

Land East of Cromer Road, Hunstanton, Norfolk



Desk-Based Assessment



November 2015

**Client: Pigeon Hunstanton 1 Ltd
and le Strange estate**

OA East Report No: 1774

OASIS No: oxfordar3 - 214163

NGR: TF 680 417

Land East of Cromer Road, Hunstanton, Norfolk

Desk-Based Assessment

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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 F2.2, which comprises an agricultural field adjacent and to the east of the Cromer Road (A149) and to the south of Old 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 10 earlier prehistoric records identified at a distance of between c.100 to 500m from the site, in addition to five Iron Age/Roman records located some 100m-500m away. No records relating to Anglo-Saxon activity were identified and just three medieval records are present, between 200m and 400m away. The bulk of the NHER material consists of more than 60 post-medieval and modern records. The only archaeological feature recorded within the site comprises a minor routeway that also appears as a cropmark and is shown on the 1615 map of Hunstanton.

Map evidence shows that the site was part of the medieval (and early post-medieval) strip fields of Hunstanton before it was enclosed in the late 18th century. Analysis of the maps also demonstrates that the field boundaries of the site have not changed in the last 200 years.

A geophysical survey undertaken in April 2014 did not identify any anomalies of probable archaeological origin but did map the periglacial natural features in addition to a modern service pipe and a single linear anomaly (Richardson 2014).

This DBA has assessed that there is low potential for archaeological remains of all periods within the site, apart from for the earlier prehistoric period (and the later routeway mentioned above). There is medium potential for remains of prehistoric date, based on the presence of four areas of Neolithic and Bronze Age flintworking that have been recorded nearby (between 100-300m away).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 This report is designed to assess the archaeological importance of Site F2.2, which is identified for residential development in the Kings Lynn & West Norfolk Pre-submission site allocations plan. The second area (F2.3) c.1km to the south is of roughly equal size (both sites combined comprise 12.4ha) and is the subject of a separate DBA by OA East (Atkins 2015; Report 1775). Site F2.2 comprises an arable field located to the south of Old Hunstanton and to the east of the Cromer Road (A149), on the eastern edge of modern Hunstanton (Fig. 1; TF680 417).
- 1.1.2 The DBA follows on from a geophysical survey 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 6.2ha) which is fairly flat (Plate 1) and lies at a height of c.30m OD. Roads surround the field to the north and west, the playing fields of the Glebe House School lie to the south and arable fields extend to the east (Fig. 1).
- 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 and 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 F2.2 lies directly to the south of the village of Old Hunstanton and was located within the fields of this parish, which was part of the Smithdon hundred (Munford 1870, 134).
- 2.1.2 Hunstanton is an Early Saxon name. Munford (1870, 134) thought that the settlement name comprised three separate parts (Hun's-stone-town). Huns being a personal name, Stan (stone) possibly being a boundary or memorial stone (for those who distinguished themselves in battle) and Ton being a village or settlement. The same author suggested that it could be the town where Hun's bauta stone was erected (Munford 1870, 134). Blomefield (1809, 313), however, proposed that the 'Hun' element refers to a site on a river.
- 2.1.3 In AD 854 Edmund, who inherited the throne of East Anglia, was reputed to have landed/been shipwrecked at Hunstanton on route from Germany (Fitt and George 2002, 5). In 1038 the settlement here was named as 'Hunstanaes-tun' in the will of Ælfic III, Bishop of Elmham (Munford 1870, 134). He had acquired land under King Canute and subsequently bequeathed the land to St Edmunds Abbey (Fitt and George 2002, 6).
- 2.1.4 The Domesday Book records a church at Hunstanton which may have been built by the abbey but had no land attached (*ibid*, 6; Johnson and Salisbury 1975, 187). In Edward the Confessor's time the capital manor of Hunstanton was held by Strigand, the archbishop of Canterbury and was subsequently given to William de Noiers by William The Conqueror (Blomefield 1809, 313). In c.AD 1100 this manor passed to Roland Le Strange through marriage to Matilda Le Brun. The lesser manor in the Domesday Book was recorded as being given to Roger Bigot and in 1195 this manor also went to the Le Strange family (*ibid*). In the early 19th century the manor passed to the Styleman family through marriage to Emilia (nee Le Strange). Henry Styleman, in 1839, adopted the surname Le Strange and consequently the Le Strange family are still a major land holder in the West Norfolk area.

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.2.1 The Norfolk HER was searched for archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic landscapes within an 800m radius, centred on the proposed development site at TF 680 416 (Fig. 2; Appendix A, Table 2).

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

- 2.2.2 None of the earlier prehistoric records (Palaeolithic to Bronze Age) are within the study area, but 10 lie near to it. None of these records derive from excavations, all are either from fieldwalking, casual finds, casual observations or cropmark/map evidence.
- 2.2.3 Two Palaeolithic MNF records (12427 and 12614) are recorded directly to the south-west and 200m to the west of site F2.2 respectively. Record MNF 12427 relates to a large collection of Palaeolithic handaxes originating from the Thames Valley that in the 1950s were held in a house located on the road to Old Hunstanton and had presumably been found in the vicinity. MNF 12614 relates to the discovery of a single hand axe.
- 2.2.4 Eight Neolithic and/or Bronze Age MNF records (1112, 1253, 1254, 1258, 4372, 17964, 17965 and 41924) lie within the study area. Four of the Neolithic records (1112, 1253, 17964 and 17965) are within 300m to the east of the site and include evidence for flint

working. The latter includes possible manufacture of leaf-shaped arrowheads c.300m to the east (1253), while cores and other flints have been found c.100m to the east (1112). Elsewhere, small scrapers were produced c.300m to the east (17964) and non-specific flint c.150m to the south-east (17965). Neolithic flints have also been found c.300m to the north-west (1258).

- 2.2.5 Six records relate to Bronze Age archaeology (1254, 1258, 4372, 17964, 17965 and 41924) and comprise possible ring ditches (barrows), flintworking and pits. Three possible ring ditches (1254, 1258 and 41924) are recorded directly to the south, 300m to the north-west and 200m to the south of the site respectively. Two have been identified from aerial photographs and one as a place name on the 1615 Hunstanton map. No ring ditches/barrows are visible as cropmarks, however, to substantiate the field name evidence in this latter area (Table 2). The two possible ring ditches identified on the air photographs are more likely to have geological origins and it is probably significant that record 1254 was not thought convincing enough to have been mapped in 2002 by Mr S. Massey as part of the Norfolk National Mapping Programme (NNMP). Two Bronze Age pits have also been found at the cliff edge 500m to the north-west of the site (4372). The possible Neolithic flintworking sites at 17964 and 17965 (see above) also contained Bronze Age flints which suggests that there may have been flintworking occurring here in this period as well.

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

- 2.2.6 Five Iron Age and/or Roman records (1266, 1274, 13959, 20342, and 20904) are all located between 100m and 500m to the north and north-west of the site. Settlement and/or burial remains are likely at site 1266 where skull fragments and 1st and 3rd century AD pottery were found in a pipe trench in 1923. A possible Roman road (1274) aligned north-west to south-east was noted more than 300m to the north-west of the site, but this may equally have been a post-medieval field boundary. The other records comprise a few Nene Valley pottery sherds found in topsoil (13959), a single Iron Age pottery sherd (20342) and a single Roman coin (20904), all of which may represent casual losses.

Anglo-Saxon (AD410 – AD1066)

- 2.2.7 No Anglo-Saxon remains or artefacts are recorded within the study area.

Medieval (AD1066 – AD1500)

- 2.2.8 Only three medieval HER records (1291, 17964 and 19184) are located within the study area. The ruined medieval chapel of St Edmunds (1291) lies 400m to the north-west of the site. Record 17964, 200m to the east, relates to medieval pottery recovered after ploughing the field and it is likely that this represents manuring scatter. A possible medieval or early post-medieval beacon (19184) was marked on the 1615 map of Hunstanton 300m to the south of the site.

Post-medieval to modern (AD1500 – present)

- 2.2.9 The vast majority of the HER records relate to features and or/artefacts of post-medieval and modern date (Table 2; Fig. 2). All the 27 HNF (Hunstanton HLC Records) date to this period and relate to Hunstanton park (informal parkland recorded on Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk), piecemeal enclosure (e.g. 15971), boundary loss (e.g. 15922), woodland plantation (e.g. 15954), leisure/recreation, allotment and sea defences recorded on various maps from 1615 to the present day. A single HNF record

is within the site (15933) and relates to boundary loss allegedly recorded on the 1844 Hunstanton Tithe Map compared with the 1st Ordnance Survey map (although the cartographic search below shows the field's boundaries have remained largely unchanged from the late 18th century to the present day).

- 2.2.10 The MNF records for the study area include MNF 41928, which is located within the site and is interpreted as a bank or road. This is a 6m wide cropmark aligned north-east to south-west across the site and the HER rightly notes that this relates to a former routeway shown on the 1689 map (see Fig. 4). It is also shown on the 1615 map when it was recorded as being called White Crosse (Fig. 3); this is further discussed in Section 2.3.1 below.
- 2.2.11 Directly to the east of the site were post-medieval field boundaries (41929) and directly to the west, along what is now known as the Lynn Road, was a post-medieval milestone (63192) marking Lynn as being 16 miles away. It is one of 16 old milestones surviving along the Wells to Dersingham road. This was never a turnpike road but it was an important route linking the coastal ports and villages. Directly to the north of this milestone was a 1921 place name sign for Hunstanton (63319). The other MNF records comprise mostly post-medieval and modern buildings largely located between 300m and 500m to the north of the site and many WWII features along the beach more than 300m to the west and south-west.

Undated

- 2.2.12 Five records (1283, 41918, 41680, 45238 and 46562) represent undated features and artefacts within the study area. Two are near the site, one of which (1283) is directly to the east and comprises an undated architectural stone fragment of unknown significance. Site 41918 is recorded as an east to west aligned road or bank to the north-west of the site. This is a post-medieval (and possibly medieval) routeway recorded on the 1615 Hunstanton map as Chapel bounds (see section 2.3.2 below; Fig. 3).

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.3.1 There are a number of maps of Hunstanton spanning the early 17th century to the modern day that show Site F2.2.
- 2.3.2 The earliest is the 1615 map (NRO LEST/OA1) and shows the site to be partly within two headlands in an area of strip fields aligned north to south (Fig. 3). The map records the site as being within part of Over chappell gate (36) and Hungry headland (37). An east to west routeway called Chappel bounds lies along the northern side of F2.2 (this routeway led to the ruins of St Edmunds chapel c.400m to the west of the site). Part of a roughly north to south aligned routeway called Market Site bounds the western side of F2.2 within the Over chappell gate area and this ran into the Hunstanton settlement located 0.5km to the north. A third routeway called White Crosse is slightly curvilinear and roughly aligned north-east to south-west and appears to have crossed both the Over Chappell gate and Hungry headland areas within the site.
- 2.3.3 The 1689 Hunstanton map (Fig. 4) shows the site still partly within both Over chappell gate (36) and Hungry headland (37) strip fields. Within the Over chappell gate part of the site, the map records four strips under the names Bocken, W. Mason, R. Moor and R. Sher, with strips within Hungry headland including names of at least one of the same individuals/surnames (vicar, M.W. Mason and T. Mason). Three routeways are recorded either forming boundaries or running through the site (these are the same as the ones

on the 1615 map). The names of two of these routeways are recorded: Old Beacon (formerly Market Site) and Market Pit Way (formerly White Crosse).

- 2.3.4 By the time of the early 19th century maps the former strip fields had been replaced and the fields had completely new boundaries; some of the routeways had also changed (Fig. 5). The western routeway (Market Site/Old Beacon) had been slightly altered and the former routeway running through the site (White Crosse/Market Pit Way) seems to have disappeared. Site F2.2's field boundaries had been roughly fixed by this map, with the size recorded as 14/1/14 apr.
- 2.3.5 The 1837 map recorded the site as belonging to Henry le Strange Styleman and the route along the site's western boundary as the Upper Hunstanton Road (Fig. 6). The 1844 Tithe map (Fig. 7) shows the field as being largely the same as on the early 19th century map (Fig. 5). The field number 164 is recorded in the accompanying apportionment document as being called Hungry Headland arable 15/1/26, indicating that the field was somewhat larger in size by this time. The field boundaries appear not to have changed since this map. The land owner was recorded as Henry Styleman Le Strange, with John Hunn occupying/farming the field.
- 2.3.6 All of the Ordnance Survey maps from 1887 (1:2500) onwards (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 is 15/1/28, while a bench mark recorded on the King's Lynn road adjacent to the site shows a height of 104.3 feet.

2.4 Aerial Photographs

- 2.4.1 Aerial photographs covering the study area have been analysed as part of the NNMP and have been included within 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

- 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 probably represents periglacial cracking. An underground service aligned roughly north to south was found running through the north-western part of the site, while an area of scattered magnetic debris is likely to be of modern origin (*ibid*, 5). A possible east to west aligned linear anomaly was recorded in the southern part of the site that is of uncertain origin. It is presently unclear why the routeway identified as a cropmark and shown on the 1615 and 1689 maps (see above) was not located by the geophysical survey.

2.7 Archaeological Excavations

- 2.7.1 No archaeological excavations or other surveys (apart from geophysics) have been carried out within the study 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 survey results identified periglacial geology, a service pipe, modern magnetic debris and seemingly a single linear feature. The report suggests that it is unlikely that there are deposits 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 as well as cropmarks on the site indicates that no large negative features are present here.

3.2 Earlier Prehistoric (Palaeolithic to Bronze Age; c. 10,000BC – c. 800BC)

- 3.2.1 Ten possible earlier prehistoric sites have been recorded as NHER records within 0.5km of the site, comprising three possible barrows/ring ditches, four flint working areas, two pits and two stray flint finds.
- 3.2.2 If there are earlier prehistoric remains within the site they are likely to be in the form of flint scatters or finds representing casual losses. Four areas of Neolithic and Bronze Age flint working have been found nearby: between 100m and 300m to the south-east and east of the site respectively. Such features/scatters are unlikely to show up as geophysical anomalies unless burnt flint is also present. The probability of flint scatters being present within the site is therefore moderate.
- 3.2.3 It is very unlikely that there are large earlier prehistoric features within the site: it is worth noting that all the three possible barrows/ring ditches identified in the study area have extremely uncertain identifications. Two of these may be geological in origin while one is based purely on place name evidence from a post-medieval map.

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

- 3.3.1 Five Iron Age and Roman sites are known within the search area. The nearest, c.100m to the north, comprises a single pottery sherd. 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.
- 3.3.2 There is a very low possibility of finding Iron Age/Roman remains within the site.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 3.4.1 The location of the Early Saxon settlement within the parish is uncertain. The position of the present settlement of Old Hunstanton with its Late Saxon church (more than 0.5km to the north of the site), strongly suggests the site is located away from the nucleated Saxon settlement.
- 3.4.2 There is a very low possibility of finding Angl-Saxon remains within the site.

3.5 Medieval to modern (c. 1066 – present day)

- 3.5.1 All available evidence suggests that the site lay within the medieval and post-medieval strip fields of the parish (first recorded in the 1615 map). The cartographic evidence suggests the site was always used for agriculture in these periods, although a routeway running through the site probably originated in the medieval or early post-medieval period. It was recorded on both the 1615 (as White Crosse) and 1689 maps and also as a cropmark (HER 41928).
- 3.5.2 There is a very low possibility of finding medieval to modern settlement related remains within the site with any remains present likely to be associated with agriculture (e.g. ridge and furrow) or the identified routeway. The field boundaries of the site 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 (not including 'minor' records such as the post-medieval routeways).

<i>Period</i>	<i>Rating</i>
Earlier prehistoric	Moderate
Iron Age/Roman	Low
Anglo-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 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 moderate potential for archaeological remains of the earlier prehistoric period and low potential for all other periods. The 'minor' early post-medieval routeway has not been included in these predictions.

APPENDIX A. HER RECORDS WITHIN 0.8KM OF TF 680 416

NHER	Name	Comments	NGR (TF)
HNF2	Hunstanton Park	Informal parkland. On Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk	TF 6868 4174
HNF3	Hunstanton Park	Informal parkland. On Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk	TF 6868 4149
HNF5	Hunstanton Park	Informal parkland. On Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk	TF 6868 4125
HNF6	Hunstanton Park	Informal parkland. On Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk	TF 6867 4133
HNF7	Hunstanton Park	Informal parkland. On Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk	TF 6873 4123
HNF1258	?	Number on Fig.2, but not in records. c.0.5km to north of site. Likely to be MNF1258 – have changed.	?
HNF15897	-	Unimproved intertidal managed wetland. On 1884 map	TF 6884 4330
HNF15914	-	Piecemeal enclosure recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6847 4131
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
HNF15920	-	Boundary loss recorded on? 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map; 1884 OS 1st Edition	TF 6858 4096
HNF15922	-	Boundary loss recorded on? 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map; 1884 OS 1st Edition	TF 6848 4172
HNF15933	-	Boundary loss recorded on? 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map; 1884 OS 1st Edition; OS 2004 MasterMap	TF 6807 4155
HNF15934	-	Piecemeal enclosure recorded on? 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map; 1884 OS 1st Edition; OS 2004 MasterMap	TF 6820 4198
HNF15940	-	Piecemeal enclosure recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6919 4252
HNF15952	-	18th-20th century woodland plantation recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6867 4209
HNF15953	-	Boundary loss (20th century); New enclosure and piecemeal enclosure recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6846 4194
HNF15954	-	18th-20th century woodland plantation recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6862 4196
HNF15956	-	20th century enclosure (OS 2004 MasterMap); piecemeal enclosure recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6874 4199
HNF15964	Bowling Green	Leisure/recreation (OS 2004 MasterMap); Piecemeal enclosure recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6832 4216
HNF15968	Car Park	Leisure/recreation (OS 2004 MasterMap); boundary loss (1884 OS 1st Edition map); piecemeal enclosure recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6783 4224
HNF15970	Golf Course (pitch and putt)	Leisure/recreation (OS 2004 MasterMap); boundary loss (1884 OS 1st Edition map); piecemeal enclosure recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6792 4217
HNF15971	-	Allotment (OS 2004 MasterMap); piecemeal enclosure recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6808 4137
HNF15972	Glebe House School	Hospital, school, university (1884 OS 1st Edition map); piecemeal enclosure recorded on 1844 Hunstanton Tithe map	TF 6772 4119
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
HNF15981	Hunstanton seafront	Leisure/recreation (1884 OS 1st Edition map); common with a built margin (Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk)	TF 6720 4097
HNF15985	Boulders	Sea defences (OS provisional edition 1953-9)	TF 6739 4182
MNF1112	Neolithic flint finds	Two worked flints (possibly rough-out leaf arrowheads) found in 1970	TF 6846 4150
MNF1253	Neolithic flint arrowheads and two Beaker	?flint industry. Includes cores, scrapers and awl	TF 680 416

	arrowheads		
MNF1254	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch	Cropmark. Shown on 1946 photograph (3060) with a 25m diameter but may be something to do with the playing field or a fungal ring. Appears irregular. No sign on air photograph dated 26th March 1976. Whether it is a ring ditch is questionable	TF6792 4136
MNF 1258	Neolithic flint artefacts and a possible Bronze Age barrow	1615 map records the name as Ringlehowe which indicates a removed barrow (NRO OA1). This is uncertain and was recorded as such for Nature England in 2014. In 1961 Neolithic flint artefacts were found here	TF 67880 42133
MNF1266	Iron Age/Roman pottery and human remains	Pipe trench in 1923 found human skull and 1st century AD pottery fragments. Also rim sherd of 3rd century AD	TF 677 422
MNF1274	Post-medieval field boundary or Roman road	An earthwork feature was visible on aerial photographs in 1981. It was seen in cliff face in 1970 and thought to be Roman road, but may be post-medieval boundary	TF 6774 4066
MNF1282	Lodge Hotel, Old Stanton	Post-medieval building	TF 6839 4219
MNF1283	Undated architectural artefact	Dressed limestone ploughed in 1953? Uncertain importance	TF 6818 4164
MNF1290	Hunstanton lighthouse	Post-medieval building	TF 6763 4205
MNF1291	Ruins of St Edmunds chapel	Medieval building	TF 6758 4196
MNF4372	Two Bronze Age pits	Two pits containing Bronze Age pottery were observed in a cliff face	TF 677 422
MNF12427	Palaeolithic handaxes	In 1950s a large collection of Palaeolithic handaxes from the Thames Valley was held in a house on road to Old Hunstanton	TF 677 414
MNF12614	Palaeolithic handaxe, 14 Queens Drive	Palaeolithic ovate handaxe	TF 6768 4168
MNF13883	Post-medieval sword, 2 Coastguard Cottages	Post-medieval sword.	TF 67725 42072
MNF13959	Roman pottery	Nene Valley beaker pottery found in topsoil in a cliff face in March 1978	TF 6755 4202
MNF16138	29 and 31 Old Hunstanton Road	Demolished post-medieval building	TF 6825 4221
MNF17151	Cliff Farm, Old Hunstanton	Post-medieval farm buildings	TF 6850 4219
MNF17964	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint working and medieval pottery finds	Lithic working site – flints recovered after ploughing in 1978. High proportion of small scrapers. Some medieval pot sherds	TF 6843 4171
MNF17965	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint working site	Flint recovered after ploughing in 1978. Includes fabricator and a hammerstone	TF 6822 4134
MNF19184	Medieval or post-medieval beacon	'Old beacon' marked on 1615 map	TF 68095 41054
MNF20342	Iron Age pottery	A single hand made IA pottery sherd found in 1983/4	TF 681 419
MNF20904	Roman coin	Republican denarius found before 7th May 1980	TF 6761 4200
MNF23514	WWII pillbox and observation tower	WWII pillbox and observation tower	TF 6767 4211
MNF24939	WWII gun emplacements	WWII gun emplacements	TF 6744 4186
MNF38401	Glebe House School grounds	Late 19th and 20th century gardens	TF 67746 41325
MNF38402	Boston and Lincoln squares	Late 19th and 20th century open areas	TF 6736 4125
MNF38608	Wreck of the Sheraton, Hunstanton beach	Ship launched in 1907 and wrecked 1947	TF 6743 4199
MNF41679	WWII coastal battery	WWII coastal battery	TF 6756 4190
MNF41680	Undated banks	Undated banks seen on 1944 aerial photograph aligned east to west.? coastal defences	TF 6801 4204
MNF41684	Probable post-medieval to modern ditch	Probable post-medieval to modern ditch	TF 6848 4203

MNF41902	Probable medieval to post-medieval bank or road ditch	Cropmark records probable medieval to post-medieval bank or road ditch	TF 6797 4222
MNF41904	WWII practice or slit trenches	WWII practice or slit trenches	TF 6745 4150
MNF41907	Possible medieval to post-medieval bank	Possible medieval to post-medieval bank	TF 6862 4212
MNF41918	Undated bank or road	Cropmark recorded on a 1953 photograph identified an undated bank or road	TF 6789 4186
MNF41919	Possible medieval to post-medieval bank	Cropmark recorded on a 1969 photograph identified a possible medieval to post-medieval bank undated bank or road	TF 6832 4205
MNF41921	Probable medieval and post-medieval bank and ditches	Monument- a series of parallel banks and ditches probably date to the medieval and post-medieval periods	TF 6738 4168
MNF41924	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch	A possible Bronze Age ring ditch is visible on 1946 aerial photographs. Roughly 35m in diameter. May be fungal or archaeological	TF 6780 4117
MNF41928	Post-medieval road or bank	The cropmark of a post-medieval road or bank is visible on 1946 and 1967 aerial photographs. The cropmark is 6m wide and appears to be either a now defunct stretch of road, or part of 'Chapel bank'. This road can be seen on the 1689 Hunstanton Field Book as a cutting across strip fields.	TF 6810 4166
MNF41929	Post-medieval field boundaries	The cropmarks of post-medieval field boundaries are visible on 1946 and 1967 aerial photographs.	TF 6813 4157
MNF41931	Medieval to post-medieval field boundaries	The cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval field boundaries are visible on 1967 and 1988 aerial photographs	TF 6857 4099
MNF43996	Site of 19th century water tower	Site of 19th century water tower now demolished	TF 67618 41265
MNF45238	NHER number for a survey	Number given for the Norfolk Rapid Coastal Survey: land based survey at Hunstanton (by A Yardy in 2014).	TF 67462 41869
MNF45993	WWII remains on Hunstanton beach	WWII concrete scattered along a 650m stretch of beach	TF 67322 41649
MNF45994	WWII beach defences	WWII concrete beach defences	TF 67248 41350
MNF46562	Undated pits or natural features	Cluster of at least seven pits or probable natural features observed in cliff face	TF 67696 42208
MNF47480	Possible WWII structure	A circular raised area measuring 5m by 7m may be the remains of a WWII structure	TF 67384 41674
MNF49187	53 and 55 Old Hunstanton Rd	17th century house at 53 and 55 Old Hunstanton Rd	TF 68409 42240
MNF49195	1 to 6 Big Yard, Old Hunstanton Road	Five post-medieval cottages at 1 to 6 Big Yard, Old Hunstanton Road	TF 68240 42243
MNF49199	Corner House, Cromer Road	Early 19th century house at Corner House, Cromer Road	TF 68104 42183
MNF56693	WWII soldiers' hoard	WWII soldiers' hoard	TF 67595 41055
MNF63192	Post-medieval milestone	Post-medieval milestone marking Lynn 16 miles.	TF 6799 4176
MNF63319	1921 style place name sign for Hunstanton	1921 style place name sign for Hunstanton	TF 6800 4181
MNF64989	Ice House, Hunstanton	Post-medieval ice house	TF 6844 4221
MNF66874	22 Old Hunstanton Road	19th century cottage recoded before being demolished	TF 6822 4219

Table 2: NHER records within 0.8km radius of point TF 680 416

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- BGS Soil survey of England and Wales 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 4 Eastern England 1:250 000* (Lawes Agricultural Trust; Ordnance Survey)

Maps used (located in the Norfolk Record Office)

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| NRO LEST/OA 1 | Hunstanton 1615 in the style of Thomas Waterman. |
| NRO LEST/IC 68 | Map of Hunstanton 1689 (with later 1720s additions). |
| 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 DN/TA 792 | Hunstanton 1844-48. Map 1844; Apportionment 1844 (detached). Altered apportionment 1848. |

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 2 | Hunstanton: Home Farm latterly in occupation of Sir Henry L'Estrange 1760. |

- NRO LEST/OA 3 Hunstanton and Barrett Ringstead 1765.
- NRO C/Sce 2/6/2 Hunstanton 1817 Stoppage of Highways.
- NRO BR 143/290 Hunstanton and Holme. Plan of commons (1858).
- NRO GUN 98 Plan of an estate situated in the parishes of Heacham, Hunstanton, Snettisham in Norfolk belonging to the late Nicholas Styleman. September 1831.
- NRO LEST/NR 4/4 Map of part of Hunstanton. nd.

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3 - 214163			
Project Name	Site F2.2 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	ENF137846	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER No.	ENF137846	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	Site F.2.2 On land off Kings Lynn Road Hunstanton
Parish	Hunstanton	
HER	Norfolk	
Study Area	0.8km radius TF 680 416	National Grid Reference
		TF 680 417

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

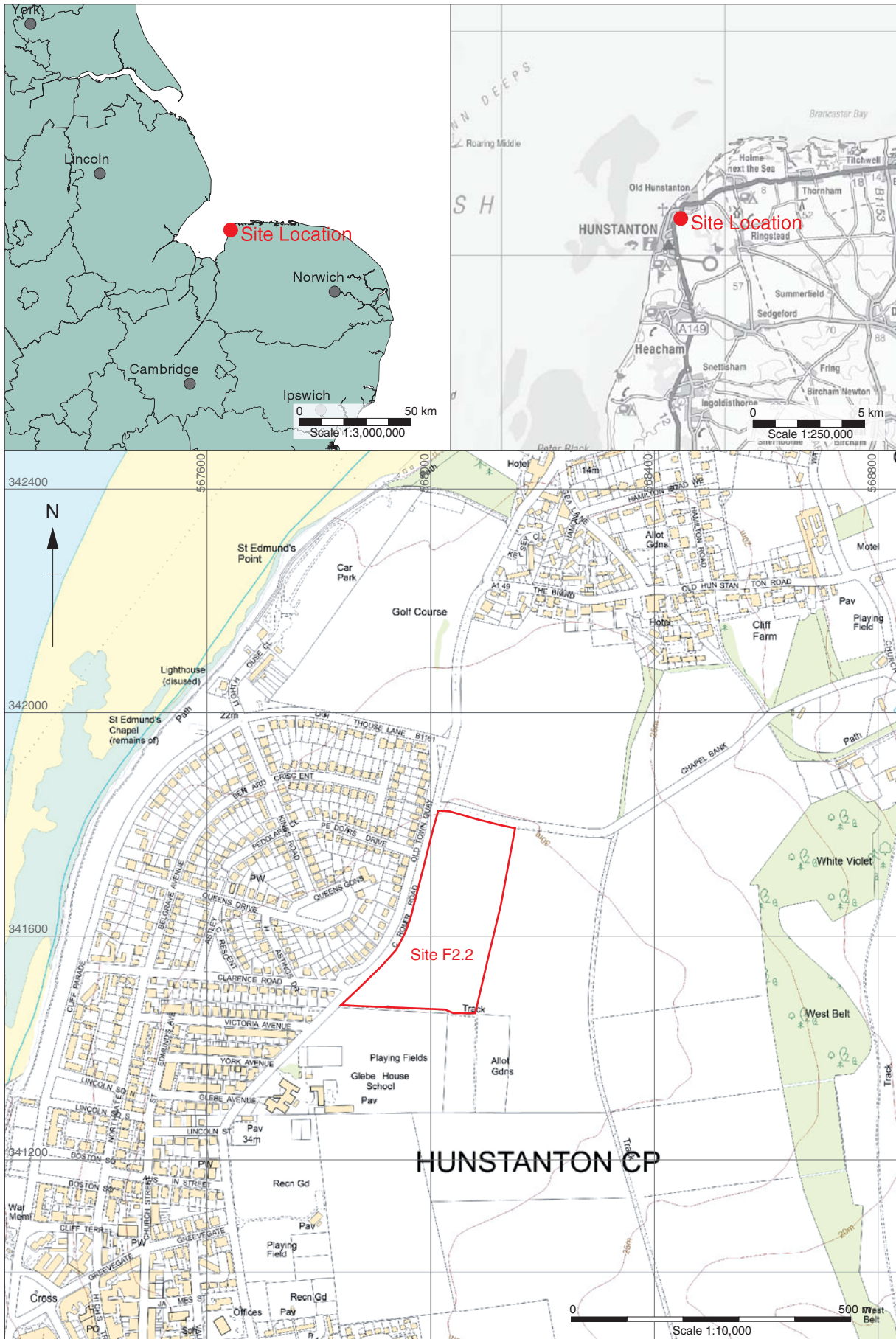
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N/A	ENF 137846	ENF 137846

Archive Contents/Media

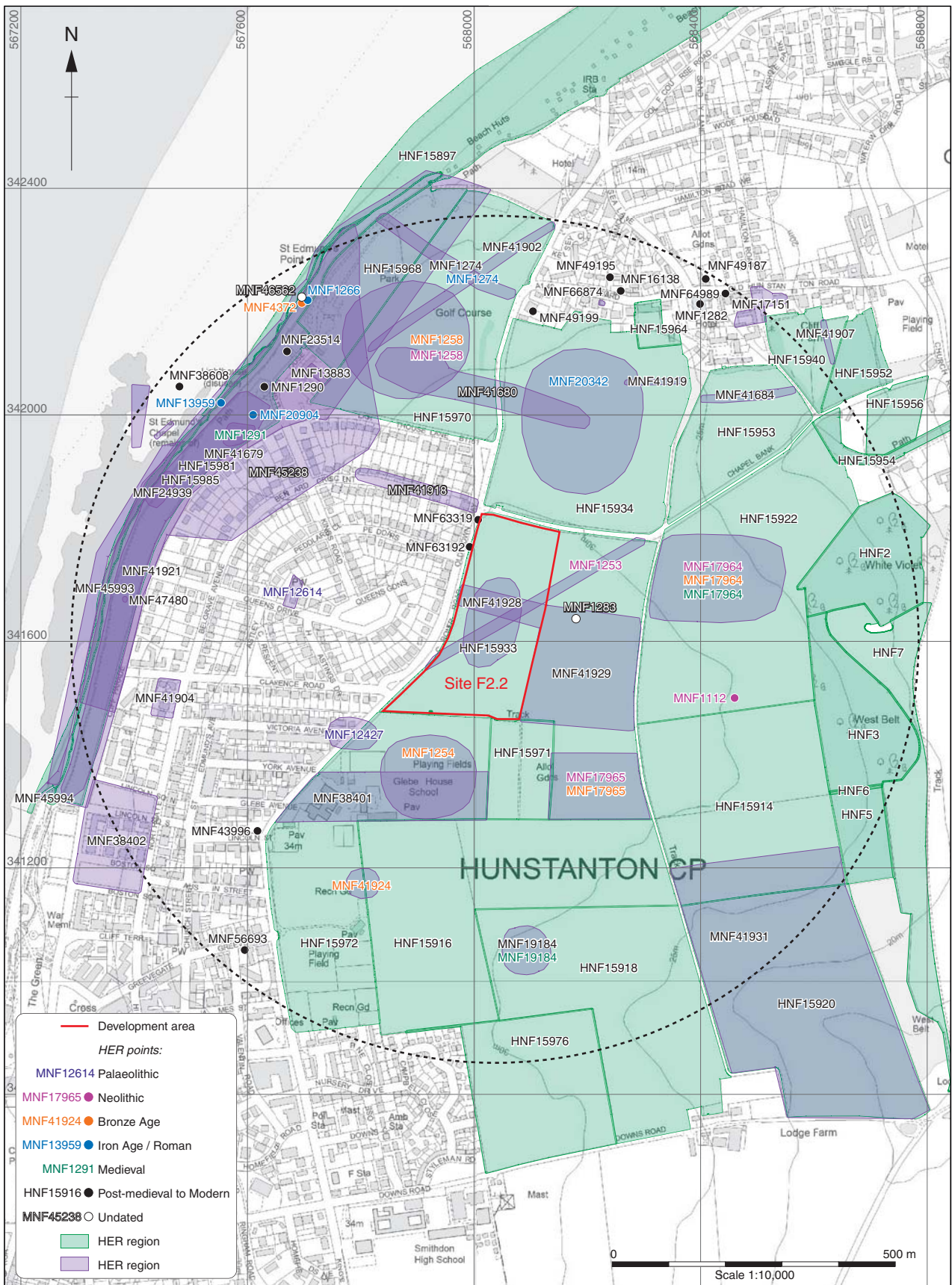
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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



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Figure 2: HER records with 0.8 km radius of point TF 680 416, with site outlined (red)



Figure 3: Hunstanton 1615 (NRO LEAST/OA1)



Figure 4: Map of Hunstanton 1689 (NRO LEST/IC)

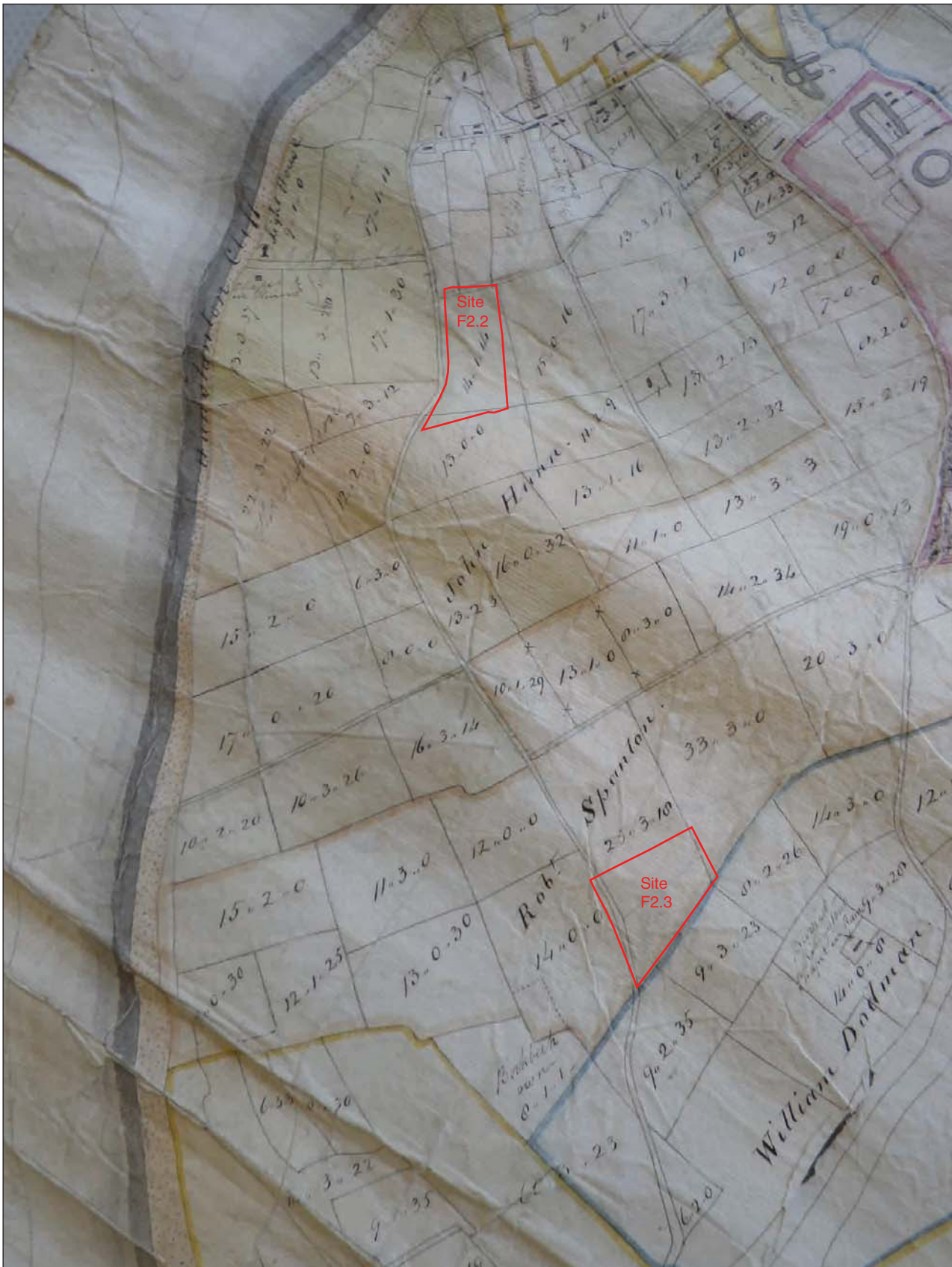


Figure 5: Henry Styleman's Estate map, undated but c. early 19th century (NRO LEST/OA4)



Figure 6: Stoppage and diversion of old footpath and highway, dated 1837 (NRO C/Sc 2/15/9)

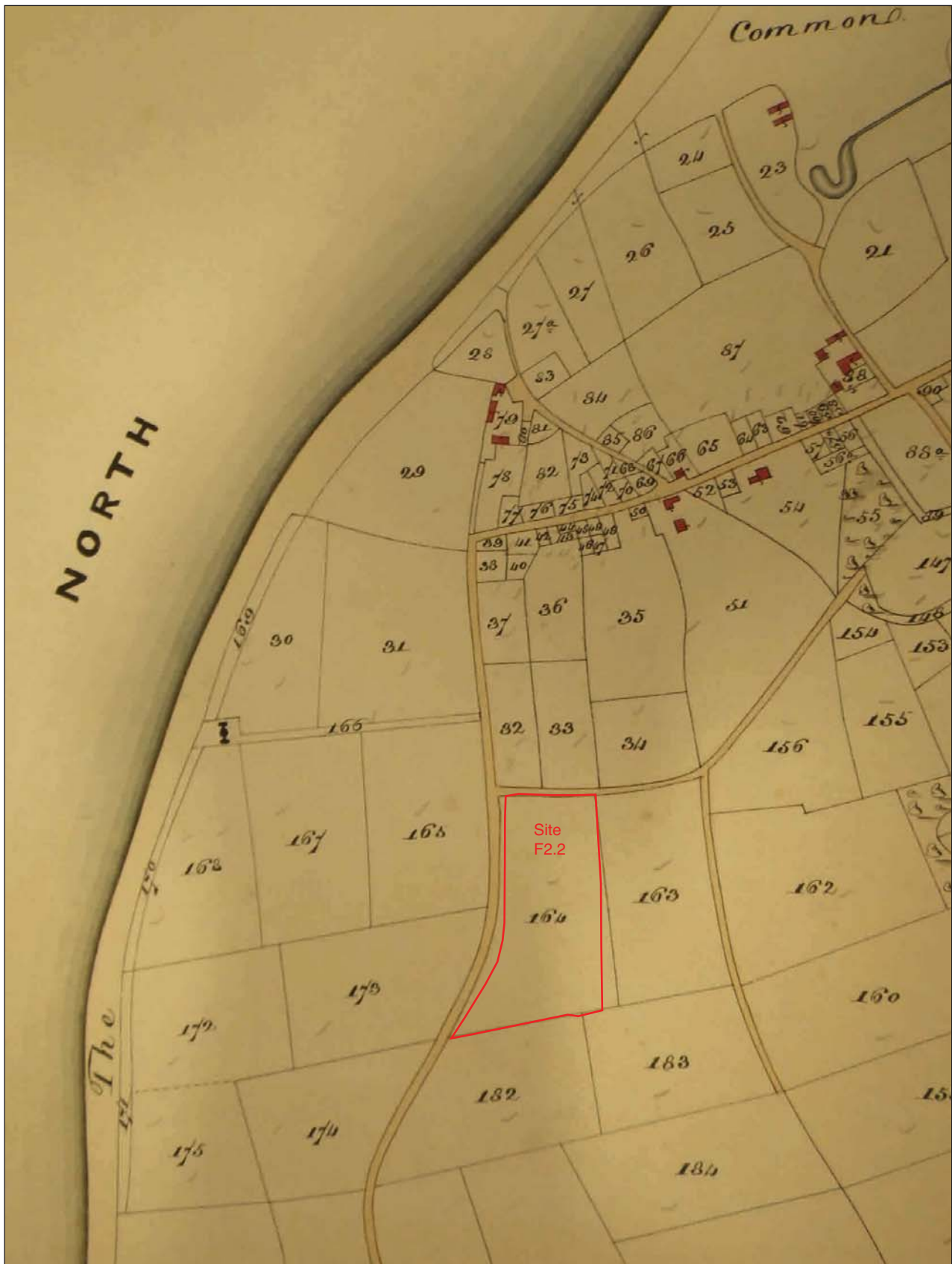


Figure 7: 1844 Tithe map (NRO DN/TA 792)



Plate 1: Site looking, south-east



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