



Land adjacent to Abbey Road, Old Buckenham, Norfolk

Archaeological Metal Detecting and Monitoring Report

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Land adjacent to Abbey Road, Old Buckenham, Norfolk

Archaeological Metal Detecting and Monitoring Report

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Summary

Between 5th and 29th June 2017, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted a metal detecting survey and programme of archaeological monitoring along selected sections of the Anglian Water Abbey Road, Old Buckenham Pipeline Scheme, Old Buckenham, Norfolk (TM 0849 9356 – TM 0670 9180). In total, 1.87km of pipeline, crossing two trenches and three drill pits, was metal detected and monitored.

Despite the narrowness of the pipe trench and the limited scale of the drill pits, two undated metalised surfaces interpreted as possibly trackways, and a post-medieval ditch were recorded. The trackways were of similar construction with an upper surface of flint and gravel metalling 0.32-0.34m thick, overlying a bed of compacted clay and smaller stones. Whilst neither yielded finds, the trackways are not depicted on any historic maps of the area, and probably pre-date the 19th century. One lay opposite the entrance into Abbey Farm - the site of Old Buckenham Priory and castle (NHER 9202) - suggesting that it may have an association with the site.

With the exception of two 18th-19th century horse shoes, the metal detecting yielded only late 20th century finds, primarily from the area of the Old Buckenham Airfield (NHER 9235). None could be related to the WWII use of the airfield. The only other find from the project was a single residual sherd of abraded medieval pottery of 11th-14th century date from a ditch.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Jo Everitt and Mark Johnson of Anglian Water, and Carl Struman of Kier Group for their assistance during the works. Thanks are also extended to James Albone of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service for advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matthew Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by Paddy Lambert, who was supported by Malgorzata Kwiatkowska and Lindsey Kemp. Digitising was carried out by Dave Brown and Emily Abrehart. Thanks is also extended to Carole Fletcher and Denis Sami and the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Anglian Water to undertake a programme of metal detecting and archaeological monitoring along select areas of the Old Buckenham Pipeline Scheme, on land adjacent to Abbey Road, Old Buckenham, Norfolk (TM 0849 9356 – TM 0670 9180, Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The following works were required in three areas of the scheme (Figs 1-2):

Trench 1: Metal detecting and monitoring of cut-and-fill trench between TM 0849 9356 – TM 0779 9303

Trench 2: Metal detecting and monitoring of cut-and-fill trench between TM 0753 9273 – TM 0699 9218

Drill Pits 1-3: Metal detecting and monitoring of three drill pits located at TM 0730 9252, TM 0699 9218 and TM 0684 9204.

1.1.3 The scope of work was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by OA (Brudenell 2017), and prepared on behalf of Anglian Water in response to advice issued by James Albone of the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NHES).

1.1.4 This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirement of the WSI.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The c. 2.9km route of pipeline is located to the north-east of the centre of Old Buckenham, crossing land between the Anglian Water water treatment works at the north-east end of the scheme (TM 0849 9356) and the site of Old Buckenham High School to the south-west (TM 06070 9180).

1.2.2 The topography of the route gently falls from c. 65m OD in the north-east to 44m OD in the south-west. The solid geology of the route comprises chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation. This is overlain by Diamicton (chalky till) of the Lowestoft Formation.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Using data from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), the following section provides a brief description of the main heritage assets within the vicinity of the scheme (TM 0849 9356 – TM 0670 9180).

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Few prehistoric finds have been located around the route of the scheme. Sherds of burnt pot indicate a possible presence of two prehistoric burnt mounds (NHER 28017; 28018) at the north-east end of the route, whilst Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowheads (NHER 9193) were found on the school grounds in Old Buckenham.

Romano-British

- 1.3.3 Early Roman activity was revealed in a programme of evaluation and excavation on land opposite the Old Buckenham High School at the southern end of the scheme in 2014 and 2015 (NHER 60780). Ditches and pits dating to the mid-late 1st century AD were revealed, suggesting activity on the edge of a settlement focus. Significant finds included part of a Roman copper alloy brooch mould and a small mixed hoard of Roman denarii and Icenian silver units. An undated cremation was also found.
- 1.3.4 At the opposite end of the scheme, c. 250m east of the Anglian Water water treatment works, metal-detecting between 1994- 2012 recovered collection of 1st to 2nd century AD copper alloy Roman brooches, brooch blanks, brooch moulds and other metalworking debris (NHER 30864).

Medieval

- 1.3.5 The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Old Buckenham castle (NHER 9202), dating to the 11th century, lies adjacent to the central section of the pipeline route. In 1146 the castle was passed on to the Augustinian Canons who built a priory on the site leaving its moats and some earthworks intact. The priory was dissolved in 1536 but survives in the form of earthworks, foundations and possibly further west as cropmarks and ditches (NHER 57337).
- 1.3.6 A field named 'Hempland' on the 1841 tithe map may have been the place of late medieval hemp manufacturing site (NHER 9221) north of Old Buckenham, though the exact location is unknown. Medieval pottery, floor tiles, fragment of lava quern stone and millstone as well as post-medieval pottery and a token were located on the Old Buckenham school grounds during a watching brief (NHER 9193).
- 1.3.7 A single defensive bank with ditch on either side ('Double Banks', NHER 9201) of possible Iron Age or Saxon date formed a boundary to medieval Buckenham deer park (NHER 44620) just on the eastern edge of the study area. Two further ditched field boundaries (NHER 9219) served as the eastern border to the deer park and may indicate a Roman Road. Further west is a possible medieval moat (NHER 9230) marked on early maps as 'Island House' but destroyed by the WWII airfield.

Post-medieval and Modern

- 1.3.8 Medieval to post-medieval possible trackways (NHER 57347) are visible as linear earthworks crossing the Green in Old Buckenham on aerial photographs.
- 1.3.9 Two listed buildings; 16th-18th century Abbey Farm and a 17th century timber framed barn, were constructed on the site of and reused some stone from the Augustinian Priory (NHER 9202). Further west is another listed building; a 17th century timber frame house (NHER 32173) with renovations in the 18th and 19th century and hidden behind the 20th century façade. In the middle of the study area is a pair of 19th century cottages (NHER 11807), recorded as 'Dingley Dell' on the map, with possible medieval architectural fragments from the Priory.
- 1.3.10 Most of the north-eastern section of the scheme was occupied by the WWII airfield (NHER 9235) built in 1942-3 for the US Army Air Force 453 Bombardment Group. It was transferred to the RAF in 1945 and closed down in 1960; only a few buildings and a privatised runway remain now.

Undated

- 1.3.11 A few undated features were noted within the area. A possible linear bank (NHER 57338) is visible on aerial photographs south of Park Farm. A flint and mortar wall (NHER 9220) discovered in 1955 is located at the south-west end of the proposed pipeline. Further south is a large mound surrounded by a deep water-filled ditch (NHER 9204) of unknown date.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The general aim of the monitoring investigation was to preserve by record any archaeological evidence revealed within the pipeline scheme. More specific aims were as follows:
- To establish the form, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits.
 - To establish the impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - To recover artefacts to assist in the development of a type series within the region.
- 2.1.2 The aim of the metal detecting survey was to characterise the artefact content of the topsoil of the pipeline route, and to establish the presence/absence and date of artefact scatters potentially indicative of sites.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 All ground works associated with the excavation of Trenches 1-2 and Drill Pits 1-3 were monitored by an Archaeologist.
- 2.2.2 A metal detector survey using a Garrett ACE250 detector was conducted along the line of Trench 1 and on locations of the three drill pits prior to excavation. High grass and crop prevented the metal detecting of Trench 2, though the up-cast of all trenches and drill pits was detected following excavation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the monitoring and recording are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of deposits recorded. Full details of each trench and drill pit, including dimensions and depths of deposits, can be found in Appendix A. Finds reports are presented in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence recorded in Trenches 1-2 and Drill Pits 1-3 was broadly uniform in composition and depth. The natural geology (1) of pale brown clay and chalk was overlain by a mid brown sandy clay subsoil (3), 0.15m-0.26m in thickness. This in turn was overlain by a dark brown silty clay topsoil (2), 0.10-0.32m in thickness.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the project were generally good, and Trenches 1-2 and Drill Pits 1 and 3 remained dry throughout. Heavy rain, a high water table and roadside run-off flooded Drill Pit 2 during excavation, preventing access for detailed recording. However, no archaeological deposits were observed during the machining.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were recorded in Trench 2 and Drill pit 3. These comprised two metallised surfaces interpreted as trackways (in Trench 2) and a single ditch (in Drill Pit 3).
- 3.3.2 The results of the monitoring and recording are set out below.

3.4 Trench 1

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 was 1.1km long, 0.46m wide and was cut to a maximum depth of 1.04m (Figs 1-2, Plates 1-2). The eastern half of the trench was aligned north-east to south-west and followed the line of a concrete former WWII runway perimeter track on Old Buckenham Airfield. The western end of the trench was aligned north-east to south-west and skirted the edge of a field.
- 3.4.2 Trench 1 was devoid of archaeological features and deposits. A shallow topsoil 0.10-0.13m thick overlay a subsoil 0.26-0.27m thick. Metal detecting along the trench line and spoil up-cast from the excavation yielded only fragments of late 20th century material, none of which could be attributed to the use of the WWII use of the airfield.

3.5 Trench 2

- 3.5.1 Trench 2 was c. 770m long, 0.46m wide and was cut to a maximum depth of 1.02m (Figs 1-2). The trench was aligned north-east to south west, parallel with Abbey Road on the south side of the road verge. It crossed the perimeter of three fields opposite the former Priory complex (NHER 9202). The topsoil measured 0.15-0.32m thick and overlaid a subsoil 0.18-0.20m thick.
- 3.5.2 Two metallised surfaces were recorded in the section of the trench, both interpreted as possible trackways.

- 3.5.3 Trackway **6** (Fig. 2, Plate 3) was located toward the north-east end of Trench 2, approximately 98m from the former Priory, centred TM 07377 92598. The surface comprised two layers of mixed gravels and chalk, stratified below the topsoil (Fig. 4, Section 2). The upper layer (6) consisted of a 1.50m wide band of compacted flint gravel and chalk metalling, 0.32m thick. This was bedded on a layer (7) of small flints and heavily compacted mid brown clay, 0.18m thick.
- 3.5.4 Trackway **8** (Fig. 2, Plate 4) was located towards the centre of Trench 2, opposite the access to the former Priory on the north side of Abbey Road, centred TM 07143 92363. As with Trackway **6**, the surface comprised two layers of mixed gravels and chalk, stratified below the topsoil (Fig. 4, Section 3). The upper layer (8) consisted of a 1.98m wide, 0.34m thick band of compacted gravel and flints, with flecks of degraded ceramic building material. This was bedded on a layer (9) of heavily compacted mid brown clay and small stones, 0.08m deep.
- 3.5.5 No artefacts were recovered from Trackways **6** and **8**, and no find were recovered from the metal detecting.

3.6 Drill Pit 1

- 3.6.1 Drill Pit 1 (Fig. 2, Plate 5) was located to the south of Abbey Road, centred TM 07302 92520. It measured 2.50m long, 1.00m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.32m.
- 3.6.2 The natural geology comprised a light greyish-brown chalky clay. This was overlain by 0.30m of mid-brown subsoil, and a dark brown homogenous topsoil, measuring 0.34m in thickness.
- 3.6.3 No archaeological features or deposits were observed, and no finds were recovered from the metal detecting.

3.7 Drill Pit 2

- 3.7.1 Drill Pit 2 (Fig. 2, Plate 6) was located on the southern edge of of Abbey Road, near the south-west end of Trench 2, centred TM 06994 92179. It measured 3.00m long, 0.64m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.32m.
- 3.7.2 The high water table present in the drill pit prevented any detailed recording. However, the natural geology comprised a mid-brown chalky clay. This was overlain by a mid-brown subsoil, measuring 0.24m thick, and a thin layer of modern made ground and tarmac, 0.17m thick.
- 3.7.3 No archaeological features or deposits were observed, and no finds were recovered from the metal detecting

3.8 Drill Pit 3

- 3.8.1 Drill Pit 3 (Figs 2-3, Plate 7) was located on the north side of Abbey Road, in the south-western corner of the field, centred TM 06838 92040. It measured 3m long by 0.90m wide, and was excavated to a depth of 1.35m. A single north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**4**) was observed and recorded during the excavation, measuring 2.20m wide and 0.76m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1). The ditch was filled with a dark greyish-brown

silty clay (5), similar to the topsoil, and yielded a single abraded sherd (8g) of medieval pottery dated from the 11th-14th century (Appendix B).

3.8.2 The natural geology comprised a mid-brown chalky clay. This was overlain by a mid brown subsoil, measuring 0.16m thick, and a dark brown topsoil, measuring 0.18m thick.

3.8.3 Two iron horseshoes dating from the 18th-19th century were recovered from metal detecting the up-cast spoil from Drill Pit 3 (Appendix B, SF1 and SF2).

3.9 Finds summary

3.9.1 A single sherd of abraded medieval pottery of 11th-14th century date was recovered from ditch 4, Drill Pit 3. The up-cast spoil from the drill pit also yielded two 18th-19th century iron horseshoes.

3.9.2 The only other finds recovered were modern/late 20th century metal artefacts from the line of Trench 1, all of which were discarded after recording.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Interpretation

- 4.1.1 Despite the narrow aperture of the pipe trench and the limited scale of the drill pits, archaeological features, where present, were observed and recorded during the monitoring works. Most significant were the two metallised surfaces interpreted as possibly trackways, revealed in Trench 2.
- 4.1.2 Trackways **6** and **8** were of similar construction with an upper surface of flint and gravel metalling 0.32-0.34m thick, overlying a bed of compacted clay and smaller stones. Whilst neither yielded finds – although fragments of degraded ceramic building material were observed in Trackway **8** – the trackways are not depicted on any historic maps of the area, and presumably pre-date the 19th century. Interestingly, Trackway **8** lay opposite the track leading into the former Priory (NHER 9202) on the north side of Abbey Road, suggesting that it may have an association with the site. This may have formed a track aligned north-west to south-east along the edge of the existing field boundary south of Abbey Road, parallel with, and perhaps akin to, that leading to Old Field Barn to the south-west.
- 4.1.3 The only other feature recorded was ditch **4** in Drill Pit 3. This was located in the corner of the field and was aligned north-west to south-east, adjacent to, and parallel with, the existing field boundary. Although the ditch yielded an abraded sherd of medieval pottery dating to the 11th-14th century, the topsoil-like fill of the ditch, together with the recovery of two 18th-19th century horse shoes from the drill pit spoil, suggests it is likely to be post-medieval in origin. Given the alignment, the ditch is probably a former field boundary.

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 With the exception of Trackway **8**, no features or finds were recovered from Trench 2 and Drill Pits 1-2 opposite to the Priory complex (NHER 9202) and associated cropmarks to the east (NHER 57337). Whilst the aperture of the pipe trench may have limited the chances of observing features, the absence of finds in the spoil suggests that there was no obvious area/concentration of settlement immediately fronting the south side of Abbey Road at this location. The presence of Trackway **8** opposite the entrance of the Priory complex is nonetheless significant. Unfortunately, no finds were recovered to date the track, but as neither Trackway **6** nor **8** in Trench 2 are depicted on historic maps they are therefore likely to pre-date the 19th century.
- 4.2.2 Ditch **4** in Drill Pit 3 is probably a post-medieval field boundary, aligned on the existing boundary immediately south-west. No other features were recorded in the scheme, and with the exception of an abraded residual sherd of medieval pottery and two 18th-19th century horse shoes from Drill Pit 3, no finds pre-dating the late 20th century were recovered by the monitoring and metal detecting exercise, even across Trench 1. The modern metal finds were discarded after recording, and given the limited significance of the other artefacts, it is not recommended that these are retained and deposited as part of the project archive.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench profile comprises topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					Length (m)	c.1100
					Width (m)	0.46
					Avg. depth (m)	1.04
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two trackways. Trench profile comprises topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	c.770
					Width (m)	0.46
					Avg. depth (m)	1.02
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6	Layer	1.50	0.32	Metalled surface	-	-
7	Layer	1.50	0.18	Bedding layer	-	-
8	Layer	1.98	0.34	Metalled Surface	-	-
9	Layer	1.98	0.08	Bedding Layer	-	-

Drill Pit 1						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Drill Pit devoid of archaeology. Profile consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					Length (m)	2.50
					Width (m)	1.00
					Avg. depth (m)	1.32
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
1	Layer	-	1.32	Natural	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Drill Pit 2						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
					Length (m)	3.00

Drill Pit devoid of archaeology. Profile consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					Width (m)	0.64
					Avg. depth (m)	1.32
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2	Layer	-	0.17	Levelling/Tarmac	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Drill Pit 3						
General description Drill Pit 3 had one ditch 4. Profile consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					Orientation	NE-SW
					Length (m)	3.00
					Width (m)	0.90
					Avg. depth (m)	1.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	2 iron horse shoes	P-medieval
1	Layer	-	1.32	Natural	-	-
4	Cut	2.20	0.76	Ditch	-	-
5	Fill	1.56	0.48	Disuse Fill	Pottery	medieval

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher BA ACIfA

- B.1.1 A Single abraded base sherd (8g) of medieval pottery was recovered from ditch 4 context 5 in Drill Pit 3. The sherd has an external buff surface (with occasional reduced patch) and thin margin, with the remainder of the sherd reduced-mid grey. The fabric includes quartz temper, including milky quartz and rare calcareous inclusions. It is tentatively identified as an abraded sherd of local medieval unglazed ware dated c. 11th-14th century. The abraded nature of the sherd suggests its presence in the ditch may be the result manuring.

B.2 Metalwork

By Malgorzata Kwiatkowska BA(Hons) MA and Denis Sami PhD

- B.2.1 The metal detecting survey along Trench 1 yielded 13 fragment of late 20th century metal comprising of iron and aluminium artefacts.
- B.2.2 Finds included two modern aluminium drinks cans, three pieces of unidentifiable aluminium, an iron hinge, an iron bicycle pedal, a single iron nail, an iron fitting, a sheared off iron bolt, a fragment of iron wire, and two unidentifiable iron objects. The objects were discarded following recording
- B.2.3 The metal detecting of Drill Pit 3 yielded two iron horse shoes
- SF 1: Complete, encrusted. The iron forged artefact has a U-shape with heels in-turned and widely spaced. At least two holes in each branch. No evidence of fullering, but this might be due to the encrusted condition of the artefact. Dating between 18th-19th century. Length: 107 mm; width: 111 mm; thickness: 7 mm
- B.2.4 SF 2: Complete, encrusted. Iron forged U-shape with heels in-turned and widely spaced. At least three holes in each branch. Clear evidence of fullering which denotes an early/mid-19th century date. Length: 116 mm; width: 114 mm; thickness: 4 mm

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APPENDIX C

OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-290968		
Project Name	Land off Abbey Road, Old Buckenham pipeline scheme, Norfolk		
Start of Fieldwork	05/06/17	End of Fieldwork	29/06/17
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFOBP17	Planning App. No.	
HER Number	ENF142225	Related Numbers	

Prompt	
Development Type	Infrastructure works – Water pipeline
Place in Planning Process	Not known/Not recorded

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Trackway	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)		Choose an item.
	Choose an item.		Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Address (including Postcode) Land adjacent to Abbey Road Old Buckenham Norfolk NR17 1PZ (nearest post code)
District	Breckland	
Parish	Old Buckenham	
HER office	Norfolk	
Size of Study Area		
National Grid Ref	TM 0849 9356 – TM 0670 9180	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Paddy Lambert

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Norfolk	ENF142225
Digital Archive	OA East	XNFODB17
Paper Archive	Norfolk	ENF142225

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

Database	<input type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

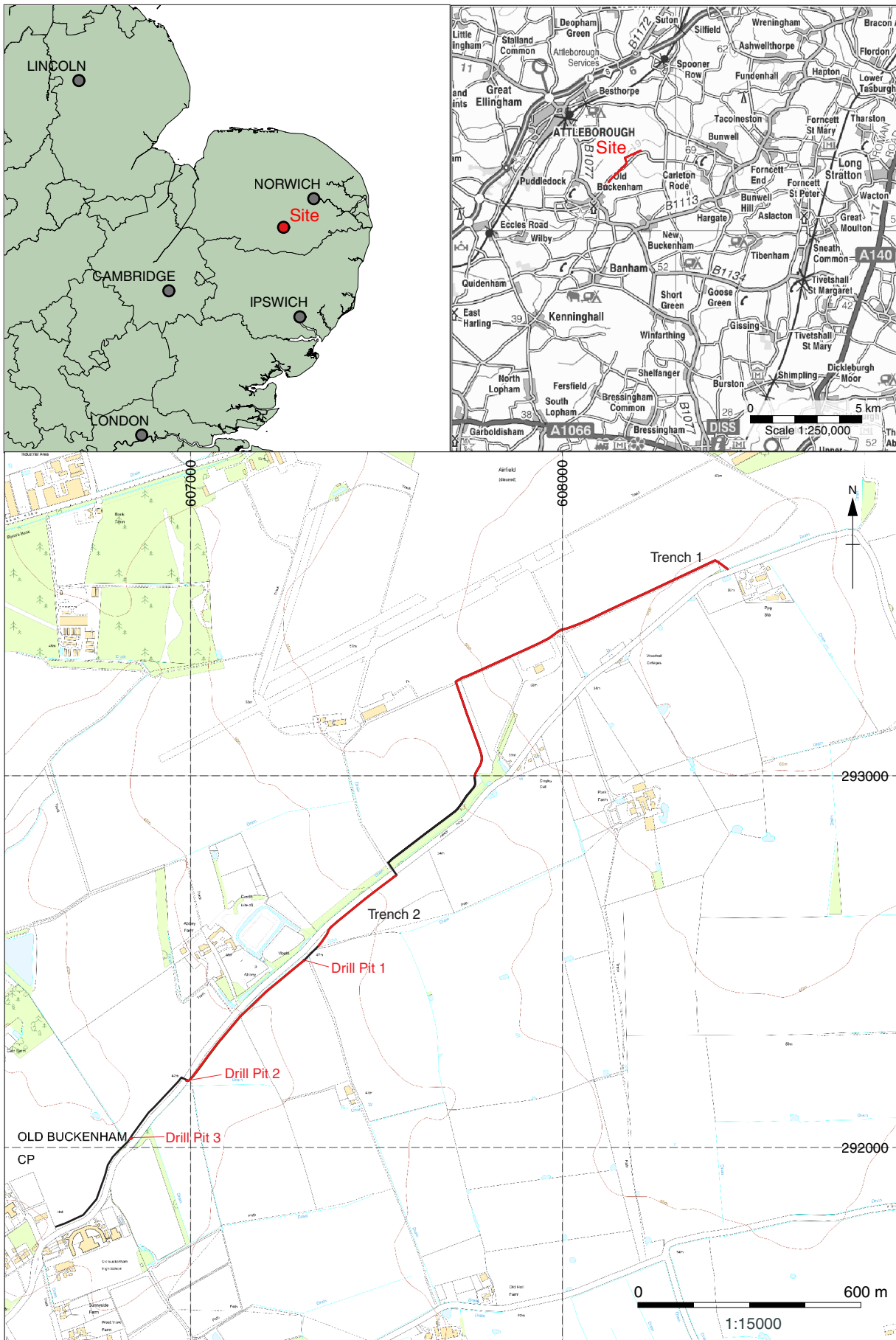
Sections



Survey



Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing pipeline route (black) and monitoring areas (red).



Figure 2: Map showing HER data and air photo data from the National Mapping Programme (NMP)

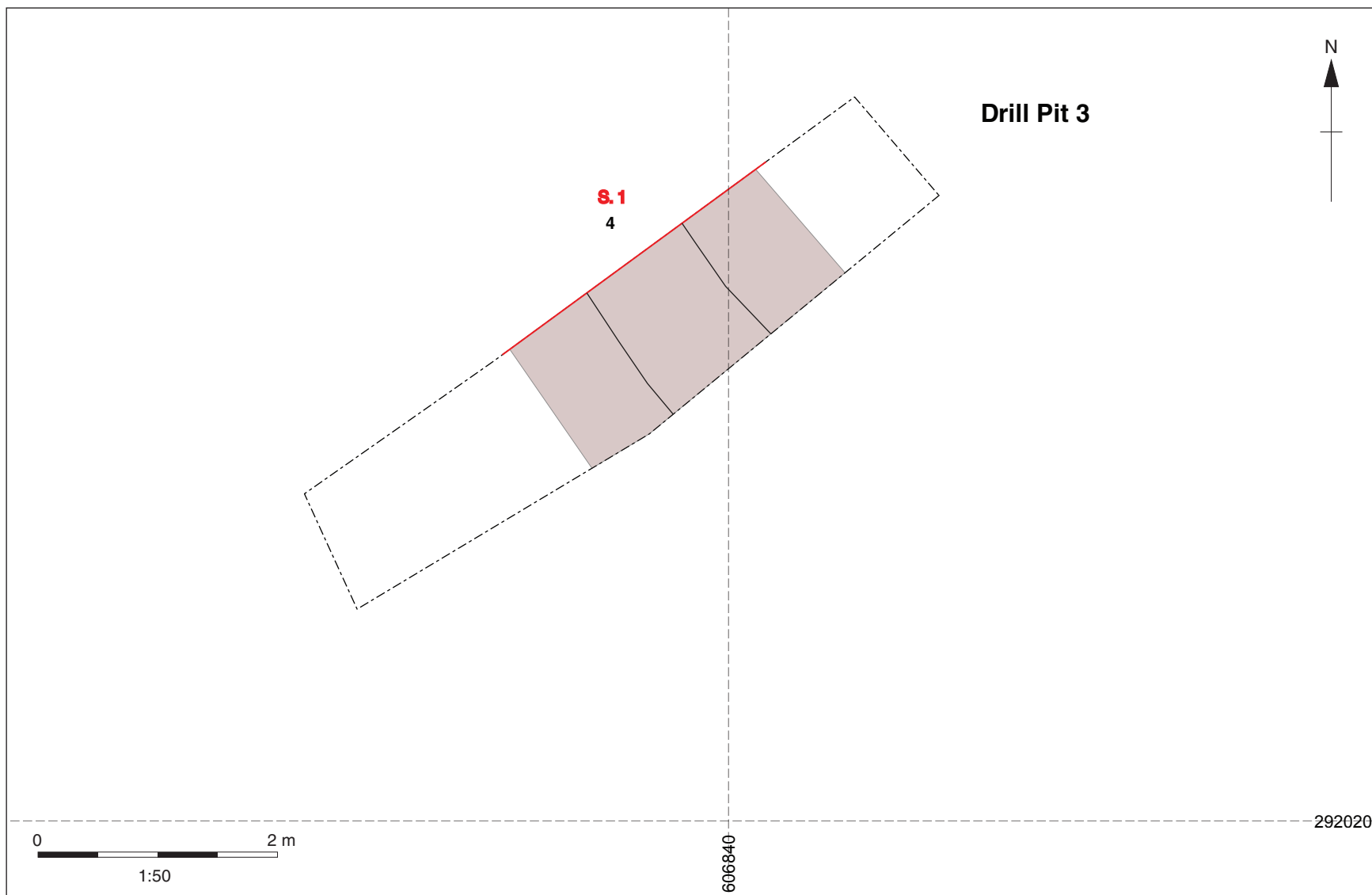


Figure 3: Drill Pit 3

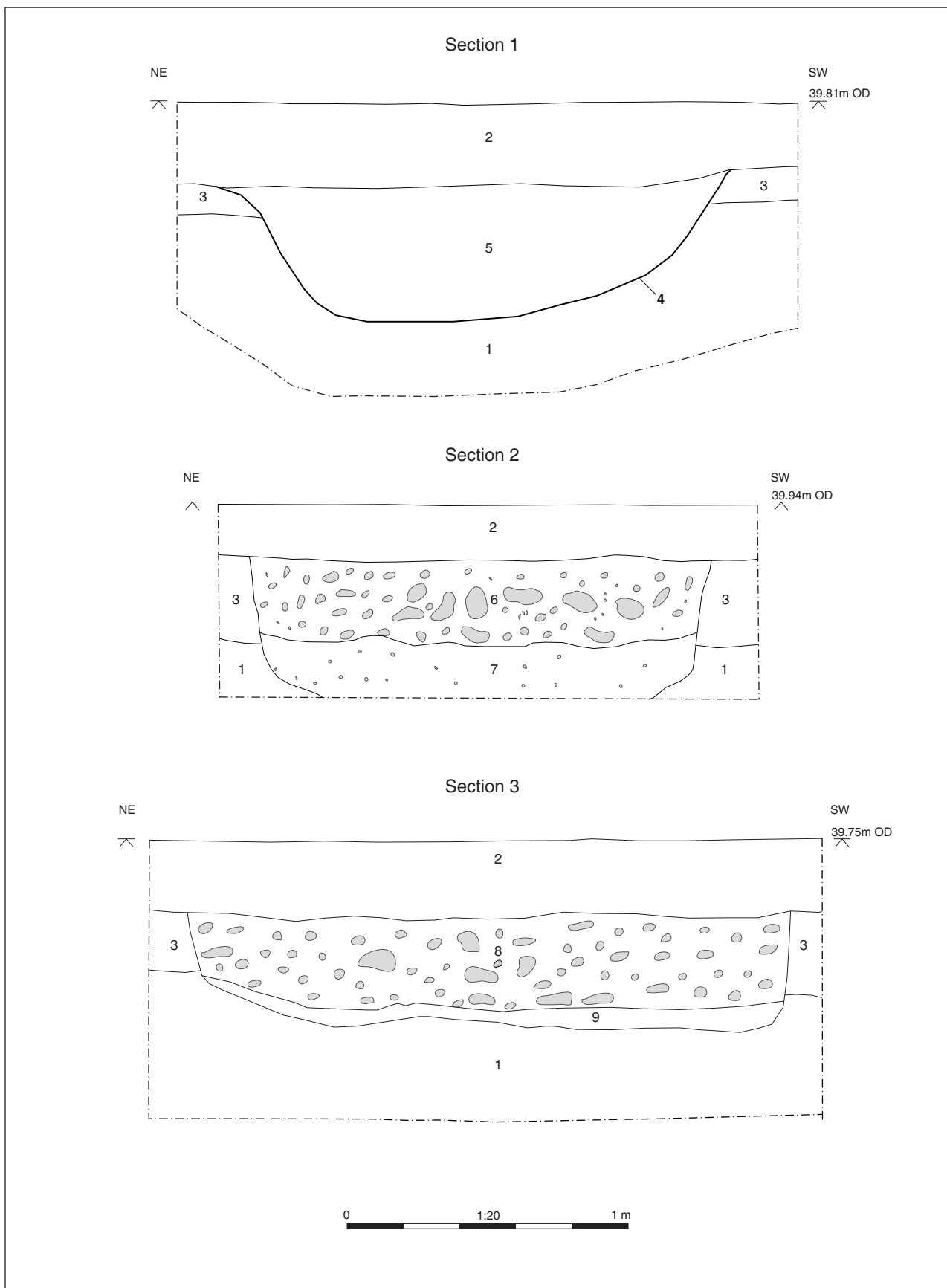


Figure 4: Sections. Scale 1:20



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking south-east



Plate 2: Trench 1, looking north-west



Plate 3: Trackway 6 in Trench 2, looking south-east



Plate 4: Trackway 8 in Trench 2, looking south-east



Plate 5: Drill Pit 1, looking north-east



Plate 6: Drill Pit 2, looking north-west



Plate 7: Ditch 4 in Drill Pit 3, looking south-west



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