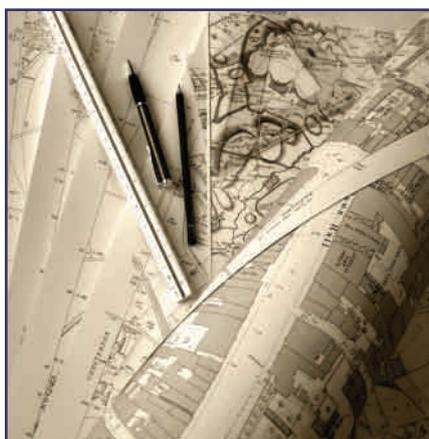


Kelling Heath Holiday Park,
Weybourne,
Norfolk



Earthwork Survey and Desk-Based Assessment



October 2013

Client: Bidwells/ Blue Sky Leisure

OA East Report No: 1537
OASIS No: oxfordar3-161216
NGR: TG 1171 4140

Kelling Heath Holiday Park, Weybourne, Norfolk

Earthwork Survey and Desk-Based Assessment

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Report Date: October 2013

Report Number: 1537
Site Name: Kelling Heath Holiday Park
HER Event No: CNF45216
Date of Works: October 2013
Client Name: Bidwells/ Blue Sky Leisure
Client Ref: -
Planning Ref: PF/13/1026
Grid Ref: **TG 1171 4140**
Site Code: ENF 132533
Finance Code: XNFKEL13
Receiving Body: NCC Museums Service
Accession No: 2013.270
Prepared by: Gareth Rees
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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned to carry out a desk based assessment and level 1 rapid identification survey of an area of proposed expansion of the Kelling Heath Holiday Park, Weybourne, Norfolk (TG 1171 4140). The proposed development (Area B in the Design and Access Statement) involves the construction of hardstandings, access roads, parking bays and services for lodges and static caravans.

The proposed development area lays to the east of Hundred Acre Wood which, according to cartographic evidence has been woodland for at least 150 years. There is a high density of archaeological features known in the vicinity of the site from aerial photographs and recorded by the historic environment service. These included a large number of military training and defensive installations dating to the First and Second World Wars. Pits, thought to date to the Late Saxon or medieval period, and a Bronze Age burial mound have been located within 200m of the site. There is also a significant density of worked flint, dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic, within 500m of the site.

A walk-over survey was conducted at the site on the 10th October 2013. A zone in the northern and eastern part of the site was in use as plots for static homes. An extant disused building stands to the south of the plot whilst the ground to the north of this had been prepared for another building of similar dimensions which was not constructed. This area consisted of open foundation trenches and up-cast from these works.

A wall, probably dating to the post-medieval period or later was the only archaeological feature identified within the proposed development area. Other archaeological features were identified beyond the boundary of the proposed development area. These included a stone wall a possible post-medieval date, associated with the extant public footpath, as well as trenches and a spigot mortar base dating from the 1940s.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East has been commissioned to produce a desk based study and Rapid Identification Survey (level one earthwork survey) for a plot of land at the Kelling Heath Holiday Park south of Weybourne, North Norfolk, centred on TG 1171 4140 (Figure 1). The aim of this assessment is to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* recently revised in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The work was carried out in compliance with a Brief produced by David Robertson of the Norfolk Environment Service and in line with OA East's Specification for the work (Rees, October 2013).
- 1.1.2 This document comprises desk-based research as well as a description of the results of a level 1 earthwork survey for Area B as outlined in the Design and Access Statement. On completion a copy of this report will be held at the Norfolk HES.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies predominantly on the Wroxham Crag formation of sand and gravel with superficial Head deposits (BGS 2003). The land on which the site is located forms part of the Cromer Ridge which consists of Pleistocene glacial outwash. The ridge rises to around 80m O.D. at Kelling Heath where the deposits slope gently to the south. The coast line lies 2.5km to the north.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development area lies in the south of the parish of Weybourne, 0.7km to the south of the village of Weybourne. It consists of an area measuring approximately 160m east to west by 100m north to south which adjoins woodland known as 'Hundred Acre Wood'.
- 1.2.3 The site is bounded to the north by plots for static homes, to the east by Sandy Hill Lane, which runs north to south between Weybourne and Bodham, and to the south by a fenced property boundary with Breck Farm. There was no marked boundary to the west.

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 The author would like to thank Paul Timewell of Blue Sky Leisure who commissioned and funded the work. Paul Spoerry managed the project and edited the report. Anj Beckham of the Norfolk Historic Environment Service conducted the search of the H.E.S records and arranged for the compilation of aerial photograph mapping. The staff of the Norfolk records office were also very helpful. David Robertson wrote the Brief for archaeological works. Lucy Gane produced the illustrations.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

- 2.1.1 The site currently lies in parish of Weybourne but its name indicates that this land may once have lain within the bounds of the parish of Kelling or the manors there in. The parish boundary with Bodham currently lies 600m to the south of the site, running roughly through the centre of Hundred Acre Wood, whilst that with Kelling parish follows the western boundary of the wood. The place name 'Kelling' may have an Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning *Cylla's/Ceolla's* people (<http://kep.n.nottingham.ac.uk>), whilst the origin of the name 'Weybourne' is less certain, probably meaning a stream with a weir or mill dam (ibid.). In the 11th century *Ilketeshale's* Manor held control of Kelling whilst the first records of a church at Kelling are from 1266 when Robert de Kelling agreed with the Bishop of Norwich that his grandsons would become the rectors of Kelling and Salthouse (Blomefield 1808). The Augustin Priory at Weybourne (NHER6278), established in 1190, was located 1.8km to the north of the site (Fairweather 1930).

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.2.1 A search was carried out of the Norfolk Historic Environment Service for known sites within 1km of the proposed development area (Figure 2). The results of this search are described below in chronological order.

Prehistoric

- 2.2.2 The varied landscape of the north Norfolk coast was an attractive ecotonal environmental for nomadic and semi-sedentary prehistoric communities. The geological formation of the Cromer Ridge not only offered inland shelter from the North Sea winds but also a natural vantage point from which the rich pasture-land along the coast could be seen. A flint working site (NHER6246), now located within the holiday park, dates from the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods and attests to the early prehistoric activity in this area. A Mesolithic flake, leaf shaped arrowhead and flint axe (NHER6257) have also been found 100m to the north-east of the site.
- 2.2.3 Occupation of the area continued into the Neolithic period. A large polished flint axehead has been recovered from the field 200m to the south-east (NHER6259) whilst a fragment of another (NHER40546) and evidence of flint working (NHER30417; 51432) was found 300m to the north-east. The Neolithic communities of the area may have ascribed a ritual significance to some parts of the landscape with cropmarks indicating the location an oval barrow (NHER6300) just over 1km from the proposed development area and a mortuary enclosure (NHER22883) 600m to the south-east.
- 2.2.4 The significance of this part of the landscape continued into the Bronze Age with up to four barrows, generally dating from the beginning of this period, being located close to the proposed development area. It is not uncommon to find these monuments associated with previous Neolithic mortuary structures as well as natural routeways through the landscape, both of which appear to have been a factor in this area. The best preserved of these four barrows, measuring 16m in diameter, is that located 135m to the north-west of the site (NHER6261). Another probable barrow (NHER40492) surviving as an earthwork is located 800m to the north-east. Two ring-ditches observed as cropmarks (NHER32047; 32048), located 1km to to the north-east, may be the location of two other early Bronze Age barrows.

- 2.2.5 There have been no finds or sites identified dating to the Iron Age in this area. The nearest find was that of a miniature copper alloy head (NHER31088) found just over 1km from the current site. The closest major Iron Age site is that of Wareham Camp 16.5km to the west (Davies 1992, 59).

Roman

- 2.2.6 Evidence of occupation in the immediate vicinity of the site in the Roman period is sparse. Three finds of Roman pottery, the closest of which being 500m to the north-east, have been recovered from fieldwalking and as chance finds (NHER15604; 15606; 30046). Roman coins have been found near Rosedale Farm, Weybourne, to the north.

Saxon and Medieval

- 2.2.7 Place-name evidence from this part of Norfolk suggests that many of the settlements in this area, including Kelling, were founded during the Saxon period. There is very little evidence for Saxon or medieval occupation in the vicinity of the proposed development area but this landscape does appear to have been exploited for its iron ore deposits at this time. Late Saxon to medieval iron extraction pits and quarries have been tentatively identified to the north and east of the site (NHER6280; 6281; 6282; 6283; 6284; 38637; 38640; 38345). Most of these survive as undated earthworks in the form of pits and banks which may represent strip quarrying.
- 2.2.8 The only medieval moated site known in the area is that which lies near Rosedale Farm, south of Weybourne (NHER6304). This site, just over 1km from the proposed development area, consisted of fishponds and two moated enclosures that overlooked the settlement of Weybourne. These features, seen as cropmarks, are likely to have related to a medieval manor, the occupants of which may have had control over this area in the 11th to 14th century. Finds recovered from a subsequent metal detecting survey of this area (NHER51430) may indicate that the presence of Roman and Saxon predecessors. Access to many of these pits may have been via the medieval field boundaries and trackways (NHER38266) seen on aerial photographs as cropmarks giving access to Weybourne Woods.
- 2.2.9 Ridge and furrow cultivation (NHER38646) located 1km to the south of the site maybe associated with the medieval occupation of Bodham.

Post-medieval

- 2.2.10 A boundary bank that may represent the original boundary of Hundred Acre Woods (NHER5109) has been identified 800m to the south-west of the proposed development area, whilst a post-medieval pottery kiln was located just under 1km to the south-east of the site (NHER15604).
- 2.2.11 A water pumping station associated with the Weybourne Court Hotel once stood 300m to the north of the site (NHER31323). There is also evidence of post-medieval quarrying in Weybourne Wood to the south-east (NHER38641).

Modern

- 2.2.12 There is an abundance of features in this area associated with military training and defences constructed during World War I and II. This is due to the location of the military testing and training facility of Weybourne Camp in this area.
- 2.2.13 Several features have been identified from aerial photographs as training trenches dating to WWI. These are primarily located on Kelling Heath to the west of the proposed development area (NHER38420; 38419) as well as in Weybourne Woods to the north-east (NHER38418).

- 2.2.14 Two areas of features relating to WWII training have been identified, one on Kelling Heath to the west and the other in Weybourne Woods to the east. Barbed wire enclosures, weapons pits and practice trenches are located on Kelling Heath (NHER38645; NHER38424; NHER38423), whilst earthwork emplacements also formed part of the training camp in Weybourne Woods (NHER38639; 38642; 38348)
- 2.2.15 Defensive features in this area include two pillboxes (NHER18108, 30m north-east; NHER30708 200m south-east); three spigot mortar bases (NHER40350, 350m to south-east; NHER18109, 400m north; NHER24266, 350m west); a gun emplacement (NHER38421, 980 south-west); a tank trap (NHER40318, 800m east-north-east); and a search light battery (NHER34181, 850m north).
- 2.2.16 Military earthworks and defensive obstructions have also been identified on Kelling Heath (NHER35551; 38425) and in Hundred Acre Wood (NHER44253).

2.3 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

Sheringham Shoal Pipeline (NHER51430-51434, 51725)

- 2.3.1 A metal detecting survey, targeted excavation and watching brief was carried out in advance of the construction of a pipe trench associated with the on-shore grid connection of the Sheringham Shoal offshore windfarm (Westall and Smith 2008; Hickling 2010). The route of this cable passed north to south through the western edge of the proposed development area. An excavation 230m to the north of the current site uncovered no archaeological remains despite being in close proximity to the Weybourne Pits possible Late Saxon quarries and the Bronze Age barrow (NHER6261).
- 2.3.2 Excavations were also carried out as part of this project at the Rosedale Farm moated site south of Weybourne. These uncovered three furrows, two ditches and a stakehole, sealed by a layer of medieval subsoil (NHER51430).
- 2.3.3 The metal detecting survey along this route recovered finds dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. Roman finds were recovered predominantly from that part of the cable trench which was located to the north of the current site whilst prehistoric and medieval finds were recovered from the area in Hundred Acre Woods.

Weybourne Pit (NHER6283)

- 2.3.4 An excavation of the Weybourne Pits by Mr. J.D. Nobel in 1956 uncovered iron conglomerate, broken flint and crude hammer stones along with an iron ore layer about 45cm thick. No datable evidence was recovered from this excavation.

Other Fieldwork

- 2.3.5 A fieldwalking survey took place to the south of the development area in 1979 (NHER15606). A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this survey.

2.4 Cartographic Evidence

2.4.1 Historic maps, dating back to 1814, for the area around the proposed development site were consulted in order to characterise the changing land-use on the site.

Enclosure Map 1814 (NRO DS355) (Figure 3)

2.4.2 The enclosure map for Weybourne, drawn up in 1814 to show the apportionment of enclosed land in the parish, shows Hundred Acre Wood lying to the south of the village's fields. The current site lies predominantly in an area shown as a strip of heathland to the north-east of the wood. The line on which the modern Sandy Hill Lane runs is shown as a track, but still bounded this site to the east. No features are shown within the development area. No apportionment number is given to this area indicating that it was probably Common Land.

A map showing the course of the proposed railway from Kelling Heath to Blakeney 1863 (NRO BCH58) (Figure 4)

2.4.3 The next map available was made fifty years later in 1863. This map was made to show the proposed route of a new railway. The proposed development area is still shown as heathland on this map. Two new tracks appear on this map, both of which remain in existence today. A track running to the south from Sandy Hill Lane to Weybourne Brecks Farm is in the location of the extant public footpath which lies to the east of the site. The northern boundary of the current site is also shown as a track running west into Hundred Acre Wood from Sandy Hill Lane. The tumulus (NHER6261) is shown in the woods to the north-west. No features are shown within the proposed development area.

1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1886 (Figure 5)

2.4.4 This map shows no additional features in or around the proposed development area and may have been based on the same information as that of the Railway Map.

Later Ordnance Survey Mapping

2.4.5 Between the times of O.S. mapping of 1907 and 1928 trees are shown to be encroaching on the area of heathland where the proposed development area is located. By the time of 1928 map trees are shown over the whole plot but only as sparse woodland interspersed with heathland.

2.4.6 The 1972 O.S. map shows the first development on the site with the rectangular livestock shed, which currently stands disused on the site, depicted. The footpath, which led to this building also appears to have been enlarged. A boundary is also shown to the north of the plot, labelled 'Tree Tops'. This boundary is also still currently extant.

3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS (FIGURE 6)

- 3.1.1 A plot of all cropmark and earthwork features visible on aerial photographs was commissioned from the Norfolk Coast and Broads National Mapping Project via the Norfolk HES.
- 3.1.2 No features were identified in the proposed development area. The most notable features on the plot are the earthworks associated with the Weybourne Camp (marked as structures). Several cropmark ditches and pits (green) have also been plotted to the south and west of the site.
- 3.1.3 The two parallel ditches seen on aerial photographs to the south of the site have been interpreted as belonging to a post-medieval trackway leading from Breck Farm to Weybourne Wood.
- 3.1.4 The greatest concentration of ditched features occurs 850m to the west of the site. These are likely to predominantly represent the remains of early-mid 20th century military training areas.
- 3.1.5 The barrow (NHER6261) is clearly marked on the plot to the north-west of the site. This feature is visible on RAF photos from 1946 by anomalies in the tree cover.

4 RAPID IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A decision was made by the Historic Environment Officer (countryside), based on the density of multi-period archaeological features in the area, that a Rapid Identification Survey would take place at the site of the proposed development area. This survey consisted of a site visit and walkover assessment of the visible heritage assets. The survey took place on the 10th October 2013.

4.2 Methodology

- 4.2.1 The work was carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage (2007) for a level 1 earthwork survey. The survey was conducted using a Garmin hand held GPSmap 62st which was calibrated on-site before the survey began.
- 4.2.2 Where possible transects 50m apart were walked across the proposed development area in order to identify any upstanding earthworks. This was not possible in all areas of the site due to the presence of existing buildings and private plots occupied by static homes. Transects extended beyond the edge of the development area in order to assess the historical character of the immediately surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 GPS points were taken at locations where earthworks or other archaeological features were identified. The GPS device was left in-situ for five to ten minutes at each point to allow the calculation of an averaged coordinate thus increasing the accuracy of the data. The GPS device was downloaded and processed using GPSTrackmaker, Garmin Mapsource and AutoCAD Map 3D software.
- 4.2.4 The site conditions and visibility were varied. Some areas were inaccessible due to thick undergrowth (predominantly bracken), which also caused low visibility between transects. Where visibility was low transect distance was decreased to 30m in order to increase the coverage of the area.

4.3 Results (Figure 7; Appendix A)

- 4.3.1 A single feature which may be of historical significance was identified to the east of the proposed development area. Other features identified within the site boundary dated to the later half of the 20th century or later. Several features that may be associated with the Weybourne Camp and WWII defences were identified to the west of the site limits.

Modern Features (late 20th century and after)

- 4.3.2 A large proportion of the study area had been effected by modern developments. The most notable of these was the presence of a disused building, formerly a chicken shed, in the south centre of the plot (Plate 1). The footings of a building of similar size had been excavated to the north this building and up-cast had been deposited to the east and south covering any pre-existing earthworks. Three existing plots for static-homes were located to the north-east of the plot. A clearing to the south-west of the plot had been used to dump and burn modern refuse.

Earthwork Features

- 4.3.3 Location 1,3,6 and 7: These locations lie beyond the western limit of the proposed development area. Features at these locations consisted of hollows with steep edges and associated up-cast mounds. The hollows were up to 1.5m deep and were sub-circular or oval in shape, measuring a maximum of 12m in diameter. The feature at

Location 3 may have represented a series of intercutting pits which appear to have been partially walled on the inside.

- 4.3.4 Location 2: An earthwork mound was identified in this location (Plate 3). This feature measured 7m in diameter and 0.7m high. A ditch measuring 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep was located to south of the mound. A depression of 0.4m was located at the centre of the mound. This depression was filled by a concrete cylinder measuring 1.1m wide and standing 0.4m above the highest point of the mound.
- 4.3.5 Location 4 and 5 (not illustrated): A ditch and bank were identified in this location running from north-east to south-west beyond the limits of the survey area. The ditch measured 1.60m wide and 0.5m deep whilst the bank measured 3.6m wide and 0.6m deep.
- 4.3.6 Location 8: A series of collapsed stone walls were identified at the eastern edge of the development area. These features measured up to 1m high and 2m wide. One of these walls followed the line of the footpath (outside of the development area) from location 8, for 50m, north-east up to Sandy Hill Lane.
- 4.3.7 To the west of the footpath a wall of similar construction ran perpendicular to the path for 9m before turning to the north-east for 2m (Plate 2). It turned again to the north-west and continued for another 6m before terminating.

4.4 Interpretation

- 4.4.1 Locations 1,3,6 and 7: The pits in this area may be related to the medieval iron quarries, identified to the north, or to the activities of the military in the mid 20th century. The relatively steep sides of the features tends to suggest that they are of more recent origin and are likely to be part of training and defensive features constructed during WWII.
- 4.4.2 Location 2: This feature is a Spigot Mortar base, constructed for coastal defence during WWII. It is one of several known in this part of North Norfolk, however it does not currently appear in the NHER.
- 4.4.3 Locations 4 and 5 (not shown on Figure 7): These two points mark the orientation of (Location 4, NE and Location 5, SW) of a ditch and bank 460m to the south-west of the development area. This feature follows the line of the original boundary to Hundred Acre Wood.
- 4.4.4 Location 8: This wall probably dates to the post-medieval or modern period. It shares a similar construction to, and is aligned perpendicular to the wall running along side the footpath which forms the eastern site boundary. This footpath is first shown on the 1863 Railway Map indicating that this route may not have been in common use until the 19th century. It is possible that these walls were associated with the use of the farm buildings located to the south of the plot.

5 DEPOSIT MAPPING

5.1 General

5.1.1 In this section, following mapping of the distribution of all known finds, ancient monuments, events, and earthworks, attempts are made to predict the existence of further remains within the study area. These predictions should not be used to produce 'constraint maps'.

5.2 Prehistoric and Roman

5.2.1 There is significant evidence that prehistoric communities were present in this area. The Cromer Ridge was an attractive landscape for seasonally nomadic and transhumant communities and this is evidenced by a relatively large number of Mesolithic and Neolithic find spots in the area – including that of a Mesolithic flint working site. Given the often low-impact character of early prehistoric settlement activity it is possible that some archaeology of this date exists on the site. The importance of this area to communities in during the preceding period may have given it a greater significance in the Bronze Age when it appears to have been a focus for burial mounds. Settlements dating to the mid to late Bronze Age can often be found in the vicinity of these burial mounds.

5.2.2 Very little Iron Age or Roman evidence of any kind had been located nearby. Roman pottery and coins have been found in isolated locations in the vicinity of the site which indicates that there was domestic occupation somewhere in this area.

5.2.3 No earthworks or aerial photographic evidence from either the prehistoric or Roman periods was uncovered during the survey.

5.2.4 In summary Neolithic and Bronze Age activity could be present in any part of the proposed development site but is likely to be on only a small scale. There is a lesser chance of Iron Age and Roman remains being present.

5.3 Saxon and Medieval

Place name evidence from the surrounding villages and Kelling itself indicates a Saxon presence in the area. The Weybourne Pits, located to the north of the proposed development area, have been tentatively dated to the Late Saxon and medieval period. However, there is very little artefactual evidence for occupation in this area during these times.

5.3.1 No ridge and furrow cultivation has been found close to the development area. Those areas where this has been identified tend to lie on the edges of the medieval parishes of Weybourne, Kelling and Bodham. Hundred Acre Wood may have its origins in this period.

5.3.2 Features located beyond the development area to the west (Locations 1,3,7 &6) may represent small scale strip quarrying which could also be present within the development area.

5.3.3 In summary there is a low probability of Saxon or medieval domestic features being located within the development area however industrial features may be present below the surface.

5.4 Post-medieval

- 5.4.1 There is strong evidence from cartographic sources that the proposed development area remained unchanged during the post-medieval period. The land appears to have been common land and so is unlikely to have been built on during this period. The location of a pottery kiln nearby does indicate that some industrial activity was taking place in this area.
- 5.4.2 The wall identified during survey at the east of the development area (Location 8) may date, at the earliest, to this period.
- 5.4.3 In summary there is a medium probability of post-medieval remains being present in the proposed development area.

5.5 Modern Military

- 5.5.1 The most abundant archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site are those that date to the early – mid 20th century and are associated with WWI and WWII military training and defences. These consist of banks, ditches, installations and barbed wire enclosures.
- 5.5.2 No features dating to this period were identified in the proposed development area, however trenches and a Spigot Mortar base were located less than 100m from the western site boundary.
- 5.5.3 In summary there is a high probability of subsurface features dating to this period.

6 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

6.1 Assessment of Survival

- 6.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of survival of archaeological remains in the areas defined by deposit mapping. The assessment takes the form of a predictive model based on probability and not certainty. It is intended as a guide only.
- 6.1.2 The degree of preservation of potential buried remains within the study area is likely to have been significantly disturbed and/or destroyed in areas where building has already taken place. In areas unaffected by 20th century development preservation is likely to be good due to the fact that modern agricultural methods have not been used here.

6.2 Rating

- 6.2.1 Based on the distribution of known finds and their degree of survival in the study area, as defined in the previous sections, rating can be summarised as follows:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Survival</i>
Mesolithic to Bronze Age	moderate	good
Iron Age/Roman	low	unknown
Saxon	low/moderate	unknown
Medieval	low/moderate	unknown
Post medieval	moderate	good
Modern military	high	good

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Rapid Identification Survey

- 7.1.1 A level 1 survey of the proposed development area and surroundings identified archaeology dating to the post-medieval period and several features probably relating to military use of the site in during the Second World War. Much of the site had been disturbed by modern building, clearing and three pre-existing static-home plots.
- 7.1.2 The only feature identified within the proposed development area was a segment of collapsed stone wall probably dating to the post-medieval period. Several features were identified within 100m of the western boundary of the development area. These included a Spigot Mortar base and trenches associated with the Weybourne Camp, used during the Second World War.
- 7.1.3 Given the limited nature of the survey and the variable undergrowth coverage it is possible that archaeological features, particularly negative features, may lie within the development area.

7.2 Archaeological Potential

- 7.2.1 Archaeology is present in the proposed development area near the eastern boundary of the plot. The existing features probably date to the post-medieval period. There is a moderate chance of prehistoric remains dating from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age being uncovered in any part of the development area. Given the lack of evidence for substantial Iron Age and Roman occupation in the vicinity there is a low probability of remains dating to these period being present on the site.
- 7.2.2 Features thought to relate to Late Saxon and medieval activity in the area generally relate to iron ore extraction. Pits and quarries such as these are likely to have filled in over time and so may not be visible on the surface. Therefore there is a low to moderate chance that such features are present in the development area.
- 7.2.3 A wall, probably dating to the post-medieval or modern era survives at the east of the site and stands up to 1m in height. It is possible that sub-surface features exist that relate to this wall.
- 7.2.4 Earthworks relating to the military use of the site are very common in this area and there is a high probability that any groundworks will uncovered sub-surface deposits relating to this period.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The objective of this study was to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development area located to the south-east of the Kelling Heath Holiday Park by drawing together all known documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence from the surrounding area and carrying out a rapid identification survey of extant earthworks.
- 8.1.2 The extant archaeological remains on the site consist of a collapsed wall c.15m long at the eastern edge of the site. No other features were located during the Rapid Identification Survey. A walkover survey of the area surrounding the development area identified several features thought to date to the military use of the area.
- 8.1.3 There is moderate potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains on all parts of the site unaffected by modern buildings and services.

APPENDIX A. FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Location no.	E (+/-3m)	N (+/- 3m)	Description
1	611524	341353	Pit/Hollow. c.1m deep, 5m diameter. Moderate sloping sides.
2	611511	341364	10m NW of 1. Spigot Mortar base? 7m diameter, 0.7m high. Ditch 0.5m wide by 0.5m deep to the south. 1.1m diameter concrete installation in the centre.
3	611401	341357	Pit/Hollow. 10m wide, 1.5m deep. Steep sides. Possibly walled around outside to the south (up to 0.4m thick) covered in moss. Upcast mound located to the north-east and measured c.10m diameter. May be several intercutting features.
4	611377	340940	Earthen bank and ditch. Point 4 is north-east of point 5 giving general orientation of a feature that extends beyond the surveyed area. Bank is 3.6m wide by 0.60m high. Ditch is 1.60m wide by 0.5m deep.
5	611348	340895	
6	611494	341337	Pit/Hollow. 0.60m deep and 2m wide. Oval orientated NE-SW. Steep sides. Could be the result of tree removal
7	611534	341366	Pit/hollow. Irregular shape. 7M diameter and max 0.8m deep. Aligned NW-SE. Upcast mound c.10m diameter located to the SE.
8	611771	341412	Collapsed walls c.2m wide and 1m high. This location marks the south-eastern end of one segment where it joins the public footpath. This wall can be followed into the undergrowth for 9m where it turns NE for 2m before turning back to the NW for 6m. A second wall on the SE of the footpath continues for 50m to the road.

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Fairweather, FH. 1930 The Augustinian Priory of Weybourne, Norfolk. *Norfolk Archaeology.* 24, 201-30
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- Westall, S. and Smith, N. 2008 *An archaeological fieldwalking report and metal detecting survey along the route of the Sheringham Shoal offshore windfarm grid connection.* NAU report no. 1808a
- Key to English Place names Accessed 15/10/2013 <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Norfolk/Kelling>

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-161216"/>			
Project Name	<input type="text" value="e.g. Evaluation at land off A road, Sometown"/>			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	<input type="text" value="10-10-2013"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="18-10-2013"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="ENF132533"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text" value="PF/13/1026"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="CNF45216"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="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
<input type="text" value="Wall"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)"/>
<input type="text" value="Military"/>	<input type="text" value="Modern (1901 to Present)"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Norfolk"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text" value="North Norfolk"/>	<input type="text" value="Kelling Heath
Weybourne
Holt
Norfolk
NR25 7HW"/>
Parish	<input type="text" value="Wybourne"/>	
HER	<input type="text" value="Norwich"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text" value="1.2ha"/>	National Grid Reference
		<input type="text" value="TG 1171 4140"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	David Robertson
Project Design Originator	Paul Spoerry
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	Gareth Rees

Project Archives

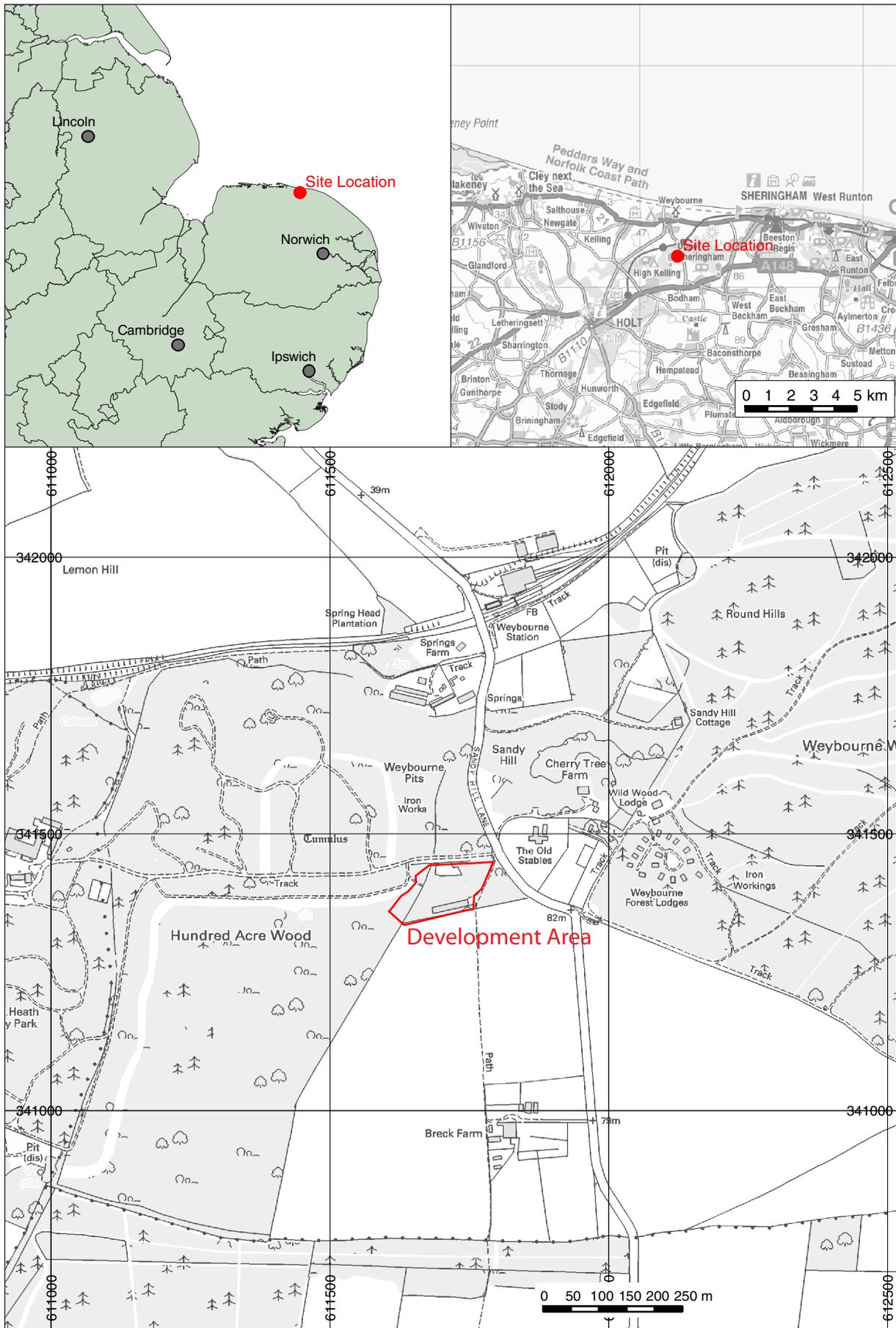
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OA East	OAEast	OA East
ENF132533	ENF132533	ENF132533

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
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Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing development area (red)

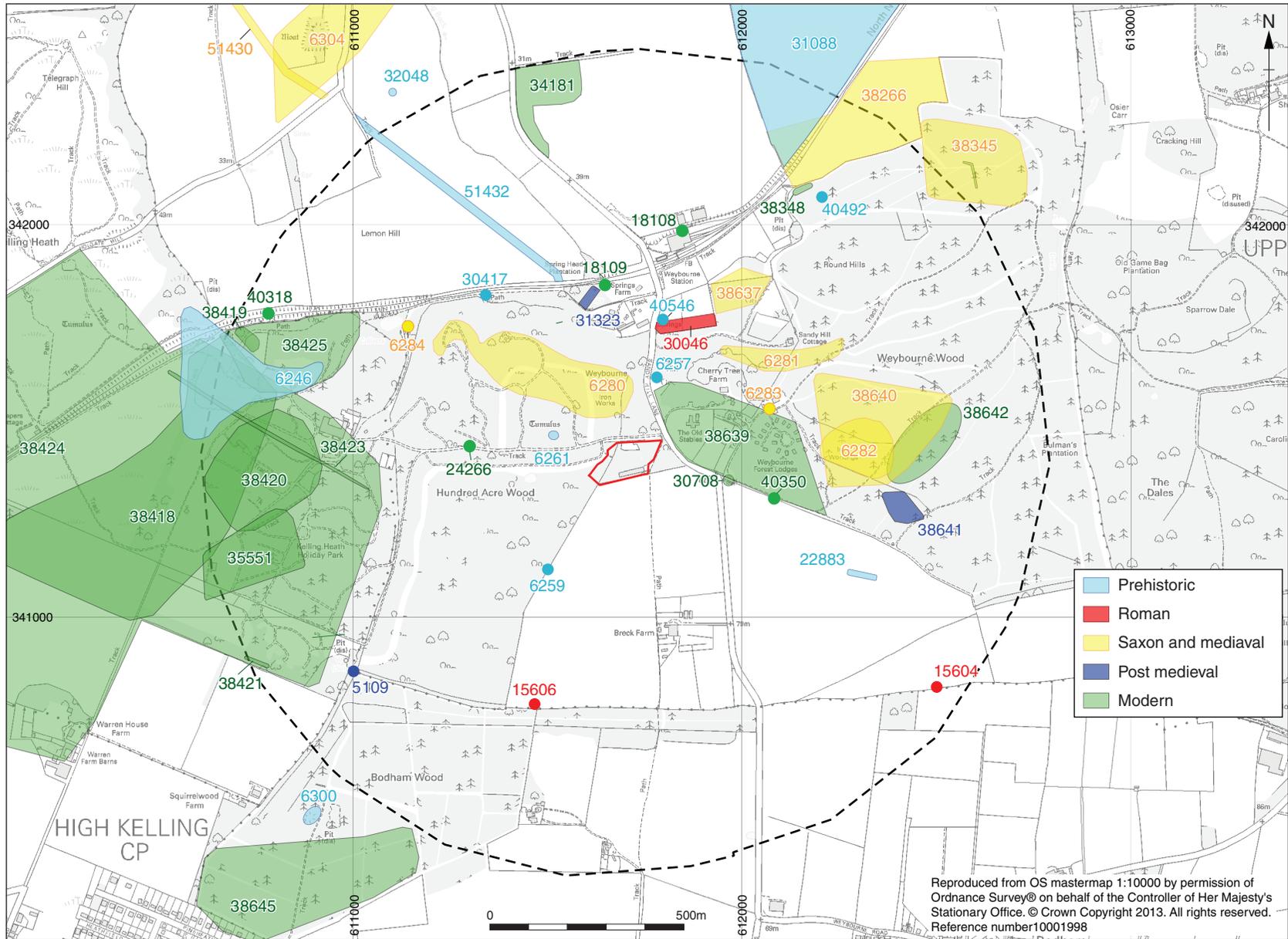


Figure 2: Norfolk HES records within 1 km of the site



Figure 3: Weybourne Enclosure Map 1814 (NRO DS355)



Figure 4: A map showing the course of the proposed railway from Kelling Heath to Blackney (NRO BCH58)



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Figure 5: 1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1886

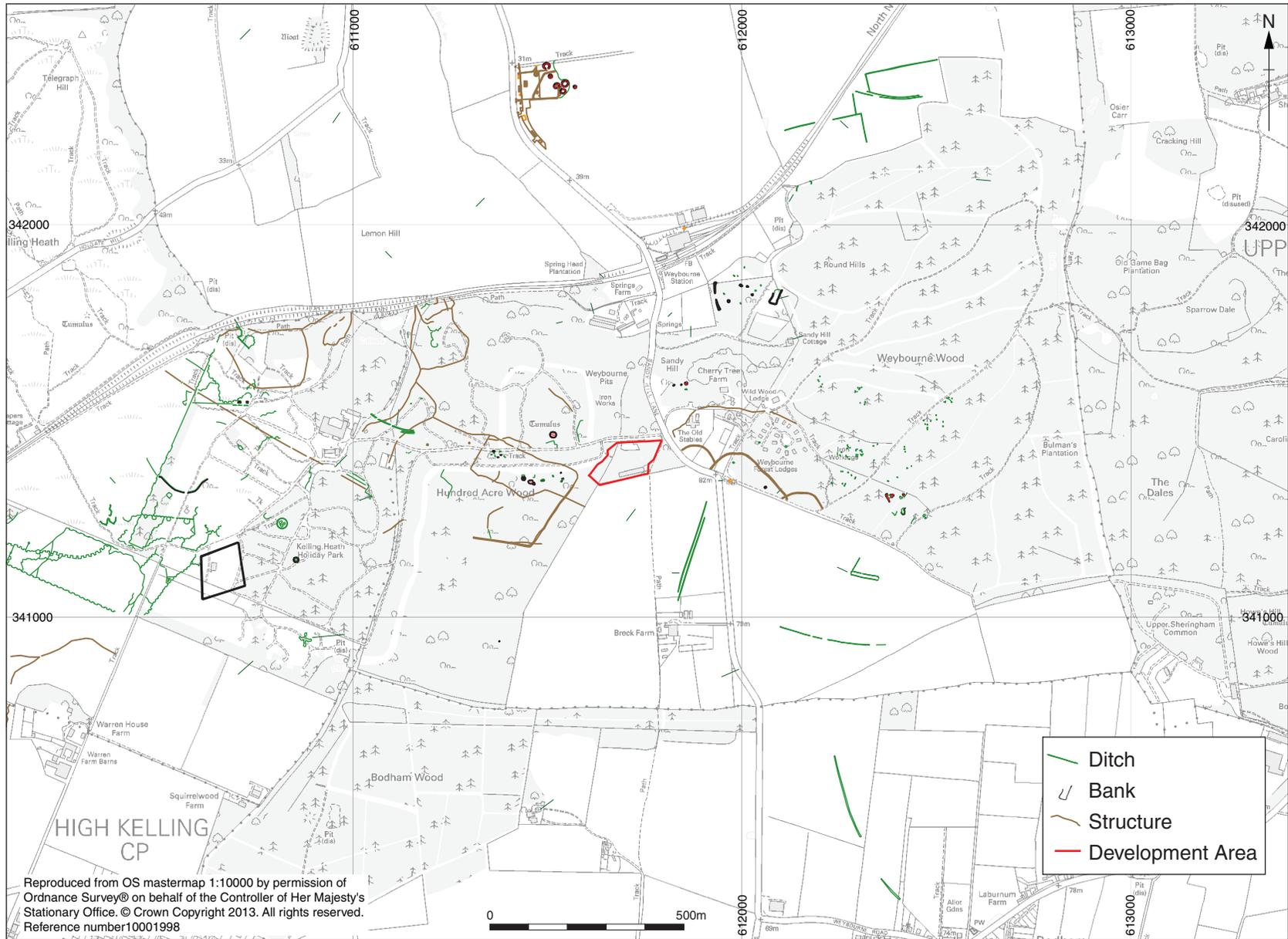


Figure 6: Plot of aerial photographic evidence in the vicinity of the site (NMP)



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Figure 7: Plot of features identified in the survey area and surroundings



Plate 1: Southern part of the proposed development area. Facing south-east



Plate 2: Part of a wall identified to the east of the survey area. Facing north-west



Plate 3: Spigot mortar base. Facing west.



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