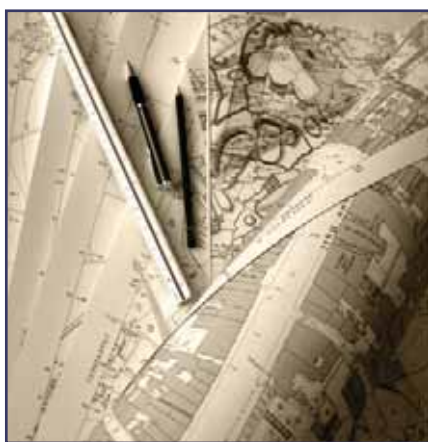


Land South of Hunstanton Commercial Park, Hunstanton, Norfolk



Desk-Based Assessment



November 2015

**Client: Pigeon Hunstanton 2 and
le Strange Estate**

OA East Report No: 1775

OASIS No: oxfordar3-215164

NGR: TF 680 402

Land South of Hunstanton Commercial Park, Hunstanton, Norfolk

Desk-Based Assessment

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Report Number: 1775
Site Name: Land South of Hunstanton Commercial Park, Hunstanton, Norfolk
HER Event No: ENF 137848
Date of Works: May 2015
Client Name: Pigeon Hunstanton 1 Ltd and le Strange estate
Client Ref: 17919
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Summary

In May 2015 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) were commissioned by Pigeon Investment Management Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment (DBA) in advance of a possible planning application. This DBA report assesses site F2.3, which comprises an agricultural field adjacent and to the east of the Kings Lynn Road (A149) on the outskirts of New Hunstanton.

A search of the Norfolk Heritage Environmental Record (NHER) was undertaken and cartographic and historical sources at the Norfolk Record Office were also consulted. The NHER search includes 14 earlier prehistoric records, including a hand axe, found within 50m of the site, and part of a Bronze Age barrow that extends into the site. Partially excavated in 1968, the barrow included a single central urned cremation as well as a satellite cremation. The remaining prehistoric entries are recorded within a distance of between 100m and 500m from the site. One record of note relates to a series of excavations carried out between 1970 and 2001, which revealed a regionally important landscape dating from the Neolithic to the Iron Age periods.

Fourteen records relating to Iron Age/Roman remains are located within the 0.7km study area. These include cropmarks of a probable settlement adjacent and to the east of the site while the remaining 13 records lie some 150m to 500m away. Four records relating to Anglo-Saxon activity were also identified along with seven medieval records, including a coin found directly to the west of the site and the rest being between 300m and 500m away. Over half (29) of the NHER entries consists of post-medieval and modern records. The only post-medieval archaeological feature recorded within the site comprises a routeway: part of the former route of the the present Lynn Road (A149). This routeway, which may have medieval origins, is shown on the 1837 century map and was subsequently straightened to being aligned along the western boundary of the site.

The map evidence shows that the site was part of the probable medieval (and early post-medieval) strip fields of Ringstead parish before it was enclosed in the late 18th century. Cartographic evidence shows that the field's boundaries (apart from the northern one) have not changed in the last 200 years.

A geophysical gradiometer survey undertaken in April 2014 did not identify any anomalies of probable archaeological origin but did map the periglacial natural features, in addition to an area of possible linear and curvilinear anomalies that were found in the far western part of the area (Richardson 2014).

This DBA has assessed that there is a high potential for earlier prehistoric remains to be present within the site, low to medium for Iron Age/Roman remains and low potential for all other periods.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 This report is designed to assess the archaeological importance of Site F2.3, which is identified for residential development in the Kings Lynn & West Norfolk Pre-submission site allocations plan. Another area (F2.2) c.1km to the north is of roughly equal size (both sites combined comprise 12.4 hectares) and is the subject of a separate DBA by OA East (Atkins 2015; Report 1774). Site F2.3 comprises an arable field located to the east of the Kings Lynn Road (A149), on the eastern edge of modern Hunstanton (Fig. 1; TF 680 402).
- 1.1.2 The DBA follows on from a geophysical survey which was undertaken at the site (Richardson 2014). Following the production of the DBA it is understood that a planning application will be submitted to the Borough Council of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site consists of a single large arable field (c 6ha) which on the whole is fairly flat (Plate 1) and lies at a height of just over 30m OD, but falls away at the far southern area towards the Heacham River which flows c.0.8km to the south of the site.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology is Holywell Nodular Chalk formation and New Pit Chalk formation (undifferentiated), with drift deposits comprising Holkham Till Member – Diamiction (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>; Richardson 2014, 3). The overlying soils are known as Burlingham 3, which are typical stagnogleyic argillic brown earths (number 572p; British Geological Society (BGS) Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). These consist of fine loamy soils, some fine or coarse loamy soils over clayey soils.

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 The author would like to thank Pigeon Investment Management Ltd., who commissioned the work. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray and Rachel Clarke edited the report. Heather Hamilton of Norfolk County Council supplied the NHER information ND Norfolk Records Office helped in accessing the historic maps and records for the parish.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

- 2.1.1 Site F2.3 lies within the parish of Ringstead Parva or Barret Ringstead. It is located c.0.5km to the west of the village within the fields of this parish, which was part of the Smethdon hundred (Munford 1870, 176).
- 2.1.2 Ringstead is recorded in a charter of Eadweard to Ramsey Abbey (*ibid*, 175). The prefix is the Scandinavian personal name Ring, Hring, and in Old Swedish Ring means an eminent person (*ibid*, 176). Stead is a place and can also refer to thickets and swamps devoted to the support of swine, although is sometimes associated with a grave (*ibid*, 39). In the Domesday Book it is recorded as Ringsteda. This place is also called Barret Ringstead where the additional name Barret is taken from that of the Barrets who were lords here from the reign of Henry IV to that of Henry VII (*ibid*, 176).
- 2.1.3 In Edward the Confessor's time Bowes, a freeman, owned the land and this was given to John nephew of Waleran by William the Conqueror (Blomefield 1870, 345). There were 3 ploughs on the demesne with 16 bordars and 5 serfs. In addition there were 10 acres of meadow; one plough belonged to the men and one mill. One rouny (horse), 20 swine and 100 sheep were also recorded and the lands and property as a whole were valued at 6 pounds (Johnson and Salisbury 1975, 187).
- 2.1.4 The Waleran line failed and the estate passed to the Barret family and subsequently in the reign of Henry VIII the Le Strange family gained possession (Blomefield 1870, 345). By this time the settlement within the parish was much reduced in size with few parishioners being recorded (Fitt and George 2002, 20). The parish church of St Andrews became dilapidated during the early 16th century when Richard Davye was rector and it was never rebuilt (*ibid*, 20). The church was later converted into a barn that was abandoned in 1940. It was united with St Mary's Old Hunstanton in 1801 with the Strange family having the right of presentation (*ibid*, 20). Only six structures are recorded in Barrett Ringstead on the 1765 map of Hunstanton and Barrett Ringstead (NRO LEST/OA3; not illustrated) and these were located between c.0.3 and 0.5km to the east/south-east of site F2.3, further signifying that the settlement was very diminished in size by this date.

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.2.1 The Norfolk HER was searched for archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic landscapes within a 700m radius, centred on the proposed development site at TF 680 402 (Fig. 2; Appendix A, Table 2).

Earlier Prehistoric (c. 10,000BC – c. 800BC)

- 2.2.2 A single record, a Bronze Age barrow (MNF 1263) is located just partially within the study area (see below), and 14 other of the earlier prehistoric records (Mesolithic to Bronze Age) lie within 500m of it. Two of these records (1263 and 1396) relate to excavations, with the latter comprising a series of large excavations and other archaeological work which took place between the 1970s and 2001 over a c.400m by 200m area (see Section 2.7 below). Somewhat confusingly the NHER lists all these excavations under a single record (1396) with a single find spot allocated 500m to the south-west of the site, although a large area is shaded around this and extending to the east of it (see Fig. 2). One of these excavations was as close as 100m to the site (see Section 2.7 below).

- 2.2.3 It should be noted that in the following section the locations of the various settlements recorded under NHER 1396 need to be treated with caution as the NHER has not defined their individual positions within this area. The other NHER records are derived from fieldwalking, casual finds and observations, or cropmark/map evidence.
- 2.2.4 A single Mesolithic MNF record (1145) was recorded 500m to the west of the site and relates to a collection of mixed flint tools.
- 2.2.5 Six Neolithic MNF records (1115, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1391 and 1396) lie between c.300m and 500m in the east and west of the study area. Excavations at site 1396, 500m to the south-east of the site, found part of a Late Neolithic settlement including structures and pits. The other Neolithic records relate to the discovery of single flints or a few flint objects, of unknown significance.
- 2.2.6 Eight Bronze Age MNF records (1263, 1264, 1391, 1396, 14322, 17810, 14388 and 18824) are present within the study area. Field F2.3 just encroaches into the site of a Bronze Age barrow (1263). This barrow, c.35m in diameter, was partly excavated in 1968, and although no plans or sections were drawn the work did recover a cremation, urns, a bronze awl and a scraper (Lawson 1986, 108-110). In addition, a stone axe hammer (1264) was found in 1954 directly to the south of the barrow.
- 2.2.7 Part of a Bronze Age domestic settlement (1396) was excavated 500m to the south-east of the site, while two other records within the study area probably relate to further funereal or ceremonial remains. These comprise a possible double ditched ring ditch (18824) which lay 300m to the north-east, while a Bronze Age urn (14388) is thought to have been found c.300m to the north. Complete urns are normally associated with burials and it is possible that this had originated from a barrow. Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery (14322 and 17810) has been found in adjacent locations 400m to the west of the site and Bronze Age flints (1391) have been recovered 500m to the south-east, but the significance of these is unknown.

Non-specific 'prehistoric'

- 2.2.8 Two records (16375 and 28086) have a broad date which are likely to be earlier prehistoric in date. The former, 200m to the east of the site, consists of prehistoric flints and pot boilers whilst the latter, some 400m to the north, comprises a single prehistoric spear.

Iron Age/Roman (c. 800 BC – c. AD 410)

- 2.2.9 Fourteen Iron Age and/or Roman MNF records (1115, 1270, 1273, 1276, 1396, 14322, 25905, 28087, 29563, 41930, 41937, 41939, 41940 and 44326) are scattered across the study area. No Iron Age/Roman settlements were found within the site, although cropmark evidence of enclosures and linear features suggest that one lay directly to the east of the site (41930). Excavations at 1396, 500m to the south-west, recorded Iron Age structures and enclosures. All the Iron Age and Roman records relate to cropmarks or findspots.
- 2.2.10 Possibly the wealthiest settlement identified within the study area was located 500m to the east and may actually be represented by three adjacent records (1270, 41937 and 41939). Two of the records (41937 and 41939) comprise adjacent cropmarks showing rectilinear enclosures, while directly to the north of these lies a significant Romanised building (1270) indicated by the presence of roof and flue tiles and other objects that have been found on the surface of the field. Other cropmarks within the study area comprise such features as rectilinear enclosures, pits and trackways and these suggest

there were three additional settlements: at MNF sites 25905, 41490 and 44326. These are respectively 500m to the south, 350m to the east and 250m to the south of the site. The significance or interpretation of the other Roman records is more uncertain, consisting of a few Roman objects found at sites 1115 and 14322 and single coins from 1273, 1276 and 28087. These may represent casual losses, manuring scatters or may be from as yet unidentified settlements at these locations.

Saxon (AD410 – AD1066)

- 2.2.11 Four Saxon records (MNFs 1115, 1145, 1270 and 29563) lie within the study area. Middle Saxon inhumations (1145) were found 500m to the west of the site, while the three other records relate to Saxon pottery and other objects found between 300m and 500m to the south-east and east of the site. These probably represent part of a settlement, perhaps the precursor to the deserted medieval village of Ringstead.

Medieval (AD1066 – AD1500)

- 2.2.12 Seven medieval records (MNFs 1115, 1270, 1396, 29563, 41493, 41938 and 48538) were located in specific locations with five of these between 300 and 500m to the south-east and east of the study area relating to the deserted medieval village of Barret Ringstead. The other two records are almost certainly not significant: a coin (41493) found directly to the west of the site and ridge and furrow (1396) identified 500m to the south-west.

Post-medieval and modern (AD1500 – present)

- 2.2.13 Twenty-nine of the 59 records within the study area rare dated to the post-medieval and modern periods. Of these, 15 are HNF (Hunstanton Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)) records and they relate to managed wetland (319), wood plantation (e.g. 327), leisure/recreation (e.g. 505), piecemeal enclosure (e.g. 15988), boundary loss (e.g. 15990) and a school. All of these are illustrated/based on historic maps, the earliest of which was Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk, followed by mid 19th century Tithe maps and various Ordnance Survey maps dating up to AD 2004. The nearest record to the study area is the mid 20th century Smithdon High School (15994), some 200m to the north of the site, with the remainder being between 200-500m away.
- 2.2.14 Four of the 14 MNF records lie directly to the west or south-west of the site and comprise two post-medieval coins found in a garden (41493), the Redgate water tower built c.AD 1900 and two relating to road usage (63193 and 63322). Directly to the west, along what is now known as the Lynn Road, was a post-medieval milestone (63193) marking Lynn as being 15 miles away. It is one of 16 old milestones surviving along the Wells to Dersingham road. It was never a turnpike road but it was an important route linking the coastal ports and villages. Directly to the south-west of the site was a 1921 place name sign for Hunstanton (63322). The other 10 MNF records, up to 500m away comprise five relating to buildings, with the others to banks, field boundaries or water meadows, a cemetery and post-medieval quarrying.

Undated

- 2.2.15 Four MNF records are undated and comprise pits and bones (4373) found 150m to the west of the site, inhumation burials and two ditches (1465) some 400m to the south of the site, cropmarks of an undated enclosure (41905) recorded 450m to the north-east and an undated bank and ditch (41936) c.500m to the east.

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.3.1 The site was not recorded on the 1765 series of maps collated within a book at the Norfolk Record Office (NRO LEST/OA3). The first map which shows the site, albeit without its boundaries, is the early 19th century estate map (NRO LEST/OA 4) (Fig. 3). It is located adjacent and to the east of The Upper Hunstanton Road within the southern half of a field being farmed by a Robert Spanton (with the field recorded as measuring 25a.3r.18p). The 1837 map records that the then meandering and presumably medieval routeway (now called the Lynn Road (A149)) was straightened, including the part just within the area of Site F2.3 (Fig. 4). This map shows that the southern part of the field was known as West Nine Acres. The 1844 Tithe Map recorded the site as the southern part of field no.10 (Fig. 5). The name of the field was The Beck and it was noted that it was being used for arable farming with its size given as 37a. 1r. 32p. The owner was Sir Henry Le Strange Styleman and the occupier was John Spanton.
- 2.3.2 All of the Ordnance Survey maps from 1887 (1:2500) until 1958/9 (not illustrated) show the field boundaries as unchanged from those depicted on the early 19th century maps. The field size on the 1887 1st Edition OS map records it at 37.366 acres, while a bench mark recorded on the King's Lynn road adjacent to the site shows a height of 113.2 feet. The 1969/70 Ordnance Survey map records the former large field as divided with the northern half having been built on by Hunstanton Secondary Modern School. The southern part of the field boundary does not change in the subsequent maps.

2.4 Aerial Photographs

- 2.4.1 Aerial photographs covering the study area have been analysed and included with the NHER records in Section 2.2 above.

2.5 Earthworks

- 2.5.1 No earthworks could be seen within the proposed development area during the site visit.

2.6 Geophysical Survey within the site

- 2.6.1 Between 14th and 16th April 2014 a detailed magnetic survey was undertaken within the site (Richardson 2014). The survey did not identify any anomalies of probable archaeological origin. A number of possible anomalies were identified, although it was not possible to determine with any degree of confidence whether these were of archaeological or agricultural origin. The results were dominated by the underlying geology and these probably represent periglacial cracking.
- 2.6.2 An area of possible linear and curvilinear anomalies was found in the far western part of the site and these were considered likely to have been caused by modern agricultural activity (*ibid*, 5).

2.7 Archaeological Excavations

- 2.7.1 An isolated barrow that partly lay within the site, was partially excavated in 1968 (Lawson 1986, 108) and also been recorded as cropmarks from aerial photographs (Fig. 2). Unfortunately no plans or sections of this work were drawn (*ibid*, 109) and the actual location of the investigations remains uncertain: no attempt was made to map it in the subsequent publication in 1986. This report presumably used field notes from this work as it records that a 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep trench was excavated at right

angles to and some 22.9m from the field boundary (*ibid*, 108; Fig. 2). This was probably the south-eastern boundary of site F2.3, indicating that at least part of the barrow had excavated within/near the proposed development. The trench presumably went through the centre of the mound where an urn and the cremated bones of an adult female were found. A second inverted urn was later found elsewhere in the excavation (*ibid*, 109) suggesting there was at least one satellite cremation.

- 2.7.2 A series of excavations have been undertaken within the study area, between c.100m and 500m to the south-west of site F2.3. Collectively referred to Redgate, these excavations have been issued a single number (MNF 1396), despite the large distances between the various sites (see Section 2.2 above).
- 2.7.3 Directly to the south-west and west of site F2.3, archaeological excavations also took place over 1970 and 1971 prior to the construction of a new road at Redgate Hill (B1161; Healey *et al* 1993).
- 2.7.4 The nearest excavation to the site was between c.100m and 200m to the south-west and took place in the summer of 1971, with excavations being located directly to the north of the B1161 and adjacent and to the west of the A149. The investigations, extending over a c.150 by 100m area, revealed numerous post holes representing a large trapezoid enclosure, with post-rows aligned with it, and several smaller structures dating to between the mid 3rd and late 2nd millennium cal. BC (*ibid*, xiii). A circular hut was also identified that appears to date from the Early Bronze Age while a six and a nine post structure were probably related to an Iron Age settlement excavated immediately to the west in 1976-77 (*ibid*, xiii). Occasional pits were also found with separate examples containing Peterborough Ware, Grooved Ware, Beaker and Bronze Age pottery (*ibid*, xiii). During work on the B1161 between February and March 1970 39 pits and a large irregular feature were uncovered, with several of the pits yielding rich deposits of Grooved Ware, while another contained sherds of Collared Urn (*ibid*, 1).
- 2.7.5 In 1974 a phosphate survey over an area measuring c.200m north-west to south-east by c.60m north-east to south-west located directly to the south of the B1161 and adjacent and to the west of the A149 (*ibid*, fig. 5). In this same area in 1975 Mr Hamon Le Strange recovered a collection of struck flint (Healey *et al* 1993, 1). This same area later was subject to a geophysical survey and trial excavations in 1976 and an excavation in 1977 (Wymer 1986). This work found an Early Iron Age settlement which continued further to the south.
- 2.7.6 A six month excavation in 2001 recorded a Late Neolithic roundhouse, pits and post holes (Patten 2002). The exact location of this excavation is presently uncertain as it is listed under NHER 1396, which has only been given a single grid reference point and this report is not currently accessible on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) database.
- 2.7.7 Apart from these individual excavations there have also been studies of the wider area. Analysis of evidence such as cropmarks and flint tools recovered from the vicinity has indicated that there is a concentration of imported prehistoric stone implements within the wider Hunstanton area. Such concentrations tend to be located to the west of the Icknield Way and where the upland rises from the eastern edge of the Fens (Clough and Green 1972, 113 and figs 2-5 and 7-8). A similar distribution of Bronze Age metalwork has also been identified (Lawson 1984) and there is seemingly a corresponding belt of round barrows and ring ditches (Lawson, Martin and Priddy 1981), indicating that this was an important area during the prehistoric period.

3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 This section aims to broadly predict the existence of archaeological remains within the development area based on the mapping of the distribution of all known heritage assets outlined in the previous sections.
- 3.1.2 The geophysical results identified the periglacial natural geology, although a number of possible archaeological anomalies were identified. The latter mostly comprise an area of possible linear and curvilinear anomalies in the far western part of the area and these were considered likely to have been caused by modern agricultural activity (Richardson 2014, 5). This report suggests that it is unlikely that there is material obscuring any archaeological remains within the site (Richardson 2014, 6). The large number of cropmarks (representing features of archaeological or geological origin) that have been recorded through air photography in the vicinity of the site indicates that the local geology is favourable for the identification of this type of evidence. This suggests that the lack of significant geophysical anomalies (apart from possibly the linear and curvilinear ones in the western part of the site) as well as cropmarks on the site indicates that no large negative features are present here.

3.2 Earlier Prehistoric (Mesolithic to Bronze Age)

- 3.2.1 Fourteen possible earlier prehistoric sites have been recorded as NHER records, with a single barrow lying partly within the site and the other records within 0.5km of it. The site only just encroaches onto the barrow, which is meant to be an isolated example, but this has not been proved. A central as well as a satellite cremation were found in partial excavation of this barrow in 1968. A separate NHER record of a stone axe hammer found directly to the south may be associated with it. It is likely that there are other associated satellite cremations and it is also possible there are other barrows in the vicinity, as barrows are often found in groups. That they have not been recorded as cropmarks or in the geophysical survey may be due having been totally ploughed out.
- 3.2.2 A single number (1396) has been given by the NHER to several excavations and other archaeological work undertaken from 1970 to 2001 between 100m and 500m to the south-west of the site. Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement (as well as later Iron Age, and Roman evidence) shows that the whole landscape in this area is archaeologically significant and of regional importance. It is possible that the linear and curvilinear anomalies of uncertain origin found in the geophysical survey within the western part of the site relate to features/settlement within this landscape.
- 3.2.3 The other 11 NHER records are not likely to impact on the site as they comprise two other probable barrows or ring ditches (both 300m away), two sites with Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery (400m away) and seven relating to flint artefacts (Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age) found between 300 and 500m from the site.
- 3.2.4 There is a high possibility of finding prehistoric remains within the site, particularly in the vicinity of the known Bronze Age barrow.

3.3 Iron Age and Roman

- 3.3.1 Fourteen Iron Age and Roman sites are known within the search area. The nearest comprise cropmarks of a possible settlement directly to the east of the site, but this

possibly does not extend into the site. All the other eight possible settlements and five findspots lay more than 150m from the site.

- 3.3.2 The negative geophysical and air photographic results are probably significant as Iron Age and Roman settlements are normally fairly easily identifiable within favourable geological soils.
- 3.3.3 There is low to moderate possibility of finding Iron Age/Roman remains within the site.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 3.4.1 Middle Saxon inhumations have been identified 500m to the west of the site. The other three Saxon NHER records, located between 300m and 500m to the south-east, probably represent the precursor of the deserted medieval village of Ringstead, and so strongly suggests the site is positioned away from the nucleated Saxon settlement.
- 3.4.2 There is a very low possibility of finding Saxon remains within the site.

3.5 Medieval to modern

- 3.5.1 All available evidence suggests that the site lay within the medieval and post-medieval strip fields of the parish. The cartographic evidence indicates that the site was always used for agriculture, although a routeway (the present Lynn road (A149)) running through part of the site probably originated in the medieval or early post-medieval period but was straightened in 1837 to its present position.
- 3.5.2 There is a very low possibility of finding medieval to modern settlement remains within the site, with any remains found likely to be agricultural, such as ridge and furrow, or routeway related. The field boundaries of the site (apart from the northern one) have remained the same from Enclosure to the present day.

3.6 Rating

- 3.6.1 Based on the description of known finds and sites within the study area, as defined in the previous sections, a rating of low, moderate or high can be predicted for the survival of further remains within the site (ignoring 'minor' records such as the post-medieval route way).

<i>Period</i>	<i>Rating</i>
Earlier prehistoric	High
Iron Age/Roman	Low to medium
Saxon	Low
Medieval	Low
Post-medieval	Low

Table 1: *Predicted rating for archaeological remains within the site*

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of likely survival of any archaeological remains in the site. It has not been possible to provide a detailed predictive deposit model as there have been no site investigation reports and there are no recorded finds from the site, therefore the following is intended as a guide only.
- 4.1.2 All map evidence seems to suggest the site has only been used for agriculture in modern times. There is no evidence of quarrying within the site and no structures seem to have been built within it, although a routeway has been identified crossing it (the meandering former Lynn road which was straightened in the early-mid 19th century). The site visit on 14th May showed that the site was being used for arable farming (Plate 1).

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The objective of this desk-based assessment was to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site by drawing together all accessible documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence from the surrounding area.
- 5.1.2 There is high potential for archaeological remains of the earlier prehistoric period, low to moderate for Iron Age/Roman remains and low potential for all other periods. The medieval or post-medieval routeway has not been included in these predictions.

APPENDIX A. HER RECORDS WITHIN 0.7KM OF TF 680 402

NHER	Name	Comments	NGR (TF)
HNF319	-	Managed wetland -enclosed meadow (1884 OS 1st Edition map)	TF 6822 3958
HNF327	-	18th-20th century woodland plantation recorded on 1884 OS 1st Edition map	TF 6869 3987
HNF505	Caravan park	Leisure/recreation (caravan park) recorded on OS 2004 MasterMap; 18-19th century enclosure was shown on 1884 OS 1st Edition map. Common with an open margin is recorded on Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk	TF 6726 3977
HNF15916	-	Piecemeal enclosure recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6791 4109
HNF15918	-	Boundary loss recorded on? 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map; 1884 OS 1st Edition	TF 6822 4092
HNF15972	Glebe House School	Hospital, school, university (1884 OS 1st Edition map); piecemeal enclosure recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6772 4119
HNF15975	-	18th-20th century woodland plantation recorded on 1844 Tithe map	TF 6848 4080
HNF15976	-	20th century enclosure (OS 2004 MasterMap); new enclosure (1884 OS 1st Edition map); piecemeal enclosure recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6806 4080
HNF15988	-	piecemeal enclosure by agreement recorded on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1884	TF 6829 4037
HNF15990	-	Boundary loss shown on OS 2004 MasterMap; piecemeal enclosure by agreement recorded on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1884	TF 6897 4021
HNF15992	-	Boundary loss shown on OS 2004 MasterMap; piecemeal enclosure by agreement recorded on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1884	TF 6831 4003
HNF15994	Smithdon High School	School shown on OS 2004 MasterMap; piecemeal enclosure by agreement recorded on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1884	TF 6791 4048
HNF15996	Playing field and youth centre	Leisure/recreation recorded on OS 2004 MasterMap; New enclosure was shown on 1884 OS 1st Edition map; Piecemeal enclosure recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6746 4065
HNF16155	-	Piecemeal style parliamentary enclosure recorded on 1839 Heacham Tithe Map; unenclosed common (arable)	TF 6834 3950
HNF16251	Redgate Middle School	School shown on OS 2004 MasterMap; Piecemeal style parliamentary enclosure recorded on 1839 Heacham Tithe Map	TF 6759 3996
MNF1115	Barret Ringstead deserted medieval settlement	Cropmarks of Ringstead deserted medieval village are visible on aerial photographs from 1967, 1970 and 1990. Ploughed-out banks and ditches of medieval enclosures that once surrounded the chapel. Neolithic, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval objects have been recovered from the site	TF 68 39
MNF1145	Mesolithic flint artefacts and Middle Saxon inhumations at Gasworks Pit	Mesolithic flint artefacts and Middle Saxon inhumations have been found in a quarry (1862 and 1897). Flint includes scrapers, burins, blades, cores and a microlith. One of the burials was radiocarbon dated and this gave a Middle Saxon date	TF 6720 4035
MNF1250	Neolithic flint fabricator	Neolithic flint fabricator found in 1960	TF 6735 4025
MNF1251	Neolithic flint artefacts	Neolithic flint artefacts recovered in 1961	TF 6748 4065
MNF1252	Neolithic flint finds	Neolithic flint f tools of unspecified type found in 1961	TF 687 400
MNF1263	Bronze Age Barrow	First recognised in 1954 by the late C.H Lewron-Brain. The barrow lies at 33.5mOD and measures c.35m in diameter and survives as a 0.1m mound. It was partly excavated over November and December 1968 with the ditches up to 2.5m wide. Objects recovered included a Bronze Age urn, an incense cup, a scraper and a bronze awl. A second urn was inverted over the cremation. No plans or sections were drawn (Lawson 1986, 108-110). Cropmark visible in aerial photographs dating to 1980, 1988 and 1990.	TF 6806 4014
MNF1264	Bronze Age stone find	Stone axe hammer found in 1954	TF 6804 4011
MNF1270	Roman building and multi-period finds	Spread of material seen in 1952 (collected) and 1980s (metal detected and collected) with roof and flue tiles, pottery, coins, brooches, bracelet	TF68 40

		and other artefacts recovered. Iron Age, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval objects also recovered	
MNF1273	Roman coin	Silver coin of Antoninus Pius found in 1960	TF 6775 4085
MNF1276	Roman coin	Possible coin found in 1957 at TF 6774 4066	TF 6774 4066
MNF1391	Prehistoric flint finds	Neolithic and Bronze Age flints recovered from the 1930s	TF 6878 3980
MNF1396	Prehistoric activity, medieval ridge and furrow and post-medieval quarrying	Excavations during the 1970s and 2001 have revealed evidence for Late Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement and activity (Healey <i>et al</i> 1993; Wymer 1986; Patten 2002). Late Neolithic and Bronze Age pits and round houses, Neolithic to Iron Age structures and a Neolithic to Iron Age palisaded enclosure.	TF 676 395
MNF1465	Inhumation and two ditches of unknown date	Inhumations and ditches of unknown date were found in 1961	TF 6788 3967
MNF4373	Undated pits and bones, possibly at Deadman's Grave	Undated pits and bones, possibly at Deadman's Grave in 1970 and 1974	TF 676 400
MNF13886	Post-medieval lime kilns	Post-medieval lime kilns marked on map, possibly destroyed	TF 6792 3981
MNF14322	Multi-period finds and undated features	Multi-period finds (Beaker and Roman pottery) and undated features found while digging a trench	TF 675 399
MNF14388	Bronze Age pottery	Bronze Age urn found c.1970 but exact location uncertain	TF 677 407
MNF16375	Prehistoric flint finds	Prehistoric flints and pot boilers found.? exact date	TF 6832 4046
MNF16714	Redgate water tower	Water tower built c.1900	TF 6774 3995
MNF17810	Beaker pottery	In May 1977 Beaker pottery was found in a trial trench	TF 6731 4000
MNF18824	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch	Cropmarks of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch showing only faintly on aerial photographs. c.14m diameter with inner ring c.8m diameter. Not certain	TF 6841 4048
MNF25905	Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement	Cropmarks of a Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement with rectilinear enclosures and trackways.	TF 683 394
MNF28086	Prehistoric flint spear	Prehistoric flint spear found before 1968	TF 676 407
MNF28087	Roman coin at 1 Willow Road	Roman coin of Constantine found in 1972	TF 674 403
MNF29563	Multi-period metal finds	Metal detecting between 1988 and 2002 recovered Roman coins and a figurine, Saxon and medieval objects	TF 68 40
MNF29696	Smithdon High School, Kings Lynn Road	1954 school	TF 6786 4057
MNF41493	Medieval and post-medieval coins from 34 Collingswood Road	In 2002 a medieval and two post-medieval coins found in a garden	TF 6778 4021
MNF41905	Undated enclosure	Cropmarks of a ditched feature of unknown date on 1944 aerial photograph	TF 6831 4078
MNF41911	Possible WWII slit trench	Possible WWII slit trench	TF 6754 4065
MNF41930	Possible Iron Age to Roman enclosures and linear features	1946 aerial photographs record possible Iron Age to Roman rectilinear enclosures and linear features	TF 6814 4042
MNF41936	Undated bank and ditch	Soil mark in 2011 showed a bank and ditch	TF 6882 4050
MNF41937	Possible Iron Age to Roman field system or area of settlement	Group of cropmarks in 1990 appear to show rectilinear enclosure	TF 6867 4007
MNF41938	Medieval to post-medieval field boundaries	Medieval to post-medieval field boundaries shown on 1987 aerial photographs	TF 68767 40037
MNF41939	Undated enclosure	Possible Iron Age/Roman rectilinear enclosure recorded on 1967 aerial photograph. Not certain.	TF 6865 4019
MNF41940	Probable Iron Age to Roman trackways, enclosure and pits	Cropmarks show probable Iron Age to Roman trackways, enclosure and pits	TF 6853 4025

MNF44326	Cropmarks of Iron Age to Roman field system and enclosure	Complex cropmarks of Iron Age to Roman field system and rectilinear enclosure	TF 6771 3965
MNF48515	Cropmarks of post-medieval bank or road	Cropmarks of post-medieval bank or road	TF 67675 39668
MNF48523	Post-medieval lime kiln and lime house	Post-medieval lime kiln and lime house	TF 67936 39813
MNF48538	Medieval to post-medieval water meadows and possible house platforms	Earthworks of medieval to post-medieval water meadows and possible house platforms seen on 1944 aerial photograph	TF 68451 39693
MNF49197	Gymnasium at Smithdon school	Gymnasium built 1950-4	TF 67806 40536
MNF56629	Lodge Farm	1852 farm complex	TF 68436 40723
MNF56634	New Hunstanton cemetery	New Hunstanton cemetery opened in 1927	TF 67333 40167
MNF63193	Post-medieval milestone marking Lynn 15 miles	Post-medieval milestone marking Lynn 15 miles	TF 6780 4029
MNF63322	1921 place name sign for Hunstanton	1921 place name sign for Hunstanton	TF 6783 3988

Table 2: *NHER records within 0.7km radius of point TF 680 402*

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Maps used (located in the Norfolk Record Office)

NRO LEST/OA 4 Henry Styleman's estate in Hunstanton, Heacham and Snettisham. nd (early 19th century).

NRO C/Sce 2/15/9 Holme-next-sea and Hunstanton, Great Ringstead, Heacham and Barrett Ringstead 1837 Stoppage and diversion of old footpath and highway and formation of new 17th, 24th and 31st December 1836.

NRO PD 698/14 Tithe map 1844

Maps which were consulted but did not record the site

NRO LEST supplementary 25iii/54-58

Plans of lands in Ringstead, Hunstanton etc. 17th century.

NRO LEST/OA 3 Hunstanton and Barrett Ringstead 1765.

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-215164			
Project Name	Site F2.3 on land off Kings Lynn Road, Hunstanton, Norfolk			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	14-05-2015	Finish	15-05-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF137848	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER No.	ENF137848	Related HER/OASIS No.	N/A

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
N/A	Select period...
N/A	Select period...
N/A	Select period...
N/A	Select period...

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Kings Lynn + West Norfolk	Fite F2.3 On land off Kings Lynn Road Hunstanton
Parish	Hunstanton	
HER	Norfolk	
Study Area	0.7km radius TF 680 402	National Grid Reference
		TF 680 402

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	N/A
Project Design Originator	N/A
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Rob Atkins

Project Archives

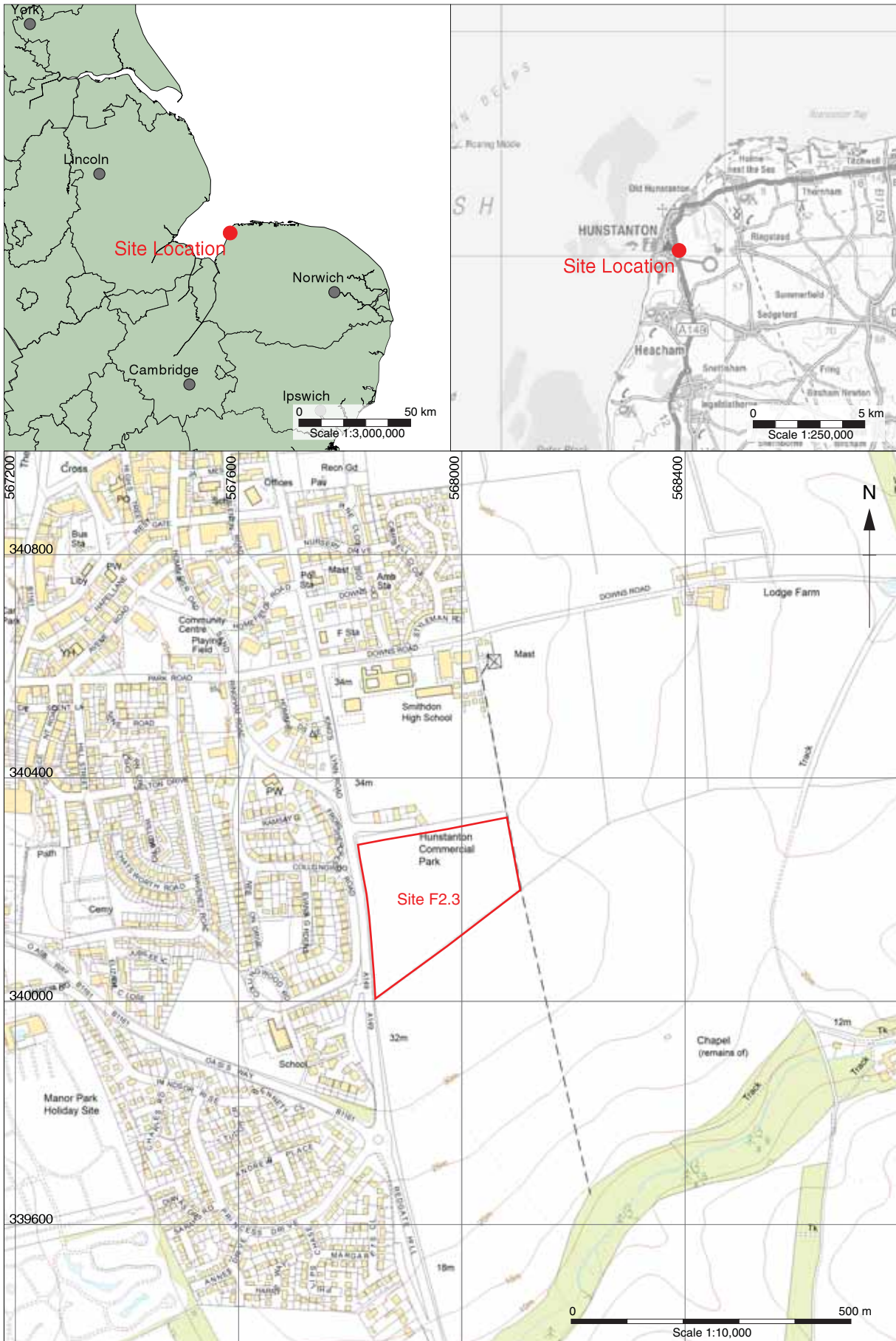
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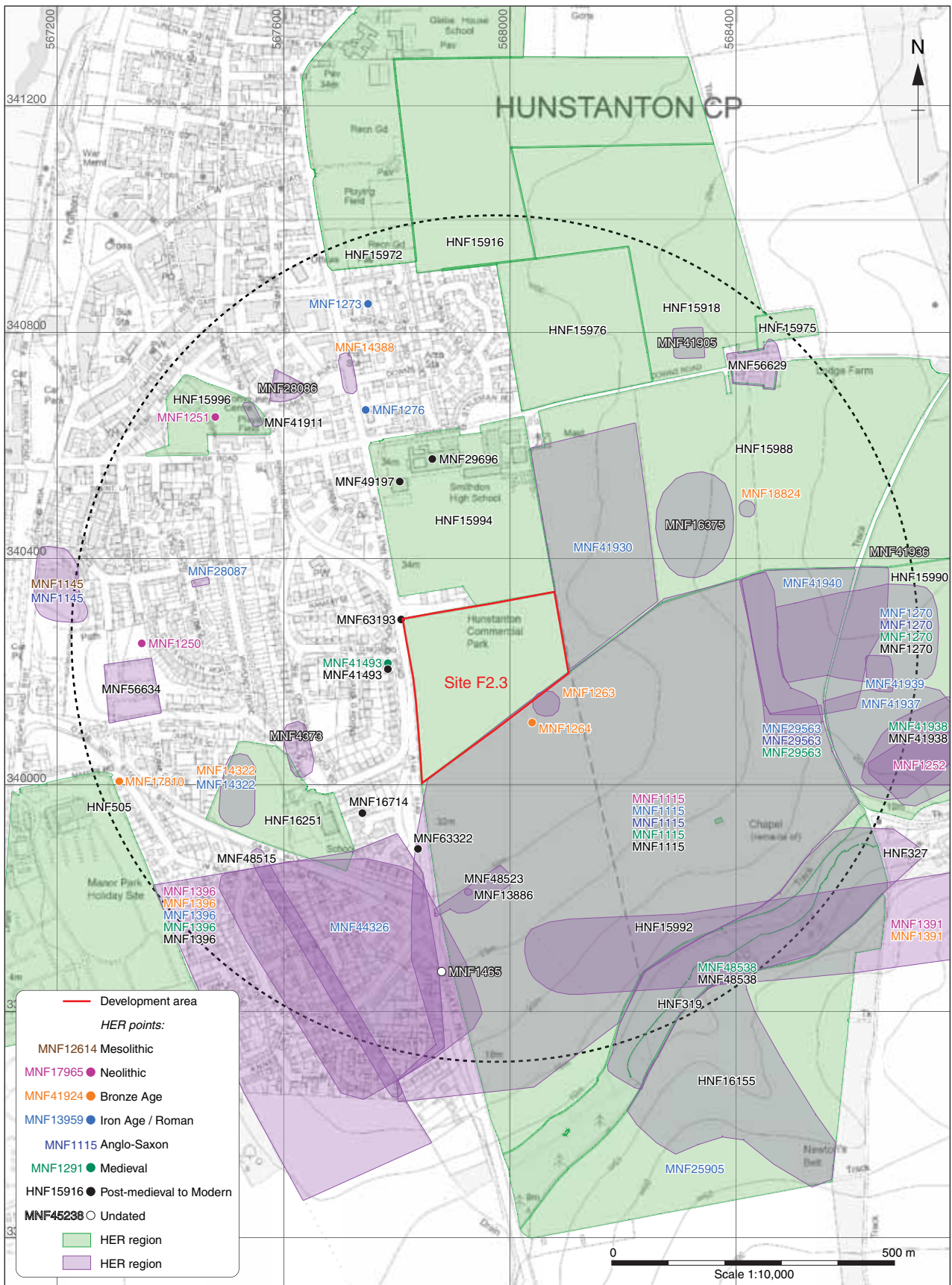
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing the proposed development area (red)



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Figure 2: HER records with 0.7 km radius of point TF 680 402, with site outlined (red)

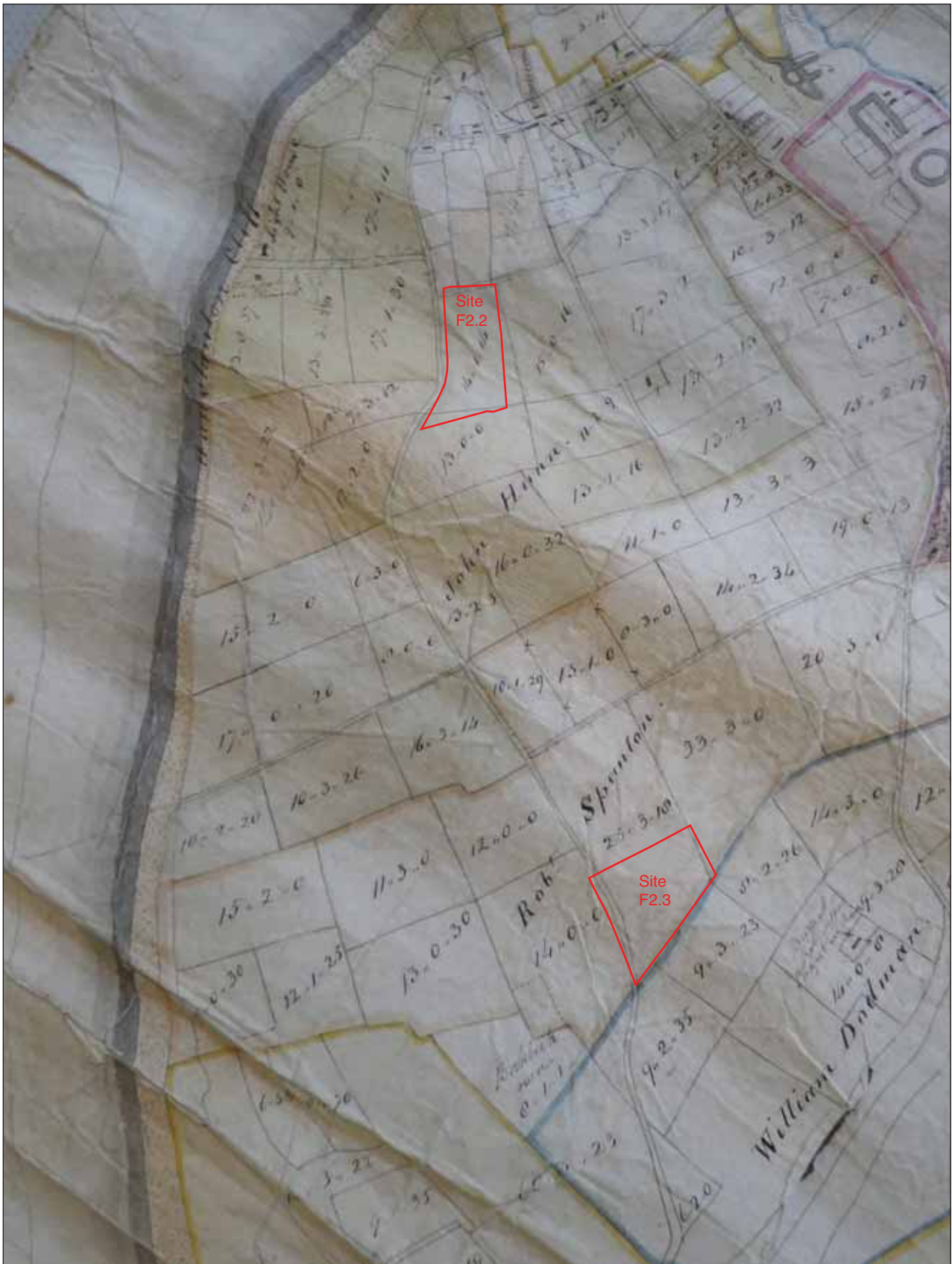


Figure 3: Henry Styleman's Estate map undated but c. early 19th century (NRO LEST/OA4)

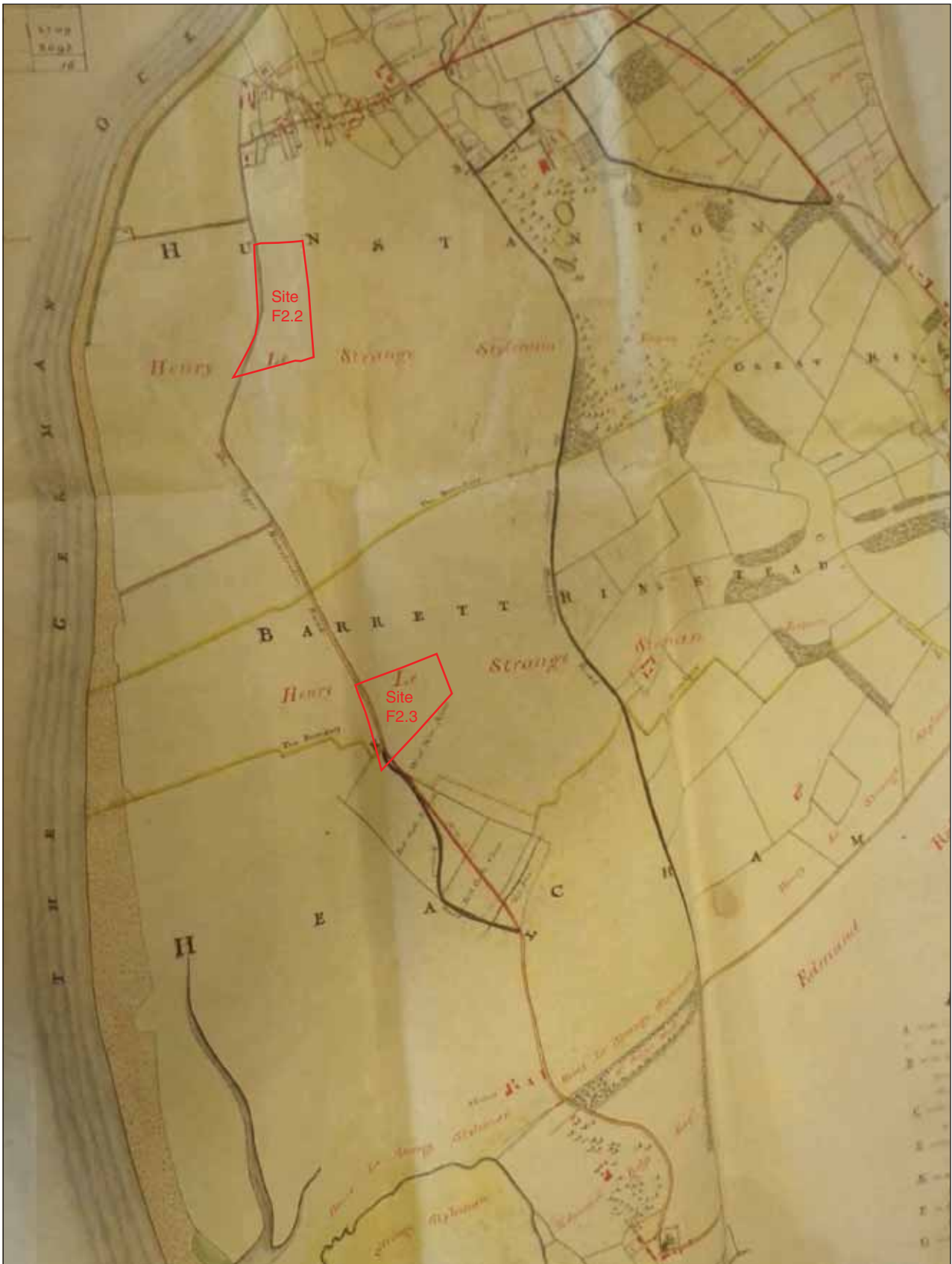


Figure 4: Stoppage and diversion of old footpath and highway map dated 1837 (NRO C/Sce 2/15/9)

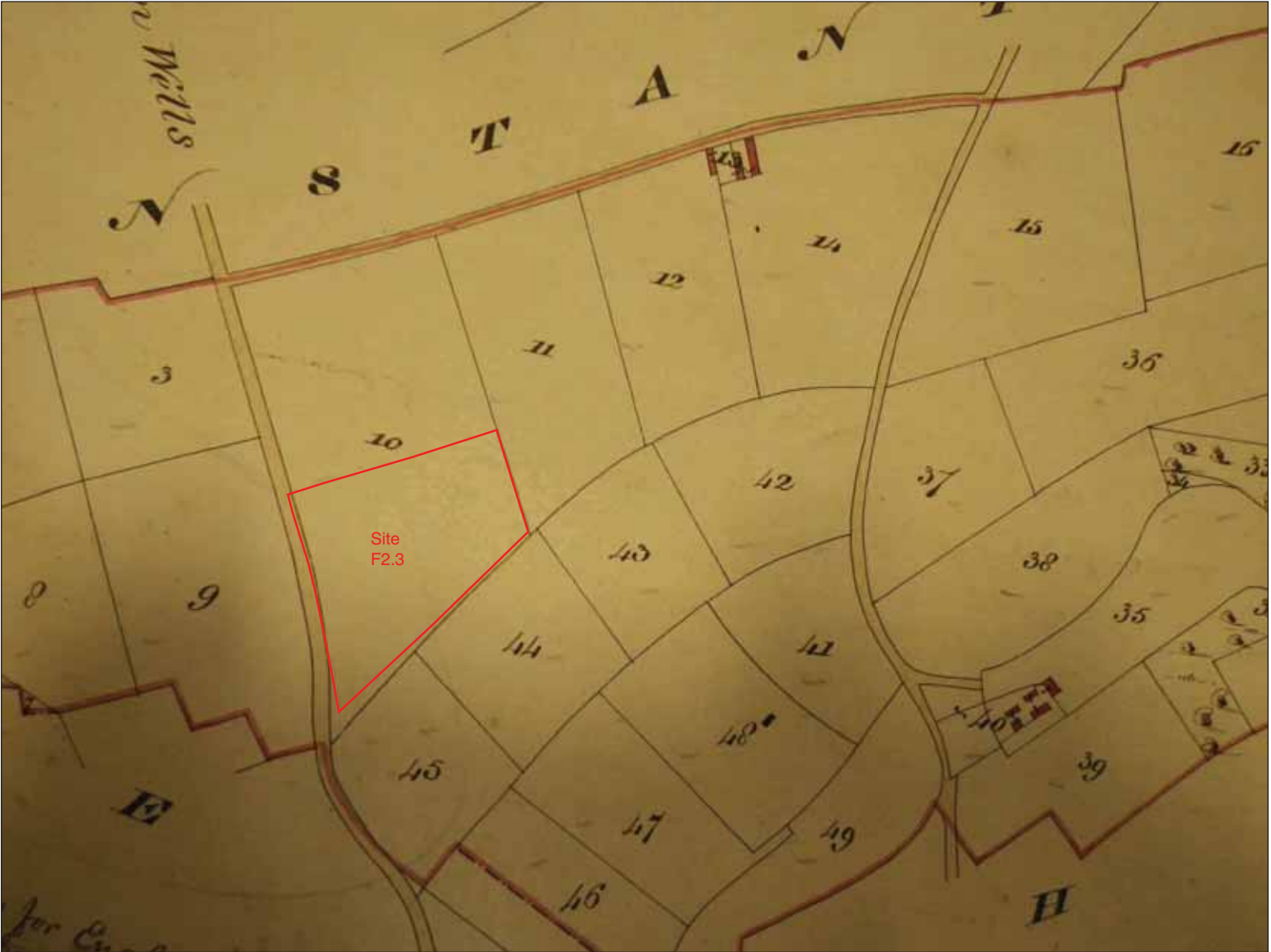


Figure 5: 1844 Tithe map (NRO PD 698/14)



Plate 1: Site, looking south



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