

Belton with Browston, Burgh Castle, and Fritton with St Olaves Neighbourhood Plan 2022-2038



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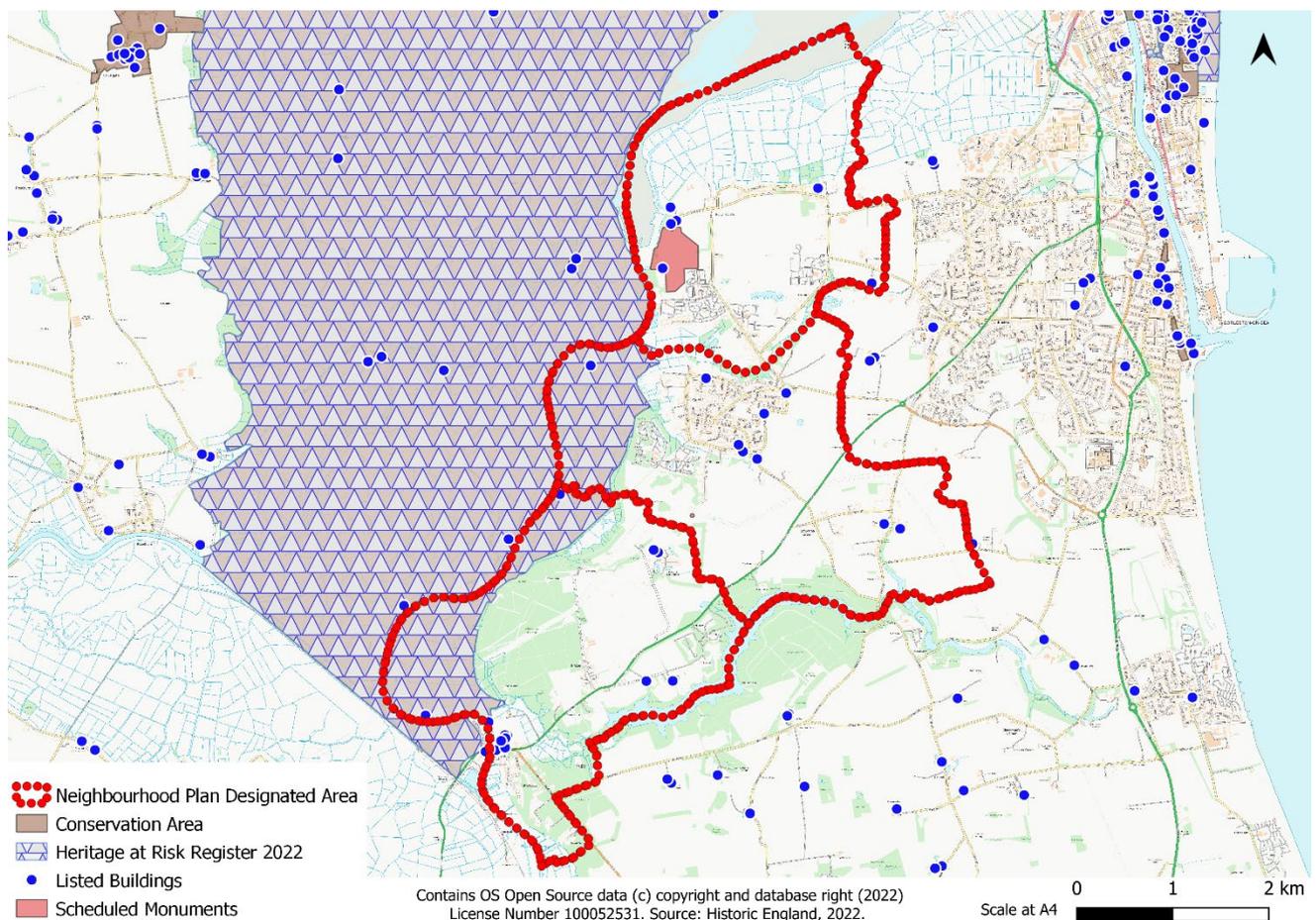
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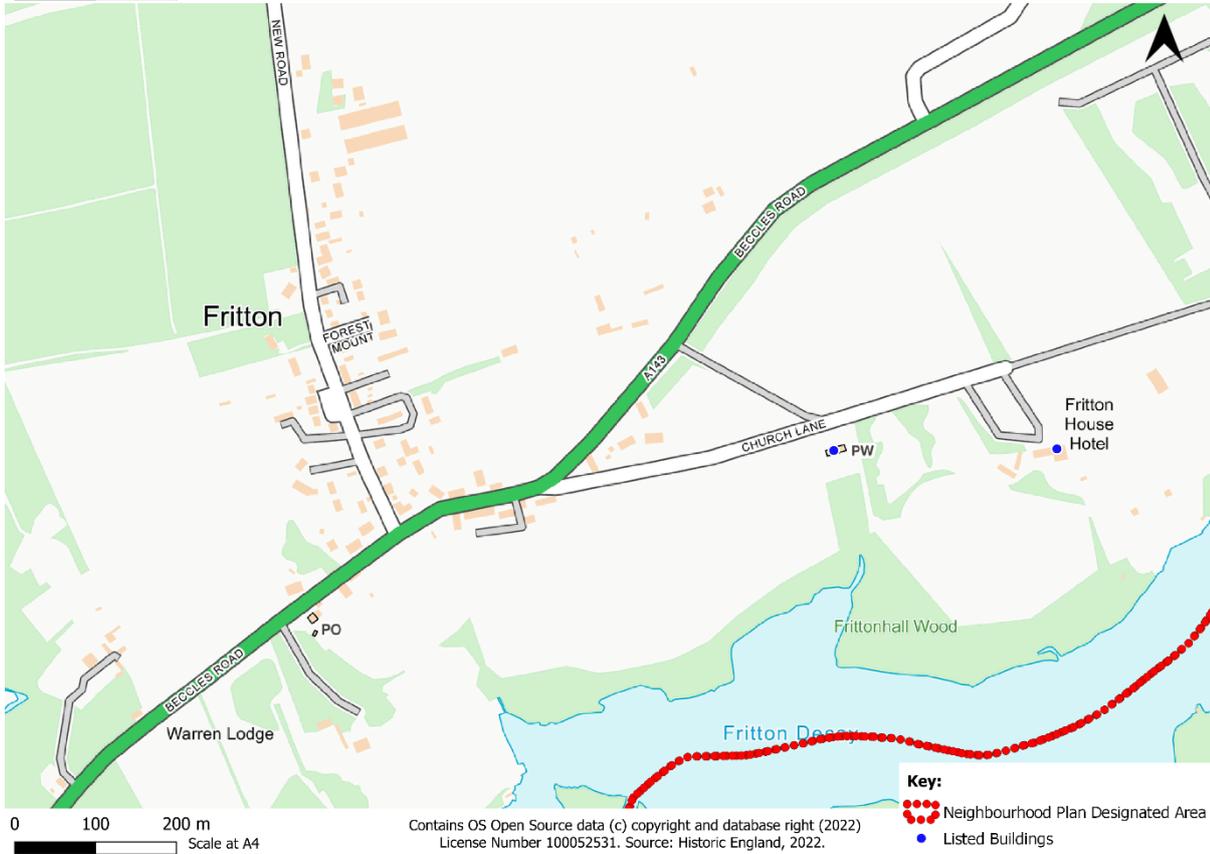
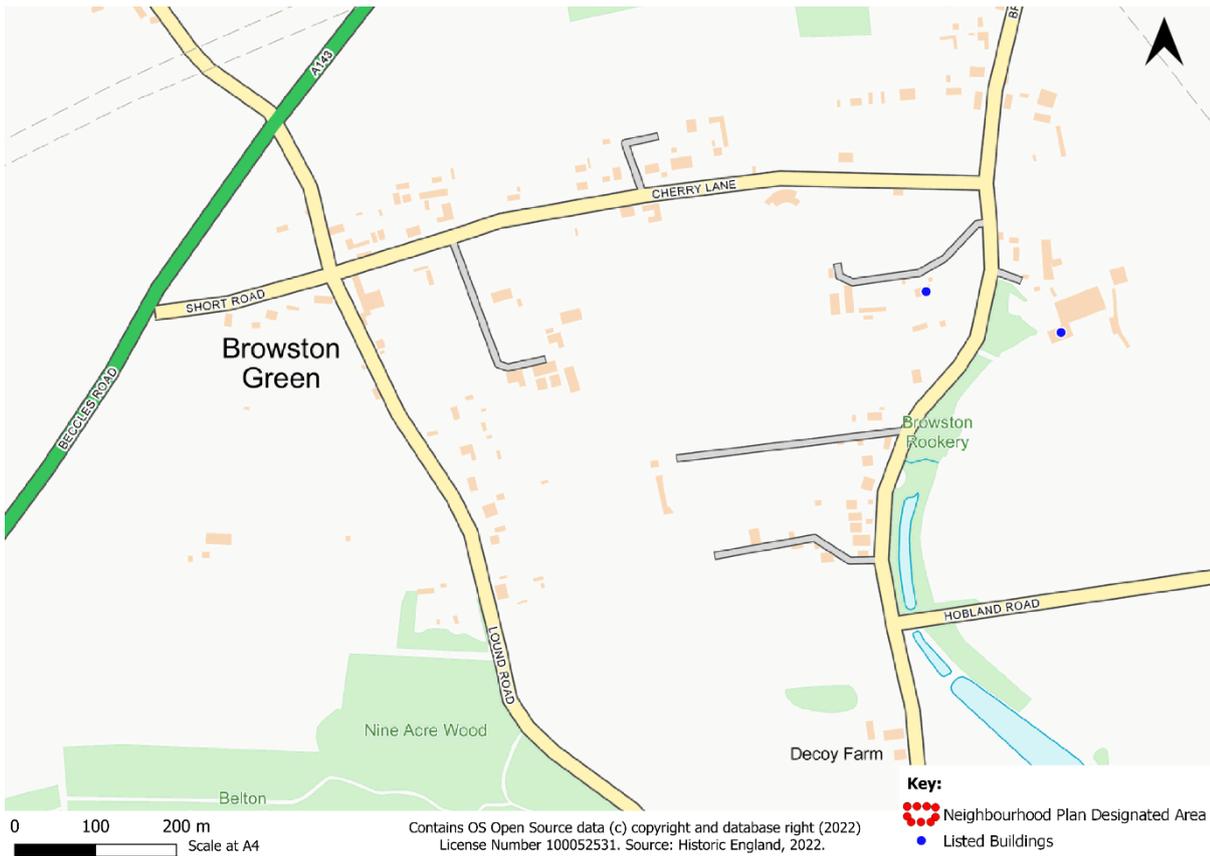
Introduction

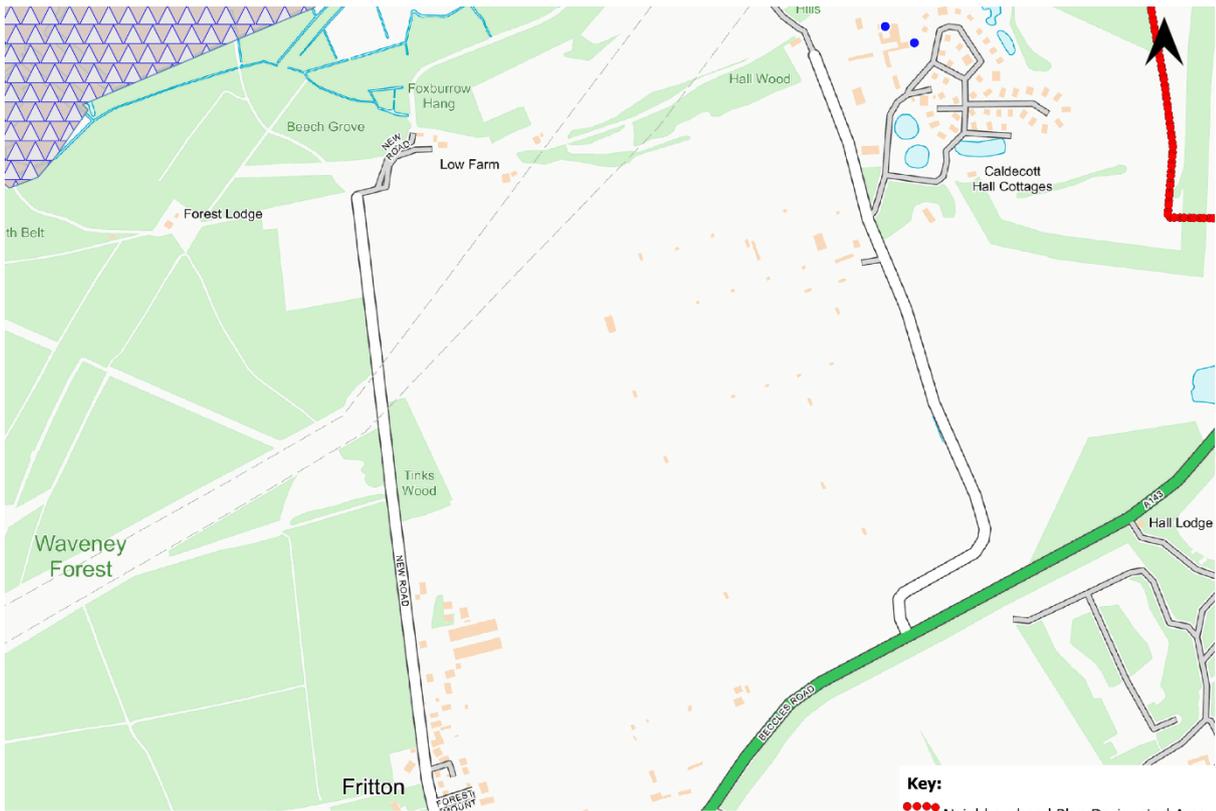
The NPA has records dating back to the Palaeolithic period. There are also archaeological finds from the Neolithic period, the NPA may therefore have had settlements when the transition from hunter-gatherer to farming began. There is definitive evidence of settlement in the NPA in the form of Iron Age tumuli at Belton and Fritton, the wonderfully preserved Roman Fort of Gariannonum and Vicus at Burgh Castle, and mediaeval settlements in all three parishes.

The NPA has a number of buildings of heritage value, including 30 listed buildings within the NPA, 6 in Burgh Castle, 9 in Belton and Browston Green and 15 in Fritton and St Olaves. There are 3 scheduled monuments (St. Olaves Priory, Burgh Castle Roman font, and Mill Hill Bowl Barrow in Belton). There is the Conservation Area for Halvergate Marshes, and the Heritage at Risk Register shows this to fall predominantly within The Broads area. These historic assets are fairly spread out across the parish.

Figure 1-Historic Environment showing the whole NPA

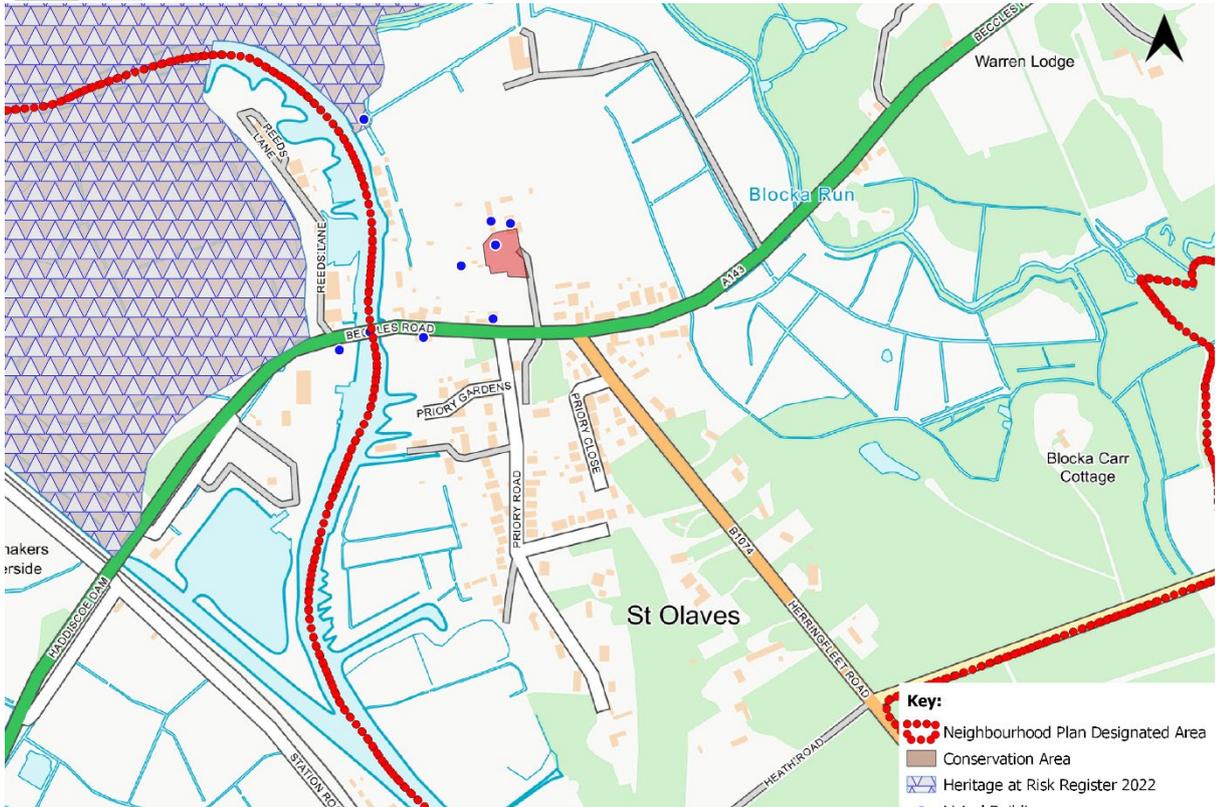






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Key:
 ● Neighbourhood Plan Designated Area
 ● Listed Buildings



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Key:
 ● Neighbourhood Plan Designated Area
 ■ Conservation Area
 ▨ Heritage at Risk Register 2022
 ● Listed Buildings
 ■ Scheduled Monuments

There are 354 NHER sites or finds of heritage importance within the NPA including: Belton and Browston 122 sites, Burgh Castle 162 sites and Fritton and St Olaves 70 sites. There is a real mix of

buildings of local value and importance, monuments, artefact finds, sites and trackways in all the parishes within the NPA. In 1851 the inhabited houses numbered as follows: Burgh Castle 62, Belton 102, and Fritton 47.

In 1851 the population numbered as follows: Burgh Castle 344, Belton 489, and Fritton 215. Two Charters issued by King Henry III were granted to Belton and Fritton to hold a market and fair. Belton, Grant of market and fair (1270). Fritton, Grant of market and fair to Henry Caldecott (1270)¹. All five settlements are listed in the Domesday Book and from the 11th century they were part of the Half Hundred of Lothingland, within the Hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, within the County of Suffolk. The settlement place names are mostly derived from 5th century Ingvaemonic (North West Germanic) dialects that consists of Old Friesian, Old English, and Old Saxon, (Jutes, Angles and Saxons).

Assessment of NDHAs in the Neighbourhood Plan Area

Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas, or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which are not formally designated. They are valued as distinctive elements of the local historic environment. Historic England provide guidance on the listing of local heritage assets to assist community groups, for example in preparing a Neighbourhood Plan. Local lists complement national designations and intends to highlight heritage assets which are of local interest, to ensure they are given due consideration when change is being proposed. These NDHAs are key to the character of the area and provide a 'sense of place'.

The Belton with Browston, Burgh Castle, and Fritton with St Olaves Neighbourhood Plan has adopted the following process for considering assets of historical importance which could be included on a local list:

- Review of the historic designations within the area via Historic England website;
- Reviewed data and Information regarding designated assets (statutory and non-statutory) held on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer;
- Identification of assets of local importance through an initial community consultation;
- Consultation with Norfolk Historic Environment Service on the assets identified to determine their significance and whether they should be afforded protection;
- Assessment according to Historic England criteria², below;
- Further consultation with residents.

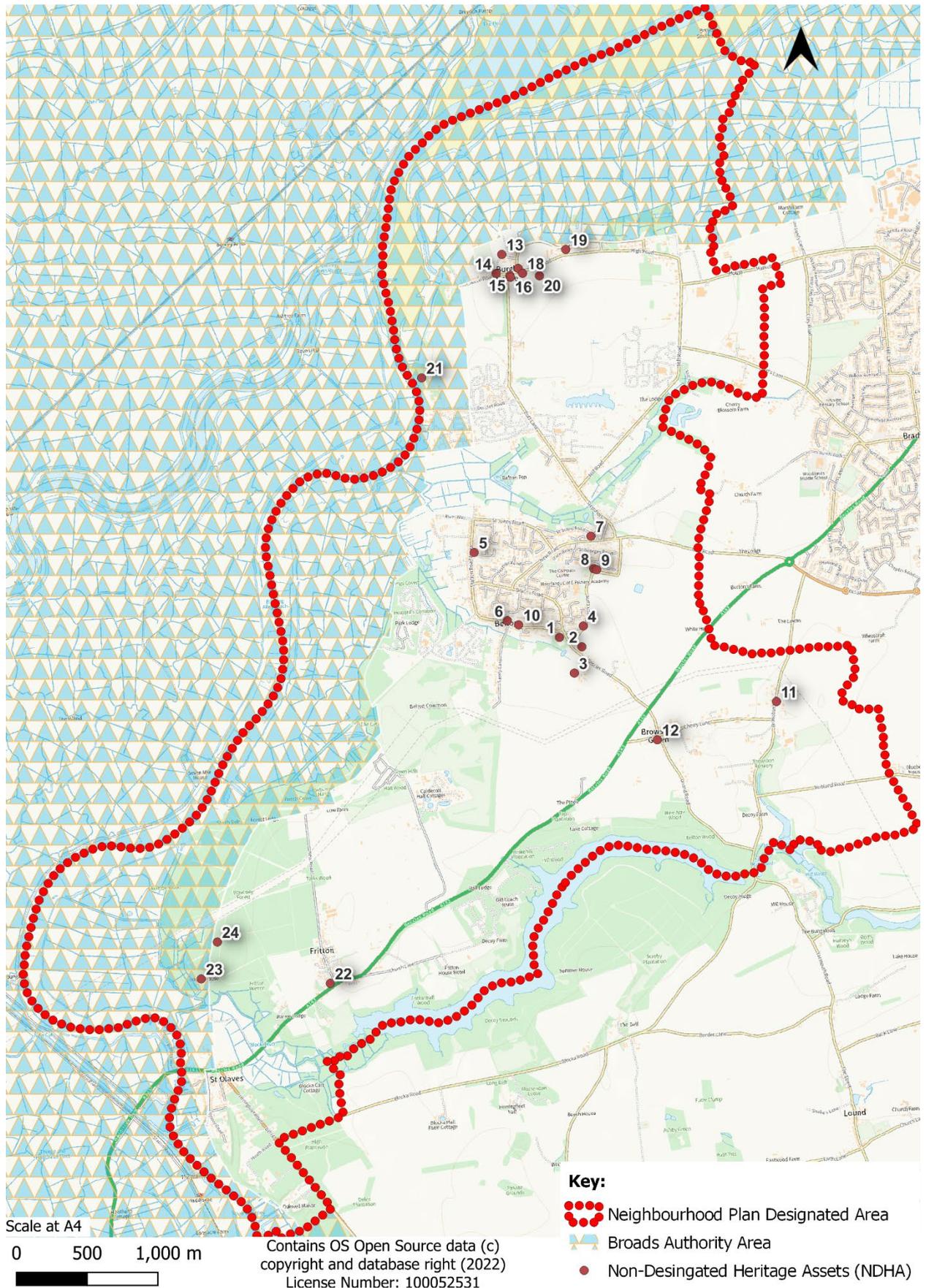
¹ <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/>

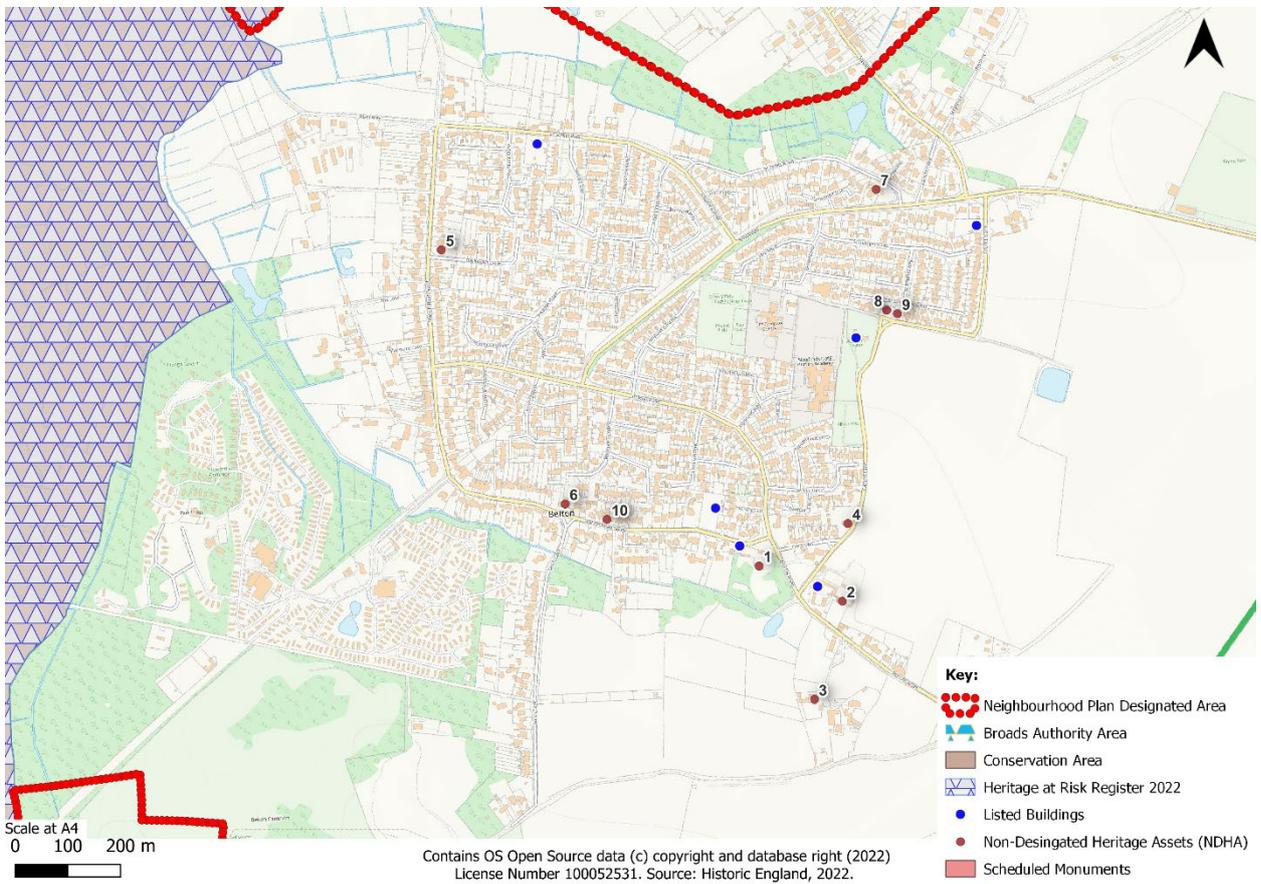
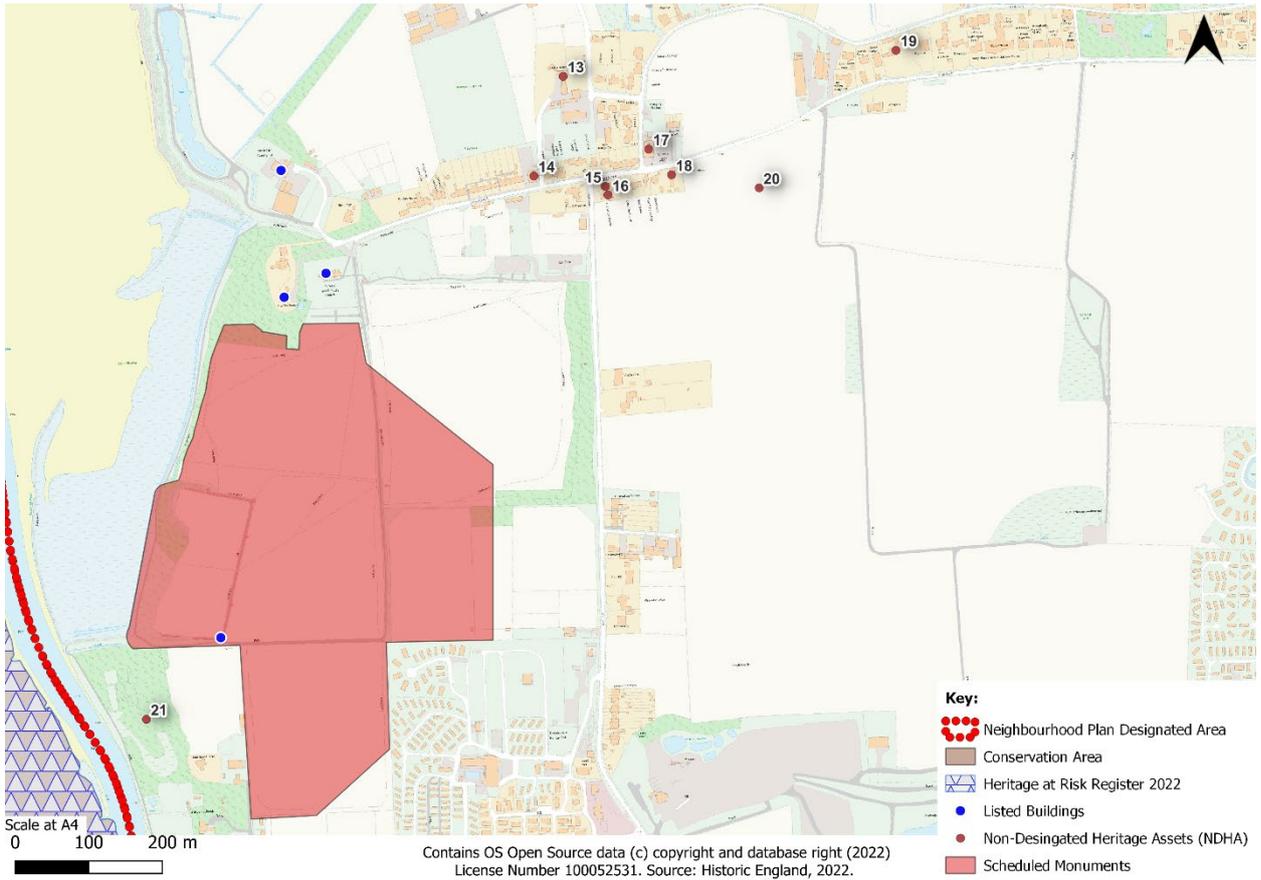
² Taken from Local Heritage Listing: Historic England Advice Note 7: [Local Heritage Listing: Identifying and Conserving Local Heritage \(historicengland.org.uk\)](https://www.historicengland.org.uk/local-heritage-listing-identifying-and-conserving-local-heritage/)

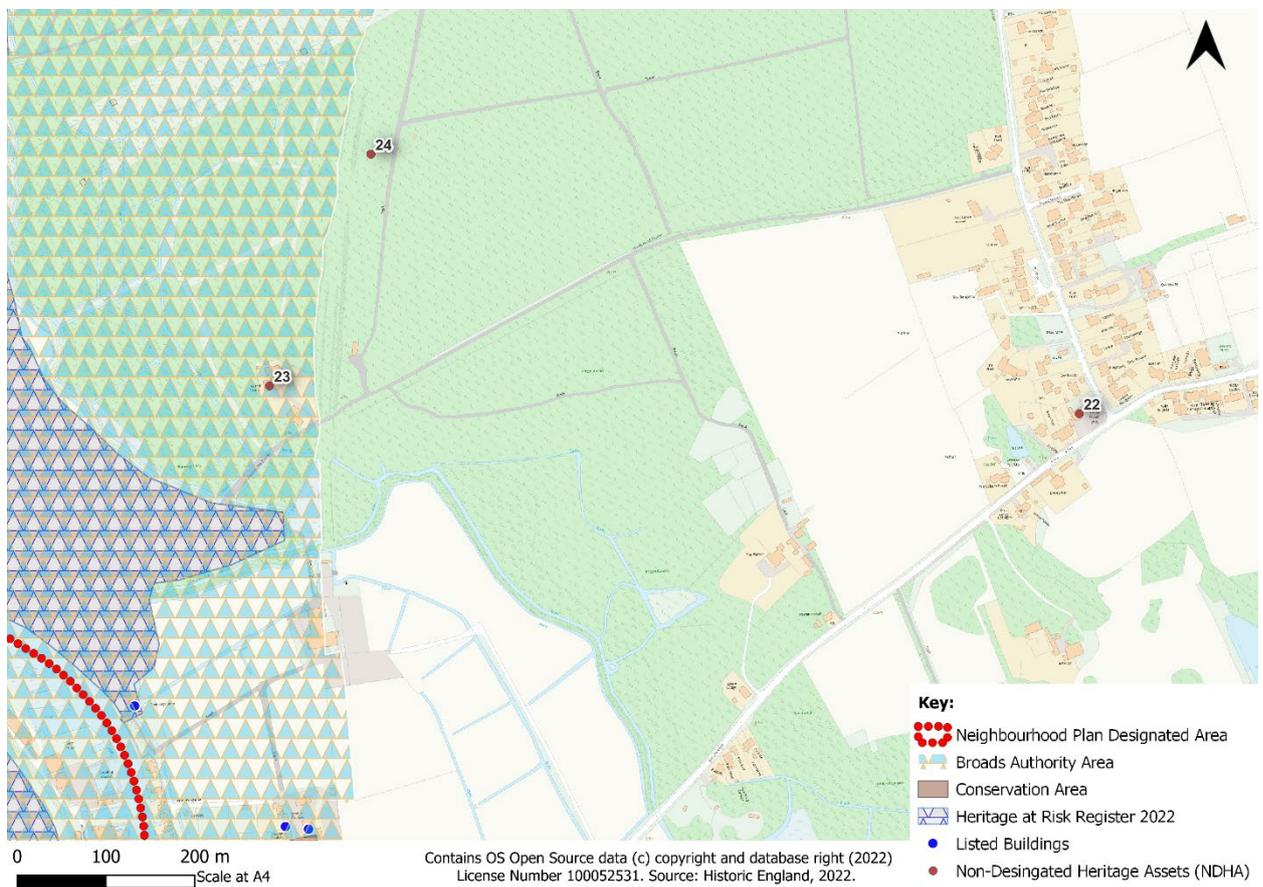
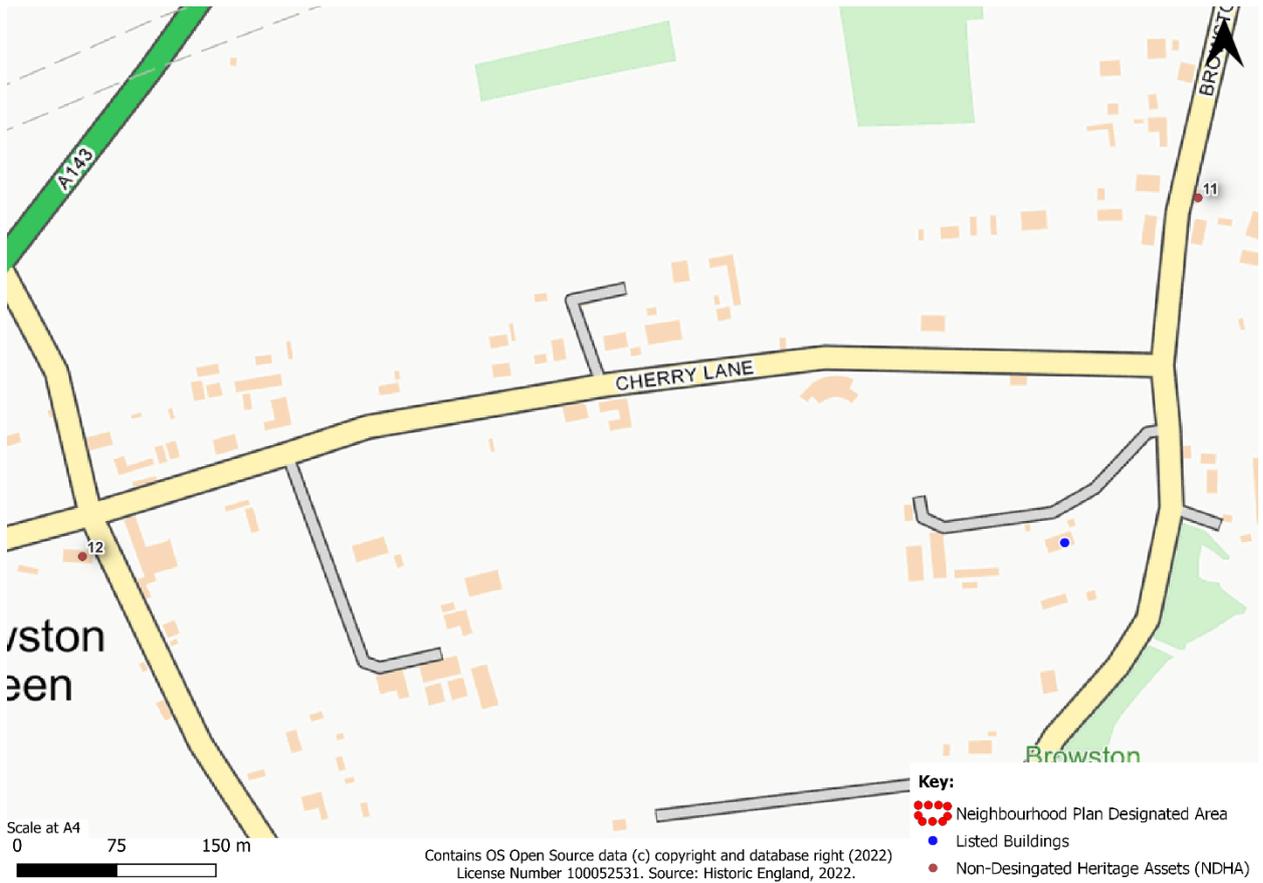
Assessment Criteria

Criterion	Description
Asset type	Although local heritage lists have long been developed successfully for buildings, all heritage asset types, including monuments, sites, places, areas, parks, gardens and designed landscapes may be considered for inclusion.
Age	The age of an asset may be an important criterion, and the age range can be adjusted to take into account distinctive local characteristics or building traditions.
Rarity	Appropriate for all assets, as judged against local characteristics.
Architectural and Artistic Interest	The intrinsic design and aesthetic value of an asset relating to local and/or national styles, materials, construction and craft techniques, or any other distinctive characteristics.
Group Value	Groupings of assets with a clear visual design or historic relationship.
Archaeological Interest	The local heritage asset may provide evidence about past human activity in the locality, which may be in the form of buried remains, but may also be revealed in the structure of buildings or in a designed landscape, for instance. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are primary sources of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Historic Interest	A significant historical association of local or national note, including links to important local figures, may enhance the significance of a heritage asset. Blue Plaque and similar schemes may be relevant. Social and communal interest may be regarded as a sub-set of historic interest but has special value in local listing. As noted in the PPG: 'Heritage assets ... can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity'. It therefore relates to places perceived as a source of local identity, distinctiveness, social interaction, and coherence, contributing to the 'collective memory' of a place.
Landmark Status	An asset with strong communal or historical associations, or because it has especially striking aesthetic value, may be singled out as a landmark within the local scene.

Figure 3-Maps of NDHAs for the Neighbourhood Plan Area





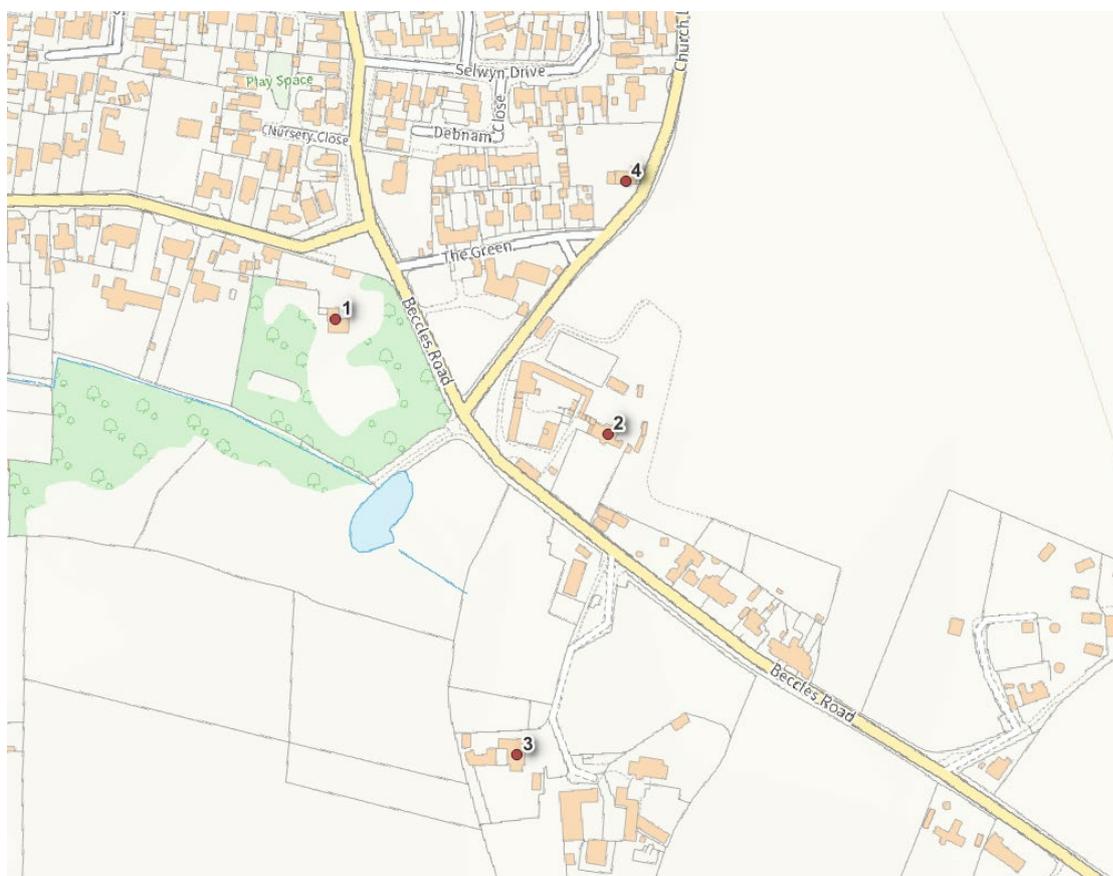


1 The Rectory, Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building
Age	Original Rectory recorded on the 1838 Tithe map.
Rarity	Unique to the village and NPA. Parts of the previous Rectory, pre-1838, remain, including stables and associated buildings, a walled kitchen garden, privy (toilet) and the head gardener's office
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	The original Rectory burnt down and was rebuilt in the 1930s with features indicative of the Art Deco Style. It is set in 2.6 acres surrounded by numerous trees with a Victorian pool/pond.
Group Value	Church of All Saints.
Archaeological Interest	Adjacent to an NHER archaeological area.

Criterion	Notes
Historic Interest	Vicarage for the medieval parish church. The rectory is architecturally distinctive and due to its connection with the Parish Church is a place where village events are occasionally undertaken in the tree lined grounds.
Landmark Status	An imposing house in the centre of what was the centre of the medieval village of Belton.
Archival Interest	None

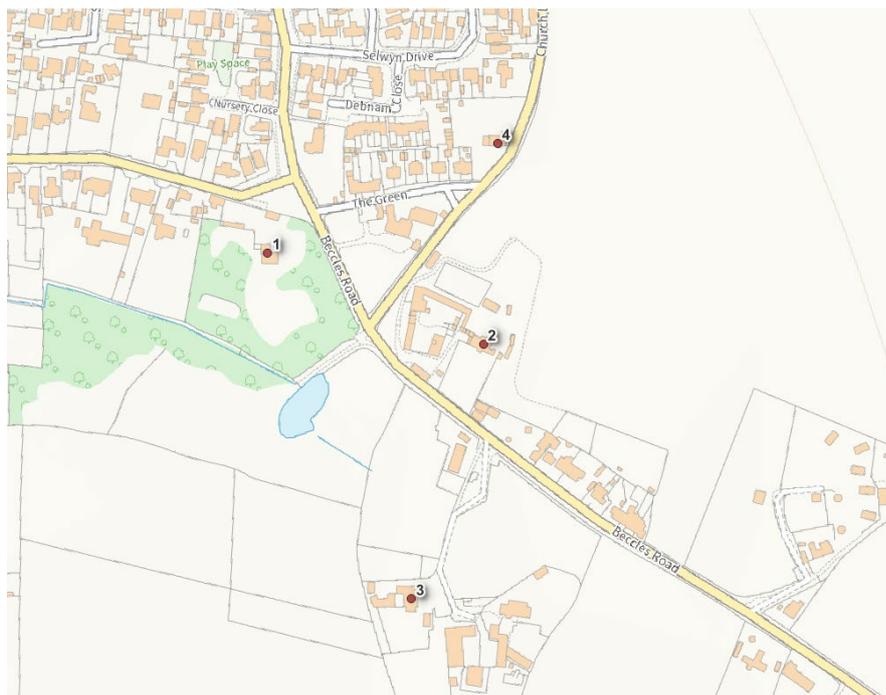


2 Beech Farm House, Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map
Rarity	Currently empty, deteriorating rapidly and most certainly 'At Risk'.

Criterion	Notes
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	Auction catalogue of Beech Farm 1953 states: "The Beech Farm" comprising an attractive brick and slated RESIDENTIAL FARM HOUSE pleasantly situated with South aspect, containing Sunken Cellarage; Porch with coloured glass windows and tiled floor; Entrance Hall; Drawing Room, marble mantelpiece; partly glazed door to Garden; Dining Room, marble mantelpiece, Dairy with brick floor; Kitchen, 4ft. cooking range with boiler; Scullery with tiled floor, Dutch oven; Pantry with brick floor; Staircase and Landing; Five Bedrooms; Pump from well, Pump House with Lister Electric Pump, raising good spring water from Well to 500-gallon Supply Tank outside and a copper and furnace; Lean-to boarded Churn-cooling House.
Group Value	This farmhouse is a part of the Grade II listed 17 th century Tithe Barn and outbuildings.
Archaeological Interest	Adjacent to the medieval Green and Village Pond and where the first buildings in Belton were built.
Historic Interest	Within the curtilage of the Grade II Listed Tithe Barn (NHER 42859).
Landmark Status	An historic building on one of the two roads into Belton.
Archival Interest	Farmhouse of NHER 42859

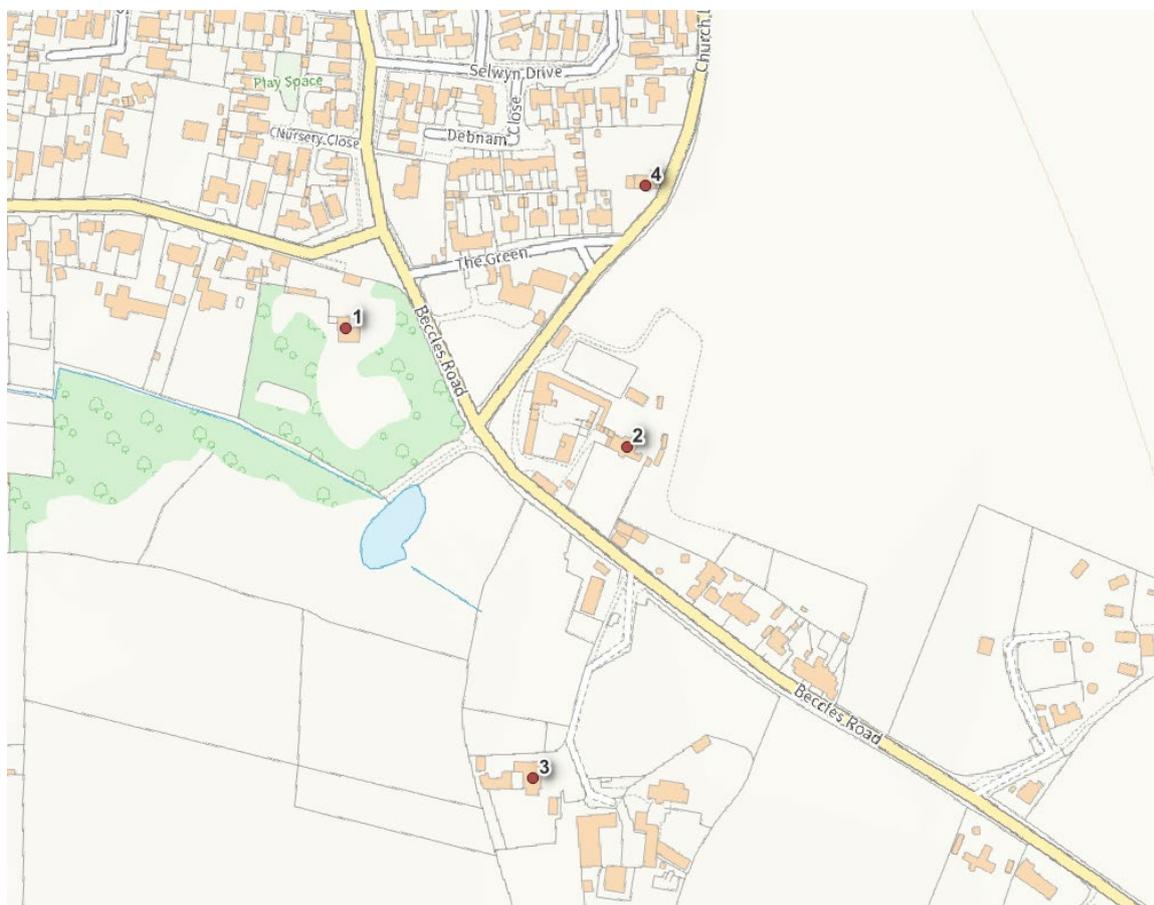


3 Belton Hall Farmhouse, Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map
Rarity	Possibly one of the oldest buildings in the village of Belton.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	Architectural interest due to its perceived age.
Group Value	Three large barns/outbuildings on this site, all recorded on the 1838 Tithe map, which have been converted into residential dwellings.
Archaeological Interest	All of this area to the west of Beccles Road is an NHER archaeological area.
Historic Interest	Roof Timbers indicate this could date back to the 16 th century and is one of the earliest buildings in Belton located where the settlement began in medieval times adjacent to the Village Green and Village Pond.
Landmark Status	An imposing farmstead off Beccles Road which was previously called Belton Hall Road and Belton Green Road i.e. the road to the Hall and the road to the Green.

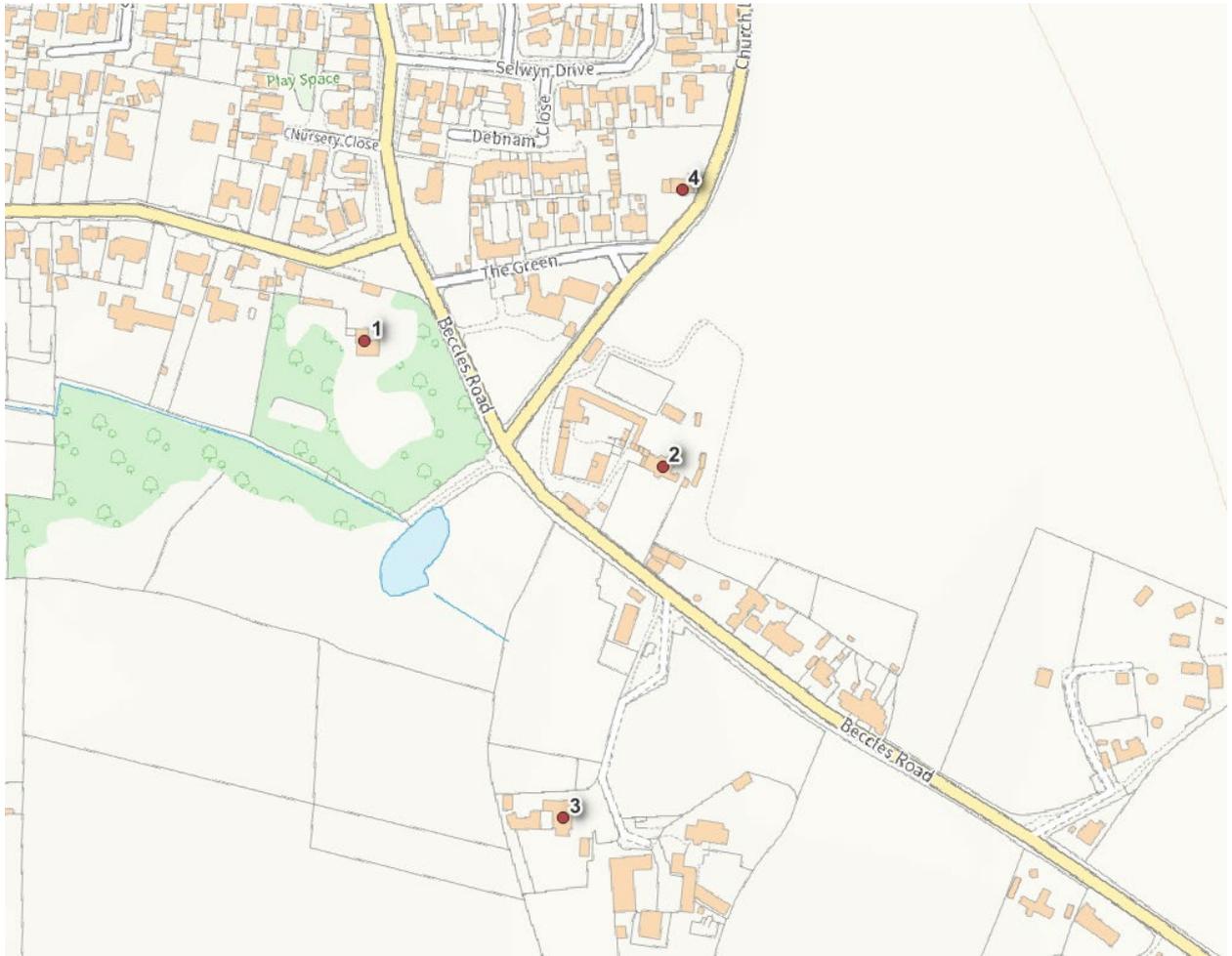
Criterion	Notes
Archival Interest	<p>The current owner, Elaine Allan, has stated “the roof of Belton Hall farmhouse was replaced in the late 18th century when the upper floors and front section of the house were added. The original single storey building predates this considerably.” Beccles Road, Belton was previously called Belton Hall Road i.e. the road to the hall, possibly changed when the so-called Belton Old Hall (NHER32582) was built. In a meeting with Eric Bond, who lived at Hall Farm for 80+ years, he stated that “he noticed some unusual yellow bricks inside the house once the plaster was stripped off.” He also stated that “a pack of hounds were kept at Belton Hall Farm.”</p>





Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map
Rarity	Local knowledge maintains that this is the oldest building in the village of Belton.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	The photograph below shows two fossilised gables (earlier gables added to in the present building) with tumbled masonry (the angled bricks) on the gables. Tumbled masonry is 18 th century or later. The brick coursing (Flemish) is late 17 th century onwards and the size of the bricks appears to be post c.1800.

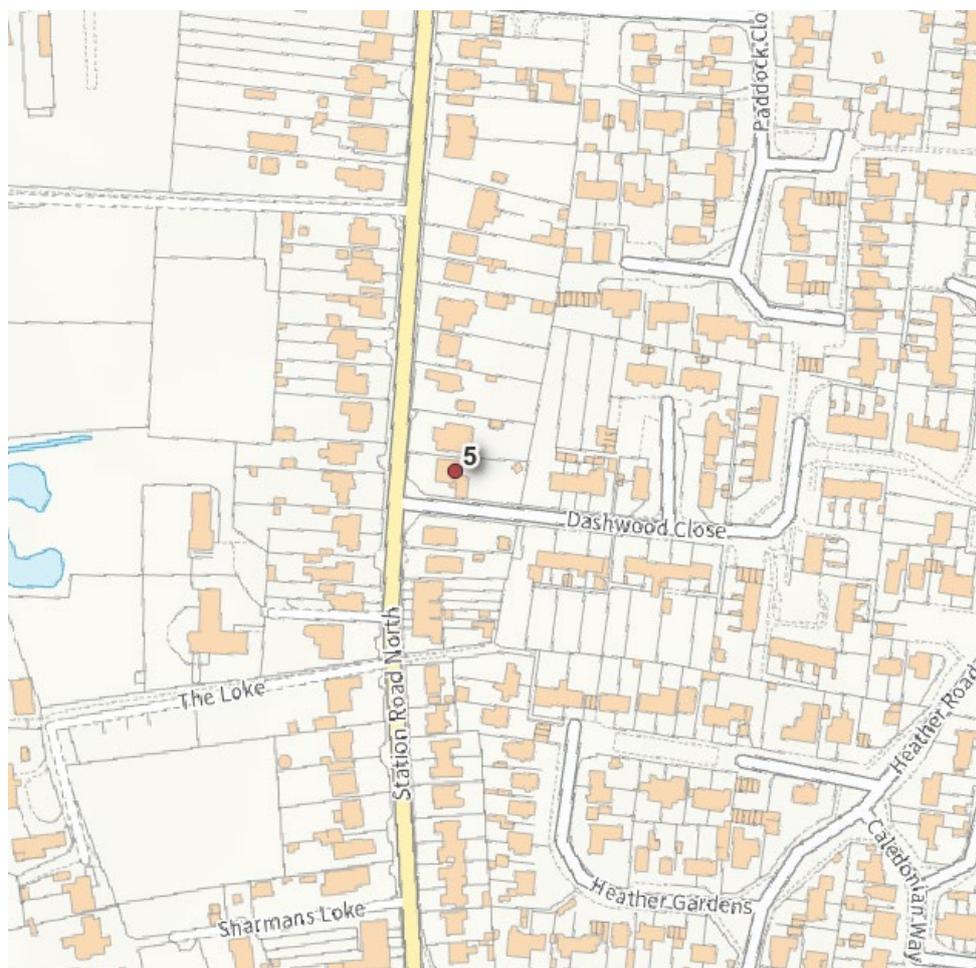
Criterion	Notes
Group Value	This site is within the centre of the medieval village on the village green and adjacent to the Grade II listed 17 th century Tithe Barn and outbuildings, the village pond and within close proximity to Hall Farm and the Old Hall.
Archaeological Interest	None
Historic Interest	Possibly an early school and was also used as a doctors surgery in the 19 th century. Parts of this property, based on the brickwork, is purported to be a very early building. "Dame Schools" were set up by women who were most likely themselves poor and were more similar to babysitters than teachers. Often times the school was run right out of the woman's home, and it was typical for these children to be given household chores to complete. In fact, some Dame Schools were run by women who were illiterate; therefore they could not teach these young children much academically. They looked after the children more than they taught them, but it was a place where poor parents could ensure their children were out of trouble while they made money for their family. While, "ragged schools" were required to be free, "dame schools" were not; this made them a form of private school.
Landmark Status	Used as a doctors surgery and a school, combined with its age, qualifies this as a local landmark.
Archival Interest	People who have lived in the village of Belton all their lives and their forebears have always stated that this is the oldest building in the village. It is unlikely to be the oldest in the village but it is believed to be very old. Photo of Gable end, below.



5 Beachstone Cottage, (Deek's Shop) 68 Station Road Nth, Belton NR31 9NN



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building
Age	Recorded on the 1883 First edition six inch Ordnance Survey map
Rarity	An unusual property in Belton being built of stones.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	A very unusual stone and brick built cottage, used as a shop in the early to mid-1900s.
Group Value	None
Archaeological Interest	None
Historic Interest	One of at least 6 buildings in the village that served as a shop from the late 19 th to the mid-20 th centuries.
Landmark Status	Very unique building in Belton.
Archival Interest	None



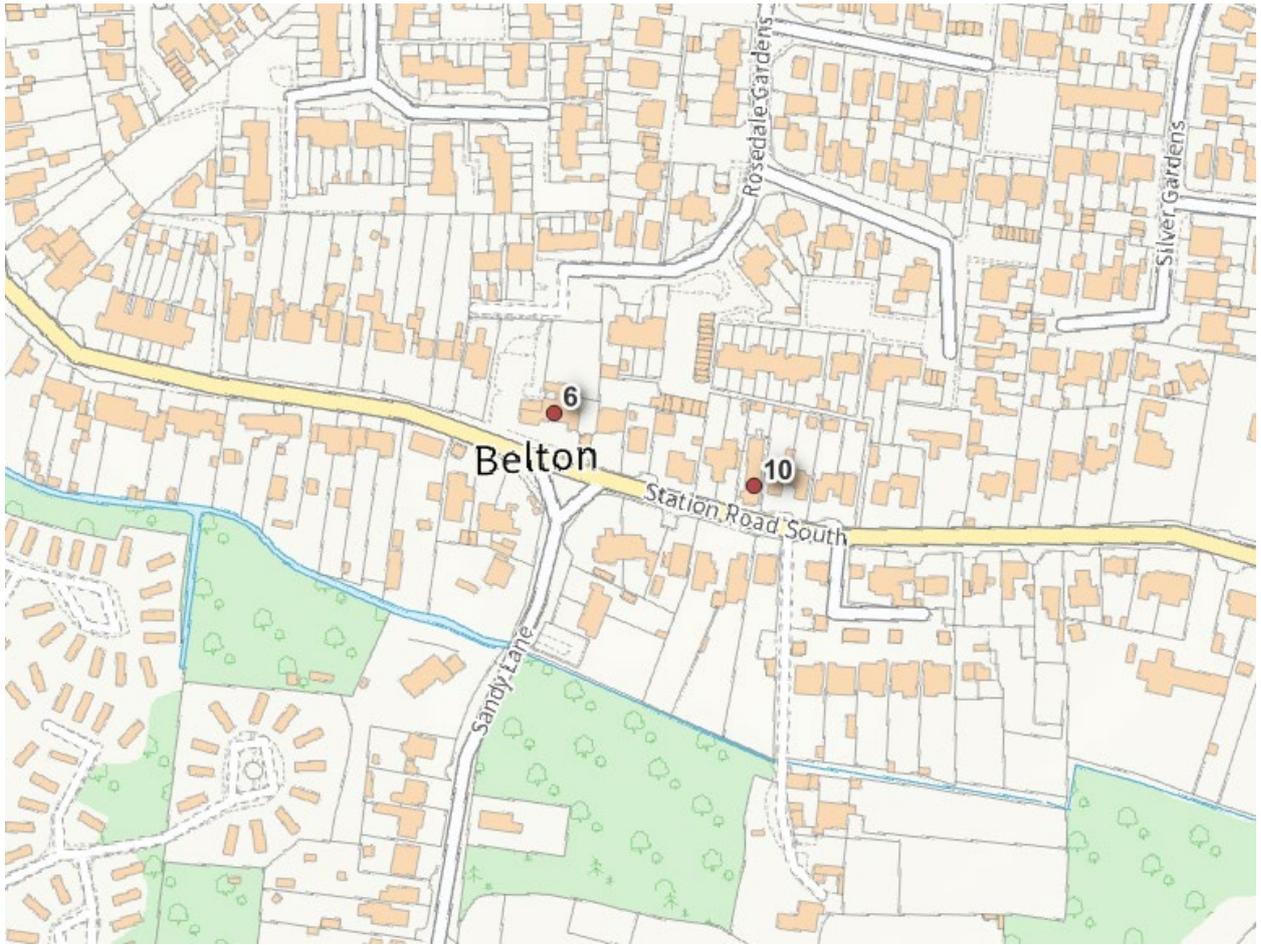
6 The Tavern, 60 Station Road South, Belton NR31 9AA



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building, Public House, previously known as The Railway Tavern, the Railway line being installed in Belton in 1859. Station Road was previously known as Locklees Lane, an interpretation of this name from Old English relates to the extent of the tidal reach prior to the installation of the river wall.
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map
Rarity	This property is listed on the Tithe map of 1838 but its characteristics and location indicates that it predates this, maybe once a farmstead.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	An old building indicative of the early Georgian period.
Group Value	None
Archaeological Interest	None
Historic Interest	A very old building possibly dating back to the 18 th century or before. On Monday 31 st March 1856, David Claxton, a Licensee, was named as one of the Overseers for Belton. In 1857 local farmer David Claxton gave land for a Primitive Methodist Chapel on the edge of the Common. On Wednesday 1 st April 1863, David Claxton was named as Overseer and Surveyor for Belton. On Wednesday 3 rd April 1878 David Claxton and George Claxton, both Licensees, were appointed overseers of Belton. In

Criterion	Notes
	<p>July 1888, the Railway Tavern Beer House was offered For Sale by Auction. The property of the late David Claxton included Market Gardens, Coal Store next the Railway Lands, with Cottage and Vineries adjoining and Farm Premises, all within five minutes' walk of the Station. Also Cottages and Gardens at Step-Short and Cottages and Gardens at Burgh Castle. *In Victorian Belton, The Railway Tavern was now a fully licensed public house. "It is an 18th century building, long pre-dating the railway. It must have had another name before the railway arrived, but it was a Beer House and so its pub name does not appear in the directories."³</p> <p>One of two Public Houses in the village of Belton continuing to serve the villagers as it has for at least 200 years. It is locally distinct, known to all as a meeting place and significantly contributes to the sense of place.</p>
Landmark Status	Records of the licensees show that this has been a public house since at least the middle of the 19 th century having therefore served parishioners for the last 170 years and possibly a beer house prior to this.
Archival Interest	None

³ http://beals.info/genealogy/sources/belton_history.htm



7 Kings Head, St. Johns Road, Belton NR31 9JT



King's Head Hotel, Belton, Gr. Yarmouth.



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building, <i>Belton Kings Head Hotel</i> , formerly a Beer House
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map
Rarity	None
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	The original public house fronted St Johns Road, with a possible extension built on to the back of the building, doubling the size and enabling it to be rebranded as a hotel. The age of the original building is unknown but at least 180 years old, similarly it is unknown when it was extended.
Group Value	None
Archaeological Interest	None
Historic Interest	For Sale by Auction Wednesday, 23rd April 1862 upon the instructions of the Executors of Mr. James Duffield, deceased. The property including Pleasure Grounds, Outbuildings, Garden Ground, Arable and Marsh Land. James Duffield was a resident of Southtown, otherwise "Little Yarmouth", in the County of Suffolk, farmer. Following the death of Mr A. D. Preston the

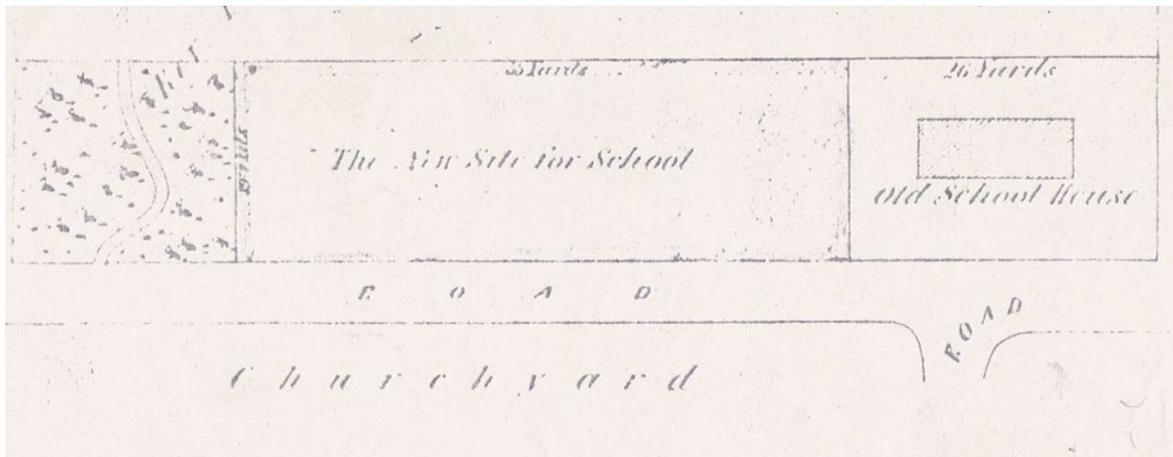
Criterion	Notes
	<p>Freehold Property was to be sold by Auction Wednesday 6th May 1903. Mr. W. I. Russell was the successful bidder, obtaining the property for £5,600.</p> <p>By the late 1880's Belton had a tourist trade. The 'Belton Gardens' were laid out to the side of and behind the King's Head. These were pleasure gardens, where visitors could enjoy the flowers, take tea or have a drink, and buy produce to take away. There were also novelties to see, like oranges and other fruit growing under glass. It became very popular with Yarmouth holiday makers who came out in horse drawn brakes and charabancs.</p> <p>One of two Public Houses in the village of Belton continuing to serve the villagers as it has for at least 200 years.</p>
Landmark Status	This has strong communal and historic association in the village of Belton and a noticeable village landmark when entering the village.
Archival Interest	None



8 Belton School, Bell Lane, Belton NR31 9LD



Legal agreement dated 1856. The school is for the education of children of the poorer labouring classes and other poorer classes in the Parish of Belton.



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building. School closed 1967, sold to a developer who converted it into 3 separate houses.

Criterion	Notes
Age	Recorded on the 1883 First edition six inch Ordnance Survey map
Rarity	An indenture dated June 1st 1833 states "And whereas the said Mary Soame Fowler sometime since gave the piece of land situate in the said Parish of Belton and hereinafter described for the purpose of erecting a School House for the poor children of the Parish of Belton aforesaid and the same hath been erected accordingly. And whereas the said Mary Soame Fowler is desirous that the said piece of land and the messuage or house erected thereon respectively should be legally vested in the Incumbent of the said Parish and their successors for ever and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned and hath accordingly determined to execute this indenture."
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	Many schools built in the Victorian era have been demolished. The architecture of Belton school contributes to local distinctiveness with its simple brick construction, large windows, high roofs and large gables.
Group Value	Together with the Old School House.
Archaeological Interest	Typical of Victorian schools
Historic Interest	<p>School built c1856, 130 attend (1891), enlarged (1896 and 1910), average attendance (1912) 176. "Ragged Schools" were set up to provide free basic education to orphans and very poor children. These were charitable organisations dedicated to the free education of destitute children in 19th century Britain. These schools spread rapidly and there were 350 ragged schools by the time the 1870 Education Act was passed (The Victorian School). The ragged schools were often run by churches and had a foundation of charity and religion. They were free to attend and many of the people that taught were actually volunteers. At ragged schools, kids had some typical school subjects, but they also learned skills such as knitting and gardening. It wasn't until 1891 that school attendance was free and compulsory.</p> <p>Known to many of the villagers as the place they went to school, locally distinctive and for the ex-pupils a memory of place.</p>

Criterion	Notes
Landmark Status	Sir John Mills' attended this school, his father Lewis Mills was Headmaster.
Archival Interest	None

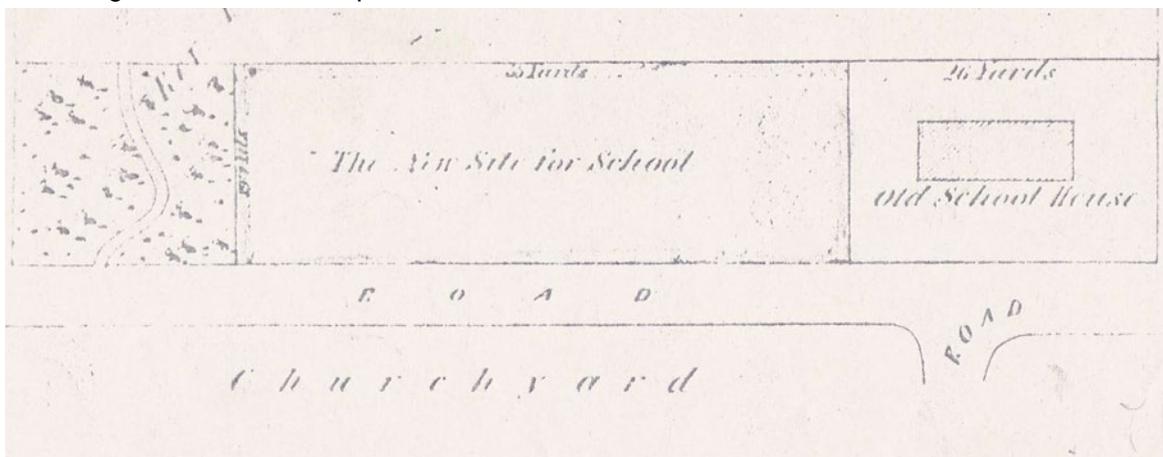
Aerial image of the School and School House



9 The Old School House, Bell Lane, Belton NR31 9LD



Legal agreement dated 1856. The school is for the education of children of the poorer labouring classes and other poorer classes in the Parish of Belton.



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building.
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map
Rarity	Quite unique to the area.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	It has architectural features around the windows and the doors which are quite unique to the area.

Criterion	Notes
Group Value	Together with school.
Archaeological Interest	Adjacent to an NHER archaeological area.
Historic Interest	<p>This predates the school, possibly built 1820. Always known as the old school house this was possibly the first ragged school in the village, later to become the headmaster's accommodation when the main school was built in 1856.</p> <p>The original school house is quite distinctive and known by ex-pupils as where the headmaster lived.</p>
Landmark Status	Sir John Mills' lived here, his father Lewis Mills was Headmaster of Belton School in the early 1900s.
Archival Interest	None

Map of





Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building
Age	Belton Institute and Reading Room built 1885. The Belton Institute and Reading Room, erected by public subscription in 1885 at a cost of £300.
Rarity	This Victorian institute with its brick buttresses, and stone window sills and mullions and the brick and stone head/arches above the windows is quite unique in the area.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	The Victorian architecture of this building with its brick buttresses, and stone window sills and mullions and the brick and

Criterion	Notes
	stone head/arches above the windows is of architectural interest in the recently developed Belton
Group Value	None
Archaeological Interest	None
Historic Interest	<p>The Institute hosted a great many activities, including the WW1 ex-servicemen's club, whist, phat and beetle drives, music, concerts, billiards and amateur dramatic plays. WW2 soldiers billeted in different houses in Belton attended the institute for training and this is also were they had their meals.</p> <p>A well-used village asset and continues to serve the villagers as it has for the last 140 years. Quite distinctive with a local identity, a community building facilitating social interaction of villagers who are mostly elderly or live on their own.</p>
Landmark Status	<p>The Village Institute's greatest claim to fame is that it was the venue for Sir John Mills' first public performance. The young John, aged 6, dressed in a sailor suit danced a horn pipe at a concert organised by his father commemorated by a Blue Plaque. It went down well and drew great applause. Interviewed on 'Desert Island Discs', nearly 90 years later, Sir John said that it was his first taste of show business that made him want to become an actor.</p>
Archival Interest	None

11 Browston 'Parish Room' / 'Mission Hut' / 'Meeting Room' / 'Methodist Chapel' and 'Reading Room'



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building. Grid Ref TG49900205 Postcode NR31 9DL
Age	Recorded on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map
Rarity	A very rare tin tabernacle.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	The interior was deemed to have ornate carvings.
Group Value	None
Archaeological Interest	Surrounded by an NHER archaeological area. NHER suggested contact with Norfolk Historic Buildings Group and the Norfolk Industrial Archaeology Group.
Historic Interest	<p>The land and building was gifted to the parish of Belton with Browston by the owner of Browston Hall, Captain John Rolleston Prickett R.N. in 1899, and was used both for religious and secular purposes (Methodist Services, reading, music and dances). The Executors of Captain Prickett appear to have sold the Parish Room in 1923 to the Great Yarmouth Primitive Methodist Circuit. The building is a very rare tin tabernacle, a type of prefabricated ecclesiastical building made from corrugated galvanised iron of which only a few still exist. Some tin tabernacles survive as places of worship; some have listed building status and some have been converted to other uses. Some redundant chapels have been moved to museums for preservation. Many of these are Grade II listed buildings of special architectural importance. Captain John Rolleston Prickett R.N. 8th June 1848 to 28th November 1921.</p> <p>This is the only communal building in the hamlet of Browston once used for religious services, reading, meetings and dances. Now in a state of disrepair and 'At Risk'. A subcommittee of the Parish Council was formed for the Browston Mission Room on September 1st 1921.</p>
Landmark Status	This building is an intrinsic part of our historic cultural heritage and should be restored and maintained for future generations.

Criterion	Notes
Archival Interest	In July 2018 contact with the GYBC Conservation Officer who also happens to be the Director of GY Preservation Trust was very interested, stating: "I propose that I ask the trust solicitors to see how it might be possible for the trust to gain ownership. If we can achieve this we can seek grant assistance and organise repair. I will also approach Historic England about possible listing. If listed, the fact that it is 'at risk' will hopefully ensure that the building is preserved with no cost incurred by the parish."

Note:

The following was sent to Darren Barker MBE, principal conservation officer at Great Yarmouth Borough Council and managing director at the Great Yarmouth Preservation Trust July 2018. Browston 'Parish Room' / 'Mission Hut' / 'Meeting Room' / 'Methodist Chapel', the land and building gifted to the parish of Belton with Browston by the owner of Browston Hall, Captain John Rolleston Prickett R.N. (8/6/1848 –28/11/1921) in 1899, and was used both for religious and secular purposes (Methodist Services, reading, music and dances). The building is a rare tin tabernacle, a type of prefabricated ecclesiastical building made from corrugated galvanised iron of which only a few still exist. Churches, chapels and mission halls were built in more isolated rural and coastal locations. Landowners or employers frequently donated plots of land and the cost of the building. Some tin tabernacles survive as places of worship; some have listed building status and some have been converted to other uses. Some redundant chapels have been moved to museums for preservation. Many of these are Grade II listed buildings of special architectural importance. This building is an intrinsic part of our historic cultural heritage and should be restored and maintained for future generations use.

Darren Barker's response 9/7/2018: *"Dear Sir, thank you and I completely agree with everything you write. As well as the conservation officer here I also manage Great Yarmouth Preservation Trust. I propose that I ask the trust solicitors to try and identify ownership and see how it might be possible for the trust to gain ownership. If we can achieve this we can seek grant assistance and organise repair. I will also approach Historic England about possible listing."*

A subcommittee of the Parish Council was formed for the Browston Mission Room on September 1st 1921. The Executors of Captain Prickett appear to have sold the Parish Room in 1923 to the Great Yarmouth Primitive Methodist Circuit, the original conveyance of 1897 including a covenant to surrender. They appear to have sold it in 1939 to Mr Miles. Mr Rout, who passed away in 2009, inherited the site from Mr Miles. I spoke to Mr Rout's wife and son at the time who are still alive and they said that he sold this approximately 20 years ago (1998) to the owner

of the adjacent property NK457256, Hill House, Mr Secker, but the mission hut/plot is not listed on the Title Plan, Land Registry database. Mr Rout put in a planning application to demolish the Parish Room and build a bungalow but luckily this was refused.

12 Crossways Farm, Lound Road, Browston NR31 9DS



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map
Rarity	Possibly post-medieval.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	The low-sloping roof, much of which was once a barn, is an unusual feature in the area.
Group Value	None
Archaeological Interest	Sited on an NHER archaeology area.
Historic Interest	One building that incorporated a dwelling house and barn, indicative of the post-medieval period. A rare and distinct old farmstead positioned on the small Browston crossroads hence the name.
Landmark Status	A unique building within the area.
Archival Interest	There are numerous medieval finds in this location listed on the NHER website and it is in close proximity to the site of a deserted medieval village NHER11433.



13 Castle House, (Burgh Castle Inn) Church Road, Burgh Castle NR31 9QF TG 47961 05235



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building, Public House, License transferred to the Queens Head in 1906, now a Residential property. Shown as Castle House in 1928.
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map but believed to be much older, possibly 18 th century.
Rarity	The mention of Sea boxes and the close proximity to Burgh Castle Staithe means that it could have serviced sailors, in terms of food and accommodation. This Inn was the only one in Burgh Castle at this time, when Wherries were the cargo workhorses.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	Uncertain, without an internal inspection.
Group Value	Within close proximity of the Roman Fort Gariannonum and the medieval church of St Peter and St Paul's with a Late Saxon round tower.
Archaeological Interest	Located adjacent to an area of archaeology on NHER map.
Historic Interest	For sale by auction Wednesday 18 th August 1841. Free and old-established Public House with fruit and pleasure Gardens. It was therefore in existence quite some time before the auction of

Criterion	Notes
	<p>1841. Freehold property including Dwelling House with large dining room, club rooms, bed rooms, parlours, large kitchen, bar, warehouse, cellars, dairy, pantry, wash-house, six horse stable and coach-house; with farming stable, cow sheds, piggeries. In front, Skittle and Quoit Grounds, surrounded by Arbours and Sea boxes, and a large productive garden. The Gardens being long celebrated as a favourite resort for Company in the Summer Season, being situated near that fine piece of water, Burgh Flats, (Breydon Water) where the Water Frolics are held.</p> <p>Frank Varney, a former police officer and personal police officer to Prince Charles, purchased the property and in 1969 opened it as a restaurant.</p>
Landmark Status	None
Archival Interest	NHER10471, NHER10500.



14 Village Hall, (School) Church Road, Burgh Castle NR31 9QF



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map, built 1836.
Rarity	The first school in the village built in 1836, closed as school 1863 when the Bowgin School was built, used later, 1889, as the Institute/Village Hall for meetings and entertainment.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	None
Group Value	Together with the later Bowgin school, 100m away.
Archaeological Interest	Located adjacent to an area of archaeology on NHER map.
Historic Interest	This contained a beam removed from ancient house (guildhall of the Guild of St Peter) inscription shows that house was itself rebuilt by Robert Thorne in 1548. The beam is now housed in the church. Burgh Castle Institute opened (1889) in former school building. From this time it has been in continuous use as the only communal building in the village and is still in use today.

Criterion	Notes
Landmark Status	This has strong communal and historical associations.
Archival Interest	None.

15 Bowgins School Hall, (School) High Road, Burgh Castle NR31 9QQ (left hand building



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	This flint stone building served as the village school from 1863 to 1967 and is now a residential house.
Age	Recorded on the 1883 First edition six inch Ordnance Survey map
Rarity	Rare in this area in terms of built of flint stone.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	Architecture indicative of a typical Victorian school, large windows, high roof and large gables.
Group Value	The Bowgins School Hall, together with and joined, to the Old School House.
Archaeological Interest	Located on an area of archaeology on NHER map.
Historic Interest	Bowgins National School built (1863) and endowed with £60 p.a. by John Bowgin, average attendance (1912) 71. A distinct property and the place where many villagers went to school resulting in memories of school days.
Landmark Status	A striking and unique building with communal and historical associations. Significant to the village, character, and sense of place.
Archival Interest	None



16 Old School House, Butt Lane, Burgh Castle NR31 9QE (right hand building)



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	This flint stone building served as the village school from 1863 to 1967 and is now a residential house.
Age	Recorded on the 1883 First edition six inch Ordnance Survey map
Rarity	Rare in this area in terms of built of flint stone.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	Architecture indicative of a typical Victorian school, large windows, high roof and large gables.
Group Value	The Bowgins School Hall, together with and joined, to the Old School House.
Archaeological Interest	Located on an area of archaeology on NHER map.
Historic Interest	Bowgins National School built (1863) and endowed with £60 p.a. by John Bowgin, average attendance (1912) 71. A distinct property and the place where many villagers went to school resulting in memories of school days.
Landmark Status	A striking and unique building with communal and historical associations. Significant to the village, character, and sense of place.
Archival Interest	None

17 Queens Head, High Road, Burgh Castle NR31 9QQ



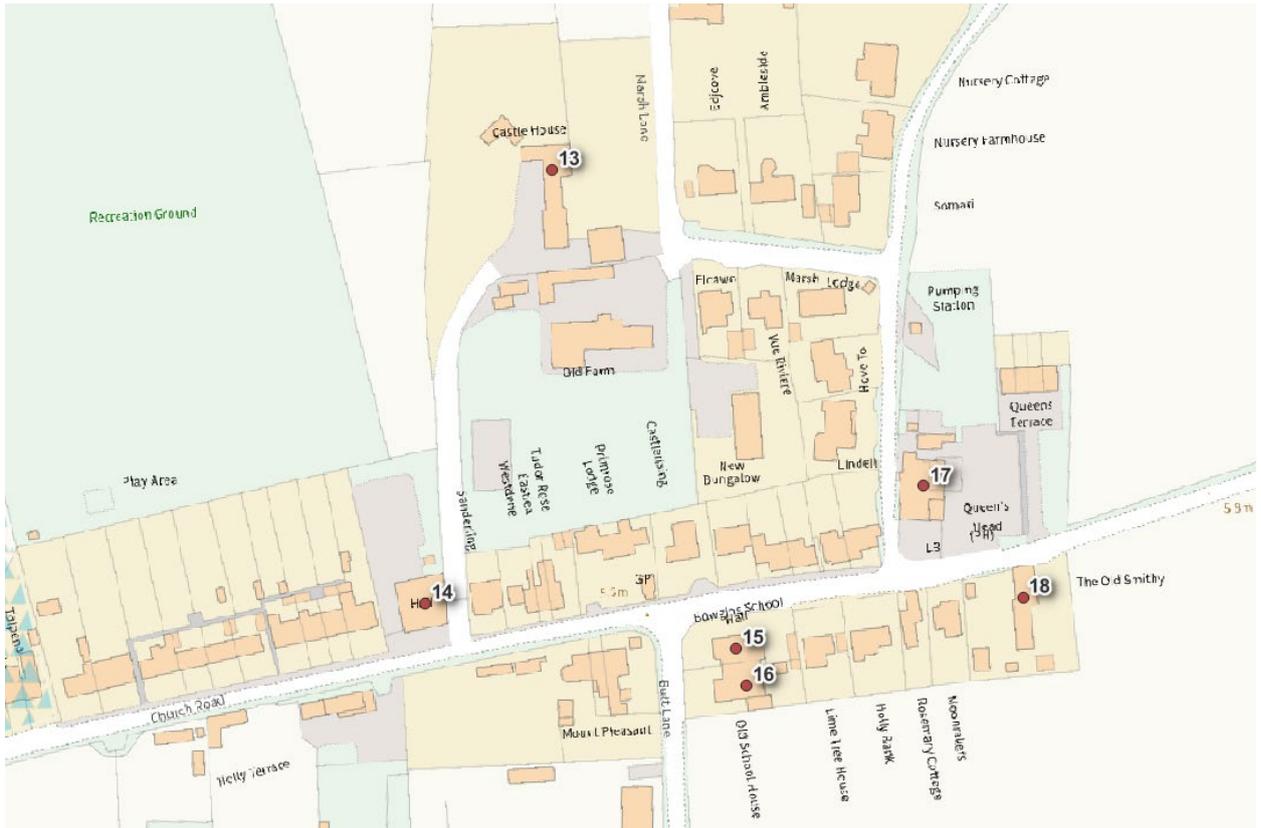
Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building
Age	Public House Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map
Rarity	None
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	The footprint and the exterior is today as shown on the 1838 Tithe map.
Group Value	None
Archaeological Interest	Located on an area of archaeology on NHER map.
Historic Interest	The Queens Head Beer House is listed on the 1883 OS map as being built on the site of the old Manor House.

Criterion	Notes
	This was one of two Public Houses in the village of Burgh Castle, the 'Burgh Castle Inn' off Church Road closed in 1906. A focal point for residents then and now.
Landmark Status	The Queens Head continues to serve the villagers as it has for at least 180 years.
Archival Interest	None

18 The Old Smithy, Shop and Post Office, High Road, Burgh Castle NR31 9QQ



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map. A building was listed at this location on the 1819 Award map. The current building has a date of 1827.
Rarity	None
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	The footprint and the exterior is today as shown on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map.
Group Value	None
Archaeological Interest	Located on an area of archaeology on NHER map.
Historic Interest	Listed on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map showing it as Post Office and Smithy.
Landmark Status	None
Archival Interest	None



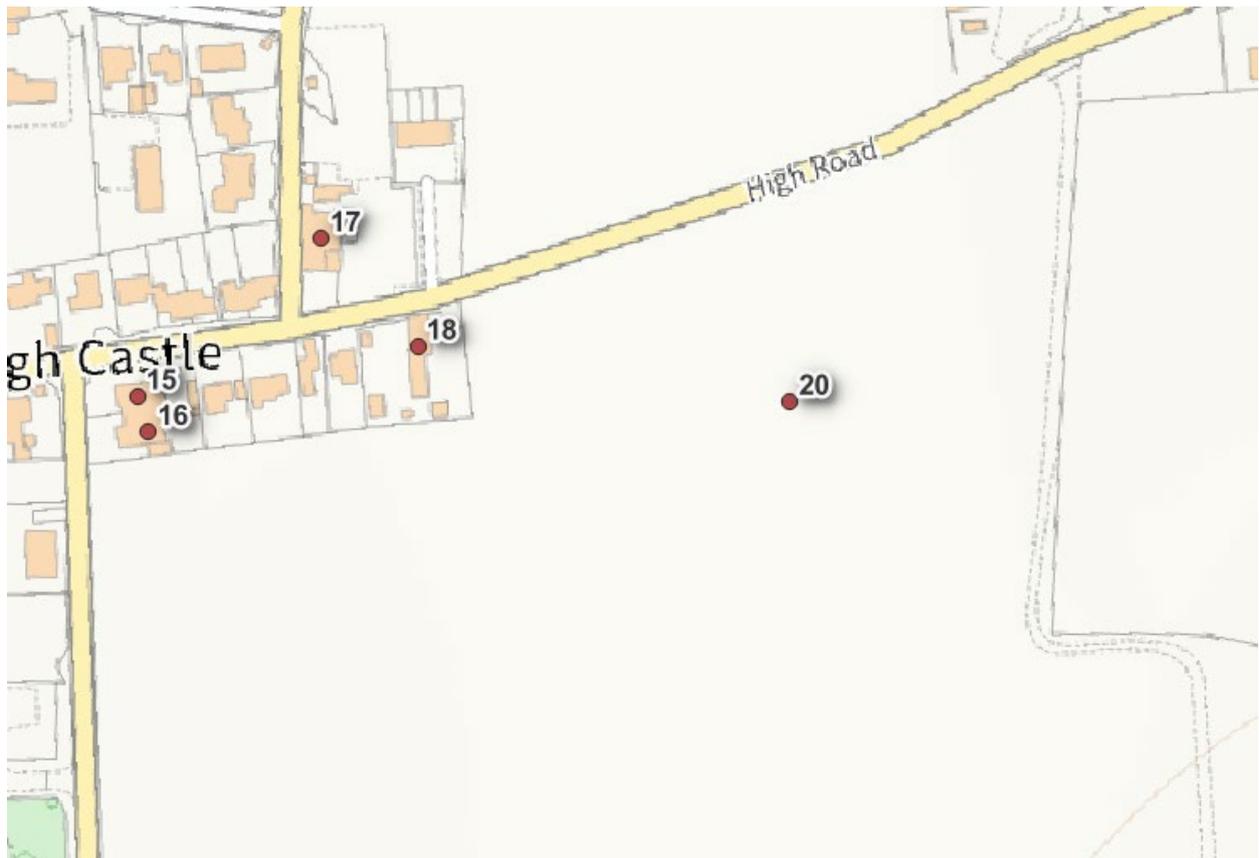


Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map
Rarity	A very ancient building. Outbuildings built of red brick and flint and the main house rendered.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	It is of historical architectural interest based upon its age c16.
Group Value	None
Archaeological Interest	Adjacent to an area of archaeology on NHER map.
Historic Interest	The Laurels is a former nonconformist chapel, which may date back to the 16 th century. Building dates to 1590s, extended in 17 th and 18 th centuries and around 1900. Contains exposed beams and fireplaces and has a cellar. Used from 1669 to 1680 as an Independent church when the congregation were expelled from Great Yarmouth under the Act of Uniformity.
Landmark Status	None

Criterion	Notes
Archival Interest	NHER41732



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	(Site/Place/Area)
Age	Constructed and period of operation 1915 - 1919
Rarity	None
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	None
Group Value	None
Archaeological Interest	Listed on the NHER site as an archaeology area.
Historic Interest	<p>The site of Burgh Castle airfield used as a night landing ground during the First World War. It was in active use from mid-1915 until July 1919. The airfield was originally part of the Air Home Defence network used by aircraft flying out of RNAS Great Yarmouth. However, with the formation of the RAF in 1918 the airfield came under the jurisdiction of Number 4 Group. The landing ground was improved and three hangars were constructed, although accommodation was still in tents. As the airfield was used for night landing some lighting systems were in place, including a searchlight.</p> <p>The resident unit at Burgh Castle was a detachment of 273 Squadron (formerly Number 485 and 534 Flights) and various aircraft were used including DH4s and Sopwith Camels. In July 1919 the Squadron was disbanded and the airfield was abandoned. The site of a First World War airfield on Claypit Close and 14 Acres, 50 acres in total. It was used as a Naval night landing ground from 1915 (perhaps even from 1912) to 1919. It operated as a satellite of South Denes for anti-zeppelin patrols.</p>
Landmark Status	None
Archival Interest	NHER15022



Notes on historic detail of the Burgh Castle Airfield:

- Historic England Research Records. Burgh Castle Airfield.
- Hob Uid: 1491984
- Location: Burgh Castle, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk
- Grid Ref: TG4835204801
- Summary: The site of Burgh Castle airfield used as a night landing ground during the First World War. It was in active use from mid-1915 until July 1919. The airfield was originally part of the Air Home Defence network used by aircraft flying out of RNAS Great Yarmouth. However, with the formation of the RAF in 1918 the airfield came under the jurisdiction of Number 4 Group. The landing ground was improved and three hangars were constructed, although accommodation was still in tents. As the airfield was used for night landing some lighting systems were in place, including a searchlight. The resident unit at Burgh Castle was a detachment of 273 Squadron (formerly Number 485 and 534 Flights) and various aircraft were used including DH4s and Sopwith Camels. In July 1919 the Squadron was disbanded and the airfield was abandoned.

The site of a First World War airfield on Claypit Close and 14 Acres.

It was used as a Naval night landing ground from 1915 (perhaps even from 1912) to 1919. It operated as a satellite of South Denes for anti-zeppelin patrols. (2)

Sources:

Source Number: 1

Source: The Military Airfields of Britain: East Anglia Norfolk and Suffolk

Source details:

Page(s): 255

Source Number: 2

Source: World Wide Web page

Source details: Norfolk Heritage Explorer, 2009. NHER Number. 15022, [Accessed 10-MAR-2009]

Related Records from other datasets:

External Cross Reference Source: SMR Number (Norfolk)

External Cross Reference Number: 15022

External Cross Reference Source: National Monuments Record Number

External Cross Reference Number: TG 40 SE 46

https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1491984&sort=4&search=all&criteria=yarmouth+castle&rational=q&recordsperpage=10&p=1&move=n&nor=30&recfc=0&resourceID=19191

Miss Maureen Gray, who has lived all of her life adjacent to the site of the WW1 airfield and is now in her eighties stated *"During World War 1 on the east side of the northern end of Butt Lane, was an airfield, a satellite of that on the Denes at Yarmouth. In the 1940/50s some of the original hangars still remained and until about the 1960s a one storey wooden building, the original officers mess, stood close to the road."*

Burgh Castle

Also known as: Burgh Castle Aerodrome / RAF Burgh Castle / RNAS Burgh Castle

County: Norfolk

Current Status: Farmland

Date: 1915 - 1919

Current Use: Disused

Used By: RAF (main user) / RNAS (main user) / Civil

Landing Surface Types: Unpaved

Aircraft Roles: Fighter / Maritime patrol

<https://www.abct.org.uk/airfields/airfield-finder/burgh-castle/>

List of Norfolk airfields

RAF Burgh Castle RNAS/ Burgh Castle RNAS, RAF. 1915–1919. Open Land. First World War Landing Ground.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Norfolk_airfields

UK Airfields - Suffolk

<http://www.ukairfields.org.uk/suffolk.html>

Name: World War One airfield

Summary

This is the site of a World War One airfield, used for night landings.

Grid Reference: TG 48 04

Map Sheet: TG40SE

Parish: BURGH CASTLE, GREAT YARMOUTH, NORFOLK

Full description

World War One airfield on Claypit Close and 14 Acres.

Naval night landing ground from 1915 (perhaps as early as 1912) to 1919.

Satellite of South Denes for anti-zeppelin patrols.

NHER Number: 42236

Type of record: Monument

Name: Possible World War Two military building

Summary

A possible World War Two military building is visible on aerial photographs. A rectangular building similar to types present at military sites is present adjacent to High Road at Burgh Castle. This building is located half way between a World War Two anti-aircraft battery (NHER 34546) and a searchlight battery (NHER 34545) and may be associated with those sites.

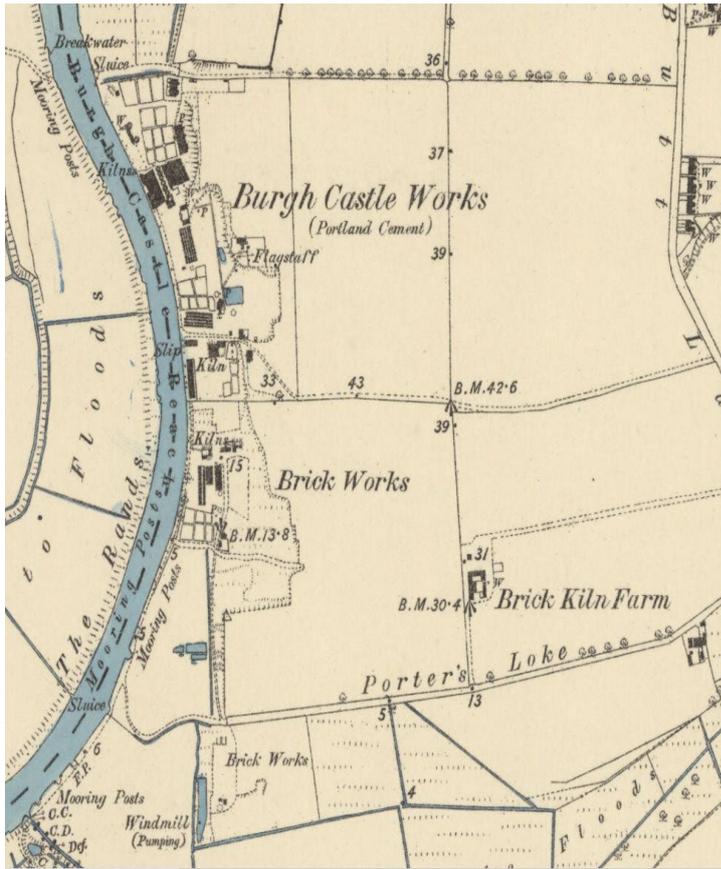
Grid Reference: TG 48465 05232

Map Sheet: TG40NE

Parish: BURGH CASTLE, GREAT YARMOUTH, NORFOLK

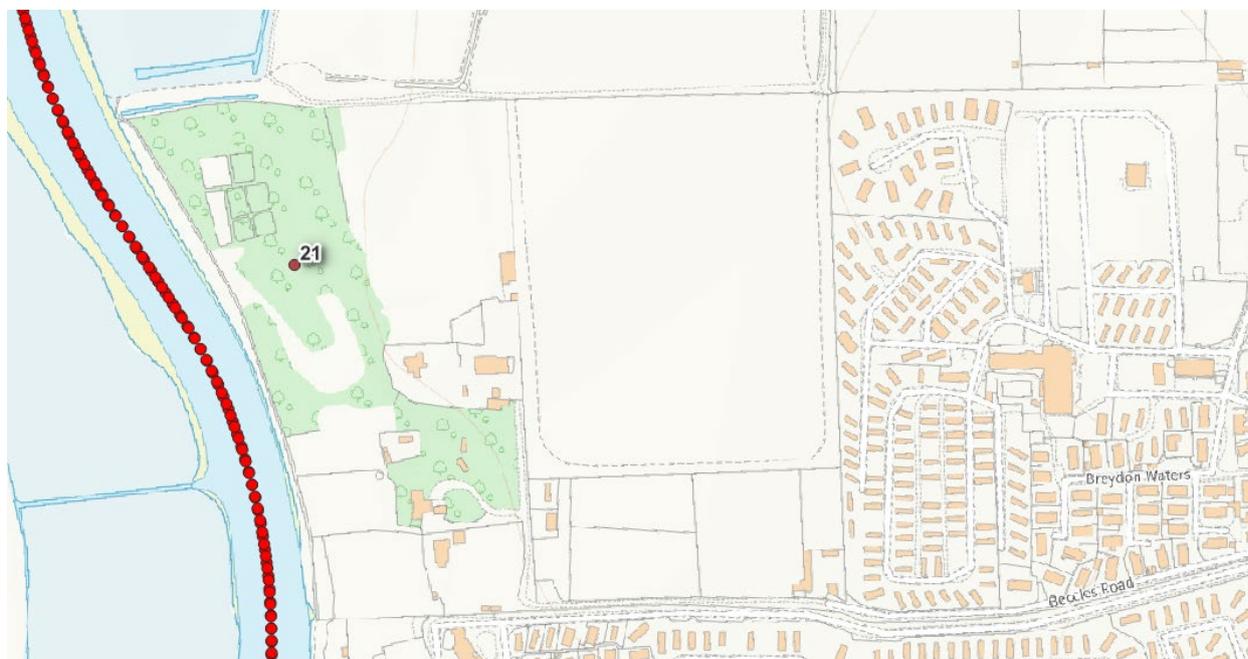
21 Site of Burgh Castle Brick and Cement Works 1859 to 1912 TG 4744 0413





Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Monument (remains of)
Age	Recorded on the 1883 First edition six inch Ordnance Survey map
Rarity	It is unusual that so many remnants of the site remains. A survey of the industrial remains by the Norfolk Industrial Archaeology Society (NIAS) recorded 10 settling ponds, the remains of two crushing plants, the basement of the engine house, the sites of other buildings, the kiln and a deep pit.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	None
Group Value	Berney Arms Windmill. This huge site stretched from the Roman Fort to the Parish boundary with Belton, estimated 27ha. A house named Hornerthorpe, named after the two directors, Mr Horner and Mr Thorpe, was built by the company for the directors when visiting the site. In addition, a row of 12 houses were built, Cement Cottages, to house some of the brick and cement works employees.

Criterion	Notes
Archaeological Interest	Site of archaeological area on NHER map. Deemed of interest by the Norfolk Industrial Archaeology Society.
Historic Interest	Burgh Castle Brick and Cement Works opened in 1859 and closed in 1912. The bricks were fired in four kilns, and the remains of these and other buildings are visible on the ground and on aerial photographs. There was a wind pump at the south end. Chalk was brought by wherry from Whitlingham, the bricks were fired in 4 kilns and clinker was taken to Berney Arms Mill NHER10489. Bricks (red and white) taken to buyers by water, and used to build the Aquarium and hotels in Great Yarmouth and Cement Cottages in Butt Lane, Burgh Castle. Original cottage which was yard office survives in boat yard in front of site of original bar kiln. Rest of buildings demolished 1920s. Post closure, this site, adjacent to Breydon Water and the River Waveney, was used as one of the first tourist camps in the area, accommodation provided by bell tents.
Landmark Status	This has historical interest but is only accessible to view via an adjacent Public Footpath, Burgh Castle FP3.
Archival Interest	NHER10501/31134/10489

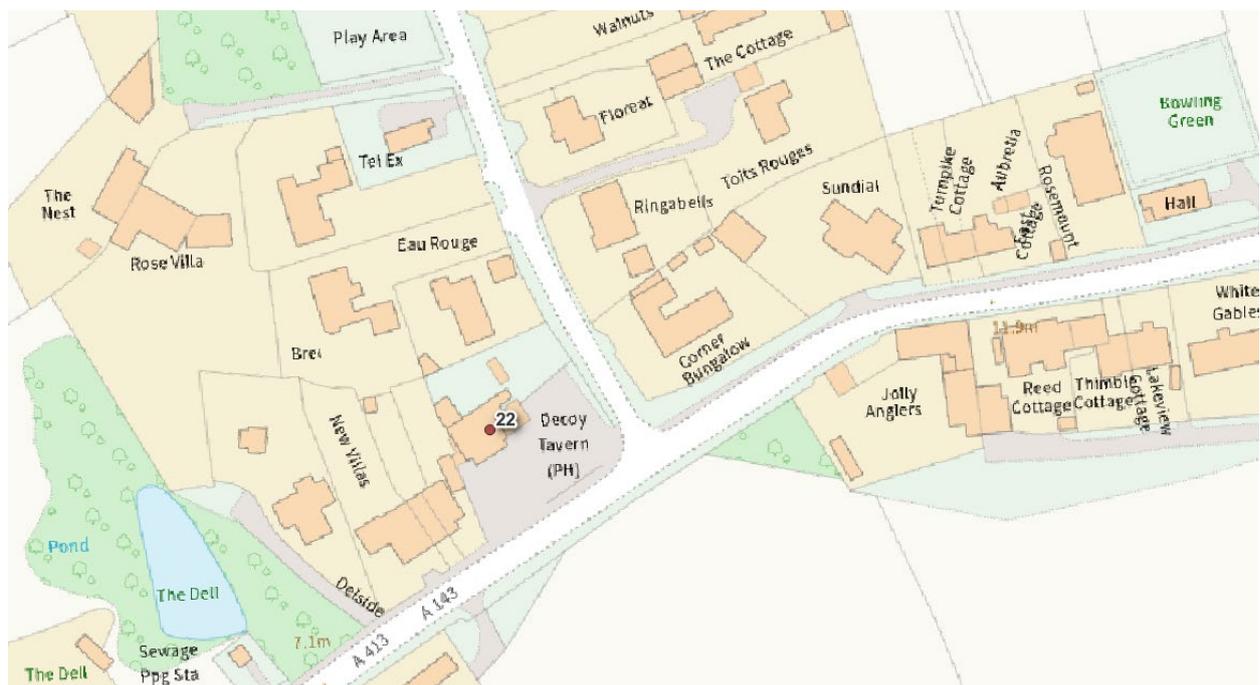


22 Decoy Tavern, (Bird in Hand 1871, Pot in Hand 1881, Decoy Tavern 1891)



Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building. Ex-Public House, possibly built as two cottages prior to becoming a Beer House and then a Licenced Public House.
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map
Rarity	Public houses with age, subsequent character and atmosphere, and unique sense of place are, and continue to be, a diminishing resource.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	None

Criterion	Notes
Group Value	None
Archaeological Interest	None
Historic Interest	During WW2 The Decoy Tavern was heavily used by soldiers from the encampment manning the anti-aircraft guns at Blocka Road, adjacent to Fritton Lake and by soldiers in the cordoned off and secure Fritton Lake where top secret military training exercises took place, including trials of the floating tank subsequently used on D-Day.
Landmark Status	This venue is the only public house left in the village. It was quite unique as it had petrol pumps on what is now the car park.
Archival Interest	Sergeant Arthur Frederick Kemp, son of William Kemp, Licensee of the Decoy Tavern, was awarded the Military Medal 4 th November 1916. Arthur became the Licensee of the Decoy Tavern in 1921.





Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Building.
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map. Recorded on the 1883 First edition six inch Ordnance Survey map. It has been hypothesised that the round tower may be 400 years old. Listed on the 1883 map as Warren House.
Rarity	A very rare configuration emanating from the round part of the house which may have been related to the times when this area was a warren, perhaps a warren lodge.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	The building includes a unique round tower with conical roof.

Criterion	Notes
Group Value	Located within Fritton Warren TG 4612 0071 and adjacent to WW2 military training site and camp 43361; Site of World War One and Two firing range 43362; WW1 practice trenches 43363
Archaeological Interest	This is adjacent to an NHER archaeological area.
Historic Interest	Further investigation required.
Landmark Status	None
Archival Interest	NHER44364



24 Waveney Forest TG 4612 0071: (Fritton Warren) WW2 military training site and camp 43361; Site of World War One and Two firing range 43362; WW1 practice trenches 43363

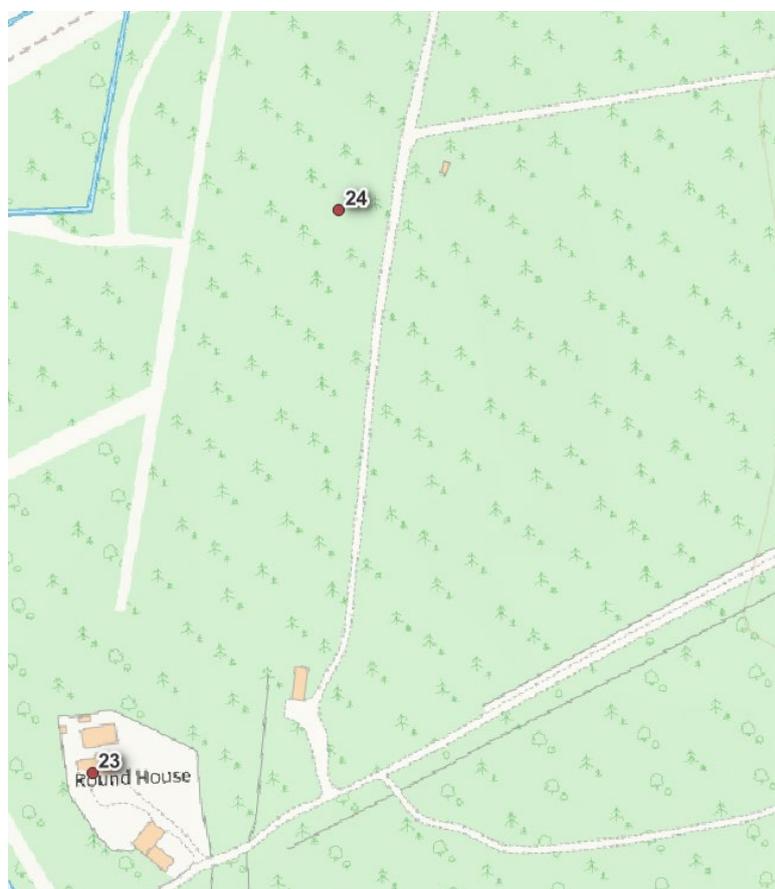


NHER Map of 43361 and 43363⁴

⁴ [Map Record - Norfolk Heritage Explorer](#)

Criterion	Notes
Asset type and Description	Site/Place/Area/Monuments
Age	Recorded on the 1838 Tithe map Recorded on the 1883 First edition six inch Ordnance Survey map
Rarity	One of the only publicly accessible large open spaces within the NPA. Both Fritton Warren (CWS1426) and Waveney Forest (CWS1427) are County Wildlife Sites.
Architectural, Aesthetic and Artistic Interest	None
Group Value	Another group of World War One trenches (NHER 43360) are located on Belton Common, approximately 1.8km to the northeast.
Archaeological Interest	An archaeological area on NHER map.
Historic Interest	<p>NHER 43361: The site of a World War Two military training site and camp is visible on aerial photographs on an area of heath or common, now referred to as the Waveney Forest. The site consists of a tented and camouflaged military camp, large areas of weapons pits, trenches, barbed wire obstructions and earthwork gun emplacements.</p> <p>A pair of tents is visible at TG 4612 0023 and a pair of flat-roofed surface structures at TG 4603 0012. It is possible that further structures are camouflaged amongst the trees away from the main camp, but these are not easily visible on the aerial photographs. The whole of the site is covered with dispersed earthworks and evidence of sporadic military training exercises. In April 1944 a large collection of army trucks are visible in the vicinity of the firing range (NHER 43362).</p> <p>Waveney Wood was allegedly the site of a system of Auxiliary bunkers constructed in the Second World War. The Auxiliaries in the Great Yarmouth area were led by Russell Leach, who told one local resident that there were bunkers in Herringfleet and in Fritton. Local residents have identified a number of possible sites for these.</p>

Criterion	Notes
	<p>NHER 43363: A group of possible World War One practice trenches is visible on aerial photographs on an area of heath or common, now known as the Waveney Forest. Most of the trenches are visible as surface and vegetation marks and are situated within an area of later World War Two training site (NHER 43361). One section of trench is visible as a well-defined earthwork. Given its condition it is possible it is World War Two. A possible World War One firing range is located to the immediate south, see NHER 43362 for details.</p> <p>The owners of Waveney Forest permit walkers to walk through the forest and take their dogs.</p>
Landmark Status	This natural environment which also includes a Bridleway to the old Staithe at the River Waveney is a well-used site utilised by inhabitants of the NPA.
Archival Interest	NHER 43361, 44362, 43363



Appendix A: Supplementary Historic evidence within the designated area

Properties listed on the 1838 Tithe Map

In addition to the aforementioned NDHAs, the following properties are listed on the 1838 tithe map, which, although cannot be justifiably added to the list due to their age, most certainly are of value in terms of the sense of place and character of the area. These are in addition to the NHER Listed properties and the aforementioned non-designated heritage assets.

Belton

Oak Tree Barn, Hall Farm, Beccles Road, Belton NR31 9JQ

Pipistrelle Barn, Hall Farm, Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ

Duck Pond Barn, Hall Farm, Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ

1 Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ

Holly Cottage, 2 Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ

3 Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ

Cosy Cottage, 5 Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ

6 Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ

7 Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ

8 Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ

9 Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ

10 Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ

11 Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ

Belton Lodge, Beccles Road, Belton, NR31 9JQ

Bel Haven, The Green, Belton NR31 9JH

Burcot, The Green, Belton NR31 9JH

Cosy Corner, The Green, Belton NR31 9JH

Maple Cottage, The Green, Belton NR31 9JH

20 Station Road South, Belton NR31 9JG

55 Station Road South, Belton NR31 9AA

65 Station Road South, Belton NR31 9AA

67 Station Road South, Belton NR31 9AA

69 Station Road South, Belton NR31 9AA

Cuckoo's Nest, Sandy Lane, Belton NR31 9LT

1 Hill Cottages, Sandy Lane, Belton NR31 9LY

2 Hill Cottages, Sandy Lane, Belton NR31 9LY

3 Hill Cottages, Sandy Lane, Belton NR31 9LY

The Hollies, St. Johns Road, Belton NR31 9NS

Elmcroft, St. Johns Road, Belton NR31 9NS

Goff's House, (Church Farm) New Road, Belton NR31 9JP

Elm Grove House, New Road, Belton NR31 9JW
The Norfolk Barn, New Road, Belton NR31 9JW
Old Bridge House, Stepshort, Belton NR31 9JS
Fen Cottage, Stepshort, Belton NR31 9JS
Coffers Bare, 4 Stepshort, Belton NR31 9JS

Browston

Decoy House, Browston Lane, Browston NR31 9DP
High House, Lound Road, Browston NR31 9DS
1 Browston Green, Browston NR31 9DW
2 Browston Green, Browston NR31 9DW
3 Browston Green, Browston NR31 9DW
4 Browston Green, Browston NR31 9DW

Burgh Castle

Primrose Lodge, Church Road, Burgh Castle NR31 9QF
Little Marys Cottage, 1 High Road, Burgh Castle NR31 9QQ
Old Farm, Marsh Lane, Burgh Castle NR31 9QH
Manor House, High Road, Burgh Castle NR31 9QL
Nursery Farmhouse, Back Lane, Burgh Castle NR31 9QJ
Willow Barn, Back Lane, Burgh Castle NR31 9QJ
Back Lane Farm, Back Lane, Burgh Castle NR31 9QJ
Corner Cottage, Back Lane, Burgh Castle NR31 9QJ
White House Farm, Back Lane, Burgh Castle NR31 9QJ
Leaf Cottage, Back Lane, Burgh Castle NR31 9QJ
Holly Cottage, Back Lane, Burgh Castle NR31 9QJ
Sycamore Lodge, Back Lane, Burgh Castle NR31 9QJ
Rose Farm, High Road, Burgh Castle NR31 9QL
Marsh House, High Road, Burgh Castle NR31 9QN
Crows Farm, High Road, Burgh Castle NR31 9QN
Marsh House, High Road, Burgh Castle, Great Yarmouth, NR31 9QN
Caraway, High Road, Burgh Castle, Great Yarmouth, NR31 9QN
PillBox River wall Breydon

Fritton / St Olaves

Post Office, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9AB
Fritton Jolly Anglers, Previously the Angle (1871) Angel (1881)
Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9AB
Decoy Barn, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9AB
Fritton House, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9AB

Firdale, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9AB
Ferndene, Beccles Road, Fritton, NR31 9AB
Pine View, Beccles Road, Fritton, NR31 9AB
Rose Dene, Beccles Road, Fritton, NR31 9AB
James House, Beccles Road, Fritton, NR31 9AB
Aylesbury Cottage, Beccles Road, Fritton, NR31 9AB
The Pippins, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9AB
The Warren, Beccles Road, Fritton, NR31 9AB
Upper Warren Lodge, Beccles Road, Fritton, NR31 9AB
Lower Warren Lodge, Beccles Road, Fritton, NR31 9AB
Old School House, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9AB
Lake Cottage, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9EU
The Old Coach House, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9EX
Decoy Cottage, Church Lane, Fritton NR31 9HA
Buxton Cottage, Church Lane, Fritton NR31 9HA
Lakeview Cottage, Church Lane, Fritton NR31 9HA
Jolly Anglers, (Angel Inn) Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9HB
Aubretia, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9HB
East Cottage, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9HB
Turnpike, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9HB
Reed Cottage, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9HB
Thimble Cottage, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9HB
Lake View Cottage, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9HB
White Gables, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9HB
Hill House, Beccles Road, Fritton NR31 9HB
Elm Farm House, New Road, Fritton NR31 9HP
The Nest, New Road, Fritton NR31 9HP
The Cottage, New Road, Fritton NR31 9HP
Old Orchard, New Road, Fritton NR31 9HR
Foxburrow, New Road, Fritton NR31 9HT
Low Farm Cottage, New Road, Fritton NR31 9HT
Low Farm, New Road, Fritton NR31 9HT
Marsh Farm House, New Road, Fritton NR31 9HT

A pattern emerges from the above properties in that in Belton the origin of the settlement was around the village green and village pond i.e. Beccles Road (aka Belton Hall Road and Belton Green Road), Station Road South (aka Locklees Lane) and The Green. In Burgh Castle the origin of the settlement was High Road and Back Lane. Whereas in Fritton the origin of the settlement was more linear along the main London to Great Yarmouth Toll Road.

Listed Buildings within the NPA (Historic England, 2023)

Parish	Title	Grade
Belton Browston	BELTON OLD HALL	II*
Belton Browston	BARN AT BEECH FARM	II
Belton Browston	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II*
Belton Browston	THE THATCHED COTTAGE	II
Belton Browston	BLACK MILL AT TG 467035	II
Belton Browston	ST JOHN'S FARMHOUSE	II
Belton Browston	THE THATCHED COTTAGE	II
Belton Browston	THE MANOR HOUSE	II
Belton Browston	MILL HILL BOWL BARROW, 650M NORTH EAST OF CALDECOTT HALL	Scheduled
Belton Browston	BROWSTON HALL HOTEL	II*
Fritton St Olaves	FRITTON MARSH WINDPUMP AT TM 450998	II
Fritton St Olaves	ST. OLAVES PRIORY	I
Fritton St Olaves	FRITTON OLD HALL	II*
Fritton St Olaves	DRAINAGE PUMP	II*
Fritton St Olaves	GARDEN WALLS TO THE PRIORY	II
Fritton St Olaves	PRIORY FARMHOUSE	II
Fritton St Olaves	CHURCH OF ST. EDMUND	II*
Fritton St Olaves	THE PRIORY	II
Fritton St Olaves	BARN AT CALDECOTT FARM	II
Fritton St Olaves	ST OLAVE'S BRIDGE	II
Fritton St Olaves	BARN 30 METRES EAST OF PRIORY FARMHOUSE	II
Fritton St Olaves	CALDECOTT MILL AT TG 465021	II
Fritton St Olaves	BARN ABOUT 120 METRES NORTH EAST OF CALDECOTT FARMHOUSE	II
Fritton St Olaves	THE BELL INN	II
Fritton St Olaves	WORLD WAR I PILLBOX WITH OFFICE BUILDING OVER AT JOHNSONS YACHT STATION	II
Fritton St Olaves	ST OLAVE'S PRIORY	Scheduled
Burgh Castle	GARIANNONUM ROMAN FORT	I
Burgh Castle	BURGH CASTLE ROMAN FORT, VICUS, PRE-CONQUEST MONASTERY AND NORMAN MOTTE AND BAILEY CASTLE	Scheduled
Burgh Castle	CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL	II*
Burgh Castle	CHURCH FARMHOUSE	II
Burgh Castle	THE OLD RECTORY	II
Burgh Castle	OLD HALL FARMHOUSE	II
Burgh Castle	THE GRANGE	II

