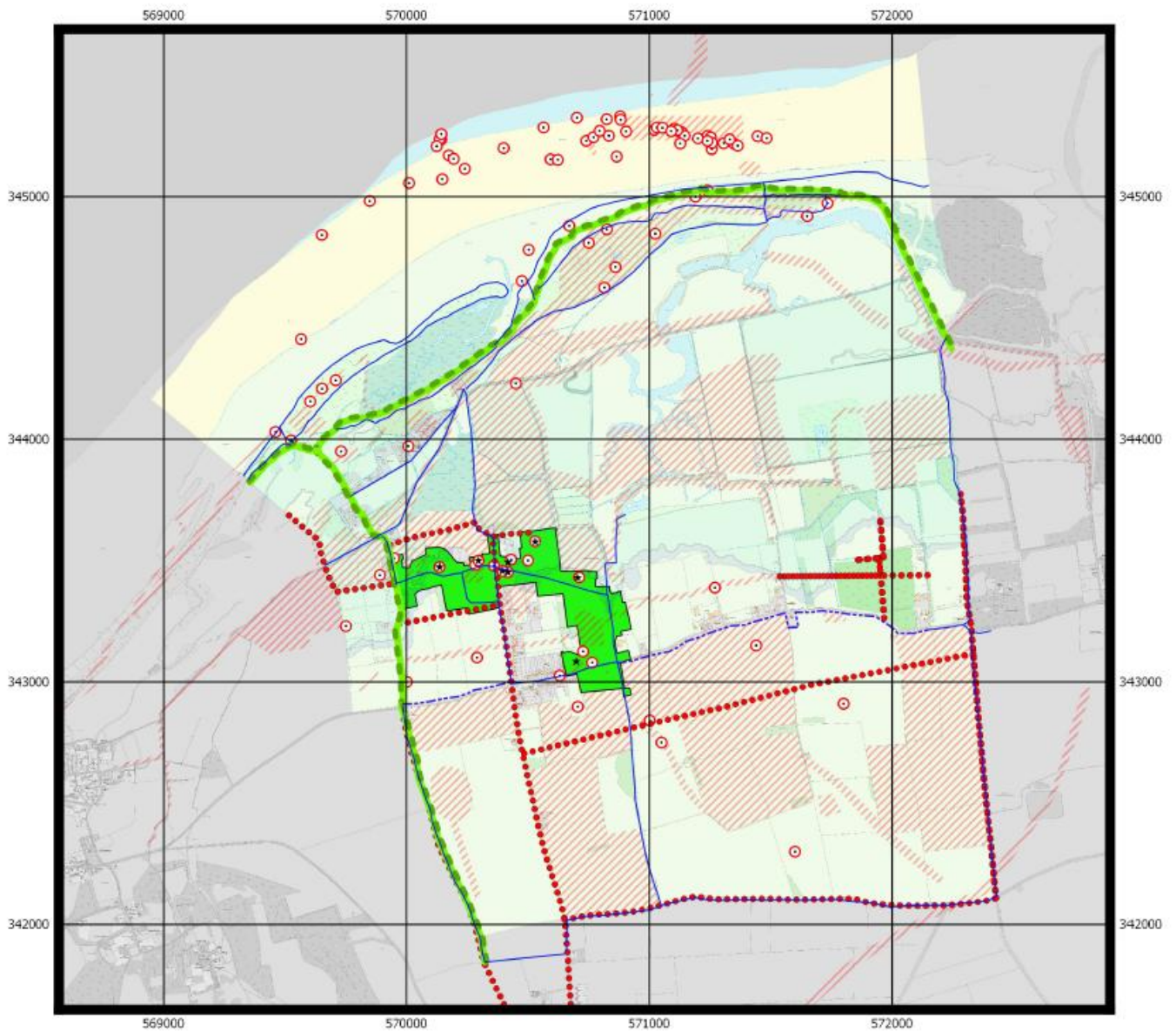# HOLME-NEXT-THE-SEA

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2016-2036

HERITAGE

Evidence Base: Research Report

21 May 2018 (updated 21 July, 2018, 15 August 2018)

Acknowledgements

The NDP team would like to thank the following people for assistance in provision of maps, data and advice

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Note

All references to the NPPF in this document refer to the July, 2018 revision

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

1   SUMMARY

1.1.1   Justification for the conservation and enhancement of our heritage assets is provided by NPPF 184 which states "These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations". Further weight is added to the importance of conserving cultural heritage in the context of an AONB by NPPF 172. NPPF 185 advises that "Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment".

1.1.2   These policies are echoed in a number of broader Local Plan policies which aim to protect and enhance the amenity of the wider environment including its heritage and cultural value (including CS01 Spatial Strategy, CS06 development in Rural areas and SADMP Policy DM15 Environment, Design and Amenity).

1.1.3   The Parish's heritage lends itself well to a natural capital approach in which the associated assets can be combined into four groups: The Conservation Area, Listed and Important Unlisted Buildings, Archaeology, Drainage Systems and Flood Defences. These assets contribute a broad spectrum of ecosystem services of which four services make a particular contribution to the Parish's local distinctiveness and are identified as being of national importance in Natural England's Character Assessments for Holme: Sense of Place/Inspiration, Sense of History, Recreation and Leisure, Biodiversity. These ecosystem services are important to the local economy and it is clear from the NDP consultation responses that they explain the considerable value that residents and second homeowners attach to parish heritage.

1.1.4   For NDP purposes Holme's heritage assets have been recorded in a GIS based on the Norfolk Historic Environment Records database developed by Norfolk County Council. This has facilitated mapping of heritage features for the four groups referred to above and provides a means of identifying any features at risk and picking out underlying spatial patterns that may be relevant to their significance. In combination with recently released Environment Agency lidar (light detection and ranging technology) data this provides a rich resource for archaeological research and evidence on which to base planning decisions.

1.1.5   The Conservation Area stretches around the central part of the parish from Westgate in the north-west, eastwards via Kirkgate and then north via Eastgate to Main Road (originally named South Gate). Much of the character of the area stems from the form of the settlement and use of locally found building materials including chalk and flint. However, the wealth of mature trees and hedgerows are also a distinguishing green feature of the village which set it apart from its neighbours. The tightly defined boundary with the AONB countryside, punctuating green spaces and traditional grazing pasture all contribute to the character and feel of the place.

1.1.6   There are eight listed buildings within the Conservation Area and many "important unlisted buildings" which both singly and in groups play a key role in imparting character to the area.

1.1.7   The parish benefits from a wealth of fascinating archaeology, some of the best known and earliest being its rare Bronze Age timber circles which date back around 4000 years and the Peddars Way (now part of the National Trail) which can be traced back more than 2000

years to Roman times. There have however been many earlier prehistoric finds across the parish and it is thought that a trackway along the boundary with neighbouring Ringstead coincides with a prehistoric ridgeway.

1.1.8   The Peddars Way is the first real evidence of a communications link between Holme and other places. It is of strategic significance by virtue of its length, the places it links in East Anglia and the fact it may have terminated in a port with a ferry across the Wash to Lincolnshire. There are also many finds and features which provide evidence of Roman activity in Holme. Mapping of these indicates the presence of a small Roman settlement but examination of historic maps in conjunction with recently released Environment Agency lidar data reveals that the influence of the Romans on our development was probably far more substantial than consideration of these features alone would suggest.

1.1.9   Of particular importance, there is evidence that the first formal planning exercise for Holme was undertaken in Roman times.   The proposition that 'centuriation' explains the organisation of the parish landscape, including its distinctive rectangular configuration of roads and the associated form of the settlement, was first put forward in the 1930's. Processing of EA lidar data, together with maps identified in a 1720 Field Book preserved in The Le Strange collection and Faden's 1798 Map of Norfolk all add considerable weight to this argument which originally depended largely on Nelson's 1609 map of Holme supported by geographical and network analysis.

1.1.10   That this pattern survives in the parish today is remarkable - centuriation, a process of land compartmentalisation based on a rectangular network of roads is rare in the UK having largely been overwritten by village expansion plans involving infilling of punctuating green spaces and backland development. It has shaped the evolution of the settlement and it's five-fold legacy is the organisation and structure of today's rich parish landscape:

- A distinctive, grid-based pattern of roads that form the basic building blocks of the landscape
- A distinctive open form of village development with a linear though not repetitively regular arrangement of buildings facing village streets
- A distinctive, punctuating pattern of green open spaces which are too small for modern arable cropping and have survived as traditional grazed grassland
- Relatively small fields with many good quality hedgerows and copses that support a rich diversity of wildlife – especially birds
- An excellent network of tracks, byways and paths offering a rich variety of attractive walks many of which present opportunities to re-connect to the historic landscape and help dissipate pressure on the Protected Sites.

1.1.11   Less is known about the parish through Anglo Saxon times and the Dark Ages though the discovery of a significant complex of fish traps on the beach indicates that Holme probably continued to spread eastwards along the fringe of the marshes remaining a small farming and fishing community. Following the Norman Conquest Holme was sufficiently established to be included in the Domesday Book in 1086 as a small community with 1.5 plough shares.

1.1.12   By the 16th century the village had started to expand southwards along Eastgate and west towards Old Farm Cottages – thought to be a 16th century Manor House now Grade II listed and surrounded by converted farm buildings all accessed from Main Road. Evidence for this pattern of growth is reinforced by the areas of ridge and furrow which suggest many years of a stable farming pattern based on open field systems.

1.1.13   In modern times two world wars have left their scars in fortifications along the coast. By 1928 the extent of the village was not that dissimilar to that of 1798 but by 1939 growth had started to take place along Main Road to the west and during the 1960's and 1970's houses were built along the east side of the Peddars Way completing the characteristic layout of the village as we know it today. In the intervening period infill between existing houses has continued – latterly reinforced by BCKLWN planning policies. Local views and preferences make it clear that this pattern should continue as the basis for organic growth.

1.1.14   The sea defences and associated drainage works in Holme are of major significance in terms of the Parish's historic and cultural heritage as well as its security. They represent the vision, toil, and investment by the local community over a period of several hundred years and older residents still recall community campaigns to protect and extend these dunes by planting faggots to trap sand and restore areas where they had been eroded.

1.1.15   Today the defences protect over 40% of the Parish from tidal inundation along with some 80 houses. They have enabled the creation of fresh water grazing marshes which provide a source of agricultural income and employment and also maintain an internationally important environment which is protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives.

1.1.16   Late 18th and early 19th Century maps show that the southern boundary of the salt marshes was defined by a sea and flood defence bank and relict sea defences indicate that throughout the post-medieval era attempts were made to reclaim areas of the marshes either for agricultural use or to protect the settlement from the sea.

1.1.17   During the 19th century several sea defence banks were constructed as part of the works to create freshwater grazing marshes and in 1860 Le Strange made a concerted effort to reclaim the entire salt marsh north of Holme by constructing Thornham Sea Bank on which the parish continues to depend today for its protection from the sea.

1.1.18   The significance of this aspect of Parish's heritage cannot be overstated and its management represents a major challenge to the NDP against the background of rising sea levels and the EA's Shoreline Management Plan (2010) which designates the northern dunes as 'managed realignment'. With ongoing coastal erosion and more than 40% of the parish at risk from tidal inundation there is a considerable threat to Holme's associated heritage assets and the associated ecosystem services which are so important to the local economy.

1.1.19   In conclusion the report provides evidence of the importance of Holme's distinctive heritage assets, many of which distinguish it from neighbouring parishes. These define the character, sense of place and sense of history that deliver nationally important ecosystem services. These assets should be conserved for the benefit of future generations and opportunities should be sought to improve the parish's connections with its heritage by (re)connecting archaeological features in the AONB landscape with the historic route network.

1.1.20   The pattern of settlement is rare but has stood the test of time. Despite its historic origins it continues to provide a functional basis for accommodating growth, maintaining a sense of openness, attractive street scene and avoiding the problems associated with backland development. It is valued by parishioners and compatible with Local Plan policy.

1.1.21   The NDP must now identify policies that provide a positive framework for conserving Holme's heritage assets and the identity conveyed by its settlement pattern in order that this heritage can continue to be valued and enjoyed by future generations.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Conservation and management of Heritage in the Planning System

2.1.1 The character of the places we live in and call home is heavily moulded by their history. Myriads of decisions made over the millennia have contributed to their setting, form and appearance. Clearance of forests by our earliest ancestors has had a huge impact on the landscape and subsequent decisions about types of farming, field layouts, creation of hedgerows, agricultural practices, planting of forestry, construction of roads and routeways, location and design of buildings and choice of construction materials have all shaped the landscape as we know it.

2.1.2 All of these things have a profound impact on our quality of life and day to day outlook on existence. Where the decisions made were good decisions the result is attractive living environments that provide a good quality of life. Poor decisions lead to unattractive and inhospitable places where problems abound. Not unexpectedly, people place very high value on the product of good decision making. Places and buildings of excellent quality and longevity are highly valued.

2.1.3 These places and buildings are regarded as the most important parts of our 'heritage' and there is a widespread desire to see them protected and conserved for future generations to enjoy. As a result the idea of creating Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Heritage Sites has become a strong part of our culture. Often these features are the result of outstanding historic achievements and there is great interest in knowing about their history and understanding how they came about. They can also provide inspiration and lessons for future endeavour and development.

2.1.4 All of this is recognised in the National Planning Policy Framework which devotes Section 16 to conserving and enhancing the historic environment. The NPPF notes that heritage assets are "*an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations*" and further that "*Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats*".

2.1.5 Inter Alia, the NPPF also requires that this strategy should take into account:

- *"the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- *opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place."*

2.1.6   Both the BCKLWN Core Strategy and the SADMP reflect this in many of their policies. For consistency with this higher tier planning framework the NDP will aim to give conservation and management of Heritage a prominent role, and not least because (1) it is the focus of considerable local interest and (2) the Parish's heritage assets are of importance to its visitor-based economy.

2.2   Purpose of Report

2.2.1   The main objective of this report is to review the history and development of Holme-next-the-Sea in order to provide a sound understanding of its heritage as the basis for developing NDP policy and providing a sound basis for protecting and promoting the Parish's heritage.

2.2.2   There is evidence of settlement in Holme from over 4000 years ago and the parish has a rich and interesting heritage record. The historic landscape, archaeology and buildings make a vital contribution to both quality of life and sustainable tourism in the Parish. It seems very likely that there is much more evidence still to be found and scope for further exploitation of its value as a tourist resource.

2.2.3   A second objective therefore, is to bring together within a single document an inventory of the Parish's known heritage assets and to make these readily available as a management resource to help:

- Stakeholders including developers, planners and the Parish Council to make informed decisions on Heritage when proposing and assessing projects both large and small
- Enable sustainable exploitation of heritage assets as one important element of the Parish Economy

2.2.4   From the NDP questionnaire and the various public consultations it is clear that parishioners place a very high value on the Parish's heritage. However, some visitors and many developers are unaware of its existence and importance. A third objective is thus to provide greater awareness of heritage assets thereby increasing their public appreciation and reducing risks of damage through ignorance.

2.2.5   Often, development leads to opportunity to discover new heritage assets and gain better understanding of existing ones. It is hoped that having an understanding of the heritage record through effective mapping and its context on the ground will stimulate excitement at the possibility of new discoveries and a culture of making sure they are recorded for future generations to enjoy.

3 APPROACH

3.1.1   The Draft Character Statement for the Conservation Area (BCKLWN, 1992, P1) highlights the important role that conservation of the Parish's historic environment plays in determining quality of life and Holme's economic prosperity. It also sets out key planning objectives for the Borough's Conservation Areas in general which apply to Holme in particular.

3.1.2   The Consultation Questionnaire revealed that c. 80% of the Parishioners of Holme-next-the-Sea (including second home owners) value the quality of their environment above most other things and have strong concerns about inappropriate development leading to environmental damage. Over 80% want to see positive landscape management and protection of natural and cultural heritage.

3.1.3   An evaluation of the Parish's economy carried out by the NDP team has revealed that parishioner concerns about environmental management are well founded because the wider environment underpins the Parish Economy and environmental damage or degradation translates directly into erosion of the Parish's economic (and therefore social) well-being.

3.1.4   The NDP must therefore take both strongly held public opinion and clearly stated planning objectives into account when formulating policy for the Historic Environment.

3.1.5   Guidance on dealing with heritage in planning is extensive (see Planning Policy Guidance note Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2018)), a wide range of advice notes from Historic England (see for example, Historic England, 2014) and various Internet resources on the Historic England website (see: https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/plan-making/improve-your-neighbourhood/).

3.1.6   Recent Government Policy directions are set out in Department for Digital, Culture Media and Sport (2017) and the Government's latest Policy Paper on the Environment (Her Majesty's Government, 2018). These affirm the importance attached to Heritage Assets by the Government and strongly support an approach to their management based on Natural Capital Accounting and Ecosystem Services.

3.1.7   Specifically, the 25 Year Plan for the Environment (Her Majesty's Government, 2018) sets out the importance of the environment in underpinning economic growth. It recognizes that "*In the past, our failure to understand the full value of the benefits offered by the environment and cultural heritage has seen us make poor choices" and urges that "We can change that by using a natural capital approach. When we give the environment its due regard as a natural asset – indeed a key contributor – to the overall economy, we will be more likely to give it the value it deserves to protect and enhance it. This is why, as signalled in our Industrial Strategy, over coming years the UK intends to use a 'natural capital' approach as a tool to help us make key choices and long-term decisions*".

3.1.8   Following this guidance it is appropriate that the NDP should attempt to use a Natural Capital/Ecosystem services approach to underpin policy formulation. Details of how this has been achieved are set out in a study of the Parish Economy (see Neighbourhood Plan

Economy Research Report, 2018) which demonstrates the economic dependence of Holme on its natural, cultural and historic environment. The Report also addresses key assumptions, simplifications and definitions necessary to overcome some of the problems associated with the Natural Capital/Ecosystem services approach when dealing with heritage (see Fluck and Holyoak, 2017).

3.1.9   The most important of these in the context of this report is the validity of describing heritage (usually man made) as 'natural' capital and the services it provides as 'ecosystem' services. The term natural capital is taken in this report to include heritage assets and this is justified on the basis that there is almost no part of the UK landscape in existence that has not been heavily influenced (constructed) by man. Further, it is generally accepted that the term ecosystem refers to organisms *and their physical environment* – which for humans would include houses and built infrastructure.

4 FRAMEWORK, METHODS AND DATA

4.1 Framework

4.1.1 The Economy Research Report (op.cit.) identifies the main features of the Natural Capital in Holme that contribute ecosystem services (see section 6.4). With regard to Parish Heritage these are:

- The Conservation Area
- Listed and Important Unlisted Buildings
- Archaeology
- Drainage systems and flood defences

4.1.2 A qualitative description of the services these assets provide uses the list identified in the Natural England Character Assessments for Holme (Natural England 2013 and 2014). This is presented in Section 6.5 of the Economy Report and is set out in Figure 7. The role of Heritage is substantial and includes but is not restricted to the following key ecosystem services:

- Sense of Place/Inspiration
- Sense of History
- Recreation and leisure
- Biodiversity

4.1.3 These services are all identified as being of national importance in the Character Assessments. Whilst the natural capital related to Heritage contributes to other services in the list *it is judged that these four make a particular contribution to the Parish's local distinctiveness and so are of particular importance*. Based on the justification for the designated sites in Holme it is also clear that the Biodiversity Service is of wider, international significance.

4.1.4 Of necessity, the Economy Report deals with the main functional relationships that link Holme's natural environment to income generation. Whilst it identifies the main components of the Parish's natural capital that are important it provides no detail. This report provides a detailed inventory of those Heritage Assets that contribute to this natural capital thereby establishing its significance and local distinctiveness.

4.2 Methods and Data – a heritage map of the Parish

4.2.1 The rich archaeology of Holme next the Sea is well known and as a result of professional field and aerial surveys (including the National Mapping Programme), excavations, metal detecting activities and many finds, there is a fascinating and valuable record of the past. The beach and intertidal zone has been a particularly rich source of finds (see Robertson et al, 2005).

4.2.2 This record has been captured and translated into a GIS format by the Historic Environment Service of Norfolk County Council (the Historic Environment Record) and these sources,

cross referenced with similar information supplied by Historic England, form the basis for much of the evidence presented here.

4.2.3   They have been supplemented by Ordnance Survey Mapping (PSMA license 100058116) and a range of Aerial Photography products. Airborne lidar data has also been used in the form of Environment Agency Digital Surface Models (DSMs) and Digital Terrain Models (DTMs) as well as point cloud data. Additional map products have been contributed by members of the local community with a keen interest in the history of Holme.

4.2.4   The National Mapping Programme data is supplied as point, line and area data types. Generally, points define the locations of features (e.g. finds, buildings) where they can be precisely located. Lines define linear features (mainly route ways and paths) and areas include all types of feature including points where the locations can't be precisely located and areas where the feature has an aerial extent (e.g. location of a Roman settlement).

4.2.5   All of these data have been merged into a GIS for the Parish designed to support the NDP and an A2 Heritage Map has been produced as part of the Plan.
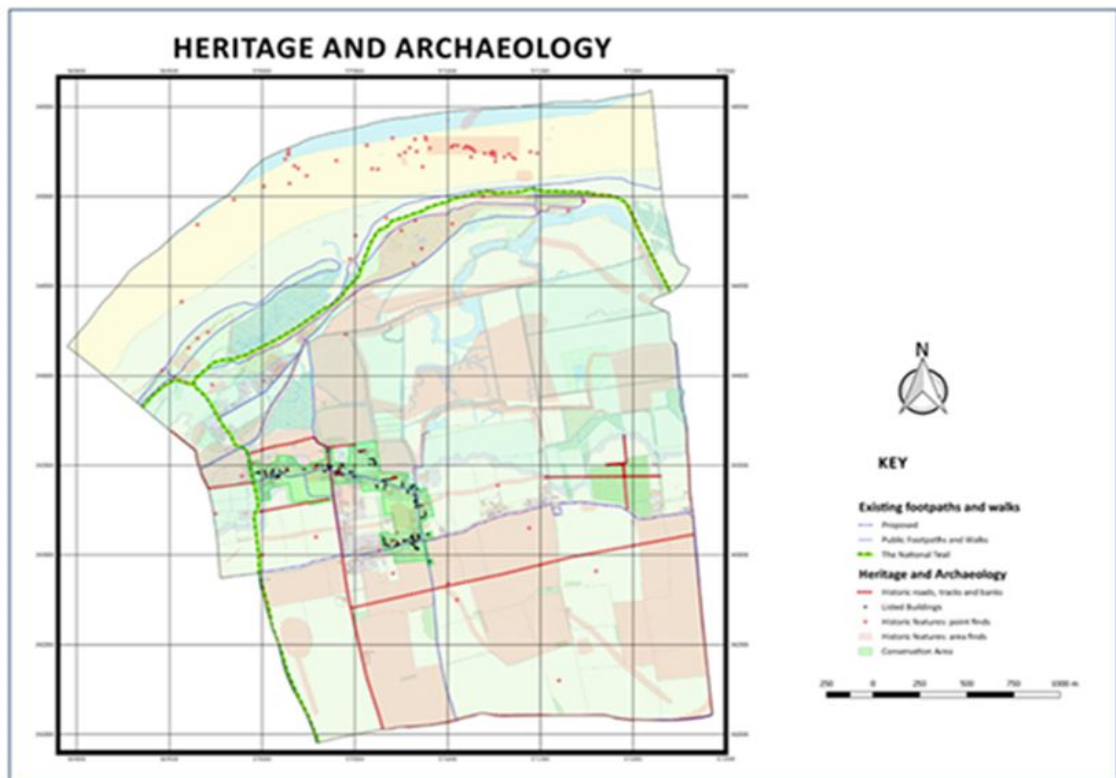
Figure 1: Heritage Map of parish

4.2.6   The map is shown in Figure 1 for reference and a larger A2 version is provided in electronic format with this report. It is envisaged that it will provide a readily available reference document for developers and decision makers, including the Parish Council, to help check for possible impacts of proposed new development and inform appropriate action.

4.2.7   The map has a 500m grid marked with Ordnance Survey six figure grid references and can thus be cross referenced without specialist computer systems against the lists of point, line and area features from the Norfolk Heritage Environment Record[1] . These are provided in Appendices 1, 2 and 3 of this report. It comes with the health warning that the Monuments Record is regularly being updated as new archaeology is found so it cannot be used as a substitute for a full search of Historic England resources.

4.2.8   Holme-next-the-Sea Conservation Area (shown in detail in Figure 2) is shown on the map as well as the Village's Listed and important unlisted buildings. A list of these, including addresses is contained in Appendix 6. This is based on information taken from the Conservation Area Character Statement. The NDP team have judged that it would be desirable to review this list with a view to including additional buildings of heritage interest.

Figure 2: Conservation Area showing listed and important unlisted buildings. Grade 1 Listed building is shown in red, Grade II in blue and important unlisted buildings in black.

5 A PARISH INVENTORY OF HERITAGE-BASED NATURAL CAPITAL ASSETS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Taken together, this report, the Heritage Map and the GIS database provide a basic tool for identifying and understanding Holme's cultural heritage and demonstrating its wealth of important finds and features. It is this wealth that makes the Parish distinctive from a Heritage point of view and which demands appropriate policy for its management and protection.

5.1.2 The following sections describe some of the Parish's most interesting heritage features in chronological sequence organised by the relevant archaeological and cultural periods. Most of the information is taken from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website, Albone *et al* (2007) and Robertson (2006).

5.1.3 The list and description represents an inventory of Holme's natural capital assets related to heritage and is central to adopting an ecosystem services approach to heritage management.

5.1.4 The Periods List is based on the classification used by Historic England and can be found in Appendix 4.

5.2 Prehistoric Period from Palaeolithic to Iron Age (-500 000 to 43)

5.2.1 Many prehistoric artefacts have been discovered at sites across the Parish. They include a Mesolithic or Neolithic worked bone, a stone macehead of Neolithic origin, two Bronze Age stone axe heads and Bronze Age pottery. Bronze Age metal objects have also been found at several sites and include an Early Bronze Age button, palstaves and a Late Bronze Age chisel.

5.2.2 The parish boundary with Ringstead follows a trackway (NHER 1338) and it has been suggested that it could follow the route of a prehistoric ridgeway. It is thought that a ring ditch identified close to the trackway may be the remains of a Bronze Age barrow.

5.2.3 During the 1990's, the ongoing coastal erosion processes which are so characteristic of the North Norfolk coastline led to the exposure of two Bronze Age timber circles on Holme Beach. These included the now famous 'Seahenge', (NHER 33771) which has been dated to around 2050 BC. The circle is believed to have been constructed in a saltmarsh environment, some distance from the sea, but subsequently engulfed by reed swamp and Alder Carr. The excavated circle was sited on a bed of eroding peat and, to the dismay of many original villagers, has since been removed, for safe-keeping, from the Parish to Kings Lynn.

5.2.4 Two Iron Age coins and an Iron Age or Roman terret have been discovered close to the village.

5.2.5 These finds indicate evidence of early settlement in Holme. The Seahenges (Holme 1 and Holme 2), associated coppicing, track ways and artefacts (Robertson et al, 2016) are extremely rare examples of monuments constructed using relatively sophisticated methods and reflecting a settlement populated by people with strongly held religious beliefs. These finds attracted international attention and are of huge significance in understanding the prehistory of the area.

5.2.6　　They establish the potential richness of Holme Dunes and the beach as a source of archaeology and equally highlight the challenges inherent in its management as the caprices of tidal inundation and scouring have the potential to reveal, hide and destroy features over very short periods of time.

5.2.7　　Given the potential for rapid destruction, the local outcry resulting from the decision to remove Seahenge 1 and thereby guarantee its preservation may have conflicted with scientific best practice but reflects a very strong connection between local people and their history. Evidence of this connection is also clear in the consultation for the NDP.

5.3　　Roman Period (43 to 410)

5.3.1　　Roman objects have been found at a number of sites in Holme and include pieces of pottery, coins, a brooch and part of a Roman finger ring made from copper alloy with a setting containing an inscribed figure set with an inscribed piece of dark blue glass found at GR TF 7144 4315 (NHER 36065). The discovery of a pottery and building materials at two adjacent sites by the Riding School at GR TF 6990 4347 (NHER 37134 and 38158) is indicative of a Roman settlement.

5.3.2　　The Peddars Way (NHER 1289, NHER 26906), the Roman road that linked northern Suffolk to northwest Norfolk is perhaps Holme's best known archaeological feature. It passed along the western boundary of the parish and there is some suggestion that it may have forked somewhere to the south of Holme (see for example Barringer, 2005, p15) with an eastern branch following Beach road and a western branch following the existing Peddars Way. If so this would explain some confusion today over its precise alignment.

5.3.3　　It has also been suggested that the route originally continued through the marshes to the beach, and here it may have been possible to catch a ferry to Lincolnshire. The Wash then was much smaller than today but from a position at the top of Ringstead Hill the views across the landscape are outstanding and very far-reaching across towards Skegness. At the time of a dead neap tide it is possible to see the underlying sands and, with a little imagination, retrace the passage of our ancestors.

5.3.4　　The eastern-most branch appears to pass along the existing road of the same name and then via Busseys Lane to enter the southernmost of two major enclosures called Beloe's Camps (NHER, 1298). These consist of two large areas of raised ground that jut out into the marshes. Each is surrounded with very substantial ditches and ramparts (see Figure 3).

5.3.5　　The history and function of these enclosures is unclear but Beloe (1895) makes a case for them being fortifications of pre-Roman origin which were adapted by the Romans to form part of a string of fortifications designed to protect the coast from invasion. Finds of prehistoric, roman and medieval artefacts together with a number of crop marks within the Camps lend further support to his case. Also the context makes sense at a time when the area was continually threatened by maritime invasion from the East.
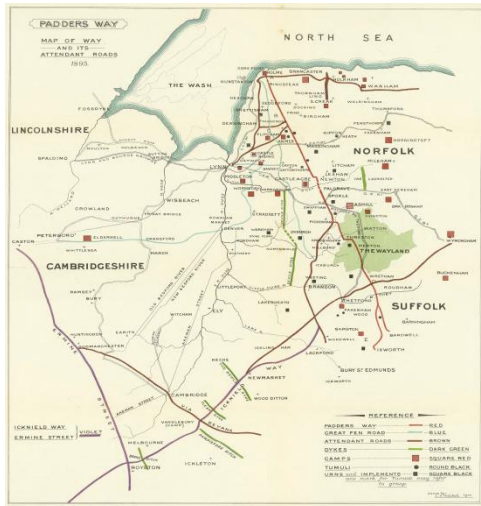
Figure 3: Beloe's Camps (right) and their strategic location at the end of the Peddars Way (left).

5.3.6   Certainly their credentials as a site that was easy to defend is borne out by the long period over which artefacts have been found – right up to the early twentieth century when it is suggested that there was a tented, military camp stationed here.

5.3.7   More recently it has been suggested that the enclosures are simply relatively modern sea defences although artefacts, crop marks and overall considerations of scale and context (see section 5 below) would seem to suggest otherwise.

5.3.8   The prehistoric pathways noted in the previous section along with the Peddars Way and the possible ferry crossing to Lincolnshire are very significant features of the Parish's history. They indicate that Holme may have functioned as a small port, accessed by an important communications link with the associated activities that this implies. These and other paths in the Parish are still evident in the landscape and contribute to the network of footpaths used and enjoyed by thousands of people for leisure activities in the Parish today. They certainly contribute to the sense of place and with effective management can contribute to the sense of history that the NDP wishes to protect and promote.

5.4   Early Medieval Period including Post-Roman, Saxon and Viking (410 to 1066)

5.4.1   A Roman or Early Saxon strap fitting and Middle to Late Saxon strap fittings have been recovered from a site in the south of the parish.

5.4.2   In addition two Early or Middle Saxon coins and six Middle Saxon coins (NHER 44783) have also been found, although the exact location is uncertain. Such concentration of coins suggests that there was a Middle Saxon settlement in the parish and the range (including examples minted in Merovingian Francia, East Anglia and Canterbury) indicates that the settlement probably served as a market and also as a port. A complex of Saxon fish traps, probably constructed and used by the people who lived in the settlement has been recorded on Holme Beach.

5.4.3 Late Saxon pottery, coins and metalwork have also been found close to the village at sites on the southern edge of the marshes. These particular finds suggest that a village starting to reflect Holme as we know it today was established by or during the Late Saxon period. Some of the objects have been discovered near to the Grade 1 listed St Mary's Church (NHER 1346) suggesting that a church existed here at the time.

5.4.4 The Holme next the Sea/Thornham parish boundary follows a low bank (NHER 39682) which survives as an indistinct feature in the eastern verge of a modern road called Launditch or Bank Road around GRTF 72337 43081. The earliest document to actually reference this dates from 1382 and, along with the fact that the parish boundary follows its route, suggests that it is of medieval or earlier date.

5.5 Medieval (1066 to 1540)

5.5.1 In the Domesday Book of 1086 land in the parish of Holm was held by King William I and William of Ecoius. The Lord of the Manor was Roger D'Evreux and Freemen, smallholders, ploughs and oxen were recorded indicating a small but established farming community. The value to the Lord of the Manor in 1066 was £0.3 and in 1086 it was £0.5. (See Appendix 5).

5.5.2 According to Albone (2016, op cit) no ferries are recorded in the Domesday Survey for Norfolk and nor is there evidence that the ferry across the Wash postulated for the Roman period continued in use at that date. Later documentary sources do however indicate the existence of a port, or ports, at Holme next the Sea and (Old) Hunstanton at the northern end of Peddars Way, potentially continuing the use of the location of the southern terminus of the Roman ferry.

5.5.3 The 1297 Close Rolls mention two "keepers of the port of Holme and Hunstanton and Holme was among the ports ordered to send ships to Berwick on Tweed in 1301. The ports clearly were operational into the early post-medieval period as they were assessed as having shipping of over sixteen tons in the Elizabethan survey of 1580.

5.5.4 According to Albone the relationship between the Holme and Hunstanton ports and Peddars Way is highly significant for although there is no clear documentary evidence to confirm the use of Peddars Way for the movement of goods and people to and from the port in the medieval period, it is very likely it served this function. It appears therefore that the northern section of Peddars Way owes its survival to the function it performed in providing a route to port throughout the medieval period, providing a link between Holme and west-central Norfolk.

5.5.5 Both Medieval and Post-Medieval objects have been found across the parish. They include fragments of pottery, coins, jettons and metalwork. One of the most interesting is a late 13th century French coin brooch that features a coin of Philip IV of France (1285 to 1314). The coins include English and Scottish examples and the jettons come from England and France.

5.5.6 Several groups of medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow earthworks and cropmarks have been identified on aerial photographs. These are located to the southeast, northwest and west of the village and in the east. One of the groups in the northwest and

west (NHER 26716 and 26723) to the east of beach road opposite what is now the Riverside Caravan Park may be associated with a number of depressions that could be fishponds.

5.5.7   These fields surrounding the village as we know it today are on relatively high ground and at this time the areas to the north would have been tidal salt marshes and mud flats/beach.

5.6   Post Medieval (1540-1901)

5.6.1   Late 18th and early 19th century maps show that these salt marshes still existed. They also show their southern boundary was defined by a sea and flood defence bank (see NHER 26761). This, and other remnants of sea defences indicate that throughout the post medieval era piecemeal attempts were made to reclaim areas of the marshes either for agricultural use or to protect the settlement from the sea (see Figure 4).

5.6.2   During the 19th century a number of sea defence banks were constructed within the salt marshes. These were associated with the drainage and reclamation of the marshes and were used as part of the works to convert them to freshwater grazing marshes. Several groups of short linear ditches (NHER 26929) associated with drainage and reclamation are visible on aerial photographs.

5.6.3   In 1860 the Le Strange Estate made a concerted effort to reclaim the entire salt marsh area to the north of Holme by constructing Thornham Sea Bank which runs approximately north/south from Thornham Harbour (red line in Figure 5). Following on from this it appears that timber and clay structures were built from the northern end of the Sea Wall to protect the land to the south (yellow line in Figure 5). According to the eminent coastal geomorphologist Steers (1936) this bank was destroyed by a storm on 30th November 1897 but rapidly rebuilt and subsequently guided the development of the sand dunes that we know today through a process of natural accretion.

5.6.4   All of the sea defences and associated drainage works in Holme are of major significance in terms of the Parish's historic and cultural heritage as well as its security.

5.6.5   Strategically they protect over 40% of the Parish from inundation by the sea along with somewhere in the region of 80 houses. They have enabled the creation of the fresh water grazing marshes which not only provide a source of agricultural income and employment but also present a stunningly attractive pastoral scene with open views, grazing cattle, atmospheric mists and light.

5.6.6   They have resulted in internationally important areas of wildlife habitat now protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm

Their attractiveness to migrating birds (many of which are rare) brings around 100,000 visitors per year to the Parish. The Norfolk Coast Path (National Trail) follows the top of the sea wall and the belt of dunes which provides a spectacular viewing platform for the very special landscape. Economically the defences underpin the Parish economy and sustain a very substantial economic contribution to the Borough and the region (see economy report).

5.6.7   Their cultural importance stems from the fact that they have been created and maintained by the local community over a period of several hundred years. They represent an ongoing

achievement resulting from local people's vision, courage, financial risk and labour. Even today, older parishioners can remember community campaigns to protect and extend the northerly belt of dunes by planting faggots to trap sand and restore areas where they had been eroded.

5.6.8   Although the significance of this aspect of the Parish's heritage cannot be overstated its management represents a major challenge to the NDP against the background of the Shoreline Management Plan which currently designates the northern dunes as a frontage of 'managed realignment'.

5.6.9   Examination of the pattern of sea defences in the GIS system suggests that they have evolved in a complex and piecemeal way. As earlier structures have been replaced by later more expansive ones they have fallen into disrepair and doubtless not all have been discovered/included in the record. However, the features shown in Figure 4 suggest that prior to the construction of Thornham Sea Wall and the northern belt of dunes in 1860 there was a coherent line of defence running east west just to the north of Kirkgate and Westgate.

The post-medieval period is the time when some of Holme's finest buildings were created and whilst some of these are listed many more are recorded in the Conservation Character Statement as 'important unlisted buildings'. Surviving post medieval listed buildings include 6 Westgate Street, Old Farm and Nield Farm, Whitehall Farm, Wishing Well Cottage, The Rookery, Vine Cottage, the White Horse, 43 to 53 Kirkgate and Holme House. The house known as Old Farm and Nield Farm (NHER 19435) was probably built around 1600,

Figure 4: Various piecemeal attempts were made to reclaim land in Holme Marshes for agriculture in post medieval times and many of these relict defences still exist (NHER 38278, NHER 26763 and NHER 26929)

5.6.10   The layout of these buildings and the lanes between them form the backbone of the village as we see it today. They are listed as a result of their considerable historic interest and they form the core of the Conservation Area surrounding Great St Mary's Church which is Grade 1 Listed (see section 4.4 above).

5.6.11   The Conservation Area stretches around the central part of the parish from Westgate in the north-west, eastwards via Kirkgate and then north via Eastgate to Main Road (originally named South Gate) as shown in Figure 2. Much of the character of the area stems from the form of the settlement and use of locally found building materials including chalk and flint. The mature trees and hedgerows Holme's Conservation Area are a highly valued and also distinctive feature of the parish as is the tightly defined boundary with the AONB countryside, punctuating green spaces, traditional grazing pasture and the ridge and furrow

fields. These features contribute to the character and feel of the place and set it apart from its coastal neighbours.

Figure 5: Thornham Sea Bank (red line) was built by the Le Strange Estate to enable reclamation of a much larger area in 1860. Protection to the north was provided by a timber and clay bank which provided the foundation for development of today's line of sand dunes which had formed by 1900.

5.6.12   In the village a post medieval saw pit (NHER 19448) is preserved beneath a modern building. It is a large example over 1.8m deep and is brick-lined.

5.6.13   Three post medieval wrecks have been recorded on Holme Beach and serve as a reminder of Holme's maritime past. These include the wreck of the Vicuna (NHER 21961), an ice carrying ship that sank on 7 March 1883 en route to King's Lynn. Another may be an 18th century collier called the Carrington (NHER 21962). Evidently, Holmes links with the sea remained strong in this period.

5.7   Modern (1901 to present day)

5.7.1   During World War Two the parish was heavily defended. In the event of an invasion, defences on the beach and in the sand dunes would have served as the first line of defence. The dune slopes were artificially steepened to create a more effective barrier to movement and to make them easier to defend. Barbed wire obstructions and anti-tank scaffolding (NHER 26694) were set up on the western part of the beach, with at least one pillbox amongst them. A further section of scaffolding was set up near Gore Point.

5.7.2   It is likely that steepening of the dunes resulted in deepening of the hollows between resulting in Holme's 'dune slacks' which provide a relatively rare, damp environment with transient pools. These enable a number of rare plants and animal species to thrive – and

have contributed to the successful recreation of a local Natterjack Toad population. The Natterjack is one of the UK's most threatened species.

5.7.3   Amongst the dunes north and east of Beach Road two pillboxes, spigot mortar emplacements, gun emplacements and a series of banks and slit trenches were constructed. Remnants of a trackway supporting the gun emplacements still exist in this area. A minefield and two military camps were set up alongside Broadwater Road. One of the camps was probably used for training tank drivers. To the south, beside Beach Road, was an anti-tank gun emplacement (NHER 32395).

5.7.4   A World War Two military installation (NHER 23518) was established in the eastern section of the sand dunes. It comprised a group of buildings, including a concrete blockhouse and an underground headquarters, from which a series of straight trenches and banks radiated out. Two further underground headquarters or bunkers were located in the trenches. An undated ring shaped feature visible on aerial photographs close by may have been associated.

5.7.5   A further line of defences was constructed in the marshes alongside the River Hun. A bank over 3km long was formed using dredgings from the river (NHER 26707 and 26748) and in one area it was accompanied by a minefield.

6 EVOLUTION OF THE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK AND THE FORM AND PATTERN OF SETTLEMENT IN HOLME

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 In order to develop planning policy that conserves the Heritage of a place it is necessary to understand its history and how that heritage came into existence. This section of the report will aim to build on the key heritage features identified in the last section and show how Holme as we know it today has developed.

6.1.2 GIS-based interpretation of Heritage data downloaded from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record together with a variety of maps and imagery from different periods will be used to trace Holme's history and identify the key policy drivers that should underpin the NDP approach to conservation of heritage

6.1.3 The features described in the previous section will be taken as fixed points in trying to create a picture of Holme's development through time. Of course there are uncertainties surrounding the identification and meaning of some of the features themselves and there can be no certainties in trying to present them in a landscape setting. However, when they are viewed together against a map background, context becomes very important and helps to strengthen confidence in interpretation.

6.2 Prehistory and Roman Origins of Holme

6.2.1 Four thousand years ago when the Sea henges were built (NHER 33771) the entire landscape was very different – but their construction implies a location sufficiently attractive to tempt settlers to stay. Robertson *et al* (2016) highlight the significance of woodland and coppicing in the environment where they were created, suggesting that this was used to create dry walkways between the henges across marshy ground. Interestingly, we still use boardwalks today to cross the marshes and dunes. Doubtless the same woodland would also have provided materials for construction of dwellings, fuelling of fires and gathering of food.

6.2.2 Beyond that, very little is known about Holme at this time. It is thought that the existing pathway along the crest of Green Bank (NHER 1338) has ancient origins as a prehistoric Ridgeway and other prehistoric finds have been found in its vicinity including flint artefacts in Holme and neighbouring Ringstead.

6.2.3 The first real evidence of a communications link between Holme and other places is the Peddars Way (NHER1289) which is of strategic significance by virtue of its length and the places it links in East Anglia. It is suggested that the primary function of the route was as a military link and that Holme may have functioned as a port with a ferry across the Wash to Skegness in Lincolnshire.

6.2.4 Albone (2016) has examined the use and continued significance of the *strategic* Roman road network in Norfolk and Linclonshire in the one and a half millennia since the end of the Roman period. He points out that the survival of Roman roads is closely linked to the continued existence and significance of their destinations and that whilst these destinations continued to provide a focus for essential activities including settlement and ports, the

roads leading to them remained in use. Of particular note he suggests that the revival or continued use of a harbour at Holme ensured that the northern section of Peddars Way remained in use during the medieval period.
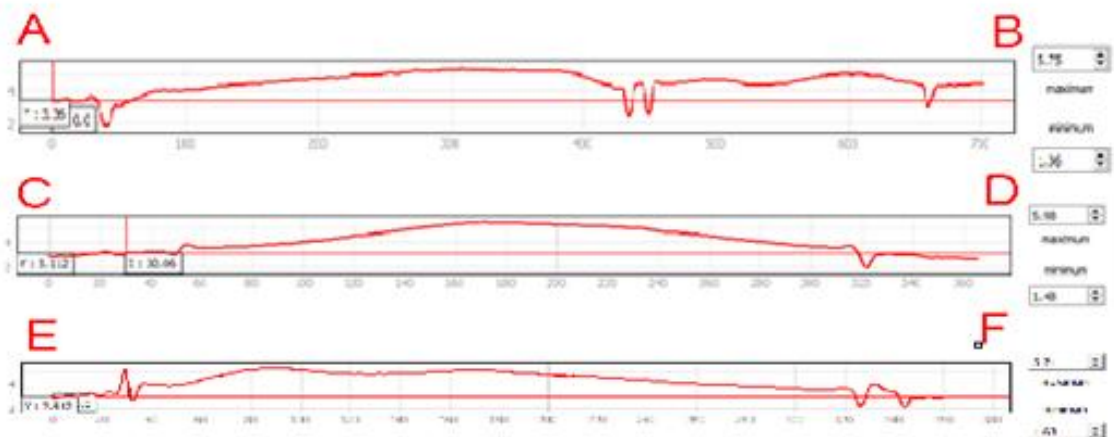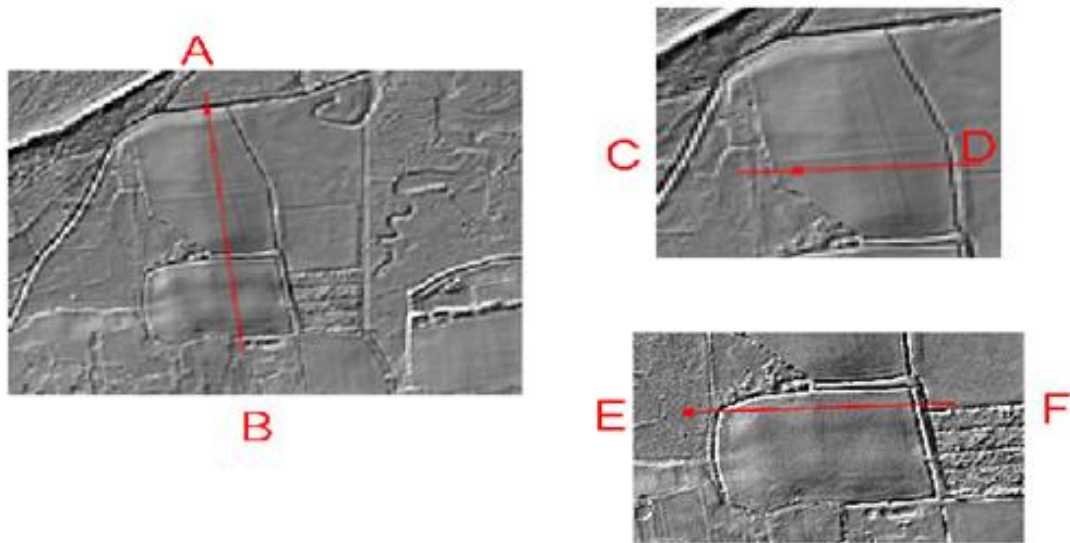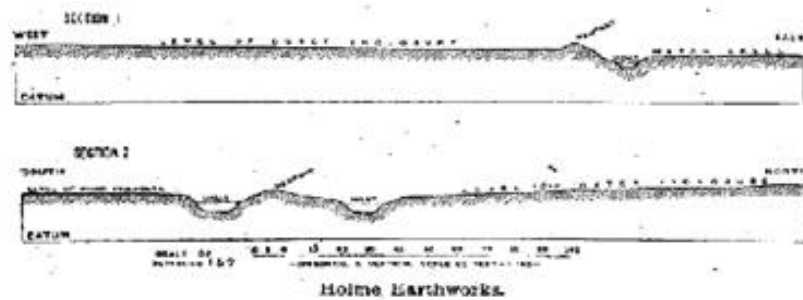
Figure 6: Beloe's Camps showing the original sections constructed by Beloe (top) and modern sections constructed by the NDP team using Environment Agency lidar data (below). The positions of these sections is shown superimposed on the 2m lidar digital terrain model.

6.2.5   The precise route of the Peddars Way into Holme is not clear and it is likely that it branched with one branch following Beach Road and the second following the existing Peddars Way.

The existence of a port would provide reason for the development of a small settlement here during Roman times.

6.2.6 This suggestion is supported by the discovery of Roman pottery and building materials at two sites on either side of the Western section of the Peddars Way near Beach Road and is further substantiated by the discovery of numerous Roman artefacts throughout the village.

6.2.7 Interestingly, Beloe's Camps sit at the end of the eastern extension to the Peddars Way and it is claimed by Beloe (*op.cit.*) that the road actually entered the enclosure. This would seem to be borne out by the configuration of the existing roadways in the village. The current NHER record acknowledges the possibility that these are of great age and were a (Pre-) Roman fortification but also suggests that they may simply be fields surrounded by relatively modern sea defences and drainage ditches. Certainly they predate Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk on which they appear.

6.2.8 The presence of Roman and pre-Roman artefacts within the camps supports Beloe's proposition and analysis of modern lidar data (2m Environment Agency DTM) lends further credence to his interpretation. As Figure 6 shows very clearly, the juxtaposed ditches and ramparts are very substantial features – rather more substantial than most of the other sea defences nearby. Given that they actually enclose land that is already higher than the
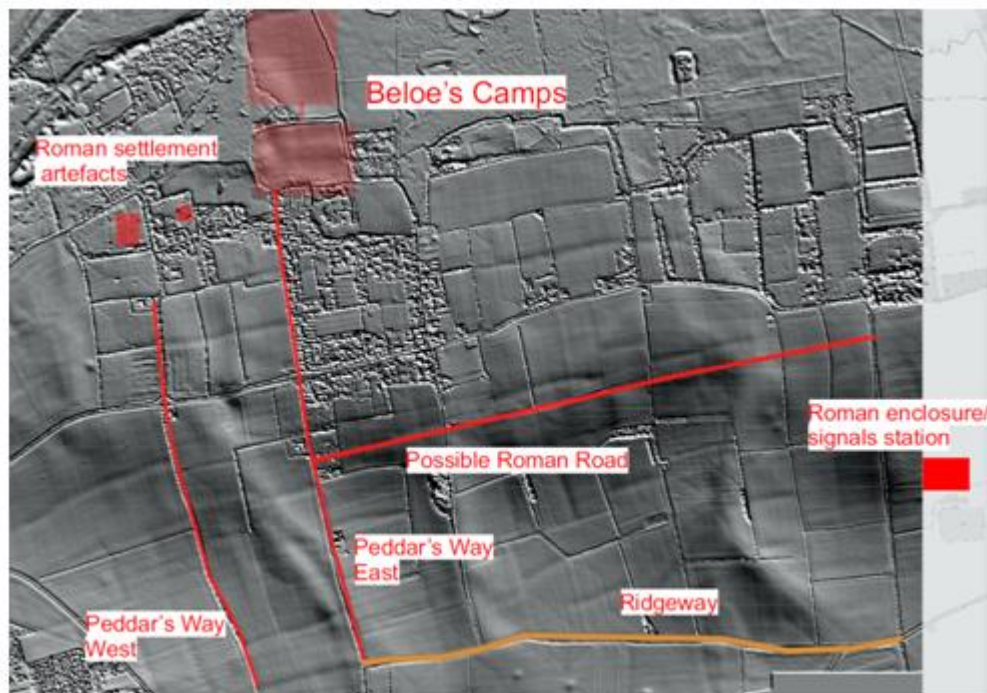
Figure 7: Evidence of (pre-) Roman settlement at Holme. The image shows the NHER records superimposed on a section of an Environment Agency 2m, lidar digital surface model.

surrounding marshes there would be no obvious reason for their size. Furthermore, there would also seem to be no obvious explanation for the adjacent ditches between the two enclosures – one ditch would seem adequate for drainage purposes and would have been considerably easier to construct.

6.2.9 Further possible evidence of early Roman development in Holme exists in the form of a bank running east west just to the south of Main Road (NHER 4374). Although undated it has been suggested that it is the agger or raised bank associated with such roads created by digging out ditches along either side. This was done to give travellers good visibility and hence protection from ambush.

6.2.10 The NHER suggests that the same bank extends to the west of Holme towards Hunstanton and to the East into Thornham Parish. Just beyond where it crosses the boundary into Thornham there is an enclosure around a possible roman signals station that is close to this feature. It has been dated to the Roman Period and Crop marks show linear features within the enclosure. Human skeletons and building remains were also found here when the site was excavated (Gregory and Gurney, 1986) and it is suggested that in Saxon times it was used as a burial ground. It is further suggested that this road provided a route linking a fortified Roman settlement in Holme to nearby Branodunum (Brancaster) and other fortifications beyond at Warham.

6.2.11 Mapping the features described above reveals a consistent pattern that supports the hypothesis of a small Roman settlement at Holme (Figure 7) and the proposition that this represents the origins of the village we know today. However, examination of historic maps in conjunction with Environment Agency lidar data reveals that Roman influence on the development of Holme was probably much more substantial than consideration of these features alone would suggest.

6.3 Roman settlement planning and the form of Holme-next-the-Sea

6.3.1 The most common form for UK villages is either an elongated ribbon alongside a road or a nucleated pattern where the village radiates out along route ways from a central feature – maybe a green or a church. Holme is extremely unusual in this respect because the village is primarily arranged in a linear pattern surrounding a large, open rectangle.

6.3.2 Based on a study of the rectangular configuration of roads surrounding Holme, Ward (1935) has argued convincingly that its form, along with that of the immediately surrounding landscape is the result of 'centuriation' - a process of land compartmentalisation based on a rectangular network of roads. Centuriation is rare in the UK (and therefore important) .

6.3.3 Centuriated landscapes were planned by Roman surveyors (Gromatici) who set up the grid of roads. This started with the creation of a Decumanus Maximus - a major artery running E/W and originating at the Gateway to a settlement or fortress. The route would command an excellent view towards the horizon and would be at right angles to a second road - the Cardo Maximus.

6.3.4 Roads parallel to the Cardo and Decumanus were next created at a spacing of 3.5 km. These 'Limites Quintarii' resulted in the creation of 7km square(s). Each 7km square was then further subdivided into holdings of 710m x 710m – resulting in a 100 cells or 'Centuria' –

hence the term 'Centuriation'. Each Centuria would then have been subdivided into a further grid of plots, each 70m x 70m called Heredia, 100 Heredia equalling 1 Centuria.

6.3.5   The purpose of the roads surrounding Centuria and their subdivisions was to denote land ownership and as areas were colonised, plots would be allocated to both soldiers and local people. The characteristic, regularly ordered landscapes with more roads than would appear necessary today are a feature of parts of Italy – especially the Po Valley and the Sabine marshes in the vicinity of Latina. Examples can also be found in France and Spain.

6.3.6   Ward's case for the Parish of Holme being such a landscape is based on his analysis of a map of Holme by Thomas Nelson in 1609 which shows roads in the Holme, Thornham and Brancaster area. He is able to demonstrate that whilst post-roman landscape changes have altered the road network significantly in the latter two villages, the pattern around Holme was still very distinctive in 1609. Furthermore, the spacing of the main links was more or less consistent with the measurements typical of centuriation – bearing in mind that surveyors often adopted a pragmatic approach to their work influenced by local convenience and landscape features.

6.3.7   Additional weight is added to his case by the fact that there were no post-roman societies known who would have created a landscape organised in this way and even if there had been – it is unlikely that there would not have been some form of documentary evidence recorded in post roman times.

6.3.8   In order to examine Ward's theory in more detail the 1609 map[2] was registered into the Holme GIS and the roads from the map were digitized onto modern mapping and the Environment Agency lidar Digital Surface Model. The result is shown in Figure 8. Roads recorded on the original as a double line are shown in red and roads (plus field boundaries?) shown as single lines are shown in yellow.

6.3.9   The remarkable regularity of the road network in the Parish is clear from the map despite the fact that that 2000 years have passed since the suggested time of construction. Furthermore, the lidar DSM reveals very clearly the roads recorded on the 1609 map that no longer exist – especially in an east west direction. It also reveals the presence of an additional east west route to the South of what is now Main Road not recorded on the 1609 map (red dashed line) and suggests some additional North/South linkages (not to be confused with modern field drains which are also evident in the lidar imagery).

6.3.10   Doubts could be raised about the provenance of the 1609 map as it contains no record of the maker. It is also quite remarkable that such an early document would register quite so well and so easily with modern mapping. However, weight is given to the evidence this map provides by the fact that a similar map assembled from a 1720 field book shows a very similar pattern of roads (Figure 9) indicating that the grid existed at least 300 years ago.

6.3.11   Further analysis including investigation of the lidar data and field pattern could doubtless refine the grid and lend further weight to the argument – but that would be beyond the scope and resources of the NDP. Clearly modern Holme follows the grid design that was

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[2] It was not possible to gain access to the original copy of the map so all work was based on a tracing of the original supplied as a high resolution scan by the Norfolk Museums Service at Gressenhall.

almost certainly set out by the Romans 2000 years ago. Taken with the other evidence presented here (Figure 5) modern day Holme has a very strong case for presenting itself as the product of Roman development planning!

6.3.12   This very early planning leaves a fivefold legacy in the Parish:

- A distinctive, grid-based pattern of roads that form the basic building blocks of the landscape (Figure 8)

- A distinctive open form of village development with a linear though not repetitively regular arrangement of buildings facing village streets

- A distinctive, punctuating pattern of green open spaces which are too small for modern arable cropping and have survived as traditional grazed grassland

- Relatively small fields with many good quality hedgerows and copses that support a rich diversity of wildlife – especially birds

- An excellent, interconnecting network of tracks, byways and paths offering a rich variety of attractive circular walks
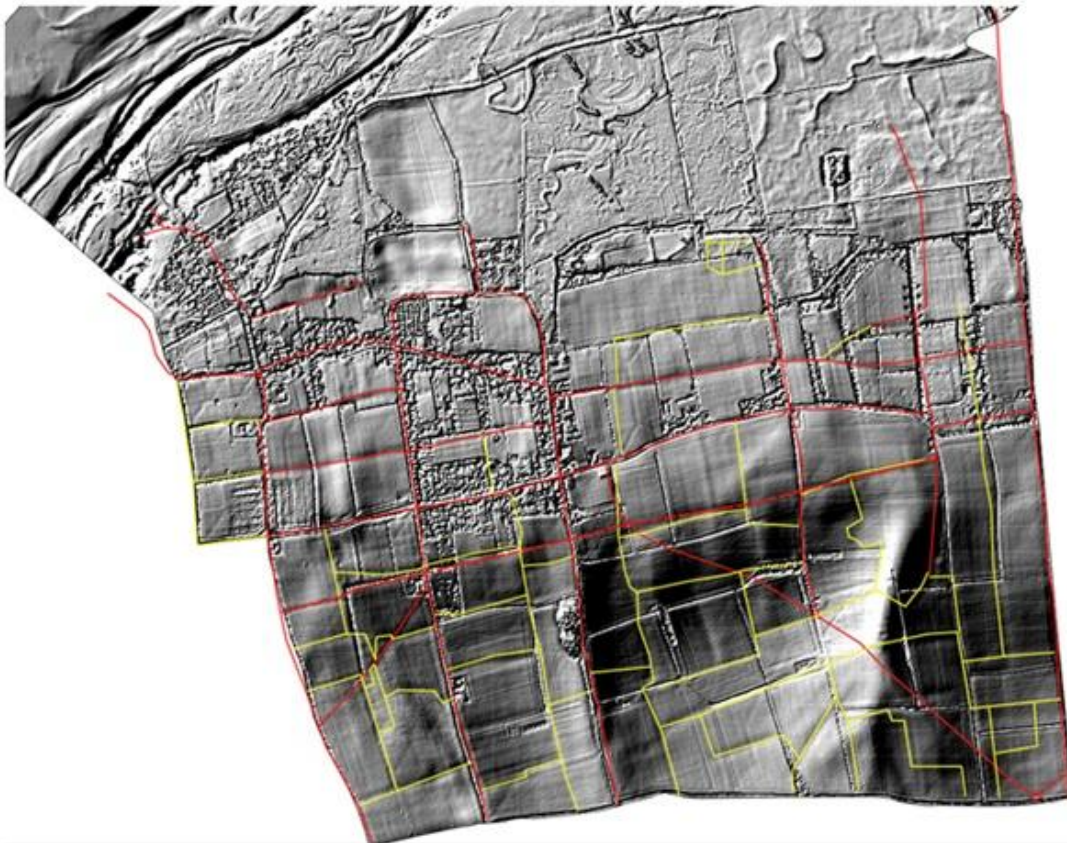
Figure 8: Nelson's 1609 map of Holme registered with a present day, 2m Lidar Digital Surface Model. Roads shown by Nelson as double lines are depicted in red and as single lines in yellow. Other possible roads are clear on the Digital Surface Model – in particular the red dashed line just to the south of Main Road. The regular grid pattern is very striking.

6.3.13 With respect to this last point. Following Albone's (2016, op cit) argument that the survival of parts of the strategic Roman road network reflects its use to support economic and other land use activities, the continued use of the Peddars Way as part of the National Trail has been and will continue to be an important way of conserving this part of our heritage for future generation to enjoy.   By extension, re-establishing connections with our landscape via an expanded footpath network based on *local* Roman routeways not only offers a way of enhancing the recreational opportunities offered by this part of the parish's heritage but also offers a way of safeguarding its future.

Figure 9: Map of Holme constructed by mosaicing a series of field drawings presented in a 1720 Field Book drafted for the Le Strange estate (Le Strange Collection, Norfolk Records Office).

6.3.14 The pattern of development has stood the test of time. Even today it continues to provide a functional basis for accommodating growth, maintaining a sense of openness, attractive street scene and avoiding the problems associated with backland development. Feedback from the NDP Questionnaire Survey reflects the value that parishioners place on this.

6.3.15 These Heritage features define the character, sense of place and sense of history that contribute such important ecosystem services to Holme. Effective management of this Heritage demands that the NDP fosters a sense of continuity with history whilst at the same

time ensuring sustainable development that will meet the needs of present and future occupants/visitors.

6.3.16   In order to achieve this, the NDP must deliver policies that respect the form and pattern of dwellings by following the historic layout maintaining the linear pattern of buildings facing roads around the grid of open spaces. Back land development which masks and distorts the grid should be avoided because it would detract from the historic character. It is clear that these inappropriate forms of development have eroded the historic street pattern in neighbouring villages and severely weakened their sense of history. All possible steps should be taken to preserve the open areas of grassland which are extremely important both in terms of character and support for wildlife.

6.3.17   For the period of the NDP it is judged that this can be achieved by a policy of infill only as long as views between buildings to the open spaces behind can be maintained and building design doesn't result in too much uniformity.

6.4   Anglo Saxon times and the Dark Ages (410 – 1066)

6.4.1   With the slow demise of the Roman Empire and the onset of the Dark Ages it is increasingly difficult to obtain documentary evidence about how history was unfolding – particularly in a very small place like Holme next the Sea. Whilst Roman Holme seems to have been set out to accommodate quite expansive growth plans it also seems that actual population growth and construction of buildings was very limited. Clearly the Parish was a remote outpost of the Empire and as it contracted, planned growth may have been put aside.

6.4.2   It is most likely that as Roman influence and defensive strength diminished there were both friendly and hostile incursions from the continent bringing settlers from Belgium, France, Germany and the Nordic countries – including the Vikings in late Saxon times. *Noggin the Nog is perhaps the best known amongst these*. It is notable that Saxon finds include coins made in France.

6.4.3   In development terms Holme probably continued to spread to the East along the fringe of the marshes and remained a very small community devoted to agriculture and fishing. The most notable feature in the Heritage record that supports this proposition is the discovery of a complex of wooden fish traps built along Holme Beach (e.g. NHER 38042, 2822 and 39586). Evidently these were significant structures capable of meeting the needs of a small community or marketing of local produce.

6.4.4   Fishing indicates a community that continued to look to the sea for a livelihood but clearly this also developed in parallel with agriculture. By the time of the Norman Conquest and the Domesday Book in 1086 Holme was sufficiently established to be included as a small community with 1.5 plough shares – indicating an area of agricultural land that could be ploughed by 1.5, 8 oxen ploughs.

6.5   Medieval and Post Medieval Development (1066 – 1540 - 1901)

6.5.1   Following the Norman Conquest it would seem that Holme continued to exist as a relatively quiet agricultural community with very little significant growth or development. Tales of smuggling and lawlessness abound and one important unlisted building in the village carries the name 'Smugglers Cottage'.

6.5.2 Of particular significance though is the construction of Gt. St Mary's Church which is of such importance to the present community. Now Grade 1 listed, it dates back to at least the 13th century although significant parts were demolished and rebuilt firstly in or around 1400 and later in 1777/78.

6.5.3 The Church sits just above today's 1:200 flood contour on the very edge of the marshes. There are suggestions that a church may have existed on the site well before the Norman Conquest but there seems to be little hard evidence. The location does, however, suggest

Figure 10: Development of Holme by the end of the Medieval/Post Medieval period. Roads, buildings and ridge and furrow fields are shown against a background of an Environment Agency 2m Lidar DSM that has been hill shaded by the NDP team. Whilst using a DSM not ideal for revealing archaeological features in the landscape it still reveals a very large amount of detail and has the advantage of ruling out confusion between historic and present day features in the imagery.

that by the 13th Century, Holme had grown to the East from the Roman Settlements around Beach Road and Beloe's Camps. What is now Westgate and Kirkgate (shown in yellow in Figure 10) thus represent a very early part of the village and these lanes probably formed the backbone of the village by the 13th Century.

6.5.4 In the field immediately to the NE of Eastgate opposite what is now the Sunnymeade caravan site the hill shading reveals clear evidence of sub-surface features which appear to be building outlines. Interestingly this field is bounded on the west side by a fine red brick wall, the reason for which has previously been unclear. Having carried out some preliminary investigation into this it has been discovered that this field was marked as the site of a Tithe Barn on the 1720 map shown in Figure 9 and Faden's Map of 1798 (see Figure 11) shows two buildings in this field. Immediately to the north of the field the 1720 map shows the existence of clay pits.

6.5.5 In 2017 this site was the subject of a dismissed planning appeal against refusal for the construction of six mobile homes and hardstandings. At the time of the planning application the Parish Council raised concerns about the possibility of archaeology on the site but the consultants acting for the Applicant were dismissive of this and their report was accepted by the County Council. Clearly this site could be important to the Heritage of the village and certainly warrants further archaeological investigation.

6.5.6 Interestingly Kirkgate shows a small divergence from the original grid pattern of east-west roads with its slight NW/SE orientation. This is almost certainly because at its eastern end the original alignment would have been well below the flood contour and regularly impassable.

6.5.7 Figure 10 suggests that by the 16th century the village had started to expand southwards along Eastgate (Yellow dotted line in Figure 10) towards Old Farm Cottages – believed to be a 16th century Manor House now Grade II listed and accessed from Main Road (then known as South Gate). The cottages are set within the context of a farm complex and are surrounded by surviving Barns and other converted agricultural buildings.

6.5.8 Evidence for this pattern of growth is further reinforced by the areas of ridge and furrow recorded in the NHER (shaded green in Figure 10) which suggest many years of a stable farming pattern based on open field systems. Those included in the records are mainly in the North West of the Village but the lidar DSM used as background in Figure 10 shows very clearly that there is much more ridge and furrow in Holme than has been recorded to date. Most noticeably it forms a belt either side of Kirkgate and Eastgate.

6.5.9 It should be noted that more ridge and furrow areas are likely to have been lost to the modern plough and more might be discovered by detailed analysis of the Environment Agency lidar data (see Devereux et al, 2008). However, such an exercise would be beyond the scope and resources of this report. This all suggests that Figure 10 may well represent a significant underestimate of the amount of medieval ridge and furrow in Holme.

6.5.10 Analysis up to the start of the nineteenth century around the time of Faden's map of Norfolk (Figure 11)thus indicates that substantial parts of Holme's current village form were already present in terms of arrangement of buildings around the grid of roads, and in the pattern of agriculture. The 19th Century Enclosure Acts doubtless had some impact on this grid-based

road/field structure but it would seem that Holme enjoyed a stable time with little growth and not a lot of structural change right up to the end of the post medieval period in 1901
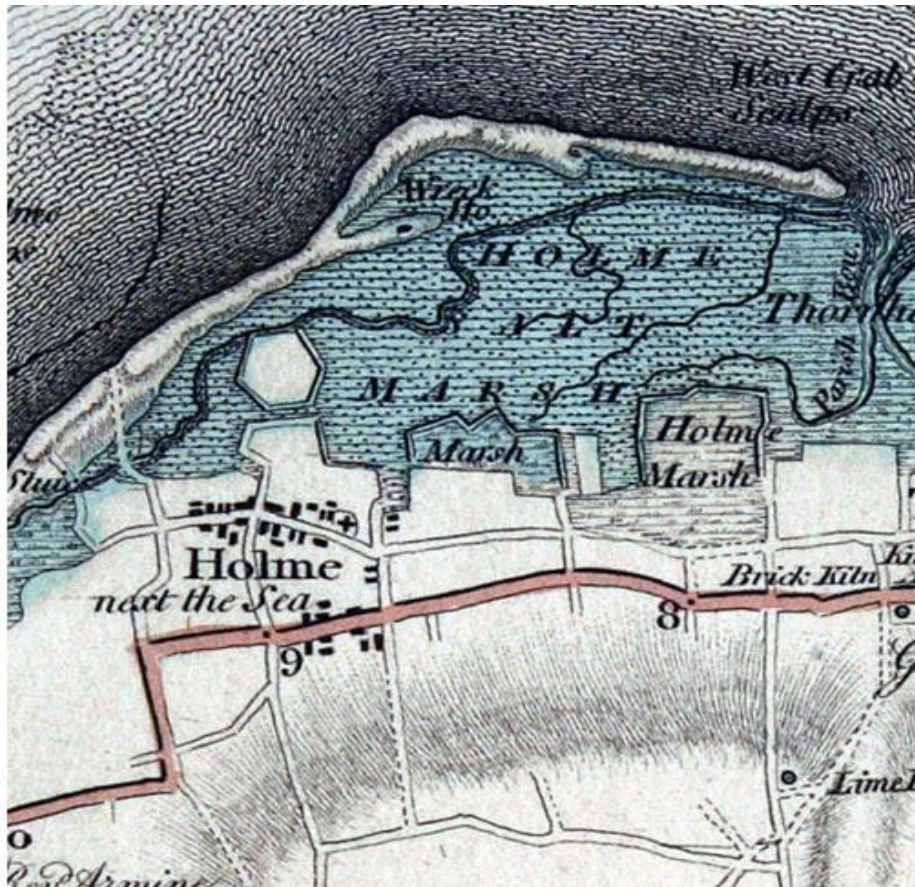
Figure 11: Faden's Map of Norfolk, 1798 showing the form of Holme next the Sea

6.5.11   The key buildings shown in Figure 11 now form the backbone and important elements of the Conservation Area alongside many other buildings recorded in the Holme Conservation Area Character Statement (1992) as 'important unlisted buildings'. The location of these buildings is shown in Figure 2 and a complete list can be found in Appendix 6.

6.5.12   The open character, grassland, trees/hedgerows and the ridge and furrow fields all make an important contribution to the Conservation Area and NDP policies can should give them protection without compromising the future growth of the village.

6.6   Modern development in Holme (1901 – present)

6.6.1   The twentieth century probably saw unprecedented change in Holme when compared with the previous 2,000 years. The two world wars provided renewed need to protect and fortify the Parish from invasion. It was noted in Section 4.3 that Beloe's Camps were probably the site of a tent-based garrison and the heavy defences and modification of the dunes for defence and artillery has also been noted.

Figure 12: Holme-next-the-Sea in 1939 – based on maps provided by a local resident. Grey represents present day features not yet constructed whilst red shows the actual extent of development. The inset map shows Main Road in 1928.

6.6.2   In 1928 the extent of the village was not that dissimilar to that of 1798 shown on Faden's map. However, by 1939 growth had started to take place along Main Road to the west (Figure 12).

6.6.3   It can be seen that Aslack Way appeared between these two dates as did the terrace of houses on the south side of Main Road. The Inter War houses towards the Peddars Way on the North side have a date plaque of 1928 and local knowledge[3] reveals that the distinctive long, narrow gardens are the result of the land previously being used for allotments.

6.6.4   The final major period of 20th century development took place in the 1960's and 1970's with the construction of houses along the east side of the Peddars Way (see Figure 13). These buildings complete the characteristic layout of the village as we know it today and surround the central area open space that is so highly valued by residents.

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[3] The NDP team would like to thank Martin Crown for supplying the modern mapping of Holme and his insights into the development of this part of the village.

6.6.5   Throughout the period of twentieth century development infill between existing houses has continued – latterly under BCKLWN planning policies. Local views and preferences make it clear that this policy should continue as a means of ensuring that Holme can grow organically in order to meet its housing needs.
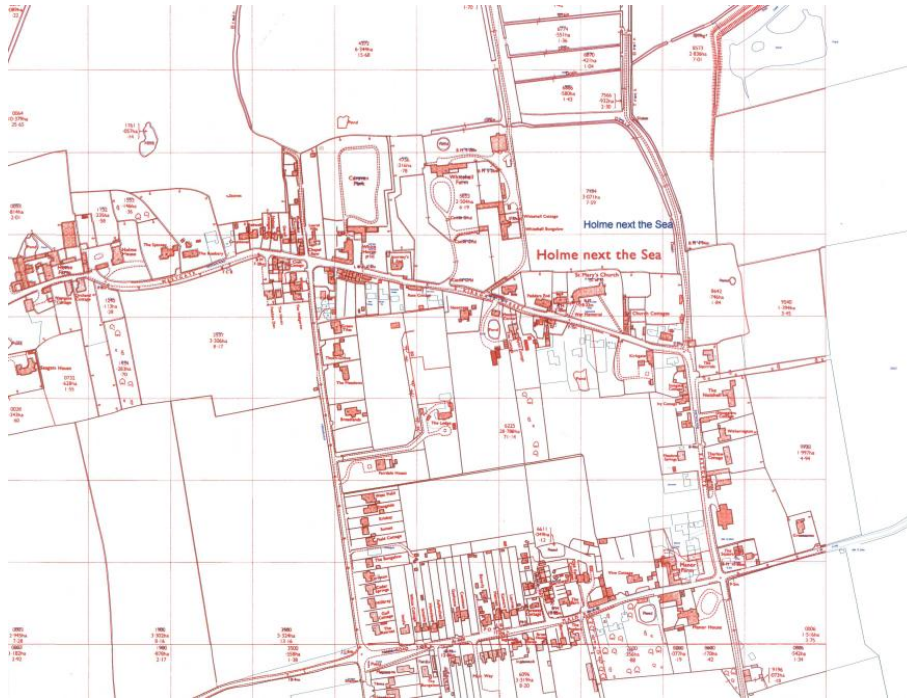
Figure 13: Holme in 1977 showing building along the eastern edge of Peddars Way.

6.6.6   The remaining areas of modern development have seen spread of housing along Beach Road and Broadwater Road. The former, in particular, is a sensitive area given the Heritage finds in this location and care needs to be taken with all proposed developments to ensure adequate consideration of Heritage Assets.   Modern Development has followed Grid pattern!

7   CONCLUSIONS

7.1.1   The NPPF (para 185) urges that "Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment" noting that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource to be conserved for the enjoyment of present and future generations in a manner appropriate to their significance.

7.1.2   Holme's heritage lends itself well to a natural capital approach and the parish's heritage assets contribute a broad spectrum of ecosystem services which are identified as being of national importance in Natural England's Character Assessments and contribute to the Parish's local distinctiveness and to its economy

7.1.3   The Conservation Area stretches owes much of its character to the form of the settlement, its boundary with open AONB countryside, use of locally found building materials including chalk and flint and its mature trees and hedgerows which are a distinctive feature of the parish. There are eight listed buildings within the Conservation Area. In addition, many "important unlisted buildings" play a key role in imparting character to the area.

7.1.4   The parish benefits from a wealth of fascinating archaeology, some of the best known and earliest being its rare Bronze Age timber circles which date back around 4000 years and the Peddars Way which can be traced back more than 2000 years to Roman times. The latter is of strategic significance by virtue of its length, the places it links in East Anglia and the fact it may have terminated in a port and ferry across the Wash to Lincolnshire.

7.1.5   The influence of the Romans on Holme's development has been substantial. There is evidence that the first formal plan for Holme was drawn up in Roman times and based on the process of 'centuriation'. This early planning initiative has shaped the evolution of the settlement and it's legacy is the organisation and structure of the rich parish landscape as we know it today including the current form of the village and the pattern of land uses, roads and footpaths.

7.1.6   This very early planning leaves a fivefold legacy in the Parish:

- A distinctive, grid-based pattern of roads that form the basic building blocks of the landscape

- A distinctive open form of village development with a linear though not repetitively regular arrangement of buildings facing village streets

- A distinctive, punctuating pattern of green open spaces which are too small for modern arable cropping and have survived as traditional grazed grassland

- Relatively small fields with many good quality hedgerows and copses that support a rich diversity of wildlife – especially birds

- An excellent, interconnecting network of tracks, byways and paths offering a rich variety of attractive circular walks

7.1.7   That this pattern survives is remarkable and also rare in the UK where largely it has been overwritten by village expansion plans involving infilling of punctuating green spaces and backland development. Many of the footpaths present opportunities to re-connect to the

historic landscape and there are particular opportunities in the south of the parish where this could help dissipate pressure on the Protected Sites. It would also give these relict routeways an ongoing purpose and contribute to their preservation.

7.1.8 Less is known about the parish through Anglo Saxon times and the Dark Ages though the discovery of a significant complex of fish traps on the beach indicates that Holme remained a small farming and fishing community and it appears in the Domesday Book as a small community with 1.5 plough shares.

7.1.9 There is little evidence of further change until the 1920's / 30's when growth spread along main Road and then again in the 1960's and 70's when houses were built along the east side of the Peddars Way completing the characteristic layout of the village as we know it today. In the intervening period infill between existing houses has continued – latterly reinforced by BCKLWN planning policies. Local views and preferences make it clear that this pattern should continue as the basis for organic growth.

7.1.10 The sea defences and associated drainage works in Holme are of major significance in terms of the Parish's historic and cultural heritage as well as its security. They represent the vision, toil, and investment made by the local community over a period of several hundred years. Today the defences protect over 40% of the Parish from tidal inundation along with some 80 houses. They have enabled the creation of fresh water grazing marshes which provide a source of agricultural income and employment and also maintain an internationally important environment which is protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives.

7.1.11 Although the significance of this aspect of the Parish's heritage cannot be overstated its management represents a major challenge to the NDP against the background of rising sea levels and the Shoreline Management Plan (2010) which designates Holme Dunes as 'Managed Realignment' and threatens both its natural and cultural heritage.

7.1.12 In conclusion the report provides evidence of the importance of Holme's distinctive heritage assets, many of which distinguish it from neighbouring parishes. These define the character, sense of place and sense of history that deliver nationally important ecosystem services. These assets should be conserved for the benefit of future generations and opportunities should be sought to improve the parish's connections with its heritage by (re)connecting archaeological features in the AONB landscape with the historic route network.

7.1.13 The pattern of settlement is rare but has stood the test of time. Despite its historic origins it continues to provide a functional basis for accommodating growth, maintaining a sense of openness, attractive street scene and avoiding the problems associated with backland development. It is valued by parishioners and compatible with Local Plan policy.

7.1.14 The NDP must now identify policies that provide a positive framework for conserving Holme's heritage assets and the identity conveyed by its settlement pattern in order that this heritage can continue to be valued and enjoyed by both present and future generations.

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APPENDIX 1: POINT FEATURES

POINT FEATURES

Monument ID	Type of feature	Earliest date	Latest date	Period	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Name
MNF1088	Find Spot	-10000	-2351	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic	FINDSPOT	569566	344413	Probable Mesolithic or Neolithic worked bone from Holme next the Sea beach
MNF1107	Find Spot	43	409	Roman	FINDSPOT	569890	343440	Roman pottery from the Riding School
MNF1289	Monument	43	409	Roman	ROAD, FORD, TRACKWAY, BANK (EARTHWORK), FINDSPOT	582298	312449	The Peddar's Way
MNF1346	Building	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	CHURCH, CHURCH, FONT, BURIAL, WALL	570711	343430	St Mary's Church, Holme next the Sea
MNF16370	Find Spot	1066	1539	Medieval	FINDSPOT	569750	343230	Medieval pottery
MNF17148	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	SPIGOT MORTAR EMPLACEMENT, PEDESTAL	569460	344030	World War Two spigot mortar pedestals in Holme Dunes
MNF17149	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	GUN EMPLACEMENT	569708	344243	World War Two gun emplacements
MNF17150	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	PILLBOX	569603	344156	World War Two pillbox
MNF18200	Find Spot	1066	1539	Medieval	FINDSPOT	570283	343482	Medieval pottery from the garden of Redroofs, Kirkgate Street
MNF19434	Building	1540	1900	Post Medieval	HOUSE	570360	343479	6 Westgate Street
MNF19448	Monument	1540	1900	Post Medieval	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP, SAW PIT	570727	343125	Post medieval saw pit and blacksmith's workshop at 49 Main Road
MNF23513	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	PILLBOX, HOME GUARD SHELTER, HOME GUARD STORE	569730	343950	World War Two pillbox in sand dunes at Hunstanton golf course
MNF23517	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	UNDERGROUND MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	570825	344865	World War Two bunker or shelter
MNF32395	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	GUN EMPLACEMENT	569948	343509	World War Two gun emplacement beside Beach Road
MNF32533	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	UNDERGROUND MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, BUNKER, SHELTER	570815	344625	World War Two underground shelter or bunker in Holme Dunes
MNF33910	Find Spot	-2350	-701	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	570670	344880	Bronze Age palstave
MNF39780	Find Spot	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	571050	342750	Possible medieval to post medieval knife or dagger chape
MNF39782	Find Spot	1066	1539	Medieval	FINDSPOT	570290	343100	Medieval pot mend
MNF40363	Find Spot	43	409	Roman	FINDSPOT	571440	343150	Roman finger ring
MNF40364	Find Spot	1540	1900	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	571002	342840	Post medieval strap fitting
MNF40365	Find Spot	1540	1900	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	570705	342898	Post medieval strap fitting
MNF40774	Find Spot	-5E+05	42	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	571230	345240	Prehistoric flint flakes from Holme Beach
MNF40632	Building	1540	1900	Post Medieval	HOUSE	570765	343079	Vine Cottage, Main Road
MNF41435	Find Spot	43	409	Roman	FINDSPOT	570740	345230	Roman pottery from Holme Beach
MNF41527	Find Spot	411	1539	Early Saxon to Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	571800	342910	Medieval jetton
MNF41694	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	PILLBOX	569652	344209	Site of a World War Two pillbox on Holme Beach
MNF41717	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	TANK TRAP	570734	344138	World War Two tank trap
MNF41947	Monument	411	850	Early Saxon to Middle Saxon	STRUCTURE, FISH TRAP	571257	345196	Early or Middle Saxon fish trap on Holme Beach (fish trap IV)
MNF42242	Monument	-2350	-701	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	571160	345255	Bronze Age finds from Holme Beach
MNF42242	Monument	-2350	-701	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	571160	345255	Bronze Age finds from Holme Beach
MNF42246	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	571240	345251	Group of planks on Holme Beach
MNF42247	Monument	-1600	-1001	Middle Bronze Age	TRACKWAY, NATURAL FEATURE	570904	345269	Possible trackway or natural feature on Holme Beach (trackway II)
MNF42749	Monument	651	850	Middle Saxon	FISH TRAP, STRUCTURE	571306	345220	Middle Saxon fish trap on Holme Beach (fish trap III)
MNF42751	Monument	-2350	-701	Bronze Age	TRACKWAY?, PLATFORM?	569651	344842	Bronze Age trackway or platform on Holme Beach (platform I)
MNF42753	Monument	-2350	-701	Bronze Age	STRUCTURE?, PLATFORM?, TRACKWAY	569848	344982	Possible Bronze Age platform or trackway on Holme Beach (platform II)
MNF42754	Monument	-2350	-701	Bronze Age	PLATFORM?, TRACKWAY?, STRUCTURE?	570147	345072	Possible Bronze Age platform or trackway on Holme Beach (platform III)
MNF42755	Monument	-2350	-701	Bronze Age	TRACKWAY?, PLATFORM?, STRUCTURE, COPPICE?	570174	345170	Possible Bronze Age coppice on Holme Beach
MNF42756	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	570124	345208	Undated post on Holme Beach
MNF42757	Monument	-2350	-701	Bronze Age	TRACKWAY, PLATFORM?, STRUCTURE?, COPPICE?	570194	345156	Possible Bronze Age coppice on Holme Beach
MNF42758	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	570142	345235	Undated post on Holme Beach
MNF42759	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	570137	345238	Undated timber post
MNF42760	Monument	1901	2050	Modern	FINDSPOT	570124	345208	Metal post on Holme Beach
MNF42761	Monument	-2350	-701	Bronze Age	STRUCTURE, PIT	570143	345258	Bronze Age timber structure on Holme Beach
MNF42762	Monument			Unknown	NON ANTIQUITY, NATURAL FEATURE	570240	345115	Natural tree trunk on Holme Beach
MNF42763	Monument	1901	2050	Modern	FINDSPOT	570564	345285	Undated post on Holme Beach
MNF42764	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	570593	345154	Undated timber plank
MNF42766	Monument			Unknown	POST ALIGNMENT?, FISH TRAP, FENCE?, TRACKWAY?	570770	345245	Two undated posts on Holme Beach
MNF42767	Monument	1901	2050	Modern	FINDSPOT	570824	345319	Undated post on Holme Beach
MNF42768	Monument	-2350	-701	Bronze Age	STRUCTURE, TRACKWAY?	570880	345331	Bronze Age post cluster on Holme Beach, possibly part of a trackway
MNF42769	Monument			Unknown	STRUCTURE?, TRACKWAY	570882	345317	Undated post cluster on Holme Beach, possibly part of a trackway
MNF42770	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	571020	345275	Undated plank or fallen post on Holme Beach
MNF42771	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	571031	345285	Possible plank on Holme Beach
MNF42772	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	571054	345284	Undated post on Holme Beach
MNF42773	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	571102	345280	Two undated timber posts on Holme Beach
MNF42774	Monument			Unknown	TRACKWAY?, POST ALIGNMENT, STRUCTURE	571134	345265	Possible trackway on Holme Beach
MNF42775	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	571145	345251	Undated post on Holme Beach
MNF42776	Monument	1901	2050	Modern	FEATURE, NATURAL FEATURE	571127	345219	Natural wood on Holme Beach
MNF42777	Monument	-1600	-701	Middle to Late Bronze Age	TRACKWAY	571253	345244	Middle to Late Bronze Age trackway on Holme Beach
MNF42778	Monument	651	1065	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon	FISH TRAP, STRUCTURE, POST ALIGNMENT	571349	345218	Probable Middle Saxon fish trap on Holme Beach (fish trap V)
MNF42779	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	571364	345210	Undated post on Holme Beach
MNF42780	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	571446	345249	Undated post on Holme Beach
MNF42781	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	571483	345241	Undated plank on Holme Beach
MNF42788	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	RING DITCH, RING DITCH, GUN EMPLACEMENT?	571024	344847	Possible World War Two ring ditch
MNF42839	Monument	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	BANK (EARTHWORK), LINEAR FEATURE, ROAD	571270	343388	Probable medieval to post medieval banks marking the route of the 'Lower Way to Thornham'
MNF43138	Building	1900	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	WATER TOWER	570007	343972	The Tower
MNF41000	Monument	1901	2050	Modern	PIT, NATURAL FEATURE	571331	345236	Possible palaeolithic flake and natural feature
MNF44206	Find Spot	1066	1539	Medieval	FINDSPOT	569524	343995	Medieval buckle
MNF45570	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	570010	345056	Two undated posts on Holme Beach
MNF46000	Monument			Unknown	POST GROUP	570702	345325	Two undated posts on Holme Beach
MNF46268	Monument			Unknown	POST ALIGNMENT, FISH TRAP	570795	345271	Undated post alignment on Holme Beach (fish trap VI)
MNF47095	Building	1600	1774	Post Medieval	HOUSE	570529	343579	Whitehall Farmhouse
MNF47096	Building	1700	1900	Post Medieval	PUBLIC HOUSE	570430	343504	White Horse Public House
MNF49946	Building	1700	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	BARN, HOUSE	570417	343452	43 to 53 (odd) Kirkgate
MNF49947	Building	1750	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	HOUSE	570136	343473	Holme House
MNF49948	Building	1600	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	HOUSE	570296	343499	The Rookery
MNF49949	Building	1600	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	FARMHOUSE, HOUSE	570395	343457	Wishing Well Cottage, 55, 57 and 59 Kirkgate
MNF50018	Monument			Undated	FINDSPOT	571258	345222	Undated timber post
MNF50019	Monument			Unknown	STRUCTURE	571239	345230	Undated timbers on Holme Beach
MNF50136	Maritime			Unknown	WRECK	570833	345251	Undated wreck on Holme Beach
MNF54260	Monument			Unknown	GROYNE?, POST ALIGNMENT	570503	344781	Post alignment on Holme Beach
MNF54794	Monument			Unknown	STRUCTURE?	570475	344652	Undated timber hurdle bundles
MNF55759	Find Spot			Undated		570623	345152	Deer antler
MNF55876	Building	1939	1945	World War Two	SHELTER, BUNKER	570860	344710	World War Two shelter in Holme Dunes
MNF55877	Building	1939	1945	World War Two	BUNKER, SHELTER	570750	344810	World War Two bunker or shelter
MNF55880	Building	1939	1945	World War Two	PILLBOX	571239	345026	World War Two pillbox in Holme Dunes
MNF55881	Building	1939	1945	World War Two	BUNKER, SHELTER	571190	345000	World War Two bunker or shelter
MNF55885	Building	1939	1945	World War Two	BUILDING	571650	344920	Probable World War Two building.
MNF55886	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	PILLBOX?	571733	344973	Probable World War Two pillbox in Holme Dunes
MNF57272	Find Spot	-5E+05	42	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	571116	345274	Single prehistoric find at Holme-next-the-sea
MNF61019	Find Spot	1053	1056	Late Saxon	FINDSPOT	570500	343500	Late Saxon coin
MNF61145	Find Spot	0	0	Late Iron Age	FINDSPOT	570000	343000	Possible Early Saxon brooch fragment
MNF61146	Find Spot	-4000	-2351	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	571600	342300	Neolithic flaked flint axehead
MNF62354	Find Spot	-5900	-1700	Late Mesolithic to Beaker	FINDSPOT	570865	345165	Probable prehistoric horse skeleton
MNF63128	Find Spot	-5E+05	42	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	571090	345270	Prehistoric shed red deer antler
MNF63191	Monument	1540	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	MILESTONE	570631	343025	Post medieval milestone marking Lynn 18 miles
MNF66882	Find Spot	-6000	-1700	Late Mesolithic to Beaker	FINDSPOT	570400	345200	Animal bone found on Holme Beach

APPENDIX 2: LINEAR FEATURES

					Type of			
				HISTORIC ROUTEWAYS				
Monument UID	Earliest year	Latest year	Period	Monument Type	Type of feature	Easting	Northing	Name
MNF1289	43	409	Roman	ROAD, TRACKWAY	Dispersed	582298	312449	The Peddar's Way
MNF1289	43	409	Roman	ROAD, TRACKWAY	Dispersed	582298	312449	The Peddar's Way
MNF1289	43	409	Roman	ROAD, TRACKWAY	Dispersed	582298	312449	The Peddar's Way
MNF1289	43	409	Roman	ROAD, TRACKWAY	Dispersed	582298	312449	The Peddar's Way
MNF1289	43	409	Roman	ROAD, TRACKWAY	Dispersed	582298	312449	The Peddar's Way
MNF1289	43	409	Roman	ROAD, TRACKWAY	Dispersed	582298	312449	The Peddar's Way
MNF1289	43	409	Roman	ROAD, TRACKWAY	Dispersed	582298	312449	The Peddar's Way
MNF1289	43	409	Roman	ROAD, TRACKWAY	Dispersed	582298	312449	The Peddar's Way
MNF1289	43	409	Roman	ROAD, TRACKWAY	Dispersed	582298	312449	The Peddar's Way
MNF1289	43	409	Roman	ROAD, TRACKWAY	Dispersed	582298	312449	The Peddar's Way
MNF1299	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	LINEAR FEATURE, ROAD, BANK (EARTHWORK)	Dispersed	570972	342941	Roads shown on 1609 map of Holme next the Sea
MNF1299	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	LINEAR FEATURE, ROAD, BANK (EARTHWORK)	Dispersed	570972	342941	Roads shown on 1609 map of Holme next the Sea
MNF1299	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	LINEAR FEATURE, ROAD, BANK (EARTHWORK)	Dispersed	570972	342941	Roads shown on 1609 map of Holme next the Sea
MNF1338	-500000	42	Prehistoric	RIDGEWAY	Line	571489	342105	Green Bank
MNF42840	411	1900	Early Saxon to Post Medieval	ROAD, BANK (EARTHWORK)	Line	572337	343081	Medieval bank and Launditch Road or Bank Road
MNF42841	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	ROAD	Line	570171	343277	Medieval to post medieval road
MNF42842	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	ROAD	Line	569673	343449	Medieval to post medieval road
MNF42843	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	ROAD, TRACKWAY	Line	570257	343650	Medieval to post medieval road or trackway
MNF4374	43	409	Roman	ROAD, BANK (EARTHWORK)	Line	571302	342894	Undated bank and possible Roman road

APPENDIX 3: AREA FEATURES

					AREA FEATURES			
Monument ID	Record type	Earliest date	Latest date	Period	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Name
MNF1077	Monument			Unknown	BUILDING	570274	343440	Multi-period finds and undated building
MNF11226	Find Spot			Undated		569490	343224	Mesolithic flint blade and multi-period pottery
MNF11884	Monument	-2350	-701	Bronze Age	RING DITCH, RING DITCH	572102	342644	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch
MNF1289	Monument	43	409	Roman	ROAD, FORD, TRACKWAY, BANK (EARTHWORK), FINDSPOT	582298	312449	The Peddar's Way
MNF1289	Monument	43	409	Roman	ROAD, FORD, TRACKWAY, BANK (EARTHWORK), FINDSPOT	582298	312449	The Peddar's Way
MNF1293	Find Spot	-4000	-2351	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	570182	342539	Neolithic flint artefacts
MNF1294	Find Spot	-4000	-2351	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	572002	342552	Neolithic macehead
MNF12951	Find Spot	1066	1539	Medieval	FINDSPOT	571414	345114	Medieval pottery from Holme next the Sea beach
MNF1298	Monument			Unknown	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE, ENCLOSURE, DITCH	570429	343917	Beloe's Camps
MNF1299	Monument	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	LINEAR FEATURE, ROAD, BANK (EARTHWORK)	570972	342941	Roads shown on 1609 map of Holme next the Sea
MNF13773	Monument	1540	1900	Post Medieval	ROAD, ROAD	572462	342255	Cropmark of post medieval road
MNF13834	Monument			Unknown	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE, ENCLOSURE	571742	342492	Undated enclosure
MNF16377	Find Spot	-4000	-2351	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	570396	344075	Neolithic flint artefacts
MNF19435	Building	1066	2050	Medieval to Modern	HOUSE, TITHE BARN, MANOR, SHELTER, STABLE	570708	343061	Old Farm and Nield Farm
MNF21668	Find Spot	43	1900	Roman to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	570717	343544	Multi-period finds
MNF21961	Maritime	1540	1900	Post Medieval	WRECK	571190	345538	Wreck of the Vicuna on Holme Beach
MNF21962	Maritime	1540	1900	Post Medieval	WRECK	571003	345425	Post medieval wreck, possibly the Carrington
MNF23518	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	BLOCKHOUSE, PILLBOX, UNDERGROUND MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, DITCH, BANK (EARTHWORK), TRENCH, STRUCTURE, BUILDING	570745	344638	World War Two military installation at Holme Dunes
MNF33771	Monument	-2049	-1501	Beaker to Middle Bronze Age	TIMBER CIRCLE	571124	345263	'Seahenge' Early Bronze Age timber circle on Holme Beach
MNF39937	Find Spot	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	571296	342807	Medieval and post medieval metal objects
MNF40366	Find Spot	-800	1900	Early Iron Age to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	570225	342841	Multi-period metal objects
MNF41374	Monument	43	409	Roman	SETTLEMENT, POST HOLE, BEAM SLOT, STRUCTURE, FINDSPOT	569906	343444	Probable Roman settlement at Beach Road
MNF41683	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	MINEFIELD, BARBED WIRE OBSTRUCTION	569114	343568	World War Two minefield and barbed wire obstruction
MNF41685	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	BEACH DEFENCE, BARBED WIRE OBSTRUCTION	568926	343387	World War Two beach scaffolding and a barbed wire obstruction
MNF41693	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	SLIT TRENCH, EARTHWORK	569584	344074	World War Two slit trenches and bank
MNF41695	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	TANK TRAP	569071	342957	World War Two tank trap
MNF41697	Monument	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	RIDGE AND FURROW, BANK (EARTHWORK), BANK (EARTHWORK)	569530	343287	Medieval to post medieval ridge and furrow and bank
MNF41698	Monument	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	RIDGE AND FURROW, BANK (EARTHWORK), DITCH	569797	343506	Medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow, banks and ditches
MNF41699	Monument			Unknown	BANK (EARTHWORK)	569638	343476	Possible post medieval bank
MNF41701	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	BANK (EARTHWORK)	569584	343971	Probable World War Two bank
MNF41702	Monument	1066	2050	Medieval to Modern	BANK (EARTHWORK), RIDGE AND FURROW, MACULA, DITCH, PIT, FISHPOND, OYSTER BEDS	569917	343693	Probable medieval and/or post medieval earthworks
MNF41703	Monument	1901	2050	Modern	BANK (EARTHWORK)	569824	343502	Possible modern bank
MNF41706	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	SLIT TRENCH	569403	343898	World War Two slit trenches
MNF41716	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	BANK (EARTHWORK), TRENCH	571439	344985	Probable World War Two bank and structures
MNF41717	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	TANK TRAP	570734	344138	World War Two tank trap
MNF41718	Monument	1540	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	BANK (EARTHWORK), SEA DEFENCES	571793	344614	Probable post medieval and/or modern sea defence banks
MNF41719	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	MINEFIELD	570783	344317	World War Two minefield
MNF41720	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	MINEFIELD	570112	344209	World War Two minefield
MNF41721	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	MILITARY TRAINING SITE, TRENCH, BANK (EARTHWORK)	570072	344054	World War Two military training site
MNF41722	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	MILITARY BUILDING, NISSEN HUT	570239	344229	World War Two military structures
MNF41723	Monument	1540	1900	Post Medieval	RIDGE AND FURROW	570478	344317	Probable post medieval ridge and furrow
MNF41724	Monument	1540	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	SEA DEFENCES	572268	344350	Post medieval sea defence bank
MNF41725	Monument	1540	1900	Post Medieval	RIDGE AND FURROW	572052	343973	Post medieval ridge and furrow
MNF41726	Monument	1540	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	BANK (EARTHWORK), SEA DEFENCES	572201	344363	Post medieval sea defence bank to the west of Thornham harbour
MNF41727	Monument	1540	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	BANK (EARTHWORK), SEA DEFENCES	571328	343816	Post medieval sea defence and reclamation bank
MNF41728	Monument	1540	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	PIT	572094	344561	Post medieval and modern pits
MNF41730	Monument	1540	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	RIDGE AND FURROW, BANK (EARTHWORK), DITCH, HOLLOW	570141	343587	Probable post medieval earthworks
MNF41731	Monument			Unknown	BANK (EARTHWORK), MACULA	570139	343728	Undated circular bank
MNF41746	Monument			Unknown	DITCH, PIT	571763	343267	Undated cropmarks
MNF41912	Monument			Unknown	BANK (EARTHWORK), DITCH, TRACKWAY, ROAD	569853	343002	Undated trackway
MNF41914	Monument	1066	1945	Medieval to World War Two	DITCH, DITCH, DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, DRAIN	569752	343934	Undated ditches
MNF41915	Monument			Unknown	LINEAR FEATURE, DRAIN, DITCH	569656	343617	Possible post medieval to modern ditch
MNF40853	Find Spot	851	1900	Late Saxon to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	572105	342988	Multi-period finds
MNF41984	Find Spot	1066	1539	Medieval	FINDSPOT	572003	342560	Medieval strap fitting
MNF41985	Find Spot	43	1900	Roman to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	571538	342620	Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and medieval to post medieval tokens and jettons
MNF41986	Find Spot	-800	1539	Early Iron Age to Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	571333	342562	Iron Age and medieval finds
MNF41987	Find Spot	1066	1539	Medieval	FINDSPOT	570769	342365	Medieval coin
MNF41988	Find Spot	1540	1900	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	570733	342812	Post medieval silver button
MNF41989	Find Spot	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	571242	343049	Medieval and post-medieval metal finds
MNF42227	Monument	43	1900	Roman to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	570442	343797	Multi-period finds from Beloe's Camps
MNF42241	Monument	-1600	-1001	Middle Bronze Age		571136	345284	Holme Beach Walkover Survey and Middle Bronze Age palstave
MNF42243	Monument	411	1065	Early Saxon to Late Saxon	POST ALIGNMENT, FISH TRAP	571344	345246	Probable Middle Saxon fish trap on Holme Beach (fish trap I)
MNF42244	Monument	411	850	Early Saxon to Middle Saxon	POST ALIGNMENT, FISH TRAP, SEA DEFENCES	571310	345282	Probable Early or Middle Saxon fish trap on Holme Beach (fish trap II)
MNF42245	Monument	-2049	-1001	Beaker to Middle Bronze Age	TIMBER CIRCLE, FENCE, ROUND BARROW?, FINDSPOT	571224	345240	Early Bronze Age timber circle on Holme Beach (Holme II)
MNF42374	Monument	43	409	Roman	SETTLEMENT	570028	343532	Site of a probable Roman settlement and multi-period finds
MNF42765	Monument			Unknown	POST ALIGNMENT, FISH TRAP?, FENCE?, TRACKWAY?	570763	345196	Undated post alignment on Holme Beach
MNF42786	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	BEACH DEFENCE	570498	344652	Possible World War Two scaffolding
MNF42789	Monument			Unknown	BANK (EARTHWORK), MACULA	570334	343864	Undated circular bank
MNF42791	Monument	43	409	Roman	ROAD, TRACKWAY, BANK (EARTHWORK), DITCH	570238	342285	Possible Roman trackway and bank
MNF42794	Monument	1540	1900	Post Medieval	LINEAR FEATURE, LINEAR FEATURE, ENCLOSURE, ENCLOSURE	570462	343325	Undated linear features
MNF42795	Monument			Unknown	ENCLOSURE, LINEAR FEATURE	570751	343224	Undated enclosure
MNF42796	Monument	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	BANK (EARTHWORK), BANK (EARTHWORK)	570866	343435	Probable post medieval banks
MNF42797	Monument	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	LINEAR FEATURE, ENCLOSURE, ENCLOSURE, RIDGE AND FURROW, RIDGE AND FURROW	570976	343042	Medieval ridge and furrow and undated linear features
MNF42798	Monument	1540	1900	Post Medieval	ROAD	571109	342639	Post medieval track or road
MNF42799	Monument	1540	1900	Post Medieval	ROAD	571773	342582	Post medieval track or road
MNF42807	Monument	1540	1900	Post Medieval	DITCH, TRACKWAY, LAND RECLAMATION?	571011	344050	Probable post medieval land reclamation features
MNF42809	Monument	1540	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	BANK (EARTHWORK), BANK (EARTHWORK), FLOOD DEFENCES?, FLOOD DEFENCES?	571431	344832	Post medieval or modern bank
MNF42815	Monument	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	BANK (EARTHWORK), BANK (EARTHWORK)	570561	344009	Possible medieval/post medieval sea defence banks
MNF42838	Monument	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	BANK (EARTHWORK), LINEAR FEATURE, ROAD	570319	343131	Medieval to post medieval banks
MNF45182	Find Spot	1066	1539	Medieval	FINDSPOT	572217	342853	Medieval buckle plate and coin
MNF45999	Monument	1939	1945	World War Two	SPIGOT MORTAR EMPLACEMENT, PEDESTAL	569546	344067	World War Two spigot mortar pedestals in Holme Dunes
MNF50320	Find Spot	1540	1900	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	572255	342403	Two post medieval coins
MNF55864	Building	1540	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	HOUSE	570351	343580	Ruined clunch cottage
MNF55865	Building	1750	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	FARM, BARN, STABLE	570025	343451	Home Farm
MNF55866	Building	1800	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	BARN	570434	342753	Field Barn
MNF55878	Building	1939	1945	World War Two	BUILDING, BLOCKHOUSE, BUNKER	571174	344968	World War Two blockhouse and building
MNF57555	Monument	43	1539	Roman to Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, DITCH?, PIT	570011	343702	Undated pit, possible ditch and medieval/post medieval trackway.
MNF62304	Building	1797	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	MANOR HOUSE	570832	343036	The Manor House
MNF63344	Building	1848	1976	Post Medieval to Cold War	SCHOOL	570674	343422	Former Holme-next-the-Sea National School

APPENDIX 4: THE HISTORIC ENGLAND PERIODS LIST

Periods List (Historic England)

List of the main archaeological and cultural periods of Britain. May vary compared to other period lists, this one has been developed by Historic England.

Name	Description	Max date	Min date
Palaeolithic	The period once referred to as the Old Stone Age. It is defined by the practice of hunting and gathering and the use of chipped flint tools. This period is usually divided up into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic.	-10000	-500000
Lower Palaeolithic	The earliest subdivision of the Palaeolithic, or Old Stone Age; when the earliest use of flint tools appears in the current archaeological record. A hunter gatherer society is a defining characteristic.	-150000	-500000
Middle Palaeolithic	The second subdivision of the Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age. Characterized by the fine flake tools of the Mousterian tradition and economically by a hunter gatherer society.	-40000	-150000
Upper Palaeolithic	The third and last subdivision of the Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age; characterized by the development of projectile points made from bony materials and the development of fine blade flint tools.	-10000	-40000
Mesolithic	The Middle Stone Age, falling between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic; marks the beginning of a move from a hunter gatherer society towards food producing society.	-4000	-10000
Early Mesolithic	The earliest subdivision of the Mesolithic, or Middle Stone Age.	-7000	-10000
Late Mesolithic	The latest subdivision of the Mesolithic, or Middle Stone Age.	-4000	-7000
Early Prehistoric	For monuments which are characteristic of the Palaeolithic to Mesolithic but cannot be specifically assigned.	-4000	-500000
Neolithic	The New Stone Age, this period follows on from the Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic and is itself	-2200	-4000

	succeeded by the Bronze Age. This period is characterized by the practice of a farming economy and extensive monumental constructions.		
Early Neolithic	The earliest subdivision of the Neolithic, or New Stone Age.	-3300	-4000
Middle Neolithic	The second subdivision of the Neolithic, or New Stone Age.	-2900	-3300
Late Neolithic	The third and latest subdivision of the Neolithic, or New Stone Age.	-2200	-2900
Bronze Age	This period follows on from the Neolithic and is characterized by the increasing use of Bronzework. It is subdivided in the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age.	-700	-2600
Early Bronze Age	The earliest subdivision of the Bronze Age.	-1600	-2600
Middle Bronze Age	The second subdivision of the Bronze Age.	-1200	-1600
Late Bronze Age	The third and latest subdivision of the Bronze Age.	-700	-1200
Iron Age	This period follows on from the Bronze Age and is characterized by the use of iron for making tools and monuments such as hillforts and oppida. The Iron Age is taken to end with the Roman invasion.	43	-800
Early Iron Age	The earliest subdivision of the Iron Age.	-300	-800
Middle Iron Age	The second subdivision of the Iron Age.	-100	-300
Late Iron Age	The third and latest subdivision of the Iron Age.	43	-100
Late Prehistoric	For monuments that can be identified only to a date range from Neolithic to Iron Age.	43	-4000
Prehistoric	For monuments that can be identified only to a date range from Palaeolithic to Iron Age.	43	-500000
Roman	Traditionally begins with the Roman invasion in 43AD and ends with the emperor Honorius directing Britain to see to its own defence in 410AD.	410	43

Early Medieval	This dates from the breakdown of Roman rule in Britain to the Norman invasion in 1066 and is to be used for monuments of post Roman, Saxon and Viking date.	1066	410
Medieval	The Medieval period or Middle Ages begins with the Norman invasion and ends with the dissolution of the monasteries.	1540	1066
Post Medieval	Begins with the dissolution of the monasteries and ends with the death of Queen Victoria. Use more specific period where known.	1901	1540
Tudor	Dating to the reign of the Tudor monarchs.	1603	1485
Elizabethan	Dating to the reign of Elizabeth 1st of England.	1603	1558
Stuart	Dating to the reign of the Stuart kings of England (including the Commonwealth inter-regnum).	1714	1603
Jacobean	Dating to the reign of James I of England (VI of Scotland).	1625	1603
Hanoverian	Dating to the reign of the Hanoverian kings.	1837	1714
Georgian	Dating to or characteristic of the reigns of any of the first four kings of Great Britain called George.	1830	1714
Victorian	Dating to the reign of Queen Victoria.	1901	1837
20th Century	Previously recorded as 'Modern'.	2000	1901
Early 20th Century	The first third of the 20th century.	1932	1901
Edwardian	The period covering the reign of Edward VII. Do not use for the reigns of Edwards I-VI.	1910	1902
First World War	Used to record buildings, defensive monuments and sites dating to, and associated with, the First World War. For other types of building, such as houses, built during this period use EARLY 20TH CENTURY.	1918	1914

Mid 20th Century	The mid third of the 20th Century.	1966	1933
Second World War	Used to record buildings, defensive monuments and sites dating to, and associated with, the Second World War. For other types of building, such as houses, built during this period use MID 20TH CENTURY.	1945	1939
Late 20th Century	The final third of the 20th century.	2000	1967
Cold War	The period of political and military opposition between the major Superpowers (USA and USSR) and their allies. Known as the Cold War as there were no direct military conflicts between the two main protagonists.	1991	1946
21st Century	Twenty first century phases and events.	2100	2001
Uncertain	Catch all for uncertain period allocations.		

APPENDIX 5: HOLME'S ENTRIES IN THE DOMESDAY BOOK

Entry 1

Head of manor: Great Bircham.

Taxable units: Taxable value 1.8 geld units.

Value: Value to lord in 1066 £0.3. Value to lord in 1086 £0.3. Value to lord c. 1070 £0.3.

Households: 3 smallholders. 5 free men.

Ploughland: 1.8 men's plough teams.

Lords in 1066: free man, one; free men, two.

Lord in 1086: Roger (of Evreux).

Tenant-in-chief in 1086: William of Ecouis.

Places mentioned in this entry: Holme [next the Sea]; Ringstead.

Phillimore reference: 19,10

Entry 2

Taxable units: Taxable value 0.3 geld units.

Value: Value to lord in 1086 £0.5.

Households: 3 smallholders. 1 free men.

Ploughland: 1 men's plough teams.

Lord in 1066: free man, one.

Overlord in 1066: Ramsey (St Benedict), abbey of.

Lord in 1086: King William.

Tenant-in-chief in 1086: King William.

Phillimore reference: 1,134

APPENDIX 6: LISTED AND IMPORTANT UNLISTED BUILDINGS

Listed buildings and monuments

Eight buildings in the parish are listed for their special architectural or historic interest under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended plus the War Memorial. These include the following:

Grade 1 Listed Church of St Mary along with Grade II listed War Memorial within the grounds, Kirkgate, Four Grade II listed buildings in Kirgate: White Horse Public House, Pear Tree Cottage, Whitehall Farmhouse, Wishing Well Cottage), Two Grade II listed buildings in Westgate (Holme House, The Rookery) and Grade II listed Old Farm Cottages (now known as The Old Farm House) on Main Road (see Map).

Listed Property	Designation	IDOX Reference
Kirkgate		
55	II	1172
57	II	1173
59 Wishing Well Cottage	II	1174
43	II	1175
45	II	1176
47	II	1177
49 Pear Tree Cottage	II	1178
51	II	1179
53	II	1180
White Horse Public House	II	1181
Whitehall Farmhouse	II	1182
St Mary's Church	I	1183
Holme-next-the-Sea War Memorial	II	1962
Main Road		
Old Farmhouse (Listed as 43 &	II	1184
45 Old Farm Cottages)	II	1185
Westgate		
The Rookery (West)	II	1186
The Rookery (East)	II	1187
Holme House	II	1188

Source: Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments In King's Lynn and West Norfolk (with IDox References), 7th Edition May 2018

Important Unlisted buildings

The Conservation Area Character Statement also highlights the importance of a larger number of unlisted buildings, which by virtue of their position, their group value and their use of local materials, contribute to the character of the village.

Property

Aslack Way
6, 8, 10, 12 Barnwell Cottages, 14, 15, 16 Barnwell Cottages
Main Road
39 (The Old Barn), 45-47 (The Old Stables), 49 (Vine Cottage) + outbuildings
56 (The Manor) including the manor house, outbuildings and The Tractor Barn
Thornham Road
1 The Square, 2 The Square
Chalk Pit Road
1, 2
Manor Court
2 (Kit Robins), 3 (The Boat Shed), 4
Eastgate
17 (Mistletoes), 19 (Keith Cottage) + outbuildings, 21 (Ivy Cottage) + outbuilding, 23 (Eastgate Cottage) + Eastgate Barn
16 (Thurlow Cottage), Smugglers Cottage, The Old Smithy
Kirkgate
2, 8 + outbuilding to the east, 10, 12, 18 (The School House), 20 (Peddars End), 26, 28 + converted outbuilding to West all being parts of Whitehall Farm (listed), 36 (Journey's End) + two outbuildings, Outbuildings to the rear of the White Horse public House (listed), 44 (Laurel Villa)
3, 15 (Myrtle Cottage), 19, 25 (Sybil Cottage), 27 (Emily cottage), 37 (Elma Cottage) + former outbuilding to the east of number 43 (listed)
Busseys Lane
Hope Cottage
Westgate
1, 2, 3, 4, 35, 37 (Westgate Cottage), , outbuilding to front of Prospect House, 45 (Jasmine Cottage), 47 (Columbine Cottage)
34, parts of 40(Holme Farm), Holme Farm Stables, outbuilding in grounds of Holme House (listed)
Beach Road
48 (Farm Corner)

Source: Conservation Area Character Statement Map 1978, 1992   (for site identification), Neighbourhood Plan Buildings Survey 2016, 2017 (for other details)

The location of the listed and important unlisted buildings is shown on the Map together with other currently recorded heritage assets including Milestones and very widespread and diverse archaeology.