

Planning Committee

2 May 2025

Agenda item number 9

Neatishead and Hall Road, Barton Turf Conservation Area Appraisal

Report by Heritage and Design Manager

Summary

The purpose of this report is to seek the approval of Planning Committee for:

- The adoption of the Neatishead and Hall Road, Barton Turf Conservation Area Appraisal,
- The proposed management and enhancement proposals, and
- A proposal to add a number of structures to the Broads Authority's Local List.

The report also outlines the changes to the document and the results of the public consultation.

Recommendation

To approve the Neatishead and Hall Road, Barton Turf Conservation Area Appraisal and additions to the Local List.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Neatishead Conservation Area was first designated in 1975 and was last appraised in 2011 when it was also extended. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires Local Planning Authorities to review conservation areas from time to time and to publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of these areas. As such, as part of our review it was considered that the Neatishead Conservation Area should be re-appraised. This was also important as the Historic England guidance on *Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management* (2019) had been updated in the intervening period.
- 1.2. The Neatishead and Hall Road, Barton Turf conservation area sits within both North Norfolk District Council's area and the Broads Authority's Executive area. In this instance, it was considered that the Broads Authority should lead the production of the document with input from North Norfolk District Council.

- 1.3. The appraisal and Local List additions were taken to the Heritage Asset Review Group on the 21 March. The group were content with the work undertaken and agreed it should come to Planning Committee for approval.
- 1.4. If the document is approved by Planning Committee, North Norfolk District Council will then take it to its committee for adoption.

2. The Appraisal

- 2.1. Firstly, we considered whether the existing conservation area boundary needed to be changed. We did not think this was necessary. However, following the public consultation we have changed the name of the Neatishead Conservation Area to the Neatishead and Hall Road, Barton Turf Conservation Area. Although this is more lengthy, it more accurately describes the conservation area boundary, which covers parts of Neatishead and Barton Turf.
- 2.2. The Appraisal document has been updated to comply with Historic England's guidance and to ensure that it takes account of changes that have taken place in the village in the last 14 years. The main changes to the document were:
 - Clearer information regarding the implications for homeowners
 - The inclusion of a Statement of Special Interest
 - The inclusion of a summary of the 'general character, location and uses'
 - Review of the 'Historic Interest' section to ensure it relates more clearly to the physical development of the place
 - Review of the 'Architectural Interest' section to ensure it highlights the building types, materials and particular eras of development that have helped to shape the place today and to help guide new development
 - The identification of character areas and spatial analysis of those areas, including setting, view, significance of open spaces, gardens, trees and landscape
 - An update of the assessment of condition
 - An update of the management and enhancement proposals
 - The inclusion of more mapping and up to date photos
- 2.3. The updated Neatishead and Hall Road, Barton Turf Conservation Area Appraisal is included at Appendix 1.

3. The Local List

- 3.1. The Broads Authority has a Local List which identifies buildings that positively contribute to the character of the conservation area and / or are of local significance.

3.2. While surveying the village as part of the appraisal process, we have identified buildings that we consider meet the criteria for Local Listing. It should be noted that most of these buildings were already identified as contributing to the character of the conservation area in the 2011 appraisal. It is proposed that the following buildings are added to the Broads Authority Local List:

- Brick bridge to Lime Kiln Dyke (partly BA area)
- White Lodge (and garage), Hall Road
- Outbuildings adjacent to Staithe Lodge, Hall Road
- Lime Kiln Cottage and wall between Lime Kiln Cottage and Kingfishers Cottage, Hall Road
- Violet Cottage, Irstead Road
- The Old Eagle, Irstead Road
- Woodcote, Irstead Road

3.3 Survey sheets for these buildings are attached as Appendix 2. All of the above buildings are within the Broads Authority Executive area. North Norfolk District Council is considering whether it adopts as Local Listings the buildings identified in its area as positive contributors. Appendix 2 of the document provides a list of all of those buildings considered to contribute positively to the whole conservation area, including those we propose to Locally List.

4. Public Consultation

4.1. The draft Neatishead and Hall Road, Barton Turf Conservation Area and proposed additions on the Local List were consulted on between 2 September and 14 October 2024. Organisations such as Historic England and Norfolk County Council were consulted, along with residents of the conservation area and the parish councils. We held a public drop-in session at the New Victory Hall in Neatishead on Saturday 14 September and this was well attended.

4.2. We received a good number of constructive comments (see Appendix 3) which have been considered and the document or local listing survey sheets amended as appropriate.

5. Financial Implications

5.1 The adoption of the Neatishead Conservation Area Appraisal and additions to the Local List should not have any financial implications for the Authority.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1. It is recommended that Members of the Planning Committee approve the adoption of the Neatishead Conservation Area Appraisal and the additions to the Local List. Once adopted, the appraisal will provide a document that the Authority can reliably use in providing development management advice, decisions and appeals and can be used by home owners, residents, agents and others to ensure that new development continues to preserve and enhance the character of the conservation area.

Author: Kate Knights

Date of report: 3 April 2025

[Broads Plan](#) strategic objectives: D3

Appendix 1 – [Neatishead and Hall Road, Barton Turf Conservation Area Appraisal](#)

Appendix 2 – [Survey sheets of proposed Local Listings](#)

Appendix 3 – [Consultation responses](#)

Neatishead and Hall Road, Barton Turf Conservation Area Appraisal



Limekiln Dyke

Adopted by the Broads Authority xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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Statement of Special Interest

Neatishead is a quiet traditional village connected to the busy Broads waterways via Limekiln Dyke and Barton Broad. A cluster of houses line two roads running parallel to Limekiln Dyke, which is largely hidden from public view by many mature trees, whilst the centre of the village sits just to the west. Its character owes much to its setting in the landscape; the surrounding agricultural countryside sits at a higher level concealing much of the village, which is further shielded by wooded areas to the east and the west.

Introduction

What are Conservation Areas?

A conservation area is defined as an 'area of special architectural or historic interest the character of which is it desirable to preserve or enhance' (Section 69 (1), Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990). As described by Historic England (2020):

'Historic places convey a sense of uniqueness and awe and are strong emotional pillars for common values, connecting communities across England. Cultural heritage as a physical resource can play a critical role for community cohesion, collective action and in shaping human health and societal wellbeing. Heritage can also improve personal wellbeing, by helping us understand our past, our individual and communal identity and help us connect with the places where we live'. There are therefore clear community benefits for the protection and preservation of high-quality historic environments such as conservation areas'.

Designation of a conservation area recognises the unique quality of a place. It is the contribution of individual buildings and monuments as well as other features including (but not limited to) topography, materials, spatial relationships, thoroughfares, street furniture, open spaces and landscape. Many elements contribute to the character and appearance of an area, resulting in a distinctive local identity.

They may include:

- the architectural quality of the buildings themselves
- the materials of which they are made
- their relationship with one another and their setting
- the character of the spaces between buildings, including walls, hedges and trees and ground surface materials
- views both within the area and from outside.

The extent to which a building or group of buildings and structures positively shape the character of a conservation area comes from their street-facing elevations, the integrity of their historic fabric, overall scale and massing, detailing and materials. Rear and side elevations can also be important, particularly in the Broads where building elevations often face and address the river or Broads, side views from alleys and yards or views down onto buildings in valleys or low-lying topographies. If the special qualities of a conservation area are retained and inappropriate alterations prevented, the benefits will be enjoyed by owners, occupiers and visitors to the place, including the ability to experience interesting and important heritage structures and places. It is therefore in the public interest to manage the area's character and appearance for cultural appreciation.

It should also be acknowledged that change is inevitable, and often beneficial, and the purpose of Conservation Area status is not to prevent development but is a means of managing change in a way that conserves and enhances the character and appearance of historic areas.

Legislative and policy background

The concept of conservation areas was first introduced in the Civic Amenities Act 1967, in which local planning authorities were encouraged to determine which parts of their area could be defined as "Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance". The 1967 Act was important because for the first time recognition was given to the architectural and historic interest, not only of individual buildings but also to groups of buildings: the relationship of one building to another and the quality and the character of the spaces between them.

The duty of local planning authorities to designate conservation areas was embodied in the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, Section 277. Since then, further legislation has sought to strengthen and protect these areas by reinforcing already established measures of planning control, which is now consolidated in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

The National Planning Policy Framework (2024) sets out the overarching requirement for local planning authorities to identify and protect areas of special interest. Although primarily in the Broads Authority's Executive area, half of the land is in North Norfolk District Council's area. The village sits outside the settlement limit and so new development is likely to be limited. However, the Broads Local Plan (2019) sets out the Authority's policies for guiding development within the Broads Executive Area, whilst the Core Strategy (incorporating development management policies) Development Management DPD (2008) sets out policy for guiding development within North Norfolk District Council's area (see more information at **Appendix 4** planning policy and guidance).

Aims and objectives of the appraisal

Neatishead has a particular character worthy of conservation. The Conservation Area at Neatishead was originally designated in 1975 and the document last appraised in 2011. This re-appraisal (2025) aims to bring the document in line with current Historic England guidance, examines the historic settlement and special character of Neatishead, reviews the boundaries of the Conservation Area and suggests areas where enhancements could be made. It also identifies buildings that contribute to the character of the Conservation Area and it is hoped they will be locally listed.

The intention is that the appraisal provides a sound basis for development management to ensure that proposals for change enhance and protect the Conservation Area as well as stimulating local interest and awareness of both problems and opportunities. It should be of use to everyone involved in changes to the built environment in the village and help to inform home owners, architects and developers when putting together proposals for change and planning departments and Planning Inspectors when making decisions on those applications.

What does designation mean for me?

To protect and enhance the Conservation Area, any changes that take place should positively conserve the character and special interest that make it significant. Statutory control measures are intended to prevent development that may have a negative or cumulative effect on this significance.

The additional controls in Conservation Areas include:

- The extent of Permitted Development Rights - Permitted Development Rights (i.e. changes that are allowed without requiring planning permission from the local authority) may be restricted.
- Changing the use of a building (e.g. from residential to commercial) will require planning permission.
- Demolition - Demolition or substantial demolition of a building within a Conservation Area will usually require planning permission from the local authority.
- Trees - If you are thinking of cutting down a tree or doing any pruning work to a tree within a Conservation Area you must apply to the local planning authority (through a tree works application titled 'works to trees subject to a tree preservation order (TPO) and/or notification of proposed works to trees in a conservation area') 6 weeks in advance. This is to give the local planning authority time to assess the contribution that the tree makes to the character of the Conservation Area and decide whether to make a Tree Preservation Order.

It should be noted that the types of alterations/development that need permission can be altered by the local planning authority by the making of Article 4 Directions. It is therefore

Contact details for both the Broads Authority and North Norfolk District Council can be found at **Appendix 5**. For clarity, North Norfolk District Council are the district council for the whole of the conservation area and have responsibility for services such as refuse collection, planning and housing. However, some of the properties within Neatishead also fall within the Broads Executive Area and the Broads Authority are responsible for the planning function within their boundary. For a plan of properties and land that fall within the Broads area please see **Map 1 below**.

General character, location and uses

Location

Neatishead lies some 11 miles (20 km) north east of Norwich and to the west of Barton Broad. In common with the nearby settlements of Barton Turf and Irstead, Neatishead has its own staithe giving access to Barton Broad via Limekiln Dyke, a narrow channel leading off the head of the Broad. The village has a community-run village shop, a public house and well-used village hall, as well as other facilities. The village is also connected to a network of footpaths that provide access to the surrounding countryside, including Gay's Staithe, Barton Broad and Alderfen Broad nature reserve.

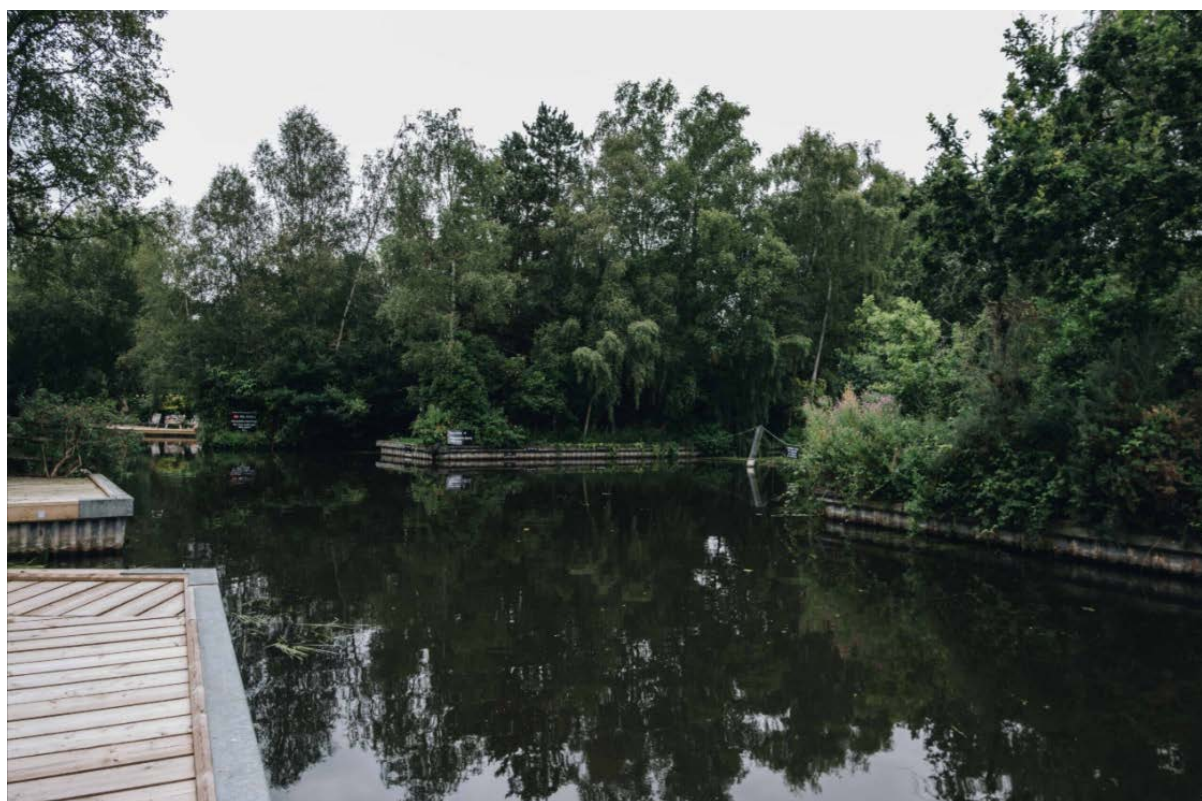


Neatishead Staithe

The civil parish has an area of 7.71 km² and the 2021 census records a population of 547 in 254 households. Limekiln Dyke forms the boundary of the Neatishead parish to the north. Thus part of Neatishead conservation area (Hall Road and Ikens Farm), is in the adjoining parish of Barton Turf. To the south of Neatishead, the other settlements within the parish are Cangate, Workhouse Common, Threemhammer Common and Butchers Common.

The countryside around the village slopes gently down to the flood plains beside Limekiln Dyke, Barton Broad and the marshy fens to the south east. Wooded areas around the watercourse and to the west and east of Neatishead village make it a very private place. The topography restricts views into the conservation area to the buildings on higher ground, notably those that have been constructed in the 20th century to the south and east.

Similarly, the views out of the conservation area are restrained by the wooded fringes and the byroads which are at a lower level than the surrounding countryside.



Limekiln Dyke

It should be noted that the conservation area covers only Neatishead village centre, Ikens Farm and the area around Limekiln Dyke and this appraisal will therefore focus on this geographical area. However, the life of its inhabitants was (and still is) very much associated with the wider area, with settlements in Cangate, Threehammer Common and Butcher's Common all being within the Neatishead Parish boundaries and with facilities such as the Baptist Chapel, school, workhouse and mills being outside Neatishead village. There are also strong historic and social links between Neatishead, Barton Turf and Irstead due to their proximity to one another and their relatively isolated location between the A1151 to the west and the river Ant and Barton Broad to the east.

Historically most of the residents of Neatishead would have been employed on the land or waterways surrounding the village. However, changes in agricultural practices and improved transport have meant that today less of the residents work in the parish, and the riverside setting has made this a popular location for retirement and for holiday accommodation, although unlike some other settlements in the Broads area, the proportion of buildings in seasonal use appears to be relatively low.

Geological background

The underlying geology of Norfolk is Cretaceous Chalk, but it only appears as a surface rock in the west of the county. With an approximate age of 100 million years, it is the oldest rock type to be found in East Anglia, and as it was subjected to smoothing glacial action a much more subdued topography has resulted than in other areas of Britain, such as the downs of the Chiltern Hills. In the eastern part of the county (roughly east of a north-south line through Norwich) the Chalk was overlain in Pleistocene times by a series of sand, muds and gravels, and these shelly deposits are known as crags. Subsequent glacial deposits gave rise to fertile sandy loam soils found in the Neatishead area, which are generally free draining apart from the areas adjacent to the watercourses where ground water gleys (areas of waterlogged clay) are found.

Historic Interest

It is thought that the name of the village originates from Snateshirda – ‘household of a retainer’ or Snaet’s household, and that the ‘s’ was lost during Norman times. In the Domesday Book it is referred to by the name of Snetesherd, later changed to Netesherd. The Domesday Book, which was a census of the population and productive resources of the country, recorded land in the Parish as belonging to the abbey of St Benet at Holme. It also recorded that land in the Parish supported four heads of cattle and five pigs. The inclusion of the Parish in this document indicates that it was settled before the Norman Conquest.

During the medieval period, large areas of peat were cut to provide fuel. These peat cuttings subsequently flooded and became the broads (the closest broad to the village being Barton Broad). However, no medieval buildings survive in the conservation area. The remains of a post medieval limekiln found in the garden of a house on Hall Road, to which lime was brought by Wherry, give Limekiln Dyke its name.

In common with other parts of East Anglia, the area benefited from the wealth of the woollen trade during the 15th and 16th centuries. Fine churches such as St Michael’s at Barton Turf to the north of Neatishead and St Peter’s which is Neatishead parish church at Threehammer Common are testament to this (neither church is within the conservation area). However, by the end of the 17th century, with the gradual decline of the East Anglian wool trade, the church of St Peter had fallen into decay and in the late 18th century the chancel was converted to be used as the church, much as can be seen today.

It is likely that Beeston Hall played a part in the development of Neatishead village, with the main village centre clustered around the eastern entrance to the estate. The Beeston estate was already in existence in 1640, when it was bought by the Preston family. Between 1773 and 1777 the hall was extensively remodelled, with a new Gothic façade and then completely rebuilt in a similar style but re-located a little further north in the 1780s. Around 1774-1778, Nathaniel Richmond, the landscape architect, was commissioned to modernise the landscape, which included the creation of the long serpentine lake. The parkland is now a Registered Park and Garden, the eastern end of which extends into the conservation area.

Between the lake and the village is Street Plantation, which was planted at the eastern edge of the estate and screens the village from the estate. One of the entrances into the estate runs from The Street in the village centre, through the plantation.

Evidence of the connection between the Hall and the village is the wall of the old Stable block. Dating from around 1780, it is a flint-faced crenelated structure which runs along the south-western side of The Street. Its Gothic design bestowed a high status on the stables and mirrored the style of the remodelled hall and would have provided an impressive entrance into the estate. The stables would have provided employment for local people, as would the Old Laundry on Street Hill, which dates from the mid-18th century and is thought to have provided a laundry for the estate. The Preston family of Beeston Hall were active in village life, financing the construction of the school at Butchers Common in 1846, which not only educated the children of the village, but provided 'night classes' for the adults.



The wall of the old stable block dating around 1780

Census returns for the latter half of the 19th century indicate that Beeston Hall continued to be a significant employer. Cottages on The Street (such as the terraced housing adjacent to Victory Hall and opposite The White Horse) housed estate workers and their families.

In 1845, White's History, Gazetteer and Directory of Norfolk records the population of the parish of Neatishead as 697 occupying 1905 acres of land. In common with other rural settlements at that time, it would appear that the parish was largely self-sufficient, as in addition to the usual yeoman farmers, the occupations listed included all the trades expected to support a self-contained settlement - beer seller, bricklayer, blacksmith,

saddler and grocer, wheelwright, and ironmonger, curate, gardener, tailor and draper, veterinary surgeon, schoolmaster, joiner, butcher, plumber and glazier, Baptist minister, tailor/post office. By this date, development continued to be primarily clustered around The Street and Street Hill, with more sporadic development along Hall Road and Irstead Road.

In 1868 the Methodist Chapel in Irstead Road was built on land donated by Sir Jacob Preston. A bungalow now occupies the site after the chapel was demolished in the 1960s. The Preston family also built a reading and club room for the village on Street Hill. Shortly after the First World War this was purchased by the parish from Sir Edward Preston and was extended and reopened as the Victory Hall in 1919, as a memorial to the village men who had lost their lives in the war. It continued to play a significant part in village life until 2009 when the New Victory Hall was opened on adjacent land. The former Victory Hall has since been converted to a dwelling.



Street Hill entering the main village and Victory Hall

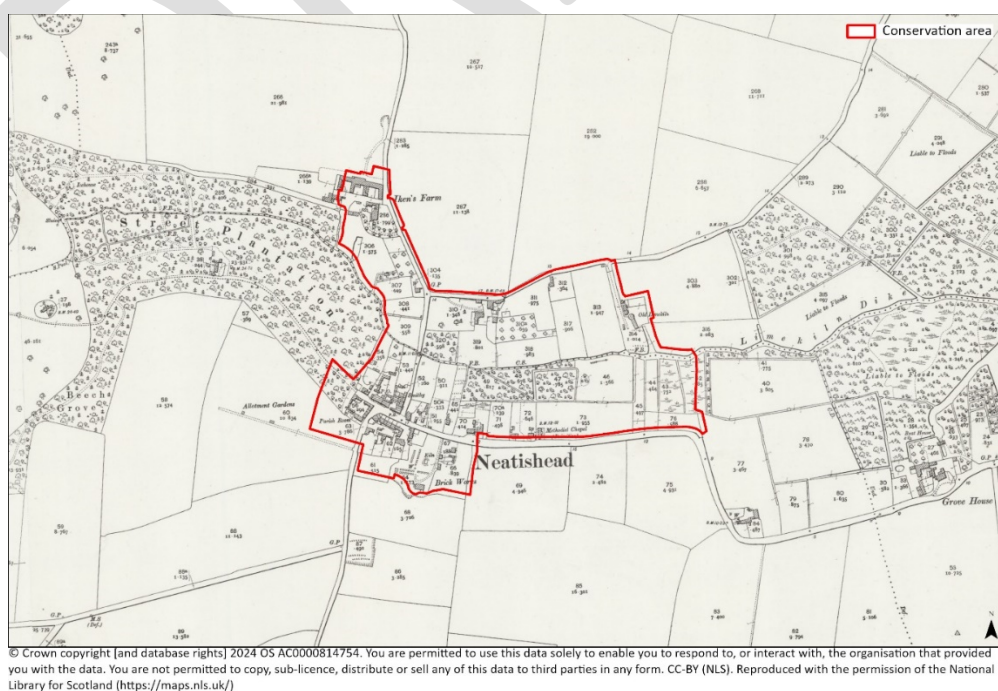
Nineteenth century maps, including the tithe maps from c1840, clearly show a brickworks with brick kilns located to the south of the village centre and west of the old Forge on Irstead Road, in the location of the current Brick Kiln House and the adjoining cul-de-sac. This exploited the clays present in the Crag formation, that also contained deposits of the sand required for brick-making. The brickwork presumably provided locally-sourced bricks for many of the buildings in the village.

Boathouses and the lime kiln are shown along Limekiln Dyke on 19th century maps, and so it is likely that the waterway was used by residents for work, access and leisure. However,

Neatishead Staithe, which has never been used for trade, was dug out as late as 1933 at a cost of £300 and opened to the public only three months after the idea was approved by the Parish Council. Since 1933 it has provided a mooring point for visitors to the village and improved access to the waterways for all. Prompted no doubt by the existence of the public staithe at Neatishead, planning permission was granted for the installation of a boatyard on the northern bank of the dyke at Barton Turf in 1955 on the site of paddocks. Known as Neatishead Boatyard, the site was situated to the immediate west of Limekiln and Kingfishers Cottage. The boatyard grew in both 1957 and 1963. At some point, and up until 1968, the site was used by Aquafibre Boatbuilding Ltd (a plastic boat hull manufacturer), after which the site was leased to a boat hire company of 35 motor cruisers. Shortly after, the site ceased use as a boatyard and most buildings demolished, although some remain today.

By the middle of the 20th century the population of the parish had fallen to 458 and in the most recent census in 2021, had risen to 547 in 254 households. The decline in population in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was in part due to the agricultural depression in the 1870s and subsequent changes in agricultural practice, with the amalgamation of small farmsteads into larger farming units and increased use of mechanisation providing fewer opportunities for local employment.

With increased mobility allowing residents to work away from the village, the pattern of development changed during the 20th century, when a number of detached houses in large gardens were constructed, many taking advantage of access to the waterside on both sides of Limekiln Dyke. This is very evident on Hall Road, but can also be seen on Irstead Road towards the Staithe and in the late 20th century extension to the village on the rising ground to the south.



Map 2 OS map c. 1906

Architectural Interest and Built Form

Five buildings within the conservation area boundary are included in the Secretary of State's list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. These are listed in **Appendix 1**.

There are also a number of buildings which are considered to make a positive contribution to the character of the conservation area and these are noted in **Appendix 2**. There are no scheduled monuments in the conservation area.



The Old Laundry, Street Hill, Listed Grade II

The earliest remaining buildings in the conservation area appear to date from the 18th century and include Iken Cottage, Iken Farm House (grade II listed) and the barn at Iken Farm (also grade II listed), located on Smallburgh Road in the north-west part of the conservation area. The buildings are located outside the village centre but contribute to the conservation area as exemplars of typical forms of 18th century development (cottages, a farm house and associated barns) built in vernacular materials (soft Norfolk red brick, thatch and red clay pantiles) with traditional detailing.



Ikens Farmhouse, Listed Grade II

In close proximity to Iken Cottage is White Lodge, situated on the corner of The Street and Hall Road, and likely to date from the early 19th century, although possibly with an earlier core. A series of historic outbuildings and structures are retained, such as the coach-house, which were once associated with White Lodge but some of which are now in separate ownership.

One of the oldest and most significant buildings in the village centre is the grade II listed Old Laundry, located as one enters the village from the south on Street Hill. It dates from the mid-18th century and is said to have served Beeston Hall. It is constructed from red brick, the ground floor 18th century windows sitting under basket arches whilst the leaded first-floor casements each have a decorative brick apron. The central door has a decorative roll-moulded timber doorcase and pediment containing a cherub's head. The roof is steeply pitched with red clay pantiles.

Also of significance and of an almost concurrent date (c. 1780) is the grade II listed wall to the old Beeston Hall stables on the western end of The Street, close to the east entrance of the Beeston Hall estate. Now tucked away down what is effectively a cul-de-sac, the impressive crenelated flint and brick wall is an impressive and surprising feature. There is little other flintwork in the village, which emphasises its high status and association with the flint-faced Beeston Hall. Both the Old Laundry and stable wall appear to be part of the rejuvenation of buildings on, and associated with, the Beeston Hall Estate during the second half of the 18th century.

In close proximity to the wall (opposite) is the grade II listed March House, a typical Georgian dwelling dating from the late 18th century. The building is built from red brick with a centrally-placed panelled door in a fluted Doric timber doorcase with hood. It also retains its timber eaves cornice with paired modillions and the front garden retains its iron railings, as do other houses along this part of The Street. The building sits within a terrace containing other buildings that contribute to the character of the area, each of the neighbouring properties retaining elements of historic shopfronts, indicating the commercial nature of this part of the village. The Regency Guest House also retains much of its architectural character and its front railings. It is interesting to note that this slightly higher status row of buildings have glazed black pantiles, rather than the more commonly found red pantiles on the worker's cottages in the village.



The Regency Guest House

Prior to the middle of the 20th century, a large proportion of the population must have found employment within the parish or close by, predominantly in occupations relating to agriculture or the surrounding wetlands or serving the Beeston Hall estate. The majority of the buildings in the village were, and still are, in residential use. Small to medium sized cottages prevail, most of them terraced and set in gardens large enough to grow vegetables for the family. Traditionally, these smaller dwellings were tied cottages in the ownership of the employing farmers; many of them would have been connected to Beeston Hall, which was a major source of employment until the middle of the last century. The terraces on The Street and Street Hill are typical, with either red or painted brickwork, relatively small window openings that would have contained casement windows (now almost all replaced

with UPVC), pitched roofs with red clay pantiles and prominent regularly-spaced chimney stacks, that contribute greatly to the roofscape of the conservation area.



Terrace cottages on The Street

By the 20th century, the village started to expand along Hall Road and Irstead Road. Although there are some small-scale 19th century cottages remaining, the predominant character of the more recent buildings is suburban, with bungalows and larger chalet bungalows being the predominant form of development. Some of these buildings reflect elements of traditional design, for example through the use of red brick and dormer windows but predominantly have quite a different to the historic centre of the village.

Many of these properties along Irstead and Hall Road back on to Limekiln dyke and have private access to the waterways. Boathouses are a prominent building type on the water's edge. They are generally traditional in style and constructed of timber with a variety of roof coverings including thatch, clay plain tiles or modern corrugated sheet roofing substituting for the traditional corrugated iron covering.



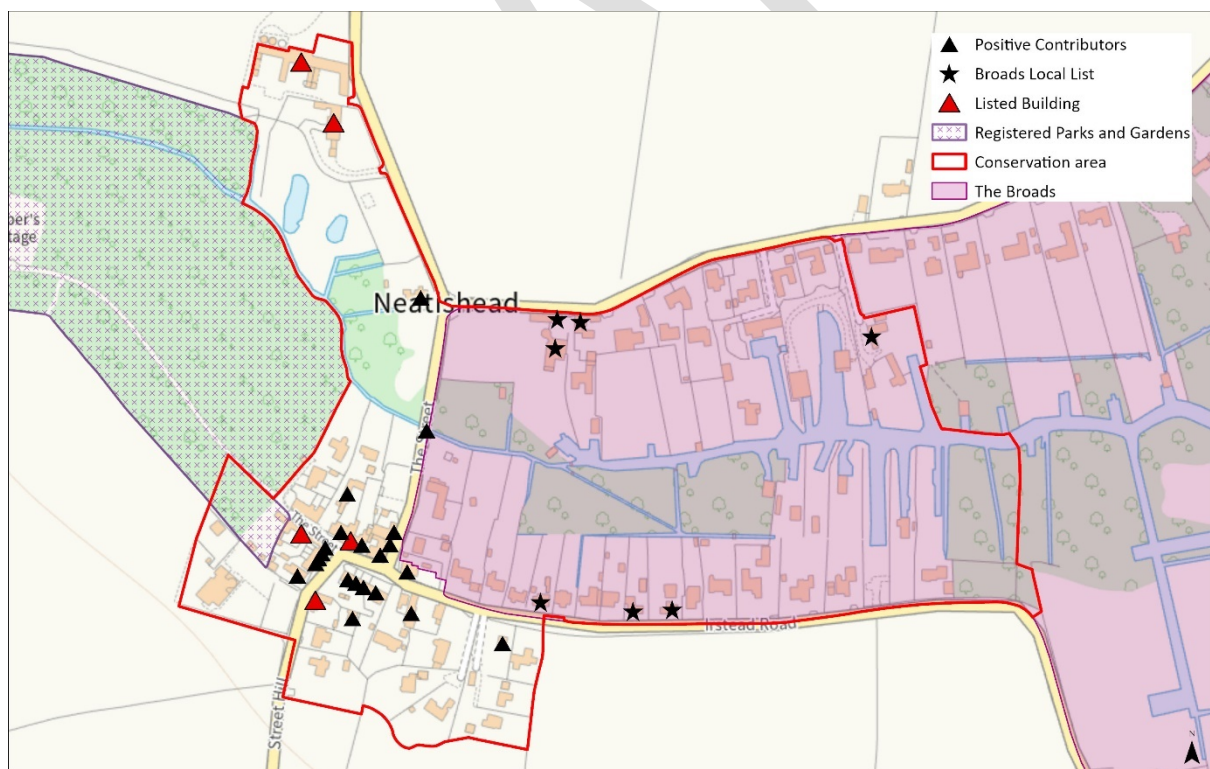
Boathouse on Limekiln Dyke

Summary of materials in the conservation area

Red brick mainly laid in Flemish bond and red or black (smut) pantiles, are materials traditionally found in north Norfolk, and they predominate in the pre 20th century buildings in the conservation area. Some of these buildings have been painted and the pantiles replaced with alternative materials in the 20th century. The earlier buildings have steeply pitched roofs some of which would have been thatched; Ikens Farm is a notable survivor. In the main, ridges run parallel to the line of the roads, reinforcing the sense of enclosure, particularly with the terraces in The Street. It is reasonable to conclude that many of the cottages in the village were constructed of locally produced materials. Local clays are suitable to produce the traditional soft red brick and there were lime kilns, brick kilns and brick fields in the village.



Traditional cottage on the junction of Smallburgh Road



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Map 3: Heritage assets in the conservation area

In the main, later buildings have continued the use of these local materials or ones that have a similar tonal value, which has helped to maintain the character of the village. A variety of other materials were introduced in the 20th century buildings beside Limekiln Dyke. Stained timber, painted render and plain clay tiles are found here, which seem to fit in with the general character of the waterside setting. However, this has much to do with the form of the individual buildings, some contributing more than others to the character of the area.

Spatial analysis, landscape features and important views.

The existing Neatishead conservation area covers the historic settlement, which is compact and concentrated to the south east of Limekiln Dyke, where Street Hill and those parts of the Street and Irstead Road nearest the crossroads contain a tight development of mainly smaller dwellings built close to the road. The absence of pavements in the village adds to the intimacy of the street scene.



Looking towards the crossroads of The Street and Irstead Road

Along Irstead Road towards The Staithe, development is primarily restricted to the north side of the road; the houses are of medium size, set further back from the road in larger plots with a variety of mature trees, with a consequent change of character. To the south of Irstead Road, new development on rising ground, whilst in a different form, does not unduly disturb the historic rhythm of the village.



The Old Eagle on Irstead Road

North of Limekiln Dyke on Hall Road, the houses almost exclusively date from the mid 20th century and are generally sited on the higher ground nearer the road in large gardens running down to Limekiln Dyke with many mature trees. The conservation area extends to the north west of Limekiln Dyke to include farmland and Ikens Farm (shown as Storey Farm on early maps).



Large modern houses on Hall Road

Trees and open spaces

The village benefits from a richly wooded setting with Street Plantation within the Beeston Hall estate to the west providing a backdrop to the historic centre, and carr woodland with mature trees around Limekiln Dyke and to the east.

The wooded areas to the east and west of the village centre and the many mature trees within the village are extremely important to the character of the conservation area, and both short term and long-term maintenance should be considered by owners to retain their positive contribution.

The two public open spaces on Street Hill (containing the village sign) and at The Staithe and the private grounds of White Lodge make significant contributions to the character of the conservation area.



The village sign at Street Hill

Boundaries

Deciduous hedges are the main materials for boundaries throughout the conservation area, reinforcing the rural character, especially in the more open parts of the village. Where timber fencing is used, low picket style timber enclosures are visually more successful than open post and rail or taller close boarded fences. Where historic brick walls or railings survive these are important in enhancing the historic character of the settlement. There has been some erosion of boundary treatments to enable onsite car parking, especially on Irstead Road. This results in a loss of the sense of enclosure that the boundary treatments provided and erodes the rural character of the lanes and is regrettable.

Views

In the village centre, views are limited due to the tight-knit nature of development. At the edge of the village on Hall Road, there are good views north towards the tower of the grade I listed St Michael's Church at Barton Turf. Also on Hall Road looking west, the gable end of Iken Cottage provides an attractive focal point nestled amongst the trees.



Attractive focal point of Iken's Cottage

On Irstead Road, the view north from the Staithe car park along The Staithe is an attractive one, with the water, boats and trees creating a pleasing environment.

The entrance to the village from Street Hill is an important gateway and of a rural character.

The rural setting of the village contributes to its significance and the setting of the Conservation Area would be a consideration in any planning decisions.



Attractive environment of the Staithe and Limekiln Dyke

Streetscape and buildings

Street Hill and The Street

Street Hill and The Street are characterised by;

- a tight knit streetscape
- no kerbs or pavements
- houses often built to the edge of the road, enclosing the street
- terraces of small to medium sized traditional workers' cottages with prominent chimneys
- cottages interspersed with individual buildings such as the public house and larger houses.

Approaching the village from the south west, the new Victory Hall is visible above Street Hill. New Victory Hall is a landmark building of contemporary design in contrast to the vernacular of the rest of the village and incorporates innovative energy efficient methods of construction and heating, which has proved to be a popular addition to village life. It is set back from Street Hill on rising ground behind an additional parking area with recycling facilities. This area and the site on which New Victory Hall stands have an open aspect in contrast to the intimate feel of the historic settlement.



The New Victory Hall

On Street Hill (which in reality is more of a gentle slope) the entrance to the historic village is marked on the right by The Old Laundry, an unspoilt mid 18th century brick house, which was once part of the Beeston Hall estate. Opposite the original 19th century Victory Hall presents a strong asymmetrical gable to the road, and is constructed with traditional materials of pantile and brick with decorative polychromatic brick arches above openings. It is now a dwelling.

Beyond the original Victory Hall a row of modest traditional cottages form the edge of the street. The traditional roof covering has been replaced with concrete tiles and all have replacement doors and windows.

On the opposite side, the road opens up into an informal green area which allows a view of the rear of houses in The Street, and to a 19th century cottage at the rear of The Old Laundry. There is a certain ambiguity about which parts of this area are in private hands and which are in the public domain. In fact, this area is in private ownership, but available for the use of residents. The red public telephone box, village sign and a seat could form an attractive focal point to this part of the village which would benefit from improved landscaping.



A terrace of traditional cottages on The Street



The village sign in front of the Old Laundry

At the bottom of Street Hill the road divides at right angles; to the right The Street continues through the village and to the left a short informally surfaced roadway leads to Street Plantation, on the edge of the Beeston Hall estate, a densely wooded area which forms an unexpected visual 'stop' to the lane. A high flint and brick wall in Gothic design, between the gable of the terrace of cottages on Street Hill and a white painted house is a real surprise. This wall with its crenelated parapet was part of the stable block for Beeston Hall. The high central arch must have been an impressive entrance to the stable courtyard, but as the stables behind have been demolished, the area now contains a variety of storage sheds and garages. The house beyond the wall, also in Gothic style, is white painted brick with a crow stepped gable leading to a length of recently built redbrick wall which curves into the entrance to the wooded area.

On the opposite side a lane gives access to new houses behind the street frontage. On the street frontage a terrace of cottages look to be of a traditional form, but appear to have been heavily modernised in the late twentieth century. A narrow gap in the frontage allows views past an interesting range of 19th century stables with a hay loft in the centre, which has been converted to residential use. Beyond this is another more modern house.

Back onto the street frontage a row of houses runs into The Street past the 19c white painted brick Regency Guest House incorporating a former shop, and an earlier late 18c house (grade II listed) of good local brick with a modillion cornice, with a more modest painted house attached, to the White Horse Public House at the cross roads. Again good local brick, and although the windows have been replaced, they are in a traditional style.

Opposite the public house a row of painted brick terraced cottages completes the other side of The Street. Unusually in this part of Neatishead, they are set back behind small gardens, but have also been modernised in the 20th century, although the original clay pantiled roof has been retained. The Street turns sharply to the north beside the White Horse, where two attached cottages on the street frontage continue the enclosure of the street to the west, whilst opposite the 19th century rendered building encloses the view of The Street from the west. Beyond this three 20th century houses are set in more generous gardens. In contrast to The Street, the character changes to a more rural feel, with low lying land behind the public house before the red brick bridge over the diminutive water course feeding Limekiln Dyke, which is flanked by trees.

The bridge marks the edge of the village centre and the watercourse the parish boundary with the parish of Barton Turf.



A crow-stepped gable



Road bridge over Limekiln Dyke



The Old Saddlery, The Street

Beyond the bridge, and opposite the junction with Hall Road, Iken Cottage is a small scale traditional brick and pantile cottage with catslide dormers, which, is almost hidden by tree planting. Beyond this, as the land rises up from the flood plain and well outside the village envelope, the Ikens Farm complex on Smallburgh Road is a prominent landmark. The handsome late 18th century house, built of local red brick with a thatched roof, is set back from the road; a range of farm buildings including a threshing barn of the same period and construction meets the road at right angles.

Hall Road

Hall Road is characterised by;

- open countryside to the north
- detached houses in wooded settings to the south.

Hall Road marks the northern edge of the settlement around Limekiln Dyke as well as the conservation area. At the junction between Smallburgh Road and Hall Road, the generous grounds of White Lodge, allow a rare view to the watercourse leading to Limekiln Dyke, although at this stage it is of such a small scale that it is difficult to appreciate the extent of Limekiln Dyke downstream. White Lodge, prominently positioned on rising ground is of simple elegant design, its white painted rendered walls and regular rhythm of sash windows of the 19th century concealing an earlier building.

Beyond White Lodge, Hall Road is of a quite different character to the centre of Neatishead village. The open countryside to the north stops abruptly at the road, with larger houses generally sited towards the road taking advantage of the higher ground, and well-wooded grounds behind running down to the low lying land beside Limekiln Dyke to the south. Extensive tree cover and glimpses of boat houses and the dyke give a sense of the landscape beyond. The majority of these houses date from the 20th century, although there are a few earlier properties, such as Lime Kiln Cottage.



Traditional rural buildings on Hall Road, once associated with White Lodge



A modern renovation on Hall Road

Irstead Road

Irstead Road is characterised by;

- a mix of 20th century and earlier houses
- the road is set down below the level of the countryside to the south emphasising the topography of the village setting

At the cross roads beside the White Horse Public House, Irstead Road continues to the east, past the Old Saddlery which partially stops the view from The Street.



The White Horse Inn, The Street at the junction of Irstead Road

Beyond, 20th century houses and a few earlier cottages, again built close to the road on the higher ground, are mainly detached, in plots running down to marshy land divided by drainage ditches beside Limekiln Dyke. The development on the south side of the road is almost exclusively of the 20th century, although some are on the sites of earlier houses, such as Brick Kiln House, opposite the former White Horse bowling green where the remains of a brick kiln was evident until the Second World War.

Whilst the 20th century houses to the south are on higher ground than those to the north of the road, their effect is not intrusive. After this development, buildings are limited to the north of the road and views across the open countryside to the south are restricted by the higher ground, giving a sense of enclosure.



The Village Shop



Estate House, Irstead Road

To the north, a mixture of 20th century and earlier buildings continue, mainly in residential use, the exception being the Nancy Oldfield Trust which occupies one plot.



The Nancy Oldfield Trust, Irstead Road

The Staithe running down to Limekiln Dyke is almost outside the village. Apart from the bridge over the largely insignificant stream on Smallburgh Road, this is the only part of the water which is accessible to the public. There are no long views of the Staithe; a gap in the hedges and trees on Irstead Road gives access to a small car park with refuse bins and recycling points, a new climbing wall and a grassed area in front of a short tongue of water for the mooring of boats leads to Limekiln Dyke. The area is delineated by the trees in the adjacent properties and walkways of hoggin either side of the staithe leading down to the dyke itself. The informal landscape treatment contributes to this quiet and peaceful place and this character should be retained.

It is possible to walk to the water's edge at the end of the Staithe, although it is regrettable that it is not possible to gain more than a very restricted view of Limekiln Dyke. The overwhelming impression of the character of the dyke is of slow running water gently winding between informal gardens on low lying ground divided by drainage ditches, with mature trees and woodland shielding the houses from view – a very private place and much better appreciated from the water. There are frequent inlets from the dyke for boat moorings and access to traditional boathouses of varying sizes, although access by boat is restricted to the west of The Staithe due to the width and depth of the watercourse.

Beyond The Staithe are two further 20th century houses. Mature trees make an important contribution to the character of the area, particularly at the boundary of the conservation area at a right-angled bend in Irstead Road, where deciduous woodland prevails.



A mid-20th Century house on Irstead Road

Assessment of condition

Generally the buildings and gardens in the conservation area are well maintained and there do not appear to be any structures that would qualify to be on the Buildings at Risk Register.

However, the special character of conservation areas can easily be eroded by seemingly minor, and well intentioned, home improvements such as the insertion of replacement windows and doors with ones of an inappropriate design or material, (for example hinged opening lights in lieu of sliding sash windows and UPVC instead of painted timber). This can be a particular issue with unlisted buildings that have been identified as contributing to the character of the conservation area. All complete window replacements are required to achieve minimum insulation values, but recognising the effect that inappropriate replacements can have, Building Control are empowered to relax that requirement when considering certain buildings within conservation areas, and advice should be sought from the local Planning Department at an early stage. Many non-listed buildings in the conservation area have had UPVC windows inserted, and the re-instatement of more traditional windows would be beneficial.

In a changing climate there is pressure to ensure buildings are energy efficient and sustainable; and there are many different ways to secure the energy efficiency of buildings within conservation areas, some will have greater visual impact than others. Historic England's advice note 18 ([HEAN18](#), 2024) recommends a number of ways historic buildings can be sympathetically adapted to being more energy efficient.

Apart from the developments to the south of Irstead Road and along Hall Road, the majority of the new buildings in Neatishead are on infill plots. Care should be taken to ensure that any future new development is sensitively sited and is sympathetic in scale, form, materials and detailing to reflect local building traditions, including contemporary design that relates well to its context.

Road finishes are generally tarmacadam and notable features of the village are that there are no formal pavements beside the roads or any street lighting, which contribute to the informal rural character of the village.

Management Plan and Enhancements

Suggested improvements and enhancements

- Addition of Conservation Area signs (of an appropriate scale and design) could be considered at entrances to village (to help with the education and promotion of the area), whilst being mindful of the potential for visual clutter.
- Rationalisation of overhead lines and wires, particularly on Street Hill and The Street.
- General maintenance of public spaces, including rationalisation of signs and street furniture, on Street Hill and at the Staithe (see Historic England's [‘Streets for All’](#) guidance).
- Consider appropriate screening of the bins and recycling points at the Staithe.
- Retain or reinstate appropriate front boundary treatments (including hedges) to keep the sense of enclosure. Ensure new on-site parking is designed in such a way to limit visual impact, reduce the amount of hardstanding and reduce the loss of soft boundary treatments such as hedging.
- Retain or reinstate traditional timber windows in unlisted buildings where possible.
- Ensure new quay heading is appropriate to its setting (timber is most likely to be appropriate in this rural context within the conservation area to preserve and enhance the character of the area).
- Consider appropriate heritage interpretation, perhaps at the Staithe, to provide visitors with information relating to the history and buildings in the village. Any new signage should be carefully designed and positioned so as not to create visual clutter and provision of a QR code with links to heritage interpretation could provide a more discreet alternative.

New Development

New development within the Conservation Area can be an opportunity for enhancement if located correctly and constructed in a sympathetic design and materials. Any proposal within the Conservation Area should be of a high-quality design that enhances and preserves the character of the local area. Materials play an important role in the success of development and often simple, honest and traditional materials, reflecting the surrounding palette, are usually most appropriate. The use of appropriate hard landscaping such as pavers, boundary treatments, green spaces and soft landscaping associated with new development should also be considered at an early stage. The Broads Authority and North Norfolk District Council offer pre-application advice and can offer guidance on acceptability of proposals prior to the submission of a formal application.

Identifying the Boundary

There are no proposed changes to the conservation area boundary.

Part of the conservation area falls within the jurisdiction of the Broads Authority and the remainder is with North Norfolk District Council. The Broads Authority boundary is drawn quite tightly around the properties with access to Limekiln Dyke. Irstead Road forms the boundary to the south, including an area of carr woodland to the east until the road makes a right angle turn to the south, when it cuts along a field boundary and drainage ditches to cross Limekiln Dyke and an inlet around the boundary of Limekiln Cottage to join Hall Road, which forms the northern boundary of the conservation area. At the junction of Hall Road and The Street the boundary runs south on the eastern side of the road to join Irstead Road at the south west corner. The North Norfolk section of the conservation area adjoins to the south west, to include the remainder of the village; the boundary runs from Irstead Road behind the built up area to the south to join Street Hill, then down Street Hill and turns to the west to include the New Victory Hall and the buildings adjacent, along the edge of Street Plantation, then running roughly parallel to Smallburgh Road to include Iken's Farm and arable land to the north west and back down the Smallburgh Road to join the Broads Authority section of the conservation area at the junction with Hall Road

Public consultation

Public consultation was carried out on this document and the proposed local listings between 2 September and 14 October with a public drop-in session held at the Victory Hall on Saturday 14th September 2024. All responses received have been considered and amendments to the document and local listings made where appropriate.

References

East Anglia, A Geographia Guide

English Heritage and CABE: *Building in Context: New development in historic areas*

Historic England (2019) Advice Note 1 [Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management](#)

Historic England (2018) [Street for All \(Advice for highway and public realm works in historic places\)](#)

Historic England (2024) Advice Note 18 [Adapting Historic Buildings for Energy Efficiency and Carbon Efficiency](#)

Neatishead, Irstead & Barton Turf Community Heritage Group (NIBCHG), Carol Horner (2020) *Neatishead Staithe [Project](#) Report* (unpublished)

NIBCHG, Dr David Croghan (2011) *Neatishead Boatyard, Barton Turf Report* (unpublished)

Norfolk [Historic Environment Record](#) (HER)

Nicholas Pevsner and Bill Wilson, *The Buildings of England, Norfolk 1: Norwich and North-East Norfolk*,

Robert Malster (2007), *The Norfolk and Suffolk Broads*

Tom Williamson, *The Norfolk Broads, A Landscape History*

Tom Williamson and Alison Yardy (2024), *Broadland, Shaping Marsh and Fen*

Appendix 1: Listed buildings within the conservation area

The following buildings are included in the list of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest compiled by the Secretary of State (see also **Map 3**):

Street Hill, The Old Laundry – Grade II

House 80m north-east of The Old Laundry (March House) – Grade II

Wall 70m n-w of Old Laundry – Grade II

Iken's Farmhouse – Grade II

Iken's Barn – Grade II

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Appendix 2: List of buildings considered to positively contribute to the character of the Conservation Area (and included on the Broads Local List)

Whilst the following buildings, boundary walls and bridges (see **Map 3**) within the Conservation Area do not merit full statutory protection, they are considered to be of local architectural or historic interest, and every effort should be made to maintain their contribution to the character of the Conservation Area. The buildings below have been included on the Broads Local List where they are situated within the Broads Executive Area.

Please note: some structures may also be considered curtilage listed.

Smallburgh Road

Ikens Cottage

2 no Cottages behind White Horse (PH)

Brick bridge to Limekiln Dyke (Partly BA area)

Hall Road

White Lodge (and garage) (BA area)

Outbuildings adjacent to Staithe Lodge (BA area)

Lime Kiln Cottage and wall at Lime Kiln and Kingfishers Cottage (BA Area)

Irstead Road

The Old Forge

Violet Cottage (BA area)

The Old Eagle (BA area)

Woodcote (BA Area)

Estate House

The Street/Smallburgh Road

Ye Olde Saddlery Restaurant

The Street

74-77

86-89 Street Hill

70 Street Hill

The White Horse PH

Regency Guest House and adjoining shop

Outbuildings and stable to rear of Regency Guest House

Stile Cottage

Boswell's Cottage

Old Victory Hall

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Appendix 3: Criteria used for assessing contribution made by unlisted building in the Conservation Area

(within the Broads Executive Area only)

Template Survey Sheet

Uniform Reference:	Date of Survey:	Address/Location:	
INSERT Photograph			
Feature	Building Material	Description	Condition Good/Fair/Bad
Walls			
Roof			
Chimney			
Doors			
Windows			
Porches/gates/paths			
Any other comments			

Criteria	Description	Score
Survival and Authenticity		
Architectural/Artistic Interest		
Landscape/Townscape Significance		
Historic Interest/Social Value/Archaeological Interest		
	Total	

Eligibility Criteria	Scores
Survival and Authenticity	As appropriate for either of the following: a) Almost all original features retained or most features retained and alterations undertaken easily reversible- (3); or b) Most features retained- (2); or c) Some features retained- (1).
Architectural/ Artistic Interest	As specified for each of the following d) an example of a style of building that is unique to, or typical of, the local area or a good surviving example of an historic architectural style; (2) e) designed by notable local or national architects, engineers or designers; or an example of a particular technological innovation in building type, material or technique. (1) (maximum total = 3)
Landscape/ Townscape significance	As specified for each of the following f) building groups, including groups or terraces buildings, structures or features, which help form an attractive local character; (2) g) good examples of town planning layout; or notable buildings, or structures on important routes into the area (including rovers and broads), or key landmark buildings or features, which create a vista or contribute to the open skyline; (1) (maximum total = 3)
Historic/Social/ Archaeological Interest	As specified for each of the following h) strong community or socio-economic development significance, such as the boating industry, the tourism industry, the farming industry, schools, institutions or form an important part of the Broads agricultural and drainage history; or (2) i) association with an important historic figure, local or national; or important local historic events; (1) (maximum total = 3)
Total score	Recommendation
10-12	Inclusion in the Local List and recommend for application for Statutory Listing to Historic England
5-9	Inclusion on Local List
0-4	Not recommended for inclusion

Appendix 4: Planning documents, policies and associated guidance

Please note: Local planning policies, supporting documents and guidance are updated periodically, please check with the relevant Authority's website for updates.

Broads Authority

<https://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/planning/planning-policies>

North Norfolk District Council

<https://www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/section/planning/planning-policy/>

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Appendix 5: Contact details and further information

Broads Authority

Address: The Broads Authority, Yare House, 62 – 64 Thorpe Road, Norwich NR1 1RY

Telephone: 01603 610734

Website: www.broads-authority.gov.uk

Email: planning@broads-authority.gov.uk

North Norfolk District Council

Address: Council Offices, Holt Road, Cromer, Norfolk, NR27 9EN

Telephone: 01263 513811

Website: www.north-norfolk.gov.uk Email: planning@north-norfolk.gov.uk

Norfolk Historic Environment Service

Address: Norfolk County Council, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich, NR1 2DH

Tel: 0344 800 8020

Website: Archaeology and historic environment - Norfolk County Council

Email: hep@norfolk.gov.uk

Appendix 6: Glossary

Basket arch: The basket-handle arch is used in architecture, especially bridges. Its shape is similar to that of a semi-ellipse, which has a continuous curvature variation from its origin to its apex, i.e. from the extremities of the long axis to the apex of the short axis. Also known as a depressed arch, basket arch.

Catslide dormers: roof windows that have a sloping roof to the front (rather than a flat or pitched roof).

Chancel: the part of a church near the altar at the eastern end of the building, reserved for the clergy and choir, and typically separated from the nave by steps or a screen.

Casement window: hinged light, hung at the side unless specified as top hung.

Community Infrastructure Levy: charge that local authorities can set on new development in order to raise funds to help fund the infrastructure, facilities and services - such as schools or transport improvements - needed to support new homes and businesses.

Conservation area: an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Cornice: the decorated projection at the top of a wall provided to protect the wall face or to ornament and finish the eaves.

Crenelated: having battlements – walls regular hit and miss spaces along the top.

Cretaceous: relating to or denoting the last period of the Mesozoic era, between the Jurassic and Tertiary periods.

Crow stepped gable: A stepped gable, crow-stepped gable, or corbie step is a stairstep type of design at the top of the triangular gable-end of a building.

Deciduous: a tree or shrub which sheds its leave annually.

Designated heritage asset: a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

Eaves: the part of a roof that meets or overhangs the walls of a building.

Façade: the outside or all of the external faces of a building.

Flemish bond brickwork: an arrangement of bricks in which headers and stretchers alternate in each course; the predominant form of brick bond throughout the Georgian period.

Flint: widely available in Norfolk as a building material, generally used close to its source because it was too heavy to transport. Used either in its natural rounded form, or 'knapped' (cut and shaped).

Gable: The triangular section of wall supporting a pitched roof.

Gault brick: Bricks made of gault clay which produces a smooth heavy yellow brick popular in the mid and later Victorian period.

Georgian: dating to between 1714 and 1830, i.e. during the reign of one of the four Georges: King George I to King George IV.

Gothic: architectural style in Europe that lasted from the mid-12th century to the 16th century, particularly a style of masonry building characterized by cavernous spaces with the expanse of walls broken up by overlaid tracery.

Hipped roof: a pitched roof, without gables, with four slopes of equal pitch.

Iron Age: a prehistoric period that followed the Bronze Age, when weapons and tools came to be made of iron.

Lime: a white caustic alkaline substance consisting of calcium oxide, which is obtained by heating limestone and which combines with water with the production of much heat; quicklime.

Locally listed building/non-designated heritage asset/building of local interest: a building which is of local architectural and historic interest or makes a significant contribution to the character and appearance of the area, but which is not designated at the national level, i.e. as a listed building. Structures and open spaces can also be locally listed.

Modillions: a projecting bracket under the corona of a cornice in the Corinthian and other orders.

Moulded architrave: a moulded frame over a doorway or window.

Nave: the central part of a church building, intended to accommodate most of the congregation. In traditional Western churches it is rectangular, separated from the chancel by a step or rail, and from adjacent aisles by pillars.

Norman: a style of medieval architecture built in England following the Norman conquest of 1066.

Neolithic (3000 to 1700 BC): relating to or denoting from the later part of the Stone Age.

Medieval: The Medieval Period, also commonly referred to as the Middle Ages, began in the 5th century and lasted until the 15th century. Two main architectural styles during the Middle Ages were Romanesque and Gothic.

Pantiles: a roof tile curved to form an s-shaped section, fitted to overlap its neighbour.

Pastiche: architectural style that imitates that of another work, artist, or period.

Parapet: A low wall at the top of a wall, i.e. beyond the eaves line (which the parapet conceals) or in a similar position.

Pediment: The Classical equivalent of a gable, often used without any relationship to the roof, over an opening. Distinguished from a gable by the bottom cornice.

Pleistocene: relating to or denoting the first epoch of the Quaternary period, between the Pliocene and Holocene epochs.

Polychromatic: showing a variety of colours.

Pre-application: a service offered before full planning permission that allows you to understand how the development policies will apply, gain advice from a planning officer and other specialists, identify any potential problems and rectify them before a full planning permission application is submitted.

Regency: Regency architecture encompasses classical buildings built in the United Kingdom during the Regency era in the early 19th century when George IV was Prince Regent, and also to earlier and later buildings following the same style.

Roll moulding: refers not to the decorative motif appearing on the moulding strip – rather to its general shape. The roll moulding shape is semi-circular bulging towards the viewer.

Section 106: a document which allows a local planning authority to enter into a legally-binding agreement or planning obligation with a landowner as part of the granting of planning permission.

Smut pantiles: a matt black finish to a clay pantile, traditional in Norfolk.

Staithe: a landing stage for the loading and unloading of boats, often cargo boats.

Vernacular: traditional forms of building using local materials.

Victorian: dating to between 1837 and 1901, i.e. during the reign of Queen Victoria.

Water reed thatch: a thatching material that has been used in the UK for centuries. It is also the primary thatching material in Europe. The latin name is *Phragmites Australis* but this thatching material is more commonly known as Water Reed, Continental Water Reed or Norfolk Reed.

Wherry: A very large cargo boat. They were used all over the Broads, before road transport became easy and cheap. Some wherries were also used as pleasure boats for holidays. Albion is the only cargo wherry left now.

Yeoman: one who owns and cultivates land or to the middle ranks of servants in an English royal or noble household. The term was first documented in mid-14th-century England.

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Key to scoring

Total score	Recommendation
10-12	Inclusion in the Local List and recommend for application for Statutory Listing to Historic England
5-9	Inclusion on Local List
0-4	Not recommended for inclusion

Brick Bridge Survey Sheet

Uniform Reference: TBC	Date of Survey: 05/08/2024	Address/Location: The Bridge, The Street
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Note: photo taken winter 2023

Feature	Building Material	Description	Condition Good/Fair/Bad
Walls	Brick	Predominantly red laid in Flemish bond. Lime mortar but with some cement infill. Lime/cement coping. Some lichen/moss growth	F
Roof	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chimney	n/a	n/a	n/a
Doors	n/a	n/a	n/a

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Windows	n/a	n/a	n/a
Porches/gates/paths	n/a	n/a	n/a
Any other comments	Mesh grate to upstream side of arch. 2x large metal ties hold bridge together.		

Criteria	Description	Score
Survival and Authenticity	Upper walls may have been adapted/rebuilt, which is to be expected but lower sections and arch seem historic. Still retains single lane width. Shown on 1885 historic maps of Norfolk and OS first edition.	2
Architectural/Artistic Interest	A simple bridge but attractive in its historic quality	2
Landscape/Townscape Significance	Moderate townscape significance, typical rural bridge over small dyke	1
Historic Interest/Social Value/Archaeological Interest	High social significance linking the parishes of Neatishead/ Barton Turf	1
	Total	6

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Lime Kiln Cottage and wall between Lime Kiln Cottage / Kingfisher Cottage Survey Sheet

Uniform Reference: TBC	Date of Survey: 05/08/2024	Address/Location: Lime Kiln Cottage and wall between Lime Kiln Cottage and Kingfisher Cottage, Hall Road, Barton Turf	
<div><p>Note: photo taken winter 2023</p></div>			
Feature	Building Material	Description	Condition Good/Fair/Bad
Walls (Cottage)	Brick	Soft red brick painted cream, rear extensions red brick	G
Walls (Wall)	Brick	Soft red brick wall in a lime mortar – some concrete render and capping – painted to south side	F / B

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Roof (Cottage)	Pan tile	Red clay pan tile to main house and extensions	G
Chimney (Cottage)	Yes	One stack to RHS of previous end gable. Simple stack and pot, serves internal wood burner	G
Doors (Cottage)	Timber	Painted timber door with glazed panel to top.	G
Windows (Cottage)	Timber	Side hung casement windows with monkey tail latches, white painted	G
Porches/gates/paths (Cottage)	Stone paths and gravel drive		G
Any other comments	<p>Cottage: Significant modern extensions and internal modifications. Mooring cut to rear and wall of lime kiln (on separate survey sheet). Not visible publicly.</p> <p>Wall: The wall follows the northern boundary of Kingfishers Cottage (with Lime Kiln Cottage to the north) and is the remnants of the lime Kiln which existed on site. The wall is approximately 6ft high and 30ft long and forms a 'L' shape on the boundary. The curved wall of the lime kiln shown on the tithe map and 1st edition OS map still partially exists. A later carport at Kingfishers has been placed and attached to the wall, affording it some protection from the weather.</p>		

Criteria	Description	Score
Survival and Authenticity	Good example of early 19 th Century Cottage by the river (potentially earlier or replacement of earlier house). Relatively rare survival of part of former Lime Kiln also on the site. On Tithe maps (c.1840), OS first edition and 1885 maps.	1
Architectural/Artistic Interest	The cottage is a vernacular building of simple form. Whilst extended original form can still be read.	2
Landscape/Townscape Significance	Whilst not as visible publicly, importantly located on water due to lime kiln and the survival of part of the lime kiln adds to this significance.	2

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Historic Interest/Social Value/Archaeological Interest	An important site regarding 19 th century uses of the site and industry in the village (hence the name lime kiln dyke). The remnants of the lime kiln are an interesting survival.	2
	Total	7

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Outbuildings adj. to Staithe Lodge Survey Sheet

Uniform Reference: TBC	Date of Survey: 05/08/2024	Address/Location: Outbuildings adjacent to Staithe Lodge (note: were previously curtilage buildings to White Lodge). Buildings include the L-shaped agricultural buildings on the street-frontage and the old two-storey coach-house.
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Feature	Building Material	Description	Condition Good/Fair/Bad
Walls	Brick	Red brick with lime mortar, laid in a flemish bond.	F
Roof	Pan tile	Red pan tiles	F
Chimney	n/a		
Doors	timber	Timber panelled doors and metal sliding industrial door	G/F
Windows	timber		G/F
Porches/gates/paths			
Any other comments	A number of agricultural / service buildings likely to have been historically associated with White Lodge as a farmhouse rather than Staithe Lodge (as shown on 1840s Tithe map and 1 st Edition OS maps). Coach-house sympathetically converted to artist's studio.		

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Criteria	Description	Score
Survival and Authenticity	A number of agricultural outbuildings likely to have been historically associated with White Lodge as a farmhouse rather than Staithe Lodge (as shown on 1 st Edition maps). Many historic features are retained.	2
Architectural/Artistic Interest	Vernacular agricultural building adds to rural character	2
Landscape/Townscape Significance	Within a prominent position on a road which runs out of the village. Some abut the road, to rear form a courtyard.	2
Historic Interest/Social Value/Archaeological Interest	Form an important group of building in early agricultural function.	2
	Total	8

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

The Cottage Survey Sheet


Uniform Reference: TBC	Date of Survey: 05/08/2024	Address/Location: The Cottage, Irstead Road, Neatishead	
 <p>Note: Photo taken winter 2023</p>			
Feature	Building Material	Description	Condition Good/Fair/Bad
Walls	Brick	Red brick laid in Flemish bond, lime pointing with some cement infill	G
Roof	Pan tile	Red Pan tile	G
Chimney	Yes	One simple large central stack (central to historic cottage)	G
Doors	Timber	Timber painted door of modern style with glazed central panel	G
Windows	Timber	Timber sash windows, modern windows in extension match historic. Historic windows have gauged camber arches. Modern windows have a simpler arch.	G
Porches/gates/paths	Gravel drive		
Any other comments	The original cottage has been extended significantly and although it can still be read the extension does dominate the building.		

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Criteria	Description	Score
Survival and Authenticity	Example of early to mid 19 th Century cottage. Although significantly extended this has been achieved sympathetically although the extension does somewhat dominate the original cottage. Traditional windows remain.	1
Architectural/Artistic Interest	Example of vernacular cottage, now extended.	1
Landscape/Townscape Significance	Positioned on a primary road which runs out of the village centre and is one of a number of similar 19 th century cottages on the road but does not contribute as greatly as the other cottages due to extension along front elevation.	1
Historic Interest/Social Value/Archaeological Interest	Contributes to understanding of rural community within Neatishead.	1
	Total	4

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

The Old Eagle Survey Sheet


Uniform Reference: TBC	Date of Survey: 05/08/2024	Address/Location: The Old Eagle, Irstead Road, Neatishead	
			
Feature	Building Material	Description	Condition Good/Fair/Bad
Walls	Brick	Red brick in Flemish bond and lime mortar. Rendered plinth.	G
Roof	Pan tile	Red clay pan tile	G
Chimney	Yes	Two simple stacks at each gable end. LHS cement rendered, RHS brick.	G
Doors	Timber	Timber door in modern style	G
Windows	UPVC	UPVC casement windows in traditional pattern	G
Porches/gates/paths			
Any other comments	Red brick, single storey outbuilding to rear of historic interest also. Two (probably) later ground floor bay extensions under pentice roof.		

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Criteria	Description	Score
Survival and Authenticity	Nice example of early to mid 19 th Century Cottage. Although extended original cottage can be read, extension of historic interest also.	1
Architectural/Artistic Interest	A traditional vernacular styled cottage.	2
Landscape/Townscape Significance	Positioned on a primary road out of the village and is one of a number of similar 19 th century cottages on the road.	2
Historic Interest/Social Value/Archaeological Interest	Contributes to understanding of rural community within Neatishead.	2
	Total	7

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Violet Cottage Survey Sheet


Uniform Reference: TBC	Date of Survey: 05/08/2024	Address/Location: Violet Cottage, Irstead Road, Neatishead	
			
To note: photo taken winter 2023			
Feature	Building Material	Description	Condition Good/Fair/Bad
Walls	Brick	Red brick in Flemish bond, lime mortar.	G
Roof	Pan tile	Black glazed pan tile	G
Chimney	Yes	2x chimneys on end gables of original cottage. Red brick.	G
Doors	Timber	Timber door in modern style	G
Windows	Timber	Timber modern sash windows with wood stain	G
Porches/gates/paths	Timber Porch	Simple single storey timber gable porch	G
Any other comments			

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Criteria	Description	Score
Survival and Authenticity	Nice example of early to mid 19th Century cottage. Although extended, this has been achieved sympathetically and original cottage can still be read well.	1
Architectural/Artistic Interest	Good example of vernacular cottage.	2
Landscape/Townscape Significance	Positioned on a primary road out of the village and is one of a number of similar 19 th century cottages on the road. .	2
Historic Interest/Social Value/Archaeological Interest	Contributes to understanding of rural community within Neatishead.	2
	Total	7

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

White Lodge Survey Sheet


Uniform Reference: TBC	Date of Survey: 05/08/2024	Address/Location: The White Lodge (and brick/rendered garage at highway), Hall Road, Barton Turf	
			
Feature	Building Material	Description	Condition Good/Fair/Bad
Walls	Rough white render	Assumed red brick under rough white render, windows have brick segmental arches	G
Roof	Pan tile	Red pan tile	G
Chimney	Yes	2x to original end gables. Simple mid height stacks	G
Doors	Yes	Traditional timber doors	G
Windows	Yes	Historic four light timber sashes.	G
Porches/gates/paths			
Any other comments	Later extensions off rear and modern RHS two storey extension. Garage at the highway also of historic interest. Large well-kept gardens.		

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Criteria	Description	Score
Survival and Authenticity	Early 19 th Century. Although extended main house can still be read well and traditional windows and doors remain.	2
Architectural/Artistic Interest	Larger farmhouse with later 19 th and 20 th century alterations.	2
Landscape/Townscape Significance	Although highly screened by tree and hedge screening, on prominent corner plot within village and can be seen via private dyke	2
Historic Interest/Social Value/Archaeological Interest	Important part of rural economy and early uses within the village	2
	Total	8

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Woodcote Survey Sheet

Uniform Reference: TBC	Date of Survey: 05/08/2024	Address/Location: Woodcote, Irstead Road, Neatishead	
			
Feature	Building Material	Description	Condition Good/Fair/Bad
Walls	Brick	Red brick in Flemish bond	G
Roof	Pan tile	Red pan tile	G
Chimney	Yes	1 x to RHS gable end. Simple stack and pot in red brick	G
Doors	Timber	Timber door in modern style	G
Windows	Timber	Timber side hung casement windows painted white with brick arches	G
Porches/gates/paths	Timber porch	Large simple storey timber porch	G
Any other comments			

Appendix 2: Neatishead Local List survey sheets

Criteria	Description	Score
Survival and Authenticity	Good example of early to mid 19th Century cottage. Although significantly extended this has been achieved sympathetically and original cottage can still be read well. Traditional windows remain.	1
Architectural/Artistic Interest	Good example of vernacular cottage.	2
Landscape/Townscape Significance	Positioned on a primary road out of the village and is one of a number of similar 19 th century cottages on the road.	2
Historic Interest/Social Value/Archaeological Interest	Contributes to understanding of rural community within Neatishead.	2
	Total	7

Appendix 3: Neatishead Conservation Area – Conservation Area Appraisal and Local Listing consultation responses

Respondent	Summary of comments	Response	Action taken
Resident	<p>Full support</p> <p>Within Management Plan and Enhancements (2.) The preference for timber should be re-considered, upvc windows of a suitable style considered for both aesthetic and sustainable purposes (better ECG ratings).</p> <p>Within Management Plan and Enhancements (3.) Non-timber products are also akin to timber and should be considered for use for Quayheading use.</p> <p>Within Management Plan and Enhancements (1.) Fully support the re-instatement of hedges but there is going to be management issue with this due to the amount of and type of vehicles that use these roads (suggest any re-planted hedges are likely to die).</p> <p>Solar panels need to be addressed. They should be allowed on heritage buildings subject to planning. Overhead lines and wires, needs to include action going to be taken to achieve this as not been undertaken in the last 15 years.</p>	<p>Although upvc now much better the use of it is not sustainable and it still does not have the same visual appearance as timber. The preference remains for use of timber within CA's but each case will be treated on its own merits.</p> <p>As above full impact of the use of plastic quayheading unclear, still a preference for use of timber in CA, particularly within more rural or sensitive locations. This is in accordance with forthcoming Local Plan policy.</p> <p>Hedges remain the preference as they are characteristic of the area. Planting could be set back by owners where necessary but this doesn't need to be included in policy.</p> <p>Solar panels are permitted development on buildings except for listed buildings so not necessary to add anything to CAA. Other guidance available (HEAN 18 and Design Code).</p> <p>Although good to have overhead wires etc as project outlined within the document external funding and projects limited (maybe outline this in document?).</p>	<p>Added line regarding projects/funding for rationalisation of overhead wires p.19</p>

Appendix 3: Neatishead Conservation Area – Conservation Area Appraisal and Local Listing consultation responses

Respondent	Summary of comments	Response	Action taken
Neatishead, Irstead & Barton Community Heritage Group (NIBCHG)	Submitted various documents for our information: 1. Document relating to Neatishead Boatyard, Hall Road, Barton Turf (NIBCHG) 2. Document relating to public meeting and building of Neatishead Staithe (NIBCHG) 3. Copy of newspaper item relating to Neatishead Staithe which is from the Eastern Daily Press 9th March 1933 (NOTE: photo might not be Neatishead).	Insert additional info provided into document where appropriate	Inserted text at pages 10 - 11 relating to Neatishead Staithe and Neatishead boatyard
Resident	Generally fully agree with new appraisal. Concern with development of field to the south side of Irstead Road (Street Hill Street Hill Farm) – visual, additional traffic, access for emergency vehicles, no footpaths, surface water run off into the village. This should be acknowledged in the appraisal.	Agree this is an important gateway and setting of the CA. The land in question would not fit the criteria to be contained within the boundary of the CA. However, we could state that the rural setting of the village is important to its significance and setting of the CA would be a consideration in any planning decisions.	Added in p. 15

Appendix 3: Neatishead Conservation Area – Conservation Area Appraisal and Local Listing consultation responses

Respondent	Summary of comments	Response	Action taken
Resident	<p>Concern with lack of awareness for CAA consultation and CA boundary.</p> <p>Can there be CA signs (akin to Belaugh) at 4 entrances to village?</p> <p>Staithe is becoming an eyesore due to visual clutter, climbing wall, bins, signs, adverts (signs could be rationalised and QR codes for links to more info).</p> <p>Barton Turf and Irstead – can these become part of the CA?</p> <p>Unsure of process of works to trees in a CA (can the erection of a notice with reasoned justification of works to trees be undertaken to make neighbours aware of works). It needs to be clear to residents that works to tree in CA requires consent.</p>	<p>We have consulted on the CA as required.</p> <p>Agreed that signs would be beneficial to raise awareness of the CA . Pass the suggestion to the PCs to decide if they wish to implement with NCC Highways input.</p> <p>Staithe – agree, can this be included within the document for management/ enhancement? Will inform PC that it has been raised.</p> <p>Agree Barton Turf and Irstead could be considered appropriate in their own right for CA status but cannot be included within this appraisal due to the distance between the settlements (part of Barton Turf in this boundary and the title will be amended to show this).</p> <p>Check works to trees section – unsure the requirements are clear in document. We consult more than is necessary on treeworks applications and it is not normal practice to put up a site notice following a decision.</p> <p>Treeworks applications and decisions are publicly available to view online.</p>	<p>Inform PC's of suggestion for signs and staithe management</p> <p>Added new CA signs into management section p.19</p> <p>Added management of the staithe on p.19</p> <p>Title to change and include 'and Hall Road, Barton Turf'</p> <p>Trees- added more info on p.6</p>

Appendix 3: Neatishead Conservation Area – Conservation Area Appraisal and Local Listing consultation responses

Respondent	Summary of comments	Response	Action taken
Historic England	Welcome the update With reference to the assessment detailed on p.18, we would encourage the use of Article 4 Directions to help manage inappropriate change, such as the insertion of UPVC windows in Conservation Areas. Following advice and guidance notes may also be of use in support of the Management Plan and Enhancement opportunities (Street for All and Adapting Historic Buildings for Energy and Carbon Efficiency)	Article 4's considered but not implemented for this CA - many windows already changed unfortunately. Check guidance re streets and energy efficiency and see if any amendments to docs required.	Added in ref to Streets for all guidance on p. 20 and HEAN18 on p.19
Neatishead Parish Council	No comments to make except that it was a really interesting read and they look forward to having the maps available to enhance the information provided	Acknowledged and its intended to add maps.	No action
Drop in event	There are very strong links between Neatishead and Irstead and Barton Turf. More should be made of these close connections formed by their location inside the boundary of the river and A149.	This was mentioned by several people. Add more in document possibly on pages 7-8.	Added on p.8
Drop in event	There was an old boatyard to the west of Lime Kiln Cottage, off Hall Road. It probably started to run down around the 1970s.	This was mentioned by several people. Find out more and add more to document.	Inserted text at pages 10 - 11 relating to Neatishead Staithe and Neatishead boatyard
Drop in event	2 people thought the CA should be extended to the east at least to Gay's Staithe. Another person thought it should be extended to the south to include Workhouse Common.	Cannot include these areas under this CA boundary as too remote from Neatishead centre and some of suggested areas not considered to meet the criteria for CA status.	No action

Appendix 3: Neatishead Conservation Area – Conservation Area Appraisal and Local Listing consultation responses

Respondent	Summary of comments	Response	Action taken
Drop in event	A couple of people stressed that not all of the CAA is in Neatishead and some of it is actually in Barton Turf.	Agree	Amended title to include Barton Turf
Drop-in event	There are too many signs at the Staithe. It used to be idyllic but there are now too many signs and a climbing wall etc.		Actioned above.
Drop-in event	There should be maps of the CA on the website.	Agreed will be maps within doc and on website when complete.	No further action needed.

Appendix 3: Neatishead Conservation Area – Conservation Area Appraisal and Local Listing consultation responses

Respondent	Summary of comments	Response	Action taken
Resident	Clarification of White Lodge outbuildings location needed for Local Listing proposal	Agreed - make clear location of outbuilding to White Lodge and that one of them is now within the curtilage of Staithe Lodge (neighbouring site)	LL assessments and document updated
Resident	Limekiln Cottage should not be included for Local Listing due to it being in Barton Turf, and having extensive modification (50% floor area newbuild) and not being publicly visible (from road or dyke). One area of note are the remains of the old limekiln which form the end of our neighbours building, Kingfishers, and are partly visible in the common boundary wall.	Limekiln Cottage is considered to meet the criteria for LL despite not being publicly visible. Lime kiln remains (now wall) has been inspected and is of some historic interest so has been included in the Local Listing assessment for Lime Kiln Cottage.	Site visited and scoring checked. It is still considered appropriate to put forward Lime Kiln Cottage for Local Listing along with the adjoining Lime Kiln remnants
Resident	The Cottage, Irstead Road should not be on the local list. Agree with the protections regarding heritage. However, there is no intention to change my own property. There is no financial benefit of being on local list and there are concerns over insurance premiums if put on local list. No additional protections than being in a CA in any case.	The LL status is not necessarily about whether there are intentions to change a building. Being on the Local List is likely to be financially neutral. As it is not a statutory designation there would be no need to inform an insurance company and there should not be any impact on premiums. There are few additional protections, especially considering the property is already within the CA and is identified as a building of local interest in the current Neatishead CAA and so Local Plan Policy DM11b would already apply. It is more a formal recognition of this special local interest and contribution that the building makes to the conservation area. However, the cottage has been re-assessed and due to the dominance of the extension along the front elevation which more than doubles the front elevation	Not to be put forward for Local Listing.

Appendix 3: Neatishead Conservation Area – Conservation Area Appraisal and Local Listing consultation responses

Respondent	Summary of comments	Response	Action taken
		of the building, it is no longer considered suitable for listing.	
Resident	Do not want the outbuildings to Staithe Lodge outbuildings locally listed Permission has already been granted for the coach house's sympathetic conversion.	Do consider the outbuildings meet the criteria for local listing (and we will update LL sheet to ensure location is clear). The building was already identified as a non-designated heritage asset at the time of the coach house's conversion and this did not hamper the conversion of the building.	Scoring checked but it is still considered appropriate to put forward the buildings for Local Listing.

Appendix 3: Neatishead Conservation Area – Conservation Area Appraisal and Local Listing consultation responses

Respondent	Summary of comments	Response	Action taken
NNDC	<p>Having considered the draft Appraisal for Neatishead, the only concern for NNDC relates to some of the proposed buildings of local interest.</p> <p>I understand the reasoning for differentiating between these and buildings for the local list as you weren't aware NNDC also has a LL, however, it would make sense for us to adopt the identified buildings at the same time as the appraisal, otherwise the exercise of highlighting them seems a little toothless. In which case, if we are to do so once the appraisal has been adopted, there are a few of those highlighted buildings that I'm not sure meet the criteria for the local list largely due to being quite altered, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stile Cottage • 74-77 The Street • 86-89 Street Hill • 70 Street Hill (can this actually be seen from the CA? I couldn't find it on streetview, but don't know the area. If not visible we generally don't locally list, difficult to argue a contribution to the character and appearance of the CA) • The Cottage 	<p>As NNDC are responsible for assessing and putting buildings on their own local list we do not propose to put them on the local list but will retain them as buildings of local interest.</p> <p>The Cottage, which is within our area is considered to meet the local list for the Broads and is therefore being proposed to be put on the Local List.</p>	<p>Check with NNDC they are happy with this approach and request their criteria for Local Listing for the document.</p>