	3
Fish Trap	2
Groyne	5
Harbour Wall	3
Hard	1
House	1
Jetty	2
Loose timber	1
Military Coastal Defence	8
Mooring Bollard	4
Mound	1
Natural Feature	5
Oyster Bed	4
Pillbox	4
Post	16
Post Alignment	8
Post Group	25
Post Hole	1
Revetment	14
Saltworks	1
Sea Defence	10
Shell Midden	2
Sluice	5
Spigot Mortar	1
Stile	1
Storage Pit	3
Structure	5
Submarine Forest	2
Trackway	1
Target	1
Wall	2
Warden's House	1
Wreck	3

Site type	Number recorded
Total number of contexts recorded	102
NHER sites monitored	*26
New NHER numbers allocated	**26
New contexts recorded	66

* The known NHER sites were recorded as 36 contexts

** 1 new NHER site was recorded as 3 contexts

Table 9: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 8

- 747 (NHER 26770) – Twelve posts forming two lines, were located within walled part of Brancaster Staithe harbour (between TF 79309, 44446 and TF 79309, 44441). They were a buried wreck, a revetment or a jetty.
- 748 – An undated copper alloy pressed sheet was found loose in estuarine mud at TF 79361, 44575 within the walled part of Brancaster Staithe harbour.
- 749 – (NHER 26767) Eleven pits were recorded, most of which were lined with timber, although two were lined with brick walls. They ranged in size from 2.8m by 2.6m to 5.6m by 3.9m and were arranged irregularly in an area measuring approximately 20m by 35m (centred on TF 79379, 44535) located in the eastern part of Brancaster Staithe harbour. A number of related timber sluices and revetments were also recorded. They were originally used for the storage of oysters, mussels and other shellfish, but most were partly silted up and held some water, with one fully filled. They are present on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. A member of the public told the survey team that at least some of pits were constructed in the 1880s or earlier; some were used up until c. 1995.
- 750 – A timber post was found embedded in estuarine mud of a saltmarsh creek (at TF 79806, 44615).
- 751 – A post-hole with associated packing was found alongside Brancaster channel at TF 79981, 45196. It once held a (relatively modern) channel marker post.
- 752 – A stile was found at TF 80206, 45206. It comprised four upright timber planks and one horizontal cross piece and was embedded in saltmarsh deposits.
- 753 (NHER 41455) – A timber bridge over a small creek, made from at least seventeen uprights and seven horizontals, was located between TF 80160, 45384 and TF 80170, 45391. It was embedded in estuarine mud in the channel to south of Scolt Head Island and was surrounded by a mussel bed. It will have been used during mussel farming.
- 754 (NHER 41456) – A row of fifty-four circular wooden posts aligned north-east to south-west was found embedded in the estuarine mud of the Norton Creek. It was located to the south of Scolt Head Island between TF 80723, 45747 and TF 80761, 45999). As 'Oyster Lays' are marked in the vicinity on a map dating from 1822 (NRO MS 21124), it was probably a breakwater or revetment used during shellfish farming and collection. Another possibility is that it was a fish-trap. This is because it appeared to be similar to one of the Saxon fish-traps found at Holme-next-the-Sea in 1998 (Brennand and Taylor 2003; Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division 2003).
- 755 (NHER 41457) – A post alignment of forty timber timbers orientated north-west to south-east, associated with a patch of wattling and loose metal posts, was found embedded in estuarine mud between TF 81543, 45647 and TF 81610, 45605. It was probably a breakwater or revetment used during shellfish farming and collection; 'Oyster Lays' are marked close by on a map dating from 1822 (NRO MS 21124). However, the presence of wattling similar to that associated with one of the Saxon fish-traps found at Holme-next-the-Sea in 2003 (Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division 2003), suggests an alternative purpose and date.
- 756 (probably NHER 26670) – A row of forty posts aligned east-to-west was located between TF 81677, 45181 and TF 81755, 45168. It was seen in a saltmarsh channel, just to the north side of a modern sea bank. It is probably part of the internal structure for an earlier bank, possibly one located here and illustrated in maps dating to 1822 and 1825 (NRO MS 21124; NRO 21125; Ringwood 2003).
- 758 (probably NHER 26670) – Numerous upright timber posts and large patches of horizontally laid wattling were recorded eroding out of the bank of a saltmarsh channel between TF 81835, 45161 and TF 81933, 45139. Located just south of the modern sea bank, the timbers probably form part of the internal structure of an earlier sea bank. They could be part of the bank visible on maps dating to 1822 and 1825 (NRO MS 21124; NRO 21125; Ringwood 2003) and located at the site.

- 759 (NHER 26675) – A curvilinear sea defence bank was located between TF 81907, 45173 and TF 82303, 45144 in Brancaster Staithe saltmarsh (continued eastwards into Burnham Norton parish). It was observed from distance and was estimated to be about 8m wide and about 1m tall.
- 770 – Two *in situ* wooden posts, three loose metal scaffold poles, two dumps of mussel and other shells and a sherd of 18th- to 19th-century late slipped redware were located in saltmarsh. They were found between TF 79423, 44621 and TF 79402, 44599 on the eastern edge of Brancaster channel.
- 771 (NHER 41458) – A brick harbour wall was recorded situated in the eastern part of Brancaster Staithe harbour (between TF 79341, 44457 and TF 79342, 44433). A number of bricks were collected and date from the 16th-19th century. A member of the public told the survey team that it was built in the 18th century.
- 772 (NHER 41459) – A post-alignment was situated between TF 79317, 44498 and TF 79293, 44453. It was located in the eastern part of Brancaster Staithe harbour and embedded in estuarine mud.
- 773 – A rectangular timber post *in situ* was seen at TF 79990, 44832, within estuarine mud in an area of saltmarsh.
- 774 – A circular wooden post was recorded *in situ* within estuarine mud in an area of saltmarsh at TF 80223, 45179.
- 807 (NHER 41460) – A horizontally laid branch and one piece of wattle were found in association with a large mammal rib lying loose on the sand beach between Brancaster and Scolt Head Island at TF 79578, 45732. The two pieces of timber could have been part of a trackway leading from Brancaster Staithe to Scolt Head Island or part of a fish-trap similar to those found previously at Holme-next-the-Sea (Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division 2003).
- 808 – Two metal girders were found embedded in estuarine mud and sand in Brancaster channel at TF 79859, 45264.
- 809 – One timber post was located *in situ* in estuarine mud on the north-east side of an area of salt-marsh (TF 79164, 445588).
- 810 (NHER 26777) – A modern sea defence bank aligned north-to-south was located to the west of Brancaster Beach Road. Between TF 77043, 44232 and TF 77045, 45093, it measured 15m in width at the base becoming 5m wide at the top. It is probably on site of an earlier sea bank.
- 811 (NHER 26758) – An enclosure bank and house (possibly with post-medieval architectural elements) was situated on the southern edge of the salt-marsh, to the west of Brancaster Staithe harbour (at TF 79111, 44347).
- 812 – One semi-circular wooden post embedded in saltmarsh deposits was seen on the eastern side of Brancaster harbour. Probably *in situ* it was at TF 79436, 44645.
- 813 (possibly NHER 26767) – Two rectangular wooden posts at TF 79378, 44567. They were located on southern edge of Mow Creek, embedded in saltmarsh mud. As they fall within the area of NHER 26767 [749], they may have been associated with the nearby shellfish pits.
- 814 (NHER 26770) – A post alignment (comprising thirty-eight upright posts and planks) was located on the eastern side of Brancaster Staithe harbour. It was *in situ* within estuarine mud, between TF 79340, 44487 and TF 44442, 79341. It may have been a former harbour wall and bank revetment or mooring bollards.
- 815 (NHER 41461) – An alignment comprising eight upright posts was situated to the north of harbour wall [771] between TF 79288, 44433 and TF 79327, 44434. It was either a former revetment, support/shoring for the harbour wall or a set of mooring bollards.
- 816 (NHER 41462) – Six pottery sherds of 18th- to 20th-century date were found loose in estuarine mud within Brancaster Staithe harbour. They were collected from an area measuring 20m by 10m centred on TF 79304, 44437, north of harbour wall [771].
- 817 and 818 (NHER 26770) – Two revetments or sluices, one located either side of a modern sluice. That to the east [817] comprised five upright timber posts and two wooden planks and was between TF 79283, 34443 to TF 79262, 44441. The western section [818] comprised five upright timber posts and one wooden plank between TF 79266, 44441 and TF 79262, 44442. Both may have been recorded as part of NHER 26770.
- 819 – An upright wooden post was *in situ*, located on the northern bank of a saltmarsh creek at TF 79813, 44815.
- 820 (NHER 26768) – Two timber-lined shellfish pits, one concrete-lined shellfish pit and an associated timber sluice were recorded to the north of a modern sea defence bank. They were sited on the southern edge Brancaster Staithe saltmarsh between TF 79882, 44461 and TF79940, 44481.

- 821 – A circular wooden post was *in situ* within saltmarsh deposits; located on the southern bank of the Norton Creek at TF 82841, 45693.

Burnham Norton (Scolt Head Island)

(Figs 13, 16 and 17)

- 775 – Two wooden posts were found embedded within salt-marsh deposits at TF 83554, 45829.
- 843 (NHER 41464) – A scatter of concrete fragments, fragments of drain and loose red bricks (some stamped 'FLETON LIMITED') were found close to the eastern end of Scolt Head Island (at TF 84593, 45752). These could have been remains of a Second World War building, although the drain pipes and lack of reinforcing rods suggests a possible post-war date.
- 844 (NHER 41465) – Two pieces of 20th-century aluminium from the super-structure of an aircraft (possibly from [944]) were found embedded in beach shingle towards the western end of Scolt Head island (at TF 78584, 46487).
- 943 (NHER 15531) – A steel wreck or hulk measuring around 72m long and 15m wide. Embedded in beach sand at the western tip of Scolt head Island between TF.78198, 46466 and TF 78313, 46403. It was brought to Brancaster during the Second World War and used for target practice.
- 944 (NHER 41466) – An iron frame from an aircraft, probably a Blenheim Bomber (Wainwright pers. comm.), was found on the north side of Scolt Head Island at TF 80521, 46753. Also present were a jerry can (with a War Department logo on it) and a fuel barrel. All were embedded beach sand.
- 974 (NHER 26667) – A scatter of three sections of brick wall, ten fragments of loose brick, along with a short section of ditch, were recorded in an area of dunes (between TF 81812, 46220 and TF81830, 46204). The bricks appear to be handmade and lime mortar has been used as the bonding material. The warden of Scolt Head Island suggested that the sections of wall came from a warrener's cottage.
- 975 (NHER 40914) – The Warden's House (with wood slated walls, wooden shingled roof, and a brick and flint chimney). It is situated in the dunes (at TF 80783, 46580), facing south over the salt marshes.
- 976 – A sherd of English stoneware dating from 18th- to 19th- century was found loose at TF 78750, 46554.
- 977 – An exposure of *in situ* peat and silt was recorded between TF 83285, 46310 to 83317, 46304. The silt deposit may be the same as [978]. A metal buoy was also present.
- 978 – An exposure of *in situ* firm mid brownish-grey silt was situated on the sloping part of the beach. It covered an area measuring 100m by 10m between TF 83909, 46254 and 84013, 46235.

Burnham Norton (saltmarsh)

(Figs 16 to 17)

- 757 (NHER 26666) – A sea defence bank located to the south-east of the modern sea bank, it stretched between TF 83329, 45158 and TF 84221, 45359. For most of its length it was linear, but towards its eastern end it split into two to become Y-shaped. It is labelled 'Old Bank' on a map dating to 1822 (NRO MS 21124); it may be illustrated on a map from 1825, but the drawing is not clear enough to be certain (NRO 21125; Ringwood 2003).
- 776 (NHER 41463) – Sea defence bank located within Burnham Norton saltmarshes, between TF 82557, 45083 and TF 82757, 45181, north of the modern sea bank. It measured about 4m in width and 1m in height. A map from 1825 is not clear, but it could be shown on it (NRO 21125; Ringwood 2003).
- 822 (NHER 26676) – A sea defence bank aligned east-west was located between TF 82880, 45194 and TF 83278, 45163. It was roughly 100m north of the modern sea bank and could only be viewed from distance. It may be shown on a map dated to 1825, but the illustration is not clear enough to be certain (NRO 21125; Ringwood 2003).
- 1026 (NHER 41467) – A sluice (consisting of two rows of circular whole wood posts) was found embedded in estuarine mud between TF 83483, 43934 to TF 83479, 43925. It was next to a modern sluice.
- 1027 – A modern sea defence bank was recorded between TF 83570,43847 to TF 83481, 43902. It was situated on the southern edge of Burnham saltmarsh and probably conceals elements of an earlier sea bank.

- 1028 (NHER 41469) – A revetment composed of ten roundwood and planked timber posts was found embedded in estuarine mud between TF 83704, 44903 to TF 83706, 44897. It was located to the east of a modern sea defence bank and was probably part of the internal structure of an earlier bank (and possibly part of a bank (NHER 26770) shown on maps dating to 1822 and 1825; NRO MS 21124; NRO 21125; Ringwood 2003).
- 1029 (NHER 26661) – An area of low mounds and disturbed ground was present in Burnham saltmarshes between TF 83994, 45323 and TF 84248, 45288. The mounds and disturbance lay within the area of NHER 26661, a possible saltmaking site.
- 1082 (NHER 41470) – Over twenty five timber posts/planks and a chalk surface were found within a saltmarsh channel to the east of the modern sea bank (between TF 83785, 44665 to TF 83773, 44646). The chalk surface may have been an eroded causeway crossing the channel and the timbers were probably part of the internal structure of an earlier bank. A bank (NHER 26770) is shown crossing the site on maps from 1822 and 1825 (NRO MS 21124; NRO 21125; Ringwood 2003); the timbers could be part of this bank.

Burnham Overy (saltmarsh)

(Figs 16 to 18)

- 863 (NHER 36028) – A revetment formed of numerous circular and squared timber posts was embedded in estuarine silt between TF 84586, 44419 to TF 84746, 44688. Aligned north-to-south, it was situated at the base of the modern sea wall [1091]. Behind it were concrete, brick and chalk fragments. The revetment and the building material may have been part of an earlier sea bank.
- 864 (NHER 36028) – Two revetments were found *in situ* in estuarine mud on the edge of Overy Creek (between TF 85021, 44921 to TF 85112, 44904). One comprised at least seven upright timber posts and the other had at least fifty. Found close to the modern sea bank, they may have been part of an earlier example.
- 865 – A row of three square upright timber posts aligned east-to-west was found between TF 85166, 45568 and TF 85190, 45560. It stretched across a saltmarsh creek. It was probably once part of a bridge.
- 1021 (NHER 26674) – Five groynes built of building rubble and concrete dumps, with occasional wooden revetting. Located on eastern edge of Overy Creek between TF 84703, 44626 and TF 84920, 44871.
- 1022 (NHER 20877) – A Second World War spigot mortar situated at the base of the modern sea bank at TF 85023, 44908. Probably *in situ*.
- 1023 – A wooden upright post at TF 85401, 45164. Sat in estuarine mud about 10m west of the modern sea wall.
- 1025 (NHER 27026) – Two irregular creeks which may once have been parallel man-made gullies. Situated in an area of saltmarsh between TF 83955, 44277 and TF 83973, 44213.
- 1081 (within NHER 26673) – Two concrete footings (one rectangular and one D- shaped) and a set of concrete steps. They were situated on raised ground at the north edge of saltmarsh close to Gun Hill (between TF 84975, 45643 and TF 84951 45637).
- 1090 (NHER 27020) – A sea defence bank which was orientated roughly north-to-south and survived at least 2m height (although it was viewed from a distance). Located within an area of saltmarsh to north of Burnham Overy Staithe (between TF 84624, 44998 and TF 84506, 44499).
- 1091 (NHER 36028) – A modern sea defence bank, possibly containing earlier elements. It was located on the east edge of the Burnham Overy harbour between TF 84472, 44357 and TF 85785, 45703.
- 1092 – A modern hard was found at Burnham Overy Staithe harbour between TF 84313, 44327 and TF 84550, 44418. It was composed of firm mud mixed with flint gravel, broken ceramic building material and a timber revetment on its eastern side. It may have historic origins.
- 1093 (NHER 27019) – Five distinct groups of upright timbers and horizontal planks were found embedded in or buried by hard [1092]. They were located between TF 84479, 44411, to TF 84531, 44436. They lay within an area of shellfish pits identified on aerial photographs and the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1906) (but not shown on a map of Burnham Overy dating to 1825; NRO BRA 2624/1; Ringwood 2003). They were probably the remains of these 19th-century shellfish pits.
- 1094 (NHER 41471) – A revetment (composed of at least seven upright posts and one horizontally laid plank) was found eroding out of the southern mud bank on of Overy Creek. It was situated in Burnham Overy Staithe harbour between TF 84308, 44327 to TF 84299, 44321.

- 1095 (NHER 41472) – Two sections of collapsed brick wall were found embedded in estuarine mud in the south-west part of the Burnham Overy Staithe harbour (between TF 84308, 44324 to TF 84295, 44321). They were probably part of a former harbour or revetment wall. Standing wall [1098] was directly to the south and showed signs of repair and could be where they came from.
- 1096 (NHER 41473) – A square jetty made from four wooden posts. It was found embedded in estuarine mud within Burnham Overy harbour (between TF 84309, 44323 to TF 84311, 44324).
- 1097 – An upright rectangular timber post was found embedded in hard [1092] at TF 84473, 44400.
- 1098 (NHER 41474) – A possible post-medieval brick wall was recorded between TF 84297, 44319 and TF 84306, 44319, on the southern edge of Burnham Overy Staithe harbour. A more recent/modern wall has been built on top of it. This suggests that wall sections [1095] could be collapse from it.
- 1099 – A modern sea defence bank was recorded between the points TF 83545, 43814 and TF 84060, 44220. It was located on the southern edge of the saltmarsh and may have overlaid an earlier bank.

Burnham Overy (beach)

(Fig. 17)

- 801 (NHER 41475) - Two joining sherds of Pearl ware (1770-1850) were loose on the beach at TF 85022, 45827.
- 1024 (NHER 41476) – A wreck or hulk measuring 11m by 4.5m and composed of at least forty wooden struts and horizontal timbers. Embedded in beach sand on the north side of Overy Creek. It was positioned at TF 84900, 45604.

A.6.3.10 Environmental Zone 9: Burnham Overy Beach to Wells-next-the-Sea

(Figs 17 and 19; Table 10)

Site type	Number recorded
Anti-Tank Block	1
Building Material	1
Findspot	1
Loose timber	1
Military Coastal Defence	1
Natural Feature	1
Post	1
Post Group	1
Total number of contexts recorded	6
NHER sites monitored	0
New NHER numbers allocated	1
New contexts recorded	6

Table 10: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 9

Holkham

(Figs 17 and 19)

- 799 – Exposure of *in situ* silt observed between TF 90027, 45909 to TF 90694, 46142.
- 800 – A scatter of concrete and brick fragments, along with two timber posts, were recorded on the beach at TF 90032, 45915. Some of the bricks were stamped 'L.B.C PHORPRES'.
- 886 – An undated fragment of iron was found loose on the beach sand at TF 88940, 45397.
- 931 – A squared wooden post was found embedded in beach sand at TF 88386, 45396.

Wells-next-the-Sea

(Fig. 19)

- 798 (NHER 41477) – Two Second World War anti-tank concrete blocks were found at TF 90768, 46042.

A.6.3.11 Environmental Zone 10: Wells-next-the-Sea to Stiffkey

(Figs 19 to 22; Table 11)

Wells-next-the-Sea (beach)

(Fig. 19)

- 915 (NHER 41571) – A metal scaffold clip found lying loose on the sand at TF 91569, 45526. It would have been part of Second world War beach defences (NHER 36846).
- 1001 – An iron/steel box was found at TF 92028, 45254, 2m north of the toe of the sand dunes. It was embedded in sand and gravel, measured 0.66m by 0.50m and was probably a storage-tank.

Site type	Number recorded
Anti-Tank Block	1
Bank	10
Beach Defence	3
Boatlift	1
Boundary Marker	2
Buoy	1
Bridge	15
Building	1
Building Material	7
Channel	2
Drain	1
Droeway	2
Feature	1
Field Boundary	1
Findspot	20
Fishing Site	1
Harbour Wall	2
Hard	3
Jetty	5
Landing Stage	1
Loose Timber	22
Marl Pit	2
Military Coastal Defence	5
Mooring Bollard	2
Natural Feature	1
Oyster Bed	2
Path	4
Pillbox	1
Pipeline	1
Pit	1
Post	1
Post Alignment	3
Post Group	49
Quarry	2
Quay	7
Railway	1
Revetment	20
Sea Defence	5
Shell Midden	1
Slipway	1
Structure	3

Site type	Number recorded
Target	1
Trackway	2
Wall	1
Wreck	23
Total number of contexts recorded	129
NHER sites monitored	*9
New NHER numbers allocated	36
New contexts recorded	114

* The known NHER sites were recorded as 15 contexts

Table 11: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 10

- 1002 – A squared wooden timber was found embedded in beach sand. It was located, at TF 91660, 46850, towards the centre of Bob Halls Sands.
- 1066 – A fragment of dark stained timber was found loose on the beach sand at TF 92904, 46995. The dark colour suggested that it had eroded out of a submerged peat exposure.
- 1067 – Two substantial timbers held together with a large metal fastening were found embedded in shingle at TF 91870, 46002. They probably came from a wreck.

Wells-next-the-Sea (saltmarsh)

(Figs 19 to 21)

- 760 (possibly NHER 36863) – Revetment composed of upright timber posts organised into one to four parallel lines, along with occasional patches of wattling. Aligned north-to-south, it was located between TF 91580, 43954 to TF 91579, 44033, to the east of the modern sea defence bank [916]. It could have been part of the internal structure of an earlier bank.
- 761 (possibly NHER 36863) – Revetment comprising at least seventy upright timber posts in two to three parallel lines and aligned north-to-south. The timbers were embedded in estuarine mud between TF 91565, 44373 to TF 91549, 44033, to the east of the modern sea defence bank [916]. It may have been part of the internal structure of an earlier bank.
- 762 – A squared timber post was found *in situ*, embedded in estuarine mud. It was with Wells harbour, 20m east of the modern sea bank at TF 91551, 44373.
- 763 – Two squared timber posts were recorded *in situ* within estuarine mud in Wells harbour. They were located 10m north of the harbour wall and situated at TF 91887, 43787 and TF 91889, 43787.
- 764 (NHER 41478) – An angled revetment consisting of six wooden posts, two horizontally laid planks and four ashlar stone blocks was found abutting the current concrete harbour wall in Wells harbour. All the elements were embedded within estuarine deposits between TF 91932, 43761 and TF 91927, 43751.
- 765 – A hard formed from concrete fragments was found embedded on estuarine deposits on the southern edge of the Wells harbour channel. It was located just to the north of the modern harbour wall between TF 91985, 43782 and TF 43782, 91995.
- 766 – A horizontally laid timber was found embedded in estuarine mud close to the low-tide line in Wells harbour channel. It was about 12m north of the harbour wall at TF 92014, 43804 to TF 92014, 43801.
- 767 (NHER 41479) – An alignment of eleven upright wooden posts and two horizontal timbers was found *in situ* on the low tide line in Wells harbour channel. It was located 15m north of the sea wall between TF 91986, 43799 to TF 92004, 43800 and could have been a revetment or part of a former slipway.
- 768 (NHER 41480) – A probable revetment made from three planked timbers and two upright wooden posts was embedded in estuarine mud close to low-tide mark in Wells harbour channel. It was located 10m north of the harbour from TF 92052, 43801 to TF 92064, 43796.
- 769 (NHER 41481) – Composed up to twenty upright wooden posts and horizontal planks, a revetment was found embedded in estuarine mud 2m north of the modern harbour wall. It was between TF 92221, 43802 to TF 92199, 43801.

- 777 – A group of three metal or three heavily encrusted wooden posts was observed in standing water at TF 91566, 44293 to TF 91562, 44307. They were located on the western bank of the Wells harbour channel.
- 778 – A hard made from fragments of brick, concrete, chalk, and flint. Located on the southern bank of Wells harbour channel and centred on TF 91514, 45074.
- 779 (NHER 41482) – Six wooden posts were found embedded in estuarine mud on the southern bank of Wells harbour channel (between TF 91923, 43805 and TF 91929, 43805). It was aligned east-to-west and was probably a revetment.
- 781 (NHER 41483) – A brick harbour wall was recorded in the east part of Wells harbour (between TF 91971, 43776 to TF 91978, 43777). It was constructed from hand made bricks, possibly of 17th- or 18th-century date.
- 782 (NHER 41484) – A brick harbour wall was observed in the east of Wells harbour between from TF 92127, 43794 to TF 92206, 43796. It was composed of mainly red bricks with the occasional yellow examples; they may have been 19th-century in date. In places it was held together with iron ties.
- 783 (NHER 41485) – A clinker-built wooden wreck or hulk was recorded to the east of Wells harbour. It measured 4.8m in length and 1.52m in width, was embedded in estuarine silt and was located at TF 92403, 43806.
- 784 – A 20th-century jetty or bridge (composed of a single wooden plank suspended by ropes strung between two pairs of metal scaffold poles) was found in Wells harbour channel. It was embedded in estuarine mud and sand between TF 92574, 43858 and TF 92574, 43852.
- 785 (NHER 41486) – A metal hulk was found broken into five sections within an area measuring 21m by 6m. It was embedded in estuarine and saltmarsh mud, 3m north of a modern sea wall between TF 92395, 43799 and TF 92429, 43799.
- 786 – A squared timber post was found embedded in saltmarsh deposits at TF 92922, 43728. It was found close to the Wells/Warham parish boundary and may have been a boundary marker.
- 787 (NHER 41801) – A group of nineteen circular wooden posts were found embedded in the base of a saltmarsh channel. They were situated 6m north of the modern sea bank between TF 92737, 43754 and TF 92737, 43754. It may have been a channel or saltmarsh revetment.
- 788 (NHER 41487) – A sherd of North Italian marbled slipware (1600-1750), one fragment of 16th- to 19th-century tile and one fragment of 19th-century clay tobacco pipe stem were collected from the eastern bank of Wells harbour channel. They were found at TF 91659, 44000 and may help to date activity at a quay [867] located to the south.
- 789 – Four fragments of wood were found loose on the eastern bank of Wells harbour channel at TF 91755, 44286. Two were collected. One had a long and tapering trimmed end (almost forming a point). The other was a long straight, possibly modern, stick.
- 790 (NHER 41802) – A group of eleven wooden posts were found embedded in the eastern bank of the Wells harbour channel. They were located in an area measuring 10m by 10m centred on TF 91710, 44477.
- 791 (NHER 41488) – An oyster shell midden found on the northern bank of Wells harbour channel between TF 91954, 43850 and TF 91974, 43840. Located to the north-west of quay [871], the midden was probably created during the use of the quay.
- 792 – An upright wooden plank was recorded embedded in estuarine silt at TF 91905, 44014.
- 793 – A metal scaffold pole was found embedded in the south bank of Wells harbour channel positioned at TF 92979, 45044. It may have been a channel marker.
- 794 (NHER 41803) – A group of at least eight posts was found embedded in sand on the north bank of Wells harbour channel. They were seen about 50m west of Wells sailing club between TF 92091, 43825 to TF 92091, 43829.
- 823 (possibly NHER 36863) – Two parallel rows of posts located at the eastern base of modern sea bank [916] (from TF 91573, 44041 to TF 91575, 44065). Most were observed in standing water. They may have been a part of a former quay, a revetment or part of the internal structure of an earlier bank.
- 824 (possibly NHER 36863) – Two parallel rows of posts observed between TF 91579, 44067 to TF 91579, 44070. Both were to the east of the modern sea wall, with most posts stood in standing water. They may have been a part of a former quay, a revetment or part of the internal structure of an earlier bank.
- 825 (possibly NHER 36863) – Between TF 91574, 44078 to TF 91572, 44197 were of two parallel rows of posts. They were located at the base of the modern sea bank and were probably part of a quay, revetment or the internal structure of an earlier bank.

- 826 – One rectangular wooden post was found embedded in the southern bank of Wells harbour channel at TF 91933, 43761.
- 827 – A modern hard was situated in Wells harbour channel between TF 91924, 43781 and TF 92029, 43760. It was made from bricks (including 18th- to 19th-century examples), tile fragments, flint nodules, concrete fragments and spreads of chalk. It may have had historic origins. Eight sherds of pottery dating to the 16th to 19th centuries were recovered; these help date the use of Wells harbour.
- 828 – A ceramic drain and timber revetment were found on the southern bank of Wells harbour channel at TF 91978, 43783.
- 829 (NHER 41489) – A railway and winch system used to haul boats out of Wells harbour channel was recorded between points TF 92015, 43797 and TF 92014, 43769. The track was raised above the level on the channel bank on wooden sleepers and steel rails (at least one of the connectors between them was stamped 1935). The car was constructed from iron/steel girders, steel wheel and axles and wooden planks. A steel wire connected it to the winch system, which was attached to the harbour wall.
- 830 – A timber post was found embedded in estuarine mud on the sloping bank of Wells harbour channel (at TF 92084, 43801).
- 831 (NHER 41490) – A group of thirteen, mostly upright, timbers was found between TF 92450, 43828 and TF 92466, 43837. It was probably the remains of a revetment.
- 832 – A rectangular timber post was recorded embedded in estuarine mud on the south bank of Wells harbour channel (at TF 92432, 43821).
- 833 – A half split wooden post and a metal bar were spotted embedded in sand in the base of Wells harbour channel (at TF 92518, 43845). They may have been part of a buried wreck.
- 834 – A modern wreck or hulk was embedded in the mud bank of Stonemeal Creek at TF 92818, 43896. It measured 6.68m long, had a fibreglass hull and a plywood deck.
- 835 (NHER 41804) – A group of four upright wooden planks and one block of wood was found embedded in estuarine mud at TF 92907, 43749. They could have been part of a buried wreck.
- 836 – A ruined bridge was recorded between TF 92918, 43686 and TF 92937, 43681. It was formed from twenty-two upright posts arranged in two parallel rows of eleven; one pair had a cross-piece between them. It would have crossed a saltmarsh channel and from Wells into Warham parish.
- 866 – Two posts were observed on the north side of the Wells harbour channel. They were centred on TF 91765, 43852.
- 867 (NHER 41491) and 868 (NHER 41492) – Quay and revetment structure [867] was found between TF 91672, 43974 and TF 91667, 43921, on the eastern side of the Wells harbour channel. It consisted of over fifty upright posts embedded in saltmarsh and estuarine mud. A piece of roundwood and a sherd of 17th- to 19th-century pottery were collected from amongst the posts. The pottery may provide a date for the structure, as may an *in situ* dump of 18th- to 20th-century roof tiles [868]. Post-medieval artefacts [788] found to the north may also help. A map from 1784 shows buildings close to by; these may have been associated with the recorded features (NRO MS 21133; Ringwood 2003).
- 869 – A segment of wall was found loose on the eastern bank of Wells harbour channel at TF 91660, 44000.
- 870 (NHER 41493) – Four circular timber posts were found embedded in the eastern bank of the Wells harbour channel (between TF 91736, 44377 and TF 91737, 44371). A sherd of pottery dating from 1550-1700 was collected and may give a date for the structure. It was probably a jetty, quay or trackway.
- 871 (NHER 41494) – A jetty and quay structure was found. It comprised at least forty upright wooden posts; in three areas horizontal planks survived and in one there was a brick platform. It was situated on the north bank of Wells harbour channel between TF 91965, 43841 and TF 91985, 43829. It is possible that the shells found to the north-west [791] were landed here. On a map from 1782, something labelled 'Friston's Jutties' is shown at this location (Figure 21; Barney 2000, 9; NRO MS 486). This may be the recorded structure. A map from 1784 shows buildings close to by; these may have been associated (NRO MS 21133; Ringwood 2003).
- 872 (NHER 41495) – A surface of crushed chalk, 25m in length, was observed eroding out of a channel bank at TF 91934, 44012 to TF 91937, 43984. It could have been associated with the construction of a sea defence bank to the west [904] or the use of a landing stage to the south [903].

- 873 (NHER 36040) – An east-to-west aligned sea defence bank, measuring between 5m and 10m wide by 2m high, was recorded between TF 92973, 45146 and TF 93613, 45167 (it extended into Warham parish). Unfortunately its eastern end was far from clear; it seemed to merge with a sand dune and this natural feature was recorded to TF 93892 44904. A possible saltern or sand dune (NHER 36867) had been previously recorded at the eastern end of the bank. The uncertainty about over the eastern end of this meant that this could not be identified. 20th-century bricks were recovered from within the area of the sand dune. The bank is probably one of those one shown on maps of Wells dating to 1780, 1782 and 1784 (Barney 2000, 3; NRO MC 1691/2; NRO MS486; NRO MS 21133; Ringwood 2003).
- 898 (NHER 41805) – An artefact scatter was found loose on northern bank of Wells harbour channel (between points TF 91742, 43873 and TF 91716, 43882). Items collected included an 18th- to 19th-century pantile fragment, seven sherds of pottery dating from 16th-19th century, fragments of butchered cattle tibia, pelvis and metatarsal, a piece of roundwood and a thick flint flake. The dated material helps to date activity in Wells harbour.
- 899 (NHER 41496) – Four squared timber posts were found embedded in eroded saltmarsh mud on the eastern bank of Wells harbour channel (between TF 91692, 43976 to TF 91682, 43913). They are likely to have been channel marker posts. A loose piece of roundwood was collected from amongst the posts. It may have been from a coppiced tree.
- 900 (NHER 41497) – At least sixty posts were observed in four rows on the eastern bank of Wells harbour channel. They were located between TF 91710, 44449 to TF 91718, 44435 and formed a jetty.
- 901 – A single rectangular wooden post was found embedded in beach sand. It was to the east of Wells harbour channel at TF 91661, 44908.
- 902 – An upright metal scaffold pole was recorded embedded in salt marsh mud at TF 92001, 45309. It could have been part of Second World War beach defences.
- 903 (NHER 41498) – At least ten circular wooden posts were found embedded in the bank of a saltmarsh channel at TF 91928, 43979. Around the posts, blocks of chalk were laid on branches to form a rudimentary surface. The structure would have served as a small quay or landing stage.
- 904 (NHER 36870) – A structure was recorded amongst Wells saltmarshes. It was formed from five or six rows of timber posts, between three of which spreads of large flint nodules were present. In a number of places patches of horizontally laid wattling were identified. An 18th- to 19th-century brick fragment was collected. Either side of the structure - between TF 91874, 44008 and TF 91917, 44069 – was a low linear rise in the saltmarsh (it was no more than 0.2m high). This suggested the presence of a bank, and that the posts, flint and wattling were its eroding internal structure. Maps from 1782 and 1784 show a sea defence bank in this location which is more than likely it (Figure 21; Barney 2000, 9; NRO MS 486; NRO MS 21133; Ringwood 2003).
- 905 (NHER 41499) – A revetment and jetty were found between TF 92585, 44538 to TF 92396, 44528, in the western bank of a saltmarsh channel. They were made up from fifteen wooden posts and a horizontal plank. A sherd of pottery dating to between 1770 and 1850 was found loose amongst the posts and may provide a date for the use of the structure.
- 908 – A wooden post was found embedded in the southern bank of Wells harbour at TF 92108, 43792.
- 916 (NHER 36863) – A modern sea bank was recorded on the western side of the Wells channel. It was recorded between TF 91468, 45507 and TF 91533, 43950 and probably concealed earlier banks.

Warham (beach)

(Figs 19 and 22)

- 795 – A curved wooden timber was embedded in beach deposits at TF 94911, 45907. Close by were a metal rod and a ?20th-century iron blade. The timber was probably from a ship/wreck.
- 796 – A heavily eroded fragment of timber was found lying loose on the sand at TF 94697, 46242. It may have come from a ship.
- 797 – A spread of heavily eroded timbers were found lying loose on the sand between TF 94232, 46172 to TF 94593, 46229. Many of the timbers, if not all, probably came from a ship or ships. A piece of coal was found near the timber which may be a remainder of the a ship's cargo.
- 881 – A dark stained timber was found embedded in beach sand at TF 93798, 46041.
- 882 – A curved wooden timber was found embedded in beach deposits at TF 94945, 45810. It probably came from a ship/wreck.

- 883 (NHER 41500) – A scaffolding structure was found situated at TF 94386, 46618. It was formed from four east-to-west aligned scaffold poles and three north-to-south aligned scaffold poles; they were joined together scaffold clips. It is probable that the structure dates from the Second World War.
- 884 – A number of wooden planks (connected by metal struts and iron fittings) were found loose on the beach between TF 93136, 46068 and TF 93138, 46069. Together they measured 2.90m by 1.04m. It seems very likely that they were once part of a ship.
- 914 – A curved timber was found loose on the beach at TF93481, 45589. It was probably once part of a ship.
- 1055 – A timber was discovered embedded in beach sand at TF 94874, 46047. It is likely that it came from a ship.
- 1056 – A curved oak dowl, probably from a broken up wreck, was found lying loose on beach sand at TF95168, 46368.
- 1103 – A complete bovine radius/ulna bone, with possible cut marks, was found loose on the beach at TF 95658, 45498.
- 1104 – An undated fragment of slag was found loose on the beach at TF 95616, 45500. It is possibly coal slag from the cargo of a ship.

Warham (saltmarsh)

(Figs 19 and 22)

- 874 – A derelict bridge, comprising at least nine circular timbers, and one wooden plank at the eastern end was recorded between TF 93166, 44564 and TF 93174, 44548. It would have crossed a saltmarsh channel.
- 875 – A ruined bridge was recorded (between TF 93070, 43802 and TF 93069, 43824) crossing a saltmarsh channel. It was formed from seven pairs of circular timber posts, of which five had crosspiece planks attached.
- 876 (NHER 36871) – A pathway constructed from dumps of crushed brick, tile, mortar, gravel and metal bands on wooden sleepers was recorded between TF 94806, 44345 and TF 94836, 44289. It was aligned roughly north-to-south. Although much of the material was probably 20th-century in date, the path may have its origins as a driveway of post-medieval or earlier date. It is labelled 'Cocklestrand Drove' on modern maps.
- 877 (NHER 21347) – A ruined bridge aligned roughly north-to-south was recorded between TF 94821, 44327 to TF 94823, 44321. It consisted of five posts embedded in estuarine mud.
- 878 (NHER 41501) – Three segments of horizontally laid thin wooden planking (with the planks connected by metal strips) were observed between TF 94239, 44308 to 94239, 44304. They were visible eroding out of the southern bank of a saltmarsh channel. They may have been the remains of a bridge or a pathway.
- 879 – A derelict bridge consisting of six upright posts and one sloping cross piece was found centred on TF 94266, 44093. It crossed a small saltmarsh channel.
- 880 – The concrete and brick base foundation and low upstanding walls of a building were recorded at TF 93761, 48139. Located directly to the north of sand dune/bank [873], it was surveyed and recorded in 2000. It may once have been a wildfowler's cottage or a storeroom.
- 885 – A derelict bridge consisting of nine upright wooden posts and one horizontal cross piece was recorded. It was found between TF 94307, 43961 and TF94309, 43963 and crossed a saltmarsh channel.
- 906 – A former bridge, composed of ten upright wooden posts and four horizontal planks, was found crossing a saltmarsh channel. On the south bank were two patches of wickerwork. These may once have formed a surface beside the bridge. The site was located between TF 93071, 44439 and TF 93075, 44430.
- 907 – Two rows of paired wooden posts were found crossing a saltmarsh channel. Three of the pairs had cross-pieces attached. This derelict bridge was situated between TF 93117, 44003 to TF 93118, 44018.
- 909 (NHER 21347) – Former bridge composed of four timber posts embedded in estuarine mud *in situ* on the south bank of a salt marsh creek between TF 94841, 44323 and TF 94830, 44328. A layer of crushed chalk can be seen in the south bank of the creek. *In situ*.
- 910 – The remains of a bridge were found crossing a saltmarsh creek between TF 94221, 44292 and TF 94218, 44301. Three circular timber posts were present. A modern bridge (stamped 2002) now exists in the same position.

- 911 (NHER 36871) – A pathway formed from flint cobbles and gravel, along with areas of wooden planking held with metal strips, was recorded between TF 94329, 43848 and TF 94303, 43960. Much of the surface of the path is recent but earlier elements may have been present. It may be on the line of a historic droveway; it is labelled ‘Garden Drove’ on modern maps.
- 912 (NHER 41502) – A sea defence bank, 20m wide and 1.5m high, was recorded between TF 93390, 45485 and TF 93399, 45418. It was aligned north-west to south-east and sited just to the east of a set of sand dunes.
- 986 (NHER 41503) – A circular concrete/tarmac path, about 5m wide and surrounding an area with a diameter of 60m to 80m, was recorded on the edge of the Warham and Stiffkey saltmarshes. It was centred on TF 95625, 43875. In the northern part of the area enclosed by the path, a concrete plinth and a metal post with associated wires and electrical fittings was present. These may have been the remains of a military installation, but their origin and purpose was far from clear.
- 1109 (NHER 41504) – A large circular hollow, probably a quarry or marl pit, with a diameter of about 16m diameter and a depth of about 1.5m. Its centre was at TF 94388, 43858.
- 1110 (NHER 41505) – A massive circular hollow measuring 100m by 30m by 6m was recorded between TF 94661, 43795 and TF 94749, 43822. It was probably a quarry or marl pit.

Stiffkey (beach)

(Fig. 22)

- 951 (NHER 26971) – Five post alignments were found in the centre of Warham Hole channel. All were found between TF 96199, 45280 and TF 96016, 45043 and were aligned roughly north-east to south-west. They may have been channel revetments, but it is more likely that they were used during shellfish farming.
- 985 – A disused metal outflow pipe was recorded crossing Stiffkey beach and saltmarshes between TF 96751, 44377 and TF 96508, 45942. It was held in place by pairs of wooden posts with a cross strut above and below the pipe. It was recorded because a 20th-century copper alloy bullet was found in one of the wooden posts.
- 1049 – A group of nine square wooden posts was found at TF 96658, 54344. They were embedded in beach sand.
- 1050 – A timber (that probably came from a ship) was found embedded in beach sand at TF 96628, 45428.
- 1051 – Lying loose on beach sand at TF 97003, 45457 was a timber that probably came from a ship.
- 1052 – A timber was found embedded in beach sand at TF 97461, 45807. It is likely that it came from a ship.
- 1053 – An angle iron was found upright, embedded in beach sand, at TF 96846, 44805.
- 1054 – Lying loose amongst former salt marsh deposits at TF 97096, 44691 was a timber that may have come from a wreck.
- 1057 – A possible ship’s timber was recorded loose on at TF 96548, 45638.
- 1087 – A fragment of heavily chopped metatarsal bone was found lying on the sand on the edge of an east-to-west beach channel (at TF 96968, 45596).
- 1088 – At TF 96805, 44874 was a curved timber, lying loose on beach sand. It probably came from a wreck and possibly from a hull frame.
- 1100 – A curved timber was found loose on beach at TF 96357, 45551. It probably came from a ship and possibly from the hull frame.
- 1101 – A curved oak dowl was found lying loose on the beach at TF 96175, 45562. It was probably from a broken up wreck.
- 1102 – A sherd of refined white earthenware, probably dating to the 19th-century onwards and with “NEWCASTLE” and “MALING” stamped on the base, was found loose on the beach at TF 96111, 45577. It may have come from a ship’s cargo.

Stiffkey (saltmarsh)

(Fig. 22)

- 847 – A ruined bridge and a revetment were recorded in a saltmarsh channel between TF 96405, 44336 and TF 96426, 44318. The bridge was composed of six squared upright wooden posts, whilst the revetment comprised twelve upright wooden posts.

- 848 – An upright timber plank-post was found embedded in estuarine mud on the northern shore of the Warham Hole/West Sand creek at TF 96058, 44612.
- 852 – Three wooden posts were recorded embedded in the estuarine silt situated on the eastern and western side of a north south channel at the points TF 97225, 44137 and TF 97235, 44113. They may have been part of revetment.
- 853 – A post arrangement (consisting of four wooden posts, one timber post and one concrete post) was found on the eastern side of a saltmarsh channel. It was found between TF 97426, 44424 and TF44420, 97426 and was possibly part of a revetment.
- 854 – Three rectangular timber posts were observed situated on the eastern side of a saltmarsh channel. Located between TF 97409, 44489 and TF 97432, 44486, they were probably from a derelict bridge.
- 948 – Two squared timbers connected by iron fittings were found embedded in the base of a saltmarsh creek at TF 96431, 44293.
- 949 – Two timbers were seen sticking out of the bank of a saltmarsh channel (at TF 96410, 44273). They could have been timbers dislodged from a bridge or similar structure.
- 950 – A fragment of a large metal buoy was found loose within the saltmarsh at TF 96021, 44906. The casing of the buoy was badly damaged. It may have been used as a target during military practice and this could explain the damage.
- 952 – Four post-groups were found embedded in saltmarsh mud between TF 96289, 44854 and TF 96445, 44833. They may have been associated with shellfishing, fishing or wildfowling.
- 953 (NHER 41506) – A rectangular wooden post and a metal scaffold pole were found in the muddy eastern bank of Warham Hole/West Sand creek. At TF 96031, 44603, both were probably mooring posts.
- 961 (NHER 27141) – A curving L-shaped bank was found between TF 96585, 439564 to TF 96612, 44055. It measured between 1.1m and 1.5m wide and up to 0.2m tall. On its northern edge six metal stanchions were positioned.
- 983 – Two upright posts were found in the salt marsh at TF 96447, 44271.
- 984 – Five modern hulked boats were recorded alongside a saltmarsh channel (between TF 95955, 44612 and TF 96102 and 44614). Four had wooden hulls. The fifth had a steel hull. The area of the hulks was used, and probably still is, as a harbour by the villagers of Stiffkey (the site was recorded to reflect this use, rather than the hulks being of archaeological significance).
- 987 (NHER 41507) – Three Second World War concrete anti-tank blocks and two large circular concrete blocks were found just to the north of the modern sea defence bank on the southern edge of the saltmarsh. They were located between TF 96045, 43948 and TF 96054, 43960.
- 996 (NHER 23980) – A First World War circular concrete pillbox (type WX1) was recorded at TF 96847, 43945. It was built into a sloping bank on the southern edge of the saltmarsh.
- 997 – Two timber posts were found within a channel to the east of Garborough Creek. At TF 97419, 44471, they may once have been part of a bridge.
- 1064 – Two groups of upright posts were found in saltmarsh mud between TF 97429, 44462 to TF 97429, 44458. They were part of a derelict bridge.
- 1065 – A possible rectangular pit was found cut into an area of former saltmarsh, to the north of the present saltmarsh. At TF 97419, 44480, it was filled with water and recent sand. It may have been a shellfish pit or a modern bait-digging hole.

A.6.3.12 Environmental Zone 11: Stiffkey to Cley-next-the-Sea, including Blakeney Point

(Figs 22 to 25; Table 12)

Stiffkey (beach)

(Fig. 22)

- 999 – A fragment of a wreck, consisting of wooden planks and wooden cross pieces, was observed embedded in beach sand at TF 98579, 44608.
- 1000 – A roundwood timber post was embedded in the beach sand at TF 98822, 44531, about 10m north of the dunes.

Stiffkey (saltmarsh)

(Fig. 22)

- 994 (NHER 41508) – At least fifty posts were found embedded in mud at the base of Freshes Creek, located immediately to the north of a modern sea bank and to the east of a modern sluice. Sited between TF 98810, 44079 and TF 98827, 44079, they were part of a revetment.
- 995 (NHER 41509) – A revetment of at least twenty-five posts was found about 1m to the north of a modern sea bank, either side of a modern sluice. They were embedded in the base of Freshes Creek between TF 98970, 44100 and TF 99001, 44111.
- 1063 (NHER 41510) – An east-to-west aligned row of at least fifty half-circular wooden posts was found between TF 98888, 44092 and TF 98967, 44101. It was embedded in estuarine mud on the southern edge of a Freshes Creek, to the north of the modern sea wall.

Morston

(Figs 22 to 24)

- 846 – An iron cylinder was found within Morston saltmarsh south of an east-to-west aligned saltmarsh channel. It was at TG 01218, 44130.
- 849 – Two planked timber posts were found on the western shore of a saltmarsh channel at TG 00419, 44572.
- 850 – A derelict bridge (formed from five rectangular posts and one cross-piece) was found crossing a saltmarsh channel. They were between TG 00550, 44856 and TG 00552, 44855.
- 851 (NHER 41511) – A rectangular pit was recorded at TF 99064, 44290, on the sloping eastern bank of Freshes Creek. With a concrete and brick lining, it would have been used for storing shellfish.
- 862 (NHER 34582) – A straight man-made channel was recorded in the saltmarsh between TF 99894, 44634 and TG 00091, 44599. Two squared wooden posts were also seen. The feature is 'Lady Richmond's Cut', a channel cut in 1547.
- 894 – Two wooden posts were found on the east bank of a saltmarsh channel. They were situated at TG 00535, 44629 and TG 00557, 44659.

Site type	Number recorded
Bank	15
Bridge	6
Building	1
Building Material	9
Causeway	2
Channel	1
Coastal Fort	1
Commemorative Monument	1
Ditch	3
Earthwork	1
Field Boundary	2
Findspot	8
Fishing Site	1
Groyne	1
Gun Emplacement	2
Hard	3
Jetty	4
Loose timber	6
Military Coastal Defence	4
Military Observation Post	1
Mooring Bollard	6
Mound	2
Oyster Bed	1
Post	5
Post Alignment	1
Post Group	34
Post Hole	1
Rectilinear Enclosure	1

Site type	Number recorded
Revetment	9
Saltworks	2
Sea Defence	11
Sluice	2
Storage Pit	1
Structure	2
Trackway	1
Wreck	12
Total number of contexts recorded	94
NHER sites monitored	*15
New NHER numbers allocated	25
New contexts recorded	77

* The known NHER sites were recorded as 17 contexts

Table 12: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 11

- 895 – A part-buried barrel was recorded at TG 00514, 44601, on the eastern side of Morston Creek. It may have once been part of a ship or boat's cargo.
- 896 – A modern hard was recorded in Morston quay centred on TG 00535, 44363. It was formed from brick, concrete and gravel. Although modern, it was recorded as it may have historic origins.
- 897 – Five upright wooden planks were seen embedded in estuarine mud in Morston Creek. Found between from TG 00637, 44288 to TG 00641, 44288 they were either part of a wreck or the remains of a bridge/causeway.
- 927 (NHER 27820) – A sea defence bank in Morston saltmarshes was seen and recorded from distance. It was located between TG 01332, 44815 and TG 01659, 44882.
- 928 (NHER 41512) – A wreck/hulk lay between TG 00493, 44612 to TG 00491, 44602, on the eastern side of Morston Creek. It was rectangular in shape and constructed of wooden planks with metal support struts. It may have been a ferry used to the channel or a boat used to move cargoes between boats.
- 929 (NHER 41513) – A jetty was recorded from TG 00539, 44390 to TG 00547, 44387. It was composed of at least eight upright posts embedded in the southern bank of Morston Creek.
- 930 (NHER 27156) – A modern sea defence bank was recorded between TG 00660, 44233 to TG 01613, 43976. It was located on the southern edge of Morston saltmarshes and may have concealed an earlier bank or banks.
- 946 – Two squared wooden posts were embedded in estuarine mud at TF01382, 44090. They were probably the remains of a bridge or causeway.
- 947 (NHER 41514) – The hulk of a small flat-based riverboat was positioned at the base of the modern sea wall at TG 01497, 44002.
- 954 – Two groups of three posts were found within a saltmarsh channel centred on TG 00485, 44394. They were the remains of an earlier bridge or bridges.
- 955 (NHER 41515) – Two squared wooden posts were found embedded in estuarine mud on the western bank of the Morston Creek. They were at TG 00420, 44583. And were may have been the remains of a jetty.
- 956 (NHER 41516) – A sluice and revetment was found, made from posts, wooden planks and timber cross pieces. They were embedded in the mud banks and base of a saltmarsh channel from TG 00390, 44633 to TG 00396, 44622.
- 957 – A timber post sat in a saltmarsh pool at TF 99180, 44338.
- 958 – A post-hole, still containing part of its fill and flint packing was situated at TF 99101 44318. It cut through estuarine deposits beside Freshes Creek.
- 959 – Three planked posts were found within a saltmarsh channel between from TF 99301, 44347 to TF 99303, 44355. They were probably part of a derelict bridge.
- 960 (NHER 33692) – A bank, four north-to-south ditches and one east-to-west ditch were found in an area of saltmarsh measuring 60m by 65m (between TF 99400, 44278 to TF 99455, 44218). The bank at the centre of the site was a former field boundary - it was on exactly the same orientation as an existing one in fields to the south. The ditches were probably dug to aid drainage.

- 962 – A post was found embedded in estuarine mud on the edge of a saltmarsh channel at TG 00595, 44370.
- 963 (NHER 41517) – A revetment was found, partly obscured beneath the modern jetties, in Morston quay. It composed upright posts and horizontal planks and was located on the edge of Morston Creek between TG 00619, 44336 and TG 00615, 44324.
- 964 (NHER 41518) – Two rows of posts were found embedded in estuarine mud on the north side of Morston channel. One contained about fourteen posts and was aligned east-to-west. The other had two posts and was orientated north-to-south. Between TG 00702, 44293 and TF 00708, 44294, they were probably part of a quay, jetty and/or revetment.
- 980 – The wreck/hulk or hulk of a canoe-type boat was found embedded in the base of Morston Creek at TG 01050, 44216. It measured 3.05m long and 0.60m wide and was made from a wooden central spine and cross pieces with an aluminium covering held by iron pins.
- 981 (NHER 27193) – A modern sea defence bank was recorded on the southern edge of the saltmarsh between TG 01640, 44010 and TG 01865, 44073 (it continued into Blakeney parish). It may have concealed an earlier bank or banks.
- 988 – Four groups of posts were found embedded in estuarine mud at the base of a saltmarsh channel. They were between TG 00404, 44615 and TG 00417, 44616 and were probably once bridge supports.
- 989 – At least six rectangular wooden posts were found embedded in estuarine mud on the western bank of a saltmarsh channel at TG 00533, 44802. They were probably mooring posts.
- 990 – Three wooden planks and one upright timber post were found embedded in estuarine mud on the western bank of the channel. Centred on TG 00557, 44856, they were probably mooring posts.
- 991 (NHER 41519) – A sluice, formed by a row of at least six upright planks and one timber post, was found on the edge of a saltmarsh channel between TG 00389, 44241 and TG 00393, 44239. It was abutted (or cut?) by a modern, metal panelled, sluice.
- 992 (NHER 41520) – A low bank was observed aligned north-to-south between TG 00466, 44191 to TG 00490, 44193. It was divided into two sections by a saltmarsh channel and was overlain by a modern sea bank.
- 993 – A modern hard was found on the sloping east bank of Freshes Creek (between TF 99052, 44284 and TF 99109, 44334). It was made from flint gravel and patches of machine-made bricks and could have had historic origins.
- 1058 – A fragment of 19th- to 20th-century roof tile recovered from an exposed section of saltmarsh silt. It was found beside hard [993] and Freshes Creek at TF 99089, 44300.
- 1059 – A 20th-century iron rod/bolt was recovered from an exposed section of saltmarsh silt. At TF 99095, 44305, it was close to hard [993] and Freshes Creek.
- 1060 – Two circular wooden posts were found embedded in estuarine mud in on the edge of a small channel. They were *in situ* at TF 99336, 44552.
- 1061 – Four posts were found beside Freshes Creek between TF 99373, 44896 to TF 99376, 44892. Flint nodules had been dumped between them to form a groyne-type structure.
- 1062 (NHER 41521) – On the southern edge of Morston saltmarsh, between TF 99661, 44247 and TF 99660, 44271, were a bank and a ditch. The bank measured 1.75m wide by 0.75m high, whilst the ditch was 1.25m wide and 0.4m deep. They were probably once field boundaries.

Blakeney (saltmarsh)

(Figs 24 and 25)

- 54 – Two posts were found embedded in estuarine mud on the western bank of Blakeney New Cut. At TG 02659, 44520, they were probably mooring posts.
- 55 (NHER 41522) – A wreck was found firmly embedded in the eastern bank of Blakeney New Cut (at TG 02682, 44969). Only the prow of the boat was visible (a section measuring 3.2m by 3.6m), with the rest buried. It was mostly built of wooden planks and had an iron-plated keel. Fragments of melted glass were collected from the mud around the wreck.
- 56 – Three upright timber posts and a metal sheet forming a rectangular shaped box-like structure were found at TG 02704, 44882. An iron chain was attached to one of the posts. All were embedded in saltmarsh mud.
- 57 (NHER 41523) – A revetment formed of thirty-one circular timber posts was found in the base of a saltmarsh channel between TG 02850, 44860 to TG 02843, 44838. It was aligned roughly north-to-south. As it was parallel with bank [123], they may have been related.

- 86 (NHER 41524) – A revetment of fifteen wooden posts was found embedded in estuarine mud within the main Blakeney channel. It was between TG 02789, 44160 to TG 02780, 44146, just to the north and east of the modern harbour wall.
- 87 – Two posts were found embedded within estuarine mud beside the main Blakeney channel at TG 02785, 44178. The southern post had a cross-piece attached. They were being used as mooring posts. An undated fragment of copper alloy sheet was recovered.
- 88 (NHER 41525) – A building or platform was recorded on the hard on the eastern of Blakeney New Cut (at TG 02760, 44303). It was built of concrete, bricks (those collected were 16th to 19th century in date) and metal inclusions. It could have been a harbour building or may have been constructed as a gun position during the Second World War.
- 89 – Two squared wooden posts were found embedded in estuarine mud on the edge of Blakeney New Cut. They were at TG 02677, 44699 and TG 02677, 44683.
- 90 – A hulk was resting on the surface of the saltmarsh at TG 02897, 44910. It was a mostly intact, wood and clinker built, painted light blue and probably a small fishing boat.
- 120 – Three wooden posts were found embedded in estuarine mud on the western shore of the Blakeney New Cut. They were between TG 02781, 44224 and TG 02784, 44210.
- 121 – One timber post and two planks were recorded embedded in the mud on the western bank of Blakeney New Cut. At TG 02657, 44498, they were probably mooring bollards or part of a revetment.
- 122 – Four wooden posts were seen embedded in silt and gravel on the edge of Blakeney New Cut at TG 02665, 44881. They were probably moorings or remnants of former revetment.
- 123 (NHER 27082) – A low bank (no more than 0.2m tall) was between TG 02884, 44975 and TG 02839, 44809. It was orientated north-to-south and located to the west of the modern sea bank.
- 845 – A modern hard was found between TG 02422, 44227 to TG 02429, 44221. It covered an area measuring about 8m north-to-south and was composed of limestone, possible iron slag and bricks.
- 887 (NHER 27082) – A modern sea defence bank was recorded between TG 04421, 45282 to TG 04420, 45189 (also in Cley parish). It may have concealed an earlier bank or banks.
- 891 (NHER 41526) – A north-to-south aligned sea defence bank was recorded in the saltmarsh to the north of Blakeney harbour. It was clearly visible between TG 02709, 44173 to TG 02511, 44505. It appeared to be earlier in date the bank [925].
- 892 – A wooden post was embedded in the saltmarsh to the west of Blakeney New Cut (at TG 02625, 44764).
- 918 (NHER 41527) – A trackway, roughly north-east to south-west aligned, was recorded between TG 02965, 45019 and TG 03812, 45210. It comprised compacted saltmarsh mud, flint gravel and concrete fragments. It probably had a historic origin and could have been the 'Cart road to beach' shown on a map dating to 1817 (NRO MC 108/28; Ringwood 2003).
- 919 – Two posts were found embedded in estuarine mud at TG 02651, 44042.
- 925 (NHER 27192) – A sea defence bank was observed in the saltmarsh to the north of Blakeney quay. It was aligned east-to-west between TG 02628, 44078 and TG 02739, 44194. It appeared to be later in date the bank [891].
- 926 – A white painted concrete post was located in the saltmarsh on western edge of Blakeney New Cut (at TG 02628, 44737). It held a metal plaque dedicated to Flight Lieutenant Nicholas Gresham Cooke, killed in action over the North Sea, 1940.
- 982 (NHER 41528) – A post and plank revetment was embedded in estuarine mud on the western bank Blakeney New Cut. It was between TG 02609, 44056 and TG 02590, 44087.

Blakeney (Blakeney Point)

(Figs 22 and 24)

- 857 – An A-frame tripod of metal girders was found at TF 99921, 46536. It was modern and may have been used to weigh fish.
- 858 (NHER 41529) - A partly buried wreck was found between the TG 00645, 46724 and TG 00651, 46738. The visible elements were eight upright wooden timbers and two large wooden blocks. A map dating to 1998 shows two or three wrecks on Blakeney Point. This could either that labelled 'Blakeney Wreck' or that labelled 'Wreck Buoy' (Imray Norris and Wilson 1998; Ringwood 2003).
- 1015 – A section of brick wall was found embedded in beach sand at TG 01549, 46368.

- 1017 – Three wooden or metal posts were seen in the sea, about 60m north of the low tide line (approximately at TF 99543, 46964). They may have been posts associated with shellfish farming and collecting or part of a wreck.
- 1018 (NHER 27136) – A wreck/hulk was found between TG 00470, 46016 and TG 00483, 46036 on a sand dune ridge. It measured 24m long by 4.5m wide and had a steel-hull with concrete panelling towards the prow. A member of the public told the survey team it was the ‘Yankee’ and that the sand dune was called ‘Yankee Ridge’ after it.
- 1019 – Four reinforced concrete fragments were found loose amongst the shingle of the beach between TG 02976, 45820 to TG 03090, 45785.
- 1020 – At least four reinforced concrete fragments were found loose amongst the beach shingle. They were spread from TG 01554, 46249 to TG 02768, 45891.
- 1074 – Two fragments of concrete were found loose at TG 00403, 46625. They were on the shingle beach, 20m north of the dune face.
- 1075 – A section of brick wall was found embedded in the beach sand at TF 99066, 46213.
- 1076 (NHER 41530) – An object made of several metal struts and sheets was found embedded in the base of a saltmarsh channel at TG 00400, 45960. It was to the south of wreck/hulk [1018] and could have come from it.
- 1077 (NHER 27136) – A metal drum/cylinder was recorded loose amongst the dunes at TG 00505, 45989. It measured 1.70m long with a diameter of 0.8m. It was more than likely a boiler from ship, probably wreck/hulk [1018].
- 1078 – A section of brick wall was embedded in shingle at TG 03975, 45533.
- 1079 – A scatter of concrete fragments was found loose on the beach between TG 03099, 45886 and TG 04309, 45440 (also within Cley parish).
- 1080 – A section of brick wall was found partly embedded in the shingle bank at TG 03413, 45748.

Cley-next-the-Sea (beach)

(Fig. 24)

- 91 (NHER 27796) – Five concrete blocks were partially embedded in the shingle bank between TG 04679, 45328 and TG 04720, 45312. All contained iron fittings; one had a section of brick ‘skin’ attached. They would have been part of the Second World War defences at Cley.
- 124 – A circular wooden post was found embedded in the terrace of the shingle sea wall at TG 04738, 45312.

Cley-next-the-Sea (saltmarsh)

(Figs 24 and 26)

- 888 (NHER 27792) – A bank was recorded in Cow Hole saltmarshes between points TG 04589, 44278 and TG 04706, 44346. It had a broad V-shape in plan, was up to 1m wide and measured up to 0.4m in height.
- 889 (NHER 24183) – A Second World War Alan Williams turret (a gun emplacement) was found at TG 04777, 44350. It was made from two steel sections. The lower was cylindrical with an entrance and was partly embedded built in the modern sea bank. The upper was dome shaped.
- 890 (NHER 27083) – A modern sea bank was recorded between TG 04788, 45270 and TG 04568, 44151. It may have concealed an earlier bank/banks.
- 917 (NHER 27082) – A modern sea bank was located on the edge of Blakeney Freshes between TG 04381, 45181 and TG 04411, 45135. It may overlie earlier examples; maps from 1769 and 1817 show a bank in the same place (NRO BL 49/1; NRO MC 108/28; Ringwood 2003).
- 920 – A steel missile or bomb was at TG 04740, 44350. It was cylindrical in shape, tapering to a curved-cone at the western end. Loose in a salt marsh pool, it may have dated to the Second World War or the post-war period.
- 921 (NHER 38339) – A rectangular concrete platform was found at TG 04820, 44481. It measured 3.80m by 3.08m and was built into the modern sea bank. It was the remains of a Royal Observer Corp Observation post (Bishop pers comm.).
- 922 (NHER 33214) – A sinuous ditch and bank were found in Cow Hole saltmarsh, to the north of Cley village and west of the Glaven channel (between TG 04641, 44993 and TG 04688, 45222). They defined a roughly rectangular raised area measuring 170m north-to-south by 50m east-to-west. These earthworks may be shown on a map dating to 1769 (NRO BL 49/1; Ringwood 2003)

and were recorded in 1951 by Peter Catling. The 1953 floods did not destroy them as once thought. They could be the remains of 'Black Joy forte', a fort shown on a map from 1588 and proposed as a defence against the Spanish Armada (Figure 26; Hooton 1996, 112-114; O'Neil 1941).

- 923 (NHER 41531) – At least five mounds/low banks were noted between TG 04433, 45162 and TF 04444, 45047). They were located in Cow Hole saltmarsh to the east of the modern sea bank. They may have been associated with the construction of the modern sea bank, remnants of earlier sea defence banks or associated with saltmaking.
- 924 (NHER 41532) – At least three low mounds and one sinuous bank were found to the west of the modern sea bank between TG 04518, 44508 and TG 04556, 44564. The bank was around 8m wide and up to 1m high; the mounds were up to 1.5m tall. All may have been up-cast from the Glaven channel or possibly associated with saltworking.

A.6.3.13 Environmental Zone 12: Cley-next-the-Sea to Kelling

(Figs 27 and 28; Table 13)

Cley-next-the-Sea

(Fig. 27)

- 58 (NHER 41533) – Two upright metal posts, possibly set in concrete, were seen off-shore at approximately TG 05036, 45312. They were possibly part of the military coastal defences at Cley or part of a wreck. A wreck is illustrated reasonably close by on a map dated 1998 (Imray Norris and Wilson 1998; Ringwood 1998).
- 59 (NHER 27805) – A sea defence bank was seen to the south of the shingle bank between TG 05915, 44909 to TG 06339, 44804. It had a steep sloping sides, was aligned east-to-west and measured 10m to 15m wide by 5m high. Before the shingle beach was built it would have been located to the south of Cley beach. It would have been constructed to reclaim saltmarshes to the south (now Cley fresh-marshes).
- 60 (NHER 27753) – A modern sea defence bank (known as the 'East Bank') was recorded between TG 05915, 44909 and TG 05911, 44908. Aligned north-to-south, it measured around 20m wide at the base and 5m wide at the top. It would have been constructed to reclaim saltmarshes to the south.
-

Site type	Number recorded
Anti-Tank Ditch	1
Bank	4
Beach Defence	2
Building Material	4
Coastal Battery	2
Feature	1
Findspot	9
Gun Emplacement	3
House	1
Jetty	1
Military Coastal Defence	12
Natural Feature	1
Pillbox	3
Post	1
Post Group	3
Sea Defence	4
Slit Trench	1
Spigot Mortar	1
Structure	2
Tank Trap	1
Weapons Pit	1

Site type	Number recorded
Wreck	1
Total number of contexts recorded	28
NHER sites monitored	*8
New NHER numbers allocated	7
New contexts recorded	19

* The known NHER sites were recorded as 9 contexts

Table 13: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 12

- 92 (NHER 24184) – Part of Cley Coastal Battery (Second World War). A large rectangular block of concrete (and five loose fragments) was found at the base of the shingle bank at TG 05198, 45213. On its top was a circular–setting of solid metal pins the housing for a heavy gun.
- 93 – A scatter of concrete fragments was recorded between TG 05246, 45173 and TG 08104, 44375 (also within Salthouse parish). They were in a variety of positions on the shingle bank.
- 94 (NHER 23194) – A Second World War type 22 pillbox was monitored. Located at TG 04979, 45190, it was built into bank [126].
- 125 (NHER 24184) – Part of Cley Coastal Battery (Second World War). A large rectangular concrete block was found at TG 05130, 45232. On top was a circular setting of iron pins; these would have held a heavy gun in position.
- 126 (NHER 27083) – A curving sea defence bank with was located to the south of the modern shingle bank (from TG 04871, 45213 to TG 05002, 45215). It is ‘Henry’s Bank’, a bank recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1838.

Salthouse

(Figs 27 and 28)

- 61 – A possible bank was seen south of the modern shingle bank between TG 06506, 44759 to TG 06577, 44738. It was aligned east-to-west, was up to 2.5m wide and was no more than 0.5m tall. Its position was given away by the presence of more grass on its surface than the surrounding area.
- 62 (NHER 41534) – A deposit containing two scaffold poles, pieces of iron and bricks was seen eroding out of the northern face of Gramborough Hill (between TG 08575, 44227 and TG 08585, 44225). It was probably a deposit associated with Second World War military occupation and activity on Gramborough Hill.
- 95 – Two flint flakes (one with retouching/flaking on one face) were found on the top of the modern shingle bank at TG 06458, 44805. They were probably brought in with the shingle imported to construct the bank.
- 96 (NHER 16007) – A Second World War defensive position on Little Eye (TG 07799, 44359 and TG 07890, 44365). Features observed included a pillbox (possibly a variation on type 28), an anti-tank trench, an anti-tank wall and several pits (possibly silted up gun positions or weapons pits). Two fragments of 20th-century ?zinc alloy sheet were collected.
- 97 – A concrete slab was found embedded in beach shingle north of the modern shingle bank (at TG 08666, 44224). It was probably from a Second World War building.
- 98 – An *in situ* layer of grey clay [98] was found between TG 08994, 44176 and TG 09145, 44126, on the foreshore of the shingle beach. Within it were occasional patches of charcoal, numerous shells and an vertebrae from a large mammal ([131]; at TG 09069, 44147).
- 104 (NHER 41535) – A Second World War concrete spigot mortar base was found on the side of Gramborough Hill. At TG 08574, 44215, it lay on its side and was not *in situ*. It had probably eroded out from its original position on Gramborough Hill.
- 127 (NHER 6236) – Two low rectangular platforms were recorded between TG 08008, 44351 to TG 08021, 44311 (to the south of the modern shingle bank and to the east of Little Eye). They seemed to indicate the presence of a buried building and/or walls. If this was the case, they may have been from a building associated Randall’s Folly/Rocket House, a late 19th-century building that stood nearby until 1953 (Fiddian 2003, 129, 280-291). However, the platforms were located to the south-west of the Randall’s Folly House buildings plotted by NNMP.

Kelling

(Fig. 28)

- 64 – Two circular wooden posts were found embedded in beach sand at TG 09662, 43996, to the north of the modern shingle bank.
- 65 – Two pieces of metal wire/reinforcing rod were found embedded in the beach sand at TG 09669, 43995.
- 66 – A Second World War iron scaffold clip was found loose on the shingle beach at TG 09849, 43931. It would have been part of Second World War beach defences.
- 105 (NHER 38493) – A Second World War type 22 pillbox at TG 09568, 44004 was monitored.
- 106 (NHER 41536) – Within the modern shingle bank, between from TG 09719, 43961 and TG 09763, 43949 (also in Weybourne parish), was a layer of clayey silt. It contained concrete fragments, metal stakes, metal fittings and wire. A Second World War scaffold clip was retained. The deposit was probably debris from activities associated with Second World War coastal defence activity. It may have been *in situ* or part of a dump of Second World War material used in the construction of the modern sea bank.
- 132 (NHER 41537) – Pieces of metal scaffolding were found on the beach, embedded in an *in situ* clay deposit between TG 09570, 44022 to TG 09576, 44017. These were probably part of Second World War beach defences.
- 133 – A scatter of concrete fragments was recorded between TG 09562, 44023 to TG 09935, 43951. Some fragments were loose and some of were partly buried within beach shingle,
- 134 (NHER 41538) – Six wooden posts arranged in a rectangular pattern were found embedded within beach shingle between TG 09733, 43989 and TG 09732, 43983. They could have been part of a jetty or another type of structure.
- 195 (NHER 11335) – A Second World War iron scaffold clip found loose on the beach at TG 09606, 44019.
- 196 (NHER 41539) – A concrete block was found at TG 09526, 43927, behind the modern shingle bank and resting on the side of a hedgerow bank. Within this bank, to the south of the concrete, was a rectangular shaped patch of vegetation. Measuring about 8m by 4m, this shape may have indicated the presence of a buried Second World War pillbox or other structure.

A.6.3.14 Environmental Zone 13: Kelling to Sheringham

(Fig. 28 to 29; Table 14)

Weybourne

(Fig. 28)

- 107 (NHER 41540) – A flint flakes was found embedded in cliff-wash deposits (not *in situ*) at the base of the cliff at TG 10272, 43819. A 16th-19th century roof tile was also collected.
-

Site type	Number recorded
Anti-Tank Block	2
Beach Defence	3
Building	1
Building Material	19
Coastal Battery	1
Ditch	6
Feature	2
Findspot	28
Gun Emplacement	1
Hearth	1
Military Coastal Defence	17
Natural Feature	5
Pillbox	3
Pit	3
Post Group	1

Site type	Number recorded
Shell Midden	1
Structure	5
Tank Trap	1
Trackway	1
Wall	1
Wreck	1
Yard	1
Total number of contexts recorded	62
NHER sites monitored	*4
New NHER numbers allocated	25
New contexts recorded	41

* The known NHER sites were recorded as 25 contexts - 3 NHER sites were recorded as 1 context; on two occasions, 2 NHER sites were recorded as 2 contexts.

Table 14: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 13

- 108 (NHER 41541) – A Romano-British copper alloy decorative strip/bracelet (SF1) was found loose on an eroded cliff ledge at TG 10258, 43817. The piece was cut at both ends with one side decorated with five rows of punched lozenge shaped dots. It had bad corrosion on the reverse, had suffered distortion and may have been deliberately cut for reuse.
- 109 (NHER 41542) – Two worked flint flakes were found at TG 10259, 43814. They were *in situ* in a topsoil/subsoil deposit within the eroded cliff face.
- 128 (NHER 41571) – A scatter of reinforced concrete fragments was found partly buried beach shingle between TG 10184, 43881 and TG 10187, 43880. The material probably came from a Second World War building (NHER 24264).
- 129 (NHER 24264) – The platform and walls from a Second World War type 22 pillbox were found embedded in beach shingle between TG 10145, 43880 and TG 10154, 43876.
- 135 – An upright iron girder was found in the beach at TG 10996, 43715.
- 137 (NHER 11335) – Seven blocks of concrete and one section of brick wall were found partially embedded within the shingle at the base of the cliffs (between TG 10846, 43708 and TG10853, 43714). They were not *in situ* and may have fallen of the cliffs. They were probably the remains of a Second World War military defensive structure.
- 138 (NHER 11335) – Between TG 10846, 43708 and TG 10792, 43718 a series of *in situ* structures were visible in the low cliff face. They included concrete bases and pipes. These were part of a Second World War military base on the cliff top.
- 139 (NHER 41806) – A flint piercer was found *in situ* in subsoil in the cliff face at TG 10249, 43805.
- 140 (NHER 41807) – A flint flake was found *in situ* in the subsoil in the cliff face at TG 10240, 43823.
- 141 (NHER 11335) – A concrete block was found partially embedded in beach shingle at TG 10213, 43838. It could have been an anti-tank block from the Second World War defences.
- 181 – A piece of reinforced concrete and a brick were embedded in the beach shingle at TG 11104, 43727.
- 182 (NHER 41543) – A reinforced concrete wall was recorded at TG 11224, 43729. It was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and measured 6.10m by 0.90m by 0.40m tall. It may have been *in situ* and Second World War in date.
- 183 (NHER 41544) – A retouched flint flake was found loose on a small chalk ledge in the cliff face at TG 12029, 43628. It looked as if it had been deliberately placed, possibly as a modern pagan offering.
- 184 – Two fragments of butchered bovine bone and one fragment of horse bone were found loose at the base of the cliff at TG 11577, 43631.
- 185 (NHER 41545) – A flint flake was found loose in a cliff-wash deposit at the base of the cliff at TG 11383, 43663.
- 187 (NHER 38577) – A scatter of concrete fragments and small sections of brick wall were found embedded in the beach at TG 12731, 43664 (also in Upper Sheringham parish). They probably came from a Second World War pillbox (also see context [188], Upper Sheringham parish).

- 197 (probably NHER 11335) – A deposit of clay was seen in the cliff between TG 10877, 43708 and TG 10926, 43705. It contained fragments of concrete, tarmac, paving slab and pieces of brick and was below the modern topsoil. Some of the material may have come from a military base on the cliff top.
- 198 (probably NHER 11335) – A ditch or pit visible in the low cliff face at TG 10902, 43708. A fragment of glazed wall tile was recovered and dated from the 19th to 20th centuries.
- 199 (probably NHER 11335) – A buried topsoil was seen in the cliff face between TG 10877, 43705 and TG 10909, 43704. It was overlain by layer [197].
- 200 (NHER 41572) – Two metal scaffold poles were embedded in the subsoil in the low cliff face between TG 10227, 43822 and TG 10259, 43815. They would have been part of Second World War defences. A number of associated features may also have been present, although they may have been natural in origin.
- 201 (NHER 11335, 24264 and 32500) – A scatter of reinforced concrete fragments and sections of brick wall were found on the cliff face and top. Between TG 10142, 43848 and TG 10209, 43826, they were remains of a Second World War structure.
- 228 – A layer of light grey sandy silt was observed in the cliff face from TG 11122, 43658 to TG 11194, 43671. It appeared to contain Second World War material and was in a large, shallow cut.
- 229 (NHER 38625) – A reinforced concrete block was found on the beach at TG 11207, 43689. It was probably a Second World War anti-tank block.
- 230 (NHER 41808) – Two possible V-shaped ditches were observed in the cliff face. One was at TG 11283, 43669 and the other at TG 11357, 43663.
- 231 (NHER 41809) – A possible V-shaped ditch was observed in the cliff face at TG 11457, 43657.
- 232 – A fragment of sheep skull/horncore was found loose on the shingle beach at TG 11541, 43657.
- 233 (NHER 41810) – Two possible ditches were observed in the cliff face at TG 11824, 43636. The eastern one had a V-shaped profile, while the western one was steep sided and flat based.
- 234 (NHER 41546) – A retouched flake and one small flint flake were found in the subsoil in the eroding cliff face at TG 11794, 43633.
- 235 (NHER 41573) – A fragment of reinforced concrete was observed embedded in beach sand at TG 12281, 43658. It probably came from a Second World War building (NHER 38579).
- 237 (NHER 41574) – A fragment of reinforced concrete was recorded partly buried in beach sand 40m north of the cliff at TG 12633, 43638. It probably came from a structure of Second World War date (NHER 38577).
- 292 (NHER 41575) – A scaffolding clamp from Second World War beach defences (NHER 38565) was found loose on the beach at TG 11715, 43669.
- 293 – A flint wall, a concrete surface, and several pipes were visible eroding out of the top of the cliff face between TG 11662, 43629 and TG 11687, 43681.
- 294 – A metal bar (probably a Second World War scaffolding pole) was found loose on the sand at the base of the cliff at TG 11385, 43660.
- 295 – A possible hearth was found *in situ* in an alcove near the top of the cliff face at TG 11790, 43633. It contained three undated iron artefacts and five burnt flints. It was probably modern in date.
- 296 (NHER 38579) – Concrete fragments and 17th- to 19th-century bricks were found in an alcove in the cliff face at TG 12338 43603. The objects may have been eroding out of the cliff face or, more likely, had been dumped to create a path.
- 297 – A large block of reinforced concrete was partly embedded in beach sand at TG 12589, 43615.
- 1107 (NHER 41547) – Two large metal poles were observed in the sea beyond the low tide line (at approximately TG 10509, 43908). They could have been part of military coastal defences or a wreck. A wreck is shown relatively close by on a map dated 1998 (Imray Norris and Wilson 1998; Ringwood 2003).
- 1108 – A possible ditch or pit was observed in the cliff face at TG 11686, 43648.

Upper Sheringham

(Figs 28 and 29)

- 188 (NHER 38577) – A concrete block was embedded in beach shingle at TG 12793, 43625. It probably came from a Second World War pillbox (also see context [187], Weybourne parish).

- 238 (NHER 38205) – A Second World War anti-tank ditch was found just to the south of the cliff edge (from TG 12765, 43591 to TG 12913, 43592). It was partly infilled, with backfill deposits visible in the cliff face. It measured around 150m long by 10m wide by 3m deep.
- 271 – A corroded pair of wire/bolt cutters were found lying on beach shingle at the base of the cliff at TG 13923, 43503. They were 20th century in date; it is a speculative possibility that they were used during the construction of Second World War beach defences.
- 298 (NHER 38577) – Fragments of concrete were found embedded in the beach shingle at TG 12737, 43642. They may have come from a Second World War structure.
- 299 (NHER 38614) – A Second World War scaffolding clip was found loose on the beach at TG 13285, 43571.
- 300 (NHER 41548) – Two flint flakes were found loose in a cliff slump at the base of the cliff at TG 13263, 43565.
- 301 (NHER 41549) – A flint flake was recovered from a cliff slump deposit at TG 13287, 43561.
- 366 (NHER 32511 and 38622) – A Second World War military installation was recorded between TG 14166, 43500 and TG 14389, 43519 (also in Sheringham parish). It included concrete walls, concrete platforms and scaffolding. Some were partly buried by topsoil; all were cut into the cliff face.
- 369 (NHER 38622) – A layer of clay was observed at the top of the cliff face between TG 14170, 43504 and TG 14174, 43504. It contained a 20th-century copper alloy bullet and a fragment of burnt flint. It was probably associated with Second World War activity on the cliff top.
- 370 (NHER 38615 and 38622) – A scatter of Second World War scaffolding clips and metal coils was found loose on the beach between TG 13856, 43508 and TG 14141, 43503. The coils may have been used to hold barbed wire as part of beach defences.

Sheringham

(Fig. 29)

- 269 – An undated fragment of copper alloy sheet was found embedded in cliff slump at TG 14711, 43549. A 20th century fragment of brick, stamped with works No 6 (?) was also collected.
- 270 (NHER 38622) – Two fragments of concrete were found embedded in beach sand from TG 14289, 43557 to TG 14308, 43554. They may have come from a Second World War structure.
- 323 (NHER 21297) – Two fragments of concrete were visible at the top of the cliff face from TG 14880, 43517 to TG 14901, 43517. They were probably associated with Sheringham's Second World War Coastal battery.
- 324 (NHER 41550) – A blade-like flint flake and one thin flint flake were found in the subsoil in the cliff face at TG 14266, 43509.
- 325 (NHER 41551) – A flint scraper and two flint flakes were recovered from the subsoil in the cliff face at TG 14258, 43507.
- 365 (NHER 41553) – Two sherds of flint tempered prehistoric pottery (possibly Early Neolithic) and fifteen fragments of burnt flint were found within cliff slump material at TG 14706, 43533.
- 367 – A layer containing a large quantity of shell was visible in cliff slump material at the base of the cliff at TG 14386, 43520.
- 368 (NHER 38622) – A Second World War scaffolding clip was found loose on the shingle at TG 14190, 43502.
- 371 (NHER 41554) – A flint flake was found loose on the cliff top path at TG 14359, 43501.

A.6.3.15 Environmental Zone 14: Sheringham

(Figs 29 and 30; Table 15)

Site type	Number recorded
Breakwater	2
Building Material	3
Groyne	9
Post	1
Post Group	1
Promenade	1
Sea Wall	2
Slipway	1
Structure	5
Total number of contexts recorded	15
NHER sites monitored	0
New NHER numbers allocated	0
New contexts recorded	15

Table 15: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 14

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- 257, 268 and 326 – Three north-to-south aligned groynes constructed from concrete blocks and timber planking were recorded. The eastern one [326] was at TG 15545, 43545. The central [257] was at TG 15470, 43560. The western example [268] was between TG 15311, 43558 and TG 15311, 43549.
- 272 – A groyne or breakwater made of concrete and steel shoring panels was recorded to the north of the modern sea wall (between TG 15981, 43515 to TG 15991, 43516).
- 273 – A scatter of concrete fragments was recorded from TG 16494, 43498 to TG 16552, 43421. It was probably debris from a demolished or damaged groyne.
- 327 – Two reinforced concrete blocks were situated at the base of the sea wall between TG 15545, 43558 and TG 15542, 43537.
- 328 – A concrete and wooden post groyne was observed aligned north-to-south at a right angle to the modern sea wall. It lay between TG 16250, 43488 and TG 16250, 43493.
- 361 – A groyne was aligned north-to-south between TG 15385, 43571 and TG 15391, 43547. It was composed of four blocks of concrete and was largely buried under the beach shingle.
- 362 – A scatter of concrete fragments (some reinforced) and timbers was found between TG 15194, 43526 and TG 15241, 43529. Cliff-slump deposits buried it, although it seemed unlikely that it had fallen from the cliff top itself. It seemed more probable that the scatter had been deliberately placed behind the modern sea wall and the slump later fell on top of it.
- 363 – Four horizontal timber planks were seen poking out of the top of the cliff face at TG 15183, 43525.
- 372 – The modern concrete seawall and promenade were recorded between TG 15260, 43558 and TG 15730, 43518. The modern concrete structure probably covered an earlier example; a plaque commemorating the construction of the sea wall in 1895 by H.M. Upcher suggested this.
- 373 – A concrete slipway, aligned north-to-south, was found between TG 16213, 43483 and TG 16214, 43503. It has been replaced by a more modern slipway.
- 374 – A timber post was found upright and *in situ* within beach sand at TG 16471, 43499.
- 375 – A breakwater or sea wall built from concrete and iron shoring panels was found. Part of it was beneath the modern sea wall. A disused groyne consisting of eleven timber posts in two parallel lines was located to the north. The two structures were between TG 16402, 43471 to TG 16399, 43518.

A.6.3.16 Environmental Zone 15: Sheringham to Cromer

(Figs 30 and 31)

Site type	Number recorded
Beach Defence	9
Breakwater	2
Building Material	18
Findspot	28
Loose Timber	4
Military Coastal Defence	11
Natural Feature	3
Pillbox	2
Pit	1
Post	2
Post Alignment	2
Post Group	1
Sea Wall	1
Steps	1
Wall	1
Total number of contexts recorded	56
NHER sites monitored	*8
New NHER numbers allocated	12
New contexts recorded	32

* The known NHER sites were recorded as 24 contexts
 Table 16: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 15

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- 329 (NHER 41557) – A block of concrete was embedded in beach sand and gravel at TG 16750, 43408. It may have been *in-situ* and could have been from a Second World War pillbox.
- 377 – A sea wall built of flint cobbles and concrete, was aligned east-to-west between from TG 16601, 43425 to TG 16612, 43416. Part of it lay under the modern seawall.
- 378 (NHER 41558) – A scatter of concrete fragments were spread on the beach from TG 16891, 43386 to TG 17003, 43377. The may have come from a Second World War building.
- 384 (NHER 41559) – A scatter of concrete fragments was found loose amongst beach shingle between TG 17070, 43355 and TG 17174, 43334 (also in Beeston Regis parish). Some or all of the fragments may have come from a Second World War structure.

Beeston Regis

(Fig. 30)

- 279 (NHER 41560) – A flint flake was found loose at the base of the cliff at TG 17693, 43275.
- 280 – Six upright timber posts were located between the cliff and the modern breakwater (between TG 17637, 43288 to TG 17665, 43284). The formed a row aligned east-to-west and were probably part of a breakwater.
- 281 (NHER 41561) – Two pieces of burnt flint were found in cliff slump at TG 17616, 43270.
- 282 – A number of sections of brick wall were seen embedded in cliff slump deposits at TG 17354, 43300. Presumably they had fallen from the top of the cliff.
- 334 (NHER 41562) – Two flint flakes and a burnt flint fragment were found at TG 17747, 43271, within a cliff slump at the base of the cliff.
- 335 – The remains of a set of metal steps and a walkway were found partly buried in beach sand at the base of the cliff amongst cliff slump. They were in an area between TG 17674, 43269 and TG 17682, 43278.
- 336 – An *in situ* section of brick wall was visible at the top of the cliff between TG 17307, 43298 and TG 17307, 34328. Loose sections of brick wall (containing 18th- to 19th-century bricks) at the base of the cliff probably came from it.

- 337 – A (?floating) mine was found loose on the beach at TG 17432, 43287. It had 'Coastguard aware' tape attached.
- 380 – A scatter of concrete fragments was between TG17857, 43288 and TG 17885, 43279. The pieces were variously embedded or loose on the shingle beach.
- 381 – A metal tank or with three connected pipes was embedded in the beach sand at TG 17354, 43362.
- 382 (NHER 41563) – A flint core was found at the base of the cliff in a cliff slump (at TG 17724, 43257).
- 383 (NHER 41564) – A flint of possible thermal provenance with working along one side was found in cliff slump material at TG 17725, 43258.
- 385 – A brass identification plate from a buckrake was found loose within beach shingle at the base of the cliffs at TG 17321, 43307. It was engraved with the title 'The Patterson Buckrake', was made by Tashers of Andover and dated 1932.

Runton

(Figs 30 and 31)

- 275 (NHER 41565) – An irregular flint flake and two retouched flint flakes were found loose in Runton car park at TG 18484, 43164. A pantile dating from the 19th or 20th centuries was also recovered. Presumably the objects were brought in from elsewhere in hardcore used to surface the car park.
- 276 – A scatter of concrete fragments was found between TG 18491, 43205 and TG 18551, 43188. Much of the scatter was not Second World War in date, but one fragment did have a brick 'skin' attached and probably came from a pillbox.
- 277 (NHER 38316) – Three wooden posts were in an east-to-west row between TG 18428, 43192 to TG 18432, 43193. They were partly buried by a slumped section of cliff.
- 278 (NHER 41566) – A blade-like flint flake was found loose in a slump at the base of the cliff at TG 18419, 43202. It could also be the result of thermal shattering.
- 283 – A 20th-century iron bracket was found loose at the base of the cliff at TG 18758, 43101.
- 284 (NHER 38528) – A scatter of concrete fragments were located at the base of the cliffs between TG 19911, 42876 and TG 20021, 42834.
- 285 (NHER 38528) – A Second World War scaffold pole and scaffold clip were found loose on beach sand between TG 20172, 42801 and TG 20233, 42793.
- 286 (NHER 38528) – A scatter of concrete fragments and six metal scaffold poles was between TG 20309, 42755 and TG 20314, 42751. Some of the objects were embedded in beach deposits, whilst others lay loose.
- 287 (NHER 24399) – A Second World War type 22 pillbox located at TG 20529, 42689 was monitored.
- 330 (NHER 41567) – A flint flake was found loose within cliff slump at TG 18545, 43170.
- 332 – A squared wooden post was at TG 18433, 43200. It was probably once part of a groyne or breakwater.
- 338 (NHER 25515) – A scatter of concrete fragments was found loose within a cliff slump and spread across the beach (between TG 18790, 43101 and TG 18792, 43116). Some fragments had an attached 'skin' of brick and came from a Second World War building.
- 339 (?NHER 38316) – Two fragments of concrete were found between TG 19060, 43048 and TG 19076, 43049. They were loose on the beach, along with a 19th- or 20th-century copper alloy pen knife plate.
- 340 – A fragment of cast-iron metal plate was embedded in the beach sand at TG 19902, 42873.
- 341 (?NHER 38316) – Two fragments of concrete were found embedded within beach gravel at TG 19381, 43023.
- 342 (NHER 38528 and 38893) – A scatter of thirty-five fragments of concrete was found loose on the beach drift between TG 20170, 42799 and TG 20538, 42711. It may have come from a Second World War building/s. A 20th century iron strip was also present.
- 343 (NHER 38528 and 38893) – A Second World War scaffold clip was loose on the beach at TG 20283, 42774.
- 344 – A metal bar lay loose on the beach sand at TG 20432, 42758.
- 345 (NHER 38900) – Two sections of metal scaffolding were embedded within beach sand at TG 20704, 42624. They probably came from Second World War beach defences.

- 379 – Two blocks of concrete were embedded in beach shingle, situated just to the south of the modern breakwater at TG 18036, 43262 and TG 18099, 43250,
- 386 – A Second World War scaffold clip found loose on the beach, 1m to the south of the cliff toe (at TG 18663, 43121).
- 387 – An undated copper alloy pressed sheet was found loose resting on cliff slump at TG 18807, 43098.
- 389 – Piece of metal scaffold pole, one angle iron and one piece of concrete were found embedded in cliff slump material at TG 19879, 42887.
- 390 – Two upright timber posts were embedded in beach sand at TG 20073, 42822.
- 391 – A scatter of concrete fragments was loose on the beach between the co-ordinates TG 18849, 43118 and TG 19216, 43035.
- 392 (possibly NHER 38528) – A number of layers of make-up were observed in a section of collapsed cliff (located between TG 20166, 42753 and TG 20171, 42751). Although in a slump and not *in situ*, they retained their relative stratigraphic positions. They were probably associated with the car park and/or caravan park at the top of the cliff, although they could have been from a Second World War military site.
- 393 (NHER 38528) – Four pieces of metal scaffold, one metal hinge, an undated copper alloy pressed sheet and one angle iron post were recorded between TG 20184, 42739 and TG 20254, 42711.
- 394 (NHER 38528) – A pit, backfilled with sands, organic material and wood fragments, was observed in a section of slumped cliff at TG 20287, 42718. Although in a slump and not *in situ*, the pit had retained its relative stratigraphic position within the surrounding deposits. It may have come from a Second World War site. Two Second World War metal scaffold clips found loose on the beach close by.
- 395 – A piece of copper alloy sheet was found within cliff slump material at the base of the cliff (at TG 20357, 42703).
- 396 (NHER 38528 and/or 38893) – Two Second World War metal scaffold clips were found loose against the toe of the cliff slump at TG 20421, 42693. They would have come from beach defences.
- 397 (NHER 38528 and/or 38893) – A layer of dark brown loam containing frequent rocks and pieces of 20th-century barbed wire was seen in the face of a section of collapsed cliff (between TG 20458, 42685 and TG 20465, 42685). Although in a slump and not *in situ*, the layer had retained its relative stratigraphic position within the surrounding deposits. The barbed wire may have come from a Second World War site.
- 398 (NHER 38528 and/or 38893) – A layer of dark brown organic sand was observed in a section of collapsed cliff between TG 20480, 42680 and TG 20480, 42678. Although in a slump and not *in situ*, the layer had retained its relative stratigraphic position within the surrounding deposits. It contained brick fragments, a sherd of 18th- to 20th-century earthenware and fragments of 20th century barbed wire. The barbed wire at least came from a Second World War site.

Cromer

(Fig. 31)

- 399 (NHER 38877 and/or 38900) – A scaffold clip and one piece of barbed wire were found loose between TG 21160, 42519 and TG 21155, 42511, at the toe of a cliff slump. Both came from Second World War beach defences.

A.6.3.17 Environmental Zone 16: Cromer

(Fig. 31; Table 17)

- 289 – A disused groyne was recorded between TG 21629, 42518 and TG 21628, 42485. It was composed of at least seventeen squared wooden posts.
- 290 - Two squared wooden posts were found between TG 21795, 42447 and TG 21795, 42446. They were probably once part of a groyne.
- 346 – A scatter of concrete fragments lay loose on the beach between TG 21620, 42488 and TG 21694, 42475.
- 400 (NHER 39576) – Cromer's modern sea wall and promenade is located from TG 21785, 42395 to TG 22300, 42156. In most places the wall is concrete faced wall, with bastions in front and the

promenade behind. In a number of places, however, flint cobble faced sections are visible. These are from an earlier sea wall and promenade (built between the 1830s and c. 1900).

- 401 – Two slabs of concrete were visible towards the top of the cliff face between TG 22725, 41997 and TG 22731, 41997.

Site type	Number recorded
Building Material	1
Groyne	2
Loose Timber	1
Post Group	1
Promenade	1
Sea Wall	1
Structure	1
Total number of contexts recorded	6
NHER sites monitored	1
New NHER numbers allocated	0
New contexts recorded	5

Table 17: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 16

A.6.3.18 Environmental Zone 17: Cromer to Bacton Green

(Figs 31 to 34; Table 18)

Site type	Number recorded
Anti-Tank Block	1
Anti-Tank Drum	1
Beach Defence	1
Buoy	1
Building	2
Building Material	29
Coastal Battery	1
Ditch	1
Findspot	24
Groyne	5
Gun Emplacement	1
Loose Timber	16
Military Coastal Defences	7
Natural Feature	2
Pillbox	1
Post	2
Post Alignment	5
Post Group	3
Sea defence	1
Shell Midden	1
Structure	2
Trackway	1
Wreck/Hulk	1
Total number of contexts recorded	91
NHER sites monitored	4
New NHER numbers allocated	8
New contexts recorded	87

Table 18: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 17

Cromer

(Fig. 31)

- 348 (NHER 41578) – A flint flake (with retouching along one edge) was found loose beside a path on the cliff top (at TG 23077, 41701).
- 402 (NHER 38946) – A wreck or hulk was located between TG 22582, 42075 and TG 22851, 42067. It was a small vessel (about 8m long was visible) with metal ribs and was partly buried in beach sand.

Overstrand

(Figs 31 and 32)

- 349 – An undated copper alloy sheet and a piece of 20th-century iron was found within a cliff slump at TG 24701, 41118.
- 350 – The ruins of a small building were seen eroding out from the top of the cliff between TG 24428, 41174 to TG 24441, 41173.
- 351 – A timber post was embedded in beach shingle at TG 24368, 41351.
- 352 – Nine squared wooden posts were found in a north-to-south row between TG 25110, 40898 to TG 25137, 40942. They were part of groyne.
- 403 – A scatter of concrete fragments was found loose on beach between TG 24666, 41149 to TG 25141, 40933.
- 405 – A piece of ironstone china (dating from 1825+) was found in a cliff slump at TG 24431, 41190.
- 406 – A small pointed flint flake was found in a cliff slump at TG 24427, 41186.
- 407 – A layer of shell and/or gravel was seen in the cliff face, towards the top (at TG 24181, 41287).
- 408 – A disused groyne was recorded between TG 25006, 41015 and TG 24972, 34971. It was aligned north-east to south-west and located 1.2m to the east of a modern groyne
- 420 (Possibly NHER 38944) – A section of brick wall was found loose on the beach at TG 23445, 41604. The bricks were frogged, cream coloured and stamped 'CENTRAL WHITTLESEA'.
- 422 – A small piece of fossilised wood was found loose in a cliff slump at TG 25421, 40511. The fragment would have probably originally been in deposit [423], but had fallen out. It is pre-Holocene in date.
- 423 – A pre-Holocene interbedded deposit of black peat, orange sands and gravels was observed in the cliff face at TG 25417, 40578. Pieces of wood were seen *in-situ* within the deposit, two of which were collected. One was a water-worn piece, possibly of a coniferous species, whilst the other was a compressed splinter of uncertain species. Fossilised wood [422] probably came from this deposit.
- 427 – A scatter of building material was found loose on beach, located between modern breakwater and cliff face (TG 25448, 40571 and TG 25497, 40507). It included 18th- to 20th-century bricks, concrete fragments, breeze blocks and ceramic drain pipe fragments. Also present were a number of iron objects, including one beach defence scaffold clip. Some of the material was Second World War in date.
- 451 – Nine timber uprights and one horizontal piece were found from TG 25363, 40659 to TG 25369, 40654. They were in a row aligned roughly north-west to south-east and were sited between the modern breakwater and the cliff face.
- 457 – A 20th-century concrete foundation and a cellar or passageway infilled with brick and concrete rubble were seen at top of a cliff face (between TG 25234, 40654 to TG 25252, 40649). The structure cut the subsoil and was partly covered by topsoil.

Sidestrand

(Fig. 32)

- 413 – Two sections of brick wall were found loose on beach, beneath the modern breakwater at TG 25614, 40437. Some of the bricks were 17th- to 19th century in date; they were cream coloured and frogged.
- 414 – A spread of concrete fragments, metal objects and wooden panels were seen *in-situ* at top of cliff face, along with a gravel/bitumen surface. Found between TG 25652, 40363 and TG 25670, 40355, the spread was a possible source for material found loose on beach.

- 416 – Three 20th-century angle irons were found loose on beach at TG 26870, 39662.
- 428 – A concrete fragment found loose on beach at TG 26001, 40171.
- 429 – A hooked iron bar, dating to the 19th or 20th century, was found loose on beach at TG 26831, 39669.
- 453 – A scatter of 20th-century bricks and concrete fragments spread loose on the beach between TG 25496, 40503 and TG 25605, 40410. Some bricks of the were stamped “LBC PHORPRES 12”.

Trimingham

(Figs 32 and 33)

- 418 – Two 20th-century angle irons were found loose on top of cliff slump between TG 27434, 39316 to TG 27520, 39273.
- 430 – A iron container was found embedded in beach sand at TG 27588, 39276.
- 431 (partly from NHER 38936) – A scatter of building material was found loose on and amongst a cliff slump between TG 28079, 38982 and TG 28106, 38952. It included fragments of concrete, breeze block, ceramic drain pipe and tarmac, pieces of 18th- to 19th-century pantile, wooden posts, iron objects and four sherds of pottery (one was medieval; three dated from the 18th to the 20th century). All the artefacts had fallen from the cliff top.
- 432 (possibly NHER 38951) – A concrete fragment was recorded loose on beach at TG 28335, 38807.
- 433 – A circular iron object, possibly a container lid or part of a wheel, was found in cliff slump at TG 29399, 38247.
- 458 – A metal buoy was found at TG 27557, 39272, embedded in beach sand. It was damaged; some of damage may have been caused by gunfire.
- 459 – A 20th-century angle iron was observed loose on the beach at base of cliff face (at TG 28195, 38896).
- 460 – At least eleven sections of iron railway track with iron sleepers were recorded between TG 28497, 38710 and TG 28593, 38659. Where measurable, the tracks were 0.6m apart. Also present was a metal truck with eight rubber wheels and a scatter of building material. The scatter included sections of flint cobble walls, bricks, a 20th-century floor tile and concrete fragments. Some of the bricks were stamped “LBC PHORPRES”, others “EASTWOODS 4PRESSED”. The railway was used in the post-war period during mine and bomb disposal. Explosive devices were collected and then transported using the railway to areas on the beach where controlled explosions could take place (Mundesley Museum pers. comm.). The building material had all fallen from the cliff top.
- 483 – A V-shaped ditch, pipe trench and garden walls were observed in the top of the cliff face from TG 28091, 38855 to TG 28098, 38855. This was probably a source of some of the material found on the beach.
- 484 – Part of a metal structure was seen in cliff slump deposit at 283621, 38789.
- 485 – A scatter of concrete pieces was found on the beach between TG 28389, 38787 to TG 28496, 38728.
- 486 – A scatter of building material was found from TG 28704, 38612 to TG 28892, 38511. It included concrete blocks, breeze blocks and sections of brick wall. A block of limestone with a partial inscription (...OF...RACE...R OF THE LATE...GEORGE EL...OCTOBER 186...D JUNE 1946) was recovered.

Gimmingham

(Fig. 33)

- 487 – A scatter of ceramic building material and a concrete fragment were found on the beach between the breakwater and the sea (at TG 29587, 38157).
- 488 – A scatter of brick wall fragments was located between the breakwater and the sea. It spread from TG 29332, 38302 to TG 29338, 38296.
- 515 (NHER 41582) – The ruins of a pillbox, with roof attachment for a gun position or spotlight, was seen slumped down the face of the cliff. It was between TG 29569, 38132 and TG 29589, 38121.
- 516 – An angle iron and an iron object with a V-shaped section were found loose on the beach at the base of the cliff at TG 29392, 38256.

- 517 – A scatter of building material was observed between TG 29686, 38062 and TG 30182, 37670 (partly in Gimingham parish). It included concrete, tarmac, pieces of brick wall and metal objects and was between the cliff and the breakwater.

Mundesley

(Figs 33 and 34)

- 434 – A conical steel object (with a square hole in top and two steel straps attached to sides) was found embedded in beach sand between modern breakwater and cliff face at TG 30074, 37767.
- 436 (NHER 41583) – Two small, thin flint flake fragments were found in a cliff slump at TG 30542, 37428.
- 437 (NHER 14142) – Mundesley's Second World War Coastal battery - two octagonal-shaped concrete platforms with iron gun mountings, a bunker complex, a concrete walkway and associated out-buildings. It is located on cliff top between TG 30918, 37090 and TG 30955, 37062.
- 438 – A modern sea defence structure was seen from TG 31174, 36972 to TG 31320, 36870. It was made from modern concrete blocks and at least forty steel drums filled with concrete. The drums may have originally been used as Second World War beach defences.
- 461 – Nine upright posts formed a groyne aligned roughly north-east to south-west. It was located on the beach to north of modern sea wall, from TG 31544, 36695 to TG 31551, 36703.
- 462 – Two posts were found between TG 31664, 33659 and TG 31669, 36596 to the east of a modern concrete groyne. They were probably once part of a groyne.
- 489 – Fragments of building material (bricks, mortar and concrete) were embedded between the upright timbers of a modern breakwater at TG 29944, 37961.
- 490 – A loose section of brick wall was observed at TG 30076, 37847.
- 491 – A metal object was seen about 8m out to sea and was approximately located at TG 30092, 37848.
- 492 – A block of concrete was found loose on the beach TG 30218, 37752, north of the modern breakwater.
- 493 – Four upright posts were seen from TG 30314, 37601 to TG 37593, 30310. They were situated north of the modern breakwater, formed a north-east to south-west line and were part of a groyne.
- 494 – A section of brick wall was found loose at TG 30576, 37465, north of the modern breakwater.
- 495 – A scatter of concrete fragments was recorded between TG 30835, 37234 and TG 30858, 39225. All the fragments were partly buried and were between the breakwater and the cliff face.
- 518 – A conical iron object with a square hole in the top was found at the base of the cliff at TG 30054, 37781. It was not *in situ*.
- 520 – A scatter of building debris was located between TG 30383, 37539 and TG 30409, 37526. It included bricks, concrete, timbers and metal objects. These were loose at the base of the cliff.
- 521 – Several sections of flint cobble and brick wall were found at the base of the cliff, along with two large pieces of cast iron. They were located from TG 30629, 37380 to TG 30577, 37399.
- 523 – Four square posts were observed on the beach at TG 31163, 36983, The made up a groyne which was orientated perpendicular to the cliff base.
- 524 (NHER 41811) – Two rows of posts (fourteen square posts in total) between TG 31727, 36449 and TG 31749, 36421 were partly buried by a cliff slump. Both were aligned parallel to the cliff and parallel to each other.
- 525 – Three upright and one horizontal timber were situated between the breakwater and the cliff at TG 31728, 36449. They were a revetment, a breakwater or a groyne.
- 1105 – A metal drum or cylinder was embedded in the beach sand, south of the modern breakwater, between from TG 65091, 30335 to TG 65032, 30369. It could have been an anti-tank defence of the Second World War period.

Paston

(Fig. 34)

- 439 – A scatter of metal objects, including at least eight iron fittings and one scaffolding pole, was found loose on beach between TG 32747, 35488 and TG 32895, 35334.

- 440 – A scatter of concrete fragments, some with steel reinforcing rods, was seen loose on beach at TG 32910, 35372.
- 441 (NHER 41584) – A flint flake was found loose in cliff slump at TG 33151, 35093.
- 464 – Eight posts and a number of horizontal planks were recorded between TG 32166, 35995 to TG 32187, 35956, on the beach, immediately to the north of the cliff face. They formed a revetment or breakwater.
- 465 – An upright post was found *in situ* on beach at TG 32365, 35822.
- 466 – An iron object was found embedded in beach sand; it was at TG 32655, 35560.
- 467 – A fragment of brick wall was located at TG 32694, 35523. The bricks were frogged (one was stamped “LBC”) and were bonded together with a hard grey mortar.
- 469 – A fragment of concrete was found loose on beach at the co-ordinate TG 33150, 35103.
- 472 – Four pipes, a metal plate, and a piece of wood fixed in a concrete block were seen *in situ* at the top of the cliff face at TG 33009, 35201.
- 496 – A scatter of metal objects was found next to the cliff, centred on TG 32753, 35511. All were loose and none were collected.
- 526 – Two upright and one horizontal timber were positioned at TG 31961, 36191. They were in a row aligned perpendicular to the modern breakwater (to which it joined, but earlier than).

Bacton

(Fig. 34)

- 443 – An east-to-west aligned revetment was observed from TG 33947, 34446 to TG 33845, 34522, at the base of a low cliff. It was made from upright steel rods, wooden upright, horizontal steel cross bars. Concrete, brick and tarmac fragments were piled behind it. Some bricks were stamped “LBC PHORPRES”.
- 499 – A north-east to south-west aligned breakwater/revetment was situated between the modern breakwater and the cliff between TG 33929, 34447 and TG 33958, 34455. It comprised metal uprights and cross-pieces, along with wooden shuttering.

A.6.3.19 Environmental Zone 18: Bacton Green to Walcott

Site type	Number recorded
Building Material	1
Groyne	5
Post	2
Total number of contexts recorded	7
NHER sites monitored	0
New NHER numbers allocated	0
New contexts recorded	7

Table 19: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 18

Bacton

(Fig. 35)

- 474 – A wooden post was located to north of low-water mark (on the day of survey) at TG 34819, 33877.
- 498 – Two groynes composed of upright timber posts and aligned north-to-south were recorded on the beach from TG 34982, 33667 to TG 35030, 33620.
- 500 - A section of wall was observed embedded in beach sand at TG 35388, 33415.

A.6.3.20 Environmental Zone 19: Walcott to Cart Gap, Eccles

(Figs 35 and 36; Table 20)

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Site type	Number recorded
Anti-Tank Block	1
Building Material	11
Drain	2
Field Drain	1
Findspot	13
Groyne	2
Lighthouse	1
Loose Timber	10
Military Coastal Defences	3
Pillbox	1
Pit	2
Post	1
Post Group	1
Revetment	1
Sea defences	2
Structure	1
Well	1
Total number of contexts recorded	44
NHER sites monitored	3
New NHER numbers allocated	12
New contexts recorded	41

Table 20: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 19

- 445 – Three concrete slabs were observed embedded in beach sand to the south of the modern breakwater. They were found from TG 36788, 32370 to TG 36804, 32360.
- 446 – Eight former groynes, all aligned roughly north-east to south-west, were found between TG 37298, 32005 and TG 38233, 31186. They were earlier than the modern breakwater; they were located between this and the cliff face.
- 447 – A scatter of concrete fragments, paving slabs and brick fragments, along with dump of garden waste, spread from TG 36569, 32450 to TG 36592, 32489. Some of the bricks were stamped; the stamps included “4PRESSED EASTWOODS” and “LBC”. The scatter was loose on beach, at base of cliff and is the result of very recent fly-tipping from the top of the cliff.
- 478 – A scatter of concrete fragments and asbestos sheets was seen on top of cliff (between TG 36571, 32502 and TG 36591, 32490), along with a few pieces of concrete that had slumped down onto the cliff face. Three pipes were observed *in situ* in the cliff face.
- 479 (NHER 38787) – Three Second World War concrete anti-tank cubes were found embedded in beach sand. They were located between the modern breakwater and the cliff face in an area centred on TG 36712, 32427. They could have been *in situ*, or they may have fallen from the cliff top.
- 482 (NHER 15994) – A type 22 pillbox was monitored. It was upside down on the beach at TG 38134, 31295, between the modern breakwater and the cliff.

- 501 - A north-to-south aligned wood and metal revetment was located between from TG 36624, 32435 and TG 36666, 32463. It was between the breakwater and the cliff.
- 502 – A glazed ceramic drain pipe set in a brick foundation was observed in the cliff face at TG 36692, 32420.
- 503 – A ceramic drain pipe was seen in the cliff face at TG 36816, 32348.
- 504 – A scatter of building material (comprising concrete fragments, bricks and flint walling) was found loose on the beach between TG 38146, 31245 and TG 38219, 31202. It was between the cliff and the modern breakwater.
- 505 – A scatter of metal artefacts was found at TG 38113, 31283. Each piece was embedded in a slump at the base of the cliff face.
- 507 – A concrete slab and a brick foundation were observed *in situ* in the cliff face at TG 37612, 31723.
- 509 – A series of surfaces, wells, pits and pipes were observed *in situ* in the cliff face from TG 38374, 31077 to TG 38570, 30828. They were associated with houses and chalets that survive on cliff top and others that have been lost to cliff falls.
- 510 – A scatter of building material (including concrete fragments, sections of brick wall and single bricks) was found loose on the beach between the cliff and the low watermark. The material spread from TG 38597, 30830 to TG 38708, 30730.
- 511, 512, 513 and 514 (NHER 41585, 41586, 41587, 41588) – Four flint flakes were found loose in cliff slumps (not *in situ*). They were at TG 38801, 30616 [511], TG 38851, 30585 [512], TG 39073, 30417 [513] and TG 39185, 30407 [514].
- 528 (NHER 41589) - A flint flake was found in cliff slump (not *in situ*) at TG 37932, 31425.
- 530 – A scatter of concrete fragments was found loose within cliff slump, spread from TG 37401, 31902 to TG 37411, 31892.
- 531 – A series of modern sea defences were recorded between TG 38375, 31082 and TG 38594, 30880. They included timbers, scaffolding poles, concrete blocks and stone blocks.
- 532 – A post was found on the beach at TG 38831, 30662.
- 533 (NHER 41590) - A multi-platform flint core was found in cliff slump (not *in situ*) at TG 38874, 30568.
- 534 (NHER 41591) - A flint flake was found in cliff slump at TG 38904, 30554.
- 535 (NHER 15435) – A collection of seven curving brick wall sections were observed on the beach from TG 39093, 30489 to TG 39121,30452. They could have been the remains of a lighthouse.
- 536 (NHER 41592) - A blade-like flint flake was found in cliff slump at TG 39220, 30320.
- 537 (NHER 41593) - Two struck flint fragments were found in cliff slump at TG 39180, 30348.
- 539 – A concrete slab was observed on the beach, possibly *in situ*, situated at TG 38865, 30630.
- 546 (NHER 41594) – A flint scraper was found within the cliff slump at TG 38511, 30942.
- 548 (NHER 41595) – A flint scraper was found loose on clay platform exposed by erosion at base of the cliff (at TG 38829, 30613).
- 550 (NHER 41596) – A flint scraper was found in cliff slump at TG 38918, 30526.

A.6.3.21 Environmental Zone 20: Cart Gap, Eccles to Sea Palling

(Figs 36 and 37; Table 21)

Happisburgh

(Fig. 36)

- 538 – Six upright timbers and one horizontal timber were found between TG 39796, 29968 to TG 39802, 29968. They formed a breakwater, revetment or groyne aligned east-to-west.
- 552 – An upright post was found *in situ* on the beach at TG 39799, 29976.

Lessingham

(Figs 36 and 37)

- 540 – An undated metal strip was found loose on the beach at TG 40297, 29673.
- 541 – Eight squared posts were seen *in situ* on the beach between TG 40427, 29563 and TG 40434, 29558.

- 542 (NHER 32640) – A Second World War type 22 pillbox was monitored. It was at TG 40402, 29547 and has had a modern sea wall built around it.

Site type	Number recorded
Breakwater	1
Building Material	6
Findspot	8
Groyne	2
Loose Timber	4
Military Coastal Defences	5
Pillbox	2
Post	1
Post Group	2
Revetment	1
Total number of contexts recorded	24
NHER sites monitored	2
New NHER numbers allocated	0
New contexts recorded	22

Table 21: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 20

-
- 543 – Eight posts were found between TG 40551, 29456 and TG 40555, 29458. They formed a groyne aligned north-east to south-west.
- 544 – One upright post and four planks were found on the beach between TG 40733, 29306 and TG 40733, 29301.
- 545 – Fragments of brick wall were found loose on the beach at TG 41256, 28970.
- 553 – Four sherds of unspecific stone china and one sherd of Refined white earthenware (dating from 19th century) were found lying loose on the beach at TG 40301, 29644.
- 555 – A fragment of brick wall was found loose on the beach at TG 41084, 29051.
- 556 – A handmade 16th- to 19th-century red brick was found loose on the beach at TG 41232, 29013.
- 557 – A 20th-century iron bracket was collected. It was loose on the beach at TG 41276, 28990.
- 560 – A loose timber was found on the beach at TG 41424, 28877. Its may have come from a wreck or from a structure in Eccles deserted medieval village.
- 561 – A fragment of flagstone was found loose on the beach at TG 41344, 28912. It may have come from the deserted medieval village at Eccles.
- 578 – One sherd of English stoneware dating from the 18th- or 19th-century was found loose on the beach at TG 40310, 29628.
- 579 – A loose section of brick wall was observed on the beach at TG 40361, 29586.
- 580 – A block of concrete with iron reinforcing was found on the beach between TG 40417, 29566 and TG 40419, 29553. Although it lay amongst modern rock sea defences, it could have been from a Second World War building.
- 581 – A scatter of concrete fragments was found on the beach spread from TG 40673, 29347 to TG 40687, 29337. The pieces were amongst the modern rock sea defences, but they may once have been part of a Second World War structure.
- 582 - A block of concrete with iron reinforcing was found on the beach at TG 40759, 29282. Although it lay amongst modern rock sea defences, it could have been from a Second World War building.
- 584 – A fragment of 20th-century breeze block and a Second World War scaffold clamp were found loose on the beach at TG 41129, 29012. The clamp would have been part of beach defences.
- 585 – A sherd of 19th-century stone china was found loose on the beach at TG 41163, 28995.
- 586 (NHER 32643) – A Second World War period type 22 pillbox at TG 41227, 28927 was monitored. It was located just behind the modern sea wall and was mostly concealed by sand dunes.

A.6.3.22 Environmental Zone 21: Sea Palling to Winterton-on-Sea

(Figs 37 to 40; Table 22)

Site type	Number recorded
Anti-Tank Block	1
Building Material	17
Findspot	10
Groyne	2
Loose Timber	20
Military Coastal Defences	1
Natural Feature	1
Pillbox	1
Post	2
Wreck	1
Total number of contexts recorded	51
NHER sites monitored	1
New NHER numbers allocated	3
New contexts recorded	50

Table 22: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 21

Lessingham

(Fig. 37)

- 588 – A piece of 19th-century stone china from bathroom plumbing (or similar) was found loose on the beach at TG 42188, 28324.
- 589 (NHER 41597) – Four sherds of 18th- to 19th-century pottery and a 16th- to 19th-century brick fragment were found loose on the beach at TG 42000, 28431.
- 590 – A section of brick wall was found loose on the beach at TG 41785, 28717.
- 591 – A section of flint and mortar wall found observed on the beach at TG 41886, 28556.
- 592 – A section of brick wall found on the beach was at TG 41762, 28732.
- 610 – A metal plate from the back of a 20th-century lock mechanism was recorded loose on the beach at TG 41936, 28448.
- 612 (NHER 41598) – Three 18th- to 19th-century pottery sherds (two of them from the same vessels as the fragments from context [589]) were loose at TG 41766, 28727.

Sea Palling

(Figs 37 and 38)

- 353 – A fragment of concrete was embedded in beach sand at TG 45633, 25146.
- 354 – A 20th-century iron strip was found loose on the beach at TG 45671, 25138.
- 409 – A 20th-century iron bar fragment was on loose on beach at TG 44294, 26382.
- 558 – A groyne (composed of iron posts, timber and steel-shoring) aligned north-east to south-west was stretched from TG 42249, 28124 to TG 42266, 28142.
- 587 - A sherd of 19th-century stone china was collected. It was loose on the beach at TG 42443, 28039.

Horseley

(Figs 38 and 39)

- 410 – A very water-worn piece of oak was found loose on the beach at TG 46795, 23995. As it was stained black it may have eroded out from an off-shore peat bed.
- 411 – A fragment of concrete was found loose on beach at TG 46911, 23892.
- 412 – A weathered oak timber with an attached block of peat was found at TG 46877, 23910, loose on beach. Both could be from an off-shore peat bed.

- 698 – Six blocks of concrete and a metal reinforcing rod were loose on the beach between TG 47439, 23280 and TG 47458, 23254.
- 725 – An east-to-west orientated groyne of eight squared timber posts was recorded between TG 47982, 22645 and TG 47973, 22635.

Winterton-on-Sea

(Figs 39 and 40)

- 663 – Two concrete fragments were found embedded in beach sand located at TG 48662, 21784.
- 664 – Two concrete fragments were recorded embedded in beach sand at TG 48569, 21890.
- 666 (NHER 32648) – Eight Second World War anti-tank blocks were observed at TG 48477, 21750. They were found in a row, aligned north-west to south-east, and were located on the western edge of the sand dunes.
- 670 – A scatter of concrete fragments was found on the beach sand between TG 49092, 21145 to TG 49528, 20581. Most of the fragments were partly buried.
- 671 – A section of brick wall was found embedded in beach sand at TG 49361, 20818. It was probably part of the outer wall of a pillbox.
- 704 – A scatter of reinforced concrete fragments and two sections of brick wall were found loose in amongst the low marram dunes. The material spread from TG 49612, 20476 to TG 49577, 20442.
- 705 – Three concrete fragments were observed loose on the beach between TG 48550, 21930 and TG 48554, 21919.
- 727 – A upright and squared timber post was found embedded in the beach sand at TG 48313, 21557.
- 728 – A scatter of concrete fragments, some with reinforcing rods, was recorded. The fragments were loose on the beach from TG 48683, 21730 to TG 48709, 21722.
- 729 – A scatter of concrete fragments (some of which had iron reinforcers) was noted loose on the beach between TG 48835, 21557 and TG 48855, 21521. Two iron objects were also present.
- 730 (NHER 41599) – A section of brick wall, probably part of the outer skin of a Second World War pillbox, was recorded loose on the beach 15m east of the dune toe. It was located at TG 49037, 21263.
- 731 – A scatter of concrete fragments, along with one iron object, was found on the beach. It was situated 20m east of the seawall and spread from TG 49050, 21263 to TG 49053, 21238.
- 732 – A timber plank was found loose on beach sand at TG 49178, 21066. A map from 1803 shows two wrecks nearby and it may have come from one of these (NRO NRS 4193 (225); Ringwood 2003).
- 733 – A 20th-century iron fitting with a brass axle and one Second World War scaffold clip were located at TG 49555, 20520.
- 802 – A fragment of concrete was observed loose on the beach at TG 48404, 22168.
- 803 – A layer of *in situ* grey clay was observed 17m east of the sea wall at TG 48713, 21716. The pottery recorded under NHER 34397 came from this deposit.
- 806 – An upright timber post was found *in situ* within the beach sand. It was located to the east of a modern groyne at TG 49426, 20836.

A.6.3.23 Environmental Zone 22: Winterton-on-Sea to Newport

(Figs 40 and 41; Table 23)

Winterton-on-Sea

(Figs 40 and 41)

- 256 (NHER 41600) – The ruins of a Second World War building was found on and within the dune face between TG 50147, 19112 to TG 50148, 19102. The ruins included sections of walling, loose bricks and concrete fragments. Some of the bricks were stamped 'LBC PHORPRES 6'. A 20th-century barbed wire anchor pin was collected.
- 265 – A scatter of metal concrete reinforcing rods were observed loose on the sand. It was centred on TG 50363, 18532 and no concrete was present.
- 266 – A fragment of concrete with an attached brick 'skin' was found embedded in the beach sand at TG 50338, 18561. It was not *in situ* and probably came from a Second World War pillbox.

- 267 – A fragment of concrete with an attached brick ‘skin’ was partly buried in beach sand at TG 50206, 19060. Probably from a pillbox (possibly NHER 31792), it was not *in situ*.
- 357 – A scatter of concrete and brick fragments was recorded. All the fragments were loose on the beach between TG 50331, 18616 to TG 50339, 18591.

Site type	Number recorded
Anti-Tank Block	4
Beach Defence	2
Building Material	20
Findspot	6
Loose Timber	4
Military Coastal Defences	13
Natural Feature	1
Pillbox	4
Post Group	1
Sea defence	1
Spigot Mortar	3
Structure	6
Wreck/Hulk	1
Total number of contexts recorded	39
NHER sites monitored	*2
New NHER numbers allocated	10
New contexts recorded	36

* 1 known NHER site was recorded as 2 contexts

Table 23: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 22

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- 358 (NHER 41601) – A sherd of 18th- to 19th-century slipped red ware, a fragment of 18th-to 19th-century pantile and a Second World War scaffolding clip were found loose on the beach at TG 50269, 18923.
- 360 (NHER 41602) – A thin scatter of loose bricks was recorded over the beach between TG 50158, 19138 and TG 50247, 18849. Those collected dated to the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 658 (NHER 31793) – The ruins of a building was recorded on the beach between TG 50052, 19447 and TG 50087, 19356. The debris included reinforced concrete fragments, sections of brick wall and individual bricks. Some of the bricks were stamped ‘EASTWOODS 4PRESS’. It is probable that some of the material, if not all, came from a Second World War period building.
- 659 (NHER 41603) – Reinforced concrete fragments, several sections of brick wall and a number of individual bricks were found loose on the dune face and beach from TG 50120, 19236 to TG 50145, 19192. Some of the brick had ‘EASTWOODS 4PRESS’ stamps. Much of the material probably came from a building built during the Second World War.
- 660 (NHER 41604) – Seventy-one concrete anti-tank blocks and three spigot mortar bases were found on the beach, close to the base of the dunes. Originally placed on the top of the dunes during the Second World War (in 1940), they have all fallen to rest between TG 49877, 19846 and TG 49917, 19717. Many of the blocks rested on their sides; all were partly buried in sand. Since they were recorded in August 2004, more blocks have fallen from the top of the dunes [701] (Pitts 2005).
- 661 – A loose timber was found largely buried in beach sand at TG 49838, 20067. It is likely that it was once an upright post or came from a ship.
- 699 – A iron coil, probably used during the Second World War to hold barbed wire, was found loose on the beach at TG 50000, 19504.
- 700 (possibly NHER 31793) – An iron reinforcing metal rod was seen loose on the beach at TG 50033, 19424. It was probably Second World War in date and may have been used in beach defences associated with nearby structure [658].
- 701 (NHER 41812) – An *in situ* layer of building material was observed eroding out from the dune face from TG 49865, 19867 to TG 49900, 19744. It contained a ceramic drain pipe, tarmac, 16th- to 19th-century brick rubble and concrete fragments. Also present were ten anti-tank blocks, they were perched on the top edge of the sand dunes. Since the anti-tank blocks were recorded in August 2004, some have fallen onto the beach (Pitts 2005).

- 702 – A block of concrete was found loose at TG 49799, 20118.
- 703 – A block of concrete was recorded loose on the beach, about 8m east of the low marram dunes, at TG 49675, 20342.

Hemsby

(Figs 40 and 41)

- 252 (NHER 41605) – Two Second World War anti-tank concrete blocks were found on the sloping front face of the sand dunes at TG 51072, 16496.
- 254 (NHER 16790) – A Second World War type 2/20 pillbox was monitored. It was located on the beach, east of the sand dunes, at TG 50734, 17351.
- 259 (NHER 41606) – An almost completely buried Second World War type 22 pillbox (hexagonal and concrete built) was observed. It was located at TG 51085, 16482, about 10m away from the dune edge.
- 260 (NHER 41607) – A Second World War spigot mortar base was found. It was embedded in beach sand, close to the dune edge at TG 51046, 16578.
- 261 (NHER 16790) – Second World War concrete anti-tank blocks, scaffold poles and one spigot mortar base were recorded between TG 50728, 17312 and TG 50747, 17293. They were probably not in their original place as they appear to have been collected together to provide sea defence for the lifeboat station to the south.
- 263 (NHER 41608) – Three leaning slightly curved timbers were recorded on the beach at TG 50646, 17608. They may have been part of a wreck. The wreck of the 'Vigo' has been previously recorded nearby.
- 264 – A scatter of brick fragments were found loose on the beach, centred on TG 50485, 18073.
- 316 – A section of a brick structure and a 20th-century metal scaffolding clip were found loose at TG 51046, 16520.
- 317 – A scatter of post-war concrete fragments (two of which had bricks attached) was recorded loose on the dune face between TG 50983, 16717 and TG 50987, 16709. A Second World War iron scaffolding clip was retained.
- 318 – Two concrete fragments and one block of concrete with bricks attached were observed. They loose on the dune face between TG 50910, 16884 and TG 50932, 16835.
- 319 – A structure made from breeze-blocks, concrete and occasional bricks was observed at the top of the dune face. A scatter of corrugated iron sheeting was also present. The site was at TG 50765, 17161.
- 320 – Two and a half bricks were found loose on the beach sand (between TG 50869, 17123 and TG 50955, 16956).
- 321 – Two metal coils, a cylindrical concrete drain, a concrete platform, several concrete posts, two metal scaffold poles, one metal water tank and corrugated iron sheeting were found in the dune face. Some pieces were probably *in situ*, although not all were. Most was probably post-war in date, although the two metal coils may have been barbed wire holders from Second World War defences. The items spread between TG 50629, 17532 and TG 50638, 17485.
- 322 – A modern circular brick structure was seen eroding out of the dune face at TG 50577, 17670. A scatter of bricks beside the structure included examples stamped 'LBC PHORPRES 12'.
- 355 – A metal coil, possibly for holding Second World War barbed wire in place, was found loose on the beach sand at TG 50580, 17793.

A.6.3.24 Environmental Zone 23: Newport to Caister-on-Sea

(Figs 41 and 42; Table 24)

Ormesby St Margaret with Scratby

(Figs 41 and 42)

- 52 (NHER 41609) – Five sections of flint and brick wall were found loose at the base of the cliff at TG 51843, 14761. One brick was collected and dated from the 16th-to 19th-century. Three sherds of 19th- to 20th-century refined white earthenware were also found. All the walling had fallen from the cliff top.
- 85 – A pit with steep sides and flat base was visible in section at the top of the cliff face at TG 51501, 15438. The fill contained a pipe and pieces of 20th-century scrap metal.
- 118 (NHER 41610) – At the top of the cliff between TG 51848, 14744 and TG 51813, 14784 a brick wall, a spread of building material and at least four V-shaped ditches were observed. Bricks collected at the base of the cliff [52] may have come from either the wall or the spread of building

material and may provide a date. If so the wall – probably a garden wall – would have been built between the 16th and 19th centuries. The ditches were possible field boundaries.

Site type	Number recorded
Beach Defence	3
Building Material	8
Ditch	1
Field boundary	1
Findspot	6
Groyne	1
Loose Timber	2
Military Coastal Defences	2
Pillbox	1
Pit	1
Structure	2
Well	1
Total number of contexts recorded	17
NHER sites monitored	0
New NHER numbers allocated	4
New contexts recorded	17

Table 24: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 23

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- 119 (NHER 41611) – The remains of a brick-lined well was seen towards the base of the cliff (at TG 51840, 14744). It would have originally been dug from the top of the cliff, with only the lower section having survived to be recorded.
- 192 – A 20th century iron ratchet type object was found loose on the sand. It was located around 100m east of the cliff at TG 51542, 15498.
- 193 – A rectangular concrete ‘box’ was found embedded in beach sand at TG 51479, 15655. It was probably a post footing.
- 194 (NHER 41612) – Part of the brick skin for a Second World War pillbox was found embedded in beach sand at TG 51390, 15857.
- 250 – A section of brick wall was found partly buried in beach sand at TG 51296, 16028.
- 251 – At TG 51240, 16159 and embedded in beach sand was a section of brick wall.
- 310 – Part of a concrete and brick wall was found in a cliff slump at the cliff base (at TG 51483, 15477).
- 311 – A metal scaffolding pole was found loose on the dune face at TG 51448, 15591. It may have been part of Second World War beach defences.
- 312 and 314 – Two Second World War scaffolding clips were found loose on the beach close to the toe of the dunes. One was at TG 52317, 15940 [312]; the other was at TG 51235, 16145 [314].
- 315 – A 20th-century iron scaffolding clip and three loose bricks were found loose on the beach, close to the front of the dunes at TG 51211, 16211.

A.6.3.25 Environmental Zone 24: Caister-on-Sea to North Beach, Great Yarmouth

(Figs 42 and 43; Table 25)

Caister-on-Sea

(Figs 42 and 43)

- 44 – A circular upright metal post was found embedded in beach sand 5m east of the dune toe. It was located at TG 52914, 11796 and its purpose could not be determined.
- 45 – A concrete block (with a slot in the top) was found embedded in low sand dunes in front of the sea wall at TG 53084, 10927. It could have been associated with Second World War beach defences or may have held a sign post.

- 47, 73, 74 and 112 – Four upright square wooden posts with iron attachments were found embedded within beach sand. They were at TG 52823, 12184 [47], TG 53115, 11082 [73], TG 53044, 11373 [74] and TG 53007, 11634 [112]. All were from former groynes and dated to the same phase of groyne construction.

Site type	Number recorded
Beach Defence	1
Breakwater	1
Building Material	1
Findspot	4
Groyne	15
Loose Timber	6
Military Coastal Defence	1
Pillbox	1
Post	17
Revetment	1
Sea defence	1
Sea Wall	1
Signpost	1
Wreck	1
Total number of contexts recorded	36
NHER sites monitored	1
New NHER numbers allocated	1
New contexts recorded	35

Table 25: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 24

-
- 48, 49, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 81 – Seven square wooden posts were found *in situ* on the beach. They were at TG 52751, 12366 [48], TG 52627, 12633 [49], TG 52979, 11768 [76], TG 52880, 12018 [77], TG 52791, 12264 [78], TG 52690, 12499 [79] and TG 52587, 12450 [81]. They were once part of groynes and may all date to the same phase of groyne construction.
- 50 and 51 – Two fragments of undated copper alloy sheet were found, one at TG 52437, 13109 [50], the other at TG 52426, 13136 [51]. Both were partially buried in beach sand.
- 75 – A sea wall or breakwater was recorded between TG 52939, 11714 and TG 52964, 11561. Its wooden beams were attached together with iron pins and formed a compartmentalised ‘skeleton’. The compartments were infilled with small concrete cubes. Originally it was thought that the cubes were Second World War anti-tanks blocks, but they were not. They were probably cast in the 1950s specifically to be used in sea defence (Farrow pers. comm.).
- 83 (NHER 41613) – A retouched flint flake was found at TG 52404, 13110. It was *in situ* in a clay deposit below the subsoil visible in the low cliff face.
- 84 – Five rib fragments from a large mammal were found at TG 52404, 13100. They were *in situ* at the top of the subsoil/base of the topsoil in a low cliff face.
- 111 – A corroded iron girder was found *in situ* within beach sand at TG 53058, 11219. It was probably once part of a groyne.
- 113 – A square wooden post was found embedded in beach sand at TG 52937, 11868. It was once part of a groyne.
- 114 – A timber post, part of a former groyne, was observed at TG 52850, 12105. It was upright and embedded in beach sand.
- 115 (NHER 31790) – A Second World War pillbox at TG 52709, 12420 was monitored. It was embedded in beach sands, with its base subsided and roof sloping. It had shifted from its original strategic position.
- 116 – A square wooden post was upright and embedded in beach sand at TG 52605, 12621. It was once part of a groyne.

Great Yarmouth

(Fig. 43)

- 110 – A curved timber was found loose on the beach at TG 53248, 10509. Its shape suggested it probably came from a ship.

A.6.3.26 Environmental Zone 25: Great Yarmouth

(Figs 43 to 45; Table 26)

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Site type	Number recorded
Building Material	1
Findspot	2
Loose Timber	2
Sea defence	1
Structure	2
Wreck/Hulk	1
Total number of contexts recorded	5
NHER sites monitored	0
New NHER numbers allocated	2
New contexts recorded	5

Table 26: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 25

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- 41 – A metal object was seen poking out of the water off-shore. As it was viewed from a distance, its location (at TG 53440, 04364) is approximate. It could have been part of a wreck.
- 42 (NHER 41614) – A 17th- to 19th-century yellow clay brick found loose on beach sand at TG 53287, 04880.
- 67 (NHER 41615) – At least eighty small concrete blocks were found between TG 53350, 03872 and TG 53362, 03863. They were arranged in two parallel rows, each aligned roughly east-to-west. An iron chain passed through the centre of the of the blocks joining them together. Their purpose was far from clear and possibilities included use as a channel marker/revetment or a role in beach defences. A sherd of refined white earthenware post-dating 1863 was collected from amongst them.

A.6.3.27 Environmental Zone 26: Breydon Water

(Figs 44 and 46)

Great Yarmouth (northern bank)

(Figs 44 and 46)

- 130 – A modern bank/causeway was recorded between TG 47287, 06054 and TG 47331, 06087. It may have been on the line of a earlier bank/causeway.
- 142 (NHER 41616) – A trackway and a revetment were found between TG 47452, 06200 and TG 47506, 06225. The trackway comprised of two rows of posts aligned north-west to south-east, with wattling laid horizontally between the rows. It appeared to be truncated by a breakwater/revetment consisting of two rows of upright wooden posts with planking in between. A flint flake and a fragment of halved lumber vertebrae from a pig were collected from amongst the timbers. A member of the public told the survey team that the breakwater/revetment was built during the 1830s to divert two river channels crossing Breydon Water into one. If this was the case, the trackway is 19th-century or earlier in date. The trackway is similar in appearance to Bronze Age examples discovered in the Blackwater estuary in Essex (Heppell and Brown 2002, 13-19). However, as Breydon Water took on its current form during the Saxon period, it is unlikely to be prehistoric in date. It is more likely to be Saxon, medieval or post-medieval.
- 143 – Two wooden posts were embedded in estuarine mud at TG 49163, 06200.
- 144 (NHER 41617) – A hulk was found at TG 49431, 07774, on the edge of the saltmarsh. It measured 7m by 3m and was probably a 'Breydon smelter'. It had been converted into a dwelling for use as fisherman's and/or wildfowler's overnight accommodation.
- 145 (NHER 41618) – A collection of posts were found embedded in estuarine mud between TG 49787, 08083 and TG 49803, 08095. Some of the wooden posts formed a circular structure. It may have been used as fish-garth, a type of tank used by fishermen to temporarily hold catches. Other posts may have been part of a jetty or walkway.

- 146 (NHER 41619) – Two rows of planked uprights were embedded within estuarine mud immediately south of the modern sea bank, between TG 49667, 07907 and TG 49674, 07916. They could have been a fish-trap or a revetment.

Site type	Number recorded
Bank	2
Bridge	1
Building	1
Causeway	1
Ditch	1
Drain	1
Findspot	8
Fish-garth	1
Fish-trap	1
Jetty	6
Landing Stage	1
Loose Timber	3
Mooring Bollard	1
Post	11
Post Alignment	4
Post Group	32
Revetment	15
Sluice	1
Structure	1
Trackway	1
Walkway	1
Wreck/Hulk	8
Total number of contexts recorded	60
NHER sites monitored	0
New NHER numbers allocated	25
New contexts recorded	60

Table 27: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 26

- 155 – Two planked posts (both with metal collars) were found at the base of the modern sea bank. They were embedded in estuarine mud and gravel at TG 49955, 08256.
- 156 – A squared timber post was embedded within estuarine at TG 50380, 08640.
- 157 (NHER 41620) – Two groups of posts were found between TG 50910, 08784 and TG 50914, 08713. Both were embedded in estuarine mud, south of the modern sea bank. *In situ*. The northern group may have been the exposed part of a wreck.
- 163 (NHER 41621) – A sluice and revetment (formed from numerous worn wooden posts) was found between TG 47779, 06934 and TG 47852, 06966. It was situated south of Breydon pumping station and was a precursor to the modern sluice there.
- 164 (NHER 41622) – Four timber posts were found embedded in estuarine mud at TG 49446, 07837. They could have been part of a jetty.
- 165 (NHER 41813) – Several post groups made from squared and planked posts were found between TG 49519, 07813 to TG 49539, 07822. All the posts were embedded in saltmarsh deposits. A 20th-century iron artefact was collected from amongst them.
- 173 (NHER 41623) – At least nine squared and planked timber posts, once part of a jetty, were seen at TG 50072, 08495. A sherd of 19th century refined white earthenware and three 19th-20th century copper alloy objects were recovered from around the posts, along with a collection of 20th-century metal objects and a few undated artefacts. The finds were probably dropped during the use of the jetty; they date its use to the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 174 – Two upright timber posts were embedded in estuarine deposits at TG 50795, 08878 and TG 51691, 08226.

- 175 – A revetment was recorded between TG 50925, 08878 and TG 51691, 08226. It was composed of numerous timber posts and respected the line of the modern sea bank (or the bank it).
- 202 – Two upright timber planks were located at TG 47051, 05501. They were embedded in estuarine mud in a narrow saltmarsh channel.
- 213 – A metal scaffold pole was embedded in estuarine mud at TG 50037, 08403.
- 214 – A squared timber post was recorded embedded in estuarine mud at TG 50125, 08575.
- 215 – A squared timber post was found within estuarine mud at TG 50517, 08669.
- 216 (NHER 41814) – At least nineteen rectangular timber posts were found embedded in saltmarsh and estuarine deposit between TG 50887, 08833 and TG 50916, 08803. They were probably part of a modern revetment designed to retain the saltmarsh.
- 564 – Five post-groups and jetty structures were found between TG 51915, 08000 and TG 51985, 08018.
- 594 – An upright plank was embedded in estuarine mud at TG 51676, 00124.
- 595 – A wooden post was embedded in estuarine mud at TG 51998, 07990.
- 596 (NHER 41815) – Seventeen timber posts were found in a row, embedded in saltmarsh deposits, between TG 51760, 08113 and TG 51933, 08039.

Great Yarmouth (southern bank)

(Figs 44 and 46)

- 150 (NHER 41624) – A wooden hulk/wreck was situated at TG 50978, 07616/TG 50951, 07603, embedded within estuarine mud. It measured about 45m by 5m. A 19th- to 20th-century iron bolt collected from it provides a date.
- 153 – At least twelve timber posts were *in situ* between TG 50552, 07455 and TG 50484, 07435. Embedded in estuarine mud on the edge of the saltmarsh they were probably a revetment designed to retain the saltmarsh.
- 154 (NHER 41625) – A hulk/wreck lay immediately north of the modern sea bank, within estuarine mud between TG 50893, 07551 to TG 50878, 07544. It measured 14m by 4m, with a wooden and iron hull.
- 171 (NHER 41626) – The remains of a wreck/hulk was viewed from distance and estimated to be between TG 50411, 07648 and TG 50489, 07683. At least thirty timbers were visible poking out of estuarine deposits. It is possible that the vessel was used to revet the southern edge of Breydon channel after it had been abandoned.
- 172 – An alignment of twenty upright wooden was found in estuarine mud from TG 50667, 07487 to TG 50688, 07492. It may have been built to revet the saltmarsh to the south.
- 208 – Two groups of upright timber planks were recorded embedded in estuarine mud (at TG 50463, 07458 and TG 50463, 07446). The southern group included two upright metal posts and curves.
- 209 – Two timber posts were embedded in estuarine mud (found at TG 50587, 07458 and TG 60618, 07466).
- 210 – A timber post was recorded at TG 50731, 07518.
- 211 – Three posts were found embedded in estuarine mud between TG 50832, 07536 and TG 50854, 07524.
- 212 (NHER 41816) – Twenty-four timber posts were found embedded in estuarine mud at TG 50962, 07630. The curving shape of their alignment suggests they could have been from a wreck.
- 562 – A post was found embedded *in situ* in estuarine deposits at TG 51436, 08011.
- 563 (NHER 41627) – Eleven landing stages (all composed of upright posts, horizontal planks and triangular shaped in plan) were found between TG 51616, 07993 and TG 51722, 07915.
- 593 – A metal post was embedded in estuarine mud at TG 51291, 07884.
- 614 (NHER 41628) – Thirteen pottery sherds dating from 18th to 20th century were found scattered on estuarine deposits at TG 51421, 07986.
- 616 (NHER 41629) – A clinker built wooden wreck/hulk was located about 5m north of the modern sea wall at TG 51722, 07910. It was embedded in estuarine mud and measured 5.30m long (17 foot) and 2m wide. It may have been used a channel revetment after its abandonment.
- 617 – A wood and metal framed structure, with sides formed from sheets of plywood and held by iron nails, was located at TG 51950, 08018. It was laid on estuarine mud and measured 5m by 2m. It could have been part of a derelict bridge.

- 618 (NHER 41630) – Two post-groups were situated between TG 51946, 08017 and TG 51949, 08033. They were embedded in the firm saltmarsh/estuarine mud. The northern group was arranged to form a square in plan; the southern was more linear in form. They may represent a former jetty/platform and an associated walkway.
- 619 – Two timber posts were found (TG 51883, 07994 and TG 51894, 07994) embedded in firm saltmarsh/estuarine mud.

Burgh Castle

(Figs 44 and 46)

- 147 (NHER 41631) – A V-shaped revetment formed of eighty to a hundred tightly packed wooden posts was found embedded within estuarine mud. It was viewed from distance and was approximately at TG 47352, 05049.
- 148 – Thirty-four wooden posts were situated run between TG 47670, 05975 and TG 47691, 06002. They lay within a small saltmarsh channel and were possibly mooring post for fishing nets.
- 149 – Four wooden posts were found embedded in estuarine silt at the base of the modern flood defence bank (between TG 48773, 06464 and TG 48819, 06441).
- 166 (NHER 41632) – At least four timber posts were embedded in estuarine silt immediately west of the sea bank between TG 47329, 05611 and TG 47334, 05617. A sherd of yellow ware dating from late 18th to 19th centuries was collected from amongst them and may date their use.
- 167 – An upright timber plank was situated within estuarine silt at TG 48445, 06376.
- 168 – A group of posts was embedded in estuarine silt at TG 49065, 06543. They were probably mooring posts or posts used during fishing.
- 203 – Twenty-one timber posts were observed in standing water between TG 47699, 06040 to TG 47554, 05986. They were in a row aligned ??? and were a revetment.
- 204 – A low bank aligned north-west to south-east was seen in the grazing marshes to the south of Breydon Water (between TG 47655, 05929, TG 47722, 05934, and TG 047718, 05892). It was probably modern up-cast from a drainage ditch.
- 205 – A timber post was seen in standing water at TG 48600, 06444.
- 206 (NHER 41633) – Four re-touched flakes were recovered from the surface of a gravel path in Burgh Castle churchyard (TG 47657, 04970). They may come from building work carried out at the church (possibly in the medieval period) or they may have been brought in amongst gravel used for the path.

Bradwell

(Figs 44 and 46)

- 151 (NHER 41634) – Seven wooden posts (a revetment) were embedded in estuarine mud, immediately below the modern sea defence bank; they were visible between TG 50210, 07219 and TG 49987, 07088. A 19th- to 20th -century iron bolt was found amongst them and could provide a date for their use.
- 152 (NHER 41635) – A revetment composed of at least thirteen small posts was located between TG 50325, 07377 and TG 50240, 07270. It was aligned north-east to south-west and embedded in estuarine mud.
- 158 – Two wooden posts sat in estuarine mud within a saltmarsh channel (TG 49954, 07097 to TG 49883, 07025).
- 169 – Five upright planks were embedded in estuarine mud; they were centred on TG 50335, 07365.
- 170 – Thirty posts (arranged into two curving post alignments) were found at TG 50439, 07467. They were embedded in estuarine silt and were probably a saltmarsh revetment.
- 207 (NHER 41817) – Twenty timber posts were positioned between from TG 50373, 07463 to TG 50394, 07463. They were in an east-to-west orientated line and may have been revetment or a part-buried wreck.

A.6.3.28 Environmental Zone 27: Gorleston-on-Sea to Norfolk-Suffolk border

(Fig. 47; Table 28)

Great Yarmouth (Gorleston-on-Sea)

(Fig. 47)

- 241 – At least twenty upright posts and one horizontal wooden plank were seen on the northern edge of the modern harbour wall. They formed a row aligned roughly east-to-west between TG 53177, 03523 and TG 53158, 03511. It was either a revetment associated with the modern sea wall or part of a former sea wall.

Site type	Number recorded
Building Material	7
Findspot	6
Loose Timber	4
Pit	2
Post Alignment	1
Post Group	1
Revetment	1
Road	1
Structure	1
Wreck/Hulk	1
Total number of contexts recorded	22
NHER sites monitored	0
New NHER numbers allocated	7
New contexts recorded	22

Table 28: Sites recorded in Environmental Zone 27

Hopton-on-Sea

(Fig. 47)

- 189 – A scatter of concrete fragments were found from TG 53423, 00331 to TG 53428, 00315 amongst material slumped from the cliff face. Some were embedded in slump deposits, whilst others were loose on the surface. It is doubtful any were *in situ*.
- 190 – Three concrete fragments and a few bricks were found amongst a cliff slump at TG 53462, 00193.
- 191 (NHER 41636) – A Neolithic or modern flint axe was found at TM 53642, 99481. It was found within an alcove in the Corton cliffs; it was located loose on the sloping face of a sand cliff above the level of the sea wall.
- 242 (NHER 41637) – A blade-like flint flake was found in the cliff face at TG 53130, 01614. It was *in situ* towards the top of the subsoil.
- 243 (NHER 41638) – A tanged flint fragment was found at TG 53135, 01569. It was *in situ* close to the interface between the top of the subsoil and the base of the topsoil.
- 244 (NHER 41639) – A flint flake found *in situ* in the cliff face. It was recovered from the subsoil at TG 53161, 01421.
- 245 – Four concrete structures were observed *in situ* at the top of the cliff face between TG 53370, 00529 to TG 53393, 00491. Their purpose and date could not be determined.
- 246 – Two concrete fragments were found loose on the edge of the cliff face between TG 53501, 00016 and TM 53499, 99986. They were probably not *in situ*.
- 247 – A piece of concrete, a fragment of tarmac and three loose bricks were observed embedded in cliff slump. The spread was centred on TM 53633, 99577.
- 248 – Six concrete fragments and one rusted sheet metal box were found in an alcove in the cliff face. They were located between TM 53647, 99480 to TM 53632, 99462.
- 262 (NHER 41640) – An irregular flint flake was found loose on the face of a sand cliff at TM 53639, 99480. It was found within the same alcove in the Corton cliffs as flint axe [191].
- 303 – Five wooden posts and two metal posts were observed in the sea at TG 53048, 02796. They could have been part of a wreck.
- 305 (NHER 41818) and 306 (NHER 41819) – Two pits were seen at the top of the cliff face, probably modern post-holes. One was at TG 53107, 01764 [305]; the other was at TG 53132, 01727 [306]. The fills of both were sealed by the topsoil.

- 307 – Part of a modern concrete road surface with kerbed edges was seen on the cliff face. It had slumped from the top of the cliff and was located at TG 53340, 00660.
- 308 – A concrete slab was found embedded in beach sand. It was between the modern breakwater at TG 53426, 00349.
- 309 – A concrete slab and two concrete fragments were seen in the cliff face at TM 53548, 99817. They were embedded in the topsoil.

A.6.3.29 Summary

In total 1112 contexts were issued during the inter-tidal survey. Of these, 254 (23%) were allocated new NHER numbers. One-hundred and seventy-five of the contexts (16%) had been previously recorded on the NHER.

A.6.4 Artefactual data from the inter-tidal survey

A.6.4.1 Introduction

This section presents the artefacts that were recovered during the inter-tidal fieldwork. They are listed by material type (see Appendix 2 for a list of finds by context). The finds have been cleaned, identified and reported on.

A.6.4.2 The Finds Archive

The finds archive consists of the artefacts, artefact recording sheets and quantitative records by number of objects and material type. It also includes unedited specialist reports.

A.6.4.3 Storage

The finds archive is currently held at the offices of the NAU, with the exception of the wood assemblage which is held at Inley Drove Farm, Sutton St James, Lincolnshire.

On-site artefact conservation and packaging was undertaken as necessary. Further repackaging was carried out as appropriate during the assessment of the material. All work was carried out following appropriate standards (Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1995; NAU 1999; Watkinson 1981).

A.6.4.4 Flint

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table (contexts, in this instance, referring to findspots and all being part of NHER 40310). The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, and patinated pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Numbers and weights of burnt flint were also recorded with material then being discarded. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. For each database entry, the type of context from which the flint came was also recorded.

A few pieces, which were clearly of natural origin, were discarded during cataloguing and are not included in the totals and discussion below. A few other pieces which thought probably to be of thermal/natural origin have been retained and are included in total numbers.

The assemblage

A total of eight-seven struck, or possibly struck, flints were recovered during the survey. Twenty-five pieces of burnt flint, weighing 0.321kg, were also recovered. They have been recorded and discarded. The assemblage is summarised in Appendices 5 and 6.

There is one apparent core [533]. This is a very small piece with flakes struck from more than one side. It came from eroded cliff material. A fairly large lump [382] has a few flakes from one side which may have been deliberately struck or represent accidental damage. It came from a slump at the base

of a cliff. Three miscellaneous struck pieces are also present. Two were from the top of a slumped cliff, the other was from outwash at the base of a cliff.

Most of the flint consists of unmodified flakes. These vary in type but there is no significant blade-type or soft hammer struck component. Many of the flints are described as small/irregular/squat and have irregular or pronounced bulbs of percussion, they are probably hard hammer struck. One piece [206] has a complete cone of percussion. A few flakes and fragments may not have been deliberately struck but represent batter or damage by natural agencies on the beach. Many of the flakes came from slumped cliff material. They were also found on the beach, on paths and in the subsoil and topsoil at the top of cliffs.

A medial fragment from a crested blade is present [572]. It is glossy black in colour with slight crazing of its surfaces due to burning. This probably led to the breaking of the ends which have a shattered appearance and are mid grey, showing that the black colour is due to patination. A dorsal ridge has been deliberately battered or 'crested'. It is likely that the piece derived from the nearby peat beds. It compares closely with other material found on the beach at Titchwell which represents a long blade industry of Late Glacial–Early Post-glacial date (10,000-8000 bc; Wymer and Robins 1994, 18 and fig.6).

Four pieces are classified as scrapers. The neatest of these is on a quite chunky sub-circular/ovate flake which has steep retouch around its distal and left edges [548]. The others have more slight or irregular retouch [546], [550] and [325], but are generally quite chunky or squat in form. One [325] was in subsoil of a cliff, the other three were all from slumped cliff material. The scrapers are not closely datable but are probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

One possible piercer was found; a quite small and irregular chunky fragment with some retouch at a pointed end [139] which came from an eroding cliff.

An amygdaloid shaped handaxe was found loose on a cliff face at Hopton-on-Sea. It is 136mm long, 88mm wide, 38mm thick and weighs approximately 390g. It is characterised by rough centripetal bifacial shaping on both sides, with a convex butt and straight lateral edges. A large boss surmounted by a patch of thin brown stained cortex remains on one face (15%). The other face is flaked more steeply at the pointed end, with a large, almost planar scar at the broad end. This is possibly a thermal break and has removed any earlier work. It is made of a coarse grained pale grey flint containing frequent large cream coloured inclusions and appears to have been made from a flint beach cobble.

The biface resembles a Palaeolithic handaxe of Wymer's Type FG. However, as it was found on the surface of a gravel scree and above the concrete sea defence wall, it is very unlikely to have come from Palaeolithic deposits in the lower part of the cliff. Its fresh appearance and mint condition (it is unrolled, unpatinated and unstained) also rule out a Palaeolithic origin.

This leaves two possible interpretations. One is that it is a Neolithic axe roughout. Similarly shaped roughouts have been found at Grimes Graves and at Two Mile Bottom (Robins 2002). Another possibility is that it is the product of a modern skilled flint knapper. It is similar to the kind of handaxe produced by amateur flint knappers and, if this is the case, it may have been made then discarded at the findspot.

Twelve miscellaneous retouched flakes are present. Two pieces were found in a car park and four from a path in a churchyard (17 unmodified flakes also came from this context). It is possible that some of the latter flint may be debris from knapping flint for building material.

One other apparently retouched piece is an unusual long pointed flint ([243], 108mm long by 33mm wide). It is made of an unusual marbled pale grey/brown coarse grained flint. It has a partly cortical platform, with the dorsal face formed by two longitudinal thermal breaks. The proximal end has been narrowed by coarse ventral retouch to form a crude tang approximately 40mm long. The distal end is naturally pointed, although a small amount of coarse retouch is present on each edge. It resembles a spear point, but not a convincingly useful one. It is possible that it was partially shaped and then discarded. There are no apparent signs of its use and it could be recent/modern in date.

One other piece of possible interest is a very large, hinge fractured, flake found in front of the dunes. It has flakes from both faces along two other edges and is similar in appearance to some kind of chopper-like tool [9]. The flakes may represent deliberate retouch but it may be, however, that they were caused by accidental damage.

Discussion

The flint represents activity over a wide-ranging period from the area of the modern coast of Norfolk. Activity during the Upper Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic, Neolithic/Bronze Age and, possibly, medieval or later periods is all represented.

Most of the flints were found individually and as such, offer little to the identification of specific sites. However, in some cases more than one flint came from a context. The largest number ([206] – 21 pieces) were from a path in a churchyard and may have included waste from building material. Three flakes, one of them retouched were found in a car-park ([275]) and two or three flints also came from several other contexts – all of them subsoil of/from slumped cliffs ([325], [334], and [436]) and may be indicators of sites.

A.6.4.5 Pottery

Introduction

A total of seventy-six fragments of pottery was recovered (Appendix 7), weighing 4.344kg. Nearly all the pottery is post-medieval in date, although a small quantity of prehistoric and medieval date was identified.

Methodology

The ceramics were quantified by recording the number of sherds present in each context, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric. Other characteristics such as form, condition and decoration were noted, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was recorded on *pro-forma* sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form. The codes used are based mainly on those identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and supplemented by additional ones used by the Suffolk Unit (Anderson nd). The ceramic information was recorded on a Excel spreadsheet.

Condition

Small groups of ceramics were recovered from a range of coastal and estuarine findspots. Many sherds show signs of extreme water abrasion, as they are smooth and rounded with a reduction of their original surfaces.

Prehistoric Pottery

Two sherds of flint tempered pottery weighing 21g were recovered from a single context [365]. The sherds have moderate abrasion to the interior but are otherwise well preserved. No diagnostic forms were present but the fabric may suggest an earlier Neolithic date for the sherds.

Medieval

A single fragment of Local medieval unglazed ware dating to the 12th to 14th century was found at Trimingham with fragments of a much later, post-medieval date.

Early post-medieval

There is little evidence of pottery which dates to the 15th to 16th centuries. The possible exceptions are a fragment of Iron Glazed Blackware found at Wells-next-the-Sea which has a broad date range of 16th to 18th century, and two sherds of Frechen stoneware dating from 1550-1700, also recovered from Wells.

Post-medieval

The remainder of the pottery dates to the 17th century or later. A single fragment of a North Italian marbled slipware was found at Wells-next-the-Sea [788]. The sherd is made of a red earthenware which is covered with cream and red marbling. The form of this vessel is slightly uncertain. It appears from the internal throwing marks to have a horizontal handle or loop, and may represent a costrel

fragment. These slipwares were imported from production centres in Northern Italy and Provence mainly during the 17th century and into the 18th century (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 33). Although the most common imports are dishes and bowls, jugs and standing costrels with lion-headed loops are also known.

Fragments of post-medieval pottery with a wide date range were also recovered from the Survey. These include two sherds of Westerwald stoneware, both from Wells-next-the-Sea, and a fragment of Staffordshire slipware dish with pie-combed rim, dating to the 17th-18th century.

The remainder of the pottery is made up of fragments of late post-medieval date. The group includes pearlware transfer printed wares, refined white earthenwares, Ironstone china fragments and a possible bone china cup. Several fragments of English stoneware bottles were also identified. In addition, fragments of late slipped redwares including a panchion were present, and sherds of Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares, probably flowerpots. A number of sherds were heavily water-worn, and made of a very hard stone china matrix, dating to the 19th century. Some sherds, such as the jar from Stiffkey/Warham were covered with a green algae (despite washing and drying).

6.4.6 Ceramic Building Material

The site produced forty-seven examples of post-medieval ceramic building material dating broadly from the 16th century to recent times and weighing 30.411kg.

Methodology

The material was quantified (counted and weighed) by form and fabric (see Appendix 4). A key to the fabric codes appears in Appendix 8. The fabrics were identified by eye and the main inclusions noted. Descriptions and broad dates are based on the provisional type series established by Sue Anderson formerly of the Suffolk Unit.

The assemblage

The assemblage consists of brick, floor tile, glazed wall tile, plain roof tile, pan tile, possible ridge tile and modern breeze-block (Appendix 9). Dimensions of the complete bricks are recorded in the table.

The largest group recovered, by quantity and weight is brick of, complete, partial or fragmentary form (28.249kg). The majority of the assemblage consists of modern fabrics dating to the twentieth century. The material is of Lower Oxford clay, made using a semi-dry pressing process and produced mainly from local East Anglian works (Sharp pers. comm).

The second most common fabric present is that of a medium sandy clay, fired to varying shades of orange. Coarse inclusions include varying amounts of flint, quartz, ferrous and in some cases, grog.

6.4.7 Metalwork

A total of 111 artefacts were recovered from seventy-five contexts during the inter-tidal fieldwork (NHER 40310). Apart from Romano-British object, all are either 19th- or 20th-century finds or are undiagnostic (see Appendix 10 below).

The most interesting object is a fragment of a Romano-British bracelet. One side is decorated with five rows of punched lozenge-shaped dots. Measuring 80mm in length, 17mm in width and 1.5mm thick, it has been deliberately cut at both ends and is now bent, distorted and badly corroded on reverse. It is thought to be part of a late 1st-century bracelet (Rogerson pers. comm.), one that and may have been deliberately cut up for re-use. Two similar examples are known from Colchester (Crummy 1983, 37, fig 40, nos 1586 and 1587).

The majority of the identifiable finds from this assemblage are domestic, such as a kitchen pan, a fork and a tap or are items associated with sea-defence structures and include scaffolding clips and bolts.

6.4.8 Metal Working Debris

The site produced nine fragments of slag (2.896kg). The assemblage consists of eight pieces of dense material, probably modern blast furnace slag and possibly used as ballast. Pieces were

collected from the Holme-next-the-Sea (contexts [11] and [13]), with a single fragment of undiagnostic material from Stiffkey/Warham [1104].

6.4.9 Clay tobacco pipe

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from sites in Breydon Water and Wells-next-the-Sea harbour (0.015kg). Stem fragments are difficult to date accurately so a broad range of the 17th century onwards is put forward.

6.4.10 Stone

A single piece of non-local igneous rock weighing 2.560kg was recovered from Lessingham [561].

6.4.11 Faunal Remains

A total of 1.355kg of faunal remains was recovered from a variety of findspots during the inter-tidal fieldwork. The remains largely consisted of fragments of cattle, sheep, pig and equid.

Methodology

Material was all examined carefully to determine species and condition. All of the bone was examined for any evidence of butchering or any other modifications. Weights and counts of bone were made for each context and a count was made for each individual species for each context. A summary of all of the information is included in Appendix 11.

Assemblage

Most of the bone recovered during the inter-tidal survey is in good condition, although weathered. In most cases the bone is fragmentary from butchering, being rolled and transported in the sea and from being re-deposited on the coast from the original place of burial.

While it was possible that a wide variety of species, both land and marine, could have been recovered, all of the bone found was from domesticated land mammals. Cattle and equid bones were the most frequent, single bones of sheep and pig were also identified. Some fragments were only identifiable as 'large mammal'.

The bone recovered from Weybourne [184] was very pale, sun-bleached and had been rolled in water for sometime before being washed up; these bones, from their pale colour, appear very recent and probably have not been buried for any great length of time.

The cattle vertebrae from Holme-next-the-Sea [14] and the pig vertebrae from Breydon Water [142] had also been in the saltwater for some time. This is evident from wear and from the barnacle growth on the surface of the bone.

Conclusions

It is probable that much of the bone retrieved during the coastal survey is bone that has been carried by the sea from other locations along the coast, possibly even from other countries. Some of the material may have been buried at the parishes that they were found and had made it to beach level after cliff falls.

6.4.12 Wood

Twelve pieces of wood were recorded on pre-printed sheets. Some species identification samples were taken. There is a large degree of variation in the size and type of the wood.

Using the condition scoring scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort, Ellis, Taylor and Weir 1995, Table 15.1; Table 29 below) most of the material scores between 0 and 2.

	Museum Conservation	Technology Analysis	Woodland Management	Dendro-Chronology	Species Identification
5	+	+	+	+	+
4	-	+	+	+	+

3	-	+/-	+	+	+
2	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
1	-	-	-	-	+/-
0	-	-	-	-	-

Table 29: The condition scoring scale (Van de Noort, Ellis, Taylor and Weir 1995), Table 15.1

The timbers

(Appendix 12)

- 410 – The surface is very water-worn and no surface detail survives. The wood is very dense and could be prehistoric. There is no sapwood due to the weathering and so the material is not suitable for tree-ring dating.
- 412 – The piece is very decayed and rather fragile, although possibly well preserved enough to retain the ring pattern. It is not suitable for tree ring dating.
- 422 – The wood appears to be fossilised and will be difficult to identify to species.
- 423 – One fragment is almost certainly some kind of softwood or conifer. The other piece is very hard and it is possible that the cell structure has collapsed and that it cannot be sectioned in the normal way.
- 789 – This diffuse porous roundwood is slightly worked, but because it is very weathered there is no detail surviving.
- 867 – This square ended piece of roundwood is probably slightly water-worn, as all the surface detail is lost.
- 898 – This square ended piece of roundwood is also slightly water-worn with no surface detail surviving.
- 899 – This roundwood has a clean curved stem, so it may be coppiced. It is also cleanly trimmed at one end. The small diameter (17mm) suggests that it is unlikely to have been part of a wattle structure, as this is closer to the size of stems used in basketry.
- 1056 – Dowel, possibly oak.
- 1101 – This piece of dowel is curved, but it is not clear whether the piece is carved or if the curve is post-depositional. The initial impression is that the piece looks carved.

A.7 The land-based survey

(Fig. 48)

Land-based fieldwork was carried out between 6th and 21st December 2004, over the course of twelve days. This section describes the methods employed during the project and presents a summary of the results.

A.7.1 The selection of survey areas

A.7.1.1 Introduction

The aim of the land-based survey was to place the discoveries within the inter-tidal zone in archaeological and historical context. An initial map based scan was made of all the terrestrial areas in Norfolk immediately adjacent to the inter-tidal zone. It was decided not to examine them all, but to select a sample.

The selection process involved a number of factors. Initially the different types of environment were considered. Some were identified as highly suitable for surveying, either because they were easily accessible or because it was thought visibility would be reasonable. These included areas of fields, parks and freshwater marshes. Others were identified as less suitable. Occupied and active military sites, villages, gardens, gas terminals and sand dunes fell into this category, because it was thought access would be restricted or because visibility was thought to be poor. At this stage it was not clear how suitable caravan parks were for surveying.

Once suitable areas were identified, other factors were considered. These included current and future threats of coastal erosion, existing forms of sea defence management and the contexts of Shoreline Management Plans. The archaeological potential of each area was also discussed. NHER and NNMP data, along with the results of the inter-tidal fieldwork, were included in the considerations.

Nine areas were selected for surveying (each was given its own NHER number and its own set of context numbers starting at one). These, and the reasons for their selection, are listed below.

A.7.1.2 NHER 41012 HVN: Hunstanton Cliffs

(Fig. 49)

An area measuring approximately 1.3km north-east to south-west by 0.08-0.26km wide and located on the cliff top north of Hunstanton town centre was selected. It was chosen because:

- the cliffs are currently eroding.
- there are no sea defences on the beach in advance of the cliffs.
- the land has open public access.
- to make sure an area in the west Norfolk was included.

A.7.1.3 NHER 41013 BLA: Blakeney Freshes

(Fig. 50)

An irregular shaped area of freshwater marshes measuring roughly 1.6km by 1.7km to the north-east of Blakeney village was explored. It was chosen because:

- there are plans in place to change drainage and channel patterns in the eastern part of the area;
- securing access was straightforward.

A.7.1.4 NHER 41014 SLT: Cley, Salthouse and Kelling fresh-marshes

(Figs 51 and 52)

An area of freshwater marshes between Cley-next-the-Sea and Kelling (measuring 5.2km east-to-west and up to 1.2km north-to-south) was chosen. This was because:

- Although a tall shingle sea defence bank currently protects it, the Shoreline Management Plan suggests that the area will not be defended in the long-term (Murphy pers. comm.).
- securing access was straightforward.

A.7.1.5 NHER 41015 WEY: Weybourne to Sheringham

(Figs 53 and 54)

An area measuring by 4.4km east-to-west by up to 0.4km north-to-south was selected. It included readily accessible fields, a park and a golf course and was chosen because:

- The cliff between Weybourne and Sheringham are actively eroding.
- The cliffs are defended only by a shingle beach.
- Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman evidence has been collected from the beach.

A.7.1.6 NHER 41016 RVT: Sheringham to Cromer

(Figs 55 and 56)

An area measuring 4.4km east-to-west by 0.07-0.32km north-to-south on the cliff tops between Sheringham and Cromer was selected. It included fields and caravan parks. It was chosen because:

- the cliff faces are actively eroding.
- only the western 1.5km of cliffs is protected by timber breakwaters and groynes.
- lots of archaeological evidence has been collected from the inter-tidal zone.
- visiting the caravan parks gave the opportunity to assess the suitability of them for archaeological surveying.

A.7.1.7 NHER 41017 SDS: Overstrand to Trimmingham

(Fig. 57)

An area measuring 2.8km north-west to south-east by 0.4km wide was chosen and explored. It was selected because:

- the cliffs between Overstrand and Trimmingham the cliffs are actively eroding.
- the area between Sidestrand and Trimmingham undefended.
- most of the cliff-top land is open arable fields.

- the site of the medieval village of Sidestrand is located north-east of the present church and partly within the area.

A.7.1.8 NHER 41018 PAS: Mundesley to Bacton

(Fig. 58)

An area measuring about 1.6km south-east to north-west by 0.4km wide was selected for surveying. The reasons behind its selection were:

- The cliffs are actively eroding cliffs.
- The cliff top land is most used as fields. As these offered potentially good visibility.

A.7.1.9 NHER 41019 and 41020 HAP (Ostend to Happisburgh to Cart Gap, Eccles)

(Figs 59 and 60)

Two areas on the cliff top at Happisburgh were selected. The one located between Ostend and Happisburgh (NHER 41019 HAP) measured 2km north-west by south-east and up to 0.4km wide. That between Happisburgh and Cart Gap at Eccles measured 1.2km north-west by south-east and up to 0.35km. They were chosen because:

- the cliffs at Happisburgh are suffering from severe erosion.
- the breakwaters and groynes that protect them are badly damaged and are not being maintained.
- Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Saxon and medieval material has been collected from the beach.
- most of the land either side of Happisburgh is used for agricultural purposes.

A.7.2 Consultation with landowners and land managers

Once the nine areas had been selected it was necessary to find out who managed and owned the land and whether or not they would allow surveying to be carried out. The process began with telephone approaches to various land managers, councils and landowners spoken to during the inter-tidal survey. Some of these groups and people owned and managed land within the land-based survey areas and/or were able to give details on people they knew did. When these possibilities had been exhausted, the last few gaps were filled by locating farmhouse and caravan parks on Ordnance Survey maps and consulting the telephone books. The Land Registry was not consulted because of the expense and the possibility that particular pieces of land may not be registered.

A.7.3 Land-based survey methodology

Each of the nine areas was subject to rapid survey with the aim of highlighting areas of potential and locations worthy of more systematic fieldwalking. Two distinct methodologies were used, one for the areas of freshwater marsh and one for the areas on the cliff-tops.

At the time of the survey, both the areas of freshwater marsh visited contained large numbers of wildfowl and other birds. At the request of the land managers (the National Trust and the Norfolk Wildlife Trust), the areas were not entered, but instead viewed from footpaths, sea defence banks, roads and areas of public access around them. This meant that features had to be recorded at distance, with many viewed clearly only through binoculars.

The majority of the cliff-tops were surveyed using three linear parallel transects, each walked by one person. Where possible, a 400m strip (measured from the cliff edge) was examined. In a number of places the area visited had to be narrower because of limiting factors, such as the presence of housing estates and churches. The only areas on the cliff tops not examined using three transects were the golf courses at Sheringham and Hunstanton. These were viewed from outside using binoculars.

If practical the three transects were spaced 100m apart and aligned parallel with the cliff edge, with the transect closest to the cliff edge located approximately 50m from it. In the narrower areas the transects were closer together but still evenly spaced. Where fields were under winter crop and tramlines were not aligned parallel to the cliff edge, tramlines were followed so not to disturb or damage the crop.

All structures, archaeological features and artefacts were assigned a context number (with each area/NHER having its own set of context numbers). They were recorded using a Norfolk Rapid Coastal Survey context sheet (Appendix 1) and a Garmin E-Trex hand-held GPS unit. All artefacts were collected. Those found within 20m of others were bagged and contexted together; those located further away from others were bagged and number separately.

A.7.4 The results of the land-based survey

A.7.4.1 Introduction

The results of surveying of the nine terrestrial areas are given below. Eight of the areas were separated into a series of sub-areas (defined by the letter A and a number). These are described and detailed and the results linked to them. Visibility is described using a set of standard terms (nil, poor, low, moderate, good and excellent).

A.7.4.2 NHER 41012 HVN: Hunstanton Cliffs

(Fig. 49; Appendix 13)

Area A68

This area measured approximately 0.95km north-west to south-east, stretching from Salad Bowl Café and Ice Cream Parlour to Hunstanton Lighthouse café. A public park, it was grass covered (short and recently mown grass). Three parallel transects were walked through it. Visibility was low.

- 1 (NHER 26938) – A very shallow circular ditch at TF 67346, 41495, possibly a military bunker, gun emplacement or crater. Recorded by NNMP previously.
- 2 (NHER 26938) – At least seven banks and three ditches aligned roughly east-to-west between TF 67372, 41635 and TF 67459, 41863. Recorded by NNMP, possibly field banks and ditches.
- 3 – Circular raised area measuring 5m by 7m at TF 67383, 41674. Could be a military bunker, gun emplacement or crater or it may represent a localised dump of material. Not recorded by NNMP.
- 4 (NHER 26938) – A collection of low mounds and banks with a number of shallow hollows between TF 67435 and TF 67636, 42032. Possibly field and agricultural features, although they could be associated with military activity.
- 5 (NHER 1291) – St Edmund's Chapel and War Memorial (TF 67583, 41966).
- 6 (NHER 1290) – Hunstanton Lighthouse (TF 67629, 42047).
- 7 – Second World War brick and concrete pillbox at TF 67672, 42126, re-used as a service building.

Area A69

This area measured approximately 0.39km north-west to south-east, stretching from Hunstanton café to Old Hunstanton sand dunes. A car park, it was partly grass covered, partly bare sand. Visibility was low. Although three parallel transects were walked through it, no archaeology was encountered.

Area A70

Measuring 0.48km north-east to south-west by up to 0.28m east-to-west, this area was taken up by Hunstanton golf course. It was viewed from the west, using the naked eye and binoculars. Visibility was very poor (due to grass and landscaping) and no archaeology was seen.

A.7.4.3 NHER 41013 BLA: Blakeney Freshes

(Fig. 50; Appendix 14)

Area A71

- Area A203 included the majority of the area examined. It includes grazing marsh, drainage channels and patches of reed-bed. It was viewed from sea defence banks on its western, northern

and eastern sides using the naked eye and binoculars. Visibility ranged from low in the grazing marsh to nil in the reed-beds.

- 1 – A series of mounds and hollows located between TG 02866, 44486 and TG 02862, 44385. They could be evidence for saltworking or brick making, although it is more probable that they are the result of the infilling of former channels and/or dredging. The area is labelled 'Brick Marsh' and 'Bank Marsh' on a map from 1769 (NRO BL 49/1; Ringwood 2003).
- 2 – A timber sluice, comprising five upright timber posts and one metal bar was located in a channel to east of Blakeney Outfall Sluice 1 (at TF 02837, 44461). The channel is labelled 'Sluice Creek' on a map dating to 1817 (NRO MC 108/28; Ringwood 2003), suggesting that there has been a sluice at this location since at least the 19th century.
- 3 (NHER 27857) – At least eighteen ditches, aligned roughly north-to-south, between TG 03053, 44964 and 03481, 44975. Similar features have been recorded by NNMP in this area.
- 4 (NHER 27201) – A sea defence bank aligned north-east to south-west. Recorded from a distance; located approximately at TG 03722, 44989. Probably same feature as [8].
- 5 – Field boundary bank, up to 0.2m tall and 0.5m wide. Located between TG 04122, 45342 and 04123, 45249.
- 6 – A group of mounds and hollows located between TG 04370, 45107 and TG 04411, 44931. Could be evidence for saltworking.
- 7 – A group of parallel roughly east-to-west aligned ditches and banks. Located between TG 04428, 44568 and 04418, 44423, these may be evidence of ridge and furrow or could be reclamation and/or drainage features.
- 8 (NHER 27201) – A curving sea defence bank located between TG 04458, 44467 and TG 04338, 44425. Probably same feature as [4].
- 9 and 10 (NHER 27857) – Two groups of parallel roughly north-to-south orientated ditches and banks. Group [9] was located between TG 03547, 44189 and 03347, 44255, with group [10] situated between TF 03373, 44429 and TG 03096, 44492. These may be evidence of ridge and furrow or could be reclamation and/or drainage features.

Area A72

- Area A204 was located to the north of Blakeney friary and to the south of Blakeney freshwater marshes. An undulating area known as Friary Hills, it is formed from glacial dumps and covered in grass and scrub. Visibility was poor, with a footpath and a collection of molehills the limit of exposed land.
- 11 and 13 – Two large cuts into the side of the glacially deposited hills. The easternmost [11] was between TG 03345, 44161 and TG 03347, 44106 and measured about 55m long by 25m wide. Measuring about 60m by 30m, the westernmost [13] was situated between TG 03263, 44167 and TG 03265, 44109. These may have been quarries for sand and gravel. Local tradition suggests that they were cut and boats built within them, with the sloping sides providing easy access to the sides of curved hulls (Fiser pers. comm.)
- 12 – In molehills to the north of possible quarry [11] (centred on TG 03363, 44170) thirteen pieces of medieval pan tile and one piece of 19th-century or later roof tile were recovered. These pieces could be contemporary with the use of the possible quarry.
- 14 – Sixteen pieces of post-medieval roof tile were collected from molehills to the north of possible quarry [13] (centred on TG 03242, 44199).
- 15 – A possible quarry (or a borrow pit for the construction of a house platform to the south) was observed between TG 03042, 44145 and 03069, 44147.

A.7.4.4 NHER 41014 SLT: Cley, Salthouse and Kelling fresh-marshes

(Figs 51 and 52; Appendix 15)

Area NHER 41014 SLT included areas of grazing marsh, drainage channels and patches of reed-bed. It was viewed from sea defence banks (on its western and northern sides and one passing through it), from footpaths (on the western and eastern part of the southern side) and from the A149 road (on the southern edge). Visibility ranged from moderate in the grazing marsh to nil in the reed-beds; the area was viewed using the naked eye and binoculars.

- 1 (NHER 27793) – At least four fragments of brick and concrete wall and one *in situ* brick and concrete structure. Some of the bricks are stamped "LBC". Found between TG 04750, 44962 and TG 44950, these were once part of a Second World War prisoner of war camp (Bishop pers. comm.).

- 2 – Grass covered bank, aligned east-to-west, between TG 04813, 44947 and TG 04863, 44951.
- 3 – Spigot mortar emplacement built into modern sea defence bank at TG 04598, 44132.
- 4 – A group of banks, mounds and hollows located between TG 04590, 44166 and TG 04748, 44244. The features could be evidence for saltworking. A piece of post-medieval roof tile and a piece of modern slag were collected.
- 5 – A scatter of at least fourteen concrete blocks and one section of brick wall. Located on the south side of the shingle sea defence bank between TG 05144, 45160 and TG 05795, 44954.
- 6 – A group of parallel roughly east-to-west and north-to-south orientated ditches and banks. Located to the east of the East Bank between TG 05995, 44139 and TG 06021, 44408. These may be evidence of ridge and furrow or could be reclamation and/or drainage features.
- 7 (NHER 27186) – A Y-shaped sea defence bank, located between TG 06307, 44619 and TG 06020, 44493. Viewed from a distance, from the top of the modern shingle sea defence bank. This could be one of the banks built in 1649 and shown on a map dating to the same year (Hooton 1996, 150; NRO HMN 5/214; Ringwood 2003).
- 8 (NHER 16006, 27809 and 27810) – Second World War site including a concrete structure, a spigot mortar emplacement and two large hollows and several ditches. Built into Gramborough Hall, between TG 08520, 44160 and 08649, 44153.
- 9 – At least twenty-nine roughly north-to-south features, including ditches and banks. Located between TG 09006, 44061 and TG 09118, 44031. These may be evidence of ridge and furrow or could be reclamation and/or drainage features.
- 10 – A bank located between TG 09604, 43957 and TG 09609, 43936. Possibly a sea defence bank or a military bank.
- 11 – A cluster of two concrete fragments resting on a modern bank. Located to the west of bank [11] (TG 09608, 43937).
- 12 – Possible ridge and furrow, reclamation and/or drainage features. Six ditches, aligned east to west and sited between TG 09498, 43823 and TG 09507, 43757.
- 13 (NHER 24485) – A curving sea defence bank which was up to 2m tall on the south and east but only 0.5m tall on the west. About 8m wide, it was recorded between TG 09328, 43870 and 09413, 43732.
- 14 – Area containing ten to fifteen east-to-west aligned ditches. Located between TG 08847, 43896 and TG 08714, 43855, this site may have been associated with ridge and furrow, reclamation and/or drainage.
- 15 – A north-to-south aligned ditch, up to 4m wide and almost completely silted up (maximum depth of 0.1m), was observed between TG 08600, 43908 and TG 08599, 43805.
- 16 (NHER 39689) – A flint and mortar wall, orientated east-to-west and built into a sea defence bank. Approximately 40m long and located between TG 08500, 43768 and TG 08529, 43765, it survived to a height of 0.54m. Possibly a former quay wall, it is labelled 'Andrew's Wall' on a map from 1649 (Hooton 1996, 150; NRO HMN 5/214; Ringwood 2003).
- 17 – Group of about ten north-to-south aligned ditches sited between TG 08198, 43852 and TG 08310, 43849. They may have been associated with ridge and furrow, reclamation and/or drainage.
- 18, 19 and 23 (NHER 32464, 32479 and 32481) – Three groups of two concrete anti-tank blocks. One was located TG 07806, 43857 ([18], NHER 32479), one was at TG 07656, 43893 ([19], NHER 32481), with the other at TG 07377, 43972 ([23], NHER 32464).
- 20 (NHER 39768) – A windmill mound was observed at TG 07654, 43986. It measured about 14m in diameter and about 1m in height. A corn-mill was built on the mound during the 19th century and was demolished at sometime during the early 20th century, having been used as target practice in the First World War (Fiddian 2003, 117 and 297).
- 21 – Located between TG 07650, 43983 and TG 07717, 43968 were at least two east-to-west orientated ditches. They may have been associated with ridge and furrow, reclamation and/or drainage.
- 22 (NHER 27194) – An infilled north-to-south ditch was found between TG 07642, 43987 and TG 07626, 43907. It was either a drainage ditch or a field boundary.
- 24 – A shallow U-shaped ditch orientated east-to-west. Found between TG 07387, 44006 and TG 07229, 44043, it may be NHER 27186.
- 25 – Possible ridge and furrow, reclamation and/or drainage features. A group of north-to-south aligned ditches between TG 06776, 44101 and TG 06836, 43980.

A.7.4.5 NHER 41015 WEY: Weybourne to Sheringham

(Figs 53 and 54; Appendix 16)

Area A22

Area A22 was a ploughed field with a 50m wide strip of set-aside grass on its northern edge. Two transects were walked through the ploughed area, where visibility was good. One was surveyed through the grass area where visibility was poor.

Three pillboxes, one military structure, two banks, nine flint artefacts, three pieces of pottery and one piece of pan tile were recorded. Although most of the finds were widely spaced, the six flint artefacts found in western part of the field could be associated with activity in area A23.

- 1 (NHER 19439) – Second World War brick and concrete pillbox with a detached blast wall. As it is located on the very edge of the cliff top (at TG 11180, 43679) it is very vulnerable to cliff erosion and collapse.
- 2 (NHER 17820) – Concrete and brick hexagonal shaped Second World War pillbox. Within the ploughed area and located at TG 11290, 43544.
- 4 – Two parallel east-to-west orientated banks. Up to 2m wide and 0.5m tall, they were located on the cliff top between TG 11282, 43670 and TG 11356, 43662. Sections of both have already disappeared in cliff falls.
- 6 (NHER 17819) – Second World War Type 2/20 concrete and brick pillbox. Located at TG 11600, 43492 within ploughed area.
- 9 (NHER 38568) – Military concrete and brick structure built into an artificial mound. Probably Second World War, it was found in the grassed area at TG 11578, 43565.

Area A23

One transect was surveyed through the sugar beet in Area A23, following an east-to-west aligned tramline. Visibility was poor to moderate, depending on the density of beets. Eleven worked flints, two burnt flints, one sherd of medieval/post-medieval pottery, three pieces of post-medieval pottery, one clay tobacco pipe stem, two pieces of slag and four pieces of ceramic building material were collected.

Eight of the flint artefacts formed a concentration (found between TG 11653, 43386 and TG 11784, 43356) and probably represent prehistoric activity in the vicinity of a possible Bronze Age ring-ditch (NHER 38341) plotted by NNMP. The other three worked flints were found to the east and may represent associated peripheral activity, although it is more likely they were part of the activity indicated by a concentration in field A24. The two pieces of slag may indicate nearby metalworking – the piece found in the east of the field was not far from other pieces in area A25. On the other hand, they could be from a dump of ballast.

Area A24

Area A24 was split into two sections. The northern part was approximately 70m wide and was covered in thick grass (visibility was low). The southern part contained a winter crop with east-to-west tramlines (visibility was good). A transect was walked through either section.

Eighteen worked flints, two burnt flints, one piece of post-medieval pottery, a clay tobacco pipe stem and a 20th-century button were collected. One flint artefact was found in the west of the field and was probably an outlier from the concentration in Area A23. Sixteen worked flints and one burnt flint were found in the south-east, between TG 11970, 43423 and TG 12167, 43410. These suggest the presence of a specific focus of prehistoric activity.

Area A25

A winter crop was growing in field A25. One tramline was present and was walked; it was located on the northern edge of the field. Along the tramline visibility was moderate, whilst amongst the crop it was low.

One piece of post-medieval pottery and two pieces of slag were gathered. As with the two pieces of slag collected nearby in field A23, the two pieces of slag in area A25 may indicate nearby metalworking. On the other hand, they could all be from a dump of ballast.

Area A26

Area A26 was a field with a winter crop and tramlines. One transect was walked, close to the northern edge of the area. Visibility was good. A piece of non-local stone, one flint flake, one bunt flint and two pillboxes were recorded.

- 36 and 37 (NHER 32513 and 32514) – Two Second World War concrete pillboxes, both built into a field boundary bank between areas A26 and A28. The southernmost was at TG 12388, 43235 ([36]; NHER 32513). A fire has damaged the northernmost which was at TG 12403, 43305 ([37]; NHER 32514).

Areas A27 and A29

- These areas comprised an L-shaped stubble field. Visibility was poor as ground covering plants were growing between the stubble stalks. On the first day of surveying, this field was sprayed by the farmer. Consequently, it was not surveyed until the second day. Two east-to-west transects were walked through part A27, with one walked through A29. Two pillboxes and a flint flake were recorded.
- 73 and 74 (NHER 19440) – Two Second World War brick and concrete pillboxes. The northern example [74] was located at TG 12647, 43531 and had been converted into a bird hide. The southernmost [73], located at TG 12671, 43502, had a kitchen inserted and a chimney added.

Area A28

Field A28 was under winter crop. One east-to-west tramline along the northern edge of the field was walked. Visibility was good. One flint flake, one piece of burnt flint and two pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered.

Area A30

A winter crop was growing in Area A30, with set-aside grass in 60m-70m wide strips along both the northern and southern edges. As no tramlines were visible through the crop, two tramlines were walked, one through either strip of grass. Visibility was very low.

Four flint artefacts, six pieces of burnt flint and three pieces of slag were collected whilst one bank and two pillboxes were recorded. The four worked flints were located in the north-east of the field, not far from a major concentration in area A31.

- 39 and 41 (NHER 18110) – Two Second World War brick and concrete pillboxes built into the western side of a railway bridge embankment. Both were only partly visible. The northernmost [41] was located at TG 13264, 43228, with the southernmost [39] at TG 13271, 43187.
- 80 – An east-to-west aligned bank located on the cliff to between TG 13095, 43570 and TG 13232, 43552. Up to 5m wide and 1m tall, parts of it have disappeared in cliff falls.

Area A31

Area A31 was under winter crop, with north-to-south aligned tramlines and a grass set-aside strip along the northern edge. Three transects were walked along tramlines and visibility was good, except on the grass where it was low. Finds were collected and a bank recorded.

Thirty-six flint artefacts, twenty fragments of burnt flint, three pieces of post-medieval pottery, a piece of slag, a 20th-century bullet case and fifteen pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material were collected. Both the worked and burnt flint was scattered all over the field. The greatest quantities came from the north-west of the field (where eight artefacts were found in one 20m stretch), with the number decreasing to the lowest in the south-west.

- 57 (NHER 38617) – A bank measuring 37m long, up to 10m wide and 1.5m tall, with a ditch on its north-west side. Located on the cliff top between TG 13449, 43553 and TG 13421, 43525, part of it has already been lost to cliff falls. Possibly part of a World War One firing range.

Area A32

Area A32 was covered in thick dense grass. As visibility was nil, it was surveyed using binoculars only. A flint flake was recovered from the footpath on its northern edge.

Area A33

Most of area A33 was taken up by Sheringham Golf Course. This area of short grass, long grass, bunkers and major landscaping works was surveyed (using binoculars) from the footpath along its northern edge. Skelding Hill, a large glacial deposited hill in the north east of the area was more accessible. It was explored, although grass and scrub covering meant that visibility very low. A group of earthworks, a metal object and a military site were observed.

- 54 – Collection of mounds and hollows, located on the cliff-top on the northern edge of Sheringham Golf Course (between TG 15308, 43499 and TG 15240, 43499). As they are located on the western edge of a Second World War site (NHER 38527), they could be military in origin, although they may be a result of golf course landscaping.
- 55 (NHER 21297) – At least four concrete slabs and three banks located on the top of Skelding Hill between TG 14909, 43461 and TG 14864, 43423. Remains from Sheringham Second World War coastal battery.
- 56 – A partly buried metal object or structure, made from iron or steel tubes, plates and bolts. Found at TG 13800, 43493 amongst scrub and beside the footpath. Possibly Second World War in date, although it could be associated with golf course activities.

A.7.4.6 NHER 41016 RVT: Sheringham to Cromer

(Figs 55 and 56; Appendix 17)

A selection of areas were surveyed between Sheringham and Cromer. It was not possible to examine the entire stretch because many of the caravan parks were closed for the winter and their owners could not be contacted.

Area A1

Area A1 was a gravel and grass car park, located to the east of East Runton gap. No archaeology was encountered in the car park, although some concrete was found in Runton gap itself.

- 31 – A block of concrete was found on the western side of West Runton Gap at TG 18553, 43163. Possibly Second World War in date.

Area A2

A small park to the west of East Runton Gap, area A2 was grass covered and contained a brick shelter/viewing point. No archaeology was observed.

Area A3

Area A3 was a gently sloping grass covered paddock to the west of Wyndham Park Caravan Park. It was viewed from its western and northern edges.

1 – A group of low rectilinear banks, none more than 0.1m tall, located between TG 20556, 42589 and TG 20546, 42443. Possibly field boundary banks.

Area A4

A gravel and grass covered car park, area A4 contained no archaeology.

Area A5

Area A5 was a small area of grass on the western edge of Wyndham Park Caravan Park. It was viewed from its western edge; visibility was low.

2 – A low bank, up to 3m wide and 0.5m tall and orientated north-to-south. Located between TG 20547, 42643 and TG 20545, 42614, it may have been a former field boundary.

Area A6

Located on the western edge of Cromer, Area A6 was a grass-covered park. Visibility was low and three transects aligned parallel with cliff edge were walked. Several earthworks were observed.

- 3 – A shallow north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch, up to 3m wide and 0.05m deep. Found between TG 21098, 42424 and TG 21103, 42461.
- 4 – Circular low mound, about 0.2m tall and 8m in diameter. Located at TG 21027, 42443, it could be related to Second World War activity in the area (it is recorded within an NNMP site that has no NHER number as yet).
- 5 – Shallow north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch, up to 1.5m found between TG 20940, 42522 and TG 20948, 42402. Possibly Second World War in date (it matches a ditch plotted by NNMP in a site that has no NHER number as yet).
- 6 and 7 – A group of ditches, some aligned east-to-west, some north-to-south. Located between TG 20949, 42396, TG 20921, 42445 and TG 20940, 42523. These could be Second World War features. Some of them are close to similar features plotted by NNMP (within a site that has no NHER number as yet).
- 8 – A north-to-south orientated bank, which was up to 0.25m tall. Recorded between TG 20872, 42535 and TG 20895, 42405, it was probably a field or property boundary.
- 9 – A north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch located between TG 20833, 42425 and TG 20821, 42541. Up to 1.5m wide and very shallow, it was probably a field boundary.

Area A7

Area A7 was a gravel car park located on the cliff top to the west of West Runton Gap. No archaeology was observed (although worked flints were collected from here during the inter-tidal survey 40310 [275]).

Area A8

Area A8 was a grass covered car park, with modern banks, dumps of soil and patches of ground disturbance. Visibility was low, three transects were walked and banks were recorded.

- 10 (NHER 38315) – Two banks 70m long located between TG 18221, 43167 and TG 18293, 43173. The northern bank was up to 3m tall, 15m wide and had a V-shaped profile. The southern bank was about 5m wide and up to 0.1m tall. Probably shooting butts used in military training.

Area A9

A playing field on the eastern edge of Laburnum Caravan Park, area A9 was covered in short cut grass. Three transects were walked, visibility was low and a few archaeological features were spotted.

- 11 – Possible ditch, about 4m wide, 0.05m deep and 100m in length. Located between TG 18195, 43195 and TG 18221, 343101. Former property or field boundary.
- 16 – A patch of concrete on the cliff edge at TG 18115, 43182. Although it was probably related to caravan park activities, it could be associated with lime kiln NHER 6422 (a capping, for example), the site of which is recorded 20m to the west.

Area A10

As part of Laburnum Caravan Park, Area A10 contained caravans, short cut grass, tarmac roads and a tarmac car park. Three transects were walked, each along an aisle between caravans. Although visibility was low, three flakes and a flint spall [12] were collected from an area of rabbit disturbance (just to the north of NHER 6405 where Mesolithic and Neolithic flints have been collected before).

- 13 – North-east to south-west aligned bank, measuring about 20m long, 4m wide and up to 0.4m tall. A ditch was seen on its north-western side. Located between TG 17928, 43208 and 17966, 43216, they were probably a field boundaries.

Area A11

Area A11 was a camping area (part of Beeston Regis Caravan Park) with short cut grass and a 5m-20m wide long grass strip on its northern edge. Visibility was low, three transects were walked and a number of features were recorded.

- 14 – A least fifteen circular cropmarks, all about 3m in diameter and located between TG 17746, 43245 and TG 17734, 43167. Although they probably are the result of camping related activities, they fall within the area of NHER 38337 and could be related to military activity at site.

- 15 – North-to-south aligned bank, located between TG 17710, 43258 and TG 17709, 43249. A field boundary bank.

Area A12

Three transects were surveyed in Area A12, part of Beeston Regis Caravan Park. It was a camping field of short cut grass with a 20m strip of long grass on its northern edge. Visibility was low.

- 26 – Concrete block and section of flint wall slumped on the cliff-face towards the top. Found at TG 17680, 43245, they may have been associated with a set of steps found at the base of the cliff (NHER 40310 [335]).

Area A13

Area A13 contained caravans, short cut grass and gravel roads and was part of Beeston Regis Caravan Park. Visibility was low along the three transects were walked between caravans. Two archaeological features were found.

- 17 (NHER 38336) – Section of brick wall built in to Beeston Regis churchyard wall. Found at NHER 17443, 43106, it is probably the remains of a Second World War pillbox.
- 18 (NHER 6394) – A circular windmill mound measuring 40m in diameter, surrounded by a ditch up to 13m wide and 1m deep. Located about 50m from the cliff edge and recorded between TG 17372, 43225 and TG 17374, 43161. Caravans stand on both the mound and ditch.

Area A14

Area A14 was attached to area A13 and similar in description. Visibility was low, with one transect walked between caravans. No archaeological features were discovered.

Area A15

Also part of Beeston Regis Caravan Park, area A15 contained short cut grass. Two transects were walked, visibility was low and two features were identified.

- 19 – Two banks, about 30m long and up to 0.15m tall, found between TG 17176, 43260 and TG 17230, 43255. Probably field boundaries.

Area A16

Area A16 was an irregular shaped area located between Sheringham and Beeston Regis Caravan park. It included Beeston Bump, a glacially formed hill. The whole area was covered in thick grass, with patches of scrub also present. Walking through the long grass was very difficult and visibility was very poor, so surveying was restricted to footpaths. A number of features were recorded. A flint flake [20] was collected from a molehill and two 20th-century coins [24] were found in a cliff slump.

- 21 (NHER 21298) – Concrete and brick base for a Second World War pillbox, located on the top of Beeston Bump at TG 16777, 43306.
- 22 (NHER 38279) – Rectangular depression measuring 15m by 8m by 2m deep. Located on western side of Beeston Bump at TG 16711, 43340 – probably a Second World War structure recorded by NNMP at this point.
- 23 - Rectangular depression measuring 12m by 5m and a possible depression sited on the western side of Beeston Bump (between TG 16670, 43357 and TG 16670, 43334). Possible Second World War structures, though the features are close to a hollow plotted by NNMP.
- 25 (NHER 36526) – Brick and concrete pillbox and a spigot mortar emplacement located in a garden on the eastern side of Beeston Bump (at TG 616883, 43263, viewed from outside the garden only). Second World War.

Area A17

A field of carrots with set-aside field margins, Area A17 was viewed from a footpath along its northern edge. This was because it could not be established who owned the land. Despite the use of binoculars, visibility was poor and no archaeology was identified.

Area A18

Field A18 contained turnips and was surveyed from a footpath along its northern edge. Again, the landowner could not be traced. Although visibility was low, a concrete slab and two flint flakes [28] and [29] were found.

- 27 – A concrete slab found on the cliff top at TG 18890, 43059. Possibly Second World War in date.

Area A19

- Thick grass covered area A19, meaning that visibility was nil. Three transects were walked and no archaeology was observed.

Area A20

Area A20 was a L-shaped piece of land containing caravans, areas of short cut grass and tarmac roads and surfaces (forming Wood Hill Caravan Park). Three transects were walked, visibility was low and two features were observed.

- 30 – Possible north-to-south aligned ditch and bank between TG 19465, 42702 and TG 19463, 42676. The bank was up to 2m wide and 0.1m tall. Possibly a field boundary.

Area A21

A playing field, Area A21 was surveyed from its western edge using binoculars. Visibility was low and no archaeology was observed.

A.7.4.7 NHER 41017 SDS: Overstrand to Trimmingham

(Fig. 57; Appendix 18)

Area A73

Area A73 was a deciduous wood. It was viewed from a path passing through, visibility was low and no archaeology was spotted.

Area A74

Field A74 was L-shaped and had a winter crop growing in it. Three transects were walked, each following a north-west to south-east tramline. Visibility was good. Two pieces of ceramic building material [39] and one burnt flint [40] were collected.

Area A75

This field was under winter crop, with tramlines aligned north-west to south-east. Three tramlines were walked and visibility was good. One flint flake [38], a piece of animal bone and five pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material were collected. This low quantity and density is indicative of a background scatter.

Area A76

Field A76 was under winter crop with north-east to south-west orientated tramlines. Three of these were walked and visibility was good. Twenty-eight pieces of ceramic building material were collected, of which four were 18th- to 19th-century in date and eighteen were 19th-century and later in date. The 19th-century and later pieces could be associated with a Second world War site (NHER 38891) recorded by NNMP in the north-east of the field. Two Second World War parachute flares [1] were gathered from within the confines of this site.

Area A77

Field A77 had been ploughed and pressed just before the survey day and, as a result, visibility was excellent. Three linear transects were walked, each orientated north-west to south-east. Five worked

flints, thirteen burnt flints, seven pieces of post-medieval pottery and a piece of non-local stone were collected. The flints may be indicative of a prehistoric site, although the quantity and density is too low to be certain.

Area A78

A large field under winter crop, area A78 had north-west to south-east aligned tramlines. Four of these were walked, along with one on the western edge of the field. Visibility was good.

Two worked flints, six burnt flints, two pieces of post-medieval pottery and five pieces of ceramic building material were collected. Most of the flint was concentrated in the north-east of the field, but the quantities and densities of all find types were too low to suggest the presence of sites.

Area A79

Area A79 was small section of grass and scrub located on the cliff top to the north of Sidestrand Hall School. Despite visibility being virtually nil, it was explored and earthworks discovered.

- 41 – Two mounds or banks, up to 0.4m tall. Located on the cliff top between TG 25934, 40063 and TG 25940, 40044, within area of military activity recorded by NNMP (but not given a NHER number as yet).

Area A80

An area of flat grass beside a group of former teachers house at Sidestrand Hall School, area A80 had low visibility and a hanger.

- 43 – Second World War hanger at TG 25942, 39918; brick and corrugated iron walls with a steel girder and corrugated iron roof. Built by the American military for use as a Sports Hall. Now used by Sidestrand Hall School as a car park and store.

Area A81

Field A81 was set-aside and covered in grass. As the landowner could not be traced, it was viewed from area A6 using binoculars. Visibility was low.

Area A82

An area of thick scrub in the northern part of Sidestrand Hall School's grounds, area A82 could not be transected. Footpaths and areas of disturbance were examined, visibility was poor and a possible bank was seen.

- 42 – Possible bank, orientated north-east to south-west between TG 25910, 39980 and TG 25880, 39945. A piece of 18th to 19th-century brick was collected from its surface.

Area A83

Area A83 was a wood on the edge of Sidestrand Hall School. It was surveyed from its edges and no archaeology was identified.

Area A84

A field under winter crop, field A84 had north-east to south-west aligned tramlines. Three of these were walked, along which visibility was good. Three pieces of post-medieval pottery and eight pieces of eight pieces of ceramic building material collected. These may represent a manuring scatter or activity on the edge of the area currently occupied by Sidestrand village.

A.7.4.8 NHER 41018 PAS: Mundesley to Bacton

(Fig. 58; Appendix 19)

Area A34

Area A34 was an area of scrub on the cliff top, to the east of the Mundesley Caravan Park. Areas of clear ground and disturbance were examined, but no archaeology was discovered.

Area A35

- Mundesley Caravan Park, an area of chalets, buildings, concrete paving, short cut grass and flower beds. Visibility was low in the two transects were walked through the areas of grass.
- 1 – A semi-circular cropmark centred on TG 31999, 36078. Possibly a Second World War feature or something associated with caravan park activity.
- 2 (NHER 34570) – Chalet park centred on TG 32036, 35931.

Area A36

Area of set-aside covered in thick grass with areas of disturbance and rutting from vehicles. Two transects were walked and visibility was low. Three pieces of burnt flint [3] were collected from the northern edge of the area.

Area A37

Two horse paddocks, with short grass and areas of modern disturbance. The NAU were unable to contact the landowner to arrange access, but the area was surveyed using binoculars. No archaeology was observed.

Area A38

Hillside Bungalows, a chalet park with buildings, short grass and concrete roads. As the landowners could not be contacted, only one transect was walked along the cliff-top public footpath. Visibility was low.

Area A39

Area of set-aside, with a thick covering of clover. As there was no visible ground, it was not transected but scanned using binoculars.

Area A40

A field with winter crops and tramlines aligned north-to-south. As the NAU was unable to establish who owned this piece of land, it was only scanned using binoculars (from Area A36).

Area A41

A field under winter crop, with tramlines aligned roughly east-to-west. Three transects were walked, each along a tramline. Visibility was good.

Three worked flints, thirty-three burnt flints, forty-six pieces of post-medieval pottery, one piece of stone, one clay tobacco pipe stem and nine pieces of ceramic building material were collected. The burnt flint and pottery were scattered across the whole field, whilst the worked flint was located towards the centre and south-centre. The quantity of burnt flint is large and could suggest a location of prehistoric activity and possibly a burnt mound. The quantity of pottery is also high. It may suggest activity within the field, activity nearby on the site of Mundesley Caravan Park or that a lot of pottery has been dumped in this particular field for a particular reason.

Area A42

Area A32 was an area of scrub on the cliff top. Visibility was generally poor, with only gaps in the scrub accessible. Two areas of potential archaeology were identified.

- 28 and 29 (NHER 39109) – Two areas of low mounds and/or banks, situated on cliff top between TG 32320, 35732 and TG 32384, 35721. Covered in grass and brambles these features had a

maximum height of 0.75m tall and may have been associated with a Second World War site recorded at this location.

Area A43

Area A43 was an area of set-aside that was covered with thick grass. Two north-east to south-west aligned transects were walked. Visibility was low and no archaeology was encountered.

Area A44

Thick grass covered area A44, a piece of set-aside land. Visibility was low, one north-east to south-east orientated transect was walked and no archaeology was encountered.

Area A45

A field with winter crops and tramlines orientated roughly east-to-west. Three transects were surveyed, each of which followed a tramline.

Two worked flints, twenty-eight burnt flints, five pieces of pottery and twelve pieces of ceramic building material were gathered. The quantity of burnt flint is large, was scattered throughout the field and probably indicates prehistoric activity. The other finds are a background scatter.

A.7.4.9 NHER 41019 HAP: Ostend to Happisburgh

(Fig. 59; Appendix 20)

Area A46

Area A46 was an area with thick grass cover (although ridges were visible from the last ploughing of the field). Two transects were walked, both of which were aligned roughly north-west to south-east and parallel with two of the field boundaries. Visibility was low and no archaeology was encountered.

Area A47

Part of a caravan park, Area A47 was an area of short cut grass. Visibility was low and two transects (both of which were parallel with the cliff edge) were surveyed. No archaeology was present.

Area A48

Part of a caravan park, Area A48 contained numerous caravans and short cut grass. A transect was walked along the northern edge of the area, from which each of the north-east to south-west aligned aisles between the caravans was scanned using binoculars. Visibility was low and no archaeology was found.

Area A49

A stubble field with a 10m-20m strip of set-aside grass on the cliff edge, Area A49 was surveyed using three transects. Visibility was very low. One piece of burnt flint [2] and a pillbox were recorded.

- 1 (NHER 16971) – Brick and concrete Second World War pillbox, built into field boundary bank at TG 38005, 31262.

Area A50

Area A50 had been ploughed the day before the visit. The visibility was moderate (because the soil was in very large clods) and three north-west to south-east aligned transects were walked. It yielded one worked flint, seven burnt flints, three pieces of post-medieval pottery, five pieces of iron and nine pieces of ceramic building material. The quantity of artefacts was small and probably represents a background scatter.

Area A51

Area A50 was under stubble, visibility was low and two similarly north-west to south-east orientated transects were surveyed. Visibility was poor.

Three worked flints, two burnt flints, one piece of post-medieval pottery and four pieces of ceramic building material were collected. This is a small collection of artefacts which probably represents a background scatter. The prehistoric activity suggested by the three worked flints (and the one found in Area A50) was probably associated with the concentration in Area A52.

Area A52

A ploughed field, area A52 was explored using one north-west to south-east aligned transect. Visibility was very good. A concentration of eight flint artefacts was discovered (between TG 37489, 31405 and TG 37619, 31317) and indicates prehistoric activity (possibly Neolithic/Bronze Age in date); this activity probably continued into Areas A51 and A54. A Second World War Coastal battery was also recorded.

- 23 (NHER 18472) – The remains of a Second World War coastal battery. Included two brick and concrete buildings (each with associated gun mounts and an underground bunker), a brick and concrete pillbox, three spigot mortar emplacements and several mounds of soil, concrete, bricks (some of which are stamped “LBS PHORPRES”) and other material. Located between TG 37463, 31768 and TG 37535, 31721, within 20m of the cliff edge.

Area A53

A field under winter crop, Area A53 measured about 765m by 200m and had north-east to south-west aligned tramlines. As it was not possible to contact the landowner to get permission to walk the tramlines on the day of survey (although permission was secured to survey the land), the field was viewed from the public footpath on its north-eastern edge. Artefacts within reach were collected.

Four worked flints, fourteen pieces of burnt flint, three pieces of post-medieval pottery, a clay tobacco pipe stem and ten pieces of ceramic building material were found. The concentration of ten burnt flints in one location [30] may indicate the presence of a burnt mound or other prehistoric activity. As only one transect was walked, it is difficult to find a meaning for the distributions of the other finds.

Area A54

Area A54 was a ploughed field with good visibility. One north-west to south-east transect was walked. Two flint artefacts, three burnt and a pillbox were recorded. As only one transect was walked, it is difficult to find understand the distributions of the finds.

- 25 (NHER 16972) – Brick and concrete Second World War pillbox with a central hole in the roof for an ?anti-aircraft gun. Sited on the northern edge of a garden, to the west of a farm track at TG 37426, 31507.

Area A55

Field A55 had potatoes scattered across and squashed into its surface and, as a result, visibility was low. One transect was walked along its north-eastern edge; it revealed no archaeology.

Area A56

A winter crop covered most of this area, except for the north-eastern corner which was ploughed. It was not possible to contact the landowner on the day of the to get permission to walk the tramlines through the crop (although permission was secured to survey the land). This meant that only the ploughed section was transected, with the rest of the area survey using binoculars. Two worked flints and one burnt flint were recovered.

Area A57

Area A57 was under winter crop. As it was not possible to contact the landowner on to get permission to walk the tramlines (although permission was secured to survey the land), the field was viewed from

the public footpath on its north-eastern edge. A piece of 14th- to 15th-century pottery was collected at TG 36933, 32252.

A.7.4.10 NHER 41020 HAP: Happisburgh to Cart Gap, Eccles

(Fig. 60; Appendix 21)

Area A58

An area of scrub with patches of grass, visibility was very poor in Area A58. One transect was walked through it and no archaeology was spotted.

Area A59

Area A59 contained sugar beet and had north-west to south-east aligned tramlines. Two of these were walked, during which visibility was moderate. Fifteen flint artefacts, one piece of post-medieval pottery and one piece of ceramic building material were gathered. The concentration of flints suggests prehistoric activity. The focus of this may have a possible Bronze Age double ring-ditch recorded by NNMP (NHER 38779). Seven clustered around it in the west of the field (centred on TG 39163, 30217), with four were located in the north-east (near TG 39362, 30184) and four in the south-east (at TG 39270, 30071).

Area A60

Area A60 was a strip of set-aside land on the cliff top. It measured about 240m north-west to south-east by about 70m wide. One transect was walked through it and visibility was low and no artefacts were found.

- 24 – At least five sub-rectangular cropmarks located between TG 38985, 330469 and TG 39052, 30413. Found to the east of an area of cropmarks (NHER 16015) recorded previously.

Area A61

One north-west to south-east aligned transect was walked through stubble field Area A61. Visibility was poor.

- 1 (NHER 15919) – Second World War brick and concrete hexagonal pillbox. Recorded at TG 39144, 30248.

Area A62

As the tramlines through the winter crop were not aligned parallel with the cliff edge, the one transect walked through Area A62 was not parallel with those in Area A60 and A61 to the east. Instead, it was parallel with the field boundary. Visibility was good and four worked flints, five burnt flints and one piece of post-medieval pottery were collected. As little was found in area A61 to the north-west (probably due to poor visibility), it is difficult to make sense of the distribution of the finds.

Area A63

Area A63 was a ploughed field with good visibility. Three transects were walked through it. One worked flint, one burnt flint, a piece of 19th-century or later pottery, a clay tobacco pipe stem and a pillbox were recorded. The quantity of finds was very low and represents a low density background scatter.

- 15 (NHER 15918) – Second World War brick and concrete square pillbox. Sited at TG 38760, 30508.

Area A64

Most of Area A64 contained sugar beet, except for the northernmost 20m which was rutted and compacted bare soil. The only tramline apparent through the crop was walked; a second transect was walked across the bare soil. Visibility was poor and one worked flint was collected.

Area A65

A stubble field with poor visibility, three transects were walked through Area A65. One piece of post-medieval pottery, one piece of post-medieval brick, a pillbox and lighthouse were recorded.

- 17 (NHER 31461) – Hexagonal brick and concrete pillbox. Second World War in date and recorded at TG 38494, 30662.
- 22 (NHER 7092) – Happisburgh Lighthouse (TG 38420, 30639).

Area A66

Area A66 contained very thick grass. Two transects were walked thorough it, visibility was nil and no archaeology was encountered.

Area A67

One transect was walked through this field of sugar beet (no tramlines were apparent, so this was walked along the eastern edge of the field). Visibility was poor and no archaeology was recorded.

A.7.5 The artefactual data from the land-based survey

A.7.5.1 Introduction

This section presents the artefacts that were recovered during the land-based fieldwork. They are listed by material type (see Appendix 22 for a list of finds by NHER and context). The finds have been cleaned, identified and reported on.

A.7.5.2 The Finds Archive

The finds archive consists of the artefacts, artefact recording sheets and quantitative records by number of objects and material type. It also includes unedited specialist reports.

A.7.5.3 Storage

The finds archive is currently held at the offices of the NAU, with the exception of the wood assemblage which is held at Inley Drove Farm, Sutton St James, Lincolnshire.

On-site artefact conservation and packaging was undertaken as necessary. Further repackaging was carried out as appropriate during the assessment of the material. All work was carried out following appropriate standards (Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1995; NAU 1999; Watkinson 1981).

A.7.5.4 Flint

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive and Appendix 23) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Numbers and weights of burnt flint were also recorded with material then being discarded. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. The flint was considered by area and a short general conclusion on all the material is included.

NHER 41015 WEY: Weybourne to Sheringham

A total of 86 pieces of struck flint and thirty-two fragments of burnt flint (weighing 0.565kg) were recovered from this area. The assemblage is summarised in Appendix 24. Of the flint with cortex, a few pieces have come from beach-type pebbles and there are also pieces that have been struck from already patinated lumps or cores.

Three multi-platform flake cores are present [8], [45] and [49]. They are all small; in fact one [49] seems too small to have been useful for the production of flakes.

Most of the flints are unmodified flakes. The majority is small or quite small in size and broad and/or irregular-shaped flakes are fairly common. In many cases it is clear that the flint was struck by hard hammer. Three blade-like flakes are present.

Two scrapers are present. A small flake has slight retouch of its quite narrow proximal edge forming a concave scraper-like edge [81] and a sub-square primary flake (possibly of thermal origin) is retouched on three of its sides [5].

There is a neatly retouched blade [27], four retouched flakes [13], [24], [65] and [70] and a retouched thermal fragment [25]. One of the flakes [65] has irregular bifacial retouch with shallow flakes from both edges on its dorsal face and steeper irregular retouch on one edge on its ventral face forming a 'denticular' edge.

There is also one utilised flake [65].

The flints were from an area of cliff-tops, about 2.5km in length, between Weybourne and Sheringham. Although there are small concentrations of flint (including both struck and burnt material) in the western part of the area, a large cluster of flint is apparent in a field in the eastern section. Thirty-five struck flints and eighteen fragments of burnt flint came from this area. The struck flint consisted predominantly of small irregular hard hammer struck pieces and included two small cores, a scraper, two retouched flakes and a utilised flake. The similar nature of the flint suggests that it might represent an area of specific activity – probably dating to the Later Neolithic or Bronze Age.

NHER 41016 RVT: Sheringham to Cromer

Seven flints were recovered from this area (summarised in Appendix 24). They include one flake from an abraded pebble (probably a beach pebble). The other pieces were small unmodified flakes. Most of the flints were struck by hard hammer and likely to be of later prehistoric date (Late Neolithic onwards). There are no closely datable pieces.

Three similarly patinated small pieces were from one area [12] and might represent specific activity in that area. Otherwise, the flints were widely spaced across an area of about 2km length on the cliff-tops between Sheringham and Cromer. It is unlikely that any great significance can be placed upon them.

NHER 41017 SDS: Overstrand to Trimingham

Eight flakes and twenty fragments of burnt flint (weighing 0.407kg) were recovered from this area. The assemblage is summarised in Appendix 24.

Most of the struck flints are quite abraded or edge damaged. One piece has pebble type cortex and another is from flint which was already patinated prior to its use for knapping. Several flakes are quite thick and irregular in nature.

The flints were collected from an area about 1.5km in length along the cliff-tops between Overstrand and Trimingham. Most were concentrated in the northern part of this area but was, nevertheless, spread over an area of about a 500m. The struck flints indicate activity during the prehistoric period; their nature suggests a later prehistoric date is most likely (Later Neolithic or later). There is no obvious concentration of material, however, to suggest a particular focus of activity and there are no closely datable pieces present. The burnt flint might date to the same period or be of more recent origin.

NHER 41018 PAS: Mundesley to Bacton

Seven struck flints and 101 fragments of burnt flint (weighing 1.574kg) were recovered from this area. The assemblage is summarised in Appendix 24.

There are two flakes, both of them hard hammer struck pieces, a blade fragment, a spall and a small chunky fragment which has probably been struck. There is also a small blade-like piece [11] which has retouch on one edge at a point and might be a piercer. The flint is undiagnostic but is probably mostly of Later Neolithic or later prehistoric date.

The flint was from an area covering just over a kilometre between Mundesley and Bacton. Clusters of material, almost all of it consisting of fragments of burnt flint, appear to have occurred in the central and southern parts of this area. The very small amount of undiagnostic struck flint is insignificant. The

larger numbers of burnt flints, especially in the southern part of the area, might suggest prehistoric activity (for example remnants from a burnt mound or other activity), although the area of the 'concentration' is itself quite large.

NHER 41019 HAP: Ostend to Happisburgh

Twenty-one struck flints were recovered from this area. There are a few pieces which have been struck from pebbles or already patinated flint as well as pieces with cortex from broken nodules or gravel lumps. The assemblage is summarised in Appendix 24.

One small neat core is present [12]. It has had blades or blade-like flakes struck from two platforms.

Another piece may have been tested for use as a core [29]. It is a cortical lump with flakes struck from one side. Slight retouch along one edge suggests that it may have been used as a tool.

Most of the flints are unmodified flakes. There are a few quite thick pieces. There are also two blade-like flakes.

Three pieces have been classified as scrapers. One is an end scraper on a quite thick primary flake [34]. The other two are irregular broad flakes with retouch of their long distal, and cortical, edges. That from context [22] has only minimal retouch of the steep cortical edge which is itself 'scraper-like' in form.

Two piercers are present. A small thick hard hammer flake with retouch of one edge to a point [15] and another small piece with an irregular retouched left distal point [37].

The flints came from an area of about 2.5km on the cliff top between Ostend and Happisburgh. They were quite evenly distributed across the area – although a slight concentration of struck material may occur towards the southern end of the site. Much of the flint probably dates the Neolithic period or Bronze Age. Burnt flint was also found in small amounts from the survey area and may or may not be of prehistoric date.

NHER 41020 HAP: Happisburgh to Cart Gap, Eccles

Twenty-two struck flints were recovered from the area. The assemblage is summarised in Appendix 24. Cortex consists mainly of dirty cream-coloured cortex although there are one or two pieces from abraded pebbles or from flint which was patinated prior to its knapping. Most of the flint is edge damaged, some of it quite heavily.

Most of the flints are small unmodified flakes, many of them quite thick and/or squat in nature and probably struck by hard hammer.

There are a few retouched pieces. These include two probable piercers both of them quite small pieces with protruding points which have been retouched/utilised [6] and [10]. There are also three retouched flakes [2], [6] and [11] and a possibly retouched thermal fragment [11].

Three other fragments have probably been struck, possibly tested for use as cores although they all appear to be rather too small for flakes from them to be of much use [4], [5] and [7].

The flint from this assemblage came from a relatively small area – but nonetheless was spread quite thinly over an area about 2km in length along the cliff-tops at Happisburgh. The greatest concentration of material was from a field towards the south-eastern end of the site (contexts [1] – [9]).

Conclusions

Flint was recovered in quite small amounts from six of the nine areas examined along the coast of north-eastern Norfolk. The flint is not closely datable but in most cases its small size and irregular nature suggest that it is most likely to date to the later prehistoric period (Later Neolithic onwards). A few retouched pieces are present but, again, these are not closely datable. The struck flint indicates activity along the coast during the prehistoric period and its distribution might suggest areas where activity occurred. The burnt flint may be of a similar, or later, date.

A.7.5.5 Pottery

Introduction

A total of eighty-seven fragments of pottery weighing 0.656kg (listed in appendix 25) was recovered from a total of five different areas of the Norfolk coast. The majority of the pottery dates to the late post-medieval period, although some earlier pottery is also present. Many of the sherds are abraded, and most are fragmentary.

Methodology

The ceramics were quantified by recording the number of sherds present in each context, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric. Other characteristics such as form, condition and decoration were noted, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was recorded on *pro forma* sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form. The codes used are based mainly on those identified in Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich (Jennings 1981), and supplemented by additional ones used by the Suffolk Unit (Anderson nd).

The pottery is briefly summarised by individual site below, with a paragraph of conclusions which applies to all the sites:

NHER 41015 WEY: Weybourne to Sheringham

A total of twelve fragments of pottery, weighing 0.150kg, were recovered from this area.

A single sherd of Local medieval unglazed ware dating to the 11th to 14th centuries was found at findspot [16].

An abraded sherd of late medieval to early post-medieval date was found at findspot [21]. It is a small fragment from the base of a reduced earthenware with oxidised core, which is of Late Grimston type, dating to the 14th and 15th centuries.

The remainder of the pottery dates to the 16th century or later. A single fragment of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware from findspot [26] dates to 18th century. Several sherds dating to the 19th century or later were also recorded. The main forms present are bowls and the large deep bowls known as panchions, which could have been used in the dairy.

NHER 41017 SDS: Overstrand to Trimmingham

Twelve sherds, weighing 0.087kg, were collected from this part of the land-based survey. The ceramics are entirely post-medieval, and most of them are late in date. Fragments of ironstone china decorated with transfer printed ware decoration were present, as well as sherds of English stoneware which are likely to date to the 19th century date. A fragment of a Staffordshire white salt-glazed ware plate which is moulded with a seed or barley decoration dating to the 18th century was found in findspot [19] (Jennings 1981, 223, plate 1c).

NHER 41018 PAS: Mundesley to Bacton

A total of 51 fragments of pottery, weighing 0.307kg, was found in this area of the land-based survey. The earliest sherds date from the 15th to 16th century. One sherd was present in [31] and a second fragment of an abraded pipkin foot was provisionally identified in [34], both described as findspots.

The remainder of the pottery is later in date and consists of 18th, 19th and 20th century material. A sherd of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware decorated with seed or barley decoration was present in [37]. A small and abraded fragment of Westerwald stoneware in [34] dates to the 17th and 18th century. A range of Creamware, Pearlware, English stoneware, Ironstone china and Refined white earthenware was also identified.

NHER 41019 HAP: Ostend to Happisburgh

Eight fragments of pottery, weighing 0.91kg, were recovered from this part of the survey.

A small sherd of late medieval date was identified from findspot [30] and is a Late Grimston-type ware, but the remainder of the pottery is later. A single fragment of blue and white decorated tin-glazed earthenware dating to the 17th or 18th century was identified from another findspot [16].

The remainder of the pottery consists of fragments of later pottery comprising English stonewares, Late slipped redwares and a Refined white earthenware lid stamped with black transfers dating to the early 19th century.

NHER 41020 HAP: Happisburgh to Cart Gap, Eccles

Four fragments of pottery, weighing 0.021kg, were found in this area. Two sherds of Glazed red earthenware were identified of overall 16th to 18th century date. In addition a fragment of English stoneware and a sherd of Ironstone china was present.

Conclusions

The pottery recovered from the land-based fieldwork stretches is almost entirely post-medieval in date, and consists for the most part of small and abraded sherds. A single body sherd of Local medieval unglazed ware from the Weybourne to Sheringham area strip dates broadly to the 11th to 14th centuries, but nothing earlier was found from this location or any of the other areas investigated.

In addition to a few sherds which date to the late medieval period, the remainder of the pottery is post-medieval. In some cases there are examples of wares which may date to beyond the 19th and into the 20th century. There are several instances of large bowls which may be associated with storing or making dairy products, as well as stoneware bottles and modern Refined white earthenwares and Ironstone wares which may be the remnants of picnic wares. Few imported wares were identified with the exception being a few fragments of German stonewares (Frechen and Westerwald) which were brought into the country in large quantities throughout the 17th and 18th centuries.

The majority of the pottery was recovered from individual findspots. No ceramics were found which could be clearly associated with any of the military coastal defences.

A.7.5.6 Ceramic Building Material

Methodology

The material was quantified (counted and weighed) by form and fabric (a key to the fabric codes appears in Appendix 8). The fabrics were identified by eye and the main inclusions noted. Descriptions and broad dates are based on the provisional type series established by Sue Anderson formerly of the Suffolk Unit. Lists of finds from each area are provided in Appendix 26.

NHER 41013 BLA: Blakeney Freshes

The area produced thirty examples of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material dating broadly from the 13th century to recent times and weighing 0.389kg.

The assemblage consists of fragments of plain roof tile and pan tile. Possibly the most interesting group is that of the medieval fragments [12]. These pieces of plain roof tile were recovered not far from the friary at Blakeney, within possible quarries and a possible boat building site.

NHER 41014 SLT: Cley, Salthouse and Kelling fresh-marshes

The area produced a single fragment of post-medieval plain roof tile dating broadly from the 16th century to recent times and weighing 0.32kg. It is made of a medium sandy fabric, fired to an orange colour. Coarse inclusions include varying amounts of flint, quartz and ferrous.

NHER 41015 WEY: Weybourne to Sheringham

Twenty-four examples of post-medieval ceramic building material dating broadly from the 16th century to recent times (weighing 0.595kg) were collected from the area.

The assemblage consists of fragments of brick, floor tile, plain roof tile and pan tile. The only piece worthy of comment is the fragment of floor tile, possibly Flemish, owing to the nail hole present in the upper surface. No glaze remains although it probably had been at one time. Flemish floor tiles date from the 16th to 17th centuries.

The majority of the material was of a medium sandy fabric, fired to varying shades of orange. Coarse inclusions include varying amounts of flint, quartz, ferrous and in some case, grog.

NHER 41017 SDS: Overstrand to Trimmingham

The area produced forty-nine examples of post-medieval ceramic building material dating broadly from the 17th century to recent times and weighing 2.619kg.

The assemblage consists of fragments of brick, unglazed floor tile, plain roof tile, pan tile and ridge tile. A quantity of pieces that could be either ridge tile or pan tile were also recovered along with undiagnostic fragments and a single piece of modern land drain.

The majority of the material was of a medium sandy fabric, fired to varying shades of orange. Coarse inclusions include varying amounts of flint, quartz, ferrous and in some case, grog.

NHER 41018 PAS: Mundesley to Bacton

Twenty-one examples of post-medieval ceramic building material dating broadly from the 17th century to recent times and weighing 0.426kg.

The assemblage consists of fragments of brick, plain roof tile, pan tile, possible ridge tile and undiagnostic pieces.

The majority of the material was of a medium sandy fabric, fired to varying shades of orange. Coarse inclusions include varying amounts of flint, quartz, ferrous and in some case, grog.

NHER 41019 HAP: Ostend to Happisburgh

The area produced twenty-three examples of post-medieval ceramic building material dating broadly from the 18th century to recent times and weighing 1.233kg.

The assemblage consists of fragments of brick, plain roof tile, pan tile and an undiagnostic piece. The majority of the material was of a fine sandy fabric, fired to varying shades of orange. Coarse inclusions include varying amounts of flint, quartz, ferrous and in some case, grog.

NHER 41020 HAP: Happisburgh to Cart Gap, Eccles

Two fragments of post-medieval brick dating broadly from the 18th century to recent times and weighing 0.14kg were collected from the area.

The fragments are made of a medium sandy fabric, fired to an orange colour. Coarse inclusions range from few in one piece [08], to varying amounts of flint, quartz and ferrous in the other [19].

Conclusion

With the exception of the few pieces of medieval roof tile recovered from NHER 41013 BLA, the assemblage consists of material dating from the 16th to 20th centuries.

A.7.5.7 Metalwork

Methodology

Each object recovered was small found in accordance with NAU Finds Procedures and recorded on an ACCESS database table for Small Finds. The material is catalogued below by site and is classified by category and object name. All the finds are of iron unless otherwise stated. It was not thought necessary to X-ray the iron artefacts as the majority were modern in date.

Introduction

A total of ten small finds (eleven items) were recovered by hand during the land-based survey. They were recovered from four areas (NHER 41015 WEY, 41016 RVT, 41017 SDS and 41019 HAP), with no small finds collected from the other five areas. They comprise both copper alloy and iron objects and those that have been dated are all modern.

NHER 41015 WEY: Weybourne to Sheringham

Two small finds were recovered here. One from context [19] is a 20th century button, perhaps from a military uniform. The other from context [45] is a bullet case, probably a .303 calibre rifle as used by the military (Barker pers. comm.).

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|--|
| SF7 | Context [45] | Copper alloy bullet case. 20th century. |
| SF8 | Context [19] | Solid die-cut copper alloy two-piece flat circular button with attachment loop on reverse. 20th century. |

NHER 41016 RVT: Sheringham to Cromer

Two mid-20th century coins were found from context [24].

- | | | |
|------|--------------|---|
| SF9 | Context [24] | Nickel brass three pence piece coin, Elizabeth II, 1953 |
| SF10 | Context [24] | Bronze one penny coin, George IV, 1948 |

NHER 41017 SDS: Overstrand to Trimmingham

This area produced one Small Find comprising two spent parachute flares, presumably used by the coastal defence forces during World War II. They were recovered near Second World War site NHER 38891 and may have been used by servicemen at that base (although it is not uncommon to find ordnance along the whole of Norfolk coastline, these were the only parachute flares found during the Coastal Survey).

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|--|
| SF6 | Context [2] | Two spent parachute flares, with 2" mortars. 20th century. |
|-----|-------------|--|

NHER 41019 HAP: Ostend to Happisburgh

This area produced the most finds, five in total. All were collected from context [11] and all are of iron. Although it has not been possible to date any of them, they are likely to be modern. They include a nail, a 'rod', a strip, a spike and a T-shaped piece of iron with two nails or rivets in the top part) this was probably part of a hinge, from a gate for example).

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|---|
| SF1 | Context [11] | Nail, bent, tip missing. |
| SF2 | Context [11] | Cast rod of triangular section, tapering at one end, broken at opposite end. ?Part of farm machinery. |
| SF3 | Context [11] | T-shaped strap, bent, with 2 nails or rivets in top part, ?hinge. |
| SF4 | Context [11] | Incomplete strip, broken one end and tapering at small rounded end. |
| SF5 | Context [11] | Large spike of ?circular section. |

A.7.5.8 Metal Working Debris

NHER 41014 SLT: Cley, Salthouse and Kelling fresh-marshes

The site produced one fragment of modern vesicular slag (0.054kg).

NHER 41015 WEY: Weybourne to Sheringham

The site produced eight fragments of metal working debris (1.850kg). The assemblage consists of two pieces of possible tap slag, associated with the smelting process (0.035kg) and three fragments of smithing slag (0.343kg). Dating of this material is problematic owing to its unstratified provenance. However, the remainder of the assemblage is probably of modern date and consists of three pieces of vesicular material weighing 1.473kg (Stuart pers. comm).

A.7.5.9 Clay tobacco pipe

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from area NHER 41015 WEY (0.011kg, [18] and [19]). Four other areas each produced one stem each (NHER 41017 SDS, NHER 41018 PAS, NHER 41019 HAP and 41020 HAP). Stem fragments can only be dated as 17th century onwards.

A.7.5.10 Stone

Two pieces of non-local igneous rock were collected from two areas. That from NHER 41015 WEY weighs 0.453kg, whilst that from NHER 41018 PAS weighs 0.838kg.

From area NHER 41017 SDS a single piece of non-local metamorphic rock weighing 0.004kg was recovered.

A.7.5.11 Faunal remains

A single fragment of bone, identified as a fragment of cattle ?humerus, was recovered in area NHER 41017 SDS (context [35]). The bone was found in a field of winter crop. The fragment shows marks from chopping and represents secondary butchering waste.

A.8 Structural and Stratigraphic Archive

On completion of fieldwork the written, drawn, GPS and photographic records were checked and cross-referenced. The GPS data converted from Mapsource format into AutoCAD format, edited and then converted into ArcView format. Using ArcView context information was attached to the GPS data and entered into a Microsoft Access database.

The site archive is currently held by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards. Its contents are summarised in Tables 30 and 31.

•

	Inter-tidal survey	Land-based survey
Context records	1112	320
Day sheet records	110	12
GPS points	3900	863

Table 30: Summary of record archive

•

	Inter-tidal survey	Land-based survey
Colour slide	1128	75
Black and white negative	1008	72
Digital	3185	306

Table 31: Summary of photographic archive

A.9 Curation and Conservation

A.9.1 Introduction

The following section outlines the plans for the curation and long-term storage of the artefactual archive.

A.9.2 Storage

All finds are packaged in accordance with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service specifications. These follow guidelines laid down in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated*

material from archaeological sites (UKIC 1984) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archive for long term storage* (Walker 1990). A full box index will accompany the finds. The finds are currently in storage at the offices of the NAU.

A.9.3 Conservation

Immediate conservation requirements were undertaken during fieldwork. Repackaging as necessary was carried out during the assessment. All of the of the finds are stable and require no further conservation treatment.

A.9.4 Ownership

The owners of all the artefacts will be contacted and encouraged to donate them to the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. Those that are not donated will be returned to their owners; those that are donated will be stored with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

SECTION B: STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

B.10 Introduction

In this section the information and artefacts recovered during the Norfolk Coastal Survey are reviewed in relation to the original Project Design. The aims of the original Project Design are presented and the data available for potential investigation is summarised under respective headings. The data categories used are based on those outlined in Section A.

B.11 Relation to Original Project Design Aims

B.11.1 Original Project Design Aims

During the Norfolk Rapid Coastal Survey the aims set out in the NAU Project Design (NAU JB/PD Coastal Survey NAU1.1) were followed. These were:

- To provide an overview of coastal changes from the Late Upper Palaeolithic onwards.
- To provide an assessment of the degree and nature of threat to the coastal historic assets which has regard to the forecasts of coastal change provided by relevant Shoreline Management Plans and Estuarine Strategies.
- To provide a broad assessment of the likely archaeological potential and vulnerability of all stretches of coast.
- To provide enhanced NHER records for Norfolk and the NMR in order to provide an improved curatorial response to strategic coastal planning or management initiatives at a national and regional level, or to individual development works or proposals at a local level.
- To enhance public understanding and enjoyment of coastal heritage.

B.11.2 Data recovered in relation to the original Project Design aims

The different categories of data available for achieving the aims of the Project Design are presented below.

1. Structural data

Pillboxes, anti-tank blocks, spigot mortar emplacements, Alan Williams turret, military scaffolding, military coastal batteries, hangar, commemorative monuments, ?Black Joy fort. Structures, posts, post alignments, post groups, groynes, revetments, jetties, mooring bollards, sluices, hards. Mounds, possible salterns, shell-fish pits, buildings, storehouse. Trackway, slipways, winch, aeroplanes, causeways, bridges, driveways. Sea defence banks, promenades, sea and harbour walls, wrecks, hulks, railway tracks. Lighthouses, chapel, wells, pipes, building and garden walls.

2. Stratigraphic data

Layers, deposits, pits, ditches, drains, walls, buildings and roads eroding out from cliff faces and sand dunes. Deposits and layers exposed on beaches and in saltmarshes.

3. Spatial data

Spreads of building material, artefact scatters and concentrations.

4. Artefactual data

Flint, pottery, ceramic building material, metalwork, metalworking debris, clay tobacco pipe, stone, faunal remains, wood.

1. Historical and research data

Norfolk NMP data, Norfolk NHER data, documentary data, historic maps, oral history.

B.12 Assessment of Data Potential

B.12.1 Introduction

A total of 1112 contexts were recorded during the inter-tidal survey. Of these, 175 contexts (16%) had been previously recorded on the NHER (recorded under 104 NHER numbers). Two-hundred and seventy-nine contexts (25%) had not been recorded before and were allocated new NHER numbers (covered by 272 new NHERs). The remaining 658 contexts were not allocated NHER numbers.

The recording of stratigraphic, structural, spatial and artefactual evidence has established the presence of archaeological remains in all stretches of the Norfolk Coast, as well as defining the quantity, condition and vulnerability of individual sites. They have the potential to provide an overview of coastal change and activity from the Bronze Age through to the 20th century. All four types of data form part of new and enhanced Norfolk Historic Environment Records, will help to improve curatorial responses to development works, strategic coastal planning and management initiatives and will encourage increased public understanding and enjoyment of coastal heritage. The research potential assigned to specific groups data in relation to the aims of the original Project Design is set out below.

B.12.2 Structural data

B.12.2.1 Timber platforms

Two possible timber platforms (NHER 40310 [605] and [626]) were identified within the intercalated peat at Titchwell. These have the potential to be prehistoric in date. Similar structures have only rarely been found. Examples dating to the Bronze Age have been recorded at Holme-next-the-Sea (Hamilton *et al.* forthcoming; Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division 2003), whilst a much larger and extensive Later Bronze Age platform has been excavated at Flag Fen (Pryor nd).

If the possible timber platforms are prehistoric, they will be very important monuments. They will have the potential to contribute to the debates concerning the construction of prehistoric timber monuments, to provide information about prehistoric coastal change in Norfolk and East Anglia, as well as providing an understanding of wood-working techniques, land-use, activity and occupation.

B.12.2.2 Trackways, bridges and causeways

A timber trackway (NHER 40310 [142]) was identified on the northern bank of Breydon Water. Drove ways made from timbers and building rubble were observed in Warham, Stiffkey and Blakeney saltmarshes, whilst timber bridges and causeways were recorded in saltmarshes at Brancaster Staithe, Wells-next-the-Sea, Warham, Stiffkey and Morston. Most of these were probably post-medieval in date, with the Breydon Water trackway possibly Saxon or medieval in date.

These structures have the potential to provide an understanding of different ways of crossing rivers, channels and mudflats, possibly from the Saxon period onwards. They may help in developing an understanding of land-use and historical development of individual parishes.

The Breydon Water trackway could be Saxon, medieval or post-medieval in date. If it is Saxon or medieval, it would be a unique (and important monument) on the Norfolk coast. Consequently, it would have the potential to provide information regarding the construction of Saxon/medieval timber monuments and the wood-working techniques employed. It could also provide information concerning the formation of Breydon Water and coastal change in the post-Roman periods. Environmental evidence of previous activities may survive in association with it and could provide details regarding land-use change, potentially helping to answer environmental questions set in the East Anglian research agenda (Wade 2000).

B.12.2.3 Harbour and quay structures

A brick harbour wall was recorded at Brancaster Staithe (NHER 40310 [771]), whilst a flint wall which may have been part of a quay discovered at Salthouse (NHER 41014 [16]). A flint and brick storehouse encountered at Thornham (NHER 40310 [1034]). Timber revetments, jetties and quays were identified in Thornham, Brancaster Staithe, Burnham Overy Staithe, Wells-next-the-Sea, Stiffkey, Morston and Blakeney harbours, at Snettisham and on both banks of the River Great Ouse and Breydon Water. Hards were identified at Burnham Overy Staithe, Wells-next-the-Sea, Morston and

Blakeney. It is probable that the majority of these features are post-medieval in date, but some may be medieval or earlier.

Although many similar structures are known, few have been studied archaeologically in East Anglia and, in the research agenda for East Anglia, it has been suggested that port facilities be studied further (Gilman *et al.* 2000, 41). With this in mind, individually the structures have the potential to provide information on the development and use of individual towns, villages, ports, harbours, saltmarshes, estuaries and rivers. As a group they have potential to develop an understanding of the development of coastal landscapes and the transportation of goods by river and sea.

B.12.2.4 Structures associated with maritime industries

Lined shellfish pits were recorded at Stiffkey and Brancaster Staithe (40310 [749], [820] and [851]), with possible examples at Burnham Overy Staithe and Breydon Water (40310 and [1093]). Two timber alignments that may have been associated with shellfish farming or could have been fish-traps (NHER 40310 [754] and [755]) were observed in a channel between Brancaster Staithe and Scolt Head. Mounds, hollows and pits that could have been related to salt-working and making were noted at Terrington St Clement, Sandringham/Snettisham, Thornham and Cley-next-the-Sea.

It seems likely that most of these structures were post-medieval in date. For example, the shellfish pits are comparable with complexes of post-medieval oyster pits found on the Foulness Archipelago and Canvey Island in Essex (Heppell and Brown 2001, 16, 24 and Appendix 1). The exceptions are the possible fish-traps. They could have been as early as the Saxon and medieval examples found at Holme-next-the-Sea, the Blackwater estuary in Essex and at Colwick in Nottinghamshire (Brennan and Taylor 2003; Hamilton *et al.* forthcoming; Hall and Clarke 2000; Hinton 1990, 44; Norfolk Archaeology and Environment Division 2003; Wade 1997, 51). Similar undated examples were found in the Stour estuary during the Suffolk RCZAS (Everett *et al.* 2003, 30).

Structures associated with maritime industries have been “much neglected and poorly studied” (Gilman *et al.* 1997, 77) and consequently some of those found during the Norfolk RCZAS are worthy of further study. Each monument has the potential to develop an understanding of the structures, processes and techniques involved in maritime industries and, as a result, will help to provide information on land-use, environmental exploitation and coastal change. Individually and as a group they may attract public interest and encourage wider public understanding of industrial coastal heritage. Despite the comparable examples, there are not many recorded fish-traps in Britain. If the Brancaster examples were fish-traps, they would be important additions to overall knowledge.

B.12.2.5 Quarries and/or shipbuilding yards?

Three large cuts into the hillside at Blakeney (NHER 41013 [11], [13] and [15]) were recorded during the land-based survey. Two (or all three) may have been sand and gravel quarries, although local tradition suggests that they were dug and used in boat building. Pieces of medieval pan tile and a piece of 19th-century or later roof tile were recovered nearby and may provide a date for activity within them.

The three cuts potentially contain information regarding medieval and post-medieval quarrying, possibly associated with the building work at the adjacent friary or within Blakeney town. This could include artefacts, structures, deposits and the features themselves. If they were dug for and used in boat building, artefacts, structures, deposits and features associated with this and related activities could be present. If data about either is survives, the three cuts have potential to develop an understanding of the structures, processes and techniques involved in maritime activity and industries, land-use, environmental exploitation and coastal change.

B.12.2.6 Wrecks and hulks

Timber-hulled wrecks and hulks were found at King's Lynn, Holme-next-the-Sea, Burnham Overy Staithe, Wells-next-the-Sea, Stiffkey, Morston, Blakeney, Blakeney Point, Cromer, Breydon Water and possibly Caister-on-Sea. Wrecks and hulks with metal or part metal hulls were recorded at Terrington St Clement, South Wootton, Hunstanton, Scolt Head Island, Morston and possibly Great Yarmouth and Weybourne. It was not easy to date them, but they probably ranged in date from post-medieval to 20th century. A number had been re-used after wrecking or hulking as channel revetments or for military target practice.

Each vessel has the potential to provide information on boat/ship-building techniques, boat and ship use, the transportation of people and goods along and around the Norfolk coast. They may possibly contain evidence of the reason for the wrecking or hulking; this may in turn provide information on coastal landscapes, changes in seafaring hazards and events of the time. The discovery and lifting of the Mary Rose and the Newport ship demonstrate that wrecks can capture the public imagination (Marsden 1997, 74). Consequently, this group of vessels has the potential to enhance public understanding and enjoyment of coastal heritage.

B.12.2.7 Sea defence and reclamation structures

Post-medieval and 20th-century sea defence banks were recorded at Terrington St Clement, Clenchwarton, Sandringham, Snettisham, Thornham, Brancaster Staithe, Burnham Norton, Burnham Overy Staithe, Wells-next-the-Sea, Warham, Stiffkey, Morston, Blakeney, Cley-next-the-Sea, Salthouse and Kelling. Timber structures that were probably the internal revetting of sea defence banks were recorded at Burnham Norton and Wells-next-the-Sea (NHER 40310 [756], [758], [904], [1028] and [1082]).

Potentially the banks will provide information on construction techniques, methods and reasons for siting and schemes of land defence and reclamation. A combination of this information, along with historical map data, will inform an overview of coastal changes, both natural and man-made. The erosion of some sea banks and the exposure of internal timber structures demonstrate the threat of erosion to coastal historic assets.

B.12.2.8 Drainage and water management features

Parallel ditches and channels, which may have been associated with post-medieval and modern land reclamation and/or drainage, were noted at Blakeney, Cley-next-the-Sea, Salthouse and Kelling (NHER 41013 and 41014). A revetment used to direct and alter the course of channels were observed in Breydon Water [142]. At Thornham, Morston, Blakeney and Breydon Water timber sluices were recorded, whilst a early post-medieval flood alleviation channel was identified at Morston (NHER 40310 [862]).

The structures have the potential to provide an understanding of post-medieval and modern methods of drainage and water management. The different techniques used and different locations chosen may supply information regarding changes in coastal landscapes and land-use.

B.12.2.9 Windmill mounds

Two windmill mounds were recorded during the land-based survey (no evidence of associated structures was found at either). The mound at Beeston Regis (NHER 41016 [18]) was found on a cliff top and a corn-mill probably once stood on it. That at Salthouse (NHER 41014 [20]) was built within drained marshes and corn-mill was built on it during the 19th century. It was demolished at sometime during the early 20th century, having been used as target practice in the First World War (Fiddian 2003, 117 and 297).

Both mounds have the potential to provide information on the construction of windmill mounds and buildings. The mound at Beeston Regis may contain deposits, structures and artefacts related to corn milling and processing. That at Salthouse may hold archaeology, although as it was located in drained marshes it may also contain information related to marsh drainage and reclamation. It is possible that the two mounds were constructed at different dates. This could also mean that the information each mound contains varies.

B.12.2.10 Black Joy forte? A 16th-century fort?

A raised area surrounded by a ditch and bank (NHER 40310 [922]) was found in the saltmarshes at Cley-next-the-Sea. This site may be 'Black Joy forte', an Armada-period fort recorded on a map from 1588 (O'Neil 1941; Hooton 1996). As few forts were built specifically to defend against the Armada (by and large existing forts were refurbished; Gilman *et al.* 1997, 67-69), if it is Black Joy forte, it would be a monument of regional importance.

The earthworks have the potential to provide information on the form, construction and use of 16th-century forts, as well as contributing to an overview of the defence of the Norfolk Coast during the

1500s. As a shingle beach now separates the site from the sea, it may also aid understanding of coastal landscape and land-use changes. The survival of a fort used to defend against the Spanish Armada would stimulate public interest and understanding.

B.12.2.11 20th-century military structures

Second World War military structures were found all around the Norfolk Coast in all the environments examined. Anti-invasion defences encountered included four Coastal Batteries (Brancaster, Cley-next-the-Sea, Mundesley and Happisburgh), at least thirty-seven pillboxes, spigot mortar emplacements, an Alan Williams turret, a hanger, beach scaffolding, barbed wire and collections of anti-tank blocks. Structures of Second World War or post-war date were recorded at Titchwell and Brancaster; a post-war bomb disposal site was identified at Trimmingham. Military vehicles of possible Second World War date were found at Titchwell, with the remains of a aircraft (a Blenheim bomber?) identified on Scolt Head Island. At Terrington St Clement, South Wootton and Hunstanton hulks were used for target practice and rifle-butt banks were seen at Runton and Upper Sheringham. Walls from a Second World War prisoner of war camp were noted at Cley-next-the-Sea. A war memorial at Hunstanton and a commemorative monument at Blakeney were recorded.

The anti-invasion structures recorded will assist in developing an understanding of the defence of the English east coast during the 20th century, adding to the work carried out by the Defence of Britain Project in the 1990s and NMP teams (Denison 2002; Schofield 2004). The bomb disposal site will add to the understanding of the post-Second World War clear up. The hulks, rifle-butt banks and possible post-war structures have the potential to increase understanding of military training sites and practices. The Prisoner of War camp is an addition to the database of surviving camps and may provide information on the internment and employment of prisoners of war.

B.12.3 Stratigraphic data

B.12.3.1 Intercalated peat and silt exposures

Exposures of intercalated peat were recorded on beaches at Holme-next-the-Sea and Titchwell, with probable examples at Heacham and Brancaster. These are generally thought to have dated between 1920-1680 and 1020-830 cal BC (SRR-2387 and SRR-2386; Funnell and Pearson 1984), with the upper erosive surface of that at Holme dated to 1690-1520 cal BC (OxA-10209; Brennand and Taylor 2003, 51).

At all four sites, exposures of silty clays stratigraphically below the peat were recorded. In general the silty clays developed in mudflat and saltmarsh conditions from about 5900-4850 cal BC (Brennand and Taylor 2003, 2). Those accumulation of those at Holme came to an end at 1980-1780 cal BC (OxA-10207; Brennand and Taylor 2003, 51). Similar deposits were observed on Scolt Head Island and at Salhouse. These could be of the same sort of date or may be later (medieval pottery has been found close to that at Salhouse).

The peat and silt exposures have the potential to add to the understanding of coastal and environmental change from the Mesolithic onwards (possibly through to the medieval period). Combined with the possible timber platforms recorded at Titchwell (and Bronze Age and Saxon structures at Holme-next-the-Sea; Brennand and Taylor 2003; Hamilton *et al.* forthcoming), they will contribute to the story of prehistoric land-use, activity and occupation on the Norfolk coast.

B.12.3.2 Agricultural features recorded in cliff faces

Four ditches were recorded in the cliff face at Hunstanton and formed part of a complex of banks and ditches observed on the cliff top. A number of field boundary banks were identified in the cliff faces at Happisburgh. These features probably represent the enclosure of areas of previously open land or open fields. As a result, these features have the potential to inform local discussions of medieval and or/post-medieval enclosure, land-use and historical development.

B.12.3.3 Deposits associated with maritime industries

A deposit containing oyster shells was found associated with timber quays and jetties in Wells-next-the-Sea harbour. With the associated structures, this deposits have the potential to provide

information on the development and (?post-medieval) use of Wells harbour and saltmarsh, as wells contributing to an understanding of the development of coastal landscapes and the transportation of goods by river and sea.

B.12.3.4 20th-century military deposits and features

A partly filled anti-tank ditch was encountered in the cliff face and on the cliff top at Upper Sheringham. At Weybourne deposits and a ditch associated with a Second World War military camp were identified in the cliff face.

The recording of each of these sites has enhanced the existing record of them. It also has the potential to help the understanding of the defence of the English east coast during the 20th century, adding to the work carried out by the Defence of Britain Project in the 1990s and NMP teams (Schofield 2004).

B.12.3.5 Modern features recorded in cliff and dune faces

In situ walls, drains, walls, roads, pipes and wells were all recorded in cliff and dunes faces between Weybourne and Caister-on-Sea. The great majority was 20th century in date. These features have the potential to indicate the nature and degree of coastal erosion and the threat that it poses to historic assets.

B.12.4 Spatial data

B.12.4.1 Spreads of building material

Scatters of bricks, concrete and other building materials were found on beaches all around the Norfolk Coast and during the land-based survey at Sidestrand and Trimmingham. Some contained post-medieval material, but most were 20th-century in date. They may be the result of the deliberate demolition of building or a consequence of structures being gradually or rapidly destroyed by the erosion of cliffs, sand dunes and other coastal environments.

The scatters suggest the existence of structures that are no longer upstanding. Their locations and distribution provide a graphic indication of the degree and nature of coastal erosion and the vulnerability of all stretches of the Norfolk Coast.

B.12.4.2 Artefact scatters and concentrations

Scatters of flint artefacts were found in six of the land-based survey areas, with three possible concentrations between Weybourne and Sheringham and two at Happisburgh. A stretch of cliff face to the south of Happisburgh produced nine flints during the inter-tidal work. Two concentrations of burnt flint were identified between Mundesley and Bacton, with one found at Happisburgh. All the flint scatters and concentrations have the potential to widen the knowledge of prehistoric activity in north and north-east Norfolk. Their locations may also help develop understandings of the use of coastal landscapes during the prehistoric period, as well as demonstrating the vulnerability of archaeology to cliff erosion. They may also provide information about prehistoric activity that may interest and inform local people and visitors.

A concentration of post-medieval pottery was recorded between Mundesley and Bacton. It may indicate post-medieval occupation on the site, nearby or dumping of post-medieval material and has the potential to extend knowledge of to post-medieval occupation in this particular area. As the scatter was found next to Mundesley Caravan Park, it may be of interest to visitors there.

B.12.4.3 Findspots

The locations at which one or two artefacts were found, whether flint, pottery, ceramic building material, metalwork or so on, have the potential to provide information on coastal erosion and change. The objects found *in situ* in cliff faces or saltmarsh deposits demonstrate that objects are being exposed and will be dislodged. Artefacts found loose but not highly abraded by wave action show erosion has taken place and has affected archaeology. Those that were found abraded had probably

been transported from elsewhere. If their original provenance can be established they may be able to provide details on the effects of other coastal processes (such as long-shore drift) on archaeology.

B.12.5 Artefactual data

B.12.5.1 Flint

During the inter-tidal fieldwork, eighty-seven flint artefacts and twenty-five burnt flints were collected, whilst 150 flint artefacts and 187 burnt flints were collected during the land-based survey. The majority of the material is prehistoric, with the medieval and/or later periods also possibly represented. The two assemblages have the potential to provide information on activity along the Norfolk coast from the Late Palaeolithic onwards, the nature of current coastal erosion and the likelihood of discovering sites.

The uncertainty regarding the date of the axe means that its potential is uncertain. If it is Neolithic, it is would be important object, with the potential to provide details on lithic manufacture, damage and discard. However, if it is a modern replica it is no more than an intriguing object. Further work may help to clarify its importance.

B.12.5.2 Pottery

Seventy-six pieces of pottery were collected during the inter-tidal survey, of which two were prehistoric, one was medieval and seventy-three were post-medieval or later. During the land-based survey eighty-seven pieces of pottery were recovered, of which all but one were post-medieval or later in date. Each of these has the potential to provide details on activity around the Norfolk Coast, whether on land at a specific site or on a boat/ship. The sherds found at specific sites, either *in situ* or loose, may provide a date for the activities and/or occupation.

B.12.5.3 Ceramic building material

Overall, both phases of the survey work produced 35.719kg of ceramic building material. With the exception of the few pieces of medieval roof tile recovered during land-based work at Blakeney, the assemblages date to between the 16th and 20th centuries.

The fabrics and forms themselves are of little interest. The greatest potential of the two assemblages lies in dating sites and in identifying the stamps on bricks. At some sites ceramic building material was the only type of artefact discovered; in these cases it has the potential to provide important dating evidence. As different workshops and different companies used different stamps, there is the possibility that patterns of distribution and changes in supply over time could be identified.

B.12.5.4 Metalwork

Ten metal objects were collected during the land-based survey, all of which were 20th-century in date. It may be possible to link three of them to military activity, but otherwise the assemblage is in potential.

During the inter-tidal survey, 111 metal objects were collected. One was Romano-British, eighteen undiagnostic, with the rest 19th- or 20th-century in date. Some of these objects have the potential to help date activity at a number of sites.

The Roman-British bracelet may be able to provide details on metalworking processes and methods of decoration. It suggests activity of late 1st-century date at Weybourne; with known NHER sites, it may help develop an understanding of activity in this area at a time when sea levels were probably higher than today. It also has indicates that other Romano-British evidence may be present.

The scaffolding clips have potential to show how beach defence scaffolding was constructed during the Second World War. They also provide details on how the coast was defended against invasion and illustrate the erosion-damage that military sites have suffered. The two sets of wire cutters found could be Second World War or post-war in date and may provide information on military training and/or the dismantling of barbed wire defences.

B.12.5.5 Metalworking debris

During the inter-tidal survey nine pieces of metalworking debris were found, with nine gathered during the land-based work. These objects may suggest that metalworking was carried out close to where they were found or that were a dump, either of primary metalworking debris or material re-used as ballast. Beyond this, the assemblage has little potential.

B.12.5.6 Clay tobacco pipe

Two clay tobacco pipe stems were collected during the land-based stem and six were recovered during land-based work. Other than showing the use of clay tobacco pipes at the locations they were discovered and providing a broad date range, the assemblages have no further potential.

B.12.5.7 Stone

Three pieces of stone were found during the land-based survey, whilst one was collected during the inter-tidal survey. All the stone was of a non-local origin, suggesting they were either brought to Norfolk by human action or glacial activity. As none showed signs of working, the two assemblages have little or no archaeological potential.

B.12.5.8 Faunal remains

During the inter-tidal survey seventeen animal bones were collected, all of which were from land fauna. One cattle bone was found during the land-based survey. None were found *in situ* and it was difficult to establish the depositional context for them. As a result, the potential of the faunal remains is limited.

B.12.5.9 Wood

Twelve pieces of wood were collected during the inter-tidal survey. Two were found *in situ* within a pre-Holocene deposit, whilst the rest were discovered loose on beaches or within saltmarshes.

There is very little data to be gained from much of the wood assemblage. This is because the majority of the pieces were found out of context and because erosion has removed or blurred much of the surface detail. The greatest potential lies with the two dark stained timbers from Horsey ([410] and [412]). They probably came from a submerged peat bed or beds (intercalated and/or Lower) and suggest that these are located off-shore, relatively close to Horsey. They may be prehistoric in date and may help to date the beds.

B.12.6 Historical and research data

B.12.6.1 Norfolk NHER and Norfolk NMP data

Prior to the start of the two phases of fieldwork, the NHER Records Officer supplied the NAU with data concerning sites recorded on the NHER. This data covered all the sites reported within the inter-tidal zone (up to April 2004), as well all those recorded within the nine land-based survey areas (up to November 2004).

Before both the inter-tidal and land-based survey were carried out, the Norfolk NMP team supplied NAU with data on sites they have recorded. These included all sites within the inter-tidal survey area between the Norfolk/Lincolnshire border and Cromer, as well as sites within some of the nine land-based survey areas.

Both the NHER and NNMP data have the potential to contribute to a broad assessment of the likely archaeological potential and vulnerability of all stretches of coast. When compared to site details recorded during the Norfolk Coastal Survey, they will potentially help with the identification of the threats that coastal erosion processes pose to coastal archaeology. They also have the potential to contribute to preparing an overview of coastal change from the Upper Palaeolithic through to the 20th century.

B.12.6.2 Documentary data and historic maps

As part of the Norfolk and Suffolk Coastal Survey documentary research, a report was produced (Ringwood 2003) and a tracings of historic maps were made. The report contains transcriptions of several hundred primary and secondary historical sources held by the Norfolk Record Office, the Norfolk Heritage Centre and other bodies. The 100 or so map tracings were made at the Norfolk Record Office, the Holkham Estate archives and other locations.

Both the documentary report and the map tracings may contain historical information about the construction, purpose, use and date of sites recorded during the inter-tidal and land-based surveys. This is most likely to be the case for post-medieval and Second World War sites, although is possible earlier sites could be included. The report also has the potential to include references to published works that may also contain information on recorded sites. These possibilities mean that both the documentary report and map tracings have potential to inform a broad assessment of the archaeological potential and vulnerability of all stretches of coast. They also suggest that they will contribute to in the providing an overview of coastal change from the Upper Palaeolithic through to the 20th century.

B.12.6.2 Oral history

During the inter-tidal survey a number of local people approached the Coastal Survey team and provided information on the use, purpose and date of archaeological sites. This information has the potential to help a formulate a broad assessment of the archaeological potential and vulnerability of all stretches of coast. The use of it in future report and work may help enhance public understanding and enjoyment of coastal heritage.

B.13 Conclusion

The data recovered during the fieldwork has been summarised in Section A. Its potential for further research has been assessed in relation to the original Project Design in Section B.

The combined data sets have established the presence, extent, nature and date of archaeological remains within the inter-tidal and land based survey areas. They have potential to provide an overview of the archaeology that exists on the Norfolk coast and coastal change from the Upper Palaeolithic through to the 21st century. They will to enable an assessment to be made on the degree and nature of threat that coastal erosion presents to archaeological and historical assets, as well as enhancing existing NHER, NNMP and NMR records and informing curatorial decisions. Some of the data sets have the potential to widen public understand and enjoyment of Norfolk's coastal heritage.

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NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 1045

Norfolk Rapid Coastal Zone Archaeological Survey

Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

Part Two: Appendices and Figures

NHER 40310 and NHER 41012 to NHER 41020

Prepared for

**English Heritage
23 Savile Row
London
W1S 2ET**

David Robertson with Peter Crawley, Adam Barker and Sandrine Whitmore

April 2005

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Appendix 1: Norfolk Coastal Survey Daily Safety Log

DATE:	Thursday 4th November 2004
DESTINATION:	Burnham Overy Saltmarshes – east of harbour
GRID REFS:	TF 79180 44438 to TF 81696 46128
DEPARTURE TIME FROM NORWICH:	0730
RETURN TIME TO NORWICH:	1530 <i>If Nigel has not heard from the team by this time he should try and contact them</i>
LOW TIDE:	1130
TIME ONTO BEACH:	0930
TIME OFF BEACH:	1330
TEAM MEMBERS:	David Robertson, Adam Barker, Peter Crawley
FIELD CONTACTS:	David Robertson 0788 1660436
OFFICE CONTACT:	Nigel Beavis 01603 878204
OUT OF HOURS CONTACT:	Nigel Beavis 0771 7083445 or 01362 860785
EMAILED OR DELIVERED TO (mark and date):	Nigel.beavis@norfolk.gov.uk, jayne.bown@norfolk.gov.uk anne.connoly@norfolk.gov.uk and david.robertson@norfolk.gov.uk
PHONE CALL AT END OF DAY (time, who to and who made call):	

Appendix 2: Norfolk Coastal Survey context sheet

County No.	Parish/es	Grid Refs: Site Type:	Context No.
Area: _____ m	Length: _____ m	Width: _____ m	
Plan Nos:		Section Nos:	
1. GPS unit and point number/s			
2. Topographic location			
3. Stratigraphic data			
4. Archaeological potential			
5. Condition			
6. Vulnerability			
<i>Draw sketch plan overleaf</i>			
Associated contexts:			
Digital Photos:	Camera no and Shot no:	Download name:	
Print Photos:	B/W Film and Print no:	Colour Film and Print No.:	
Finds	YES / NO		
Pot	Bone	B.M.	T. Pipe
Metal	Wood	Shell	H.S.R.
Horn	Glass	Leather	Flint
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other finds (specify):		Risk of intrusive finds: YES / NO	
Sample(s) i) Type:	ii) Reason for:	iii) Number:	
Sample(s) i) Type:	ii) Reason for:	iii) Number:	
Your interpretation/discussion:			
Computer check and date	Computer record and date	Sheet checked by and date	Name and date
Period	Group	Phase	

Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Appendix 3: Inter-tidal fieldwork (NHER 40310) context summary

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
1			6	10	Natural Feature	Recently deposited black silty sand (TF 70361,44401 to TF 70381,44427)	Holme-next-the-sea (Holme)	20th century
2			6	10	Natural Feature, Submarine Forest	Intercalated peat	Holme	-
3	41429	Yes	6	10	Military Coastal Defence, Spigot Mortar	Four spigot mortar bases	Holme	20th century
4	41425	Yes	6	9	Post Group, Structure	Arrangement of at least thirty upright posts	Old Hunstanton	-
5			6	10	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One loose timber post probably from a wreck	Hunstanton	-
6			6	9	Loose Timber	?Sea defence timber (TF 68798, 43220)	Hunstanton	-
7	41426	Yes	6	9	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 pillbox	Hunstanton	20th century
8			6	9	Beach Hut, Building Material	Concrete supports from beach hut	Hunstanton	20th century
9	41427	Yes	6	9	Findspot	Flint core	Hunstanton	Prehistoric
10	41428	Yes	6	9	Findspot	Flint flake	Hunstanton	Prehistoric
11	21961	No	6	10	Findspot, Wreck/Hulk	Stone ballast, iron and wood fragments from wreck	Holme-next-the-sea (Holme)	?Post-medieval
12			6	10	Natural Feature, Submarine Forest	Intercalated peat	Holme	-
13	21962	No	6	10	Wreck	Wreck of the Vicuna	Holme	?Post-medieval
14			6	10	Findspot	Animal bone	Holme	-
15	41430	Yes	6	10	Post Group	Two timber posts	Holme	-
16			5	9	Findspot	Four metal objects	Hunstanton	-
17			5	9	Findspot	Metal object	Hunstanton	-
18	34507	No	5	9	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One timber post probably from wreck Sheraton	Hunstanton	-
19	34507	No	5	9	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One timber post probably from wreck Sheraton	Hunstanton	-
20	34507	No	5	9	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One timber post probably from wreck Sheraton	Hunstanton	-
21	34507	No	5	9	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One timber post probably from wreck Sheraton	Hunstanton	-
22			5	9	Findspot, Wreck/Hulk	Three iron objects probably from wreck of Sheritan	Hunstanton	-
23	34507	No	5	9	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One timber post probably from wreck Sheraton	Hunstanton	-
24	34507	No	5	9	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One timber post probably from wreck Sheraton	Hunstanton	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
25			5	9	Findspot	Iron object	Hunstanton	-
26	34507	No	5	9	Wreck, Target	Wreck of the Sheraton	Hunstanton	-
27	34507	No	5	9	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One timber post probably from wreck Sheraton	Hunstanton	-
28	34507	No	5	9	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One timber post probably from wreck Sheraton	Hunstanton	-
29	34507	No	5	9	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One timber post probably from wreck Sheraton	Hunstanton	-
30			5	9	Findspot	Metal objects	Hunstanton	-
31	34507	No	5	9	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One timber post probably from wreck Sheraton	Hunstanton	-
32	34507	No	5	9	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One timber post probably from wreck Sheraton	Hunstanton	-
33	41422	Yes	5	9	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete scatter	Hunstanton	-
34	41422	Yes	5	9	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete scatter	Hunstanton	-
35			5	9	Building Material, Findspot, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete scatter and metal objects	Hunstanton	-
36	26939	No	5	9	Ditch, Field Boundary	Ditch observed in cliff face	Hunstanton	-
37	26939	No	5	9	Ditch, Field Boundary	Ditch observed in cliff face	Hunstanton	-
38	26939	No	5	9	Ditch, Field boundary	Ditch observed in cliff face	Hunstanton	-
39	26939	No	5	9	Ditch, Field Boundary	Ditch observed in cliff face	Hunstanton	-
40	41796	Yes	5	9	Natural Feature, Pit	Possible pits observed in cliff face	Hunstanton	-
41			25	45	Structure, Wreck	Metal remains visible in sea	Great-Yarmouth (Yarmouth)	-
42	41614	Yes	25	45	Findspot	Brick	Yarmouth	17th to 20th century
43			24	43	Loose Timber	Timber from old sea defence (TG 53551,09758)	Yarmouth	20th century
44			24	43	Post	WW2 anti-tank scaffolding pole	Caister-on-Sea (Caister)	20th century
45			24	43	Beach Defence, Building Material, Signpost	Concrete block	Caister	20th century
46			5	9	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete scatter	Hunstanton	-
47			24	43	Groyne, Post	Groyne timber	Caister-on-Sea (Caister)	-
48			24	43	Groyne, Post	Groyne timber	Caister	-
49			24	42	Groyne, Post	Groyne timber	Caister	-
50			24	42	Findspot	Copper alloy sheet	Caister	-
51			24	42	Findspot	Copper alloy sheet	Caister	-
52	41609	Yes	23	42	Building Material	Wall fallen from the cliff	Ormesby with Scratby	16th to 20th

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
							(Ormesby)	century
53			23	41	Loose Timber	Groyne timber (TG 51578,15379)	Ormesby	-
54			11	25	Mooring Bollard, Post Group	Two timber posts	Blakeney	-
55	41522	Yes	11	25	Wreck/Hulk	Timber hulled vessel	Blakeney	-
56			11	25	Post Group	Three timber posts	Blakeney	-
57	41523	Yes	11	25	Post Group, Revetment	Thirty-one posts	Blakeney	-
58	41533	Yes	12	27	Military Coastal Defence, Post Group, Wreck/Hulk	Two metal posts set in concrete	Cley-next-the-sea (Cley)	20th century
59	27805	No	12	27	Bank, Sea Defence	Predecessor to modern sea bank	Cley/Salthouse	19th century
60	27753	No	12	27	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea bank	Cley	-
61			12	27	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea bank	Salthouse	-
62	41534	Yes	12	27	Beach Defence, Building material, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 scaffold poles and CBM in cliff face	Salthouse	20th century
63			12	28	Findspot	A fragment of breeze block (TG 09408, 44046)	Kelling	20th century
64			12	28	Post Group	Two upright timber posts	Kelling	-
65			12	28	Findspot	Two pieces of metal	Kelling	20th century
66			12	28	Findspot	WW2 iron scaffolding clamp	Kelling	20th century
67	41615	Yes	25	45	Building Material, Findspot, Sea Defence, Structure	Concrete blocks and chain	Great-Yarmouth (Yarmouth)	C 1863+
68			25	44	Loose Timber	?Pier/jetty timber (TG 53296,07285)	Yarmouth	-
69			25	44	Loose Timber	Timber pile (TG 53334,08175)	Yarmouth	-
70			24	44	Loose Timber	Sea defence timber (TG 53454,09392)	Yarmouth	-
71			24	44	Loose Timber	Sea defence timber (TG 53503,09588)	Yarmouth	-
72			24	43	Loose Timber	Sea defence timber (TG 53395,10229)	Yarmouth	-
73			24	43	Groyne, Post	Timber upright from groyne	Caister-on-Sea (Caister)	-
74			24	43	Groyne, Post	Groyne timber upright	Caister	-
75			24	43	Breakwater, Sea Defence, Sea Wall	Wooden and concrete structure	Caister	-
76			24	43	Groyne, Post	Timber upright from groyne	Caister	-
77			24	43	Groyne, Post	Timber upright from groyne	Caister	-
78			24	43	Groyne, Post	Timber upright from groyne	Caister	-
79			24	43	Groyne, Post	Timber upright from groyne	Caister	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
80			24	43	Loose Timber	Sea defence timber (TG 52644,12490)	Caister	20th century
81			24	42	Groyne, Post	Timber upright from groyne	Caister	-
82			24	42	Findspot	?Sea defence timber	Caister	-
83	41613	Yes	24	42	Findspot	Flint retouched flake	Caister	Prehistoric
84			24	42	Findspot	Butchered animal bone	Caister	-
85			23	41	Pit	Pit seen in cliff face	Ormesby with Scratby	-
86	41524	Yes	11	25	Post Group, Revetment	Fifteen posts	Blakeney	-
87			11	25	Findspot, Mooring Bollard, Post Group	Two posts	Blakeney	-
88	41525	Yes	11	25	Building, Gun Emplacement, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete and brick structure	Blakeney	16th to 20th century
89			11	25	Post Group	Two posts	Blakeney	-
90			11	25	Wreck/Hulk	Small fishing boat	Blakeney	-
91	27796	No	11	24	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Five concrete blocks	Cley-next-the-sea (Cley)	20th century
92	24184	No	12	27	Coastal Battery, Military Coastal Defence	Cley Shore Battery; WW2 six-inch gun position	Cley	20th century
93			12	27	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete scatter	Cley/Salthouse	20th century
94	23194	No	12	27	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 pillbox	Cley	20th century
95			12	27	Findspot	Two flint flakes	Salthouse	Prehistoric
96	16007	No	12	27	Pillbox, Anti-tank Ditch, Findspot, Gun Emplacement, Military Coastal Defence, Slit Trench, Tank Trap, Weapons Pit	WW2 Pillbox, anti-tank wall and ditches	Salthouse	20th century
97			12	27	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete structure	Salthouse	20th century
98			12	28	Findspot, Natural Feature	Grey clay layer	Salthouse	-
99			24	44	Loose Timber	?Sea defence timber (TG 53326,08790)	Great-Yarmouth (Yarmouth)	20th century
100			24	44	Loose Timber	?Sea defence timber (TG 53350,09128)	Yarmouth	20th century
101			24	44	Loose Timber	?Sea defence timber (TG 53450,09447)	Yarmouth	20th century
102			24	44	Loose Timber	?Sea defence timber (TG 53481,09588)	Yarmouth	20th century
103			24	43	Loose Timber	?Sea defence timber (TG 53505,09732)	Yarmouth	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
104	41535	Yes	12	27	Military Coastal Defence, Spigot Mortar	WW2 Spigot mortar emplacement	Salthouse	20th century
105	38493	No	12	28	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 Pillbox	Kelling	20th century
106	41536	Yes	12	28	Feature, Findspot, Military Coastal Defence, Post	Layer of clayey silt with iron objects and concrete fragments	Kelling/ Weybourne	20th century
107	41540	Yes	13	28	Findspot	One flint flake, one tile fragment, one iron object	Weybourne	Prehistoric/Roman/16th to 19th century
108	41541	Yes	13	28	Findspot	Copper alloy bracelet	Weybourne	? Romano-British
109	41542	Yes	13	28	Findspot	Flint artefact scatter	Weybourne	Prehistoric
110			24	43	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	Curved worked timber possibly from wreck	Great Yarmouth	-
111			24	43	Groyne, Post	Groyne marker girder	Caister-on-Sea (Caister)	20th century
112			24	43	Groyne, Post	Groyne stanchion	Caister	20th century
113			24	43	Groyne, Post	Groyne stanchion	Caister	19th to 20th century
114			24	43	Groyne, Post	Groyne stanchion	Caister	19th to 20th century
115	31790	No	24	43	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 Pillbox	Caister	20th century
116			24	42	Groyne, Post	Groyne stanchion	Caister	19th to 20th century
117			-	-	Void	-	Caister	Prehistoric
118	41610	Yes	23	42	Building material, Ditch, Field Boundary, Structure	Ditch cuts and spread of building material	Ormesby	18th to 19th century
119	41611	Yes	23	42	Structure, Well	Brick well in cliff section	Ormesby	19th to 20th century?
120			11	25	Post Group	Three upright timber posts	Blakeney	-
121			11	25	Mooring Bollard, Post Group, Revetment	One upright timber and two planks	Blakeney	-
122			11	25	Mooring Bollard, Post Group, Revetment	Four posts	Blakeney	-
123	27082	No	11	25	Bank, Sea Defence	Linear bank	Blakeney	-
124			11	24	Post	Circular upright timber post	Cley-next-the-sea (Cley)	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
125	24184	No	12	27	Coastal Battery, Gun Emplacement, Coastal Defence, Military	WW2 six-inch gun mountings from Cley shore battery	Cley	20th century
126	27083	No	12	27	Bank, Sea Defence	Curvilinear earthwork	Cley	?Post-medieval
127	6236	No	12	27	House, Structure	Two low rectangular platforms	Salthouse	-
128	41571	Yes	13	28	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Two reinforced concrete pads	Weybourne	20th century
129	24264	No	13	28	Pillbox, Gun Emplacement, Military Coastal Defence	Platform & walls from WW2 pillbox	Weybourne	20th century
130			26	46	Bank, Causeway	Modern causeway or bank	Great-Yarmouth	20th century
131			12	28	Findspot	Animal Bone find in context 98	Salthouse	-
132	41537	Yes	12	28	Beach Defence, Findspot, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 anti-tank scaffold	Kelling	20th century
133			12	28	Building Material	Seven concrete lumps	Kelling	20th century
134	41538	Yes	12	28	Jetty, Post Group, Structure	Six upright timber posts	Kelling	-
135			13	28	Post	Iron girder	Weybourne	20th century
136			-	-	Void	-	Weybourne	-
137	11335	No	13	28	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Seven slabs of concrete, one fragment of brick wall	Weybourne	20th century
138	11335	No	13	28	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence, Structure	Concrete structures	Weybourne	20th century
139	41806	Yes	13	28	Findspot	Flint piercer	Weybourne	Prehistoric
140	41807	Yes	13	28	Findspot	Flint flake	Weybourne	Prehistoric
141	11335	No	13	28	Anti-Tank Block, Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete block	Weybourne	20th century
142	41616	Yes	26	46	Findspot, Revetment, Trackway	Wattle walkway, one flint flake, one bone fragment	Great-Yarmouth (Yarmouth)	-
143			26	46	Post Group	Two isolated posts	Yarmouth	20th century
144	41617	Yes	26	46	Building, Wreck/Hulk	Re-used hulk, 'Breydon Smelter'?	Yarmouth	20th century
145	41618	Yes	26	46	Fish Garth, Jetty, Post Group, Walkway	Circular post arrangement	Yarmouth	-
146	41619	Yes	26	46	Post Group, Revetment	Platform or jetty?	Yarmouth	-
147	41631	Yes	26	46	Post Group, Revetment	'V'- shaped post arrangement	Burgh Castle	19th to 20th

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
								century
148			26	46	Mooring Bollard, Post group	Thirty-four upright timber posts	Burgh Castle	19th to 20th century
149			26	46	Post Group	Four upright timber posts	Burgh Castle	19th to 20th century?
150	41624	Yes	26	44	Findspot, Wreck/Hulk	Exposed r vessel; one iron cleat recovered	Great Yarmouth	19th to 20th century
151	41634	Yes	26	44	Post group, Revetment	Seven upright timber posts, one iron pin	Bradwell	19th to 20th century
152	41635	Yes	26	44	Revetment	At least thirteen upright timber posts	Bradwell	-
153			26	44	Post Group, Revetment	Over twelve upright timber posts	Great Yarmouth (Yarmouth)	20th century
154	41625	Yes	26	44	Wreck/Hulk	Timber vessel with iron clad prow	Yarmouth	19th to 20th century
155			26	44	Post Group	Planked upright timber post with metal collar	Yarmouth	-
156			26	44	Post	Single post; mooring?	Yarmouth	20th century
157	41620	Yes	26	44	Post Group, Wreck/Hulk	Revetment & hulk or 'fish garth'?	Yarmouth	20th century
158			26	46	Post Group	Two upright posts	Bradwell	19th to 20th century
159			4	9	Findspot, Pipeline	Iron 'bollard' – probably access capping for buried pipeline	Hunstanton	20th century
160			4	8	Building Material	At least 100 other concrete fragments	Heacham	-
161			4	8	Loose Timber	Single rounded timber with bark in places; sea defence debris? (TF 66208,37144)	Heacham	20th century
162			4	8	Building Material	Concrete fragment	Snettisham	-
163	41621	Yes	26	46	Post Group, Revetment, Sluice	Numerous posts	Great Yarmouth (Yarmouth)	19th century
164	41622	Yes	26	46	Jetty, Post Group	Two timber uprights, two very eroded uprights	Yarmouth	20th century
165	41813	Yes	26	46	Findspot, Jetty, Post Group	Numerous planked & square posts	Yarmouth	20th century
166	41632	Yes	26	46	Findspot, Post Group	Six timber posts, one pot sherd & one iron object	Burgh Castle	Late 18th to 19th century
167			26	46	Post	One planked timber post	Burgh Castle	20th century
168			26	46	Post Group	Seven timber posts, two joined by crossbeam	Burgh Castle	20th century
169			26	44	Post Group	Five upright planked timber posts	Bradwell	20th century
170			26	44	Post Group, Revetment	Two curvilinear upright timber post alignments	Bradwell	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
171	41626	Yes	26	44	Post Group, Revetment, Wreck/Hulk	Timber vessel wrecked or hulked	Great Yarmouth(Yarmouth)	20th century
172			26	44	Post Alignment, Revetment	Over eighteen timber post	Yarmouth	?20th century
173	41623	Yes	26	44	Findspot, Jetty, Post Group	Number of timber uprights & artefact scatter	Yarmouth	19th to 20th century
174			26	44	Post Group	Two upright timber posts; eel net tethers/ moorings/	Yarmouth	-
175			26	44	Post Group, Revetment	Numerous timber uprights	Yarmouth	20th century
176	41568	Yes	4	9	Building Material, Findspot, Military Coastal Defence	Scatter of concrete and bricks fragments, a scaffold pole	Hunstanton	20th century
177	41421	Yes	4	9	Groyne, Post Group	At least thirty timber posts	Hunstanton	-
178			4	8	Building Material	Concrete spread	Heacham	-
179			-	-	Void	-	Heacham	-
180			4	8	Building Material	Concrete & red brick scatter	Heacham	-
181			13	28	Building Material	Concrete and brick	Weybourne	-
182	41543	Yes	13	28	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Reinforced concrete fragment	Weybourne	20th century
183	41544	Yes	13	28	Findspot	Flint retouched flake	Weybourne	Prehistoric
184			13	28	Findspot	Two bone fragments	Weybourne	-
185	41545	Yes	13	28	Findspot	Flint flake	Weybourne	Prehistoric
186			-	-	Void	-	Weybourne	-
187	38577	No	13	28	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence, Pillbox	Fragment brick and concrete	Upper Sheringham/ Weybourne	20th century
188	38577	No	13	29	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence, Pillbox	Concrete block	Upper Sheringham	20th century
189			27	47	Building Material	Concrete scatter' red brick fragments	Hopton	20th century
190			27	47	Building Material	Concrete scatter, red brick fragments	Hopton	20th century
191	41636	Yes	27	47	Findspot	Handaxe	Hopton	Neolithic or 20th century
192			23	41	Findspot	WW2 wirecutters?;	Ormesby	20th century
193			23	41	Building Material	Concrete post footing	Ormesby	20th century
194	41612	Yes	23	41	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence, Pillbox	Red brick skin fragment	Ormesby	20th century
195	11335	No	12	28	Findspot	WW2 scaffold clip	Kelling	20th century
196	41539	Yes	12	28	Building Material, Military	WW2 Concrete block	Kelling	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
					Coastal Defence, Pillbox			
197	?11335	No	13	28	Building Material, Natural Feature	Layer of clay incorporating building rubble	Weybourne	20th century
198	?11335	No	13	28	Building Material, Ditch, Pit	Ditch/pit	Weybourne	19th to 20th century
199	?11335	No	13	28	Natural Feature	Layer of buried topsoil	Weybourne	-
200	41572	Yes	13	28	Beach Defence, Feature, Post Group	Two scaffolding poles	Weybourne	20th century
201	11335/ 24264/ 32500	No	13	28	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence, Structure	Scatter of concrete	Weybourne	20th century
202			26	46	Post Group	Two leaning planked timber posts	Great Yarmouth	-
203			26	46	Post Alignment, Revetment	Over thirty upright timber posts	Burgh castle	-
204			26	46	Bank, Ditch, Drain	Bank within grazing marshes	Burgh Castle	-
205			26	46	Post	One upright timber post	Burgh Castle	-
206	41633	Yes	26	46	Findspot	17 flakes and 4 retouched flakes	Burgh Castle	Prehistoric?
207	41817	Yes	26	44	Post Alignment, Revetment, Wreck/Hulk	Row of twenty leaning timber posts	Bradwell	-
208			26	44	Post Group, Revetment	Two groups of upright timber posts	Great Yarmouth (Yarmouth)	-
209			26	44	Post Group	Two upright timber posts	Yarmouth	-
210			26	44	Post	Possible old channel marker	Yarmouth	-
211			26	44	Post Group	Possible old channel marker	Yarmouth	-
212	41816	Yes	26	44	Post Group, Wreck/Hulk	Group of twenty-four upright timber posts	Yarmouth	-
213			26	44	Post	One scaffold pole; WW2 anti-tank scaffold?	Yarmouth	20th century
214			26	44	Post	One upright timber post	Yarmouth	-
215			26	44	Post	One upright timber post	Yarmouth	20th century
216	41814	Yes	26	44	Post Group, Revetment	Saltmarsh revetment	Yarmouth	19th to 20th century
217			4	9	Building Material	Scatter of concrete	Hunstanton	-
218			4	9	Building Material	Scatter of concrete	Hunstanton	-
219			4	9	Building Material	Scatter of concrete	Hunstanton	-
220			4	8	Building Material	Concrete block	Heacham	-
221			4	8	Findspot	One WW2 scaffold clip	Heacham	20th century
222			4	8	Natural Feature	Peat and grey clay eroding	Heacham	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
223	41799	Yes	4	8	Military Coastal Defence, Post	One metal post	Heacham	-
224	41419	Yes	4	8	Anti-Tank Drum, Beach Defence, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete filled iron cylinder	Heacham	20th century
225			4	7	Building material, Post Group	Concrete blocks and group of timber posts	Snettisham	-
226	41800	Yes	4	8	Military Coastal Defence, Post	One metal post	Heacham	-
227			4	8	Loose Timber	One loose worked timber	Heacham	-
228			13	28	Military Coastal Defence, Natural Feature, Pit	Light grey sandy silt layer and large shallow pit	Weybourne	-
229	38625	No	13	28	Building, Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Fragmented reinforced concrete block	Weybourne	20th century
230	41808	Yes	13	28	Ditch	Two 'V' shaped ditch cut in cliff section	Weybourne	-
231	41809	Yes	13	28	Ditch	'V' shaped ditch cut in cliff section	Weybourne	-
232			13	28	Findspot	Animal bone fragment	Weybourne	-
233	41810	Yes	13	28	Ditch	Two ditches in cliff section	Weybourne	-
234	41546	Yes	13	28	Findspot	Two flint flakes including one retouched	Weybourne	Prehistoric?
235	41573	Yes	13	28	Building, Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Fragment of reinforced concrete	Weybourne	20th century
236			-	-	Void	-	Weybourne	-
237	41574	Yes	13	28	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence, Structure	Fragment of reinforced concrete	Weybourne	20th century
238	38205	No	13	29	Ditch, Tank Trap	WW2 anti-tank trench	Upper. Sheringham	20th century
239			27	47	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 53067,02676)	Great Yarmouth (Yarmouth)	20th century
240			27	47	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 53039,02826)	Yarmouth	20th century
241			27	47	Post Alignment, Sea Defence	At least twenty upright timber posts	Yarmouth	19th to 20th century
242	41637	Yes	27	47	Findspot	One blade-like flint flake	Hopton	Prehistoric?
243	41638	Yes	27	47	Findspot	One long pointed flint piece	Hopton	Prehistoric?
244	41639	Yes	27	47	Findspot	One flint flake	Hopton	Prehistoric?
245			27	47	Structure	Four concrete slabs in cliff section	Hopton	20th century
246			27	47	Building Material	Two concrete fragments	Hopton	20th century
247			27	47	Building Material	Scatter of concrete/tarmac	Hopton	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
248			27	47	Building Material, Findspot	Six concrete fragments, one iron box	Hopton	20th century
249			23	41	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 51459,15550)	Ormesby	20th century
250			23	41	Building Material	Part of pillbox outer brick wall	Ormesby	20th century
251			23	41	Building material	Part of pillbox outer brick wall	Ormesby	20th century
252	41605	Yes	22	41	Anti-Tank Block, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 concrete anti-tank blocks	Hemsby	20th century
253			22	41	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 51056,16567)	Hemsby	20th century
254	16790	No	22	41	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 Pillbox	Hemsby	20th century
255			22	41	Structure	Iron posts and corrugated sheet (TG 50592,17645 to TG 50610,17544)	Hemsby	20th century
256	41600	Yes	22	40	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Collapsed WW2 pillbox	Winterton-on-Sea	20th century
257			14	29	Groyne	Concrete and timber groyne	Sheringham	-
258			14	29	Groyne, Structure	Iron frame on groyne (TG 15136,43521)	Sheringham	20th century
259	41606	Yes	22	41	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 Pillbox, two concrete cubes	Hemsby	20th century
260	41607	Yes	22	41	Military Coastal Defence, Spigot Mortar	WW2 spigot mortar position	Hemsby	20th century
261	16790	No	22	41	Anti-Tank Blocks, Building material, Military Coastal Defence, Sea Defence, Spigot Mortar	Concrete blocks , one WW2 spigot mortar base	Hemsby	20th century
262	41640	Yes	27	47	Findspot	One flint flake	Hopton	Prehistoric?
263	41608	Yes	22	41	Post Group, Wreck/Hulk	Three timber posts; wreck of the 'Vigo'?	Hemsby	19th to 20th century
264			22	40	Building Material	Brick debris	Winterton-on-Sea	20th century
265			22	40	Building Material	Brick debris	Winterton	20th century
266			22	40	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence, Pillbox	Brick debris	Winterton	20th century
267	?31792	No	22	40	Pillbox, Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Brick debris	Winterton	20th century
268			14	29	Groyne	Concrete sea defence	Sheringham	-
269			13	29	Findspot	Fragment of copper alloy sheet	Sheringham	20th century
270	38622	No	13	29	Building Material, Military	Fragments of concrete	Sheringham	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
					Coastal Defence			
271			13	29	Beach Defence, Findspot	Bolt/wire cutters	Upper Sheringham	20th century
272			14	29	Breakwater, Groyne	Concrete and steel shoring	Sheringham	20th century
273			14	30	Building Material, Groyne	Demolished concrete groyne	Sheringham	20th century
274	41556	Yes	15	30	Findspot	Two flint flakes	Sheringham	Prehistoric?
275	41565	Yes	15	30	Findspot	Flint, pantile scatter	Runton	Prehistoric/Roman /Medieval/19th to 20th century
276			15	30	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete scatter, fragment of red brick wall	Runton	20th century
277	38316	No	15	30	Post Alignment	Three aligned timber posts	Runton	-
278	41566	Yes	15	30	Findspot	Flint flake	Runton	Prehistoric?
279	41560	Yes	15	30	Findspot	A flint flake	Beeston Regis	Prehistoric?
280			15	30	Breakwater, Post Alignment	Six upright timber posts	Beeston Regis	-
281	41561	Yes	15	30	Findspot	Two fragments of burnt flint	Beeston Regis	-
282			15	30	Building Material	Sections of brick wall	Beeston Regis	-
283			15	30	Findspot	Iron object	Runton	20th century
284	38528	No	15	30	Building Material	Concrete scatter	Runton	20th century
285	38528	No	15	30	Beach Defence, Findspot	A scaffold pole, one scaffold clip	Runton	20th century
286	38528	No	15	30	Beach Defence, Building Material, Findspot	Scaffold poles, scatter of concrete fragments	Runton	20th century
287	24399	No	15	31	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 pillbox	Runton	20th century
288			15	31	Loose Timber	One worked timber (TG 20705,42626)	Runton	20th century
289			16	31	Post Group, Groyne	Over seventeen upright timber posts	Cromer	19th to 20th century
290			16	31	Post Group, Groyne	Two squared upright timber posts	Cromer	19th to 20th century
291	41420	Yes	4	8	Anti-Tank Drum, Beach Defence, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete filled iron cylinder	Heacham	20th century
292	41575	Yes	13	28	Findspot	Scaffold clip	Weybourne	20th century
293			13	28	Wall, Yard	Flint wall and associated pipes and surfaces	Weybourne	19th to 20th

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
								century
294			13	28	Findspot	Metal bar	Weybourne	20th century
295			13	28	Feature, Findspot, Hearth	Possible hearth	Weybourne	-
296	38579	No	13	28	Building Material, Trackway	Concrete blocks and bricks	Weybourne	18th to 20th century
297			13	28	Building Material	Concrete block	Weybourne	-
298	38577	No	13	28	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Fragments of concrete	Upper Sheringham	20th century
299	38614	No	13	29	Findspot	Scaffold clip	Upper Sheringham	20th century
300	41548	Yes	13	29	Findspot	Two flint flakes including one utilised	Upper Sheringham	Prehistoric?
301	41549	Yes	13	29	Findspot	Flint flake	Upper Sheringham	Prehistoric?
302			27	47	Loose Timber	Worked timber trunk (TG 53048,02796)	Great Yarmouth	20th century
303			27	47	Post Group, Wreck/Hulk	Seven metal/timber uprights out to water; wreck?	Hopton	19th to 20th century
304			27	47	Loose Timber	Worked pine log (TG 53170,01747)	Hopton	20th century
305	41818	Yes	27	47	Pit	Pit cut in cliff section	Hopton	?20th century
306			27	47	Pit	Pit cut in cliff section	Hopton	?20th century
307	41819	Yes	27	47	Road	Concrete road/slipway slumped down cliff face	Hopton	?20th century
308			27	47	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete lump	Hopton	19th to 20th century
309			27	47	Building Material	Concrete fragments and slab	Hopton	19th to 20th century
310			23	41	Building Material	Brick wall and concrete.	Ormesby	20th century
311			23	41	Beach Defence, Findspot	Fragment of WW2 scaffold pole	Ormesby	20th century
312			23	41	Beach Defence, Findspot	WW2 scaffold clip	Ormesby	20th century
313			23	41	Findspot, Groyne	Sea defence debris (TG 51280,16032)	Ormesby	20th century
314			23	41	Beach Defence, Findspot	WW2 scaffold clip	Ormesby	20th century
315			23	41	Building Material, Findspot, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 scaffold clip, three bricks	Ormesby	20th century
316			22	41	Building Material, Findspot	WW2 scaffold clip, eight bricks	Hemsby	20th century
317			22	41	Building Material, Findspot	Scatter of concrete and brick	Hemsby	20th century
318			22	41	Building Material	Scatter of concrete and brick	Hemsby	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
319			22	41	Building Material, Structure	Breeze block, corrugated iron and brick building	Hemsby	20th century
320			22	41	Building Material	Two and a half red bricks	Hemsby	20th century
321			22	41	Beach Defence, Building Material	Spread of material	Hemsby	20th century
322			22	41	Building Material, Structure	Brick structure eroding from dunes; drain?	Hemsby	20th century
323	21297	No	13	29	Building Material, Coastal Battery	Concrete fragments	Sheringham	?20th century
324	41550	Yes	13	29	Findspot	A blade-like flint flake and a flint flake	Sheringham	Prehistoric?
325	41551	Yes	13	29	Findspot	Two flint flakes and a scrapper	Sheringham	Prehistoric?
326			14	29	Groyne	Concrete and timber groyne	Sheringham	-
327			14	29	Building Material	Two reinforced concrete blocks	Sheringham	20th century
328			14	29	Groyne	Concrete and timber posts	Sheringham	-
329	41557	Yes	15	30	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence, Pillbox	Block of concrete	Sheringham	20th century
330	41567	Yes	15	30	Findspot	Flint flake	Runton	Prehistoric?
331			15	30	Post	Timber with added bolster? (TG 18501,43190)	Runton	-
332			15	30	Post	One squared timber post	Runton	-
333			15	30	Loose Timber	Breakwater debris (TG 18330,43204)	Runton	20th century
334	41562	Yes	15	30	Findspot	Two flint flakes, one burnt flint fragment	Beeston Regis	Prehistoric?
335	?38338	No	15	30	Steps	Collapsed steel steps	Beeston Regis	19th to 20th century
336			15	30	Building Material, Wall	Brick wall section and building debris	Beeston Regis	18th to 20th century
337			15	30	Findspot, Military Coastal Defence	Mine	Beeston Regis	20th century
338	25515	No	15	30	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete fragment, brick wall section	Runton	20th century
339	38316	No	15	30	Building Material, Findspot	Metal object (penknife?), concrete fragments	Runton	19th to 20th century
340			15	30	Findspot	Metal object	Runton	20th century
341	?38316	No	15	30	Building Material	Concrete scatter	Runton	20th century
342	38528/ 38893	No	15	30	Building Material, Findspot, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete scatter and an iron strip	Runton	20th century
343	38528/ 38893	No	15	30	Beach Defence, Findspot	WW2 scaffold clip	Runton	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
344			15	31	Findspot	Iron bar	Runton	20th century
345	38900	No	15	31	Beach Defence, Findspot	Two WW2 scaffold pole fragments	Runton	20th century
346			16	31	Building Material	Concrete fragments	Cromer	20th century
347			16	31	Loose Timber	Breakwater debris (TG 21496,42515)	Cromer	20th century
348	41578	Yes	17	31	Findspot	A retouched flint flake	Cromer	Prehistoric?
349			17	32	Findspot	Copper alloy plate and iron object	Overstrand	20th century
350			17	32	Building, Structure	Ruins of a small building	Overstrand	19th to 20th century
351			17	32	Post	One upright timber post	Overstrand	-
352			17	32	Groyne, Post Alignment	Twelve upright timber posts	Overstrand	20th century
353			21	38	Building Material	Concrete fragment	Sea Palling	20th century
354			21	38	Findspot	Iron knife blade	Sea Palling	20th century
355			22	41	Findspot	Iron coil	Hemsby	-
356			22	40	Natural Feature	Pale grey sand in dune face	Hemsby	20th century
357			22	40	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Fragment of brick wall	Winterton-on-Sea	20th century
358	41601	Yes	22	40	Findspot	Pot sherd and WW2 scaffold clip	Winterton-on-Sea	18th to 19th century
359			22	40	Loose Timber	Groyne debris (TG 50166,19122)	Winterton-on-Sea	20th century
360	41602	Yes	22	40	Building Material	Scatter of bricks	Winterton-on-Sea	18th to 19th century
361			14	29	Groyne	Concrete groyne	Sheringham	-
362			14	29	Building Material	Concrete scatter	Sheringham	20th century
363			14	29	Post Group	Four horizontal timber planks	Sheringham	-
364	41552	Yes	13	29	Findspot	A fragment of coke (TG 14918, 43513)	Sheringham	-
365	41553	Yes	13	29	Findspot	Pottery and burnt flint	Sheringham	Prehistoric?
366	32511/ 38622	No	13	29	Findspot, Military Coastal Defence, Structure	Concrete structures	Upper Sheringham/ Sheringham	20th century
367			13	29	Natural Feature, Shell Midden	Spread of shell	Sheringham	-
368	38622	No	13	29	Findspot	Scaffold clip	Sheringham	20th century
369	38622	No	13	29	Findspot, Natural Feature	Layer of clay in cliff face, bullet, burnt flint	Upper Sheringham	20th century
370	38615/ 38622	No	13	29	Findspot	Numerous scaffold clips and barbed wire	Upper Sheringham	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
371	41554	Yes	13	29	Findspot	Flint flake	Sheringham	Prehistoric?
372			14	29	Promenade, Sea Wall	Concrete sea wall and promenade	Sheringham	19th century
373			14	29	Slipway	Concrete slipway	Sheringham	20th century
374			14	30	Post	A timber post	Sheringham	-
375			14	29	Breakwater, Groyne, Sea Wall	Timber groyne and concrete sea wall	Sheringham	-
376			15	30	Loose Timber	Groyne debris? (TG 16551,43421)	Sheringham	20th century
377			15	30	Sea Wall	Concrete and flint cobbles sea wall	Sheringham	-
378	41558	Yes	15	30	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete scatter	Sheringham	20th century
379			15	30	Building Material	Concrete scatter	Runton	20th century
380			15	30	Building Material	Concrete scatter	Beeston Regis	20th century
381			15	30	Findspot	Metal tank	Beeston Regis	20th century
382	41563	Yes	15	30	Findspot	Flint core	Beeston Regis	Prehistoric?
383	41564	Yes	15	30	Findspot	A flint	Beeston Regis	Prehistoric?
384	41559	Yes	15	30	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete scatter	Beeston Regis /Sheringham	20th century
385			15	30	Findspot	A brass identification plate	Beeston Regis	1932
386			15	30	Beach Defence, Findspot	WW2 scaffold clip	Runton	20th century
387			15	30	Findspot	Cu-alloy object	Runton	-
388			15	30	Loose Timber	?Sea defence timber (TG 19295,43006)	Runton	20th century
389			15	30	Beach Defence, Building Material, Findspot	Iron scaffold pole, metal object and concrete	Runton	20th century
390			15	30	Post Group	Two upright timber posts	Runton	-
391			15	30	Building Material	Concrete scatter	Runton	20th century
392	?38528	No	15	30	Building Material, Natural Feature, Military Coastal Defence	Slumps of topsoil, subsoil and natural at base of cliff	Runton	20th century
393	38528	No	15	30	Beach Defence, Findspot	Four WW2 iron scaffold poles; iron hinge and angle	Runton	20th century
394	38528	No	15	30	Beach Defence, Findspot, Military Coastal Defence, Pit	Pit, WW2 scaffold clip	Runton	20th century
395			15	30	Findspot	Cu-alloy sheet	Runton	-
396	38528/ 38893	No	15	31	Beach Defence, Findspot	Two WW2 iron scaffold brackets	Runton	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
397	38528/ 38893	No	15	31	Military Coastal Defence, Natural Feature	Dark brown loam; dump of WW2 material	Runton	20th century
398	38528/ 38893	No	15	31	Building Material, Findspot, Military Coastal Defence, Natural Feature	Dark brown organic sand; dump of WW2 material	Runton	20th century
399	38877/ 38900	No	15	31	Beach Defence, Findspot	WW2 scaffold clip and barbed wire	Cromer	20th century
400	39576	No	16	31	Promenade, Sea Wall	Sea wall and promenade	Cromer	19th to 20th century
401			16	31	Structure	Two slabs of concrete	Cromer	-
402	38946	No	17	31	Wreck/Hulk	Two sections of metal from a boat	Cromer	-
403			17	32	Building Material	Spread of concrete fragments	Overstrand	19th to 20th century
404			17	32	Loose Timber	Timber planks with plastic attachments (TG 24486,41205)	Overstrand	20th century
405			17	32	Findspot	Pot sherd	Overstrand	1825 +
406	41579	Yes	17	32	Findspot	A flint flake	Overstrand	Prehistoric?
407			17	31	Natural Feature, Shell Midden	Shell/gravel rich layer	Overstrand	-
408			17	32	Groyne	Fourteen squared upright timber posts	Overstrand	-
409			21	37	Findspot	Metal object	Sea Palling	19th to 20th century
410			21	38	Loose Timber	Found amongst peat lump	Horsey	Prehistoric?
411			21	38	Building Material	Block of concrete	Horsey	20th century
412			21	38	Loose Timber	Found amongst peat lump	Horsey	Prehistoric?
413			17	32	Building Material	Two blocks of cream coloured bricks	Sidestrand	17th to 20th century
414			17	32	Building Material	Wooden panelling, metal objects, bitumen surface	Sidestrand	20th century
415			17	32	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 25845,40234)	Sidestrand	20th century
416			17	32	Findspot	Metal objects	Sidestrand	19th to 20th century
417			17	32	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 22971,41849)	Sidestrand	20th century
418			17	32	Findspot, Military Coastal Defence	Metal angled stakes	Trimingham	19th to 20th century
419			17	31	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris	Cromer	19th to 20th

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
								century
420	?38944	No	17	31	Building Material	Section of brick wall	Overstrand	20th century
421			-	-	Void	-	Overstrand	-
422			17	32	Findspot	A small piece of fossilised wood	Overstrand	Prehistoric?
423			17	32	Natural Feature	Black peat layer	Overstrand	Prehistoric
424			21	37	Loose Timber	Two connected timbers; sea defence debris	Sea Palling	19th to 20th century
425			21	37	Loose Timber	Weatherproofed timber (TG 44372,26291)	Sea Palling	20th century
426			21	38	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 45277,25465)	Sea Palling	20th century
427			17	32	Building Material, Findspot, Military Coastal Defence	Brick/concrete scatter	Overstrand	18th to 20th century
428			17	32	Building Material	Concrete fragment	Sidestrand	20th century
429			17	32	Findspot	Iron bar	Sidestrand	19th to 20th century
430			17	32	Findspot	Iron object	Trimingham	-
431	41580	Yes	17	33	Building Material, Findspot	Scatter of building debris, two pot sherds	Trimingham	Med./18th to 20th century
432	?38951	No	17	33	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Concrete slab	Trimingham	20th century
433			17	33	Findspot	Iron object	Gimingham	20th century
434			17	33	Findspot	A conical steel object	Mundesley	20th century
435			17	33	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 30323,37587)	Mundesley	20th century
436	41583	Yes	17	33	Findspot	Two flint flakes	Mundesley	Prehistoric?
437	14142	No	17	33	Building, Coastal Battery, Military Coastal Defence, Trackway	WW2 six-inch gun shore battery complex	Mundesley	20th century
438			17	33	Anti-Tank Block, Military Coastal Defence, Sea Defence	Concrete filled barrels, re-used in sea defence.	Mundesley	20th century
439			17	34	Beach Defence, Findspot	Iron fittings, one scaffold pole fragment	Paston	20th century
440			17	34	Building Material	Scatter of concrete debris	Paston	20th century
441	41584	Yes	17	34	Findspot	Flint flake	Paston	Prehistoric?
442			17	34	Groyne	Step frame, part of groyne (TG 34409,34068)	Bacton	20th century
443			17	34	Building Material, Revetment	Revetment made of steel rods	Bacton	-
444			19	35	Groyne	Six squared timber upright posts	Happisburgh	19th to 20th

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
								century
445			19	35	Building Material	Three concrete slabs	Happisburgh	20th century
446			19	35	Groyne	Five upright timber posts, two horizontal timbers	Happisburgh	19th to 20th century
447			19	36	Building Material	Fly tipping of building debris (TG 38027,31348)	Happisburgh	20th century
448			19	35	Loose Timber	Breakwater debris (TG 37909,31446)	Happisburgh	20th century
449			19	35	Post Group	Two squared leaning timber posts ; step stanchions (TG 37605,31763)	Happisburgh	20th century
450			19	35	Loose Timber	Groyne/Breakwater debris (TG 37292,32000)	Happisburgh	20th century
451			17	32	Post Alignment	Group of upright and horizontal timbers	Overstrand	19th to 20th century
452			17	32	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 25529,40462)	Sidestrand	20th century
453			17	32	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Scatter of brick and concrete	Sidestrand	19th to 20th century
454			17	32	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 25793,40248)	Sidestrand	20th century
455			17	32	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 25940,40166)	Sidestrand	20th century
456			17	32	Loose Timber	Timber from revetment (TG 26701,39718)	Sidestrand	20th century
457			17	32	Building Material, Structure	Buildings eroding from cliff section	Overstrand	20th century
458			17	32	Buoy, Findspot	Metal buoy	Trimingham	20th century
459			17	33	Findspot, Military Coastal Defence	Angle iron post (Not kept)	Trimingham	20th century
460	41581	Yes	17	33	Building Material	Railway track, scatter of brick, concrete, flint wall fragments	Trimingham	20th century
461			17	34	Post Group	Nine rounded upright timber posts	Mundesley	19th to 20th century
462			17	34	Groyne	Two upright timber posts	Mundesley	19th to 20th century
463			17	34	Building Material	Metal casing	Mundesley	19th to 20th century
464			17	34	Breakwater, Post Group, Revetment	Eight upright squared timber posts	Paston	19th to 20th century
465			17	34	Post	One upright squared timber post	Paston	19th to 20th century
466			17	34	Findspot	Iron object of unknown function	Paston	20th century
467			17	34	Building Material	Two bonded bricks	Paston	19th to 20th

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
								century
468			17	34	Loose Timber	Large squared loose timber (TG 32898,35333)	Paston	20th century
469			17	34	Building Material	Fragment of concrete	Paston	20th century
470			17	34	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 33217,33033)	Paston	20th century
471			17	34	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 33130,35109)	Paston	20th century
472			17	34	Building Material	Ceramic pipes and concrete	Paston	20th century
473			18	35	Groyne	Iron remains of step frame (TG 34985,33656)	Bacton	20th century
474			18	35	Post	One upright timber post	Bacton	19th to 20th century
475			18	34	Groyne	Iron remains of step frame (TG 34341,34121)	Bacton	20th century
476			17	34	Loose Timber	One planked timber (TG 33848,34520)	Bacton	20th century
477			18	35	Groyne	Two parallel bar steel frames; step over bars for groyne (TG 35146,33515)	Bacton	20th century
478			19	35	Building Material	Spread of concrete, asbestos sheeting	Happisburgh	20th century
479	38787	No	19	35	Anti-Tank Blocks, Military Coastal Defence	Three concrete anti-tank blocks	Happisburgh	20th century
480			19	35	Pit	Modern refuse pit exposed in cliff section (TG 36896, 32291)	Happisburgh	20th century
481			19	36	Loose Timber	Breakwater debris (TG 38232,31184)	Happisburgh	20th century
482	15994	No	19	36	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	Upside down pillbox	Happisburgh	20th century
483			17	33	Building Material, Ditch	Walls, pipe trench, building debris, V-shaped ditch	Trimingham	19th to 20th century
484			17	33	Findspot	Metal frame	Trimingham	19th to 20th century
485			17	33	Building Material	Concrete blocks	Trimingham	-
486			17	33	Building Material	Concrete blocks	Trimingham	-
487			17	33	Building Material	Concrete blocks	Gimingham	-
488			17	33	Building Material	Sections of brick wall	Gimingham	-
489			17	33	Building material	Section of brick wall	Mundesley	-
490			17	33	Building Material	Block of brick and concrete	Mundesley	-
491			17	33	Findspot	Metal object	Mundesley	19th to 20th century
492			17	33	Building Material	Concrete block	Mundesley	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
493			17	33	Groyne, Post Group	Four upright squared timber posts	Mundesley	-
494			17	33	Building Material	Segment of wall from cliff top	Mundesley	-
495			17	33	Building Material	Concrete blocks	Mundesley	-
496			17	34	Artefact Scatter	Metal objects	Paston	19th to 20th century
497			17	34	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 33250,35004)	Bacton	20th century
498			18	35	Groyne	Number of upright timber posts; series of groynes	Bacton	19th to 20th century
499			17	34	Breakwater, Revetment	Timber and metal revetment	Bacton	19th to 20th century
500			18	35	Building Material	Section of wall	Bacton	19th to 20th century
501			19	35	Revetment, Sea Defence	Wooden sea defence	Happisburgh	19th to 20th century
502			19	35	Drain	Modern drain pipe	Happisburgh	20th century
503			19	35	Drain, Field Drain	Ceramic field drain	Happisburgh	20th century
504			19	36	Building Material	Concrete and brick scatter	Happisburgh	20th century
505			19	36	Findspot	Metal objects including scaffold clip	Happisburgh	20th century
506			19	35	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 37902,31448)	Happisburgh	20th century
507			19	35	Building Material	Concrete slab	Happisburgh	20th century
508			19	35	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 37066,32172)	Happisburgh	20th century
509			19	36	Building Material, Pit, Structure, Well	Surfaces, wells, pits pipes	Happisburgh	20th century
510			19	36	Building Material	Spread of concrete and brick	Happisburgh	?20th century
511	41585	Yes	19	36	Findspot	A flint flake	Happisburgh	Prehistoric?
512	41586	Yes	19	36	Findspot	A flint flake	Happisburgh	Prehistoric?
513	41587	Yes	19	36	Findspot	A flint flake	Happisburgh	Prehistoric?
514	41588	Yes	19	36	Findspot	A flint flake	Happisburgh	Prehistoric?
515	41582	Yes	17	33	Pillbox, Gun Emplacement, Military Coastal Defence	Pillbox and attachment	Gimingham	20th century
516			17	33	Findspot	An angle-iron and an iron object	Gimingham	20th century
517			17	33	Building Material	Concrete, tarmac, brick, metal spread; fly tipping	Gimingham/ Mundesley	20th century
518			17	33	Findspot	A conical iron object	Mundesley	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
519			17	33	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 30294,37601)	Mundesley	20th century
520			17	33	Building Material	Spread of brick, concrete, timber and metal	Mundesley	20th century
521			17	33	Building Material	Fragments of flint and brick wall	Mundesley	19th to 20th century
522			17	33	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 31163,36983)	Mundesley	20th century
523			17	34	Groyne, Post Alignment	Four upright squared timber posts	Mundesley	19th to 20th century
524	41811	Yes	17	34	Post Alignment	Two parallel rows of fourteen upright timber posts	Mundesley	19th to 20th century
525			17	34	Breakwater Groyne, Post Group, Revetment	Three timber posts, one horizontal	Mundesley	19th to 20th century
526			17	34	Post Alignment	Two upright timber posts, one horizontal	Paston	-
527			19	35	Loose Timber	Debris from breakwater (TG 37989,31381)	Happisburgh	20th century
528	41589	Yes	19	35	Findspot	A flint flake	Happisburgh	Prehistoric?
529			19	35	Loose Timber	Debris from breakwater (TG 37756,31596)	Happisburgh	20th century
530			19	35	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Pillbox debris	Happisburgh	20th century
531			19	36	Building Material, Sea Defence	Sea Defence	Happisburgh	20th century
532			19	36	Post	One planked upright timber post	Happisburgh	20th century
533	41590	Yes	19	36	Findspot	A multi-platform flint core	Happisburgh	Prehistoric?
534	41591	Yes	19	36	Findspot	A flake flint	Happisburgh	Prehistoric?
535	15435	No	19	36	Building Material, Lighthouse	Debris from brick structure	Happisburgh	-
536	41592	Yes	19	36	Findspot	A blade-like flint flake	Happisburgh	Prehistoric?
537	41593	Yes	19	36	Findspot	A struck flint flake	Happisburgh	Prehistoric?
538			20	36	Breakwater, Groyne, Post Group, Revetment	Six posts and back piece	Happisburgh	19th to 20th century
539			19	36	Building Material	Concrete slab	Happisburgh	20th century
540			20	36	Findspot	Metal object	Lessingham	-
541			20	36	Post Group	Eight upright squared timber posts	Lessingham	-
542	32640	No	20	36	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 pillbox	Lessingham	20th century
543			20	36	Groyne	Groyne	Lessingham	19th to 20th century
544			20	36	Loose Timber, Sea Defence	One upright timber post, four planked timbers	Lessingham	19th to 20th

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
								century
545			20	37	Building Material	Section of brick skin	Lessingham	20th century
546	41594	Yes	19	36	Findspot	A flint scrapper	Happisburgh	Prehistoric?
547			19	36	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 38610,30896)	Happisburgh	20th century
548	41595	Yes	19	36	Findspot	A flint scrapper	Happisburgh	Prehistoric?
549			19	36	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 38931,30554)	Happisburgh	20th century
550	41596	Yes	19	36	Findspot	A flint scrapper	Happisburgh	Prehistoric?
551			19	36	Loose Timber	Groyne debris (TG 39069,30427)	Happisburgh	20th century
552			20	36	Post	One upright timber post	Happisburgh	-
553			20	36	Findspot	Four abraded pot sherds	Lessingham	19th century
554			20	36	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 40416,29561)	Lessingham	20th century
555			20	36	Building Material	Brick skin	Lessingham	20th century
556			20	37	Findspot	One handmade red brick	Lessingham	16th to 19th century
557			20	37	Findspot	Metal bracket	Lessingham	20th century
558			21	37	Groyne	Timber and steel shored groyne and scaffold pole	Sea Palling	19th to 20th century
559			21	37	Loose Timber	Sea defence debris (TG 41870,28515)	Lessingham	20th century
560			20	37	Loose Timber	Timber from wreck or possibly DMV?	Lessingham	-
561			20	37	Findspot	Flagstone fragment possibly from DMV?	Lessingham	-
562			26	44	Post	One upright timber post	Great Yarmouth (Yarmouth)	-
563	41627	Yes	26	44	Landing Stage, Post Group	Eleven timber landing stages	Yarmouth	20th century
564			26	44	Jetty, Post Group	Minimum of five post groups and jetties	Yarmouth	-
565	41445	Yes	7	12	Groyne, Post Alignment	Twelve timber posts	Titchwell	-
566	41446	Yes	7	12	Boundary Fence, Post Alignment	Four timber posts	Titchwell	-
567			7	12	Armoured vehicle, Military Coastal Defence	Two tracked vehicles	Titchwell	20th century
568	41447	Yes	7	12	Beach Defence, Building Material	Three WW2 anti-tank scaffold poles, one concrete fragment	Titchwell	20th century
569			7	12	Post Group	Three timber posts	Titchwell	-
570			7	12	Post	One upright timber post	Titchwell	-
571	?37324	No	7	12	Natural Feature, Submarine Forest	Layers of exposed peat and silt	Titchwell	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
572	41448	Yes	7	12	Findspot	A crested flint blade	Titchwell	Upper Paleolithic/Mesolithic
573			7	10	Findspot	Copper alloy disc	Thornham	-
574	41431	Yes	7	10	Beach Defence	A WW2 scaffold pole	Thornham	20th century
575			7	10	Buoy	A metal buoy	Thornham	20th century
576			7	10	Findspot, Military Coastal Defence	Large steel container	Thornham	-
577			7	10	Artefact Scatter, Building material	Two red bricks and scatter of probably natural iron concretions	Thornham	20th century
578			20	36	Findspot	One stoneware potsherd	Lessingham	18th to 19th century
579			20	36	Building Material	Fragment of red brick wall	Lessingham	20th century
580			20	36	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Two blocks of concrete, one reinforced	Lessingham	20th century
581			20	36	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Six large concrete blocks	Lessingham	20th century
582			20	36	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	One large reinforced concrete block	Lessingham	20th century
583			20	36	Loose Timber	Timber from sea defence? (TG 40929,29146)	Lessingham	20th century
584			20	36	Findspot	Lava fragment and WW2 scaffold clip -not <i>in situ</i>	Lessingham	Unknown and 20th century
585			20	36	Findspot	One pot sherd	Lessingham	19th century
586	32643	No	20	37	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 pillbox	Lessingham	20th century
587			21	37	Findspot	One potsherd	Sea Palling	19th century
588			21	37	Findspot	One pot sherd	Lessingham	19th century
589	41597	Yes	21	37	Findspot	Four pot sherds not <i>in situ</i>	Lessingham	16th to 20th century
590			21	37	Building Material	Fragment of red brick wall	Lessingham	19th to 20th century
591			21	37	Building Material	Two fragments of modern aggregate wall	Lessingham	20th century
592			21	37	Building Material	Fragment of red brick wall	Lessingham	20th century
593			26	44	Post	One metal post	Great Yarmouth (Yarmouth)	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
594			26	44	Post	One planked upright timber post	Yarmouth	-
595			26	44	Post	One timber post	Yarmouth	-
596	41815	Yes	26	44	Post Alignment	Seventeen upright timber posts	Yarmouth	-
597			7	12	Post Alignment	A row of timber posts	Thornham	-
598			7	12	Post	One timber post	Titchwell	-
599			7	12	Post	One timber post	Titchwell	-
600			7	12	Post Group	Two timber posts	Titchwell	-
601			7	12	Post	One timber post	Titchwell	-
602	26713	No	7	12	Beach Defence, Building Material	Two concrete blocks, one with corroded scaffold pole	Titchwell	20th century
603			7	12	Natural Feature, Submarine Forest	Small layer of isolated peat	Titchwell	-
604			7	12	Natural Feature	Layer of silty clay	Titchwell	-
605	41449	Yes	7	12	Post Group, Structure	Structure formed of timber	Titchwell	-
606			7	12	Post	One timber post	Titchwell	-
607			7	12	Findspot	Two angle irons	Titchwell	20th century?
608			7	12	Feature	Three sub-circular hollows	Titchwell	20th century
609	41432	Yes	7	10	Beach Defence, Mooring Bollard	One scaffold pole	Thornham	20th century
610			21	37	Findspot	Fe plate from lock	Lessingham	20th century
611			21	37	Loose Timber	Two timbers from sea defences (TG 41854,28621)	Lessingham	20th century
612	41598	Yes	21	37	Findspot	Two pot sherds	Lessingham	18th to 20th century
613			26	44	Loose Timber	Groyne debris (TG 51285,07871)	Great Yarmouth (Yarmouth)	20th century
614	41628	Yes	26	44	Findspot, Loose Timber	One timber and thirteen sherds (TG 51421,07986)	Yarmouth	20th century
615			26	44	Loose Timber	Groyne debris (TG 51474,08004)	Yarmouth	20th century
616	41629	Yes	26	44	Revetment, Wreck/Hulk	Wreck reused as revetment	Yarmouth	20th century
617			26	44	Bridge, Structure	Iron and timber frame	Yarmouth	20th century
618	41630	Yes	26	44	Jetty, Post Group, Walkway	Timber platform	Yarmouth	Post-medieval
619			26	44	Post Group	Two upright timber posts	Yarmouth	-
620	18076	No	7	12	Military Coastal Defence, Observation Post, Structure	Concrete and brick ruins	Titchwell	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
621	41450	Yes	7	12	Beach Defence, Building Material	Concrete scatter	Titchwell	20th century
622	41570	Yes	7	12	Beach Defence, Building Material	Concrete scatter	Titchwell	20th century
623	41570	Yes	7	12	Beach Defence	Two scaffold poles	Titchwell	20th century
624	18071	No	7	12	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence, Structure	Two concrete blocks	Titchwell	20th century
625			7	12	Post	One timber post	Titchwell	20th century
626	41451	Yes	7	12	Post Group, Structure	Three parallel horizontal timbers	Titchwell	-
627			7	12	Findspot	Two metal strips	Titchwell	-
628			7	12	Armoured Vehicle, Military Coastal Defence	Section of vehicle track	Titchwell	20th century
629			7	10	Post Group	Two timber posts	Thornham	-
630	41433	Yes	7	10	Beach Defence, Findspot	Scaffold poles and clips	Thornham	20th century
631			7	10	Loose Timber	One squared timber (TF 73823,45123)	Thornham	20th century
632			7	10	Findspot	Shrapnel scatter	Thornham	20th century
633	41570	Yes	7	12	Beach Defence, Findspot	Scaffold poles and clip	Brancaster	20th century
634			7	12	Post	A timber post	Brancaster	-
635	41570	Yes	7	12	Beach Defence, Military Coastal Defence	Scatter of scaffold poles and a scaffold clip	Titchwell	20th century
636			7	12	Findspot	Copper alloy button	Titchwell	19th to 20th century
637	15653	No	8	14	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 pillbox	Brancaster	20th century
638	33309	No	8	14	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 pillbox	Brancaster	20th century
639	41570	Yes	7	12	Beach Defence, Post Group	Two metal posts	Titchwell	20th century
640	41452	Yes	8	13	Groyne, Post Group	Thirty eight upright timber posts	Brancaster	-
641	31113	No	8	13	Building, Coastal Battery, Military Coastal Defence	A concrete and brick building	Brancaster	20th century
642			8	13	Loose Timber	One planked timber (TF 78027,45412)	Brancaster	20th century
643			2	5	Post	One timber post	Kings Lynn	-
644	41397	Yes	2	5	Jetty, Mooring Bollard, Post Group, Revetment	Six timber posts	Kings Lynn	-
645	41398	Yes	2	5	Bank, Revetment, Sea	Revetment of timber posts	Kings Lynn	19th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
					Defence			
646			2	5	Loose Timber	One timber with metal fixing (TF 60707,21796)	Kings Lynn	20th century
647	41399	Yes	2	5	Mooring bollard, Post Alignment, Revetment	Alignment of five timber posts	Kings Lynn	-
648			1	3	Bank	Modern cadge bank	Terrington St Clement/Clenchwarton	-
649			1	3	Post	One timber post	Terrington St Clement	-
650	41797	Yes	2	4	Post Alignment	Six upright timber posts	Terrington St Clement	-
651	41393	Yes	2	4	Jetty, Post Group	Six timber posts	King's Lynn	-
652			1	3	Post	One timber post	Terrington St Clement	-
653	34152	No	1	3	Target, Wreck/Hulk	Cast iron/steel hulk with shell holes.	Terrington St Clement	-
654			21	39	Loose Timber	One planked timber fragment (TG 47532,23133)	Horsey	20th century
655			21	39	Loose Timber	One planked timber fragment (TG 47865,22695)	Horsey	20th century
656			21	39	Loose Timber	One squared timber fragment (TG 47930,22634)	Horsey	20th century
657			21	39	Loose Timber	One squared timber fragment (TG 48055,22514)	Horsey	20th century
658	31793	No	22	40	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence, Structure	Large fragments of brick wall and concrete	Winterton-on-Sea (Winterton)	20th century
659	41603	Yes	22	40	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Scatter of concrete and brick	Winterton	20th century
660	41604	Yes	22	40	Anti-Tank Block, Military Coastal Defence, Spigot Mortar	Anti-tank blocks reused as sea wall	Winterton	20th century
661			22	40	Loose Timber	One timber fragment	Winterton	-
662			22	40	Loose Timber	One timber fragment (TG 49811,20247)	Winterton	20th century
663			21	39	Building Material	Two concrete fragments	Winterton	20th century
664			21	39	Building Material	Two concrete blocks	Winterton	20th century
665			21	39	Loose Timber	One planked timber	Winterton	-
666	32648	No	21	39	Anti-Tank Block, Military Coastal Defence	Eight squared concrete WW2 anti-tank blocks	Winterton	20th century
667			21	39	Loose Timber	One large planked timber (TG 48718,21684)	Winterton	20th century
668			21	39	Loose Timber	One squared timber (TG 48871,21486)	Winterton	20th century
669			21	39	Loose Timber	Three timbers from sea defence (TG 49007,21288)	Winterton	20th century
670			21	39	Building Material	Concrete scatter	Winterton	20th century
671			21	39	Building Material, Military	Brick wall fragment	Winterton	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
					Coastal Defence, Pillbox			
672			1	3	Post	One squared timber post	Terrington St Clement	-
673			8	13	Mooring Bollard, Post	One timber post	Brancaster	-
674	41434	Yes	7	10	Post Group, Mooring Bollard	Two scaffold poles	Thornham	20th century
675	41435	Yes	7	10	Beach Defence, Post Group, Structure	At least five scaffold poles	Thornham	20th century
676	26705	No	7	10	Beach Defence, Structure	Spread of scaffold poles	Thornham	20th century
677	41570	Yes	8	13	Beach Defence, Building Material, Findspot	Scatter of scaffold poles, clips, concrete fragments	Brancaster	20th century
678	41570	Yes	8	13	Beach Defence, Findspot	Scatter of scaffold poles and clips	Brancaster	20th century
679	41570	Yes	7	12	Beach Defence	Two scaffold poles	Titchwell	20th century
680			7	12	Findspot	Coil of barbed wire (TF 76259,45000)	Titchwell	20th century
681			7	12	Post Group	Two timber posts	Titchwell	-
682			7	12	Post Group	Three timber posts	Titchwell	-
683			7	12	Field Drain	Ceramic field drain	Titchwell	19th century
684			8	13	Wall	Concrete wall	Brancaster	-
685	41570	Yes	8	14	Beach Defence, Findspot	Two scaffold poles	Brancaster	20th century
686	41453	Yes	8	14	Groyne, Post Group	Eleven upright wooden planks	Brancaster	-
687	31113	No	8	13	Building Material, Coastal Battery	Four sections of brick wall, one concrete slab	Brancaster	20th century
688			8	13	Natural Feature, Submarine Forest	Layer of intercalated peat and silt	Brancaster	-
689	41400	Yes	2	5	Bank, Post Group, Revetment, Sea Defence	Revetment made of at least sixty timber posts.	King's Lynn	19th century
690			2	5	Post	One circular timber post	King's Lynn	-
691			2	5	Post	One squared timber post	King's Lynn	-
692	41401	Yes	2	5	Bank, Building Material, Sea Defence	Brick wall fragment reused as hardcore in sea defence bank	King's Lynn	19th century
693	41392	Yes	2	4	Mound	Two mounds	Terrington St Clement	-
694	41394	Yes	2	4	Bank, Mound, Sea Defence	One linear bank/mound	Clenchwarton	-
695	41395	Yes	2	4	Jetty, Post Alignment, Quay, Revetment	Two rows of parallel timbers	Clenchwarton	-
696			2	4	Post	One timber post	Clenchwarton	-
697			1	3	Post	One upright timber post	Terrington St Clement	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
698			21	39	Building Material	Concrete scatter and reinforcing rod	Horsey	20th century
699			22	40	Findspot	WW2 Corkscrew barbed wire picket	Winterton	20th century
700	?31793	No	22	40	Beach Defence, Findspot	WW2 iron/steel reinforcing rod	Winterton	20th century
701	41812	Yes	22	40	Anti-Tank Block, Building Material, Military Coastal Defence, Structure	Spread of building debris, drain pipe, concrete, tarmac and brick rubble. Four WW2 anti-tank blocks	Winterton	16th to 20th century
702			22	40	Building Material	Concrete block	Winterton	20th century
703			22	40	Building Material	Concrete block	Winterton	20th century
704			21	40	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Two fragments of brick wall, six blocks of concrete, one steel coil	Winterton	20th century
705			21	39	Building Material	Three lumps of concrete	Winterton	20th century
706			7	12	Natural Feature, Submarine Forest	Exposed peat and silty clay layers	Titchwell	-
707	26713	No	7	12	Beach Defence, Post Group	Two iron stakes	Titchwell	20th century
708	15654	No	8	14	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 pillbox	Brancaster	20th century
709	26676	No	8	14	Groyne, Post Alignment	Three upright wooden planks	Brancaster	-
710	26676	No	8	14	Post	A squared timber post	Brancaster	-
711	31113	No	8	13	Building, Coastal Battery, Military Coastal Defence	A brick and concrete building, remains of coastal battery	Brancaster	20th century
712	41454	Yes	8	13	Groyne, Post Group	Twenty four posts	Brancaster	-
713	41402	Yes	2	5	Boundary Marker, Post Alignment, Revetment	Sixteen aligned upright timber posts	King's Lynn	-
714	41403	Yes	2	5	Bank, Building Material, Post, Sea Defence	Brick and timber posts scatter exposed by erosion	King's Lynn	18th to 20th century
715			2	5	Post	One squared timber post	King's Lynn	-
716	41404	Yes	2	5	Bank, Building Material, Post, Sea Defence	Brick and timber posts scatter exposed by erosion	King's Lynn	16th to 19th century
717			2	5	Loose Timber	One squared timber post fragment	King's Lynn	-
718			2	5	Post Alignment	Three upright timber posts	King's Lynn	-
719			1	3	Post	One timber post	Terrington Saint Clement	20th century
720			2	4	Post	One circular timber post	Terrington Saint Clement	-
721	41396	Yes	2	4	Jetty, Post Alignment, Quay, Revetment	Three rows of posts	Clenchwarton	-
722			1	3	Post	One cylindrical steel post	Terrington Saint Clement	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
723	27758	No	1	3	Target, Wreck/Hulk	Steel hulled vessel used for target practice	Terrington Saint Clement	-
724			21	39	Loose Timber	One timber post fragment (TG 47397,23382)	Horsey	20th century
725			21	39	Groyne	Eight squared upright timbers	Horsey	19th to 20th century
726			21	39	Loose Timber	One planked timber fragment (TG 48537,21944)	Winterton	20th century
727			21	39	Post	One upright wooden post	Winterton	19th to 20th century
728			21	39	Building Material	Six concrete fragments	Winterton	20th century
729			21	39	Building Material, Findspot	Seven concrete fragments, two iron objects	Winterton	20th century
730	41599	Yes	21	39	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence, Pillbox	Red brick wall fragment from WW2 pillbox?	Winterton	20th century
731			21	39	Building Material, Findspot, Military Coastal Defence	Three concrete fragments, one iron object	Winterton	20th century
732			21	39	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	Curved timber from wreck?	Winterton	19th to 20th century
733			21	40	Findspot	One iron object, one scaffold clip	Winterton	20th century
734			8	13	Post Group	One upright timber and one horizontal	Brancaster	-
735			8	13	Findspot	A metal wheel with steel casing	Brancaster	20th century
736			8	13	Findspot	Scatter of iron fittings	Brancaster	-
737	26787	No	8	13	Anti-Tank Block, Military Coastal Defence	Two anti-tank blocks and fifteen steel reinforcing rods	Brancaster	20th century
738			8	13	Post	A circular timber post	Brancaster	-
739			8	13	Findspot	One iron girder with chain attached (TF 79825,45285)	Brancaster	20th century
740			8	13	Bridge, Causeway, Natural Feature, Post Group	Saltmarsh causeway or bridge	Brancaster	20th century
741			8	15	Post	One timber post	Brancaster	-
742			8	13	Post Group	Two timber posts	Brancaster	-
743			8	15	Post	One timber post	Brancaster	-
744			8	13	Post	One timber post	Brancaster	-
745	18220	No	8	13	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	WW2 Pillbox	Brancaster	20th century
746			8	15	Post	One timber post	Brancaster	-
747	26770	No	8	15	Jetty, Post Group, Revetment, Wreck/Hulk	Group of twelve posts arranged in two lines	Brancaster	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
748			8	15	Findspot	Copper alloy object	Brancaster	-
749	26767	No	8	15	Fishing site, Oyster Bed, Revetment, Sluice, Storage Pit	Eleven lined rectangular pits	Brancaster	Post-medieval
750			8	13	Post	One timber post	Brancaster	-
751			8	13	Post Hole	A post-hole	Brancaster	-
752			8	13	Post Group, Stile	Group of posts	Brancaster	-
753	41455	Yes	8	13	Bridge, Post Group	Timber bridge	Brancaster	-
754	41456	Yes	8	16	Breakwater, Fishing site, Fish Trap, Post Alignment, Revetment	A row of at least fifty four wooden posts	Brancaster	-
755	41457	Yes	8	16	Breakwater, Fishing site, Fish Trap, Oyster Bed, Post Alignment, Revetment	At least forty aligned timber posts	Brancaster	-
756	?26670	No	8	16	Bank, Post Alignment	A row of forty posts	Brancaster	-
757	26666	No	8	16	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea defence bank	Burnham Norton	Post-medieval
758	?26670	No	8	16	Bank, Post Group, Sea Defence	Numerous timber posts eroding out of the bank	Brancaster	Post-medieval
759	26675	No	8	16	Bank, Sea Defence	Curvilinear sea defence bank	Brancaster/Burnham Norton	-
760	?36863	No	10	20	Bank, Post Group, Revetment	Group of timber posts	Wells next the sea (Wells)	-
761	?36863	No	10	19	Bank, Post Group, Revetment	At least seventy upright timber posts	Wells	-
762			10	19	Post	One squared upright timber post	Wells	-
763			10	20	Post Group	Two squared upright timber posts	Wells	-
764	41478	Yes	10	20	Post Group, Revetment	Timber posts and ashlar blocks	Wells	-
765			10	20	Building Material, Hard	Concrete fragments	Wells	-
766			10	20	Post, Structure	Timber	Wells	-
767	41479	Yes	10	20	Post Alignment, Revetment, Slipway	Eleven timber posts, two horizontal timbers	Wells	-
768	41480	Yes	No	20	Post Group, Revetment	Timber posts with horizontal planked timbers	Wells	-
769	41481	Yes	10	20	Post Group, Revetment	Around twenty timbers posts and horizontal timbers	Wells	-
770			8	15	Findspot, Post Group, Shell Midden	Timber posts, spreads of shells, scaffold poles, one pot sherd	Brancaster	18th to 19th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
771	41458	Yes	8	15	Building Material, Breakwater, Harbour Wall	Brick harbour wall	Brancaster	16th to 19th century
772	41459	Yes	8	15	Post Alignment	Aligned timber posts	Brancaster	-
773			8	13	Post	A timber post	Brancaster	-
774			8	13	Post	A wooden post	Brancaster	-
775			8	16	Post Group	Two upright timber posts	Burnham Norton	-
776	41463	Yes	8	16	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea defence bank	Burnham Norton	-
777			10	20	Post Group	Three posts	Wells next the sea (Wells)	-
778			10	20	Building Material, Hard	Hard made of building material	Wells	-
779	41482	Yes	10	20	Post Alignment, Revetment	Six timber posts	Wells	-
780			10	20	Loose Timber	Large worked timber (TF 91970,43780)	Wells	20th century
781	41483	Yes	10	20	Harbour Wall	A brick harbour wall	Wells	17th to 18th century
782	41484	Yes	10	20	Harbour Wall	Brick harbour wall	Wells	19th century
783	41485	Yes	10	20	Wreck/Hulk	Clinker built wooden wreck	Wells	-
784			10	19	Bridge, Jetty, Post Group	Plank suspended by rope and scaffold	Wells	20th century
785	41486	Yes	10	20	Wreck/Hulk	Five sections of metal hulk	Wells	-
786			10	19	Boundary Marker, Post	A squared upright timber post	Warham	-
787	41801	Yes	10	19	Channel, Post Group, Revetment	Group of nineteen upright timber posts	Wells	-
788	41487	Yes	10	20	Findspot	A pot sherd, a tile fragment, a clay tobacco pipe fragment	Wells	16th-19th century
789			10	20	Findspot	Four wood fragments	Wells	-
790	41802	Yes	10	19	Post Group	Eleven timber posts	Wells	-
791	41488	Yes	10	20	Shell Midden	Oyster shell midden	Wells Harbour East	-
792			10	20	Post	One timber plank	Wells Harbour East	19th to 20th century
793			10	19	Findspot	One scaffold pole	Wells Harbour East	-
794	41803	Yes	10	20	Post Group	At least eight timber posts	Wells harbour East	-
795			10	19	Findspot, Post, Wreck/Hulk	One curved timber and two iron objects	Warham	-
796			10	19	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One timber fragment	Warham	-
797			10	19	Findspot, Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	Several timbers	Warham	-
798	41477	Yes	9	19	Anti-Tank Block, Military	Two anti-tank blocks	Wells	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
					Coastal Defence			
799			9	19	Natural Feature	Layer of exposed silt	Wells/Holkham	-
800			9	19	Building Material, Post Group	Two timber posts, scatter of concrete and brick	Wells/Holkham	-
801	41475	Yes	8	17	Findspot	Two joining pot sherds	Burnham Overy	1770-1850
802			21	39	Building Material	One concrete fragment	Winterton	20th century
803	34397	No	21	39	Natural Feature	Layer of exposed Boulder Clay	Winterton	-
804			21	39	Loose Timber	Groyne timber fragment (TG 48925,21389)	Winterton	20th century
805			21	39	Loose Timber	Groyne timber fragment (TG 49023,21234)	Winterton	20th century
806			21	39	Post	One timber post	Winterton	-
807	41460	Yes	8	13	Findspot, Post Group, Structure, Trackway	One animal rib fragment, remnant of wattle trackway	Brancaster	-
808			8	13	Mooring Bollard, Post Group	Two metal girder	Brancaster	-
809			8	15	Post	One upright timber post	Brancaster	20th century
810	26777	No	8	13	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea defence bank	Brancaster	20th century
811	26758	No	8	13	Bank, Building, Domestic Dwelling, House	House with enclosing bank	Brancaster	?Post-medieval
812			8	15	Post	A timber post	Brancaster	-
813	?26767	No	8	15	Post Group, Shell Midden	Two timber posts	Brancaster	-
814	26770	No	8	15	Bank, Harbour wall, Mooring Bollard, Post Alignment, Revetment	Row of thirty-eight timber posts	Brancaster	-
815	41461	Yes	8	15	Mooring Bollard, Post Alignment, Revetment	Row of eight timber posts	Brancaster	-
816	41462	Yes	8	15	Findspot	Six pottery sherds	Brancaster	18th to 20th century?
817	26770	No	8	15	Post Group, Revetment, Sluice	Five timber posts and two planks	Brancaster	-
818	26770	No	8	15	Post Group, Revetment, Sluice	Five timber posts and a plank	Brancaster	-
819			8	13	Post	One upright timber post	Brancaster	20th century
820	26768	No	8	13	Oyster Beds, Sluice, Storage Pit	Two timber lined rectangular pits, one concrete and timber lined, one timber sluice	Brancaster	-
821			8	16	Post	One timber post	Brancaster	-
822	26676	No	8	16	Bank, Sea Defence	A sea defence bank	Burnham Norton	?Post-medieval

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
823	?36863	No	10	20	Bank, Post Group, Quay, Revetment	Two rows of posts	Wells-next-the-Sea (Wells)	-
824	?36863	No	10	20	Bank, Post Group, Quay, Revetment	Two rows of posts	Wells	-
825	?36863	No	10	20	Bank, Post Group, Quay, Revetment	Two rows of posts	Wells	-
826			10	20	Post	One upright timber post	Wells	-
827			10	20	Building Material, Findspot, Hard	Hard of modern building rubble and flint	Wells	16th to 19th century
828			10	20	Drain, Post Group, Revetment	Ceramic drain , one timber post and one timber plank	Wells	-
829	41489	Yes	10	20	Boatlift, Railway	Rail and winch system	Wells	20th century
830			10	20	Post	One upright timber post	Wells	-
831	41490	Yes	10	20	Post Group, Revetment	Group of at least thirteen timber posts	Wells	-
832			10	20	Post	A timber post	Wells	-
833			10	19	Post, Wreck/Hulk	A timber post and a metal bar	Wells	-
834			10	19	Wreck/Hulk	Fibre glass and timber framed boat	Wells	20th century
835	41804	Yes	10	19	Loose Timber, Post Group	Four planked timbers and a wooden block	Wells	-
836			10	19	Bridge, Post Group	Twenty two timbers posts and a crosspiece	Warham/Wells	-
837			2	5	Building Material, Post Group	Scatter of concrete fragments, four rectangular timbers posts	King's Lynn	-
838			2	5	Post	One timber post	King's Lynn	-
839			2	4	Post	One timber post	King's Lynn	-
840	41405	Yes	2	4	Bank, Landing Stage, Post Alignment, Quay, Sea Defence, Structure, Revetment	Two rows of timber posts	King's Lynn	-
841	41406	Yes	2	4	Landing Stage, Post Group, Quay, Revetment	At least a hundred timber posts	King's Lynn	-
842	27018	No	2	4	Target, Wreck/Hulk	One steel hulled hulk	South Wootton	-
843	41464	Yes	8	17	Building Material, Structure	Scatter of concrete and fragments	Burnham Norton	20th century
844	41465	Yes	8	13	Aircraft	Section of aluminium structure of aircraft	Burnham Norton	20th century
845			11	25	Hard	Spread of Limestone, brick and ferrous concrete	Blakeney	20th century
846			11	24	Findspot	Cylindrical metal object	Morston	-
847			10	22	Bridge, Post Group,	Six upright timber posts and twelve timber posts	Stiffkey	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
					Revetment			
848			10	22	Post	One upright planked timber	Stiffkey	-
849			11	23	Post Group	Two upright planked timbers	Morston	-
850			11	22	Bridge, Post Group	Five upright timber posts, one crosspiece	Morston	-
851	41511	Yes	11	22	Oyster Bed, Storage Pit	Rectangular concrete lined pit	Morston	19th to 20th century
852			10	22	Post Group, Revetment	Several timber posts	Stiffkey	-
853			10	22	Post Group, Revetment	Four timber posts, one concrete post	Stiffkey	-
854			10	22	Bridge, Post Group	Three timber posts	Stiffkey	-
855	41414	Yes	3	6	Building, Wreck/Hulk	Steel and wood pontoon base for wildfowlers hut	Sandringham	20th century
856	41416	Yes	3	6	Building, Wreck/Hulk	Steel and timber wild-fowlers hut	Snettisham	20th century
857			22	22	Structure	Metal A frame tripod	Blakeney	20th century
858	41529	Yes	22	22	Wreck/Hulk	Eight timbers and two wooden blocks	Blakeney	-
859			7	12	Post	One circular wooden post	Titchwell	-
860			11	22	Loose Timber	Groyne/Breakwater debris (TF 98766,44546)	Stiffkey	20th century
861			10	19	Loose Timber	Groyne/Breakwater debris (TF 92207,45325)	Wells	20th century
862	34582	No	11	22	Channel, Ditch, Post Group	Linear man-made channel	Morston	16th century
863	36028	No	8	18	Bank, Building Material, Post Group, Revetment	Numerous timber posts, concrete, brick and chalk fragments	Burnham Overy	-
864	36028	No	8	18	Post Group, Revetment	At least fifty-seven upright timber posts	Burnham Overy	-
865			8	17	Bridge, Post Alignment	Three upright timber posts in a row	Burnham Overy	-
866			10	20	Post Group	Two upright timber posts	Wells next the sea (Wells)	-
867	41491	Yes	10	20	Post Group, Quay, Revetment	At least eighty upright timber posts	Wells	17th to 20th century
868	41492	Yes	10	20	Findspot	Spread of roof tile	Wells	19th to 20th century
869			10	20	Building Material	Section of brick wall	Wells	-
870	41493	Yes	10	19	Findspot, Jetty, Post Group, Quay, Trackway	Four timbers posts	Wells	1550 to 1700
871	41494	Yes	10	20	Jetty, Post Group, Quay	At least forty timber posts	Wells	-
872	41495	Yes	10	20	Natural Feature	Crushed chalk surface	Wells	-
873	36040	No	10	19	Bank, Findspot, Sea Defence	Sea defence bank	Wells/Warham	Post-medieval
874			10	19	Bridge, Post Group	Over nine timber posts and one timber plank	Wells	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
875			10	19	Bridge, Post Group	Seven pairs of posts and associated planks	Wells/Warham	20th century
876	36871	No	10	19	Building Material, Droveway, Path	Pathway made of building debris	Warham	-
877	21347	No	10	19	Bridge, Post Group	Five timber posts	Warham	-
878	41501	Yes	10	19	Bridge, Path, Post Group, trackway	Fragments of angle iron and timber planks	Warham	-
879			10	19	Bridge, Post Group	Six timber posts, one crosspiece	Warham	-
880			10	19	Building, Structure, Wall	Concrete and brick base foundation	Warham	-
881			10	19	Loose Timber	One loose timber	Warham	-
882			10	19	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One loose timber	Warham	-
883	41500	Yes	10	19	Beach Defence, Military Coastal Defence	Scaffold poles with associated clips	Warham	20th century
884			10	19	Loose Timber, wreck/Hulk	Several planked timbers	Warham	-
885			10	19	Bridge, Post Group	Nine timber posts and four crosspieces	Warham	-
886			9	17	Findspot	An iron object	Holkham	-
887	27082	No	11	24	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea bank	Cley next the sea (Cley)	20th century
888	27792	No	11	24	Bank, Sea Defence	A sea bank	Cley	-
889	24183	No	11	24	Gun emplacement, Military Coastal Defence	An "Alan Williams" turret	Cley	20th century
890	27083	No	11	24	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea bank	Cley	20th century
891	41526	Yes	11	25	Bank, Sea defence	Sea defence bank	Blakeney	-
892			11	25	Post	One timber upright post	Blakeney	-
893			11	22	Loose Timber	One planked timber (TG 00646,44946)	Morston	20th century
894			11	23	Post Group	Two timber posts	Morston	-
895			11	23	Findspot, Wreck/Hulk	One wooden barrel	Morston	-
896			11	23	Hard, Jetty	Spread of rubble	Morston	20th century
897			11	23	Bridge, Causeway, Post Group, Wreck/Hulk	At least five upright planked timbers	Morston	-
898	41805	Yes	10	20	Findspot	Scatter of various artefact	Wells next the sea (Wells)	16th to 19th century
899	41496	Yes	10	20	Boundary Marker, Channel, Post Group	Four timber posts	Wells	-
900	41497	Yes	10	19	Jetty, Post Group	Over sixty posts	Wells	-
901			10	19	Post	One upright timber post	Wells	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
902			10	19	Beach Defence, Findspot	A scaffold pole	Wells	20th century
903	41498	Yes	10	20	Landing Stage, Post Group, Quay	Over ten posts and blocks of chalk	Wells	-
904	36870	No	10	20	Bank, Findspot, Post Group, Sea Defence	Over five rows of posts, large flint nodules, etc.	Wells	Post-medieval
905	41499	Yes	10	19	Findspot, Jetty, Post Group, Revetment	Over fifteen timbers posts and a sherd	Wells	1770 to 1850
906			10	19	Bridge, Post Group	Over ten timber posts and four horizontal planks	Warham	-
907			10	19	Bridge, Post Group	Two rows of double posts some with crosspieces	Wells/Warham	-
908			10	20	Post	One timber post	Wells	-
909	21347	No	10	19	Bridge, Post Group	Four large upright timber posts	Warham	-
910			10	19	Bridge, Post Group	Three upright timber posts	Warham	-
911	36871	No	10	19	Building material, Droveway, Path, Post Group	Path made of various building material	Warham	-
912	41502	Yes	10	19	Bank, Sea Defence	Linear earthwork with loop at southern terminus	Warham	-
913			10	19	Loose Timber	Debris from bridge/Sea Defence	Warham	-
914			10	19	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	Curved timber	Warham	-
915	41571	Yes	10	19	Beach Defence, Findspot	One WW2 scaffold clip	Wells	20th century
916	36863	No	10	19	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea bank	Wells	20th century
917	27082	No	11	24	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea bank	Cley	20th century
918	41527	Yes	11	24	Trackway	Track of mud, gravels, laid concrete blocks	Blakeney	Post-medieval
919			11	25	Post Group	Two upright timber posts	Blakeney	-
920			11	24	Findspot	A steel missile or bomb	Cley	20th century
921	38339	No	11	24	Military Coastal Defence, Military Observation Post, Structure	Rectangular concrete platform	Cley	20th century
922	33214	No	11	24	Coastal Fort, Earthwork, Rectilinear Enclosure	Sinuuous ditch and bank	Cley	?16th century
923	41531	Yes	11	24	Bank, Mound, Saltworks	At least five mounds or low banks	Cley	-
924	41532	Yes	11	24	Bank, Mound, Saltworks	At least three low mounds and one sinuous bank	Cley	-
925	27192	No	11	25	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea defence bank	Blakeney	-
926			11	25	Commemorative Monument	Memorial to Flt Lt Nicholas Gresham Cooke D.F.C.	Blakeney	20th century
927	27820	No	11	24	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea defence bank	Morston	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
928	41512	Yes	11	23	Wreck/Hulk	Rectangular timber and metal pontoon type vessel	Morston	20th century
929	41513	Yes	11	23	Jetty, Post Group	A number of upright timber posts and planks	Morston	-
930	27156	No	11	22	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea defence bank	Morston	20th century
931			9	17	Post	A timber post	Holkham	-
932	41798	Yes	2	5	Wreck/Hulk	Clinker built Hulk called "Queen Alexandra"	King's Lynn	-
933			2	5	Post	One upright timber post	King's Lynn	-
934			2	5	Post	One upright timber post	King's Lynn	-
935			2	5	Post	Circular timber post	King's Lynn	-
936	41407	Yes	2	4	Jetty, Post Group	Nine upright squared timber posts and support struts and horizontal planks	King's Lynn	-
937			2	4	Post	Upright post of angle iron	King's Lynn	-
938	41408	Yes	2	4	Post Group, Revetment	Three sections of revetment	King's Lynn	-
939	27018	No	2	4	Target, Wreck/Hulk	Steel hulled hulk used for target practice	South Wootton	-
940	41412	Yes	2	4	Bank, Sea Defence, Structure	Three layers of wattle	South Wootton	-
941			3	6	Post	One timber post	North Wootton	-
942			8	16	Structure	Wooden platform	Burnham Norton	20th century
943	15531	No	8	13	Target, Wreck/Hulk	Steel wreck used for target practice	Burnham Norton	-
944	41466	Yes	8	16	Aircraft	Remains of a WW2 Blenheim Bomber	Burnham Norton	20th century
945			11	25	Loose Timber	One loose timber (TG 02552,44180)	Blakeney	20th century
946			11	24	Bridge, Causeway, Post Group	Two upright timber posts	Morston	19th/20th century
947	41514	Yes	11	24	Wreck/Hulk	Timber hulled boat	Morston	20th century
948			10	22	Post Group	Two timber posts with fittings	Stiffkey	19th to 20th century
949			10	22	Bridge, Loose Timber	Two loose timbers	Stiffkey	-
950			10	22	Buoy, Military Coastal Defence, Target	Steel buoy used for target practice	Stiffkey	20th century
951	26971	No	10	22	Oyster Bed, Post Alignment, Revetment	Several posts alignment	Stiffkey	-
952			10	22	Fishing site, Post Group	Four post groups	Stiffkey	-
953	41506	Yes	10	22	Mooring Bollard, Post	One upright timber post and a scaffold pole	Stiffkey	-
954			11	23	Bridge, Post Group	Two groups of three posts	Morston	-
955	41515	Yes	11	23	Jetty, Post Group	Two upright timber posts	Morston	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
956	41516	Yes	11	23	Post Group, Revetment, Sluice	Number of posts, planks and crosspieces	Morston	-
957			11	22	Post	Single timber post	Morston	-
958			11	22	Post Hole	Post hole and its fill	Morston	20th century
959			11	22	Bridge, Post Group	Three planked posts	Morston	-
960	33692	No	11	22	Bank, Ditch, Field Boundary	Ditches, one bank	Morston	Post-medieval
961	27141	No	10	22	Bank, Field Boundary, Revetment, Sea Defence	Sea defence bank with six steel structures	Stiffkey	-
962			11	23	Post	One upright timber post	Morston	-
963	41517	Yes	11	23	Post Group, Revetment	Number of timber posts and horizontal planks	Morston	-
964	41518	Yes	11	23	Jetty, Post Group, Revetment	Number of upright timber posts and planks	Morston	-
965			9	17	Loose Timber	One loose timber (TF 88803,45162)	Holkham	20th century
966	41409	Yes	2	5	Jetty, Post Group	Two groups of upright timber posts and cross pieces	King's Lynn	-
967	41410	Yes	2	5	Bank, Post Alignment, Sea Defence, Structure	Three rows of upright timber posts	King's Lynn	-
968			2	5	Post	One upright timber post	King's Lynn	-
969			2	5	Post Group	Two timber posts	King's Lynn	-
970			2	5	Post	One timber post	King's Lynn	-
971	41411	Yes	2	4	Mooring Bollard, Post Group	Four groups of two upright timber posts with cross pieces	King's Lynn	-
972			2	4	Post Group	Two timber posts	King's Lynn	-
973	41413	Yes	3	6	Channel, Decoy Pond	Curvilinear channel	North Wootton	-
974	26667	No	8	16	Building Material, Ditch	Three sections of wall, brick fragments	Burnham Norton	-
975	40914	No	8	16	Building, Wardens House	Wardens house	Burnham Norton	-
976			8	13	Findspot	Pot sherd	Burnham Norton	18th to 19th century
977			8	16	Buoy, Natural Feature, Submarine Forest	Exposed intercalated peat and silt, metal buoy	Burnham Norton	-
978			8	16	Natural Feature	Exposed layer of silt	Burnham Norton	-
979			11	25	Loose Timber	Timber plank with chain attached (TG 02396,44256)	Blakeney	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
980			11	22	Wreck/Hulk	Timber and aluminium canoe	Morston	-
981	27193	No	11	24	Bank, Sea Defence	Earthwork	Morston/Blakeney	20th century
982	41528	Yes	11	25	Post Group	A timber post with horizontal plank	Blakeney	-
983			10	22	Post Group	Two squared timber posts	Stiffkey	-
984			10	22	Wreck/Hulk	Four timber, one steel hulled hulks or wrecks	Stiffkey	-
985			10	20	Findspot, Pipeline, Post Group	Metal outflow pipe with timber supports, one bullet	Stiffkey	20th century
986	41503	Yes	10	22	Military Coastal Defence, Path, Post, Structure	Circular area of concrete and tarmac	Stiffkey/Warham	20th century
987	41507	Yes	10	22	Anti-tank Block, Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Three rectangular concrete blocks and two circular concrete blocks	Stiffkey	20th century
988			11	23	Bridge, Post Group	Four groups of timber posts, two horizontal timbers	Morston	-
989			11	22	Mooring Bollard, Post Group	At least six upright timber posts	Morston	-
990			11	22	Mooring Bollard, Post Group	One timber post, three timber planks	Morston	-
991	41519	Yes	11	23	Post Alignment, Sluice	One upright timber post, Six upright timber planks	Morston	-
992	41520	Yes	11	23	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea defence bank	Morston	-
993			11	22	Hard	Surface of flint gravel, pebbles and bricks	Morston	20th century
994	41508	Yes	11	22	Post Group, Revetment	At least fifty timber posts	Stiffkey	-
995	41509	Yes	11	22	Post Group, Revetment	At least twenty five upright timber posts	Stiffkey/Morston	-
996	23980	No	10	22	Pillbox, Military Coastal Defence	Pillbox	Stiffkey	20th century
997			10	22	Bridge, Post Group	Two upright timber posts	Stiffkey	-
998			10	22	Post	One upright concrete post (TF 97419, 44472)	Stiffkey	20th century
999			11	22	Post Group, Wreck/Hulk	Timbers from hulled vessel	Stiffkey	-
1000			11	22	Post	One upright timber post	Stiffkey	-
1001			10	19	Findspot	Metal box	Wells next the sea (Wells)	-
1002			10	19	Post	A timber post	Wells	-
1003			3	6	Loose Timber	One squared timber (TF 64290, 29777)	Sandringham	20th century
1004			3	6	Post	One planked upright timber post	Sandringham	-
1005	26644	No	3	6	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea Bank	Snettisham	-
1006	26647	No	3	6	Building, Wreck/Hulk	Timber and steel pontoon base for wild-fowlers hut	Snettisham	20th century
1007	26648	No	3	6	Building Material, Military	Raised platform, concrete debris, barbed wire	Snettisham	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
					Coastal Defence, Structure			
1008	26645	No	4	7	Jetty, Post Group	Nine pairs of upright timber posts with a timber crosspiece surviving	Snettisham	-
1009	26640	No	4	7	Groyne	Four former groynes	Snettisham	-
1010	26240	No	4	7	Groyne	Two former groynes	Snettisham	-
1011			4	7	Loose Timber	One loose timber (TF 64747,32499)	Snettisham	20th century
1012	26640	No	4	7	Groyne	One former groyne	Snettisham	-
1013	26640	No	4	7	Groyne	Five former groyne	Snettisham	-
1014			4	7	Post Group	Two rectangular timber posts	Snettisham	-
1015			11	24	Building Material	Segment of brick wall	Blakeney	-
1016			11	22	Loose Timber	One squared trunk (TF 99881,46529)	Blakeney	20th century
1017			11	22	Fishing site, Post Group, Wreck/Hulk	Three posts	Blakeney	-
1018	27136	No	11	22	Wreck/Hulk	Steel hulled vessel	Blakeney	-
1019			11	24	Building Material	Four concrete fragments	Blakeney	20th century
1020			11	24	Building Material	Spread of concrete fragments	Blakeney	20th century
1021	26674	No	8	18	Building Material, Groyne	Five groynes of concrete and brick fragments	Burnham Overy	-
1022	20877	No	8	18	Military Coastal Defence, Spigot Mortar	WW2 Spigot Mortar	Burnham Overy	20th century
1023			8	23	Post	One upright timber post	Burnham Overy	-
1024	41476	Yes	8	17	Post Group, Wreck/Hulk	Timber frame of vessel	Burnham Overy	-
1025	27026	No	8	16	Ditch	Two irregular ditches	Burnham Overy	-
1026	41467	Yes	8	16	Sluice	Two rows of upright timber posts	Burnham Norton	-
1027			8	16	Bank, Sea Defence	Modern sea bank	Burnham Overy/ Burnham Norton	20th century
1028	41469	Yes	8	18	Post Group, Revetment	Ten upright posts with horizontal planks	Burnham Norton	Post-medieval
1029	26661	No	8	16	Mound, Saltworks	Low mounds	Burnham Norton	-
1030			7	10	Findspot	Fragments of a missile/shell	Thornham	20th century
1031	33706	No	7	10	Mound, Oyster Bed, Pit, Saltworks, Storage Pit	Group of mound and pits	Thornham	-
1032	26903	No	7	10	Bank, Earthwork, Saltworks	Series of banks and earthworks	Thornham	-
1033			7	10	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea bank	Thornham	-

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
1034	1319	No	7	11	Storehouse	Storage building	Thornham	Post-medieval
1035	26762	No	7	10	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea bank	Thornham	20th century
1036	26902	No	7	10	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea Bank	Thornham	20th century
1037	41436	Yes	7	11	Jetty, Post Group	Three upright planked timber posts	Thornham	-
1038			7	11	Post	One circular upright timber post	Thornham	-
1039	41437	Yes	7	11	Post Group	Numerous upright posts	Thornham	-
1040	41438	Yes	7	11	Post Group, Revetment	Six to eight upright timber posts	Thornham	-
1041	41439	Yes	7	11	Building, Wall	Two red brick and chalk walls	Thornham	?Post-medieval
1042	41440	Yes	7	11	Post Group, Sluice	Forty upright circular wooden posts	Thornham	-
1043	41441	Yes	7	11	Post, Sluice	A circular wooden post	Thornham	-
1044			7	10	Bank, Sea Defence	End of a sea defence bank	Thornham	Post-medieval/20th century
1045	18078/26711	No	7	10	Building, Military Coastal Defence, Structure	WW2 concrete military building	Thornham	20th century
1046	26712	No	7	10	Bank, Sea Defence	Linear sea defence bank	Thornham	-
1047			7	10	Buoy	A metal buoy	Thornham	20th century
1048	18077	No	7	10	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence, Observation Post	WW2 observation tower and associated debris	Thornham	20th century
1049			10	22	Post Group	Nine upright timber posts	Stiffkey	-
1050			10	22	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	Loose timber	Stiffkey	-
1051			10	22	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	Loose timber	Stiffkey	-
1052			10	22	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	Loose timber	Stiffkey	-
1053			10	22	Mooring Bollard, Post	One angle iron post	Stiffkey	-
1054			10	22	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	Loose timber	Stiffkey	-
1055			10	19	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	Loose timber	Warham	-
1056			10	19	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	Loose timber	Warham	-
1057			10	22	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	Loose timber	Stiffkey	-
1058			11	22	Findspot	CBM tile fragment	Morston	19th to 20th century
1059			11	22	Findspot	Fe object	Morston	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
1060			11	22	Post Group	Two upright timber posts	Morston	-
1061			11	22	Groyne, Post Group	Four posts with large flint nodules around the bases	Morston	-
1062	41521	Yes	11	22	Bank, Ditch, Filed Boundary	Linear bank and ditch.	Morston	-
1063	41510	Yes	11	22	Post Group	At least fifty upright timber posts	Stiffkey	-
1064			10	22	Bridge, Post Group	Several timber posts	Stiffkey	-
1065			10	22	Feature, Oyster Bed, Pit	Rectangular pit	Stiffkey	-
1066			10	19	Loose Timber	A fragment of timber	Wells	-
1067			10	19	Post Group, Wreck/Hulk	Two timbers	Wells	-
1068			3	6	Pit, Seawall	Two large sub-rectangular pits	Sandringham	-
1069	41415	Yes	3	6	Mound, Pond, Quarry, Saltworks	Mounds and hollows	Snettisham/Sandringham	-
1070	41417	Yes	3	6	Mound, Quarry	Series of low mounds	Snettisham	-
1071	26642	No	4	7	Bank, Quarry, Sea Defence	At least three banks	Snettisham	-
1072			4	7	Building Material	Spread of concrete blocks	Snettisham	-
1073	41418	Yes	4	7	Groyne, Post Group	Group of five timber posts	Snettisham	-
1074			11	22	Building Material	Two concrete fragments	Blakeney	-
1075			11	22	Building Material	Section of red brick wall	Blakeney	-
1076	41530	Yes	11	22	Findspot	Metal object made from several struts and sheets	Blakeney	-
1077	27136	No	11	22	Findspot, Wreck/Hulk	Metal drum	Blakeney	-
1078			11	24	Building Material	Section of pinkish-red brick wall	Cley	-
1079			11	24	Building Material	Scatter of concrete fragments	Cley/Blakeney	20th century
1080			11	24	Building Material	Section of pinkish-red brick wall	Blakeney	-
1081	26673	No	8	17	Building Material, Structure	Two concrete footings and a set of concrete steps	Burnham Overy	20th century
1082	41470	Yes	8	16	Bank, Causeway, Natural Feature, Post Group	Over twenty-five posts and a chalk surface	Burnham Norton	Post-medieval
1083	26901	No	7	10	Bank, Earthwork, Sea Defence	Curvilinear earthwork	Thornham	-
1084	41442	Yes	7	11	Post Group, Revetment	At least two squared upright timber posts and three horizontal planked timbers	Thornham	-
1085	41443	Yes	7	11	Post Group, revetment	Seven upright timbers posts	Thornham	-
1086	41444	Yes	7	11	Post Group, Sluice	At least fifteen upright timber posts	Thornham	-
1087			10	22	Findspot	One bone fragment	Stiffkey	-
1088			10	22	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	Loose timber	Stiffkey	-
1089			10	19	Loose Timber	One worked timber (TF 95032,46186)	Warham	20th century

Context	NHER	New NHER?	EZ	Figure	Site type (based on RCHME 1998)	Description	Parish	Period
1090	27020	No	8	18	Bank, Sea Defence	A sea defence bank	Burnham Overy	-
1091	36028	No	8	17	Bank, Sea Defence	A sea defence bank	Burnham Overy	20th century
1092			8	18	Building Material, Hard, Revetment	Hard composed of firm mud, flint gravel, building material and timber	Burnham Overy	-
1093	27019	No	8	18	Oyster Bed, Post Group, Storage Pit, Structure	Five groups of timber posts	Burnham Overy	Post-medieval
1094	41471	Yes	8	18	Post Group, Revetment	At least seven timber posts, one horizontal plank	Burnham Overy	-
1095	41472	Yes	8	18	Building Material, Harbour wall, Revetment	Section of collapsed brick wall	Burnham Overy	-
1096	41473	Yes	8	18	Jetty, Post Group	Four upright timber posts	Burnham Overy	-
1097			8	18	Post	One timber post	Burnham Overy	-
1098	41474	Yes	8	18	Wall	Brick wall	Burnham Overy	Post-medieval
1099			8	16	Bank, Sea Defence	Sea defence bank	Burnham Overy	20th century
1100			10	22	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One loose timber	Stiffkey	-
1101			10	22	Loose Timber, Wreck/Hulk	One timber probably from wreck	Stiffkey	-
1102			10	22	Findspot	Near whole ceramic vessel	Stiffkey	19th century +
1103			10	22	Findspot	Animal bone	Warham	-
1104			10	22	Findspot, Wreck/Hulk	One fragment of coal slag	Warham	-
1105			17	34	Anti-Tank Drum, Military Coastal Defence	One anti-tank Drum	Mundesley	20th century
1106			22	41	Building Material, Structure	Upright iron posts and concrete slabs (TG 50651, 17437 to 50663, 17418)	Hemsby	20th century
1107	41547	Yes	13	28	Military Coastal Defence, Structure, Wreck/Hulk	Two large metal poles	Weybourne	20th century
1108			13	28	Ditch, Pit	Possible ditch or pit	Weybourne	-
1109	41504	Yes	10	19	Marl Pit, Quarry	Circular hollow/Marl pit	Warham	-
1110	41505	Yes	10	19	Marl Pit, Quarry	Circular hollow/Marl pit	Warham	-
1111	24939/26938	No	5	9	Building Material, Military Coastal Defence	Spread of concrete	Hunstanton	-
1112	41424	Yes	5	9	Beach Defence, Building Material, Findspot	A block of concrete and two scaffold poles	Hunstanton	20th century

Appendix 4: Finds by context from inter-tidal fieldwork (NHER 40310)

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
9	Flint	1	-	
10	Flint	1	-	
11	Metalworking debris	2	0.675	
13	Metalworking debris	6	2.166	
14	Animal bone	-	0.146	
42	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.509	16th to 17th century
50	Copper Alloy	1	-	
51	Copper Alloy	1	-	
52	Post-medieval pottery	3	0.131	
52	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.136	16th to 19th century
55	Glass	1	-	
63	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.131	20th century
66	Iron	1	-	20th century
67	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.088	
83	Flint	1	-	
84	Animal bone	-	0.014	
85	Iron	7	-	20th century
85	Glass	1	-	19th to 20th century
87	Copper Alloy	1	-	
88	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	0.583	16th to 19th century
95	Flint	2	-	
96	?Zinc Alloy	2	-	20th century
106	Iron	1	-	20th century
107	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.035	16th to 19th century
107	Flint	3	-	
108	Copper Alloy (SF1)	1	-	?Romano-British
109	Flint	6	-	
117	Flint	1	-	
118	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.126	18th to 19th century
131	Animal bone	-	0.023	
139	Flint	1	-	
140	Flint	1	-	
142	Flint	1	-	
142	Animal bone	-	0.039	
150	Iron	1	-	19th to 20th century
151	Iron	1	-	19th to 20th century
165	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.011	
165	Iron	1	-	20th century
166	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.029	
173	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.064	
173	Flint	2	0.078	19th to 20th century
173	Copper Alloy	1	-	19th to 20th century
173	Copper Alloy	2	-	19th to 20th century
173	Copper Alloy	15	-	
173	Copper Alloy/Iron	1	-	20th century
173	Iron	5	-	
173	Iron	2	-	20th century
173	Iron	1	-	20th century
173	Iron	1	-	20th century
173	Iron	1	-	20th century
173	Iron	1	-	20th century
173	?Aluminium	1	-	20th century

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
173	Glass	3	-	
184	Animal bone	-	0.077	
184	Flint	1	-	
189	Flint	1	-	
191	Flint	1	-	Palaeolithic
192	Iron	1	-	20th century
195	Iron	1	-	20th century
197	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	0.343	20th century
198	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.005	19th to 20th century
201	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.050	20th century
206	Flint	21	-	
221	Iron	1	-	20th century
222	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.004	
232	Animal bone	-	0.011	
234	Flint	2	-	
236	Flint	1	-	
242	Flint	1	-	
243	Flint	1	-	
244	Flint	1	-	
256	Iron	1	-	20th century
262	Flint	1	-	
269	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	1.365	20th century
269	Copper Alloy	1	-	
272	Iron	1	-	20th century
274	Flint	2	-	
275	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.046	19th to 20th century
275	Flint	3	-	
278	Flint	1	-	
279	Flint	1	-	
281	Flint	2	0.016	
283	Iron	1	-	20th century
292	Iron	1	-	20th century
292	Iron	1	-	20th century
294	Iron	2	-	20th century
295	Flint	5	0.083	
295	Iron	3	-	
296	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.147	18th to 19th century
296	Iron	2	-	20th century
297	Charcoal	2	-	
299	Iron	1	-	20th century
300	Flint	2	-	
301	Flint	1	-	
312	Iron	1	-	20th century
313	Iron	1	-	20th century
314	Iron	1	-	20th century
315	Iron	1	-	20th century
316	Iron	1	-	20th century
317	Iron	1	-	20th century
324	Flint	2	-	
325	Flint	3	-	
330	Flint	1	-	
334	Flint	3	0.004	
336	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	1.174	18th to 19th century
339	Copper Alloy	1	-	19th to 20th century
342	Iron	1	-	20th century

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
348	Flint	1	-	
349	Copper Alloy	1	-	
349	Iron	1	-	20th century
354	Iron	1	-	20th century
358	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.217	
358	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.156	18th to 19th century
358	Iron	1	-	
360	Post-medieval ceramic building material	3	1.794	18th to 19th century
364	Coke	2	0.233	
365	Prehistoric pottery	2	0.024	
365	Flint	15	0.140	
367	Iron	1	-	
367	Flint	1	-	
368	Copper Alloy	1	-	20th century
368	Shell	-	0.007	
382	Flint	1	-	
383	Flint	1	-	
385	Copper Alloy	1	-	
387	Copper Alloy	1	-	
393	Copper Alloy	1	-	
397	Iron	2	-	
398	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.022	
398	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.460	17th to 19th century
398	Iron	1	-	20th century
405	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.009	
406	Flint	1	-	
409	Iron	1	-	20th century
410	Wood	1	-	
412	Wood	1	-	
413	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.082	17th to 19th century
416	Iron	1	-	20th century
422	Animal bone	-	0.004	
427	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	1.566	18th to 20th century
429	Iron	1	-	19th to 20th century
431	Medieval pottery/Post-medieval pottery	4	0.181	
431	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.037	18th to 19th century
441	Flint	1	-	
453	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.880	20th century
460	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.381	20th century
486	Stone	1	-	20th century
511	Flint	1	-	
512	Flint	1	-	
513	Flint	1	-	
514	Flint	1	-	
528	Flint	1	-	
533	Flint	1	-	
534	Flint	1	-	
536	Flint	1	-	
537	Flint	2	-	
540	Iron	1	-	
546	Flint	1	-	
548	Flint	1	-	
550	Flint	1	-	
553	Post-medieval pottery	5	0.197	
556	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	1.857	16th to 19th century

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
557	Iron	1	-	20th century
561	Stone	1	2.560	
572	Flint	1	-	
573	Copper Alloy	1	-	
578	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.133	
584	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.272	20th century
585	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.043	
587	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.030	
588	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.340	
589	Post-medieval pottery	4	0.041	
589	?Medieval ceramic building material	1	0.061	?13th to 15th century
610	Iron	1	-	20th century
612	Post-medieval pottery	3	0.050	
614	Post-medieval pottery	13	0.422	
632	Copper Alloy	2	-	20th century
636	Copper Alloy	1	-	19th to 20th century
675	Iron	3	-	20th century
701	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	1.222	16th to 19th century
714	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	1.775	18th to 20th century
716	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	1.254	16th to 19th century
733	Iron	1	-	20th century
740	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	2.558	20th century
748	Copper Alloy	1	-	
770	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.028	
770	Iron	2	-	20th century
771	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	3046	16th to 19th century
788	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.021	
788	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.022	16th to 19th century
788	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.004	17th century onwards
789	Wood	1	-	
791	Shell	-	0.485	
795	Iron	2	-	20th century
801	Post-medieval pottery	2	0.018	
807	Animal bone	-	0.074	
816	Post-medieval pottery	6	1.012	
827	Post-medieval pottery	8	0.058	
827	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	1.314	18th to 19th century
843	?Aluminium	2	-	20th century
867	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.036	
867	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.100	16th to 19th century
868	Post-medieval ceramic building material	4	0.867	16th to 19th century
867	Wood	1	-	
870	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.441	
871	Stone	1	2.775	
873	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	4.630	18th to 19th century
886	Iron	1	-	
898	Post-medieval pottery	7	0.122	
898	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.092	18th to 19th century
898	Glass	6	-	17th to 19th century
898	Flint	1	-	
898	Animal bone	-	0.413	
898	Wood	1	-	
899	Wood	1	-	

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
904	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	1.407	18th to 19th century
905	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.197	
976	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.229	
985	Copper Alloy	1	-	20th century
1007	Leather	1	-	
1056	Wood	1	-	
1058	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.018	19th to 20th century
1059	Iron	1	-	20th century
1087	Animal bone	-	0.158	
1101	Wood	1	-	
1102	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.243	
1103	Animal bone	-	0.396	
1104	Metalworking debris	1	0.055	

Appendix 5: Flint from inter-tidal fieldwork (NHER 40310)

Type	Quantity
Multi platform flake core	1
Tested piece	1
Struck fragment	3
Shatter	1
Flake	52
Blade-like flake	3
Blade	1
?Core/tool	1
Scraper	4
Piercer	1
Axe	1
?Tanged piece	1
Retouched flake	12
Utilised flake	1
?Non-struck fragment	4
Total	87
Burnt fragment	25

Appendix 6: Flint by context, inter-tidal fieldwork (NHER 40310)

Context	Type	Quantity
9	Core/tool	1
10	Flake	1
83	Retouched flake	1
95	Flake	1
95	Retouched flake	1
107	Flake	1
107	Non-struck fragment	2
109	Flake	1
109	Retouched flake	1
109	Non-struck fragment	1
109	Shatter	1
117	Non-struck fragment	1

Context	Type	Quantity
139	Piercer	1
140	Flake	1
142	Flake	1
173	Fragment	2
183	Retouched flake	1
185	Flake	1
191	Axe	1
206	Flake	17
206	Retouched flake	4
234	Flake	1
234	Retouched flake	1
236	Non-struck fragment	1
242	Blade-like flake	1
243	Tanged piece	1
244	Flake	1
262	Flake	1
274	Flake	2
275	Flake	1
275	Retouched flake	2
278	Flake	1
279	Flake	1
281	Fragment	2
295	Fragment	5
300	Flake	1
300	Utilised flake	1
301	Flake	1
324	Blade-like flake	1
324	Flake	1
325	Flake	2
325	Scraper	1
330	Flake	1
334	Fragment	1
334	Flake	2
348	Retouched flake	1
365	Fragment	15
371	Flake	1
382	Tested piece	1
383	Struck fragment	1
406	Flake	1
436	Flake	2
441	Flake	1
511	Flake	1
512	Flake	1
513	Flake	1
514	Flake	1
528	Flake	1
533	Multi-platform flake core	1
534	Flake	1
536	Blade-like flake	1

Context	Type	Quantity
537	Struck fragment	2
546	Scraper	1
548	Scraper	1
550	Scraper	1
572	Crested blade	1
898	Flake	1

Appendix 7: Pottery from inter-tidal fieldwork (NHER 40310)

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
52	Refined white earthenware?	Jar?	3	0.131	19th century+
67	Refined white earthenware?	Bowl?	1	0.088	19th century+
166	Yellow ware	Body	1	0.030	Late 18th to 19th century
173	Refined white earthenware?	Cup	1	0.064	19th century+
358	Late slipped redware	Pancheon	1	0.216	18th to 19th century
365	Flint	Body	2	0.022	Possibly Early Neolithic
398	Late post-medieval earthenware	Body	1	0.021	18th to 20th c
405	Ironstone china?	Dish	1	0.008	19th century+
431	Late post-medieval earthenware	Flop	1	0.099	18th to 20th century
431	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	0.024	11th to 14th century
431	Ironstone china	Bowl	1	0.047	19th century+
431	Red stoneware?	Body	1	0.010	18th century
553	Unspecific stone china	Body	4	0.189	19th century+
553	Refined white earthenware?	Body	1	0.007	19th century+
578	English stoneware	Bottle	1	0.134	19th century+
585	Unspecific stone china	Body	1	0.042	19th century+
587	Unspecific stone china	Body	1	0.030	19th century+
588	Unspecific stone china	San?	1	0.340	19th century+
589	Unspecific stone china	Body	1	0.008	19th century+
589	Late slipped redware	Body	1	0.012	18th to 19th century
589	Refined white earthenware?	Body	2	0.019	19th century+
612	Late slipped redware	Body	1	0.012	18th to 19th century
612	Unspecific stone china	Body	1	0.033	19th century+
612	Refined white earthenware?	Body	1	0.005	19th century+
614	English stoneware	Body	2	0.023	18th to 19th century
614	Ironstone china	Bowl	5	0.316	19th century+

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
614	Ironstone china?	Bowl	1	0.012	19th century+
614	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	0.005	19th century+
614	Refined white earthenware	Bowl	1	0.013	19th century+
614	Refined white earthenware	Body	2	0.022	19th century+
614	Refined white earthenware?	Mug	1	0.014	19th century+
770	Late slipped redware	Body	1	0.027	18th to 19th century
788	Northern Italian marbled slipware	Cost?	1	0.022	1600 to 1750
801	Pearlware?	Dish	2	0.018	1770 to 1850
816	English stoneware	Bottle	1	0.247	19th century+
816	English stoneware	Jar	1	0.114	19th century+
816	Ironstone china?	Bowl	1	0.442	19th century+
816	Red stoneware	Jug?	1	0.175	18th century+
816	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	0.017	19th century+
816	Pearlware?	Mug?	1	0.012	1770 to 1850
827	Westerwald stoneware	Body	1	0.006	17th to 18th century
827	Refined white earthenware	Dish	2	0.005	19th century+
827	Pearlware	Dish	1	0.029	1770 to 1850
827	Ironstone china	Body	1	0.007	19th century+
827	Transfer printed ware	Body	1	0.003	1780 to 1900
827	Bone china?	Cup	1	0.004	1794 to 1900
827	Refined white earthenware?	Body	1	0.003	19th century+
867	English stoneware	Body	1	0.035	18th to 19th century
870	Frechen stoneware	Bottle	1	0.418	1550 to 1700
898	Staffordshire slipware	Dish	1	0.012	1650 to 1800
898	Westerwald stoneware	Body	1	0.003	17th to 18th century
898	Iron glazed blackware	Mug	1	0.012	16th to 18th century
898	English stoneware	Body	3	0.051	18th to 19th century
898	Frechen stoneware?	Jug	1	0.037	1550 to 1700
905	Pearlware?	Chamberpot?	1	0.194	1770 to 1850
976	English stoneware	Jar	1	0.227	18th to 19th century+
1102	Refined white earthenware	Jar	1	0.207	19th century+

Appendix 8: Ceramic Building Material fabric codes

Fabric Code	Description	Form	Date
F1	Coarse estuarine fabric, in various shades of yellow, pink, pale orange, grey. Coarse inclusions of ferrous, grog.	Brick, plain roof tile	Medieval (13th to 15th century)
F2a	Fine sandy fabric, ranging from pale to dark	Pan tile, floor	Post-medieval

Fabric Code	Description	Form	Date
	orange. With few coarse inclusions. Often highly fired.	tile	(19th century onwards)
F2b	Fine sandy fabric, ranging from pale to dark orange. Variable quantities of coarse inclusions consisting of quartz, flint and ferrous. Often highly fired.	Brick, plain roof tile, pan tile	Late medieval to post-medieval (16th to 19th centuries)
F2c	Fine sandy fabric, ranging from pale to dark orange. Variable quantities of coarse inclusions consisting of quartz, flint, ferrous and grog. Often highly fired.	Plain roof tile, pan tile, floor tile	Late medieval – post-medieval (18th to 19th centuries)
F3a	Medium sandy fabric, ranging from pale to dark orange. With few coarse inclusions.	Brick, plain roof tile, pan tile,	Late medieval – post-medieval (16th to 19th centuries)
F3b	Medium sandy fabric, ranging from pale to dark orange. Variable quantities of coarse inclusions consisting of quartz, flint and ferrous.	Brick, plain roof tile, pan tile, ridge tile, floor tile	Late medieval – post-medieval (16th to 19th centuries)
F3c	Medium sandy fabric, ranging from pale to dark orange. Variable quantities of coarse inclusions consisting of quartz, flint, ferrous and grog.	Brick, plain roof tile, pan tile, floor tile	Late medieval – post-medieval (16th to 19th centuries)
F4a	Medium –coarse sandy fabric, ranging from pale to dark orange. With few coarse inclusions.	Brick, ridge tile	Late medieval – post-medieval (16th to 19th centuries)
F4b	Medium to coarse sandy fabric, ranging from pale to dark orange. Variable quantities of coarse inclusions consisting of quartz, flint, ferrous and grog.	Brick, pan tile	Late medieval – post-medieval (16th to 19th centuries)
F5a	Coarse sandy fabric, ranging from pale to dark orange. With few coarse inclusions.	Brick, plain roof tile	Post-medieval (18th to 19th centuries)
F5b	Coarse sandy fabric, ranging from pale to dark orange. Variable quantities of coarse inclusions consisting of quartz, flint, ferrous and grog.	Brick, plain roof tile,	Post-medieval (18th to 19th centuries)
F6	100% Lower Oxford Clay. Very coarse uniform fabric. Faced and with a variety of colours and textured finishes. Produced using the semi dry pressing process. This produces a regular shaped frogged brick with sharply defined edges. Often stamped with LBC and works number.	Brick	Modern (20th century)
F7	Medium sandy fabric, yellow in colour, with grog inclusions.	Brick	Late post medieval – modern (18th to 20th centuries)
F8	Coarse sandy fabric, yellow in colour, with coarse inclusions of ferrous, grit and ?vegetable matter.	Roof tile	Late post medieval – modern (18th to 20th centuries)
TGE	Tin glazed earthenware	Wall tile	Post-medieval (16th to 18th century)

Appendix 9: Ceramic Building Material from inter-tidal fieldwork (NHER 40310)

Context	Fabric code	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
42	F7	Brick	1	0.509	17th to 19th century
52	F4a	Brick	1	0.136	16th to 19th century
63	-	Breeze block, grey vesicular, very abraded	1	0.131	20th century
88	F4b	Brick	2	0.583	16th to 19th century
107	F4b	Roof tile	1	0.035	16th to 19th century
118	F4b	Brick	1	0.126	18th to 19th century
197	F6	Brick	2	0.343	20th century
198	TGE	Glazed wall tile	1	0.005	19th to 20th century
201	F6	Brick	1	0.050	20th century
269	F3b	Part brick; stamped with works No.6 (?) Dimensions (mm): L: - W:104 Th:66	1	1.365	20th century
275	F6	Pantile	1	0.046	19th to 20th century
296	F6	Brick	1	0.147	18th to 19th century
336	F4b	Part brick; narrow frog Dimensions (mm): L: - W:110 Th:66	1	1.174	18th to 19th century
358	F4b	Pantile	1	0.156	18th to 19th century
360	F3b	Brick	1	0.609	18th to 19th century
360	F3c	Part brick Dimensions (mm): L: - W:108 Th:62	1	1.030	18th to 19th century
360	F5b	Brick	1	0.155	18th to 19th century
398	F3b	Brick	1	0.460	17th to 19th century
413	F7	Brick	1	0.082	17th to 19th century
427	F2c	Part brick, ?Cambridgeshire Dimensions (mm): L: - W:102 Th:65	1	0.982	18th to 19th century
427	F6	Part brick, Stamped LBC – works No.16 (Kings Dyke, Whittlesea) Dimensions (mm): L: - W:112 Th:67	1	0.584	20th century
431	F3A	Pantile	1	0.037	18th to 19th century
453	F6a	Brick; stamped LBC – works No.12 (Saxon, Whitely) Dimensions (mm):	1	0.880	20th century

Context	Fabric code	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
		L: - W:100 Th:63			
460	F2a	Floor tile, stamped CROWN, ENGLAND Dimensions (mm): L: - W:150 Th:13	1	0.381	20th century
556	F3b	Complete brick Dimensions (mm): L: 226 W:105 Th:37	1	1.857	16th to 19th century
584	-	Breeze block, grey vesicular, very abraded	1	0.272	20th century
589	F2b	Brick	1	0.061	16th to 19th century
701	F5c	Brick half fragment Dimensions (mm): L: - W:108 Th:64	1	1.222	16th to 19th century
714	F3c	Part brick Dimensions (mm): L: - W:106 Th:66	1	0.859	18th to 19th century
714	F6	Part brick, wide shallow frog, stamped – HICKS (HICKS GARDENER and CO – FLETTON) Dimensions (mm): L: - W:109 Th:63	1	0.916	20th century
716	F3c	Part brick Dimensions (mm): L: - W:105 Th:64	1	1.254	16th to 19th century
740	F6	Brick (complete) stamped HICKS GARDENER and CO – FLETTON Dimensions (mm): L:218 W:103 Th:65	1	2.558	20th century
771	F3c	Brick (complete) Dimensions (mm): L:230 W:113 Th:82	1	3.046	16th to 19th century
788	F4a	?Ridge tile glazed	1	0.022	16th to 19th century
827	F5c	Brick Dimensions (mm): L: - W:111 Th:54	1	1.314	18th to 19th century
867	F8	Roof tile, round holes, same as [868]	1	0.100	?18th to 20th century
868	F8	Roof tile, round holes, same as [867], interlocking tiles Dimensions (mm): L: - W:118 Th:13	4	0.867	?18th to 20th century
873	F6	Brick (complete), circular protuberances in centre of frog, stamped with works code K L: 222 W:107 Th:64	1	2.030	20th century
873	F6	Brick (complete), circular protuberances in centre of frog, stamped with works code ?P Dimensions (mm): L: 222 W:108 Th:68	1	2.510	20th century

Context	Fabric code	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
898	F3a	Pantile	1	0.092	18th to 19th century
904	F5b	Brick Dimensions (mm): L: - W:104 Th:52	1	1.407	18th to 19th century
1058	F5b	Roof tile	1	0.018	19th to 20th century

Appendix 10: Metalwork from inter-tidal fieldwork (NHER 40310)

Context	Material	Quantity	Object name	Description	Date
50	Copper Alloy	1	Sheet	Fragment	Undiagnostic
51	Copper Alloy	1	Sheet	Fragment	Undiagnostic
66	Iron	1	Scaffolding	Clip	20th century
85	Iron	7	Fragment	X 17	20th century
87	Copper Alloy	1	Sheet	Fragment	Undiagnostic
96	?Zinc Alloy	2	Sheet	Fragments x 2	20th century
106	Iron	1	Scaffolding	Clip	20th century
108	Copper Alloy (SF1)	1	Decorative strip	Thought to be part of a late 1st century bracelet (Andrew Rogerson pers. comm.)	?Romano-British
150	Iron	1	Bolt	?Groyne	19th to 20th century
151	Iron	1	Bolt	?Groyne	19th to 20th century
165	Iron	1	Artefact		20th century
173	Copper Alloy	1	Spoon		19th to 20th century
173	Copper Alloy	2	Forks		19th to 20th century
173	Copper Alloy	15	Fastener	Nail like fastenings x 15	
173	Copper Alloy/ Iron	1	Tap		20th century
173	Iron	5	Nail	X 5	Undiagnostic
173	Iron	2	Bolt	Coach bolts x 2	20th century
173	Iron	1	Drill	Hand drill	20th century
173	Iron	1	Hinge	Fragment	20th century
173	Iron	1	Lamp	Hurricane lamp	20th century
173	Iron	1	Pan	Domestic kitchen pan	20th century
173	?Aluminium	1	Kitchen utensil	Domestic	20th century
192	Iron	1	Artefact	Ratchet type object	20th century
195	Iron	1	Scaffolding	Clip	20th century
221	Iron	1	Scaffolding	Clip	20th century
256	Iron	1	Pin	Barbed wire anchor pin	20th century
269	Copper Alloy	1	Sheet	Fragment	Undiagnostic
272	Iron	1	Wire cutters	Pair of wire cutters	20th century
283	Iron	1	Bracket		20th century
292	Iron	1	Scaffolding	Scaffolding clip	20th century
292	Iron	1	Tube		20th century
294	Iron	2	Bar	Fragments ?scaffolding pole	20th century
295	Iron	3	Artefact	X 3	
296	Iron	2	Artefact	X 2	20th century
299	Iron	1	Scaffolding	Clip	20th century
312	Iron	1	Scaffolding	Clip	20th century

Context	Material	Quantity	Object name	Description	Date
313	Iron	1	Scaffolding	Clip	20th century
314	Iron	1	Scaffolding	Clip	20th century
315	Iron	1	Scaffolding	Clip	20th century
316	Iron	1	Scaffolding	Clip	20th century
317	Iron	1	Scaffolding	Clip	20th century
339	Copper Alloy	1	Plate	?Pen knife plate segment	19th to 20th century
342	Iron	1	Strip		20th century
349	Copper Alloy	1	Sheet	Perforated	Undiagnostic
349	Iron	1	Artefact	Fragment	20th century
354	Iron	1	Strip	Strip	20th century
358	Iron	1	Clip	Clip	
367	Iron	1	Clip	Clip	20th century
368	Copper Alloy	1	Bullet	Bullet	20th century
385	Copper Alloy	1	Plate	Plate	Undiagnostic
387	Copper Alloy	1	Sheet	Pressed	Undiagnostic
393	Copper Alloy	1	Sheet	Pressed	Undiagnostic
397	Iron	2	Barbed wire	Fragments x 2	20th century
398	Iron	1	Barbed wire	Fragment	20th century
409	Iron	1	Bar	Fragment	20th century
416	Iron	1	Angle iron		20th century
429	Iron	1	Bar	Hooked	19th to 20th century
540	Iron	1	Strip		Undiagnostic
557	Iron	1	Bracket	Shelf bracket	20th century
573	Copper Alloy	1	Sheet	Disc	Undiagnostic
610	Iron	1	Plate		20th century
632	Copper Alloy	2	Shrapnel		20th century
636	Copper Alloy	1	Button		19th to 20th century
675	Iron	3	Scaffolding	Clips x 2; object x 1	20th century
733	Iron	1	Artefact	Hinged	20th century
748	Copper Alloy	1	Sheet	Pressed	Undiagnostic
770	Iron	2	Plate		20th century
795	Iron	2	Rod	X 1; ?Blade x 1	20th century
844	?Aluminium	2	-	Part of aircraft super structure	20th century
886	Iron	1	Artefact	Fragment	Undiagnostic
985	Copper Alloy	1	Bullet	Bullet	20th century
1059	Iron	1	Rod	/ bolt	20th century
1104	Metalworking debris	1	Slag	55g	Undiagnostic
		111			

Appendix 11: Faunal remains from inter-tidal fieldwork (NHER 40310)

Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Species	Species Quantity	Age	Butchering	Comments
14	1	0.146	Cattle	1	Adult		Lumbar Vertebrae
84	5	0.014	Large mammal	5			Rib Fragments
131	1	0.023	Large mammal	1			Spinal Column From Vertebrae
142	1	0.039	Pig	1	Juv	Chopped	Lumbar Vertebrae, Chopped In Half Lengthways

184	2	0.077	Cattle	1	Adult	Chopped	Proximal Phalange, Chopped At Distal End
184			Equid	1	Adult		Intermediate Phalange
232	1	0.011	Sheep	1	Adult		Sheep Horncore/Skull Fragment
807	1	0.074	Large mammal	1			Large Rib
898	3	0.413	Cattle	3	Juv	Butchered	Tibia, Pelvis, Metatarsal
1087	1	0.158	Cattle	1	Adult	Chopped	Heavily Chopped Metatarsal
1103	1	0.396	Cattle	1	Adult	Cuts?	Complete Radius/Ulna, Cuts?

Appendix 12: Wood collected during inter-tidal fieldwork (NHER 40310)

Context	Type	Description and condition	Species	Size
410	Timber plank	Water-worn; very dense	Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	L.530 x 150 x 45mm
412	Timber debris	Weathered with much peat attached	Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	L.310 x 98 x 15mm
422	?Fossilised wood	Very hard and difficult to analyse using normal wood analysis methods	-	-
423	Water-worn piece	-	?coniferous fragment	L.95 x 40 x 27mm
423	Thin splinter	Very compressed	-	L.150 x 25 x 7mm
789	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction; long and tapering	-	L.170+ D.30mm
789	Long straight stick; possibly modern			L.190+ D.14mm
867	Roundwood	Square ended (possibly water-worn)		L.70 D.25mm
898	Roundwood	Square ended (possibly water-worn)		L.50 D.30mm
899	Roundwood	?Coppice; trimmed one end and in one direction; semi-mineralised		L.210 D.17mm
1056	Dowel	Curved	?Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	L.15+ x 38 x 35mm
1101	Dowel	Curved	?Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	L.178 x 35 x 35mm

Appendix 13: Land based fieldwork – Hunstanton (NHER 41012 HNS) context summary

Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
1	Ditch	A68	Hunstanton	-
2	Bank, ditch	A68	Hunstanton	-
3	Bank, mound	A68	Hunstanton	-
4	Bank, ditch, mound	A68	Hunstanton	-
5	Chapel, war memorial	A68	Hunstanton	Medieval, 20th century
6	Lighthouse	A68	Hunstanton	19th century
7	Pillbox	A68	Hunstanton	20th century

Appendix 14: Land based fieldwork – Blakeney Freshes (NHER 41013 BLA) context summary

Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
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Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
1	Mound, Saltworks	A71	Blakeney	-
2	Sluice	A71	Blakeney	-
3	Ditch	A71	Cley	-
4	Bank	A71	Blakeney, Cley	Post-medieval?
5	Bank	A71	Blakeney	-
6	Ridge and Furrow, Ditch	A71	Cley	-
7	Ridge and Furrow, Ditch	A71	Blakeney, Cley	-
8	Bank	A71	Blakeney, Cley	Post-medieval?
9	Ridge and Furrow, Ditch	A71	Blakeney, Cley	-
10	Ridge and Furrow, Ditch	A71	Blakeney, Cley	-
11	Quarry, Extractive pit	A72	Blakeney	-
12	Findspot	A72	Blakeney	Medieval to 20th century
13	Quarry, Extractive pit	A72	Blakeney	-
14	Findspot	A72	Blakeney	16th to 19th century
15	Quarry, Extractive pit	A72	Blakeney	-

Appendix 15: Land based fieldwork – Cley to Kelling marshes (NHER 41014 SLT) context summary

Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
1	Prisoner of War camp	-	Cley	20th century
2	Bank	-	Cley	-
3	Military Coastal Defence, Spigot Mortar	-	Cley	20th century
4	Earthworks, Mound, Bank, Saltworks?	-	Cley	-
5	Building material	-	Cley	20th century
6	Bank, Ditch, Ridge and Furrow	-	Cley	-
7	Bank	-	Salthouse	Post-medieval
8	Pillbox, Earthworks, Military Coastal Defences	-	Salthouse	20th century
9	Bank, Ditch, Ridge and Furrow	-	Salthouse	-
10	Bank	-	Kelling	-
11	Building material	-	Kelling	20th century
12	Bank, Ditch, Ridge and Furrow	-	Kelling	-
13	Bank	-	Kelling	-
14	Bank, Ditch, Ridge and Furrow	-	Salthouse	-
15	Ditch	-	Salthouse	-
16	Wall	-	Salthouse	Medieval or Post-medieval
17	Bank, Ditch, Ridge and Furrow	-	Salthouse	-
18	Military Coastal Defence, Tank trap, Anti-tank blocks	-	Salthouse	20th century
19	Military Coastal Defence, Tank trap, Anti-tank blocks	-	Salthouse	20th century
20	Windmill Mound	-	Salthouse	-

Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
21	Bank, Ditch, Ridge and Furrow	-	Salthouse	-
22	Ditch	-	Salthouse	-
23	Military Coastal Defence, Tank trap, Anti-tank blacks	-	Salthouse	20th century
24	Ditch	-	Salthouse	-
25	Bank, Ditch, Ridge and Furrow	-	Salthouse	-

Appendix 16: Land based fieldwork – Weybourne to Sheringham (NHER 41015 WEY) context summary

Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
1	Pillbox	A22	Weybourne	20th century
2	Pillbox	A22	Weybourne	20th century
3	Findspot	A22	Weybourne	-
4	Bank	A22	Weybourne	-
5	Findspot	A22	Weybourne	-
6	Pillbox	A22	Weybourne	20th century
7	Findspot	A22	Weybourne	-
8	Findspot	A22	Weybourne	-
9	Military Coastal Defence, Structure, Pillbox	A22	Weybourne	20th century
10	Findspot	A22	Weybourne	-
11	Findspot	A22	Weybourne	-
12	Findspot	A22	Weybourne	-
13	Findspot	A22	Weybourne	-
14	Findspot	A23	Weybourne	-
15	Findspot	A24	Weybourne	-
16	Findspot	A24	Weybourne	-
17	Findspot	A23	Weybourne	-
18	Findspot	A23	Weybourne	-
19	Findspot	A24	Weybourne	-
20	Findspot	A23	Weybourne	-
21	Findspot	A23	Weybourne	-
22	Findspot	A24	Weybourne	-
23	Findspot	A24	Weybourne	-
24	Findspot	A24	Weybourne	-
25	Findspot	A23	Weybourne	-
26	Findspot	A23	Weybourne	-
27	Findspot	A24	Weybourne	-
28	Findspot	A25	Weybourne	-
29	Findspot	A25	Weybourne	-
30	Findspot	A24	Weybourne	-
31	Findspot	A24	Weybourne	-
32	Findspot	A25	Weybourne	-
33	Findspot	A24	Weybourne	-
34	Findspot	A26	Weybourne	-
35	Findspot	A26	Weybourne	-
36	Pillbox	A26/A28	Weybourne	20th century
37	Pillbox	A26/A28	Weybourne	20th century
38	Findspot	A30	Upper Sheringham	-
39	Pillbox	A30	Upper Sheringham	20th century
40	Findspot	A30	Upper Sheringham	-
41	Pillbox	A30	Upper Sheringham	20th century
42	Findspot	A30	Upper Sheringham	-
43	Findspot	A30	Upper Sheringham	-
44	Findspot	A31	Upper	-

Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
			Sheringham	
45	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
46	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
47	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
48	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
49	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
50	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
51	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
52	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
53	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
54	Earthwork, Mound, Bank	A33	Sheringham	-
55	Coastal Battery	A33	Sheringham	20th century
56	Findspot	A33	Upper Sheringham	-
57	Bank, Ditch	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
58	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
59	Findspot	A33	Upper Sheringham	-
60	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
61	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
62	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
63	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
64	Findspot	A33	Upper Sheringham	-
65	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
66	Findspot	A33	Upper Sheringham	-
67	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
68	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
69	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
70	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
71	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
72	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
73	Pillbox	A27	Weybourne	20th century

Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
74	Pillbox	A27	Weybourne	20th century
75	Findspot	A28	Weybourne	-
76	Findspot	A27	Weybourne	-
77	Findspot	A28	Weybourne	-
78	Findspot	A28	Weybourne	-
79	Findspot	A30	Upper Sheringham	-
80	Bank	A30	Upper Sheringham	-
81	Findspot	A31	Upper Sheringham	-
82	Findspot	A32	Upper Sheringham	-

Appendix 17: Land based fieldwork – Sheringham to Cromer (NHER 41016 RVT) context summary

Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
1	Bank	A3	Runton	-
2	Bank	A5	Runton	-
3	Ditch	A6	Cromer	-
4	Earthwork	A6	Cromer	-
5	Ditch	A6	Cromer	-
6	Ditch	A6	Cromer	-
7	Ditch	A6	Cromer	-
8	Bank	A6	Cromer	-
9	Bank, Ditch	A6	Cromer	-
10	Bank	A8	Runton	20th century
11	Ditch	A9	Runton	-
12	Findspot	A10	Runton	-
13	Bank	A10	Runton	-
14	Earthwork	A11	Runton	-
15	Bank	A11/A12	Runton	-
16	Building material	A9	Runton	20th century
17	Pillbox	A13	Runton	20th century
18	Windmill mound, Ditch, Bank	A13	Beeston	-
19	Bank	A15	Beeston	-
20	Findspot	A15	Beeston Regis	-
21	Pillbox	A16	Beeston	20th century
22	Military Coastal Defence, Structure	A16	Beeston	20th century?
23	Military Coastal Defence, Structure	A16	Beeston	20th century?
24	Findspot	A16	Beeston	-
25	Pillbox, Spigot Mortar	A16	Beeston	20th century
26	Building material	A12	Beeston	-
27	Building material	A18	Runton	20th century
28	Findspot	A18	Runton	-
29	Findspot	A18/A19	Runton	-
30	Bank, Ditch	A20	Runton	-
31	Military Coastal Defence	A7	Runton	-

Appendix 18: Land based fieldwork – Overstrand to Trimingham (NHER 41017 SDS) context summary

Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
1	Findspot	A76	Trimingham	-
2	Findspot	A76	Trimingham	20th century
3	Findspot	A77	Sidestrand	-
4	Findspot	A77	Sidestrand	-
5	Findspot	A77	Sidestrand	-
6	Findspot	A77	Sidestrand	-
7	Findspot	A77	Sidestrand	-
8	Findspot	A77	Sidestrand	-
9	Findspot	A77	Sidestrand	-
10	Findspot	A77	Sidestrand	-
11	Findspot	A77	Sidestrand	-
12	Findspot	A77	Sidestrand	-
13	Findspot	A77	Sidestrand	-
14	Findspot	A77	Sidestrand	-
15	Findspot	A78	Sidestrand	-
16	Findspot	A78	Sidestrand	-
17	Findspot	A78	Sidestrand	-
18	Ditch	A78	Sidestrand	-
19	Findspot	A78	Sidestrand	-
20	Findspot	A78	Sidestrand	-
21	Findspot	A78	Trimingham	-
22	Findspot	A78	Sidestrand	-
23	Findspot	A78	Sidestrand	-
24	Findspot	A78	Sidestrand	-
25	Findspot	A78	Sidestrand	-
26	Findspot	A77	Sidestrand	-
27	Findspot	A76	Trimingham	-
28	Findspot	A76	Trimingham	-
29	Findspot	A76	Trimingham	-
30	Findspot	A76	Trimingham	-
31	Findspot	A76	Trimingham	-
32	Findspot	A76	Trimingham	-
33	Findspot	A76	Trimingham	-
34	Findspot	A75	Trimingham	-
35	Findspot	A75	Trimingham	-
36	Findspot	A75	Trimingham	-
37	Findspot	A75	Trimingham	-
38	Findspot	A75	Trimingham	-
39	Findspot	A74	Trimingham	-
40	Findspot	A74	Trimingham	-
41	Earthwork, Mound	A79	Sidestrand	-
42	Earthwork	A79	Sidestrand	-
43	Building, Hangar	A82	Sidestrand	-
44	Findspot	A83	Sidestrand	-
45	Findspot	A83	Sidestrand	-
46	Findspot	A83	Sidestrand	-

Appendix 19: Land based fieldwork – Mundesley to Bacton Gas Terminals (NHER 41018 PAS) context summary

Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
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Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
1	Earthwork, Ditch, Mound	A35	Paston	-
2	Holiday Centre, Building	A35	Paston	20th century
3	Findspot	A36	Paston	-
4	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
5	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
6	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
7	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
8	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
9	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
10	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
11	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
12	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
13	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
14	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
15	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
16	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
17	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
18	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
19	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
20	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
21	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
22	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
23	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
24	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
25	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
26	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
27	Findspot	A41	Paston	-
28	Earthwork, Mound	A42	Paston	-
29	Earthwork, Mound	A42	Paston	-
30	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
31	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
32	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
33	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
34	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
35	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
36	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
37	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
38	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
39	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
40	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
41	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
42	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
43	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
44	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
45	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
46	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
47	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
48	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
49	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
50	Findspot	A45	Paston	-
51	Findspot	A45	Paston	-

Appendix 20: Land based fieldwork – Ostend to Happisburgh (NHER 41019 HAP) context summary

Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
1	Pillbox	A49	Happisburgh	20th century
2	Findspot	A49	Happisburgh	-
3	Findspot	A50	Happisburgh	-
4	Findspot	A50	Happisburgh	-
5	Findspot	A50	Happisburgh	-
6	Findspot	A50	Happisburgh	-
7	Findspot	A50	Happisburgh	-
8	Findspot	A50	Happisburgh	-
9	Findspot	A50	Happisburgh	-
10	Findspot	A50	Happisburgh	-
11	Findspot	A51	Happisburgh	-
12	Findspot	A52	Happisburgh	-
13	Findspot	A51	Happisburgh	-
14	Findspot	A52	Happisburgh	-
15	Findspot	A51	Happisburgh	-
16	Findspot	A52	Happisburgh	-
17	Findspot	A51	Happisburgh	-
18	Findspot	A52	Happisburgh	-
19	Findspot	A52	Happisburgh	-
20	Findspot	A51	Happisburgh	-
21	Findspot	A52	Happisburgh	-
22	Findspot	A51	Happisburgh	-
23	Coastal Battery, Pillbox, Spigot Mortar	A52/A53	Happisburgh	-
24	Findspot	A52/A53	Happisburgh	-
25	Pillbox	A54	Happisburgh	-
26	Findspot	A54	Happisburgh	-
27	Findspot	A53	Happisburgh	-
28	Findspot	A54	Happisburgh	-
29	Findspot	A53	Happisburgh	-
30	Findspot	A53	Happisburgh	-
31	Findspot	A54	Happisburgh	-
32	Findspot	A53	Happisburgh	-
33	Findspot	A53	Happisburgh	-
34	Findspot	A55	Happisburgh	-
35	Findspot	A53	Happisburgh	-
36	Findspot	A53	Happisburgh	-
37	Findspot	A56	Happisburgh	-
38	Findspot	A53	Happisburgh	-
39	Findspot	A57	Happisburgh	-

Appendix 21: Land based fieldwork – Happisburgh to Eccles (NHER 41020 HAP) context summary

Context	Site type	Area	Parish	Period
1	Pillbox	A60	Happisburgh	20th century
2	Findspot	A59	Happisburgh	-
3	Findspot	A59	Happisburgh	-
4	Findspot	A59	Happisburgh	-
5	Findspot	A59	Happisburgh	-
6	Findspot	A59	Happisburgh	-
7	Findspot	A59	Happisburgh	-
8	Findspot	A59	Happisburgh	-
9	Findspot	A59	Happisburgh	-
10	Findspot	A62	Happisburgh	-
11	Findspot	A62	Happisburgh	-
12	Findspot	A62	Happisburgh	-
13	Findspot	A63	Happisburgh	-
14	Findspot	A63	Happisburgh	-
15	Pillbox	A63	Happisburgh	20th century
16	Findspot	A63	Happisburgh	-
17	Pillbox	A65	Happisburgh	20th century
18	Findspot	A64	Happisburgh	-
19	Findspot	A65	Happisburgh	-
20	Findspot	A65	Happisburgh	-
21	Findspot	A64	Happisburgh	-
22	Lighthouse, Building	A65	Happisburgh	20th century
23	Findspot	A65	Happisburgh	-
24	Cropmarks	A60	Happisburgh	-

Appendix 22: Finds by context from land-based fieldwork (NHER 41012-41020)

NHER	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight	Notes	Date
41013	12	Ceramic building material	1	0.020	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41013	14	Ceramic building material	16	0.209	Roof tile	13th to 15th/16th to 19th century
41014	04	Ceramic building material	1	0.032	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41014	04	Metal working debris	1	0.054	Slag	
41015	03	Pottery	1	0.034		Post-medieval
41015	05	Pottery	1	0.007		Post-medieval
41015	05	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	07	Ceramic building material	1	0.024	Pan tile	19th onwards
41015	07	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	08	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41015	10	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	11	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	12	Pottery	1	0.050		Post-medieval
41015	13	Flint	3	-	Worked	
41015	14	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41015	15	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015 WEY	16	Pottery	1	0.002		?Medieval

NHER	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight	Notes	Date
41015 WEY	17	Ceramic building material	1	0.010	Pan tile	19th onwards
41015 WEY	17	Flint	3	-	Worked	
41015 WEY	18	Pottery	1	0.014		Post-medieval
41015 WEY	18	Ceramic building material	1	0.019	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	18	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.005	Stem	17th onwards
41015	18	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41015	19	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.006	Stem	17th onwards
41015	19	Copper alloy	1	-	Button	16th to 19th century
41015	20	Pottery	1	0.008		Post-medieval
41015	20	Ceramic building material	2	0.024	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	20	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	20	Flint	1	0.025	Burnt	
41015	21	Pottery	1	0.013		Medieval
41015	21	Metal working debris	1	0.011	Slag	
41015	21	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41015	21	Flint	1	0.004	Burnt	
41015	22	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41015	23	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41015	24	Flint	7	-	Worked	
41015	25	Ceramic building material	1	0.046	Flemish floor tile	16th to 17th century
41015	25	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41015	26	Pottery	1	0.002		Post-medieval
41015	26	Metal working debris	1	0.214	Slag	
41015	26	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	27	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	28	Pottery	1	0.002		Post-medieval
41015	29	Metal working debris	1	0.463	Slag	
41015	30	Flint	3	-	Worked	
41015	31	Flint	3	-	Worked	
41015	32	Metal working debris	1	0.432	Slag	
41015	33	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41015	33	Flint	1	0.015	Burnt	
41015	34	Stone	1	0.453	Non local	
41015	35	Ceramic building material	1	0.040	Pan tile	19th onwards
41015	35	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	35	Flint	1	<0.001	Burnt	
41015	38	Metal working debris	1	0.024	Slag	
41015	38	Flint	1	0.003	Burnt	
41015	40	Flint	2	0.069	Burnt	
41015	42	Metal working debris	1	0.578	Slag	
41015	43	Metal working debris	1	0.080	Slag	
41015	43	Flint	1	0.020	Burnt	
41015	44	Pottery	1	0.005		Post-medieval
41015	44	Metal working debris	1	0.049	Slag	
41015	45	Ceramic building material	1	0.005	Pan tile	19th onwards
41015	45	Copper alloy	1	-	Bullet case	20th century
41015	45	Flint	8	-	Worked	
41015	45	Flint	3	0.078	Burnt	

NHER	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight	Notes	Date
41015	46	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	47	Ceramic building material	2	0.022	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	48	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	48	Flint	2	0.033	Burnt	
41015	49	Ceramic building material	1	0.007	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	50	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	51	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	52	Ceramic building material	2	0.021	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	52	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	52	Flint	1	0.013	Burnt	
41015	53	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	58	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	58	Flint	5	0.048	Burnt	
41015	59	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41015	60	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	61	Ceramic building material	1	0.015	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	62	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	63	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	64	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	64	Flint	2	0.033	Burnt	
41015	65	Ceramic building material	2	0.034	Roof tile/ pan tile	16th to 19th century/ 19th century onwards
41015	65	Flint	3	-	Worked	
41015	65	Flint	1	0.009	Burnt	
41015	66	Ceramic building material	3	0.100	Roof tile/ pan tile	16th to 19th century/ 19th onwards
41015	66	Flint	2	-	Struck	
41015	67	Ceramic building material	1	0.021	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	67	Shell	-	0.010	Oyster	
41015	68	Pottery	1	0.015		Post-medieval
41015	69	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41015	69	Flint	1	0.042	Burnt	
41015	70	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41015	71	Pottery	1	0.003		Post-medieval
41015	71	Ceramic building material	1	0.027	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41015	71	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41015	71	Flint	1	0.021	Burnt	
41015	72	Ceramic building material	1	0.064	Brick	18th to 19th century
41015	72	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41015	72	Flint	6	0.105	Burnt	
41015	75	Ceramic building material	1	0.111	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41015	76	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	77	Ceramic building material	1	0.005	Fragment	18th to 19th century
41015	78	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	78	Flint	1	0.004	Burnt	
41015	79	Flint	5	-	Worked	

NHER	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight	Notes	Date
41015	79	Flint	2	0.042	Burnt	
41015	81	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41015	82	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41016	12	Flint	4	-	Worked	
41016	20	Flint	1	0.010	Worked/burnt	
41016	24	Copper alloy	1	-	Coin - half penny	1948
41016	24	Copper alloy	1	-	Coin – Three pence	1953
41016	28	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41016	29	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41017	01	Ceramic building material	6	0.701	Brick/ ?ridge tile/ drain pipe	17th to 19th century
41017	02	?Copper alloy	2	-	Munitions	20th century
41017	03	Flint	1	0.084	Burnt	
41017	04	Flint	9	0.083	Burnt	
41017	05	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41017	06	Stone	1	0.004	Non local	
41017	07	Pottery	2	0.008		Post-medieval
41017	08	Pottery	3	0.007		Post-medieval
41017	09	Flint	2	0.090	Burnt	
41017	10	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41017	10	Flint	1	0.042	Burnt	
41017	11	Pottery	1	0.041		Post-medieval
41017	12	Pottery	1	0.003		Post-medieval
41017	13	Ceramic building material	1	0.004	Fragment	19th century onwards
41017	15	Flint	1	0.038	Burnt	
41017	16	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41017	17	Ceramic building material	1	0.011	Fragment	18th to 19th century
41017	19	Pottery	1	0.004		Post-medieval
41017	20	Ceramic building material	1	0.037	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41017	20	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.004	Stem	17th century onwards
41017	21	Ceramic building material	1	0.024	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41017	22	Flint	2	0.018	Burnt	
41017	23	Pottery	1	<0.001		Post-medieval
41017	24	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41017	25	Ceramic building material	1	0.034	?Pan tile	18th to 19th century
41017	25	Flint	3	0.042	Burnt	
41017	26	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41017	27	Ceramic building material	1	0.003	Fragment	18th to 19th century
41017	28	Ceramic building material	2	0.097	Roof tile/ pan tile	19th century onwards
41017	29	Ceramic building material	4	0.193	Roof tile/ pan tile	19th century onwards
41017	30	Ceramic building material	6	0.520	Roof tile/ pan tile	19th century onwards
41017	31	Ceramic building	5	0.201	Roof tile/	19th century

NHER	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight	Notes	Date
		material			pan tile	onwards
41017	32	Ceramic building material	2	0.072	Brick/ Roof tile	19th century onwards
41017	33	Ceramic building material	3	0.174	Brick/ Pan tile	19th century onwards
41017	34	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41017	35	Animal bone	-	0.026		
41017	36	Ceramic building material	1	0.003	Fragment	18th to 19th century
41017	37	Ceramic building material	1	0.055	Brick	18th to 19th century
41017	38	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41017	39	Ceramic building material	2	0.146	Roof tile/ ridge tile	19th century onwards
41017	40	Flint	1	0.012	Burnt	
41017	42	Ceramic building material	1	0.007	Brick	18th to 19th century
41017	44	Pottery	1	0.004		Post-medieval
41017	45	Pottery	1	0.013		Post-medieval
41017	45	Ceramic building material	4	0.248	Roof tile/ pan tile/ floor tile	17th to 19th century
41017	46	Pottery	1	0.010		Post-medieval
41017	46	Ceramic building material	4	0.042	Pantile/ fragments	18th to 19th century
41018	03	Flint	2	0.071	Burnt	
41018	04	Pottery	11	0.072		Post-medieval
41018	04	Flint	1	0.011	Burnt	
41018	05	Ceramic building material	1	0.010	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41018	06	Pottery	1	0.006		Post-medieval
41018	07	Pottery	1	0.030		Post-medieval
41018	08	Pottery	2	0.004		Post-medieval
41018	08	Ceramic building material	2	0.013	Fragments	18th to 19th century
41018	08	Flint	5	0.068	Burnt	
41018	09	Flint	2	0.033	Burnt	
41018	10	Pottery	4	0.015		Post-medieval
41018	11	Ceramic building material	2	0.017	Fragments	18th to 19th century
41018	11	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41018	11	Flint	1	0.020	Burnt	
41018	12	Pottery	1	0.009		Post-medieval
41018	12	Flint	2	0.038	Burnt	
41018	13	Pottery	5	0.016		Post-medieval
41018	13	Flint	3	0.013	Burnt	
41018	14	Pottery	1	0.010		Post-medieval
41018	14	Stone	1	0.838	Non local	
41018	15	Ceramic building material	1	0.089	Pan tile	18th to 19th century
41018	15	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41018	15	Flint	2	0.005	Burnt	
41018	16	Pottery	2	0.011		Post-medieval
41018	16	Ceramic building material	2	0.076	Brick/ Roof tile	17th to 19th century
41018	16	Flint	1	0.005	Burnt	
41018	17	Flint	2	0.040	Burnt	

NHER	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight	Notes	Date
41018	18	Pottery	2	0.006		Post-medieval
41018	18	Flint	1	0.021	Burnt	
41018	19	Pottery	2	0.004		Post-medieval
41018	19	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.002	Stem	17th century onwards
41018	19	Flint	3	0.016	Burnt	
41018	20	Pottery	2	0.005		Post-medieval
41018	20	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41018	20	Flint	2	0.036	Burnt	
41018	20	Shell	1	0.001	Oyster	
41018	21	Pottery	2	0.009		Post-medieval
41018	22	Pottery	4	0.029		Post-medieval
41018	22	Ceramic building material	1	0.029	?Ridge tile	19th century onwards
41018	23	Pottery	1	0.002		Post-medieval
41018	26	Pottery	3	0.038		Post-medieval
41018	26	Flint	2	0.024	Burnt	
41018	27	Pottery	2	0.005		Post-medieval
41018	27	Flint	6	0.038	Burnt	
41018	30	Flint	3	0.023	Burnt	
41018	31	Pottery	1	0.007		Post-medieval
41018	31	Ceramic building material	3	0.032	Brick/ fragments	18th to 19th century
41018	31	Flint	4	0.054	Burnt	
41018	32	Flint	3	0.064	Burnt	
41018	33	Ceramic building material	1	0.016	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41018	33	Flint	6	0.089	Burnt	
41018	34	Pottery	2	0.021		Post-medieval
41018	34	Ceramic building material	1	0.028	Brick	18th to 19th century
41018	34	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41018	34	Flint	2	0.013	Burnt	
41018	35	Flint	6	0.156	Burnt	
41018	36	Flint	1	0.008	Burnt	
41018	37	Pottery	1	0.004		Post-medieval
41018	37	Flint	2	0.032	Burnt	
41018	38	Flint	1	0.011	Burnt	
41018	39	Flint	3	0.037	Burnt	
41018	40	Flint	1	0.016	Burnt	
41018	41	Ceramic building material	2	0.042	Brick/ roof tile	18th to 19th century
41018	41	Flint	3	0.033	Burnt	
41018	42	Flint	3	0.099	Burnt	
41018	43	Ceramic building material	2	0.031	Roof tile/ fragment	18th to 19th century
41018	43	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41018	44	Flint	8	0.075	Burnt	
41018	45	Flint	7	0.073	Burnt	
41018	46	Ceramic building material	1	0.016	Fragment	Undated
41018	46	Flint	2	0.079	Burnt	
41018	47	Flint	2	0.025	Burnt	
41018	48	Flint	4	0.101	Burnt	
41018	49	Pottery	1	0.022		Post-medieval
41018	49	Flint	3	0.100	Burnt	
41018	50	Flint	1	-	Worked	

NHER	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight	Notes	Date
41018	50	Flint	1	0.010	Burnt	
41018	51	Ceramic building material	2	0.027	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41018	51	Flint	1	0.037	Burnt	
41019	02	Flint	1	0.027	Burnt	
41019	03	Pottery	1	0.025		Post-medieval
41019	03	Ceramic building material	5	0.395	Pan tile	20th century
41019	04	Ceramic building material	2	0.066	Brick	18th to 19th century
41019	05	Flint	1	0.042	Burnt	
41019	06	Ceramic building material	1	0.001	Fragment	18th to 19th century
41019	06	Flint	4	0.052	Burnt	
41019	07	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41019	08	Flint	1	0.021	Burnt	
41019	09	Pottery	1	0.002		Post-medieval
41019	09	Ceramic building material	1	0.005	Brick	18th to 19th century
41019	09	Flint	1	0.006	Burnt	
41019	10	Pottery	1	0.012		Post-medieval
41019	11	Iron	1	-	Nail	Modern
41019	11	Iron	4	-	Workshop Miscellany	19th to 20th century
41019	12	Ceramic building material	1	0.021	Brick	18th to 19th century
41019	12	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41019	13	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41019	14	Flint	1	0.001	Burnt	
41019	15	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41019	16	Pottery	1	0.001		Post-medieval
41019	17	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41019	18	Ceramic building material	1	0.004	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41019	18	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41019	19	Flint	1	0.001	Burnt	
41019	20	Flint	3	-	Worked	
41019	21	Ceramic building material	2	0.061	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41019	22	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41019	24	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41019	26	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41019	27	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41019	28	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41019	29	Pottery	1	0.030		Post-medieval
41019	29	Flint	1	-	?Worked	
41019	29	Flint	1	0.005	Burnt	
41019	30	Pottery	1	0.002		?Medieval
41019	30	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41019	30	Flint	10	0.049	Burnt	
41019	31	Flint	3	0.125	Burnt	
41019	32	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.004	Stem	17th century onwards
41019	32	Flint	1	0.003	Burnt	
41019	33	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41019	33	Flint	1	0.004	Burnt	
41019	34	Flint	2	-	Worked	

NHER	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight	Notes	Date
41019	35	Pottery	1	0.016		Post-medieval
41019	36	Pottery	1	0.006		Post-medieval
41019	36	Ceramic building material	3	0.174	Roof tile/ pan tile	19th century onwards
41019	36	Flint	1	0.041	Burnt	
41019	37	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41019	37	Flint	1	0.029	Burnt	
41019	38	Ceramic building material	7	0.506	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41020	02	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41020	03	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41020	04	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41020	05	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41020	06	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41020	07	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41020	08	Ceramic building material	1	0.002	Brick	18th to 19th century
41020	08	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41020	09	Pottery	1	0.009		Post-medieval
41020	09	Flint	4	-	Worked	
41020	10	Pottery	1	0.007		Post-medieval
41020	10	Flint	2	-	Worked	
41020	10	Flint	1	0.036	Burnt	
41020	11	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41020	12	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41020	12	Flint	4	0.077	Burnt	
41020	13	Flint	1	0.012	Burnt	
41020	14	Pottery	1	0.001		Post-medieval
41020	16	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.001	Stem	17th century onwards
41020	18	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41020	19	Ceramic building material	1	0.012	Brick	18th to 19th century
41020	20	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41020	21	Flint	1	-	Worked	
41020	23	Pottery	1	0.006		Post-medieval

Appendix 23: Summary of flint types from the land-based survey

Type	NHER 41015	NHER 41016	NHER 41017	NHER 41018	NHER 41019	NHER 41020
Multi platform flake core	3	0	0	0	1	0
Core/tool	0	0	0	0	1	0
Flake	67	6	8	2	11	12
Blade-like flake	4	0	0	0	2	0
Shatter	1	0	0	0	0	0
Spall	1	1	0	1	1	1
End scraper	0	0	0	0	1	0
Scraper	2	0	0	0	2	0
Retouched blade	1	0	0	0	0	0
Retouched flake	4	0	0	0	0	3
Retouched fragment	1	0	0	0	0	1
Struck fragment	1	0	0	1	0	3
Utilised flake	1	0	0	0	0	0
Blade	0	0	0	1	0	0

Piercer	0	0	0	1	2	2
Total	86	7	8	6	21	22
Burnt fragment	32	0	20	101	28	6

Appendix 24: Flint by context from land-based survey (NHER 41012-41020 HAP)

NHER	Context	Type	Number
41015	5	Scraper	1
41015	7	Flake	1
41015	8	Multi platform flake core	1
41015	8	Flake	1
41015	10	Flake	1
41015	11	Flake	1
41015	13	Flake	2
41015	13	Retouched flake	1
41015	14	Flake	2
41015	15	Blade-like flake	1
41015	17	Flake	3
41015	18	Flake	2
41015	20	Burnt fragment	1
41015	20	Flake	1
41015	21	Burnt fragment	1
41015	21	Flake	2
41015	22	Flake	2
41015	23	Flake	2
41015	24	Blade-like flake	1
41015	24	Flake	4
41015	24	Spall	1
41015	24	Retouched flake	1
41015	25	Flake	1
41015	25	Retouched fragment	1
41015	26	Flake	1
41015	27	Retouched blade	1
41015	30	Flake	1
41015	30	Shatter	1
41015	30	Non-struck fragment	0
41015	31	Flake	1
41015	33	Burnt fragment	1
41015	33	Flake	2
41015	35	Burnt fragment	1
41015	35	Flake	1
41015	38	Burnt fragment	1
41015	40	Burnt fragment	2
41015	43	Burnt fragment	1
41015	45	Burnt fragment	3
41015	45	Multi platform flake core	1
41015	45	Blade-like flake	2
41015	45	Flake	4
41015	45	Struck fragment	1
41015	46	Flake	1
41015	48	Burnt fragment	2
41015	48	Flake	1
41015	49	Multi platform flake core	1
41015	50	Flake	1
41015	51	Flake	1

NHER	Context	Type	Number
41015	52	Burnt fragment	1
41015	52	Flake	1
41015	53	Flake	1
41015	58	Burnt fragment	5
41015	58	Flake	1
41015	59	Flake	2
41015	60	Flake	3
41015	62	Flake	1
41015	63	Flake	1
41015	64	Burnt fragment	1
41015	64	Flake	1
41015	65	Burnt fragment	1
41015	65	Flake	1
41015	65	Retouched flake	1
41015	65	Utilised flake	1
41015	66	Flake	2
41015	69	Burnt fragment	1
41015	69	Flake	2
41015	70	Flake	1
41015	70	Retouched flake	1
41015	71	Burnt fragment	1
41015	71	Flake	2
41015	72	Burnt fragment	6
41015	72	Flake	2
41015	76	Flake	1
41015	78	Burnt fragment	1
41015	78	Flake	1
41015	79	Burnt fragment	2
41015	79	Flake	4
41015	81	Scraper	1
41015	82	Flake	1
41016	12	Flake	3
41016	12	Spall	1
41016	20	Flake	1
41016	28	Flake	1
41016	29	Flake	1
41017	3	Burnt fragment	1
41017	4	Burnt fragment	9
41017	5	Flake	2
41017	9	Burnt fragment	2
41017	10	Burnt fragment	1
41017	10	Flake	2
41017	15	Burnt fragment	1
41017	16	Flake	1
41017	22	Burnt fragment	2
41017	24	Flake	1
41017	25	Burnt fragment	3
41017	26	Flake	1
41017	34	Non-struck fragment	0
41017	38	Flake	1
41017	40	Burnt fragment	1
41018	3	Burnt fragment	3
41018	4	Burnt fragment	1
41018	8	Burnt fragment	5
41018	9	Burnt fragment	2
41018	11	Burnt fragment	1

NHER	Context	Type	Number
41018	11	Piercer	1
41018	12	Burnt fragment	2
41018	13	Burnt fragment	3
41018	15	Burnt fragment	2
41018	15	Flake	1
41018	16	Burnt fragment	1
41018	17	Burnt fragment	2
41018	18	Burnt fragment	1
41018	19	Burnt fragment	3
41018	20	Blade	1
41018	20	Burnt fragment	2
41018	26	Burnt fragment	2
41018	27	Burnt fragment	6
41018	30	Burnt fragment	3
41018	31	Burnt fragment	3
41018	32	Burnt fragment	3
41018	33	Burnt fragment	8
41018	33	Spall	1
41018	35	Burnt fragment	6
41018	36	Burnt fragment	1
41018	37	Burnt fragment	2
41018	38	Burnt fragment	1
41018	39	Burnt fragment	3
41018	40	Burnt fragment	1
41018	41	Burnt fragment	3
41018	42	Burnt fragment	3
41018	43	Struck fragment	1
41018	44	Burnt fragment	8
41018	45	Burnt fragment	7
41018	46	Burnt fragment	2
41018	47	Burnt fragment	2
41018	48	Burnt fragment	4
41018	49	Burnt fragment	3
41018	50	Burnt fragment	1
41018	50	Flake	1
41018	51	Burnt fragment	1
41019	2	Burnt fragment	1
41019	5	Burnt fragment	1
41019	6	Burnt fragment	4
41019	7	Blade-like flake	1
41019	8	Burnt fragment	1
41019	9	Burnt fragment	1
41019	12	Multi-platform blade core	1
41019	13	Flake	1
41019	14	Burnt fragment	1
41019	15	Piercer	1
41019	17	Flake	1
41019	17	Spall	1
41019	18	Blade-like flake	1
41019	19	Burnt fragment	1
41019	20	Flake	3
41019	22	Scraper	1
41019	24	Flake	1
41019	26	Scraper	1
41019	27	Flake	2
41019	28	Flake	1

NHER	Context	Type	Number
41019	29	Burnt fragment	1
41019	29	Core/tool	1
41019	30	Burnt fragment	10
41019	30	Flake	1
41019	31	Burnt fragment	3
41019	32	Burnt fragment	1
41019	33	Burnt fragment	1
41019	33	Flake	1
41019	34	End scraper	1
41019	34	Non-struck fragment	0
41019	36	Burnt fragment	1
41019	37	Burnt fragment	1
41019	37	Piercer	1
41020	2	Retouched flake	1
41020	3	Flake	1
41020	4	Flake	1
41020	4	Struck fragment	1
41020	5	Spall	1
41020	5	Struck fragment	1
41020	6	Piercer	1
41020	6	Retouched flake	1
41020	7	Struck fragment	1
41020	8	Flake	2
41020	9	Flake	4
41020	10	Burnt fragment	1
41020	10	Flake	1
41020	10	Piercer	1
41020	11	Retouched flake	1
41020	11	Retouched fragment	1
41020	12	Burnt fragment	4
41020	12	Non-struck fragment	0
41020	13	Burnt fragment	1
41020	18	Flake	1
41020	20	Flake	1
41020	23	Flake	1

Appendix 25: Pottery from land-based survey (NHER 41012-41020 HAP)

NHER	Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
41015	3	Ironstone wares	Bowl	1	0.034	1800 to 1900+
41015	5	Glazed red earthenware	Bowl?	1	0.007	16th to 18th century
41015	12	Glazed red earthenware	Pancheon	1	0.050	16th to 18th century
41015	16	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	0.002	11th to 14th century
41015	18	English stoneware	Body	1	0.013	17th to 19th century
41015	20	Glazed red earthenware?	Body	1	0.007	16th to 18th century
41015	21	Late Grimston-type ware/Late medieval and transitional ware	Body	1	0.012	15th to 16th century
41015	26	Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware	Body	1	0.002	1720 to 1780
41015	28	Glazed red	Body	1	0.001	16th to 18th century

NHER	Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
		earthenware				
41015	44	Late Glazed red earthenware?	Bowl?	1	0.005	18th to 19th century
41015	68	Late Glazed red earthenware	Base	1	0.014	18th to 19th century
41015	71	Late post-medieval earthenware	Body	1	0.003	18th to 20th century
41017	7	Ironstone wares	Body	1	0.006	1800 to 1900+
41017	7	Porcelain	Body	1	0.001	18th to 20th century
41017	8	Ironstone wares	Body	3	0.007	19th century+
41017	11	English stoneware	Bottle	1	0.041	17th to 19th century, prob 19th century
41017	12	Pearlware?	Hand	1	0.002	1770 to 1850
41017	19	Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware	Plate	1	0.004	18th century
41017	23	Creamware	Body	1	0.001	1740 to 1880
41017	44	English stoneware	Body	1	0.003	1700 to 1900
41017	45	English stoneware	Mug	1	0.012	1700 to 1900
41017	46	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.010	16th to 18th century
41018	4	Late slipped redware	Bowl	1	0.010	18th to 19th century
41018	4	Ironstone wares	Jar	2	0.020	18th to 19th century+
41018	4	Bone?	Base	1	0.002	19th century
41018	4	Ironstone wares	Dish	4	0.023	18th to 19th century+
41018	4	Refined white earthenware	Bowl?	1	0.007	19th century+
41018	4	Refined white earthenware	Body	2	0.006	19th century+
41018	6	Refined white earthenware	Cup	1	0.006	1800 to 1900
41018	7	Frechen stoneware	Bottle	1	0.029	1550 to 1700
41018	8	Refined white earthenware	Dish	2	0.003	19th century+
41018	10	Refined white earthenware	Dish	1	0.004	19th century+
41018	10	Ironstone wares	Body	2	0.004	18th to 19th century+
41018	10	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	0.005	19th century+
41018	12	Ironstone wares	Body	1	0.008	18th to 19th century+
41018	13	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.004	16th to 18th century
41018	13	Creamware	Body	1	0.001	1740 to 1880
41018	13	Ironstone wares	Body	2	0.007	18th to 19th century+
41018	13	Misc	Body	1	0.002	19th century+
41018	14	English stoneware	Body	1	0.010	17th to 19th century
41018	16	Late Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.003	18th to 19th century
41018	16	English stoneware	Body	1	0.008	17th to 19th century
41018	18	Ironstone wares	Body	2	0.006	18th to 19th century
41018	19	Creamware	Body	1	0.002	1740 to 1880
41018	19	Ironstone wares	Plate	1	0.001	1825+
41018	20	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.002	16th to 18th century
41018	20	Creamware	Lid?	1	0.002	1740 to 1880
41018	21	English stoneware	Body	1	0.004	17th to 19th century
41018	21	Pearlware	Plate	1	0.003	1770 to 1850
41018	22	Ironstone wares	Jar	1	0.020	18th to 19th century+

NHER	Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
41018	22	Refined white earthenware	Base	1	0.002	19th century+
41018	22	Pearlware?	Body	1	0.005	1770 to 1850
41018	22	Ironstone wares	Body	1	0.001	18th to 19th century
41018	23	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	0.002	19th century+
41018	26	Refined white earthenware	Dish	1	0.010	19th century+
41018	26	Refined white earthenware	Body	2	0.027	19th century+
41018	27	Creamware	Body	1	0.005	1740 to 1880
41018	27	Refined white earthenware	Body	1	0.001	19th century+
41018	31	Late medieval and transitional ware	Body	1	0.007	15th to 16th century
41018	34	Westerwald stoneware	Body	1	0.003	17th to 18th century
41018	34	Late medieval and transitional ware?	Pip?	1	0.016	15th to 16th century?
41018	37	Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware	Plate?	1	0.004	1720 to 1780
41018	49	English stoneware	Body	1	0.022	17th to 19th century
41019	3	Late slipped redware	Pancheon	1	0.025	18th to 19th century
41019	9	English stoneware	Jar?	1	0.001	17th to 19th century
41019	10	English stoneware	Body	1	0.012	17th to 19th century
41019	16	Tin-glazed earthenware	Body	1	0.001	Probably 17th to 18th century
41019	29	Late slipped redware	Body	1	0.029	18th to 19th century
41019	30	Late Grimston-type ware?	Body	1	0.002	14th to 15th century
41019	35	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.016	16th to 18th century
41019	36	Ironstone wares	Lid?	1	0.005	1810+
41020	9	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.009	16th to 18th century
41020	10	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.007	16th to 18th century
41020	14	Ironstone wares	Body	1	<0.001	19th century+
41020	23	English stoneware	Body	1	0.005	17th to 19th century

Appendix 26: Ceramic Building Material

NHER	Context	Fabric code	Quantity	Weight	Notes	Date
41013	12	F2a	1	0.020	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41013	12	F1	13	0.160	Roof tile	13th to 15th century
41013	14	F3b	16	0.209	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41014	04	F3b	1	0.032	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	07	F3a	1	0.024	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41015	17	F3a	1	0.010	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41015	18	F3b	1	0.019	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	20	F3b	2	0.024	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	25	F3b	1	0.046	Flemish floor tile	16th to 17th century
41015	35	F3a	1	0.040	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41015	45	F3b	1	0.005	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41015	47	F3a	2	0.022	Roof tile	16th to 19th century

NHER	Context	Fabric code	Quantity	Weight	Notes	Date
41015	49	F3a	1	0.007	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	52	F3a	2	0.021	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	61	F3c	1	0.015	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	65	F5a	1	0.022	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	65	F3a	1	0.012	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41015	66	F3b	1	0.020	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	66	F3b	2	0.080	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41015	67	F3b	1	0.021	Roof tile	16th to 19th century
41015	71	F3c	1	0.027	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41015	72	F3b	1	0.064	Brick	18th 19th century
41015	75	F3b	1	0.111	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41015	77	F3a	1	0.005	Fragment	18th 19th century
41017	01	F3c	2	0.172	Brick	17th to 19th century
41017	01	F3c	3	0.483	?Ridge tile	19th century onwards
41017	01	F2c	1	0.046	Land drain	19th century onwards
41017	13	F2a	1	0.004	Fragment	19th century onwards
41017	17	F3b	1	0.011	Fragment	18th to 19th century
41017	20	F3b	1	0.037	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41017	21	F3b	1	0.024	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41017	25	F3a	1	0.034	?Pan tile	18th to 19th century
41017	27	F2a	1	0.003	Fragment	18th to 19th century
41017	28	F3c	2	0.097	?Ridge tile/ pan tile	19th century onwards
41017	29	F3c	1	0.029	?Ridge tile/ pan tile	19th century onwards
41017	29	F3c	3	0.164	?Pan tile	19th century onwards
41017	30	F3b	6	0.520	?Ridge tile/ pan tile	19th century onwards
41017	31	F3a	2	0.079	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41017	31	F3a	5	0.122	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41017	32	F3b	1	0.038	Brick	18th to 19th century
41017	32	F2c	1	0.034	Brick/ Roof tile	19th century onwards
41017	33	F2b	1	0.029	Brick	18th to 19th century
41017	33	F2c	1	0.074	Floor tile, unglazed	17th to 19th century
41017	33	F3b	1	0.068	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41017	36	F2a	1	0.003	Fragment, ?probably pan tile	18th to 19th century
41017	37	F3b	1	0.055	Brick	18th to 19th century
41017	39	F3b	1	0.081	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41017	39	F3b	1	0.135	Ridge tile	19th century onwards
41017	42	F5b	1	0.007	Brick	18th to 19th century
41017	45	F3b	1	0.030	Roof tile	17th to 19th century
41017	45	F3c	1	0.155	?Floor tile, unglazed	17th to 19th century
41017	45	F2a	2	0.043	Pan tile	17th to 19th century
41017	46	F2a	1	0.017	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41017	46	F3b	3	0.025	Fragments	18th to 19th century
41018	05	F3a	1	0.010	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41018	08	F3a	2	0.013	Fragments	18th to 19th century
41018	11	F3c	2	0.017	Fragments	18th to 19th century
41018	15	F3c	1	0.089	Pan tile	18th to 19th century
41018	16	F3c	1	0.067	Brick	18th to 19th century
41018	16	F3a	1	0.009	Roof tile	17th to 19th century
41018	22	F3a	1	0.029	?Ridge tile	19th century onwards
41018	31	F3a	1	0.019	Brick	18th to 19th century

NHER	Context	Fabric code	Quantity	Weight	Notes	Date
41018	31	F3a	2	0.013	Fragments	18th to 19th century
41018	33	F3b	1	0.016	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41018	34	F3a	1	0.028	Brick	18th to 19th century
41018	41	F3c	1	0.011	Brick	18th to 19th century
41018	41	F3b	1	0.031	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41018	43	F3c	1	0.027	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41018	43	F3b	1	0.004	Fragment	18th to 19th century
41018	46	F2c	1	0.016	Fragment	Undated
41018	51	F3a	2	0.027	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41019	03	F2c	5	0.395	Pan tile	20th century
41019	04	F2c	2	0.066	Brick	18th to 19th century
41019	06	F5a	1	0.001	Fragment	18th to 19th century
41019	09	F5a	1	0.005	Brick	18th to 19th century
41019	12	F5b	1	0.021	Brick	18th to 19th century
41019	18	F3a	1	0.004	Roof tile	18th to 19th century
41019	21	F2a	2	0.061	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41019	36	F2b	1	0.087	Roof tile	19th century onwards
41019	36	F2b	2	0.087	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41019	38	F3b	7	0.506	Pan tile	19th century onwards
41020	08	F3a	1	0.002	Brick	18th to 19th century
41020	19	F3b	1	0.012	Brick	18th to 19th century

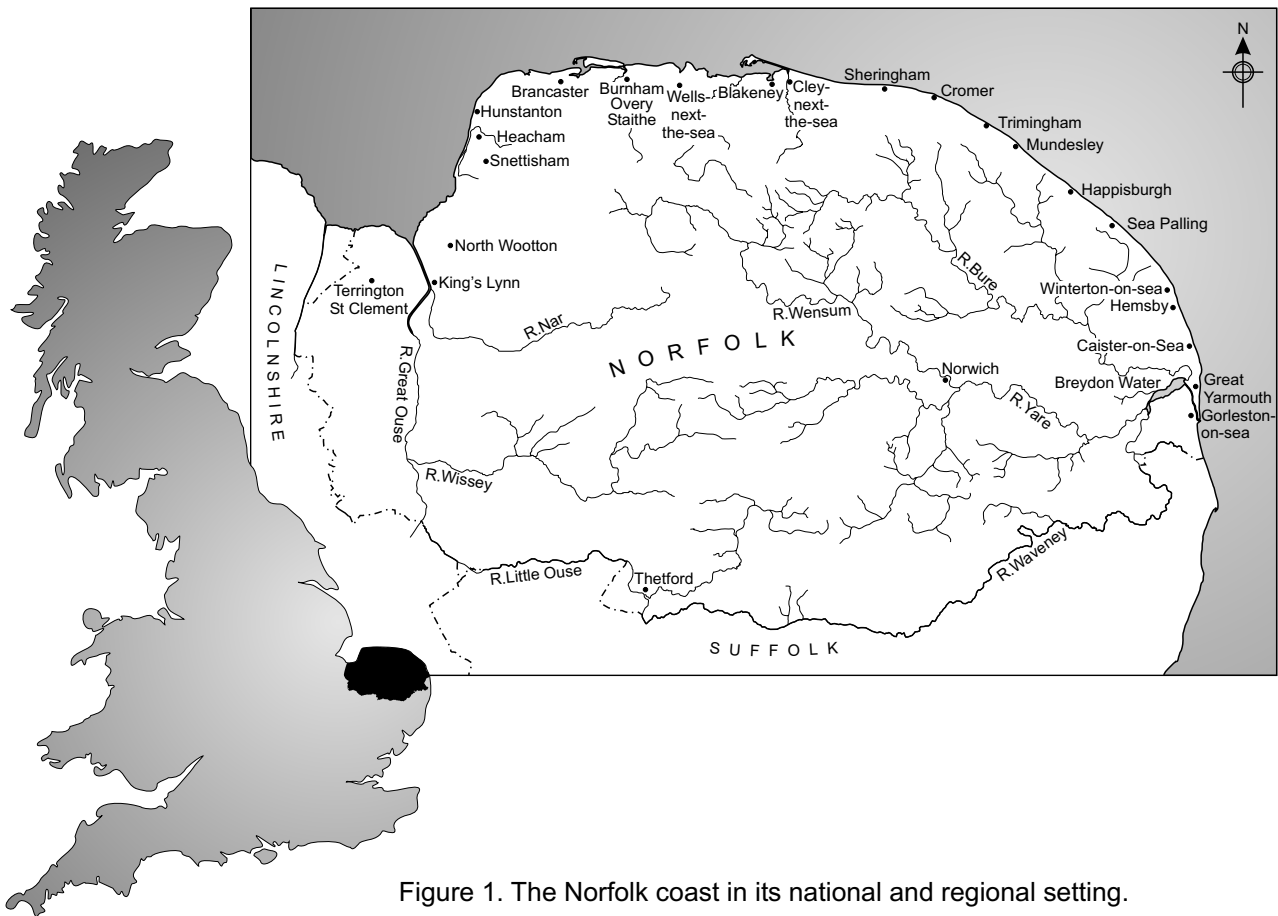


Figure 1. The Norfolk coast in its national and regional setting.

Local Authority No.100019340

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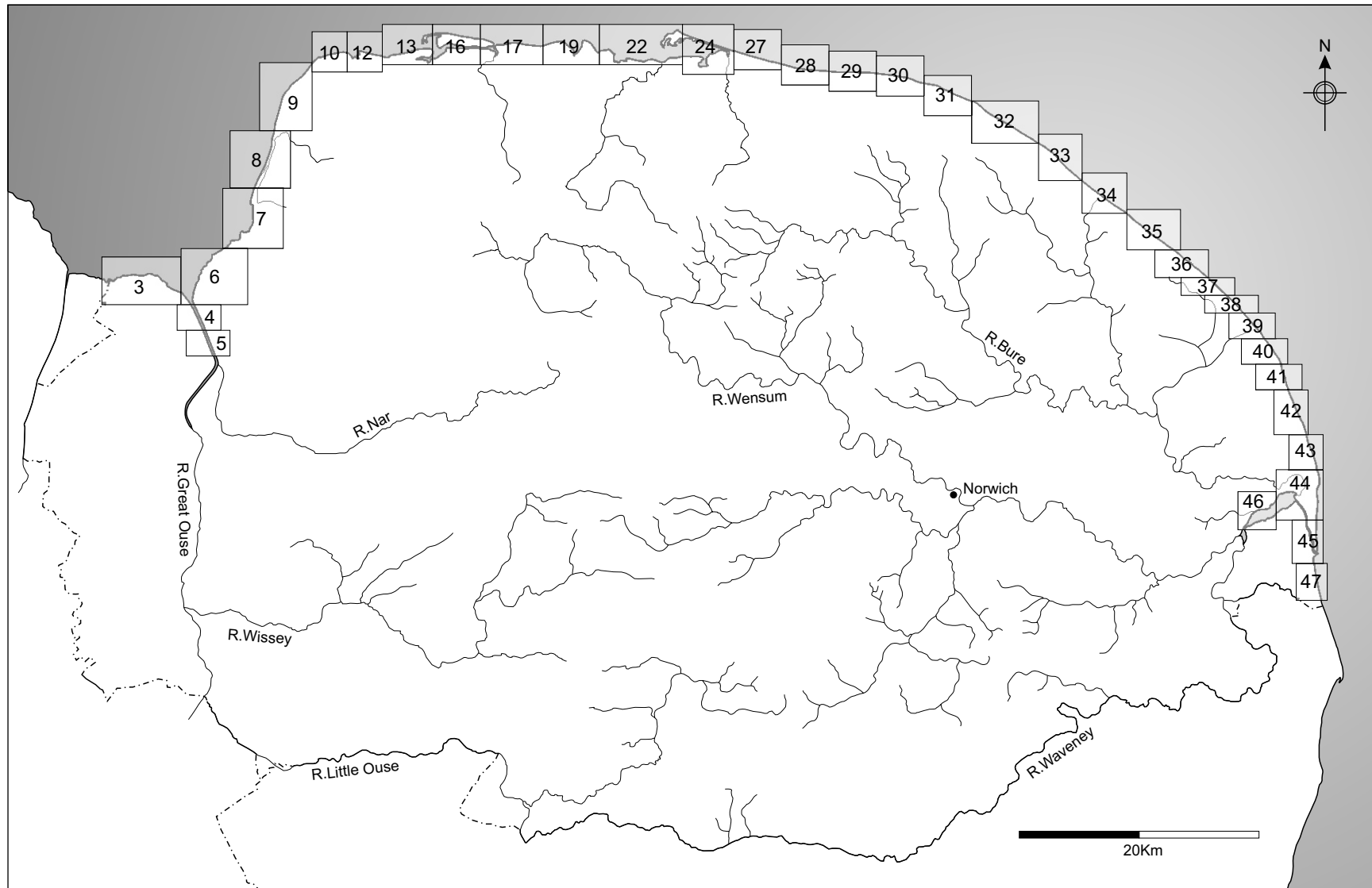


Figure 2. The location of Figures 3 to 47 (not including 11, 14, 15, 18, 20-21, 23). Scale 1:500,000

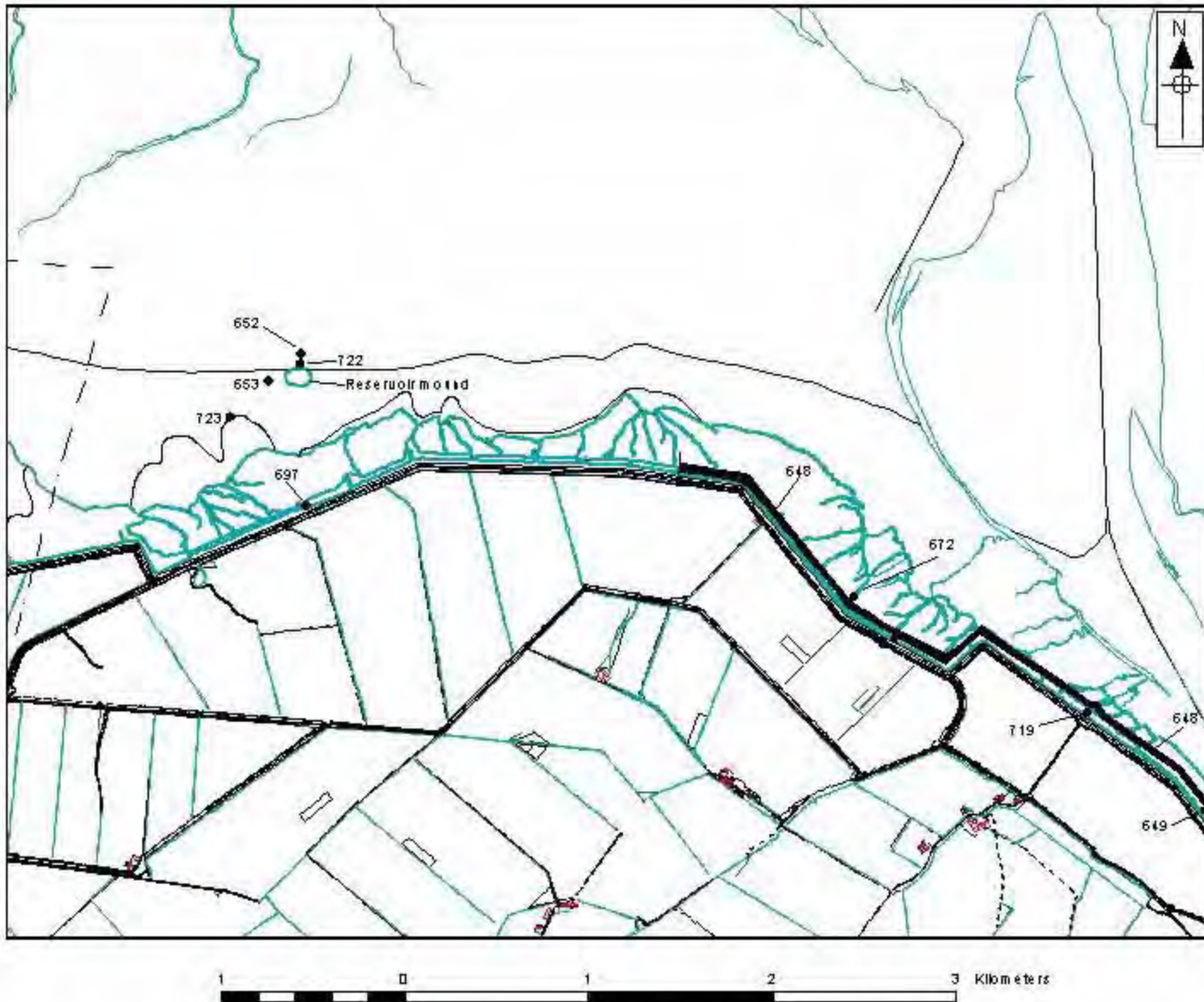


Figure 3. Inter-tidal sites in EZ1: Lincolnshire border to the River Great Ouse. Scale 1:35,000

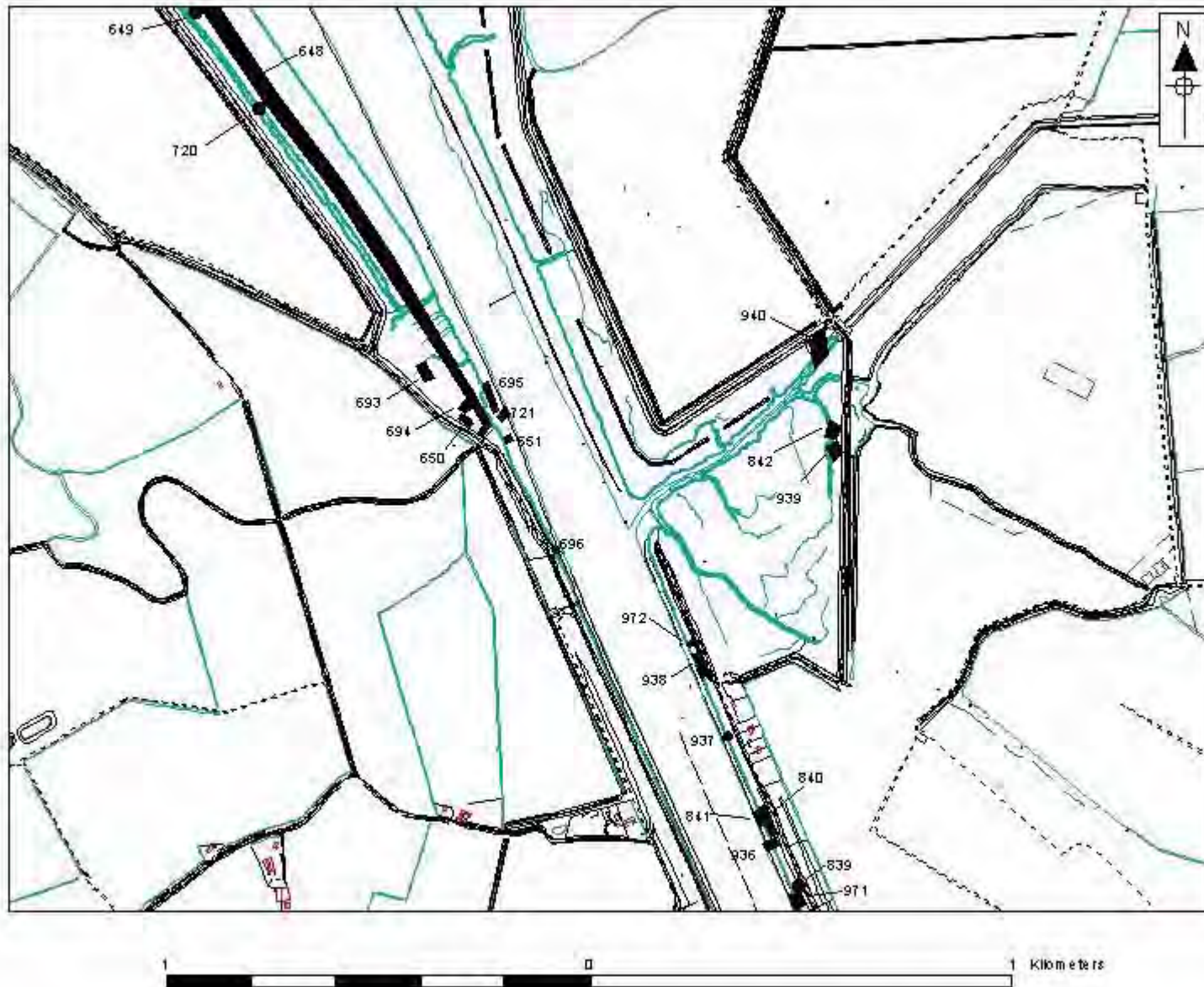


Figure 4. Inter-tidal sites in northern part of EZZ: River Great Ouse. Scale 1:15,000

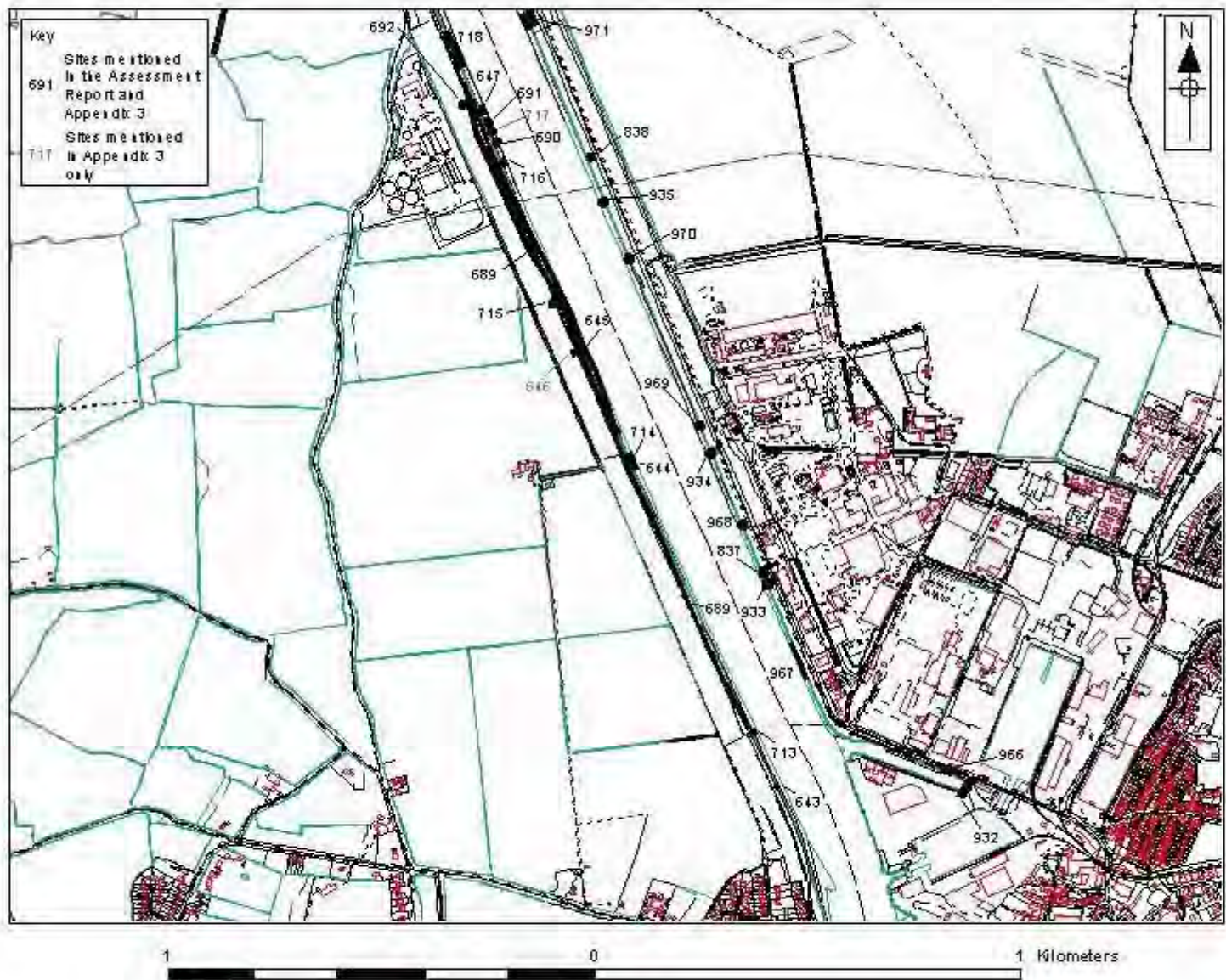


Figure 5. Inter-tidal sites in southern part of EZ2: River Great Ouse. Scale 1:15,000

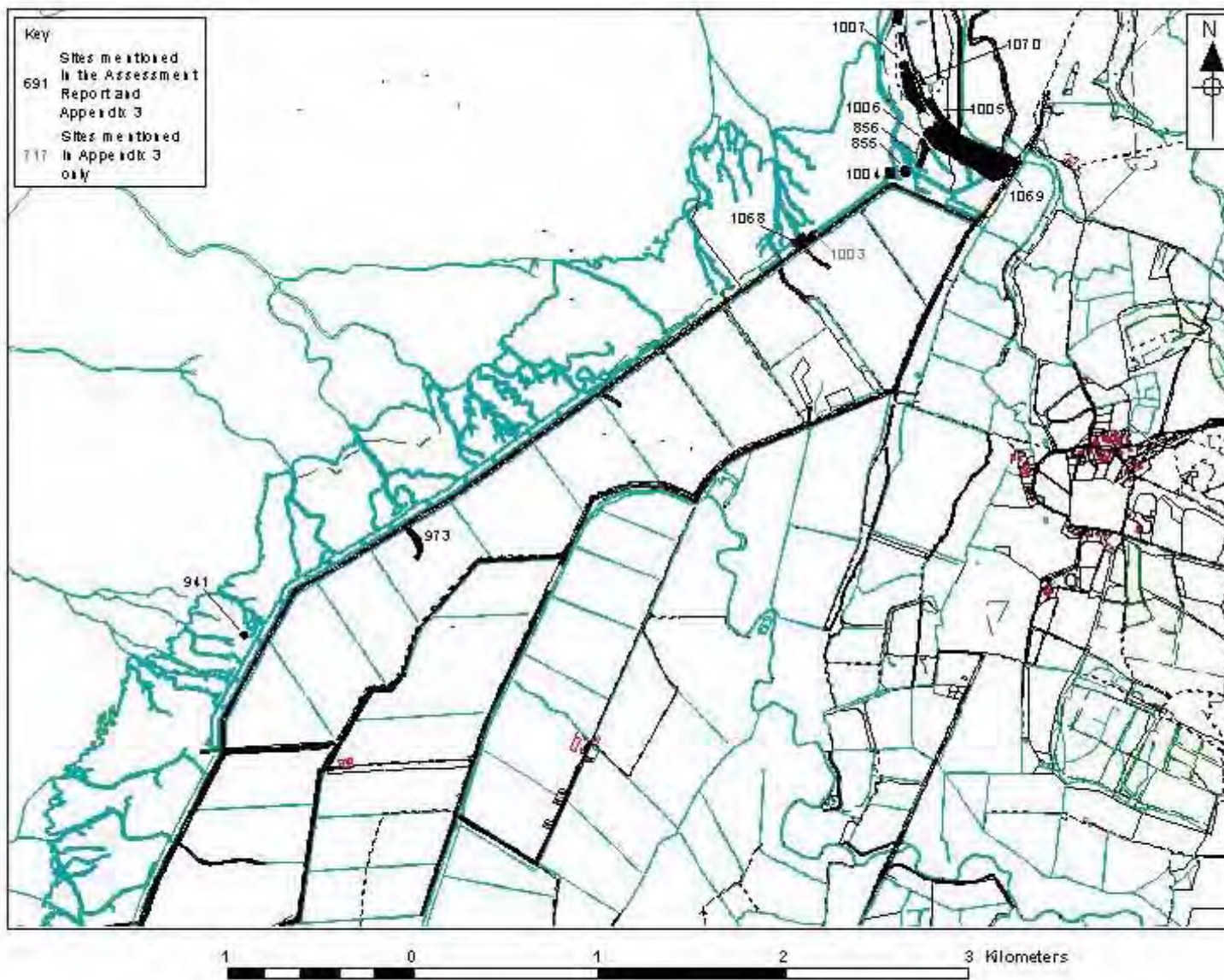


Figure 6. Inter-tidal sites in EZ3: River Great Ouse to Snettisham. Scale 1:35,000

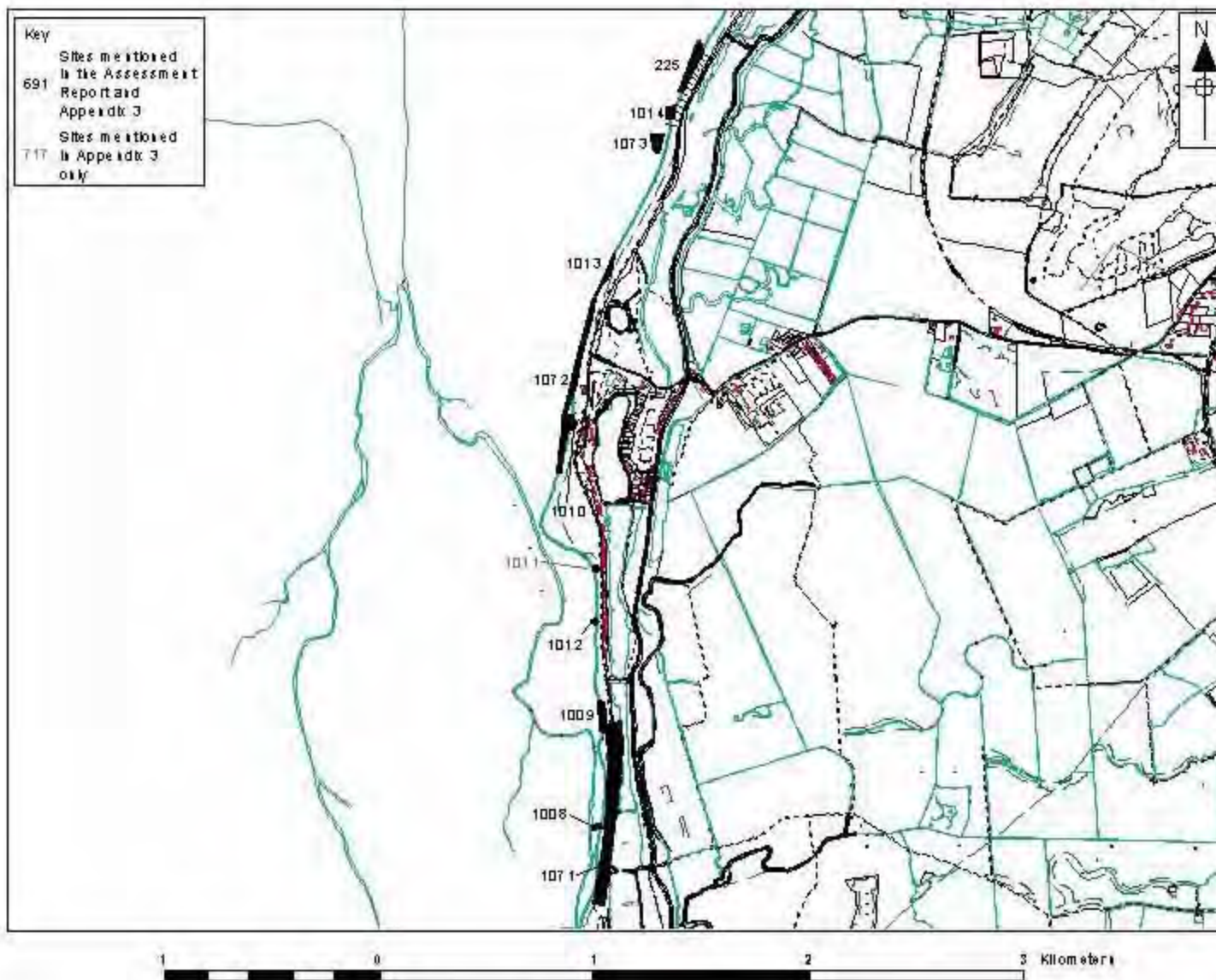


Figure 7. Inter-tidal sites in EZ4 south: Snettisham to Hunstanton cliffs. Scale 1:30,000

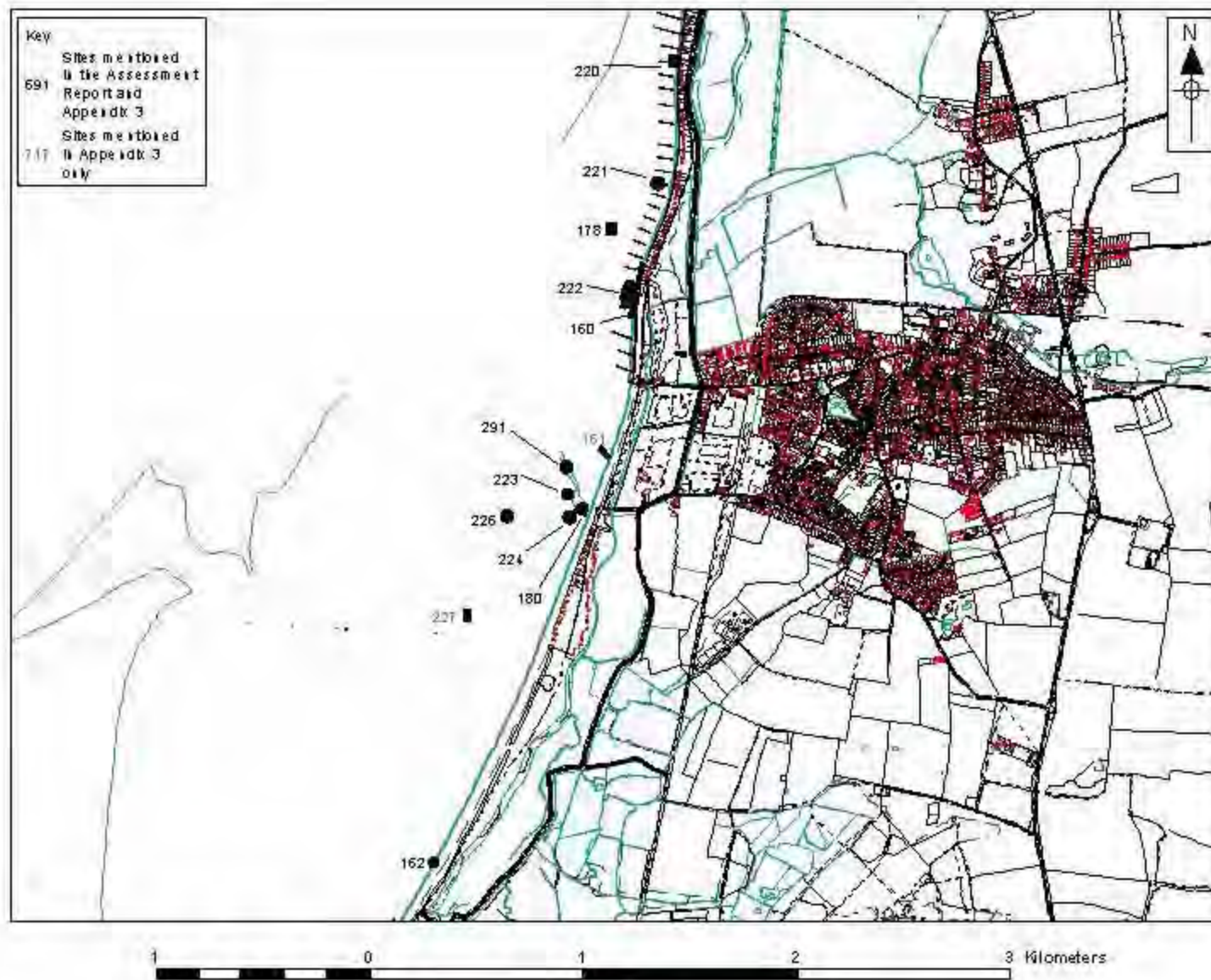


Figure 8. Inter-tidal sites in EZ4 central: Snettisham to Hunstanton cliffs (also showing Heacham village). Scale 1:30,000

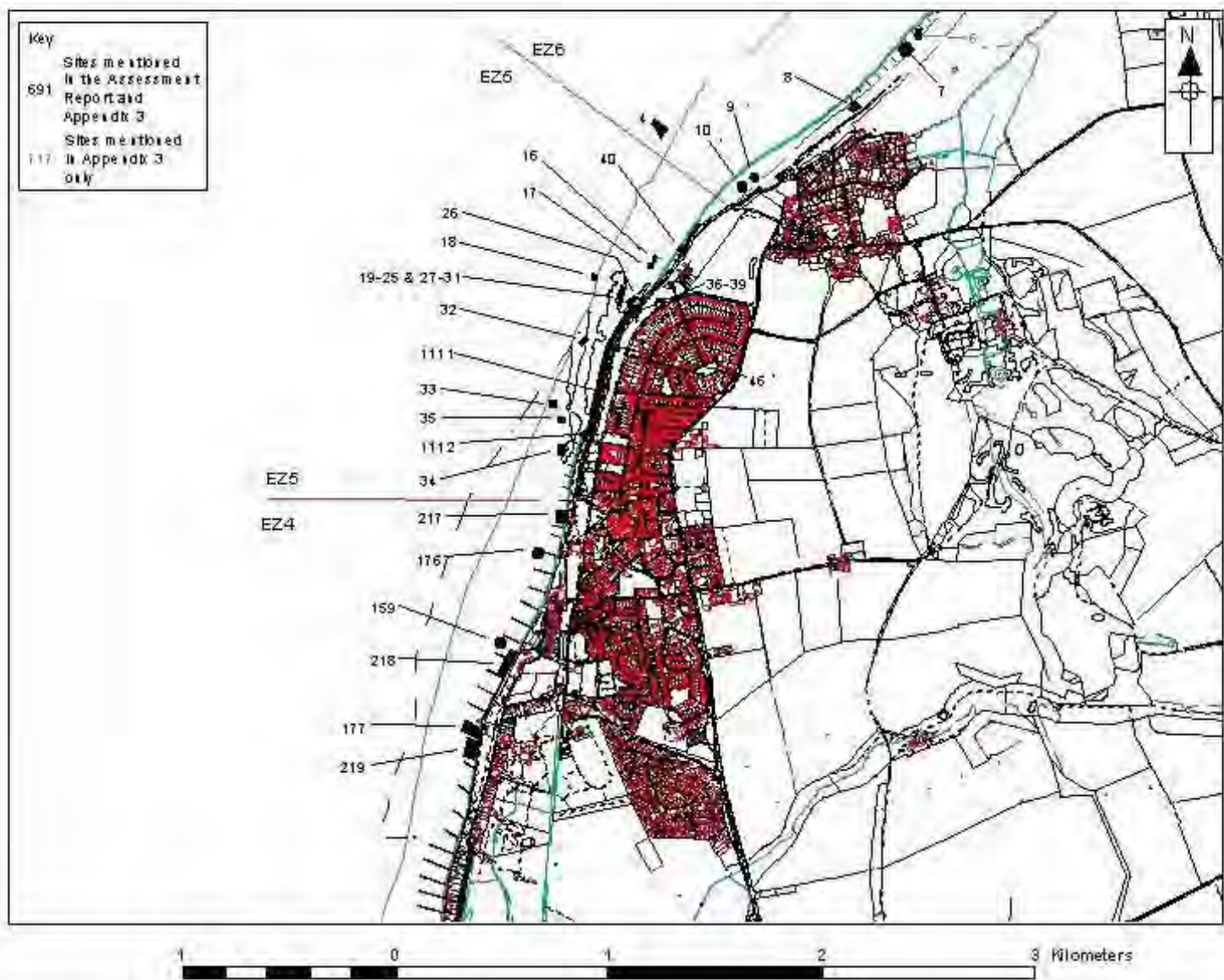


Figure 9. Inter-tidal sites in EZ4 north, EZ5 and EZ6 south-west: Hunstanton beach, Hunstanton cliffs and Hunstanton cliffs to Holme-next-the-Sea beach. Scale 1:30,000

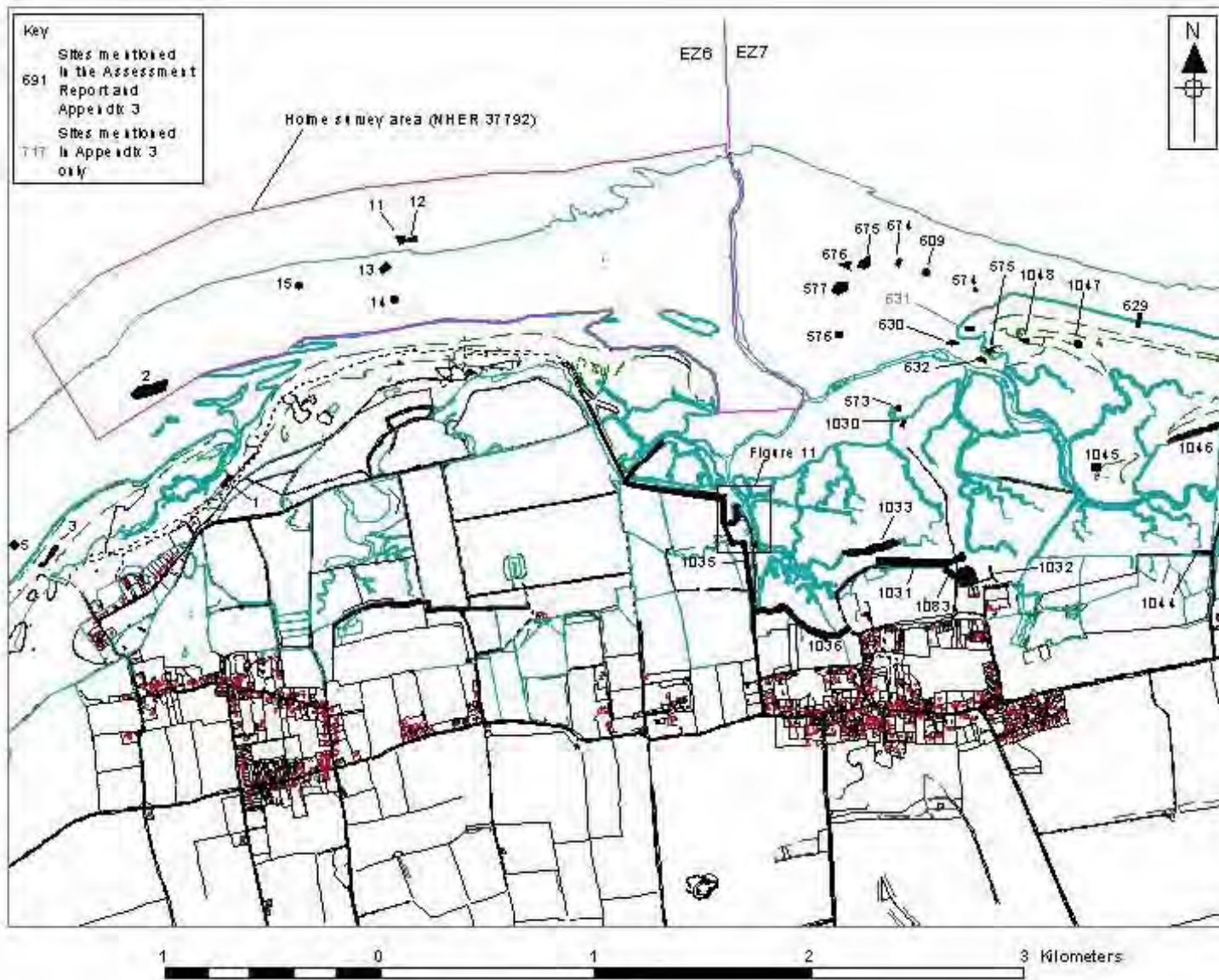


Figure 10. Inter-tidal sites in EZ6 north-east and EZ7 west: Holme-next-the-Sea and Thornham. Scale 1:30,000

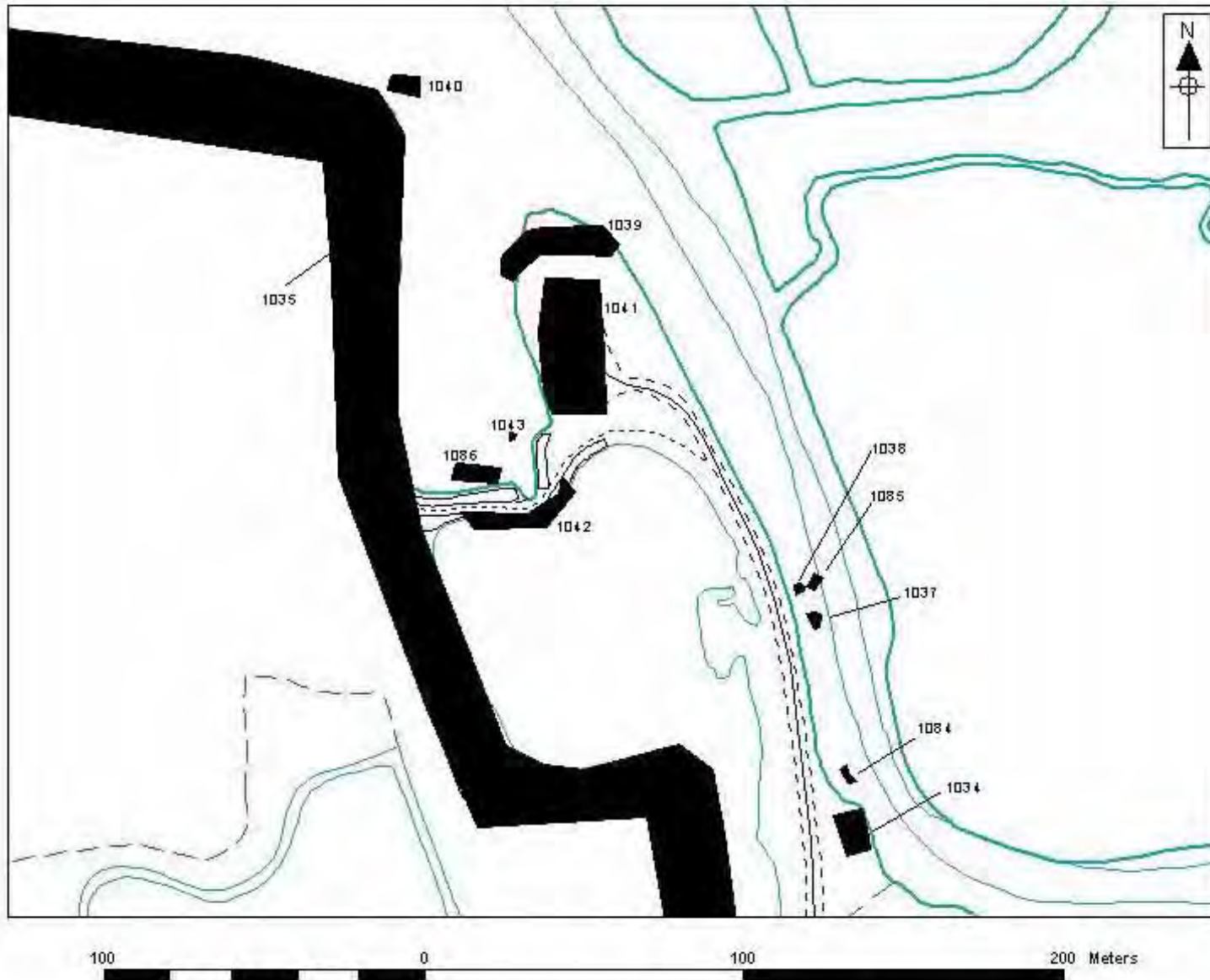


Figure 11. Inter-tidal sites in Thornham harbour (EZ7). Scale 1:2,000

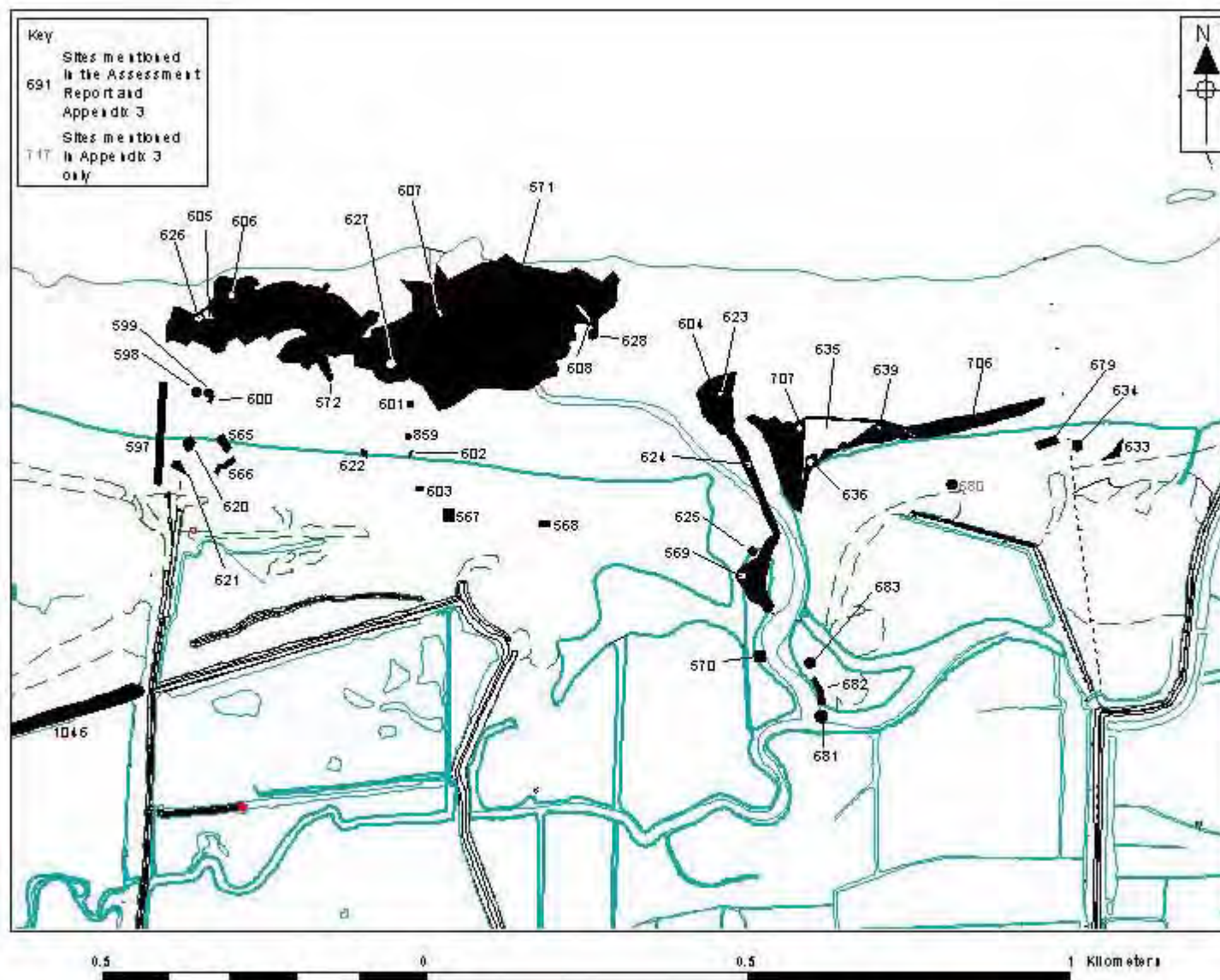


Figure 12. Inter-tidal sites in EZ7 east: Titchwell and Brancaster beaches. Scale 1:10,000

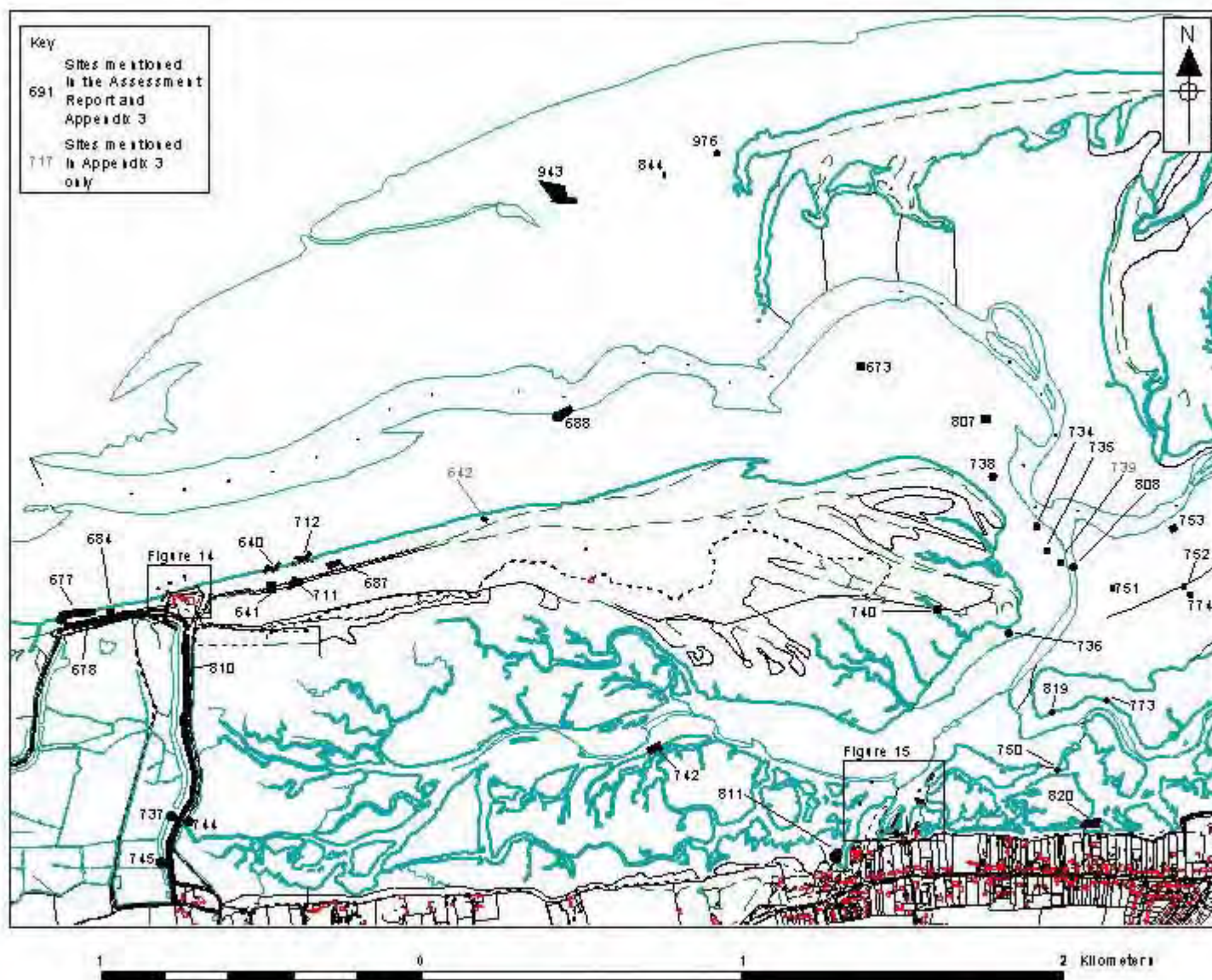


Figure 13. Inter-tidal sites in EZ8 west: Brancaster to Brancaster Staithe. Scale 1:20,000

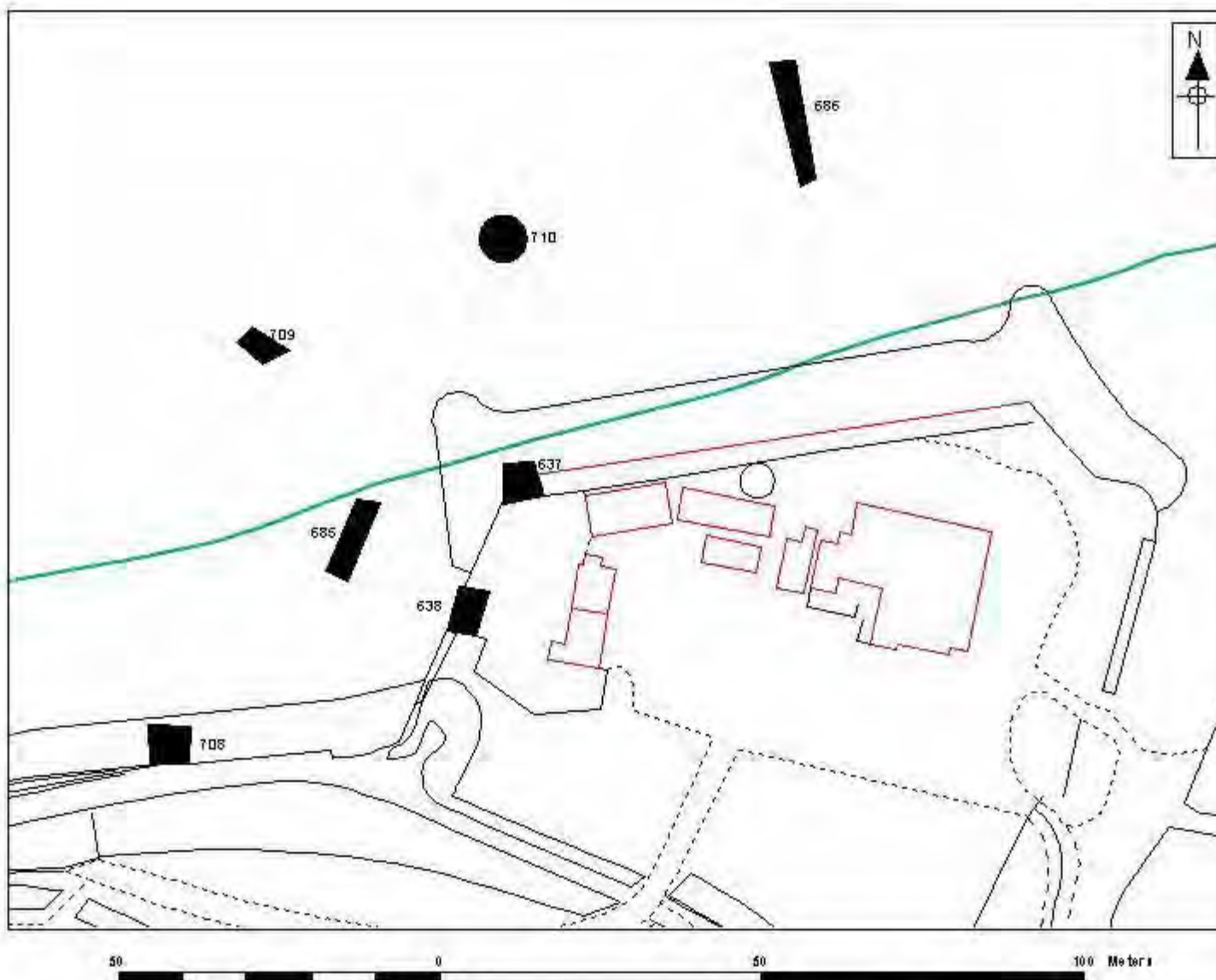


Figure 14. Inter-tidal sites north of West Norfolk Royal Golf Course club office. Scale 1:1,000

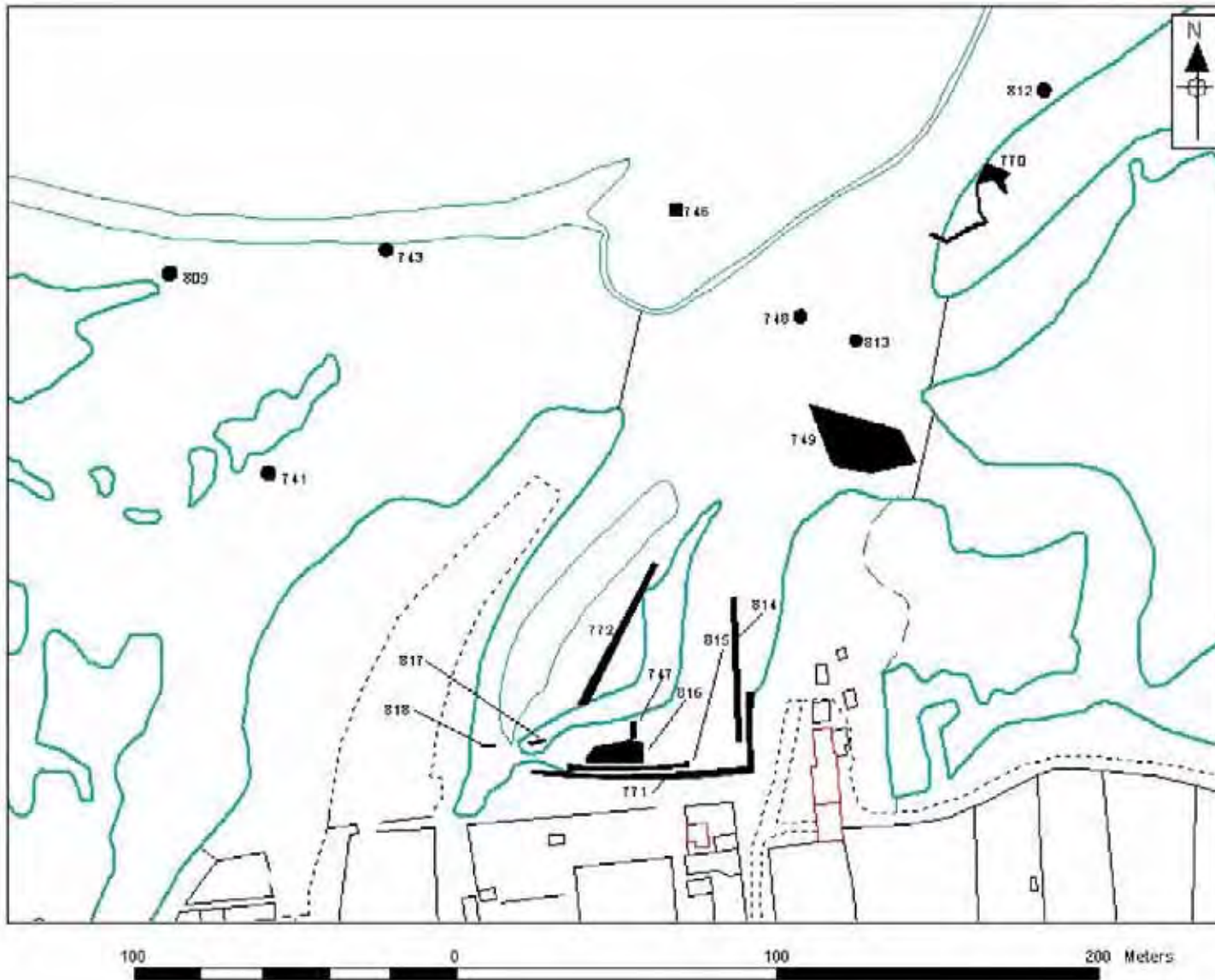


Figure 15. Inter-tidal sites in Brancaster Staithe harbour. Scale 1:2,000

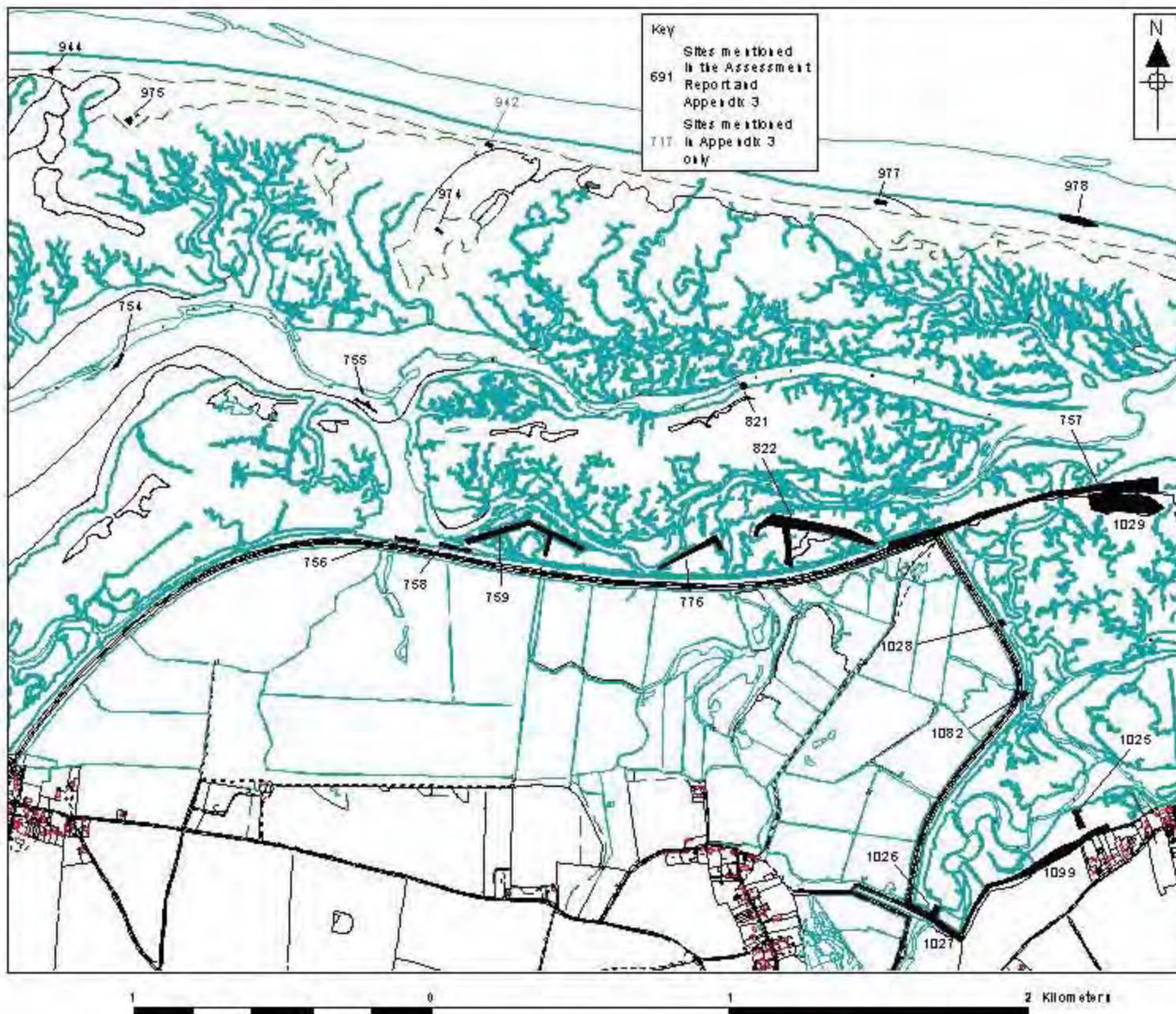


Figure 16. Inter-tidal sites in EZ8 central; Brancaster Staithe to Burnham Overy Staithe. Scale 1:20,000

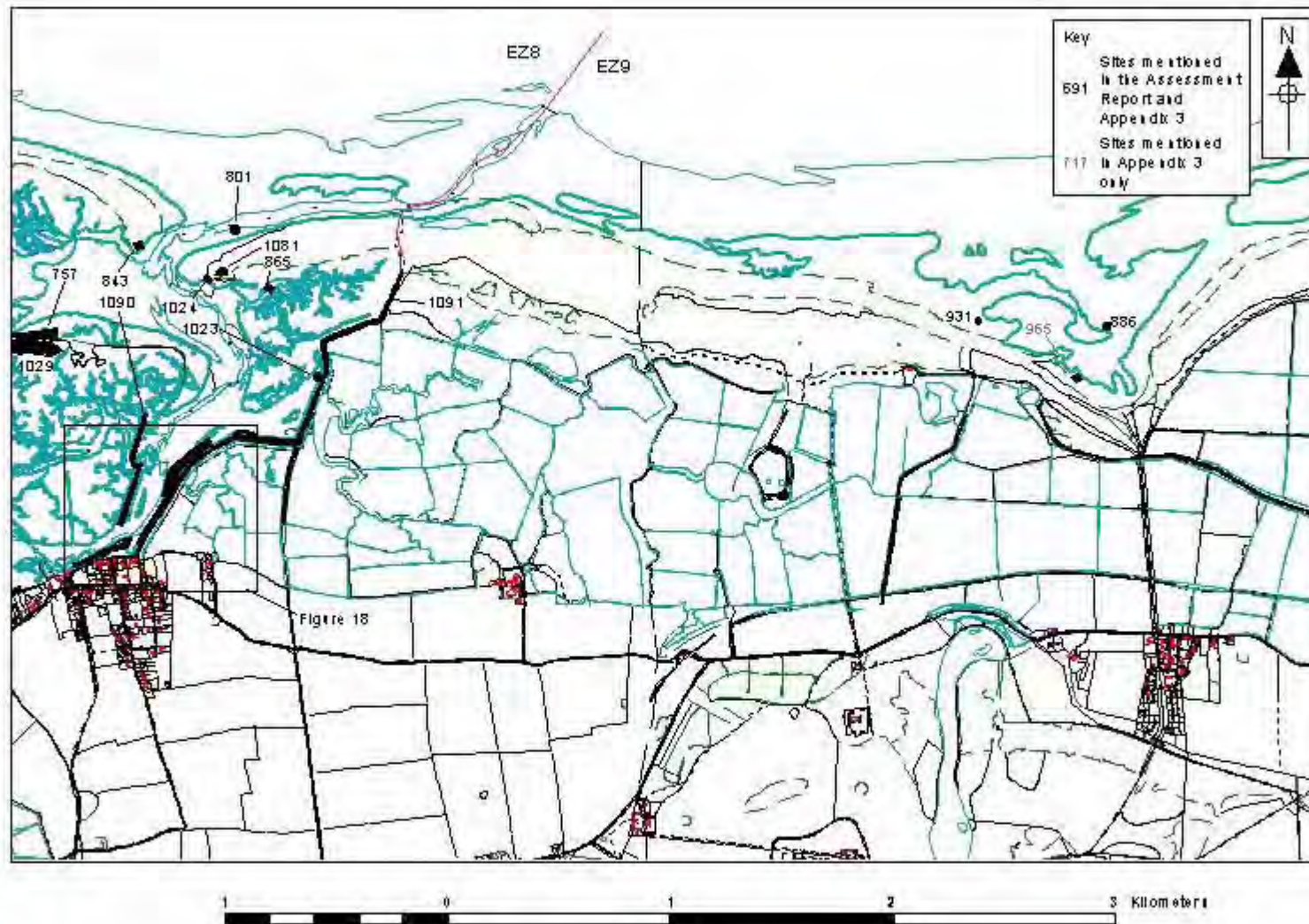


Figure 17. Inter-tidal sites in EZ8 east and EZ9 west: Burnham Overy Staithe to Holkham. Scale 1:30,000

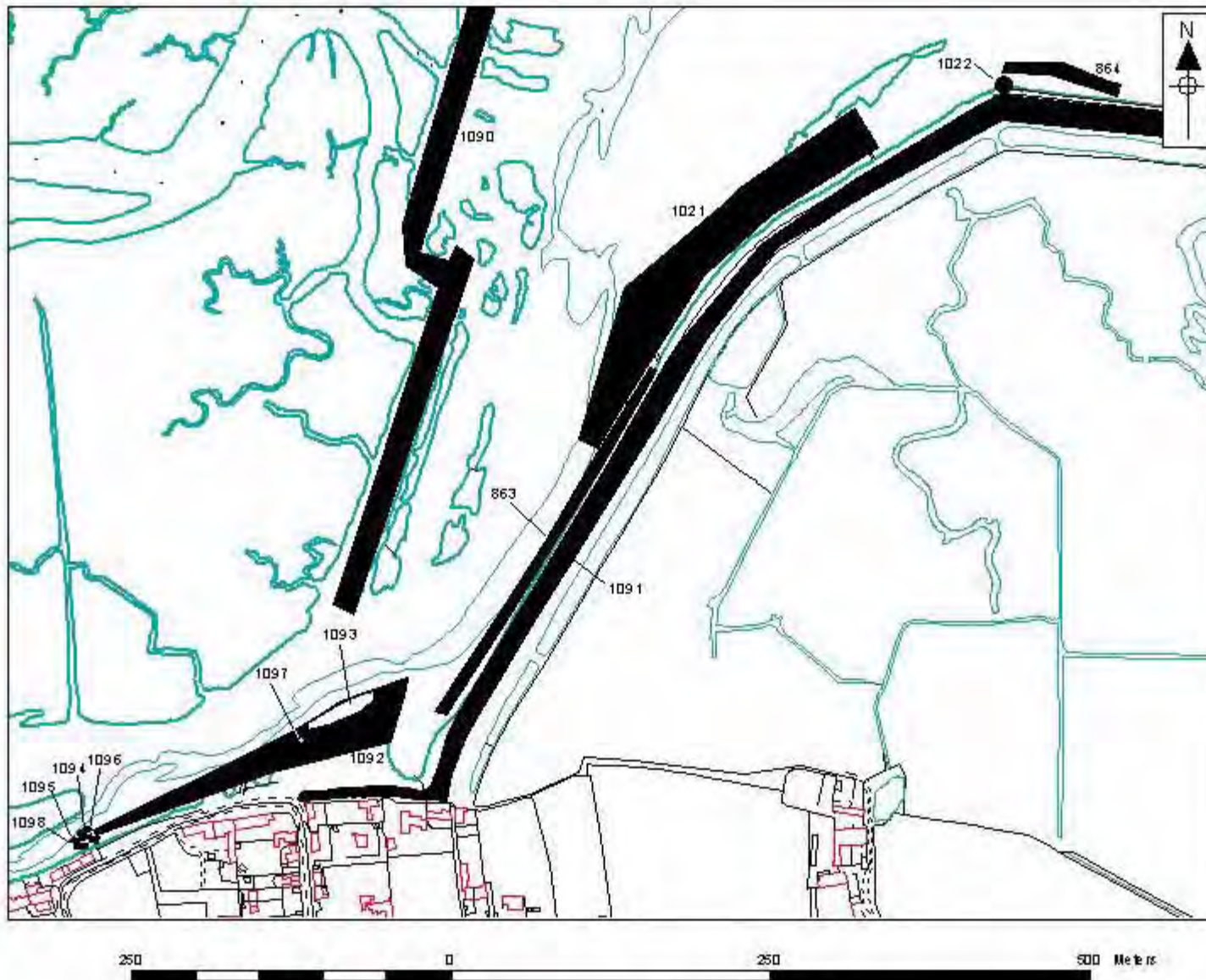


Figure 18. Inter-tidal sites in Burnham Overy Staithes harbour. Scale 1:5,000

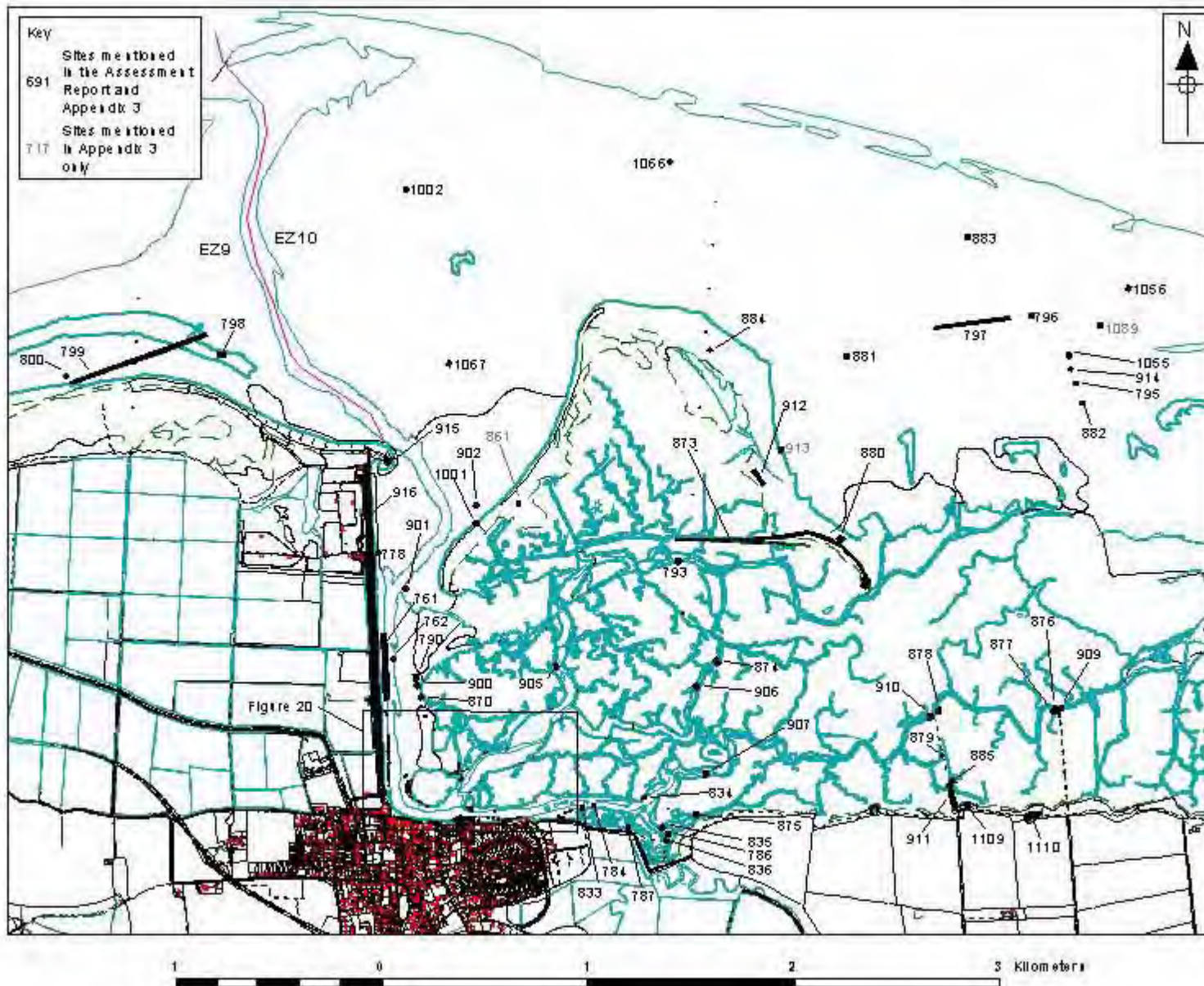


Figure 19. Inter-tidal sites in EZ9 east and EZ10 west: Hokham to Warham, showing Wells-next-the-Sea town. Scale 1:30,000

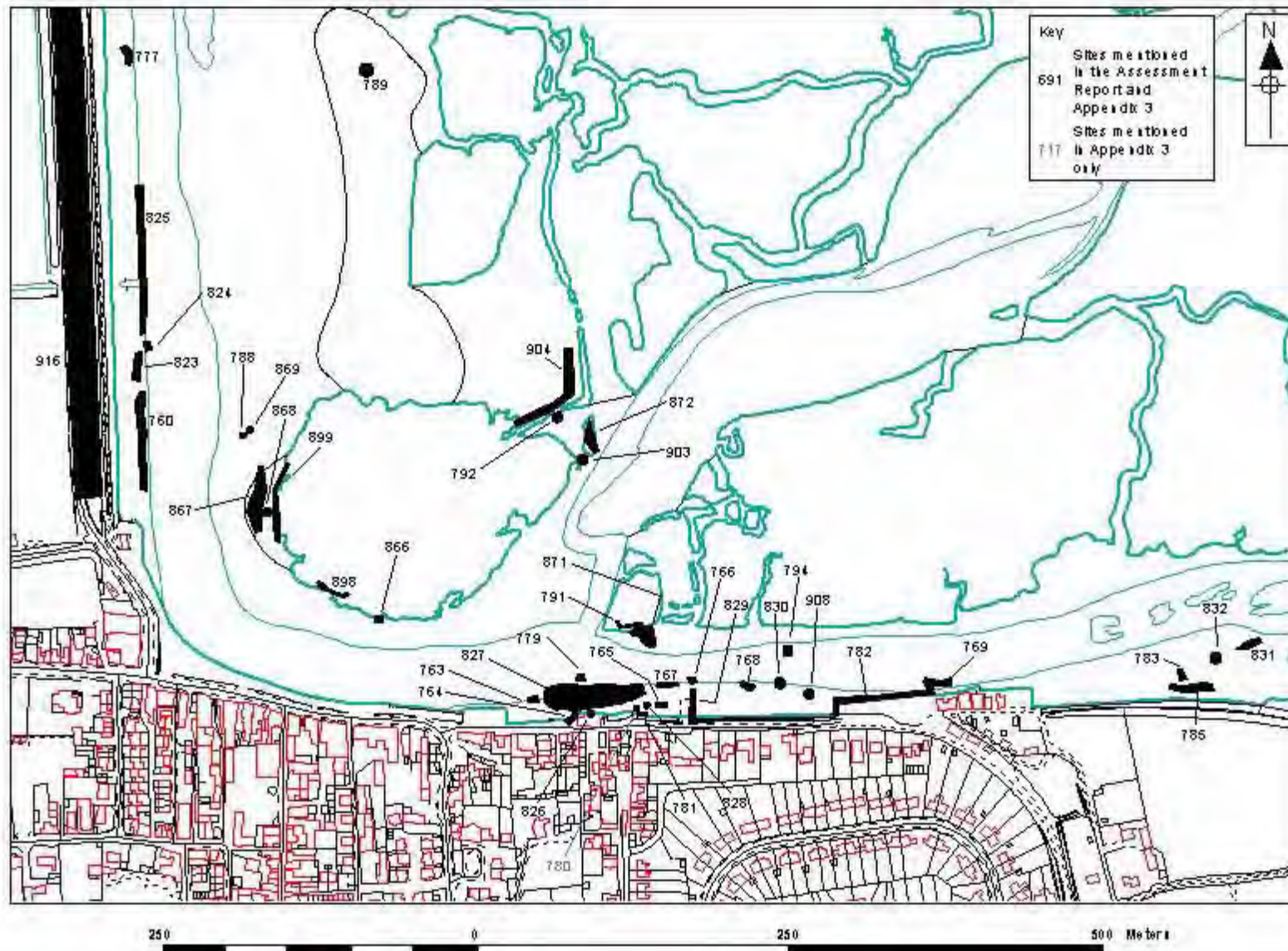


Figure 20. Inter-tidal sites in Wells-next-the-Sea harbour. Scale 1:5,000

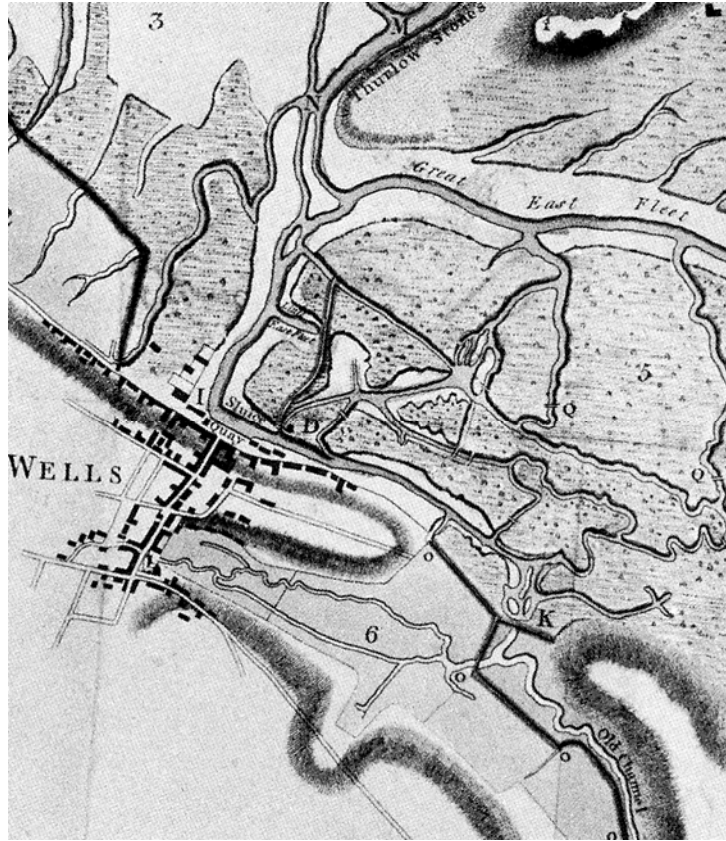


Figure 21. Map of Wells-next-the-Sea harbour dated 1782 (Barney 2000, 9; NRO MS 486).
Scale approximately 2 inches to 1 mile.

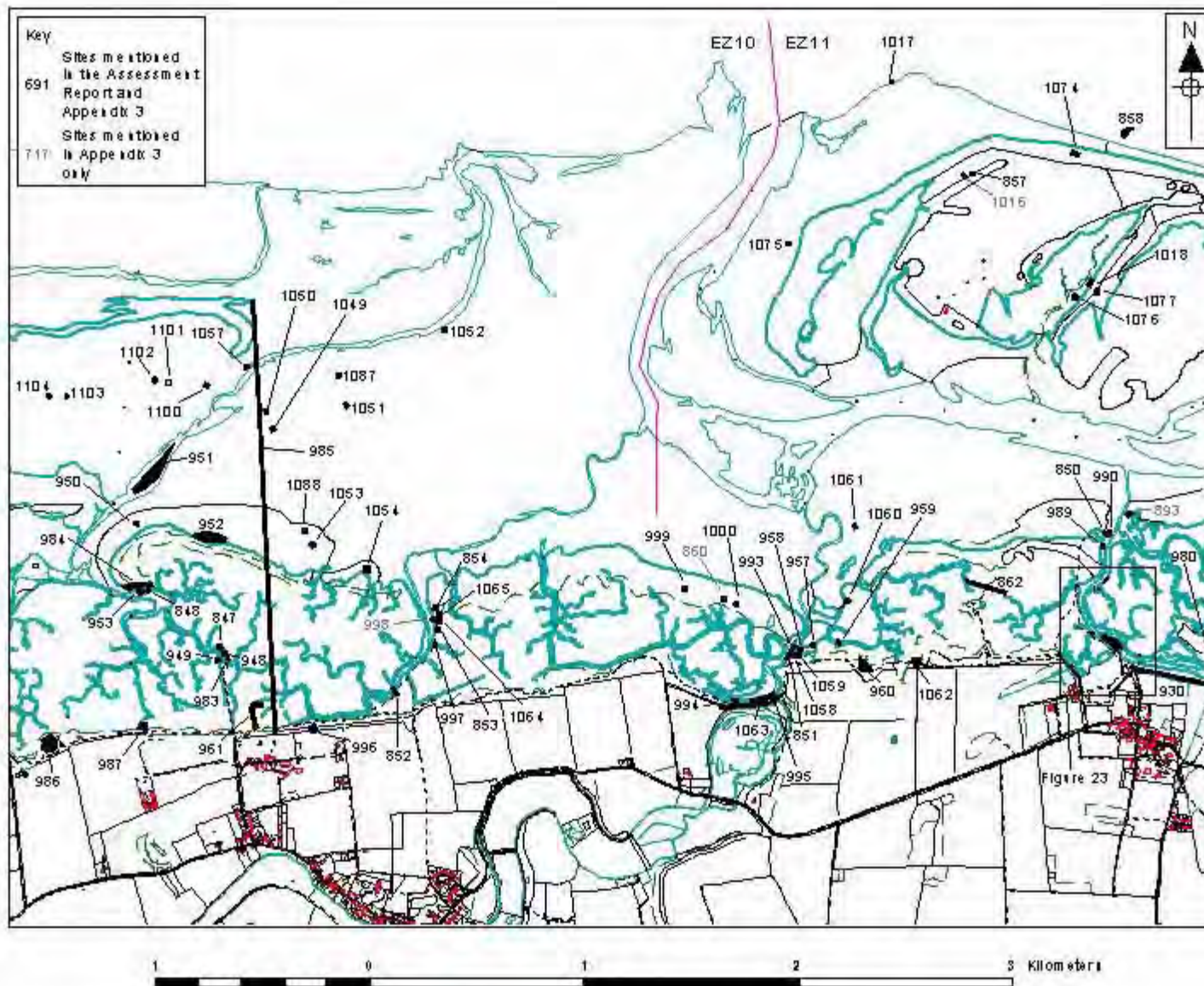


Figure 22. Inter-tidal sites in EZ10 east and EZ11 west (Stiffkey and Morston villages are also shown). Scale 1:30,000

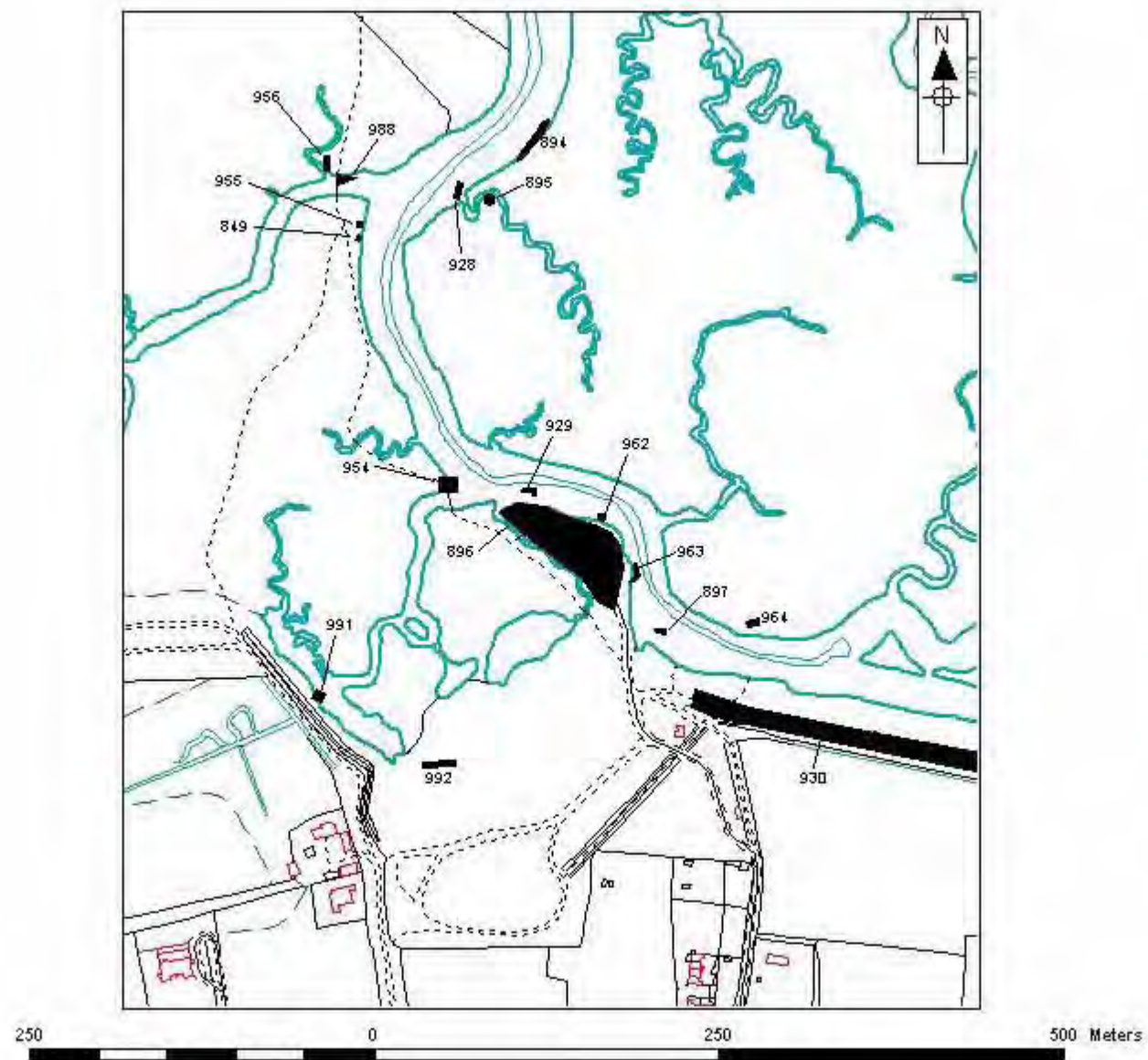


Figure 23. Inter-tidal sites in Morston harbour. Scale 1:5,000



Figure 24. Inter-tidal sites in EZ11 east (Blakeney and Cley-next-the-Sea villages are also shown). Scale 1:20,000

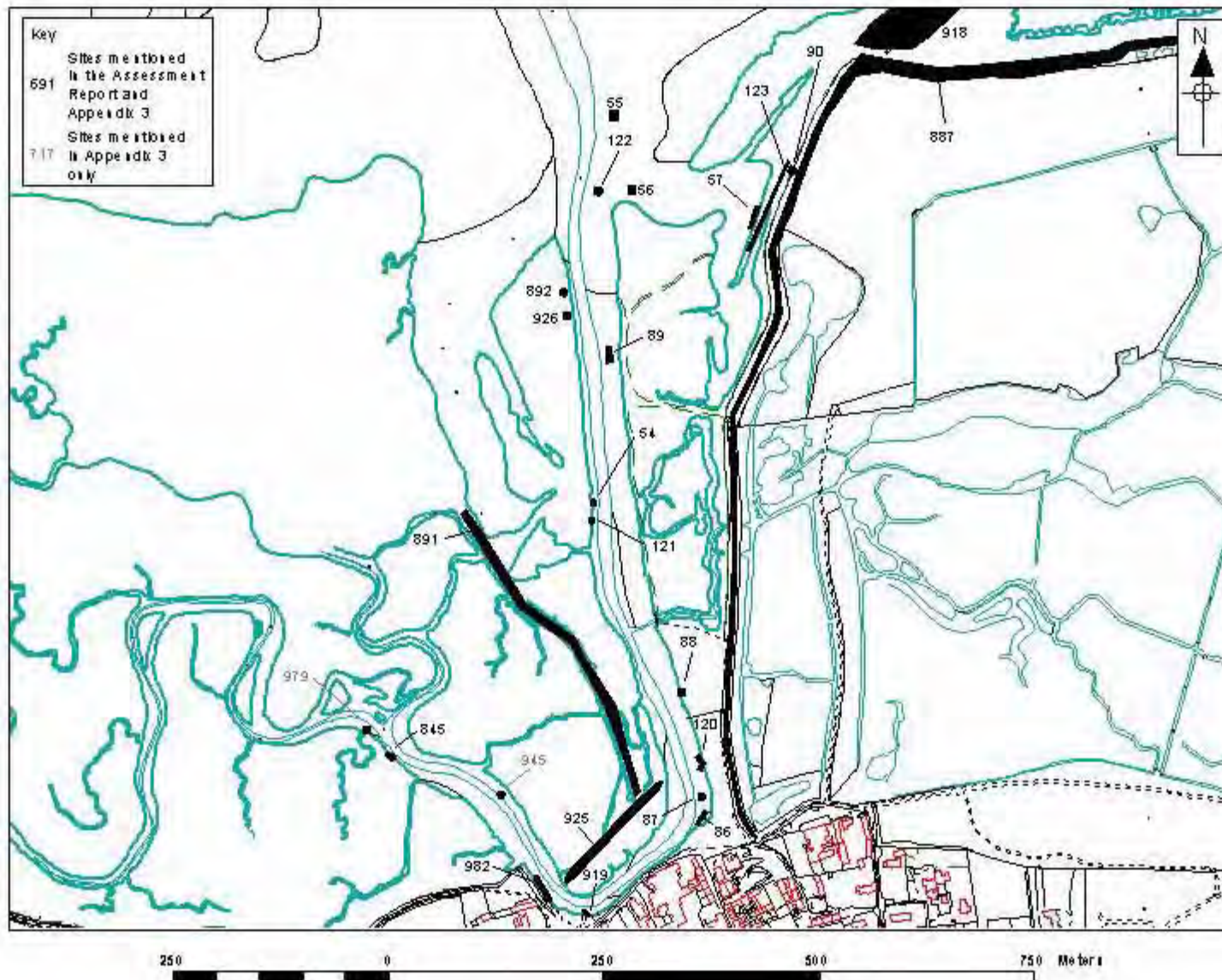


Figure 25. Inter-tidal sites in Blakeney harbour. Scale 1:7,500

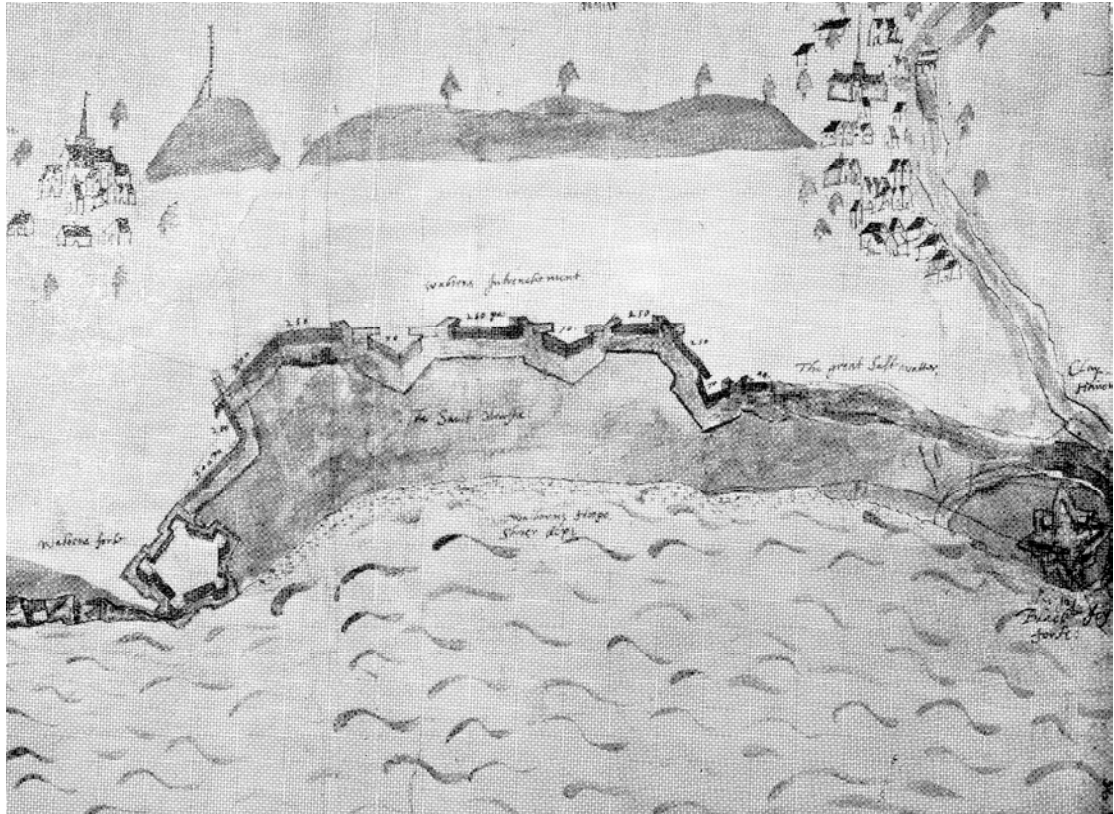


Figure 26. A map of Weybourne and Cley-next-the-Sea dated 1588, with "Black Joy forte" towards the bottom right (O'Neil 1941). Not to scale.



Figure 27. Inter-tidal sites in EZ12 central (Cley-next-the-Sea and Salthouse villages are also shown). Scale 1:20,000

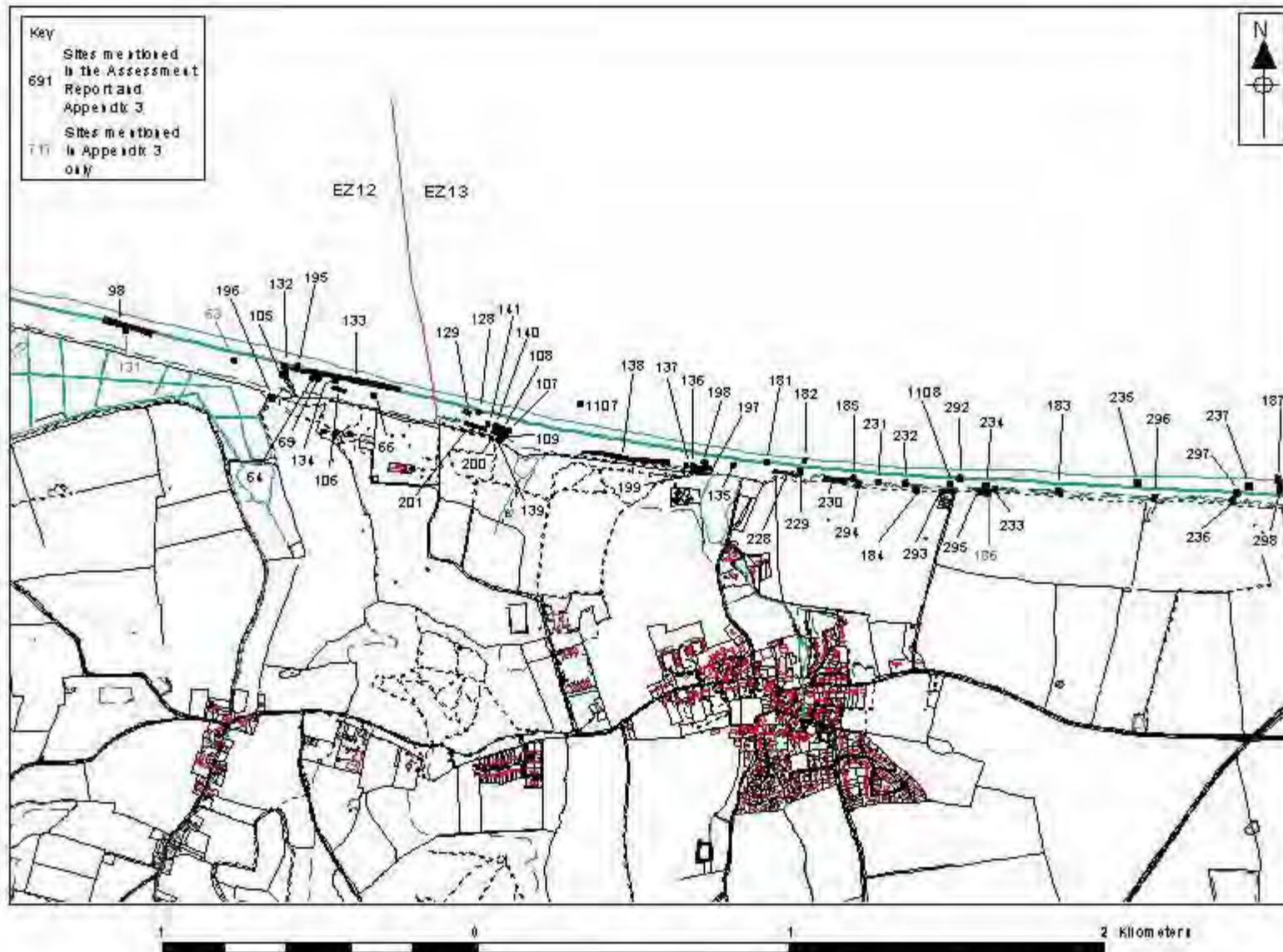


Figure 28. Inter-tidal sites in EZ12 east and EZ13 west(Kelling and Weybourne villages also shown). Scale 1:20,000

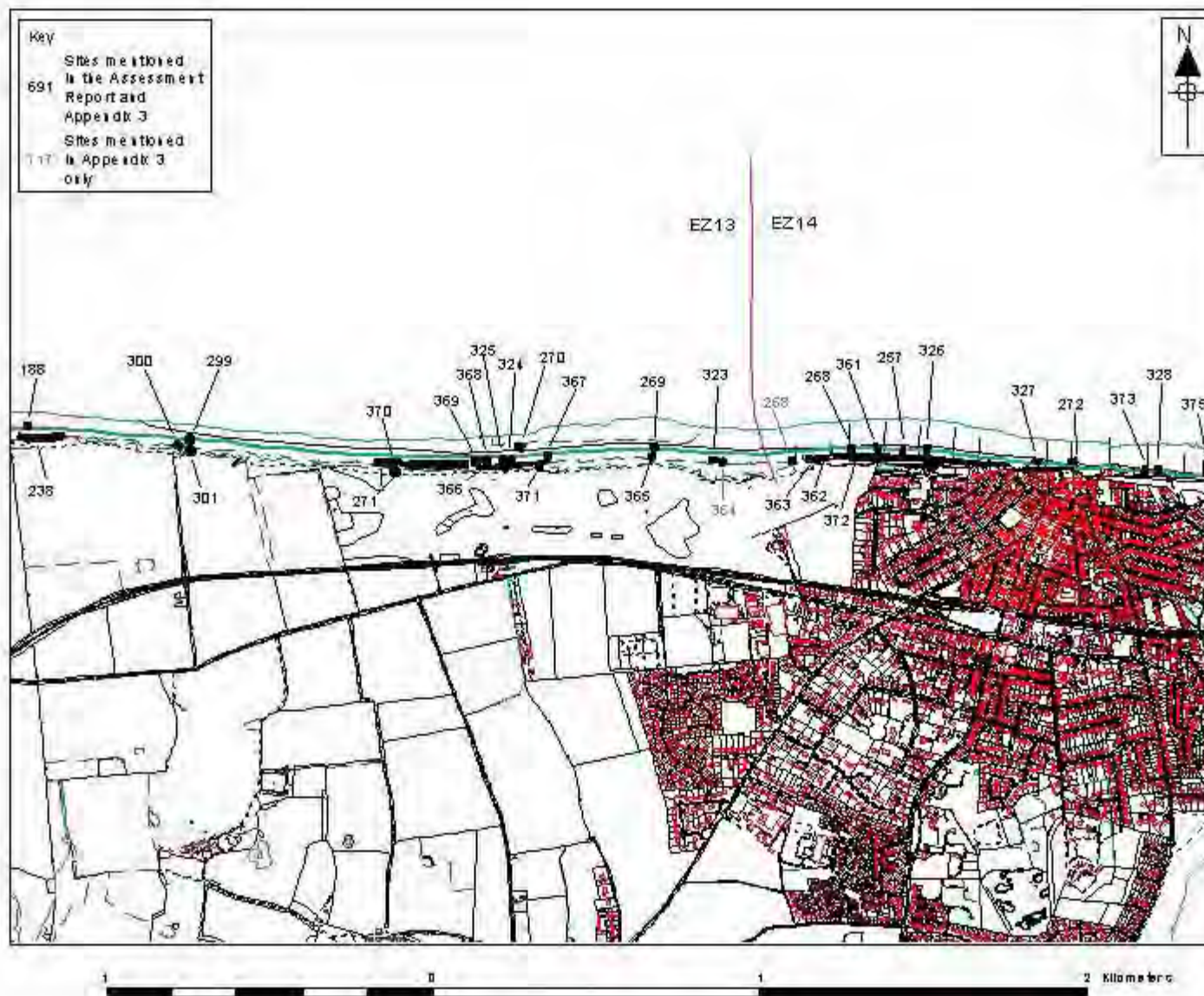


Figure 29. Inter-tidal sites in EZ13 east and EZ14 west (part of Sheringham town is also shown). Scale 1:20,000

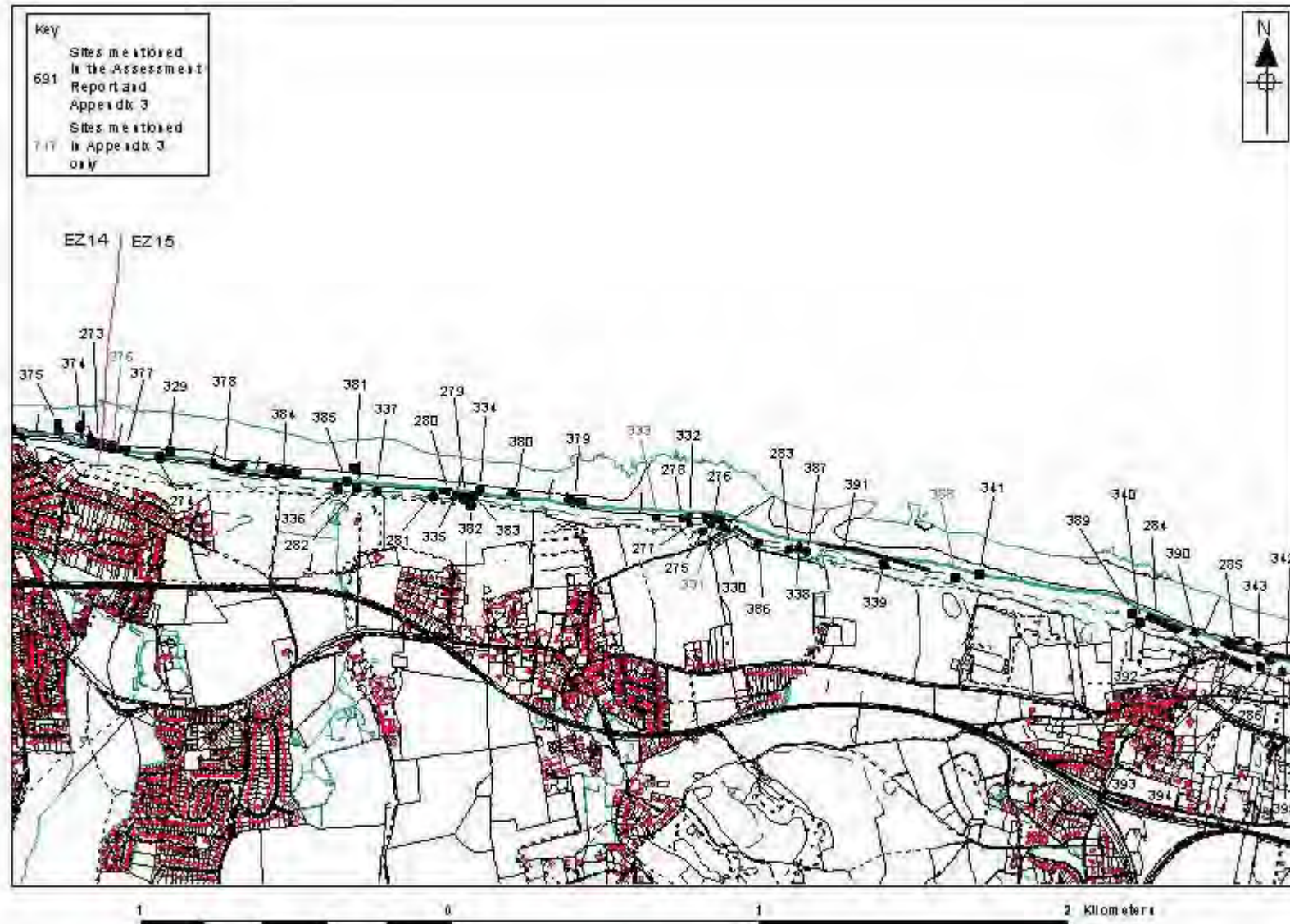


Figure 30. Inter-tidal sites in EZ14 east and EZ15 west (part of Sheringham town, Beeston Regis, West Runton and East Runton are also shown). Scale 1:20,000

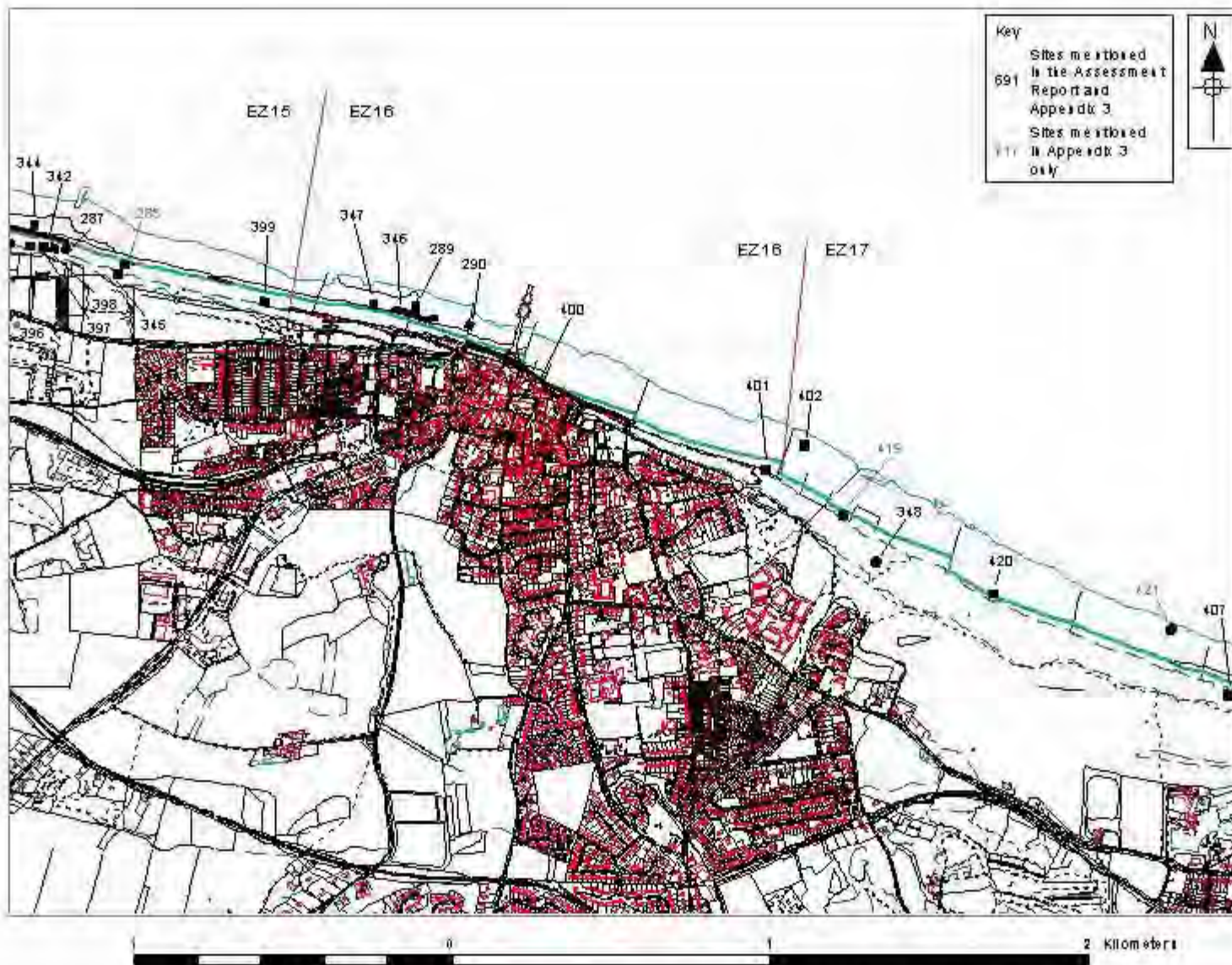


Figure 31. Inter-tidal sites in EZ15 east, EZ16 and EZ17 west (Cromer town is also shown). Scale 1:20,000

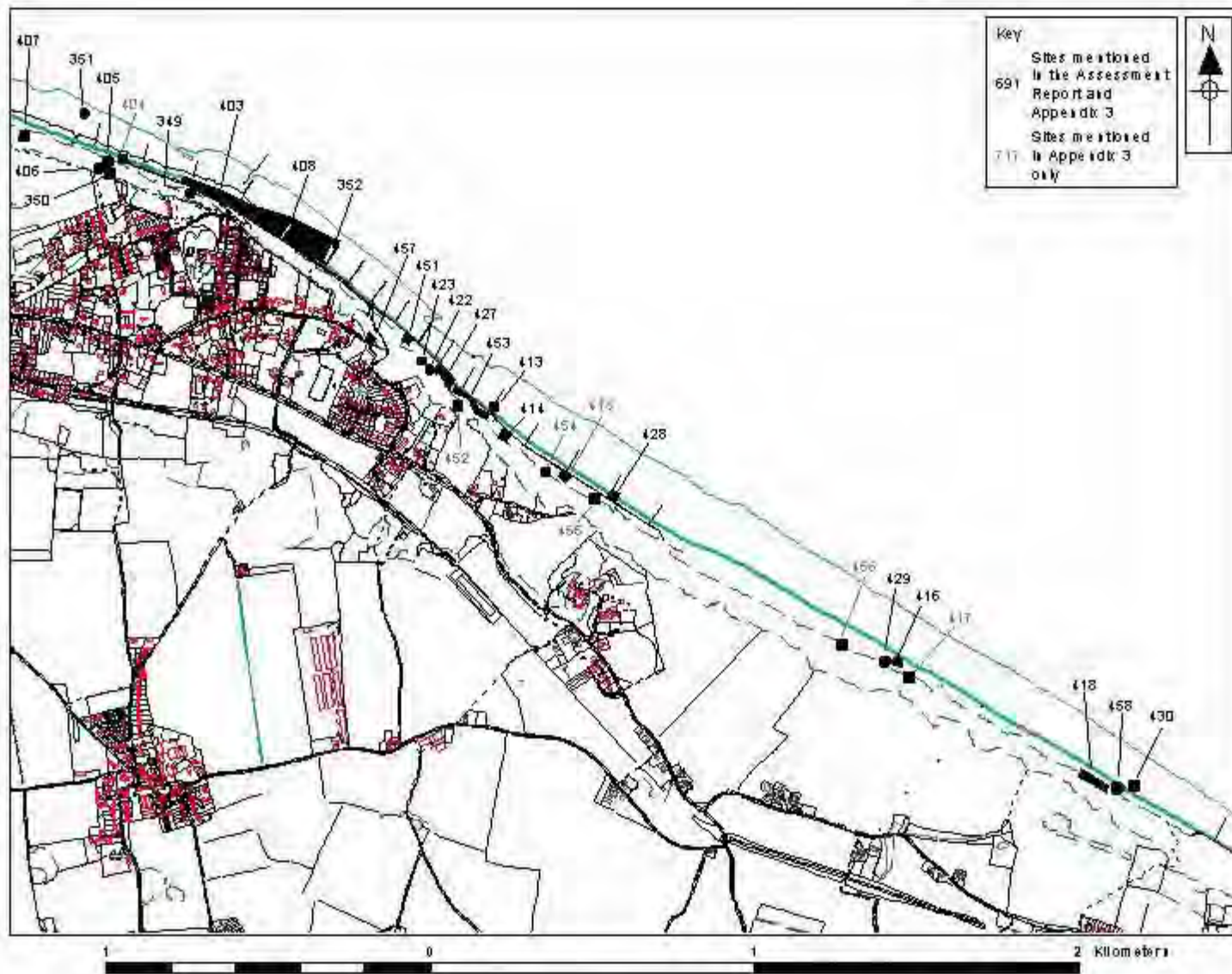


Figure 32. Inter-tidal sites found in EZ17, between Overstrand and Trimmingham. Scale 1:20,000

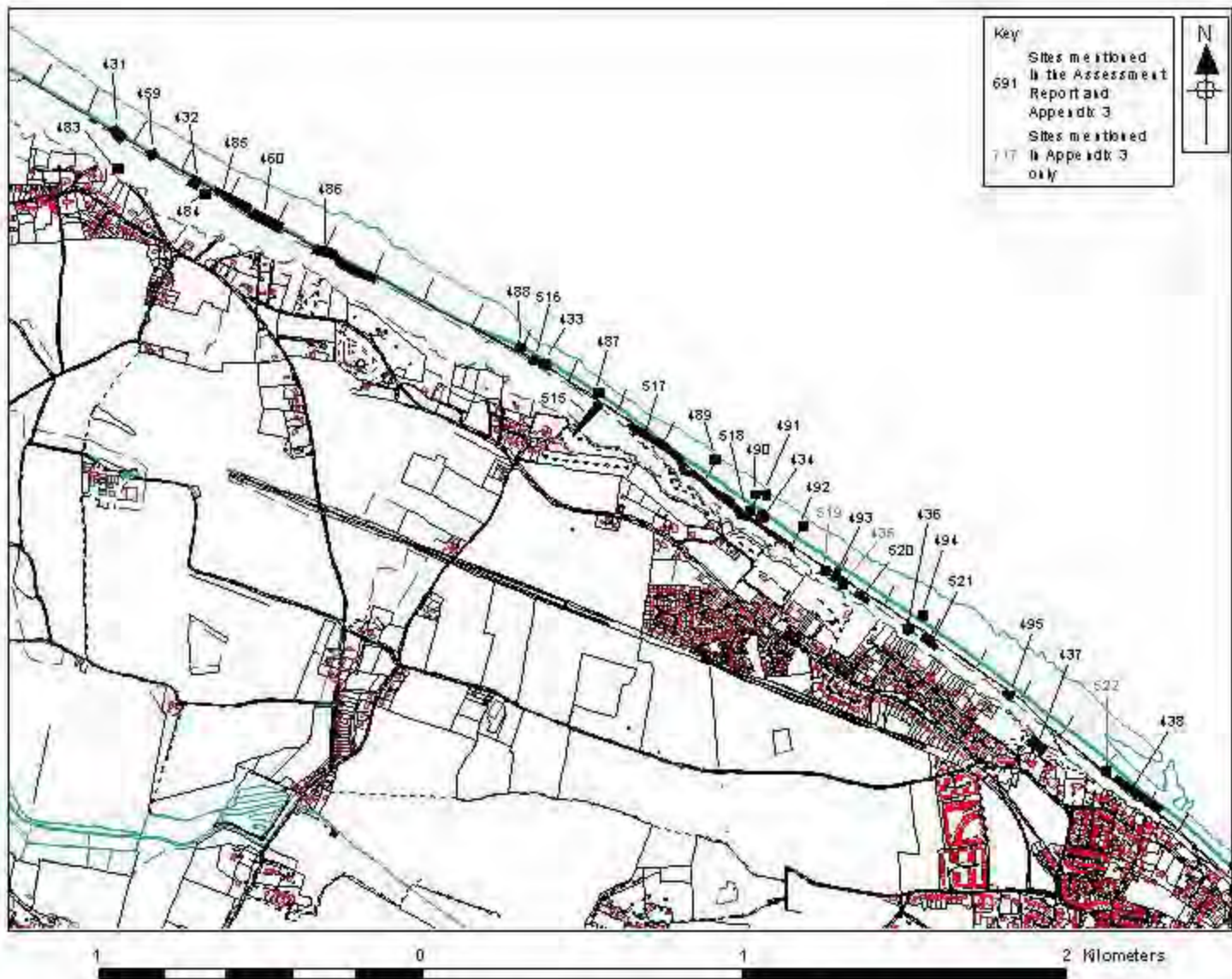


Figure 33. Inter-tidal sites in EZ17, between Trimmingham and Mundesley. Scale 1:20,000

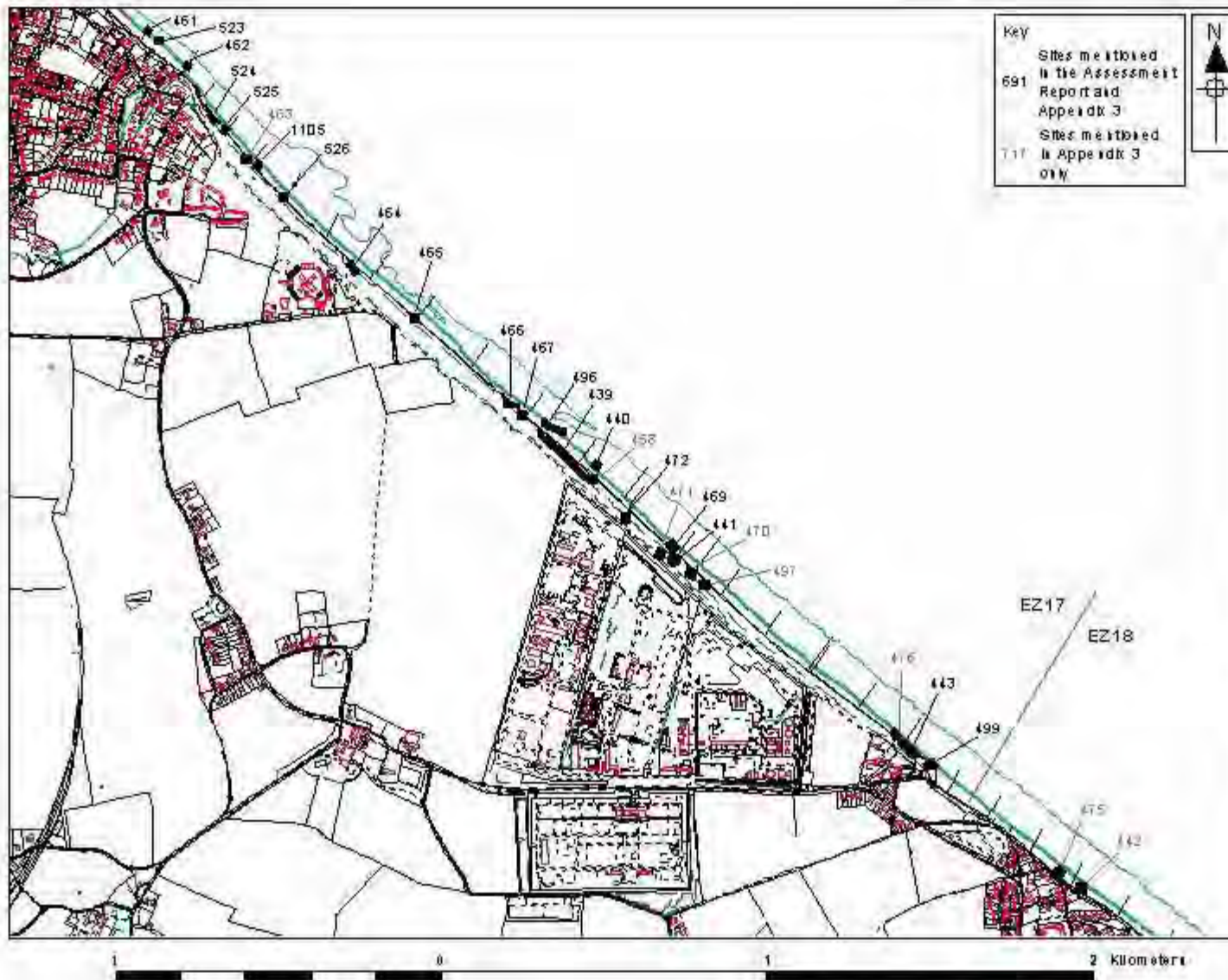


Figure 34. Inter-tidal sites in EZ17 east and EZ18 west, between Mundesley and Bacton Green. Scale 1:20,000

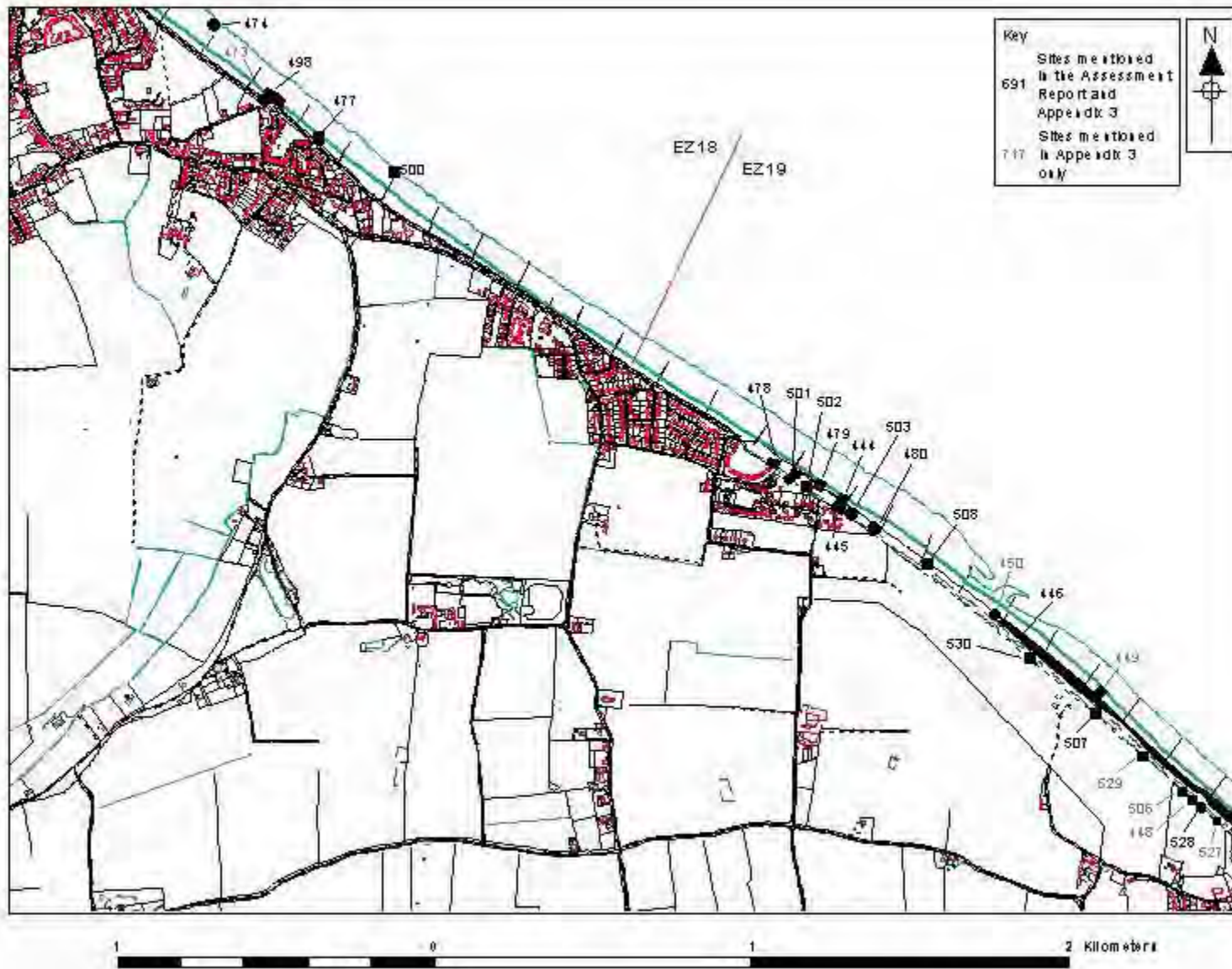


Figure 35. Inter-tidal sites in EZ18 east and EZ19 west, between Bacton Green and Happisburgh. Scale 1:20,000

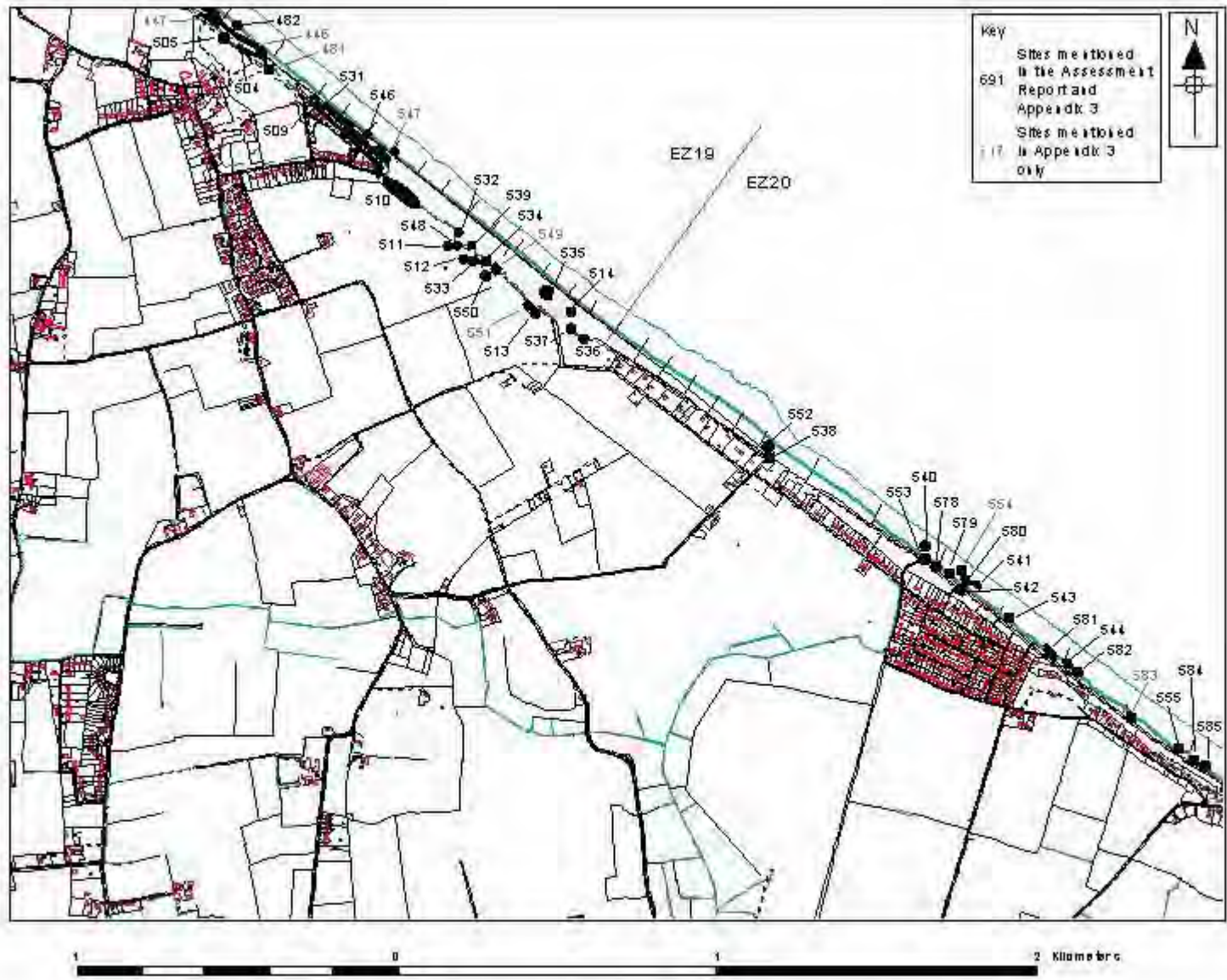


Figure 36. Inter-tidal sites in EZ19 east and EZ20, Happisburgh to Eocles-on-Sea. Scale 1:20,000

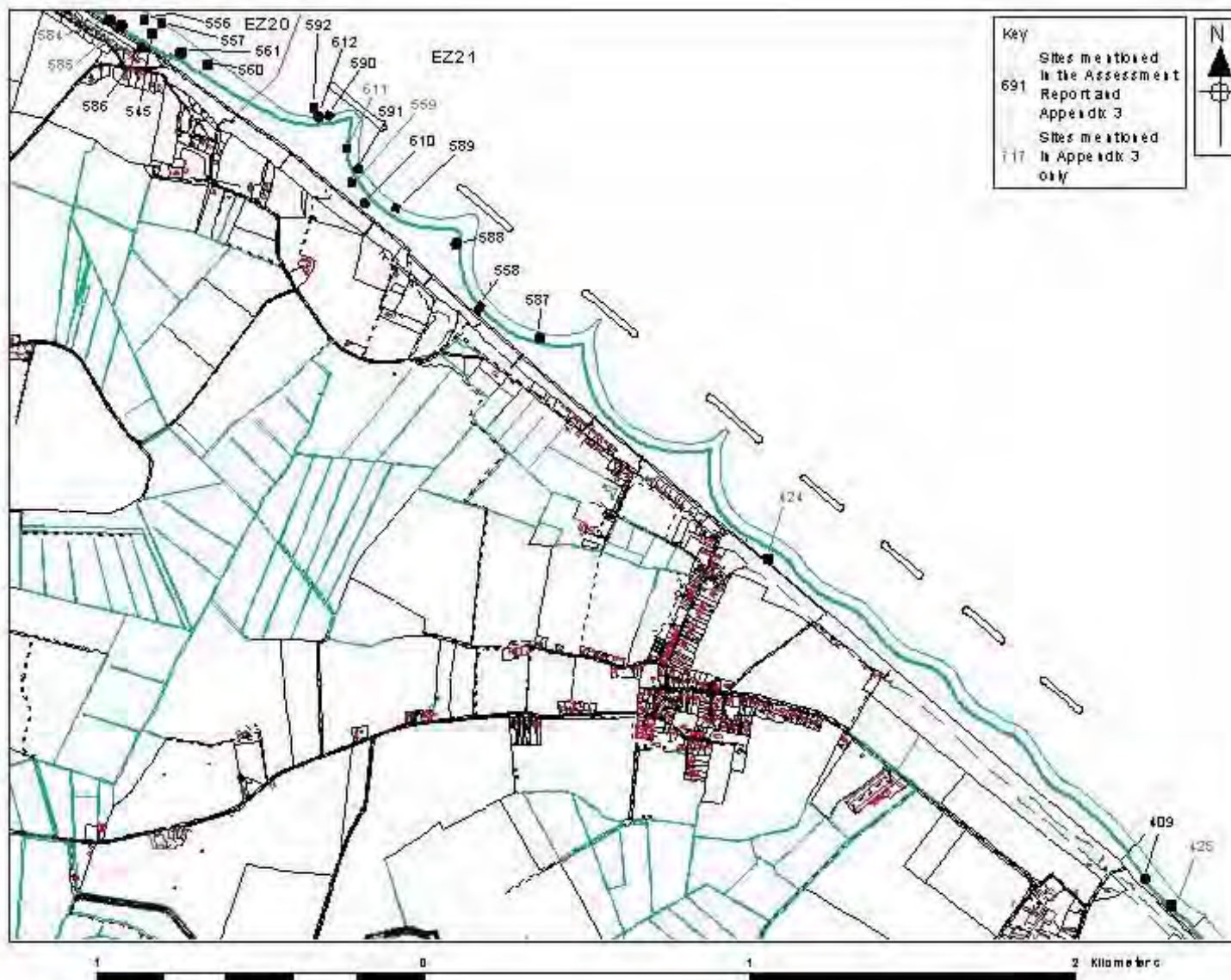


Figure 37. Inter-tidal sites in EZ20 and EZ21, Eccles-on-Sea to Waxham. Scale 1:20,000

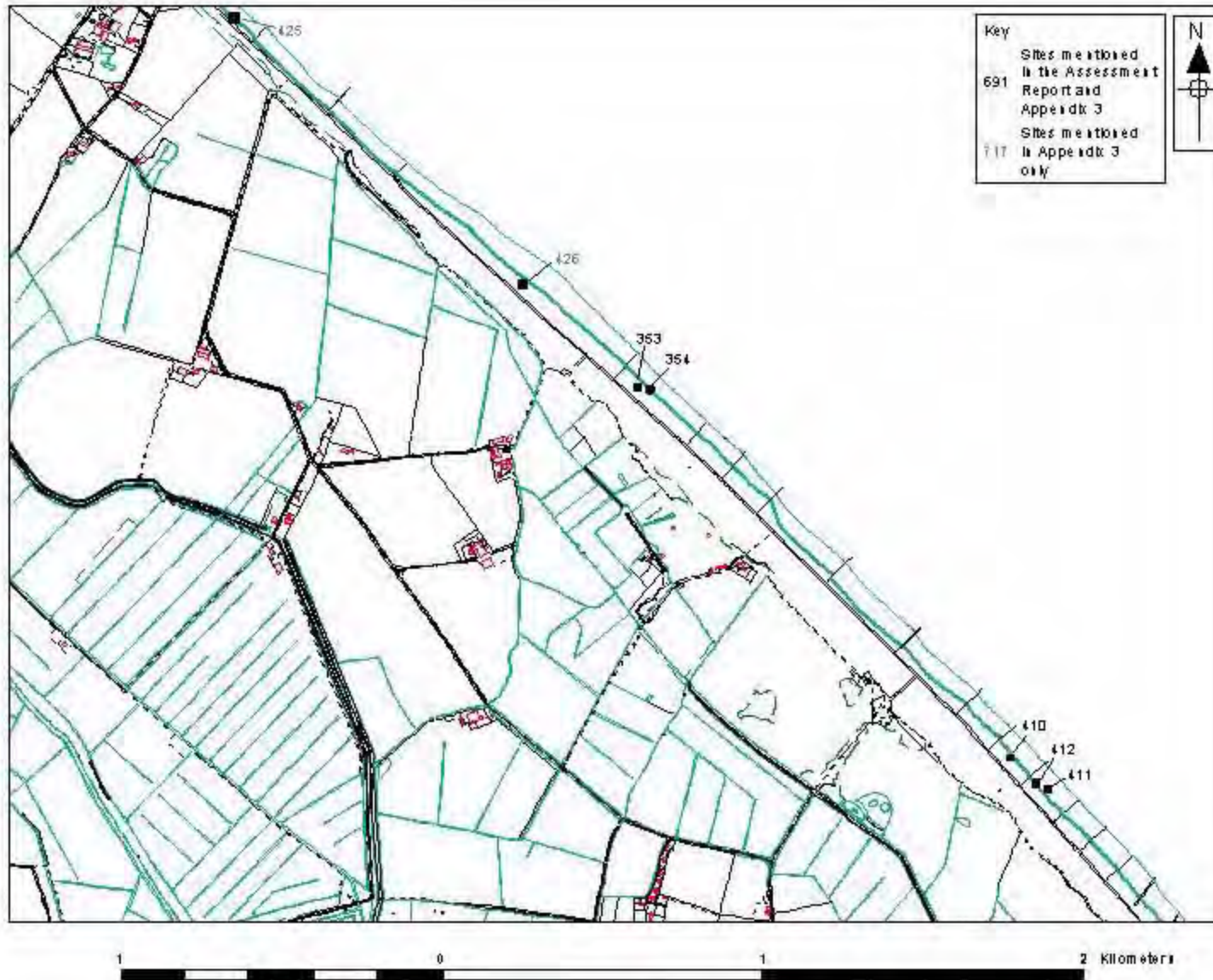


Figure 38. Inter-tidal sites in EZ21 central, W axham to Horsey. Scale 1:20,000

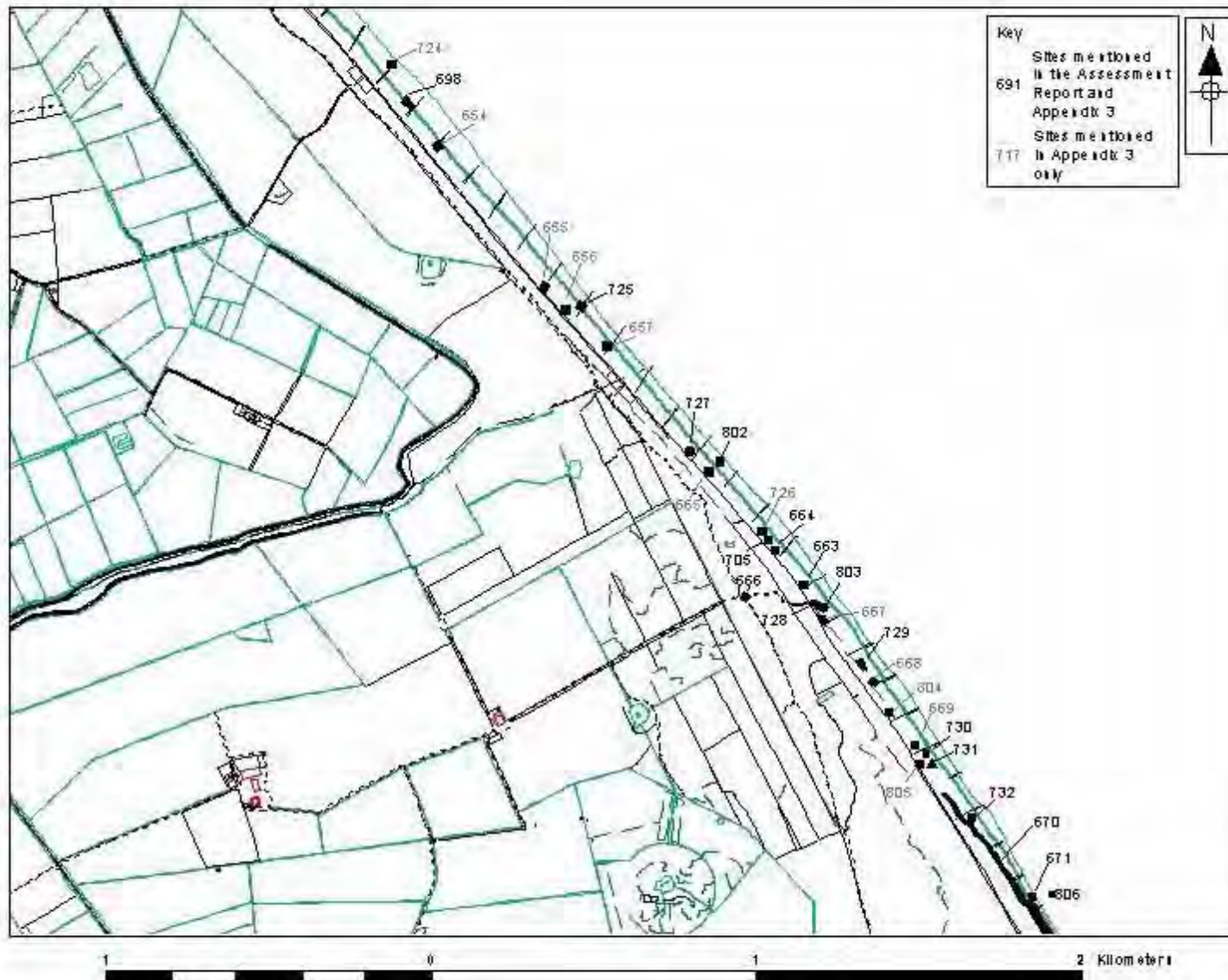


Figure 39. Inter-tidal sites in EZZ1 central, Horsey to Winterton-on-Sea. Scale 1:20,000

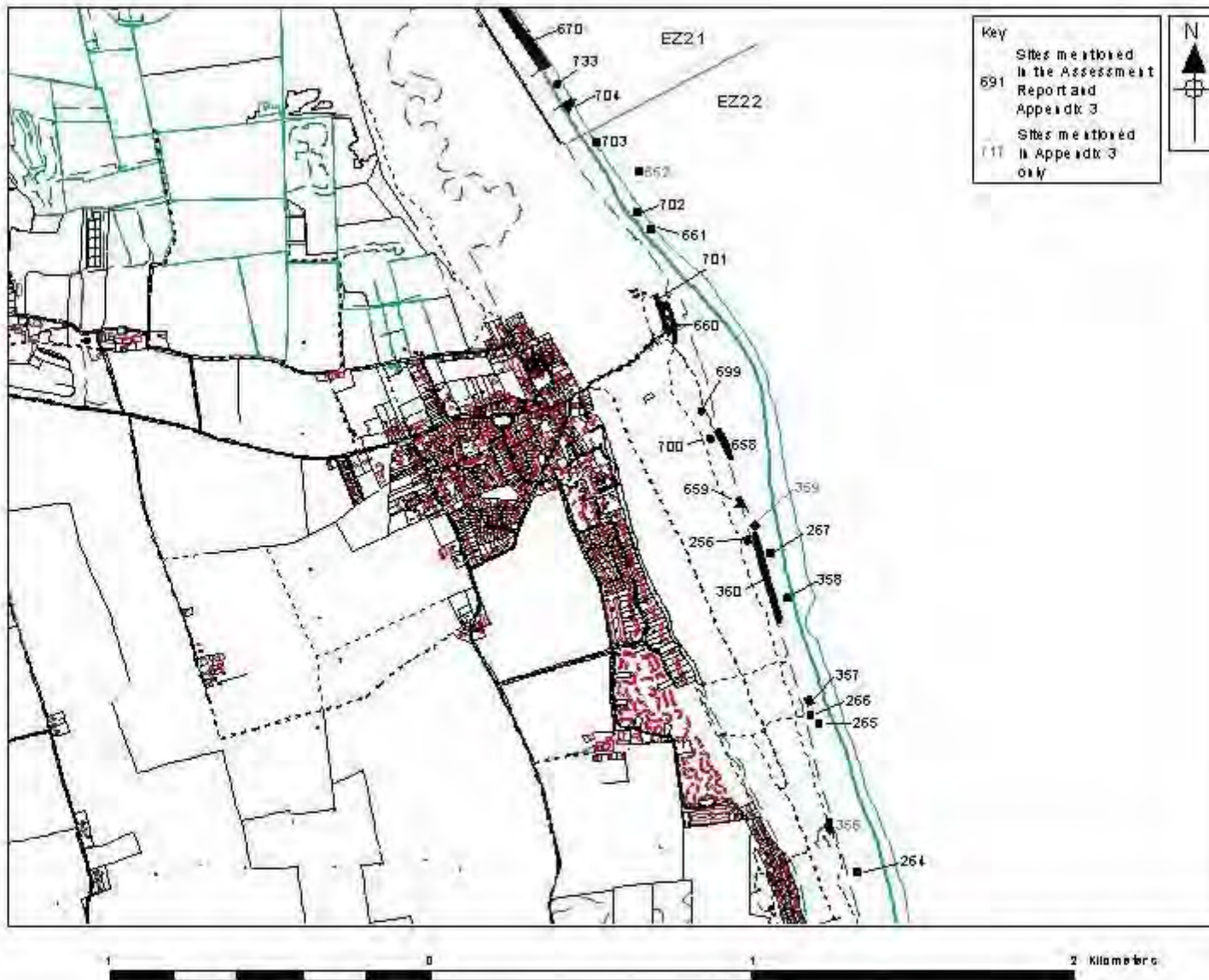


Figure 40. Inter-tidal sites in EZ21 south and EZ22 north, Winterton-on-Sea. Scale 1:20,000

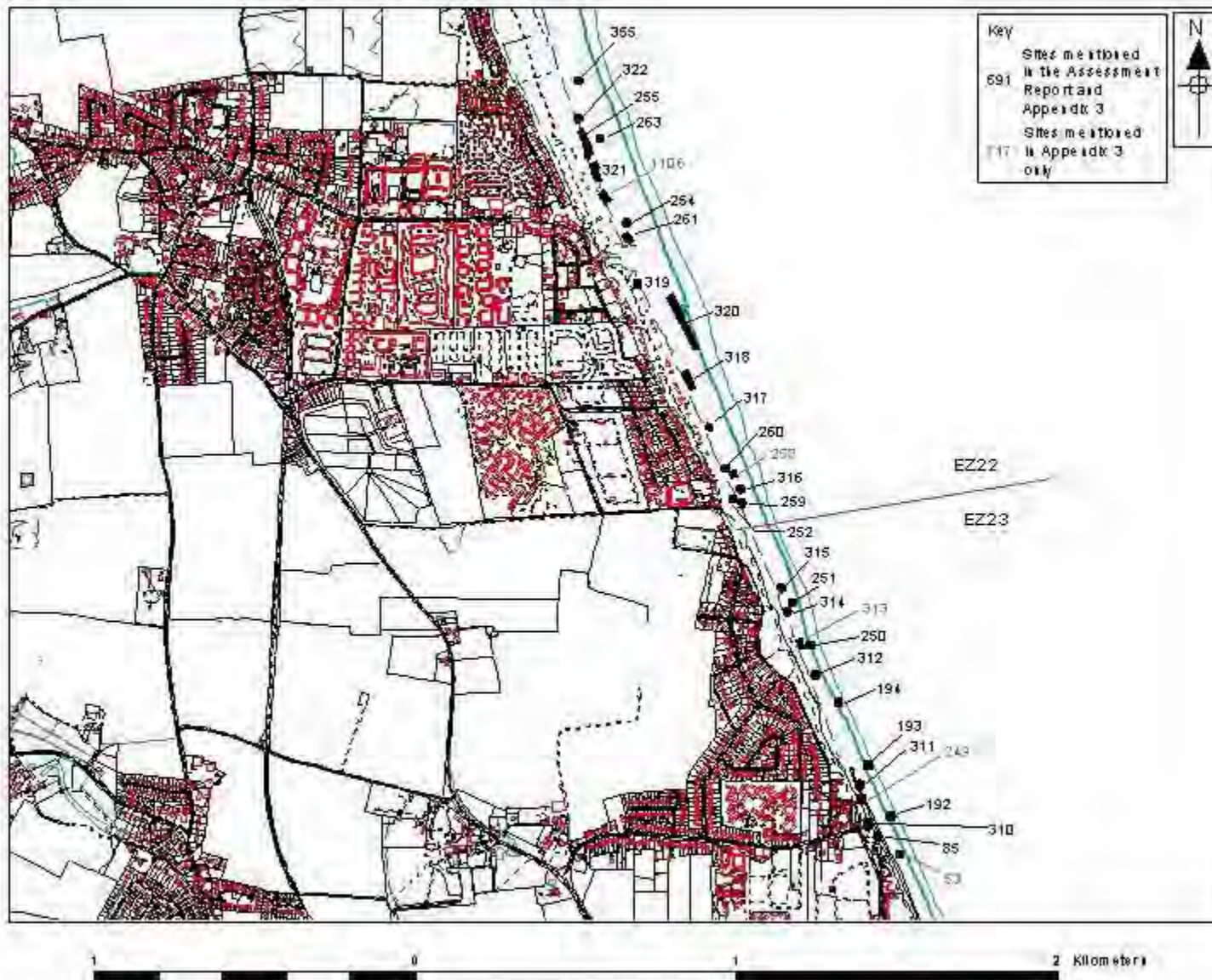


Figure 41: Inter-tidal sites in EZ22 south and EZ23 north, Winterton-on-Sea, Hemsby, Newport and Scratby. Scale 1:20,000

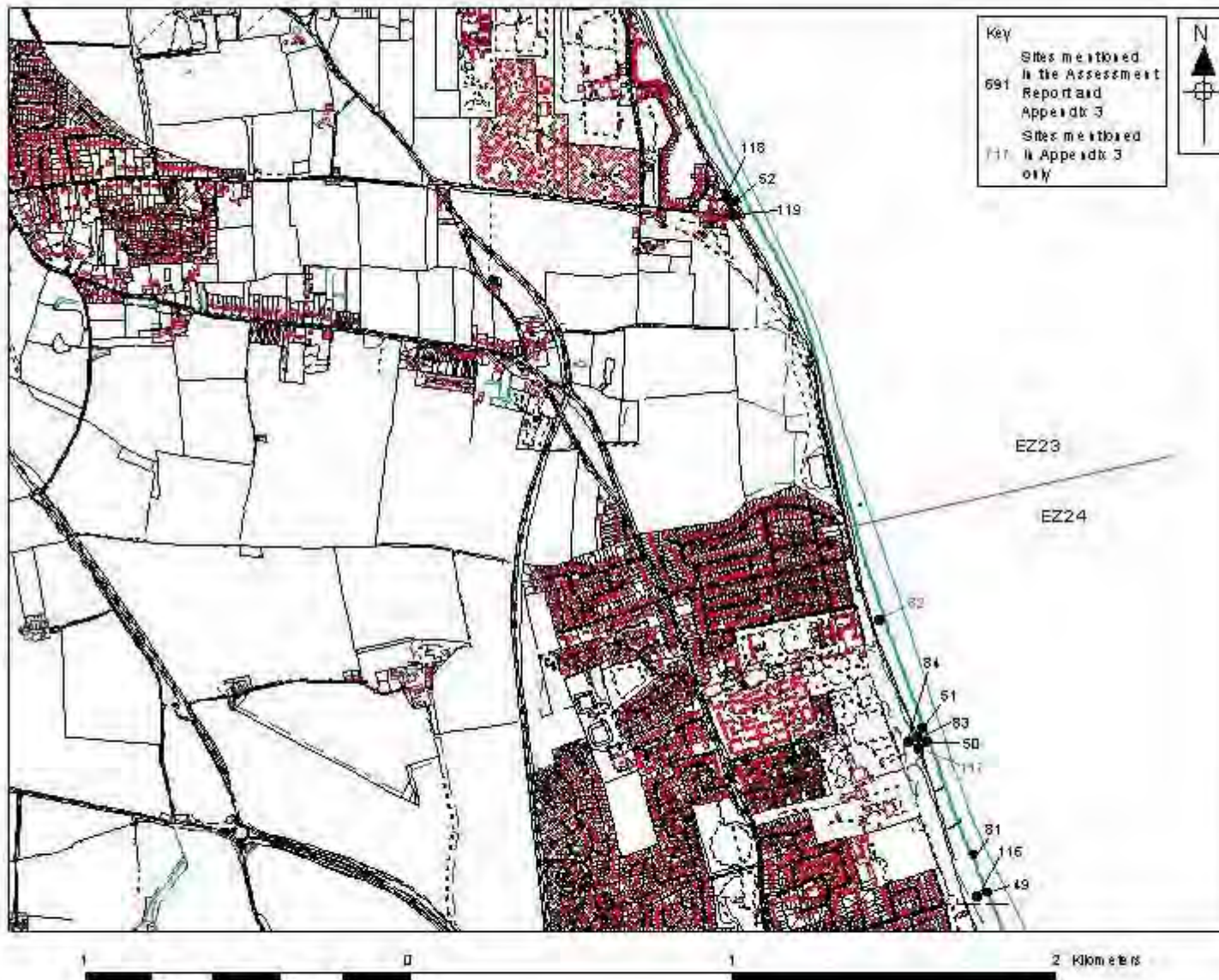


Figure 42: Inter-tidal sites in EZ23 south and EZ24 north, Scratby/California to Caister-on-Sea. Scale 1:20,000

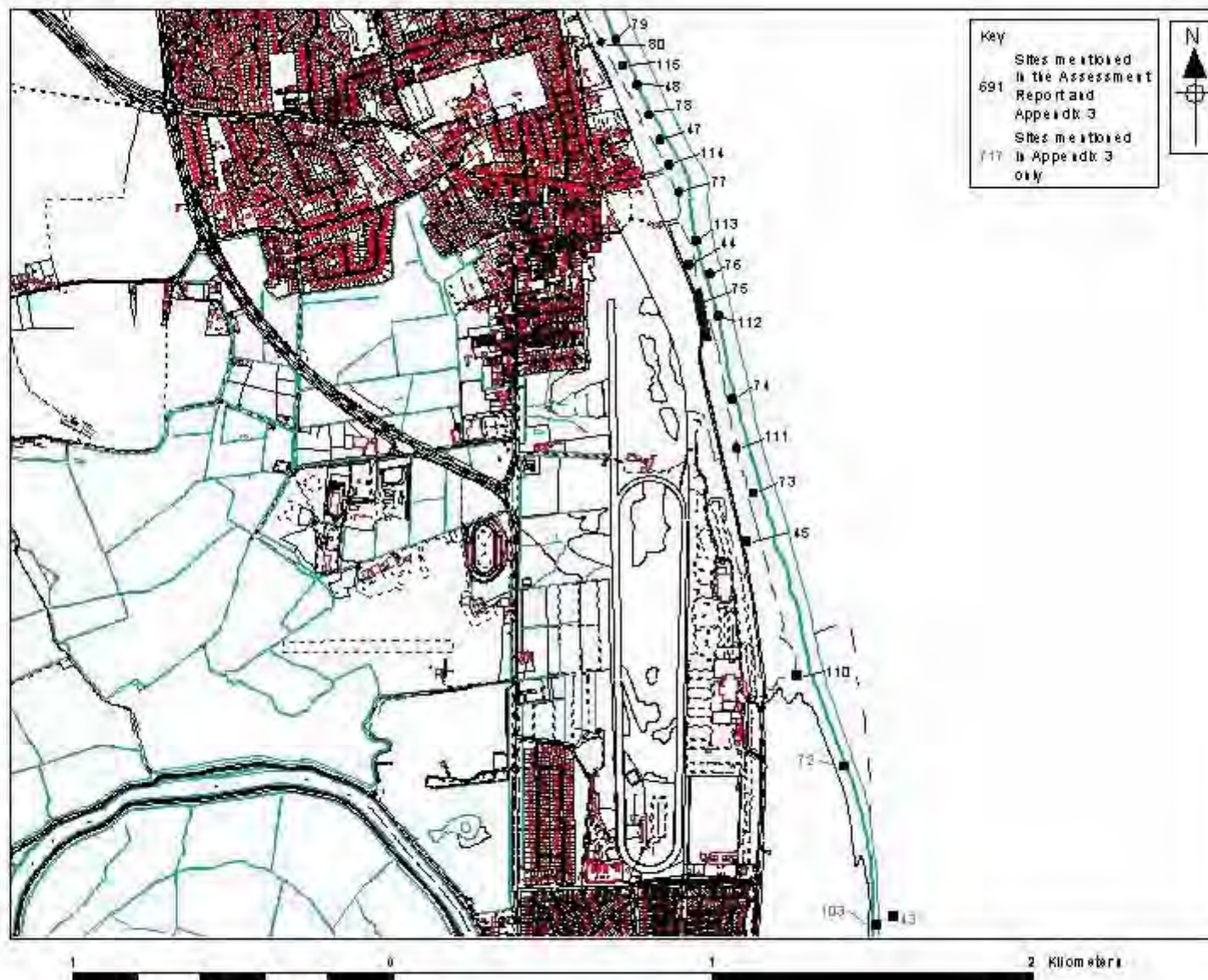


Figure 43. Inter-tidal sites in EZ24 central, Caister-on-Sea to North Beach, Great Yarmouth. Scale 1:20,000

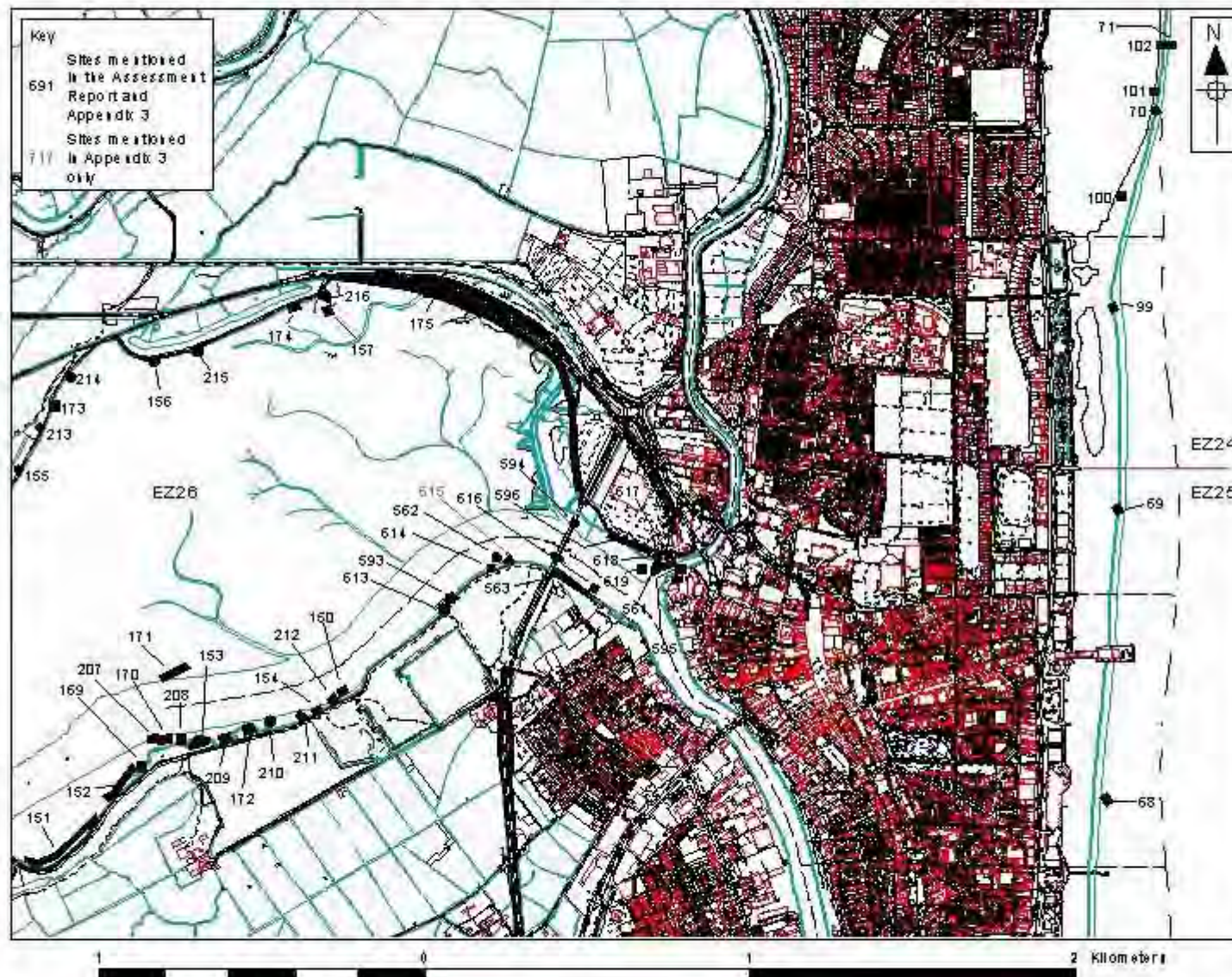


Figure 44. Inter-tidal sites in EZ24 south, EZ25 north and EZ26 east, Great Yarmouth and eastern Breydon Water. Scale 1:20,000

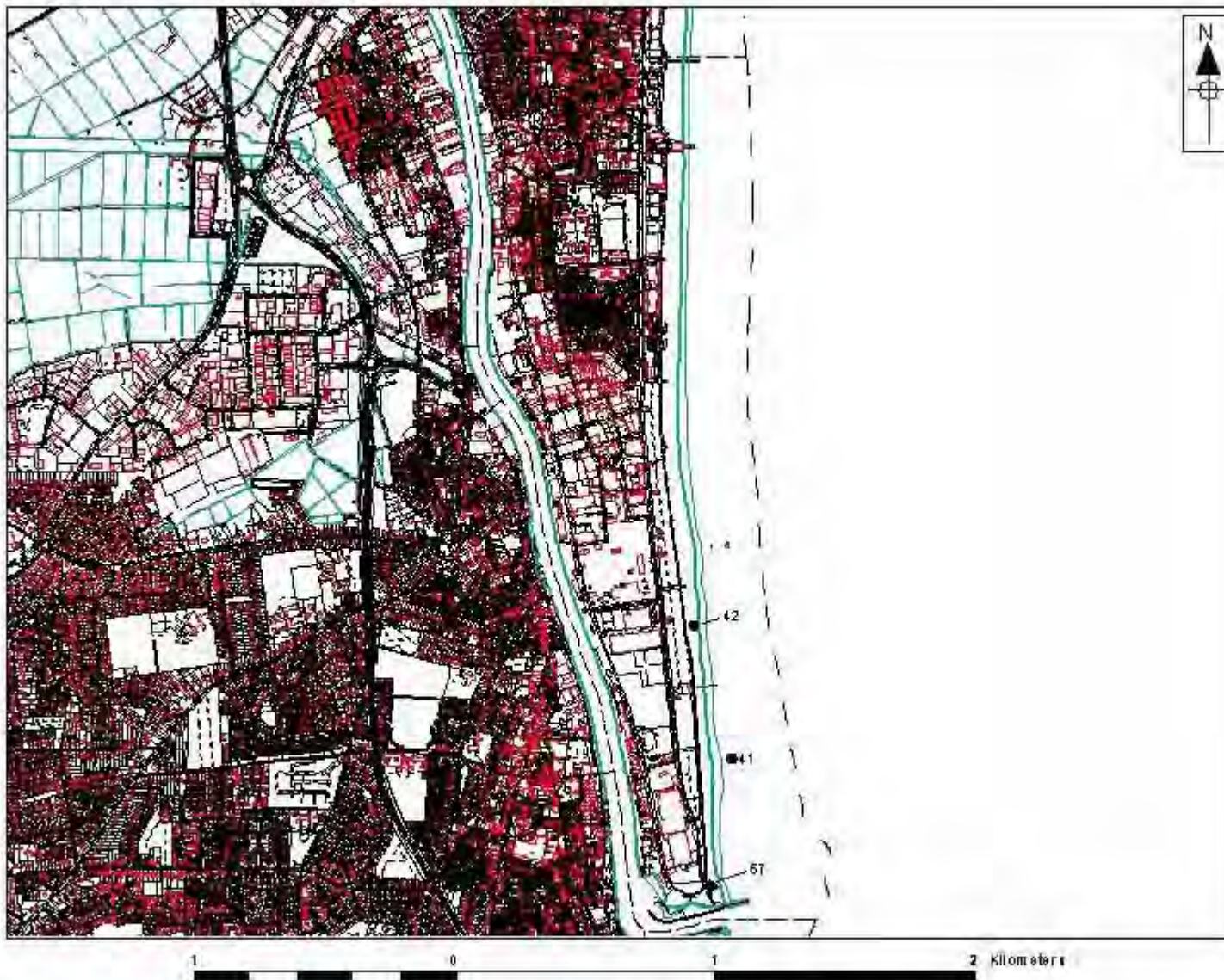


Figure 45. Inter-tidal sites in EZ25 south, Great Yarmouth. Scale 1:25,000



Figure 46. Inter-tidal sites in EZ26 west, western Breydon Water. Scale 1:20,000

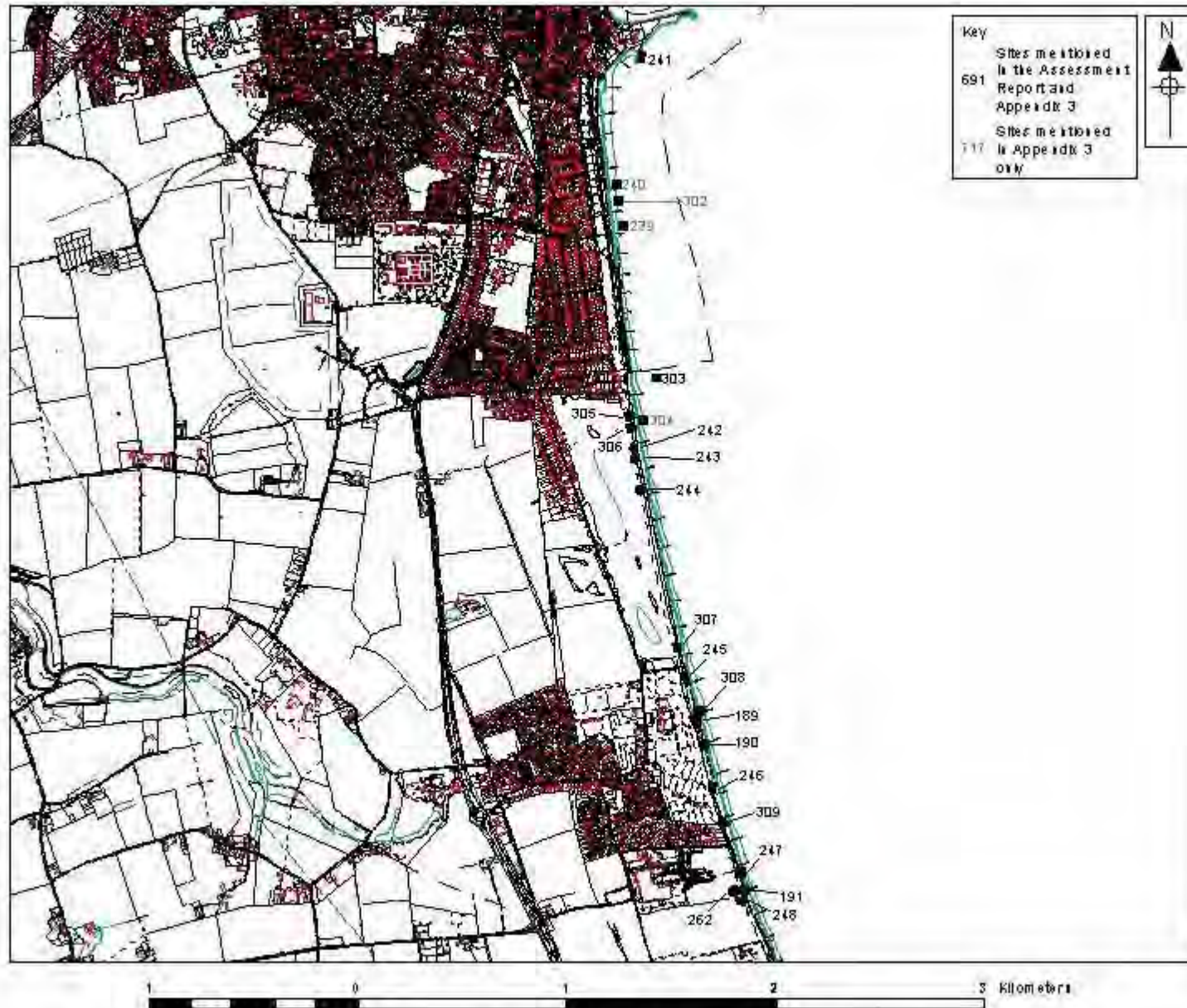


Figure 47. Inter-tidal sites in EZ27, Gorleston to Suffolk border (also showing Hopton-on-Sea village). Scale 1:30,000

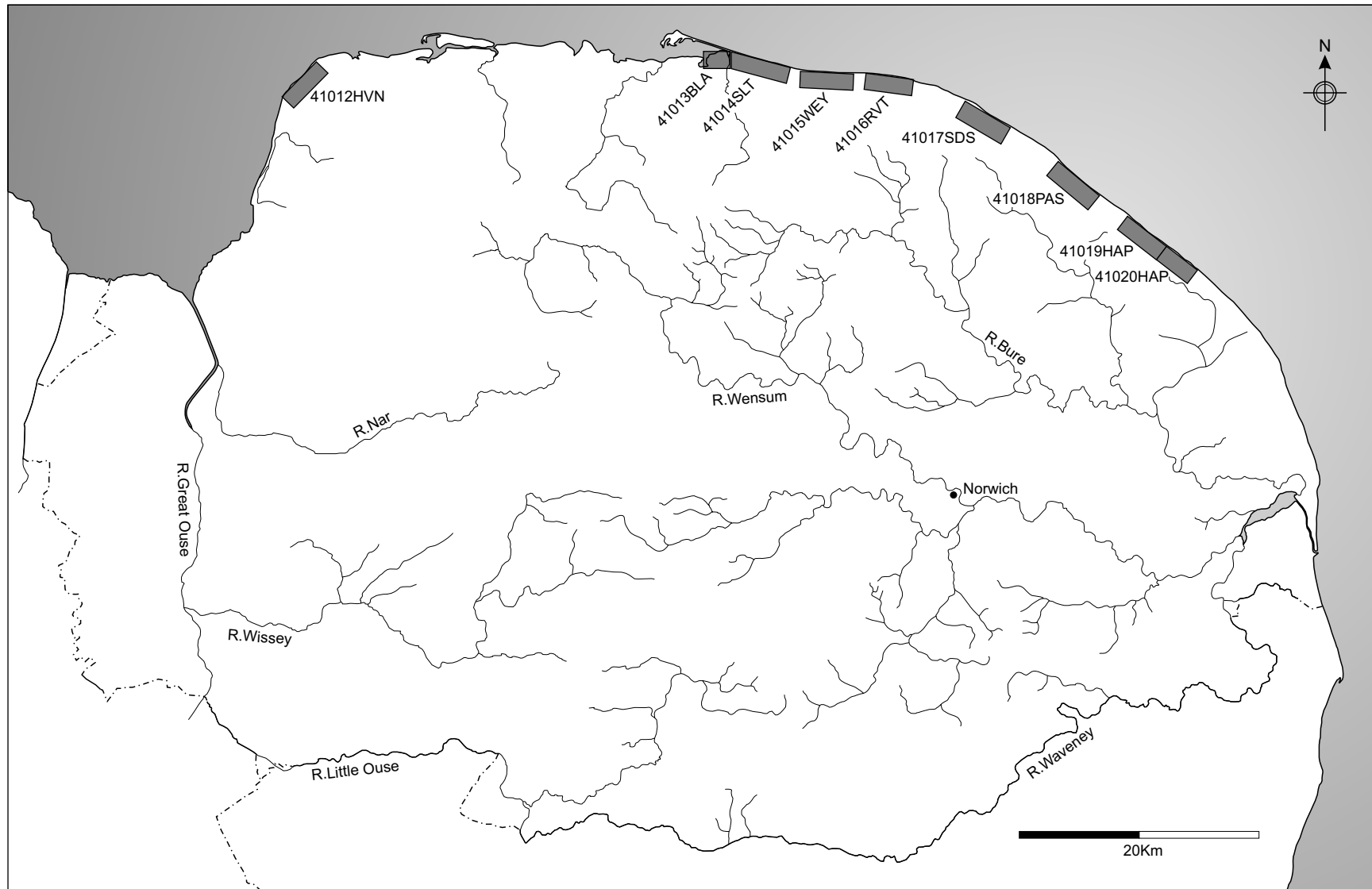


Figure 48. Location of land-based survey areas. Scale 1:500,000



Figure 49. Sites recorded during the land-based survey at Hunstanton (NHER 41012 HVN). Scale 1:10,000

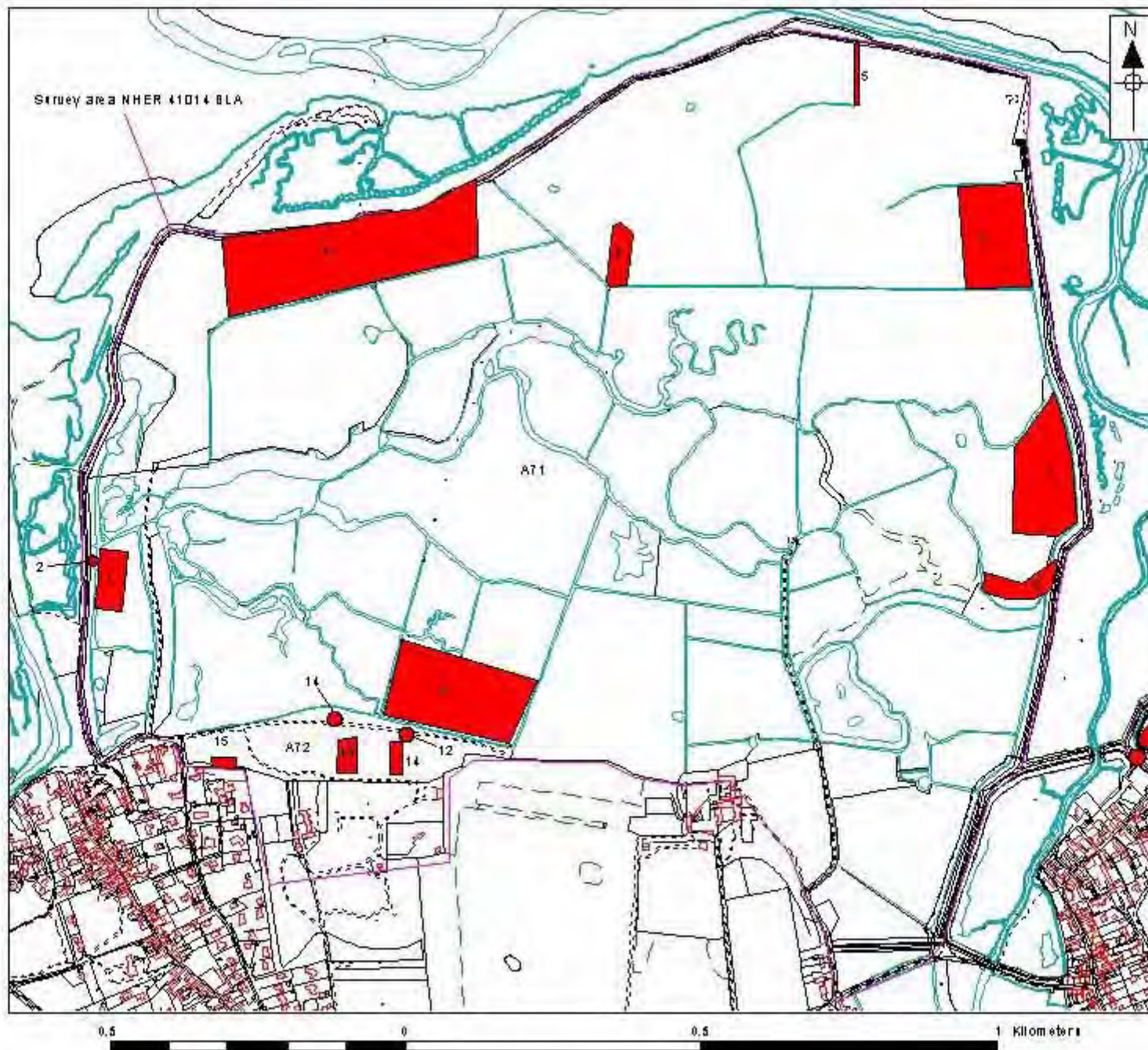


Figure 50. Sites recorded during the land-based survey at Blakeny Freshes (NHER 41015 BLA), Scale 1:10,000.

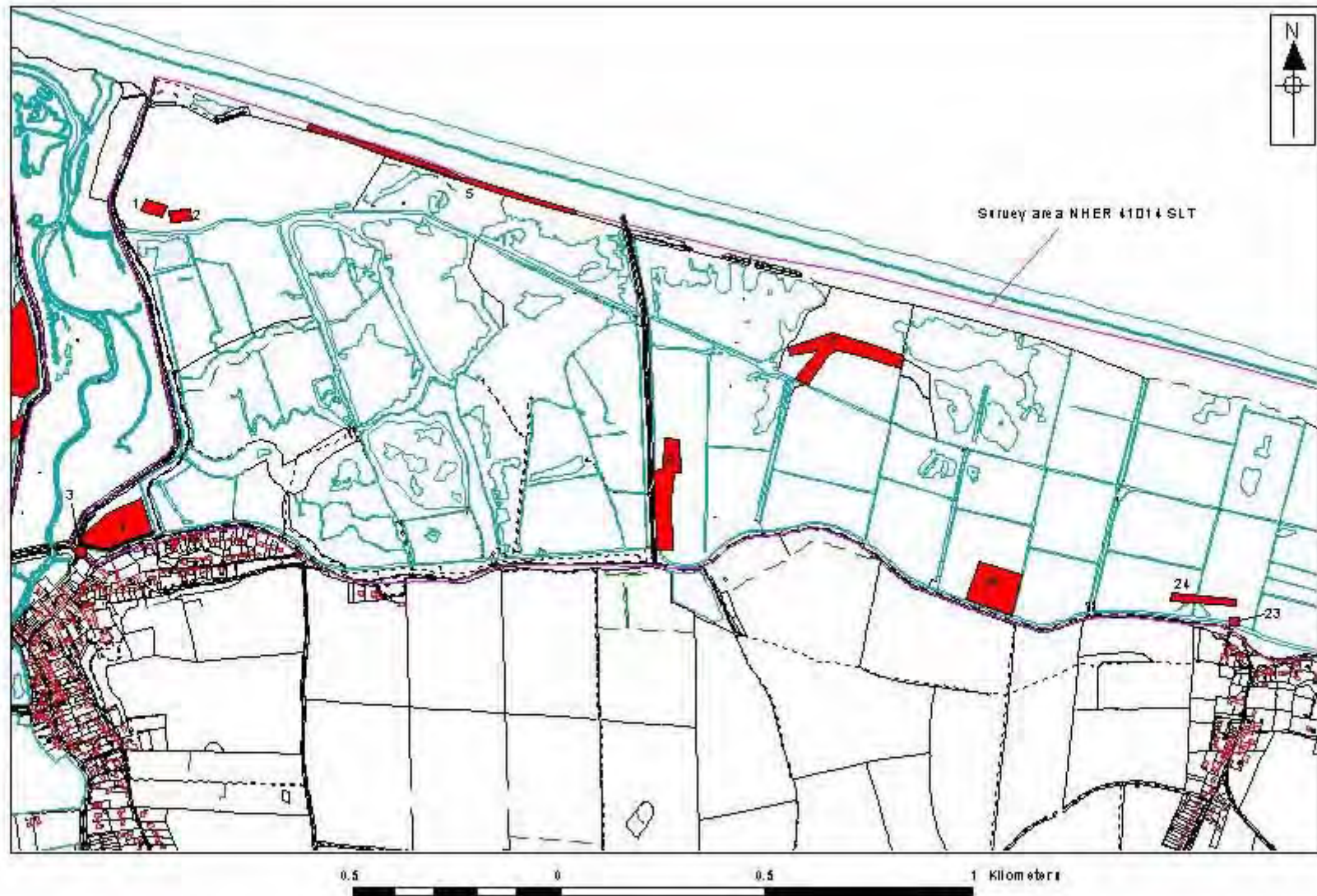


Figure 51. Sites recorded during the land-based survey in the western part of the area between Cley-next-the-sea and Kelling (NHER 41014 SLT), Scale 1:15,000.

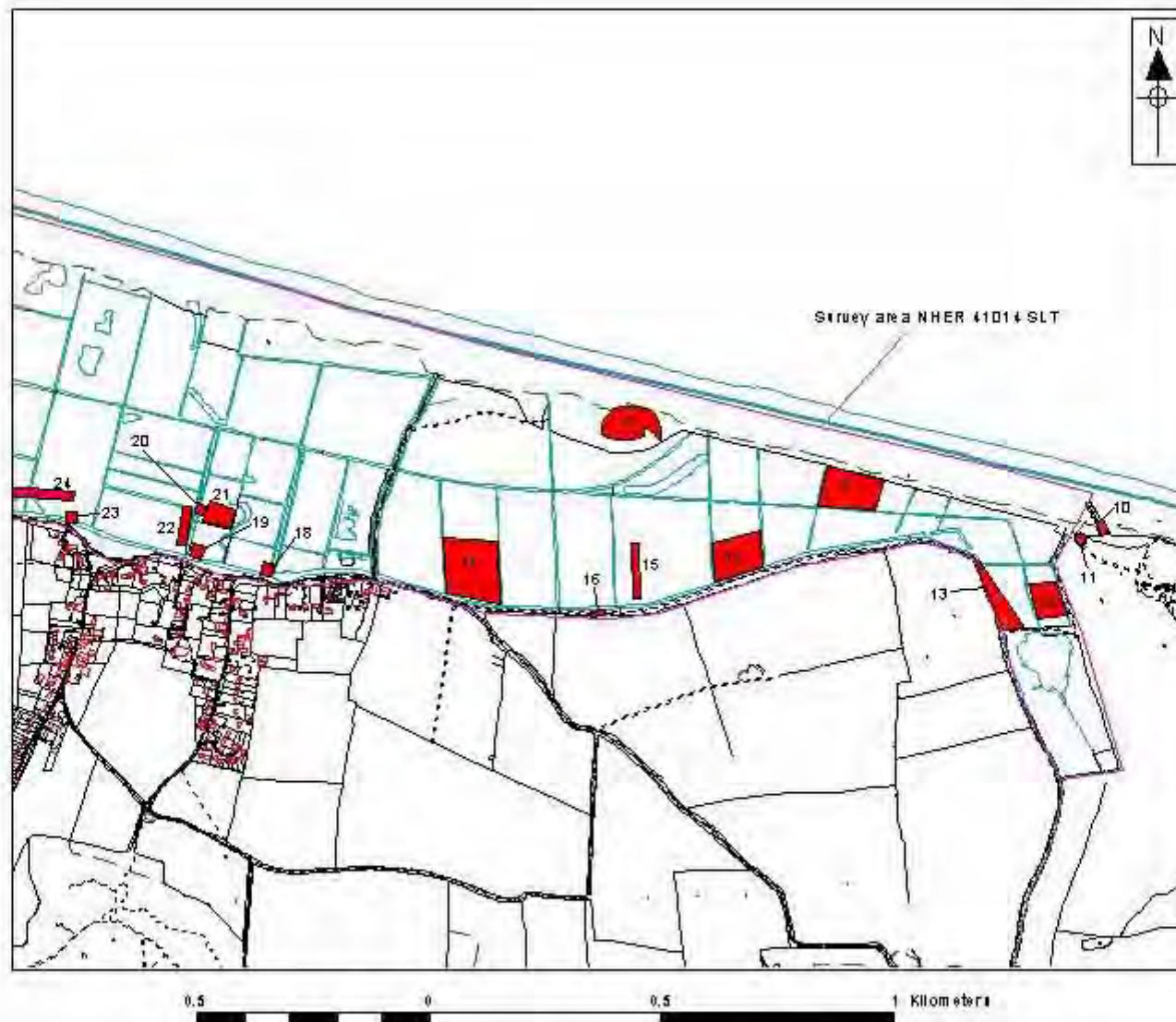


Figure 52. Sites recorded during the land-based survey in the eastern part of the area between Cley-next-the-sea and Kelling (NHER 41015 SLT). Scale 1:15,000.

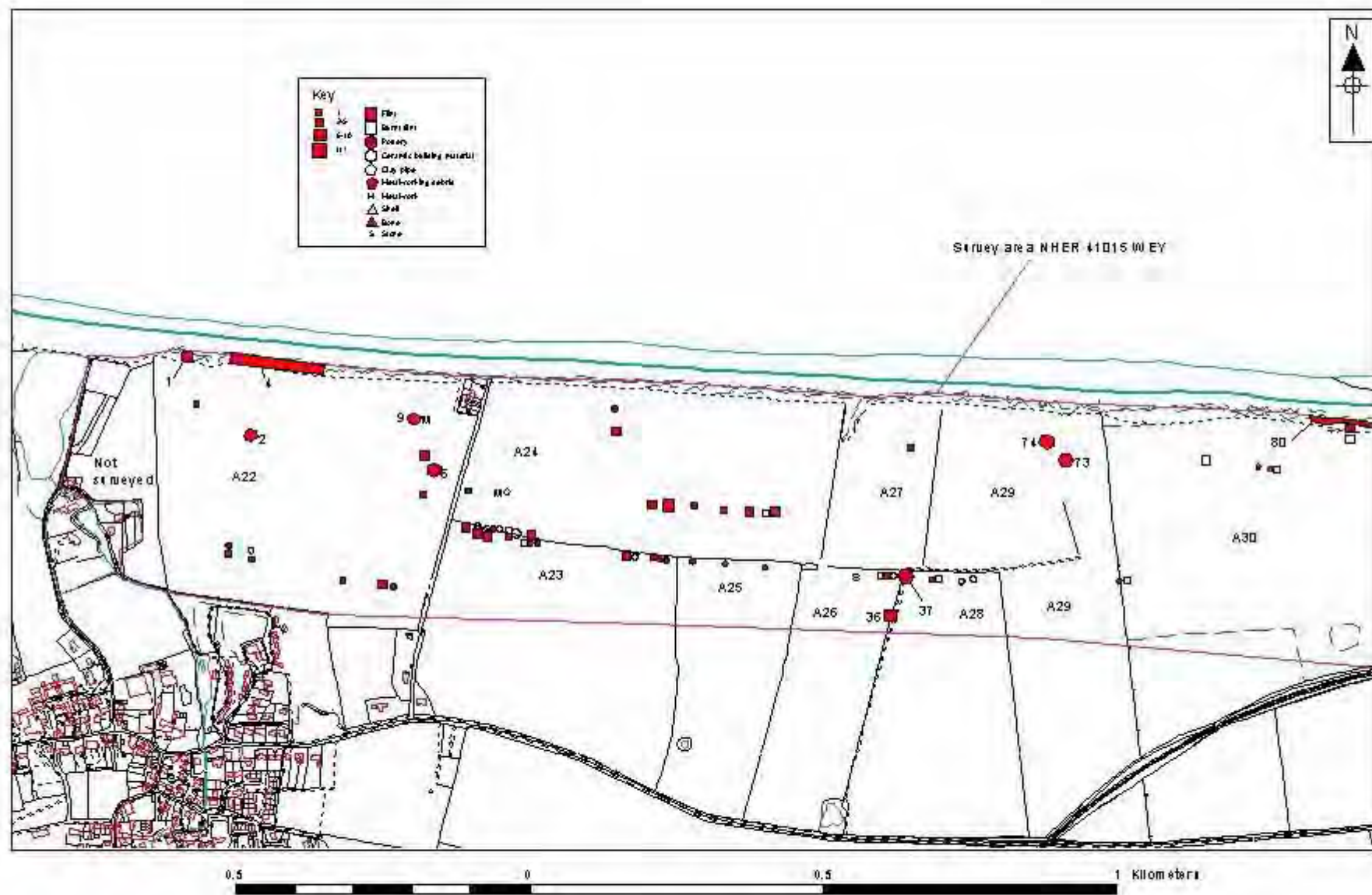


Figure 53. Sites recorded during the land-based survey in the western part of the area between Weybourne and Sheringham (NH 41015 W EY). Scale 1:10,000.

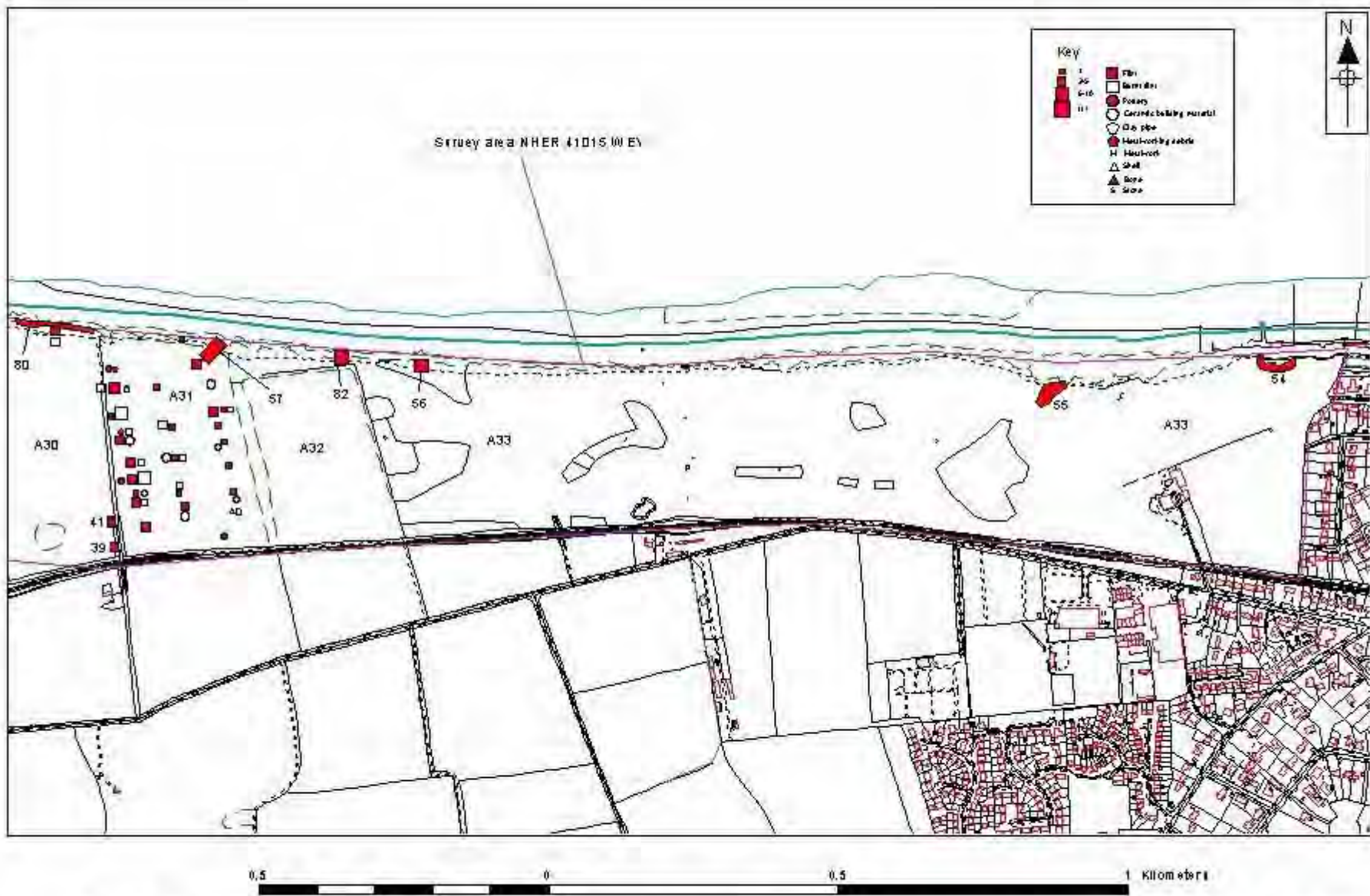


Figure 54. Sites recorded during the land-based survey in the eastern part of the area between Weybourne and Sheringham (NHER 41015 WEY). Scale 1:10,000.

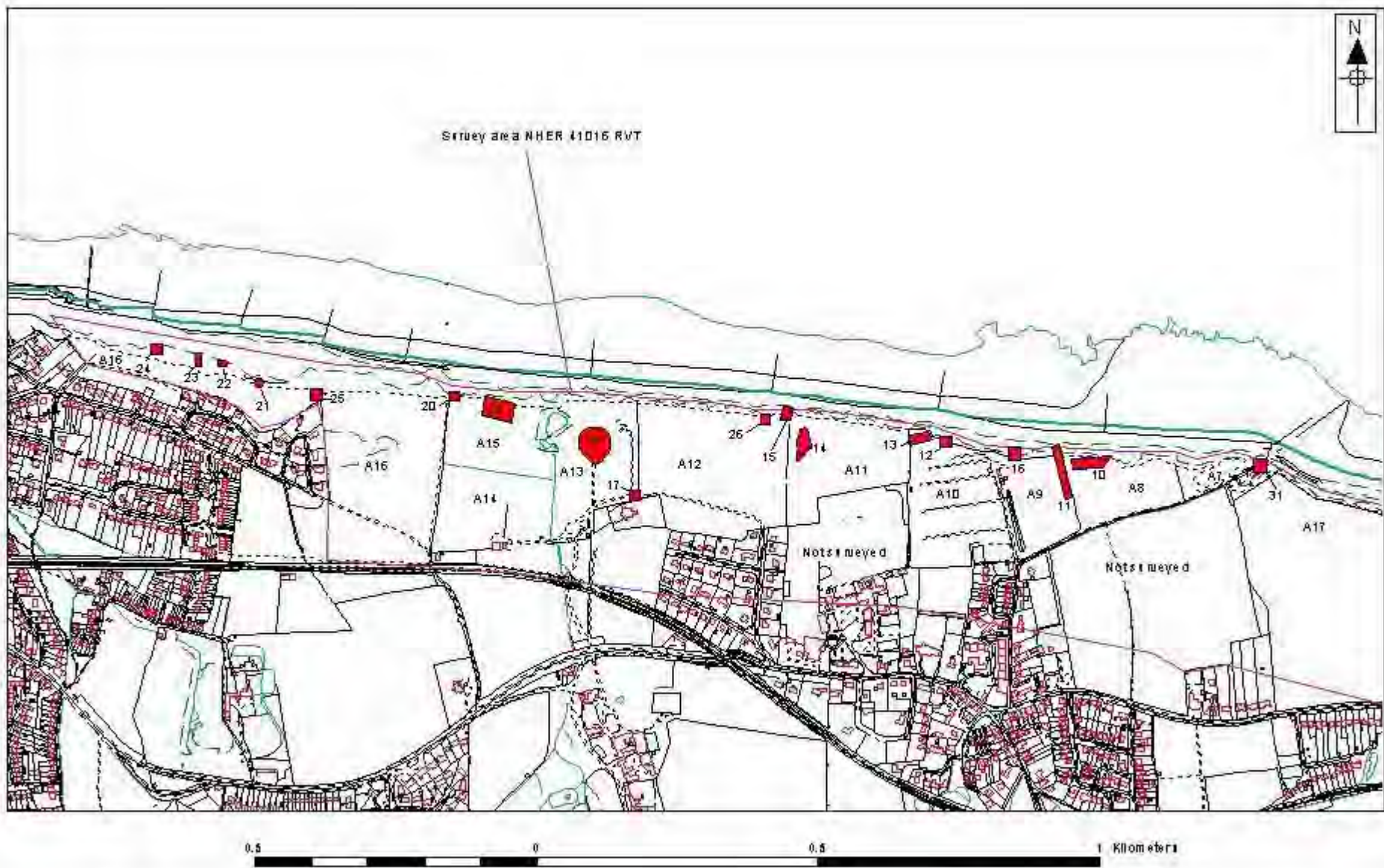


Figure 55. Sites recorded during the land-based survey in the western part of the the area between Sheringham and Cromer (NHER 41016 RVT). Scale 1:10,000

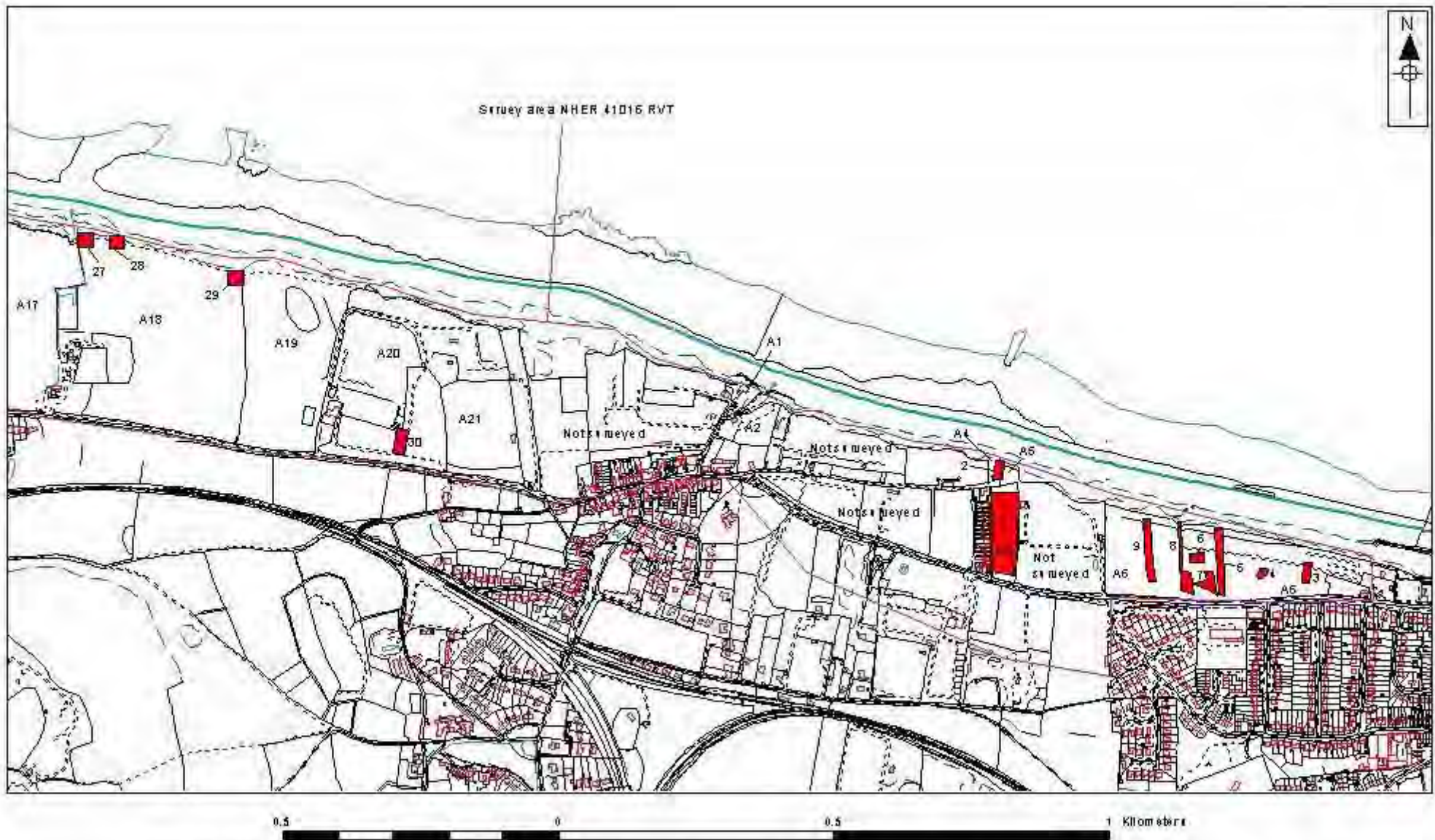


Figure 56. Sites recorded during the land-based survey in the eastern part of the area between Sheringham and Cromer (NHER 41016 RVT). Scale 1:10,000.

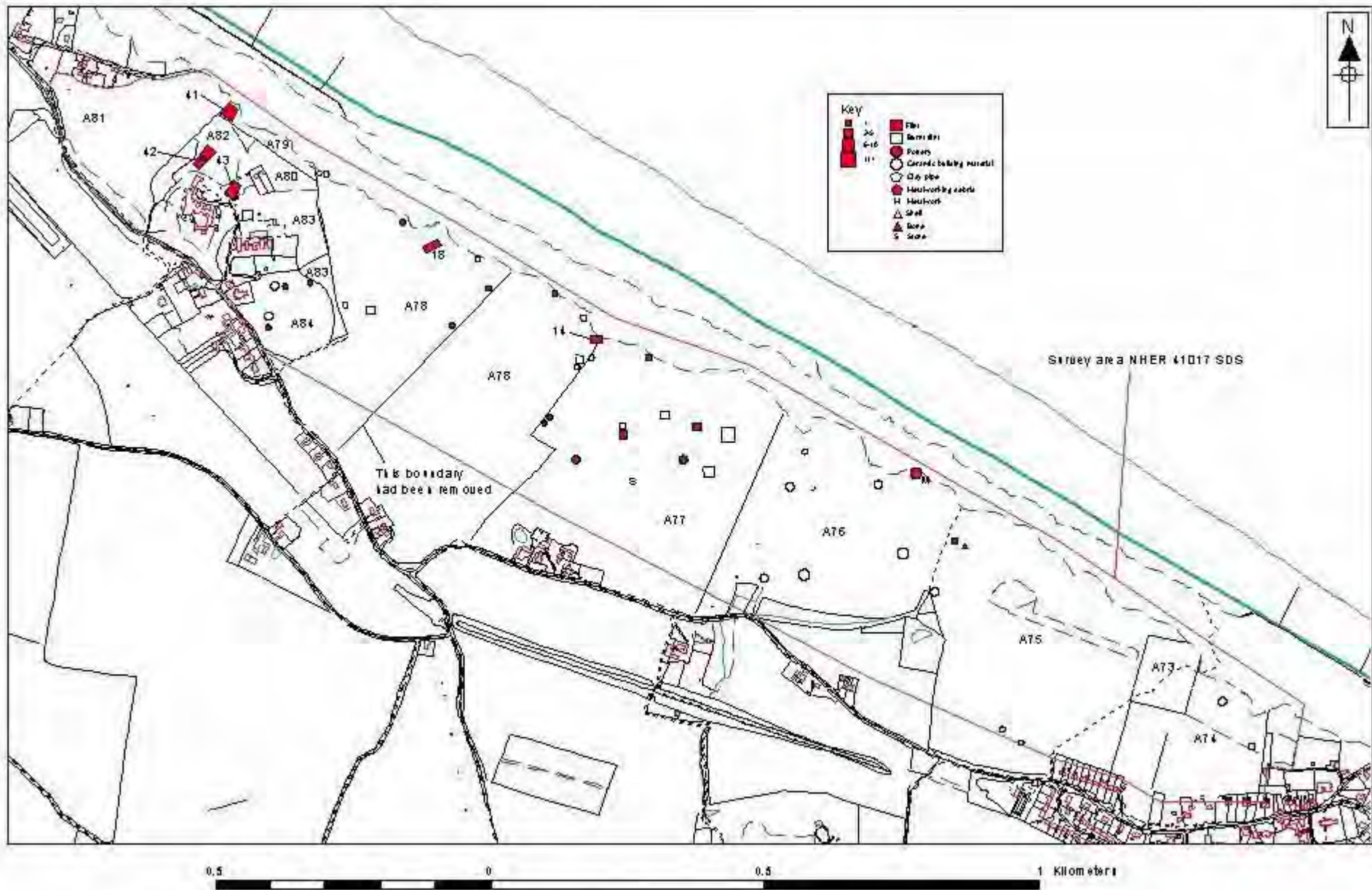


Figure 57. Sites recorded during the land-based survey in the area between Overstrand and Trimingham (NHER 41017 SDS). Scale 1:10,000.

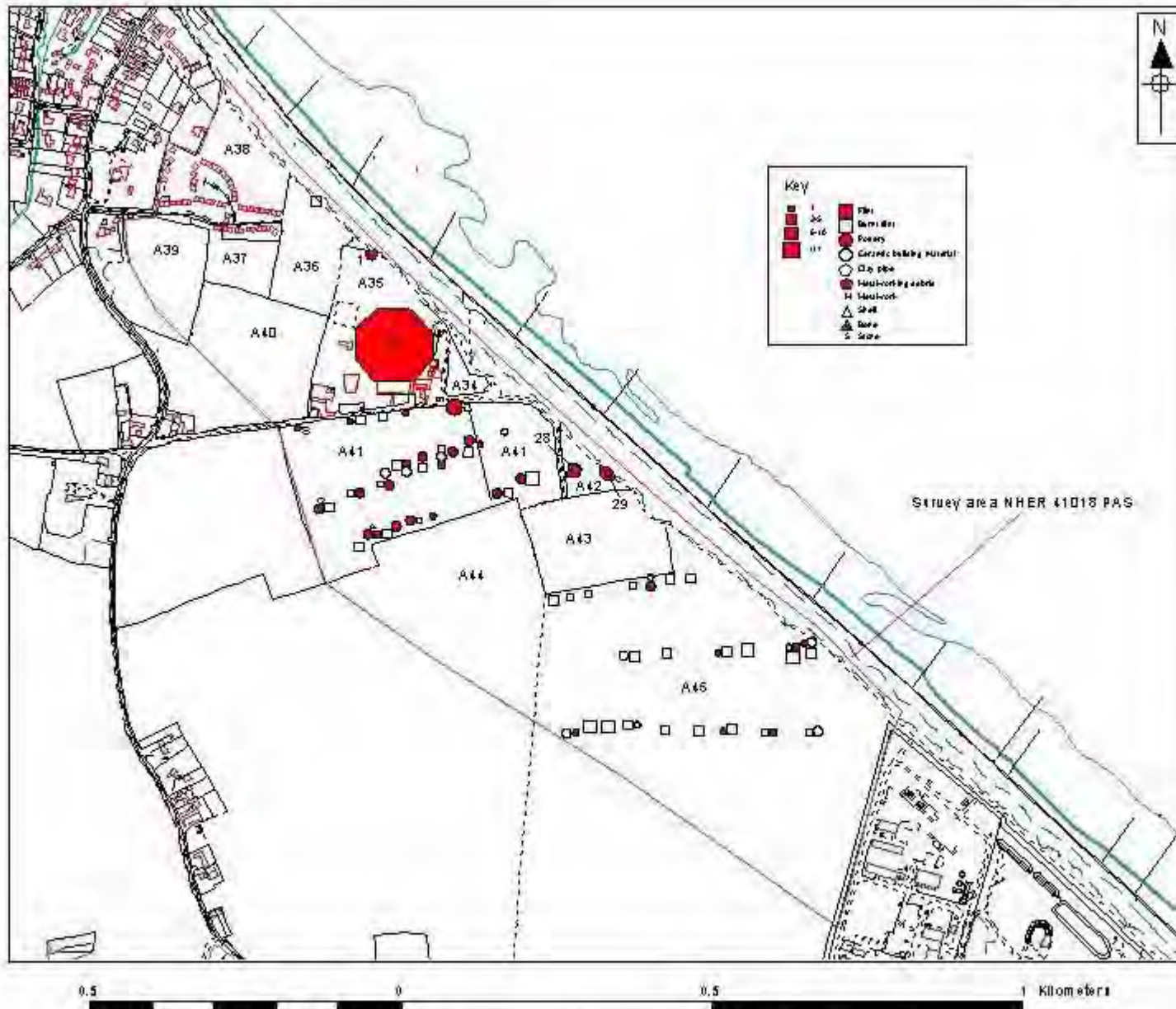


Figure 58. Sites recorded during the land-based survey in the area between Mundelsey and Bacton (NHER 41018 PAS). Scale 1:10,000.

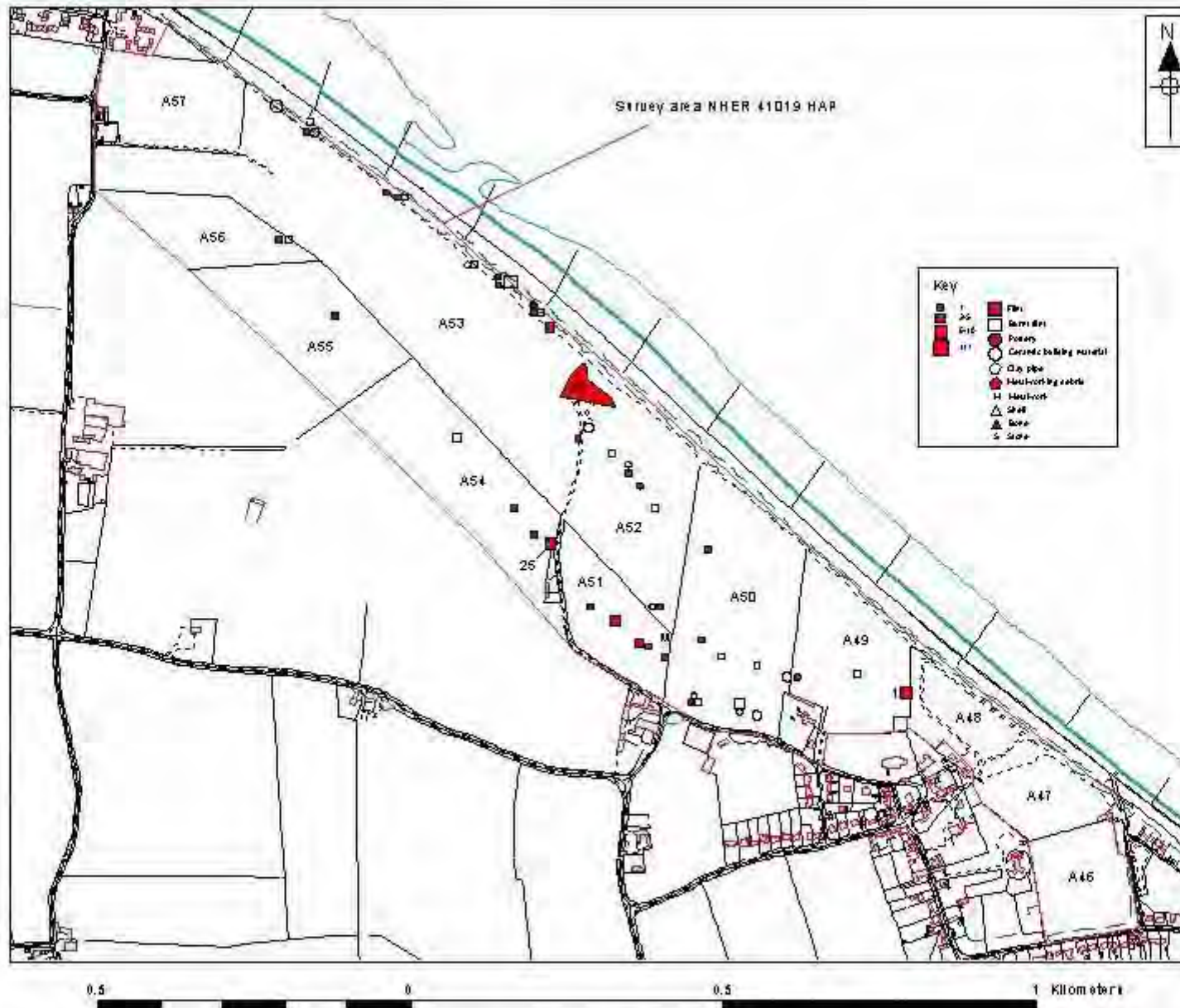


Figure 59. Sites recorded during the land-based survey in the area between Ostend and Happisburgh (NHER 41019 HAP). Scale 1:10,000.

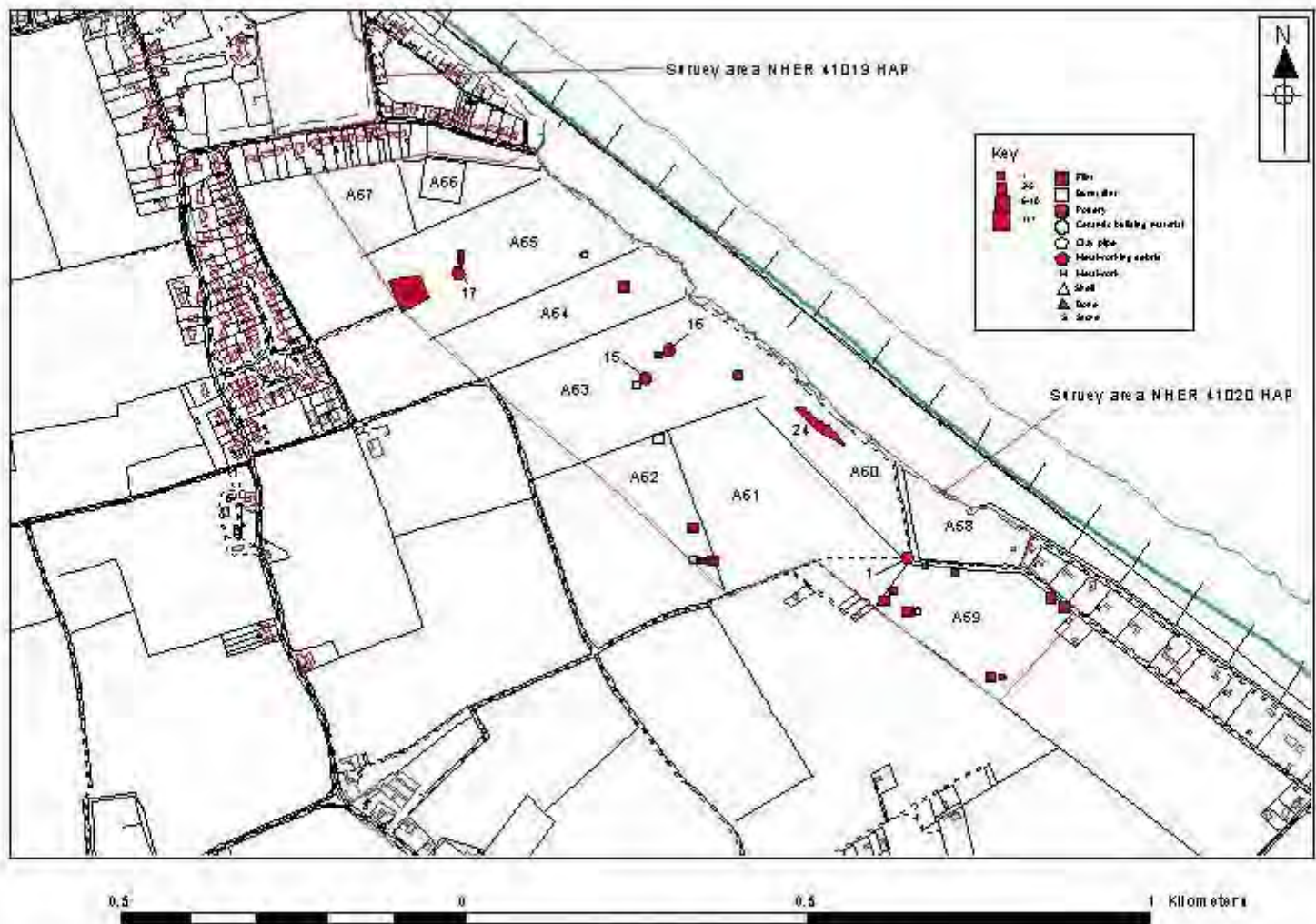


Figure 60. Sites recorded during the land-based survey in the area between Happsburgh and Cart Gap, Eccles (NHER 41020 HAP). Scale 1:10,000.

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