



**Somerton, Horsey and Hickling
Compartment 6a
Broadland Flood Alleviation Project**

**Monitoring of Works under Archaeological
Supervision and Control**

ENF 140900

**Heather Wallis
March 2016**

HW Report No. 183



Project name	Somerton, Horsey and Hickling
Parishes	Somerton, Horsey, Sea Palling and Hickling
Event No.	ENF 140900
Grid Refs	TG 4683 2009 to TG 4566 2116 West Somerton TG 4459 2133 to TG 4489 2191 Blackfleet Broad TG 4555 2220 to TG 4569 2219 Horsey Mill TG 4559 2248 to TG 4482 2357 Waxham New Cut TG 4144 2214 to TG 4174 2208 Hickling
Date of Work	May to October 2010

Summary

Monitoring works c.5km of flood defence works. in five sperate areas revealed some artefacts and features. The earliest activity recorded was at Hickling where a small number of Bronze Age worked flints including an arrowhead and scrapers were found. Peat extraction pits were noted at Somerton and clay extraction pits to the north of Horsey both of which were probably Medieval or Post-medieval in date. A ditch and bank, which follow the line of the parish boundary between Horsey and Sea Palling and is depicted on the Tithe Map was also recorded. Towards Somerton ditches of 19th- and 20th-century date were recorded, along with a scattering of 20th-century artefacts.

Introduction

Planning permission was granted to Halcrow Group Ltd, for flood alleviation work in the Upper Thurne area between Womack Water and Hickling Broad (Fig. 1). Five separate area were affected by the works West Somerton, Blackfleet Broad, Horsey Mill, Waxham New Cut and Hickling Broad. This development formed part of the Broadland Flood Alleviation Project, a major project which will renew and strengthen banks and dykes along the Bure, Ant, Thurne, Yare and Waveney rivers.

A condition of the planning permission required that an archaeological watching brief was carried out during the construction works.

This report covers monitoring works associated with planning application BA/2009/0300.

The Works

Five distinct areas within this compartment were monitored, West Somerton, Blackfleet Broad, Horsey Mill, Waxham New Cut and Hickling, and are described below. Chainage distances are included for easy reference to the archived documentation.

West Somerton

TG 4683 2009 to TG 4566 2116 (Chainage 0 to 2050)

These works ran along the right bank of the River Thurne between West Somerton and Martham Broad and along the left bank of the Hundred Stream. Works consisted of the excavation of a new dyke up to 9m wide and approximately 1.5m deep, the material from which was used to backfill the old dyke and strengthen the existing bank

Blackfleet Broad

TG 4459 2133 to TG 4489 2191 (Chainage 4500 to 5600)

These works ran along the east side of Blackfleet Broad and part of the south edge of Horsey Mere. Works consisted of the excavation of a new dyke up to 12m wide and between 1.5m and 2m deep, the excavated material being used to backfill the old dyke and strengthen the existing bank

Horsey Mill

TG 4555 2220 to TG 4569 2219 (Chainage 6450 to 6700)

A short section of works was undertaken just to the north-west of Horsey Mill. Here a new dyke up to 15m wide and up to 2m deep was excavated, the material from which was used to backfill the old dyke and strengthen the existing bank

Horsey

TG 4559 2248 to TG 4482 2357 (Chainage 7100 to 9050)

Works were undertaken along the north edge of Horsey Mere and the left bank of Waxham New Cut. Along parts of this stretch a new dyke was excavated, while in other areas the existing dyke was widened. In both cases the final dyke was a maximum of 15m wide and c.2m deep. The excavated material was used to backfill existing dykes where necessary and strengthen the existing bank.

Hickling

TG 4144 2214 to TG 4174 2208 (Chainage 19600 to 2000)

A short stretch of new dyke was excavated to the north of Hickling Broad. The new dyke was c.12m wide and up to 2m deep the excavated material being used to backfill the old dyke and strengthen the existing bank.

Geology

(<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The bedrock geology of eastern Norfolk consists of Crag Group sand and gravel. This sedimentary material is made up of shallow water marine and estuarine sands, gravels, silts and clays deposited up to 5 million years ago. The superficial geology across most of the area is Breydon Formation peat, silts and clays. These occupy the river valleys and extend across much of the low lying areas in eastern Norfolk. This formation is dominated by unconsolidated silt and clay with a shelly marine fauna. In this part of Norfolk these deposits occupy the valley of a relict river which once flowed into the North Sea to the south-east of Horsey. Peat, of freshwater and brackish origins, is also a major component of the Breydon Formation and this is present in the areas of Martham Broad, Blackfleet Broad, Horsey Mere and Waxham New Cut.

To the south of the relict river valley the land rises to c.22mOD. This area is known as the Isle of Flegg and here the superficial geology is Bacton Till; a stoney diamicton with beds of sand, silt and clay.

Archaeological Background

Prior to work commencing a desk top assessment of the area was undertaken (Halcrow Group Ltd 2009). This identified all known sites of archaeological interest which may have been affected by the flood defence works and a mitigation strategy was formulated to limit the impact of the works on these sites. Within the bounds of the Compartment a total of 131 records were returned from a search of the Historic Environment Record of which only sixteen lay within the working corridor.

The identified sites close to or within the working corridor fell into three main categories; areas of former extraction, areas where aerial photographs show drainage ditches and boundaries, and finally wind or steam pumps. The existing areas of open water such as Martham Broad, Blackfleet Broad and Horsey Mere were formed by the extraction of peat or clays and once covered larger areas than are presently visible. Extensive areas of drainage ditches and boundaries have been recorded in the area between West Somerton, Martham and Blackfleet Broads and Horsey Mere as well as in the area of Waxham New Cut. Some of these are almost certainly post-medieval in date appearing on maps of this date, while the date of others is uncertain. It is likely that most of these date from the late medieval or post-medieval period.

Waxham New Cut (Fig. 1) was itself created as a canal in the 1820s linking Horsey Mere to Lound, and later served the Lound Brickworks, which was established about 1900.

Close to the area of works north of Hickling Broad aerial photographs revealed further drainage ditches and field boundaries of post-medieval date although here it is possible that some of the recorded boundaries may be considerably earlier, possibly dating to the Late Iron Age or Roman periods

The sites of seven pumps are known along the works corridor (Fig. 1). At the south end was West Somerton Steam Pump. This was built in 1866 and its chimney was replaced by a metal flue in 1900. Today no above ground evidence of the structure survives. Some 120m to the north-west of this is West Somerton Wind Pump. This Grade II listed building was constructed in 1900 but lies on the site of an earlier wind pump.

To the north of the Blackfleet section of works on the south edge of Horsey Mere are the remains of two steam drainage pumps. Both of these probably date to the mid-19th century as both are first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. At the south-east corner of Horsey Mere is Horsey Wind Pump. The present building (listed Grade II*) was constructed in 1912 and following episodes of damage has been restored and is currently owned by The National Trust and open to the public. This building replaced an earlier wind pump, which was shown on the 1840 Tithe Map.

At the north end of the works stands Brograve Mill. This Grade II listed wind pump was originally built in 1771, reportedly ceased working c.1930 and now stands in a semi-ruinous state. A 19th century wind pump (Hickling Broad Drainage Mill) stands to the east of the works on the northern edge of Hickling Broad,

Aims of the work

The watching brief was intended to identify and record any previously unknown sites as well as record any known remains which were disturbed by the works. Advice was also given where necessary to reduce the impact of the works on any archaeological deposits.

Watching Brief Methods

Regular visits were made to the site throughout the course of the excavations. Each area of machine works was visited on a weekly basis, the timing varying slightly depending on the speed of progress of the works. Where possible a visual scan was made of areas when the topsoil strip had been completed. Similarly, the sides of the new soke dykes were visually assessed in order to identify and record any features which may have been revealed. Monitoring was undertaken from the top edge of the new dykes as safety concerns prevented access into the new dyke. Disturbed soils were also visually checked for finds and metal detected where appropriate. All site staff were briefed on the possibility of revealing archaeological deposits and were encouraged to report any artefacts or unusual deposits which they encountered.

Work was carried out in full accordance with national and regional guidelines for the treatment of archaeological remains, and in particular the guidance set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2011).

Records of the watching brief consist of a site diary and digital photographs. Where archaeological sites were identified full recording was undertaken using single context recording, with plans and sections drawn at appropriate scales, and black & white photographic negatives.

Results of the Monitoring Works

Somerton (Fig. 2)

Site A: Artefacts, c.TG 46790 20090 (Chainage 0-50)

A number of artefacts were disturbed by the machine excavation at Somerton. These included bottles, pottery and china all of which were of a 20th-century date. These probably represent a disturbed rubbish pit. These artefacts were not retained.

Site B: Change in natural, c.TG 46720 20060 to TG 46550 20150 (Chainage 150-400)

For the first 150m of the dig the underlying natural was light yellowish brown silty sand however from Ch150 there was a sudden and notable change to peat (Plate 1). This marks the point of change of the superficial geology from the Bacton Till diamicton of the Isle of Flegg to the Breydon Formation peats within a relict river valley and is also a part of a larger peat formation which was exploited to form Martham Broad. The peat here is deep continuing below the level of the dyke excavation. At chainage c.300 the underlying silty sand was again present in the base of the dyke. By West Somerton Wind Pump (chainage 400) the peat was no longer present, the observed natural being Breydon Formation sandy silty clay. This type of natural continued for the remainder of this section with the percentage of sand reducing and the clay increasing as works progressed to the north-west.



Plate 1. Site B: Change in natural deposits.

Site C: Features, c.TG46690 20080 (Chainage 180-200)

Between chainage 150 and 200 two cuts into the peat were noted (Plate 2). These were estimated to be c.4-5m wide and c.1.2m deep. These two adjacent

features appeared identical having a wide concave profile. Both had a lower fill of grey sandy silt and an upper fill of greyish yellow silty sand. These are interpreted as localised small scale peat diggings.



Plate 2. Site C: Peat diggings.

Site D: Features, c.TG 46650 20100 (Chainage 250)

Adjacent to these (approx. chainage 250) was a further larger cut with an uneven base (Plate 3). This was mainly filled with silty clay. A red brown deposit was noted above this fill, sloping down from south to north. This is thought to represent an old turf line. Plots of the aerial photographs of this area show two very straight perpendicular ditches meeting near to this point. This change in the deposits is therefore likely to be junction of these two ditches. The exact date of these is unknown but these ditches do not appear on any early maps, are very straight, aligned with the present field ditches and appear as slight earthworks on the 1946 aerial photographs. It is therefore likely that these date from either the late 19th or early 20th century.



Plate 3. Site D: Ditches.

Site E: Feature, c.TG 46010 20690 (Chainage 1200)

One other ditch was noted in the side of the dyke further west (Plate 4). This had a dark greyish brown clayey silt fill which appeared to extend close to the present ground surface implying a reasonable recent date for this feature. This was confirmed a ditch in this location is not shown on the 1884 6 inch Ordnance Survey map, but one is clearly visible on the 1946 aerial photographs.



Plate 4. Site E: Ditch

Blackfleet Broad

Conditions for monitoring in this area were very poor with waterlogged ground restricting access by foot. At the north end of this section the revealed natural, which sat just below the topsoil, was grey silty clay. Further to the south the silty clay was seen to overlay a deposit of peat which was revealed in the base of the ditch. It was apparent that the interface between these was not level with the silty clay dipping down into the natural, filling depressions or possibly cuts in the top of the peat.

Site F: Peat extraction pits, c.TG 4440 21600 (Chainage 4800)

Not seen by the archaeologist, but reported by the machine driver, were three distinct areas where the clay extended into the peat. These may have been peat extraction pits.

Horsey Mill

A short but wide length of new dyke was excavated close to Horsey Wind Pump (Plate 5). The revealed natural was silty clay. No features or finds were noted.



Plate 5. Works close to Horsey Mill.

Horsey (Fig. 3)

The majority of the material excavated in this section of the works was peat. At the east end of the works the underlying pale grey silty sands were seen in the base of the new dyke. Overlying the peat along the length of the works was a pale grey clayey silt. The horizon between the peat and overlying silt was uneven, some of this may be the result of small localised peat cuttings, but overall this variation is not thought to result from human activity.

Site G: Site near Brograve Wind Pump (Appendix 1)

At the far northern end of the works topsoil stripping revealed a wide linear area of gravelly sand (01) (Fig. 4, Plate 6). To either side of this rather mixed soils were noted including dark black/brown soils and burnt red silty clays. These burnt patches were thought to be the result of woodland or scrub being burnt *in situ*.



Plate 6. Site G: Linear spread of gravelly sand (01).

The linear spread of sandy gravel (01) was c.7m wide and lay on a north-east to south-west alignment. A section was machine excavated through the spread of gravel, under archaeological supervision, to the underlying natural. This revealed a ditch (05) (Fig. 4 and Plate 7) on a similar alignment to the gravel spread.

This ditch (05) ran on a north-east to south-west alignment, was 1.6m wide, 0.4m deep and contained a single fill of blue-grey sand (10) containing some rounded pebbles. The fill was very loose and the lack of silt within it suggests that it may have been deliberately deposited material. The underlying natural in this area was mid brown clayey silt (07) which was very clean and firm

To the north of the ditch a deposit of dark brown silt (04) overlay the natural. This was possibly the remains of an old subsoil. Three small very decayed stakes were noted to the north of this (09) (Fig. 4).



Plate 7. Site G: Machined slot.

On the south edge of the ditch and partially overlying the ditch fill, was a deposit of pale greyish yellow coarse sand with some gravel (06). This appears to have formed a low bank. Over the rest of the ditch and spread out towards the north was a large spread of pale grey sand with some rounded pebbles (02). At the interface between these two deposits (06 and 02) a few fragments of heavily decayed wood were noted (11). It was not possible to remove or retain the wood as it was dry, crumbly and fragmented (not water-logged). These pieces may have been part of a wattle panel/fence. On the northern edge of spread (02) was dark brown peaty silt (08), which was possibly the result of natural accumulation of material or could be within a small cut.

Sealing all of these deposits was the spread of yellowish grey medium grained sand and gravel (01). This linear spread was on the same alignment as the earlier ditch. It varied in depth from between 0.05m at its edges to 0.45m deep in the centre where it had also infilled a dip in the top of the earlier ditch. The upper surface of this deposit was slightly concave being 0.10m higher in the

middle than at the edges so forming a low bank. At either edge a deposit of peat was noted on the margins of this bank.

The location and alignment of this ditch and bank are particularly interesting as they follow the line of the parish boundary between Horsey and Sea Palling which takes a rather unusual line at this point (Figs 1 and 3) when compared to present landscape features. The Horsey Tithe Map of 1840 (Plate 8) clearly shows a ditch and bank in this location. It is probable that the features recorded are therefore of Post-medieval date, although it is likely that this alignment was established at a much earlier date, as many parish and hundred boundaries had become fixed by the early medieval period.

These features are however part of a larger landscape picture as a number of other linear features both to the north and to the west have been recorded from aerial photographs. Those to the north (NHER42150) have been interpreted as post-medieval drainage ditches but those to the west may be earlier, particularly as they appear to be cut by Waxham New Cut and are not shown on the Horsey Tithe Map.



Plate 8. Horsey Tithe Map (1840).

<http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/mapexplorer/>

Site H: Other features

To north of the gravel spread the section of the dyke revealed a very uneven horizon between underlying natural and overlying pale grey silty clay. This probably represent a number of cut features (Plate 9). One of these had distinctive broad U-shaped profile while the others appeared shallower with squared, flat-based profile. The latter of these were probably extraction pits, while the former was a ditch which may have run parallel to the recorded gravel spread. Extraction pits have been recorded from aerial photographs to the west of Waxham New Cut (NHER43713) and this shows that further small scale extraction took place over a larger area.



Plate 9. Site H: Extraction pits and ditch.

Hickling

Site J: Artefacts, c. TG 46790 20090 (Chainage 0-50)

The new dyke lay on the north side of Hickling broad. Here the revealed natural was a strong orange sandy clay, becoming less sandy with greater depth. A small number of finds (Appendix 2) were retrieved during the topsoil strip including worked flints and post-medieval buttons and as described below. No features were seen cutting into the natural.

Metalwork

By Heather Wallis, identified by Andy Barnett

Two copper alloy buttons were found by metal detecting during the topsoil strip at Hickling. Both have flat front, concave back with missing attachment loop. Neither are decorated. Although similar, these have different weights and diameter and are not part of a set. These are Post-medieval in date.

Flint

By Sarah Bates

Introduction

Thirteen struck flints were recovered following the topsoil stripping of the area of new dyke to the north of Hickling Broad.

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined, and classified by category and type with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being noted and the condition of the flint being commented on. Numbers and weights of burnt flint were also recorded with material then being discarded. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

Results

Thirteen flints came from area. There are four flakes; all are hard hammer struck and quite irregular. Two of them are thick and broad, the others are smaller and thinner. There are also two small spalls and a tiny burnt chip. A larger thicker chip like flake might be from hammerstone as it has a slightly battered cortex.

Two scrapers are present. There is a quite crude end-scraper on a very thick sub triangular flake and a small circular scraper of 'thumbnail' type with retouch around much of its circumference. It is likely to be of early Bronze Age date.

A fairly slender-shaped, barbed and tanged arrowhead was also found. It is also of early Bronze Age date. It has one barb the outer side of which slopes obliquely. The exact type is unknown since the tang and other barb are missing but it appears to have been asymmetrical in form as the missing barb seems to have been very small and the tip, which appears to be undamaged, is also irregular with a slight concave area one side forming a slightly 'hook-like' point.

A small irregular fragment has sight edge damage which might be due to use. It is classified as a utilised flake.

A sub spherical pebble has abraded pale cream cortex and is patinated where it has been damaged. It is a non-struck piece of natural origin but its small size makes it possible that it might have been utilised as a sling shot (see NHER 54133).

Discussion

The recovery of the small circular scraper and the arrowhead from one area suggests a possible focus of activity during the early Bronze Age. Both pieces are of types often associated with Beaker pottery of the same date. Barbed and tanged arrowheads are often found in Beaker burials (Butler 2005. 162-163) but both arrowheads and 'thumbnail' type scrapers are also found at settlement sites of this date (Bamford1982).

Conclusions

The earliest activity recorded during the monitoring works was at Hickling where a small number of Bronze Age worked flints including an arrowhead and scrapers, were found during the topsoil strip. No features were associated with these artefacts.

Peat extraction pits were noted at Somerton and clay extraction pits at the north end of the works. Most notable was a ditch and later bank which lay on the line of the parish boundary between Horsey and Sea Palling. Both the extraction pits, ditch and bank are probably medieval or post-medieval in date.

At the south end of the works towards Somerton ditches of 19th- and 20th-century date were also recorded.

Bibliography

Bamford, H.M.,	1982,	<i>Beaker Domestic Sites in the Fen Edge</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, 16.
Butler, C.,	2005,	Prehistoric Flintwork (Tempus).
Halcrow Group Ltd,	2009,	Broadland Flood Alleviation Project Compartment 6a. Environmental Statement, 96-104, fig.12 and Appendix 3.

Acknowledgements

My thanks go to all those involved with the project at Halcrow and BamNuttall who were helpful throughout the works. Mick Boyle assisted with the excavation and recording at Horsey Site G. Worked flints were reported on by Sarah Bates and the metal artefacts were identified by Andy Barnett.

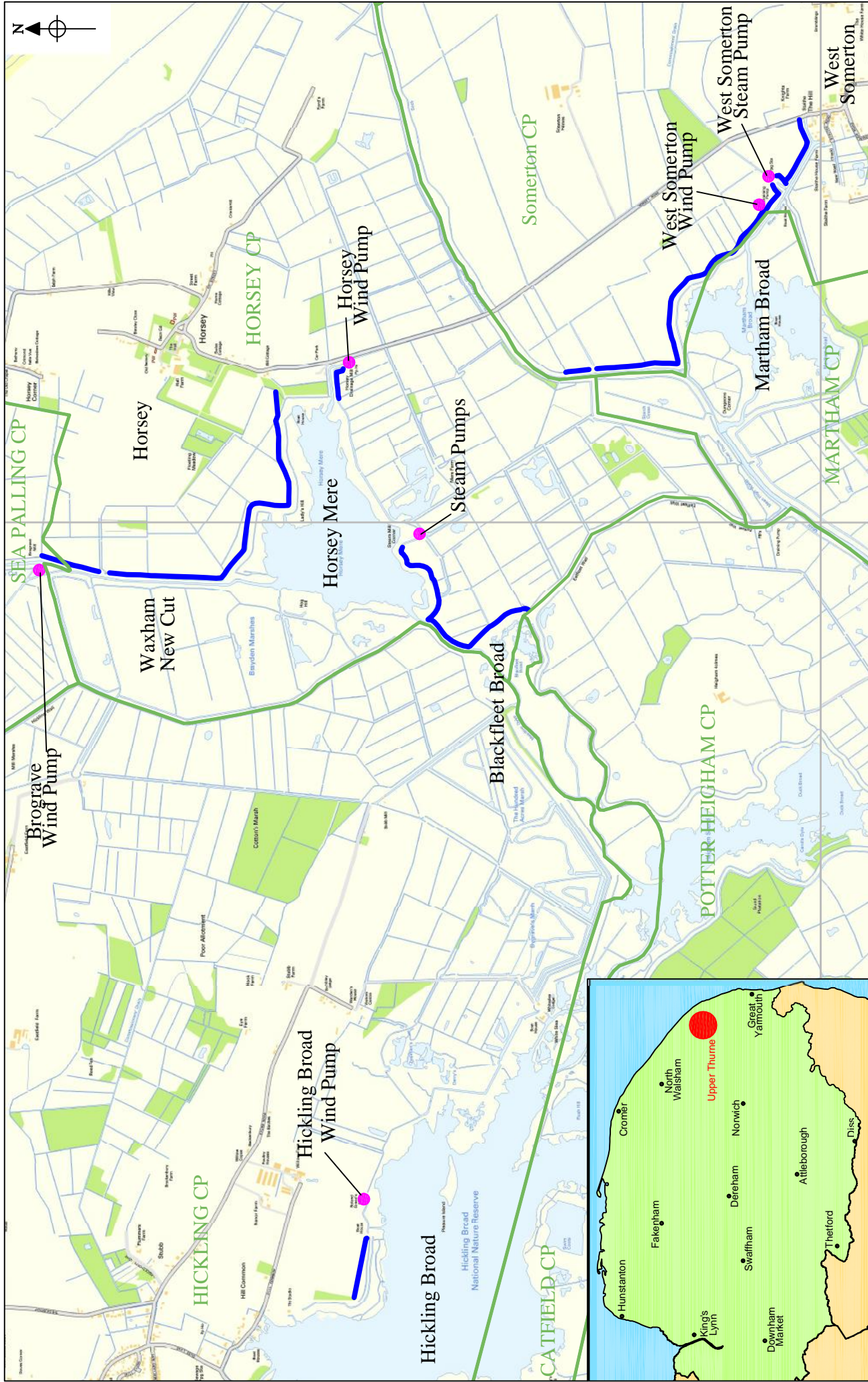


Figure 1. Site location plan. Showing line of works (blue), mill sites (magenta) and parish boundaries (green).



Figure 2. Somerton, showing location of features (Sites A-E) and features identified from aerial photographs, ditches (green) and banks (red).
 Aerial photograph plot by National Mapping Programme, copyright Norfolk County Council and Historic England.

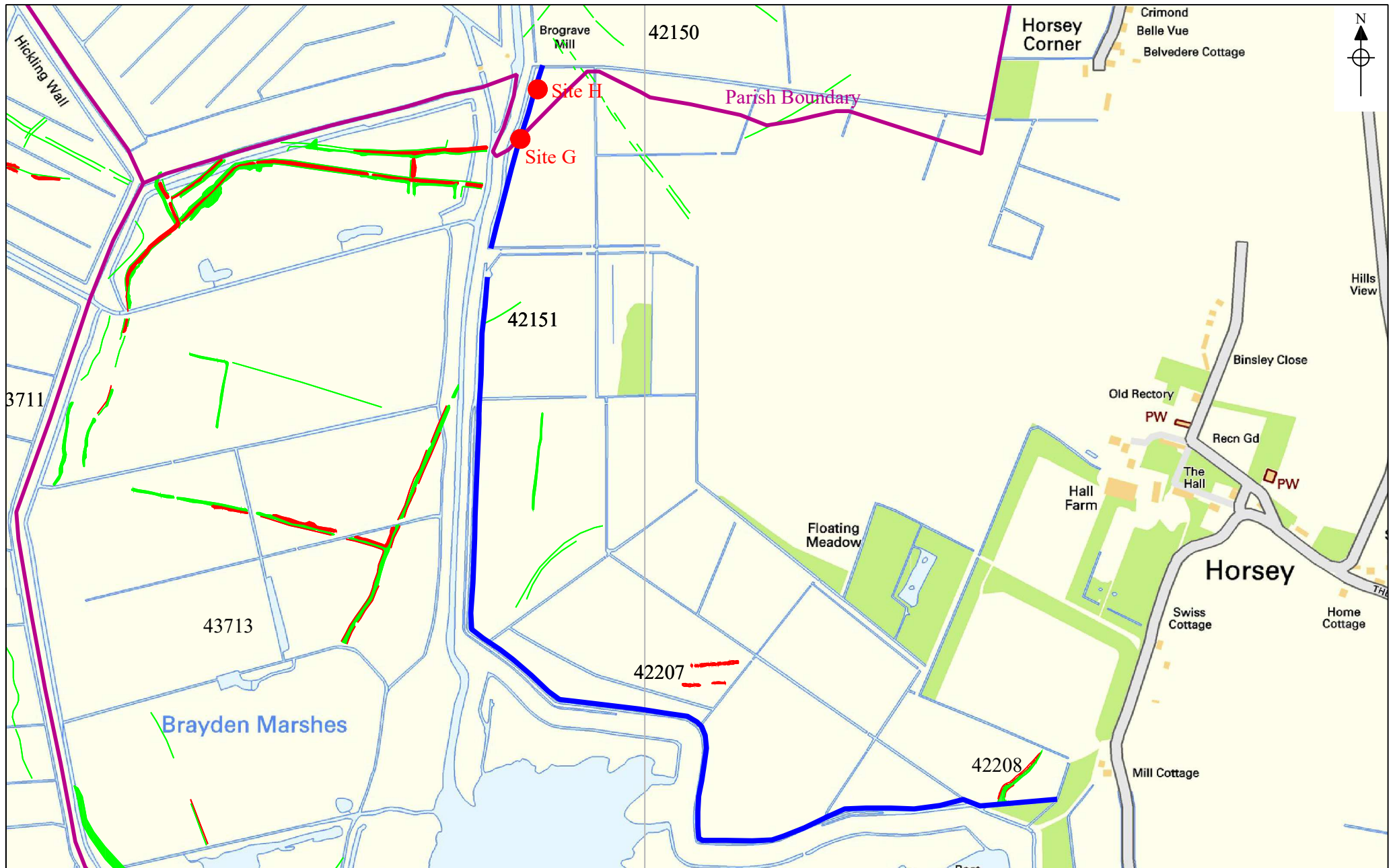


Figure 3. Horsey, showing location of Sites F and G and features identified from aerial photographs, ditches (green) and banks (red).
 Aerial photograph plot by National Mapping Programme, copyright Norfolk County Council and Historic England.

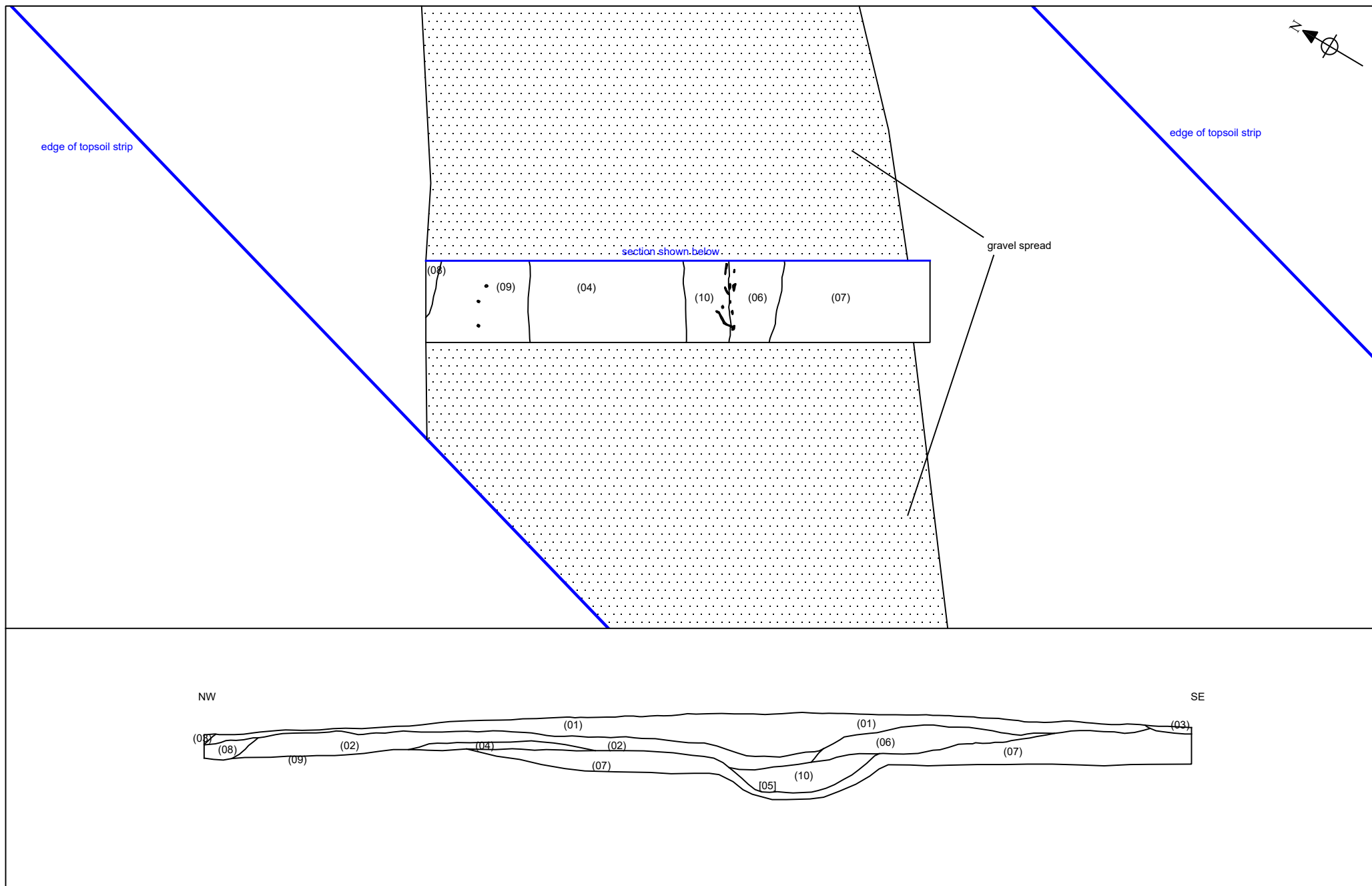


Figure 4. Horsey Site G. Plan of gravel spread (top), scale 1:100. Section through excavated slot (bottom), scale 1:50.

Appendix 1**Context List****Horsey Site G**

Context No.	Category
01	Gravel bank/spread
02	Sandy spread
03	Topsoil
04	?sub-soil
05	Ditch
06	Gravel bank
07	Natural
08	Accumulated material
09	3 stakes
10	Fill of 05
11	Decay wood

Appendix 2

Finds Catalogues

Hickling Site J

Metal finds

Site	Chainage	Material	Category	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Date
Hickling	19700-20000	Copper alloy	Button	Flat front, convex back. Attachment loop missing	2.48	18	Post-medieval
Hickling	19700-20000	Copper alloy	Button	Flat front, convex back. Attachment loop missing	3.60	21	Post-medieval

Flint

Site	Chainage	Category	Possible date	Number	Bate
Hickling	19700-20000	Arrowhead	Barbed and tanged arrowhead	1	Early Bronze Age
		Flake	Chip	2	
		Flake	Flake	4	
		Flake	Spall	2	
		Scraper	End scraper	1	
		Scraper	Thumbnail scraper	1	Early Bronze Age
		Unstruck	Utilised fragment	1	
		Utilised flake	Utilised flake	1	
			Total	13	

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Project details

Project name	Somerton, Horsey and Hickling Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Monitoring works c.5km of flood defence works. in five sperate areas revealed some artefacts and features. The earliest activity recorded was at Hickling where a small number of Bronze Age worked flints including an arrowhead and scrapers were found. Peat extraction pits were noted at Somerton and clay extraction pits to the north of Horsey both of which were probably Medieval or Post-medieval in date. A ditch and bank, which follow the line of the parish boundary between Horsey and Sea Palling and is depicted on the Tith Map was also recorded. Towards Somerton ditches of 19th- and 20th-century date were recorded, along with a scattering of 20th-century artefacts.
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2010 End: 31-10-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF140900 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	EXTRACTION PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Bronze Age
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK NORTH NORFOLK HICKLING Hickling Drainage Mill to Staithe Road
Site location	NORFOLK NORTH NORFOLK HORSEY C6a Phase 1 Horsey
Site location	NORFOLK GREAT YARMOUTH SOMERTON Hundred Stream
Site location	NORFOLK NORTH NORFOLK SEA PALLING Brograve Mill
Study area	5 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TG 4670 2010 52.721628572458 1.653617372775 52 43 17 N 001 39 13 E Line
Site coordinates	TG 4480 2360 52.753901413227 1.628150171955 52 45 14 N 001 37 41 E Line
Site coordinates	TG 4210 2200 52.740770302079 1.587038932291 52 44 26 N 001 35 13 E Line
Site coordinates	TG 4110 2265 52.747052804522 1.572731580688 52 44 49 N 001 34 21 E Line

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Heather Wallis Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Heather Wallis Archaeology
Project director/manager	Heather Wallis
Project supervisor	Heather Wallis

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Report"

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