

Report 2485



nps archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation at Manor Lodge, Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk

ENF126659



Prepared for
Mr and Mrs Baxter
c/o Geoffrey Collings & Co.
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<i>Issue 1</i>		

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Location: Manor Lodge, Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk
District: King's Lynn and West Norfolk
Grid Ref.: TF 6900 3271
HER No.: ENF126659
OASIS Ref.: 104636
Client: Geoffrey Collings & Co. for Mr and Mrs Baxter
Date of Fieldwork: 1 June 2011

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Geoffrey Collings & Co. (acting on behalf of Mr and Mrs Baxter) prior to the sale of a plot of land within the grounds of Manor Lodge, Ingoldisthorpe, with planning permission for a bungalow and double garage.

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were uncovered.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological evaluation consisted of two trial trenches, each measuring 10m by 1.8m, within a half-acre plot to the immediate south of Manor Lodge, Ingoldisthorpe. The plot formed part of the garden to Manor Lodge itself and was to be sold with planning permission for construction of a bungalow and double garage.

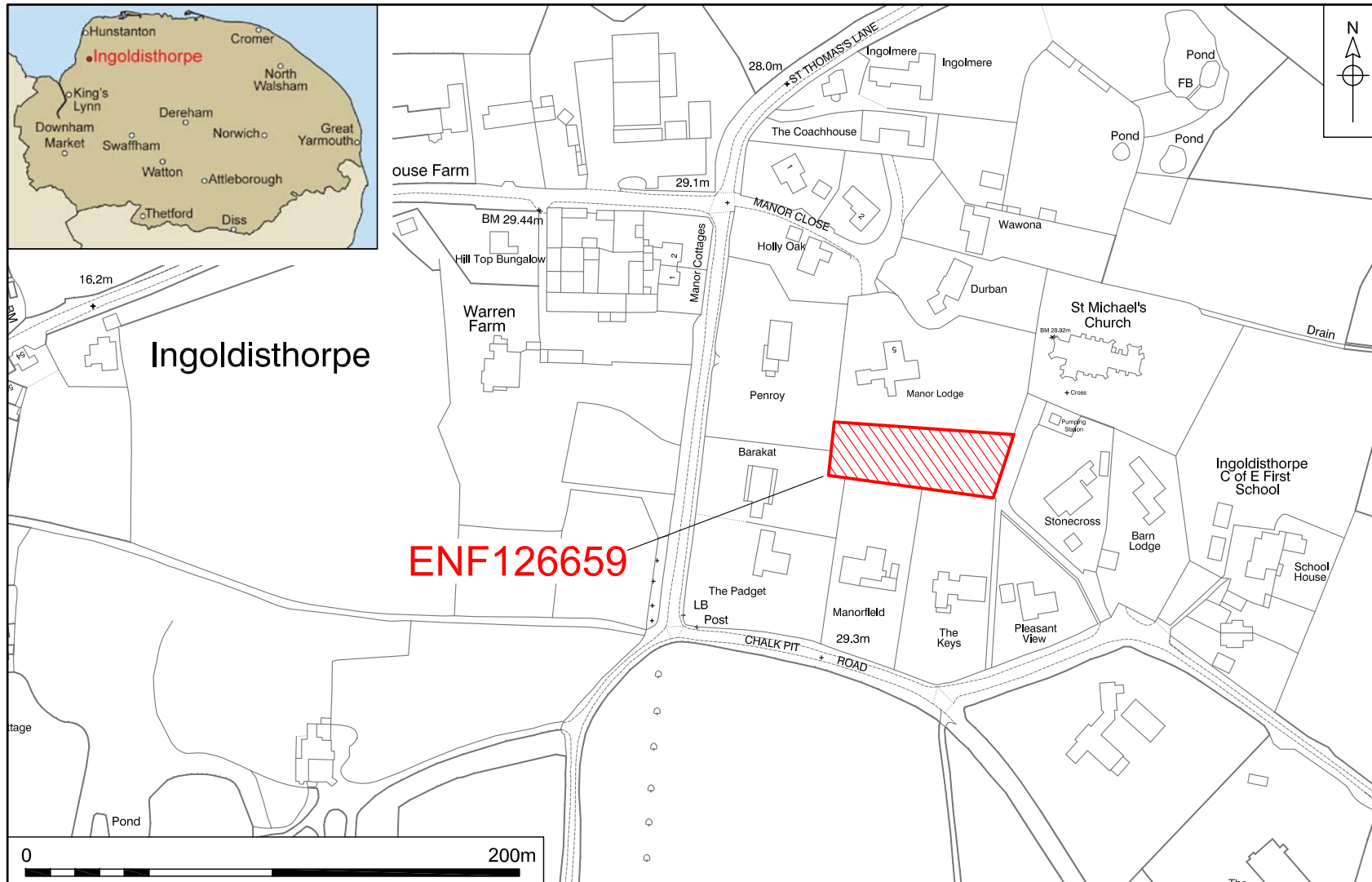
The evaluation was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council (Ref: 10/00562/F) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Ref. CNF42816). It was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NPS/BAU2485/DW), and was commissioned by Geoffrey Collings & Co. on behalf of Mr and Mrs Baxter.

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Ingoldisthorpe lies less than three miles inland from the coast and nine miles to the north-east of King's Lynn (Fig. 1). The site itself lies at an elevation of approximately 28m OD.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2500

The solid geology in this area is an Upper Cretaceous deposit of Lower Chalk, overlain by a glaciofluvial drift of gleyic brown sands (www.bgs.as.uk).

The topsoil on the site was a dark orangey/reddish-brown silty, sandy clay 0.55m to 0.6m in depth. It overlies a layer of sandy, slightly clayey, mottled brown and yellow subsoil (a mix of the natural yellow sand and the overlying topsoil) 0.32m-0.34m deep, beneath which lay a layer of undisturbed coarse yellow-orange sand.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

References and records held in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) were checked to provide the historical background to this area.

The site is located adjacent to a 14th-century church (St Michael and All Angels', Ingoldisthorpe, NHER 1575) and the site of an 18th-century manor house (NHER 1574). It is also close to the site of the 18th-century Ingoldisthorpe Hall (NHER 12680).

Numerous medieval and post-medieval ditches and enclosures have been identified as cropmarks across the local landscape (NHERs 38285, 26609, 26620), and medieval objects have been collected from field-walking metal-detecting across nearby fields.

An extensive scatter of prehistoric flint tools (NHER 30418) was noted less than half a mile to the east of the site, and a Roman and Saxon occupation site (NHER 1531) has been identified 500m to the north-east, with the cropmarks of what are thought to be Roman field systems to the north-west and south-west (NHER 30303 and 26613). Objects of prehistoric to post-medieval date have been found in the area of the Roman and Saxon occupation (NHERs 22010, 32135, 34528, 1545, 25798, 22899, 11264) and one of the field systems (NHER 11829).

The site is only 1km from Snettisham, where important concentrations of Iron Age torcs have been found (NHER 1487).

Faden's map of 1757 (Barringer 1989) shows only the church and one other building – probably the former manor in the location where the development site lies. However Bryant's Map of Norfolk produced almost 60 years later in 1826 (Barringer 1998) shows the site as being situated within the developed area of Ingoldisthorpe.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

The brief required 5% of the development area to be sampled by trial trenching and, as only one third of the site is to be developed (the rest forming a garden and driveway) the two trenches amply fulfilled the archaeological brief. It had been proposed originally that one trench of 20m be opened on the far west side of the site but this plan was amended to two trenches of 10m to allow turning room for the machine (Fig. 2). The client requested that trenches be placed outside the

footprint area of the house and this was approved by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of the trenches and deposits. No environmental samples were taken.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in dry, sunny weather.

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, Plate 1) was situated on the west side of the site, aligned north-south and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m. The ground surface consisted of a layer of gritty, black crushed gravel and/or tarmac chippings 0.18m deep. This overlay a dark reddish-brown, friable sandy clay topsoil 0.56m deep which contained some animal bone and a fragment of post-medieval tile (these were noted but discarded). Beneath the topsoil was a layer of mottled pale brown and light yellow sandy subsoil with occasional flint. This layer was 0.32m deep. Beneath it was a layer of coarse, natural orangey-yellow sand with flecks of manganese.

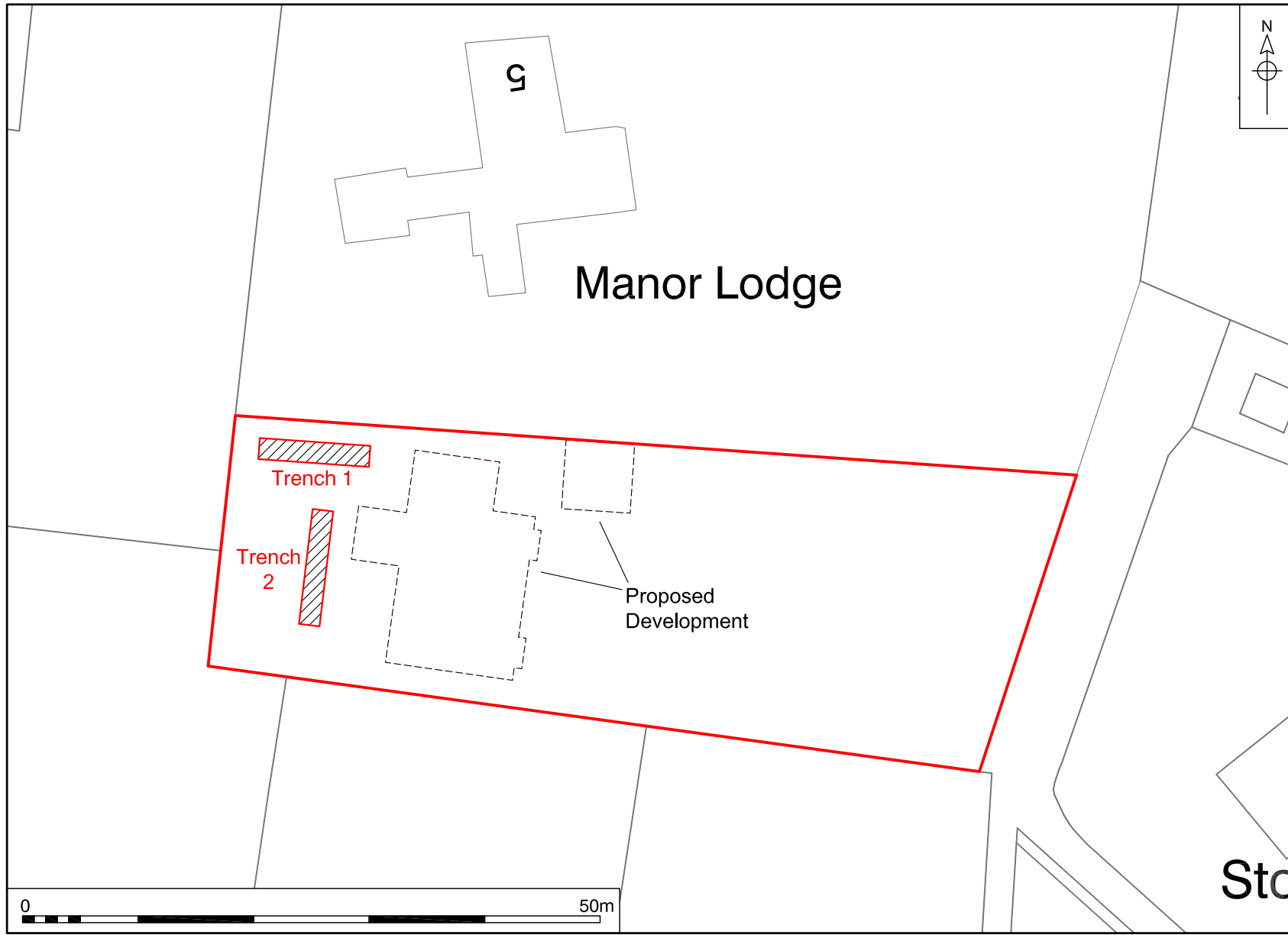
There were no archaeological features in the trench.



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking north

Trench 2

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, Plate 2) was aligned in an east-west direction in the north-western corner of the site (to the north of Trench 1) and was excavated to a depth



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Figure 2. Trench location. Scale 1:500

of 1.14m. The deposits in this trench were the same as those observed in Trench 1, with gravel/tarmac chippings over topsoil 0.6m deep, overlying subsoil 0.33m deep, and undisturbed yellow sand. The latter became more clayey towards the east end of this trench but, as in Trench 1, there were no archaeological features.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking east

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Despite its location in an area of high archaeological potential and interest, no archaeological features or deposits were identified in the course of the evaluation. The deposits that were observed were all clean, with only a few pieces of animal bone (cattle and sheep bone, probably from domestic kitchen waste) within the topsoil. It is likely that, prior to this area becoming a garden it had been agricultural or pastoral land.

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

Acknowledgements

Site work was carried out by Suzie Westall and Lilly Hodges. The report was edited by Jayne Bown and illustrated and produced by David Dobson.

Bibliography and Sources

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|---|------|--|
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