

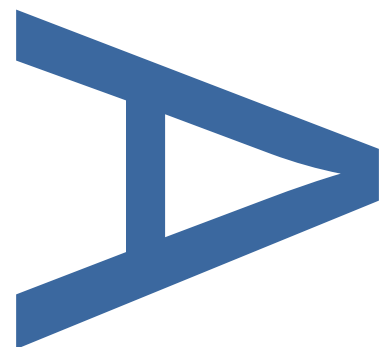
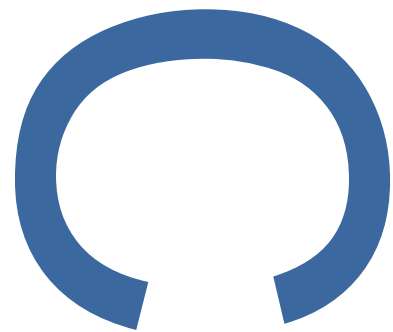
**SEW 10881 - DEREHAM
MATTISHALL GROWTH SCHEME-
ANGLIAN WATER PIPELINE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
BRECKLAND**

SITE CODE: ENF144591

SEPTEMBER 2018



SEW 10881 - Dereham Mattishall Growth Scheme-Anglian Water Pipeline: Archaeological Monitoring

Local Planning Authority: Breckland District

Planning Reference: N/A

Central National Grid Reference: TF 9958 1357 to TF 9994 1402
TG 0050 1523 to TG 0091 1596

HES Reference: CNF47247
Site Code: ENF144591

Report No. R 13404

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of archaeological monitoring along the Anglia Water SEW 10881 Dereham Mattishall Growth-Anglian Water Pipeline, carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on the 21st June and the 2nd July 2018. The archaeological work was commissioned by Jo Everitt of Anglia Water in response to a brief issued by Steve Hickling of HES/NCC.

Two archaeological monitoring areas were designed within the HES/NCC brief. TF 9958 1357 to TF 9994 1402, Dereham, an area of former common known as Neatherd Moor which had previously produced prehistoric and medieval artefacts, and TG 0050 1523 to TG 0091 1596, Swanton Road, Dereham to Hoe Road South, Swanton Morley, an area of former common known as Northall Green, where the pipeline route crossed close to the parish boundary.

The project involved the archaeological monitoring of 5 directional drilling pits associated with the installation of new sewerage pipes and storage on the east side of Dereham. There were no archaeological features observed or finds recovered during the project.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) were commissioned by Jo Everitt of Anglian Water to undertake archaeological monitoring along parts of the SEW 10881 Dereham Mattishall Growth-Anglian Water pipeline, which runs for approximately 7.3km in a north-east direction from Dereham (TF 99895 13030) to Swanton Morley (TG 01499 18570).
- 1.2 The new sewerage scheme is designed to increase sewerage capacity on the east side of Dereham ahead of planned further housing development, and will involve improving the pumping station off Greenfield Lane, creating an offline storage facility and upgrading the Swanton Morley water treatment works. The pressured sewer pipe is to run for approximately 7.3km and will involve laying a 225mm diameter pipe along the length of the pipeline route.
- 1.3 The route passed through two areas where heritage assets with archaeological interest are known to be located and these areas were subject to archaeological monitoring. The remainder of the SEW 10881 scheme did not involve archaeological monitoring.
- 1.4 The archaeological work was commissioned by Anglian Water in response to an archaeological brief issued by Steve Hickling of the Historic Environment Service of Norfolk County Council (HES/NCC). (Hickling S, CNF47247, 2018).
- 1.5 TF 9958 1357 to TF 9994 1402, Dereham. This is an area of former common (Neatherd Moor), which has produced prehistoric and medieval artefacts. This area is located between scheme chainage CH 700 to 1400.
- 1.6 TG 0050 1523 to TG 0091 1596, Swanton Road, Dereham to Hoe Road South, Swanton Morley. Here the pipeline passes alongside an area of former common (Northall Green). The route also crosses and runs alongside the parish boundary. This area is located between chainage CH 2950 to 3900.
- 1.7 A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on the SEW 10881 Dereham Mattishall Growth-Anglian Water pipeline from TF 9958 1357 to TF 9994 1402 and TG 0050 1523 to TG

0091 1596 on the 21st June and 2nd July 2018 (Figure 1).

- 1.8 The monitoring was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Peter Crawley of PCA (WSI Crawley 2018) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Steve Hickling (Hickling 2018) of Historic Environment Service of Norfolk County Council (HES/NCC).
- 1.9 The overall aim of the project was to monitor all ground works within the two archaeological monitoring areas between the TF 9958 1357 to TF 9994 1402 and TG 0050 1523 to TG 0091 1596, a distance of approximately 500m and 700m respectively. Five directional drilling pits were excavated in the two areas (Figure 2).
- 1.10 The aim of the monitoring, was to identify, excavate and record the location, extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains on the site which were likely to be threatened by the proposed development, and to identify their significance in a local, regional and national context, as appropriate, with reference to the East Anglian regional research agendas:
 - 1.11 -Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)
 - 1.12 -Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
 - 1.13 -Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
 - 1.14 -Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)
- 1.15 This report describes the results of the archaeological monitoring. The site archive will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.2 The underlying solid geology, for both of the archaeological monitoring areas, consists of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk, a sedimentary bedrock which formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas.

2.3 For the southern monitoring area (TF 1357 to TF 9994 1402, CH 700 -1400), the upper geology consists of Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton, superficial deposits which formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. A layer of alluvium, also deposited in the Quaternary Period, was located close to parts of the southern monitoring area in the vicinity of Neatherd Moor.

2.4 For the northern monitoring area (TG 0050 1523 to TG 0091 1596, CH 2950 - 3900), the upper geological deposits are recorded as Sheringham Cliffs Formation - Sand, superficial Deposits which formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. (Open Geoscience)

2.5 Topography

2.6 The pipeline traverses a generally level topographical area to the east of Dereham, rising from 50m OD at the south western end of the pipeline to approximately 60m towards the north eastern end of the pipeline and the village of Swanton Morley. The River Wensum runs in an east to west direction approximately 1km to the north of Swanton Morley.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following archaeological background is based on a search of the Norfolk HER (18_06_24). The archaeological background shall be presented for each specific monitoring area.

3.2 The area between East Dereham and Swanton Morley contains a number of archaeological monuments ranging from the Neolithic period through to the 20th-century, including the locations of important Second World War buildings and defences.

3.3 The proposed pipeline, as designed, has been allocated discrete chainage areas by Anglian Water engineers. Designated chainage is the distance in metres along the pipeline from Dereham in the south-west to Swanton Morley to the north-east. The archaeological methods employed in each discrete chainage area are being undertaken in response to a brief (Hickling S, CNF47247, 2018) issued by NCHES monitor Steve Hickling.

3.4 TF 9958 1357 to TF 9994 1402 (CH 700 - 1400)

3.5 For the southern monitoring area (TF 1357 to TF 9994 1402), the pipeline traverses across an area of important and historic common land known as Neatherd Moor, located on the north east side of Dereham.

3.6 Neatherd Moor is rich in prehistoric finds, the earliest of which NHER 2867, NHER 2836 and NHER 113790, reference three Neolithic polished flint axe-heads, all found within close proximity to each other. A further Early prehistoric entry (NHER 2875) records the presence of a prehistoric flint working site. Here more than 1500 waste flakes of three main types including twenty-four scrapers were found. The overall dating of this prehistoric site has not been further refined.

3.7 The water pipeline passes close to the recorded positions of three possible Bronze Age hearths (NHER 2842 NHER 2843, NHER 2844) all formed of burnt flint and charcoal. These were unearthed on Neatherd Moor during wartime ploughing and the digging of practice trenches. A prehistoric potboiler site

(NHER 2866) was also located in the vicinity, to the south of Swanton Road and was evidenced by a spread of burnt flints. These burnt flint mounds are often Bronze Age to Iron Age in date.

3.8 There is little of Roman date recorded near the water pipeline, although there have been Roman remains found closer to the centre of Dereham town. HER entry NHER 56132 at the southern limit of Neatherd moor, closer to Dereham, revealed one Roman coin (along with a medieval coin).

3.9 To the south of the mid part of the pipeline there was an extensive medieval deer park (NHER 25469) recorded on the HER. The park was first mentioned in AD 1251 and has left a physical trace as a rectangular cropmark observed on aerial cropmarks. Part of Back Lane, that follows the course of the deer park boundary, is a very old embanked and ditched road.

3.10 Many open areas such as moor and common land, offering good visibility were utilised as part of the defensive system in World War Two. As part of this system a pillbox (NHER 29153) has been recorded towards the south western end of the pipeline on Neatherd Moor. This was subsequently demolished in 1970.

3.11 TG 0050 1523 to TG 0091 1596 (CH 2950 - 3900)

3.12 For the northern monitoring area (TG 0050 1523 to TG 0091 1596), there is less of prehistoric date recorded on the HER, although a Neolithic flint arrowhead was unearthed just to the south of Swanton Road (NHER 44761).

3.13 Aside from the extensive deer park (NHER 25469) previously mentioned, to the south of Swanton Road, several hundred metres to the north-west of the pipeline are the recorded earthworks of the shrunken medieval settlement of Hoe (NHER 2810). Undated fired clay and a 17th century horseshoe have been collected as part of this activity.

3.14 The pipeline passes close to Walnut Tree Farm (NHER 42773), a building of unknown date, which contained wall paintings, in imitation 17th century style, undertaken in 1945 by an Italian prisoner of war.

3.15 To the north west of the pipeline in Hoe parish NHER 40950 records the site of a World War Two antenna array which included four masts and a complex of buildings once attached to Swanton Morley airfield (NHER 2830).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The General requirements are that within the two archaeological areas (detailed below), all below-ground disturbance will be monitored by an archaeologist. This included any pipeline easements and trenches, directional drill pits, contractors' compounds, foundation trenches, service trenches, drains and soakaways

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken within the two archaeological monitoring areas between the TF 9958 1357 to TF 9994 1402 and TG 0050 1523 to TG 0091 1596. Although a variety of potential sub-surface works had been identified as possible during the project for the WSI (Crawley 2018), only 5 directional drilling pits were excavated by the Anglian Water sub-contractors Barhale. Subsurface works were kept to a minimum, with a greater use of the trenching machine and directional drilling due to environmental considerations and as a result there were no open-cut pipe trenches or easements created as part of the project.

4.2.2 Ground reduction within the 3.0m by 1.80m (directional drilling pits 1A-1D) and 3.0m by 3.0m (drilling pit 2) was undertaken using a 14 ton 360° wheeled excavator fitted with toothless ditching bucket operated by an experienced machine driver. This process was undertaken under archaeological supervision and control.

4.2.3 Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits (03) consisting of clayey sand (directional drilling pits 1A-1D) and sand and gravel (drilling pit 2), where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded if they had been present. There were no features or suitable deposits requiring further hand-cleaning at this point and the undisturbed natural geological deposits were further reduced by the ground-workers to the correct formation level for the installation of the new drainage. Topsoil (1) and subsoil (2) was stored

separately adjacent to the directional drilling pit and was examined by the archaeologist.

- 4.2.4 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I; Taylor & Brown 2009).

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

- 4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using the surveyed Anglian Water locations derived from Anglian Water approved construction plans which had been surveyed using Anglian Water GPS equipment.
- 4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). All deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2.
- 4.3.3 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all deposits.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	1
Context sheets	3
Plan registers	0
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	0
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	0
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	0
Supervisor day sheets	2
Photo register sheets	1
Small finds register sheets	0
Environmental register sheets	0

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	30
GPS survey files	0
Digital plans	0
GIS project	0
Access database	0

5.3 Physical Archive

There were no archaeological features observed or finds recovered during the project.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA

6.1 TF 9958 1357 to TF 9994 1402 (CH 700 - 1400)

- 6.1.1 Monitoring of the test pits between CH 700 and 1400 was undertaken on the 2nd July.
- 6.1.2 Four directional drilling pits were monitored in this archaeological area. Each measured 3m by 1.8m and were excavated down to a maximum 3.0m depth. A consistent sequence of deposits was observed across the four directional drilling pits. A thick light grey-brown loose sandy silt topsoil (1) with frequent roots (0.50m - 0.60m) and beneath it 0.40m to 0.55m pale grey silty sand subsoil (2) containing moderate small flints. The observed geological stratum (3) consisted of yellow-brown sandy clay with occasional flints, which was initially machined onto, checked, and then into, to give enough depth for drilling to take place. Topsoil (1) and subsoil (2) was investigated by hand on the spoil heaps but no worked flints were recovered. Metal detecting of the spoil heaps similarly failed to locate finds of archaeological interest. A metal support box was placed in the pit immediately after excavation and covered for reasons of health and safety. A modern field drain was observed in Drill Pit 1B at Drill pit 1C groundwater was observed c.1.6m and down from the surface. (Pl. 2-6)

6.2 TG 0050 1523 to TG 0091 1596 (CH 2950 - 3900)

- 6.2.1 Monitoring of a directional drilling pit between CH 2950 - 3900 was undertaken on the 2nd July.
- 6.2.2 The directional drilling pit measured 3.0m by 3.0m and was excavated to a depth of two metres. The sequence of deposits was as observed in Directional drilling pits 1A to 1D. A thick light grey-brown loose sandy silt topsoil (1) 0.50m depth and beneath it 0.40m of subsoil (2) pale grey silty sand containing moderate small flints. The observed geological stratum (3) consisted of yellow brown sand and gravel, which was initially machined onto, checked, and then into, to give enough depth for drilling to take place. Topsoil (1) and subsoil (2) was investigated by hand on the spoil heap but no worked flints were recovered. Metal detecting of the spoil heaps similarly failed to locate finds of

archaeological interest. A metal support box was placed in the hole immediately after excavation and the hole covered for reasons of health and safety.

- 6.2.3 There were no further sub-surface excavations undertaken in the archaeological monitoring areas. A trenching machine was used for the remainder of the pipe installation, but due to health and safety considerations it was not possible to monitor during the use of this machine.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 There were no archaeological features or finds recovered during the evaluation.
- 7.1.2 The lack of archaeological features here were perhaps due to specific environmental factors influencing and reducing the desirability of these particular areas for either agriculture or settlement, heath by its nature is often kept back for use by animals and for agricultural/industrial processes. The Heath land had been used at certain locations as illustrated by the historic background of this report, however the frequency of cut features, which would normally be associated with agriculture or settlement is perhaps lessened on the heath, and with the small amount of sub-surface digging on the scheme, results were elusive.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Anglian Water for commissioning and funding the work. PCA are also grateful to Steve Hickling of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Peter Crawley and was supervised by Ben Hobbs. The author would like to thank Barhale site manager Jeremy Parker for his help on site. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Ray Murphy of PCA's CAD Department.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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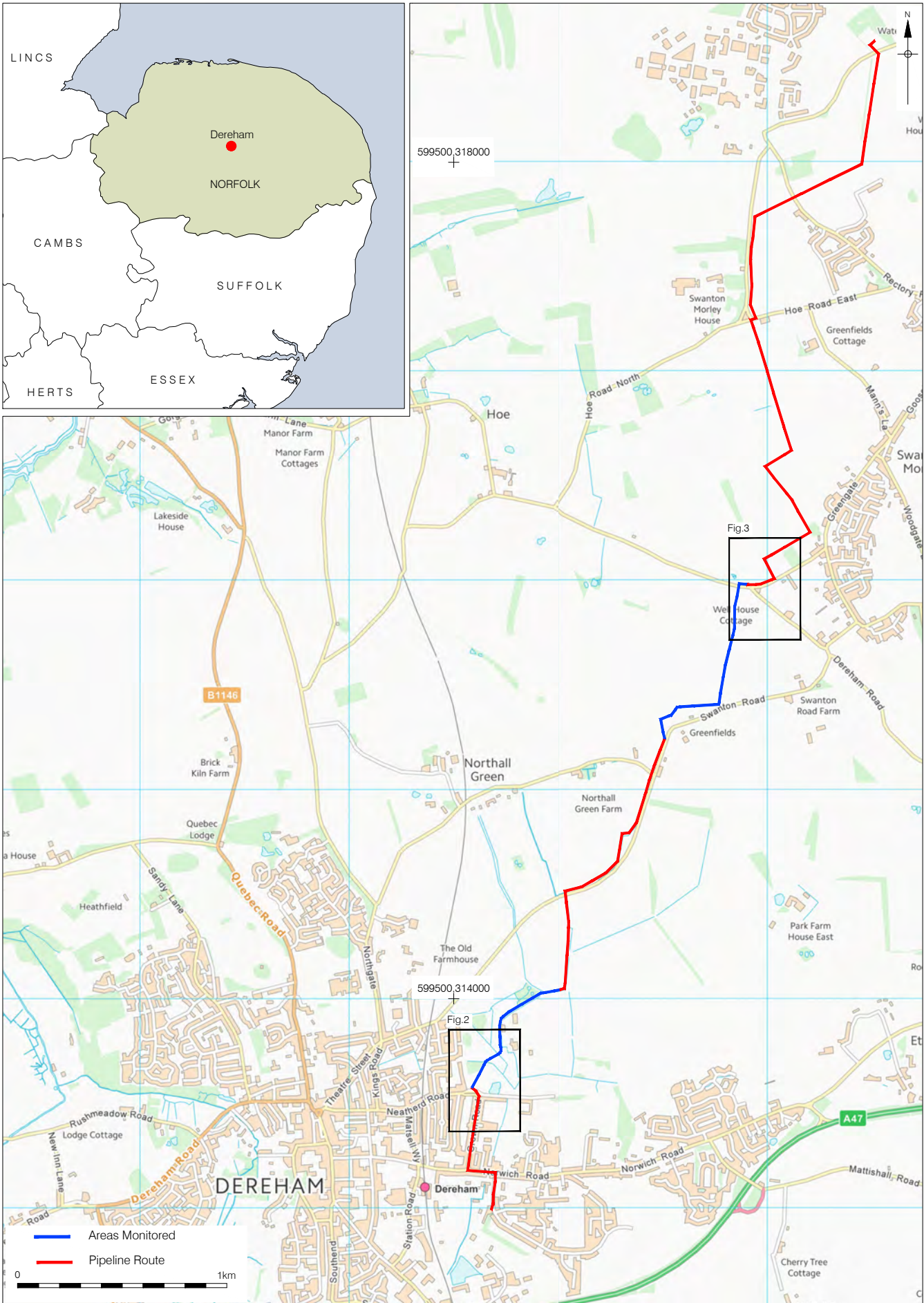
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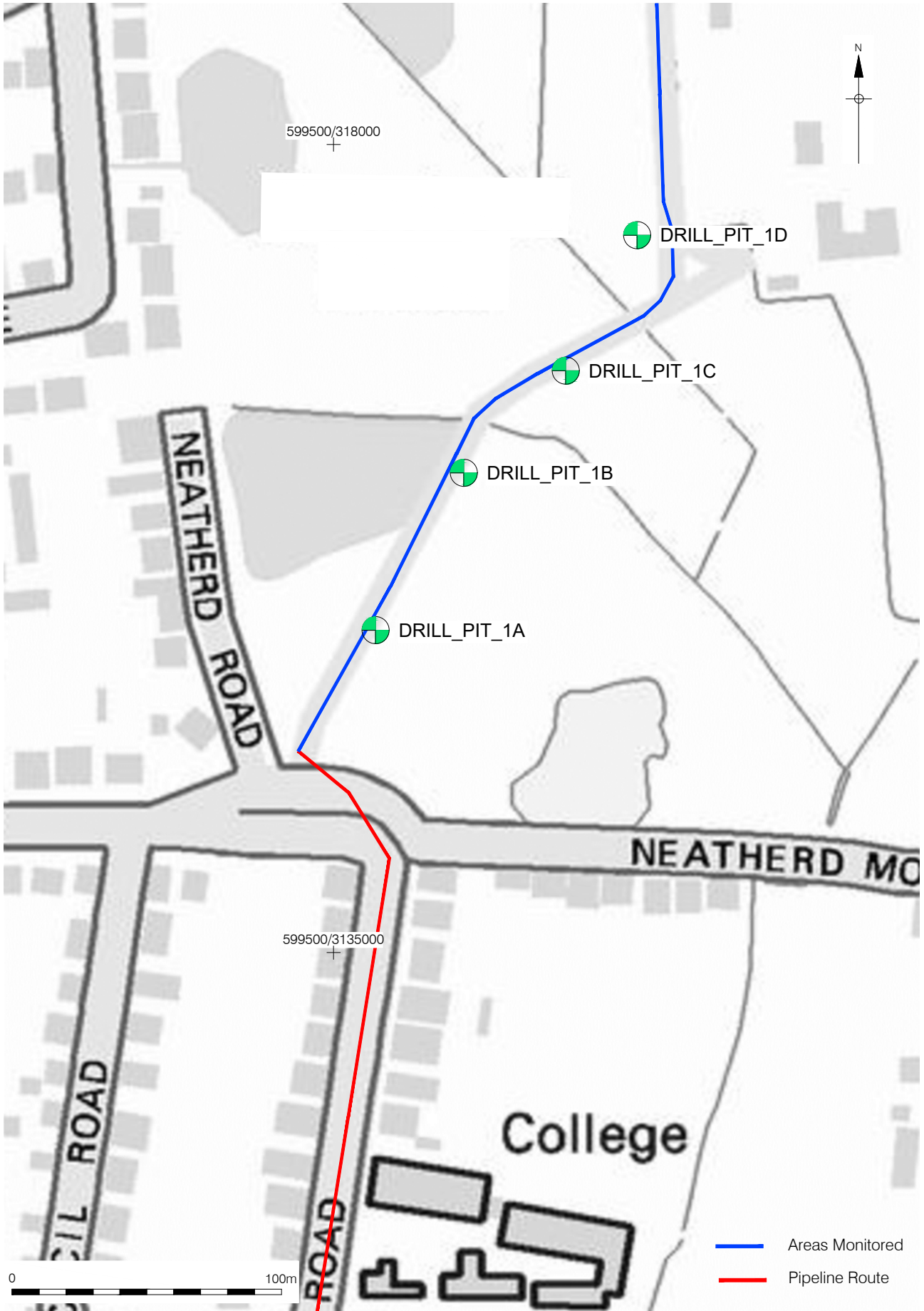
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Location of Drill Pit 1
 1:2,000 at A4

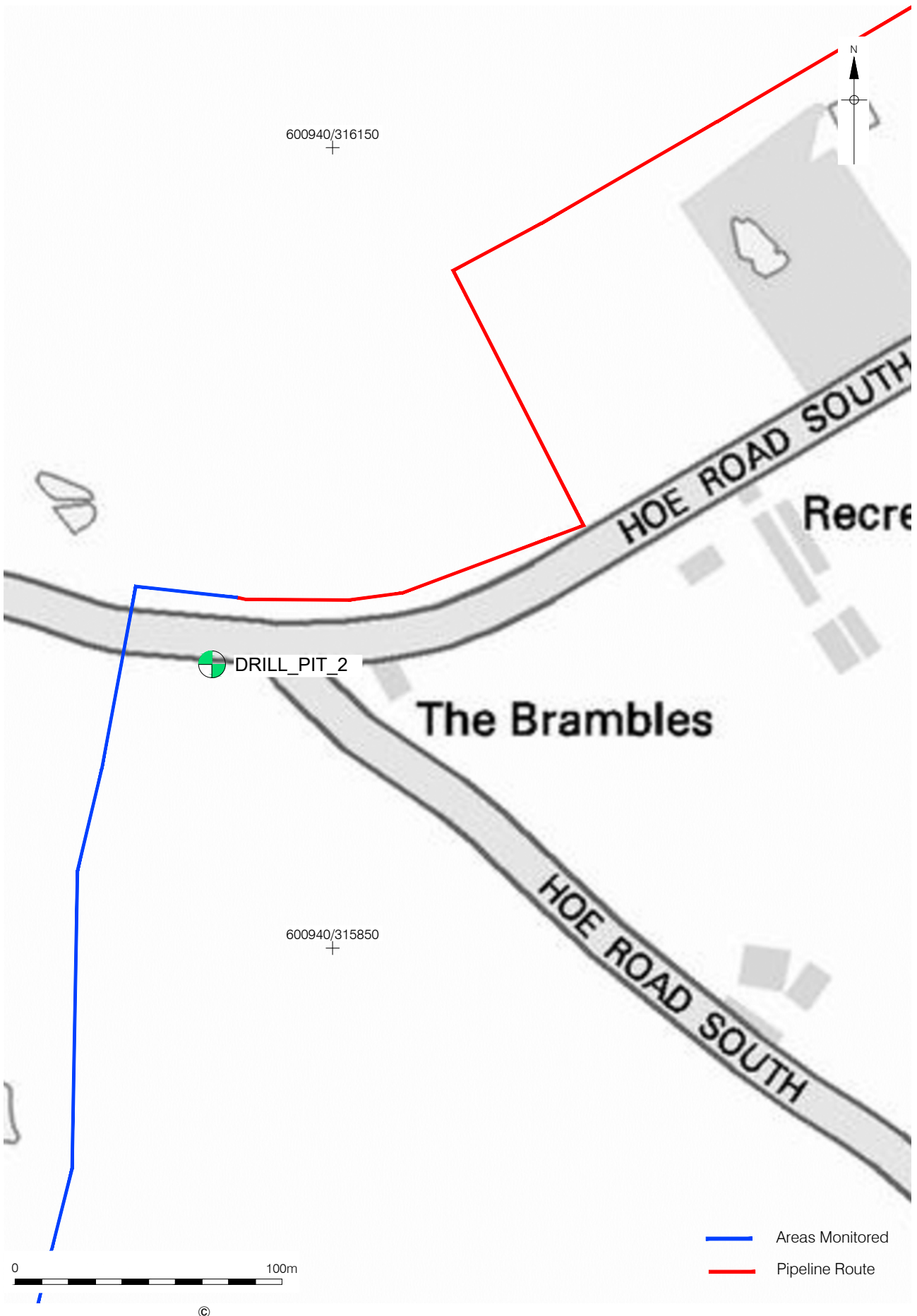


Figure 3
 Location of Drill Pit 2
 1:2,000 at A4

11 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Machining Drill pit 1A



Plate 2: Drill pit 1A, looking east



Plate 3: Drill pit 1A, looking east



Plate 1: Drill pit 1B, looking east



Plate 2: Drill pit 1C, looking north east



Plate 3: Drill pit 1D, looking north

12 APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DETAILS AND CONTENTS INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Date
01	-	Layer	Topsoil	Overburden	-
02	-	Layer	Subsoil	Overburden	-
03	-	Layer	Natural	Natural geology	Geological

13 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-329133

Project details

Project name	SEW 10881 - Dereham Mattishall Growth Scheme-Anglian Water Pipeline: Archaeological Monitoring
Short description of the project	the results of archaeological monitoring along the Anglia Water SEW 10881 Dereham Mattishall Growth-Anglian Water Pipeline, carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on the 21st June and the 2nd July 2018. The archaeological work was commissioned by Jo Everitt of Anglia Water in response to a brief issued by Steve Hickling of HES/NCC. Two archaeological monitoring areas were designed within the HES/NCC brief. TF 9958 1357 to TF 9994 1402, Dereham, an area of former common known as Neatherd Moor which had previously produced prehistoric and medieval artefacts, and TG 0050 1523 to TG 0091 1596, Swanton Road, Dereham to Hoe Road South, Swanton Morley, an area of former common known as Northall Green, where the pipeline route crossed close to the parish boundary. The project involved the archaeological monitoring of 5 directional drilling pits associated with the installation of new sewerage pipes and storage on the east side of Dereham. There were no archaeological features observed or finds recovered during the project.
Project dates	Start: 21-06-2018 End: 02-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF144591 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 1 - Heathland
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Utility best practice

Project location

Country	England
Site location	

NORFOLK BRECKLAND DEREHAM SEW 10881 - Dereham Mattishall Growth Scheme-Anglian Water Pipeline

Postcode NR20 4PT
Study area 7.3 Kilometres
Site coordinates TF 9958 1357 52.682560984183 0.952937666181 52 40 57 N 000 57 10 E Point
Site coordinates TG 0091 1596 52.703525514009 0.974046447762 52 42 12 N 000 58 26 E Point
Lat/Long Datum Unknown
Height OD / Depth Min: 50m Max: 55m

Project creators

Name of Organisation PCA Midlands
Project brief originator Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator Peter Crawley
Project director/manager Peter Crawley
Project supervisor Ben Hobbs
Type of sponsor/funding body Anglian Water
Name of sponsor/funding body Anglian Water

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Physical Archive recipient Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Digital Archive recipient Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Service
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Report"

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