

MISTY DAWN, DEOPHAM ROAD, GREAT ELLINGHAM, NORFOLK

POST-DETERMINATIVE TRIAL TRENCHING



Report Number: 1262

March 2020



MISTY DAWN, DEOPHAM ROAD, GREAT ELLINGHAM, NORFOLK

POST-DETERMINATIVE TRIAL TRENCHING

Prepared on behalf of:

Locus Planning Ltd 11 Charing Cross Norwich Norfolk

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Project No.	P1300	Consultation	CNF47268
	F 1500	Number	
Planning Ref.	3pl/201/1395/VAR	OASIS	britanni1-382663
Approved By:	L	Date	March 2020

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Abstract

Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological postdeterminative trial trenching at Misty Dawn, Deopham Road, Great Ellingham, Norfolk (TM 0211 9725) on behalf of Locus Planning Ltd. The post-determinative trial trenching comprised four trenches measuring 35.00m x 1.80m, 30.00m x 1.80m, 20.00m x 1.80m, and 10.00m x 1.80m.

There was a moderate to high potential for finds and features relating to the Roman and Medieval periods, a moderate potential for prehistoric finds and features, and a moderate potential for finds and features from the post-medieval period particularly relating to field boundaries.

Despite the above potential no archaeological finds or features were present. There appeared to have been some landscaping previously undertaken at the northern end of the site towards the roadside which might have destroyed shallow features. However, it seems most likely that the site has not previously been occupied. The subsoil is likely an agricultural subsoil of post-medieval date representing previous use of the site as cultivated land.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 11th of March 2020 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of post-determinative trial trenching at Misty Dawn, Deopham Road, Great Ellingham, Norfolk (TM 0211 9725) on behalf of Locus Planning Ltd. The archaeological work was undertaken as a condition of planning application 3PL/2018/1395/VAR in advance of the construction of 7 residential buildings and associated ancillary works (Fig. 1).

The post-determinative trial trenching was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Norfolk County Council Environment Service (NCC ES) (Percival, J. 2019) which required a programme of archaeological mitigatory work starting with linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area threatened by the development.

The trenching comprised four trenches measuring $35.00m \times 1.80m$, $30.00m \times 1.80m$, $20.00m \times 1.80m$, and $10.00m \times 1.80m$ (Fig. 5). The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site was located on the northeast edge of the village of Great Ellingham and was in use as a garden for a small residential property. It was bounded on the north and east sides by agricultural fields and on the west and south sides by residential properties.

2.1 Site Geology

The Bedrock geology was described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation And Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk. This Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BSG, 2020).

The superficial deposits were recorded as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These Superficial Deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (U) (BSG, 2020).



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2018) and the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (consent granted 5th June 2019). The relevant local planning policy is the *Breckland Adopted Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Document* (adopted 2009) and the *Breckland Local Plan* (Adopted December 2019).



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2-4)

The following archaeological background uses the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and Record Office (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (<u>www.pastscape.org.uk</u>), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS).

4.1 Prehistoric

The earliest record of prehistoric activity is just beyond the search area, c.1170m NE of the site and refers to a spot find of a Neolithic chipped flint axe head found on a field surface in 1967 (9078). Close to this find was a large pot boiler concentration observed during metal detecting and a later phase of metal-detecting subsequently also found Neolithic-Bronze Age worked flints and Late Iron Age coins (42809).

A number of Bronze Age barrows are noted to have been marked on early maps c.560m east of the site but no evidence of these remains and what was there has likely been greatly disturbed by cultivation (9081). Metal detecting c.1km SW of the site identified early Bronze Age flint flakes (57316). Metal detecting c.770m west of the site revealed a late Bronze Age socketed axe fragment (57317).

Finally, an Iron Age copper alloy harness fitting was found in 1983 c.800m NW of the site (21709).

4.2 Romano-British

The most significant record of Roman activity within the search are is that of a Roman cemetery located in the northern area of Great Ellingham c. 100m west of the site (4257). The first excavation of the cemetery took place in 1957 after skeletons were found during road widening works. The remains were dated as late Roman. A later excavation in 2011/2012 identified further burials nearby. More recent monitoring of sewerage scheme groundworks in the same area along Attleborough road, and particularly at the Attleborough Road/Church Lane junction just 50m west of the site, did not encounter any human remains or Roman features. It was noted that the road had caused significant



disturbance of below ground deposits and may have removed any earlier archaeological evidence (61946).

Close to the cemetery and roughly following the orientation of Attleborough Road is the hypothetical route of a Roman road leading NW from Attleborough towards Little Ellingham (58564). The closest section of the road is c.130m SW of the site.

A trial trench investigation c.50m north of the site did not encounter any Roman features but residual Roman pottery was found (63025) and fragments of a decorated Roman urn were found c.300m NE of the site (9085).

Metal detecting in the fields at the edges of the search area has identified a number of Roman finds including pottery, coins, and brooches (60341, 57318, 57316, 42809). The closest metal-detected find of a Roman brooch was c.260m north of the site (41761).

4.3 Medieval

The closest medieval record to the site is that of St James the Great's Church which is located c.110m SW of the site (4259). The church is mostly of early 14th century date and possible foundations of an earlier church might exist at the east end of the church. In addition a couple of extant 15th century timber-framed houses are present within Great Attleborough c.190-390m SW of the site.

Trial trenching c.50m north of the site revealed an 11th century large clay-lined pit which was possibly used for tanning (63025). Ditches and discrete features were also present but lacked dating evidence. A further 200m to the north is the site of Old Hall which was a medieval moated manor, evidence of which has been identified on aerial photographs (34571). The manor was also still marked on 17th century maps. Possible associated boundaries and roads have been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs (57408).

Trial trenching in 2004 c.400m SW of the site revealed medieval post and post-holes possibly representing back-plot activity within the medieval town (40352). A further 50m SW, earthworks of possible medieval/early post-medieval structures/house platforms and boundaries have been identified again possibly relating to the medieval settlement (58554).



Earthworks of possible medieval-post-medieval field boundaries have been identified on aerial photographs c.300m SE of the site (58559).

In addition, metal-detecting in the fields surrounding the village has identified medieval metalwork finds (57317, 60469, 35326, 57318, 57316, 60341, 60922, 51176, 60342, 42809, 35268).

4.4 Post-medieval and Modern

A 17th century farmhouse known as Bury Hall is located c.120m north of the site and is Grade II listed (34180). It is located close to the proposed site of a medieval moated manorial site. A further c.200m north aerial photographs have identified possible post-medieval boundaries (57408, 41761).

Monitoring of sewage pipe groundworks c.310m west of the site revealed a shallow postmedieval pit below a modern road (61942). Monitoring for the same works c.280m SW of the site revealed two post-medieval ditches below a modern road (61945).

Cropmarks of possible post-medieval boundaries are present c.320m SE of the site (58599) and possible cropmarks of post-medieval structures (or medieval) have been identified c.460m SW of the site (58554).

In addition, metal-detecting in the fields surrounding the village has identified postmedieval metalwork finds (57317, 60469, 35326, 57318, 57316, 60341, 60922, 51176, 60342, 42809, 35268).

The most significant modern record within the search area is that of Deopham Green WW2 airfield which is located c.900 NE of the site (4260). From 1943 the airfield was home to the 452nd Bombardment Group of the United States 8th Army Air Force equipped with B17 Flying Fortresses. It was closed in 1948 although several runways, hangars, and air raid shelters remain.



4.5 Undated

The most significant undated record from the search area is that of human remains which were reportedly found in 1990 during construction work c.140m south of the site (61606). However, there is no evidence of the bone being examined to confirm it was human. It is noted though that their supposed location is close to the medieval St James' Church and the remains could have been associated with an earlier Saxon cemetery.

4.6 Archaeological Potential

Given the above information there was a **moderate** to **high** potential for finds and features relating to the Roman and Medieval periods. There was a **moderate** potential for prehistoric finds and features, and a **moderate** potential for finds and features from the post-medieval period particularly relating to field boundaries.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The Norfolk County Council Environment Service brief (Percival, J. 2019) stated that trial trenching was required to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site, and determine the states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated.

The trenching sampled 5% of the threatened area and took the form of four trenches measuring $35.00m \times 1.80m$, $30.00m \times 1.80m$, $20.00m \times 1.80m$, and $10.00m \times 1.80m$ laid out across the site in a grid array (Fig. 5).

All aspects of the archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with the CIFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014 and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003 and Standards for Development-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk, NCC Environment Service 2018.



6.0 **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Specific objectives were that particular importance be placed on:

- the assessment of the archaeological resource in terms of character, quantity, quality and state of preservation;
- amount of truncation to buried deposits;
- the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon;
- the preservation of deposits within negative features;
- site formation processes.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The brief issued by Norfolk County Council Environment Service (NCC ES) required an informative post-determinative trial trench investigation as a condition of planning application 3PL/2018/1395/VAR.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand.

The trenches characterised the full archaeological sequence down to the natural deposits. In the interests of reproduction of the results, a single context planning methodology was used.

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were taken.



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 5 - 7)

A professional metal detector was used to scan the trenches locations prior and post excavation along with the spoil heaps. All stratigraphic layers were scanned for metal and non-metal finds. No finds were recovered.

8.1 Trench 1 (Fig.5 - 7)

Trench 1 was located in the southern area of the site on a NE-SW orientation and measured 35.00m x 1.80m. Part of the disused Watton to Attleborough water main was present in this trench but no archaeological features were present and no finds were recovered.

8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 5 - 7)

Trench 2 was located in in the centre of the site on a NW-SE orientation and measured $30.00 \text{m} \times 1.80 \text{m}$. No archaeological features were present and no finds were recovered

8.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 5 - 7)

Trench 3 was located in the northern area of the site on a NE-SW orientation and measured $20.00m \times 1.80m$. It formed a T-shape with trench 4. No archaeological features were present and no finds were recovered

8.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 5 - 7)

Trench 4 was located in the northern area of the site on a NW-SE orientation and measured $10.00m \times 1.80m$. It formed a T-shape with trench 3. No archaeological features were present and no finds were recovered



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 6-7)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was topsoil **1000** which comprised a dark brownish grey, soft, silty sand present to a maximum depth of 0.38m in sample section 1. The layer represents the modern garden soil.

Beneath was subsoil **1001** comprising a mid-brownish orange, compact, silty clay with occasional inclusions of sub-angular stones. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.85m in sample section 2 with a maximum thickness of 0.48m. It represents a former post-medieval agricultural sub soil.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was natural geology **1002** comprising a light yellowish orange, loose, silty sand with frequent inclusions of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

There was a moderate to high potential for finds and features relating to the Roman and Medieval periods, a moderate potential for prehistoric finds and features, and a moderate potential for finds and features from the post-medieval period particularly relating to field boundaries.

Despite the above potential no archaeological finds or features were present. There appeared to have been some landscaping previously undertaken at the northern end of the site towards the roadside which might have destroyed shallow features. However, it seems most likely that the site has not previously been occupied. The subsoil is likely an agricultural subsoil of post-medieval date representing previous use of the site as agricultural fields.



11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The final archive will be deposited following the acquisition of the transfer of title. The deposition will be made with Norfolk Museum Service, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. A Museum Accession number will be obtained well in advance of deposition. The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank James Platt of Locus Planning Ltd for commissioning and Mr Nick Harvey for funding the project.

We would also like to thank John Percival of NCC ES for his help and advice throughout the project.

The site was excavated by Martin Brook and Dan McConnell of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.

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Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England <u>www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-</u> <u>england</u>

DEFRA

Magic

http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation			Height AOD		Shot ID
1		NE-SW		50.33		1
Sample Section No		Locatio	n		Facing	
1		NE end, NW side		SE		
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description				
1000	0.00-0.2	0.00-0.29m Topsoil: Dark brownish g		Dark brownish gre	ey, soft, s	silty sand.
1001	0.29-0.7	0.29-0.77m Subsoil:		Mid brownish o	orange,	compact, silty clay with
		occasional inclusions of m		edium sub	o-angular stones.	
1002	0.77m+ Natura		Natural	Light yellowish or	ange, loo	se silty sand with frequent
	in		inclusio	ns of small-mediu	ım sub-a	angular and sub-rounded
			stones.			

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientati	ion	Height AOD		Shot ID
2	ſ	NW-SE	50.86		3
Sample Section No	1	Location		Facing	
2		NW end, SW side		NE	
Context No	Depth	h Deposit Description			
1000	0.00-0.29m Topsoil: [Dark brownish gre	ey, soft, s	ilty sand.
1001			: Mid brownish on the mean of mean mean mean mean the mean mean mean mean mean mean mean mea		compact, silty clay with o-angular stones.
1002				- ·	se silty sand with frequent angular and sub-rounded

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation		Height AOD		Shot ID	
3		NE-SW		50.63		5
Sample Section No		Locatio	n		Facing	
3		NE end, NW side		SE		
Context No	Depth	h Deposit Description				
1000	0.00-0.29m Topso		Topsoil:	Dark brownish gre	ey, soft, s	ilty sand.
1001	0.29-0.7	29-0.77m Subsoil: Mid brownish orange				
		occasional inclusions of mediu		edium sub	o-angular stones.	
1002	0.77m+		Natural	: Light yellowish or	ange, loo	se silty sand with frequent
			inclusio	ns of small-mediu	um sub-a	angular and sub-rounded
			stones.			



TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation			Height AOD		Shot ID
4		NW-SE		50.69		7
Sample Section No		Locatio	n		Facing	
4			SE end, SW side		NE	
Context No	Depth	h Deposit Description				
1000	0.00-0.2	0.00-0.29m Topsoil: Dark b		Dark brownish gre	ey, soft, s	ilty sand.
1001	0.29-0.77m Sub		Subsoil	Mid brownish o	orange,	compact, silty clay with
		occasional inclusions of		nal inclusions of me	edium sul	o-angular stones.
1002	0.77m+		Natural	: Light yellowish or	ange, loo	se silty sand with frequent
			inclusio	ns of small-mediu	um sub-a	angular and sub-rounded
			stones.			



APPENDIX – 2 OASIS FORM

OASIS FORM - Print view

https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

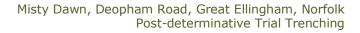
OASIS ID: britanni1-382663

Project details

Project name	Misty Dawn, Deopham Road, Great Ellingham, Norfolk; Post-determinative trial trenching
Short description of the project	Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Misty Dawn, Deopham Road, Great Ellingham, Norfolk (TM 0211 9725) on behalf of Locus Planning Ltd. The post-determinative trial trenching comprised four trenches measuring 35.00m x 1.80m, 30.00m x 1.80m, 20.00m x 1.80m, and 10.00m x 1.80m. There was a moderate to high potential for finds and features relating to the Roman and Medieval periods, a moderate potential for prehistoric finds and features, and a moderate potential for finds and features from the post-medieval period particularly relating to field boundaries. Despite the above potential no archaeological finds or features were present. There appeared to have been some landscaping previously undertaken at the northern end of the site towards the roadside which might have destroyed shallow features. However, it seems most likely that the site has not previously been occupied. The subsoil is likely an agricultural subsoil of post-medieval date representing previous use of the site as agricultural fields.
Project dates	Start: 11-03-2020 End: 11-03-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1300 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF147520 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BRECKLAND GREAT ELLINGHAM Misty Dawn, Deopham Road, Great Ellingham, Norfolk

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17/03/2020, 08:55





OASIS FORM - Print view

https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm

Postcode	NR17 1LJ
Study area	0.35 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0211 9725 52.535089170083 0.98034246924 52 32 06 N 000 58 49 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50.09m Max: 50.86m
rieight OD / Depth	
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Martin Brook
Project director/manager	Martin Brook
Project supervisor	Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body	client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Locus Planning Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	ENF147520
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Archive ID	ENF147520
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Misty Dawn, Deopham Road, Great Ellingham, Norfolk: Post-determinative trial trenching
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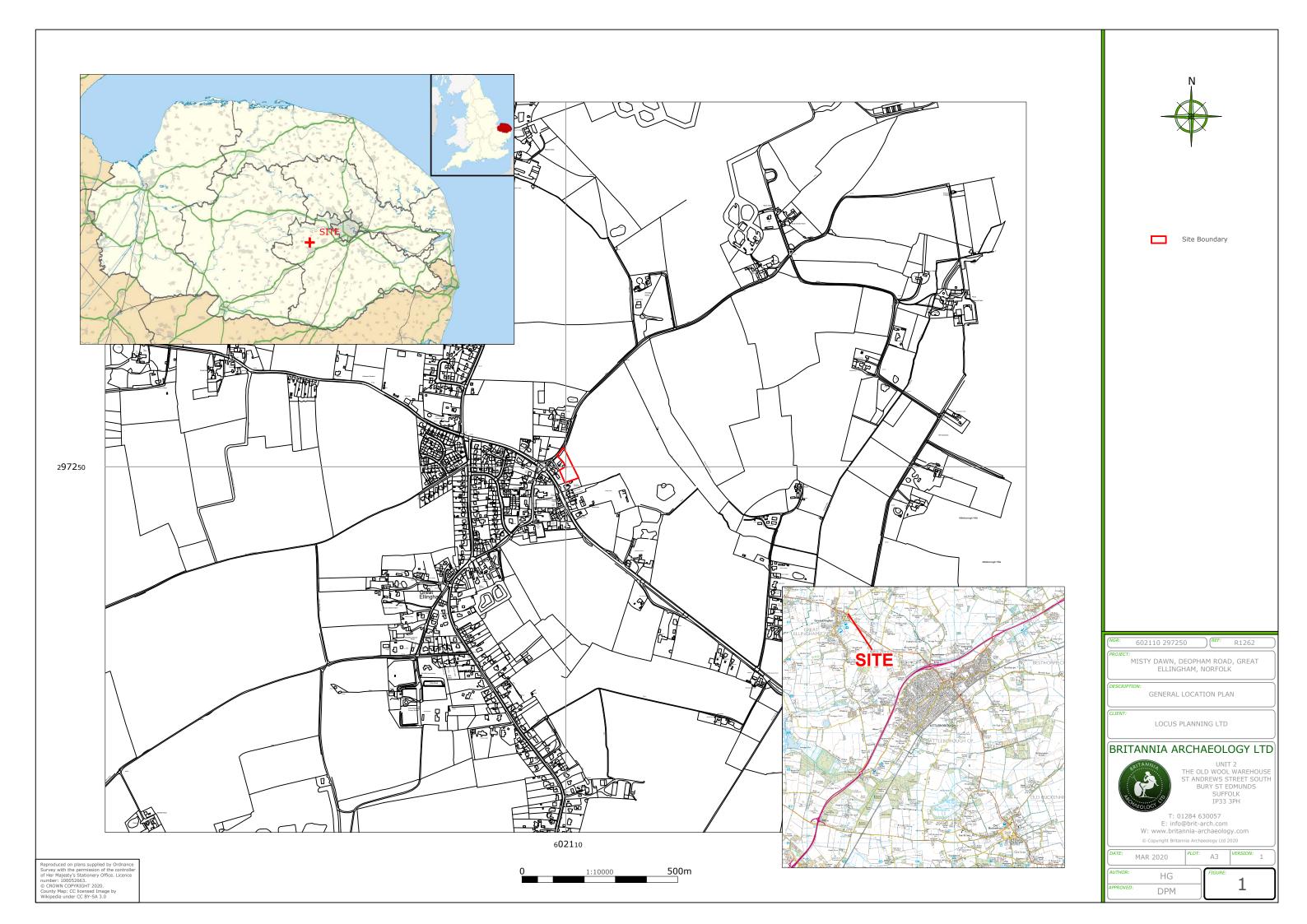
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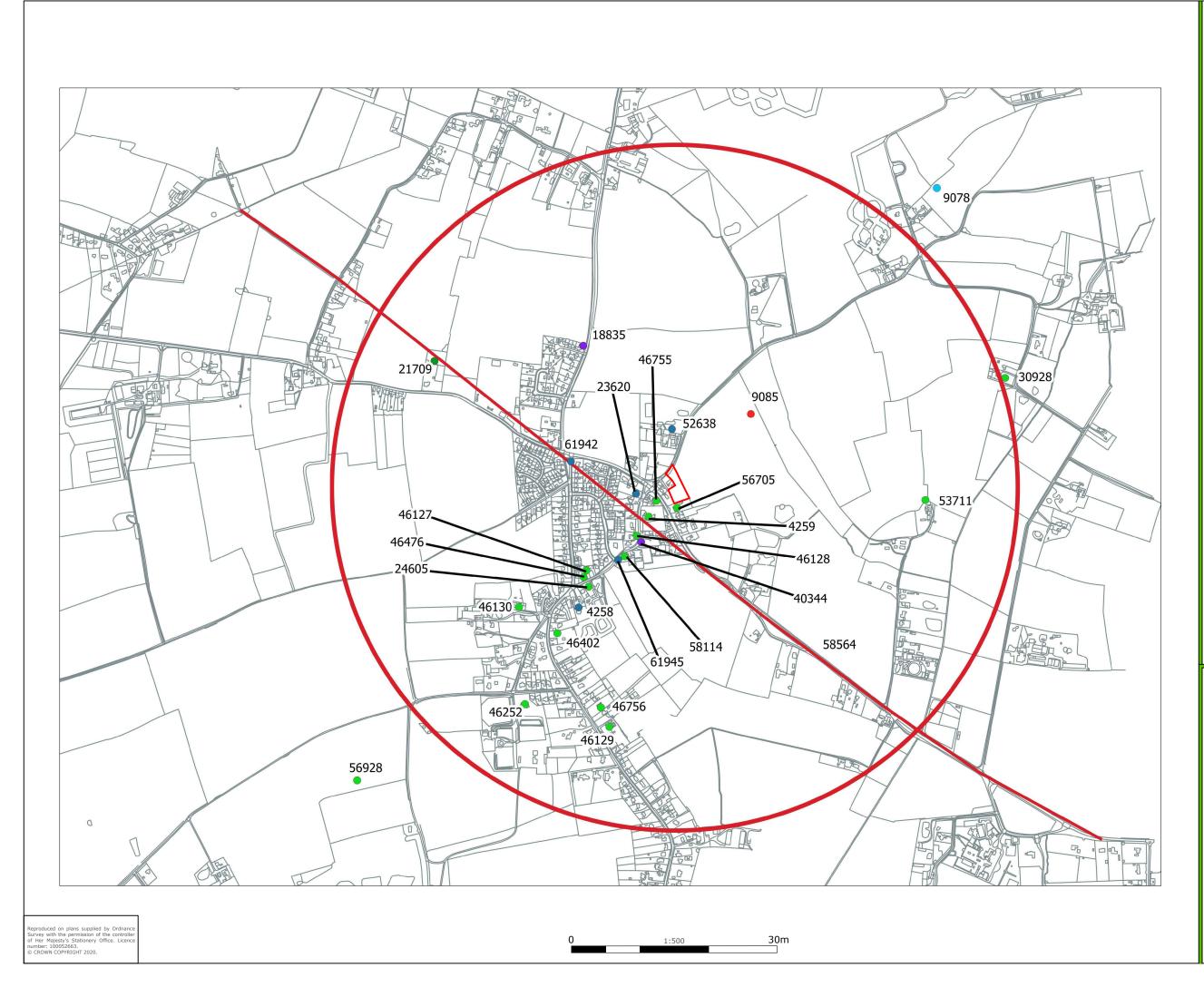
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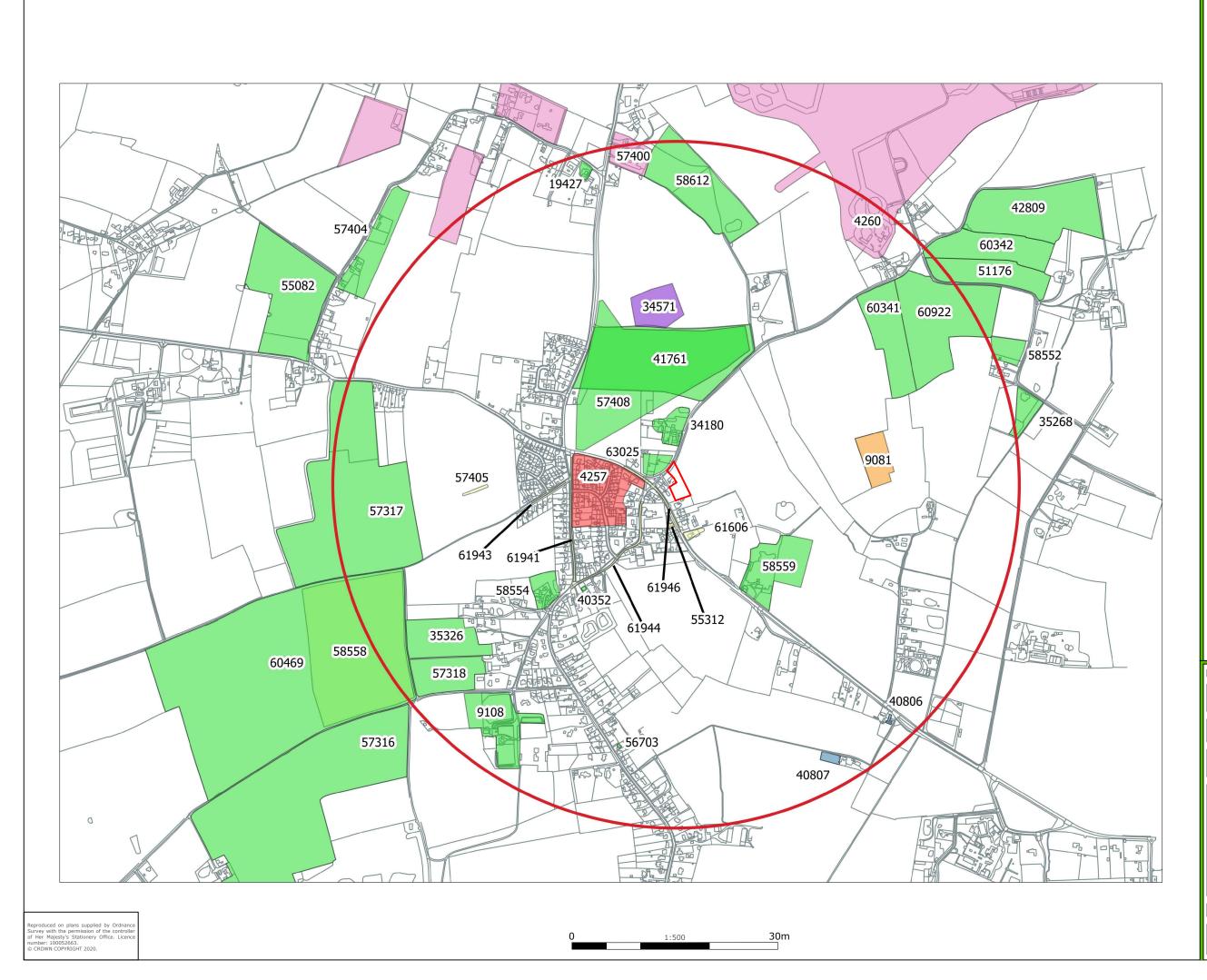


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	Undated Record
	Multiperiod Record
	Modern Record
	Post-medieval Record
	Medieval Record
	Anglo Saxon Record
	Roman Record
	Iron Age Record
	Bronze Age Record
	Neolithic Record
	Mesolithic Record
	Palaeolithic Record
	Site Boundary

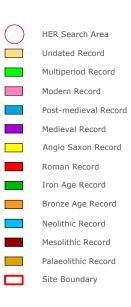
NGR:	602110 297250	REF:	R1262
PROJECT:	MISTY DAWN, DE	OPHAM ROA	
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BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeolog VERSION: 1 MAR 2020 A3 НG 3

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RROJECT: MISTY DAWN, DEOPHAM ROAD, GREAT ELLINGHAM, NORFOLK						
DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - MONUMENT AREAS						
CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD						
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD						
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH						
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