

**The Cedars, 8 The Street,
North Lopham, Norfolk, IP22 2NE**

Planning application: 3PL/2016/0784/F

**HER Ref: ENF 144649
(CNF46430_12)**

Archaeological Mitigatory Works Report

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

(August 2018)

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

Site details for HER

Name: The Cedars, 8 The Street, North Lopham, Norfolk, IP22 2NE

Client: RNA Properties

Planning authority: Breckland DC

Planning application ref: 3PL/2016/0784/F

Development: Erection of two dwellings and garage

Date of fieldwork: 26 June, 2018

NCC ref: CNF46430_12

HER ref: ENF 144649

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-320666

Grid ref: TM 0350 8340

Site area: c500m²

Recent land use: Garden

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Summary: North Lopham, The Cedars, 8 The Street (ENF 144649, TM 0350 8340) pre-development archaeological mitigatory trenching works for a two dwelling development and a detached garage close to the edge of a green or common of medieval origin revealed one large feature with a clean fill that can be interpreted as a natural hollow in the landscape that has silted up or possibly an early small pond type feature that being remote from any area of contemporary activity did not contain any evidence for settlement or related local land use (John Newman Archaeological Services for RNA Properties).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Roberts Molloy Architects on behalf of their client RNA Properties commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological mitigatory works comprising a programme of informative trenching for a two dwelling development with a detached garage at The Cedars, 8 The Street, North Lopham (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application 3PL/2016/0784/F. The archaeological works programme requirements were set by Mr S Hickling of the Historic Environment Service at Norfolk CC (NHER) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned new dwelling and garage footprints. The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological mitigatory works (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 North Lopham parish is located in the south-western part of Norfolk towards the northern edge of the Brecklands to the north of the source of both the Little Ouse River and the River Waveney with the planned development site being c1800m north of the parish church and close to a small stream which the Ordnance Survey maps depict running to the west. Historically the site is on the western side of Lopham Green as shown on Faden's 1797 map of the county which captures a landscape before large scale change through enclosure of common lands. Some 50m to the south of the site The Kings Head PH is a grade II listed building of early 18th century date probably located on the green edge.

1.3 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits in the area of this site as being sands and gravels of the Croxton Formation. The site is close to the 50m OD contour in an area of gentle topography

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its proximity to the edge of Lopham Green, as shown on Faden's map of Norfolk which, with a medieval origin, gives the green edge areas a high potential to contain evidence for settlement related activity of medieval to early Post medieval date.

2. Site works methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the investigation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the archaeological investigation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At

the end of the archaeological site works the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works were undertaken a full photographic record in digital format and monochrome film (see Appendix I) was taken.

2.3 A search was also requested from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) for the area within 500m of this site in order to place it in its local archaeological and historical setting. This search revealed that all of the fields around North Lopham have revealed multi-period finds scatters of Neolithic/Bronze Age to Post medieval date with all of the intervening periods being represented indicating the high archaeological potential of this area. However perhaps of more interest is the location of nearby listed buildings, such as the Kings Head public house, which probably outline the edges of Lopham Green with the modern road; The Street, running on a north-south alignment through the centre of this linear orientated green area (see Fig. 1).

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the archaeological investigative trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	6	300	300 mid brown sandy subsoil	Silty orange sand with flints	No features and two small Pmed brick frags
2	Northwest-southeast	21	400	500 as T1	As T1	One 4200mm wide feature (0002) with a clean light grey very silty fill (0003) which did not contain any finds or traces of past activity such as charcoal flecks, feature excavated to a depth of 600mm
		27 (48.60m ²)	300-400	300-500		One large feature (0002) that may be a natural hollow that has silted-up or an early pond type feature but with no evidence for past activity in its vicinity

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in the table above trench 1 over the planned new garage area revealed 300mm of dark brown sandy topsoil which contained a few small flints and small brick/tile fragments of recent date above 300mm of mid brown sandy subsoil that also contained small flints and small fragments of later Post medieval brick and tile. Both deposits were uniform in their character along the trench. Below the subsoil the local naturally occurring glaciofluvial deposit was silty orange sand with flints with no features being revealed.

3.3 Trench 2 across the planned new dwelling build area was 900mm deep with 400mm of dark brown sandy topsoil which contained small fragments of brick and tile of recent date above 500mm of mid brown sandy subsoil containing small flints and small fragments of Post medieval brick and peg tile. As at trench 1 the naturally occurring glaciofluvial deposit was silty orange sand with flints. A single feature was revealed in trench 2 and this was a 4200mm wide depression/pit (0002, see Fig. 3) with a clean light grey very silty fill (0003) which did not contain any finds or traces of past activity such as charcoal flecks. This feature (0002) extended across the width of the trench and it was excavated to a depth of 600mm below the overall base of the trench where the local ground water level was exposed. In the remainder of the trench one small sherd of medieval coarseware pottery (wt. 4g) was recovered from the upcast spoil.

4. Conclusion

4.1 As outlined in sections 1.2 and 2.3 above this site is in an area of high archaeological potential being close to a green edge and in close proximity to a number of multi-period finds scatters indicative of intense past activity. In particular the NHER search indicated the nearby green edge through the location of listed buildings (see Fig. 1) and in this context it is interesting to note that the planned new dwellings site is set some metres to the west of the probable green edge and the new garage site is in all probability within the area of the green. Therefore both planned footprint areas are just outside the area of highest potential for evidence settlement activity of medieval and early Post medieval date on the green edge. One large feature (0002) was revealed in trench 2 but its fill (0003) was very clean with no evidence for nearby past activity and it is interpreted as either a natural feature in a post-glacial landscape or perhaps a small pond type feature of an early date which in either case silted-up with apparently no nearby human activity of any intensity. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the upcast spoil of trench 2 and this can be seen as a casual stray loss of no particular significance.

Archive- to be deposited with the Norfolk CC HER and museums service under the HER ref: ENF 144649.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Chris Reeve for his skilled machine operation and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

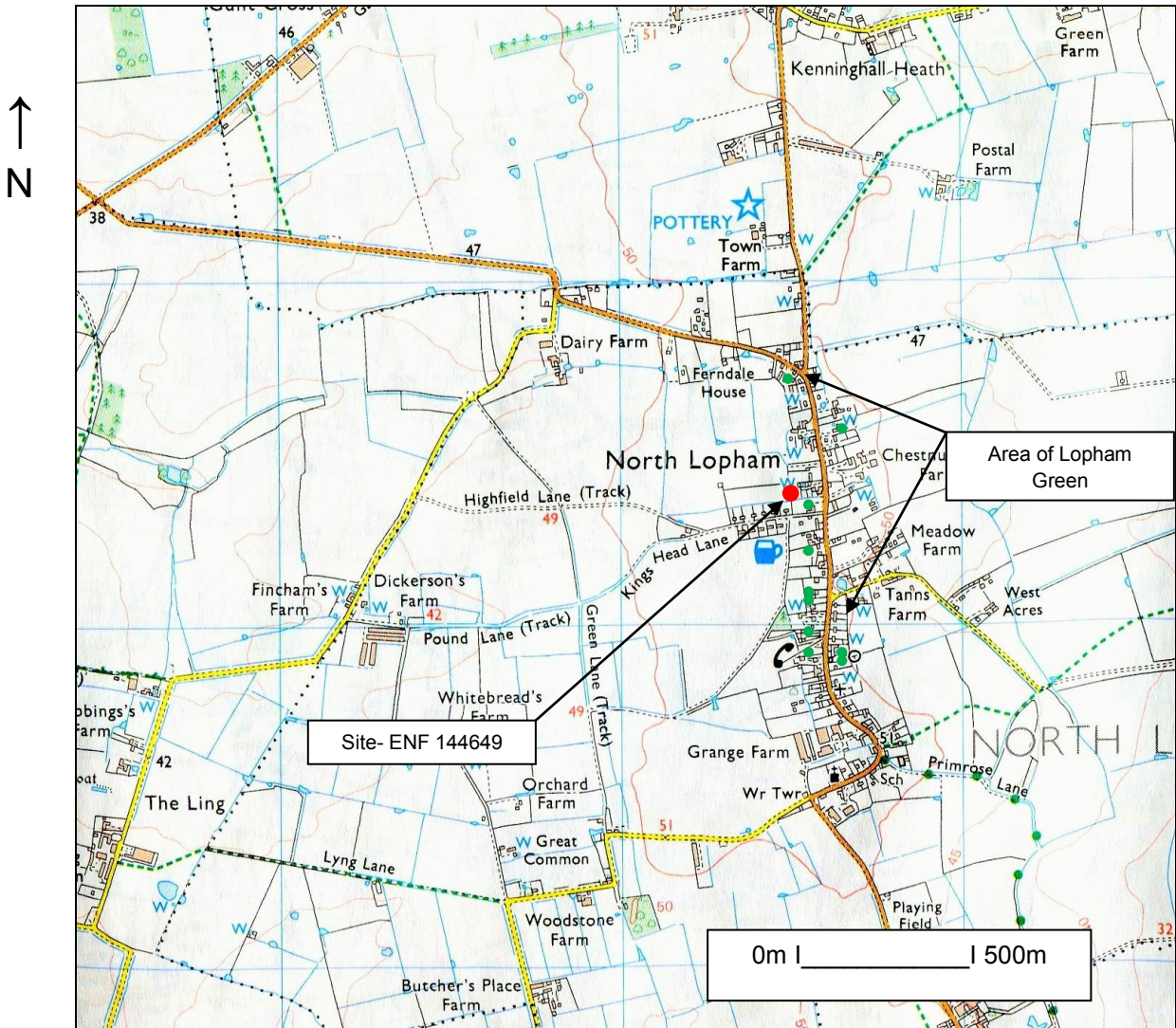


Fig. 1: Site location (green dots- listed buildings)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

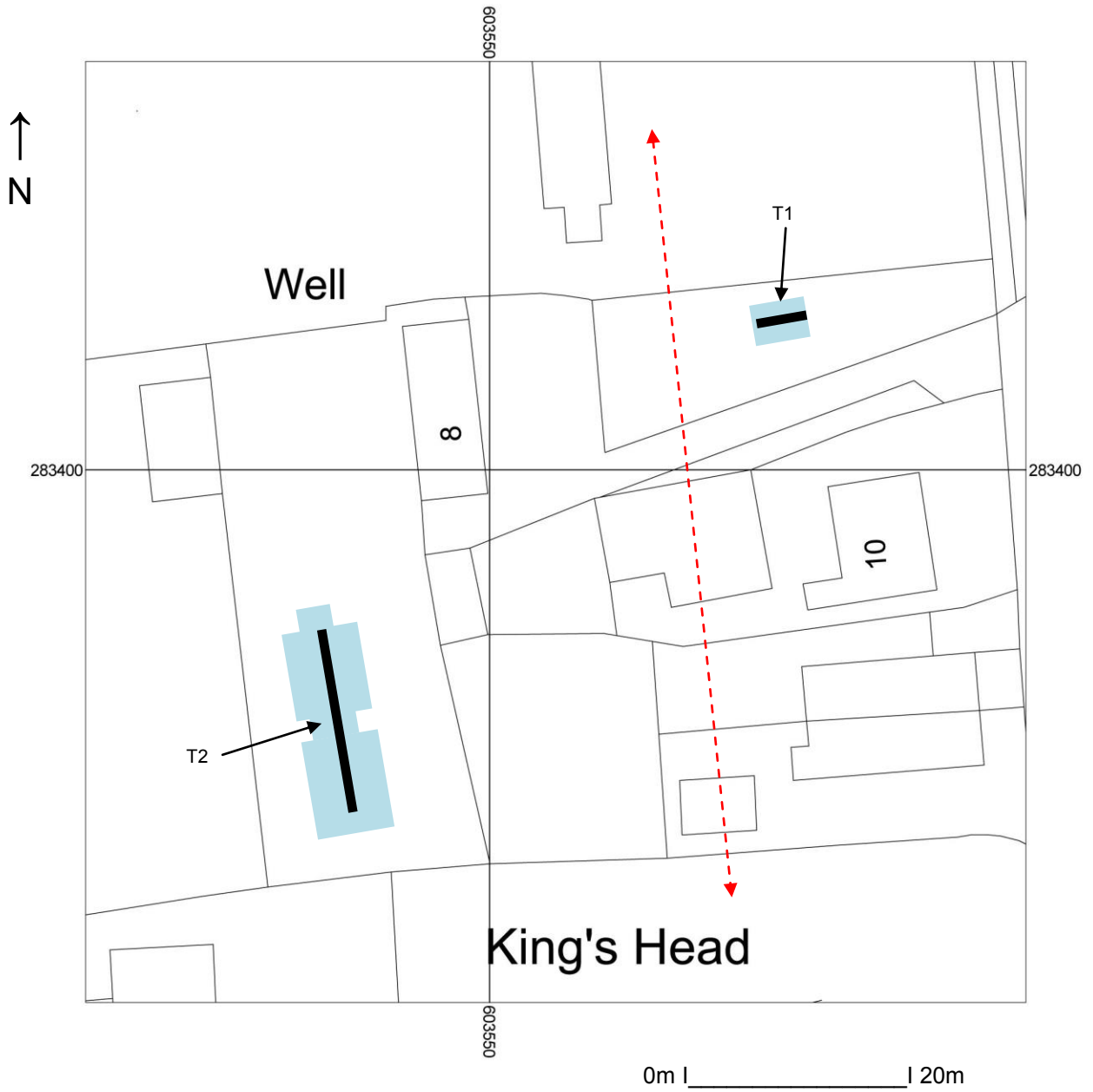


Fig. 2: Location of investigative archaeological trenches
 (Light blue- planned footprint areas, red arrow- estimated green edge from listed building evidence)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2018 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

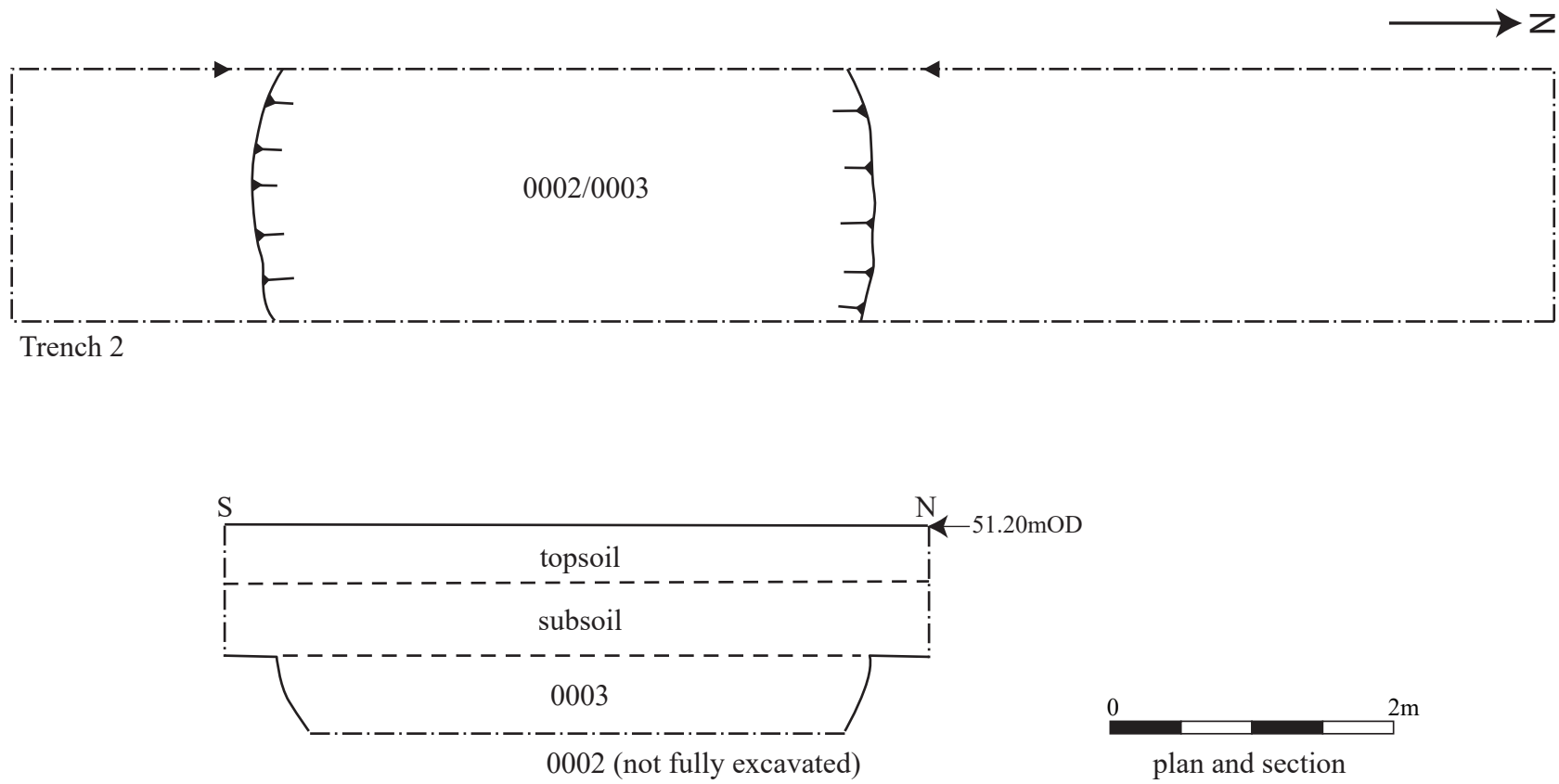


Fig. 3: Trench 2 plan and section.

Appendix I- Images



General view of trench 1 from east



Trench 1 from east



General view of trench 2 from south



Trench 2 from south



Trench 2 deposit profile with feature 0002 from west

**The Cedars, 8 The Street,
North Lopham, Norfolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Initial Archaeological Informative examination of the Site**

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

Site details

Name: The Cedars, 8 The Street, North Lopham, Norfolk, IP22 2NE

Client: Mr & Mrs Teteris

Local planning authority: Breckland DC

Planning application ref: 3PL/2016/0784/F

Proposed development: Erection of two dwellings and garage

Proposed date for trenching: 26 June, 2018

Brief ref: tbc

NCC ref: CNF 46430_2

Grid ref: TM 0350 8340

Area: c500m²

Current site use: Garden

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Archaeological Investigation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Location of trial trenches

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1. Introduction

1.1 Roberts Molloy Architects on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs Teteris have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site investigation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead under application 3PL/2016/0784/F. While the Historic Environment Service (HER) at Norfolk CC initially advised that archaeological monitoring of ground works by condition would be an appropriate response the clients have opted to have an initial investigation by trial trenching before any other works are undertaken to fully assess the potential of this site for two new dwellings and a garage at The Cedars, 8 The Street, North Lopham. This WSI will detail the background to the site and also set out how potential risks will be mitigated.

1.2 The investigation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)* and locally in 'Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk' (Norfolk CC, 2018).

1.3 The archaeological investigation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological works secured by negative condition on planning consent 3PL/2016/0784/F. Where the results of the investigation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The relevant NCC HER officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by NCC, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by NCC and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 North Lopham parish is located in the south-western part of Norfolk towards the northern edge of the Brecklands to the north of the source of both the Little Ouse River and the River Waveney with the proposed development site (PDS) being c1800m north of the parish church and close to a small stream which the Ordnance Survey maps depict running to the west. Historically the PDS is on the western side of Lopham Green as shown Faden's 1797 map of the county which captures a landscape before large scale change through enclosure of common lands. Some 50m to the south of the PDS The Kings Head PH is a grade II listed building of early 18th century date and probably on the green edge.

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2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits in the area of the PDS as being sands and gravels of the Croxton Formation. The PDS is close to the 50m OD contour in an area of gentle topography.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant NCC archaeological advice 'The proposed development site lies within a medieval common-edge settlement. The common, Lopham Green, is shown on Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk, with dwellings along its boundary, set back from the line of the road on either side. Common-edge settlements such as this are a characteristic feature of the Norfolk landscape and have their origins in the 11th to 13th centuries. Consequently there is potential that heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains of medieval date) may be present at the site and that their significance will be affected by the proposed development.

3.2 As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

A site investigation by trial trenching has therefore been requested by the clients in order to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Investigate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Investigation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to the edge of a common/green where evidence for activity of medieval and early Post medieval date might be anticipated.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a two dwellings and a garage at The Cedars, 8 The Street, North Lopham. To inform the results of the

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investigation a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 As specified a 21m long trench will be opened along the long axis of the planned new dwelling and a 6m long trench across the associated cart lodge. Both trenches will be 1.80m wide. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at NCC has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then NCC will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the investigation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER event number obtained from the Norfolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD and the trenches will be recorded in relation to nearby site boundaries using a tape and recording wheel. A photographic record in high resolution digital images and monochrome film will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with investigation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the NCC Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this initial site examination stage though some investigation may be required to establish the date of any burials by RC dating. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice

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licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the investigation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant NCC Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the NCC Museums Service under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the NCC Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant NCC Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant NCC Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the investigation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

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- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the investigation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the investigation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant NCC Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the relevant soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required following the investigation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the investigation the relevant NCC Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

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5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums Service within 4 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in the relevant NCC documents.

5.8 The archaeological investigation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the investigation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the site archaeological works and its results and these will be discussed with the relevant NCC Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions with a site visit in the early afternoon. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site investigation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the initial investigation results have been assessed and the NCC Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further archaeological work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to NCC following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site investigation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual NCC round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench

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locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the investigation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

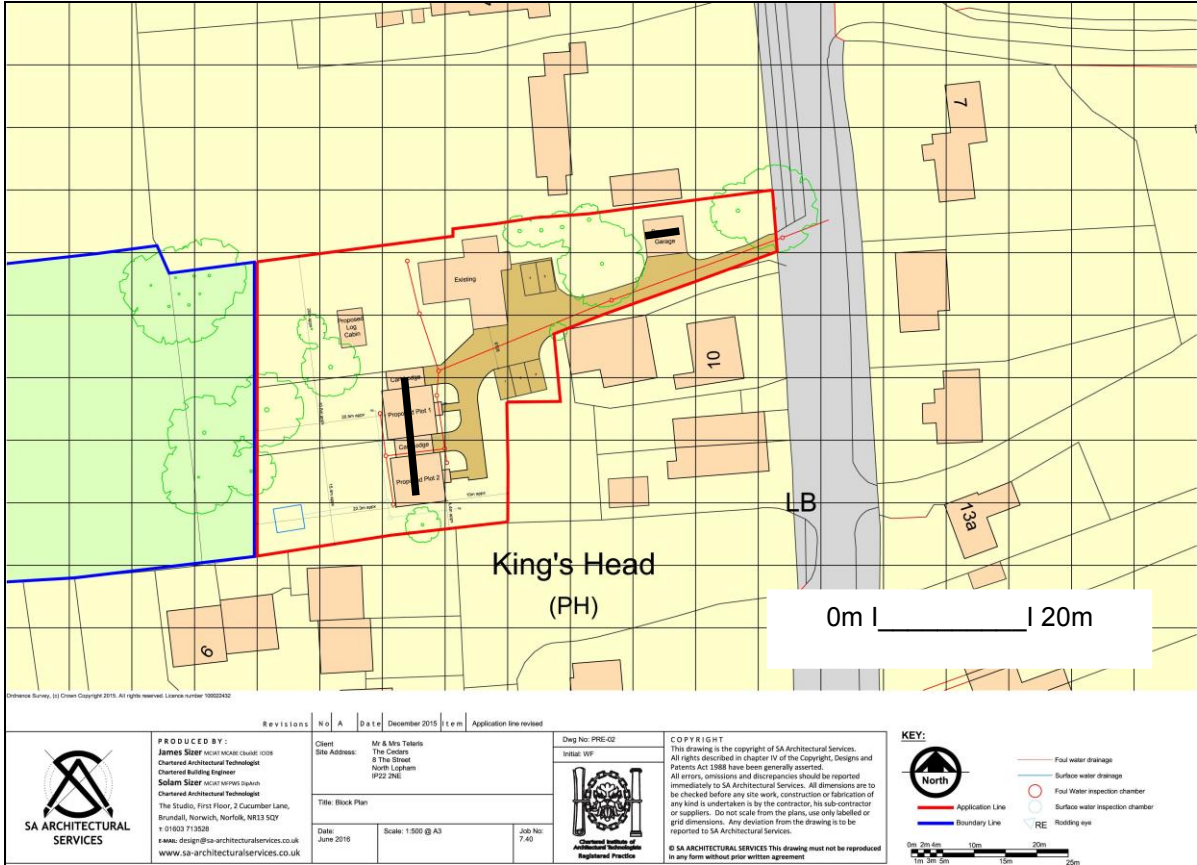
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



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	PRODUCED BY: James Slater Chartered Architectural Technologist Chartered Building Engineer Solam Slater Chartered Architectural Technologist	Revisions No. A Date December 2015 Item Application line revised	Client: Mr & Mrs Tektels The Cedars 8 The Elbow North Lopham IP22 2NE	Dwg No: PPE-02 Initial: WF	COPYRIGHT This drawing is the copyright of SA Architectural Services. All rights described in chapter IV of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 have been generally asserted. All errors, omissions and discrepancies should be reported immediately to SA Architectural Services. All dimensions are to be checked before any site work, construction or fabrication of any kind is undertaken by the contractor, his sub-contractor or suppliers. Do not scale from the plans, use only labelled or grid dimensions. Any deviation from the drawing is to be reported to SA Architectural Services. © SA ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES This drawing must not be reproduced in any form without prior written agreement
	The Studio, First Floor, 2 Cucumber Lane, Brundish, Norwich, Norfolk, NR13 3DZ T: 01603 713528 E: design@sa-architecturalservices.co.uk www.sa-architecturalservices.co.uk	Title: Block Plan Date: June 2015 Scale: 1:500 @ A3	Job No: 740	KEY: 	

Proposed location of trial trenches (1 x 6m & 1 x 21m xx 1.80m wide)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-320666

Project details

Project name	The Cedars, 8 The Street, North Lopham, Norfolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	North Lopham, The Cedars, 8 The Street (ENF 144649, TM 0350 8340) evaluation trenching for a two dwelling development and a detached garage close to the edge of a green or common of medieval origin revealed one large feature with a clean fill that can be interpreted as a natural hollow in the landscape that has silted up or possibly an early small pond type feature that being remote from any area of contemporary activity did not contain any evidence for settlement or related local land use.
Project dates	Start: 26-06-2018 End: 26-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 144649 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	3PL/2016/0784/F - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	POSSIBLE POND Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BRECKLAND NORTH LOPHAM THE CEDARS, 8 THE STREET
Postcode	IP22 2NE
Study area	500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0350 8340 52.410215114234 0.992354981406 52 24 36 N 000 59 32 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 47m Max: 48m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
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 recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Services
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Services
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Cedars, 8 The Street, North Lopham, Norfolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf

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John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
16 August 2018