
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**9 GREGORY CLOSE, NORTH WOOTTON,
KINGS LYNN NORFOLK PE30 3SY**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

HER Enquiry No: 205/12

Authors:	Kamil Orzechowski (Fieldwork & report) Andrew Peachey MIfA (Research) Antony Mustchin (Editor)	
Illustrations:	Kath Henry	
NGR: TF 6407 2422	Report No: 4203	
District: Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	Site Code: ENF130195	
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5083	
Signed:	Date: November 2012 Revised: December 2012	

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

- Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments*
- Historic building recording and appraisals*
- Trial trench evaluations*
- Geophysical surveys*
- Archaeological monitoring and recording*
- Archaeological excavations*
- Post excavation analysis*
- Promotion and outreach*
- Specialist analysis*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB
Tel 01992 558170**

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER) DATA**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	9 Gregory Close, North Wootton, Kings Lynn, PE30 3SY. Archaeological Monitoring & Recording.		
<i>In November 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at 9 Gregory Close, North Wootton, Kings Lynn, Norfolk PE30 3SY (NGR TF 6407 2422). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for a rear extension to the existing residential property (Planning ref. 12/01405/F).</i>			
<i>The monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds. The site may lie outside the zone of industrial activity represented by the slag spreads and that the two areas of Roman activity may be separate entities. That said the sample size i.e. the site, was small.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	16 th November 2012		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	5083	Site code	ENF130195
Type of project	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording		
Site status	n/a		
Current land use	Residential property		
Planned development	Extension to existing property		
Main features (+dates)	None		
Significant finds (+dates)	None		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Norfolk	Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	North Wootton
HER/ SMR for area	Norfolk Historic Environment Record		
Post code (if known)	PE30 3SY		
Area of site	c.300m ²		
NGR	TF 6407 2422		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 10m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Kamil Orzechowski		
Funded by	Mr & Mrs Oaks		
Full title	9 Gregory Close, North Wootton, Kings Lynn, PE30 3SY. Archaeological Monitoring & Recording.		
Authors	Orzechowski, K. & Peachey, A.		
Report no.	4203		
Date (of report)	November 2012 (Revised December 2012)		

9 GREGORY CLOSE, NORTH WOOTTON, KINGS LYNN, NORFOLK PE30 3SY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In November 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at 9 Gregory Close, North Wootton, Kings Lynn, Norfolk PE30 3SY (NGR TF 6407 2422). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for a rear extension to the existing residential property (Planning ref. 12/01405/F).

The area immediately surrounding the site is an area of known Roman iron working. Archaeological investigations c.150m to the north-west (HER 24120 & 58931) recorded large quantities of iron tap slag, coal, charcoal, fired clay and a possible furnace base associated with Roman pottery in boundary ditches that suggest the presence of a Roman bloomery site. Further surface spreads of iron slag have been recorded surrounding the postulated bloomery including across the area of the site (HER 24262) and to the north (HER 24260), suggesting the extent of the industrial-related settlement has not been defined and may extend beneath a large part of North Wootton.

The monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds. The site may lie outside the zone of industrial activity represented by the slag spreads and that the two areas of Roman activity may be separate entities. That said the sample size i.e. the site, was small.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at 9 Gregory Close, North Wootton, Kings Lynn, Norfolk PE30 3SY (NGR TF 6407 2422). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for a rear extension to the existing residential property (Planning ref. 12/01405/F).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to a brief issued by the Norfolk CC Historic Environment Service (NCC HES, dated 24th September 2012) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 29th October 2012). The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;

- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 North Wootton is a small village in north-west Norfolk, c. 4km north of the centre of Kings Lynn, with the village of South Wootton between the two. The majority of the village is located between the church and Ling Common, and is accessed via minor roads that branch northwards from the A148/ A1078. Modern development has created a continuous corridor of residential development southwards from the village through South Wootton to Kings Lynn. The land to the west of the village is drained marshland including the Babingley River, and leads out to the Norfolk coastline and The Wash.

2.2 The site is situated in the north-western sector of North Wootton c. 100m south-east of All Saints Church. It is situated on the western side of Gregory Close, one of a number of cul-de-sacs that extend from the western side of All Saints Drive.

The plot is currently occupied by a semi-detached dwelling with a garden and garage to the rear.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 North Wootton is located on the edge of the drained marshland that extends from The Wash to the west, to the village, before gradually rising towards Castle Rising to the east. The site is located at c. 5m AOD, approximately level or slightly above the level of the drained marshland. A network of small brooks and drains, including former 'sea banks' are situated to the west of the village in the marshland, feeding into the Babingley River c. 1.5km to the north-west.

3.2 The site is located on the margins of three outcropping geological formations on the western side of the Babingley River. The solid geology of the area comprises Wealden Group sandstone and siltstone (interbedded) (BGS 1978), which may be overlain in North Wootton by patches of drift deposits comprising either the Hunstanton Till or Older Storm Beach. The Hunstanton Till comprises reddish brown sandy clay with chalk, flint, sandstone, igneous and metamorphic erratics; and the Older Storm Beach comprises fine to medium grained sands and sandy gravels with shell debris.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Palaeolithic – Middle Iron Age

4.1 The slope leading down to the marshland and The Wash that North Wootton is situated on may have been a preferred coastal location for prehistoric activity or occupation. A Palaeolithic flint axe was recovered c. 200m to the south of the site (HER 14428), a Neolithic flint axe c. 500m to the south (HER 3280), while cropmarks c. 700m to the north-east suggest the presence of a Bronze Age ring ditch (HER 24974).

Romano-British

4.2 North Wootton is situated to the north of the Fen Causeway (HER 2796) in north-west Norfolk, a region that includes numerous focal points of Roman industry, notable pottery production in the Nar Valley to the east and Snettisham to the south, often associated with iron working. The area immediately surrounding the site has been identified with Roman iron working. Archaeological investigations c. 150m to the north-west (HER 24120 & 58931) recorded large quantities of iron tap slag, coal, charcoal, fired clay and a possible furnace base associated with Roman pottery in boundary ditches that suggest the presence of a Roman bloomery site. Further surface spreads of iron slag have been recorded surrounding the postulated bloomery including across the area of the site (HER 24262) and to the north (HER 24260), suggesting the extent of the industrial-related settlement has not been defined and may extend beneath a large part of North Wootton.

Medieval

4.3 The medieval village appears to have developed around and between the site of All Saints Church (HER 3294) c. 100m to the north-west of the site, and the village green c. 400m to the north-east. A medieval stone cross may have been located between these two foci (HER 3290). As in the Roman period, the area appears to have been favourable for industry with a possible medieval iron working site identified c. 200m to the south-west (HER 13351), and medieval salterns located in the marshland to the west of the village (HER 42667, 42669 & 42670). Sparse sherds of medieval pottery have been recorded to the north of Manor Road (HER 30826 & 31243), while metal detectors have recovered a range of medieval artefacts from around the village including a ribbon hook c. 100m to the west of the site (HER 18182).

Post-medieval

4.4 The draining of the marshland to the west of the village by Dutch engineers (HER 13591 & 24222) fuelled the development of North Wootton. Church Farm and the associated cottage to the west of the site were built in the late 16th/ early 17th centuries (HER 25337 & 25338), and post-medieval pottery has been recovered from Wyndham House close to the south-west (HER 46878).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The monitoring encompassed the ground reduction and the excavation of the footing trenches associated with the extension.

5.2 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all ground works, inspection of subsoil, make-up layers, and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps for archaeological finds and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Deposits located within the area of excavation were recorded in sample sections presented below.

<i>Sample section 1.</i>		
<i>Northeast facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 10.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent rounded stones.
0.28 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable, dark grey brown grey sandy silt with moderate small and medium rounded stones.
0.49m+	L1002	Natural deposits. Friable, dark orange brown coarse sand and rounded and angular flint gravel.

Description: The groundworks were undertaken using a tracked mini 360° mechanical excavator.

No archaeological finds or features were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent rounded stones (0.28m thick). It overlay Subsoil L1001, a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium rounded stones (0.21m thick). At the base of the sequence was the natural, L1002, a friable, dark orange brown coarse sand and rounded and angular flint gravel (0.49m below the present day ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site lies within an area of Roman ironworking identified through the presence of spreads of metalworking waste slags. A Roman ironworking site is also known c. 100m to the north. It is not clear if these are separate sites or one very large one. Metalworking also took place nearby during the medieval period represented by an ironworking site identified c. 200m to the southwest.

9.2 The monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds. The site may lie outside the zone of industrial activity represented by the slag spreads and that the two areas of Roman activity may be separate entities. That said the sample size i.e. the site, was small.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with inventory, will be deposited at Norwich Castle Museum in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr & Mrs Oaks for funding the monitoring and David Taylor Associates UK Ltd for his assistance.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Dr Ken Hamilton of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS) 1978, *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*: London, Mansfield

Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

Institute of Field Archaeologists (now Institute for Archaeologists; IfA), 1994 (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, IfA, Reading

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW) 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*, SSEW, Harpenden

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER) DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (HER).

HER No	NGR	Description
Prehistoric (up to middle Iron Age)		
14428	TF 641 239	In 1969 a Palaeolithic flint handaxe was recovered from the ground surface here.
3280	TF 6374 2372	In 1973 a Neolithic flint axehead was recovered from this location.
24974	TF 6457 2486	A possible Bronze Age ring ditch and a possible Roman or Anglo-Saxon field system, with linear features, rectilinear enclosures and pits, visible as cropmarks on 1976 and 1986 oblique images. Roman, Late Saxon and medieval pottery fragments have been found in the area.
Roman		
2796	TF 92631 11265	The Fen Causeway is the name given to the Roman road which runs from a junction with Ermine Street and King Street near Peterborough across the Cambridgeshire and Norfolk fens. It was first recorded by Dugdale in 1772. In places the road is known to run along the crest of a roddon of a natural watercourse and is therefore quite sinuous, while straighter alignments may follow an artificial canal. In Norfolk, the Fen Causeway runs between Upwell and Denver, but in places there is more than one possible route. East of Denver, the road then probably divides into two, with one route heading due east to the Roman town of Venta Icenorum at Caistor St Edmund (NHER 9786) and the other heading northeast towards the Roman town at Brampton (NHER 1006 and 1124). The upland continuation of the Fen Causeway between Denver and Brampton is included under NHER 2796. In a number of places the road is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, whilst in several places it survives as a landscape feature. Sections of the road have been excavated on a number of occasions, revealing a cambered metalled surface and side ditches. At Denver, it is dated to the 1st century AD, and there is evidence of extensive settlement and salt production beside it (NHER 4240). Excavations at Downham West in 1993 examined a complex sequence of deposits, including the roddon of a natural watercourse into which a canal had been dug, probably in the early 2nd century AD. The first road surface was found to predate the canal, while a second road surface probably ran beside the canal.
24120	TF 6393 2434	Roman metal working site. Building works in the late 20th century revealed evidence of a metal working site, including large quantities of iron slag, a possible furnace base and burnt clay. Roman pottery fragments were also found. The site is now largely built over.
58931	TF 64 24	Romano-British iron working site. An evaluation by NAU Archaeology in 2009 revealed possible boundary ditches containing Romano-British iron-smelting remains and pottery. In 2010 further evidence for a Romano-British bloomery site within the vicinity was observed and a large quantity of tap slag was recovered. The evaluation revealed possible boundary ditches containing Romano-British iron tap slag and pottery, including 1st-2 nd century greyware, 2nd-4th century pottery and a coarse, rusticated Nar Valley sherd. Environmental samples included undated plant and animal remains, charcoal, burnt/fired clay, ferrous fragments and coal. Two medieval brick fragments were also found, probably intrusive into the ditch fill. The domestic remains suggested a Romano-British settlement site nearby, but no direct evidence was found. Though a medieval stone cross was recorded on this site on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, no traces were found and very little medieval material was present, despite proximity to a medieval church. See (S1) and (S3). E. Whitcombe (NLA), 19 March 2010. October 2010. Excavation. The excavation revealed evidence for iron smelting during the Romano-British period with an associated pottery assemblage of mostly locally produced wares and two sherds possibly from North Suffolk. The large quantity of slag recovered from features is typical of that produced using a bloomery shaft-type furnace indicates that a bloomery was probably located within the vicinity. The presence of tap slag indicates that the molten slag from the furnace was run-off into pits and hollows. A piece of tegula probably originated from a substantial structure with a tiled roof, possible indicating settlement activity or the remains of the furnace. The lack of fine ware pottery and utilitarian nature of the wares recovered could indicate that the site is associated with low-status domestic activity. There was little evidence for medieval activity in this area despite the proximity of All

		Saint's Church with one sherd of 13th to 15th century pottery, possibly from a cooking pot, and a piece of unglazed medieval jar being recovered. The medieval pottery could suggest that smelting activity continued into this period although the lack of Saxon material could suggest that the pottery is intrusive.
24260	TF 6396 2444	Undated mound north of Roman iron-working site (NHER 24120). Two low mounds, in line SW-NE. Iron slag found in molehills on them. No dating evidence, but note proximity to Roman site
24262	TF 6408 2420	A general scatter of iron slag was noted on the surface and in roadworks in 1987. There was no evidence for its date, but the Roman iron working site to the northwest suggests a continuous area of iron working.
29076	TF 6390 2434	A possibly Roman clay figurine was found here in 1990. Undated pipeclay figurine of female figure, head and lower half of legs missing.
Medieval		
40299	TF 64 24	Metal detecting in 2000 recovered a range of objects, including a Saxon strap fitting, medieval coins and a medieval token.
42667	TF 6350 2455	A group of four probable medieval saltern mounds are visible as earthworks on 1988 vertical images. The group consists of four mounds (S1) centred on TF 6333 2463, TF 6345 2455, TF 6348 2447 and TF 6360 2444. The largest mound is a dog-legged affair, probably formed as result of continual dumping of waste sand, possibly along the route of a saltmarsh channel. The south-eastern mound is characteristically horseshoe shaped. The westernmost mound has a house (The Spinney) built on top of it. These features form part of a dense concentration of saltern mounds located along the saltmarsh in North and South Wootton. Direct dating evidence is scarce but isolated finds of pottery would suggest that the majority of the mounds are medieval in date.
42669	TF 6331 2421	A group of five probable medieval saltern mounds are visible as earthworks and a cropmark on 1988 vertical images. The group consists of five mounds (S1) centred on TF 6328 2419, TF 6327 2426, TF 6343 2429, TF 6353 2445 and TF 6363 2426. The group forms an approximately linear arrangement, possibly following the former course of a saltmarsh channel. The easternmost mound is a large horseshoe shaped affair with a maximum diameter of 130m. It has been truncated by a railway (NHER 13592) on its eastern side and had a narrow gauge mineral railway (NHER 24222) constructed over the top of it. The remaining mounds are irregular to rounded in plan, ranging from 50m to 100m in diameter. These features form part of a dense concentration of saltern mounds located along the saltmarsh in North and South Wootton. Direct dating evidence is scarce but isolated finds of pottery would suggest that the majority of the mounds are medieval in date.
42670	TF 6346 2390	A group of four probable medieval saltern mounds are visible as earthworks on 1988 vertical images. The group consists of four probable mounds (S1) centred on TF 6330 2399, TF 6348 2398, TF 6349 2378 and TF 6363 2392. The western feature is actually visible as three separate low earthworks, although they were probably originally one large mound with a potential diameter of 120m. The southern feature is indistinct, although there is a trace of red within the grass that suggests this is a former saltern site. The eastern feature is visible as two distinct features, with the line of a former railway (NHER 13591) passing between them, although most probably one mound originally. The central mound is characteristically horseshoe shaped, with a maximum diameter of 130m. These features form part of a dense concentration of saltern mounds located along the saltmarsh in North and South Wootton. Direct dating evidence is scarce but isolated finds of pottery would suggest that the majority of the mounds are medieval.
3290	TF 6403 2438	'Stone cross' (marked on old series of Ordnance Survey 6 inch map but exact spot intended is hard to locate). Note also by R. R. Clarke (NCM). Ordnance Survey card 1952 says no trace then; owners of house on site had lived there since 1932 and had never seen it. Not listed as North Wootton in (S1) but probably the same as the one listed under Congham Hall, which he states was originally at Roydon and was for a time at North Wootton.
3294	TF 6400 2432	All Saints' Church, North Wootton. A church of 1852 by Anthony Salvin for the Honourable Mrs Mary Howard, built at a cost of £2,200, about half a million pounds in today's money. It replaced a medieval church on the site that had fallen into disrepair. The style is Early English, with a grand west door flanked by niches and lots of blind arcading at the base of the tower. Plate tracery in the bell openings and nave and three narrow lancet windows to the east end complete the picture. The tower has a southwest turret which is capped in a Scottish baronial style popular at the time. Inside is a 19th century font with stylised foliage decoration, and the choir stalls are particularly worthy of note, their heads presumably those of parishioners;

		one has splendid muttonchop whiskers. The windows have later 19th century stained glass, including a rare figure of St Francis. The building is lit internally by Art Nouveau lamp standards. In recent years, the base of the tower has been converted to a kitchen and meeting room.
13351	TF 638 240	The location of a possibly medieval iron working site. Fragments of medieval pottery have also been found. According to (S1) there were legends of 'an ancient iron foundry' near the church. Does this reflect finds of masses of iron slag? 1983. According to informant [1] this refers to field centered at grid reference where he has found early medieval sherds and slag.
16828	TF 6446 2443	A medieval purse mount was reported to have been found at an unknown date.
18182	TF 63 24	Metal detecting in 1982 recovered a medieval ribbon hook, a post medieval buckle and a post medieval weight.
30826	TF 6413 2445	Fragments of medieval pottery were found on the surface of a garden in 1994. Found in area of vegetable garden, on surface: Two body sherds medieval unglazed. One bowl rim and one base (with internal and external glaze) and two body sherds, glazed Grimston ware, including several fresh sherds.
31243	TF 640 246	Fragments of medieval pottery were found here in 1994. One sherd Grimston Green Glazed. 12th/13th century one Scarborough Ware sherd (applied stripe decoration). One Green Glazed sherd (source?). Four medieval unglazed.
Post-medieval		
19578	TF 6418 2380	Possible post medieval retting pit. A long rectangular tank was discovered during works in 1983. Its floor was paved in brick and its walls made of carstone with brick tops. Apparently used as a sheep dip in the 1930s, it is possible that it was previously a retting or tanning pit.
25143	TF 6364 2420	An isolated area of probable post medieval ridge and furrow or lazybedding, visible as earthworks on 1988 vertical images.
25337	TF 6398 2427	Church Cottage/Priory Cottage. A small carrstone building of about 1600, extended in the 19th century with some reused medieval stone. The house was restored in the late 20th century.
46878	TF 64062 24307	Post medieval pottery at Wyndham House. An archaeological evaluation carried out in 2005 found one piece of building material, and a few pieces of post medieval pottery.
25338	TF 6395 2422	The Priory or Church Farm House. A double pile two storey carrstone and brick house with a date plaque of 1718 on its central columned doorway, though the front of the building is late 16th or early 17th century. The rear pile is later 19th century. Investigation during restoration work in the 1990s suggests a sequence of an early 17th century building, given a grand entrance and new windows in 1718, then a rear addition in the 19th century.
13591	TF 67954 30298	The King's Lynn to Hunstanton railway, via Sandringham and Heacham, opened in 1862 and closed in 1969 (although King's Lynn station remained open, see NHER 13594). All of the railway track has been removed since 1969, although many buildings survive. These include stations at King's Lynn, Dersingham, Snettisham, North Wootton and Wolferton and several signal boxes. Wolferton Station is of particular interest, being 'Tudor' in style and built between 1876 and 1898, with a Royal waiting room for Sandringham.
24222	TF 64185 24288	Route of North Wootton Mineral Railway. A post medieval narrow gauge railway with a terminus and landing stage or quay, visible as an earthwork, a structure and a cropmark on 1946 RAF vertical images.
63466	TF 6440 2451	The National School with attached teacher's house was built in 1865. The buildings are constructed in a vernacular domestic style with some estate style features from coursed carstone. The school closed in the 1960s and has since been converted into a private dwelling.
41132	TF 6134 2665	Post medieval sea defences and a breakwater are marked on a map of 1905.
Modern		
41137	TF 6391 2510	World War Two anti-tank ditch. Aerial photographs taken in 1944 and 1945 show several interconnecting ditches, deepened or altered to act as an anti-tank ditch.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

General view of site. Looking northwest.



2

General view of site. Footing trench excavation in progress. Looking northeast.



3

Footing trench excavation in progress. Looking southeast.



4

Sample section 1. Looking southwest.



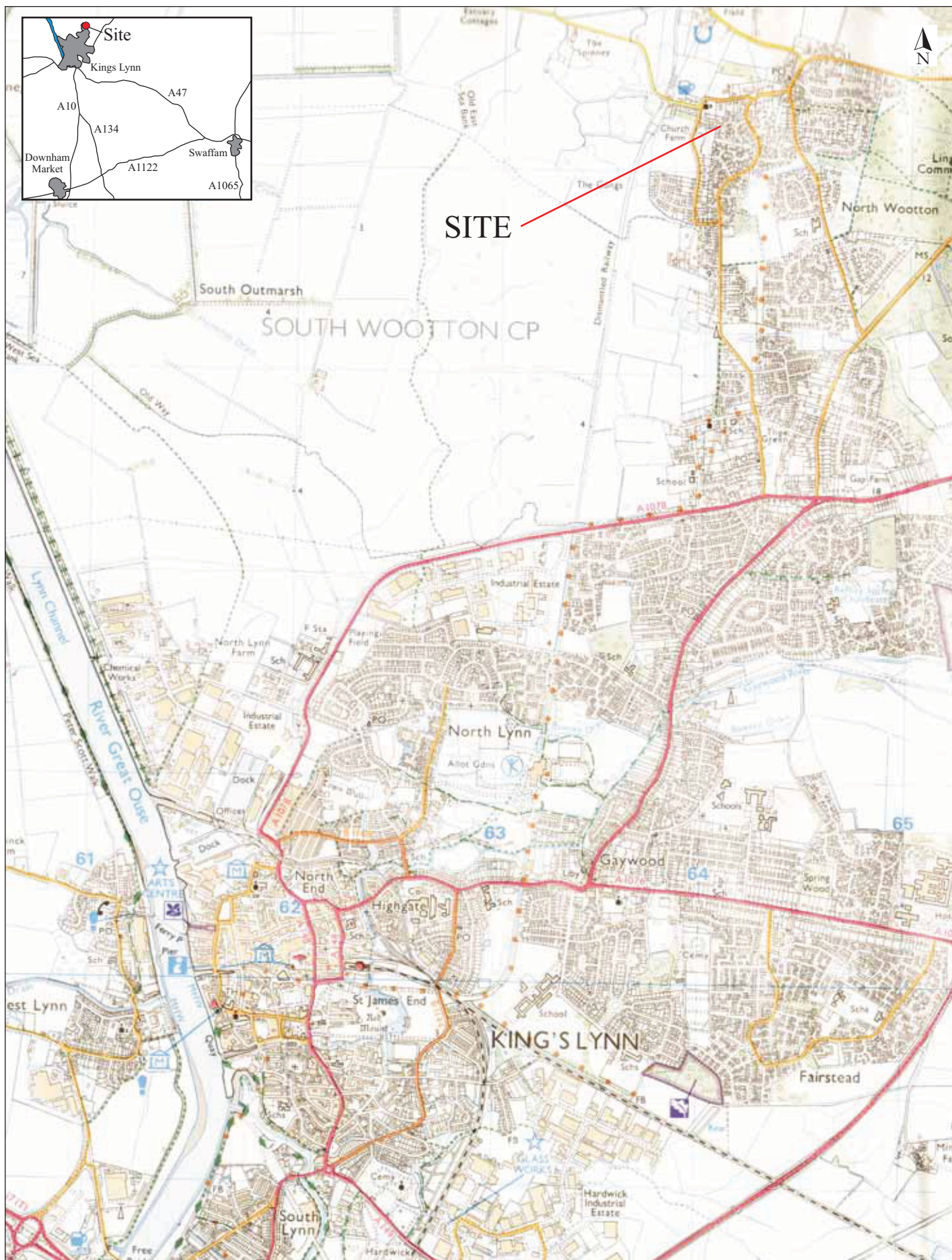
5

View of excavated north western footing trench. Looking northeast.



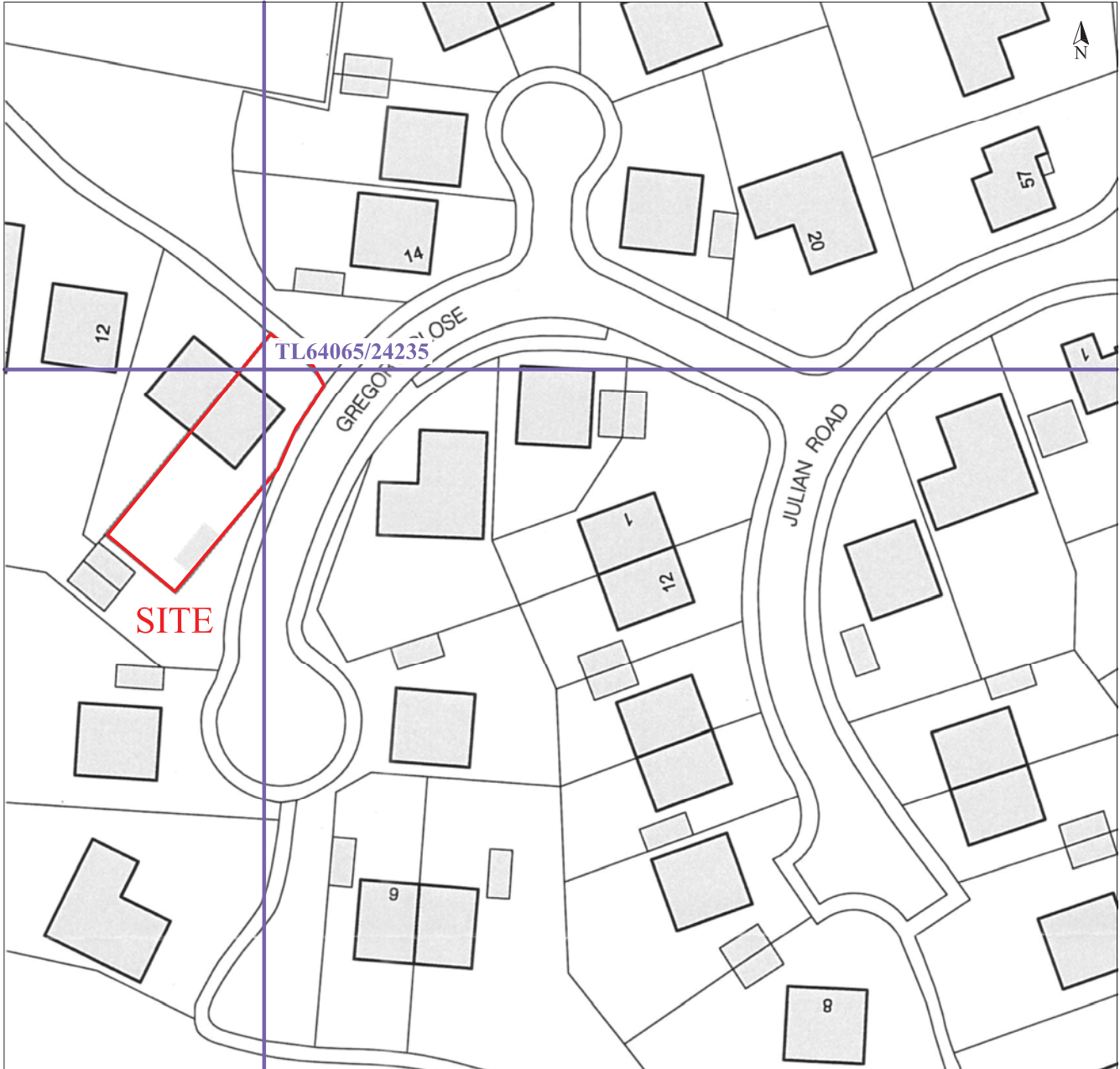
6

View of excavated south eastern footing trench. Looking southwest.



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

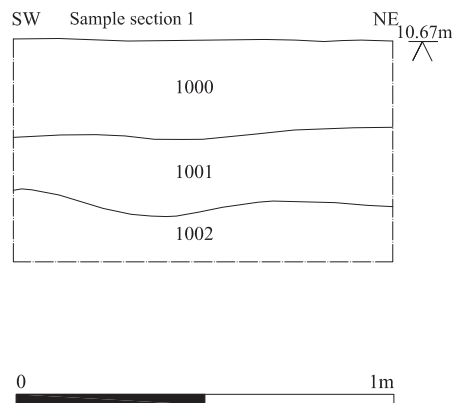
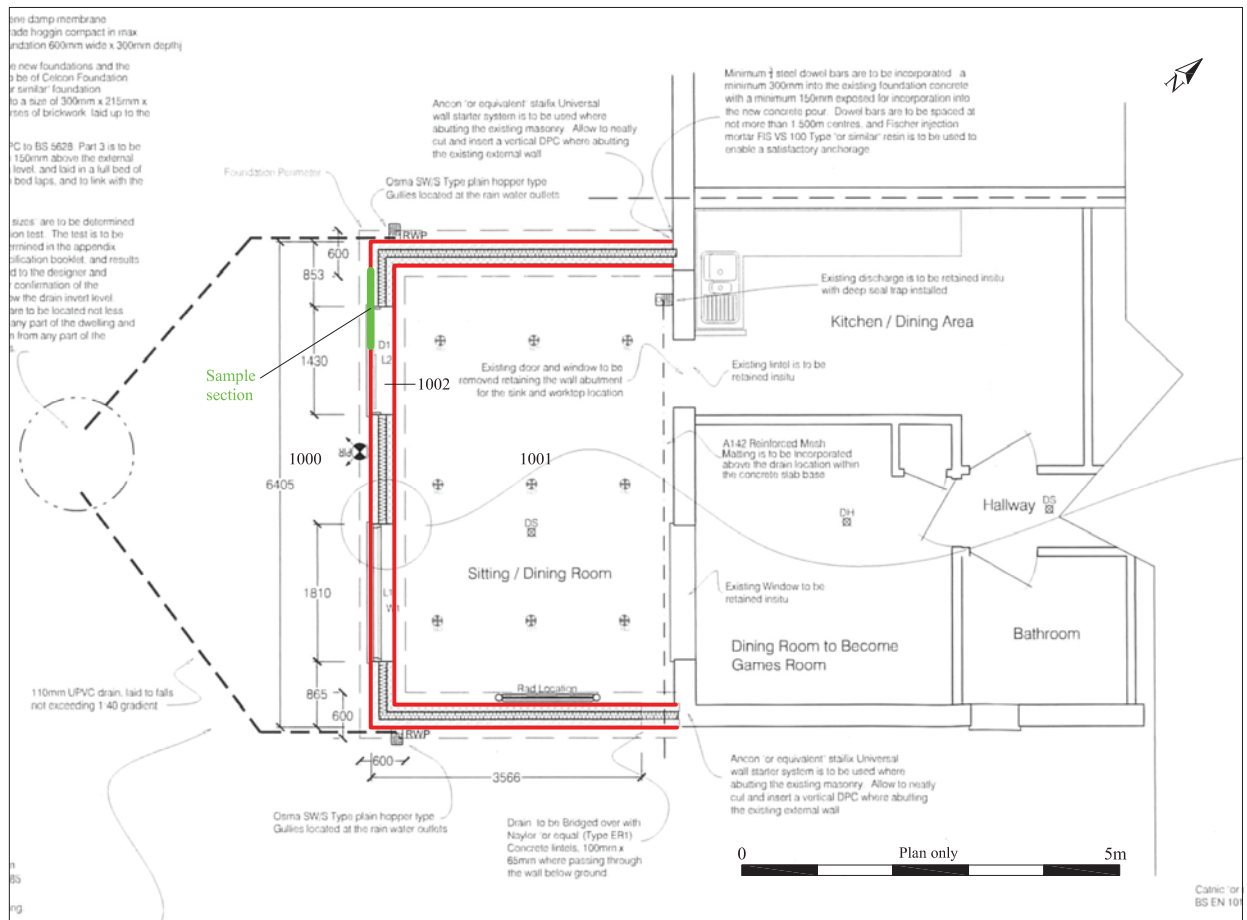
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1: 25,000 at A4



Reproduced from the 2012 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 3 Proposed development plan with footings and sample section

Scale Plan 1:100, section 1:20 at A4