



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**OF LAND AT**

**FOSTERS SPORTS GROUND**

**CLENCHWARTON**

**NORFOLK**

**TF 601 204 (centred)**

*On behalf of*

*Elm Park Holdings Ltd*

**OCTOBER 2011**

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**REPORT ISSUED** 13<sup>th</sup> October 2011

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## **SUMMARY**

*This archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned as part of the consideration to erect new housing in Clenchwarton.*

*Research indicates that there is a low to moderate potential for buried archaeological remains of medieval date, and a low potential for earlier remains, to exist within the proposal area. These archaeological remains could include remains of buildings, ditches for tofts and rubbish pits. All would contain information regarding the development of Clenchwarton.*

*The proposal's location on Main Road would have little or no significant impact on the character of the village.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Origins of the Report**

This archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by Wallis Design Architects on behalf of Elm Park Holdings Ltd as part of the consideration of a planning application for the erection of new houses on land within the southern part of Fosters Sports Ground, Clenchwarton, Norfolk (Fig. 1).

### **1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies**

This report has been prepared in accordance with Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5) issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government (2010); and with the policies relevant to archaeology in the *East of England Plan* (2008) and the West Norfolk Local Plan (1998). In format and contents this report conforms to the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IfA revised 2008).

#### **1.2.1 Government Planning Policy Guidance**

Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5 2010) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

HE4.1 Local planning authorities should consider whether the exercise of permitted development rights would undermine the aims for the historic environment. If it would, local planning authorities should consider the use of an article 4 direction to ensure any development is given due consideration

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

HE6.2 This information together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal should be set out in the application (within the design and access statement when this is required) as part of the explanation of the design concept. It should detail the sources that have been considered and the expertise that has been consulted.

#### **1.2.2 The East of England Plan**

The East of England Plan (2008)

Highlights include only a single policy that will affect this development:

HE1 – Permission will not be given for any development, which would endanger, or have a significant adverse effect on the character or appearance and/or setting of the following:

#### POLICY ENV6: The Historic Environment

In their plans, policies, programmes and proposals local planning authorities and other agencies should identify, protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment of the region, its archaeology, historic buildings, places and landscapes, including historic parks and gardens and those features and sites (and their settings) especially significant in the East of England:

- the historic cities of Cambridge and Norwich;
- an exceptional network of historic market towns;
- a cohesive hierarchy of smaller settlements ranging from nucleated villages, often marked by architecturally significant medieval parish churches, through to a pattern of dispersed hamlets and isolated farms;
- the highly distinctive historic environment of the coastal zone including extensive submerged prehistoric landscapes, ancient salt manufacturing and fishing facilities, relict sea walls, grazing marshes, coastal fortifications, ancient ports and traditional seaside resorts;
- formal planned settlements of the early twentieth century, including the early garden cities, and factory villages;
- conservation areas and listed buildings, including domestic, industrial and religious buildings, and their settings, and significant designed landscapes;
- the rural landscapes of the region, which are highly distinctive and of ancient origin; and
- the wide variety of archaeological monuments, sites and buried deposits which include many scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological assets.

8.20 To conserve the wider historic environment, local authorities and other agencies should afford the highest level of protection to historic and archaeological areas, sites and monuments of international, national and regional importance. Plans and policies should ensure new development preserves or enhances historic buildings and landscapes, conservation areas and important archaeological features and their settings. Policies and programmes should work towards rescuing buildings and monuments at risk, and take an active role in promoting repair and re-use of historic buildings, especially where this would assist urban renaissance and regeneration. The landscape context and setting of buildings and settlements is an essential component of their quality and should be safeguarded in policies relating to historic assets.

8.21 In areas identified for growth and regeneration, it is important that the impact of new development on the historic environment is properly understood and considered. Historic character and significance, and the opportunities they offer, should be considered at an early stage in the development process, including master plans and planning briefs. Local Development Documents should be based on the identification, assessment, and evaluation of historic assets, their contribution to local character and diversity, and their capacity to absorb change. Policies should be founded on a robust evidence base and reflect a thorough understanding of the historic environment and enhancement opportunities through approaches such as historic environment characterisation.

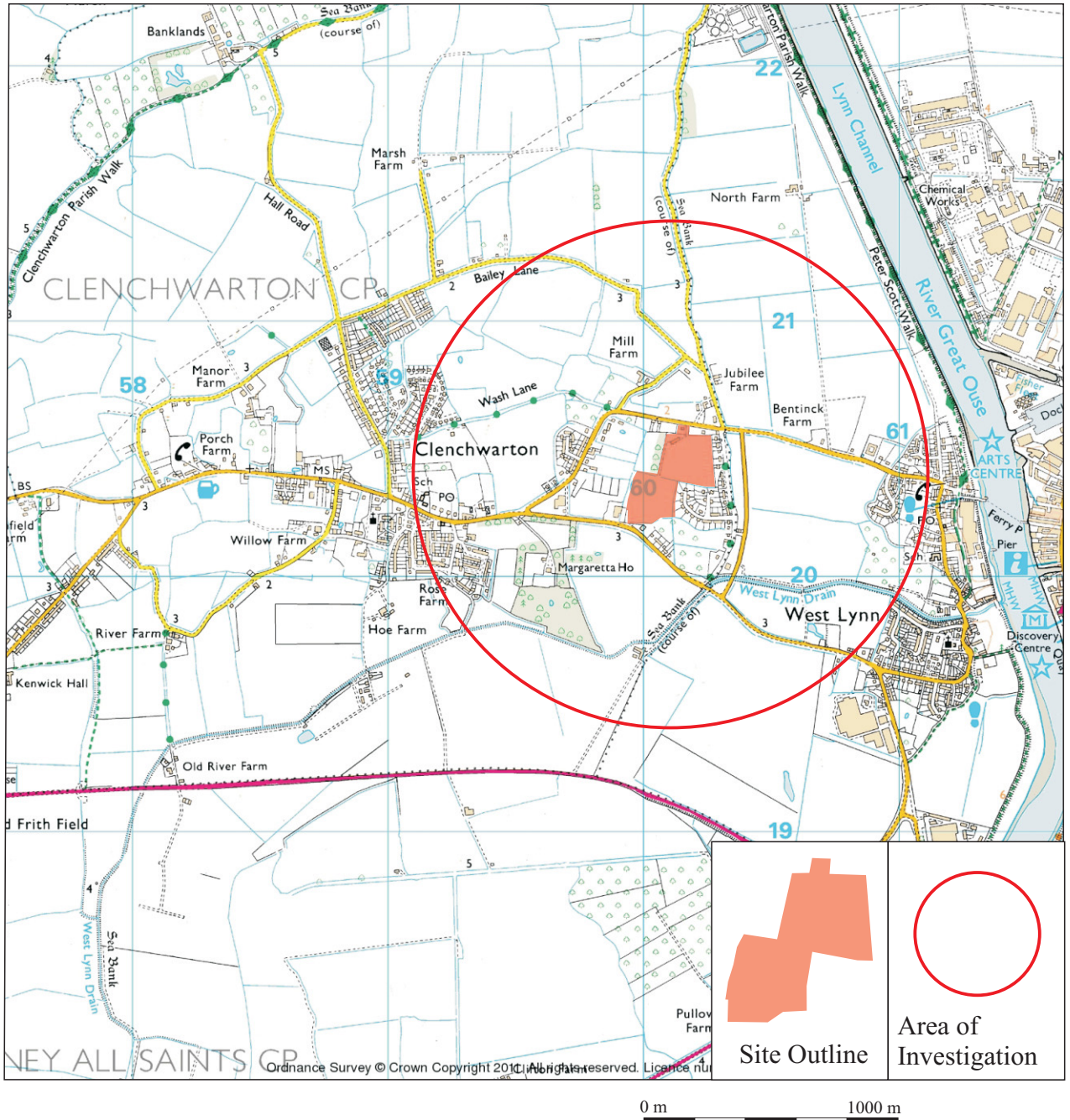


Figure 1. Site location.

### 1.2.3 Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council Local Plan

The Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council Local Plan (1998) highlights several key policies that will affect this development:

#### 4.28

In addition to Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other sites of archaeological importance there are many other areas of regional or local archaeological interest. Often these represent areas where a find has been made but there may no longer be any visible evidence of settlement. Where the preservation of remains in such areas is not feasible, or warranted, development may be possible subject to provision being made for the recording of the archaeological interest.

#### Policy 4/10

In considering applications affecting archaeological sites or features, the Council will have regard for the intrinsic importance of any remains and the desirability of their preservation. Proposals likely to affect such interests, or potential interests, should be supported by archaeological assessments. Applicants may be required to arrange for archaeological field evaluations before applications are determined.

#### Policy 4/11

Where in situ preservation of archaeological remains affected by development is not practicable or justified, planning permissions may require full excavation and recording of remains before or during the course of development, and the publication of results.

### 1.3 Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the desk-based assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site. This follows the Government guidance in PPS 5 by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historic data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process. The report will provide the evidence necessary for informed and reasonable planning decisions concerning the need for further archaeological work. The information will allow for the development of an appropriate strategy to mitigate the effects of development on the archaeology, if this is warranted.

In accordance with PPS 5, the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard* definition of a desk-based assessment (IfA revised 2008). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The IfA *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not



intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.

- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with PPS 5, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

#### **1.4 Methodology**

The format of the report is adapted from an Institute for Archaeologist *Standard Guidance* paper (IfA, revised 2008).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were the Historic Environment Records for Norfolk and the Norfolk Records Office. The first holds details of known archaeological sites. The Records Office contained copies of relevant early editions of Ordnance Survey maps, other cartographic sources and documentary sources. Archaeological sites in Clenchwarton within 1000m (1km) of the proposal site have been noted.

The extent to which archaeological remains are likely to survive on the site will depend on the previous land use. The destructive effect of the previous and existing buildings/infrastructure/activity on the site has therefore been assessed from a study of available map information and other documentary sources.

In order that the appropriate archaeological response/s can be identified, consideration has been given to the need for further assessment and evaluation by fieldwork, in order to identify and locate surviving archaeological deposits on the site.

## **2 THE SITE (Figure 1)**

The Fosters Sports Ground (centred on TF 601 204) is located on the east side of Clenchwarton and comprises two fields between Main Road, on the southern site boundary, and Ferry Road, on the northern. The northern field is accessed from Ferry Road, on the north side, and from a gap on the south side from the south field. There is a sports pavilion in a relatively advanced state of disrepair in the northwest corner of the north field. At the time of the site visit, bar a strip approximately 20m wide of brambles and undergrowth, the field was mown. The strip of brambles and undergrowth was south of the pavilion and extended for much of the field; west of it

was an overgrown tarmac road connecting the south field to the car park of the sports pavilion. The field is flat, although it should be noted that it was previously a sports field.

The access to the site at Main Road is through a gate opening into the field, although can also be accessed from the north field, via a gap connecting the two fields. At the time of the site visit, much of the field had also been recently mown, apart from the west and northwest sides, where a strip, approximately 20m wide, of small trees and brambles were growing. Beyond to the west was a strip of mown grass c. 10m wide next to a drain separating the sports field from the adjacent property. The field is quite flat, although some undulation of the ground is just about visible.

Geologically the site has been identified from the British Geological Survey Map (sheet 145 with part of 129; Kings Lynn and The Wash) as situated on a marine alluvial deposit, the Terrington Beds which extend from just east of King's Lynn into Lincolnshire to the west and as far as Cleethorpes to the north. The Terrington Beds comprise marine and brackish water silts and are the final alluvia in a sequence of alluvial deposits, which are up to 35m thick deposited over the course of the Holocene, the last c. 10,000 years, and which have formed the Fens. The Terrington Beds, which are up to 3m thick, were sufficiently well-drained by the Roman period for them to have been colonised between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

Where Clenchwarton is located was historically a peninsula – as evidenced by the Geological Survey map TF 51 NE, which shows the former line of the River Great Ouse, south and east of Clenchwarton, and by the Geological Survey map TF 52 SE, which shows reclamation north of Clenchwarton from before AD 1700 but after the 11<sup>th</sup> century AD. Clenchwarton was reclaimed by the 11<sup>th</sup> century, although the reclamation may well date from the Roman period, as evidenced by the 'Roman Banks' which formerly existed east and north of the village.

### **3 PROPOSED SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT**

The proposal comprises the erection of approximately 75 new dwellings in the southern field of the property. There are currently no proposals associated with the northern field addressed in this DBA.

## **4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 Historical Background**

Clenchwarton is derived by the EPNS online database as from the Old English *clenc*, *-ware* and *tun* possibly meaning 'hill-dweller's farm/settlement', although this is perhaps unlikely, given the flatness of the landscape. Ekwall (1960) gives an alternative derivation: 'the *tun* of the *Clencware* or people at *Clenc*'. This may well be related to the name of the earlier hundred (a Saxon administrative unit) of *Clencware* before Clenchwarton became part of the medieval hundred of Freebridge. Anderson (1934) suggested much earlier that the *clenc* element refers to the modern

English ‘clench’, to hold, rather than the variant *clenc* of *hline* (slope) suggested by EPNS. Such a reading of the origins of the name Clenchwarton could be interpreted as ‘the settlement of the tenacious people’ or ‘people who are living on land where one needs to be tenacious’. Lewis (1848) proposes that *Ecleuwartuna*, at Domesday, signified a watery place. The Domesday spelling is *Eclewartuna* and is quite different from the later forms. Whether the first syllable refers to ‘ecclesia’, the Latin for ‘church’ has perhaps not been given sufficient weight; there are two other villages, with ‘eccles’ place-names in the county, both in northeast Norfolk.

In Domesday, Clenchwarton, *Eclewarton*, 40 acres of land, worth six shillings was held by Richard, from William d’Écouis.

There are no historical references to Clenchwarton during the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

During the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, when it appears that the parish was divided into North and South Clenchwarton, the latter was apparently held in chief by Robert de Scales, who held one and a quarter knights’ fees here. A fee was sufficient land for a knight to live on, to maintain his retinue and to provide his arms and horse, and as such was a vague measure rather than an exact amount of land. The current parish church of St Margaret, which is in the Perpendicular style (Lewis 1848), dates from the 14<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

Land was also held of the honour of Clare, a major tenant-in-chief in the county, as well as nationally. The holdings of the honour of Clare came from the Giffards, Earls of Buckinghamshire, who themselves had acquired it from William of Scohies, who held it at Domesday. A number of priories held land of the honour of Clare, usually as a consequence of donations rather than directly (Blomefield n.d.). Landholdings of both manors would have been interspersed across the parish.

At this time there were at least two mills in addition to the medieval port and village of Maidenhouse. The church of St Margaret has Perpendicular work, indicating a date after the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

## **4.2 Archaeological Background (Figure 2)**

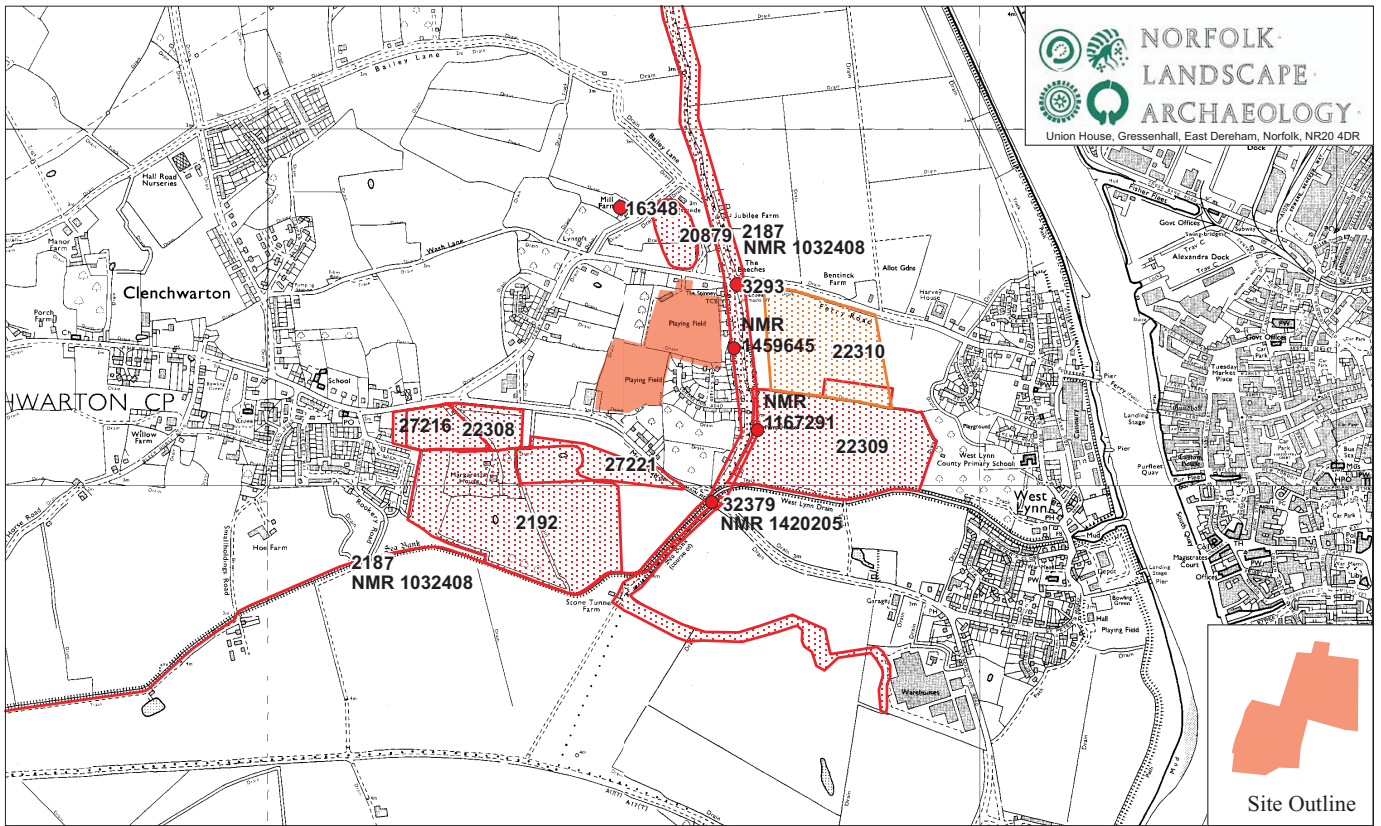
A study of all known archaeological sites in the Norfolk HER within 1000m has been carried out; these are reported by chronological period.

### **Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon**

There are no finds from the prehistoric, Roman or Saxon periods within the study area. The Sea Bank (NHER 2187, NMR 1032408; TF 6000 2272 - TF 6027 2000), which is located *c* 150m east of the proposal site, dates from before AD 1086, although its date is unknown. The HER notes that the bank appears to postdate other banks and archaeological features along its line. This is outside the area of investigation.

### **Medieval**

The medieval port of Maidenhouse (NHER 2192; TF 5940 1970) was located



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Scale 1:15000

Compiled by on 24 August 2011

Figure 2. Norfolk HER and English Heritage NMR data

approximately 700m southwest of the proposal site on the northern bank of the Great River Ouse. This was identified from scatters of medieval pottery. The site of Margareta House is believed to be that of a moated manor which would have been the principal focus for the port and associated village. Despite possible evidence for enclosure ditches, there is, however, little evidence for tofts that would normally be associated with a village. To the west of the port of Maidenhouse, a number of earthworks are visible (NHER 27216; TF 5949 2015); fieldwalking in the same field carried out during the 1980s recovered medieval pottery (NHER 22308 TF 5949 2015).

Immediately north of the proposal site a number of small mounds, interpreted as part of a medieval saltworks (NHER 20879; TF 6014 2070), were recorded in the 1980s.

Approximately 150m northeast of the proposal area, where Ferry Road crosses the line of the Sea Bank, stood a medieval cross (NHER 3293, NMR 356520; TF 6031 2056), recorded on the OS survey of 1824-36 and on maps from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS of 1905 onwards. This was a boundary or wayside cross.

East of the Sea Bank aerial photographs identified an area of salterns (NHER 22309; TF 6057 2038) comprising at least seven possible structures, in addition to which finds and pottery and late medieval metalwork have been found.

#### **Post-medieval**

Approximately 500m north of the proposal area lay a windmill (HER 16348; TF 5999 2078), which was levelled in 1870.

South of Main Road, running from the east side of Margareta House towards West Lynn is a parchmark (NHER 27221; TF 5974 2007 to TF 6014 2006). This is undoubtedly the road that was re-routed in 1822 (see cartographic background below) at which point Main Road was laid out. The second parchmark, measuring 180m × 30m is not immediately interpretable.

#### **Modern**

Two anti-tank blocks survive on the south side of the road, and three anti-tank rails on the north (NHER 32379, NMR 1420205; TF 6026 1995). They date to 1940 and are part of the defences erected during the phoney war.

#### **Negative investigations**

Negative events comprise watching briefs carried out at Jubilee Bank Road, over the line of the former Sea Bank. Norfolk Archaeological Unit monitored work in 1997-8 (NMR 1167291; TF 604 202), which was negative. Subsequently in 2007 Chris Birks Archaeology monitored groundworks for a new dwelling at 52 Jubilee Bank Road (NMR 1459645; TF 6029 2044), which was also negative.

### **4.3 Cartographic Evidence**

Details of the historic maps examined are in the bibliography.

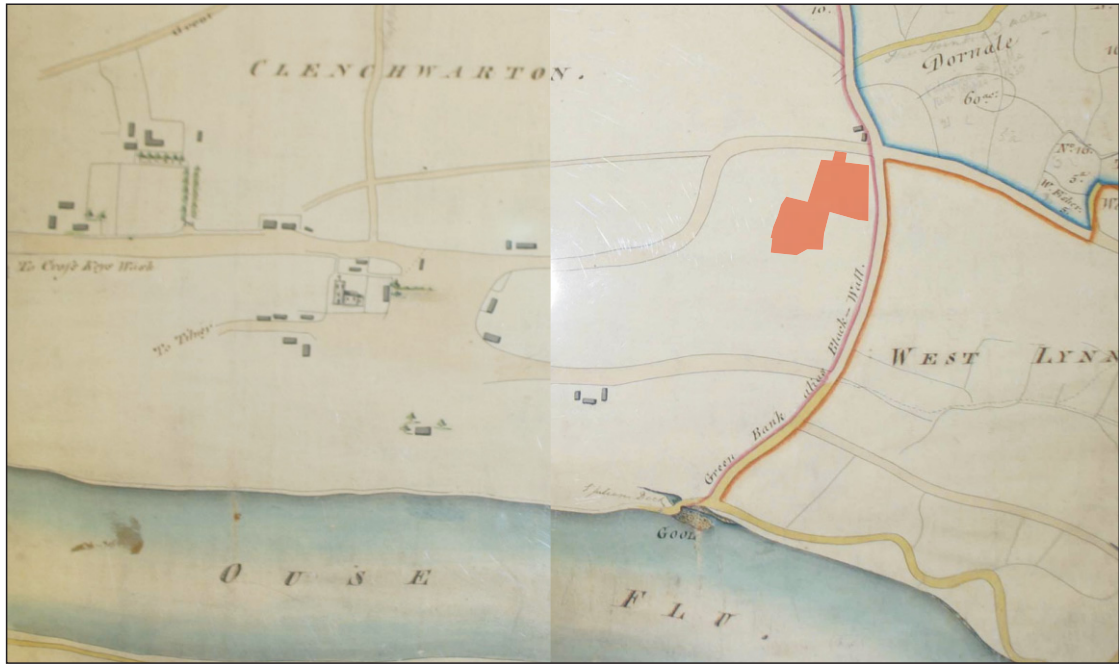


Figure 3. 1725 map of Tithes due to North Lynn (BL/7B/39).



Figure 4. Faden's map of Norfolk, 1797

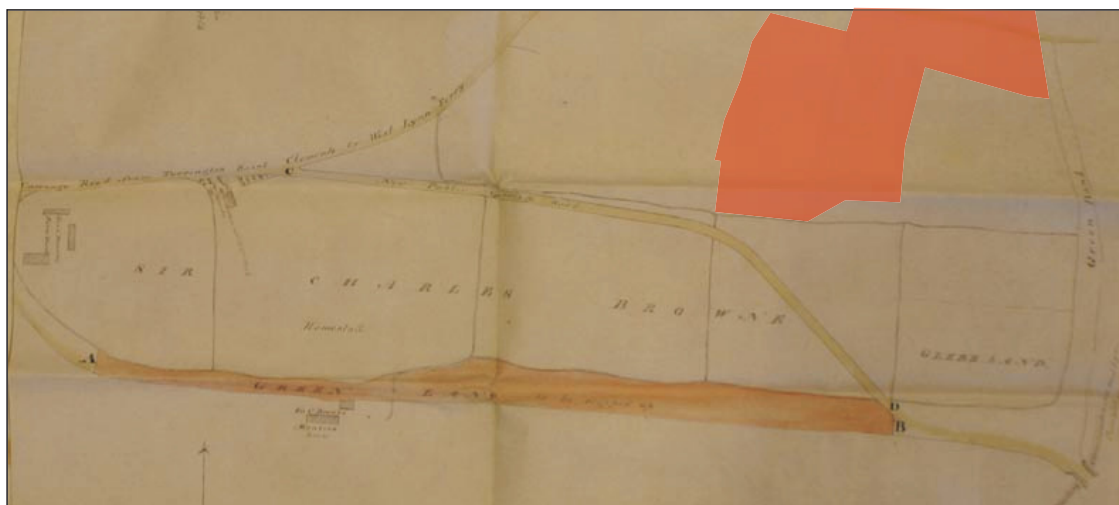


Figure 5. 1822 map showing stopping up of Green Lane and replacement with Main Road (C/Sce/2/10/6).

The earliest map viewed of Clenchwarton is the early 18<sup>th</sup>-century map of the estate of Henry Box. This map of 1713 shows the original line of the River Great Ouse, as the river still ran immediately south of the village, and the line of the seabank. No detail of Clenchwarton is shown and consequently the map is not illustrated.

The 1725 map of tithes due to North Lynn (Fig. 3) shows Clenchwarton and the main roads and church. Ferry Road, on the north side of the proposal site is shown, although Main Road has yet to be laid out. In 1725, the southern road from the village to West Lynn went via Margaretta House, the historic manor

In 1797 William Faden produced a map of Norfolk, which had been surveyed by Thomas Donald and Thomas Milne (Fig. 4) . It was at a scale of 1 inch to the mile. The details for Clenchwarton are poor, and frequently such maps indicate only the dwellings of wealthier patrons of the map, as unlike the other early maps illustrated are not legal documents. Equally buildings and roads can be misplaced. The proposal site is shown in an area of no high status housing or fields.

In 1822 Main Road was laid out and the historic road from West Lynn was re-routed (Fig. 5). The map illustrated was prepared for submission to the Norfolk Quarter Sessions. Green Lane, which had previously run from West Lynn via Margaretta House to Clenchwarton was diverted by the owner, Sir Charles Browne, to the north. Although this map does not show the proposal site, it does show that the proposal site was at some distance from the southern principal access into the village. Ferry Road follows the present line.

The 1844 tithe map (Fig. 6) is the first map to show the proposal area, and shows it looking much as it does today; the eastern edge of the north field is possibly marginally reduced today where housing was erected during the 1970s. The eastern edge of the north field, although beyond the present edge of the proposal area formed part of the former sea-bank. South of the proposal area the parish boundary is shown to have run halfway across the former line of the River Great Ouse; following the cutting of the Eau Brink Cut to the east, this land was subsequently turned over to fields.

The later Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping indicates no significant changes in the physical layout of the site, although from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6" OS of 1888 (Fig. 7) a pond is indicated in the northern field; and the southern field is split in two; some maps indicate that this was orchard. A small enclosure is indicated on the 1:10,560 of 1906 in the southern field (Fig. 8). This appears to have been a small ditched animal pen. The layout remains the same into the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century on maps until the 1:2,500 of 1928. However, from 1928, Jubilee Road is marked on the map, and the medieval cross to the northeast of the site where Ferry Road crosses the Sea Bank. At this time, Jubilee Road has no houses marked on the mapping. Within the proposal area, the southern field is now shown with a small enclosure extending down the west side. This is not illustrated but is shown as trees on mapping; war-time and post-war air photographs confirm this to be the case (see below).

Post-war mapping (OS 1:10,560 1952, 1958-9; 1:2,500 1967-71; 1:10,000 1974-79, 1985-7) indicates that the northern field was marshy and houses have been erected

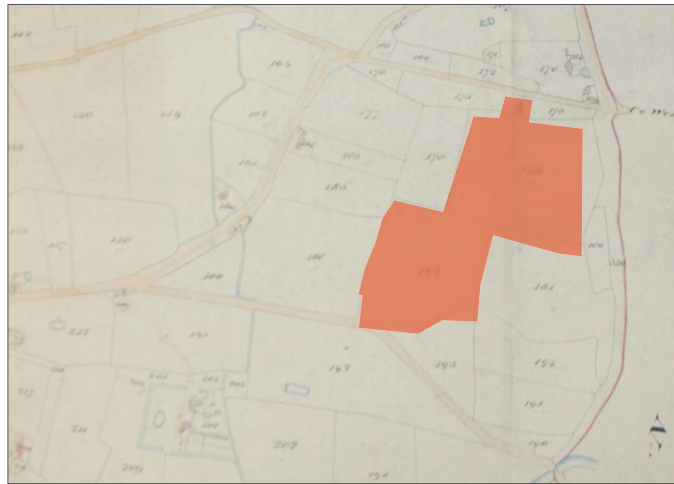


Figure 6. 1844 Tithe map (E5).

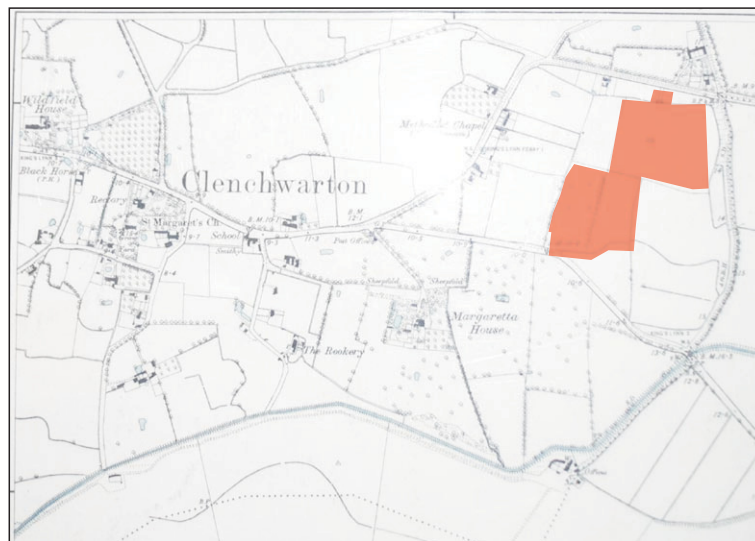


Figure 7. 1888 1st Ed Ordnance Survey (not to scale)

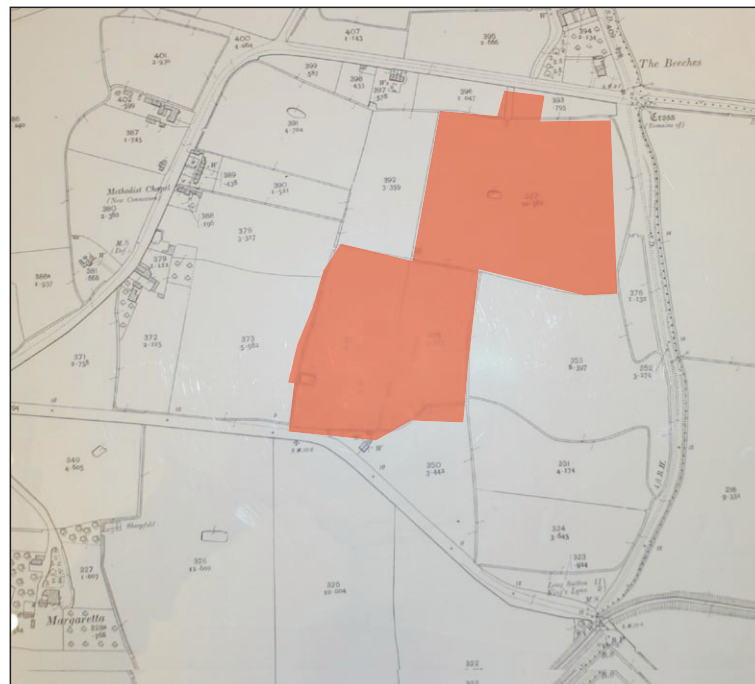


Figure 8. 1906 2nd Ed. Ordnance Survey (not to scale).



along Jubilee Bank Road. The layout of the fields does not change.

On the OS 1:10,000 (1993) the fields are shown as sports fields.

#### **4.4 Aerial Photographic Evidence**

A full list of all the aerial photographs is in the bibliography.

The earliest aerial photographs from 1946 and 1948 already show that Jubilee (Bank) Road was built up with houses west of the Sea Bank, and the small close at the south end, now Coronation Road, was already extant. The aerial photographs show that the eastern part of the southern field within the proposal area was orchard, with a small enclosure on the west side of the southern field also given over to orchard. Traces of this enclosure are still visible today, although many of the trees have been removed. The northern field shows clearly the pond from the OS mapping and evidence for land-drains across the field.

Aerial photographs taken in 1966 (OS/66117) and 1969 (MAL/69026) show the pond as well as marshland indicated on the OS mapping for this period. During these sorties there had clearly been heavy flooding as surface water is visible.

The final aerial photographs consulted were taken in 1989 (OS/89052), and show the pavilion and sports fields. The pond in the northern field has been filled in.

No potentially archaeological features were visible in any of the aerial photographs although the clay drift geology is not conducive to the identification of such.

## **5 DISCUSSION**

From the known archaeology of the area there is very limited potential for archaeological remains from prehistoric, Roman or Saxon periods.

There is a low to moderate chance of medieval remains being encountered. The site is located between the undated but possibly medieval salt-works, immediately north of the site, which have subsequently been ploughed out, and the medieval port of Maidenhouse to the south; further possible medieval salt-works were identified from Second World War air-photographs between Clenchwarton and West Lynn. Just beyond the northeast corner of the proposal area was a medieval stone cross, of which there is no trace now.

There is a low to moderate chance of post-medieval remains being encountered. However these may just be related to agricultural use of the site.

The desk-based assessment can only indicate the potential of the site. This potential is based on a professional assessment of previously encountered remains and on the interpretation of historic maps and aerial photographs. The evidence base indicates a low to moderate potential for activity but is not conclusive.

The development's location on Main Road will have little or no impact on the historic character of the village.

## 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### 6.2 Maps consulted

#### *Historic maps*

1713 Henry Box estate map (BL 14/25)

1725 Tithes due to North Lynn (BL 7B/39)

1797 Faden's map of Norfolk <http://www.fadensmapofnorfolk.co.uk/index.asp> Accessed 16/09/2011

1822 Stoppage and diversion of 'Green Lane' Norfolk Quarter Sessions (C/Sc 2/10/7)

1844 Tithe map and Apportionment (NRO E5)

undated 20<sup>th</sup>-century Map of banks at Clenchwarton and Terrington Great Ouse Catchment Board

**British Geological Survey**

Sheet 145 with part of 129; Kings Lynn and The Wash  
 TF 51 NE  
 TF 52 SE,  
 TF 61 NW  
 TF 62 SW

**Ordnance Survey**

(A brief summary of salient features follows each dated map)

1887 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2 500 *fields*

1888-90 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 *fields*

1905 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 *north field slightly larger than today; pond in middle possible structure and small enclosure in SW corner, probably small animal pen; south field in two, possible enclosure? in SW corner; cross marked*

1906 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 *same as 1905*

1928 Revised Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 *Jubilee Road marked: no houses; cross marked*

1930 Revised Edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 *Jubilee Road marked: no house; cross marked s*

1938-52 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 *shows the south field split in two comprising a field and an area of trees; there's a pond in the middle of the north field; the north field is marked as marshland; Jubilee Road with houses; cross marked*

1958-59 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 *shows the south field split in two comprising a field and an area of trees; there's a pond in the middle of the north field; the north field is marked as marshland; Jubilee Road with houses; cross marked*

1967-71 Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 *shows the south field split in two comprising a field and an area of trees; there's a pond in the middle of the north field; the north field is marked as marshland*

1974-79 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 *shows the south field split in two comprising a field and an area of trees; there's a pond in the middle of the north field*

1985-87 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 *shows the south field split in two comprising a field and an area of trees; there's a pond in the middle of the north field*

1993 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 *shows both the north and south fields as playing fields*

**6.3 Aerial Photographs Consulted**

Air Photographs examined for Desk-Based Assessment

English Heritage: National Monuments Record

Sortie number	Library number	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Date	Scale 1:	Film details (in inches)
RAF/106G/UK/1427	323	3169	P	TF 600 206	16 APR 1946	9800	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/1427	323	3170	P	TF 608 207	16 APR 1946	9800	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/1427	323	3285	P	TF 602 209	16 APR 1946	9800	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/1427	323	3286	P	TF 595 210	16 APR 1946	9800	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/1427	323	4147	P	TF 599 198	16 APR 1946	9800	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/1427	323	4148	P	TF 607 198	16 APR 1946	9800	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/2552	824	5004	P	TF 604 206	27 MAR 1948	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/2552	824	5005	P	TF 600 206	27 MAR 1948	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/2552	824	5011	P	TF 599 202	27 MAR 1948	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/2552	824	5012	P	TF 602 202	27 MAR 1948	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5

RAF/CPE/UK/2552	824	5034	P	TF 603 198	27 MAR 1948	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/2552	824	5038	P	TF 600 198	27 MAR 1948	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/2552	824	5039	P	TF 603 198	27 MAR 1948	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/540/750	1283	3026	P	TF 589 198	22 MAY 1952	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/540/750	1283	4026	P	TF 603 213	22 MAY 1952	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/58/1217	1483A	135	P	TF 595 205	17 AUG 1953	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/82/1214	1656	22	P	TF 598 212	06 JUN 1955	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/543/392	1866	30	P	TF 596 203	17 SEP 1958	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/543/392	1866	31	P	TF 603 198	17 SEP 1958	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/543/1462	2231	38	P	TF 599 196	05 OCT 1961	11000	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/69026	5579	97	P	TF 609 210	03 APR 1969	10000	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/69026	5579	98	P	TF 601 210	03 APR 1969	10000	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/69026	5579	99	P	TF 593 210	03 APR 1969	10000	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/69026	5579	109	N	TF 596 195	03 APR 1969	10000	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/69026	5579	110	N	TF 605 195	03 APR 1969	10000	Black and White 9 x 9
RAF/AC161	8665	5063	P	TF 610 208	04 JAN 1943	11500	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/AC161	8665	5064	P	TF 612 202	04 JAN 1943	11500	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
OS/66117	11739	120	P	TF 601 202	01 JUN 1966	7500	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/66117	11739	121	P	TF 601 209	01 JUN 1966	7500	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/68139	11740	4	P	TF 594 196	30 MAY 1968	7500	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/68139	11740	5	P	TF 594 203	30 MAY 1968	7500	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/88235	13344	14	P	TF 604 198	15 AUG 1988	7600	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/88235	13344	15	P	TF 604 203	15 AUG 1988	7600	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/89052	13421	469	P	TF 593 209	27 MAR 1989	8000	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/89052	13421	470	P	TF 593 200	27 MAR 1989	8000	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/89052	13421	471	P	TF 593 193	27 MAR 1989	8000	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/60423	21346	81004	P	TF 597 201	02 JUN 1960	6500	Black and White 9 x 9
MAL/60423	21346	81005	P	TF 603 201	02 JUN 1960	6500	Black and White 9 x 9