

**Land Adjacent to 6 Church Close,
Swainsthorpe, Norfolk**

Planning application: 2011/0257

HER Ref: ENF 128970

Archaeological Monitoring Report

(Continuous observation of ground works)

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(May 2012)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent to 6 Church Close, Swainsthorpe, Norfolk, NR14 8PN

Client: Mr A Black

Local planning authority: South Norfolk DC

Planning application ref: 2011/0257

Development: Erection of new dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 13, 24 & 27 April, 2012

HER Ref: ENF 128970

Grid ref: TG 2192 0093

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-126786

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Summary: Swainsthorpe, land adjacent to 6 Church Close (ENF 128970, TG 2192 0093) monitoring of footing trenches for a new dwelling in an area of former garden close to the parish church did not reveal features indicative of past activity on a site notable for a lack of stray finds of any date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr A Black).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr A Black commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application 2011/0257/0. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief and Specification set by Mr J Albone of the Historic Environment Service at Norfolk CC to satisfy this condition (Appendix II). This development concerns the erection of a new dwelling on land that has been detached from the garden of No 6 Church Close, Swainsthorpe (see Fig. 1). At the time of the monitoring the proposed house site was a flat, grassed area with No 6 Church Close being semi-detached house of mid 20th century date.

1.2 This development site is located some 50m east of the parish Church of St Peter on the southern side of Church Road at c27m OD at Swainsthorpe, a relatively small rural parish 8 miles south of Norwich. Swainsthorpe is a rural parish bordered on its eastern side by the River Tas and bisected by both the A 140, a road line dating from the Roman period c250m east of Church Close, and the main railway line heading towards Norwich (see Fig. 1). Until the later Post medieval period the parish had a dispersed settlement pattern of farms and cottages with the church being located in a largely isolated position near the centre with very few dwellings lying nearby as the tithe map of c1840 shows (<http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/mapexplorer/>). Development of mid 19th century and later date is now evident along and around Church Road and in all likelihood this expansion and creation of a village centre was mainly due to the construction of the nearby railway line and the opening a small station west of the church.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this small scale development was generated in the main by its proximity to the parish church but a search was also made of the County Historic Environment Record (HER) for the area within 100m of No 6 Church Close. The results of this search are included as Appendix III below and can be summarised as follows:

- HER site 9720- two sherds of Roman period pottery found c150m east of the church
- HER site 9723- the parish Church of St Peter, possibly church mentioned in 11th century Domesday Book, fabric largely 14th century
- HER site 34620- finds scatter of Roman, medieval and Post medieval recovered from an area c150m south-east of the church
- HER site 38065- finds scatter of Roman and medieval date from a area c100m north of the church

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 The monitoring was undertaken over three periods on site, the first to examine the area as the topsoil was mechanically removed using a flat bucket followed by two extended visits to watch the excavation of the footing trenches. Excavation of the foundation trenches was undertaken using a 360 machine equipped with a 700mm wide toothed bucket and the upcast spoil was inspected as it was stockpiled before

its removal from the site. On the second visit in particular weather conditions were very wet making progress slow and a third period on site was required following the time required to allow the site to dry out. The foundation trenches were entered as they were opened to allow a closer examination and hand cleaning of indistinct areas. The footprint area was plotted in relation to nearby mapped features and, finally, a small number of digital images were taken to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 Initial ground works removed 300mm of topsoil which exposed a uniform layer of mid brown clay subsoil which contained occasional small flints and a very small number of small Post medieval tile or brick fragments.

3.2 The foundation trenches were then excavated and were 700mm wide around the perimeter of the house footprint and 600mm wide for the internal wall lines and 1000/1200mm deep; in total 48m of footing trench was examined for the new dwelling and integral garage (see Fig. 3). The exposed trench profile revealed a largely uniform depth of 200/300mm of mid brown clay subsoil which lay directly over the locally occurring natural glaciofluvial deposits which comprised an orange sandy clay with small flints that gave way to a stiff, pale grey/light brown clay with small and medium flints and small chalk fragments.

3.3 None of the foundation trenches revealed any evidence for past activity at the site with the lack of even Post medieval field drains being surprising given the heavy nature of the local soils and drift deposits. The upcast spoil was also largely devoid of finds of any date with the only ones of any note being a possible secondary flint flake of prehistoric date and a small (wt. 5g) and abraded sherd of medieval coarseware pottery.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While the site is close to the parish church very little evidence was recorded for past activity at this site. As noted in section 1.2 above the tithe map of c1840 depicts an isolated church with just two dwellings shown to its north on the northern side of Church Road with the area of No 6 Church Close shown as open field with a small paddock or orchard adjacent to the road. From the evidence of this monitoring the open landscape around the church in the earlier 19th century appears to be a true reflection of the medieval and later Saxon period settlement pattern in the parish of Swainsthorpe which probably had a dispersed form from the start.

4.2 In conclusion it is clear that this single dwelling development has had a minimal impact within the area of archaeological interest around the parish church.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Nairn Black and everyone else on site for their close cooperation with regard to this site monitoring)

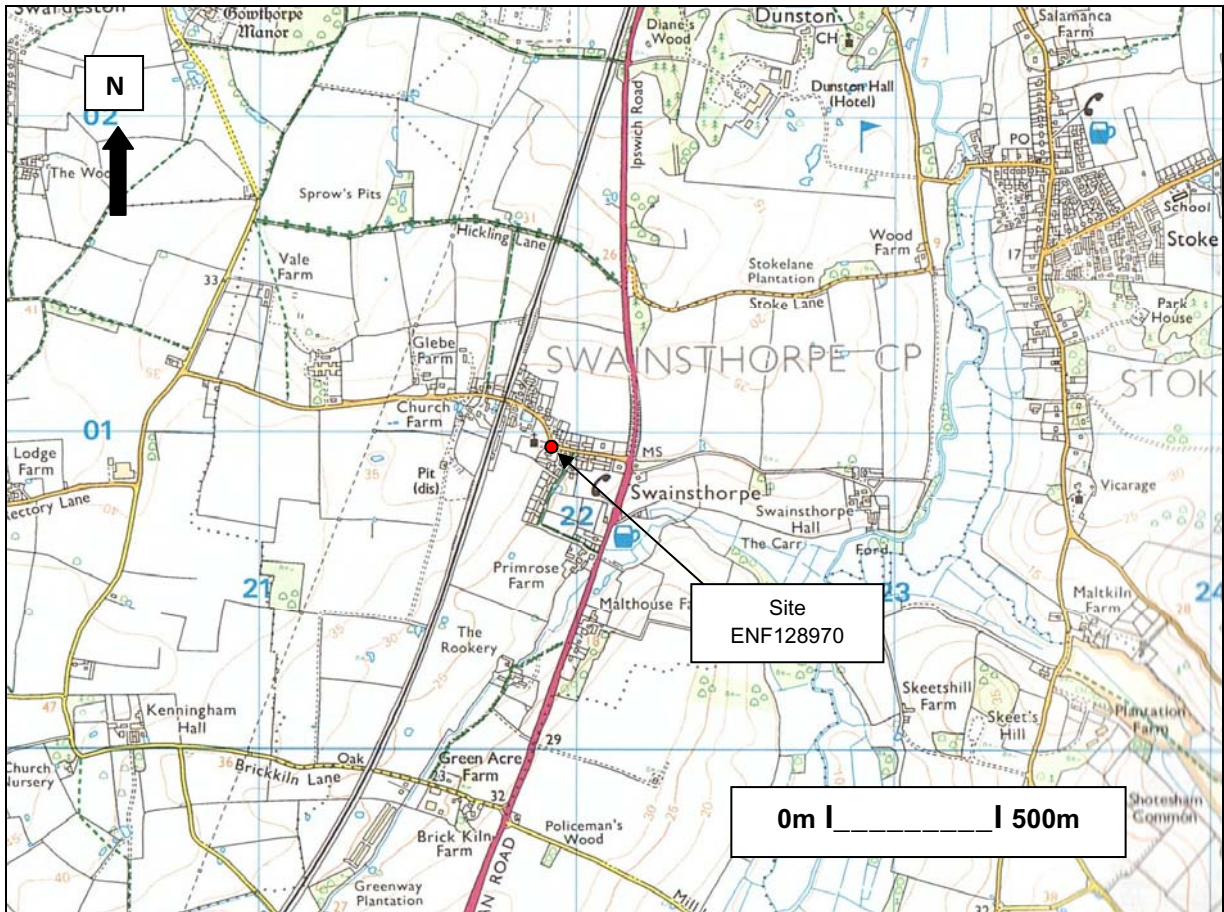


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

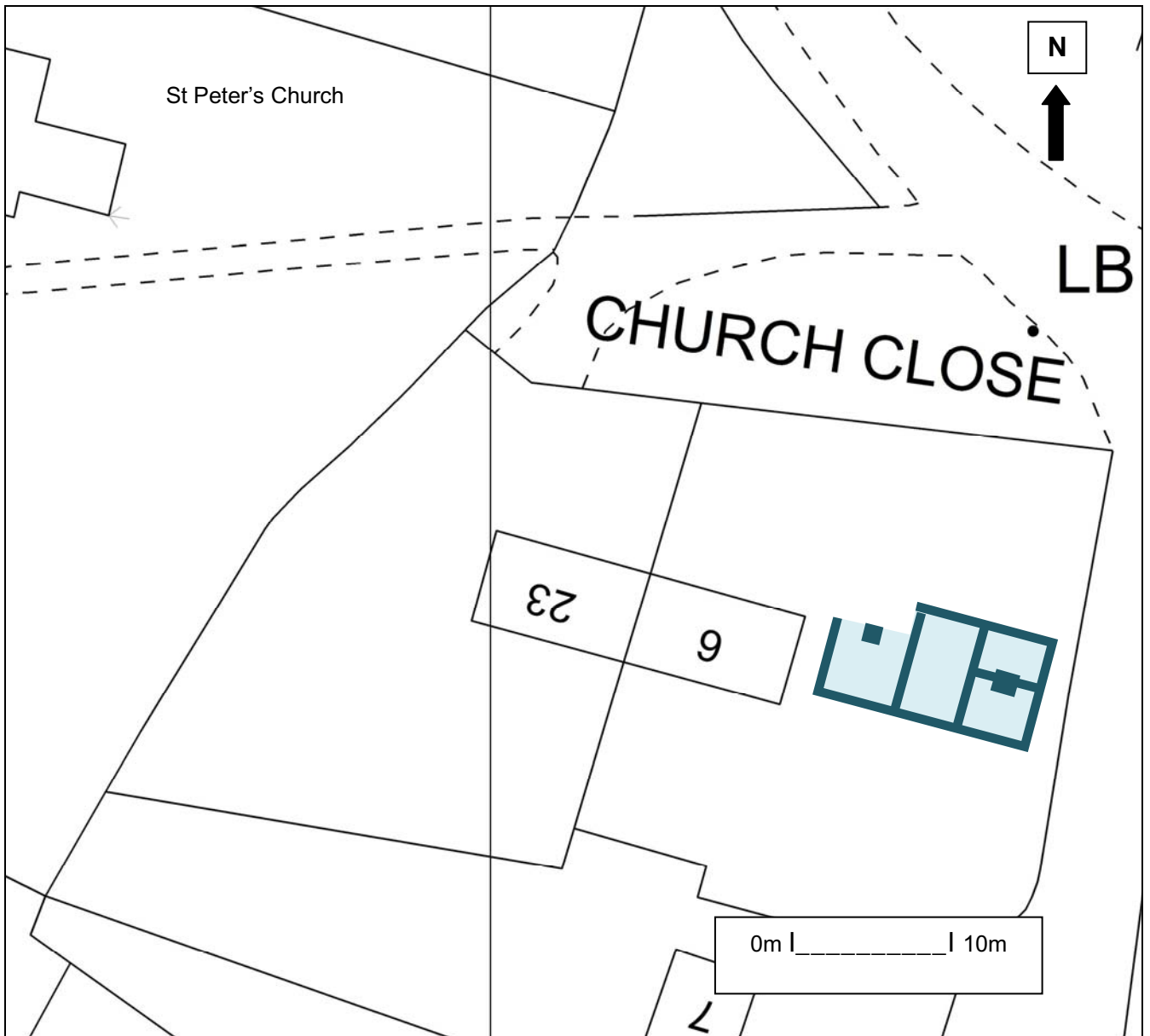


Fig. 2: Monitored house footprint (foundations- darker blue)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012 All rights reserved Licence no 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from east



Eastern footing trench from north



Central footing trenches



Footings from south-west



**BRIEF
FOR THE MONITORING OF WORKS
UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL**

Site or Project Name: 6 Church Close
Parish: Swainsthorpe
Grid reference: TG 2192 0093
Norfolk HER No.: To be arranged
HES Reference CNF43387 Associated Yes
Planning Authority: South Norfolk District Council
Application or Reference No.: 2011/0257
Level Required Constant Attendance
Issued by: Wayne Arnold
Assistant Archaeologist (Planning)
Historic Environment Service
Environment, Transport and Development
Union House
Gressenhall
Dereham
Norfolk NR20 4DR
01362 869275
wayne.arnold@norfolk.gov.uk
Date: 02/06/2011
Notes: The proposed development site is in the
historic settlement core, 60m from, possibly
11th century, definitely 14th century church.



If you need this document in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact James Albone on 01362 869279 and we will do our best to help.

THE BRIEF

The Archaeological Contractor should confirm that the Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control will be undertaken in accordance with the following:

1. Provision will be made for monitoring the development, including, where appropriate, the following:-
 - all areas of below-ground disturbance, including excavations, foundation trenches, service trenches, drains and soakaways.
 - above-ground remains when the development affects a building of historic importance
 - pipeline and cable trenches.
2. Monitoring will be undertaken at the level indicated i.e. occasional visit, regular visit or constant attendance.
3. Where appropriate, topsoil or spoil will be scanned by metal-detector before and during its removal.
4. All archaeological contexts and artefacts exposed, examined or excavated will be fully recorded on appropriate context, finds and sample sheets, on plans and sections and by photographic record.
5. Provision will be made for an appropriate level of analysis, including identification of artefacts, specialist reports if appropriate, production of archive and report, donation of finds to an appropriate museum, transfer and storage of artefacts and archive in an acceptable form to an appropriate museum, conservation and inclusion of the results of the project in the County Historic Environment Record.
6. Indicate that any areas of environmental potential will be sampled, as advised by the environmental specialist.
7. The results will be presented in a report, the nature of which should be commensurate with the findings.
8. The report should include appropriate scale plans showing the locations of all features and finds, and detailed plans and sections where necessary.
9. The report should include comprehensive details of all finds.
10. Three hard copies and a PDF copy on CD of the Report should be supplied to the Historic Environment Service for the attention of the Senior Archaeologist (Planning) within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork on the understanding that this will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months). Two hard copies and the PDF file will be deposited with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, and the third hard copy will be forwarded to the Local Planning Authority.
11. At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report. Hard copies of the report must still be provided as specified.
12. A copy of the OASIS form must be included in the final report
13. Hard copies of the report must also be provided, as specified below.
14. All works will be carried out in full accordance with the appropriate sections of Gurney, D., 2003, '**Standards for Field Archaeology in the**

East of England', as adopted by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers for the East of England Region and published as *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*. This is available as a PDF file on the web at www.eaareports.org.uk. Archaeological Contractors should note that the **Standards** document stipulates basic *methodological* standards. It is considered axiomatic that all contractors will strive to achieve the highest possible *qualitative* standards, with the application of the most advanced and appropriate techniques possible within a context of continuous improvement aimed at maximising the recovery of archaeological data and contributing to the development of a greater understanding of Norfolk's historic environment. Monitoring officers will seek and expect clear evidence of commitment to the historic resource of Norfolk, with specifications being drawn up within a context of added value.

15. The Archaeological Contractor will contact the HER Officer of the Historic Environment Service in advance of work starting to obtain a HER number for the site or, if a number is already given on the Brief, to ensure that it is still applicable.
16. The Archaeological Contractor will give the Historic Environment Service not less than two weeks' written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

THE MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

This means that you will need to commission an archaeological contractor to ensure that an archaeologist is present during certain phases of the development to record any features exposed or any archaeological finds.

This does not mean that the development programme will be stopped or delayed by the archaeologist, who will work alongside other contractors on site to ensure that any necessary archaeological records are made.

In the unlikely event of the discovery of unanticipated remains of very great importance, discussions will take place on how these might be preserved or recorded.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO

You should forward a copy of this Brief to one or more Archaeological Contractors, and discuss with them the timing and costs. Your appointed contractor should be asked to confirm in writing to the Historic Environment Service that this brief will be adhered to.

The Historic Environment Service does not see Contractors' costings, nor do we give advice on costs. You may wish to obtain a number of quotations or to employ the services of an archaeological consultant.

Details of archaeological contractors based in Norfolk and beyond may be found in the Institute for Archaeologists Yearbook & Directory, available from the I.F.A., University of Reading, 2 Earley Gate, PO Box 239, Reading RG6 6AU. Tel: 0118 931 6446. Fax: 0118 931 6448. Email: admin@archaeologists.net. Website: www.archaeologists.net.

FOR FURTHER HELP, INFORMATION AND ADVICE CONTACT

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Email: james.albone@norfolk.gov.uk

Norfolk Historic Environment Service is responsible for safeguarding the County's archaeological heritage. The Historic Environment Service is consulted by Planning Authorities and provides advice on archaeological work that may be required as a result of development proposals.

Norfolk Landscape Archaeology Monument Full Report

16/04/2012

Number of records: 4

100m search radius around TG 2192 0093

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
9720 - MNF9720	Roman pottery sherds	Find Spot

In 1965 two sherds of Roman greyware pottery were recovered from this area.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

1965. About 170 yds (155m) east-southeast of St Peter's Church.
Two sherds Roman grey ware found in garden.
Compiled by W. Milligan (NCM).

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TG 2201 0093 (point) TG20SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SWAINSTHORPE, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TG 20 SW/70	Active
Historic Environment Record - 9720	Active
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	Local	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Finds scatter	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse Garden

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FNF21963 POT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
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Associated Events/Activities

ENF3781 Catchpole, B. (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

PP, - PP Material Location

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
9723 - MNF9723	St Peter's Church, Swainsthorpe	Building

St Peter's church has a tall round tower, which is thought to date to the Late Saxon period, and it is possible that this is the church mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. Like many round towers, this one has a later top, in this case a 14th century octagonal piece in the Decorated style, matching the west window. The majority of the building is in the Decorated style, although the chancel and nave windows are in the Perpendicular style. The nave is thought to date to the Late Saxon or early medieval period, containing either Roman or early medieval great bricks, and the majority of the church dates to the 14th century with 15th century alterations.

Monument Types and Dates

ROUND TOWER (Late Saxon to Medieval - 851 AD to 1539 AD)

CHURCH (Late Saxon to Modern - 851 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Round tower, called 'probably pre-Conquest' by (S1) and 'C' (950-1100)' by (S2), who say it contains Roman tiles; but there is very little, although there is much in the chancel north wall a brick-edged putlog hole and a blocked round-headed window outlined in the same brick. Large flint nave northeast quoins behind later aisle. Norman piscina bowl reset in south porch. Tower has 14th century Decorated octagonal top and west window; battlements of squared flint later still, Perpendicular. According to (S3) there is a tall tower arch, unusual on a round tower. North aisle also Decorated style with simple blocked north door, and restored Decorated windows to east. Nave south door ornamented Decorated with headstops. Chancel windows and nave south windows Perpendicular, much restored. South porch formerly two storeyed, now almost totally 19th century. Interior inaccessible at time of visit; (S3) notes arch-braced nave roof on wooden head brackets and with angel figures; poppyhead benches; dado of roodscreen in stalls monument of 1765; chalice and paten, Norwich 1568. Visited by E. Rose (NAU), 15 March 1979.

(S4) noted a 'font on pillars'.
Compiled by E. Rose (NAU).

Found in churchyard 1934 or before. [1]
Papal bulla of Martin V 1417-31.
A. Rogerson (NLA), 15 October 2001.

See (S5).
A. Rogerson (NLA), 23 March 2006.

2006. Detailed investigation showed that the round tower has Saxo-Norman belfry openings below the octagonal belfry. Nave is basically Saxo-Norman with quoins of flint and bricks, either Roman or Norman Great Bricks. Otherwise basically a 14th century church altered in mid 15th century with new windows and around 1500 with belfry, roof and porch. Thorough restoration in 1802. 13th century font, important 17th century brass. Very fine graveyard but the headstone listed grade II is in fact of 1699 and not 1715 as given. (S6) in file.
E. Rose (NLA), 9 May 2006.

Sources

- Aerial Photograph: TG21000B, E, F,.
- (S1) Bibliographic reference: Cautley.
- (S2) Bibliographic reference: Taylor, Taylor. Anglo-Saxon Architecture.
- (S3) Serial: Pevsner, N.. Pevsner.
- (S4) Bibliographic reference: Martin, T.. c.1740. Church Notes.
- (S5) Report: Elders, J.. 2005. Council for the Care of Churches Pastoral Measure Report: Swainsthorpe St Peter..
- (S6) Report: Rose, E.. 2006. Building Report..

Location

National Grid Reference

TG 2186 0097 (point) TG20SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SWAINSTHORPE, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 227229	MEMORIAL TO JOSEPH DUNTON 9 METRES SOUTH EAST CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	Active	DNF8579
Listed Building (II*) - 227228	CHURCH OF ST PETER	Active	DNF10247

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TG 20 SW/-	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Historic Environment Record - 9723	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	06/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	06/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	National	06/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Surviving structure	06/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF32615 Built up areas - historic - Religious institution (Type Code: BUH-ri)

Other Land Classes

Landuse	Churchyard
Landuse	In use as building

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FNF21968	TILE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	CLAY
FNF86106	DOOR (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	
FNF86107	PISCINA (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	
FNF86111	WINDOW (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	
FNF86113	WINDOW (Late Saxon - 851 AD to 1065 AD)	
FNF132541	BULLA (Medieval - 1417 AD to 1431 AD)	LEAD

Associated Events/Activities

ENF5641	Aerial photography by D.A. Edwards (NAU), 1977. (Event - Survey)
ENF8100	Aerial photography by D. A. Edwards (NAU), 1984. (Event - Survey)
ENF11437	Rose, E. (NLA) (Event - Survey)
7	
ENF12790	Excavation of services by Revd. P. Cubitt, 2010. (Event - Intervention)
3	

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 34620 - MNF38724 **Site Name** Roman, medieval and post medieval coins and pottery sherds

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
34620 - MNF38724	Roman, medieval and post medieval coins and pottery sherds	Find Spot

Metal detecting in 1999 and 2000 recovered a small number of Roman and medieval coins, a post medieval seal, and a small number of Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman to Post Medieval - 43 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

February/ March 1999. Metal detecting.

One Roman coin.

See list in file.

Compiled by A. Rogerson (NLA), 8 July 1999.

September-October 1999. Metal detecting.

19th century Kosler seal considered [2] to be worthy of record. See description in file.

Compiled by A. Rogerson (NLA), 1 March 2000.

January-March 2000. Metal detecting.

Three Roman coins (only one listed).

Medieval sherds.

Post medieval sherd.

See lists in file.

June-July 2000.

One Roman sherd.

Compiled by A. Rogerson (NLA), 16 September 2000.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TG 22 00 (MBR: 161m by 116m) TG20SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SWAINSTHORPE, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 34620 Active

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	Local	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Finds scatter	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF32612 20th century agriculture - 20th century enclosure (Type Code: TEF-te)

SMR Number 34620 - MNF38724 **Site Name** Roman, medieval and post medieval coins and pottery sherds

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FNF91025	COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	SILVER
FNF96491	SEAL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	LEAD
FNF100455	COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	COPPER ALLOY
FNF100456	POT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	POTTERY
FNF100457	POT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	POTTERY
FNF100458	POT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

ENF87927 Metal-detecting by R. Oakes (AHS), 1999. (Event - Intervention)
ENF89659 Metal-detecting by R. Oates (AHS), 1999. (Event - Intervention)
ENF89660 (Event - Survey)
ENF90837 Metal-detecting by R. Oakes (AHS), 2000. (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

PP, - PP	Material Location
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SMR Number 38065 - MNF42265 **Site Name** Three Roman brooches and medieval coin

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
38065 - MNF42265	Three Roman brooches and medieval coin	Find Spot

Metal detecting in 2003 recovered three Roman brooches and a medieval coin.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman to Medieval - 43 AD to 1539 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

December 2002/January 2003. Metal detecting.
Roman brooch.
Medieval coin.
See lists in file.
A. Rogerson (NLA), 13 February 2003.

October/November 2003. Metal detecting.
Two Roman brooches.
See list in file.
A. Rogerson (NLA), 12 December 2003.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TG 21 01 (MBR: 344m by 397m) TG20SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SWAINSTHORPE, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 38065	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	Local	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Finds scatter	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF32539 18th-19th century enclosure - New enclosure (Type Code: LEF-ne)

HNF32541 20th century agriculture - 20th century enclosure (Type Code: TEF-te)

Other Land Classes

Landuse Cultivation to a depth >0.25m

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

SMR Number 38065 - MNF42265 **Site Name** Three Roman brooches and medieval coin

FNF113272 BROOCH (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

COPPER ALLOY

FNF113273 COIN (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

SILVER

Associated Events/Activities

ENF94697 Metal-detecting by G. Linton (NMD), 2002. (Event - Intervention)

ENF96022 Metal-detecting by G. Linton (NMD), 2003. (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-126786

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to 6 Church Close, Swainsthorpe, Norfolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Swainsthorpe, land adjacent to 6 Church Close (ENF 128970, TG 2192 0093) monitoring of footing trenches for a new dwelling in an area of former garden close to the parish church did not reveal features indicative of past activity on a site notable for a lack of stray finds of any date.
Project dates	Start: 13-04-2012 End: 27-04-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF128970 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK SWAINSTHORPE Land adjacent to 6 Church Close
Postcode	NR14 8PN
Study area	60.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 2192 0093 52.5603683715 1.274429079940 52 33 37 N 001 16 27 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 27.00m Max: 28.00m

Project creators

John Newman Archaeological Services

Name of Organisation	
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum Service
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum Service
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent to 6 Church Close, Swainsthorpe, Norfolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@brinternet.com)
Entered on	29 May 2012

OASIS: