

Land North of Upton South Broiler Farm, Upton with Fishley, Norfolk

Archaeological Field Survey Results



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With contributions from Grahame Appleby, Lawrence Billington, Andrew Hall
and A.D.H. Bartlett (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy)

Illustrations by Jane Matthews and Vicki Herring

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Department of Archaeology

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Archaeological field survey, comprising fieldwalking and metal detecting, was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) at Upton with Fishley, Norfolk (centred on TL 3867 1115). The work was commissioned by Prime Irrigation on behalf of H. Crane Ltd, following request by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) in advance of a proposed reservoir.

The field survey identified evidence for predominately post-medieval activity including pottery and metalwork. Three prehistoric flints and a Late Bronze Age chisel were also identified along with a possible Romano-British disc-brooch, although there is no evidence for clustering.

1. INTRODUCTION

An archaeological field survey was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) at Upton with Fishley, Norfolk (centred on TL3867 1115). The proposed development area (PDA) is located immediately to the north of Broiler Farm, Upton with Fishley, northeast of Acle village. The area consists of *c.* 8 ha of arable field. The PDA is bounded on the east by a minor road, while land to the north and west comprises further agricultural fields.

The field survey was carried out on the 26th and 27th of April 2010, comprising both a field walking and a metal detector survey. Further to this a geophysical survey was also undertaken in April 2010 by Bartlett Clark Consulting, the results of which are detailed in a separate report (Bartlett 2010). The archaeological field survey was carried out in response to a request from Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA).

1.1 Geology and Topography

The underlying geology of the PDA is Lowestoft formation, an 'extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays' (BGS). The Norfolk Broads are located *c.* 2km to the east of the site. The PDA is situated at approximately 15m AOD.

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

A search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) revealed a number of sites located within 500m of the PDA boundary. These primarily comprised cropmarks showing earlier field-systems.

Prehistoric and Roman

Evidence of Prehistoric and Roman activity consists of cropmarks detailing a series of field-systems. This includes a set of cropmarks within the area of the PDA (NHER 49502), as well as further crop-marks to the west of the site (NHER 49504) and to the south of the site (NHER 49503, NHER 49499). Further a field, a possible Bronze Age round barrow is located approximately one mile to the north of the PDA (NHER 49470).

Medieval and Post medieval

A number of small finds have been recovered from surface surveys, although none of these have been within the PDA. This includes a medieval barrel padlock, medieval pottery sherds, a post-medieval sword belt fitting and a post medieval coin (NHER 31509). A post-medieval animal shed, which is a Grade II listed building, is located to the west of the PDA (NHER 14226).

The village centre of Upton is located 1.5km north east the PDA, Acle is 1km to the east of the site. Both villages have evidence of occupation dating to from the Prehistoric period (e.g. NHER 40570).

Within the PDA there are two large hollows (see Fig 1), one which is now a pond and the other which remains a hollow, with a number of trees growing around the perimeter. These pits have been identified through historical maps as marl pits, which are likely to have been dug in the 19th century and were designed to improve the soil conditions. The two hollows are visible on the Tithe Map (Norfolk E-Map Explorer) as well as the OS County Series 1:10,560 scale, First Edition Map (1849-1899). These features indicate that the field conditions for growing crops were poor, suggesting the likelihood of other techniques employed to improve soil conditions such as manuring, which would have an impact on any fieldwalking results.

2. METHODOLOGY

A 20m grid, aligned on the National Grid, was laid out over the two fields under investigation. The grids were then walked; north-south, in sections 20m apart, within a corridor of approximately 2m. Artefacts were bagged at 20m intervals along the transects. These divisions are referred to as transect points. The transects allowed large areas to be walked relatively quickly, and also provide an approximate 10% sample of the field evaluated. A total of 206 points were laid out with 192 transects walked and metal detected. Five transect points could not be set out (eight transect lines could not be walked), due to the two hollows on the site.

The conditions for fieldwalking were good to very good, with low level crop (up to 10cm high) and soil which had been ploughed and left to weather. The weather varied from overcast to bright sunshine, the former producing better visibility for fieldwalking.

A metal detecting survey was carried out to complement the field walking data, by contributing further datable metallic finds from the plough soil across this area. Metal detecting survey can also help to identify past activities not registered with the traditional cut archaeological features. The conditions for metal detecting were excellent. The survey area field had been ploughed and harrowed to provide a flat and even detecting surface. Although the field was under crop, it was low enough not to impede the survey.

The survey utilised the same transects as the field walking, aligned to the Ordnance Survey national grid, spaced at 20m intervals, walked at a slow pace with the sweep covering 1.5-2.0m using a XP detector. Small iron objects were discriminated out and very recent objects of little or no archaeological significance such as milk bottle tops, ring pulls, shotgun cartridges and small caliber bullet cases etc were collected but discarded prior to finds assessment.

All metal finds were numbered individually and plotted to within a meter along each transect. The numbering sequence does not reflect any dated chronology of the finds but reflects the order in which the objects were retrieved working across the field from west to east. The results are illustrated in Figure 3 and listed within Table 2 below.

Additional and more intensive detecting was carried out within the immediate area surrounding find spot **No. 3**, to assess whether the find was isolated or part of a larger group of metalwork. No further finds were made within this targeted area.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Flint – Lawrence Billington

Three prehistoric flints were collected (see Fig 2). Two were from the same transect, H1 C60 and comprised one secondary flake and one tertiary flake, both of which were un-diagnostic, thus can only be dated Late Neolithic-Iron Age. A blade core was recovered from H2 B60, dating Mesolithic/Early Neolithic.

The two flakes, although un-diagnostic are typical hard hammer struck flakes that probably reflect a background later Prehistoric (Bronze Age/Iron Age) presence, whilst the core reflects earlier, probable Mesolithic activity.

3.2 Pottery - with David Hall

13 sherds of pottery were recovered from fieldwalking (see Table 1 and Fig 2). The majority of the assemblage comprised sherds dating 19-20th century AD. The two exceptions to this were a 17th century sherd recovered from H2 E100, and one 17th-18th century AD sherd collected from H2 E60. There is no clear clustering of material on the site, and this in addition to the small quantity of pottery recovered from the site supports the view that its distribution is likely to be a result of manuring, rather than reflecting any other activity.

| Square | Transect | No. | Date |
|--------|----------|-----|---------|
| H1 | C60 | 1 | 19-20th |
| H2 | E60 | 1 | 17-18th |
| H2 | E100 | 1 | 17th |
| H3 | A100 | 1 | 19th |
| H4 | C20 | 1 | 20th |
| H4 | B60 | 1 | 19-20th |
| H5 | D20 | 1 | 17-18th |
| H5 | D60 | 1 | 19-20th |
| H5 | F80 | 1 | 19-20th |
| H6 | B100 | 1 | 19-20th |
| H7 | A20 | 1 | 19-20th |
| H8 | B40 | 1 | 19-20th |
| H8 | D80 | 1 | 19-20th |

Table 1: All pottery recovered

3.3 Metal Detecting Survey - Andrew Hall with Grahame Appleby

A total of 48 non-ferrous metal artefacts were recovered from the survey area which covered approximately 8 hectares. Of these, 30 were made of copper alloy, 15 are lead, two were silver and one of an unidentified white metal (probably aluminium). Some of the finds, such as lead waste are undiagnostic in type and therefore cannot be

attributed with a firm date The majority of diagnostic finds dated from the early Post Medieval period through to the modern day, however a few interesting finds of earlier date were recovered.

| Number | Description | Date |
|--------|---|--|
| 1 | Penny of 1971, Copper alloy, 20mm diameter | 20 th |
| 2 | Lead off-cut, max dimensions 25 x 10mm, 11g | - |
| 3 | Copper alloy chisel, incomplete. A cast tool tapering to a flat cutting edge. Of rectangular section and measuring 9mm in width by 55mm in length. Possible a late Bronze Age chisel (see below for a more detailed discussion) | LBA |
| 4 | Lead casting spill, 16 x 12mm , 16g | - |
| 5 | An iron nail with a large head formed from lead. 29g. | 19 th /20 th |
| 6 | A 1929 penny of George V, 31mm diameter | 20 th |
| 7 | A copper alloy button decorated with concentric circles. Loop intact, 20mm in diameter, 6g | 18 th /19 th |
| 8 | A copper alloy domed button, with stamped "thimble like" decoration. Loop intact, 30mm diameter. 8g | 18 th /19 th |
| 9 | A cast copper alloy button of <i>Hessian</i> or <i>tombak</i> type. Of note are two sets of three notches made to the outside edge of the button. 22mm diameter, 5g | 18 th /19 th |
| 10 | A rectangular cast copper alloy plate, probably from a piece of .late 19 th or early 20 th century farm machinery | 19 th /20 th |
| 11 | A machine pressed, hollow backed copper alloy mount decorated with a shield and reeded body, with traces of silver plate? 52mm in length, 12g | 19 th |
| 12 | Lead waste, 40 x 25mm, 21g | - |
| 13 | A high quality silver clasp, possibly for a shoe. Formed from a folded piece of sheet silver, the rectangular front is decorated with a diagonal cross and chevrons within the four fields. A set of indistinct hallmarks are present on the reverse, these include a portrait of George I or II, the lion sterling mark and the makers mark I.P. Traces of leather remain within the clasp Measuring 18x12mm, 2g | 18 th |
| 14 | A copper alloy awl or possibly a shank from a nail or tack. Of square section, tapering to a point. 24mm in length, 3g | 18 th /19 th |
| 15 | A cast lead or lead alloy foot from a vessel or ornament. 40mm in length and 25g | 17 th /18 th |
| 16 | Copper alloy fragment from 20mm diameter button. 2g | 18 th /19 th |
| 17 | Fragment of sheet copper alloy measuring 50 x 17mm. 4g | Post Med |
| 18 | A modern white metal washer, 35mm diameter. 10g | 20 th |
| 19 | Copper alloy .303 rifle bullet shell casing (fired). 18g | 20 th |
| 20 | A cast copper alloy oval frame, of triangular cross section, tapering to the centre. It is possible the central aperture was set with a stone or glass setting. There appears to be a hole through the frame possibly for suspension. This may be a fragment of an oval Romano-British disc brooch; however, a much later attribution cannot be ruled out. Max diameter 35mm. Weight 10g | Roman? |
| 21 | Lead casting spill, max diameter 15mm, 8g | - |
| 22 | Lead casting spill, 16g | - |
| 23 | A copper alloy furniture handle attachment with screw fixing. 18mm in length. 5g | 19 th /early 20 th |
| 24 | Lead off cut. 16g | - |
| 25 | Lead grain seal, 20mm diameter. | 19 th |
| 26 | Penny 1905 of Edward VII, 31mm diameter | 20 th |
| 27 | Large lead rivet with head 22mm diameter, 25g | 19 th /20 th |
| 28 | Fragment of copper alloy buckle frame | 17 th /18 th |
| 29 | A fragment of curved copper alloy edging 33mm in length, undecorated. 3g | Post Med |
| 30 | A silver hammered Medieval penny of <i>long cross</i> type. The coin has been | Medieval |

| | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|
| | folded over, obscuring the portrait, therefore making attribution difficult. Otherwise in good unclipped condition. 19mm in diameter | |
| 31 | A rectangular slab of lead with rounded corners. Possible a weight. 35 x 17 x 4mm. 27g | Med /Post Med |
| 32 | Lead scrap, folded. 35 x 23mm. 42g | - |
| 33 | Copper alloy button with engraved flower motif to centre. 21mm in diameter. 4g | 18 th /19 th |
| 34 | A complete brass padlock, 50 x 40mm. 70g | 19 th /20 th |
| 35 | A copper alloy 1791 Zeelandia token or coin, 21mm diameter. 10g | 18 th |
| 36 | An irregular shaped fragment of shrapnel (possibly copper alloy). 38g | 20 th |
| 37 | A decorative large flat button with an openwork pierced decorative border around circumference. Loop intact. 33mm in diameter | 18 th / 19 th |
| 38 | A lead musket ball of 18mm diameter. Weight 30g | 17 th /18 th |
| 39 | An off cut from a 10mm diameter copper pipe | 20 th |
| 40 | A fragment of a finely cast copper alloy bell. Diameter at mouth approx 40mm.8g. Similar to a published example from London (Egan 2005). | 17 th |
| 41 | A rim fragment of a large cast copper alloy vessel, such as a cauldron or skillet. The fragment measures 42 x 22mm. Weight 40g | 16 th /17 th |
| 42 | Lead casting spill. 15g | - |
| 43 | A strip of copper alloy sheet. 2g | 19 th /20 th |
| 44 | A cast copper alloy button, plain, 18mm diameter. 3g | 18 th /19 th |
| 45 | A decorative button identical in type to No. 37. Loop intact | 18 th /19 th |
| 46 | A fragment of copper alloy sheet 20 x 10mm. 3g | Post Med |
| 47 | A square fragment of lead sheet of 2mm thickness. 30 x 30mm | - |
| 48 | Lead casting spill. 6g | - |

Table 2: All metal detected finds

The assemblage is in many ways unremarkable. The finds encountered are in the main later Post Medieval and there are the commonly encountered personal items such as buttons, other clothing accessories, coins and vessel fragments. In fact, the assemblage is very similar to groups retrieved by the author under similar conditions from rural settings across East Anglia. The density of the finds within the upper 20cm of the topsoil also fits within a range witnessed from other detected fields (as demonstrated within the table below).

| Area (h) | Site | transect type (M) | Sample % | factor | No of finds | ETP | Estimated Total Per Hectare |
|----------|------------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|-------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 9.5 | Costessey Norfolk 2003 | 20.0 | 7.5 | 13.3 | 65 | 867 | 91 |
| 9.3 | Mayton Wood | 20.0 | 7.5 | 13.3 | 43 | 573 | 62 |
| 16 | Granta Park | 20.0 | 7.5 | 13.3 | 53 | 707 | 44 |
| 5.75 | Striplands Longstanton | 20.0 | 7.5 | 13.3 | 50 | 667 | 116 |
| 8.9 | Trumpington Meadows | 20.0 | 7.5 | 13.3 | 38 | 507 | 57 |
| 6.7 | Snettisham 2005 | 20.0 | 7.5 | 13.3 | 81 | 1080 | 161 |
| 8 | Acle 2010 | 20.0 | 7.5 | 13.3 | 48 | 640 | 80 |

Table 3: Comparable Metal Detected Finds from sites in East Anglia

ETP. This is the estimated total finds population within the upper 20cm of the plough soil. This is then divided by the number of hectares to provide the comparable density estimate.

Within the boundaries of the surveyed area itself, there is little in the way of distinct clustering of finds to suggest activity foci or redundant rights of way crossing the area; however, of note are two individual finds recovered which are worthy of further discussion:

No. 3. The recovery of this item during the metal detecting survey is intriguing. The object has a transverse break at one end and clearly tapers to a cutting edge. The nature of the corrosion products, pitting and patina all indicate that it was manufactured during the later Bronze Age. Differing from socketed hammers and chisels that date to this period the number of reported chisels of bar form has increased in recent years following the introduction of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (www.finds.org.uk); several have been recovered from Norfolk and include those from King's Lynn and West Norfolk (PAS NMS-7F4DA3; NMS-083CF3), Broadlands District (PAS NMS-5DC7C7) and Breckland (PAS NMS-9A9212), the latter of these the most similar. These tools could be used for both fine metalworking and woodworking.

No. 20. This item, identified as a possible Romano-British disc-brooch, is difficult to identify due to its fragmentary nature and a later date attribution is possible. Despite these uncertainties, sufficient survives for it to be considered part of a disc-type brooch of somewhat more robust (crude?) construction of an unclassified type (see Evans 2003, Fig. 27, No.7 for a superficially similar example found at Chatteris, Cambridgeshire). Alternatively, the presence of a partially surviving perforation may indicate this was part of a jewelled pendant and thus part of a larger composite item; metallurgical analysis of the item would help to determine or narrow the period of manufacture.

3.4. Archaeological Geophysical Survey - with A.D.H. Bartlett

Archaeological geophysical survey was also carried out (for full results see Appendix 1). The results showed little evidence of archaeological remains, with the most obvious features being two groups of silty pits/hollows; one at the north of the PDA and the other in the south-west (see Fig 4). The group in the south-west of the site are within the same vicinity as the Late Bronze Age chisel and two of the prehistoric flints. However, it is uncertain as to whether these pits/hollows reflect archaeological features or not. The group of pits/hollows at the north of the site had no correlating finds. The archaeogeophysical results did not reveal any of the features suggested by cropmarks

4. CONCLUSION

The fieldwalking and metal detector survey at Upton with Fishley has identified evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity on the site, with limited evidence for activity prior to this time. The two prehistoric flakes and the Late Bronze Age chisel suggest a background presence during the later Prehistoric period. The possible Roman disc-brooch was the only evidence of activity during the Romano-British period.

The relatively intensive ploughing of the field, combined with techniques used to improve soil conditions may explain the lack of earlier evidence as well as the lack of clustering of later material.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Norfolk County Council, E-Map Explorer. <http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/Emap/EMapExplorer.asp?PID=0>

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work was commissioned by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. Bryan Crossan carried out the field survey and Jane Matthews was responsible for the graphics. The metal detecting survey was carried out by Andy Hall and Bryan Crossan. The project was managed by Emma Beadsmoore.

7. APPENDIX 1 Archaeological Geophysical Survey - A.D.H. Bartlett

Introduction

This report describes a geophysical survey carried out to test for evidence of archaeological features or remains in an area of land north of Upton South Broiler Farm at Upton with Fishley, Norfolk. The survey forms part of an archaeological evaluation of the site, as requested by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA), and undertaken by Cambridge Archaeology Unit (CAU). The geophysical survey was commissioned as part of this evaluation by CAU. Fieldwork for the survey was done on April 21-23 2010.

The survey has produced limited evidence of various subsurface disturbances, but there are no clear findings of definite archaeological significance.

The Site

The following notes are summarised in part from the Specification document for the project, as prepared by CAU, and dated 8th April 2010.

The site is located at NGR TG 38671115, about 2km west of Acle, and occupies an arable field immediately to the north of the buildings at Upton South Broiler Farm. It is on an underlying geology of Boulder Clay, and at an elevation of c. 15m AOD. The survey covers a rectangular area of 9.1ha located to enclose the proposed reservoir, which will be c. 8ha in size.

Archaeological background

It is mentioned in the Specification that the site is in a landscape with known archaeological remains: ‘cropmarks visible on the site have revealed a field system that potentially dates to the late prehistoric and/or Roman periods (NHER 49502). Comparable cropmarks have been identified to the west (NHER 49504), and the south (NHER 49503, NHER 49499) of the proposed development area. The surrounding area has also yielded Roman and medieval artefacts, collected from the surface (e.g. NHER 28664).’

CAU have also, as part of this evaluation, undertaken fieldwalking and a metal detector survey at the site. We are told that the fieldwalking did not produce any particular concentration of artefacts. Individual finds included a late Bronze Age chisel, and a possible Romano-British brooch, but pottery finds were post-medieval in date, and only three worked flints were collected. There were rather more findings from the south west corner of the site than elsewhere, but this variation may not be significant.

Survey Procedure

The survey was carried out following procedures as described in the brief. Magnetometer survey readings were collected using Bartington 1m fluxgate magnetometers, and are plotted at 25cm intervals along transects 1m apart. The results of the survey are shown as a grey scale plot at 1:2000 scale in figure 2, and as a graphical (x-y trace) plot at 1:1250 scale in figure 3. An interpretation of the findings is shown superimposed on figure 3, and is reproduced separately to provide a summary of the findings on figure 1.

The survey plots show the magnetometer readings after standard treatments which include adjustment for irregularities in line spacing caused by variations in the instrument zero setting, and slight linear smoothing. The readings in the grey scale plot have additionally been subjected to weak 2D low pass filtering, which is applied to reduce background noise levels.

One additional figure is included in the report to meet additional requirements as stated in the standard brief for magnetometer surveys, as issued by NLA. Figure 4 shows the magnetometer data previously to correcting the zero level in each transect, which is the usual initial step in data processing. The brief also requires a data block to be re-surveyed at the end of each day of fieldwork. The re-surveyed sample blocks are shown alongside the corresponding locations in the main survey in figure 4.

Colour coding has been used in the interpretation to try and distinguish different effects. Magnetic anomalies which perhaps need to be assessed for their possible archaeological significance are outlined in red, with potential non-archaeological, or recent, disturbances in brown. Background geological disturbances are indicated in a light brown. Some small strong magnetic disturbances which are likely to be caused by scattered iron objects are outlined in blue.

The survey grid was set out and located at the required national grid co-ordinates by means of a GPS system with differential beacon correction. OS co-ordinates of map locations can be read from the AutoCAD (.dwg) version of the plans which can be supplied with this report.

The magnetometer survey was supplemented by a background magnetic susceptibility survey with readings taken at 30m intervals using a Bartington MS2 meter and field sensor loop. A plot of the readings is inset in figure 2.

Susceptibility readings can provide a broad indication of previously occupied or disturbed areas in which burning associated with past human occupation has enhanced the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, although the readings may be affected by a number of non-archaeological factors, including geology and land use.

The magnetometer responds to cut features such as ditches and pits when they are silted with topsoil, which usually has a higher magnetic susceptibility than the underlying natural subsoil. It also detects the thermoremanent magnetism of fired materials, notably baked clay structures such as kilns or hearths, and so responds preferentially to the presence of ancient settlement or industrial remains. It is also strongly affected by ferrous and other debris of recent origin.

Results

The survey has detected a number of subsurface features and disturbances, but it cannot in the case of this survey be claimed that they are of particular archaeological significance.

Conditions at the site do not appear to present any unusual difficulties for a magnetometer survey. Topsoil magnetic susceptibility readings (as shown on the plot inset in figure 2) have a mean value of 12 ($\times 10^{-5}$ SI), and show little variation (standard deviation = 3). These readings are at the lower end of the commonly encountered range of values (as is usual on a clay soil), but successful surveys have been undertaken in comparable conditions. The band of high readings at the north end of the survey corresponds to an area of freshly rolled ground. Contact between the measuring coil and the ground surface would therefore be closer here than elsewhere.

Findings as marked in the interpretation, and indicated on figures 1 and 3, include a series of east-west linear markings across the survey (as marked in brown). Three of these (A, B, C as labelled on figure 1, as well as another north-south feature at D) are characterised by sequences of small individual magnetic anomalies (as seen particularly in the graphical plot (figure 3)). These may represent sections of clay drain pipe, and the linear features are probably therefore land drains. These intermittent magnetic anomalies are lacking from a further linear feature (visible in the grey scale plot) at the southern end of the site (E), which could perhaps therefore be a plastic water pipe terminating at the pond. A further iron pipe (blue) was detected along the western boundary of the site.

The survey has detected a number of small background magnetic anomalies, the distribution of which is indicated in part by the features outlined in light brown on figure 1. These are most concentrated across the southern half of the site, and are clustered particularly around F. Magnetic disturbances of this kind are commonly caused by naturally magnetic stones in geological drift deposits. It is probable, therefore, that the boulder clay contains a higher proportion of gravel around F than in other parts of the site. There is also a slight increase in susceptibility values near to F, as is often seen on areas of gravel soil. The stronger individual magnetic anomalies which are likely to represent pieces of iron (as indicated in blue) are relatively uniformly distributed across the site (with an increase near the pit towards the north east of the survey).

The remaining category of feature detected by the survey is a limited number of broad irregular magnetic anomalies, as outlined in red (and which are grouped particularly around G and H). These show some of the characteristics to be expected from silted pits, as are commonly found at ancient settlement sites, but they are rather too large, and there does not appear to be any significance in their grouping or distribution. There is also no associated soil magnetic susceptibility enhancement at these locations, as might be expected if they represented occupation features. It is therefore likely that they represent natural or non-archaeological hollows in the subsoil containing silted fill, rather than archaeological features.

Conclusions

The survey appears to have detected a combination of land drains and geological effects, with no findings which can confidently be claimed to be archeologically significant. The possible cropmark field system mentioned in the brief does not appear to have been detected, although ancient field boundaries at locations remote from settlement remains (and their associated soil magnetic enhancement) are not necessarily readily detectable. (It is perhaps also possible that the cropmarks could be accounted for in part by the land drains.)

Some small scale background geological magnetic activity has been detected, and there are also some comparatively large pit-like features. The size and distribution of these features suggests they are more likely to be of natural than archaeological origin.

The fieldwork for this project was done by C. Oatley and R. Ainslie.

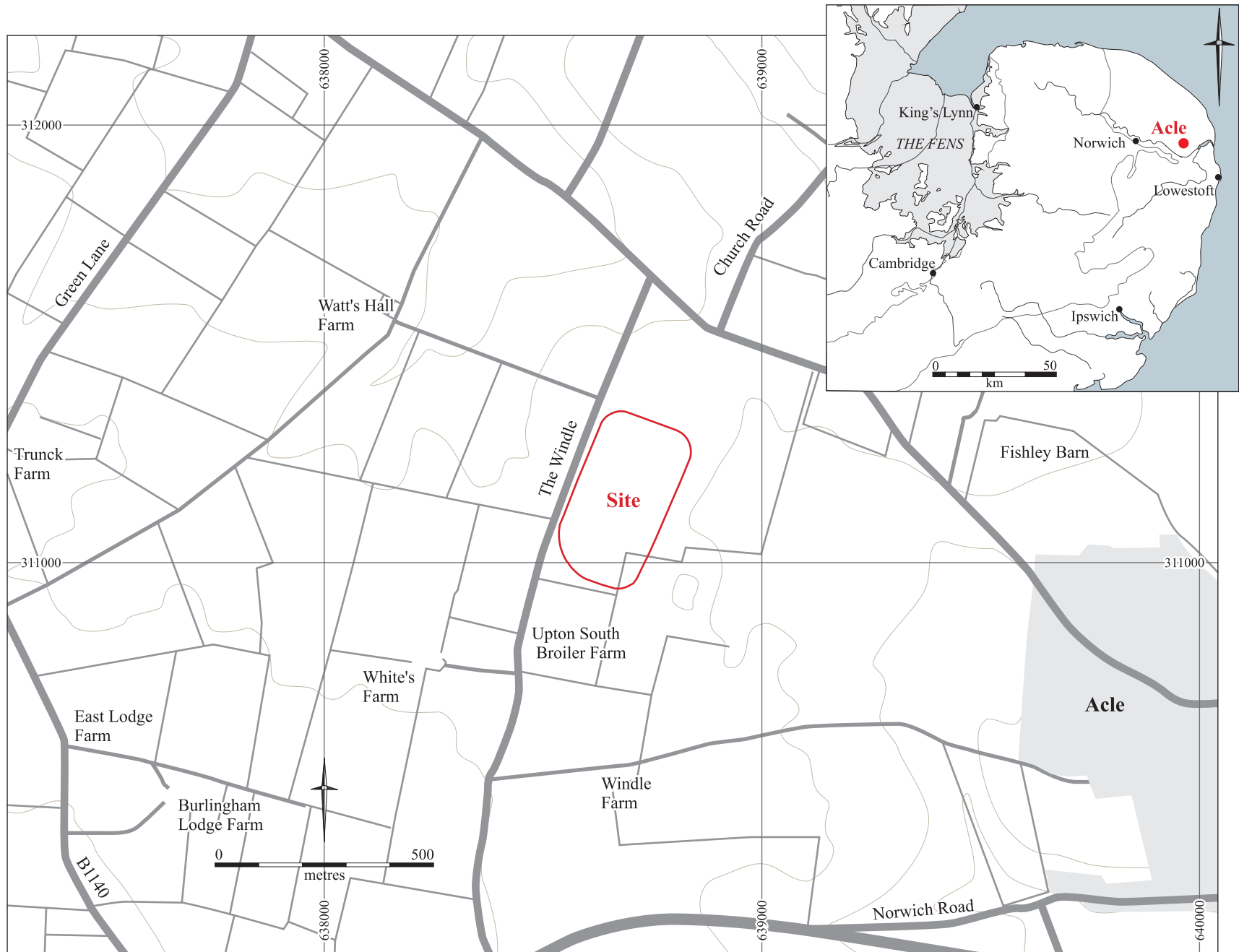


Figure 1. Location map

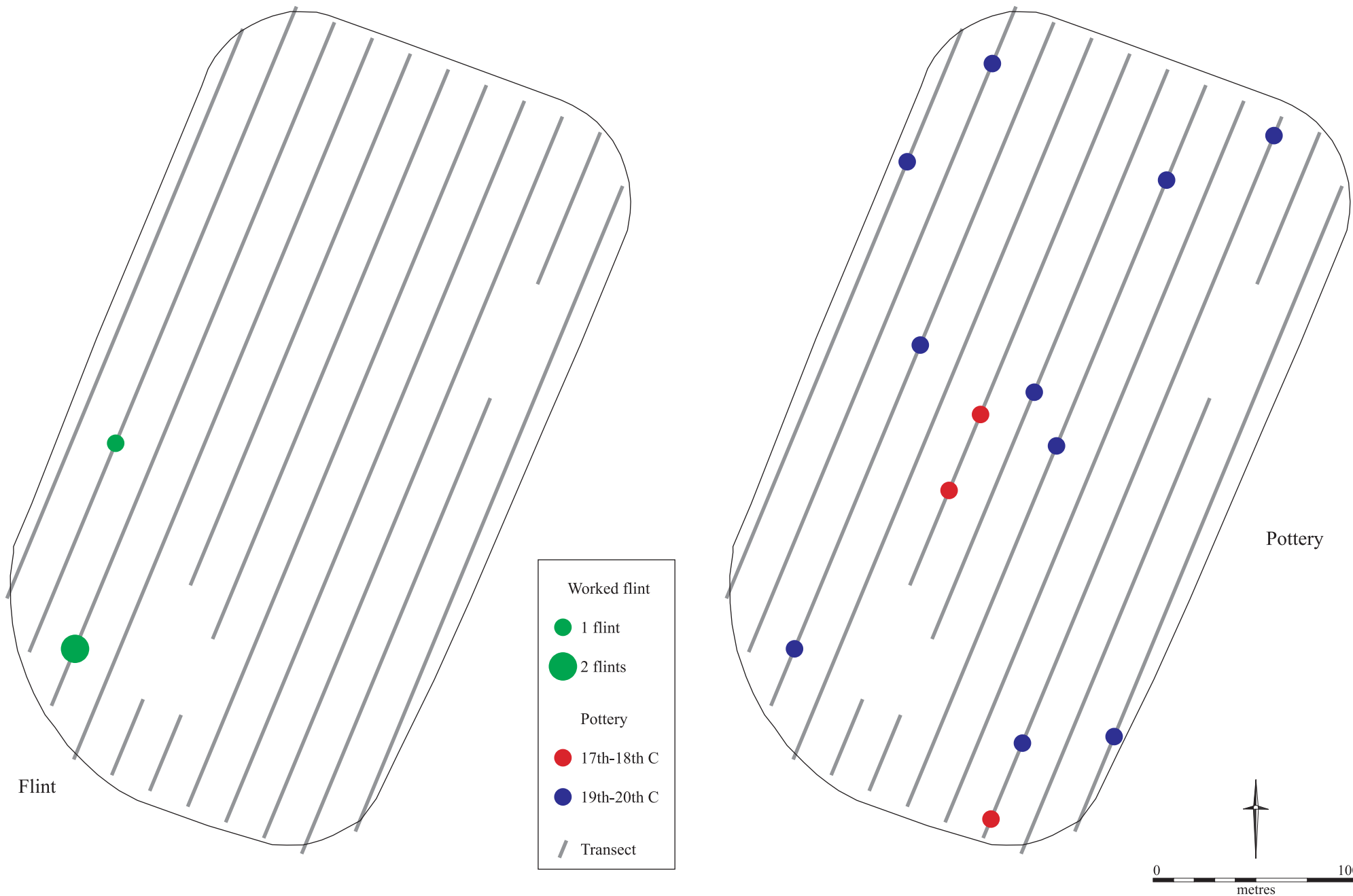


Figure 2. Plots of flint and pottery

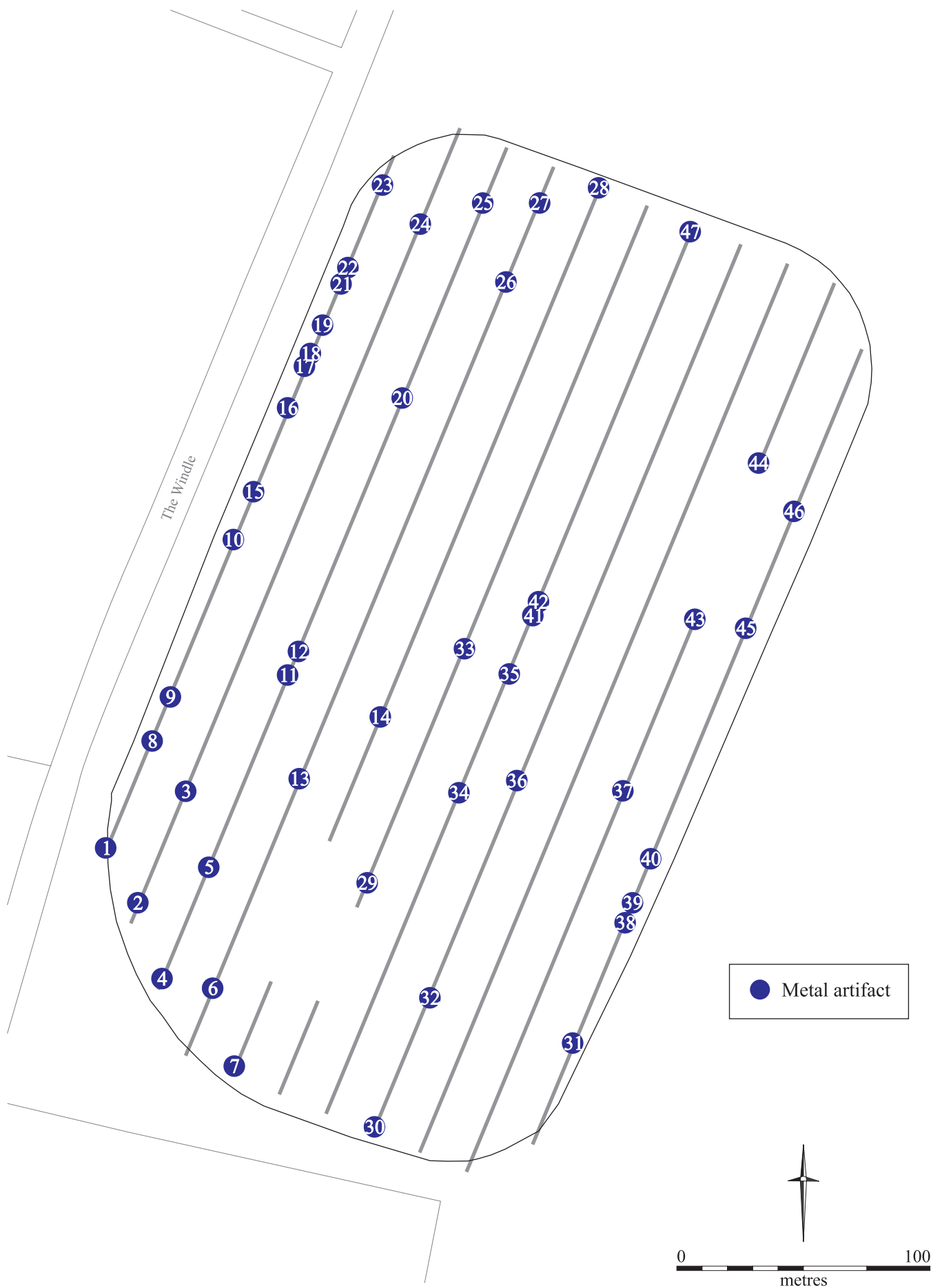
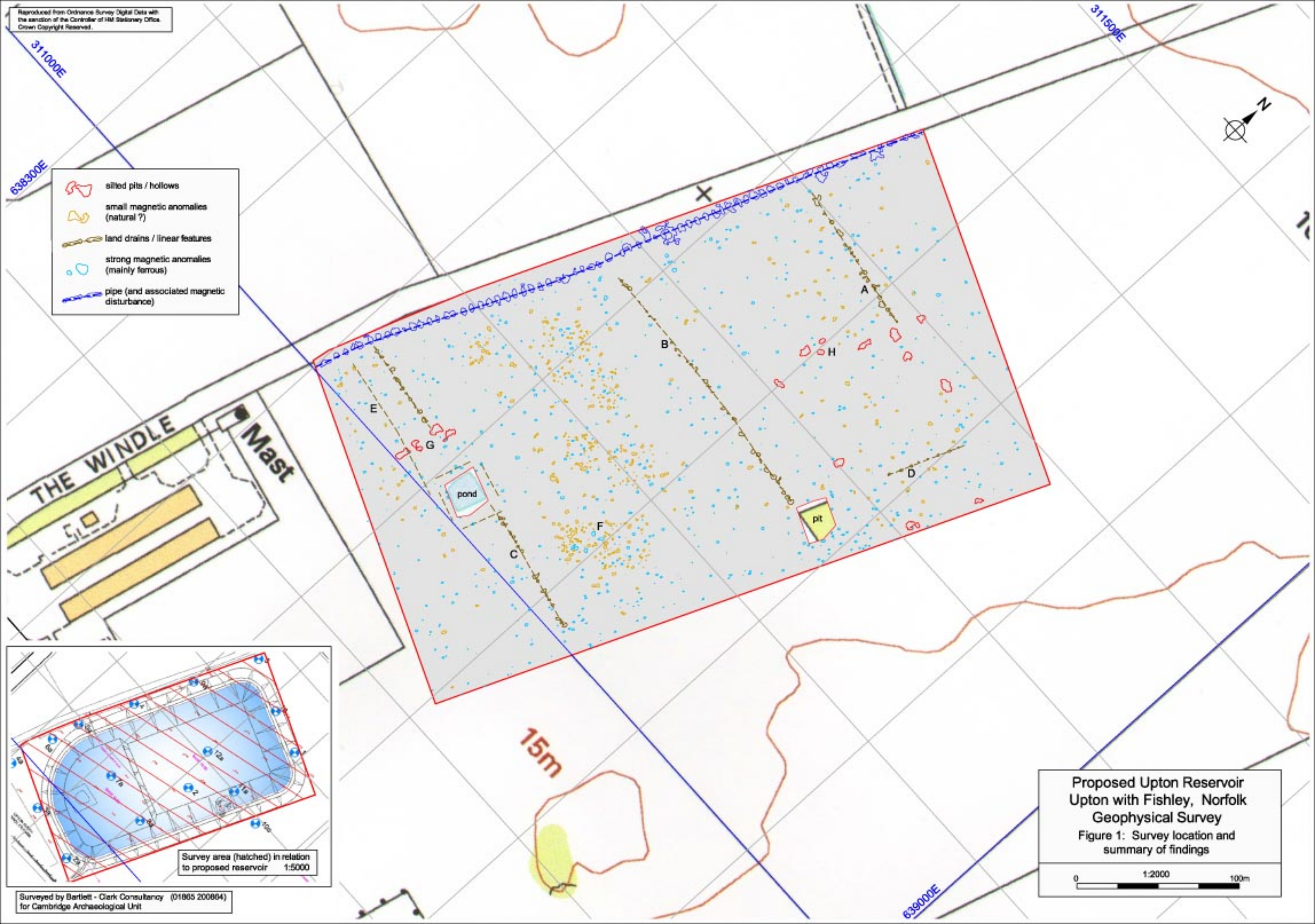


Figure 3. Plot of metal artifacts



- silted pits / hollows
- small magnetic anomalies (natural ?)
- land drains / linear features
- strong magnetic anomalies (mainly ferrous)
- pipe (and associated magnetic disturbance)

THE WINDLE

Mast

pond

pit

E

G

C

F

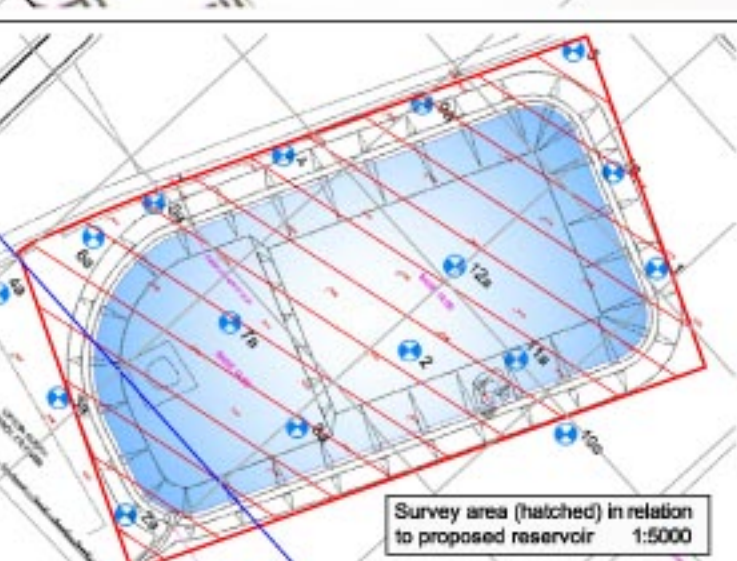
B

H

D

A

15m



Proposed Upton Reservoir
Upton with Fishley, Norfolk
Geophysical Survey
 Figure 1: Survey location and summary of findings

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311500E

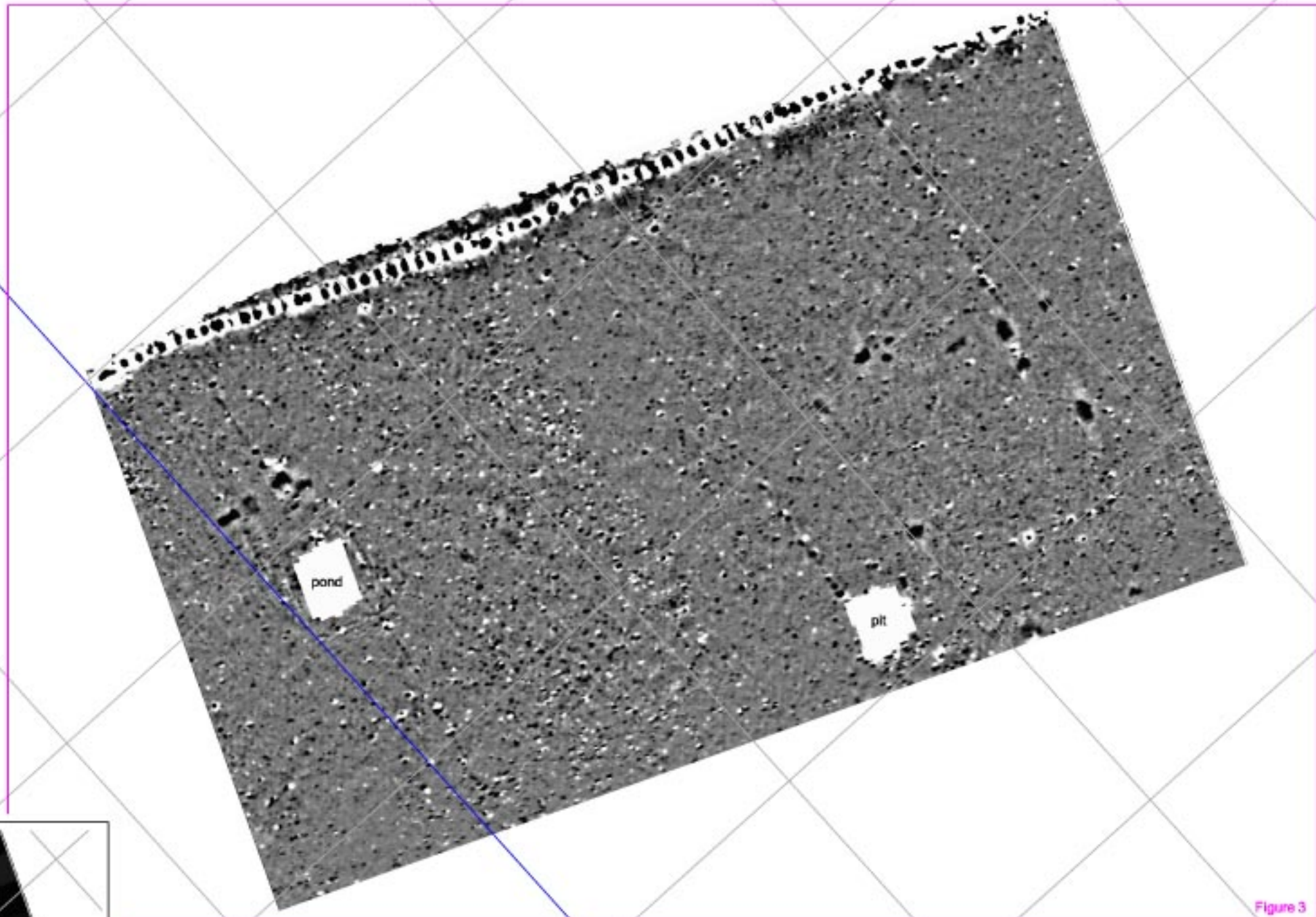
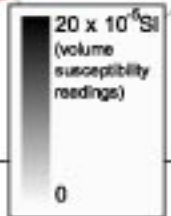
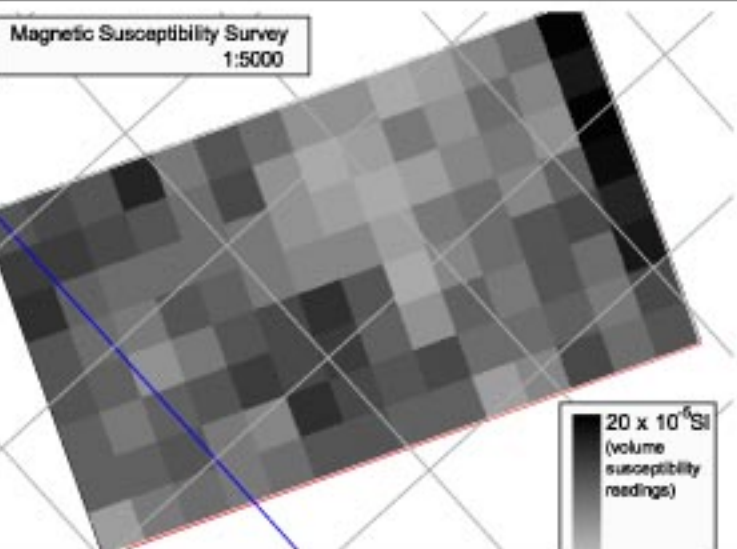


Figure 3

Magnetic Susceptibility Survey
1:5000








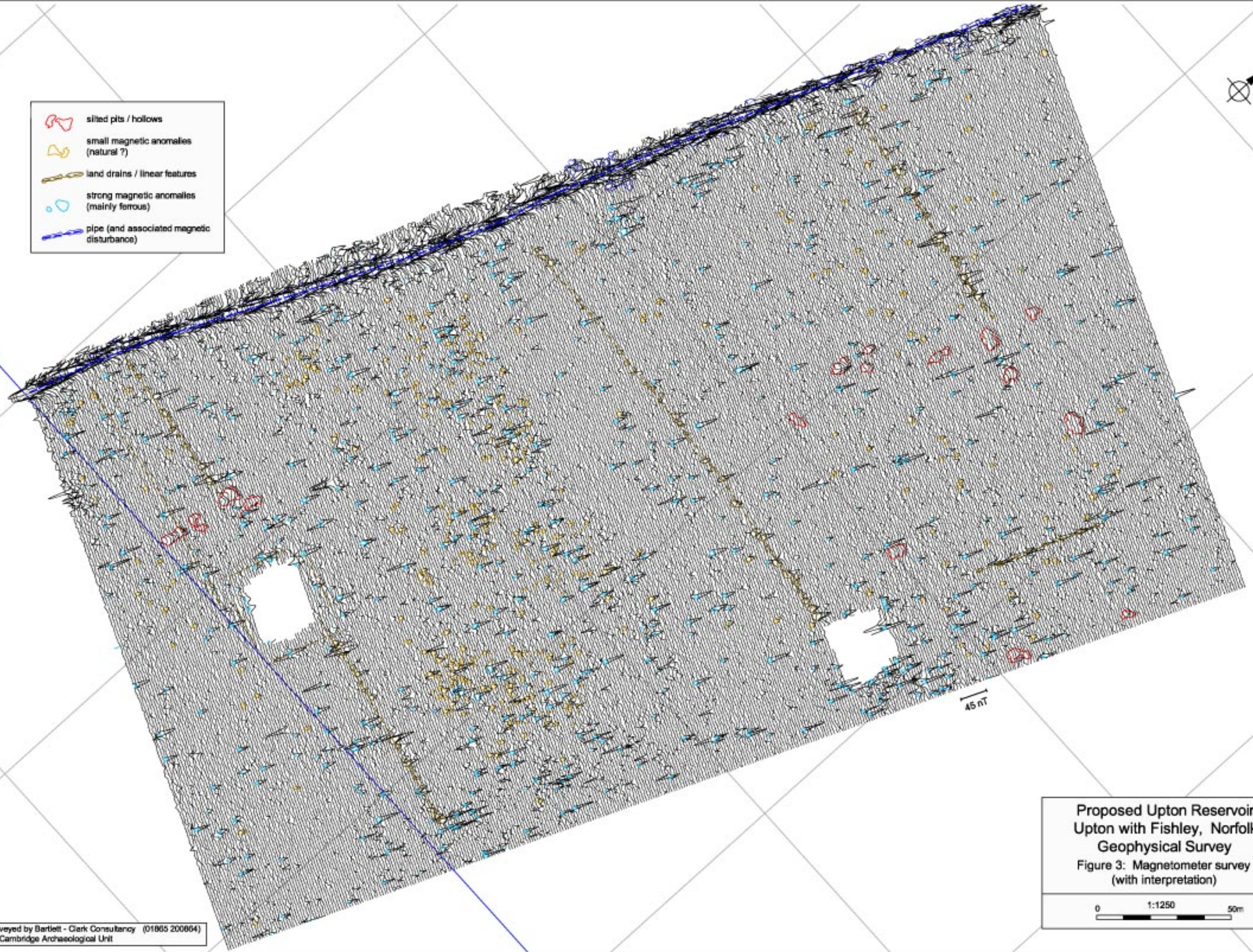
Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864) for Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Proposed Upton Reservoir
Upton with Fishley, Norfolk
Geophysical Survey
Figure 2: Magnetometer survey
(grey scale plot)

0 1:2000 100m

639000E

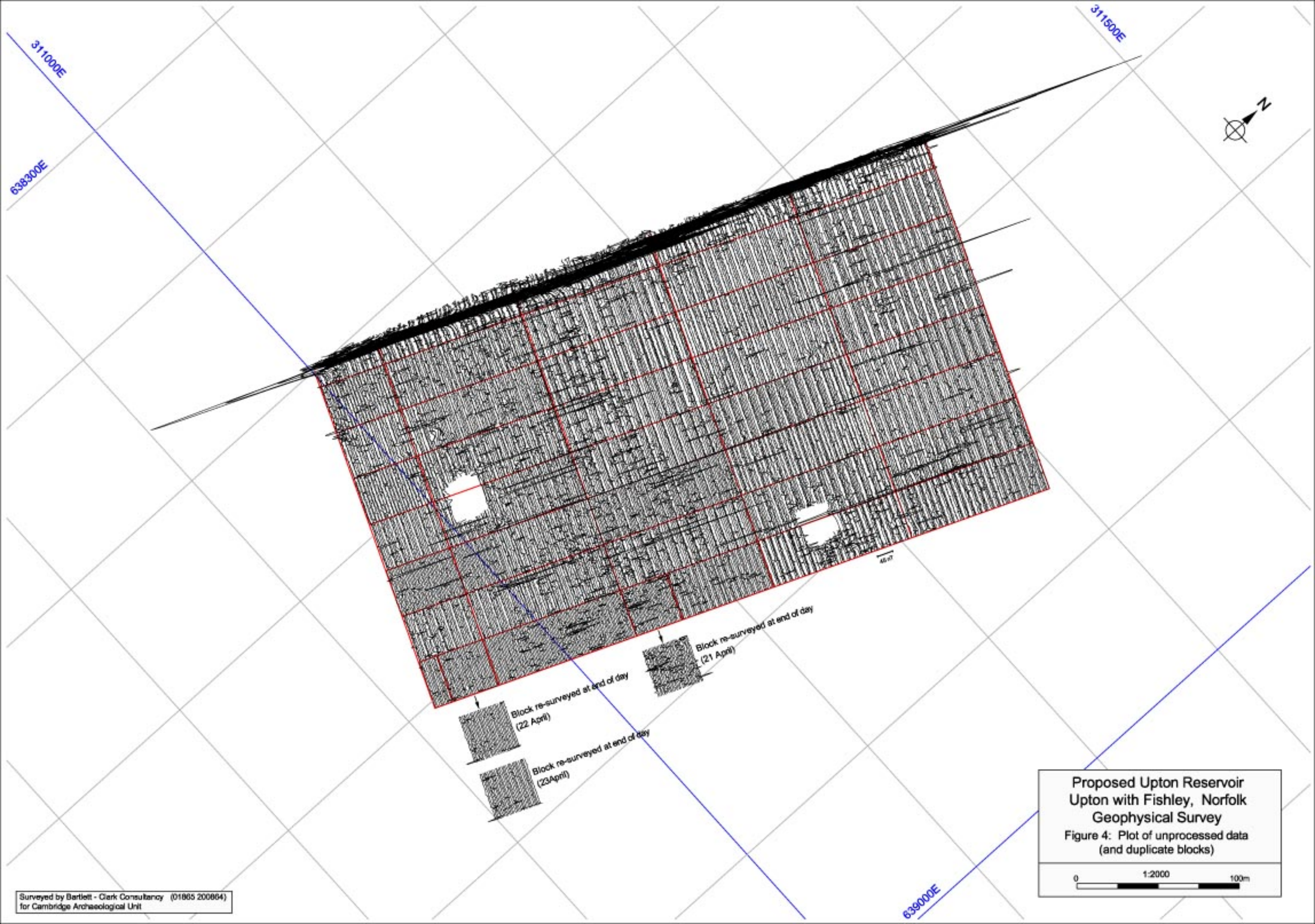
-  silted pits / hollows
-  small magnetic anomalies (natural ?)
-  land drains / linear features
-  strong magnetic anomalies (mainly ferrous)
-  pipe (and associated magnetic disturbance)



45 nT

Proposed Upton Reservoir
 Upton with Fishley, Norfolk
 Geophysical Survey
 Figure 3: Magnetometer survey
 (with interpretation)

0 1:1250 50m



Proposed Upton Reservoir
Upton with Fishley, Norfolk
Geophysical Survey
Figure 4: Plot of unprocessed data
(and duplicate blocks)

0 1:2000 100m

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: cambridg3-78605

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Land North of Upton South Broiler Farm, Upton with Fishley, Norfolk |
| Short description of the project | Archaeological field survey, comprising fieldwalking and metal detecting, was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) Upton with Fishley, Norfolk (centred on TL 3867 1115). The work was undertaken on behalf of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) in advance of a proposed reservoir. The field survey identified evidence for predominately post-medieval activity including pottery and metalwork. Three prehistoric flints and a Late Bronze Age chisel were also identified along with a possible Romano-British disc-brooch, although there is no evidence for clustering. |
| Project dates | Start: 26-04-2010 End: 27-04-2010 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | ENF12454 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | COPPER ALLOY CHISEL Late Bronze Age |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Significant Finds | WORKED FLINT FLAKES Bronze Age |
| Methods & techniques | 'Fieldwalking','Geophysical Survey','Metal Detectors' |
| Development type | Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.) |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |
| Solid geology | NORWICH CRAG, RED CRAG AND CHILLESFORD CLAY |
| Drift geology | BOULDER CLAY AND MORAINIC DRIFT |
| Techniques | Magnetometry |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | NORFOLK BROADLAND UPTON WITH FISHLEY Land North of Upton South Broiler Farm, Upton with Fishley, Norfolk |
| Postcode | NR13 3 |
| Study area | 8.00 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 3867 1115 51.7813377022 0.010452018267 51 46 52 N 000 00 37 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 15.00m Max: 15.00m |

Project creators

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | Cambridge Archaeological Unit |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Emma Beadsmoore |
| Project director/manager | Emma Beadsmoore |
| Project supervisor | Katie Anderson |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Norfolk Landscape Archaeology |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | Cambridge Archaeological Unit |
| Physical Archive ID | ENF 12454 |
| Physical Contents | 'Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics' |
| Digital Archive recipient | Cambridge Archaeological Unit |
| Digital Archive ID | ENF 12454 |
| Digital Media available | 'Geophysics','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text' |
| Paper Archive recipient | Cambridge Archaeological Unit |
| Paper Archive ID | ENF 12454 |

Paper Media available 'Plan','Report','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Anderson, K

Other bibliographic details CAU Report Number 950

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