
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND WEST OF BRANDON ROAD, SWAFFHAM,
NORFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

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NGR: TF 8185 0727	Report No: 5328
Borough: Breckland	Site Code: n/a
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7029
Signed:	Date: February 2017

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land west of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk</i>		
<p><i>In February 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment at land west of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (NGR TF 8185 0727). The assessment was commissioned by the client to inform and support a planning application for development proposals.</i></p> <p><i>Evidence of prehistoric activity in the surrounding environment is represented by scattered Neolithic flint artefacts, as well as late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and early/middle Iron Age pits directly to the east at the previously excavated Swan's Nest site. A Romano-British settlement is located a short distance to the east with excavations directly to the east revealing a field/enclosure system, probably on the periphery of the settlement with evidence of agricultural processing.</i></p> <p><i>By the medieval period three manors were associated with Swaffham but the focus of settlement lay much further to the north. Fieldwalking on the site recorded a single medieval coin. Following the mass enclosure of land in the early 19th century the site formed agricultural land to the south of Swaffham. This has remained its main purpose up to the present day.</i></p> <p><i>There are no concrete proposals for the site as the development is still in its outline stages. However it can be surmised that any development would include groundworks which will have a high impact on archaeological remains, if present. Previous ground disturbance is limited to the agricultural use of the site since the mid-19th century, which may have resulted in the minor disturbance of any archaeological remains, if present.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	n/a		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	n/a
P. number	7029	Site code	n/a
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i>		
Site status	none		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural field</i>		
Planned development	Unknown		
Main features (+dates)	n/a		
Significant finds (+dates)	n/a		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Norfolk	Breckland	Swaffham
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	<i>13 hectares</i>		
NGR	<i>TF 8185 0727</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>55-65m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	n/a		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Abel Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>Land west of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk; An archaeological desk-based assessment</i>		
Authors	<i>Wilson, L.</i>		
Report no.	5328		
Date (of report)	February 2017		

LAND WEST OF BRANDON ROAD, SWAFFHAM, NORFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

In February 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment at land west of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (NGR TF 8185 0727). The assessment was commissioned by the client to inform and support a planning application for development proposals.

Evidence of prehistoric activity in the surrounding environment is represented by scattered Neolithic flint artefacts, as well as late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and early/middle Iron Age pits directly to the east at the previously excavated Swan's Nest site. A Romano-British settlement is located a short distance to the east with excavations directly to the east revealing a field/enclosure system, probably on the periphery of the settlement with evidence of agricultural processing.

By the medieval period three manors were associated with Swaffham but the focus of settlement lay much further to the north. Fieldwalking on the site recorded a single medieval coin. Following the mass enclosure of land in the early 19th century the site formed agricultural land to the south of Swaffham. This has remained its main purpose up to the present day.

There are no concrete proposals for the site as the development is still in its outline stages. However it can be surmised that any development would include groundworks which will have a high impact on archaeological remains, if present. Previous ground disturbance is limited to the agricultural use of the site since the mid-19th century, which may have resulted in the minor disturbance of any archaeological remains, if present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment at land west of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (NGR TF 8185 0727; Figs.1 - 2). The assessment was commissioned by the client to inform and support a planning application for development proposals. The site is located directly to the south-west of the Swan's Nest site, for which AS completed a programme of archaeological trial trenching and field surveys (Quinn & Peachey 2012; Smith 2012; Bull & Smith 2016).

1.2 The assessment was carried out in accordance with a specification compiled by AS (dated 5th January 2017). It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (revised 2015).

1.3 Documents such as the *ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2015) and *Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice*, Historic England 2006, were also used to guide the project, when considering any buildings currently present within/adjacent to the site, though no detailed historic building appraisal was undertaken.

1.4 The principal objectives of the assessment were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning Policy Context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this

publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The town of Swaffham is situated c.20km east of Kings Lynn and c.50km west of Norwich in the Breckland district of Norfolk. The evaluation site comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land and a small piece of woodland to the south of the town. Brandon Road (A1065) forms the eastern border, residential dwellings lie to the north and other agricultural land lies to the west and south.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Swaffham is from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER). Significant entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted (Fig. 3). Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Norwich Millennium Library and Norfolk Record Office in Norfolk. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 14.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

3.5 Site Inspection

3.5.1 In the course of the desk-based assessment, a physical walkover of the site was undertaken on 8th February 2017. The inspection had the following purposes:

- to examine the areas of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment; in particular, with a view to gauging the likely survival and condition of archaeological remains; and
- to consider the significance of any above ground structures, historic buildings, and historic landscape features, and their potential impact on the proposed development.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

4.1.1 The evaluation site is situated in the gently undulating Breckland landscape c.7km to the south of the River Nar. It is situated on a shallow slope rising from c.55m AOD in its south-western corner to c.60m AOD in its north-eastern corner.

4.1.2 The underlying geological formation comprises the Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk and Culver Chalk Formation. The overlying soil type is a freely draining, sandy soil.

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistory

4.2.1 The area of Swaffham to the north and east of the evaluation site, partly occupied by residential suburbs and partly by agricultural fields, has produced a sparse distribution of finds dating to the Neolithic period. An un-dateable flint flake was found c.600m to the north (NHER 36282), a probable Neolithic keeled core c.400m to the north-east (NHER 29209) and Neolithic flint tools c.800m to the east (NHER 29207).

4.2.2 Excavations by Albion Archaeology directly to the east of the site revealed evidence for activity in the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and early/middle Iron Age (Barker *et al* 2005; Luke *et al* 2006). Features included a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pit and a small assemblage of worked flint of a similar date. Furthermore a single pit of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date was found towards the west of the study area. The pit was small and is likely to have been highly truncated (NHER 41938). A geophysical survey on the fields directly to the south of Sandringham Way c.570m to the north-east of the site identified a number of potentially archaeologically significant features, including what is almost certainly a large double-ditched enclosure in the eastern part of the site (Marsh 2011; NHER 57850). A subsequent fieldwalking and metal-detector survey recovered a small assemblage of struck and burnt flint. The flints included

a small number of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic pieces, although the majority were of probable earlier Neolithic date (Quinn and Peachey 2012; Smith 2012). Further to the east of this survey late Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints are recorded (NHER 60567).

Romano-British

4.2.3 The evaluation site is situated a short distance to the west of a Romano-British settlement (HER 17420 and 28566), which has to date only been characterised by surface finds including metal, coins and pottery. The Albion Archaeology trial-trenching and excavation directly to the east of the site revealed a field/enclosure system, with evidence for agricultural processing, including a kiln and possible quarrying (NHER 41938; Gurney 2007). It was concluded this may be peripheral activity associated with the settlement further to the east.

4.2.4 Further to the north, within the suburbs of Swaffham a bronze finger ring (NHER 29209), sherds of pottery (NHER 57850), bowls and weights have been found (NHER 25140 & 51232). To the south of the suggested settlement there are coins, furniture fittings and a mount (NHER 29207); as well as a single isolated coin recorded c.500m to the west of the site (NHER 25407).

Medieval

4.2.5 The place-name Swaffham is derived from the Old English for 'homestead of the Swabians', a tribal group that may have arrived with the Angles and Saxons. By the time of the Domesday Book three manors were associated with Swaffham, and by the mid 12th century a Benedictine monastery had been founded. To the east of the site numerous Saxon and medieval finds, including metalwork and pottery have been recovered by fieldwalking and metal detecting (NHER 29212, 29210, 51232).

4.2.6 By the 14th and 15th centuries Swaffham flourished based largely on the sheep and wool industry, forming the basis for a stable post-medieval town. Metal-detecting undertaken on the site in 2006 revealed a single medieval coin (NHER 44373).

Post-medieval

4.2.9 In the post-medieval period the evaluation site remained in the agricultural hinterland to the south of Swaffham. Spot finds of post-medieval date, including buckles, coins and other objects are recorded to the east where fieldwalking and metal-detecting has been undertaken (NHER 30822, 28566 & 29207). To the north of the village is the site of Swaffham Union Workhouse (NHER 38034), which was built in 1836 and demolished in 1926. Also to the north is the site of a windmill marked on a map of 1675, last recorded in use in 1883 (NHER 16316).

4.3 Cartographic Evidence (Figs. 4-14)

Faden's map of Norfolk 1797

4.3.1 The earliest source dates from the late 18th century and depicts Swaffham to the north, though the detail provided is limited (Fig. 4). The general street pattern can be deduced but the site lies some distance to the south from the main centre. One of the several tracks leading south runs towards Swaffham Heath and forms the eastern border of the site as a precursor to Brandon Road. Snails Pitt house lies to the north-west as an orientation point.

Bryant's map of Norfolk 1826

4.3.2 Bryant's early 19th century survey shows individual buildings within the town (Fig. 5). Some are labelled, for example the Free School and Gaol lie along White Cross Road with Manor House Farm to the north on Mangate Street. A brewery is also labelled to the west of the town. To the south Brandon Road appears to be highlighted to indicate its size in comparison to other routes. Snailspit Farm, as it is now labelled, lies to the north-west whilst the site is depicted on a slope next to a slight bend in the road to the east.

Swaffham tithe map 1843

4.3.3 The tithe map is the first to depict field boundaries and shows the area in more detail than previous examples (Fig. 6). Individual houses and plots are shown to the south of the town, and the Union Workhouse is depicted as a hexagonal structure to the east of Watton Road. There is some damage to the source where Snailspit Farm has previously been depicted. However; the site is relatively simple to locate and comprises an almost square plot of land to the west of a bend in Brandon Road, but also incorporates some land from the fields to the west. Directly to the east is a small circular pond which the tithe apportionment mentions is called Brides Pit. The apportionment notes the landowner is Anthony Hammond and the occupier is Thomas Gould (#924).

Swaffham enclosure map 1868

4.3.4 It is evident on the enclosure map that there was a slight reconfiguration of field boundaries in the site's environs in the mid 19th century (Fig. 7). The small pond to the east of the site is labelled as a public pond. A road to the north is labelled as 'public road stopped', running from the town centre to the south-west towards Cley Road, and in the present day is partly represented by Mill Lane through a housing development.

Late 19th century and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps

4.3.5 The following sources include the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Fig. 8), the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1905 (Fig. 9) and the Ordnance Survey map of 1928 (Fig. 10). The site is depicted accurately for the first time. The field outline remains the same throughout this period with a slight change being that the First Edition illustrates trees and shrubs along the sites

border, though this may reflect cartographic convention. To the east the public pond is now called Bride's Pit and is depicted with a small pitted recess. Within the site's border a small pit is clear in the north-eastern corner and a small area of pond/marshland lies along the southern border.

Mid-20th century sources

4.3.6 The mid-20th century aerial photograph shows the site is being used for agricultural purposes, as are many of its neighbouring plots (Fig. 11). The small pit in the north-eastern corner and the patch of pond/marshland to the south are both in-filled with trees. This is also confirmed on the following Ordnance Survey map of 1959 which also depicts development to the south of Swaffham, but still at some distance from the site (Fig. 12). A cemetery and allotments mark the southern border of the town.

Late 20th century sources

4.3.7 Between 1959 and the following aerial photograph dating 1988 residential development spread south of Swaffham to the northern border of the site (Fig. 13). An industrial area lies directly to the east, the majority of which appears to be hard-standing concrete with a few buildings, labelled as factories on the 1990 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 14). Otherwise the site is bordered by agricultural land. The small pond to the south of the site has been engulfed by an area of woodland. The site is still principally comprised of a single field, but includes land from neighbouring western fields.

4.4 Constraints

Listed Buildings – The site does not lie within the vicinity of any listed buildings.

Registered Park and Gardens – The site does not lie within close proximity to a Registered Park and Garden.

Area of Archaeological Importance – The site does not lie within an Area of Archaeological Importance.

Scheduled Monuments – The nearest Scheduled Monument to the site are two bowl barrows 1.1km to the south-east (1021128 & 1021127).

Conservation Areas – The site does not lie within a conservation area.

5 SITE VISIT (DP 1-8)

5.1 The site is a roughly square parcel of land adjacent to Brandon Road along its eastern edge. Here the border of the site is marked by a shallow ditch and medium height hedgerow (DP_01). There is no vehicular access along this edge with foot access provided from Cley Road to the west (DP_02). The northern border of the site is marked by neighbouring residential properties and their gardens (DP_03). The site is currently under cultivation (DP_04) and in the

southern part has a small patch of woodland (DP_05). This woodland is surrounded by a barbed-wire fence (DP_06) and contains a hollow which is marked on historical maps (DP_07). The rest of the southern border is marked by sparse hedgerow (DP_08). The site borrows a strip of land from the neighbouring fields, one of which was ploughed at the time of the visit, but also a thick hedgerow which marks the border with the field to the north.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The Impact of the Proposed Development

6.1.1 There are no concrete development proposals to date, as the project is still in the outline stages but the presumed residential development will require significant groundworks.

6.1.2 The groundworks required for the proposed development will likely truncate any archaeological remains, if present; therefore the impact of any proposed development must be assessed as high.

6.2 Previous Ground Disturbance

6.2.1 During the mid-19th century the site is recorded as arable land and was continuously utilised for this purpose throughout the following centuries. This may have resulted in the minor truncation of archaeology through shallow ploughing, and potentially deeper ploughing in the late 20th century. Residential development from Swaffham encroached upon the northern border of the site during the mid-20th century.

6.3 Archaeological Potential

6.3.1 Based on the known archaeology the potential of the site may be judged as follows:

Prehistoric – Moderate. Neolithic scattered findspots are recorded in the area, as well as evidence for activity dating to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and early/middle Iron Age directly to the east.

Roman – Moderate. A settlement dating to this period lies a short distance to the east of the site and a field/enclosure system was excavated directly to the east.

Medieval – Low. The focus of settlement lay further to the north and fieldwalking on the site recorded a single metal find of this date.

Post-Medieval – Low. The site made up the agricultural hinterland of the Swaffham.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity in the surrounding environment is represented by scattered Neolithic flint artefacts, as well as late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and early/middle Iron Age pits directly to the east at the previously excavated Swan's Nest site. A Romano-British settlement is located a short distance to the east with excavations directly to the east revealing a field/enclosure system, probably on the periphery of the settlement with evidence of agricultural processing.

7.2 By the medieval period three manors were associated with Swaffham but the focus of settlement lay much further to the north. Fieldwalking on the site recorded a single medieval coin. Following the mass enclosure of land in the early 19th century the site formed agricultural land to the south of Swaffham. This has remained its main purpose up to the present day.

7.3. There are no concrete proposals for the site as the development is still in its outline stages. However it can be surmised that any development would include groundworks which will have a high impact on archaeological remains, if present. Previous ground disturbance is limited to the agricultural use of the site since the mid-19th century, which may have resulted in the minor disturbance of any archaeological remains, if present.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AS is pleased to acknowledge the staff of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, especially Peter Watkins and AS would also like to thank the staff of the Norfolk Record Office and Norwich Millenium Library in Norwich.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER).

HER	NGR	Description
Prehistoric		
36282	TF 81872 08017	Before 16 May 2001. Undatable prehistoric retouched flint flake. Secondary from pebble, steeply retouched along right edge, more shallow and irregular retouch on left, perhaps used as a knife. Worn and with glossy patina.
Romano-British		
2677	TF 824 070	1956. 600 yds (548m) west of Carol House sherds of Roman pottery (some probably 3rd century).
25407	TF 812 074	In 1989 a Roman coin, minted under the emperor Maximian I between AD 308-9, was recovered from this area.
Medieval		
29210	TF 82 07	1992. Metal detector finds. Henry III short cross penny. London mint Illegible long cross cut halfpenny, 13th century Edward III penny. York mint
29212	TF 82 07	1991. Metal detector find. 6th century small long brooch - head plate missing (Identified by E. B. Green NCM).
44373	TF 81 07	Metal detecting in 2006 recovered a medieval coin.
Post-medieval		
16316	TF 8168 0790	Wind mill marked on 1836 1st edition 1 inch Ordnance Survey map. Building still marked on 1953 6 inch Ordnance Survey map (not revised since 1930). A post mill marked here on Ogilby's Road map plate 52 1675. Last used in 1883.
30822	TF 82 07	1992. Metal detector find. Charles I penny, 1625-49, Tower mint. March-April 2016. Metal-detecting. Site extended to the western half of the field.
38034	TF 82401 08105	Site of Swaffham Union Workhouse, built in 1840s. Designed by Donthorne on the unusual plan of a Y-stem within a polygon. Site now a housing estate. 2005. Field Observation. Various fragments still survive including the mortuary infirmary and part of the perimeter wall. November 2005. Site Visit. Documentary research confirms that the Swaffham Union Workhouse was constructed in 1836 and demolished in 1926. The plan of the complete workhouse building is depicted on the 1905 OS map, while the structures remaining after the demolition of the workhouse are depicted on the 1928 OD map. A press release from 1926 records that there was a Residence (formerly the Old Men's Infirmary), a bungalow, a large Laundry Building, and stabling as well as bricks from the demolished workhouse. The infirmary block is now 8 Oaks Drive. It had consisted of two men's wards and two women's wards, designed to house 20 patients. Nurse's quarters were constructed sometime between 1905 and 1926, and a rear extension has been added at a later

		<p>date. It is thought that the single storey house adjacent to 8 Oaks Drive may also have been part of the main building, and could have been stables referred to in the 1926 press release. A small brick building which may have served as a mortuary also survives along with other small outbuildings and the outer wall of the workhouse.</p> <p>Two burial stones were recovered from the corner garden of 8 Oaks Drive and donated to Gressenhall Museum. These are the consecration stones, dated 1838 and 1869.</p> <p>August-September 2007. Desk-based Assessment and Test Pitting.</p> <p>Documentary research reveals that the workhouse was designed by William J. Donthorn, a local Swaffham architect, and was intended to house 405 inmates. The burial ground was first consecrated in 1838, and a second burial ground was consecrated in 1869 (as confirmed by the consecration stones noted above).</p> <p>Twelve test pits were excavated within the burial ground in order to determine risk of contamination. Evidence of possible grave cuts was encountered in all but four of the test pits, although human remains were recorded in only one test pit. These were identified as the remains of two infants associated with remnants of wooden coffins. As no evidence for lead coffins, vaults or tombs were encountered and all remains encountered were skeletal, it was determined that the cemetery presents no risk of contamination in the garden.</p>
Modern		
50197	TF 82073 08157	<p>The Chapel was constructed in 1924, which is presumably therefore the date of the cemetery as well, as it is not shown on earlier maps. Rectangular plan with a grid pattern of paths. One half provided for Anglican burials, the other for Roman Catholic and Nonconformist, but the ground is owned by the town council. At the centre is a chapel in the form of a Greek cross, each gable having a pointed door between two traceried windows. Some of the gables are glazed above. Recessed angles with canopies. Central fleche. Designed by O.W. Parry and restored in 1989.</p>
Multi-period		
17420	TF 82 07	<p>Metal detecting in a garden in this area during 1980-81 recovered a Roman disc brooch as well as a selection of Roman coins including examples minted during the reigns of Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius and Septimus Severus. A medieval copper alloy key was retrieved at the same time.</p>
25140	TF 8251 0802	<p>In 1989 a small number of Neolithic flint tools and a sherd of a Roman bowl were recovered from a building site here.</p>
28566	TF 82 07	<p>Metal detecting in 1991 and 1992 recovered over twenty Roman coins, over thirty Roman pottery sherds, and a small number of medieval and post medieval objects, including a Commonwealth half-crown.</p>
29207	TF 82 07	<p>Metal-detecting between 1991 and 2012 has recovered a number of prehistoric and possible Neolithic flint tools, Roman, medieval and post-medieval objects and coins. Metal finds include a Roman furniture-fitting and mount; medieval buckle, strap-end and tailor's thimble and a post-medieval mount and hooked fastener.</p>
29209	Not displayed	<p>1992. Metal detector finds. Context 1.</p> <p>Roman bronze finger ring with glass intaglio.</p> <p>Medieval Edward IV gold half ryal and halfpenny - see list in file.</p> <p>Late medieval bronze triangular stud (broken) two spikes on reverse for attachment. Decorated with cast ornament- a dog and foliage.</p> <p>Probable Late medieval fragment of ring from mazor or other vessel which held escutcheon in place. Milled border and cast leaf</p>

		<p>scroll decoration.</p> <p>Early post medieval very elaborate bronze spur, rowel and one arm missing, other arm has lost terminal. Arm and rowel 'box' is elaborately decorated with cast 'rope-twist'.</p> <p>Early post medieval silvered bronze belt-fastener. Three bosses decorated with filigree and granules</p> <p>Early post medieval bronze rosette belt or harness stud.</p> <p>Four post medieval coins - see list in file.</p> <p>16th century bronze seal matrix, ship motif. Broken openwork handle oval.</p> <p>17th century bronze rose-noble coin weight (Identified by J. Davies NCM)</p> <p>Cast lead decorative mount- stylised flower.</p> <p>Bronze spur, small, one arm broken. Possibly dress-military use. 1996. Fieldwalking finds.</p> <p>Worked flints: Notched piece. Long narrow flake of translucent smokey buff coloured flint, hinged at distal end. Right lateral edge partly cortex, partly blunted. Left lateral edge has a notch (retouched from ventral face) near the proximal end and denticulation towards the distal end. Slight patination. Undatable prehistoric.</p> <p>Keeled core on nodular fragment with very thick cortex, glossy patina on the flake scars. Mottled grey flint. Probably Neolithic. March 1997. Metal detector finds. Context 2, rest of field.</p> <p>Medieval, post medieval and undated finds.</p> <p>Medieval and post medieval coins/tokens.</p> <p>October 1997. Metal-detector find.</p> <p>One post medieval coin.</p>
41938	TF 82328 07307	<p>September 2005. Trial Trenching.</p> <p>Evaluation of proposed development site. Contexts 100-3402 used.</p> <p>Identified evidence for past human activity in the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, late Bronze Age/early Iron Age, early/middle Iron Age and Roman periods.</p> <p>A Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pit.</p> <p>Early-middle Iron Age or Roman ditches.</p> <p>Roman field/enclosure system, with evidence for agricultural processing, including a kiln, and possibly quarrying. This may be evidence for peripheral activity associated with the known rural settlement located to the east (NHER 17420 and 28566).</p> <p>February/March 2006. Trial trenching and Excavation.</p> <p>Further investigation of two locations in the eastern part of the area evaluated. This work comprised a small open area excavation and two additional evaluation trenches.</p> <p>A small assemblage of worked flint was recovered Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age: a single pit of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date was found towards the west of the study area. The pit was small and is likely to have been highly truncated. No other features of this period were identified.</p> <p>One ditch was provisionally dated to the Early-Middle Iron Age on the basis of the presence of a single sherd of pottery in its lower fill. The enhanced trenching revealed that this was residual and the ditch was in fact Roman. This ditch did, however, truncate an earlier ditch that yielded one sherd of Iron Age Pottery.</p> <p>A Roman period rectangular field/enclosure system defined by ditches was identified at the east end of the study area.</p> <p>Associated with this were a number of small pits, postholes, a single large quarry pit and a drying oven. The nature and low density of the features, along with the paucity of finds, suggest that the focus of occupation was probably situated further east. This</p>

		<p>was supported by the small quantity of finds and absence of associated features adjacent to the Roman field boundary identified in the extra trenching. Of particular interest at the eastern end of the development area was the drying oven which was linear, c. 3.5m long and 0.6m wide. The internal width of the flue was 0.3m. It contained abundant charcoal and charred seeds. Parts of the study area had been severely truncated by modern activity, removing any archaeological remains that may once have been present. Much of this was probably associated with the construction of the industrial buildings that are still present.</p>
51232	TF 82 07	<p>October - November 2007. Metal-detecting. 1 Roman lead steelyard weight. 4 medieval coins and 1 harness strap-end (tinned). 1 post-medieval coin, 1 furniture stud and 1 elaborate harness mount.</p>
57850	TF 8238 0759	<p>This site has been subject to several phases of archaeological evaluation as a result of proposed residential development. A geophysical survey identified a number of potentially archaeologically significant features, including what is almost certainly a large double-ditched enclosure in the eastern part of the site. A subsequent fieldwalking and metal-detector survey recovered a small assemblage of struck and burnt flint, sherds of Roman and medieval pottery and a single post-medieval coin. The flints included a small number of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic pieces, although the majority were of probable earlier Neolithic date. In 2012 the central part of the site was subject to trial trenching evaluation, with three trenches excavated to determine whether the archaeological remains identified to the east extended into the western part of the site. This would appear not to be the case as a post-medieval ditch and an undated ditch were the only archaeologically significant features to be identified. See NHER 29209 for finds recovered during earlier metal-detecting in the western part of the site.</p>
60567	TF 8257 0772	<p>An excavation ahead of residential development in 2013 revealed no significant archaeological features. Finds from the site include Late Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints, a single sherd of abraded Roman pottery and a 17th century trading token.</p>

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1797	Faden's map of Norfolk	4	-	NRO
1826	Bryant's map of Norfolk	5	-	NRO
1843	Swaffham tithe map (Ref No. DN/TA 681)	6	-	NRO
1868	Swaffham Inclosure map (Ref No. C/Sca 2/280)	7	-	NRO
1884	First Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet; LIX.10	8	1 : 2,500	NML
1905	Ordnance Survey map sheet; LIX.10	9	1 : 2,500	NML
1928	Ordnance Survey map sheet; LIX.10	10	1 : 2,500	NML
1945	Aerial photograph	11	-	www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk
1959	Ordnance Survey map sheet; TF80NW	12	1 : 10,000	NML
1980	Aerial photograph	13	-	www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk
1990	Ordnance Survey map sheet; TF80NW	14	1 : 10,000	NML

APPENDIX 3 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

No.	Owner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation	Quantity
916	Stratton, John	Himself	The nine acres	Arable	9. ". 35
917	Stratton, John	Himself	Beetle Lane eleven acres	Arable	10. 3. 26
918	Stratton, John	Himself	Second five acres	Arable	5. 2. 1
919	Hammond, Anthony	Thomas, Gould	Long 7 acres	Arable	7. 3. 24
920	Hammond, Anthony	Thomas, Gould	Beetle Lane eight acres	Arable	9. 1. 15
921	Hammond, Anthony	Thomas, Gould	Kings Close	Arable	11.1.16
923	Hammond, Anthony	Thomas, Gould	The twenty acres	Arable	23. 2. 17
924	Hammond, Anthony	Thomas, Gould	Brides pit twenty acres	Arable	21. 1. 34
925	Weyland, John	Charles Palmer	Sheeps Close	Arable	34. ". 29
926	Hammond, Anthony	Thomas, Gould	-	Arable	-

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-306063

Project details

Project name	Land west of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk
Short description of the project	In February 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment at land west of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (NGR TF 8185 0727). The assessment was commissioned by the client to inform and support a planning application for development proposals. Evidence of prehistoric activity in the surrounding environment is represented by scattered Neolithic flint artefacts, as well as late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and early/middle Iron Age pits directly to the east at the previously excavated Swan's Nest site. A Romano-British settlement is located a short distance to the east with excavations directly to the east revealing a field/enclosure system, probably on the periphery of the settlement with evidence of agricultural processing. By the medieval period three manors were associated with Swaffham but the focus of settlement lay much further to the north. Fieldwalking on the site recorded a single medieval coin. Following the mass enclosure of land in the early 19th century the site formed agricultural land to the south of Swaffham. This has remained its main purpose up to the present day. There are no concrete proposals for the site as the development is still in its outline stages. However it can be surmised that any development would include groundworks which will have a high impact on archaeological remains, if present. Previous ground disturbance is limited to the agricultural use of the site since the mid-19th century, which may have resulted in the minor disturbance of any archaeological remains, if present.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2017 End: 28-02-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7029 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Desk based assessment
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Documentary Search"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BRECKLAND SWAFFHAM Land west of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk
Study area	13 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 8185 0727 52.632252635429 0.687463931792 52 37 56 N 000 41 14 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 55m Max: 65m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land west of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wilson, L
Other bibliographic details	Archaeological Solutions Report No. 5328
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Entered by	Sarah Powell (info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	12 January 2018

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

Eastern border of the site, taken from the north.



DP 2

Foot access is from adjacent fields to the west, taken from the east.



DP 3

Neighbouring residential properties to the north, taken from the south.



DP 4

The site is under cultivation, taken from the south-west.



DP 5

Small patch of woodland to the south, taken from the north-west.



DP 6

Border of the woodland, taken from the south.



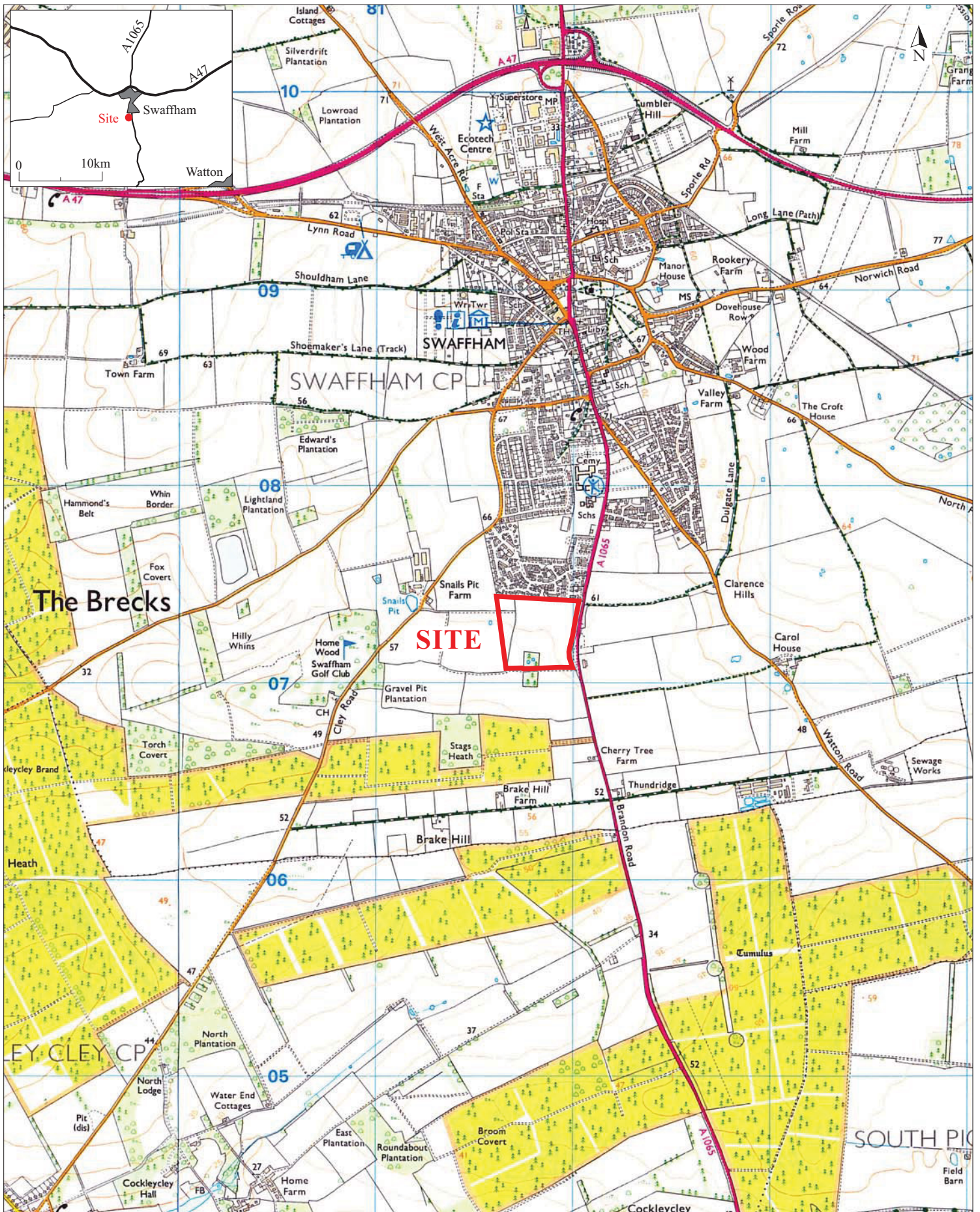
DP 7

Wooded area with hollow just visible, taken from the north.



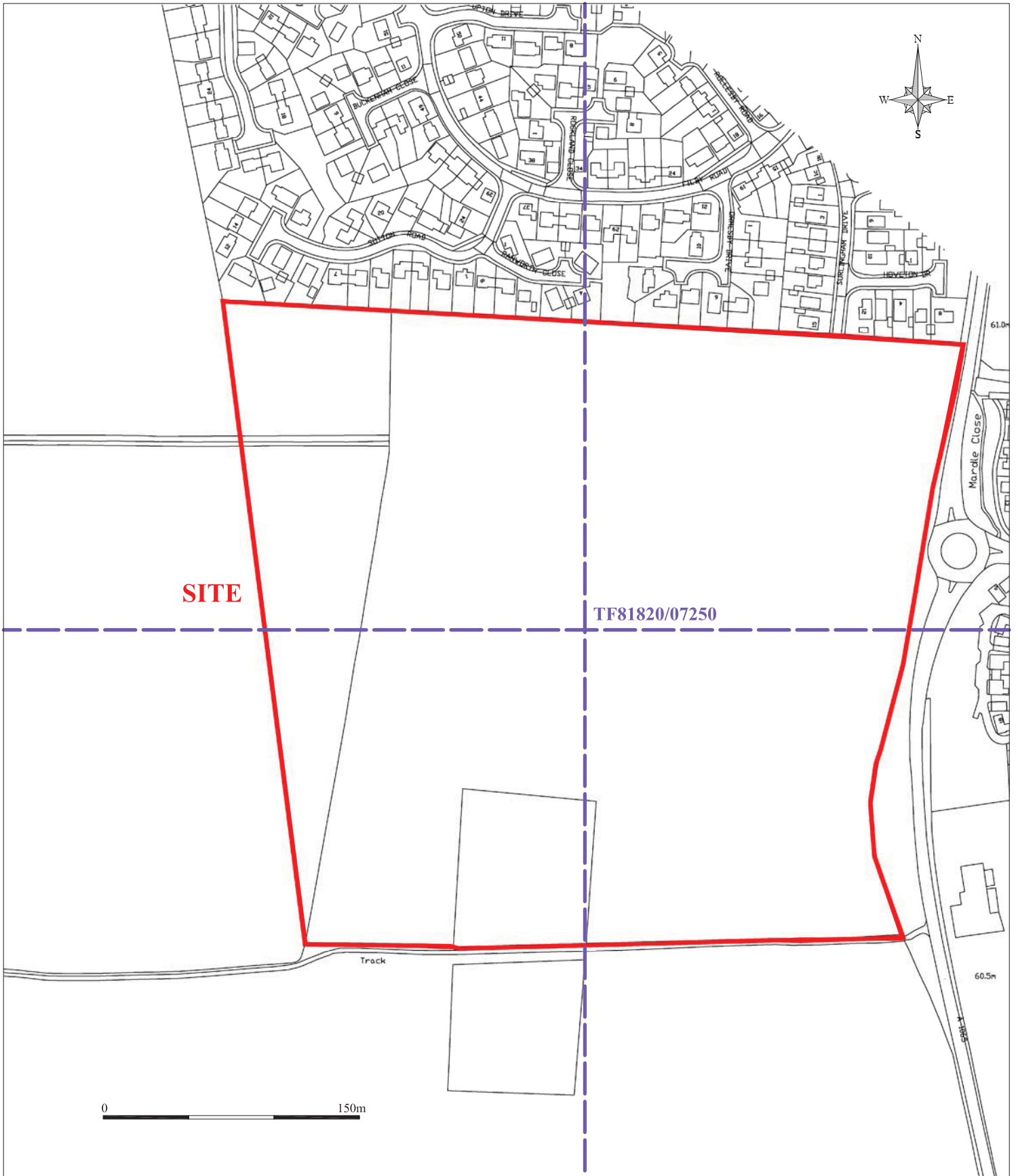
DP 8

Southern border of the site, taken from the north-west.

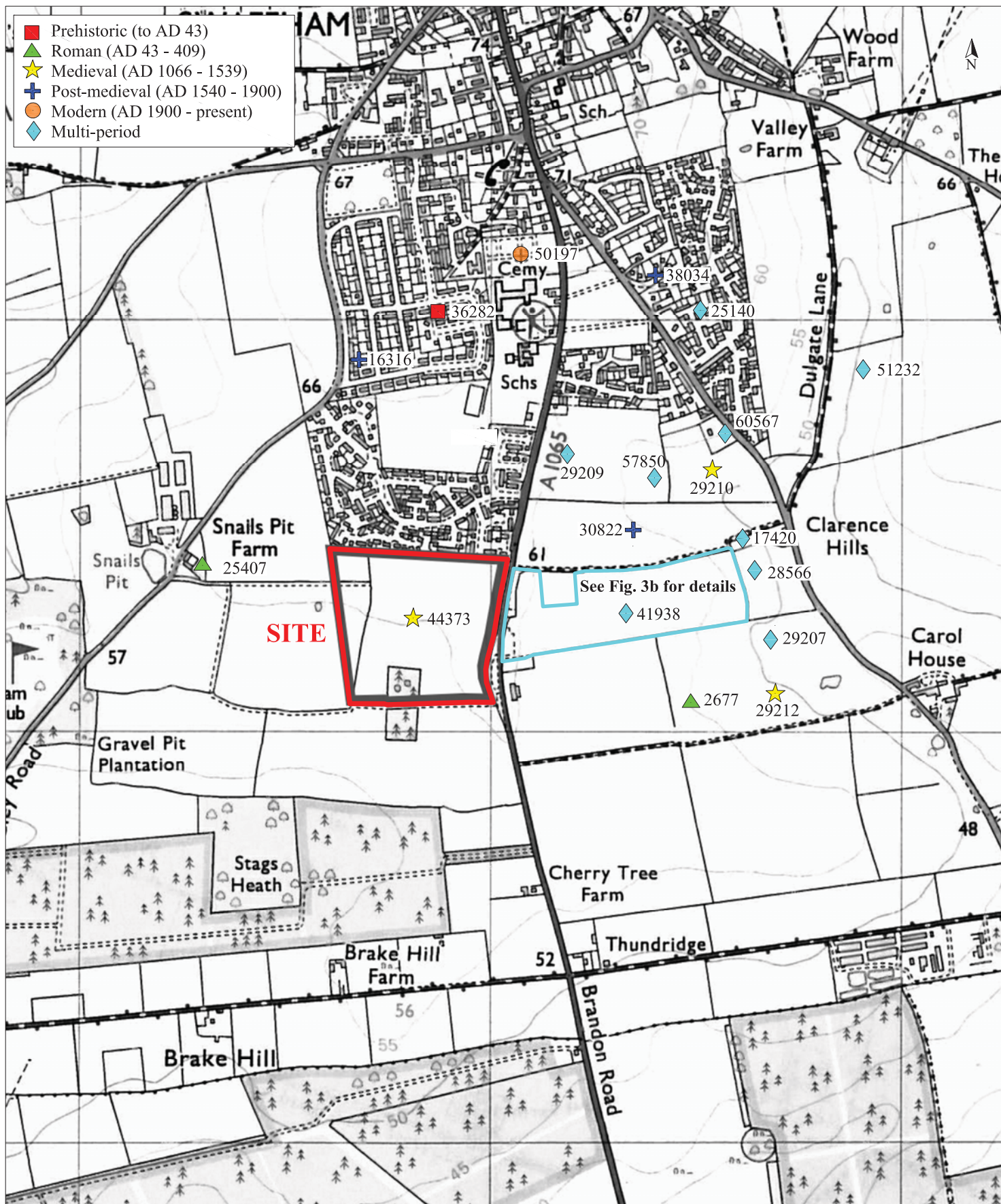


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Not to scale
 West of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (P7060)

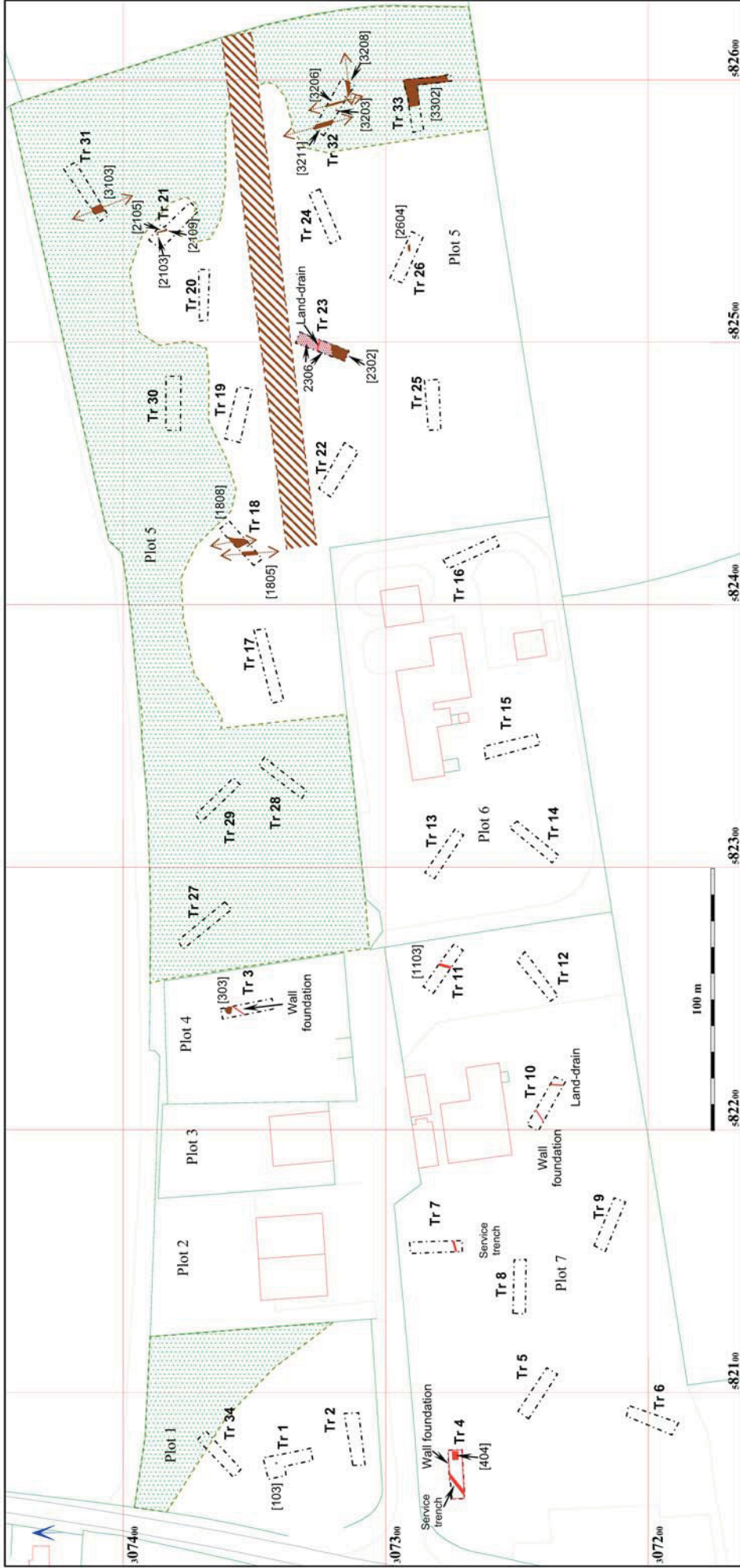


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:3000 at A4
West of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (P7029)



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Fig. 3a HER data
 Scale 1:3000 at A4
 West of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (P7029)



- Archaeological Feature
- Modern Feature
- Layer
- Dense vegetation
- Zone of disturbance
- Projected alignment of linear feature

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Fig. 3b Details of HER plot 41938 (Barker, Luke, Bell & Wells 2005, p64)

Not to scale

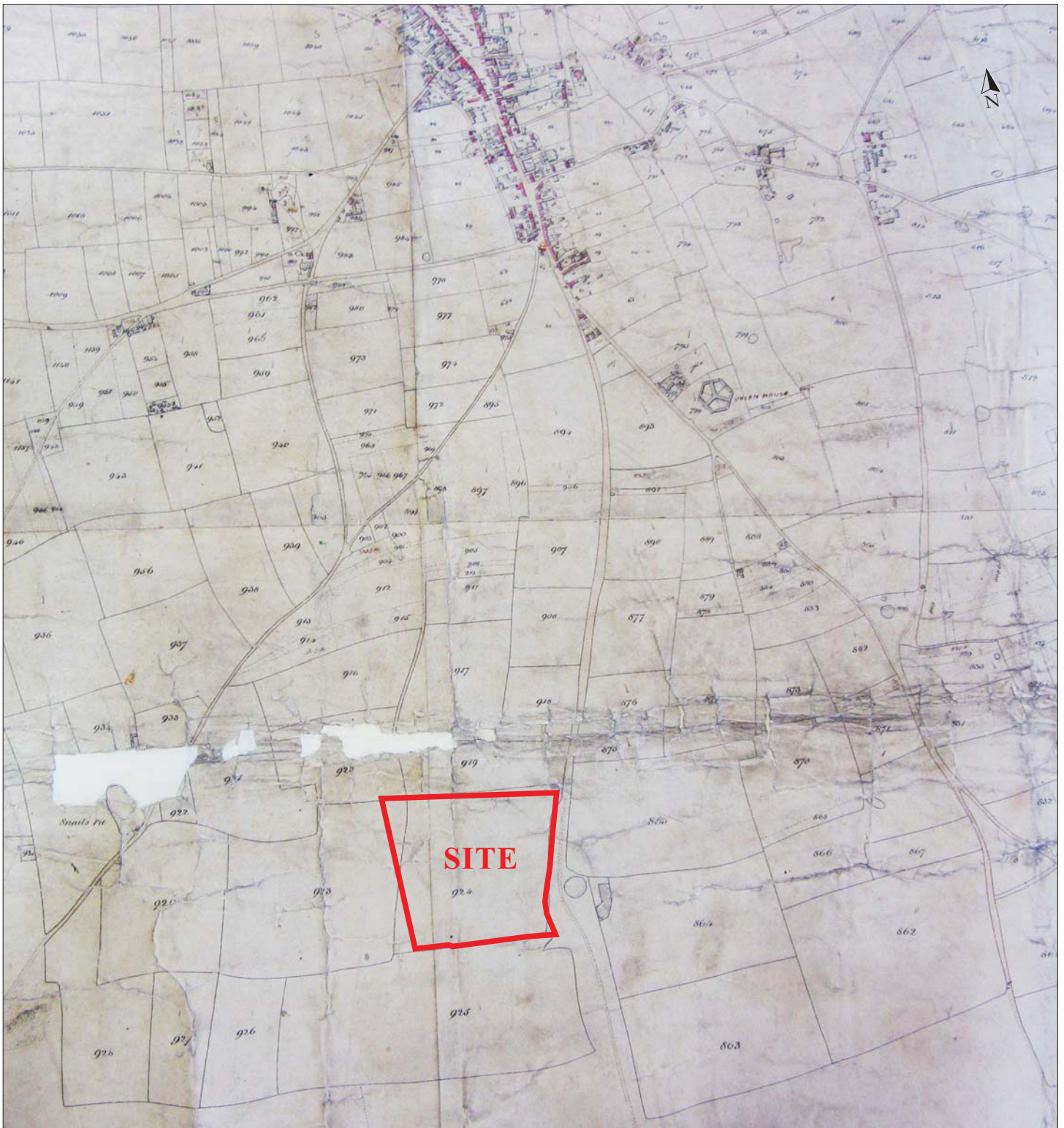
West of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (P7060)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Faden's map of Norfolk, 1797
Not to scale
West of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (P7060)



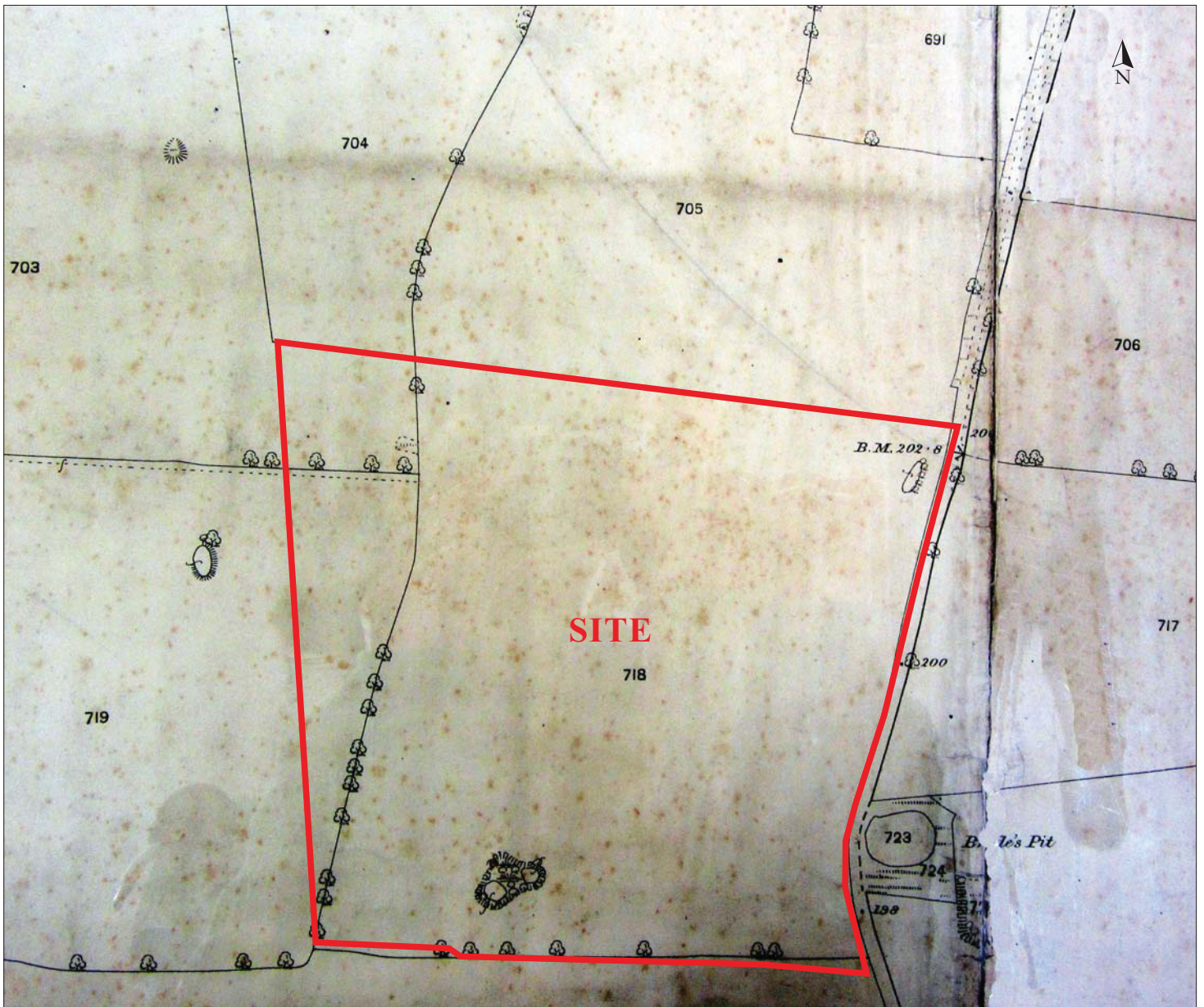
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Fig. 5 Bryant's map of Norfolk, 1826
Not to scale
West of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (P7060)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 Tithe map, 1843
Not to scale
West of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (P7060)



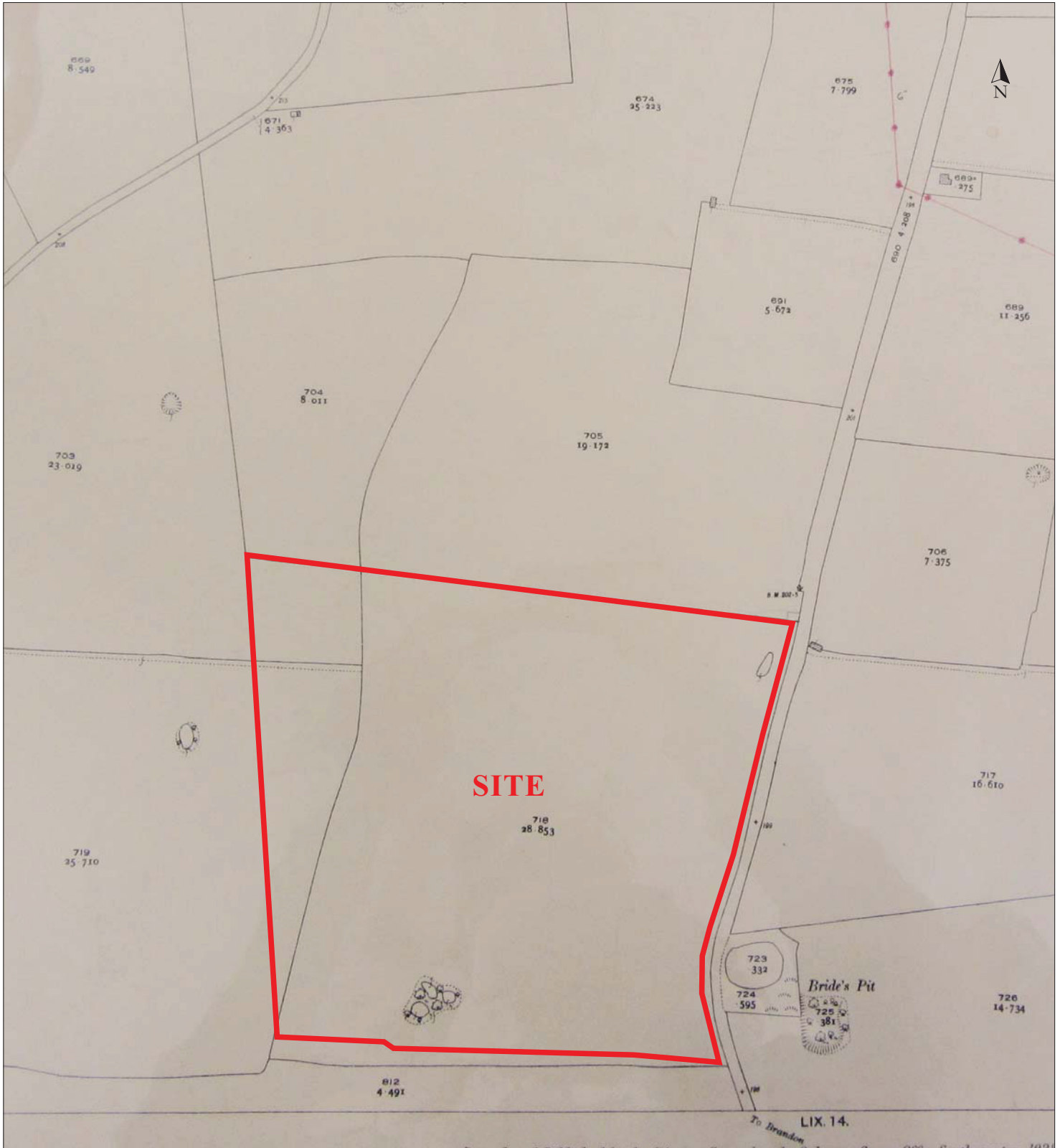
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 Enclosure map, 1868
Not to scale
West of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (P7060)



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Fig. 8 OS map, 1884
Not to scale
West of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (P7060)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 9 OS map, 1905
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<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 10 OS map, 1928
Not to scale
West of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (P7060)



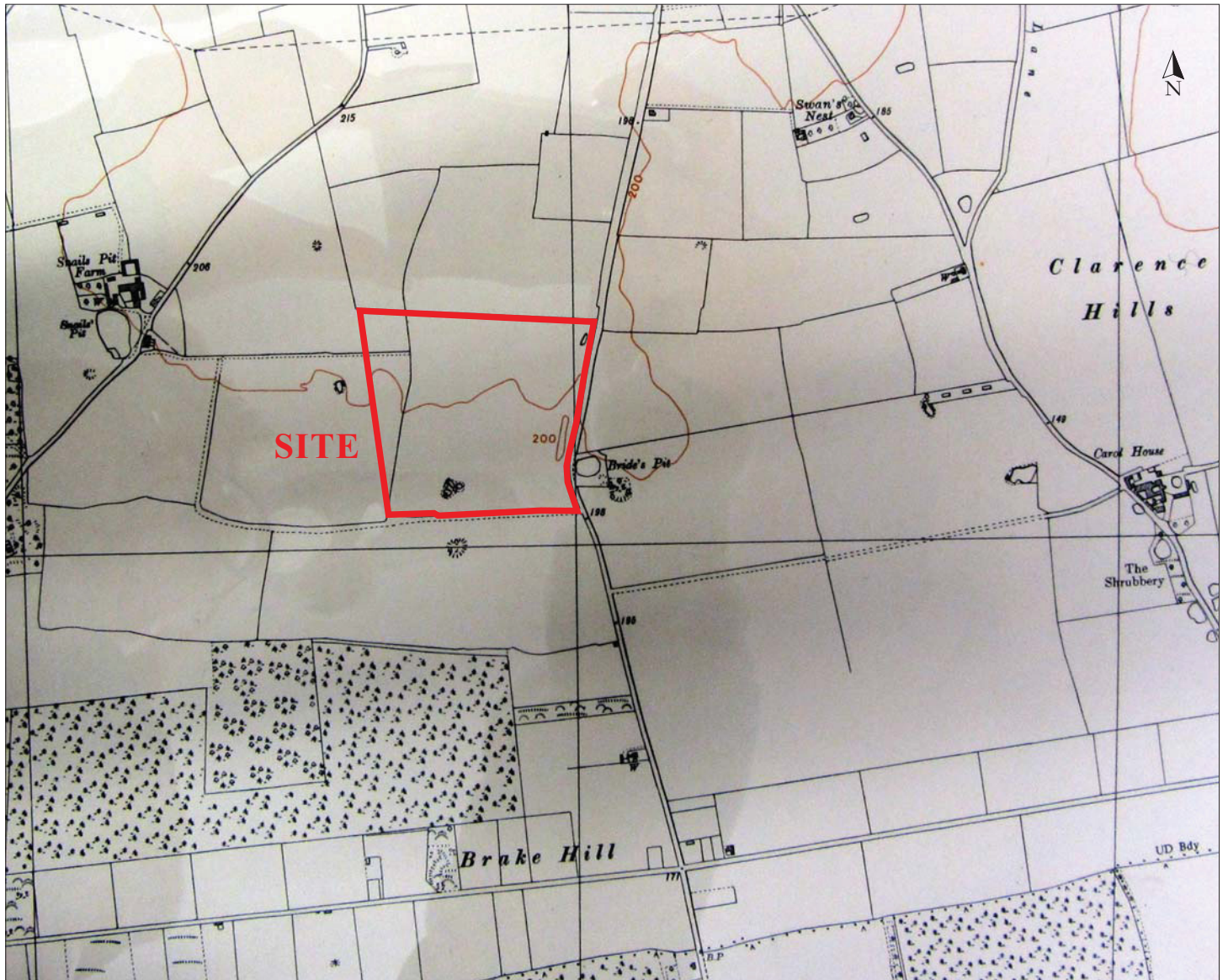
SITE

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Fig. 11 Aerial photograph, 1945

Not to scale

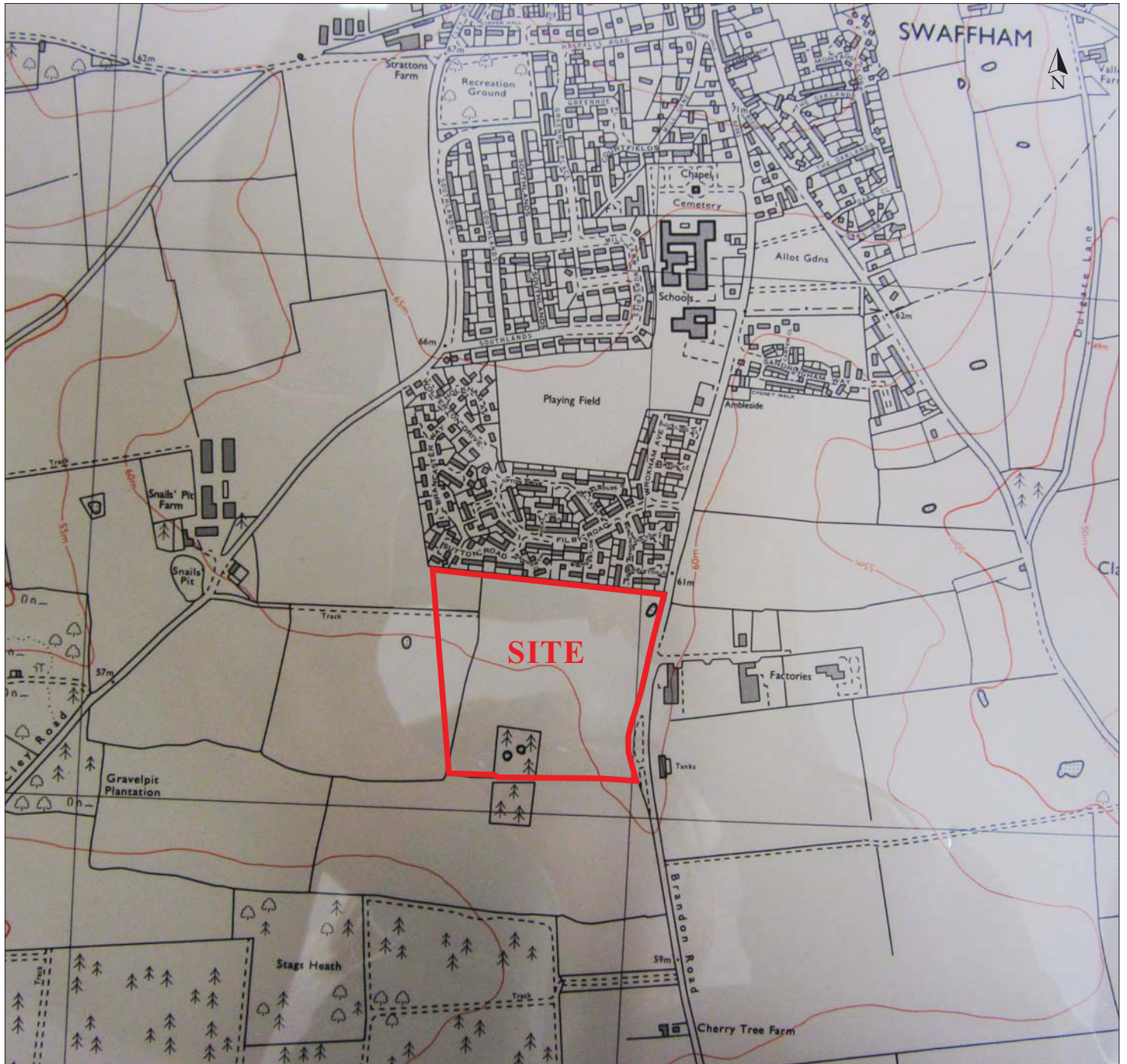
West of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (P7060)



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Fig. 12 OS map, 1959
Not to scale
West of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (P7060)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 13 Aerial photograph, 1988
Not to scale
West of Brandon Road, Swaffham, Norfolk (P7060)



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Fig. 14 OS map, 1990
Not to scale
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