

HUNSTANTON HERITAGE GARDENS

CONSERVATION PLAN GAZETEER

HERITAGE LOTTERY FUND
PARKS FOR PEOPLE PROGRAMME



ROUND 2 APPLICATION FEBRUARY 2016

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Borough Council of
King's Lynn &
West Norfolk



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1.0 Introduction

During the research for the Conservation Plan of Hunstanton Heritage Gardens (HHG), a wealth of images and information was found. This has been catalogued in the form of a Gazetteer based on site areas or structures as appropriate with sections including articles in the local press. Brief summaries of the history are made and further details can be found in the Hunstanton Heritage Gardens Conservation Plan 2015.

The sources vary and are identified on each item. Further details on the existing condition of the areas can be found in the WWA and rhp HHG Condition Survey November 2015.

The images/ articles are organised in approximate timeline order to show the development of the site over time but in some cases accurate dates cannot be verified.

With thanks to Michael Meakin, King's Lynn and Hunstanton Libraries, Hunstanton Heritage Centre, Hunstanton Civic Society and Tourist Information Centre for providing such a wealth of information.

2.0 The Lower Green

The Green was a critical component of Henry L'Estrange Styleman Le Strange's vision for Hunstanton. Very little has changed over the years. The Pier building (1870) was the first structure, with fountain (c. 1881) and pathways (c. 1920s) to the south following. The 1960s saw the shelters being constructed and in 1994, the modern bandstand was built.

Ref: Source
2.1 From Picture Norfolk website.
Copyright Norwich City Council.

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Sandringham Hotel in background. Pre-1905 as extension not yet built (seen on 1905 OS).

Image



2.2 From Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Bathing Machines (licenses still being issued in 1907).



2.3 From Victorian Pavilion Civic Society display

Shows Sandringham Hotel (1875) prior to glazed extension



2.4 Local History Archive Hunstanton and King's Lynn titled 1890s



- 2.5 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Sandringham Hotel in background. Post 1887 and pre-1905 as extension not yet built (seen on 1905 OS).



HUNSTANTON 18005

- 2.6 Francis Frith Collection 1891

The Green with the landward
Pier Pavilion.



Francis Frith Collection. Photographs taken in 1891 and 1892. All rights reserved. The photograph is supplied to you on the understanding that it is not to be reproduced or otherwise used in any form without the prior written consent of The Francis Frith Collection.

- 2.7 From Tourist Information
centre Series 4 postcards

The Sandringham Hotel.
c.1875 (no glazed annex built
1897).



Series 4 No.4 The Sandringham Hotel

- 2.8 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Town Hall (1896) in
background.

Circa late 1890s following
introduction of By laws in
1881 for Hackney carriages.

Similar photo dated 1891
available on Francis Frith
website.



2.9 From Tourist Information centre Series 4 postcards

Town Hall (1896) and Golden Lion Hotel (c.1846).

Similar to image 2.8.

Date unknown.



Series 4 No.3 The Green

2.10 From Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

1899

Steps seen to the right hand side from The Green and the Beeton buildings.



2.11 From 'Hunstanton Story'

Similar to 2.10 1899 image.

Pre-1907 as steps different to later 1907 FF image. Lounge was built in 1900.

Similar to Francis Frith photo dated 1893.



The promenade before The Shelters were built showing the Beeton Buildings.

2.12 From 'Hunstanton Story'

Post 1890 photo and landward pier building in background.



The first stretch of promenade was not built until 1879

2.13 From Heritage Centre

Shows the Lower green. Pre-1907 photo as steps are different.



2.15 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

1906

Sandringham Hotel with
glazed annex (1897) can be
seen in background.



2.14 From Heritage Centre

Sandringham Hotel with
glazed annex can be seen in
background (1897) and
building to end of pier (built
1890).



2.16 Francis Frith Collection 1907

Promenade.



2.17 Francis Frith Collection 1907

Promenade.



2.18 Francis Frith Collection 1907

View towards Lower green
taken from Pier.



2.19 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

1909

Promenade and shelters.



2.20 From 'Hunstanton Story'

Shelters (1928-1932) now
constructed and Esplanade
Hall in background (built
1900).

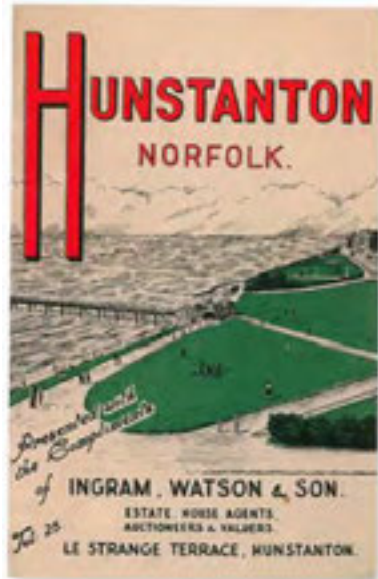
Promenade and shelters.
Esplanade Gardens
Gatehouse building in the
background.



2.21 From Hunstanton Story

Le Strange terrace (named after Henry Le Strange is shown on the 1887 OS map).

Date unknown.



2.22 Hunstanton Civic Society

<http://www.hunstanton-civic-society.org/gallery.htm>

The cross and pier.
Pier building in background
(pre-1939 photo).



2.23 From Heritage Centre

The Green and Shelters taken from Pier c.1935



2.24 From Heritage Centre

View of lower green.
End of Pier building (1890)
and fountain (c. 1881) to
green in background.

Image seems to be the same
as 1927 Francis Frith photo.



2.25 From Heritage Centre

View of shelters and lower green from pier.

Gatehouse building to Esplanade Gardens.

Shelters (1928-1932) shown on 1939 OS but gone by 1970 OS.

Shelters seen in background of Pier miniature train Francis Frith Photo c.1955.



2.26 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

View of shelters and Lower Green and part Esplanade Gardens.

Cenotaph in background and shelters (1928-1932) shown on 1939 OS but gone by 1970 OS.

Small Pavilion to bowling green (on 1939 OS map).



2.27 From Heritage Centre

Promenade and Shelters. Shelters built so post 1932 and Cenotaph in background (seen in FF 1921 photo).



2.28 From Heritage Centre

View of lower green from pier.

Lighting added to Pier and larger pier buildings (seen on 1905 OS). Glazed annex (c.1897 to Sandringham hotel) in background.



2.29 From Heritage Centre

View towards Lower Green from Pier.

Larger pier buildings can be seen (on 1905 OS map).

St Edmund's Church can be seen (1866).

Gatehouse building to Esplanade gardens.



2.30 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

View towards Lower Green from Pier.

Date unknown.



2.31 From Heritage Centre

View of Pier and Lower Green.

End of Pier building (1890) and fountain (c. 1881) to green.



2.32 From Heritage Centre

Sandringham Hotel and promenade.

Glazed annex to Sandringham Hotel (1897) and promenade (1879).



2.33 From Heritage Centre

Sandringham Hotel and Promenade.

Glazed annex to Sandringham Hotel (c.1900) and promenade (1879).



2.34 From Heritage Centre

Sandringham Hotel with glazed annex (c.1905 as on 1905 OS map).



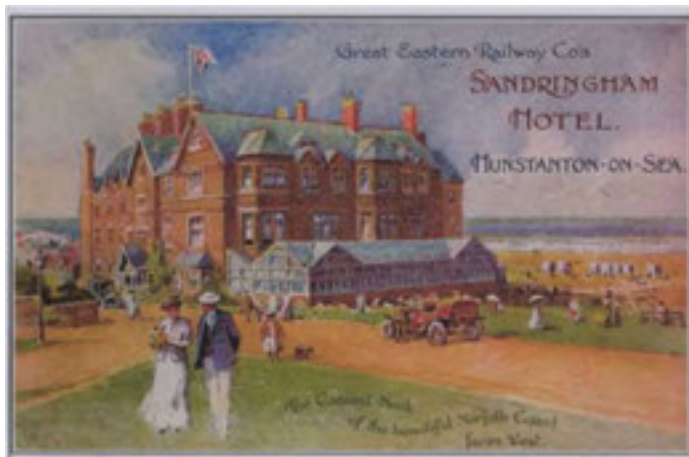
2.35 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Sandringham Hotel.
Built in 1875 and by c. 1905
glazed annex constructed.



2.36 From Heritage Centre
Postcard of Sandringham
Hotel.

Bathing machines can be
seen on the beach (licenses
still being issued in 1907)
and glazed conservatory
added to the front c.1905.



2.37 From Heritage Centre

View of Sandringham Hotel
and Lower Green from the
air.

Titled from the bomb bay of
a Lancaster Bomber.

WWII photo.

Date unknown.



2.38 From Heritage Centre

View of Golden Lion Hotel,
Lower and Upper Greens.

Titled 1950s



2.39 From Heritage Centre

View of Lower and Upper Green.
No butterfly shelters but Public Toilets have been built pre-1970 image.

c.1960s

Planning reference 507 for Public conveniences on site on current toilets dated 1959 from Land Charges department of BC KL and WN.



2.40 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

View of Chalets to promenade and part of Esplanade Gardens and Lower Green.

Taken from the pier so pre-1978 photograph.

Butterfly shelters and Public facilities can be seen to the background along with modern flats next to the Golden Lion.



2.41 From Hunstanton Miscellany

1967 Sandringham Hotel was demolished



Sandringham Hotel destruction

2.42 From Heritage Centre

View of Lower Green with Golden Lion Hotel in background.

Recent history but exact date unknown.



2.43 From Heritage Centre

Recent history, but exact date unknown.



3.0 The Upper Green

The Green was a critical component of Henry L'Estrange Styleman Le Strange's vision for Hunstanton. Very little has changed over the years. The Cross and Golden Lion Hotel is the main feature of the Upper Green since 1846.

Ref. Source
3.1 From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City
Council
<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Golden Lion Hotel, Cross on
Upper Green.

Plan layout as shown on
1845 William Butterfield
'Proposed New Village on
the Coast at Hunstanton St
Edmunds'.

Pre-1887 photograph.



3.2 Hunstanton Civic Society
<http://www.hunstanton-civic-society.org/gallery.htm>

Drawing of Golden Lion
Hotel. Exact date unknown.



3.3 From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City
Council
<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Image of Cross and Upper
Green.

Pre-1870 as no pier and no
Sandringham hotel (built
1875) in background.



3.4 From Edwardian Pavilion
display

Dated 1868

Golden Lion Hotel and
Cross can be seen in
background.



3.5 From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City
Council
<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Dated 1868

Golden Lion Hotel.

Steps shown do not appear
to have been built.



3.6 From Edwardian Pavilion
Civic Society display
Greeve Gate and St Edmunds
Terrace.

Dated 1868



3.7 From Edwardian Pavilion
Civic Society display

Cliff End Terrace.
Dated 1868



3.8 From Edwardian Pavilion
Civic Society display

Dated 1868



3.9 From 'Hunstanton Story'

Golden Lion Hotel and Town Hall. Part Cross can be seen to left hand side.

Post 1896 as Town Hall in place.



3.10 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn
Cross and Pier.

1895



3.11 Francis Frith Collection 1901

Golden Lion Hotel in background and view of the Lower Green.



3.12 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

1910

View of Golden Lion Hotel and Lower Green.

Note: The jumping sticks held by the children.



3.13 From Heritage Centre

View of Golden Lion Hotel and Lower Green.

Coloured version of 1910 dated black and white Library version postcard.



3.14 Hunstanton Civic Society

<http://www.hunstanton-civic-society.org/gallery.htm>

Pier and Cross.

Pre-1939 as end of pier building in place.



3.15 From Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Golden Lion Hotel in background.

Fred Rowe

c.1930s.



3.16 From Heritage Centre

View of Golden Lion Hotel,
Cross and Green.
View from Sandringham
Hotel. Post 1900 due to cars.
Town Hall(1896) in
background.



3.17 From Heritage Centre

View of Golden Lion Hotel
and Green.

Titled 1950s



3.18 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Golden Lion Hotel, Cross and
Upper Green. Town Sign also
seen in foreground.

Exact date unknown.



Postcard (purchased 6/97)

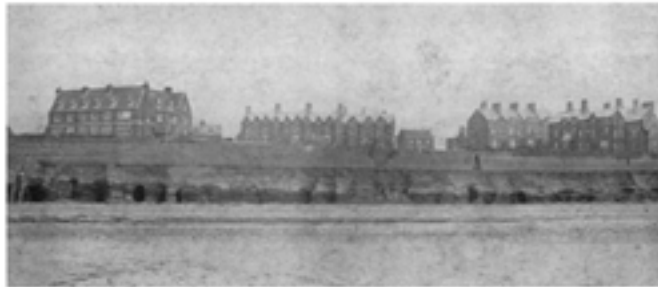
4.0 Esplanade Gardens

The Esplanade Gardens is the formal area of Hunstanton Heritage Gardens and has seen a lot of change. It is noted on The 1887 OS map as Cliff Esplanade and Beaconsfield Parade but changed to Esplanade Gardens by the 1928 OS map.

Ref: Source Image
4.1 From 'Hunstanton Story'

View of Cliff face and Lower Green prior to any development.
Pre-1887 date.

The Golden Lion can be seen to the left.



The cliffs at the bottom of the Green with the steps just visible on extreme left

4.2 From Heritage Centre

Footbridge to Esplanade Gardens.

Footbridge noted as FB on 1905 OS map.

Exact date unknown.



4.3 From Heritage Centre

Esplanade Gardens Postcard.

Gatehouse shown on 1905 OS plan but not on 1887 OS plan. No cenotaph so postcard image depicts pre-1921 date.



4.4 From BC of KL and WN

Esplanade Gardens Postcard.

Gatehouse building shown on 1905 OS map.



4.5 Francis Frith Collection
1927

Promenade with Esplanade
Gardens in the
background, Shelters can
be seen on the right hand
side.



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4.6 From Heritage Centre

Esplanade Gardens
Postcard.

Cenotaph seen in 1921
Frith Photo.

Exact date unknown.



4.7 From Heritage Centre

Esplanade Gardens
Postcard.

Titled Gardens and St
Edmunds Café. Café
building shown on 1905
OS map. Café burnt down
in c.1938.



4.8 From Heritage Centre

Promenade and Lounge
Building.

The north promenade
shown on 1887 OS Map.
The Lounge built 1900.



4.9 From Heritage Centre

Footbridge in Esplanade Gardens.

Footbridge noted as FB and building outlines similar to those shown on 1928 OS map.

Exact date unknown.



4.10 From BC of KL and WN

Esplanade Gardens Postcard.

Smaller Pierhead Pavilion as shown on 1905 OS map.

Exact date unknown.



4.11 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Esplanade Gardens and Pier
Postcard.

Exact date unknown.



4.12 From Heritage Centre

Esplanade Gardens
Postcard.

Pierhead Pavilion added in
1890 burnt down in fire of
1939.

Pond shown on 1928 OS
but not on 1905 OS map.



4.13 From Heritage Centre

Esplanade Gardens and Pier Postcard.

Pierhead Pavilion added in 1890 burnt down in fire of 1939.
Pre-1939 photo.

Pond shown on 1928 OS
but not on 1905 OS map.



4.14 From BC of KL and WN

Esplanade Gardens Postcard.

Pre-1939 as Pierhead Pavilion shown in background.



4.15 From 'Hunstanton Story'

Esplanade Gardens.

Pierhead Pavilion added in 1890 burnt down in fire of 1939.
St Edmunds Café in background.

Pond shown on 1928 OS
but not on 1905 OS map.



The goldfish pond and fountain

4.16 From Heritage Centre
Esplanade Gardens Postcard.

Cenotaph seen in the background (post 1921).

Pond shown on 1928 OS
but not on 1905 OS map.



4.17 From BC of KL and WN and Micheal Meakin (MM)

Esplanade Gardens Postcard.

MM states date of post card as 1940 but likely to be pre-1939 as St Edmunds café and end of pier building shown in background.



4.18 From Heritage Centre

Esplanade Gardens Postcard.

Pier and St Edmund's Café in background. Pre-1938 photo. Sandringham Hotel (1875) in background with glazed annex (1987).



4.19 From Heritage Centre

Esplanade Gardens Postcard.

Building at end of pier added in 1890 burnt down in fire of 1939.



4.20 From Heritage Centre

Esplanade Gardens.

St Edmund's Café in the background (burnt down in c.1938).

Building at end of pier added in 1890 burnt down in fire of 1939.



4.21 From 'Hunstanton Story'

Esplanade Gardens.

Building at end of pier added in 1890 burnt down in fire of 1939.

Guns were removed at some point during WWII.



The old gun in the Esplanade Gardens

4.22 From Heritage Centre

Esplanade Gardens.

Similar to coloured post card image.



4.23 Francis Frith Collection
1921

Esplanade Gardens and
Cenotaph.



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4.24 From Heritage Centre

Esplanade Gardens and
Cenotaph.

Cenotaph seen in 1921
Frith Photo



- 4.25 From Micheal Meakin
Esplanade Gardens and Cenotaph Postcard.
Exact date unknown.



- 4.26 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn
Esplanade Gardens and Cenotaph.
Lighting changed from 1921 Francis Frith Photo and kerbs added to path.



- 4.27 From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Promenade.
1953 Flood damage



- 4.28 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

View of Pier from Esplanade Gardens showing Cenotaph and Public WCs. Part of Butterfly shelters can be seen to left hand side of image.

Pre-1978 image as pier in background.

Exact date unknown.



Postcard pre 1978

4.29 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Bowls Pavilion.
Dated 1981. Extension
under construction.



4.30 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Bowls Pavilion.
1982 opening of extension.



Lynn News (Bowls Club Extension)

4.31 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Seating to Bowling green
EDP 1982



4.32 From Heritage Centre

View of Pier from
Esplanade Gardens.

Butterfly shelters and
Public Toilets can be seen
with pier in the
background.

Pre-1978 date.



4.33 From Heritage Centre

Recent history. Exact date
unknown.



4.34 From Heritage Centre

Recent history. Exact date
unknown.



5.0 The Pier

Ref. Source
5.1 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Drawing of Pier.
Dated 1939 and states 'pier
about seventy years ago' c.
1870.

Image



5.2 From Heritage Centre

Drawing of Landward Pier
Pavilions and pier.

c.1870s



5.3 From Heritage Centre

Drawing of Landward Pier
Pavilions and pier.

c.1870s



5.4 From Tourist Information centre Series 4 postcards

Drawing of Landward Pier Pavilions and pier.

c.1870s



Series 4 No. 2 The Pier

5.5 From Heritage Centre
Image of Landward Pier Pavilions and pier.

c.1870s



5.6 From Victorian Pavilion display

The beach and Pier.
Dated 1870

Bathing machines can be seen on the beach.



5.7 From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Pier.

c. 1870s



5.8 From Heritage Centre

Pier and Lower Green.

End of Pier building (1890) and fountain (c. 1881) to green.

The buildings layout are as show on 1905 OS map.



5.9 Hunstanton Civic Society

<http://www.hunstanton-civic-society.org/gallery.htm>

Pier Pavilion.

c.1910



5.10 From Heritage Centre

Drawing of Pier Landward buildings and Pier.

End of Pier building (1890) and fountain (c. 1881) to green.



5.11 From Micheal Meakin

End of Pier building (1890) and fountain (c. 1881) to green.

Very similar to Francis Frith image dated 1901.



5.12 From Heritage Centre

End of Pier building (1890) and fountain (c. 1881) to green.



5.13 Provided by WWA

Pier and part of the Cross.

Date unknown.



5.14 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

End of Pier building (1890)
and fountain (c. 1881) to
green.



5.15 Provided by WWA

Pier Pavilion (1890).



5.16 From Heritage Centre

End of Pier building (1890)
and fountain (c. 1881) to
green.



5.17 From Heritage Centre

View towards Lower Green
taken from Pier.

Shelters built 1924-1932.



5.18 From Heritage Centre

Aerial photograph of
landward Pier buildings and
shelters.

Shelters built 1924-1932.

Exact date unknown.



5.19 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Pier.

c.1933

Similar photo can be seen on
Francis Frith photo dated
c.1955.



THE PIER MINIATURE RAILWAY, HUNSTANTON, c.1933

To entertain the increasing number of holidaymakers, new attractions and ideas were introduced. This picture shows one of them – the pier miniature railway. Here, it is in full steam and packed with visitors, ready for the return journey to the pavilion. This picture clearly shows the side railings which were formed to provide seating along the full length of the pier, on both sides.

5.20 Hunstanton Civic Society

<http://www.hunstanton-civic-society.org/gallery.htm>

Pier.

Exact date unknown.



5.21 From Micheal Meakin and
postcard dated as 1940 – but
must be earlier as Pier
building still in place.

Building to green end of pier
matches 1939 OS Map.



5.22 From Hunstanton Miscellany

Beach and Pier.

Pre-1939 image.

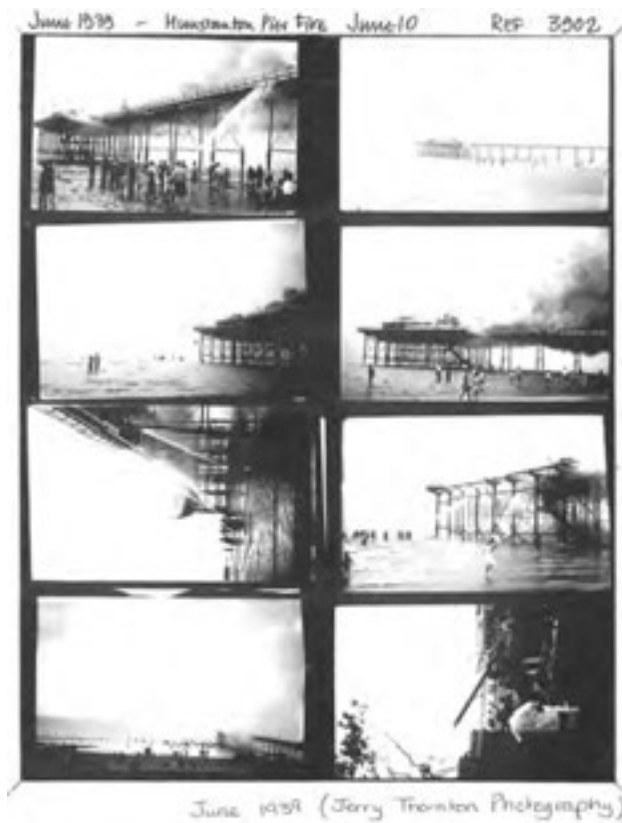


Circus elephants on the beach - from Norman Kree collection

5.23 From WWA
Pier head Pavilion
fire in 1939.



- 5.24 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn
Pier head Pavilion fire 1939.



- 5.25 From Hunstanton Miscellany
Landward Pier Buildings.
1941



Broken glass at the pier after a bomb, 1941

- 5.26 From Hunstanton Miscellany
Landward pier buildings.
c.1941



*Under the pier in a neglected state during
the Second World War 1939-1945*

5.27 Hunstanton Civic Society
<http://www.hunstanton-civic-society.org/gallery.htm>

End of Pier Pavilion similar
c.1955 images.



5.28 From Micheal Meakin and
postcard dated as 1952

Pier and Lower Green.

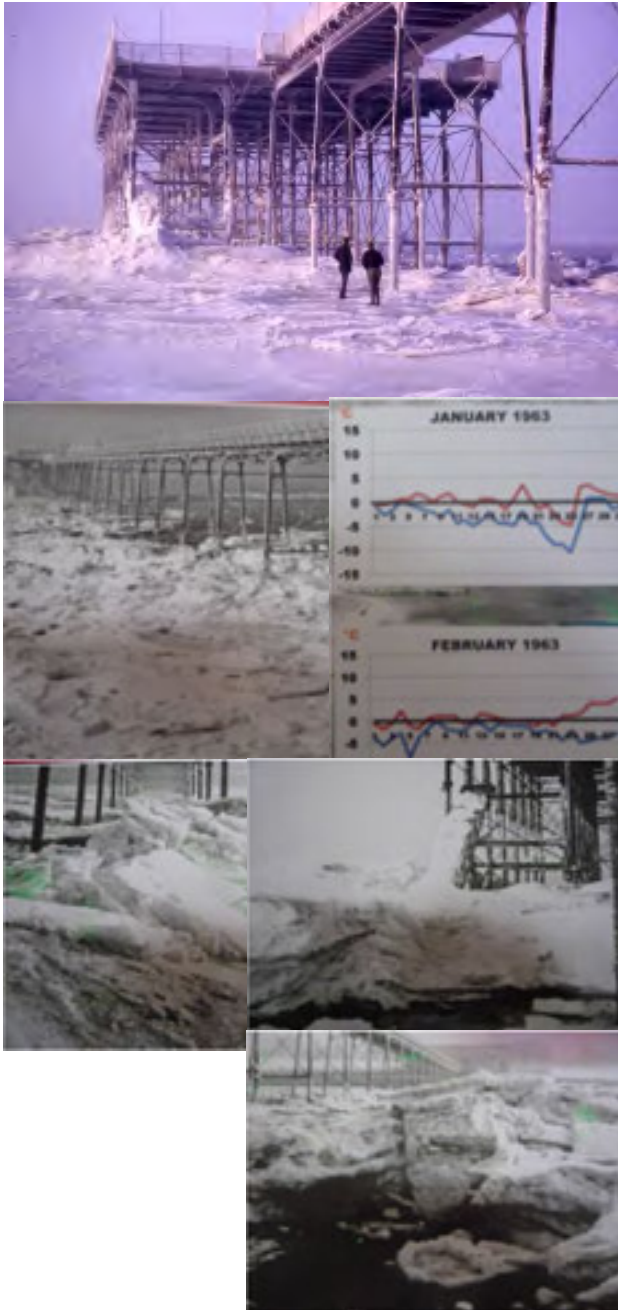


5.29 From Heritage Centre ,
dated as c.1955

Landward Pier building
and Lower Green.



5.30 From Heritage Centre
Pier.
1963



5.31 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn
Lynn News 1978



5.32 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn
Eastern Daily Press 1978



- 5.33 From WWA
After the storms of 1978



- 5.34 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn
1978



- 5.35 From Hunstanton Miscellany
2002



Pierhead Entertainment Centre fire, May 2002

- 5.36 From Heritage Centre
c.2002



5.37 From Heritage Centre:

Pier stump.

Exact date unknown but
post 1978.



5.38 Pier stump currently set in
Esplanade gardens to the
north of the pier.
2015



6.0 Cliff Parade

Cliff Parade extends north from the CP Bowls Pavilion and Salad Bowl to the site of St Edmund's Chapel. The Chapel is reputed to date from 1272, built as a memorial to the St Edmund, King of East Anglia c.855, martyred in 869.

Close to the Chapel is the Lighthouse. A Lighthouse was the next building to be constructed on St Edmund's Point in c.1666 (the first timber structure was burnt down in 1776) and replaced with a new building which lasted until 1837 when it was rebuilt with the current

brick building by Trinity House. The lighthouse became redundant and was subsequently closed in 1921.

Cliff Parade has 3 shelters to offer a place of rest to walkers on the cliff tops. The earliest at the south dates from 1898 as a memorial to Francis Hewitt of Leicester and was originally unpainted (photo shown in Conservation Area Statement of Oct 2009). The other shelters followed and the middle shelter has been relocated in recent times to prevent loss due to cliff erosion.

Ref: Source Image
6.1 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Cliffs and Lighthouse.

Dated as 1855 but
this may be an error as
mast is shown



6.2 From Tourist Information
Centre
Series 1 postcards

Cliffs and Lighthouse.

Dated as 1860.

Looks very similar to
image 6.1 which has a date
of 1855.



6.3 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

St Edmunds Chapel and
Lighthouse in background.

1895 date.

No tiled support to arch or
memorial garden.



April 12th 1895.

6.4 From Tourist Information
Centre Series 4 Post cards

Cliffs and Lighthouse.

Similar to Francis Frith Photo
dated 1891.



Series 4 No.6 The Lighthouse

6.5 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Lighthouse.

Light on top of lighthouse.

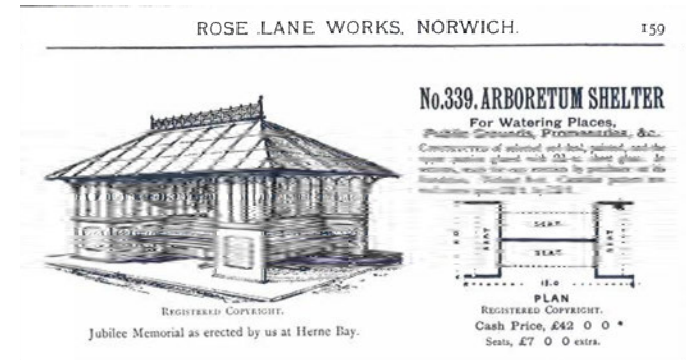
Date unknown.



6.5a Boulton & Paul, Ltd. 1898
Catalogue

The No. 339 Arboretum
shelter is most similar to the
middle shelter to Cliff Parade.
(The current roof and
benches are different and no
hip brackets exist now but
these items may well have
been replaced over time).

Date 1898



- 6.6 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

St Edmunds Chapel and
Lighthouse in background.

Colour scheme to lighthouse
appears to be red and white.

C.1910



- 6.7 From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City
Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Lighthouse.

C.1914



- 6.8 From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City
Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Cliffs and Lighthouse.

C.1914

Francis Frith photo dated
1901 very similar.



- 6.9 From Hunstanton Miscellany

Lighthouse and Cliffs.

c.1914

Lookout/ coast guard tower.

Francis Frith dated image of
lighthouse dated 1898 has
red and white scheme with
light.



Wireless Tower, Lighthouse and Radar

6.10 From Heritage Centre

St Edmunds Chapel and Lighthouse in background.

Lighthouse has red and white colour scheme (noted on 1887 OS and 1905 OS) and light.

Post 1915 as tiled archway support installed and memorial garden.

Buildings to the right of the lighthouse can be seen on 1905 OS.



Note: Dated Francis Frith image shows tiled support to archway in dated photo of 1921.

6.11 From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Lighthouse.

Lighthouse has red and white colour scheme (noted on 1887 OS and 1905 OS) and light.

Post 1910 as no light to Lighthouse.



6.12 From Hunstanton Miscellany

St Edmunds Chapel.

States Pre-war (assuming WWII).



St. Edmunds Shrine, pre-war

6.13 From BC of KL and WN

St Edmunds Chapel and Lighthouse in background.

Post 1910 Lighthouse colour scheme has changed and light lost.

Bell reported as stolen in 1966 in Ken Arnott Book.



6.13 From BC of KL and WN

St Edmunds Chapel and Lighthouse in background.

Post 1910 Lighthouse colour scheme has changed and light lost.

Bell reported as stolen in 1966 in Ken Arnott Book.



6.14 From BC of KL and WN

St Edmunds Chapel and Lighthouse in background.

Bell reported as stolen in 1966 in Ken Arnott Book.

Post 1910 as tiled archway support installed.

Note: Planting scheme significantly different to current planting scheme.



6.15 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

St Edmunds Chapel and Lighthouse in background.

Post 1910 as tiled archway support installed.

Pre-1966 as bell in place.

Planting very similar to that shown on dated 1929 Francis Frith Photo.



6.16 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

St Edmunds Chapel and Lighthouse in background.

Post 1910 due to tiled support to archway

White colour scheme to lighthouse.

Without buttress to the west.



6.17 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

St Edmunds Chapel and
Lighthouse in background.

Post 1910 Lighthouse has
lost its light and Tiled arch
support installed.

No bell which is stated by
Ken Arnot book as stolen in
1966.

Planting reduced. Buttress
added to west.

Very similar to Francis Frith
photo dated 1955.



6.18 From Hunstanton Miscellany

Watercolour painting of
Lighthouse.

c. 1950-1962



6.19 From Heritage Centre

St Edmunds Chapel to right
hand side.

Recent photograph. Exact
date unknown.



7.0 The Beach and Promenade

The sandy beach is one of the features that draws visitors to Hunstanton, now and in the past. The Cliffs are a further draw and walks above and below them are one of the highlights of a visit. Many structures have been installed over the years to provide access to the beach and cliffs whilst also providing a defence against erosion of the sea.

Ref: Source
7.1 From Victorian Pavilion display

Cliffs and Beach.

Dated 1868.
Bathing Machines on the beach (invented 1753).
Licenses were still being issued in 1907 for their use.
Also can be seen in 1921 dated Francis Frith photograph.

Image



7.2 Hunstanton Civic Society
<http://www.hunstanton-civic-society.org/gallery.htm>

Beach with Bathing Machines.

Exact date unknown.



7.3 From 'Hunstanton Story'

Beach with Bathing machines in background.

Exact date unknown.



All beach activity took place between the pier and Beach Terrace where the ladies Bathing Ground was situated. The Men's Ground was just off the picture to the left.

7.4 From Tourist Information centre Series 4 postcards

Pier (1870) in background and Bathing Machines.

Exact date unknown.



Series 4 No.1 The South Beach

7.5 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

1894

Pier to background and
Esplanade Hall.



1894

7.6 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Cliffs

1895

Lighthouse seen in the
background and large rock
fall – remains of 1868 event?



1895

7.7 From 'Hunstanton Story'

Pier.

Post 1870 photo



7.8 From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City
Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Sketch of Ship wreck on
beach.

Sketch matches that shown in
Hunstanton story of Salacia
wreck
1889



7.9 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Beach and Esplanade
Gardens in background.

Exact date unknown.



7.11 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Le Strange Arms and Golf
Links.

The golf Links was built in
1891.



7.10 From Hunstanton Miscellany

Exact date not known.



HUNSTANTON CLIFFS

7.12 From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City
Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Beach.

1899



7.13 Hunstanton Civic Society

<http://www.hunstanton-civic-society.org/gallery.htm>

Promenade with Cliffs in background.

Exact date unknown.



7.15

From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City
Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Cliffs.

Exact date unknown.



7.14 From Heritage Centre

Known as the Japanese steps
(1905 to 1999) but titled here
as the Cliff Steps. Likely to be
early 1900s from the clothes.

Appears to be a postcard of
the Francis Frith Photo dated
1921.



7.16

From Hunstanton Miscellany

Helter Skelter and ponies to
beach.

Post 1890 as pier building
seen to end of pier.



7.17 From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City
Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Cliffs.

Exact date unknown.



7.18 From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City
Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Cliffs.

Exact date unknown.



7.19 From
Picture Norfolk website
Copyright Norwich City
Council

<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/>

Post 1870 image of beach
and Lower Green.



7.20 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Bandstand to Promenade.

C.1910 Image



7.21 From Heritage Centre

Sandringham hotel in background (on 1887 OS) with glazed extension built 1897.
Promenade built c. 1879.



7.22 Francis Frith Collection 1927

Promenade built c.1879.



7.23 From Victorian Pavilion display

Bandstand (c.1911) and Lounge (1900).



7.24 From 'Hunstanton Story'

Shelters built 1924-1932.
Pre 1950s as no Hangar building to end of pier



7.25 From Heritage Centre

Japanese steps (1905) can be seen in the background.
Victorian clothes.

Exact date unknown.



7.26 From BC of KL and WN

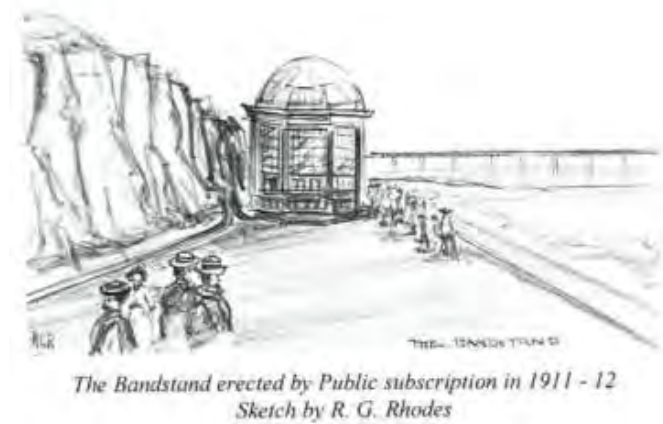
Japanese steps and Promenade.

Pre 1938 as pier and end of pier building in background.



7.27 From 'Hunstanton Story'

c.1912



7.28 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Promenade and Pier in background.
Bandstand can be seen built 1911.



7.29 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Pier and Shelters.
Shelters built 1924-1932. Pre 1950s as no Hangar building to end of pier.



7.30 From BC of KL and WN

Post card of Promenade with Esplanade Gardens in background.

Shelters built 1924-1932.



7.31 From Heritage Centre

Promenade and part of Footbridge (shown on 1887 OS).

Pier in background so pre-1978.



7.32 From Heritage Centre

Footbridge shown on 1887 OS Map.

Bridge was removed when the sailing club built 1979 needed better access.

Pier in background so pre-1978. Pier building of Hanger type seen in 1955 photos. Sandringham hotel in background?



7.33 From Heritage Centre

Bowls pavilion in the background and modern lighting standards. Post 1980s image.



7.34 From BC of KL and WN

Promenade.

Kit Kat club opened c.1933 and closed in c. 1975.

No pier in background (lost in 1978) and modern flats can be seen adjacent the Golden Lion in background.



7.35 From Heritage Centre

Japanese steps (1905-1999).

Photo taken prior to demolition in 1999.



7.36 From Heritage Centre

Known as the Japanese steps – 1905 to 1999. Photos likely to have been taken just prior to demolition.



7.37 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Boating Lake and Sea Life Centre. Post 1978 as no pier.



8.0 Hunstanton Station

Hunstanton Station opened in 1862 and was the brainchild of Henry Styleman le Strange in his 1850 prospectus for the town of Hunstanton St Edmund's. The line was an extension of the Ely to King's Lynn opened in 1847. Visitors could travel from Shoreditch in London to Ely and continue to King's Lynn.

The line needed to run through the Sandringham Estate, purchased in 1862 by Queen Victoria for use as a private residence for the then young Prince of Wales the future King Edward VII. The line closed in 1969.

Ref
8.1

Source
From Heritage Centre

Hunstanton Station.
c.1860s.

Image



8.2

From WWA

Hunstanton Station.
Exact date not known.



8.3 Hunstanton Civic Society
<http://www.hunstanton-civic-society.org/gallery.htm>

Hunstanton Station.

Exact date unknown.



8.4 From Hunstanton Miscellany
Exact date unknown.



8.5 From Hunstanton Miscellany
Hunstanton Station.

Exact date unknown.



8.6 From Heritage Centre
Hunstanton Station with
Sandringham Hotel in
foreground.
c. 1950s.



8.7 From Heritage Centre

Hunstanton Station with
Sandringham Hotel in
foreground.

c.1950s.



8.8 From Hunstanton Miscellany

3rd May 1969.



*The last train leaving Hunstanton, May 3rd 1969.
Photographed from the bridge.*

9.0 The Boating Lake and Blue Lagoon

The Boating Lake (opened in 1932) and Blue Lagoon pool (opened 1928) was a fantastic facility that was well used. Significant damage was caused to the Boating Lake in the 1953 floods. The Boating Lake was demolished in 1980.

Ref: 9.1 Source: From Library

Blue Lagoon Pool opened in 1928

Image



9.2 From Library

Blue Lagoon Pool.

Check date of blue lagoon pool opening in 1937 (presumably after maintenance works)



9.3 From Library
Blue Lagoon pool.

Exact date unknown, but
pool opened 1928.



9.5 From Heritage Centre
Pool opened in 1928.



9.4 From Heritage Centre
Pool opened in 1928.



9.6 From Heritage Centre
Exact date unknown.



9.7 From Heritage Centre

Open air pool opened in 1928. Pre-1978 photo as pier in background.



9.8 From Heritage Centre

Pre-1978 as pier can be seen in background.



9.9 From Heritage Centre

Boating lake and Pool along with railway lines. Pre-1969 photo when Station and tracks demolished.



9.10 Hunstanton Civic Society

<http://www.hunstanton-civic-society.org/gallery.htm>

Boating lake (demolished 1980s).



9.11 From Heritage Centre

Boating Lake (demolished in 1980s).

Exact date unknown.



9.12 From Heritage Centre

Post 1978 as no pier. Kit Kat club can be seen to the north.



9.13 From Heritage Centre

Oasis to the north (replaced the open air pool).

Exact date unknown but pre-demolition in the 1980s.



9.14 From Hunstanton Miscellany

1980s



Demolition of the Boating Lake, 1980's

10.0 Aerial Photos

There have been many aerial photos of Hunstanton taken over the years from various sources. This includes Aerofilms who set up in 1919 and continued photographing towns and cities from the air in the 1940s and 1950s.

Ref: Source
10.1 From Heritage Centre

Golden Lion Hotel to right hand side.

WWI Cenotaph can be seen (seen on 1921 FF photo)



10.2 From Heritage Centre

Lighthouse in red and white colour scheme (and with light) and mast suggests WWI photo?

Memorial gardens laid out in 1915 to St Edmund's Chapel.



10.3 From Heritage Centre

Esplanade Gardens and part Lower Green.

Shelters below Green can be seen along with Sailing Club (opened 1949).

Low hedge planting scheme around Cenotaph.



10.4 From Heritage Centre

Pre-1969 when station closed. Sandringham Hotel (demolished in 1967).

Estimated as 1950s.

Similar to dated 1952 image



10.5 From Heritage Centre

Lower Green and part Pier.
Pre-1978 as pier can be seen
and shelters to the green.

c. 1940s

Miniature railway can be
seen on pier c.1933.
Sandringham Hotel in
background.
T shape profile of buildings
to end of pier shown on
1939 OS. and 'Hangar'
building.



10.6 From Heritage Centre

Rear of Theatre and Upper
Green seen at top of image.



10.7 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Lighthouse and St. Edmund's
Chapel can be seen along
Cliff Parade with the 3
shelters. Post 1946 as no pill
boxes.

Middle shelter – in different
location to current?

Boating Lake in background.

No pier so post 1978.



10.8 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

1982

Kit Kat club can be seen to
the north.

Rail lines taken up and
station demolished.



10.9 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Esplanade Gardens.

Bowls pavilion extension can
be seen so post 1982 photo.

Boston square shown before
sensory garden.



10.10 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Bowls pavilion extension can
be seen so post 1982 photo.

Boating lake to south.

Cenotaph has low hedge
planting scheme.

Sandringham Hotel
demolished and rail lines
taken up.



Aerofilms (No date)

10.11 From NCC website
1946

Pill boxes and gun
emplacements to Cliff
Parade.



10.12 From NCC website
1946



10.13 From BC of KL and WN

Circa late 1950s

Footbridge in gardens and footprint of buildings to end of pier shown on 1939 OS.

Pavilion building is different to the current Victorian pavilion in front of the play area.

No town sign.



10.14 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

No butterfly shelters and Bowling pavilion without extension.

Shelters and pier to the green.

Hangar building to ends of pier c. 1955.



10.15 From Heritage Centre

Japanese steps can be seen (demolished 1999) and Bowls pavilion pre-extension in 1981.



10.16 From Heritage Centre

Road access formed down to promenade (shown on 1970 OS map).

Sailing club building in place (1979).



10.17 Local History Archive

Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Dated 1974 but this may be an error as there is no pier which was lost in 1982.

Kit Kat and Boating lake can be seen



Lynn News (Sept 1974)

10.18 From Heritage Centre

Post-1978 as no pier.

Butterfly shelters and Public WCs can be seen with low hedge simple planting scheme to Cenotaph.



10.19 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

Dated 1982

Town sign can be seen and
shelters to Lower Green.

Low hedge planting scheme
to Cenotaph.

No raised bed to upper
green.



10.20 Local History Archive
Hunstanton and King's Lynn

EEN 1987

Cenotaph has low hedge
planting scheme.

Town sign on upper green.

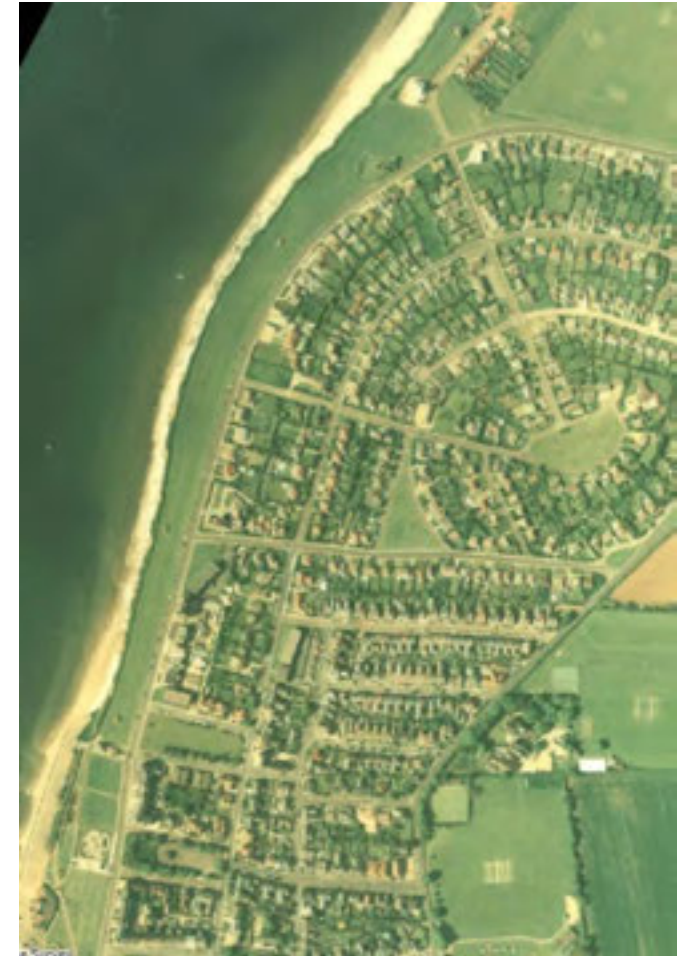
Victorian pavilion in place
and play area with block
paved crazy golf?



10.21 From NCC website

1988

Middle Shelter closer to
coastline.



10.22 From NCC website

1988

Town sign to green.



10.23 Google Images

1999

Middle shelter closer to coastline.



10.24 Google Images

2006

Middle shelter closer to coastline.



10.25 Google Images

2007

Middle shelter closer to coastline.



10.26 Google Images

2010

Middle shelter closer to coastline.



10.27 Google Images

2011

Middle shelter closer to coastline.



10.28 From Heritage Centre

2002

Low level planting scheme to
Cenataph.



10.29 From Heritage Centre

Modern photo showing St
Edmund's chapel in the
background and new car
park. Exact date unknown.



11.0 Newspaper Articles

Ref: Source
11.1 The Lynn Advertiser

Image



the wear and tear of the waters at its base is shown by the large masses of the harder stratum which form its foundation, stretching far out seawards. Owing to the vertical joints characteristic of the chalk formation the softer parts at the edges having been washed on these masses form rectangular blocks resembling as another with almost the regularity of table-tops in crowded burial ground. Between these monumental masses delicious clear pools and basins supply the love of the lower forms of marine life with a fertile hatching ground for sea-anemones, anemones, anemones, at the base. Few shores exhibit a greater variety. For another the seawards are few and only of the common kind. At the mouth of the inlet, and stretching past the headland to Bournemouth, is a vast submerged farm which has been fenced across the Wash to the shores of Lincolnshire, extending as far north as Grimsby. The breaks, black with age and decay, are usually so much to be cut with a spade. Some, however, a solidly sound to be used by the northwesterly force for pools and rocks. A polished flat rock, found still embedded in one of these breaks, reaching also an inch and a half into the sand, now preserved in the museum at Norwich, is a geologist's industrial relic of an ordinary interest.

Hunstanton beach, broad and level, with a floor of sand, is the very paradise of children, who at once themselves witness, and in the most active parents. Few sights are pleasanter than that of a crowd of happy little seaside-sons, by the way, a very little, for the face of seaside commences is slow due in the English breast, and fathers and elder brothers and sisters are seen anxiously riding the spade-bearers the children—picturesquely clothed in the seaside big large costume which has long since become the rule at it seaside, their heads covered with helmets every gleaming in the sunshine, feet and legs bare, and carrying long poles like punters' oars, the beachers much outside the little shops and taverns, and the frequency in the hands both of old and young, make it for the moment question whether we are in Norfolk in the Overland. With a shore as bright and so red and an air as pure-fresh, we are told by modern tourists, with a larger proportion of that superior health-giving element, "sun," than almost any other air in England—with almost the lowest death-rate known to the Registrar-General, with excellent water and a system of drainage so well arranged that there is complete absence of the bad smells with which we are too familiar at some seaside resorts—what wonder pale cheeks soon become ruddy, and faded frames reinvigorated, and a fresh stock of health is laid in for the coming months? If Hunstanton is voted by men "a dull place"; if, as we are told by some, there is "nothing to do," and "nothing to see," we can remind the inhabitants of the old story of "Kyea is No Kyea," and tell them that to have nothing to do is, in fact, nothing that need be done—in the chief object we have in coming to the seaside, and that in few places can the sense of holiday repose be more fully enjoyed.

Hunstanton as a watering place is not yet quite four years old. The first house—the "Golden Lion Inn"—was built from Mr. Butterfield's design in 1886. The beginning was an auspicious one, and the architect's character lines and his been maintained in a way which contrasts strikingly with the monotonous familiarity and ostentatious vulgarity which make no watering-places hideous. There is no attempt at display in the architecture of the houses, but they bear a stamp of the true artist. Well designed, they are at well arranged and well built. The pleasing effect much helped by the rich buff-brown colour of the "carriage" of the "upper ground" derived from the neighbouring quarries of Bactonham, of which all the houses are built. The cleanliness of these terraces is unknown at Hunstanton. The place is no character to the taste of the late Mr. Strickland Strange, by whom it was called into being. The wit of the land being his property, Mr. Le Strange, a naturally self-reliant, and with the eye of an artist he gave ground his exhibition, and sketched a plan for their full development. As a key or central idea, took a wide triangular green sloping down to the sea

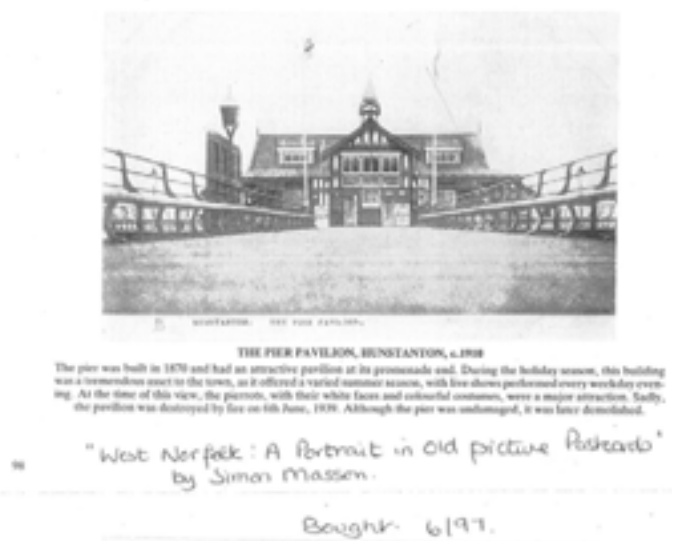
11.2 Hunstanton Lighthouse

1910



11.3 The End of Pier Pavilion

1910



DEATH OF THE REV. A. HEBBLETHWAITE.

A painful sensation was caused in the village early on Boxing Day on hearing of the somewhat sudden and unexpected decease of the Rev. A. Hebblethwaite. He had not enjoyed the best of health recently, but though his familiar figure had been missed for some days from the village no-one knew of his illness, and his death came as a great shock.

The Rev. Albert Hebblethwaite was of Yorkshire origin, being born at Wooddale, Yorks., on 25th June, 1860, and he was thus in the 55th year of his age. His early life showed depth of reality and piety, and he soon proved himself to be a diligent student of the Bible and a professed reader of Wesley, Watson, Locke, Butler and other religious writers, and before his seventeenth birthday he was a most acceptable local preacher. At the age of 23 he entered the Primitive Methodist ministry. His first circuit was in the large town of Halifax, and for the next fourteen years he laboured in the great centres of the Leeds district. At the end of this period of his useful and successful work he laboured extensively in the circuits of Yarmouth, Chelmsford, Redruth, Halesowen, Workington, Wigan, Manchester, Snowdonia, Durham and Wells (North). At all these places he worked energetically and successfully, and in reducing large debts previously incurred. The industrial centres of Workington and Wigan gave him a conspicuous opportunity for work. At the former, upon the stoppage of the iron works, causing great distress, he raised funds, provided twenty thousand free meals and distributed large gifts of money, and at the latter place, during the coal stoppage, he took a noble part in the relief of hundreds of families of miners.

At Wells, his last circuit, he thorough renovated the interior of the Primitive Methodist chapel, and carried into effect general improvement of all the chapel at Wells circuit. He established the A. School, the state club, and an organisation known as the Wells Brotherhood. He was deeply interested in the fisheries and rivers, and held open-air services on the sea and was also instrumental in raising and seeing erected by the harbour commission to the memory of the men perished in the Wells lifeboat disaster, retired from active ministry at Wells, was superannuated and came to a home, where he has lived since July, 1905.

At Beascham the same activity depicted in the past by Mr. Hebblethwaite manifested itself, and he took great interest in social life of the village and the people, many acts of kindness can be recalled by villagers. He was a personal friend of George Cadbury (Bourneville), and till time of his death used to visit weekly families of men at the war and distribute gifts of coons obtained by him from Mr. Cadbury, and only last month he was at Bourneville lecturing on "My visit to Bourneville" to raise funds for Christmas gifts to the children of men at the front. In March, 1913, unwaged by himself, he was nominated for a seat on the Beascham Parish Council and obtained election, and was placed by the Council on the Beach Committee and the body of the Council school managers.

Mr. Hebblethwaite was a profuse writer of pamphlets, books, etc., the circulation of which extends to many thousands. He was possessed of indomitable energy, and was an extraordinarily early riser. His writings were all done in the early morning, and the criticisms of his books all testify to his great thought and wide reading. As a preacher he won renown. The following is an extract from a reviewer of the Churches:—"Mr. Hebblethwaite preaches extemporaneously, in a clear incisive voice, turning the profound truth over till he has made it plain to children even. His sermons are mixtures of scholarship with homeliness of illustration. His deliverance is most effective."

Possessed of a high sense of duty and moral courage, he struck out heavily for what he considered right—often to his own personal disadvantage, and often being misunderstood, but notwithstanding he always did what he considered to be his duty. A tribute from a dear friend to his family aptly states:—"You have the satisfaction of knowing that a man did not live and labour in vain, he either won or sought everyone's favour, he was valiant for the truth, as he knew it, and his record is on high." Failing health as recently told upon the once robust figure, and the day before Christmas Day a serious internal malady presented itself, and despite the assiduous care of Dr. Sevier and nurses Kennedy and Smith, he passed peacefully away in the early hours of Boxing Day. Mr. Hebblethwaite leaves a widow and four daughters, for whom much sympathy is expressed.

The funeral, amidst many manifestations of respect and sympathy, took place on Tuesday afternoon. A brief service was conducted by the Rev. J. Davidson, circuit minister (Beascham), in the Primitive Methodist chapel. The hymns "O God, our help in ages past" and "Peace, perfect peace" were sung. Nurse Kennedy accompanying on the harmonium. At the parish church the service was conducted by the vicar (Rev. G. T. Thompson). The lesson was read by Mr. C. W. N. Reilly, and Mr. F. Sefer played on the organ Mendelssohn's "O rest in the Lord" and Beethoven's "Hail to the departed" as the funeral cortege entered and left the church respectively. At the graveside the service was conducted jointly by the vicar and the Rev. J. Davidson. The family relatives at the funeral were the Rev. W. Rose and Mrs. Rose (sister-in-law and daughter), Mr. and Mrs. F. Wright, Wells (sister-in-law and daughter), Mrs. Barclay Wiggins (daughter) and Mr. Hebblethwaite, and among those present were the Rev. S. Scott, the Rev. J. C. Sevier, Messrs. Pritchett, How

ST. EDMUND'S CHAPEL, HUNSTANTON.

[The following article, contributed by Mr. Frank Wm. Hall, F.S.A., to the "Antiquary" of October, 1913, may stimulate interest in this relic of old times. The ruins stand on the cliff near the lighthouse.]

A shapely mass of masonry peered with its large hole, presumably once a doorway, and surrounded with large thorns, was all that was to be seen last year of what was reputed to be the Chapel of Saint Edmund at Hunstanton.

In the spring of this year, however, local interest was aroused, and it was decided, with the permission of Hunson in Strangely, F.S.A., to excavate the site, which is visible near the lighthouse on the cliff, and ascertain, if possible, what the building really was.

On March 15th digging commenced, and the lower portion of the walls of a building of about 12 feet by 18 feet, and the outside of the walls are of considerable thickness—about 18 feet by 24 feet. The only break in the wall are at nearly the north-western corner, where it is now established that there was a southern door through the mass of masonry already mentioned and near the north-western corner in the wall opposite. The originality of this opening is doubtful, but Edmund in his "History of Norfolk" states that there was a door there, as will be noticed indeed from the external given later.

The remains of the walls, some 3 or 4 feet in height, are composed in the main of chalk flints and a few boulders, and internally in places still retain some plaster.

At the east end are a few stones, which may have formed part of the altar, but there is no division between the nave and chancel, the walls run straight on without a break.

At the west end of the building, between the openings already mentioned and the actual west wall, are two curious little square mounds. Some local antiquaries look to the belief that the remains constitute a baptistery, others that they are two cells, but there seems little doubt but that they are walls which were erected for agricultural purposes when the chapel was devoted to lower uses. That the latter is the case is borne out by the fact that the walls are not bonded into the original wall, and that an iron ring has been found which would have been suited for a halter.

Blackened masses of rubbish may point to the destruction of the building by fire, as may the fact of the finding of a lump of lead, which possibly fell in a molten state from the burning roof.

Of worked stone some fragments, mostly of chalk, have been found. One of the bones of an arch of the southern door is still in situ, and is supposed to be Norman work. There are other "hatched" drawings, while the fragments point to windows of a later date, one of which is supposed to have been perpendicular in style. Really distinctive work of the Norman period is not much in evidence, but a very fine piece of Norman or early moulding has been found, and also some much weathered billet moulding in chalk.

The other finds include portions of glazed floor tiles of uncertain date, probably fifteenth or sixteenth century; fragments of painted and other glass of fifteenth-century date; and a quantity of Collyweston alabaster.

It is proposed to lay out the surrounding land as a garden, but the wisdom of using some red bricks in necessary buttresses to support the masonry, and the insertion of an arch therein, constructed of red tiles, to uphold it, is open to question.

Whether the building was once the parish church, a church without land is mentioned in the "Domesday Survey" amongst the holdings of John, nephew of Waltheof, and it is urged that the ruin is of Norman origin, while the present parish church of St. Mary is later. No burials have as far been found in or near the chapel, however, and one rather inclines to put it down as a mere Chapel of Ease. Indeed, there is no doubt that St. Mary's is the parish church. Burials of Norman date have been found there, and the church is stated to have been given between 1172 and 1177 by John Lord Strangely to the Abbey of Basingham, Salop, and in the Papal Records of 1280 there is a note of a confirmation of the grant of the Church of Hunstanton to the Abbey, a vicar's position being assumed. The Norman font may well have been a relic from the earlier building.

Documentary evidence as to the chapel is scant, but what there is is interesting.

The earliest mention so far is in the will of Sir Roger de Strangely, dated October 7th, 1205, in which, after bequeathing his "souls to Almighty God our lady Seynt Mary and all the holy company of heaven" and his "body to be buried within the Chancel of Hunstanton," and making certain bequests to the Church, he goes on, "I bequeath to the reparations of the Chapel of Seynt Edmund in Hunstanton ten marks to be paid in two years next after my decease so that myn armys and my wyllys be sett in the wyndow of the said Chapel."

In 1663 a petition was presented praying for the creation of lights at Hunstanton Cliff or Chapel (land), and on November 17th in that year there was a warrant for a grant to one John Knight of Hunson to erect one or more lighthouses at Hunstanton Cliff or Chapel lands with power to demand 8d. on every 20 chaldrons of coals, or 20 tons of goods in English ships, and 1d. per ton on foreign ships.

The main windows are rather over a century later on.

Gough in his 1789 edition of "Camden's Britannia" refers to the above turning "to the south at St. Edmund's Chapel," and Woodford in his "History of Norfolk," published in 1802, makes the following statement:—"By the entrance on the cliff some remains of the old Chapel of St. Edmund, built chiefly of the chalk stones out of the cliff. It had one window on the north side to the sea, with a north door, and three windows on the east side, with three windows, and one at the south end. It is now all open, great part of the walls, which were about 5 feet thick, being dissipated, and seems to have been built about the reign of Edward I."

Mr. Lewis, in his "Topographical Dictionary" (Vol. ed., 1835), states that "there are remains of an ancient chapel on St. Edmund's Point, a high cliff overlooking the North Sea."

There is, in existence, too, a photograph taken about sixty years ago, from which it is clear that a good deal of the old chapel was then standing, and a small window is to be seen in the south wall. There is also good oral evidence of the removal of parts of the walls for farm and road-making purposes in the early century.

Now that interest has been stirred, no doubt further evidence from the diocesan records, old wills, and other sources will be forthcoming, and the chapel will not long be without its history.

As a result of further pursuing the matter is referred to two interesting articles on the subject contained in the "Lyons Advertiser" of April 4th and May 2nd last, to items in which the writer is referred, while he also desires to acknowledge the information afforded by Mr. Noddy, Esq., F.R.S., one of the local commissioners.

A black and white photograph showing a row of large, multi-story houses with gabled roofs, situated behind a grassy field and a body of water. The houses are clustered together, and the foreground is dominated by the water and the grassy bank.

THE GREEN, HUNTINGTON, c.1900

The large Green is in the centre of New Hanamilton and is a pleasant open space overlooking the sea. On it is the shaft of the old village cross, which was moved here from its original position on Clony Green, Old Hanamilton. This view now both the Golden Lane Hotel and the Town Hall. The Hotel, originally known as the "New Inn", was probably another's very first building. It is constructed of cast-iron and was opened in 1846. It is possible that it was designed by William Butterfield, who was commissioned by Mr. Le Strange to plan the layout of Hanamilton and to design several houses. The Hotel is still a popular today.

SOMERSET & CAMBRIDGESHIRE HERALD—OCTOBER 7.

[illegible][illegible]

A few years ago Mr. Rye wrote an article which was published in the "Even Advertiser" on Nicholas Murford, the poetaster and publisher of Lyra, who "endeavoured in 1660 and 1662 to bribe Pease for his interest as to a lighthouse." "We know from Hillen's 'History of Lyra' adds Mr. Rye in this article) that there was a proposition to erect one or more lights near St. Edmund's point in 1663, and that a patent for it was granted in that year."

CHURCH CLUB.—The annual meeting was held in the club-room, Church Street, on Wednesday evening, and a fair number of members attended. The treasurer's account for the past season, showing a small balance in hand, was adopted, and it was decided that the club should meet on each Wednesday evening to Easter, 1923. Mr. W. Floyd was re-elected president, Rev. E. C. Cypat and Dr. J. W. H. Williams, and Mr. J. C. Cypat, corresponding secretary and treasurer. Cypat has been president for many years.

OBITUARY.—The death occurred on Friday, 30th September, at Kingsford, Hants, the residence of her daughter, of Mrs. Emma M. Alban, who would have attained her eightieth year had she lived till Sunday. She was well known at Hants, having lived there for the last fifteen years, and before she came to

Do you remember the old Hunstant pool?

These just missing old photographs show work in progress at the old open-air swimming pool at Hunstant.

They were sent in by Mr Noel Ward, of 23 St Augustine's Way, South Weymouth.

His father worked as a chauffeur attendant at the pool, which opened two years before the outbreak of the Second World War.

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Hint!
The building of the pool with the railway in the background.





THE PIER MINUTERS RAILWAY, HUNSTANTON, 1910

To cater for the increasing number of holiday-makers, new attractions and ideas were introduced. The pictured shortness of them—the pier miniature railway. Here, it is in full steam and packed with visitors, ready for the return journey to the pier. This picture clearly shows the side railings which were turned to provide seating along the full length of the pier, on both sides.

HUNSTANTON LIGHTHOUSE

L.N. 22.8.39

A Lynn Pioneer With
Reflectors

A SITE WITH A
LONG HISTORY

HUNSTANTON LIGHTHOUSE, now devoted to catering for the appetites and whims of holiday-makers, has an interesting story. The present lighthouse was built in 1826, close on a hundred years ago, by Trinity House, and it kept its light until 1922. The first "light" on the spot where it now stands was probably a beacon on the tower of the chapel which legend says was erected by St. Edmund, as a newly-published book, "The History of Hunstanton Lighthouse," by E. M. Culver, Jarrold and Sons, Norwich, 2/6, it is stated that Hunstanton was one of the greatest in the use of the parabolic reflector to replace the old open beacons—the most primitive type of beacon, which had been little changed for centuries. The change occurred in 1776, when the old lighthouse (erected a century before) was burnt down, and Alderman Edward Everard, a member of a well-known Lynn family, rebuilt it. He called in Ezekiel Walker, the Lynn essayist and philosopher, to advise him, and Walker advised, if he did not discover, the principle of the reflector, which made the navigation of the Wash by night considerably safer than it had been formerly.

Misses John Armstrong in his "History of Norfolk" has an amusing comment upon the new light. "By this construction," he says, "the light is constant and certain, whereas the beacons were sometimes obliged to awaken the old gentleman at the former lighthouse with a shout put him in mind that his fire wanted blowing."

The Everard family sold the lighthouse in 1788 to Samuel Lane, Collector of the Customs, who held it until 1820, when it passed out of private hands into the hands of Trinity House. The net profits seem to have varied from £40 a year in the early 18th century to £450 in 1820. In the reign of Elizabeth a letter was addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of the county petitioning for the erection of a beacon at Hunstanton, not to serve as a guide to shipping, but as a warning to the trained bands inland of the approach of French and Flemish privateers.

In 1662 the Mayor of Lynn and 183 Lynn shipowners and master mariners petitioned Charles II for the erection of lights on Hunstanton cliffs. Charles granted the petition, and gave the patent to erect and maintain the lighthouse, and collect the dues therefrom from shipping, to John Knight, a surgeon-surgeon, in reward for services rendered during the Civil War. Knight was determined, for a lighthouse was a profitable undertaking, and the license were not as a rule obtained without bribery of officials. This was one of the pies in which Samuel Pepys had a finger.

Knight had no direct interest in Hunstanton or the light, but wanted the patent for a marriage portion for his eldest, Frances, who married a Lynn merchant, Edward Bodham. The Bodhams erected two towers in line upon the cliffs, the lights consisting of coal fires burning upon the tops of the towers. In 1723 the patent passed from the Bodham family to the Everard family, referred to above.

The lighthouse was dark during the War, but in 1918 it once more shed its warning beam over Lynn Deep. Its revival, however, was short-lived, for in October, 1921, the lighthouse was finally closed down, its function being superseded by the Lynn Well lightship.

During the War and the years immediately preceding it a very advanced type of wireless station lay immediately adjacent to the lighthouse, its tall mast being a conspicuous landmark. Although in those days the station was very much "hush-hush," and strictly guarded, it was revealed some years later that it was the wireless means of causing annoyance to the Kaiser. On the occasion of the disastrous Messina earthquake a radio message was broadcast from Italy and picked up—unprecedented feat—at Hunstanton. The King was informed and he immediately sent his Royal condolences to the King of Italy. These arrived in Rome before the Kaiser had learned that the earthquake had taken place, hence the Imperial wrath! This wireless station was later transferred to a site inland of the coast road, near Ringstead Downs.

6325

1940



1973



1996

Lighthouse in danger

by TRICIA NURSE

PUBLIC pressure to save Hinstanton's lighthouse is mounting following the warning that the famous landmark could one day slip into the sea.

A study has revealed that unless immediate million-pound measures are taken to stop erosion, the wall around the building could disappear within 25 to 50 years, and the building itself between 85 and 130 years' time.

A report to West Norfolk Council's leisure and tourism committee tomorrow will hear protective buildings are needed at the base of the cliff to protect the lighthouse and nearby buildings, the constituent council and Lighthouse Cafe.

Members are being recommended to agree a more detailed, three-year monitoring survey for £18,000.

To allow locals, a public meeting is to take place at Hounston Town Hall on Tuesday, June 4, at 7pm.

The borough, which commissioned a team of experts to look at cliff erosion, said protecting the 350-metre section of cliff in front of the three buildings would cost £1 million – rising to £2.5 million for the entire length of cliffs.

But the council has said it would be difficult to justify paying for the work without considerable grant aid from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Tomasson's meeting will hear MAJF is not prepared to give grant aid for isolated properties such as these three buildings because the cost of the scheme outweighs the

value of the permutation.

The council's head of leisure and tourism, Mr John Barrett, said "It MAY be not prepared to give grant aid I think the council would have some difficulty in saying it should hand public money to private owned properties."

The lighthouse, which is on the market for £115,000, is used as a holiday home by Mr John Drax and his sister Mrs Drax-Barnard.

My Dean, a chartered surveyor at Cambridge, said: "I would be very surprised if the erosion is at all serious at the report says. There is a hedgerow bank outside which has been at the same distance from the cliff edge for the last 50 years."

Mr Dean added they were not selling the lighthouse because of erosion and did not believe the results of the study would harm their chances of selling.

The survey by engineers Mott MacDonald said part of Cliff Parade and the seven houses along Lighthouse Close could be in danger within 100 to 140 years. Measures to protect those houses would be needed within the next 45 to

One of them, Mrs. Cynthia

Baseman, of number 5, said she felt the lighthouse was an important tourist feature and should be saved with Government money.



Slip slides away? Hunkerton lighthouse, which could be at risk unless million-pound protection works are carried out, perches on the top of the distinctive multi-coloured cliffs. www.bbc.co.uk/1/health/2002/02/020218_lighthouse.shtml

ing lookout, but the project was shelved because of objections from residents and the town council. A number of other sites are now being

The coastguards had planned to build an all-in-one station on the site of the excavation, including the old coasthouse.

