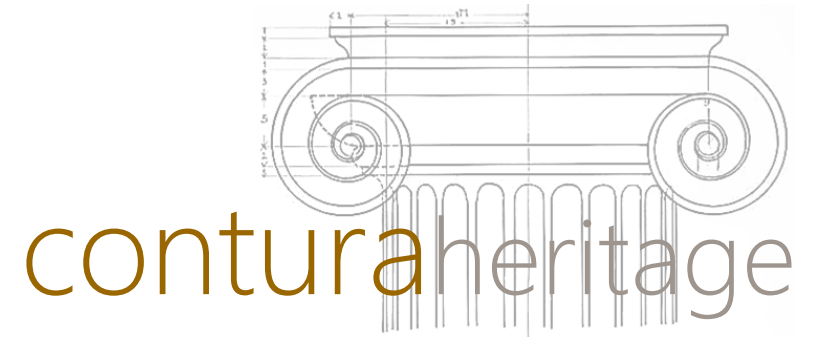


Heritage Impact Assessment

Site south of London Lode Hall, Three Holes





Information

Date	February 2023
Site Address	Site south of London Lode Hall, Three Holes, Norfolk PE14 9JW
Development Description	35 Holiday lodges and warden accommodation
Local Planning Authority	King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council
Client	Mr. R. Johnson

Author: Franziska Callaghan MA MSc DipID
IHBC (Principal Heritage Consultant)

Report Revision:

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared in support of a full planning application for 35 holiday eight dwellings and warden accommodation at a site south of Grade II listed¹ heritage asset² London Lode Hall and its Grade II listed Coach House.
- 1.2 A previous planning application for 20 holiday lodges was approved in 2013 (13/01246/FM). Seven of the approved 20 lodges have been implemented.
- 1.3 This report assesses the heritage significance³ of relevant heritage assets within the setting of the site and any potential effect of the proposed development on this significance.
- 1.4 This statement is in line with guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 that “in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any

¹ Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, only 2.5% of listed buildings are Grade I. Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; 5.8% of listed buildings are Grade II*. Grade II buildings are of special interest; 91.7% of all listed buildings are in this class and it is the most likely grade of listing.

² *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting

contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.

- 1.5 The NPPF states that “Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
- 1.6 The NPPF advises that “in weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage

consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

³ Significance (of a place or building) is defined in *Conservation Principles. Policies and Guidance* (Historic England) as “the sum of the cultural and natural heritage values of a place, often set out in a statement of significance”.

assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset".

- 1.7 Historic England's Conservation Principles⁴ provide important theoretical underpinning for change in the historic environment: "Change in the historic environment is inevitable, caused by natural processes, the wear and tear of use, and people's responses to social, economic and technological change. Conservation is the process of managing change to a significant place in its setting in ways that will best sustain its heritage values, while recognising opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations. If conflict cannot be avoided, the weight given to heritage values in making the decision should be proportionate to the significance of the place and the impact of the proposed change on that significance. The greater the range and strength of heritage values attached to a place, the less opportunity there may be for change, but few places are so sensitive that they, or their settings, present no opportunities for change".

Historic England's *Constructive Conservation* requires a positive and collaborative approach to conservation that focuses on actively managing change with its aim being to recognise and reinforce the historic significance of

places, while accommodating the changes necessary to ensure their continued use and enjoyment.⁵

- 1.8 For further relevant national planning policies, advice and guidance, please see below in appendices.
- 1.9 This report should be read in conjunction with drawings and the *Design and Access Statement* by *Claxton Hall Architectural LTD*.

⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/conservationprinciplespoliciesandguidanceapril08web/>

⁵ *Constructive Conservation in Practice* | Historic England

2 Identify Heritage Assets/ Assess Significance/ Define Settings

2.1 A site visit was undertaken in July 2022 by *Contura Heritage* to inspect the site and its setting and assess its relationship with designated and non-designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the site. The site was walked over with views into and from the site from all accessible directions.

Both the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) have been consulted and the development has potential to affect the following heritage assets:

- London Lode Hall: Grade II
- Coach House at Lode Hall: Grade II
- There are several important areas for archaeology including the Fen Causeway Roman Road: for further details see below appendices.

2.2 Context

Upwell is situated on the very western border of Norfolk, in the West Norfolk local government district. It is a large parish, criss-crossed by drains and fens and dominated by agricultural land. To the north, the village of Upwell straggles along the old course of the river Nene, and runs almost seamlessly into the northern parish and village of Outwell. The name 'Upwell' is derived from the Old English for settlement up the stream. As well as the village of Upwell, there is a small area of settlement called Lakesend at the very south of the parish.



Figure 1

Heritage assets as identified in *Historic England's The List*: blue triangles indicate listed buildings.

The Fen Causeway is a Roman road that runs from a junction with Ermine Street and King Street near Peterborough through the Cambridgeshire and Norfolk fens, eventually splitting to terminate in Venta Icenorum at Caistor St Edmund (NHER 9786) and Brampton (NHER 1006, NHER 1124). In Denver there is extensive evidence of salt production (NHER 4240) near the Fen Causeway, and that is also a feature of Upwell. Ten individual sites have been noted where the briquetage remains associated with salt production have been recovered (NHER 25065, NHER 24387, NHER 24388). In addition, some contain possible settlement evidence, such as floors (NHER 2481) and human remains (NHER 2474).

Earliest remains of the church of St Peter's (NHER 4225) date to the 13th century, although these were redeveloped from 1310, when the present nave was begun. Only the tower survives, though like the rest of the church it has been subject to Victorian restoration. There are a number of buildings in the parish that may be associated with ecclesiastical activity such as St Botolph chapel (NHER 25840), although both the building and the exact location have been lost. Also lost is the Marmont Priory building, a small Gilbertine priory or chantry that was founded in 1203, although the site and a number of architectural fragments have survived (NHER 25832).

The Cottages on Town Street (NHER 25845), which originally formed part of the front range of a single large

13th century building, may have been a lodging or warehouse associated with one of the sixteen religious houses that owned land in Upwell during the medieval period. Welle Manor Hall (NHER 22171), originally a late 14th century brick-built hall house, is an important survival.

The parish also has ring ditches probably used as drainage for haystacks (NHER 36708, NHER 36723, NHER 36709), as well as some drainage ditches (NHER 38184). Perhaps most significant are the Well Creek canal, built at some point before the 13th century, and the New Podyke constructed in 1422.⁶

The village lies between two landscape types: *The Fens Settled Inland and Marshes*, within a backdrop of arable farmland and plantations, dominate this very flat, low-lying landscape with its vast open skies. The settlement pattern further consists of several isolated farmsteads with associated farm buildings, dotted linearly along the rural roads. The second character area, *The Fens- Open Inland Marshes*, is situated to the east of Downham Market with the Middle Level Main Drain diagonally cutting the area in half. The land use in this large-scale, low-lying landscape is predominantly intensively managed arable farmland with a dense regular network of dykes and ditches.

⁶ For further information on the parish please see *Parish-Summary-Upwell-(Parish-Summary) - Norfolk Heritage Explorer*.



Figure 2

Above: LIDAR image © [LiDAR Finder](#)

Above right: Archaeology areas and lines as indicated in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. Further details are included in the appendices.

2.3 Settings and Historic Maps

London Lode Hall Grade II

Coach House/Stables Grade II

List descriptions

House. Mid C18. Gault brick with slate roof. 2 storeys and dormer attic. Symmetrical west front in 3 bays. Central panelled door under 4 vane fanlight. Sash windows retain original glazing bars beneath gauged segmental arches. Plain parapet and Mansard roof in which are 3 gabled dormers with casements. Internal gable end stacks and to south an additional external stack serving lean-to single storeyed extension abutting gable wall. East façade articulated by central 2 storey porch and corner pilasters. 3 bays with sash windows retaining original glazing bars under gauged segmental arches. 3 gabled dormers in roof.

Stables 25m North of London Lode Hall G.V. II Stables, c.1800. Gault brick with plain tile roof. 2 storeys and symmetrical disposition. Central carriage doors flanked to right and left by round-headed loose box doors. Granary floor above with central loading door and square windows right and left. Gabled roof. Tumbling in gable heads.

Both London Lode Hall and its Coach House/Stables as Grade II listed buildings are of **special** national interest. They both primarily derive their moderate significance from the historical, aesthetic and evidential values relating to its built fabric and past uses which render the



Figure 3

London Lode Hall – top: West and south elevations, below: South and East elevation with two-storey porch.

building with moderate heritage significance. These values are not affected by the proposed development.

Setting

The hall's principal elevation (west) faces the relatively private and enclosed walled garden. This area also formed the historic curtilage as can be seen on the historic maps (figures 7 – 9).

It appears from the tithe apportionments that in the mid-19th century the house and the land around it was owned and managed by the same owner; a farm use of the buildings and the hall appears likely. This would indicate some historic connection between the surrounding farmland and the hall. However, the relevant historic setting of the hall and the coach house is the immediate surroundings with a landscaped design west of the house with the walled garden. Neither the hall nor the coach house were designed with the proposal site as setting in mind – the proposal site does not make an important contribution to the setting and/or the significance of the heritage assets.

There is no intervisibility between the house and the proposal site, both the historic garden wall and more recently planted green screens prevent any views from the west side of the house.

The setting is mainly formed by its walled garden to the west and the access drive with the listed coach house to the northeast. The wider setting is formed by the surrounding farmland that is seeing a change in use with



Figure 4 Coachhouse - Top:

wind turbines and a holiday park now being part of the new uses. However, due to intervening vegetation and structures, the surrounding landscape does not make an important contribution to the setting and therefore the significance of the asset. There are no important views from the assets beyond their immediate curtilage setting.

Historic Maps

Below historic maps (figures 5 - 7) show that the historic landscaping that is relevant in terms of heritage significance has been contained to the area immediately around the house, mostly to the west and contained within the historic walled area. There is a small a group of trees to the west of the access drive to the east which is first shown on Bryant's Map from 1826.

Therefore, the historic setting is very much contained to the immediate surroundings; the proposal site does not make an important contribution to the setting and therefore the significance of the asset.

2.4 Norfolk Historic Environment Record

Several entries can be found in the NHER to the vicinity of the site. There is clearly high potential for multi-period below ground archaeology. Due to the nature of the proposal, it is likely that any potential archaeology

mitigation works can be covered by a post approval condition.⁷

It appears that excavations on site have actually revealed that the Roman causeway is located slightly further north than marked on the maps.

⁷ Condition 2 of the previous permission requested an archaeological scheme of investigation and implementation

of its recommendations before commencement of development.

Figure 5

Faden's 1797 and Bryant's 1826 Maps of Norfolk. Both maps show the London Lode Hall site with Bryant's Map being more detailed indicating the drive and the triangle with the trees.

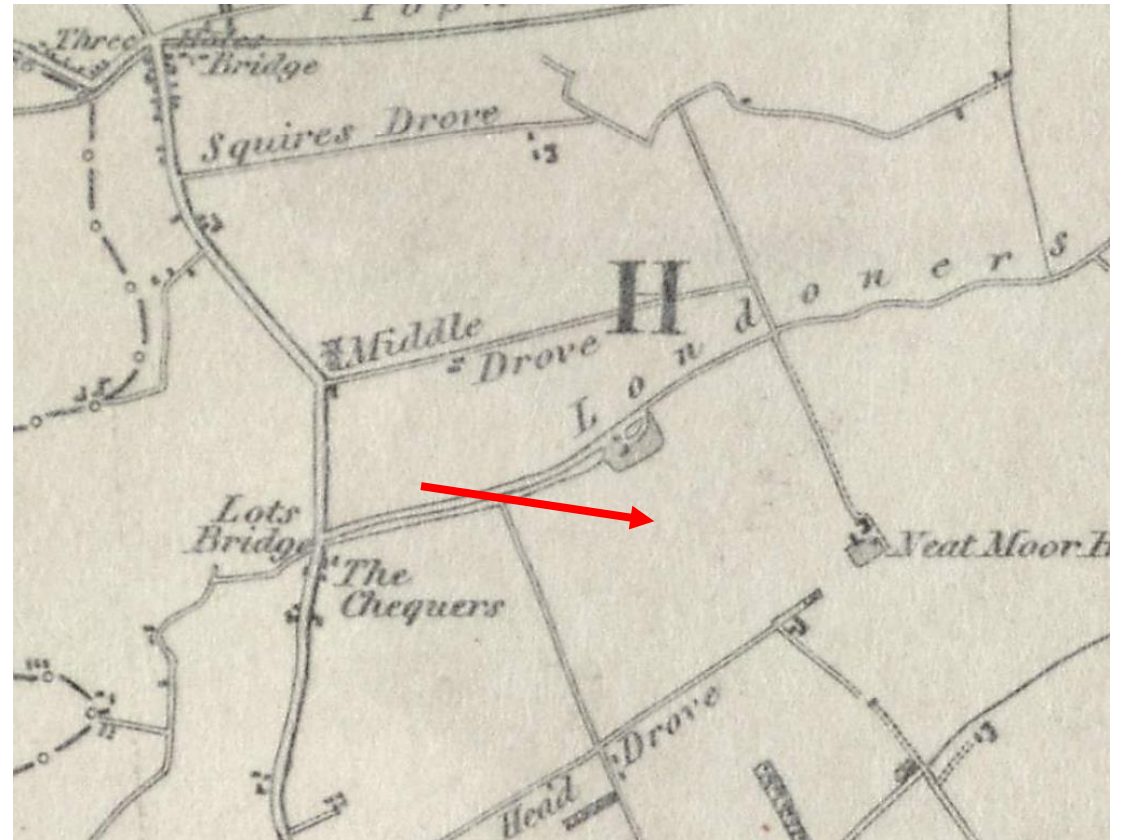




Figure 6

Tithe Map 1841 (left) and OS Map 1885 (right).

Both maps show some detail with two smaller buildings south of the hall on the Tithe map and one building shown south of the hall on the 1885 OS map. The OS map shows that historic landscaping is indicated to the west of the hall in the walled garden area, but little else except the drive to the east and north east.



Figure 7

OS Maps from 1885 (left) and 1950 (right) © National Library of Scotland.



Figure 8

Top left: View towards the hall from the proposal site. Centre: View towards the coach house and hall from the proposal site. Top right: Existing lodges.

3 Impact Assessment

Design concept

The revised and expanded layout creates a more organic arrangement that allows for the lodges to be spread out in order to create a more sympathetic and more permeable layout.

3.1 Location and siting

The development site is located directly south of the asset London Lode Hall and Stables with a narrow strip of land separating the two sites. This strip of land is occupied by some plain and relatively temporary single storey structures on either side of the access route through to the hall.

The layout is placed organically into the site with sufficient space between new and existing development, allowing sufficient separation distances and a green buffer zone between the lodges and the heritage assets.

3.2 Form and appearance

The proposed lodges will be similar to the existing lodges, single storey and simple in their design and appearance. The dark tiled roofs and timber-clad wall finishes are recessive and help allow the buildings to blend into the landscape.

3.3 Scale and massing

The proposed buildings' scale is characteristic for holiday lodges of this type, single storey simple designs which can be integrated within soft landscaping. The buildings'



Figure 9

Top left: Historic tall garden wall to southwest of hall. Centre: View south towards the proposal site from the hall and coach house. Top right: Some of the existing lodges and landscaping.

scale does not distract from the significance and/or the setting of relevant heritage assets.

3.4 Views

There will be no public views of the proposal site except glimpses from the private access road to the east of the site which leads to a modern property to the south of the site; the site is very well screened, traditional hedges as well as more recent contemporary planting area already providing good green screens.

There is a direct view from the stables/coach house into the site and vice versa. However, this view will be retained as existing and also due to separation distances and intervening vegetation and screening, the overall asset's

setting and significance is not negatively affected by the proposal (see figure 10).

3.5 Change to general character

There will be no change to the general character of this part of Upwell.

The site is framed by mature trees and dense hedges which would screen any wider views within the landscape. The sense of seclusion and tranquillity will be preserved, and the development will retain the sense of openness within the site due to the organic nature of the layout.



Figure 10

Relatively uninterrupted long view from the Coach House/ Stables will be retained.

4 Explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm

The proposal successfully includes enhancement and minimises harm as suggested in the NPPF (see NPPF, paragraph 195).

- Changes to its design and siting: The revised and expanded proposal allows for the lodges to be arranged in a more organic and open layout which is positive in terms of the wider setting of the heritage assets.
- Screening and landscaping: the scheme builds on existing green screens and establishes some new ones. The proposed landscaping includes much enhancement such as native trees and hedges.
- The previous planning permission included the demolition of the existing buildings in the narrow green belt between the immediate historic curtilage of the hall (walled garden area) and the proposal site. The removal of these structures would be an enhancement to the wider setting of the heritage assets.

5 Conclusion

- 5.1 The inherent moderate significance of both the hall and its stables/coach house will not be negatively affected by the development; the proposal will result in some change to the wider setting of the heritage assets. However, the asset's moderate significance is not dependant on this wider setting therefore the significance of the asset is not affected by this change in terms of the NPPF.
- 5.2 It is important to bear in mind the above-mentioned *Conservation Principles* that state that if conflict cannot be avoided, the weight given to heritage values in making the decision should be proportionate to the significance of the place and the impact of the proposed change on that significance. The greater the range and strength of heritage values attached to a place, the less opportunity there may be for change, but few places are so sensitive that they, or their settings, present no opportunities for change.

The significance of the place is relatively low and is not overly sensitive to the proposed change. The site makes a neutral contribution to the significance of the assets and the proposed lodges can be integrated into the existing site.

- 5.3 The proposal comes with a number of benefits which will also benefit the heritage assets outweighing any

perceived less than substantial harm. Public benefits⁸ may follow from many developments and could derive from anything that delivers economic, social or environmental objectives as described in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (paragraph 8). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits, for example, works to a listed private dwelling which secure its future as a designated heritage asset could be a public benefit.

Examples of heritage benefits may include:

- sustaining or enhancing the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting
- reducing or removing risks to a heritage asset
- securing the future optimum viable use of a heritage asset in support of its long-term conservation

The proposal will provide a number of public benefits as set out below:

- Securing the future optimum viable use of London Lode Hall as holiday accommodation and wedding venue due to increased business and footfall.

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>, Paragraph: 020 Reference ID: 18a-020-20190723.

5.4 The development complies with the requirements of Section 66 (1) of the Planning (LB and CA) Act, section 16 of the NPPF and other relevant national and local policies, advice and guidance.

6 Appendices

6.1 National and local policies, advice and guidance

Section 66.1 of *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* states "In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses."

Section 72 adds that "with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area".

National Planning Policy Framework 2021 with specific reference to 16. 189 – 208.

Other relevant documents are the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* 2019, which advises on enhancing and conserving the historic environment, Historic England's *Good Practice Advice in Planning 2 - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*, July 2016 and *Good Practice Advice in Planning 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets*, December 2017.

Local Policies of the King's Lynn and West Norfolk Local Plan are also relevant, especially G 96.

6.2 Records

Historic England: The List

LONDON LODE HALL

Heritage Category: Listed Building Grade: II
 List Entry Number: 1305524
 Date first listed: 28-Jul-1986
 Statutory Address 1: LONDON LODE HALL, LONDON LODE
 County: Norfolk
 District: King's Lynn and West Norfolk (District Authority)
 Parish: Upwell
 National Grid Reference: TL 52323 99044

UPWELL LONDON LODE TL 59 NW 12/38 London Lode Hall G.V. II House. Mid C18. Gault brick with slate roof. 2 storeys and dormer attic. Symmetrical west front in 3 bays. Central panelled door under 4 vaned fanlight. Sash windows retain original glazing bars beneath gauged segmental arches. Plain parapet and Mansard roof in which are 3 gabled dormers with casements. Internal gable end stacks and to south an additional external stack serving lean-to single storeyed extension abutting gable wall. East facade articulated by central 2 storey porch and corner pilasters. 3 bays with sash windows retaining original glazing bars under gauged segmental arches. 3 gabled dormers in roof.
 Listing NGR: TL5232399044

STABLES 25 METRES NORTH OF LONDON LODE HALL

Heritage Category: Listed Building
 Grade: II
 List Entry Number: 1077707
 Date first listed: 28-Jul-1986
 Statutory Address 1: STABLES 25 METRES NORTH OF LONDON LODE HALL, LONDON LODE
 County: Norfolk
 District: King's Lynn and West Norfolk (District Authority)
 Parish: Upwell
 National Grid Reference: TL 52312 99078

UPWELL LONDON LODE TL 59 NW 12/39 Stables 25m North of London Lode Hall G.V. II Stables, c.1800. Gault brick with plain tile roof. 2 storeys and symmetrical disposition. Central carriage doors flanked to right and left by round-headed loose box doors. Granary floor above with central loading door and square windows right and left. Gabled roof. Tumbling in gable heads.
 Listing NGR: TL5231299078

Norfolk Historic Environment Record

NHER Number: 2796

Type of record: Monument
 Name: Fen Causeway Roman Road
 Summary

The Fen Causeway is the name given to the Roman road which runs from a junction with Ermine Street and King Street near Peterborough across the Cambridgeshire and Norfolk fens. It was first recorded by Dugdale in 1772. In

places the road is known to run along the crest of a roddon of a natural watercourse and is therefore quite sinuous, while straighter alignments may follow an artificial canal.

In Norfolk, the Fen Causeway runs between Upwell and Denver, but in places there is more than one possible route. East of Denver, the road then probably divides into two, with one route heading due east to the Roman town of Venta Icenorum at Caistor St Edmund (NHER 9786) and the other heading northeast towards the Roman town at Brampton (NHER 1006 and 1124). The upland continuation of the Fen Causeway between Denver and Brampton is included under NHER 2796.

In a number of places the road is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, whilst in several places it survives as a landscape feature. Sections of the road have been excavated on a number of occasions, revealing a cambered metalled surface and side ditches. At Denver, it is dated to the 1st century AD, and there is evidence of extensive settlement and salt production beside it (NHER 4240). Excavations at Downham West in 1993 examined a complex sequence of deposits, including the roddon of a natural watercourse into which a canal had been dug, probably in the early 2nd century AD. The first road surface was found to pre-date the canal, while a second road surface probably ran beside the canal.

Grid Reference:TF 92398 11250

Full description

Fen Causeway/east to west Roman road.

Further detailed information can be found here:

[MNF2796 - Norfolk Heritage Explorer](#)

NHER Number: 40062

Type of record: Building

Name: London Lode Hall

Summary

London Lode Hall is a mid-18th century gault brick house with a slate roof. This two-storey building has a symmetrical three bay west front, a central door with a fanlight, and windows retaining their glazing bars. The building also has internal gable chimneystacks, and a single storey extension. For the related coach house, see NHER 40063.

NHER Number: 40063

Type of record: Building

Name: Coach house to London Lode Hall

Summary

This coach house dates to around 1800, and is of gault brick with a symmetrical arrangement of carriage doors flanked by round-headed loose box windows. The second floor is a granary with a central loading door and square windows. The rear wall of the building is red brick, and a larger wing in the same style adjoins. The roof of the coach house is of Collyweston stone slates, set on an A-frame with birdsmouthed collars and four spaces with low purlins as if for former skylights.

Location

Grid Reference:TL 52312 99078

Map Sheet: TL59NW

Parish: UPWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Full description

Coach House to London Lode Hall.

Listed as a coach house of around 1800, gault brick, two storeys with symmetrical arrangement of carriage doors flanked by round headed loose box windows; granary floor above has central loading door and square windows to each side. Tumbled gable.

Information from (S1).

However, the list does not mention that the rear wall is of red brick; adjoining here is a larger wing in the same style as the façade but appearing to butt-join. All the gault bricks similar with horizontal skintlings. Listing is also incorrect in saying the roof is plain tiled - it is in fact, remarkably, of Collyweston stone slates, set on an A-frame with birdsmouthed collars, raking end windbraces, and four spaces with low purlins as if for former skylights. Nailed rather than pegged. Rear window has similar timber roof still with assembly numbers but was clad in corrugated iron. Collyweston slates being restored 2003.

See NHER 40062 for London Lode Hall.

E. Rose (NLA), 1 November 2003.

NHER Number: 58594

Type of record: Negative evidence

Name: Site with no archaeological finds or features

Summary

Monitoring of groundworks for installation of three wind turbines recorded no archaeological finds or features.

Grid Reference: TL 5234 9877

Map Sheet: TL59NW

Parish: UPWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Full description

July 2012. Watching Brief

No archaeological finds or features were recorded during monitoring of groundworks for the installation of three wind turbines.

See report (S1) for further details.

The archive associated with this work has been deposited with the Norwich Castle Museum (NWHCM : 2013.102).

M. Langham-Lopez (HES), 25 January 2013. Amended by

P. Watkins (HES), 16 May 2019.

Sources and further reading

--- Secondary File: Secondary File.

<S1> Unpublished Contractor Report: Cope-Faulkner, P. 2012. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at London Lode Farm, Three Holes, Upwell, Norfolk. Archaeological Project Services. 60/12.

NHER Number: 36719

Type of record: Monument

Name: Cropmarks of possible Roman road

Summary

Aerial photography from 1996 records the cropmarks of a double ditched linear feature of unknown date, extending for around 400m east to west in this area, which is very close to the Roman Fen Causeway (NHER 2796). A third linear ditch runs parallel to these for a short distance, approximately 10 to 15m south of them.

Grid Reference: TL 5230 9883

Map Sheet: TL59NW

Parish: UPWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Full description

22 July 1996. NLA aerial photography.

Cropmarks of double ditched linear feature can be seen. These two parallel ditches extend for around 400m east to west (NGR TL 5210 9880 to TL 5250 9888), and have the appearance of some form of road/trackway. A third linear ditch runs parallel to the previous two for a short distance and about 10-15m south of them.

This site is very near to the route of the Fen Causeway (NHER 2796), just about 100m to the south.

H. Clare (NLA), 10 January 2002.

Monument Types

LINEAR FEATURE (Unknown date)

ROAD (Unknown date)

ROAD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Associated Finds - none

Protected Status - none

Sources and further reading

--- Aerial Photograph: Edwards, D.A. (NLA). 1996. TL 5298C-F.

NHER Number: 2474

Type of record: Monument

Name: Possible Roman saltworks and settlement

Summary

Objects have been recovered in this area for over fifty years, and the recovery of briquetage has led this site to

be interpreted as a possible Roman salt works. Roman pottery sherds, and human remains have also been recovered from this area, and an aerial photograph of the site has recorded cropmarks of a number of enclosures and an extinct watercourse. It is possible that this area may also be the site of a possible Roman settlement.

Grid Reference: TL 526 985

Map Sheet: TL59NW

Parish: UPWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Full description

1951 or before.

Roman pottery and skeletons found by Wavey (or Warly?) (Warby. E. Rose.) Western part of area may be settlement, see aerial photographs by S. J. Halum.

See (S1)

R. R. Clarke.

20 April 1978.

Spread of briquetage found - suggested salt working site.

Ordnance Survey inspector 'PAS'.

Information from (S2).

E. Rose (NAU), 28 February 1980.

November 1989. Context 2 at 5264 9852.

Scatter of Roman sherds. Site extent: about 30m northeast to southwest x 15m northwest to southeast. NCM.

M. Matthews (NAU), 15 November 1989.

November 1989. Context 3 at 5266 9847.
 Five Roman sherds. Collected in area of about 10m
 northeast to southwest x About 5m northwest to
 southeast. NCM.
 M. Matthews (NAU) 15 November 1989.

Group of small oblong enclosures either side of extinct
 watercourse.

A possible rectangular field pattern is visible on
 Ordnance Survey aerial photographs, at TL 526 984.
 See (S2).

R. J. Rickett (NAU), 22 February 1990

Sources and further reading

--- Aerial Photograph: Ordnance Survey. OS 76/126
 258-59, RAF/1601/4069, J.K.St.Joseph 0033 EW.

--- Monograph: Phillips, C.W. 1970. The Fenland in
 Roman Times. p 235.

--- Record Card: Clarke, R. R. and NCM Staff. 1933-
 1973. Norwich Castle Museum Record Card - Roman.
 Upwell.

<S1> Record Card: NAU Staff. 1974-1988. Norfolk
 Archaeological Index Primary Record Card.

<S2> Record Card: Ordnance Survey Staff. 1933-1979?
 Ordnance Survey Record Cards. TL 59 NW 1.4 [3]; TL 59
 NW 3.

NHER Number: 28019

Type of record: Monument

Name: Cropmarks of undated linear features and ring
 ditches

Summary

Aerial photographs from 1979 and 1990 record
 cropmarks of various linear features crossed by the Fen
 Causeway, as well as several small 'Riley circles'. A further
 photograph from 1996 also recorded these features,
 which appear to extend southwards into the adjacent
 field.

Grid Reference: TL 5245 9908

Map Sheet: TL59NW

Parish: UPWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Full description

1979. RCHME aerial photography.

Various linear features crossed by Fen causeway, and
 several small Riley-circles

S. Norton (NLA), 31 October 1990

17 July 1990. NAU aerial photography.

Cropmarks of trackways, two parallel.

D. Edwards (NLA).

22 July 1996. NLA aerial photography.

Previously recorded cropmarks visible, and they seem to
 extend southwards into the adjacent field.

In particular the trackway running northwest to southeast
 (from NGR TL 5240 9913 to TL 5252 9891).

H. Clare (NLA), 4 January 2002.

6.3 References

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